

THE  
UNITED STATES  
POSTAGE STAMPS  
OF THE  
TWENTIETH CENTURY

BY  
MAX G. JOHL

VOLUME IV  
COMMEMORATIVES  
1933-37

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## FOREWORD

**T**HIS book, the 4th of a series begun in 1929, brings up to date the story of the United States Postage Stamps of the Twentieth Century. The necessary research, covering the period from 1901 to 1938 would have been impossible without access to the library of the Collectors Club of New York. The author takes this opportunity to express his appreciation to those members who many years ago realized the need for such a library and whose efforts have made it the finest of its kind in this part of the world. The co-operation and encouragement received from the members of the Collectors Club was in a large measure responsible for the completion of this series. This volume is therefore gratefully dedicated to the Collectors Club of New York.

The author is again indebted to Arthur E. Owen for his invaluable assistance and untiring efforts. He has given freely of his time and knowledge. Arthur W. Deas has once more undertaken the indexing and a difficult task has been so splendidly executed that every item of importance may be readily found. George R. M. Ewing, as in past editions, has co-operated in many ways and supplied considerable information of interest.

The illustrations of the plate varieties as well as much of the data concerning them, were made possible through the co-operation of James H. Obrigg and C. Edmund Lehr. J. D. Schultz again rendered invaluable service in the reading of proof.

The Post Office Department, under Postmaster General James A. Farley, has been of great assistance in supplying much needed data as well as making available copies of the original photographs used in designing stamps from the California Pacific Exposition Issue to the Virgin Island stamp. Splendid co-operation was received from the late Clinton B. Eilenberger, from Ramsay S. Black, who succeeded Mr. Eilenberger as Third Assistant Postmaster General, Roy M. North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General, and Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent of the Division of Stamps.

Considerable helpful assistance was given to the author by Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Dr. H. S. Aronson, Ralph A. Barry, Arthur Bevan, Franklin R. Bruns, David H. Burr, the late Michael L. Eidsness, Jr., James Waldo Fawcett, Alfred F. Kunze, Wilfried Myers, Rev. John F. O'Hurley, John M. Smith and a host of others aided in making for the completeness of this volume.

Many of the issues covered are of recent date and as it is wholly possible that new discoveries will be reported, several blank pages have been included for personal notations.

It is sincerely hoped that this volume may afford pleasure and service to the collectors of the United States Postage Stamps of the Twentieth Century.

MAX G. JOHL.

June 12, 1938.  
Scarsdale, New York.



## Chapter I.

### A NEW ERA IN PHILATELY

ON March 4, 1933 an ardent philatelist became the President of the United States. The fact that Franklin Delano Roosevelt had been an active collector for many years had been frequently mentioned during his campaign and collectors throughout the country rejoiced that one of their number had received the highest honor it is possible to bestow upon a fellow American. U. S. collectors had little cause to complain about the cooperation of previous administrations, but with the President an avowed philatelist, the hobby could be expected to make even greater strides than before. It was expected that whatever might be injurious to collectors would be eradicated and that the benefits of the "New Deal" would also accrue to them as collectors and to philately in general.

During President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first two years in office philately received more publicity than during the previous decade. There can be little doubt that it increased the public's understanding of the fine points of collecting as well as the benefits of the hobby.

To properly understand the events that took place in the latter part of 1934 and 1935, which are of extreme importance in our philatelic history, it is necessary to repeat some of the facts appearing in Volume II of this series insofar as some of the events of 1933 therein treated, cast their shadows into 1935.

### PEACE COMMEMORATION STAMP

1933

On March 10, 1933, less than a week after the inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the information service of the Post Office issued a press release about a new stamp. This is in part.

"Postmaster General Farley announced today that with the personal approval of President Roosevelt, who is an enthusiastic stamp collector, he has directed the issuance of a special stamp to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the issuance of the Proclamation of Peace, at Newburgh, N. Y., April 19, 1783."

Ralph A. Barry, Stamp Editor of the *New York Herald Tribune*, in his column of March 1, 1933, mentioned this release under the heading.

"Farley will honor Home State in this First Special Stamp Issue." "Roosevelt lets him Commemorate Anniversary of Peace after Revolution, Reproducing Newburgh Farm House which was Washington's Headquarters,"

and continued the story with this opening paragraph:

"To New York State, the home of President Roosevelt, goes the honor of the first commemorative stamp issue to be authorized by the new administration. President Roosevelt, himself an ardent philatelist \* \* \*, late Thursday night gave permission to Postmaster General James A. Farley to prepare a three cent stamp to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the Declaration of Peace after the War of the Revolution."

An elaborate ceremony accompanied the initial printing of the Newburgh stamp on April 11, which event was reported by the Information Service of the Post Office Department in the following press release:

"Postmaster General James A. Farley today viewed for the first time the intricate and interesting process of the printing of United States postage stamps.

"Accompanied by Joseph C. O'Mahoney, First Assistant Postmaster General, W. W. Howes, Second Assistant Postmaster General, Clinton B. Eilenberger, Third Assistant Postmaster General, Harllee Branch, Executive Assistant to the Postmaster General and M. L. Eidsness, Jr., Superintendent, Division of Stamps, the Postmaster General motored to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the members of his party were guests of Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau.

"There was a special reason for the visit of the Postmaster General to the Bureau today. The huge rotary presses at the government institution began today to turn out the first printings of the special three cent purple stamp, which is to commemorate 150th anniversary of the issuance of the Proclamation of Peace, signed at Newburgh, New York, on April 19, 1783. There will be 50,000,000 of these anniversary stamps printed at the Bureau for distribution to postmasters throughout the country, the first day sales to be at the post office at Newburgh on April 19, next.

"As the presses started grinding, shortly after one o'clock, the Postmaster General, standing alongside Director Hall, was subjected to a barrage of movie men and still camera operators. They clicked and grinded for almost half an hour, but the Postmaster General maintained his good nature throughout. He enjoyed every minute of his stay at the Bureau.

"Just before Director Hall had requested the Postmaster General to start the big rotary press on which the first sheets of the Newburgh stamp were printed, the Postmaster General said:

"It is with the utmost gratification that this, my first visit to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has given me the opportunity of witnessing the initial printing of the Proclamation of Peace commemorative postage stamp.

"It is fitting that the first stamp to be issued under the authority of the administration of President Roosevelt is to mark one of the closing chapters in the War for Independence, the formal ending of hostilities.

"It was from the Hasbrouck House at Newburg, N. Y., which is depicted on this stamp, that General Washington penned that historic document proclaiming peace between the Armies of the Colonies and Great Britain.

"The old Hasbrouck House, which is still standing, and the surrounding park, are now owned by the State of New York, but this famous revolutionary shrine belongs to no single State, but to the entire Nation.

"From the viewpoint of the historical record, it is appropriate, therefore, that the first day sale of the new stamp on April 19, is to be at Newburgh, N. Y., where this memorable drama was enacted."

"When the press was stopped temporarily, and the first sheets of the purple stamp were turned out the Postmaster General stated that President Roosevelt had instructed him to purchase a sheet for him.

"As you know," he remarked, "the President is an enthusiastic stamp collector."

"Then the Postmaster General endorsed one of the sheets as follows:

"For President F. D. Roosevelt for his collection. 4/11/33."

"To each of his three children—Betty, Ann and Jimmy, Jr., he endorsed a sheet of the new stamp as follows:

"From Dad, 4/11/33."

"A sheet containing 100 of the new stamps, perforated, will be delivered to President Roosevelt and to each of the Postmaster General's children.

"Following the ceremonies, the Postmaster General and his party were guests of Director Hall at a buffet luncheon, served at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing."

While the Postmaster General was autographing the sheets, the heat of the drying trough caused the paper at the top of the trough to become brittle and made it impossible to pull these sheets through the remainder of the rotary press. The autographed sheets were therefore removed and being a short length were of necessity perforated on the flat plate machine. This resulted in these sheets being perforated 11x11 and therefore different from the regular issue. Other sheets with the standard perforations were exchanged for the original autographed sheets and the ENTIRE LOT of six sheets were destroyed, in conformity with the Bureau custom, in the presence of witnesses.





Postmaster General James A. Farley affixing his signature of approval to the first printing of the Newburgh Stamps.

The photographs of Postmaster General Farley autographing the sheets were carried in numerous newspapers and collectors noticing that these were imperforate, wondered if these were delivered in a form different from those available to the general public. At the request of collectors, H. L. Lindquist, publisher of STAMPS, the weekly magazine of Philately, wrote to the Department as follows:

James A. Farley, Postmaster General,  
Washington, D. C.

April 13, 1933.

Dear Sir:—

I was very much interested in the news released just received showing you autographing copies of the new Newburg Commemoratives for your children. If you have an extra copy of the photograph I would very much like to have it for reproduction in our magazine STAMPS. \* \* \*

Inasmuch as the stamps you are autographing were all on the press, I am wondering if they were delivered in the imperforate condition, or whether they went through the perforating machine, before you sent them out.

This was answered by the following letter:

Office of the Postmaster General  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. H. L. Lindquist,  
STAMPS, 100th Sixth Ave.,  
New York, N. Y.

May 1, 1933.

My dear Mr. Lindquist:

I have delayed answering your letter of April 13, in an effort to obtain the pictures which you desired for reproduction in your magazine.

Just now I have been able to obtain the enclosed photographs of the first printing of the Newburg Proclamation of Peace commemorative stamps, which I trust will meet with your requirements.

The stamps which were autographed by the Postmaster General at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were not delivered imperforate, but in the regular perforated condition similar to all other sheets issued to the public.

Be assured of our willingness to cooperate with you whenever practical to do so.

Very truly yours,

J. A. LATIMER,  
Secretary to the Postmaster General.

On the basis of this letter, STAMPS, May 20, 1933, in presenting the photograph, stated "Mr. Farley okayed several sheets of the stamps for his children and relatives, as souvenirs of his first official duty, and many collectors wondered whether these were delivered in imperforate or perforated condition.

We are assured by Mr. Latimer, (Secretary to the Postmaster General) that these were issued in the regular perforated condition, exactly as they are issued to the public."



Captain E. J. Boyd and Robert G. Lyons presenting to Postmaster General James A. Farley covers flown on a non-stop flight from Haiti to Washington.

On July 7, 1933, Postmaster General Farley held a reception in his private office to which philatelists, newspaper reporters and photographers had been invited to witness Mr. Farley receiving mail from Captain E. J. Boyd and Robert G. Lyons. These letters had been carried by these two aviators on a nonstop flight from Haiti to Washington, D. C. arriving the previous day. In describing the event, James Waldo Fawcett in the *Washington Star*, July 9, 1933 gave a detailed description of Mr. Farley's office and mentioned among the pictures on the wall,

"One large frame contains 400 of the Newburgh stamps, autographed with crayon by the Postmaster General April 10."

## CENTURY OF PROGRESS SHEETS

1933

The press release of the Information Service of the Post Office Department dated July 8, 1933, announced the issuance of a new variety of postage stamps as follows:

"President Roosevelt today was invited to attend the meeting and banquet of the American Philatelic Society which is to be held at Chicago from August 21 to 26th, 1933. The invitation was extended by Dr. C. W. Hennan, president of the Society, who also asked President Roosevelt to become an Honorary Patron of the American Philatelic Society, of which he is a member. While the President will not be able to attend the meeting in Chicago, it is expected that he will have a personal representative present. Postmaster General Farley has already accepted an

invitation from president Hennan to become an honorary Patron of the American Philatelic Society and invitations have also been extended to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes; First Assistant Postmaster General Joseph C. O'Mahoney; Second Assistant Postmaster General W. W. Howes; Third Assistant Postmaster General C. B. Eilenberger, and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Silliman Evans to become honorary Patrons of the organization as well as to M. L. Eidsness, Superintendent, Division of Stamps and A. W. Hall, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. These officials have also been invited to attend the sessions of the Society at Chicago.

"In honoring the forthcoming meeting of the American Philatelic Society, Postmaster General Farley today authorized the printing of the Chicago Century of Progress commemorative stamps in small souvenir sheets, to be printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at its exhibit in the Federal Building at the Exposition. These special sheets will contain twenty-five stamps each, of both the one-cent green and the three-cent purple denominations and bear the following inscription around the border:

"Printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, at the Century of Progress Exposition, in compliment to the American Philatelic Society, Chicago, August, 1933."

"The printing of these stamps will enable visitors at the Century of Progress Exposition to view the actual printing of postage stamps as done at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by the flat-bed process. A lecturer will be on hand to explain to the visitors every detail in connection with the printing of these stamps. The printing of these small sheets of stamps will begin within the next two weeks.

"They will be first offered for sale at a special Convention Philatelic branch post office station to be established at the Medinah Michigan Club in Chicago at 8 a. m., on August 25, 1933. On Monday, August 28, they will be available for sale at the Century of Progress branch station of the Chicago post office located in the General Exhibits Building, No. 1, and at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Washington, D. C. The Century of Progress branch station has no facilities for the handling of mail orders and collectors who are unable to obtain these sheets while in Chicago may obtain them in the usual manner by mail from the Philatelic Agency at Washington. Orders for these special sheets of the Century of Progress stamps should be drawn separately and not included with orders for other stamps for sale by the Philatelic Agency.

"It is proposed to sell these stamps to collectors in imperforate form and un gummed. Postmaster General Farley has authorized the issuance of 250,000 sheets of 25 stamps each, of both the one-cent and three-cent denominations. These special sheets will not be issued to postmasters. However, the stamps will be valid for postage.

"By reason of the fact that these sheets are approximately 5 by 6 inches in size, the Department cannot place at the disposal of collectors the usual free service for obtaining first-day covers from Chicago. The president of the American Philatelic Society, however, has expressed his willingness to cooperate with collectors in obtaining such covers, bearing full sheets of the stamps or parts of sheets, for a small service charge. Because of the fact that a large percentage of the membership of the American Philatelic Society will be in attendance at the Convention in Chicago it is believed that collectors can arrange to obtain such quantities of these stamps and covers as they desire through fellow members. The Department asks the cooperation of all philatelic societies in assisting collectors to secure such first-day covers as desired."

The official notice, dated July 14, 1933 said in part:

"The attention of Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service is called to a special printing of 1-cent and 3-cent postage stamps of the Century of Progress design in sheets of 25 stamps each. \* \* \* Collectors may obtain the desired quantity of full sheets of the special printing of the Century of Progress stamps on mail orders to the Philatelic Agency at the rate of 25 cents for sheets of 1-cent denominations and 75 cents for the 3-cent sheets. \* \* \* Sales will positively be restricted to full sheets and the Philatelic Agency cannot undertake to remove stamps from sheets ordered by collectors for use in payment of postage and registration fees on shipments."

James Waldo Fawcett's column in the August 13, 1933 issue of the *Washington Star* published a letter of Postmaster General James A. Farley in which Mr. Farley said:

Office of the Postmaster General  
Washington, D. C.

Aug. 13, 1933.

"On the eve of the 1933 convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans and the American Philatelic Society I am happy to accept the invitation of The Washington Evening Star to extend a greeting to the stamp collectors of the United States.

"The practical values of an intelligent interest in stamps appears to be obvious. Whether accumulated as a philosophic pastime or studied as an authentic science, they have an educational significance impossible to overestimate. They are effective aids to a larger comprehension of the history of the world, and are conducive to generous democratic ideals. They teach an inclusive patriotism, but also preserve universal cultural truths precious to all mankind.

"It happens, too, that stamp collecting is a profitable occupation in terms of material gain. It is a fact that money invested in philately is productive of real dividends. Price standards are fairly stable, and especially for children the wise employment of this form of saving is to be commended.

"Under the leadership of President Roosevelt, himself an eminent philatelist, it will be the policy of the administration to help stamp collectors to the uttermost limits of reason. The Philatelic Agency of the Post Office Department exists for their service, and postmasters throughout the country gladly will co-operate.

"Stamp enthusiasts, I am confident, will play their part in the new era upon which the Nation is entering, and I salute the philatelic fraternity with respect and high regard.

JAMES A. FARLEY.

Collectors had been somewhat confused by the Department's use of the words, "Sales will be restricted to full sheets," instead of "full panes." In philatelic terms a "sheet" contains unsevered panes and is the complete unit as printed. This led to requests for the souvenir panes in sheets of 225 subjects. In answer to the question as to such a possibility, STAMPS September 16, 1933 under the heading "Washington Notes" stated that:

"The Postoffice Department have advised that they will not issue the imperforate Century of Progress Exhibition sheets in larger units than twenty-five. This should set at rest the rumor that these imperforates will be obtainable in full sheets of 225."

## BYRD LITTLE AMERICA PANES

1933

On September 22, 1933, the Information Service of the Post Office Department issued the following press release:

"Postmaster General Farley today announced that the Post Office Department will issue a special three-cent postage stamp in commemoration of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. These stamps will be for use on letters mailed through the Little America post office, which is to be established at the base camp of the Expedition in the vicinity of the South Pole.

"The new Little America stamp is being issued solely for use on mail matter of the Antarctic Expedition and will not be placed on sale at post offices for use on ordinary domestic mail. As the Post Office Department has no means of providing philatelic mail transportation to Little America other than through the facilities of the Byrd 1933 Antarctic Expedition, arrangements have been made with the Expedition to accept covers for mailing through the Little America post office, bearing appropriate postmark, at a service charge of 50 cents for each letter, exclusive of the postage rate of three cents."

Printing of the Byrd Stamps was started at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on September 30, 1933 with an elaborate ceremony. James Waldo Fawcett in the October 1, 1933 issue of the *Washington Star* said:

"A distinguished company gathered in the plate printing division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Friday afternoon to see the presses started for the printing of the new 3-cent Byrd Antarctic expedition stamp. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd himself, Postmaster General James A. Farley, First Assistant Post-

master General Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger, Supt. of the Division of Stamps Michael L. Eidsness and many other officials were present when the wheels began to turn. All were the guests of Alvin W. Hall, director of the bureau.

"W. D. Clark, supervisor, explained the processes of manufacture. Two plates, he said, are being used. The stamps are printed in sheets of 200 and perforated in such manner as to avoid straight-edge difficulties. A total of 52,500 sheets, or 10,500,000 stamps, has been specified to date. Two or possibly three weeks will be required for the work.

"When the first sheet to come from the press was shown to Admiral Byrd he exclaimed, 'Nothing has ever pleased me so much as this!' His voice had the ring of a schoolboy's enthusiasm. He carried the stamps to a window and examined the design through a magnifying glass. Later he said: 'In behalf of the men of my expedition and for myself I wish to express our enduring appreciation for this unprecedented action of the Post Office Department in issuing a stamp for our expedition. The authorization of this stamp has made my job much easier, so greatly has it encouraged and pleased 70 men who are laboring day and night to get this scientific undertaking under way. It indicates to them that their efforts as volunteers to add to the knowledge of the human race is being appreciated by our country.'

"Mr. Farley appeared to be equally well pleased. 'The design is so simple and has such noble dignity,' he declared. 'There never has been anything quite like it. I am very happy about it.'

"According to Mr. Hall much of the credit for the stamp is due to the keen personal interest of President Roosevelt. 'The fact is,' he explained, 'that the President suggested and directed the design. The actual work was done by Victor McClosky, who also executed the new N. R. A. stamps, but Mr. Roosevelt gave him excellent help. When the first drawing was submitted, the President requested a change of historical importance, and it was he who selected navy blue as the color of the stamp.'

"After the photographers had recorded the actual starting of the presses Mr. Hall entertained the entire party at luncheon in his office, and Admiral Byrd cheerfully submitted to a crossfire of questions on all the multiple phases of the venture upon which he is about to embark. The occasion was at once informal and distinctly memorable. In crisp, direct, but good-humored fashion, the expedition leader answered queries on flying, sailing, dog-teaming, Antarctic camping and exploring.

"'The Little America post office,' he said, 'will be the first ever located in an ice age. People perhaps do not realize it, but there is going on in the South an ice age like that which once prevailed in the North, an ice age in its full flood tide. A post office in an environment of that kind is a novelty.'

"The admiral, it was discovered, was a stamp collector in his boyhood. 'But,' he declared, 'I was so misguided as to sell my collection. I wanted to make a trip to Washington, and to get the money for the journey and for a visit in the Capital I parted with my stamps.'

"Mr. Farley said that President Roosevelt—to whom he affectionately referred as 'the boss'—had ordered a full sheet of the new stamps for his collection. It was autographed by Admiral Byrd.

"The Postmaster General told the company that his children have become confirmed 'addicts' of philately. His daughter Betty, especially, he mentioned, as having fallen in line.

"Collectors desiring Little America cancellations should send self-addressed envelopes and 53 cents (postal money order) for each cover wanted to Byrd Antarctic Expedition, care postmaster, Norfolk, Va., before October 8.

"The Byrd stamp in mint condition will be available at the Philatelic Agency October 9."

The press release of the Post Office Department and the official notice dated September 22, 1933 both stated that, "the new Little America 3 cent stamp is being issued solely for use on mail matter of the Antarctic Expedition and supplies thereof will not be placed on sale in post offices for use on ordinary domestic mail."

This caused considerable confusion and in spite of the words "U. S. POSTAGE" at the top, most collectors were uncertain about the status of the stamp. STAMPS, October 14, 1933 under the heading "Notes on U. S. Stamps," listed the Byrd stamp as a new issue with the accompanying statement

"On sale Philatelic Agency, Washington, D. C., beginning October 9th. Not sold at Post Offices nor good for domestic mail. Issued especially for 'Little America Post Office.'"

The October 21, 1933 issue made this comment:

"Our information last week was that the new 3-cent Byrd stamps would not be sold for domestic use, however domestic mail has come through with the stamps and apparently there is no reason why the stamps with the words 'U. S. POSTAGE' on them would not be accepted by the Post Offices as regular postage."

Because of this uncertainty, it was found necessary for the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Clinton B. Eilenberger to announce to the philatelic press:

"You are advised that the Little America stamp is being issued primarily for use on mail matter dispatched through the Little America Post Office at the base camp of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. However, the stamp will be valid for postage on regular mail."

The Information Service of the Post Office Department issued the following notice for release in the Sunday papers, January 14, 1934:

"Postmaster General James A. Farley last night announced that the Post Office Department will issue a special imperforated and un gummed sheet of six 'Byrd Little America' stamps in conjunction with the National Stamp Exhibition, to be held February 10-18 at Rockefeller Center, New York City.

"Only on rare occasions in the past has the Post Office Department issued a similar sheet. The new stamps will be printed at the National Stamp Exhibition by employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. They will be obtainable at face value only at the Post Office Department's branch philatelic agency at the Exhibition, and will not be placed on sale at post offices throughout the country. Following the New York exhibition the new Byrd stamps will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency in Washington.

"The new Byrd issue will comprise the smallest commemorative sheet of postage stamps ever issued by the Post Office Department, each sheet being approximately three and one-half inches by three and three-quarter inches in size. The inscription on the four borders of the 'Byrd Little America' sheet will read: 'Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, New York, New York, February 10-18, 1934—In compliment to the National Stamp Exhibition of 1934.' The stamps will be blue in color and will have a face value of eighteen cents per sheet."

Here again the official notice dated January 18, 1934, mentioned "sheets of 6" and stated that,

"All sales both mail and otherwise will be made in full sheets of which a single plate number will be available."

There had been many collectors who had not approved the issuance of the imperforate 1-cent and 3-cent Century of Progress stamps in spite of the request having originated with collectors. When the news about the Byrd souvenir sheets became public, many collectors again voiced their objection. At the January 1934 meeting of the *Westchester County (N. Y.) Chapter No. 85 A. P. S.*, a motion of objection was presented. This motion was withdrawn only after it had been stated in the discussion that it was rumored that the Byrd stamps existed "outside of the Bureau" in full imperforate sheets and issuance of the souvenir panes was at least an opportunity for all collectors to obtain an imperforate block of four or six.

The January 20, 1934 issue of STAMPS under the heading "Our Washington Letter" made the following comment:

"Washington, D. C., January 12th. It is rumored that four whole sheets of four panes each, perforated were sent out by the Department. Two of these are in the custody of Gimbel Brothers, New York City, and it is understood that these two panes are insured for \$15,000."

At the National Stamp Exhibition held at Rockefeller Center, February 10 to 18, 1934, the Byrd Antarctic Expedition display included a full two-

hundred subject imperf sheet of the regular Byrd stamps. The Byrd Antarctic Expedition, while securing cooperation from the Post Office Department was not a Governmental Agency or Department; so far as collectors know, this was the first time that an unfinished full sheet was allowed out of the Department when such an issue was not generally available.

Just before the souvenir panes of six of the Byrd stamps were placed on sale, Postmaster General James A. Farley assisted in printing a sheet on a hand press which had been installed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as part of their exhibit. The plate on the press was numbered 21187. All sheets from this plate were destroyed as the printing was merely for demonstration. The panes issued at the Philatelic Agency at the Exhibition all came from plate 21184. The printing of the first sheet was described over the radio and it was announced that this sheet would be sent to President Franklin D. Roosevelt for his collection.

Those standing sufficiently close to the press to see this "first sheet" did not believe that it would actually be sent to the President as it was a poor impression, badly misplaced and incomplete. The *New York American* issue of February 11, 1934 contained a photograph of Mr. Farley examining the sheet. Above the photo was the caption "Postal Chief Turns Printer" while below appeared the following title "PERFECT—the first sheet of "Little America" stamps printed at the American National Stamp Exhibition by Postmaster General Farley was O. K'd by the "Printer" and mailed at once to President Roosevelt as a greeting from the Philatelists."

In referring to the plates of the Byrd Souvenir panes, W. R. M'Coy, Vice President of the *Bureau Issues Association*, in their monthly magazine, the *BUREAU SPECIALIST* said:

"Plate 21183 Byrd imperforate was not finished. Plate 21184 was used at the Bureau to produce the sheets sold at the Exhibition. Plate 21187 was used on the hand press at the Exhibition and the printer assured the writer that the sheets would all be destroyed. We hope this is true and they do not suddenly appear in the store of some governmental appointee."

In the same issue, H. M. Southgate, President of the *Bureau Issues Association*, made the following comment:

#### "National Stamp Exhibition

"1934.

"The returns for the Post Office outlay at New York from February 10-18 were a total of over \$73,000 sales of which over \$58,000 were Byrd imperforate panes of which over 326,000 were sold. This means a profit of no small amount to the Post Office Dept.

"In these days of falling revenue the P. O. is becoming commercial-philatelically minded and so long as collectors stand for it, we can expect the issue of questionable varieties will continue and grow \* \* \*."

## MARYLAND TERCENTENARY STAMP

1934

On March 1, 1934, newspapers carried the announcement of the details of a three cent Maryland Tercentenary Commemorative stamp to be issued March 23, 1934 at St. Mary's City, Md. The Post Office Information Service issued the following press release on March 14, 1934.

"Printing of the new Maryland Tercentenary postage stamp, soon to be placed on sale by the Post Office Department, was begun shortly after noon today at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. With L. W. Robert, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Clinton B. Eilenberger, Third Assistant Postmaster General, looking on, Postmaster General James A. Farley threw on the switch which started the first run of the big flat-bed presses on which the new stamps are to be printed.

"Also gathered around the press as the first sheet of the new three-cent issue came through were Ambrose O'Connell, Executive Assistant to the Postmaster General; William L. Slattery, Comptroller of the Post Office Department; David C. Winebrenner, 3rd, Secretary of the State of Maryland; former Senator John S. Cohen of Georgia; Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Roy North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General, and Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent, Division of Stamps.

"As the first sheet of the new red Maryland Tercentenary stamps rolled off the press, Postmaster General Farley said: 'We are here today to witness the first run of the presses of the printing of the special postage stamp authorized by the Post Office Department to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of the State of Maryland.'

"This stamp is in the 3-cent denomination and has as the central design reproductions of 'The Ark and the Dove,' the two small sailing vessels on which the colonists sailed from England to cast their destiny in a new land.

"It has been most gratifying, therefore, for the Department to give official recognition to the Maryland Tercentenary celebration through the issuance of this special stamp.'

"Responding on behalf of the State of Maryland, Secretary Winebrenner replied: 'On behalf of the people of Maryland I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Post Office Department for the issuance of this stamp in conjunction with our Tercentenary celebration.'

"In conclusion, Postmaster General Farley said that he believed the new stamp 'will be an extremely popular commemorative issue.'

"The new stamp of which 50,000,000 are to be printed is approximately one inch by seven-eighths of an inch in size, and has as its central design the two ships which brought the first settlers to Maryland shores from England in 1634, The Ark and The Dove. Across the top of the stamp are the words, 'Maryland Tercentenary.' In the upper left corner are the figures '1634' while in the opposite corner appear the figures '1934.' At the left of the stamp is the inscription, 'The Ark and The Dove,' while in the background to the right is the Maryland Coat of Arms. The words, 'U. S. Postage Three Cents' appear across the lower border of the stamp, while in both lower corners is the figure '3.' The color of the new stamp will be red on a white background.

"This stamp will be placed on sale at St. Mary's City, a fourth-class post office in St. Mary's County, on Friday, March 23, and it will be placed on sale at post offices throughout the country the following day."



The First Printing of the Maryland Stamp.

Photo shows Left to Right—L. W. Robert, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, David Winebrenner, Secretary of State of Maryland, and Postmaster General Farley.



**MOTHERS DAY STAMP**

1934

Postmaster General Farley announced on March 28, 1934 that a Mothers Day Stamp would be issued at Washington, D. C. The press release of the Information Service of the Post Office Department dated April 13, 1934, reported the ceremonies attending the initial printing of these stamps as follows:

"Printing of the new Mother's Day postage stamps, which is being issued by the Post Office Department as a tribute to the Motherhood of America, was begun shortly after noon today at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"With Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the First Lady of the Land, looking on, Postmaster General James A. Farley threw on the switch which started the first run of the big flat-bed presses on which the new stamps are to be printed.

"Also gathered around the presses as the first sheet of the new stamp came through were Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury; Harlee Branch, Second Assistant Postmaster General; Clinton B. Eilenberger, Third Assistant Postmaster General; Ambrose O'Connell, Executive Assistant to the Postmaster General; Karl Crowley, Solicitor for the Post Office Department; J. Austin Latimer, Special Assistant to the Postmaster General; Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent, Division of Stamps; Roy North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General; L. W. Robert, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"As the first sheet of the new stamps rolled off the press, Postmaster General Farley in presenting them to Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"Mrs. Roosevelt, it is one of the great pleasures of my life to take a part in this ceremony incident to the first press run of the new postage stamp in tribute to the Motherhood of America.

"What we are, and what we expect to be, are due to Mother, our best friend, to whom we may ever turn in time of trial or adversity for comfort and benediction. It is a simple statement that the primary unit of Government is that of the family, yet during our entire life good government depends upon that early influence with the spiritual and character-building value that is received as a rich heritage from our Mother.

"The work of my Department may seem prosaic at times, its functions commonplace, and a customary integral part of the social and business life of the nation, and it is perhaps recompense enough that we have a realization of a service performed, a task well done. Yet, I daresay the pen of the most gifted writer, the oratory of the most inspired tongue, could but feebly portray the emotions which attend the messages of joy as well as sorrow, that it is our duty to receive and speed on to delivery every minute of the day.

"The Post Office Department contributes directly to the happiness of the family and is the means of solace to the loved ones away from the family fireside, and it is altogether fitting therefore that this Department should recognize 'Mother' in this way.

"Since 1893 it has been the custom to commemorate events of unusual importance and national heroes by the issuance of postage stamps. Several stamps have been issued portraying women, but no stamp has been issued heretofore for the greatest woman of them all, Mother.

"It is entirely proper that we have in our country today organizations whose sole purpose is to keep alive the memory of Mothers who have passed on, and to bring us to a fuller appreciation of those who are still with us. May this good work continue.

"We are having printed as an initial order 200,000,000 of the new stamps, which are of the 3-cent denomination. The stamps will be first placed on sale at Washington on May 2nd, and on May 3rd at all other post offices in the country.

"The figure 'Mother' on this stamp was taken from the immortal painting by Whistler; the carnations symbolize the purity of her love.

"To you, Mrs. Roosevelt, the First Lady of the Land, a devoted mother of a fine and happy family, I dedicate the first sheet of this new stamp issued 'In honor and in memory of the Mothers of America.'"

"Responding on behalf of the mothers of the land, Mrs. Roosevelt replied: 'I receive these stamps with a great deal of pleasure, and I am sure that this Mother's stamp will be one of the most popular issues we have had for a long time. This is a most beautiful stamp and I am sure that the mothers of America are most appreciative of the great honor that has been conferred upon them through the issuance of this stamp by the Post Office Department.'



**The First Printing of the Mothers Day Stamp.**

**Postmaster General Farley, Mrs. Elinor Roosevelt and Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger.**

"Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger then stepped up to the microphone which carried a complete description of the entire ceremony to all corners of the nation, and delivered the following address to Mrs. Roosevelt and Postmaster General Farley:

"It is perhaps needless for me to say that this impressive ceremony invokes in us all a feeling of sublime appreciation.

"Since becoming a member of the official family of the Post Office Department, I have had the rare privilege of participating in the issuance of seven postage stamps commemorating historical events and persons of unusual note.

"A postage stamp is an attractive symbol. It is artistic, as well as practicable. We receive daily many requests for the issuance of stamps. These requests are all meritorious in varying degree and were it possible, it would be a pleasure to accede to all of them.

"My Bureau is keenly mindful of the responsibility reposed in it in recommending for consideration only those matters that are of unusual interest to the people of our country.

"It is my purpose to administer the Philatelic Agency in such a way that the needs of the public may be promptly and properly met in making available for sale stamps not regularly sold in post offices. The activities of the agency will be expanded in our quarters in the new building.

"You, Postmaster General Farley, have very aptly described the fitness of participation by the Post Office Department in the beautiful tribute today. I cannot add thereto, except to say that my Bureau is particularly honored in having direction of the issuance of a stamp to 'Mother.' This stamp, in my opinion, will be the most popular of any authorized by the Department, and it will be of particular appeal to every man, woman and child of our land.

"Through the benevolence of a Divine Providence, my mother, although in her ninety-ninth year of age, is still with me in the land of the living; her teachings still guide me, her inspiration is a constant aid to me, and to her, with a thankful heart and in a humble spirit, I wish to dedicate my part in this ceremony today."

"The new stamp, of which two hundred million are to be printed on the initial order, will be purple in color and of 3-cent denomination and it will be placed on first day sale in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, May 2, 1934, and it will go on sale at post offices throughout the country the following day.

"This stamp will be approximately the same size as the current Special Delivery Stamp, and will have as its central motif, James Abbott MacNeill Whistler's famous 'Portrait of My Mother.' In the upper left corner appear the words, 'U. S. Postage,' beneath which is the inscription, 'In Memory And In Honor Of The Mothers of America.' Just below are the words 'three cents.' In the lower left corner is a small vase of carnations.

"Following the ceremony Postmaster General Farley purchased several sheets of the new stamps and autographed these for President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Third Assistant Postmaster General Eilenberger and one each for his three children, Betty, Anne and James, Jr."

## WISCONSIN STAMP

1934

On May 16, 1934 the Postmaster General announced that he had authorized the issuance of a series of ten National Park Stamps, and on May 23, he authorized the issuance of a 3-cent stamp to commemorate the 300th Anniversary of the founding of the State of Wisconsin and the early explorations in that region of Jean Nicolet.

The initial printing of the Wisconsin stamp on June 29, was witnessed by various notables. This event was the subject of the press release of the Information Service of the Post Office Department as follows:

"Printing of the new three-cent Wisconsin Tercentenary postage stamp, which is being issued by the Post Office Department in commemoration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the State of Wisconsin by Jean Nicolet, French explorer, was begun shortly after noon today at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"In the presence of Congressman Michael K. Reilly of Wisconsin, Postmaster General James A. Farley turned the switch which started the first run of the big flat-bed presses on which the new stamp is to be printed. Also gathered around the presses were First Assistant Postmaster General William W. Howes; Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General Roy M. North; Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent, Division of Stamps; Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and John Brogan, Secretary to Congressman James Hughes of Wisconsin.

"As the first sheet of the new stamps, of which fifty million are to be printed, rolled off the press, Postmaster General Farley said:

"It is indeed a pleasure to be here today to witness the printing of the first sheets of the special postage stamp authorized by the Post Office Department to commemorate the tercentenary of Wisconsin, which marks the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the French explorer, Jean Nicolet, who holds the distinction of being the first white man to have set foot on the territory now comprised within the State of Wisconsin.

"The central design of this stamp depicts the landing of Jean Nicolet on the shores of Green Bay in 1634, modeled from the painting of Edwin Willard Deming, which is now in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society. The stamp is being issued as a fitting recognition of the 300th anniversary, which is being celebrated by the patriotic citizens of Wisconsin with the cooperation and interest of the entire nation.

"The Wisconsin tercentenary commemorative stamp, which is one of the most beautiful specimens it has been my privilege to authorize, is of the three-cent denomination and will be first offered for sale on July 7, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, where the original drama was enacted."

"Responding on behalf of the State of Wisconsin, Congressman Reilly said:

"I receive these stamps with a great deal of pleasure. It is a distinct honor to have Wisconsin's founding commemorated by the issuance of a United States postage stamp, and on behalf of the Governor and the people of the State I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Farley and the Post Office Department for the issuance of such a beautiful stamp."

"Following the ceremony Postmaster General Farley purchased several sheets of the new stamp and autographed these for President Roosevelt, Col. Louis McHenry Howe, the President's Secretary, First Assistant Postmaster General William W. Howes, Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger, and one for each of his three children, Betty, Anne and James, Jr."



Postmaster General Farley, left, and Secretary Ickes participate in the issuance of the first sheet of the Yosemite National Park Stamp.

—Courtesy of "The Washington Evening Star."

## NATIONAL PARK ISSUE

1934

The initial printing of the one cent National Park stamp, the first value to be issued, took place on July 9, 1934. This was described in the Departments press release, which stated:

"Printing of the one-cent Yosemite National Park postage stamp, first of the series of ten National Park stamps to be issued by the Post Office Department, was begun shortly after noon today at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"With Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, looking on, Postmaster General James A. Farley threw on the switch which started the first run of the big flat-bed presses on which the new stamps are to be printed.

"Also gathered around the presses as the first sheet of the new stamps came through were Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General Roy North; L. W. Robert, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Acting Director of the Interior Department's National Park Service A. E. Demarecy; and Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"As the first sheet of the new stamps rolled off the presses, Postmaster General Farley in presenting it to Secretary Ickes, said:

"Secretary Ickes, it is a very great pleasure to be here today to witness the start of the presses in the printing of the first stamp to be issued in the special series of ten denominations from one cent to ten cents, inclusive, which will portray notable scenes from ten of our National Parks, representative of different sections of our country.

"The stamp now on the press is of the one-cent denomination, on which is portrayed a superb scene from the princely Yosemite, with the mighty El Capitan rising in all its sheer grandeur on the right. This stamp will be followed by the remaining denominations as rapidly as the engraving can be completed."

"In reply Secretary Ickes said: 'This stamp is without doubt the most beautiful that I have ever seen. The Interior Department, and especially the National Park Service, is under deep obligation to you, Mr. Farley, for your interest and

consideration in the issuance of the National Parks series of postage stamps. The artistic nature of this stamp and the succeeding issues of the Parks Series will do much, I am sure, to stimulate interest in our National Parks.'

"In conclusion Postmaster General Farley responded: 'Our purpose in issuing this special series of commemorative stamps will have been fulfilled if the panorama of scenes from the National Parks to be displayed thereon, serves to quicken public interest in the wonder lands that lie at our doors and which offer such rich returns at a minimum of effort. The stamp program that we are now inaugurating could well have as its slogan 'See America First.'

"This Yosemite stamp, which is green in color and which is arranged vertically, will be placed on first-day sale in the Yosemite Park post office in California and also at the Philatelic Agency of the Post Office Department in Washington on Monday, July 16, 1934.

"The central design on this new stamp shows a scene in Yosemite Park with the famous El Capitan Mountain at the right. In a solid panel across the bottom of the stamp is the inscription 'U. S. Postage' in white Roman lettering. Resting on this base is a dark panel with curved top and ends, within which in a curved line along the upper edge is the title 'Yosemite' in white Gothic type. Below the title is the figure 1c in white Roman, flanked on either side by white line ornaments. This stamp is inclosed in a narrow double line border.

"Following the ceremony at the Bureau of Engraving this noon Postmaster General Farley purchased several sheets of the new stamps and autographed these for President Roosevelt; Colonel Louis McHenry Howe, the President's Secretary; Secretary Ickes; Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger; and one each for his three children, Betty, Anne and James, Jr."

The "first sheets off the press" which were reported as having been presented to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and others as mentioned in the press release previously quoted were full 200 subject imperforate sheets. The stamps issued to the public were perforated and cut into panes of 50 before being sent to post offices. These presentation sheets were therefore in a form substantially different from those available to collectors in general. These imperforate stamps being issued in limited quantities were certain to be classed as varieties in spite of their really being "made to order" varieties of the normal issue. Being printed from the regular plates, on stamp paper, collectors could not logically dismiss them as being plate proofs or specimens and these imperforate stamps would certainly have to be recognized as major varieties.

Believing that this practice was unfair to collectors of U. S. stamps and that the continuation thereof would be to the great detriment of American Philately, the *Westchester County (N. Y.) Chapter No. 85, A. P. S.* passed the following resolution at their meeting on July 20, 1934.

### Resolution

At a meeting of this Chapter, held at White Plains, N. Y., on July 20, 1934, the following Resolution was regularly adopted:

WHEREAS, It has come to our attention from sources considered reliable, that in recent issues of new stamps, several sheets were removed before being perforated and presented to various Officials in Washington, D. C., and

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of this Chapter that these sheets may ultimately reach the hands of miscellaneous Philatelists, it is our firm belief that the lack of perforation of these sheets will create confusion in the minds of stamp collectors generally, menacing the best interests of American Philately, because of a like issue of such stamps in sheets duly perforated; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That this Chapter record its disapproval of continuance of this practice and that the Officials of the American Philatelic Society are hereby urged to confer with the Postal Administration and request its consideration, with a view to the issuance of all stamps in sheets duly perforated and gummed, in the future.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY CHAPTER No. 85, A. P. S.,

RAYMOND A. HASBROUCK,  
Chairman of Publicity.

Official:

PALMER HALL STILSON,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

At the same meeting the Club also passed the following resolution, condemning the practice of requesting souvenir panes of imperforate stamps in honor of Annual Exhibition and Convention of the *American Philatelic Society*.

### Resolution

At a meeting of this Chapter, held at White Plains, N. Y., on July 20th, 1934, the following resolution was regularly adopted:

WHEREAS, It has come to our attention that the American Philatelic Society is endeavoring to persuade the Postal Administration to issue a special sheet of unperforated stamps, in commemoration of the coming Philatelic Society Convention, to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., on August 28th, 1934, and

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of this Chapter that the contemplated issuance of unperforated and un gummed sheets of stamps is detrimental to the best interests of American Philately, placing our Country in the position of commercializing the issuance of stamps, thereby causing real harm to stamp collectors generally; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That this Chapter record its disapproval of this contemplated action and that this Chapter hereby petitions the American Philatelic Society to not make such request to the Postal Authorities but to rather likewise express its disapproval to such, and in conversations with the Postmaster General to request his disapproval of the issuance of unperforated un gummed sheets of stamps.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY CHAPTER No. 85, A. P. S.,

RAYMOND A. HASBROUCK,  
Chairman of Publicity.

Official:

PALMER HALL STILSON,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ralph A. Barry in his Stamp column in the *New York Herald Tribune* of July 28, 1934 in reporting this resolution commented:

#### "WESTCHESTER COLLECTORS ASSAIL IMPERF STAMPS

##### "Resolution Protests Release of Imperforate Issues

"For some time past well founded rumors have been current in stamp circles that the first sheets of new stamps from the presses of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington have been distributed among a few officials in imperforate form. These stamps will undoubtedly be listed in the catalogues as irregularly issued but nevertheless they will be a plague to collectors who in the future will have to pay fancy prices for them in order that their collections may be complete. In the past the Postoffice Department has made every effort to avoid errors in stamp issues and that the present proceeding is considered highly irregular is shown by the resolution adopted by the Westchester County Chapter of the American Philatelic Society at a meeting in White Plains on July 20.

"The society also adopted a resolution against the issuance of souvenir sheets of imperforate and un gummed stamps in honor of exhibitions and conventions of stamp collectors as tending to commercialize the issuance of stamps in this country and petitioned the American Philatelic Society to desist in its request for a souvenir sheet for the annual convention of the society in Atlantic City on August 28."

The resolution pertaining to the presentation sheets was passed at the Annual Convention of the *American Philatelic Society* at Atlantic City, August 1934. The bulk of the discussion centered about the method of nullifying the issuance of these imperforate sheets and it was finally voted that the matter be brought to the attention of the Postal Authorities with the request that the sheets so issued be returned for gumming and perforating and be returned to the owners in the same form as those sold to the public. In spite of this resolution several latter issues of the National Park Stamps were presented to government officials in imperforate 200 subject sheets.

The resolution in regard to the souvenir panes was tabled after such debate that the following Convention Committee made no request for a similar variety. This latter fact was also due to the activities of the *National Federation of*

*Stamp Clubs* and to the universal protest that arose over the issuance of the souvenir panes of 6 imperforate 1 cent National Park Stamps in honor of the Exhibition staged by the *Omaha Philatelic Society*, a local organization.

The September 1934 issue of the *American Philatelist* contained the following editorial comment about the two resolutions presented at the A. P. S. Convention:

"The Westchester County, New York Chapter of the A. P. S. has presented a resolution to the Society, requesting that there be a formal disapproval of the practice of the special sheets for A. P. S. Conventions, and also against the practice of allowing imperforate sheets to be prepared for presentation to Washington officials. We are glad to see this healthy reaction to the abuse of the stamp issuing power of this country."

The resolution of the Westchester County Chapter at the American Philatelic Society Convention in August, 1934, had called attention to the "presentation sheet" practice and several other clubs promptly passed resolutions objecting to the continuation of the new custom of the Post Office Department.

An excellent stamp article in the October 27, 1934 issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*, under the title of "Slightly Off Center" discussed various errors and added the following comment about these made to order varieties:

Completely imperforate sheets of stamps through error are almost unknown.

In recent months, however, the collectors who specialize in United States stamps have grown uneasy in the thought that several unwarranted imperforate sorts may some day appear. The following preamble to a resolution adopted by the Westchester County chapter of the American Philatelic Society is self-explanatory:

WHEREAS: It is the opinion of this association, from sources considered reliable, that in recent issues of new stamps several sheets were removed before being perforated and presented to various officials in Washington, D. C.

The resolution registers disapproval of the alleged practice and asks that steps be taken "with a view to the issuance of all stamps in sheets duly perforated and gummed in the future." If such imperforate stamps should eventually make their way to the stamp-collectors' markets, they will be in demand for every specialized collection. Presumably, a very small and closely held supply would result in exorbitant prices.

The prediction made in this article soon became a reality for in the latter part of November 1934, a full 200 subject imperforate sheet of the Mother's Day stamp came on the philatelic market. According to the *New York American*, this sheet was "worth \$30,000. to collectors." It was offered to a large New York dealer who believing it to have been irregularly issued, refused to make any effort to dispose of it. The sheet had been autographed by Postmaster General James A. Farley and dated May 18, 1934, although the first printing had actually taken place on April 13. This evidently was a sheet not mentioned among those presented to officials, as reported in the Post Office Department Press release.

The *National Federation of Stamp Clubs* in their Bulletin No. 2 dated November 27, 1934, called attention to the growing danger to philately by the following question:

"There has been considerable discussion at philatelic meetings and conventions as well as in the newspapers and the philatelic press concerning the imperforate sheets of stamps given to certain favored individuals by the post office department. At least one of these sheets consisting of four panes of 50 each of the Mother's Day stamp, un gummed was recently offered at a price said to be \$20,000."

Are you for or against this policy of the post office department?

What action, if any, do you suggest should be taken?

On Dec. 11, 1934, the *Santa Monica Stamp Club* adopted the following resolution which was released to the general press:

"WHEREAS, It has been absolutely authenticated that several new stamps, including Mother's Day, the 2c and 5c National Parks issue have been issued before being perforated and that they are now in the hands of dealers, and

"WHEREAS, The issuance of such imperforate stamps for presentation or sale in the exclusive manner employed is contrary both to equal rights and privileges for all and to the American principle of a square deal to each and every citizen of our land, and

"WHEREAS, The issuance of such imperforate stamps in the manner aforesaid mentioned has a strong tendency to cast the suspicion that favoritism is practiced by a department of our federal government that, like Caesar's wife, should be above and beyond suspicion; be it further

"RESOLVED, That this Society record its disapproval of the practice and request the consideration of the Postal Administration that the practice be discontinued in the future; and, be it further

"RESOLVED, That this Society requests that in fairness to all of the citizens of the United States, the Postal Administration forthwith issue a set of imperforate stamps of the denominations mentioned as a square deal to all; and, further be it

"RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the philatelic press, the National stamp societies, the National Federation of Stamp Clubs, and to our delegation in Congress, requesting them to assist in this movement."

No sooner had collectors gotten over the shock of the news of the imperforate Mother's Day sheet being on the market than they were again subjected to another blow at their pride in the high standard of ethics believed to exist among American stamp issuing authorities. Collectors had been officially informed by the Post Office Department that the special souvenir panes could not be obtained in units larger than single panes. In spite of this assurance, James Waldo Fawcett, in the *Washington Star*, December 30, 1934, announced the availability of larger units in the following manner:

"Local collectors received the metamorphic shock of their lives last week when it became known that special sheets of the 1-cent Yosemite and 3-cent Mount Rainier imperforate stamps are being circulated in Washington. These novelties are multiple panes, showing several blocks of 6 as they came from the press. To ordinary collectors only the regular 'Complimentary' souvenir blocks with the Department inscription are available."

Commenting on this additional type of presentation sheet, not listed in press releases, Franklin R. Bruns in the *New York Sun*, January 5, 1935, said:

#### "SPECIAL SHEET STAMPS SOLD

Collectors Buy Protested Issues in Washington.

Federation Action Urged.

Adhesives Given Out as Complimentary Appear in Market.

According to the *Washington Star*, collectors in the nation's capital were rudely shocked last week when it became known that special sheets of the one-cent Omaha and three-cent Atlantic City issues were being circulated in that city in multiple panes of six, unseparated.

This is evidently another result of the practice whereby certain individuals have been honored with the presentation of imperforate sheets of regular commemorative issues. The multiple panes reported in the *Star* are said to be exactly as they came off the presses. Collectors were only notified of, and permitted to purchase, the single panes.

It is unfortunate that collectors throughout the nation are forced to note the practice of distributing 'complimentary' sheets to certain officials, and the situation seems to demand action by the National Federation of Stamp Clubs, the American Philatelic Society and the Society of Philatelic Americans."

The agitation against the "Presentation sheets" first received National prominence through the action of the *Norfolk Philatelic Society* in presenting to the *Associated Press*, a copy of a letter of protest sent to President Roosevelt. The story was carried over the wires to every section of the country. The January 7, 1935 issue of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* contained the following:



### "FARLEY ACCUSED OF FAVORITISM

Norfolk Philatelists Say Valuable Specially Issued Stamps Were Not Issued to Public.

Sheet Worth \$30,000.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 7—(AP)—The Norfolk Philatelic Society, an organization composed of prominent Norfolk business and professional men who collect stamps, today charged that Postmaster General Farley was distributing to certain persons entire sheets of recent commemorative stamps not available to the public which, as a result, 'have assumed speculative worth 10,000 times greater than their original value.'

The accusation was made in a letter to President Roosevelt.

The society urged the President to 'take steps to immediately discontinue this species of favoritism.'

The letter, signed by M. R. Snyder, president of the society, and Leon Wahrman, secretary, called the President's attention to what was described as the general unfairness of the situation to the American collector and appealed to him to return the Postoffice Department to 'its old policy of offering all items to the general public except those retained by the postal museum.'

Rumors to the effect that such stamps had been in existence had been heard for some time, it was said, but the matter first came to the attention of the local organization, when it was learned that a local stamp collector was in possession of a sheet of 200 unperforated Mother's Day stamps, which had a face value of only \$6, but which, according to the story, he had insured for \$20,000, and for which he had been offered \$30,000 by a New York stamp company."

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* on January 8, 1935, commented on this news with this editorial:

### "BATTLE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS.

There is no peace for Jim Farley. Many of the brickbats aimed at the Administration have been coming in his direction. Just when there is a lull in the political attacks, the stamp collectors come to the front and charge the Postmaster General with distributing to certain persons entire sheets of recently issued commemorative stamps not available to the public. As a result, these stamps 'have assumed speculative worth 10,000 times greater than their original value.'

The Norfolk Philatelic Society makes this accusation direct to the President, probably on the assumption that as an enthusiastic stamp collector he will sympathize with their desire to stop 'this species of favoritism.' The chief complaint is over the Mother's Day stamp which have already given Mr. Farley a bit of a headache because of his alleged mutilation of Whistler's famous picture. It is easy to believe that it is not the intention of the Postmaster General to inflate the values of his new issues, nor to show favoritism. But he is in for a peck of trouble if he gets an army of serious-minded stamp collectors on his trail."

According to an *Associated Press* dispatch dated January 8, 1935, the letter of the *Norfolk Philatelic Society*, addressed to their fellow collector President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was answered by Postmaster General James A. Farley in the following manner:

### " 'A MISTAKE,' SAYS FARLEY, OF STAMP COMPLAINT

Sheet Intended for Mrs. Roosevelt 'Got Away,' He Explains.

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP).—'It was all a mistake.'

That was the explanation made today by Postmaster General James A. Farley in answer to complaints of the Norfolk, Va., Philatelic Society that he had distributed to friends sheets of stamps not available to the public.

He told reporters several sheets of commemorative stamps were purchased by him and his associates for gifts to friends. President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Colonel Louis McHenry Howe, Presidential Secretary, received some.

'The worst part of it was,' Mr. Farley said, 'when that Mother's Day stamp came out. I think Mrs. Roosevelt got one of the sheets and another got loose. That's probably the one that is down in Norfolk. I autographed it myself. It was

all a mistake. That's what caused all this embarrassment. All these sheets were bought and paid for."

The *National Federation of Stamp Clubs'* Bulletin No. 2 dated November 27, 1934, had resulted in an almost unanimous vote, against the "Presentation sheets." The ideas suggested were forwarded to the Department in a letter from H. L. Lindquist which read in part:

"January 9, 1935.

Honorable James A. Farley  
Postmaster General  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Farley:

The National Federation of Stamp Clubs, now representing 30,000 of the leading stamp collectors of the country, has been organized for the purpose of discussing and voting on matters of interest to philatelists so that any requests or suggestions emanating from it will have the approval and backing of the entire group.

In the past, through lack of such organization, certain groups have advocated measures which have not been acceptable to other groups and this situation has resulted in considerable confusion.

The purpose of the National Federation of Stamp Clubs is to be helpful and not critical. We hope that it may be of some service to you and to the Post Office Department in solving questions of purely philatelic interest.

\* \* \* \* \*

(4) The Federation is emphatically opposed to the distribution of stamps in any form other than that available to the general public. By doing so it creates varieties of considerable financial value and so casts discredit on the hobby and jeopardizes its existence.

It is suggested that where sheets in imperforate or part perforate condition have reached the public, either by accident or otherwise, that the Philatelic Agency place similar stamps on sale at face value in sufficient quantity to supply all demands. This would immediately quell any feeling that the stamps were issued for the purpose of exploitation. In Canada some years ago an imperforate sheet inadvertently reached the public and the Canadian Post Office Department placed similar stamps on sale, as is advocated.

The Federation desires to cooperate with the Post Office Department in every possible way and we hope that we may have the privilege of assisting to solve any questions of policy that may arise that are of interest to philately.

Our organization is growing so rapidly that we expect to have a membership of at least 100,000 active collectors in the near future and this entire group as well as the 384 newspapers with stamp columns and the numerous radio stations with stamp talks will be glad to render every possible cooperation.

I hope you may be able to use our facilities to the advantage of the Post Office Department as well as to stamp collectors generally.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. LINDQUIST."

This was answered by the following letter:

"Post Office Department  
Third Assistant Postmaster General  
Washington

January 18, 1935.

Mr. H. L. Lindquist  
STAMPS  
100 Sixth Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter under date of January 9 to the Postmaster General, with regard to postage stamp matters of interest to collectors, which has been referred to this office.

The information you furnish concerning the newly organized National Federation of Stamp Clubs, in which you give a general outline of the contemplated scope of its activities, has been noted with very much interest. As understood, you propose to have the new Agency act as a clearing house on matters of policy affecting the general welfare of the rank and file of stamp collectors. On a basis of such

plans, the new Federation should prove very helpful in promoting the best interests of philately.

The assurance you give that it will be the purpose of the Federation to cooperate with the Department in every possible way is very gratifying, and we shall be pleased to give consideration to suggestions relating to stamp issues that may be offered, as representing the views of collectors as a whole, including those covered in your present letter as expressing the results of investigations to date.

Very truly yours,  
CLINTON B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster Gen."

Bulletin No. 4 dated January 10, 1935 reported the results of the questionnaire as follows:

"The results from Bulletin No. 2 are still coming in, but at the time this is written 200 clubs have expressed their opinions and the results will be published in an early issue of STAMPS.

The clubs are almost unanimous (one vote for) against the policy of giving out imperforate sheets of stamps to favored individuals.

The remedies suggested include strong protests by every philatelic organization including the introduction of a bill into Congress prohibiting the practice; an appeal to the public to arouse sentiment against it; that steps be taken to make such distribution unlawful; to remove violators from office; to publish the names of those responsible; to secure court orders prohibiting the practice, to declare the stamps illegal and to confiscate them; to have the Bureau print all such stamps that are in circulation in large quantities which will be available to any collector at face and thus destroy their present value; and to refuse recognition to the stamps by collectors, philatelic magazines and catalogs so that no market can be created for them."

Ralph A. Barry in the *New York Herald Tribune*, January 12, 1935, reviewed the complaint of collectors by saying:

#### "PRESENTATION STAMP' ISSUES GIVE COLLECTOR NEW PROBLEM

**Ungummed Souvenirs Given to Friends by Farley Said to Command High Prices; Protests Call New Practice Granting of Special Privilege.**

'It was a mistake,' was the explanation made by Postmaster General James A. Farley in answer to a complaint of the Norfolk, Va., Philatelic Society that he had distributed to friends sheets of stamps not available to the public. The explanation was in regard to a letter from the society to President Roosevelt stating that they had learned that the Postmaster General was distributing to certain persons entire sheets of recent commemorative stamps not available to the public which, as a result, 'have assumed a speculative value 10,000 times greater than their original value.' The society urged President Roosevelt to take steps immediately to discontinue 'this species of favoritism.'

The Norfolk letter called the President's attention to what was described as the general unfairness of the situation to the American collectors and appealed to him to return the Postoffice Department to its old policy of offering all items to the general public except those retained by the postal museum.

The stamps complained of are what have come to be called by collectors 'presentation sheets.' These sheets are taken from the first run of the presses when a new issue of stamps is printed and without the gum being applied to the back or the sheets being passed through the perforating machines, are purchased and signed by the Postmaster General and presented as souvenirs to some of those attending the first-run ceremonies and to other government officials. Without the perforations, these stamps are classed as varieties by collectors, and as such, when known to exist, are necessary to a complete collection of stamps.

#### Practice Stated by Present Regime

The practice of making presentations of these special varieties originated with the present administration. Before this time the department had guarded zealously against knowingly issuing any special varieties and had taken great care to see that no stamps were issued except those available in the postoffices to the public generally. If collectors found errors or rare varieties in these, they were accidental and due entirely to an oversight on the part of the officials.

In the past, irresponsible officials of several foreign governments have issued stamps as they pleased to the eventual detriment of these countries' stamps in the

eyes of collectors. But United States stamps, owing to the jealous care exercised by our postal officials, have always been above reproach the world over. It was with a feeling akin to dismay that collectors received the first reports that a small number of special varieties were now being created and being distributed to a few officials and their friends. It was realized that such a proceeding was not in the best interests of stamp collecting and that at some future date some of these special varieties were bound to find their way into the stamp market and command fancy prices from those who wished complete stamp collections.

Last July, when the fact had been established that these special varieties existed, the Westchester County Philatelic Society went on record with a resolution condemning the practice of making presentations of special sheets and calling upon the postal officials to cease such presentations in the future. Several other stamp clubs passed similar resolutions, a recent one, by the Santa Monica (Calif.) Stamp Club, stating that 'the issuance of such imperforate stamps for presentation . . . in the exclusive manner employed is contrary both to equal rights and privileges for all and to the American principle of a square deal to each and every citizen.' This resolution also stated that the recent Mother's Day and certain of the National Parks stamps in imperforate form were in the hands of dealers, and called upon the Postal administration to 'forthwith issue a set of imperforate stamps of the denominations mentioned as a square deal to all.'

#### \$30,000 Offer for Set Reported

The letter from the Norfolk Philatelic Society was prompted by the report that a collector in that locality had a sheet of 200 Mother's Day stamps which had a face value of \$6 but which he had insured for \$20,000 and for which he had been offered \$30,000 by a New York stamp company. Some time ago a similar sheet of the Mother's Day stamp was in New York. It bore a signature, 'James A. Farley, May 18, 1934,' and, like the Norfolk sheet, was said to be insured for \$20,000. The owner and dealer, however, could not come to terms. The first run of these stamps was on April 13, when a considerable ceremony was staged in Washington, with Mrs. Roosevelt representing the mothers of America.

Speaking of the Norfolk sheet, Mr. Farley, in reply to an inquiry by the Herald Tribune, said: 'At the time of the Mother's Day stamp issuance, I purchased five sheets of the ungummed and imperforate stamps. These sheets went to the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Ickes and Louis McHenry Howe, the President's secretary. Also I presented one to a friend of mine in Norfolk, Va., and that probably was a mistake.'

Mr. Farley further clarified his position by explaining that he mistook a request from Norfolk for an autographed sheet of Mother's Day stamps to be from a personal friend, and in sending the sheet used an imperforate one on account of the holes in the perforated sheet catching the point of his pen. After signing the sheet he folded it, placed it in an envelope and mailed it to Norfolk.

Other press reports have credited the presentation of some of the recent stamps to First Assistant Postmaster General William W. Howe, Acting Second Assistant Postmaster General Jesse Donaldson, Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger and Mr. Farley's three children, Betty, Ann and Jimmy, Jr. In addition to the Mother's Day stamps, other presentation stamps mentioned are the Maryland and Wisconsin Tercentenary issues, the 16-cent special delivery air mail and the complete set of National Parks stamps. Some of the Parks imperforates are known to be in the market at prices commensurate with that of the Mother's Day sheet."

The practice of presenting sheets of imperforate stamps of each new issue to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and other officials, continued to be the subject of resolutions of protest passed by numerous Stamp Clubs in spite of the fact that the administration seemed to have paid scant attention to earlier pleas.

The growing resentment on the part of collectors against a practice which they believed was an unfair discrimination against all but the favored few, soon came to the attention of Westbrook Pegler, who wrote a daily column on events of current interest for the United Feature Syndicate.

Under date of January 17th, he wrote an article about the complaints of collectors which appeared in numerous papers throughout the country. Under

Pegler's heading of "Fair Enough" the *World Telegram*, New York, ran the following:

**"UNPERFORATED STAMP SHEET TURNS UP IN MARKET AT OUTLANDISH PRICE, EMBARRASSING MR. FARLEY.**

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—Your correspondent is unhappy to have to report that Mr. James A. Farley, the old prizefight commissioner, has got his tail caught in a crack again. That is to say, what's left of Mr. Farley's tail is caught. Although there isn't much left of it, to be sure, considering the wear and tear which it suffered during his long term as the chairman of the New York Prizefight Commission. In those days some one was always slamming a door on Mr. Farley's tail, and it is now worn down to a short, fuzzy stump—just enough to get caught.

Mr. Farley's current embarrassment has to do with a lot of stamps which he took out of stock at the Post Office Department, where he is the head man of the New Deal administration.

It appears that when Mr. Farley became Postmaster General he did not know that there were some nine million nuts in the United States alone who make a vice and, in many cases, an important business of collecting curious stamps and that any little irregularity in a stamp may create a value entirely unrelated to its nominal price. Moreover, in his big, enthusiastic way Mr. Farley decided that one way to boom business in the Post Office Department was to sell more stamps. So he pushed some buttons and called in the staff artists of the Post Office Department and told them to tear in and draw him a lot of new stamps on the theory that the people were getting tired of the old ones.

**Seventeen Special Issues Already.**

Up to this time he has turned out seventeen special issues. There were ten, of various denominations, in the national park series. There was one for Admiral Byrd, intended as a complimentary plug for the Admiral's latest trip to the South Pole to get away from it all. And there was one for the town of Newburgh, N. Y., which is close to Mr. Farley's native Haverstraw, where he used to play first base on the ball club.

This one was supposed to commemorate the fact that George Washington once made his headquarters at Newburgh, although anybody who knows Mr. Farley will realize that he was only going out of his way to boost the little town of Newburgh. Mr. Farley is always doing favors for old friends, and any time an old friend of his opens a new saloon or pool hall he may, if he goes about it right, get Mr. Farley to kick out a special stamp entitled "Butch's Place, Grand Opening Memorial Issue," with perhaps the legend "Wines, Liquor and Cigars" or "Pool 2½ cents per cue" worked into the design.

**Sent First Sheet to President.**

But it turns out that Mr. Farley happened to hear that Mr. Roosevelt was one of those nine million American stamp collectors and thought it would be a nice thing to grab off one of the first sheets of each issue as it came from the press unperforated and un gummed, write his name across it and send it over to the President for his collection, with the compliments of James A. Farley, a pal. This Mr. Farley did, and while he was at it he dealt in Mr. Louis McHenry Howe, the President's secretary.

And still while he was about it he decided to cut himself in, too, for a complete series, just as souvenirs for his loved ones. Moreover, because Mr. Ickes, the Secretary of the Interior, has jurisdiction over the parks, he sent Mr. Ickes souvenir sheets of the ten designs which comprise the parks issue. He did this with public ceremonies, and movies wired for sound in some cases, so there was no secret about it.

Meanwhile, however, Mr. Farley was beginning to learn something about the enthusiasm of the 9,000,000 stamp nuts, because every time a memorial issue was turned out the nuts would buy up from \$30,000 to \$40,000 worth of stamps. Some of them were used, and some were just put away in books, never to be canceled. But the \$30,000 to \$40,000 was just so much gravy for the Post Office Department, because the facilities for handling the mail have to be maintained, anyway. Mr. Farley was much cheered because seventeen times \$30,000 to \$40,000 was \$510,000 to \$680,000 almost clear profit.

**Souvenir Sheets Turn Up in Market.**

Then last week, out of Norfolk, Va., there came a little dispatch for the papers saying that one of those special souvenir sheets of the Mother's Day issue, unperforated and un gummed, had turned up in the philatelic market and was quoted at

some outlandish price between \$20,000 and \$30,000. It develops that a sheet of stamps without perforations or glue on the back is a museum piece and worth big, coarse money.

This sheet was one which Mr. Farley says he sent to a friend of a friend just as a favor to his friend. There were just four such sheets on the Mother's Day issue withdrawn from the press run by Mr. Farley. One was for the President, one for Mr. Howe, one for himself and one for this friend of a friend. Of course, he paid their face value into the cash box, but he had, by his favoritism, handed over to Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Howe, himself and this friend of a friend each stamps of an actual value of about \$20,000.

So Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Howe and Mr. Farley, each having an imperforate, un-gummed sheet of all seventeen issues and there being few, if any, other such sheets in existence, each has \$340,000 worth of stamps. And Mr. Ickes, with his ten sheets of the parks issue, would have \$200,000 worth, although for some reason the parks issues seem to command less money. Four of these stamps in a group, showing the lack of perforation, recently sold for \$200 in the philatelic market, or \$50 each, indicating that few of the park issue were in circulation.

#### Guess Based on Dealer's Opinion.

These figures are a guess based, however, on the opinion of one of the foremost dealers. He was unable to anchor his estimate without knowing exactly how many sheets of each issue had been allowed to get out.

Mr. Farley vows, of course, that none of his stamps or the President's or Louis Howe's or Mr. Ickes' will ever reach the market. But they are their property, nevertheless, and even if they don't sell them their estates may.

As an old collector Mr. Roosevelt might have known the value of the stamps which Mr. Farley was sending him with his compliments. How would you go about bringing that up?"

The *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, Colorado, ran the article under the heading "This Special Stamp Game to Get Jim Farley into Jam"—"Hon. Postmaster caters to philatelists with pretty new issues, but foot slips all of a sudden'".

The appearance of this article caused several prominent citizens of Denver to raise their voices in protest against the practice started by Postmaster General Farley. The January 18, 1935 issue of the *Rocky Mountain News* in reporting these complaints said:

#### "FARLEY'S 'GIFTS' EMBATTLE DENVER STAMP COLLECTORS.

Denver stamp collectors rose up in wrath last night against Big Jim Farley.

Westbrook Pegler, whose column appears daily in *The Rocky Mountain News*, started the uprising when he told how Big Jim big-heartedly took several sheets of stamps without perforation or gum off the press and presented them to President Roosevelt, the latter's secretary, himself and a friend's friend.

The sheet of 'Mother's Day' stamps given to the friend's friend got into the hands of a dealer and now is quoted at about \$30,000.

Judge Charles E. Sackmann, who is one of the angry philatelists, said: 'The issuance of these complimentary sheets by Postmaster Farley is taking an unfair and unwarranted advantage of the American stamp collector.

#### 'Equal Rights' Denied.

'It deprives the average citizen of the country of 'equal rights' in that a few high government officials are allowed to obtain stamps that either should be available to everyone or to no one.

'These unfortunate occurrences are destroying faith and confidence in the post-office department by putting the collector at such an unfair disadvantage.

'The remedy would be to print up every stamp in imperforate form that Farley has given away in such condition. Such printings would give every citizen his 'equal rights.'

Dr. H. A. Davis, honorary president of the Denver Stamp Club and secretary of the American Philatelic Society, asserted:

'Since this unfortunate occurrence has taken place the question now at hand is, how to correct it.

#### Fairfield Adds Protest.

'My answer to this problem,' he said, 'is to issue all stamps that Farley has given out in complimentary form in the same imperforate, un-gummed condition

and place them on sale at the philatelic agency in Washington so that every collector in the country can obtain them.'

'The issuance of these unwarranted sheets by Farley was unfair to the entire philatelic fraternity,' declared Senator Golding Fairchild, attorney and 1934 president of the Denver Stamp Club.

'Now that someone has broken faith and these stamps are on the market and cannot be obtained except at prices prohibitive to the majority of collectors, such a practice on the part of Farley was most unfortunate. The future issuance of such sheets should be stopped for the good of all.'

#### Should Have Foreseen Abuses.

Robert E. More, local attorney and collector, added his protest, saying: 'Any person connected with the postoffice in the capacity of postmaster general should have known, because of past history, that abuses of this sort would result, particularly at this time, since the hobby has become so commercialized.

'The remedy would be to issue similar imperforate sheets and make them available to every collector in the country, and to make an iron-clad postoffice rule that such irregular issues should never be released again.'

Harold (Stamps) Johnson, stamp editor of *The Rocky Mountain News*, went on record several weeks ago as being opposed to the practice of Farley in issuing complimentary sheets and passing them out to his friends and himself."

On January 18, 1935, the *Westchester County (New York) Chapter 85 of the American Philatelic Society*, by a resolution formerly called upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt, as a fellow collector, to intervene on the matter of the presentation of imperforate sheets by Postmaster General Farley. This read:

#### "WESTCHESTER COUNTY CHAPTER No. 85, AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

"Whereas, This organization at its meeting on July 20, 1934, passed a resolution requesting the officers of the American Philatelic Society to call to the attention of the Post Office Department that the policy of issuing imperforate presentation sheets of stamps would cause confusion and be detrimental to the best interests of American philately, and

"Whereas, This practice has continued to the further detriment of collectors of United States stamps in that some of these imperforate stamps already have been offered for sale and there is nothing to prevent any or all of them being offered at some future time; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we demand that the Post Office Department recall and deliver to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for destruction all such irregular and contraband productions, and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, a fellow member of the American Philatelic Society, with the request that he personally intervene in this matter in the interests of collectors in general and for the preservation of the credit of philately in the United States."

The protest to their fellow collector, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Postmaster General Farley, seeming to have been of no avail, the *Westchester County Chapter No. 85 A. P. S.* instructed its president to present the facts to their Congressman, the Hon. Charles D. Millard, with the request that he endeavor to right the wrongs done collectors by appropriate Congressional action.

Congressman Millard, believing that the question at issue, was not whether collectors had been injured, but whether Mr. Farley or any official of the United States had used his official position to show favors and bestow valuable gifts upon a special group of people. He promised to bring up the question in the House of Representatives as soon as he had attained the full data.

On January 25, 1935, Congressman Millard announced that he would introduce a resolution of inquiry into certain acts of the Postmaster General.

This news was reported by the Associated Press and appeared in papers throughout the country. The *New York Herald Tribune* carried these comments:



Congressman Charles D. Millard of Westchester County, N. Y.

**"FARLEY FACING HOUSE INQUIRY INTO STAMP 'GIFTS' TO FRIENDS.**

By The Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 25.—A Congressional investigation was proposed today to determine whether Postmaster General James A. Farley had given "half a million dollars' worth" of rare postage stamps to some of his philatelist friends, including the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Representative Charles D. Millard, Republican, of New York, said he would call the attention of the House on Monday to newspaper reports that stamps worth 'half a million dollars' or more—to collectors—had been so distributed. He will, he added, seek House approval of a resolution which, in effect, would summon Farley before the House Postoffice Committee to explain.

Democratic leaders declined to comment publicly, but a high-ranking majority member of the Postoffice Committee remarked: 'I hope the resolution will be adopted, because Farley shouldn't have done that.'

The stamp collectors for months have envied Farley's friends. Millard asserted today that he understood that when a new stamp issue would come along the Postmaster General would get a full sheet before it had been perforated for tearing, pay the stamps' face value and give it to somebody, like the President.

As he understood it, these were not to be put on the public market and nobody was to make any money out of it. There was a public complaint, however, that he autographed one sheet of what philatelists call "imperforates" for "the friend of the friend." And the "friend of the friend" sold the stamps for a sum as yet undisclosed, but reported, in stamp-collecting circles, to be in the thousands of dollars.

Twenty-seven philatelic societies, Millard said, had protested the Postmaster General's action. To show the result of being a 'friend' of Farley, Millard said, a



full set of a series of ten special National Park stamps—not perforated—were given to Secretary Ickes. These, roughly, have a potential value of at least \$60,000 to \$100,000, the *New Yorker* said he was informed.

At the same time, he asserted, President Roosevelt has a full collection of the seventeen new stamps issued since the present Administration took office on March 4, 1933. These, he said, include issues for national parks, Maryland and Wisconsin anniversaries, Mother's Day, Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd, the explorer; the Graf Zeppelin, 'peace,' and new 16-cent and 6-cent airmail stamps.

One batch of stamps given to Ickes got into the hands of his subordinates. One valued his portion as worth \$2,000, although he did not offer it for sale. Ickes conceded at a press conference that he had some of the stamps. When Farley was asked about that today, he replied: 'If Ickes says he's got 'em, he has.'

In addition to the President, Mrs. Roosevelt and Secretary Ickes, Millard said he understood some rare stamps also had been given to Louis Howe, one of the President's secretaries.

'I don't know whether all this is true,' Millard said. 'But I think we should find out.'

He added that the resolution he will propose would require Farley to appear before the Postoffice Committee with 'any requisitions and invoices drawn by the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for imperforate stamps' issued since March 4, 1933."

The *New York Times* carried the news under the headings "Strikes at Farley over 'Stamp Gifts' Millard asks inquiry into report of presents with a value of '\$500,000'. Protests by collector philatelists say rare specimens went to Roosevelts, Ickes and other friends of postal head".

The *Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer* ran the resolutions under these headings "Farley faces quiz on 'Stamp Gifts'. Congressional probe urged on distribution of 'First' to friends", while the *New York Sun's* captions were "Farley stamp acts assailed, Millard threatens to ask congressional inquiry".

The Associated Press release on January 27th, was reported in the following manner by the *New York Times*:

#### ASKS HOUSE INQUIRY INTO FARLEY "GIFTS".

Millard Acts on Reports Postmaster General Gives Rare Stamps to His Friends.

Resolution Goes in Today.

New York Republican Asserts Philatelist Put a \$500,000 Value on the Presents.

By The Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 27.—An all-inclusive resolution directing a House committee to inquire into reports that Postmaster General Farley has given rare stamps to his philatelist friends—including the President—was drafted today by Representative Millard, Republican, of New York, for introduction tomorrow.

Under the resolution Mr. Farley would be summoned before the Postoffice Committee and asked to supply detailed information about special stamp issues, including their face value as well as their value to collectors.

Reports, Mr. Millard reiterated today, were that when a new series of commemorative stamps was printed Mr. Farley would get a full sheet of 200 stamps or so before the glue had been put on them or they had been perforated for tearing. These, then, would be autographed and given to Mr. Farley's friends, Mr. Millard asserted.

Estimating the value—to collectors—of stamps so distributed at "possibly half a million dollars," Mr. Millard said today:

"There are 9,000,000 stamp collectors in the country, I am informed. Last year they paid between \$900,000 and \$1,000,000 to the government for stamps that were not used. They should be protected."

He said that outside of petitions for an investigation sent him by stamp collectors he had no information whether the assertions that Mr. Farley had given these rare "imperforates" to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Ickes and Louis Howe of the President's secretariat, were true.

"It looks as though the Postmaster General just unwittingly made a mistake," Mr. Millard said. "The thing furthest from my mind is to accuse him of deliberate grafting."

"But if he did make a mistake we ought to know how, as well as how big a mistake it was."

House Democratic leaders were inclined to find no particular fault with the stamp situation, so it was generally assumed the resolution would get no place. One high-ranking Democrat member of the Postoffice Committee, however, remarked that "Farley shouldn't have done that."

According to the *Congressional Record*, the Millard resolution was introduced as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, a practice has recently grown up that I feel should be brought to the attention of the Members of this House, and which I feel should perhaps be made the subject of an investigation by the members of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, so that those responsible for it may be given an opportunity to defend themselves and to make an explanation.

During the present administration it has been the practice of the Postmaster General, when there were new issues of stamps, to requisition from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing the first few sheets printed, before they had been gummed and perforated, autograph them, and present them to a favored few of his friends. I am told that when the Mother's Day stamp was issued Mr. Farley autographed and presented the first full sheet of 200 subjects to Mrs. Roosevelt. Later he inscribed one of these imperforate sheets of stamps for the President, Colonel Howe, and one for his own children—Betty, Ann, and James Jr.

With the printing of the Wisconsin stamp which followed, sheets are said to have been autographed by the Postmaster General for the President, his secretary, Third Assistant Postmaster General, and this time one for each of Mr. Farley's three children.

When the National Park stamps were issued in July of last year the weekly *Philatelic Gossip* commented:

As usual, sheets were autographed for officials of the administration, including the President.

The first sheet having been presented to Mr. Secretary Ickes.

The American Philatelic Society feels that this "new deal in philately" is a discrimination against the rank and file of stamp collectors, because sheets of imperforate stamps are not made available to them for purchase, but are autographed and given to a favored few, and in most instances those few officials of the Government.

The president of the local chapter of the society in my own county informs me that he knows of collectors who have paid as high as \$175 each for the imperforate stamps in pairs and in blocks. Two weeks ago, out of Norfolk, Va., there came a little dispatch for the papers saying that one of those special souvenir sheets of Mother's Day issue, unperforated and ungummed, had turned up in the philatelic market and was quoted at some outlandish price between \$20,000 and \$30,000. It develops that a sheet of imperforate and ungummed stamps is a museum piece and of great value. I am credibly informed that there are 9,000,000 stamp collectors in the United States who purchased stamps last year amounting to almost a million dollars. Any little irregularity in a stamp creates a value entirely unrelated to its nominal price. The Postmaster General has brought out a lot of new issues on the theory that the people are getting tired of the old ones. Up to the present time he has turned out 20 special issues. There were 10 of various denominations in the national parks series: 1 for the town of Newburgh, N. Y., 2 for the Chicago exposition, 1 for the N. R. A., 1 for Kosciusko, the Zeppelin flight stamp, the Byrd "Little America" stamp, the Maryland commemorative stamp, the Mother's Day issue, the Wisconsin Tercentenary stamp.

There has been considerable comment upon this practice in the press and a number of stamp clubs and chapters of the American Philatelic Society from Maine to California, including the Westchester County chapter, in my own home county, have passed several resolutions protesting it. In a resolution adopted January 18, 1935, the Westchester County Chapter No. 85, asked that the officers of the American Philatelic Society call to the attention of the Post Office Department the policy of issuing imperforate presentation sheets of stamps which they say causes confusion and is "detrimental to the best interests of American philately." The members believe that the "practice has continued to the further detriment of collectors of the United States' stamps, as some of those imperforate stamps have already been offered for sale and there is nothing to prevent any and all of them being offered at some future time." The resolution asks further that the Post Office Department recall and deliver to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for destruction, all such irregular and contraband productions. It was further resolved that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to President Roosevelt, a fellow member of the American Philatelic Society, with the request that he personally intervene in the matter

in the interest of collectors in general and for the preservation of the credit of philately in the United States. This resolution was passed after it was absolutely authenticated several new stamps, including the Mother's Day and the National Parks stamps, had been issued before being perforated and had found their way into the hands of dealers. The members, in adopting the resolution, felt that such issuances and practices have a strong tendency to cast suspicion that favoritism is practiced by the head of an important department of our Federal Government, who, like Caesar's wife, should be above and beyond suspicion.

In a poll taken by the National Federation of Stamp Clubs it was found that the clubs are almost unanimously against the policy of giving out imperforate sheets of stamps to favored individuals.

One of our colleagues has received a letter from a constituent commenting on the practice of the Postmaster General to which I have referred. I want to read from his letter:

Mr. RANKIN. I think the gentleman from New York should give the name of the man writing the letter.

Mr. MILLARD. The name of the man is George R. M. Ewing, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City.

Mr. MILLARD (reading):

Postmaster General Farley is presenting entire sheets of new stamps to some of his friends, including the President. These sheets are not perforated nor are they cut apart into small panes of 50 to 100 as we buy them in the post office. Consequently they constitute an entirely different variety of stamps from the perforated stamps sold in the post offices. It is absolutely impossible for any private citizen to buy any of these imperforate stamps. Consequently anyone getting one of these sheets pays Farley the face value and gets a sheet of stamps that is worth thousands of dollars in the philatelic market.

As an example, several weeks ago I saw an unperforated sheet of Mother's Day stamps—200 stamps on the sheet (when cut into panes, we bought them in small panes of 50) and it bore the signature of Mr. Farley on one of the sheet margins. The sheet of stamps was sent to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 1 West Forty-seventh Street, New York City, for them to purchase and the owner asked \$20,000 for the sheet. They cost 3 cents a stamp and he asked \$100 a stamp from the dealers. The Scott Co. refused to buy the sheet and sent it back. They will not divulge the name of the owner to private individuals, but Hugh M. Clark (head of the Scott Co.) has twice requested the local postal authorities to send up an inspector to question him, and he will give the inspector the information. His invitation has been absolutely ignored to date.

Not only sheets of Mother's Day issue but of every issue brought out under Farley's supervision has been distributed, and some day these are coming on the market—if not by the present holders, then by their estates—and stamp collectors are going to be forced to absorb United States stamps that they never had the opportunity to acquire when they were current. Naturally they will be forced to pay through the nose—as they are being asked to do at the present time.

I, personally, have been offered blocks of the 4-cent national parks and the 8-cent national parks imperforate (and these can only come from the presentation sheets) at \$250 per stamp, \$500 for a pair of stamps, and \$1,000 for a block of four. They were offered to me by a dealer, and he said they were offered to him from a source in Washington in exchange for United States stamps that the owner desired for his collection. I refused to buy and the dealer later told me that he declined the order as he couldn't place the stamps at that price—but, a few days later, he received the same identical want list from a dealer in Washington. In other words, the owner found a Washington dealer he could do business with.

So that you will not think that it is a case of "sour grapes" with me relative to these unperforated sheets, I want you to know that I own a pair of unperforated 2-cent national parks stamps that I bought from a dealer (Eugene Klein) in Philadelphia in September and paid him \$250 for them. This was before I was aware of what was going on, and they were represented to me as having been found in a post office out west. If we succeed in getting the Department to issue these sheets unperforated, the value of my pair will drop from \$250 to 4 cents; nevertheless I want to see it done.

In my boyhood days, like most of the rest of us, I collected stamps but have never done so very seriously, and while I agree with the collectors that there is unfair discrimination here, I feel that a much more serious situation has arisen whereby an official of the Federal Government can make unlimited presentations of gifts not purchaseable in the open market, but which have a value in that market of \$20,000, or one even approximating that amount. From this it is quite obvious that the monetary value of Mr. Farley's gifts is tremendous.

I think my colleagues in the House will believe with me that the Postmaster General should be given an opportunity to make an explanation and I ask that this House authorize the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to call the Postmaster General and give him this opportunity, and that he place before the committee copies of all requisitions and invoices drawn by the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by the Philatelic Agency or other sales agencies for imperforate stamps since March 4, 1933, or beginning with the Newburgh proclamation of peace commemorative stamp, and all correspondence connected therewith.

Following is copy of the resolution of inquiry which I have introduced today and which will be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby directed to furnish to the House of Representatives the following information:

1. Whether imperforate, incomplete, or specially marked stamps have, since January 1, 1933, been issued by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the request of or with the consent of the Post Office Department or any officer or employee of that Department.

2. Whether imperforate, incomplete, or specially marked stamps, since January 1, 1933, have been knowingly distributed by the Post Office Department, or any officer or employee of that Department, other than through the regular channels of the Post Office Department for sale to the public.

3. Whether any stamps of special issues, since January 1, 1933, have been distributed other than through the usual channels of the Post Office Department for sale to the public.

4. The name or names of officers or employees of the Post Office Department, if any, who have since January 1, 1933, authorized or consented to the distribution of imperforate, incomplete, or specially marked stamps or have distributed such stamps or any stamps other than through the regular channels of sale to the public, and the name or names of the person or persons to whom such distribution has been made and the price or prices, if any, paid by persons receiving such stamps.

This is a resolution which I placed on the desk this morning and which will be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. I think the rights of 9,000,000 stamp collectors should be protected, and therefore I am bringing this matter before the House at the present time.

Mr. FISH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLARD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FISH. May I ask the gentleman if he has any information as to the accuracy of the statement that appeared in the public press as follows:

Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Howe, and Mr. Farley each have received unperforated, un-gummed sheets of all issues. There being few, if any, other such sheets in existence, each has received \$340,000 worth of stamps.

Mr. FISH (reading):

Mr. Ickes, with his 10 sheets of the park issues would have \$200,000 worth of stamps, although for some reason the park issue seemed to command less money.

Mr. MILLARD. I have not all of that information, but I do have information that the President has received all 20 and that Mr. Ickes has received 10. After the Philatelic Society investigated, they gave me the information and the proof that other people have received these stamps. How many I do not know. That is the idea of this inquiry I am suggesting.

Mr. RANKIN. Has this practice been indulged in by Postmasters General in the past?

Mr. MILLARD. I understand not.

Mr. RANKIN. Where did the gentleman get that information?

Mr. MILLARD. From the Post Office Department this morning.

Mr. RANKIN. From the Postmaster General?

Mr. MILLARD. Not from the Postmaster General, but from someone in the office there. I called up and wanted to know if this had been the practice and they said that never have they issued unperforated and un-gummed stamps before this time.

Mr. RANKIN. If there has been anything done that should not have been done, I for one am more than willing to have it investigated.

Mr. BOILEAU. The gentleman has stated there was no raid on the Treasury, but if what the gentleman from New York has stated on the floor here is true someone certainly received something that they should not have received."

On January 28, 1935, Congressman Hamilton D. Fish of New York also introduced a resolution of inquiry which was also reported in the *Congressional Record* in this fashion:

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Millard] spoke about what Postmaster General Farley has been doing recently in reference to making presentations of sheets of imperforate stamps to certain public officials and probably to others. I am sure that Members on both sides want the facts, and that the American people back home will insist on having all of the facts. I am sure everybody wants to be fair to Mr. Farley and give him his day in court and an opportunity to come down to the Congress and give us the facts. He may have some adequate explanation, and he has a right to be heard. The charges which have been made today by my colleague [Mr. Millard] are very serious charges. It is not a question of petty graft. The charges involve hundreds of thousands of dollars. I am therefore introducing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the House of Representatives the following information: The number of sheets of recent commemorative stamps in imperforate form issued since March 4, 1933, and presented to Government officials and all others; the names and addresses of all persons and corporations who have received imperforate stamps and the number of such stamps received by each individual or corporation; and a list of the names of all who were favored with sheets of imperforate stamps even though such sheets have been recalled.

Mr. ARNOLD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. For a very brief question.

Mr. ARNOLD. Has the gentleman made any effort to ascertain from the Post Office Department how many sheets of these stamps have been issued?

Mr. FISH. No. I know 20 commemorative stamps have been issued. I am a busy man, just like the gentleman, and I have to rely on the information that is handed to me, or that appears in the public press.

Mr. ARNOLD. If the gentleman would request this information from the Postmaster General he would receive all the information the Postmaster General could give him without the necessity of an investigation.

Mr. FISH. I hope the gentleman is not objecting to a resolution of this kind requesting information.

Mr. ARNOLD. The gentleman certainly should have requested the Postmaster General for this information before resorting to an investigation.

Mr. FISH. May I say to the gentleman that I do not care to be criticized by him as I am not asking for an investigation but merely for information from the Postmaster General. Mr. Farley has admitted that he has given these stamps to different people. I have seen the stamps, too. I saw them a long time ago. I happen to know something about the first stamp issue under this administration as it originated in my district. I have seen blocks of stamps which were given out months ago. I do not know just how many, and that is what I want to find out.

Mr. ARNOLD. Did the gentleman make any effort to find out from the Postmaster General how many of these stamps have been given out?

Mr. FISH. The Postmaster General has already admitted that in the public press.

Mr. ARNOLD. But I mean as to the number?

Mr. FISH. That is a matter for Congress, not for me, to find out and to get all the information available.

Mr. ARNOLD. The gentleman could get the information from the Postmaster General, if he wanted to.

Mr. FISH. There is no question about the fundamental fact that imperforate stamps have been given out, and they have been given out to a favored list. Of course, I do not know everybody Postmaster General Farley has given them to, but there is a favored list, including the President of the United States, Secretary Howe, and a number of others. Now, my recollection goes back to the last Congress. I remember about a certain preferred list in Wall Street when J. P. Morgan & Co. had a favored list of clients. The Democratic side denounced it as being perfidious, wicked, and vicious, and there were some Democrats on it, too. I remember that there was only one Member of Congress, and he was Senator McAdoo, of California. But that favored list is not half as bad as this, and I will explain why.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. Yes.

Mr. BOYLAN. I wanted to ask the gentleman if he considers he is playing fair with his colleague from Westchester, who introduced a resolution this morning?

Mr. FISH. I am supporting it.

Mr. BOYLAN. The gentleman is now coming in with another resolution.

Mr. FISH. No; this is to help that resolution.

Mr. BOYLAN. And may I ask if this is 1 of the 20 issues raised by his distinguished leader or is this a new one?

Mr. FISH. This is the one hundred and first issue. This goes way beyond the original 20.

Mr. BOYLAN. The gentleman's leader issued a statement saying he had 20 issues.

Mr. FISH. Does the gentleman think the Republican Party is going to stand on just 20 issues? You give us an issue every day here.

Mr. BOYLAN. You have no issues and you are simply groping in the dark now.

Mr. FISH. I do not yield further. I have just presented two new issues for the Democrats and propose to leave them on your lap.

Mr. TABER. Is not this an issue that the Democrats have raised?

Mr. FISH. I admit that the Democrats have no issues and therefore I am giving them some. I gave you an issue on communism and now I am giving you an issue on these imperforate stamps.

Mr. MILLARD. If the gentleman will yield, I appreciate the help from the gentleman from New York very much.

Mr. FISH. Now, let us see the difference between this Wall Street preferred list and the preferred list of the Postmaster General.

The Morgan preferred list gave to those who were in preferred positions, their friends, stock at \$20 and it was issued to the public at \$30, an increase of 50 percent; but in the Postmaster General's preferred list the public have not a chance to buy and the increase is not 50 percent, but 100 times the cost, according to the Stamp Dealers Association.

The Newburgh Stamp Club, in my district, has entered a very vigorous protest against this deplorable procedure. When I say that the President of the United States has received 20 sheets of these imperforate stamps, I only say what I have seen in the press. I will not know definitely until I get this information from Mr. Farley. The value of these stamps, for which was paid a few dollars or a few hundred dollars, according to one of these stamp experts, has increased to \$320,000. If this is so, of course, the President, when he finds out the facts, should return the stamps.

I am not vouching for the facts and I will not know them until they are presented here in open hearings. However, it is stated openly in the public press that President Roosevelt has received all 20 issues; Mr. Howe and members of the Cabinet have also received a number of these issues. Mr. Ickes received 10 of the issues at a profit of only \$200,000 for the Secretary of the Interior. Of course, that is a mere detail. I apologize to the Democratic Party and to my friends on the Republican side for discussing any such small sum of money. I suppose we should not discuss anything under \$1,000,000,000 these days.

Mr. CULKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield.

Mr. CULKIN. Does the gentleman believe, in view of the fact the Postmaster General presented some of these stamps or one sheet of these stamps to honest Harold Ickes, the relation between these two gentlemen are now cordial?

Mr. FISH. Well, they are two pretty artful politicians and manipulators. I have never worried about the relations between these two gentlemen. Those matters are just temporary.

I disclaim any personal feeling. The gentleman from New York has introduced a position and has put it squarely up to the Democratic Party. Personally, I like Mr. Farley. I think he is a genial politician. He lives in my State and I want to see him given a chance to be heard before a committee of Congress. What are you going to do about it? Are you going to try to cover it up or are you going to give him a fair hearing before a committee of this House?

Mr. FISH. My time is drawing to a close. How in the name of goodness can you expect to have an efficient Post Office Department when the Postmaster General is never in Washington. The only time he ever comes to Washington is to give some of these imperforate sheets of stamps to some of his friends on the preferred list.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that our distinguished friend from New York [Mr. Fish] is degenerating.

When he was in Harvard and did the unusual thing there of graduating in 3 years, he had his head high up in the air; he was not playing mumble-peg down in the dirt.

When he was captain of his great Harvard football team and was their great right tackle, from all of their huddles he had his head up. His orders were: "Up!" He did not grovel in the dirt.

When he was a member of his general assembly for three terms, he was not groveling in the dirt. Head up!

When he went to France serving his flag and his country under, I will not say any easy conditions, obeying orders like a soldier, serving under difficulties—his head was up; he did valiant service for his country, had the Croix de Guerre conferred upon him for his distinguished service.

Since he has been in Congress he has not been groveling in the dirt until now. He has done wonderful work fighting the Communists of the country that have been seeking to undermine this Government and other governments.

What has come over him? Is he disintegrating; is he degenerating? He says that the Postmaster General bought the first few sheets of stamps of these special issues and possibly gave one or two to his children, possibly gave one to the President who presides in the White House, possibly gave one to some other Cabinet officers—stamps bought and paid for at the same price that other people paid for them, with money which went into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. FISH. The gentleman does not want that to go in the Record, surely, when no individual could buy imperforated stamps except those on the favored list of the Postmaster General.

Mr. BLANTON. I am not talking about the exorbitant prices paid by stamp collectors; I am not talking about the \$50 that one of my constituents paid here on Pennsylvania Avenue once for a seat in a window to see the President pass by; I am not talking about the \$50 that two of my constituents once paid to conscienceless scalpers to see an Army-Navy football game; I am talking about the regular price of these stamps. And I am not upholding having them imperforated and unglued. They should have been made all alike. But there was no dishonesty.

Why, I can remember during the war—we men who served here in this House frequently saved some memento—when President Wilson once sent an important message here, it, as his messages always did, came under his seal. When that big envelope was opened and his message was taken out, I got the Speaker of this House to give me that envelope with the President's seal on it, and I have it in my scrapbook now. Some of these days it might be worth some money; but does the gentleman think I would sell it? Does the gentleman think that Postmaster General Farley would sell imperforate stamps that he kept because he was a part of the Government that issued it as a little memento of his service? Ah, my distinguished friend from New York, who has done valiant service for his Government, is now groveling in the dirt, playing mumble-peg.

Mr. FISH. I am sure the gentleman does not mean to guarantee that these imperforate stamps will always be held by their recipients as souvenirs.

Mr. BLANTON. I imagine that the gentleman could not buy them with all the money he has.

Mr. FISH. Can the gentleman say that they will not be sold by the estates of these gentlemen?

Mr. BLANTON. If I were one of the posterity, you could not buy them for any amount of money. It would be a memento handed down to grandchildren as a family heirloom.

Mr. FISH. Some of them are on sale now.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, possibly a few of these stamps may have gotten out and perhaps may have been offered for sale, but I will guarantee that those the President, the Postmaster General, or any other Cabinet officer or their family may have you could not buy for money.

Mr. FISH. May I say to the gentleman from Texas that no Republican Postmaster ever gave away a lot of unperforated stamps to a favored list.

The introduction of the Millard resolution was prominently displayed by the various New York newspapers. The *Herald Tribune*, January 29, 1935, covered the news with these comments:

#### "INQUIRY ASKED INTO FARLEY'S GIFT OF STAMPS.

Millard Urges House to Act on Complaints of Philatelists' Organization.

Fish Backs Up Proposal.

Imperforates Offered on Market at High Prices.

From the Herald Tribune Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Representative Charles D. Millard, Republican, of New York, called upon the House of Representatives today to authorize the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to summon James A. Farley, Postmaster General,

for an investigation of the allegations by numerous stamp collectors that he had given to President and Mrs. Roosevelt and other high governmental officials the first imperforate and ungummed sheets of seventeen special issues of stamps worth a "tremendous sum."

Others whom Mr. Millard asserted were the recipients of these rare stamps were Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior; Louis M. Howe, the President's secretary; Betty Ann and James Jr., Mr. Farley's children, and the First and Third Assistant Postmasters General.

Mr. Millard's demand for an investigation and a resolution introduced by Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican, of New York, calling for a record of Mr. Farley's stamp gifts, were received with apparent indifference by the Democratic leaders. Representative James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the House Post Office Committee, said that he had found no evidence of illegality in Mr. Farley's action since he had paid for the stamps.

As an illustration of the value imperforate and ungummed stamps assume, Mr. Millard cited a sheet of the famous Whistler Mother's Day issue for which "some outlandish price between \$20,000 and \$30,000 was asked." Mr. Millard quoted a letter he had received from a philatelist who received offers of blocks of the 4-cent National Park and 8-cent National Park, imperforate at \$250 a stamp.

Mr. Fish's resolution called upon Mr. Farley to send to the House of Representatives a complete record of the imperforate stamps he has given away. The resolution asked "the number of sheets of recent commemorative stamps in imperforate form issued since March 4, 1933, and presented to government officials and all others; the names and addresses of all government officials and all others; the names and addresses of all persons and corporations who have received imperforate stamps and the number of such stamps received by each individual or corporation, and a list of the names of all who were favored with sheets of imperforate stamps, even though such sheets have been recalled."

Mr. Farley has explained that the stamps were distributed with the understanding that they were not to be sold, but since some have already been sold and undoubtedly will be offered for sale eventually, even if by the heirs of the present owners, Mr. Millard claimed that the giving of stamps is detrimental to the best interests of American philately. Mr. Farley has autographed a number of the sheets which have been given away.

"The American Philatelic Society," said Mr. Millard, "feels that this 'new deal in philately' is a discrimination against the rank and file of stamp collectors because sheets of imperforate stamps are not made available to them for purchase but are autographed and given to a favored few, and in most instances those few, officials of the government.

"The president of the local chapter of the society in my own county informs me that he knows of collectors who have paid as high as \$175 each for those imperforate stamps in pairs and in blocks. Two weeks ago out of Norfolk, Va., there came a little dispatch for the papers saying that one of those special souvenir sheets of the Mother's Day issue, unperforated and ungummed, had turned up in the philatelic market and was quoted at some outlandish price between \$20,000 and \$30,000. It develops that a sheet of stamps without perforations or glue on the back is a museum piece and worth big, coarse money.

"I am credibly informed that there are 9,000,000 stamp collectors in the United States who purchased stamps last year amounting to almost \$1,000,000. Any little irregularity in a stamp creates a value entirely unrelated to its nominal price."

The *New York Sun*, in reporting the resolution of inquiry stated:

#### "FARLEY STAMP INQUIRY URGED.

##### Representative Millard Wants House to Investigate Gifts to Friends.

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—An investigation of reports that Postmaster-General Farley has given rare stamps worth a "tremendous" sum to a number of his friends, including President and Mrs. Roosevelt, was asked formally in the House today by Representative Millard, Republican, of New York.

Millard recounted that since the Roosevelt administration took office March 4, 1933, seventeen special commemorative stamps have been issued, "on the theory that the people were getting tired of the old ones."

Before the stamps were perforated for tearing, coated with gum or offered for public sale, he said, big sheets of them were given by the Postmaster-General to "a favored few of his friends," as well as to his children, Betty, Ann and James Jr.

#### Calls Action Unfair.

Millard said he agreed with complaints of stamp collectors that this was unfair discrimination, but that he felt "a much more serious situation has arisen whereby



an official of the Federal Government can make unlimited presentations of gifts not purchasable in the open market, but which have a value in that market of \$20,000."

"From this it is quite obvious that the monetary value of Mr. Farley's gifts is tremendous," he added.

The Republican Representative asked approval of a resolution requiring Farley to appear before the House Post Office Committee and explain.

Millard asserted that the first full sheet of 200 Mother's Day stamps was presented to Mrs. Roosevelt, and that other "imperforates," not put on the open market, went to the President, who is an ardent stamp collector, Louis M. Howe of the President's secretariat and Farley's children.

The President, Howe, Farley's children and the First and Third Assistant Postmasters-General, he said, received Wisconsin memorial stamps, and special national parks stamps went to Secretary Ickes.

#### Collectors Protest.

The Westchester county, New York, chapter of the American Philatelic Society, Millard said, feels "that such issuances and practices have a strong tendency to cast suspicion that favoritism is practiced by the head of an important department of our Federal Government who, like Caesar's wife, should be above and beyond suspicion."

Although Farley has explained that the special stamps were distributed with the understanding they were not to be sold Millard asserted some of them had appeared on the open market or been offered for sale.

Democratic leaders in the House have evidenced little concern over the stamp complaints and Millard's demand for an inquiry seemed likely to meet stiff opposition.

#### Calls for Records.

A resolution calling upon the Postmaster-General to send the House a complete record of the imperforate stamps he has presented was introduced "simultaneously" by Representative Fish, Republic, of New York.

It sought "the number of sheets of recent commemorative stamps in imperforate form issued since March 4, 1933, and presented to Government officials and all others; the names and addresses of all persons and corporations who have received imperforate stamps and the number of such stamps received by each individual or corporation, and a list of the names of all who were favored with sheets of imperforate stamps even though such sheets have been recalled."

The *New York American* considered the news of sufficient importance to place the story on the first page of the second section under large headlines. Their report stated:

#### "FARLEY STAMP GIFTS PUT UP TO CONGRESS.

##### Resolution That Asks Him to Explain.

##### \$350,000 Set As Value.

##### A Discrimination Against Other Collectors.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Postmaster General Farley was flayed before the House today giving away special sheets of stamps worth, to collectors, thousands of dollars.

They cost Farley only a few dollars, but because they were special autographed sheets, not perforated, they command high prices in Philatelic circles, it was assented.

Rep. Millard (R.), of New York, read a letter from George R. M. Ewing, stamp collector of New York, declaring an imperforate sheet of the Mother's Day issue had been offered to a New York company for \$20,000.

Farley gave this sheet to a friend, it is charged.

Millard, himself a stamp collector, is author of a resolution before the House Postoffice Committee demanding Farley name postoffice employees who had distributed imperforate stamps through irregular channels and to whom and what price the stamps were issued.

##### Worth \$350,000.

The Westchester County, N. Y., Chapter of the Philatelic Society to which Millard belongs, has called upon President Roosevelt, a fellow philatelist, to intervene personally and 'save the integrity of American philately,' Millard declared.

Millard charged Farley had autographed imperforate sheets of seventeen different issues last year and gave them to the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Colonel Howe, Secretary of Interior Ickes, his own three children and others.

These 17 sheets are estimated to have a total value of \$350,000 per set, Millard said, adding, however, he was unable to confirm the accuracy of the estimate. He added:

'These stamps given to Administration favorites, are a discrimination against the nine million stamp collectors contributing a million dollars yearly to the Government through stamp purchase.

'They raise a serious suspicion against a cabinet member who, like Caesar's wife, should be above suspicion.'

The *Chicago Tribune* of January 29, 1935 reported the Millard resolution with these comments:

#### **"QUIZ OF FARLEY STAMP 'GIFTS' ASKED IN HOUSE.**

##### **Millard and Fish Join in Demand.**

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—A congressional investigation of Postmaster General James ["Call Me Jim"] Farley's gift of valuable stamps to New Dealers with philatelic inclinations was demanded on the house floor today.

The practice of Farley, according to Representative Charles D. Millard [Rep., N. Y.], has been to take sheets of new stamps before perforation or gumming, autograph them, and send them to a favored few. Millard said the stamps had been given to the President, the Farley children, and Col. Louis McHenry Howe, the President's secretary.

##### **Cites Value of Stamps.**

The congressman pointed out that these imperforate stamps could not be purchased on the open market by collectors and that their value was enormous. He read from a philatelist's letter stating that an unperforated sheet of Mother's day stamps, 200 in number, bearing Farley's signature, had been offered for sale at \$20,000.

Data from philatelic organizations criticizing the Farley practice were presented by Millard in support of his resolution that there should be a congressional investigation. A similar resolution was introduced by Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. [Rep., N. Y.].

'Farley has been giving out these stamps to a favored list, including the President,' remarked Fish. 'I can remember how the Democrats howled about Wall street's favored list.

'And honest Harold Ickes. Did he get a sheet? [Ickes has admitted that he had received some of the stamps.] Can it be that Ickes and Farley are on such friendly terms now?'

##### **Rankin Issues Retort.**

Representative John E. Rankin [Dem., Miss.] retorted by congratulating the congressman upon his 'revival of righteousness.'

'In this case a few stamp collectors are being gouged, if the gentleman's report is true,' said Rankin, 'but the former postmaster general gouged millions out of the taxpayers in the mail contracts.'

This moved Representative Leo Allen [Rep., Ill.] to ask whether the rugs were still on the floor of Farley's office. He did not receive a definite reply."

On January 28, 1935, Westbrook Pegler's column again discussed the imperforate sheets of stamps, suggested that they be reprinted and made these comments:

#### **"PERHAPS MR. FARLEY WILL RESORT TO INFLATION OF STAMPS TO SOLVE AN EMBARRASSING PROBLEM.**

James A. Farley might have to resort to inflation of the postage stamps to solve the embarrassing problem of the little gifts which he has been sending to President Roosevelt, Louis McHenry Howe, Harold L. Ickes and himself.

Realizing that the President was an old stamp collector, Mr. Farley, early in his reign as Postmaster General, established a pretty little custom of producing a

freak sheet of stamps of each memorial issue for Mr. Roosevelt's private collection. While he was at it, he printed freak sheets for Mr. Howe, the President's secretary, and himself. He cut in Mr. Ickes for a similar sheet of each of the ten designs in the national parks series.

This is to take no account of any souvenir sheets of the routine commercial issues regarding which your correspondent, being not much of a reporter, failed to ask any questions.

#### Seventeen Issues in Two Years.

But there have been seventeen memorial issues in the two years since coronation day, whereas in the past it was customary to release only four such issues per year. Never before in this country was it customary to cause accidents to happen by official order and with malice aforethought, so to speak. If a sheet of stamps came off the press lacking perforations, without glue or with the ink smeared, the custom was to destroy it. This sort of irregularity is the distinguishing mark of the freak stamp. The outlandish values which are placed on freaks arise from the fact that ordinarily they reach the public only by accident. In fact, almost always the first press-run of a new design will produce misprints of one kind or another.

Now a Republican Congressman, Charles D. Millard, doubtless a destructive critic, is planning to call a Congressional investigation because it appears that Mr. Farley's gifts to Mr. Roosevelt, himself and others, considered as philatelic rarities, have the value of a fortune in each case. It is impossible to estimate the actual value without knowing all the factors. But a stamp expert in New York has expressed the belief, with reservations, that a whole sheet of the freaks of the Mother's Day issue, for example, would be worth from \$50 to \$200 per stamp. The value would be affected by the rarity and the stamp collectors' ability and willingness to pay.

The ability to pay has been seriously impaired by the Great American Panic and the ensuing Great American Recovery. The willingness to pay has abated considerably, too, in the multiplication of freaks by Mr. Farley's order.

#### Stamp Collector a Curious Sort of Creature.

The stamp collector, of whom there are 9,000,000 in this country, a figure based on the circulation of the collectors' magazines and the sucker lists of the dealers, is a curious piece of work. He belongs to the same general family as the bird's egg and souvenir spoon collector, and the man who flies a felt pennant in the rear window of his automobile signifying that he has just visited the Mammoth Cave.

One sheet of the Mother's Day freak which turned up in Norfolk, Va., for appraisal has been quoted at from \$20,000 to \$30,000 but no sale has been reported. If the minimum figure were adopted and applied to all seventeen freaks, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Howe and Mr. Farley each would have \$340,000 worth of stamps. Mr. Ickes would have \$200,000 worth. But, of course, if all these rarities were dumped into the market at once, each would damage the value of all the others.

This thought offers a graceful, though perhaps disappointing solution to the problem confronting Mr. Roosevelt and his administration. As a stamp collector, he seems quite likely to have known that the freaks which Mr. Farley was sending him were not ordinary, face value postage stamps. Mr. Farley, being no collector, did not know at first. But Mr. Farley is by no means pokey in the head, and it may be assumed that he very soon learned what sort of stamp collection he was storing away for himself, his heirs and assigns.

#### Inflation Might Be the Way Out.

It might be unseemly of Mr. Roosevelt and the three other collectors in the little circle to return or publicly destroy their sheets as this would convey just a faint suggestion that they had been caught in the orchard with a blouseful of apples. But Mr. Farley could easily equalize everything by inflation of the stamps, printing unlimited numbers of the same freaks and offering them to the public at face value. In that case, the only extraordinary value remaining in the Roosevelt-Howe-Farley-Ickes collection would lie in the autographs written large across the smooth, unperforated rows.

Postmasters General in other lands have been guilty of very unethical practices in recent years as the freak stamp mania spread and the opportunities increased to make a private profit without resort to crude larceny. Italian stamps are in low repute, due to the mass production of museum pieces. Freaks of several South American republics are hardly worth their weight in waste paper, and a couple of little roadside countries in Europe turn out a memorial issue, each with its complement of freaks, every time the Postmaster General's baby needs a pair of shoes.

Being in the lath and plaster business and a prize fight commissioner when he went to the Post Office Department, Mr. Farley did not realize what a touchy and

temperamental business he was trifling with when he began to grab off museum sheets on the basis of one for you and one for me and one for Uncle Louie. He knows now, though."

The Millard resolution was a subject of editorial comment in several papers. The *Christian Science Monitor*, January 28, saying:

**"Mr. Farley's Stamps:** As though his green ink signatures hadn't caused him enough trouble, Postmaster General Farley has gotten himself into another colorful difficulty over new stamps.

A resolution formally calling for a congressional investigation was introduced into the House today by Representative Charles D. Millard (R.) of New York and a vote was demanded. Of course nothing much will come of it. Since Mr. Farley holds the strings to the federal job bag few Democratic congressmen—all of whom come up for re-election in 1936—would have the temerity to vote to hail him before an investigating committee.

But the congressional tempest—although in a teapot—does mean something. Mr. Farley's reputation has suffered severely in some quarters because of the use to which the Republicans have put his occasional blunders. The famous green-ink signature which nearly put the Roosevelt Administration on the Upton Sinclair bandwagon in California—incidentally the last place in the world it wanted to be—made "Jim" look a bit silly. The political opposition is likely to make much out of this second most colorful of his inadvertences.

It was probably all right when he gave nicely autographed first run sheets of new stamps to the President. But giving them to his political friends approaches the deadline of propriety. And when some of these same friends make up the sheets, and sell individual stamps actually worth a few cents for sometimes as much as \$175 a stamp; well, it will seem to some people like altogether too much of a good thing."

The *Washington Star*, believing that the blame for the continuance of the practice of issuing imperforate stamps to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and other officials should not be placed entirely upon Postmaster General Farley, but upon knowing collectors in the administration, stated in its editorial columns on January 28th:

#### "MR. FARLEY'S STAMP TROUBLES.

Postmaster General James A. Farley is familiar with opposition of the ordinary political variety, but during the past few months a new and hitherto unknown army of foes has appeared on the horizon. The organized stamp collectors of the Nation, disillusioned over the "New Deal" in philately, have launched a campaign against certain policies and practices of his administration of the postal system, and a congressional inquiry has been demanded.

Time was, of course, when such a drive could have been laughed off with ease. But that was before the collectors were so numerous or so effectively banded together. Now they represent an important cross-section of the population of the country, include in their fellowship such notable individuals as Mr. Farley's chief—President Roosevelt was interested in stamps long before he ever considered being interested in politics—and have the power which accrues to numbers, enthusiasm, solidarity and wealth. Through the philatelic agencies and by direct purchase from regular post offices, they pay into the Government Treasury several millions of dollars each year for stamps which never are used, and Mr. Farley himself has said that Uncle Sam needs and wants that money.

The current trouble began when the Postmaster General initiated the custom of distributing unfinished sheets of newly-printed stamps to friends. Theoretically, there was no harm in the idea; actually it created what philatelists call a "variety" and collectors, naturally enough, charged favoritism in the circumstances. The market price of the novelties hit the sky. Such specimens as reached dealers commanded as much as a thousand times their face value. The supply was so limited and the issues' availability so restricted that only rich men could afford to buy. Rank and file collectors then prepared their protest.

But Mr. Farley is not personally blamed. Rather, he is held to have been merely the victim of his own generosity. The present attack, it seems indicated, really is intended to discipline those of the Postmaster General's advisers who assured him that he need pay no attention to his philatelic critics. The proposed inquiry, it is hoped, will bring the whole truth to light. Some correction, obviously, is needed if confidence and friendly relations between the Post Office Department and its collector patrons are to be re-established."

The subject of the Millard resolution was a basis of several cartoons. The *New York World Telegram*, in its "News Item Series" dedicated one to the "New Stamp Issue" (illustrated).

### THE NEW STAMP ISSUE

**NEWS ITEM:**—"Postmaster Farley facing House inquiry into stamp 'gifts' to friends. Twenty-seven philatelic societies protest. Administration stamp collectors profit."



William B. Johnstone in the *New York World Telegram*.

By special permission.



Edwin Dobbs in the Baltimore Sun.

By Special Permission.

Congressional inquiry into facts of Postmaster General Farley was the subject of numerous "Letters to the Editor" and the following were those printed in one issue of the *New York Herald Tribune*:

#### "MR. FARLEY'S STAMP BONANZA.

To the *New York Herald Tribune*:

If it is true that Postmaster General Farley has, in his official capacity as an employee of the nation (which includes an estimated 3,000,000 stamp collectors), been making imperforate stamps, and as an official has sold them to Mr. Farley (an ordinary citizen), and if then citizen Farley has presented them to President Roosevelt and to Mrs. Roosevelt, to Mr. Ickes and to others, it was not only a wrong thing for Farley to do, but it was also wrong for the President and the others to accept them. The recipients unquestionably knew the value of these "gifts" and Farley had no moral right to make them, unless made for public sale at all post-offices. If the President got some of these imperforate stamps, he had no moral right to accept them, when they could not be obtained by all citizens.

Several years ago when the Prince of Wales was in Australia, the strikers on the railroads would not allow passenger trains to run for the public. But they offered to run a train for the Prince. He inquired: "Will the public be allowed to ride with me?" And when the answer was "No," he replied, "Then I will not ride." Some man, that Prince!

If Farley or the President or any others who may have received these "gifts" should say that they intend to keep them in their collections, nevertheless, if no more imperforate stamps of the same kind are issued, these can be sold for huge sums.

There is nothing which sets the mass of our people against a public official as does his deliberately taking an unfair advantage over his fellow citizen and especially when his so doing nets him an actual or potential gain in money.

ORRIN S. GOOD.

Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1935.

To the New York Herald Tribune:

There is one act in the "Farley stamp act" that seems to have missed fire with the public—that is the splendid hedge against inflation and all the New Deal dangers that these little sheets of imperforate stamps possess.

I read that the price quoted now is about \$20,000 or \$30,000 a sheet. Of course, this brings these "gifts" to a high value at present. But with the fear of inflation and other New Deal dangers ahead the possession of such a sum of money has an uncertain value—in the bank it may be devalued, in a stock it may be endangered by a long depression, in bonds by inflation, in real estate by taxation—but this sum tucked away in a sheet of stamps that are a collector's item and, therefore, sure in time to increase in value, is as real as the gold tucked away in the Treasury, and as a nest egg more easily handled than gold.

We, the "underprivileged"—those who have worked and saved and put our little all into securities or even real estate, with its dangers of taxation—read with a tinge of envy of the reported "gift" from Farley of the sets of stamps to President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Harold Ickes, Louis Howe, Betty and James Farley Jr. and the First and Third Assistant Postmasters General. What happened to the Second Assistant Postmaster General?

NEW YORKER.

New York, Jan. 29, 1935.

To the New York Herald Tribune:

The attacks on Mr. Postmaster General Farley should stop.

So far he has given away only about \$1,000,000 worth of stamps. But this is a good beginning; the gift tax which Mr. Farley will pay into the United States Treasury on March 15 will be about \$136,000.

This gift tax is on an ascending scale. If the people and the papers will only let Mr. Farley alone it may be possible very soon to do away with the income tax, the processing tax and the taxes on real estate. Let's hope that Mr. Farley will make stamp gifts amounting to \$100,000,000,000 this year. Mr. Farley is our best hope for financing the New Deal. He is Mr. Morgenthau's best friend. With what interest will the Secretary of the Treasury wait for and scan Mr. Farley's tax return from now on! Maybe we can spend out way out of the depression after all.

More power to Mr. Farley and more stamps and more friends of friends!

Orange, N. J., Jan. 29, 1935.

EX-TAXPAYER.

To the New York Herald Tribune:

The publication of income-tax returns is double-edged. Will Messrs. Farley, Ickes, Howe and Roosevelt show their capital gains in stamps on March 15?

FRANK T. COYLE.

New York, Jan. 29, 1935.

Because of the nature of the political control of the House of Representatives, it did not seem likely that either of the resolutions of inquiry would be acted upon. This is evidenced by the comments in the *New York Times*:

#### "HOUSE PIGEONHOLES FARLEY STAMP INQUIRY.

'What of It?' Is Democratic Reaction to Two Republican Moves for Investigation.

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Two Republican resolutions for investigation into whether Postmaster General Farley had given rare stamps to his friends were introduced in the House today and promptly plumped into pigeon holes.

The general Democratic reaction—and the Democrats have unquestioned control of the House—was 'what of it?' Chairman Mead of the House Postoffice Committee said he had searched the statute books without finding anything that made Mr. Farley's actions unlawful, in view of the fact that the Postmaster General paid for the stamps.

The discussion was started by Representative Millard, Republican, of New York, who said he understood that stamps which had not been perforated for tearing or had the glue applied, had been given by Mr. Farley to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the three Farley children, to Secretary Ickes and others, including Louis McH. Howe of the White House secretariat. They were not put on the open market for everybody to buy, he asserted.

Mr. Ickes was asked during the day if he would return the stamps in the event that Mr. Farley should ask him to do so.

'We'll cross that bridge when we come to it,' Mr. Ickes replied.

The Secretary said he had paid the face value for the stamps, that he had sold none and that he would not sell any 'at any price.'

The White House had no comment. The Postoffice was similarly silent in the absence from the city of Mr. Farley.

Representative Millard said the stamps were worth 'big money,' \$500,000 or more, and he insisted that Mr. Farley's action was 'unfair discrimination' against other philatelists.

Representative Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, took up the cudgels for Mr. Farley, asking why Republicans, who stood idly by when a Republican Postmaster General was awarding 'unconscionable' air mail contracts, were perturbed about stamps.

Another Democratic leader, Chairman O'Connor of the Rules Committee, suggested that the resolution should be labeled "for the relief of distressed philatelists."

Representative Fish, Republican, of New York, who also introduced a resolution for an investigation, insisted, 'This is not petty graft. It involves hundreds of thousands,' he said."

Congressman Millard, having had long experience in the House of Representatives, had however, made his resolution one of "inquiry" instead of "investigation" and it could not be pigeon-holed. It would have to be reported back to the House one week later. This fact was reported in the *White Plains (N. Y.) Reporter*, January 30, 1935, as follows:

#### "STAMP INQUIRY MAY STICK YET.

##### No Easy Time for Democrats to Bury Millard's Proposal.

To their surprise, House Democrats found today that they could not pigeonhole at once a resolution by Representative Charles D. Millard of Westchester, to find out how many rare stamps Postmaster General Farley has sent to his philatelist friends, the Associated Press says in a Washington dispatch.

It wasn't that kind of a resolution.

Instead of proposing a broad investigation by the Postoffice Committee, it was rephrased by Representative Millard, at the last minute, to require simply that Farley supply the House with a list of any ungummed and uncut stamps delivered 'other than through the usual channels,' since January 1, 1933.

That made it a resolution of 'inquiry' instead of 'investigation.' Under House rules a resolution of "inquiry" must be reported back to the House a week after its introduction.

Informed of the change, Chairman Mead, Democrat, New York, of the Postoffice Committee, to which the resolution was referred, said: 'Is that so?'

After a reconnoissance, he said the resolution of 'inquiry' would be sent to the Postmaster General. The reply will be turned over to a subcommittee. The subcommittee's recommendation will be submitted to the full committee next Monday.

Two courses are open then. Either the information requested can be presented to the House, or the Postoffice Committee can recommend against the resolution and move to table it.

The inquiry was proposed by Representative Millard upon the complaint of philatelic societies that rare postage stamps which could not be obtained on the open market had been delivered by Farley to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Ickes, Louis Howe of the presidential secretariat, and others. Mead contends that Farley acted lawfully in view of the fact that he paid for the stamps.

The difference between the rare stamps and the usual ones was that the former had no glue on them and had not been perforated for tearing. Millard estimated the value of the stamps so distributed at a 'tremendous' sum—possibly half a million dollars."

The Associated Press Despatch carried the news of the Millard Resolution of Inquiry into all sections of the country. The acts of the Postmaster General in giving ungummed and unperforated stamps to certain chosen few, was the subject of this poem, which appeared in the January 29, 1935 issue of the *Indianapolis Star*:

#### "LAST PAGE LYRIC.

By MARY E. BOSTWICK.

(Philatelists—stamp collectors to you—are ganging up on Postmaster General Farley—seems he sent sheets of rare stamps, minus perforations and minus glue, to favored friends.)



Oh, Mr. James A. Farley, what is it that you've done!  
Sent postage stamps to all your friends, and meant it just in fun!  
You sent them stamps, the papers say, with neither holes nor glue.  
And if you ask me, I would say "A silly thing to do!"

Oh, Mr. James A. Farley, you'll be a nervous wreck!  
The stamp collectors are all mad—you've got 'em on your neck!  
Of all the fatal things to do, it's absolutely fatalest  
To rouse the hidden cave-man in a gentle, calm philatelist.

Oh, Mr. James A. Farley, what were you thinking of?—  
The stamp collectors all are mad, who once were like a dove!  
(Except the stamp collectors, those clever, lucky scamps,  
To whom you went to work and sent those precious, glueless stamps.)

Oh, Mr. James A. Farley, I say alas, alack!  
You'd better get to work at once, and get those stamps all back!  
Or else those mad philatelists, determined, tough and grim,  
Will all descend on Washington—I thought I'd warn you, Jim!

Oh, Mr. James A. Farley, the thing I can not see  
Is why, while sending stamps around, you didn't think of me!  
So if you want to send me some, I hardly will refuse  
A little book of 3-cent stamps, or even one of twos."

The *New York Times* in an editorial comment, believed that these "deliberately manufactured unperforated" would be of "no value," if stigmatized by collectors. Their suggestions were as follows:

#### "STAMPS WITHOUT HOLES.

Strangers to the mysteries of the stamp-collecting art will be puzzled by the charges against Postmaster General Farley. He is accused by indignant philatelists of giving away to his friends rare postage stamps worth half a million dollars. But how can stamps be truly "rare" if handled the way Mr. Farley is accused of doing; and how can they be worth half a million dollars?

It is charged that the Postmaster General would take a full sheet of unperforated stamps in a new issue and distribute them to his collector friends as souvenirs. Stamps without perforations are a great prize for collectors and that is why some people estimate that a set of ten unpierced National Park stamps presented to Secretary Ickes have a "potential value" of perhaps \$100,000.

Yet the remedy would seem to be in the hands of the critics. All the stamp-collecting market has to do is to stigmatize the Farley gift stamps as not genuinely unperforated; morally, they are not. The real article fetches such high prices, presumably, because it is the result of accident and therefore exceedingly rare. When unperforated are manufactured deliberately and wholesale they lose their character. It is only necessary to note this fact in the stamp pedigree books and the Farley stamps are immediately deflated to their face value as postage."

From the point of view of collectors, the ideas suggested in the *New York Times* editorial, did not agree with the facts of the earlier made-to-order variety. This is indicated in a "Letter to the Editor" which said:

#### "ODD STAMPS VALUED BY COLLECTORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is considerable logic in the suggestion made by your paper that "Farley gift stamps are not genuinely unperforated." However, past history indicates that the stigmatizing of stamps as of doubtful legality does not destroy their value, especially after the possible purchasers have forgotten the history of the stamp in question. In a specialized collection there will be a need for these stamps, inasmuch as they do exist, and no collection can possibly be complete without them.

In 1901 the Third Assistant Postmaster General, under the impression that some inverted centres existed of the 4-cent value of the then current issue (Pan-American), requested that if others turned up they should be given to him and not destroyed. None turned up, and some were specially printed and sent to him.

The release of these stamps caused a great amount of protest, and President Theodore Roosevelt ordered the Assistant Attorney General to investigate the matter. For years these stamps have carried the catalogue notation, "This stamp with

inverted centre was not regularly issued." This example can be placed alongside the present situation disturbing stamp collectors, for the catalogue notation has in no way prevented the earlier stamp from finding a place in the foremost collections and a listing price of \$1,200 which it has brought at auction sales.

The present ranking member of the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, James M. Mead, has announced that he has searched the statute books without finding anything making Mr. Farley's act unlawful. If that is the case, there should be no hesitancy on the part of Mr. Farley in explaining why he made such valuable gifts to his friends.

STAMP COLLECTOR.

Scarsdale, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1935."

The *New York Herald Tribune*, in an editorial in their issue of February 2, 1935, did not agree with their neighbor "*The Times*" and said:

#### "NO BLUSHES?"

Probably no one, at this late date, expects the skin of Mr. James A. Farley to blush when its owner is caught using the government either for his own or for his party's ends. After what the Postmaster General has done in maneuvering elections with the aid of taxpayers' moneys, surprise would be justified only if he willingly allotted one postoffice or one appropriation for non-political reasons.

But the episode of the unperforated stamps—trifling in itself by New Deal standards, since each gift involved no more than twenty or thirty thousand dollars of government property—ought to make at least some impression upon the distinguished philatelist who happens to reside in the White House. For any stamp collector understands at a glance the utter impudence and immorality of these unique hand-outs.

It is conceivable that Mr. Farley did not appreciate at the outset the monetary value of what he was doing. Our neighbor, "*The Times*," still does not, apparently, for it has suggested that philatelists could get together and agree not to buy these unissued stamps, thereby depriving them of value. But the resolutions of the experts ought to end these nonsensical notions and awaken Mr. Farley to the enormity of what he has done. The collection of stamps is beyond any individual's or any association's control. The stamps that Mr. Farley has created and handed out to his family, friends and associates are already fetching the high prices which their rarity justifies.

According to the remarks made by Representative Millard, Mr. Farley presented the first full sheet of Mother's Day stamps to Mrs. Roosevelt, and other sheets of the same issue to the President, to Colonel Howe and to Mr. Farley's own children. Unperforated sheets of the Wisconsin stamp were similarly presented to the President, to his secretary, to the First and Third Assistant Postmasters General and, one each, to Mr. Farley's three children. The National Park sheets were handed out to similar beneficiaries, including 'Honest' Harold Ickes.

Mr. Farley has maintained a masterful silence while stamp collectors have raged at these gifts of government property. It was stated in his defense that the gifts were made with the understanding that the sheets were not to be sold. But already, according to Mr. Millard, they have come into the market, fetching as high as \$175 for each individual stamp. At this rate each of the gift sheets would be worth \$35,000—whenever its recipient cared to part with it. The philatelic societies insist that the sheets be recalled and destroyed. Such, indeed, seems to be the only fair and honest course. But thus far neither Mr. Farley nor Mr. Roosevelt has deigned to discuss the matter.

By all means, let time be granted for realization to spread of just how outrageous Mr. Farley has been in thus creating and giving away valuable government property. But blushes there must inevitably be—especially on the cheeks of the White House philatelist. And with the blushes there ought surely to be a peremptory order to Mr. Farley to return the loot. Whatever else the "abundant life" means, it ought not to include handouts of \$50,000 and \$60,000 worth of rare stamps to friends and family each time that the Postmaster General thinks up a new stamp."

The attitude of collectors was clearly indicated by George B. Sloane's column in STAMPS of February 2, 1935:

#### THE IMPERFORATE "PRESENTATION" SHEET MESS.

It gratifies me no end to observe the rumpus stamp collectors are stirring up over the present practice of the Postmaster-General in distributing "presentation" sheets in imperforate form of every newly issued commemorative stamp to high

government officials and personal friends. I was beginning to believe that philatelists, collectively, were willing to sit back passively and take it on the chin, the while their hobby was being undermined.

The Norfolk (Va.) Philatelic Society has lodged a vigorous protest with the President, and its reverberations are still echoing through the newspapers from Maine to California. What the President intends to do about it will be awaited with eagerness, and there is no doubt that organized philately will continue to hammer at the evil until they get satisfactory action. This is an excellent opportunity for President Roosevelt to recognize the great faith and confidence reposed in him by his fellow philatelists, exemplified by the numerous honorary memberships in philatelic organizations which stamp collectors throughout the United States have conferred upon him.

After previously ignoring the subject, evading the issue and stating that any imperforate sheets outstanding must have reached the philatelic world through laxity and inefficiency at the Bureau, the Postmaster-General now says that such sheets are in philatelic hands. In time it became rather difficult, and embarrassing, for Mr. Farley to continue the pretense of knowing nothing about the Mothers' Day sheet, when all the while it bore his own autograph. He says, "It was all a mistake," and explains to a news reporter that he has been using imperforate sheets for presentation purposes because his pen always got caught in the holes of the perforated sheets, and one can believe this must have been annoying.

Mr. Farley goes to considerable pains to impress upon his questioners the fact that these sheets have been "bought and paid for"—at face value. But were they made available at the same prices to any others who were not among the faithful? When sheets of imperforate stamps, which are not on regular sale, get out of the Department by irregular means, even though "paid for" at face value (in most cases only \$6 per sheet), and ultimately are valued at \$20,000 to \$30,000 after they reach philatelic trade channels, it is a matter not to be dismissed so nonchalantly. Many will consider it, instead, an abuse of official position.

Reports are now drifting in that the little imperforate souvenir sheets of the 1c National Parks stamp, issued last October, have been distributed in the manner complained of, in large size sheet form; that is, several small panes on one sheet.

At the initial printing of the various stamps issued under Postmaster General Farley, he had presented sheets of un gummed and unperforated stamps to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and other members of the administration and such facts had been, in most cases, included in the official press releases. It was therefore natural, the collectors believed, that in answer to the House inquiry, Mr. Farley would give a detailed list of the sheets presented. This belief is clearly indicated by the comment which appeared in the *New York Sun*, February 2, 1935:

#### WAIT ON FARLEY'S IMPERFORATE LIST.

##### Collectors Want to Know Extent of the Gifts.

The stamp collecting world is waiting expectantly for Postmaster-General Farley to list the number of special imperforate sheets of commemorative stamps he has presented to friends.

From Washington comes word that Mr. Farley is not overconcerned by the tempest and that he never thought he was doing anything unethical or that the stamps were worth more than face value.

Collectors, however, are deeply concerned and expect that the House resolution will reveal that Mr. Farley has given away imperforate sheets which in a short time may be worth many thousands of dollars.

If such is the case the White House can be prepared for an insistent demand that quantities of similar imperforate sheets be printed and sold to collectors by the Philatelic Agency.

The widespread interest in the Millard Resolution, was further evidenced by the following editorial which appeared in the *New York Herald Tribune* on February 5, 1935:

#### MR. FARLEY'S MODERATION.

Some of our philatelic friends have written to us to insist that Mr. Farley, as Postmaster General, has really been most moderate in the gifts which he has hand-

ed out to his friends, associates and relatives, in the form of unperforated stamps. We had thought that sheets of these rarities—worth in the open market from \$20,000 to \$30,000 apiece—made fairly valuable presents. But after hearing what might be done, with the aid of a little philatelic lore from the past, we are inclined to agree with our correspondents.

Back in 1869, for example, a 24-cent stamp was issued by the Post Office Department which portrayed the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The design consisted of a green border surrounding a purple picture. A specimen of this, with the picture inverted showing the signers standing on their heads, has brought as high as \$7,000. This was, of course, an accidental error. But if Mr. Farley should now issue a stamp portraying the signing of the United States Constitution, and print two sheets with the founding fathers standing on their heads, it is hard to say what these two hundred stamps, so admirably symbolic of much of the New Deal, might not fetch.

We are even more fascinated by another error which occurred in the year 1918. This was the year of the first government air mail and the first air-mail stamps issued, in the denomination of 24 cents, showed a blue airplane bounded by a red border. One sheet of 100 was printed with the airplane upside down. The issue itself was a popular one and the error has brought sensational prices. A block of four has sold for \$14,000; a single specimen has brought as high as \$2,750. The whole sheet would be worth well over \$200,000.

Mr. Farley may hesitate to issue a special series of stamps to commemorate what the Administration did to the air mail of the nation last year, and especially to the Army aviators who were called upon to carry the mail without adequate training or equipment. But the inverted airplane error of 1918 suggests the possibilities which lie open before him. If he is looking for appropriate stamps with which to commemorate the achievements of the New Deal here is surely one opportunity.

The regular issue would, of course, display an airplane inverted and crashing. The two sheets of errors with the airplane righted—we leave it to our philatelic friends to guess whether they would be worth half a million dollars or more—Mr. Farley would hardly wish to keep for himself. He might well decide to sell them in the open market, the proceeds to go to the relatives of flying officers killed while carrying the mails for the Postoffice.

The Millard Resolution, being one of "inquiry," the House rules made it necessary that it be reported back to the House one week after its introduction. Under these rules, the House acted upon the Millard Resolution on February 5, 1935. The action of the members of the House of Representatives on the Millard Resolution, was reported by the *Congressional Record* as follows:

#### IMPERFORATE, INCOMPLETE, OR SPECIALLY MARKED STAMPS.

Mr. ROMJUE. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 76, which is a privileged resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the House of Representatives the following information: (1) Whether imperforate, incomplete, or specially marked stamps have, since January 1, 1933, been issued by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the request of or with the consent of the Post Office Department or any officer or employee of that Department; (2) whether imperforate, incomplete, or specially marked stamps, since January 1, 1933, have been knowingly distributed by the Post Office Department, or any officer or employee of that Department, other than through the regular channels of the Post Office Department for sale to the public; (3) whether any stamps of special issues, since January 1, 1933, have been distributed other than through the usual channels of the Post Office Department for sale to the public; and (4) the name or names of officers or employees of the Post Office Department, if any, who have since January 1, 1933, authorized or consented to the distribution of imperforate, incomplete, or specially marked stamps or have distributed such stamps or any stamps other than through the regular channels of sale to the public, and the name or names of the person or persons to whom such distribution has been made and the price or prices, if any, paid by such persons receiving such stamps.

Mr. ROMJUE. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a report which I have been directed to make by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk read the same.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is the gentleman going to give us some information in regard to this before he makes his motion?

Mr. ROMJUE. I was coming to that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Romjue]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to whom was referred the resolution (H. Res. 76) requesting information from the Postmaster General, having had the same under consideration, report it back to the House and recommend that the resolution do not pass.

The action of the committee is based upon the following informative letter from the Post Office Department:

Post Office Department,

Third Assistant Postmaster General,

Washington, February 4, 1935.

Hon. James M. Mead,

Chairman Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads,  
House of Representatives.

My Dear Mr. Chairman: Since January 1, 1933, 27 varieties of postage stamps have been issued by the Department. A list of these stamps, together with the quantities issued and made available for sale to the public, is attached (exhibit A).

All of these stamps, with the exception of the souvenir sheets, were made available to the public in sheets of either 50 or 100, according to the size of the stamp, which is the usual form in which they are distributed to postmasters. These sheets were perforated and gummed. The 1- and 3-cent Century of Progress souvenir sheets were in panes of 25 stamps, imperforate and ungummed; the souvenir sheets of the 3-cent Little America stamp were in panes of 6 stamps, imperforate and ungummed; the souvenir sheets of 1- and 3-cent National Park stamps were issued imperforate but gummed in panes of 6 stamps.

With the exception of the souvenir stamps, the sheets of stamps first come from the press in 200 subject form, imperforate, and ungummed. Since January 1, 1933, 98 of these sheets (including souvenir sheets) from 20 of the varieties have been presented to high Government officials as specimens of new issues. In filling an order for some stamps, through inadvertence, one of the large sheets was sold to a man in Norfolk, Va. He apparently exhibited this sheet to several dealers in New York and elsewhere and it has been the subject of a great deal of comment in philatelic circles, with a high valuation placed thereon. This man paid \$6, or face value, for this sheet, which went out through error, and the Department is making an effort to recover it.

The records disclose that thousands of die proofs of newly issued stamps and sets of stamps, including those of the postage due variety, have been given out by previous administrations. It has also been the custom of the Post Office Department during previous administrations to prepare several hundred albums containing specimens of the current issues to be given to the delegates to the international postal conventions. There exists, therefore, several precedents for the furnishing of specimens of stamps, and none of the sheets presented by this administration was in any wise intended for speculation or for sale. On the contrary, it seems that the publicity and complaint on the part of the collectors and philatelists has arisen mainly by reason of exhibition of this sheet of stamps by the man at Norfolk.

There has been no loss to the Government, and I am satisfied that the supposed value placed upon a sheet of these stamps is inflated and fictitious and is merely intended for purposes of criticism.

The Post Office Department has invariably adhered to a policy of providing commemorative stamps for sale to the public in such forms as to be readily usable for postage; that is to say, sheets of convenient size, perforated and gummed. The only deviation from this policy whatever has been the issuance of the small souvenir sheets in imperforate form in honor of philatelic gatherings of unusual importance.

Very respectfully,

C. B. Eilenberger,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Postage stamps issued since Jan. 1, 1933.

Description	Denomi- nation	Number issued
	Cents	
General Oglethorpe . . . . .	3	61,729,200
Proclamation of Peace . . . . .	3	73,382,400
Century of Progress . . . . .	1	295,189,300
Do. . . . .	3	304,379,300
Century of Progress souvenir sheets in panes of 25 stamps	1	11,588,050
Do. . . . .	3	11,232,500
N. R. A. Emergency . . . . .	3	1,869,145,100
Gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko . . . . .	5	41,429,200
Little America . . . . .	3	26,300,800
Little America souvenir sheets in panes of 6 stamps . . . .	3	4,441,650
Maryland Tercentenary . . . . .	3	42,092,700
Mothers . . . . .	3	210,000,000
Wisconsin Tercentenary . . . . .	3	65,000,000
National parks:		
Yosemite . . . . .	1	80,000,000
Grand Canyon . . . . .	2	75,000,000
Mount Rainier . . . . .	3	85,000,000
Mesa Verde . . . . .	4	15,000,000
Yellowstone . . . . .	5	35,000,000
Crater Lake . . . . .	6	15,000,000
Arcadia . . . . .	7	15,000,000
Zion . . . . .	8	15,000,000
Glacier . . . . .	9	15,000,000
Smoky Mountains . . . . .	10	20,000,000
National parks souvenir sheets in panes of 6 stamps:		
Yosemite . . . . .	1	4,800,000
Mount Rainier . . . . .	3	3,000,000
Zeppelin . . . . .	50	3,260,000
Air mail—special delivery . . . . .	16	10,000,000

Mr. ROMJUE. Mr. Speaker, it is my purpose to present a motion to lay this resolution on the table. I intend to do that for the reason that rather extensive debate has already been had on this matter, and the committee instructed that the matter be presented in that manner.

Mr. WITHROW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROMJUE. I yield for a question.

Mr. WITHROW. The adverse report of the committee in this case should in no wise be construed that the committee places its stamp of approval on the Postmaster General deliberately making imperforate stamps to be given away?

Mr. ROMJUE. I am yielding for a question only.

Mr. WITHROW. It should not be so construed—

Mr. ROMJUE. Each Member may construe it as he pleases, so far as I am concerned.

Regular order was demanded.

Mr. MILLARD. Will the gentleman yield for a question before he puts the motion?

Mr. ROMJUE. I yield first to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Blanton].

Mr. BLANTON. I want to ask if it is not very evident, because of the fact that our friend from New York [Mr. Millard] has not even been to the Post Office Department to ask for information, and that he could have gotten it if he had gone there, that this resolution is nothing in the world but a political ambushade and is too picayunish to be worthy of any consideration whatever by the House?

Mr. ROMJUE. I think you are correct.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, regular order.

Mr. ROMJUE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Snell) there were ayes 198 and noes 45.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 276, nays 102, answered "present" 1, not voting 53.

Mr. MILLARD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to put in my remarks the resolution of inquiry that I presented this morning, so that the inquiry and the answer of the Postmaster General may appear in the same Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the House of Representatives the following information:

1. Whether imperforate, incomplete, or specially marked stamps have, since January 1, 1933, been issued by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the request of or with the consent of the Post Office Department or any officer or employee of that Department.

2. Whether imperforate, incomplete, or specially marked stamps, since January 1, 1933, have been knowingly distributed by the Post Office Department, or any officer or employee of that Department, other than through the regular channels of the Post Office Department for sale to the public.

3. Whether any stamps of special issues, since January 1, 1933, have been distributed other than through the usual channels of the Post Office Department for sale to the public.

4. The name or names of officers or employees of the Post Office Department, if any, who have, since January 1, 1933, authorized or consented to the distribution of imperforate, incomplete, or specially marked stamps or have distributed such stamps or any stamps other than through the regular channels of sale to the public, and the name or names of the person or persons to whom such distribution has been made and the price or prices, if any, paid by persons receiving such stamps.

Mr. MILLARD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, if you will examine the resolution of inquiry which I presented last Monday, and which was before the Post Office Committee this morning, and then read the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, you will see that you have never read a more evasive report in your life. He does not answer a single question in my resolution. He does not state how many imperforate stamps have been issued; he does not give the names of the persons to whom they were issued.

Therefore, as I did not get the answers which you and I were entitled to, I have offered a resolution to investigate the whole matter. The committee told me that if I presented a bill they would give it consideration. I had hoped that the Postmaster General would answer my resolution of inquiry. This is an important subject, my friends, although the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Blanton] said that it was picayunish. I understand there were 160 sheets sold, which, at \$20,000 a sheet, would amount to \$3,200,000. I do not regard that as picayunish.

It affects 9,000,000 philatelists in this country.

The gentleman cross-examined me the other day and said, "What do these stamp collectors amount to, anyway?" I might have reminded him that his President and my President and his leader is one of the most prominent philatelists of the country.

I understand that the President has two sheets of these stamps, and the Secretary of the Interior has one, who also is a philatelist.

But, my friends, the Postmaster General does not confine his gifts to philatelists. He gave them to his children. He gave one to Louis Howe, and I never heard of him as a philatelist.

I understand that Gen. Hugh Johnson got a set of them, and that a son of a distinguished Senator of the East—I will not mention his name, because it is a rumor to that effect. Further, a Senator from the West got a set. Mrs. Roosevelt had a set given to her, and I want to know how many of these sets were distributed. Perhaps you think nobody is interested in that, but I do.

Mr. Chairman, on January 25 I introduced a resolution of inquiry which called upon the Postmaster General for information concerning his practice of obtaining from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing imperforate sheets of stamps which he later presented to members of his family, to officials of the Federal Government, and to his friends.

While I was motivated in asking this inquiry by the request which I received from the Westchester County (N. Y.) Chapter of the American Philatelic Society, the questions involved here are so broad that they interest every citizen, whether a stamp collector or not. The real question at issue is not whether certain philatelists or stamp dealers have been injured but whether Mr. Farley or any official of the United States has used his official position to show favors and bestow valuable gifts upon a special group of people.

I think you gentlemen will agree that I have been very temperate in my presentation of this matter to the House. If the Postmaster General or any other official of the Government has used his position to bestow special favors upon his friends, I think we will all agree that it is unethical and improper. I will reserve any expression of opinion whether it is anything more than that when the House is fully informed of the facts and can pass judgment upon the legality of this practice.

The question is not whether there is a law prohibiting a restricted distribution of incompletely manufactured or imperforate stamps but rather a question of wheth-

er the Postmaster General has authority under the law to issue or release any stamps for purposes other than strictly postal use. Many lawyers believe that he is only authorized to do those things authority for which is specifically given him in the statutes or the postal regulations. Clearly the Postmaster General's authority in regard to the issuance of postage stamps finds its source in the statutes and is limited to the issuance of stamps for postal purposes. The imperforate sheets under consideration were not released for postal purposes—Mr. Farley has so stated. He stated that they were given to his selected few friends as souvenirs of the occasions. There is nothing in the statutes or the postal regulations which authorizes the Postmaster General to engage in the souvenir-vending business. The United States of America is not in the souvenir business.

Small sheets of 6 and 25 stamps were issued on four occasions, beginning with July 14, 1933. These were not restricted in sale to the Postmaster General's selected friends, and in addition to the 200 and 400 subject sheets. In each instance an inscription on the margin of the small souvenir sheets stated—

Printed \* \* \* under authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General  
\* \* \* in compliment to \* \* \*.

In the several official circulars issued to postmasters throughout the country and in the Postal Bulletin the sheets were referred to as souvenir stamps, capable of serving postal duty but issued for the benefit of stamp collectors. No reference is made in the circulars as to the source of the Postmaster General's "authority" for issuing these souvenir sheets for purposes primarily other than postal uses.

The possible precedent of a somewhat similar sheet in connection with the International Philatelic Exhibition of October 1926 is not comparable with the 1933-34 souvenir sheets, since in the 1926 instance the stamps were fully perforated, gummed, and incapable of being distinguished from identical individual stamps on sale at all post offices.

Since the printing and distribution of the 1933-34 souvenir sheets and the accounting and distribution of them, as well as their sale, entailed an expenditure of Government funds, it might be interesting to obtain an opinion from the Comptroller General as to the propriety of the expenditures made. The fact that the sales may have netted a profit would not affect the legal question involved.

It is a fundamental concept that Government property and government facilities are public property and exist for the benefit of the public at large alone. The restricted or monopolistic use of Government property or facilities for private gain is abhorrent to the fundamental concept of popular government.

It is not at this time contended that the Postmaster General or any member of his staff received any private monetary reward for having made it possible for a selected few to obtain the sheets in question, but it is contended that through the exercise of his control of the great institution which has been intrusted to his management he has impressed certain Government property with great and extraordinary value. This property he has made available to the exclusive benefit of a few persons of his own individual selection.

This clearly is an indirect circumvention of that which is fundamental to popular government, namely, special privilege.

I was asked on Monday whether former Postmasters General have autographed sheets of new issues. I understand they have, but never before have the sheets been unfinished or in any way different from sheets which could be purchased from the Philatelic Agency.

The practice of making presentations of these special varieties originated with the present administration. Before this time the Post Office Department and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing have zealously guarded against knowingly issuing any special varieties, and every precaution has been taken to see that no stamps were issued other than the regular common stamps available at the Philatelic Agency and in the post offices to the public.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, I find upon careful inquiry, acts merely as a manufacturer executing a contract. The Postmaster General, under the law, requisitions from the Bureau the quantity and type of stamps needed or desired and the Bureau executes the order.

In the case of the imperforate and un gummed stamps the Postmaster General specifically ordered them delivered to him unfinished, or if he did not do so by what authority were they issued. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is extremely careful in the issuance of all stamps, that they be just as requisitioned and perfect in every way. The Director has no discretion in the matter. He carries out his instruction to the letter. If the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in furnishing these special stamps to the Postmaster General, acted upon regular requisitions submitted by the Post Office Department in accordance with the established practice, that Bureau is, of course, without blame.

I am told that in Canada a few sheets of 2-cent King Edward stamps were blown out of a window before they were perforated. The Canadian Government



promptly made an effort to retrieve them, and upon its failure to do so, issued similar sheets of stamps without perforations.

In 1919 we know of another similar instance. This time imperforate sheets of Bavarian stamps were stolen. To offset their fictitious value the Bavarian government printed and issued a whole set of imperforate sheets and placed them on public sale.

For some time Russia has issued perforate and imperforate sheets of stamps for the acknowledged purpose of creating a demand for both issues in the philatelic market. This is well known and frankly admitted to increase the sales of stamps to collectors.

How other governments have corrected their stamp abuses and problems is not our concern except insofar as we wish to follow their example. The score of philatelic organizations which have passed resolutions condemning the distribution of imperforate sheets of commemorative stamp issues not available to the general public offer suggestions as to how to right the wrong which they feel has been done them. The first of these resolutions was adopted last July by the Westchester County Chapter and presented at the American Philatelic Society's convention as early as last August. The resolution asked the Post Office Department to discontinue the practice as detrimental to stamp collecting in that rare varieties of United States stamps were being created which would at some future time command exorbitant prices in the stamp market. The fears of the members were justified, for we now know that some of these stamps have already found their way into the hands of dealers and are being offered and sold for tremendous prices. The Norfolk Philatelic Society addressed a letter to President Roosevelt urging him to "Take steps immediately to discontinue this favoritism in the distribution of imperforate stamps"; and prompted by the report that a collector in that locality had a sheet of 200 Mother's Day stamps, which had a face value of \$6, but which he had insured for \$20,000, and for which he had been offered \$30,000 by a New York stamp company. Sometime ago a similar sheet of the Mother's Day stamp was in New York. It bore a signature, "James A. Farley, May 18, 1934," and like the Norfolk sheet, was said to be insured for \$20,000. The owner and dealer, however, could not come to terms. The first run of these stamps was on April 13, when a considerable ceremony was staged in Washington, with Mrs. Roosevelt representing the mothers of America.

Speaking of the Norfolk sheet, Mr. Farley, in reply to an inquiry by the Herald Tribune, said:

At the time of the Mother's Day stamp issuance I purchased five sheets of the un gummed and imperforate stamps. These sheets went to the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Ickes, and Louis McHenry Howe, the President's Secretary. Also I presented one to a friend of mine in Norfolk, Va., and that probably was a mistake.

Mr. Farley further clarified his position by explaining that he mistook a request from Norfolk for an autographed sheet of Mother's Day stamps to be from a personal friend and in sending the sheet used an imperforate one on account of the holes in the perforated sheets catching the point of his pen. After signing the sheet he folded it, placed it in an envelope, and mailed it to Norfolk.

We know, too, that a sheet of Mother's Day stamps bearing the autograph of the Postmaster General was offered for sale for \$20,000 to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Also, according to the Philadelphia newspapers, there was a sheet of Mother's Day stamps offered in that city and also in Washington.

As I pointed out last Monday, I am told by Mr. George R. M. Ewing that the New York dealer who received the sheet of Mother's Day stamps twice requested the Post Office Department to send an inspector to see him so that he could tell him the name of the owner offering the sheet for sale, and the Department has not availed itself of the invitation. I have already cited in my previous statement that Mr. Ewing bought a pair of the 2-cent National Parks imperforate for \$250 from a dealer in Philadelphia. I also have a letter written by Eugene Klein in Philadelphia, a dealer, offering for sale another stamp, the 2-cent Grand Canyon, imperforate, pair at \$350, which is a pair from one of the sheets given by the Postmaster General. I also have information, and I do not know whether it is true, that Bernard Gimble or his representative, Edward Kerr, have some of these imperforate and un gummed stamps in their possession.

I was asked to give the name of the gentleman who wrote the letter giving information, and told that I could not read the letter unless I gave the name. The name is George R. Ewing, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City, who said that the New York dealer had been offered a sheet of stamps for \$20,000 above referred to.

It took comparatively little effort to ascertain that blocks of stamps which can only have been a part of the incomplete sheets such as were requisitioned by Mr. Farley have found their way into the hands of dealers in several parts of the country and are held for high prices to be sold to persons who can afford to buy.

At the outset only the philatelists viewed the practice of the Postmaster General with alarm, realizing that the stamps would be classed as rarities. When the Mother's Day stamp was run off Mrs. Roosevelt received the first sheet. With the printing of the Wisconsin stamp a press notice indicates that the Postmaster General purchased several sheets, autographed them, and presented them to the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Colonel Howe, the First Assistant Postmaster General, one for each of his children, and so on. This procedure appears to have been followed with each new issue until the National Parks stamps when the first sheet was presented to the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Ickes has received one or more complete sets of these stamps. I am reliably informed that he in turn had given away some of his stamps, but that he has recalled them and, if he has not already done so, will turn them over to the President.

I have as yet no definite knowledge of how many of these sheets have been distributed, though the members of the Post Office Committee have shown me the courtesy of letting me see reply furnished by the Postmaster General in response to the resolution of inquiry. I think, however, a fairly accurate estimate would be considerably over 100. There has been an estimate made of 160. Press reports have criticized the presentation of some of the recent stamps to the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Ickes, the children of the Postmaster General, the Secretary to the President, Louis Howe, the First Assistant Postmaster General William W. Howes, the Acting Second Assistant Postmaster General Jesse Donaldson, the Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger, Gen. Hugh Johnson, an unnamed friend of Mr. Farley in Norfolk, Va., and it is rumored that a set went to a Member of the United States Senate and another to a Senator's son.

I was informed yesterday—and I do not know whether it is true or not—that Mr. Ickes gave a set of stamps to a stamp collector in Washington, and that when this resolution of inquiry came along he obtained that set of stamps and has offered to turn over to the President his 20 sheets, but that the President told him to keep it for the present.

That was told to me yesterday. By his own admission Mr. Farley purchased five sheets of Mother's Day stamps. There have been 20 issues of commemoratives or special stamps and the estimate of over 100 sheets certainly is not exaggerated.

In commenting to the press on the sheet offered for sale in Norfolk, Mr. Farley prefaced his explanation by saying: "The worst part of it is it was." In other words, Mr. Farley's regard seem to be not that he made valuable gifts but that his friends disposed of the gifts. I have not seen nor have I heard any adequate defense. His attempt at justification of the issuance of autographed imperforate sheets because his pen stuck in the perforation, does not vindicate him even in the eyes of those who are endeavoring to shelter him.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLARD. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. How many stamps are a sheet?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Fifty to one hundred.

Mr. KNUTSON. If they were 50 to 100, that would be \$35,000 a sheet.

Mr. MILLARD. Yes. One hundred and fifty sheets at \$20,000 would be \$3,000,000.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Do I understand the gentleman to believe that the passage of this resolution will be the first great step to correct the depression in our country?

Mr. MILLARD. It might not stop the depression, but it would stamp out a very bad practice.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. The gentleman thinks it is a constructive measure so far as the depression is concerned?

Mr. MILLARD. And I suppose the gentleman from New York, my neighbor, thinks that the Postmaster General has not been unethical.

I do not want to give you the names, but it is rumored—and within 48 hours it will be proved true or untrue—that one set went to a western Member of the United States Senate and another to the son of an eastern Senator, who was a stamp collector.

Suppose if we give the present possessors of the sheets the benefit of the doubt, though we know single imperforate stamps, pairs, blocks, and sheets have more than once been offered for sale at high prices, there is nothing to prevent their heirs or estates after their death from placing them on the market. We know of instances where men have left nothing to their heirs but valuable stamp collections. On the auction block these have created huge fortunes. One of our late colleagues in the House is said to have left a collection of stamps valued at \$1,000,000. Now, if a single sheet of 200 stamps, the face value of which with perforations is worth four to six dollars, is salable unperforated in the philatelic market for \$20,000, a set of the 20 special and commemorative issues is worth \$400,000. I am informed that the President has two such full sets, and Mr. Secretary Ickes has another, and from newspaper reports there are many others. From this it is easy to understand

why there has been such a tempest raised among philatelists against this distribution by the Postmaster General.

On February 1 I offered an amendment to the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill which, if it had been adopted, would have specifically prohibited such unusual distributions. Perhaps such unusual distributions are already illegal, but this amendment would have cleared up any doubt on that question. The amendment, however, became, instead of a question of right and wrong, a partisan matter on the part of the Members on the other side of the aisle and was voted upon as such. It consequently failed of passage. Perhaps some of those on the other side who voted against that amendment feel that no new legislation was necessary to make illegal practices of this character, and if there were Members of the House whose vote on the amendment was influenced by such considerations, I am sure they are taking a keen interest in this discussion.

In my opinion, legislation should be enacted which will settle any doubt as to the legality of such a practice. I hope this House will see fit to pass a bill for this purpose. But consideration of that must come later. We have now to decide a course of action in the present situation. There is incontrovertible evidence that some of these presentation stamps have been placed on the philatelic market for sale. It would seem only common justice, therefore, to the rank and file of the 9,000,000 stamp collectors in the United States that they be given the privilege of purchasing at the philatelic agency similar sheets of incomplete stamps. The Post Office Department should be instructed by the Congress to requisition from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, if the Postmaster General does not himself take the initiative, an adequate number of these sheets of all issues, place them on sale in the regular way, and thereby correct the injustice already done, whether it was intended or not. The least that could be said in favor of such an authorization would be that the Federal Government would derive a considerable revenue by this course, for a substantial percentage of the stamps so purchased would never be used in the payment of postage. This would give everyone an equal opportunity to purchase similar incomplete sheets, without perforations, and what is of comparable importance, the bottom would drop out of the market, for these presentation sheets will no longer be rarities, or collectors' items commanding a high price, either now or at some future date. Let us see that this unjust practice shall be ended and that in fairness to all concerned these imperforate and un gummed sheets of stamps are issued to the public."

In spite of the action of the House of Representatives, in tabling the Resolution of Inquiry, the Post Office Department deemed it advisable to order that all stamps issued in forms not generally available, be duplicated and placed on sale to the general public. The first news of this decision to reach collectors was contained in the following telegram sent to the President of the Westchester County, N. Y. Chapter No. 85, A. P. S.:

"Post Office Department decided today to place on sale to public imperforate sheets of stamps of all issues distributed by Farley stop This is a great victory."

CHARLES D. MILLARD, M. C.

The *N. Y. Herald Tribune*, February 6, 1935, announced the action of the House and the subsequent decision of the Post Office Department in the following article which also contained the Department's press release:

#### **FARLEY, SPARED STAMP INQUIRY, SOOTHES CRITICS.**

**Promises to Print Enough for All as Democrats Squelch Call for Facts.**

From the Herald Tribune Bureau.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Stamp collectors, in rebellion against Postmaster General James A. Farley's recent private distribution of imperforate stamps from certain issues, were crushed by a Democratic steamroller in the House today when their champions moved for an investigation, but almost immediately the Post Office Department gave out the soothing announcement that duplicates of all stamps privately allotted by Mr. Farley would be printed in sufficient numbers to meet all demands.

"Sample" stamps given by Mr. Farley to President Roosevelt, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and others had acquired a value which some philatelists placed as high as \$2,000,000.

The department's invitation to collectors to apply for duplicates of the stamps involved in the controversy was believed to have originated with the President. It was said that he had not been unmindful of the political possibilities of the uprising of great numbers of stamp enthusiasts throughout the nation against Mr. Farley.

Representative Charles D. Millard, Republican, of New York, whose resolution directing the Postmaster General to furnish the House detailed facts on the stamp affair was tabled in the House, hailed the announcement of the Postmaster General tonight as showing his resolution has been justified. He declared the outcome "a great victory."

The statement tonight from the Post Office Department follows:

In order to clarify some misrepresentations which have been made in regard to the issuance of United States postage stamps and in order to leave no possible question in the mind of the public as to the policy of the Post Office Department, the following statement is made:

1. Collectors of stamps do not recognize varieties of stamps such as imperforate varieties, inverted center varieties, etc., unless these varieties have been sold to the public. Sometimes in the history of the department these have been sold over postoffice counters by mistake on the part of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Where this happens the stamp becomes a collector's "find" and often attains great value.

In the case of several recent issues a number of sheets in imperforate condition were struck off as samples, but were not sold to the public. This being so, they have no value from the collector's point of view because they do not fall under the general rule any more than proof copies, essays or stamps marked "specimen."

#### To Sell Imperforate Sheets.

2. Because question has been raised, however, in regard to these sheets, which were not sold to the public, and because of the possibility that in the future some of these sheets might find their way into the hands of the public and be given a fictitious and unwarranted value, the Post Office Department has decided to take the one step possible to eliminate this for all time. The department will place on sale, through the Philatelic Agency in Washington, imperforate sheets of all issues of which imperforate "specimen" or "souvenir" sheets have already been run, and these will be printed in sufficient numbers to meet the request of all collectors. Normally such imperforate stamps should not be available for postage, but it is, of course, impossible for every postmaster to check up on every stamp which passes through his office, and they will therefore be available for postage.

3. Orders have been issued that hereafter no sheets of any stamp will be allowed outside of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing except in the form in which the stamp is available to the public over the counter.

The resolution of Representative Millard was tabled on a roll call by 275 to 101, after it had been declared tabled on a division. Immediately after this, regardless of efforts of Republicans to make themselves heard, all opposition was bowled over and a similar resolution by Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, was tabled. This was done without a roll call, and despite protests of Republicans at the summary method of the Democratic machine.

#### Committee Squelches Move.

The action of the House was an example of the effective working of the huge Democratic machine. Administration leaders set out to protect Postmaster General Farley from the embarrassment involved in the Millard and Fish resolutions. Shortly before noon, a call for all the Democrats of the House to be present was sent out. Prior to this the House Committee on Postoffices had held an executive meeting, with Representative Milton A. Romjue, of Missouri, ranking Democrat, presiding in the place of Representative James M. Mead, of New York. The committee, without a record vote, turned down the Millard and Fish resolutions and decided to report to the House in favor of tabling them.

In the voting in the House today, the only Democrat who lined up in favor of the Millard and Fish resolutions was Representative John H. Hoeppe, of California.

The formal defense of the Postmaster General was contained in a letter which C. B. Eilenberger, Third Assistant Postmaster General, sent to Representative Mead. It was read to the House by Mr. Romjue. It seeks to show that what Mr. Farley did had been done in past administrations, denies there was any intention to promote speculation or sale of the sheets of stamps which were distributed, and contends there has been no loss to the government.

**Eilenberger's Letter Cited.**

Mr. Eilenberger's letter follows:

Honorable James M. Mead,  
Chairman the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads,  
House of Representatives.

My dear Mr. Chairman:

Since January 1, 1933, twenty-seven varieties of postage stamps have been issued by the department. A list of these stamps, together with the quantities issued and made available for sale to the public, is attached (Exhibit A).

All of these stamps, with the exception of the souvenir sheets, were made available to the public in sheets of fifty or 100, according to the size of the stamp, which is the usual form in which they are distributed to postmasters. These sheets were perforated and gummed. The one- and three-cent Century of Progress souvenir sheets were in panes of twenty-five stamps, imperforate and ungummed; the souvenir sheets of the three-cent Little America stamp were in panes of six stamps, imperforate and ungummed; the souvenir sheets of one- and three-cent National Park stamps were issued imperforate but gummed in panes of six stamps.

**Department "Error" Explained.**

With the exception of the souvenir stamps, the sheets of stamps first come from the press in 200 subject form, imperforate and ungummed. Since January 1, 1933, ninety-eight of these sheets (including souvenir sheets) from twenty of the varieties have been presented to high government officials as specimens of new issues. In filling an order for some stamps, through inadvertence one of the large sheets was sold to a man in Norfolk, Va. He apparently exhibited this sheet to several dealers in New York and elsewhere and it has been the subject of a great deal of comment in philatelic circles, with a high valuation placed thereon. This man paid \$6, or face value, for this sheet which went out through error and the department is making an effort to recover.

The records disclose that thousands of die proofs of newly issued stamps and sets of stamps, including those of the postage-due variety, have been given out by previous Administrations. It has also been the custom of the Post Office Department during previous Administrations to prepare several hundred albums containing specimens of the current issues to be given to the delegates to the international postal conventions. There exist, therefore, several precedents for the furnishing of specimens of stamps, and none of the sheets presented by this Administration was in any wise intended for speculation or for sale. On the contrary, it seems that the publicity and complaint on the part of the collectors and philatelists has arisen mainly by reason of exhibition of this sheet of stamps by the man at Norfolk.

**No Loss to Government.**

There has been no loss to the government, and I am satisfied that the supposed value placed upon a sheet of these stamps is inflated and fictitious and is merely intended for purposes of criticism.

The Post Office Department has invariably adhered to a policy of providing commemorative stamps for sale to the public in such forms as to be readily usable for postage; that is to say, sheets of convenient size, perforated and gummed. The only deviation from this policy whatever has been the issuance of small souvenir sheets in imperforate form in honor of philatelic gatherings of unusual importance.

Very respectfully,

C. B. EILENBERGER,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The tabling of the Millard and Fish resolutions did not prevent discussion later. Mr. Millard said that, while he had moved in the matter because of the request from the Westchester County Chapter of the American Philatelic Society, the questions involved "are so broad that they interest every citizen, whether a stamp collector or not." He said the real question was whether Mr. Farley had used his office "to show favors and bestow valuable gifts upon a special group of people."

The *New York Times* took this view of the actions in Washington:

**"GIFT" STAMPS PUT ON SALE TO PUBLIC.**

**Farley Issues Order After House Democrats Prevent Inquiry Into His Action.  
Curb Put on Recurrence.**

**No Sheets of Any Stamps Are to Go Out Except in Form Available to All.**

Special to The New York Times.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Capitulating before growing resentment among philatelists over his gifts to several government officials and others of autographed, un-gummed and imperforate postage stamps, Postmaster General Farley today ordered that sheets of all such issues be put on sale at the Federal stamp agency here.

The action followed the rescue of Mr. Farley by an overwhelming majority of House Democrats from a threatened investigation of his gifts, which was pressed for by Representative Millard of New York. The resolution for an investigation together with another by Representative Fish was tabled following a week of debate, but not until the Republicans had manoeuvred the House into a record vote.

The Postoffice Department announcement, which followed the House action, stated that orders had been issued that "hereafter no sheets of any stamp will be allowed outside the Bureau of Engraving and Printing except in the form in which the stamp is available to the public over the counter."

Mr. Millard and other Republicans had carried the complaint of the philatelists to the floor of the House with the charge that souvenir sheets similar to those given away by Mr. Farley had found their way into the collectors' market with promise of great profit to a select few.

The proposal for an investigation was unfavorably reported by the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads. Before action could be taken on the resolution the committee had read to the House a letter from Clinton B. Eilenberger, Third Assistant Postmaster General, attempting to explain the situation.

"In filling an order for some stamps," the letter stated, "through inadvertence one of the large sheets was sold to a man in Norfolk, Va. He apparently exhibited this sheet to several dealers in New York and elsewhere and it has been the subject of a great deal of comment in philatelic circles, with a high valuation placed thereon.

"This man paid \$6, or face value, for this sheet which went out through error and the department is making an effort to recover. \* \* \* There has been no loss to the government and I am satisfied that the supposed value placed upon a sheet of these stamps is inflated and fictitious and is merely intended for purposes of criticism."

The *Chicago Daily Tribune* of February 6, 1935, reported the results of the Millard Resolution with these comments:

**FARLEY STAMP INQUIRY KILLED BY DEMOCRATS.**

**They All Turn Out to Vote It Down.**

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—[Special.]—The postoffice department tonight issued a statement in defense of Postmaster General James [Call Me Jim] Farley's distribution of valuable stamps to a favored few of his friends.

Released by the "postoffice department information service," the statement announced that imperforate sheets of all issues of which imperforate "specimen" or "souvenir" sheets had been run would be placed on sale for the public through the philatelic agency in Washington.

The statement set forth that the action was taken because of the danger that sheets not sold to the public in the future might find their way into the hands of the public and be given a fictitious value.

It was also announced that orders had been issued that hereafter no sheets of any stamp will be allowed outside of the bureau of engraving and printing except in the form in which the stamp is available to the public over the counter.

**Investigation Voted Down.**

A few hours before Democratic members of the house had crowded into the chamber when the body convened at noon in order to vote down an investigation of Farley's stamp favors. The resolution went down to defeat in a vote of 275 to 101.

Word had gone out to committee chairmen and individual congressmen of Democratic ilk to be on hand to protect the postmaster, who also is national chairman of the party. It was the biggest turnout since the opening day of congress.

**Committee Reports Unfavorably.**

The resolution, sponsored by Representative Charles D. Millard [Rep., N. Y.], was reported out unfavorably by the house committee on postoffice and post roads, under the control of the Democrats. Immediately, Representative Milton A. Romjue [Dem., Mo.] moved to lay the measure on the table, which would send the Farley investigation to limbo.

"This is simply a political ambushade," asserted Representative Thomas L. Blanton [Dem., Texas].

When the roll call was concluded it was found that only two Democrats, John H. Hoeppel of California, and Andrew J. May of Kentucky, had voted against the motion.

Had the resolution been adopted Farley would have been compelled to tell the house what imperforate, incomplete, or specially marked stamps had been given out and to whom since Jan. 1, 1933.

The United Press Despatch believed that the decision of the Postmaster General, in ordering presentation sheets to be reprinted, was the more important news and their release of February 6, 1935 stated:

**STAMP-MAN FARLEY WILL SELL 'EM NOW.****Duplicates of Issues He Gave to Roosevelt and Other Friends to Have Public Market.**

By the United Press.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Postmaster General Farley, who handed about \$1,000,000 worth of rare postage stamps to his friends and thereby made enemies of all other stamp collectors, today tried to square himself with all concerned.

He announced that duplicate sheets of the imperforate stamps that he gave President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, his own children and others would be printed immediately and put on general sale.

Mr. Farley paid the government 3 cents each for his gift stamps, but they became worth \$2,500 apiece to collectors because of their scarcity, and almost caused a Congressional investigation.

In addition to serious editorial comments in regard to the investigation, Postmaster General Farley was also subjected to criticism in the humorous vein and an editorial in the *Des Moines Register*, chided the Postmaster General with these comments:

**LOVE'S TURNING, OR, IT'S ALL OVER NOW.**

"Postmaster General Farley said he would issue duplicates of the unperforated stamps which he gave to President Roosevelt and others . . . but the new stamps intended to appease the collectors won't bear his signature."—News item.

JIM:

(Naturally, you cannot expect me to say "Dear Jim" any longer.)

You have pleaded for a reconciliation. I am writing for the last time, to assure you it is no use. The words in my heart must remain locked there securely, no matter what they are.

For they are no longer important. The only thing that matters is that you have been unfaithful. Our love is but a pricked bubble that cannot be restored by any ingenuity.

Now you offer me a substitute, an artificiality, an imitation of what once bound us together. It will not do.

Let this be the end. Go your way, and I shall go mine.

PHILATELIA.

The details of the sale of the imperforate stamps was announced in the press release of the Post Office Department Information Service dated February 7, 1935, which read:

It was announced at the Post Office Department today that the forthcoming issues of ungummed and imperforate postage stamps will be placed on sale at the Department's Philatelic Agency in Washington on March 15, 1935.

These stamps will be available only at the Philatelic Agency. Further details as to quantity of issue and the stamps to be thus offered to the philatelic public will be announced later.

The *N. Y. Herald Tribune* of February 7, 1935, in its editorial column, made these comments about Mr. Farley's decision to issue presentation sheet duplicates, for the benefit of collectors:

#### A PLEA OF GUILTY.

There was really nothing the Administration could do with respect to Mr. Farley and his million dollars worth of gift stamps—to his own family, to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, to Mr. Ickes and other friends and associates—except to plead guilty. That it has now done. To be sure, the plea has been made with the customary indirection and evasion of the present regime. But the slickness of the remedy will conceal the truth from no one. Farley, the spoilsman, who instinctively views all government property as the natural perquisite of good Democrats, has been caught again in a scandalous misuse of his power.

The irate stamp collectors of the nation who ferreted out the facts as to these gifts and stormed for six months until the President was forced to act may well feel gratified. The country at large can be grateful to them for a good job of detective work and prosecution. But can the country take any great satisfaction from the President's handling of the episode? The answer is, regrettably, "No." To the contrary, the President has, in effect, condoned and attempted to brush aside as of no great importance, as arrant a handout of public property to the faithful as any Tammany boss ever dreamed of.

It is conceivable that Mr. Farley, in view of his blind spot with respect to the line between public property and partisan profit, did not realize what he was doing when he ordered the manufacture of these rare stamps. But the President, as a stamp collector, must have perceived instantly their significance and value. The solution chosen, of printing unperforated stamps for all collectors to buy and thereby destroying the value of the original sheets, may have been the President's own invention. It supplied stamps for collectors, a chance for an evasive explanation and, above all, a graceful exit for Mr. Farley from a very hot corner.

But suppose Mr. Roosevelt had taken the frank course. Suppose he had publicly condemned the whole performance, forbidden such practices in the future, and ordered the recall and destruction of the gift sheets now outstanding. Recall would scarcely have been difficult since all the sheets are understood to lie in the hands of the President and his family, or members of his official family and their families. The rebuke for Mr. Farley would have been severe. But what a heartening example of courage and integrity for every honest holder of public office! What a reassurance for the taxpayers of the nation about to see some five billions more of their money go over the New Deal dam!

Additional information as to the stamps to be issued on March 15th, was contained in a Post Office Department press release, for use on February 12, 1935, which contained the following:

Announcement that the Post Office Department will issue, un gummed and imperforate, all postage stamps issued in specimen sheets since March 4, 1933, and that these stamps will be offered in full sheets and also in blocks of four, was made at the Post Office Department Monday afternoon.

As previously announced, these un gummed and imperforate stamps will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency of the Post Office Department on March 15, 1935.

Specimen sheets of all but seven stamps issued since March 4, 1933 were issued. The stamps of which specimen sheets were not issued are Century of Progress one and three-cent; General Thaddeus Kosciuszko five-cent; Maryland Tercentenary three-cent; Graf Zeppelin fifty-cent; NRA three-cent; and the six-cent Air Mail stamp.

A complete list of the remaining stamps issued since March 4, 1933 and which are to be made available to the public through the Philatelic Agency on March 15, 1935 follows:

- Three-cent Proclamation of Peace (Perforate)
- One-cent Century of Progress Souvenir Sheets (Imperforate)
- Three-cent Century of Progress Souvenir Sheets (Imperforate)
- Three-cent Little America (Perforate)
- Three-cent Little America Souvenir Sheets (Imperforate)



Three-cent Mother's (Imperforate)  
 Three-cent Wisconsin Tercentenary (Imperforate)  
 One-cent Yosemite National Park (Imperforate)  
 Two-cent Grand Canyon National Park (Imperforate)  
 Three-cent Mt. Rainier National Park (Imperforate)  
 Four-cent Mesa Verde National Park (Imperforate)  
 Five-cent Yellowstone National Park (Imperforate)  
 Six-cent Crater Lake National Park (Imperforate)  
 Seven-cent Acadia National Park (Imperforate)  
 Eight-cent Zion National Park (Imperforate)  
 Nine-cent Glacier National Park (Imperforate)  
 Ten-cent Smoky Mountain National Park (Imperforate)  
 One-cent National Park Souvenir Sheets (Imperforate)  
 Three-cent National Park Souvenir Sheets (Imperforate)  
 Sixteen-cent Air Mail-Special Delivery (Imperforate)

Stamp collectors desirous of obtaining these ungummed and imperforate sheets should make separate requests for these stamps and should not include them with other orders to the Philatelic Agency.

George B. Sloane, in his column in STAMPS, March 2, 1935, made the following comments:

#### FARLEY IMPERFORATES—

##### Are There Other Varieties, Not on the List of the Forthcoming Issue?

The Post Office Department announces that the projected issue of the "gift" imperforates will include two perforated sheets, the Byrd issue, and the Newburgh issue, in full size plate form,—200 stamps in the former, 400 in the latter. This leads to a question as to whether the Department is unintentionally holding out in not issuing the Byrd stamp in a full imperforate sheet of 200 stamps.

It has been said that an imperforate sheet of 200 was originally issued to Admiral Byrd, and it is believed the custom of passing out subsequent imperforates began then. Readers will recall that this column, August 11, 1934, called attention to the apparent existence of such a sheet (or sheets) as indicated by the separate listing the variety received as No. 733a in the Scott 1935 catalog, then in preparation. Or whence came the data on the basis of which this stamp was listed imperforate, apart from the souvenir sheets of six stamps listed as No. 735 in the catalog? It is, of course, possible that this particular sheet (or sheets, if there were others) has since been retrieved. The Department should make some statement clarifying the situation.

The Maryland stamp is not among those to be issued. It was reported sometime ago that a sheet of this stamp was presented to Senator Tydings, of Maryland. While it is my belief that this was an ordinary perforated sheet, many are under the impression, in view of later developments, that it was an imperforate sheet. This should be either affirmed or denied.

The Newburgh stamp, as a rotary press issue, was perforated 10½x11. Reports current from time to time are to the effect that some sheets were inadvertently perforated on the flat plate perforating machines, gauging 11x11, and presented to officials who witnessed the ceremonies surrounding the first printing of the new stamp. I have never heard that the stamp existed imperforate, but if some sheets were perforated 11x11, this is an important distinction. Again a word from the Department would appear necessary.

Rumors are to the effect that the 50c Graf Zeppelin was another item distributed in imperforate sheets. I am inclined to doubt it, but there are many who feel that it was issued. Yes or no?

These are questions being asked in many quarters by stamp collectors. I think that the Department, by consulting with Mr. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who undoubtedly kept some record of these issues, could look into these matters, and with a definite statement, set at rest the many rumors.

On March 15, 1935, the duplicates of the presentation sheets, were placed on sale in full sheets and in blocks of four, at the Philatelic Agency, Washington. These remained on sale until June 15, 1935.

**NOTES.**



**Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y.**  
From an engraving in the "New York Mirror" of 1834.

## Chapter II.

### PEACE COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

1783-1933



**The Three Cent Peace Commemoration Stamp.**

On April 18, 1783, General George Washington read the following official order which contained the Proclamation of Peace.

Headquarters, Newburgh, April 18, 1783.

The Commander-in-Chief ordered cessation of hostilities between the United States of America and the King of Great Britain to be publicly proclaimed tomorrow at 12 o'clock at the new building, and that the proclamation which will be communicated herewith will be read tomorrow evening at the head of every regiment and corps of the Army, after which the Chaplain will render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies particularly for over-ruling the wrath of men to his own glory and causing the rage of war to cease among nations.

Thus ended the war between the United States and Great Britain. It was fitting and proper that the 150th anniversary of so great an event be commemorated by the issuance of a special stamp. It was the first stamp issued under the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt and it may be considered a special tribute to collectors, that in spite of the strenuous times prevailing and decisions of great importance awaiting his sanction, the President should give the necessary time to consider the issuance of a new postage stamp. This stamp was issued at the insistence of Congressman Hamilton Fish. It was reported from Washington that President Roosevelt, an ardent philatelist, had personally selected the design for this stamp. These stamps were printed on rotary presses from 400 subject plates, the sheets being divided into post office panes of 100 by horizontal and vertical gutters.

The plate numbers were in the four outside corners of the plate, one to each pane. The plate numbers appear above stamp No. 1 of the upper left pane, No. 10 of the upper right and below 91 of the lower left pane and No. 100 of the lower right.

**#727—Three Cent, Violet. Washington's Headquarters. No Water-mark. Perf.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .**

Issued April 19, 1933.

Of the several pictures presented by Congressman Fish, the Department selected an engraving that had been printed in the New York Mirror of 1834. (Illustrated).

This was a particularly artistic view of the old Hasbrouck House that was engraved by James Smille after a painting by Robert Walter Weir. The engraving was turned over to three artists of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing who prepared several designs, one of those prepared by A. R. Meissner being finally approved. All but one of the rejected designs emphasized the initiation of the Peace Treaty while the accepted design merely mentioned Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y. 1783-1933.



Designed by C. A. Huston.

Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.

The vignette was engraved by L. S. Schofield, the frame and lettering being executed by E. M. Hall and W. B. Wells.

An elaborate ceremony accompanied the initial printing of the Newburgh stamp on April 11th. After the first few sheets had been printed, the press was stopped and Postmaster General James A. Farley autographed several sheets for President Roosevelt and Mr. Farley's three children.

The treaty of peace having been signed in Newburgh, these stamps have been nick-named the "Newburgh Issue" by most collectors. There were no worthwhile plate varieties and but little difference was noted in the shade of the



Designed by V. S. McCloskey, Jr.



Designed by A. R. Meissner.

Photographs of Original Drawings, Not Used.

issued stamp. Seven plates were made of which only six went to press as one plate was defective and not completed.

Shades,—Light violet, violet, deep violet.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: 21118—19, 20, 21, 23, 24.

Plate not used: 21122.

Quantity issued: 73,382,400.

**#752—Three Cent, Violet. Washington's Headquarters. No Watermark. Perf.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .**

Issued March 15, 1935.

This stamp was issued in full sheets of 400 subjects and in blocks of four perforated but un gummed and these were on sale only at the philatelic agency and remained on sale until June 15th, 1935. This stamp besides being the first one issued under the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt was also the first sheet presented to officials and when it was decided to reprint all such presentation sheets, this variety was naturally included.

The stamps issued to the general public were un gummed and it was claimed at that time that all of the presentation sheets were presented in that condition. At the International Philatelic Exhibition held in New York in May 1936, there were on display numerous gutter blocks of this stamp which contained full gum and the usual rotary breaker bars. The exhibitors claimed that these blocks came from the original presentation sheets. These exhibits included all the gutter block positions available only in the 400 subject plates.

While these stamps were on sale; 54,871 blocks of four were sold and 7,585 sheets of 400. The only stamps of this un gummed issue that are of real interest to the collectors are those showing horizontal or vertical gutters between the stamps, and this is the only definite evidence of the stamps having come from full 400 subject sheets. The original printing having been made from Plates 21118 and 21119, all of the reprints were also made from these two plates. The shade of the un gummed stamps was slightly bluer than the regular issue. This is believed to be largely due to the absence of gum as copies on covers mailed the day the stamps were issued were affixed with the standard Bureau of Printing and Engraving gum and show but slight variation from the regular issued stamps.

**Shades,**—Bright violet.

**Varieties,**—a: Position blocks ungummed.

A. Gutter block of 4 with guide line top, bottom, left or right.

B. Center block with cross gutter and guide line.

C. Block of 4 with vertical gutter between.

D. Block of 4 with horizontal gutter between.

b: Position blocks gummed. (As above).

**Plates used:** 2118 and 2119.

**Total issue:** 54,871 blocks of 4.

7,585 sheets of 400—making total of 3,253,484 stamps.

**Chapter III.**  
**CENTURY OF PROGRESS ISSUE**

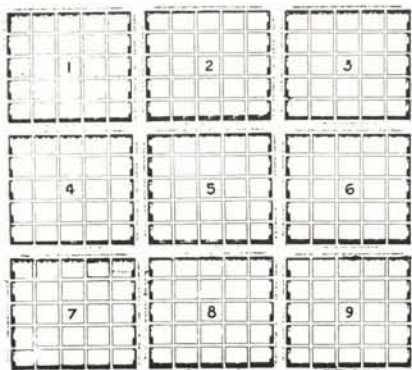
1933

The committee in charge of the Century of Progress World's Fair which was to be held in Chicago during the summer of 1933 requested the Post Office Department to issue stamps to advertise the Exposition. On March 21st, die proofs for a one-cent and three-cent stamp were approved and it was hoped that it would be possible to issue the stamps in the latter part of April or the first of May. The press of work at the Bureau, however, made it impossible to issue the stamps that early and it was decided to issue them on May 25th at the Main Post Office in Chicago. The following day they were placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency and other postoffices.

These stamps were printed on the rotary press from 400 subject plates. These were as usual divided into four panes by vertical and horizontal gutters. Full sheets were cut into panes of 100 through these gutters and so issued to post offices. There were four plate numbers, one to each pane, these were in the four outside corners of plate being above stamp No. 1 in the upper left pane, above No. 10 in the upper right pane, below 91 in the lower left pane and below 100 of the lower right pane.

The American Philatelic Society was scheduled to hold its annual convention in Chicago on August 21st to 26th and plans had been made for an exhibition. As the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had a power press in the Fair Grounds, it was suggested that a special issue be prepared similar to that of the White Plains Stamp made for the International Philatelic Exhibition in New York in 1926. Postmaster General James A. Farley approved this request and the Bureau was instructed to prepare layouts for 25 subject pane flat bed plates. The plates for the imperf. sheets consisted of 225 subjects divided into 9 panes of 25 each with one inch horizontal and vertical gutters between panes. The plate was laid out in three rows of 3 panes each with the individual panes having 5 rows of 5 subjects each. On the boundary of each pane was the following description: "Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," at the left, "Under the authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General at the Century of Progress," at the top, "In compliment to the American Philatelic Society for its convention and Exhibition," at the left and at the bottom, "Chicago, Illinois, August, 1933, Plate Number." (Illustrated).

Each pane was alike and had the plate number below the 24th stamp. There was no identifying mark to designate the position of the pane on the plate.



**Souvenir Pane Plate Layout.**



Fort Dearborn.



The One Cent Century of Progress Stamp.

#728—One Cent, Green. Fort Dearborn. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

Issued May 25, 1933.

Two drawings were made by each of the three Bureau designers, C. A. Huston, V. M. McCloskey, Jr. and A. R. Meisner. The frame design prepared by Victor McCloskey, Jr. was used with certain modifications, these being a different view of the reproduction of Fort Dearborn and the numerals changed from Arabic to Roman. The vignette was engraved by L. S. Schofield and the frame and lettering by W. B. Wells.



Designed by C. A. Huston.

Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.

This was the second stamp issued under the authority of Postmaster General James A. Farley. No record is available of these stamps having been presented in full sheets to Government officials, and these perforated stamps were not included among those made available to collectors on March 15th, 1935.





Designed by A. R. Meissner.

Photographs of Original  
Drawings. Not Used.



Designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.

At the International Philatelic Exhibition held in New York in May, 1936, there were on display several gutter line blocks of this stamp which were claimed to have come from original "presentation sheets". These were said to be gummed and showed the usual rotary breaker bar. Horizontal and vertical gutter blocks were on display and it has been reported that two complete sets of position blocks are available.

The World's Fair in Chicago as originally planned was to remain open for part of one year. It was later decided to again open the Fair in 1934 and a request was received for additional printings of these stamps. At that time, the Bureau found it necessary to use two reserve plates, 21141 and 21142 to complete the required printing for the 1934 issue. The printing from these two plates was extremely limited and few plate number blocks from these two plates ever reached philatelic hands. These two numbers are therefore extremely scarce and much more desirable than any of the others.

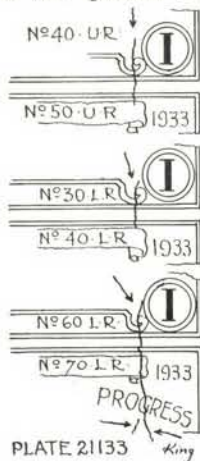
**Shades.**—Yellowish green, deep yellowish green, green and deep green.

**Varieties.**—a: Plate number blocks.  
b: Cracked Plate.

A series of cracks were found in the 10th vertical row of the upper right and lower right panes of plate 21133. (Illustrated). These may be found in various stages.

- c: 400 subject pane position blocks.
  - A. Gutter block of 4 with guide line (at top, bottom, left or right).
  - B. Center line block with cross gutters and guide lines.
  - C. Blocks with vertical gutter between.
  - D. Blocks with horizontal gutter between.

**Plates used:** 21131—32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42.



Quantity issued: 348,266,800.



The Three Cent Century of Progress Stamp.

#729—Three Cent, Violet. Federal Building. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

Issued May 25, 1933.

Designs were prepared by A. R. Meisner and Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. and one of those prepared by the latter was selected. The vignette was engraved by J. Eissler and the numerals and letters by E. M. Hall. This stamp was not



Designed by A. R. Meissner.

Photographs of Original

Drawings. Not Used.



among those included among the presentation sheet reprints. At the International Exhibition, there were on display gutter blocks of the value which the exhibitors claimed were from the original presentation sheets. These were gummed and showed the usual rotary breaker bars. These exhibits also included various gutter guide line position blocks.

Plates used: 21125—26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 37, 38.

#730—One Cent, Green. Fort Dearborn. Imperf. No Watermark.

Issued August 25, 1933.

These stamps were issued in panes of 25 and first placed on sale at the American Philatelic Society Convention in Chicago. Although it was the Bureau's intention to make these panes as much alike as possible, each pane had certain characteristics which made it possible for Arthur E. Owen to plate each one of the individual panes.

At the time these stamps were issued, requests were made that they be issued in full sheets. This request was denied.

Three plates were prepared for this value. The first one did not go to press as the first marginal inscriptions were changed. The panes issued were un-gummed.

Shades,—Green, bright green, deep green.

Varieties,—a: Position dots which made the plating possible.

Plates used: 21145—59.

Plate not used: 21143.

Quantity issued: 456,704. Cut panes of 25—11,417,600 stamps.

### #766—One Cent, Green. Fort Dearborn. Imperf. No Watermark.

Issued March 15, 1935.

When the Post Office Department announced that it would issue duplicates of the presentation sheets, many collectors were surprised to find the souvenir panes included. These had previously been available to collectors only in single units of 25 stamps. The issuance of these souvenir panes in full sheets of 225 subjects each made it possible for collectors to obtain these imperforate stamps with full gutters between as well as obtaining these panes in units of 4 panes or more.

Varieties,—a: Pairs of panes.

b: Blocks of panes.

c: Blocks of 4 with horizontal and vertical gutters between.

d: Blocks of 4 with horizontal gutter between.

e: Blocks of 4 with vertical gutter between.

Plates used: 21145—59.

Quantity issued: 10,968 sheets.  
97,712 panes.

### #731—Three Cent, Violet. Federal Building. No Watermark. Imperf.

Issued August 25, 1933.

The story of this stamp is identical to the one-cent No. 730. Three plates were made and only two were used. Only one pane contained a plate variety of any importance, this being stamp No. 8 of pane 2 of plate 21146 which showed the upper loop of the "B" of "BUILDING" missing.

Shades,—Violet, bright violet.

Varieties,—a: Position dots which made the plating possible.

b: Broken "B" in "BUILDING."

Plates used: 21146—60.

Plate not used: 21144.

Quantity issued: 411,172. Cut panes of 25—11,029,300 stamps.

### #767—Three Cent, Violet. Federal Building. No Watermark. Imperf.

Issued March 15, 1935.

This, too, was issued in full sheets of 225 subjects containing 9 panes of 25 stamps each. Possibly because of the increased cost, a much smaller quantity of these sheets were bought by collectors.

Shade,—Violet.

Varieties,—a: Pairs of panes.

b: Blocks of panes.

c: Blocks of 4 with horizontal and vertical gutters between.

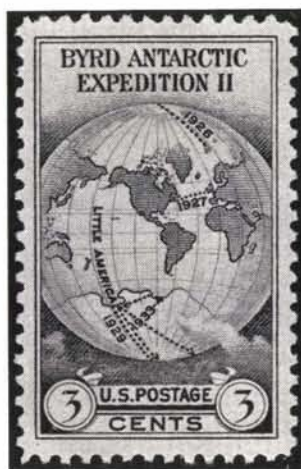
d: Blocks of 4 with horizontal gutter between.

e: Blocks of 4 with vertical gutter between.

**Plates used:** 21146—60.

**Quantity issued:** 9,546 sheets.  
85,914 panes.

Chapter IV.  
**BYRD LITTLE AMERICA STAMP**  
1933



**The Three Cent Little America Postage Stamp.**

In the fall of 1933, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd made plans for a second trip to "Little America" situated near the South Pole. At a farewell visit to President Roosevelt, the question of mail from Little America was discussed. At this meeting, the President is quoted as having said: "Don't forget to send me a cover from Little America for my stamp collection," which Admiral Byrd promised to do.

Believing that his fellow-collectors might also want a souvenir from the land of ice, President Roosevelt suggested to Postmaster General Farley that a stamp be prepared to honor the achievements of Admiral Byrd as well as to pay postage from Little America. It was President Roosevelt who also suggested that the stamp be issued showing the various Byrd flights.

The printing of these stamps was started on September 29th in the presence of Rear Admiral Byrd and officials of the Post Office Department. One of the first sheets of the press was autographed and presented to President Roosevelt. These stamps were printed on flat bed presses from 200 subject plates. A full sheet was divided into panes of 50 by horizontal and vertical guide lines terminating in arrows in the margin. The complete sheets were perforated, but before being issued, they were separated into panes of 50 along the perforated guide lines. There were therefore no straight-edged stamps and the usual 4 pane position blocks may be obtained perf. all around. There were 4 plate numbers, one to each pane, being above or below the 5th row on the left panes and the 6th row of the right panes.

**#773—Three Cent, Blue. Globe Depicting Routes of Admiral Byrd Flights. No Watermark. Perf. 11.**

Issued October 9, 1933.

The stamp is the same size and shape as the special delivery stamps, 0.83x1.42 inches arranged vertically. It is surrounded by a narrow double lined

border printed in navy blue. Across the top of the stamp is the inscription: "Byrd Antarctic Expedition II" arranged in two lines in solid Roman letters, and in the center part of the stamp is a large geographical globe, parts of which are partly hidden behind the border. The routes of the several Byrd flights are depicted by dotted lines with dates thereof in solid Gothic. Proposed new flights to the Antarctic and to the South Pole are also indicated. The position of the base camp is marked by a solid dark circle, with the wording: "Little America", in solid Gothic, extending parallel with the meridian to the west of the base. Within a circle with white ground and double lined border, in each lower corner, is the large numeral "3" in solid color. At the bottom of the stamp is a narrow horizontal panel with white ground containing the word CENTS in solid Gothic. In a margin panel directly above, with the white ground, are the words U. S. POSTAGE also in solid Gothic lettering. A clouded effect, heavy below and lighter at the top, forms a background for the central globe.

This stamp was issued solely for use on mail matter of the Antarctic Expedition and supplies were not available except at the Philatelic Agency. This caused a controversy whether or not the stamps were good for postage or whether they were only for use for covers of "Little America". Being inscribed U. S. POSTAGE, it was ruled that they could be used for local mail at their face value.

It had originally been intended to charge 25c for mail matter from Little America and all of the drawings prepared for these stamps showed this denomination. Horizontal designs were prepared by E. M. Weeks, A. R. Meissner and Victor S. McCloskey, Jr., all of which were rejected. Three additional designs



Designed by A. R. Meissner.



Designed by E. M. Weeks.



Designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.

Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.

were prepared by Victor S. McCloskey after a rough pencil sketch prepared by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, which sketch is now in the collection of Postmaster General James A. Farley. The three designs are generally the same, showing slight variations in the treatment of the routes taken by Admiral Byrd as well as the location of the section designated as Little America. The final design was identical with the accepted stamp except that the denomination was changed from 25c to 3c.



Designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. After a Sketch by President Roosevelt.  
Development of the Final Design.

Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.

The vignette was engraved by J. C. Benzing and the lettering and frame by Frank La Masure and W. B. Wells, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This stamp differed from the usual 3c stamp issue in many ways. The color is blue instead of purple as is usual for the 3c value, it was not on general sale throughout the country and had all guide lines perforated instead of having the usual straight edges.

Covers mailed from Little America carried a service charge of 50 cents in addition to the postage. This was due to the Department having no means of providing mail transportation to and from Little America. This service charge made it possible for collectors who desired covers cancelled in Little America to help defray some of the expenses of the second Byrd Antarctic Expedition. When the "Jacob Ruppert", Admiral Byrd's flagship, left Norfolk, Virginia, for the South Pole, it carried over 30,000 covers to be mailed from the Little America Post Office. The Byrd Antarctic Expedition was at the South Pole during the winter of 1934 and 1935 and covers were received in America during the Spring of 1934 and the Spring of 1935.

When the first load of covers was returned to the United States, it was found that the S. S. Monterey carried but one-third of the huge volume of mail that had been delivered to Little America for cancellation. The cause of delay in returning the balance of the covers bearing the first cancellation from Little America was explained by John Oliver La Gorge, the Postmaster of Little America in the following article in STAMPS:

"According to dispatches from Admiral Byrd's base camp, grave difficulties were encountered after the mail, supplies, and equipment had been unloaded on the edge of the ice in the Bay of Whales for transportation by dog sled to the United States Post Office at Little America, which threatened the safety of some of the men, equipment and the sacks of mail.

"Counting on previous experiences on the edge of the ice there should have been the necessary time element to safely unload before the ice began to crack up. This season, however, an unexpected and early change took place in the sudden breaking up of the ice barrier and it was touch and go with valuable supplies during the period of unloading which greatly delayed the narrowing margin of time to work on the mail cancellation before the supply ship must work her way out of the ice pack or be frozen in for the year.

"The scores of waterproof mail bags were safeguarded, however, and after their journey into Little America and the heavy work of cancellation undertaken, the bags were refilled for their return to the Bay of Whales from Little America as rapidly as each bag was ready. About one-third of the full bags had been safely stored away aboard before word was flashed that with the increasing cold the ice

fields were solidly reforming and the **Bear of Oakland** must steam instantly out for New Zealand.

"When the last minute of safety in loading the mail came, the balance of the covers were carefully stored away in Little America and will be brought North in 1935 together with the covers bearing the second cancellation which are now being sent in to Washington by thousands of collectors all over the world who missed the first cancellation.

"Returning through the great ice floes between the Bay of Whales and New Zealand the gallant old "Bear" took a terrific beating from ice, but true to her reputation she weathered the difficulties and arrived safely with her invaluable mail sacks in New Zealand."

Most of the first covers received from Little America had a machine cancellation dated "Little America—January 31, 8:30 P. M. 1934—Antarctica," although a few were dated January 30th. These covers were received in New York May 29, 1934. The remaining covers which had been cancelled, but not returned until the following year had the following inscription: This letter has been delayed for one year because of difficulties in transportation at Little America, Antarctica.

In 1934, another batch of covers were sent to Little America. On June 13th, 1934, the Post Office Department issued the following announcement:—

#### CLOSING DATE OF THE LITTLE AMERICA MAIL SERVICE

Third Assistant Postmaster General,

Washington, July 13, 1934.

The attention of postmasters, employees of the Postal Service and others is called to the fact that the mail service to Little America, Antarctica, will close on or about November 1, 1934. This is the last opportunity to secure a second cancellation cover with the United States official postmark placed thereon at the post office at Admiral Byrd's camp.

Covers will continue to be received by the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, in care of Postmaster, Washington, D. C., until about November 1, which is approximately the latest date mail can be forwarded to Dunedin, New Zealand, in time to reach the relief ship before its departure to Little America to return the expedition from the Antarctic.

Collectors desiring the Little America second cancellations should send all covers to the "Byrd Antarctic Expedition, in care of Postmaster, Washington, D. C.," accompanied with postal money order remittance at the rate of 53 cents per cover, payable to Byrd Antarctic Expedition (postage stamps will not be accepted in payment). The outer envelopes or wrappers containing the covers must bear the proper postage.

The covers should not be stamped, as covers bearing stamps of the regular or other commemorative issues will not be forwarded to Little America. These covers should be addressed in the usual way, either to the collectors themselves or to the persons to whom they are to be returned.

When the covers are received by the Byrd Antarctic Expedition at Washington, the 3-cent United States Little America stamp will be placed on them, after which they will be forwarded to Admiral Byrd's base camp at the bottom of the world where they will be appropriately postmarked and returned by June 1935 after traveling approximately 25,000 miles.

The Byrd Antarctic Expedition II will place an attractive and unique cachet on the second cancellation covers to distinguish them from the first cancellation. These final covers from the Little America post office will serve as official souvenirs of the expedition and in future years will, no doubt, increase in value and interest to stamp cover collectors.

As stated in the original notice of September 22, 1933, concerning the issuance of the Little America postage stamp, the foregoing procedure for having covers postmarked at the Little America post office is necessary because the Department has no means of transporting this philatelic mail to the Little America post office other than through the facilities of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition.

Postmasters are requested to give this matter the widest possible publicity, without expense to the Department, and should make special efforts to bring it to the attention of collectors and such other persons as they have reason to believe may be interested in securing cancellation covers from Little America.

C. B. EILENBERGER,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.



As mentioned in the official notice, most of the 1935 covers contained a cachet. In some cases, these appear at the front of the cover and in others at the back.

In spite of the fact that all official notices specifically stated that all covers from Little America must be franked with a Byrd stamp, numerous fancy made-to-order varieties were reported after the return of the Expedition. Personal mail sent by one of the members of the crew to various friends in the United States was franked with ordinary postage stamps. Two covers are known containing a three-cent Stuart sidewise coil and two others are franked with the N. R. A. stamp. These stamps were not used to specifically create unusual varieties and should therefore not be classed among the previously mentioned made-to-order oddities.

The 1935 covers cancelled in Little America were dated January 31, 12-M, 1935—Antarctica. These cancellations are both hand-stamp and machine cancellations.

**Shades**,—Bright blue, blue.

**Varieties**,—a: Plate number blocks.

b: Usual four pane position blocks, **perforated all around**.

c: Relief Breaks. Plate 21167.

1. A spot on the top of the first "I" of "EXPEDITION" shows up on the last 3 vertical rows of the upper left and lower left panes and the first vertical row of the upper right and lower right panes.

2. A spur on the backstroke of the "E" of "CENTS" starts on upper left #40 and becomes more evident on #10 upper left. This continues through all the first vertical rows both upper right and lower right. All of the second row of lower right and through upper right #42.

3. A spur on the bottom of the top stroke of the "E" of "CENTS" starts on upper left No. 46 of this plate and continues through the rest of the 6th vertical row, through all of the 7th, both lower and upper left, all of the 8th lower left, and all of the 8th row upper right except the top stamp which is #8.

A dot over the "R" of "BYRD" appears on the first four vertical rows of the upper right and lower right pane.

**Plates used**: 21167—68, 69, 70.

**Quantity issued**: 5,735,944.

### #753—Three Cent, Blue. Globe Depicting Routes of Admiral Byrd's Flights. No Watermark. Perf. 11.

Issued March 15, 1935.

Printing of the original issue of the Byrd stamp was started at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on September 30th, 1933 with an elaborate ceremony. James Waldo Fawcett, in October 1, 1933 issue of the *Washington Star*, stated that President Roosevelt had ordered a full sheet of the new stamps for his collection. It was therefore natural that when the Post Office Department decided to reprint the presentation sheets and make them available to collectors that this stamp be included. At the National Stamp Exhibition held at Radio City in February, 1934, the Byrd Antarctic Expedition had had on display a full sheet of the Byrd stamps in imperforate condition. The Byrd Expedition not being a Department of the Government, collectors believed that the reissue of this stamp would be imperforate. However, when the stamps appeared, they were perforated but un gummed and issued in sheets of 200 subjects and in blocks of 4.

This issue made it possible for collectors to obtain blocks showing the complete arrow perforated but unsevered and it also made it possible to obtain

a center block of 4 which like the remainder of the sheet had the guide lines perforated both horizontally and vertically. Except for blocks showing parts of the perforated horizontal or vertical guide line between stamps, there was no apparent difference between these and the original issue except that they were un gummed. The same 4 plates were used for this issue and plate varieties mentioned under the original issue may also be found on these stamps.

**Shades.**—Bright blue, blue.

**Varieties.**—a: Position blocks.

- A. Top and bottom, right and left arrow blocks.
- B. Center line block.
- C. Block with horizontal guide line between.
- D. Block with vertical guide line between.

**Plates used:** 21167—68, 69, 70.

**Quantity issued:** Blocks of 4—63,090; in full sheets of 200 subjects—8,942 sheets making a total of 2,040,760.

### #735—Three Cent, Blue. Globe Depicting Routes of Admiral Byrd's Flights. No Watermark. Imperf.

Issued February 10, 1934.

Early in January 1934, Postmaster General James A. Farley announced that the Post Office Department would issue a special imperforate and un gummed sheet of 6 Byrd Little America stamps in conjunction with the National Stamp Exhibition which was to be held in February of that year. This special form of issue is described in the following official notice:—

#### SOUVENIR SHEETS OF LITTLE AMERICA COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, January 18, 1934.

The attention of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service is called to the issuance of 3-cent Little America commemorative stamps in sheets of six stamps each as printed on the postage-stamp press to be included in the display of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the National Stamp Exhibition of 1934 to be held at Rockefeller Center, New York, N. Y., February 10-18.

The special sheets will be approximately 3% by 3% inches in dimensions, and will be issued un gummed and unperforated. The following printing will appear in small type in blue ink on the four sides of the sheets: "Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, New York, N. Y., February 10-18, 1934, in compliment to the National Stamp Exhibition of 1934."

The souvenir sheets of Little America stamps will be first placed on sale February 10, 1934, at the branch Philatelic Agency to be operated in connection with the National Stamp Exhibition. In addition to these special sheets, the branch agency will have available for sale stocks of the various commemorative stamps, from the William Penn issue, to date.

To facilitate the dispatch of mail by visitors, a separate substation of the New York post office will be established on the exhibition floor, for the use of which a special canceling stamp, reading as follows, will be provided: "National Stamp Exhibition Sta., New York, N. Y." As the Little America stamp was issued primarily for use on mail dispatched on the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, the special sheets of this stamp, as described herein, will not be issued to and sold through post offices, and postmasters are directed not to submit requisition to the Department for stocks thereof.

For the benefit of stamp collectors who do not attend the National Stamp Exhibition, provision will be made to place the souvenir sheets of Little America stamps on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, beginning February 19, to which office mail orders may be submitted for the desired number of full sheets, with

remittance by postal money order at the rate of 18 cents each, in addition to which allowance must be made for return postage and registration fee. Personal checks and other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment.

All sales, both by mail and otherwise, will be made in full sheets, of which a single plate number will be available. To insure the prompt filling of orders, requests for special sheets of Little America stamps must be made for this item alone, with other varieties of stamps excluded. Early shipment cannot be made if request for Little America sheets is included in a mixed order.

Neither the branch Philatelic Agency nor the New York post office will be authorized to prepare first-day covers bearing the special sheets of Little America stamps for dispatch on February 10. Likewise, the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, will not prepare such covers for mailing on February 19, the first day of issue in Washington.

Postmasters may furnish information to the above effect to local philatelic societies and collectors, so far as it is practicable to do so without expense to the Department.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Special plates were made for these stamps containing 150 subjects arranged in 25 panes of 6 each with gutters of  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch between the edges of the stamps of the adjoining panes. Each double line inscription was rolled in separately. This sheet layout consisting of 5 rows of 5 panes each. Each pane consisted of 6 stamps made up of 2 horizontal rows of 3 stamps each. These were entered on a chromium steel plate which was in turn chromium plated and the letters "F C S" (in capitals with the "F" half the height of the "C S") were entered at the top of the plate about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch above the center of the second pane, while an inverted "C" was entered at the same height over the upper right corner of the 5th pane. Due to the distance from the panes, both of these marks were cut off in trimming the sheets into single panes.

Due to the efforts of Arthur E. Owen and George R. M. Ewing, the individual panes were correctly plated. This was possible due to a careful study of the position dots in the right and left marginal inscriptions. The work of plating brought out the evident fact that the utmost care had been used in making and handling this plate and it was found to be remarkably free from any major variety. The complete plating of this sheet appeared in the April 1934 issue of the *Bureau Specialist*.

Three plates were made for this issue. The first one was defective and not finished. The second was used at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to produce sheets sold at the Exhibition. Plate 21187 was used on the hand press at the Exhibition and all copies were said to have been destroyed.

**Shades**,—Bright blue, blue.

**Plate used**:—21184.

**Plate used**—all copies destroyed:—21187.

**Plate not used**:—21183.

**Quantity issued**: 811,404. Cut Panes of 6—a total of 4,868,424.

**#768—Three Cent, Blue. Globe Depicting Routes of Admiral Byrd's Flights. No Watermark. Imperf.**

Issued March 15, 1935.

The official notice dated January 18th, 1934 mentioned "sheets of 6" and stated that all sales would only be made in single panes. Because of this official statement, collectors were considerably surprised when it was learned that these stamps in full sheets of 150 subjects were among those to be issued for sale to the general public to duplicate those presented to Government officials. These

sheets made it possible for collectors to obtain the souvenir panes in pairs and in blocks of 4 and also made it possible for collectors to obtain pairs of stamps with either horizontal or vertical gutter between as well as blocks of 4 showing both the horizontal and vertical gutter separating the four stamps. Along with the others of the presentation reprints, this stamp remained on sale until June 15th, 1935.

**Shades.**—Bright blue, blue.

**Quantity issued:**—10,688 sheets of 25 panes each. Total 267,200 panes.

Chapter V.  
**THE MARYLAND ISSUE**  
1634-1934



**The Three Cent Maryland Commemorative Stamp.**

In 1634, the Colony of Maryland was founded by Cecil Calvert, 2nd Lord Baltimore. As the anniversary approached, plans were made to fittingly celebrate this important event. On April 11th, 1929, the General Assembly of Maryland approved the appointment of a Maryland Tercentenary commission. On May 6th, 1929, Michael L. Miller, a prominent collector of Baltimore suggested to the commission that a stamp be requested to more prominently call attention to the celebration. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Miller was appointed as Stamp Consultant to the commission who requested him to prepare some designs which might be submitted with a request for the stamp. In August, 1933, Governor Albert C. Ritchie made a formal request to Postmaster General James A. Farley supporting the request of Senator Millard E. Tydings and other Marylanders, for the issuance of a Maryland Tercentenary postage stamp. In his request, Governor Ritchie stated:—

“I am writing to add my request to one which Senator Tydings and other Marylanders have already made of the Post Office department. Next year Maryland will celebrate the 300th Anniversary of its founding. We will then commemorate the first establishment of religious toleration in any State or Country in the world. The Calverts, who founded Maryland, were Catholics, and they realized that the way to get tolerance for one's belief is to accord tolerance to the beliefs of others, and they did just that thing. We will commemorate, also an advance in the principles of local self-government over anything which had been established at either Plymouth or Jamestown. The people of Maryland feel, and I think rightly, that this will be a celebration of even more than National importance and significance, and we are extremely anxious for the Postmaster General to approve and cause to be issued a series of United States Postage Stamps containing historical Maryland designs which will be released on March 1, 1934, and at periodic times thereafter. I think that the occasion fully justifies this request, and I will greatly appreciate it if you will advise me at your convenience, how you view the matter. Senator Tydings and myself will gladly come to see you at any time should you consider that desirable.”

In spite of the effort made by the commission and Congressional representatives, little progress seemed to have been made and it was believed that this stamp would not be issued. Michael Miller continued his effort and on February 2nd, 1934, received the following letter from President Franklin D. Roosevelt:—

“Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for your letter. I am delighted to read it.

I have told the Postmaster General that I approve the issuance of the Tercentenary Stamp for Maryland.

Very sincerely yours,  
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.”

On February 6th, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was ordered to design the Maryland stamp.

On February 28th, 1934, Postmaster General James A. Farley announced the details of the 3-cent Maryland Commemorative stamp and the place of the first sale, and on March 2nd, the following official notice was released:—

#### MARYLAND TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP

Third Assistant Postmaster General,

Washington, March 2, 1934.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department is preparing a special issue of postage stamps in the 3-cent denomination in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Maryland.

The stamp is of the same size and shape as the regular issue, 0.75 inch by 0.87 inch in dimension, arranged horizontally. It is enclosed in a narrow double-line border. Within a narrow panel across the top of the stamp is the wording "Maryland Tercentenary" in white roman, on a solid background. In the widened ends of the panel are the dates "1634" at the left and "1934" at the right in white gothic. The panel is supported by ornamental brackets at either end. The color of this stamp will be announced later.

The central design is a representation of the two sailing vessels on which the first Maryland colony came to America. On a curved ribbon at the left of the central design is the inscription "The Ark and the Dove" in dark Old English lettering. In a corresponding position at the right is the Maryland coat of arms. Within circular panels with white borders and solid background in both lower corners is the large denomination numeral "3." Between the circles along the bottom of the stamp in a narrow panel with white edges and solid background and arranged in two lines is the wording "U. S. Postage" and "Three Cents."

The Maryland Tercentenary stamp will be first placed on sale at the post office in St. Marys City, Md., on Mar. 23, 1934, where the first settlement was located. The new stamp will be placed on sale at other post offices beginning March 24, or as soon thereafter as production will permit.

For the convenience of collectors, the Maryland Tercentenary stamp will also be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, on March 24. The Agency will not, however, prepare covers for mailing on that date.

Stamp collectors desiring first day cancellations at St. Marys City on March 23 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of ten (10), with a cash or postal money-order remittance payable to the Postmaster, St. Marys City, Md., covering the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks and other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Such covers shall be sent under separate wrapper plainly addressed: "Postmaster, St. Marys City, Md.", with endorsement: "First Day Covers." They should be mailed in time to reach St. Marys City not later than March 20. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen; covers bearing lead pencil addresses will not be accepted. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate number or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled Maryland Tercentenary stamps must not be included with orders for first day covers to the postmaster, St. Marys City. Stamps needed for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post office. Stamps of selected quality for philatelic purposes may be obtained on mail orders to the philatelic agency.

Postmasters at direct and central accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply of Maryland Tercentenary stamps by requisition to the Department on form 3201-A. Postmasters at district accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of this stamp by requisition on the central accounting postmaster.

In some instances advance shipments will be made, and postmasters who receive a supply of Maryland Tercentenary stamps before the close of business on March 23 are specifically directed to safeguard the same and to positively not allow the stamps to be placed on sale before March 24.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

It will be noted that this official release mentions the fact that no color had as yet been selected and it was not until Monday, March 12th that the

Post Office Department made the following announcement as to the color of the Maryland stamp.

Clinton B. Eilenberger, Third Assistant Postmaster General, in charge of the Stamp Division, announced today that the color of the Maryland Tercentenary postage stamp, soon to be issued by the Post Office Department, will be red on a white background. It was also announced at the Post Office Department that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been authorized to print 50,000,000 of these stamps.



Designs submitted by Michael L. Miller.

Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.

These stamps were printed on flat bed presses in sheets of 400 subjects each divided into panes of 100 by horizontal and vertical guide lines terminated by arrows. For issuance to Post Offices, the full sheets were cut along these guide lines into panes of 100 and so issued. There were 4 plate numbers on a sheet, one to each pane, being above the 5th stamp of the upper left pane and the 6th stamp of the upper right pane and in similar positions below the bottom row of the lower panes.

On March 14th, the initial printing of the Maryland stamps were run off at the Bureau following an elaborate ceremony. This event was reported by the following Associated Press despatch:—

#### SPECIAL MARYLAND STAMP OFF PRESS

##### Farley Hands First Sheet of Tercentennial Issue to Winebrenner

Washington, March 14—The first sheet of the 50,000,000 3-cent Maryland Tercentennial stamps was run off the press at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing today and presented with ceremony by Postmaster-General Farley to David C. Winebrenner 3d, Secretary of State of Maryland.

The stamps, white and red, bear a reproduction of the Ark and the Dove, the two ships in which the original settlers of Maryland arrived from England 300 years ago this spring, and also the seal of the State.

##### Expresses State's Gratitude

Farley, in presenting the stamps to Winebrenner, said the Postoffice Department was happy to join in the observance of the Maryland Tercentenary by the issuing of the special stamps. Winebrenner expressed the gratitude of the State of Maryland for the special issue.

Because of laws prohibiting the distribution of stamps except by sale through regular channels, Winebrenner was compelled to return the first sheet from the press to the bureau.

### Experts Praise Design

A number of philatelic specialists were present at the first printing and were unanimous in characterizing the Maryland stamp as being of exceptionally handsome design.

The printing of the 50,000,000 stamps will require about forty full working days. One quadruple press is being given over to the printing of the special stamp.

### #736—Three Cent, Carmine Rose. The Ark and the Dove. No Watermark. Perf. 11.

Issued March 23, 1934.

Among the designs prepared by Michael Miller and presented with the petition for the Maryland stamp was one portraying a portrait of Lord Calvert and another one, the State House. (Illustrated.) Several others displayed various seals of the colony. Among the designs presented by Mr. Miller was one prepared by Edwin Tunis based on a wood cut he had made of the Ark and the Dove. (Illustrated). None of these designs were acceptable.



Designed by Edwin Tunis.

Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

Victor S. McCloskey, Jr., a Bureau designer, prepared a design based on a mural by C. Y. Turner, "Barter with the Indians". This would have made an



Designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.

Photograph of an Original Drawing. Not Used.



exceptionally attractive design. It was rejected in favor of one by A. R. Meissner from a half tone print of a drawing by Edwin Tunis used on the cover of the pamphlet "Maryland Tercentenary, 1634-1934" published by the Maryland Tercentenary commission. This model was submitted on February 21st and approved by Postmaster General James A. Farley on February 27th, 1934, and on March 10th, the die proof was approved by Acting Postmaster General W. W. Howes. The Bureau was ordered to print these stamps on March 12th and the first printing took place on March 14th, exactly 4 days after the approval of the proof. Printing was started with only plates 21188-21191 being ready. Two other plates were added to the press on March 15th with the last four being sent to press on March 20th. These stamps were delivered to the post office on March 16th and placed on public sale at St Mary's City, Maryland. On March 23rd 447,500 stamps were sold the first day and the covers cancelled reached a total of 148,785.

# MARYLAND TERCENTENARY

1634 — 1934



**Drawing by Edwin Tunis.**

**For the Maryland Tercentenary Commission.**

These stamps being printed in red instead of purple caused considerable confusion; in the rapid handling of mail, this stamp was often mistaken for a 2-cent denomination and a considerable quantity of mail was received by the

addressee with a 1-cent postage due stamp affixed. This caused considerable criticism and it was believed that this stamp might be withdrawn and replaced with that of another color. This, however, was not done and the stamps continued on sale until the supply was exhausted.

The picture was engraved by J. C. Benzing and the frame and lettering engraved by E. M. Hall of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It will be noted in comparing this stamp to the Tunis drawing that the Bureau artist changed the relative position of the two ships and in doing so, added considerably to the beauty of the design.

Due to the poor perforations and the speed with which these stamps disappeared from post office stocks, it became immediately apparent that well-centered copies of this stamp would command considerable premium in a short time and it is today more desirable than some of the other 3-cent stamps issued at an even earlier date. In spite of the speed in which plates were made, only two worthwhile varieties were discovered which clearly indicates the exceptional accuracy of the plates makers of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

**Shades**,—Carmine rose, dull carmine rose, dark carmine rose.

**Varieties**,—a: Plate Number Blocks.  
b: Usual 4 pane position blocks.  
c: Double transfer.

Stamp No. 1 of the upper left pane of Plate 21190 shows a twisted double transfer below the bottom frame line. (Illustrated).



**Double Transfer #1. U. I. 21190.**

d: Misplaced Entry.

Stamp No. 18 of the upper left pane of plate 21189 shows a misplaced and twisted entry. The stamp is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. higher than the others. It is also higher in the upper right corner than the left.

**Plates used:** 21188—89, 90, 91, 96, 97, 98, 99.

**Quantity issued:** 46,258,300.

## Chapter VI.

### MOTHER'S DAY STAMP

1934



The Three Cent Mother's Day Stamp.

In 1933, Mrs. H. H. McCluer of Kansas City, the Past National President of the American War Mothers, conceived the idea of having a special stamp issued in honor of our mothers for use on Mother's Day mail. She submitted the idea to the Executive Board of her organization on January 23rd, 1934, and her proposal was enthusiastically endorsed. A committee was appointed composed of Mrs. McCluer, Mrs. W. E. Ochiltre, President, and Mrs. H. C. Boone, Vice-President of the American War Mothers, to petition for such a stamp.

In an interview with Postmaster General James A. Farley, they were assured of a hearty approval and a conference was arranged with President Roosevelt on Thursday, January 25th. Mrs. McCluer, in describing the interview, stated:

"I told the President that we had come to him in his world of leisure, the stamp world, with a stamp we wanted to talk to him about. The President said, 'Fine.' with a twinkle in his eye. Then when we sounded our plans, he said, 'A beautiful thought.'"

On February 16th, 3rd Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger notified Mrs. McCluer that the request for a Mother's Day stamp had been granted. The following day, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was ordered to design such a stamp.

The philatelic press reported that the Mother's Day stamp would be issued May 12th, the day prior to the actual observance of Mother's Day, which was the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of President Wilson's establishing a national Mother's Day.

R. L. Lloyd of Glenmore, Pa., wrote to Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger and called to his attention that, if the stamps were issued on May 12th, it could be used only in a limited area in celebration of Mother's Day. Mr. Eilenberger agreed with the suggestion that an earlier date be fixed upon as seen by the following letter:—

"Answering your letter of March 13, I am pleased to tell you that we have definitely decided to place the special stamp to be used in honor and memory of the Mothers of America on sale at Washington, D. C., on May 1, and then distribute them to practically all post offices throughout the country beginning the following day.

"This action is in accordance with your thought, namely, to give those who are away from home, ample time to get a letter to mother on or before Mother's Day.

"Your interest is much appreciated, and I am happy to transmit the information as above."

Seventeen designs were submitted by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on March 26th and on March 28th, the model was finally approved. No color, however, had at that time been decided upon.

The following press release dated March 28th mentioned the details of the new Mother's Day stamp:—

"Announcement of the details of the new Mother's Day postage stamp, soon to be issued by the Post Office Department, and the place and date of first day sale, was made today by Postmaster General James A. Farley.

The new issue will be approximately the same size as the current Special Delivery stamp, and will have as its central motif, James Abbott McNeill Whistler's famous "Portrait of My Mother." In the upper left corner appear the words, "U. S. Postage," beneath which is the inscription, "In memory and in honor of the Mothers of America." Just below are the words, "Three Cents." In the lower left corner is a small vase of carnations. The color of the new stamp has not yet been decided upon.

Present plans call for an initial printing of two hundred million of the new stamps, all of which will be in the three-cent denomination. This Mother's Day stamp will be placed on first day sale at the Philatelic Agency of the Post Office Department in Washington, on Tuesday, May 1, 1934, and it will be placed on sale at post offices throughout the country the following day."

On April 6th, the postal personnel were notified of the issuance of the Mother's Day stamp by the following official notice:—

#### COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP IN HONOR OF MOTHERS

Third Assistant Postmaster General,

Washington, April 6, 1934.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby notified that the Department is preparing to issue a special postage stamp in the 3-cent denomination as a tribute to the Mothers of America.

The stamp is in the form of a horizontal rectangle, 84/100 by 1-44/100 inches in dimensions, inclosed in a narrow double line border. The color of the stamp will be purple.

To the right of the center of the stamp facing the left is a reproduction of the painting by James Abbott McNeill Whistler, entitled "Portrait of My Mother." Along the top of the stamp at the left in solid Old English lettering are the words "U. S. Postage." Directly below, arranged in four lines, in solid gothic letters is the inscription "In Memory and in Honor of the Mothers of America." Underneath the inscription, in two lines, are the words "Three Cents" in solid gothic. In the lower left corner is a vase containing carnations.

The Mothers' commemorative stamp will be first placed on sale May 2, 1934, at the post office in Washington, D. C. The stamp will be available for sale at other post offices beginning May 3 or as soon thereafter as production will permit. For the benefit of stamp collectors, the new commemorative stamp will also be placed on sale May 2 at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the Mothers' stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 10, to the Postmaster, Washington, D. C., with a cash or postal agency order remittance to exactly cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks and other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only, and each cover must be properly and legibly addressed. In view of the larger size of the stamp, special care must be taken when addressing covers to bear blocks of stamps to allow sufficient clear space for the attaching of the stamps and impression of the postmark. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate number or for the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled stamps of the new commemorative issue should not be included with orders for first-day covers. Such stamps when desired for mailing purposes should be purchased at the local post office. Stamps of selected quality needed for collection use may be obtained on mail orders to the Philatelic Agency of the Department.

In order to expedite distribution and to have the stamp on sale May 3, if possible, requisitions will be prepared in the Department for an initial supply of the Mothers' commemorative stamp for shipment to all first-class and second-class post

offices, except in the States of Maryland and Oregon, where such offices are now being furnished with stamp stock from the central-accounting post office. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices will obtain needed supplies of the Mothers' commemorative stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

Postmasters receiving shipments of the new commemorative stamp before the close of business May 2 are specifically directed to safeguard the same and to positively not allow the stamps to be placed on sale before May 3.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

It will be noticed that the day of issuance had again been changed, from May 1st to May 2nd. On April 10th, Postmaster General James A. Farley approved the die proof and the following day announced that purple had been selected as the color of the new Mother's Day stamp. On April 12th, the Bureau was instructed to print the Mother's Day stamp and the following day the first of the flat plates were put to press with an elaborate ceremony. Initial printing was witnessed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and other members of the official family.

It was not until April 17th that printing was started on the rotary presses. In spite of the later initial printing of the rotary press stamps, the first delivery of this form of issue was made on April 18th, one day prior to that of the flat plate stamps.



Full Views of Whistler's "My Mother."  
Designed by A. R. Meissner.

Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.

The Information Service of the Post Office Department prepared the following press release dated Wednesday, May 2, 1934, which described the first sale of the Mother's Day stamp:—

The new Mother's stamps, which have been issued by the Post Office Department in memory and in honor of the Mothers of the nation, were placed in circulation in Washington today.

At nine o'clock this morning, Postmaster General James A. Farley, sold the first sheet of the new three-cent denomination to Miss Mary Senate Howes, 17-year-old daughter of William W. Howes, First Assistant Postmaster General, at the main stamp window of the City Post Office. Soon after purchasing this first sheet, Miss Howes had it autographed by the Postmaster General and other prominent postal officials and she plans to present this highly valued and treasured sheet to her mother on Mother's Day, Sunday, May 13.

The selection of Miss Howes to purchase the first sheet of the new stamps was in keeping with Postmaster General Farley's desire to have the children of the country employ these new stamps in sending of letters, cards and other communications to their Mothers on the occasion of this, the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of President Wilson establishing a national Mother's Day.

Also present as the first sheet of the new stamps were sold by Postmaster General Farley to Miss Howes through the grill stamp window, were First Assistant Postmaster General William W. Howes, Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger, Vincent Burke, Deputy First Assistant Postmaster General, Jesse Donaldson, Deputy Second Assistant Postmaster General, Roth North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General, Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent of Stamps, and William M. Mooney, Washington postmaster.

The new Mother's stamps, of which 250,000,000 are now being printed, may be purchased in Washington only today. Tomorrow they will be placed on sale at post offices throughout the country.

The new Mother's stamp is purple in color and of the three-cent denomination. It is approximately the same size as the current Special Delivery stamp, and has as its central motif, James Abbott MacNeill Whistler's famous "Portrait of My Mother." In the upper left corner appear the words, "U. S. Postage," beneath which is the inscription, "In Memory and In Honor of The Mothers of America." Just below are the words, "Three Cents." In the lower left corner is a small vase of carnations.

The rotary press stamps were printed from 200 subject plates divided into 4 panes by vertical and horizontal gutters. The full sheets were cut into panes of 50 through these gutters and so issued to post offices. There were 4 plate numbers, one to each pane, these being in the 4 outside corners of the plate, being to the left of stamp No. 1 in the upper left pane, to the right of No. 10 of the upper right pane, to the left of No. 91 in the lower left pane and the right of No. 100 in the lower right pane.



Additional Designs by A. R. Meissner.  
Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.

The plates prepared for the flat bed presses also contained 200 subjects. These plates were divided into panes of 50 by horizontal and vertical guide lines terminating in arrows. For issuance to post offices, the sheets were cut along these guide lines into panes of 50. These plates had 4 numbers, one to each pane, being above or below the 3rd vertical row of stamps.

In spite of the fact that post office officials in cities other than Washington, D. C. were not to place these stamps on sale prior to May 3rd, various postmasters disobeyed these instructions. A cover dated April 23rd from Osceola, Iowa, one from Marion, Indiana, dated April 25th, and another one from Marion dated April 26th caused considerable disturbance. While May 2nd was the date of the official first-day cover and these earlier dates have merely a curiosity value, such acts are frowned upon by the Post Office Department and resulted in the following official order bearing on this subject:—

"Reports have reached the Department that the Mothers' stamp has already been placed on sale at several points in direct violation of the specific instructions appearing on the wrapped packages of the stamps which emphasize that this stamp positively is not to be placed on sale before May 3, 1934.

"Postmasters to whom these stamps have been shipped should make an immediate check to see that the instruction in this respect are observed to the letter.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General."

#737—Three Cent, Violet. My Mother. Rotary Press Printing. No Watermark. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued May 2, 1934.

The day following the issuing of these stamps, the American Artists' Professional League sent a telegram severely criticizing this stamp. This was reported in the following article by the *New York Herald Tribune*:—

**ARTISTS PROTEST FARLEY'S STAMP REPRODUCING  
WHISTLER'S "MOTHER"**

The officers of the American Artists' Professional League sent a telegram yesterday to Postmaster General James A. Farley, protesting against the "mutilation" of Whistler's famous portrait of his mother, formerly known as "An Arrangement in Gray and Black," on the Mother's Day stamp issued last Tuesday by the Post-office Department.

The telegram was the outcome of a conference of the league's national executive committee, composed of F. Ballard Williams, chairman; Wilford S. Conrow, secretary; Albert T. Reid, vice-chairman, and Gordon H. Grant, treasurer. It was sent to Washington late in the afternoon by Mr. Williams.

"The attention of the American Artists' Professional League has been directed to the new stamp issue in commemoration of 'Mother's Day,' wherein use is made of Whistler's famous painting of his mother," the message said.



Designed by A. R. Meissner.  
Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.

"In adapting this picture for use as a stamp such liberties have been taken in the reproduction that it amounts to a mutilation of the artist's original picture, thereby robbing it of much of its charm and totally changing its composition. This is a serious transgression of professional ethics and one which damages the reputation of the artist.

"Our Federal government, which should be the first to protect the interest of its artists and authors, has thus, in this case, demonstrated most clearly the helpless position of its artist-creator and the dire need of an adequate copyright bill for his protection."

Mr. Reid, the vice-chairman, spoke bitterly about the matter when he gave out the news at his office, 103 Park Avenue. He showed how in the stamps the original painting had been shortened, excluding nearly a third of the lower part, while the door hangings in the left background, with the little landscape on the wall beside them, were cut out.

In place of the hangings there appears the legend, "U. S. Postage. In Memory and in Honor of the Mothers of America. Three Cents."

Pointing to an additional design in the lower left-hand corner of the stamp, Mr. Reid gave vent to his disgust. "Look at that," he said. "At first I thought it was a cuspidor, but I guess it's a vase that they got at the same 10-cent store where they bought the flowers."

The stamp was designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. The picture was engraved by J. C. Benzing and the frame and lettering by E. M. Hall and W. B. Wells.

This criticism seems entirely unjustified when considering the amount of effort expended by the artists at the Bureau in trying to prepare this stamp. The use of the Whistler painting was suggested by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and there can be little doubt that it was a fitting and proper suggestion. The designs prepared by A. R. Meissner and Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. both show an attempt to use the entire Whistler painting of "My Mother." Further development of the design, however, clearly indicated that using the full-sized painting would so reduce the portrait as to almost defeat the purpose. This stamp was issued in honor of the Mothers of America and not as a special

tribute to Whistler's painting and it was therefore believed to be more important to properly display a picture of a mother by eliminating part of the original Whistler painting.



Designs by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.  
Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.

Although 17 designs were prepared, we have only illustrated those most marked. Of the designs presented, Postmaster General James A. Farley approved one by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. Postmaster General Farley urged that the Mother's Day stamp be used on mail containing a child's greeting to his mother on May 13th. This was noted in the following Associated Press despatch dated May 11th:—

"Postmaster General Farley wants every American mother to receive a letter by Sunday bearing the new Mother's Day stamp.

"'Inasmuch as the Postoffice Department has just issued a special postage stamp in honor of the mothers of America,' he said tonight, 'I feel that it is appropriate for me to suggest that every man, woman and child in this country who is blessed with a living mother observe Mother's Day, Sunday, May 13, by writing their mothers a special letter of appreciation and sending it in an envelope adorned by the special Mother's Day stamp.

"'This action on the part of sons and daughters will evidence their gratitude that God has spared their mothers to them and will provide the mothers with a real sentimental souvenir which they will be happy to place among their most treasured possessions.'"



The Full Whistler Portrait.  
Design by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.  
Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

At the time this stamp was issued, the local postage and Special Delivery rate was 12-cents and numerous covers were mailed to the Mothers of America containing a block of 4 of this stamp, and covers may be obtained showing such use mailed on Mother's Day, May 13, 1934, which letters were delivered that day. While such covers may bear the "taint" of philatelic mail, they nevertheless paid the correct postal rate and as such are entitled to the recognition as covers of normal commercial use. Such covers are likely to be more desirable than those mailed at other times.



Shades,—Violet, dull violet.

Varieties,—a: Plate Number Blocks.

b: Plate flaw.

Stamp # 25 of the upper right pane of Plate 21215 shows a marked plate flaw in the lower part of the "A" of "POSTAGE." This mark of color causes the base of this letter to appear solid.

c: Misplaced Entry.

Stamps 49 and 50 of the upper right pane of Plate 21211 were not entered properly and the right side in each case is lower than the left. The horizontal gutters measure 3 mm. on the other stamps while on these they run from the normal at the left to about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  mm. at the right.

A block of 4 containing stamps 44-45 and 49-50 will show the horizontal gutter between 44 and 49 measuring 3 mm. at the left and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  at the right, while between 45 and 50 the spacing runs from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  at the left to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  at the right.

Plates used: 21210—11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

Quantity issued: 193,239,100.



Designs by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.  
Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.

#738—Three Cent, Violet. My Mother. No Watermark. Perf. 11.

Issued May 2, 1934.

It had been intended to print the entire supply of Mother's Day stamps on the rotary press but an almost last minute change in the plans resulted in the manufacturing of these stamps on the flat bed press as well as on the rotaries. The initial printing of these stamps took place on April 13th, attended by an elaborate ceremony in the presence of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. As the first sheet of new stamps rolled off the press, Postmaster General Farley, in presenting them to Mrs. Roosevelt, said:—

"Mrs. Roosevelt, this is one of the great pleasures of my life to take part in this ceremony incident to the first press run of the new postage stamp in tribute to the motherhood of America. \* \* \*

"The figure 'Mother' on this stamp is taken from the immortal painting by Whistler, the carnation symbolized the purity of her love.

"To you, Mrs. Roosevelt, the First Lady of the Land, a devoted mother of a fine and happy family, I dedicate the first sheet of this new stamp issued in honor and memory of the Mothers of America."

Responding in behalf of the Mothers of America, Mrs. Roosevelt replied:—

"I receive these stamps with a great deal of pleasure and I am sure that this Mothers' stamp will be one of the most popular issues we have had for a long time. This is a most beautiful stamp and I am sure the Mothers of America are most appreciative of the great honor that has been conferred upon them through the issuance of this stamp by the Post Office Department."

This method of printing being considerably more expensive than the rotary press, the number of stamps printed from flat bed presses is considerably small-

er than those printed from curved plates. In spite of the comparatively small quantity issued, this stamp is only slightly scarcer than the rotary variety as most of the flat plate issue came into philatelic hands and a large part of the issue was saved.

**Shades.**—Bright violet, deep bright violet.

**Varieties.**—a: Plate Number Blocks.  
b: Misplaced Entry.

Stamp #1 of the upper right pane of Plate 21202 is about 1 mm. lower than the other stamps on the first row.

**Plates used:** 21202—03, 04, 05.

**Plates not used:** 21206—07, 08, 09.

**Quantity issued:** 15,432,200.



Approach to the Final Design—By Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.  
Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.

### #754—Three Cent, Violet. My Mother. No Watermark. Imperf.

Issued March 15, 1935.

The official press release previously mentioned, described the initial printing of the flat plate Mother's Day stamp, and stated:—

"Following the ceremony, Postmaster General James A. Farley purchased several sheets of the new stamps and autographed these for President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Third Assistant Postmaster General Eilenberger, and one each for his 3 children, Betty, Ann and James, Jr."

These stamps come from the press ungummed and unperforated and it was therefore common knowledge that this stamp existed in unperforated sheets. It was, however, generally believed that these were entirely in official hands, and while the property of individuals, none were believed to be available to collectors.

In November, 1934, however, the philatelic world was startled with the news that such a sheet had been sent to the Scott Stamp & Coin Company in an effort to sell the same. This sheet belonged to a private individual in Norfolk, Virginia, and was claimed to have been insured for \$20,000. The existence of such a sheet in private hands subjected the Post Office Department to considerable criticism at the hands of collectors who suddenly realized that this and other presentation sheets were in a form not available to the general public. The agitation against the presentation sheets as evidenced by this imperforate Mother's Day sheet first received national prominence through the action of the Norfolk Philatelic Society in presenting to the Associated Press a copy of a letter of protest sent to President Roosevelt dated January 7th.

The continuation of the agitation against presentation sheets which had been brought to a head by the imperforate Mother's Day stamp resulted in the Department's decision to re-issue these stamps in imperforate and ungummed

condition and make them available to collectors through the Philatelic Agency.

This stamp was therefore issued along with numerous others on March 15th, 1935. These stamps were available in sheets of 200 subjects and in blocks of 4. Printing was started on these stamps on February 20th, 1935, and on March 4th, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing made the first delivery of blocks of 4 to the Philatelic Agency. On March 8th, the full 200 subject sheets were also delivered to the Agency.

These stamps were printed and issued in sheets of 200 subjects divided by horizontal and vertical guide lines. Collectors who bought full sheets were able to obtain complete center and arrow guide line blocks. None of these positions were available in the blocks of 4. However, the later form of issue made it possible for collectors to obtain blocks of 4 showing a horizontal or a vertical guide line between stamps. These stamps remained on sale until June 15th, 1935, when the imperforate issue was withdrawn. The blocks of 4 remaining unsold were destroyed, while the full sheets were gummed and perforated and returned to the Agency stock.

The Bureau delivered to the Agency 13,000 sheets of this stamp, of which only 10,391 were sold. It also delivered 269,900 blocks of 4, of which only 77,772 blocks were sold.

These were printed from the same plates used for the perforated issue and plate varieties previously mentioned are also obtainable.

**Shades**,—Bright violet, deep bright violet.

**Varieties**,—a: Plate Number Blocks.

b: Position Blocks.

A. Center line block.

B. Right, left, top and bottom arrow block.

C. Block of 4 with vertical guide line between.

D. Block of 4 with horizontal guide line between.

**Plates used**: 21202—03, 04, 05.

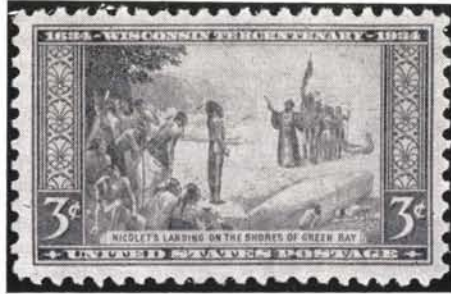
**Quantity issued**: 77,772 blocks of 4, 10,391 sheets of 200, making a total of 2,389,288 stamps.

**NOTES.**

## Chapter VII.

### WISCONSIN TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

1634-1934



The Three Cent Wisconsin Commemorative Stamp.

**W**ISCONSIN was discovered by the French explorer, Jean Nicolet, in 1634. As this event took place only 27 years after the founding of Jamestown, 26 years after the first permanent settlement at Quebec, 14 years after the landing of the Pilgrims, much of the information regarding Nicolet's story has been handed down in an imperfect and unsatisfactory form. At the age of nineteen, Jean Nicolet came to New France with Champlain in 1618, and for a while, as was the general policy of the French settlers, he was sent to live with the Indians to experience the training he would need in handling the problems of the government in the French territory. All his relations with the Indians were a tremendous success, and besides his strong physique and great powers of endurance, he had a natural gift for learning languages and exceptional tact in handling the natives.

For a long time, the French had heard rumors of a strange tribe of Indians who inhabited the country to the west of Quebec. These Indians spoke a different tongue and were more civilized and independent than the local natives. This led to the belief that these might be Orientals, and that the waters which we now know as the Great Lakes might be the route to the Indies.

In 1930, the people of Wisconsin began to make plans to fittingly commemorate the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the territory in which that State is situated. Stamp collectors began an agitation for a commemorative stamp following a suggestion in the Milwaukee Journal of August 3rd, 1932. The movement then begun gathered impetus and momentum. In 1932, the Wisconsin Association of Philatelic Societies made the securing of this stamp one of their major objectives. In the early part of 1933, several resolutions were introduced for a series of postage stamps to commemorate the discovery of Wisconsin by white men. On April 22nd, 1933, Congressman O'Malley introduced the following Bill in the House of Representatives, which was referred to the Committee on Post Roads and Post Offices:—

73D CONGRESS  
1st SESSION

H. R. 5171

#### A BILL

Authorizing the Postmaster General of the United States to issue a series of special postage stamps in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the white man's discovery of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to provide for the issuance of a series of special

postage stamps in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the white man's discovery of Wisconsin. The design, denomination, and number of special commemoration stamps to be issued shall be determined in the discretion of the Postmaster General. An appropriation to defray the necessary expenses for such special issue, provided for in this Act, is hereby authorized.

Senators and Congressmen continued their efforts in behalf of a Wisconsin stamp. On May 23rd, 1934, the Information Service of the Post Office Department issued the following press release:—

Postmaster General James A. Farley today announced that he had authorized the issuance by the Post Office Department of a Wisconsin Tercentenary stamp of three-cent denomination. This stamp will commemorate the three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the state of Wisconsin and the early explorations in that region of Jean Nicolet.

Details of the new stamp as to size, color, design and date of first-day sale will be announced later by the Post Office Department.

A further release from the Information Service of the Post Office Department dated June 9th, 1934, contained the following information:—

Postmaster General James A. Farley today announced that the three-cent Wisconsin Tercentenary postage stamp will be placed on first-day sale at Green Bay, a first-class post office in Brown County, Wisconsin, on Saturday, July 7, 1934.

This stamp will commemorate the three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the state of Wisconsin and the early explorations in that region of Jean Nicolet. Details of the new stamp as to size, color and design will be announced later by the Post Office Department.

This was followed by the official notice dated June 21st, 1934, which gave complete details about the new stamp:—

#### WISCONSIN TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

Third Assistant Postmaster General,

Washington, June 21, 1934.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department has authorized the issuance of a special postage stamp in the 3-cent denomination to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the French explorer, Jean Nicolet, on the shores of Green Bay, who, according to historical records, was the first white man to reach the territory now comprised in the State of Wisconsin.

The stamp is 84/100 by 1-44/100 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally, and is enclosed within a narrow double line border. It will be printed in purple. Extending across the top of the stamp in a narrow panel with dark ground and white edges is the inscription "1634—Wisconsin Tercentenary—1934" in white Roman lettering. The central subject is reproduced from a painting depicting the arrival of the explorer. On a white ribbon panel at the base of the picture is the title "Nicolet's Landing on the Shores of Green Bay" in solid gothic lettering. In a narrow panel, with white border that extends along the lower edge of the stamp, are the words "United States Postage" in white roman with small ornaments at either end. Resting on the base panel in each lower corner are dark rectangular panels with white edges enclosing the denomination designation "3c" in white. Panels of the same width composed of fan-shaped ornaments extend to the top of the stamp on either side.

The Wisconsin Tercentenary commemorative stamp will be first offered for sale at the post office in Green Bay, Wis., on July 7, 1934. The new stamp will be available for sale at other post offices beginning July 9, 1934, or as soon thereafter as production will permit.

For the convenience of collectors, the Wisconsin Tercentenary stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, on July 9, 1934, but the agency will not prepare covers for mailing on that date. To insure early delivery, separate mail orders, excluding all other varieties of stamp stock, should be sent to the agency.

Stamp Collectors desiring first-day cancellations at Green Bay on July 7 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of ten (10), with a cash or postal money order remittance payable to the postmaster, Green Bay, Wis., covering the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks and other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Such covers should be

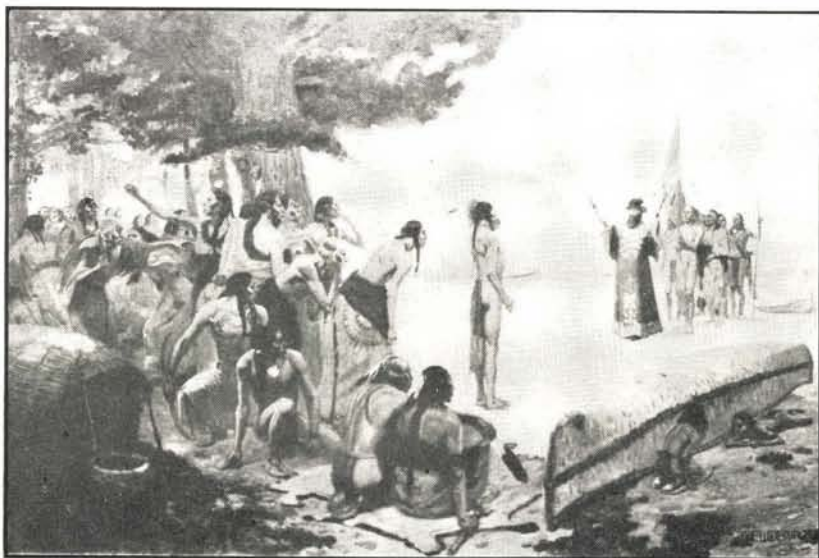
forwarded in time to reach Green Bay not later than July 5. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen; covers bearing lead-pencil addresses will not be accepted. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate number or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled Wisconsin Tercentenary Stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmaster, Green Bay. Stamps needed for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post office. Stamps of selected quality for philatelic purposes may be obtained on mail orders to the Philatelic Agency.

Postmasters at direct—and central—accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply of Wisconsin Tercentenary stamps by requisition to the Department on form 3201-A endorsed "Wisconsin Tercentenary" in the space provided. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of this stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were printed in sheets of 200 subject divided by horizontal and vertical guide lines terminated by arrows. For issuance to post offices, the sheets were cut along these guide lines into panes of 50. There were 4 plate numbers to a sheet, one to each pane appearing above or below the third vertical row of stamps. While these stamps were being printed, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was making experiments to help keep the stamps flat when lying in post office shelves. Their experience with rotary press stamps suggested using gum breaker bars and these stamps were obtainable with and without such markings. Few collectors have tried to obtain these stamps with and without the gum breaker bars.



Nicolet's Landing at Green Bay. Painted by Edward Willard Deeming.

At the initial printing of these stamps, sheets were purchased by Postmaster General Farley who autographed these for President Roosevelt and several other members of the official family. When it was decided to duplicate the presentation sheets, this stamp was included and it was issued in sheets of 200 subjects as well as in blocks of 4. The full sheets made it possible for collectors to obtain complete arrow guide line blocks as well as center line blocks. On July 9th,

1934, the Information Service of the Post Office Department issued the following press release:—

First-day sale figures on the three-cent Wisconsin Tercentenary postage stamp, which was placed on first-day sale at Green Bay, Wisconsin on Saturday, were announced this morning by Postmaster General James A. Farley.

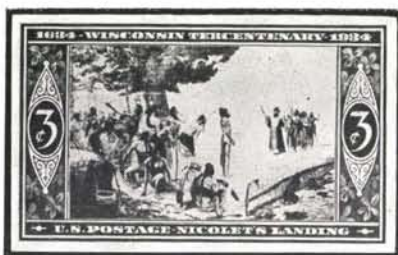
Four hundred thousand stamps, representing a return of \$12,000 to the Post Office Department, were sold at the Green Bay post office, and most of these were affixed to first-day covers which were forwarded to stamp collectors in all sections of the country.

The Wisconsin Tercentenary stamp was placed on sale at post offices throughout the country today.

**#739—Three Cent, Violet. Nicolet's Landing on the Shores of Green Bay. No Watermark. Perf. 11.**

Issued July 7th, 1934.

On May 28th, 1934, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was ordered to design a stamp for the Tercentenary of Wisconsin, and on June 18th, four designs were submitted. We have illustrated three of them, all of which show the use of Nicolet's painting and vary only in the choice of borders. On June



Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.

19th, Postmaster General James A. Farley approved one of the submitted designs. On June 27th, Acting Postmaster General W. W. Howes approved the die proof and two days later, printing was started, with the first deliveries being made to the Post Office Department on July 3rd. This stamp was designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. from the photograph of a painting made in 1904 by Edward Willard Deming. This picture was presented in October of that year to the Wisconsin Historical Society by its president, Robert Laird McCormick. The Deming painting shows Nicolet dressed in a gorgeous silken robe as he believed that the strange tribe he had come to visit might be Orientals. In his hands may be seen pistols which he discharged to awe the natives and which earned for him the name "Thunderbeaver." He met these strange people and found that he was merely dealing with another tribe of Indians. However, his usual treaty making efforts were successful.



Mr. Deming, although well on in years, lived to see his painting used so fittingly. One of the first sheets sold at Green Bay was sent to him. Later on, he graciously consented to autograph several blocks for some of his friends.

The vignette was engraved by C. T. Arlt and the frame and lettering by E. H. Helmuth.

Eight plates were made and all went to press. A short time after these stamps first appeared, two panes were found having perforations in only one direction. One of these panes was imperf. horizontally while the other was imperf. vertically.

While the Wisconsin plates were on the presses, the Bureau used some paper with the grain horizontal instead of vertical. This change in the direction of the grain caused a variation in the direction (as applied to the stamp) of the shrinkage. This resulted in stamps of two different sizes. Some of the stamps measured  $35\frac{3}{4}$  by  $21\frac{1}{4}$  mm. while others measured  $36\frac{1}{4}$  mm. by 21.

**Shades**,—Reddish violet, violet and deep violet.

**Varieties**,—a: Position blocks—usual 4 pane position blocks.

b: Plate number blocks.

c: Imperf. vertically.

d: Imperf. horizontally.

e: Shifted Transfer.

Plate 21241 lower left # 44, 48, 49 and 50. These all show a thickening of the right frame lines. The best of these is No. 44, which shows the right frame line double and # 50 which also shows a slight doubling of the vertical shading lines in the right panel.

Plate 21245 lower right # 42, 43, 44, 47, 49. The shift is particularly noticeable in the shading dots above "NICOLET'S" and in the frame lines at the left of the vignette. The best of these are on stamps # 44 and # 49 which also show in the left vertical frame line.

Plate 21245 lower left, # 43, 47, 49. Shifts as those reported above for the lower right pane.

f: Defective Transfer.

Plate 21244 lower right, # 12. A larger plate flaw has been found on this stamp. The line between the vignette and the ribbon bearing the title is missing for a section of about 3 mm. The top line of the ribbon is missing above "T'S LAND" of "NICOLET'S LANDING." The shading dots are missing below "OLET'S LAND," as are most of those below these letters.

Plate 21238 upper left. Several stamps on this pane show the shading below the left "3" much lighter than the right numeral of the same stamp. This is specially obvious on stamps # 2, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, and slight on stamps # 1, 3, 4, 6.

Plate 21242 upper left # 6 has a decided lightening of the bottom frame line.

Plate 21241 lower left # 14, 15, 18. The right frame line is thin and shading around the right "3" is decidedly lighter.

g: Misplaced Entry.

Plate 21239, upper right, # 3, 4. These two stamps, the first below the plate number and the other to the right, were not entered correctly as both are higher at the left and at the right.

Plate 21238, upper left, # 3, 4. These are entered out of line with the left side of the stamps lower than the right.

Plate 21242, upper right, # 10. This stamp is out of alignment, being higher at the left than at the right.

**Plates used:** 21238—39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

**Quantity issued:** 64,525,400.

**#755—Three Cent, Violet. Nicolet's Landing on the Shores of Green Bay. No Watermark. Imperf.**

Issued March 15th, 1935.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing was ordered to print these stamps for issuance in uncut sheets of 200 as well as in blocks of 4. Printing was

started on February 20th and on March 4th, the Bureau made the first delivery of blocks of 4 which was followed on March 8th by the initial delivery of the uncut sheets. Both blocks and full sheets were issued un gummed in accordance with instructions received from the Post Office Department. These stamps were sold only at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. but for first day sale also at the main Post Office, Washington, D. C. and remained on sale until June 15th. The Bureau delivered to the Philatelic Agency 11,500 sheets of which 9,958 were sold, the balance being returned to the Bureau for gumming and perforating. It also delivered 269,900 imperforate blocks of 4 of which 75,837 were sold. The balance on hand on June 15th, 1935 were returned to the Bureau for destruction.

**Shades,**—Violet, bright violet.

**Varieties,**—a: Position Blocks.

1. Right, left, top, bottom arrow blocks.
2. Center line blocks.
3. Blocks with vertical guide line between.
4. Blocks with horizontal guide lines between.
5. Plate number blocks.

b: Plate varieties as reported under the perforated stamps for the first four plates.

**Plates used:** 21238—39, 40, 41.

**Quantity Issued:** Uncut sheets of 200—9,958 a total of 1,991,600 stamps.  
Uncut blocks of 4—75,837 a total of 303,348.  
Total 2,294,948.

## Chapter VIII.

### NATIONAL PARKS ISSUE

1934

**I**N August 1912, at the 23rd Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, it was first suggested that "scenery and not men" be placed on our stamps. In an address on "See America First", Lewis Hill, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Northern Railroad, suggested that Uncle Sam ought to erase the faces of some of our illustrious dead on public stamps and print thereon the famous scenic spots of the country, as the Government's first contribution to the "See America First" campaign for which the great railways of the country were spending millions of dollars annually. Nothing came of this until 1916 when the Denver, Colorado Post Office used a slogan cancellation with their regular post-mark, which read "NEW ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK OPENS MAY 1ST, 1916." From this date until the discontinuation of most of these slogan advertisements in 1925, many varied uses of this method of advising the public of its many National Parks were used.

In 1925, Steven T. Mather, the First Director of National Parks Service, advocated stamps showing scenes from our National Parks. This matter was taken up with the Post Office Department at intervals during the following seven or eight years, by various officials of the Interior Department and National Parks Service. It was generally agreed that it would be a fine thing but the Post Office Department always pleaded that their schedules were too full and nothing was done.

In 1933, Floyd E. Merrill, Editor, *Greely (Colorado) Tribune Republican*, and an enthusiastic stamp collector, advocated a National Park issue with these words: "While the seaboard flocks to Europe on vacations, Uncle Sam misses a great opportunity by not issuing series of pictorials on the National Parks. It would be Federal advertising paid for many times over by philatelists."

Soon after March 1933 when Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior took office, he requested the Post Office Department to issue some National Park stamps. He was again told that the schedule for that year had been made up but that it was possible that they would be issued in the future. Shortly thereafter, Secretary Ickes declared 1934 a National Park year and early in January of that year, efforts were renewed to have a series of National Park stamps issued during that year. It is reported that Secretary Ickes took up the subject of a National Park series of stamps with President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Postmaster General Farley at the weekly cabinet meeting on March 9th, but no information is available as to whether or not Secretary Ickes was able to obtain the President's support. In the meantime, the possibility of an issue of National Park stamps was reported in newspapers, stamp columns and in the philatelic press. These reports met with immediate favor and clearly indicated that there would be a definite demand for such a series of stamps. It was later reported that at a conference held at the Department of the Interior on March 29th, an agreement had been reached between Secretary Ickes and Postmaster General Farley.

On May 16th, 1934, the Information Service of the Post Office Department issued the following press release:—

Postmaster General James A. Farley today announced that he had authorized the issuance of a series of National Parks postage stamps. Details of this series, including the designs to be used, denomination, number, and date of first day sale will be announced later.

This series of National Parks stamps is being issued by the Post Office Department in conjunction with the Interior Department's observing of this year as National Parks year.

It was soon followed by another dated May 19th, 1934:—

Tentative plans as to the National Parks that are to be included in the new series of National Parks postage stamps, soon to be issued by the Post Office Department, and the respective denominations of each were announced today by Postmaster General James A. Farley as follows:

**Yosemite National Park**, California, one-cent stamp; **Grand Canyon National Park**, Arizona, two-cent stamp; **Mt. Rainier National Park**, Washington, three-cent stamp; **Mesa Verde National Park**, Colorado, four-cent stamp; **Yellowstone National Park**, Wyoming, five-cent stamp; **Zion National Park**, Utah, six-cent stamp; **Acadia National Park**, Maine, seven-cent stamp; **Sequoia National Park**, California, eight-cent stamp; **Glacier National Park**, Montana, nine-cent stamp, and **Great Smoky Mountains National Park**, North Carolina and Tennessee, ten-cent stamp.

Details of the color, design and date of first day sales will be announced later by the Post Office Department.

On May 1st, a design of the two-cent stamp was submitted to Postmaster General Farley who approved it on June 6th. Designs for other values were submitted and approved shortly thereafter. The Post Office release of June 16th announced the first day sales of this series as follows:—

Postmaster General Farley announced today that as the series of National Parks postage stamps are to be national in character and due to the trained personnel in Washington, they will be placed on first day sales at the Philatelic Agency in this city as well as at the ten National Parks they are intended to commemorate. Through their sale at the Philatelic Agency here in Washington on the first day of issue they will be available to philatelists and first day cover collectors throughout the country as well as others interested.

In order to recognize philatelists of all sections of the country which the National Park series is to commemorate, the stamps will also be placed on first day sales at post offices within the ten National Parks or adjacent thereto.

It was announced that the model depicting **EL CAPITAN** in **YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK**, California was approved by the Postmaster General Friday afternoon. This will be used on the one-cent denomination which will be green in color. It will be first placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Washington, D. C. and within the Yosemite National Park on **Monday, July 16, 1934**.

On June 22nd, the Postal Service was advised of the issuance of the one-cent and two-cent stamps in the following official notice:—

#### NEW POSTAGE STAMPS. NATIONAL PARK STAMPS

Third Assistant Postmaster General,

Washington, June 22, 1934.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department is preparing to issue a special series of 10 postage stamps in denominations from 1 cent to 10 cents, inclusive, containing scenic views from the national parks. All of these stamps will not be ready for distribution to post offices at the same time and arrangements will be made to release each denomination separately upon completion. The first stamps of this series to be issued will be the 1-cent denomination on July 16, 1934, and the 2-cent on July 24, 1934. Information regarding the availability of additional denominations will appear in later notices.

The stamps of this special series are of larger size, 84/100 by 1-44/100 inches in dimensions, in order to better accommodate the subject matter. The stamps will be issued in sheets of 50. The 1-cent stamp is arranged vertically and is printed in green ink. This denomination shows a scene in Yosemite National Park with the famous El Capitan at the right. In a solid panel across the bottom of the stamp is the inscription "U. S. Postage" in white roman lettering. Resting on this base is a dark panel with curved top and ends, within which in a curved line along the upper edge is the title "Yosemite" in white gothic. Below the title is the denomination designation "1c" in white roman flanked on either side by white line ornaments. The stamp is enclosed in a narrow double-line border.

The 2-cent stamp is arranged horizontally and is printed in red ink. The central subject of this stamp is a view of the Grand Canyon, depicting the temples of Deva, Brahma, and Zoroaster, and Bright Angel Canyon. On either side of the

stamp are upright panels containing the words "U. S. Postage" at the left and "Grand Canyon" at the right in white gothic letters arranged vertically within an ornamental framework. Within circular panels with white borders and solid background in each lower corner is the denomination designation "2c" in white. The stamp is enclosed in a narrow double line-border.

The 1-cent stamp bearing the Yosemite design will be first placed on sale at the post offices, Yosemite National Park, Calif., and Washington, D. C., on July 16, 1934. This stamp will be available at other post offices on July 17 or as soon thereafter as production will permit. For the benefit of stamp collectors, this special stamp will also be on sale July 16 at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellation of the 1-cent stamp of the national parks issue may send a limited number of addressed envelopes not to exceed ten (10) to the Postmaster, Yosemite National Park, Calif., or Washington, D. C., with a cash or postal money-order remittance payable to the postmaster to cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks and other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen; covers bearing lead-pencil addresses will not be accepted. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate number or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled stamps of this special issue must not be included with orders for first-day covers. Stamps needed for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post office, but stamps of selected quality for collection use may be obtained on mail orders to the Philatelic Agency. To receive prompt attention in the Agency, separate orders should be sent for 1-cent and 2-cent national parks stamps that are submitted in advance of the first day of sale.

The 2-cent stamp depicting the Grand Canyon will be first placed on sale July 24, 1934, at the post offices, Grand Canyon, Ariz., and Washington, D. C. The stamp will be available at other post offices beginning July 25 or as soon thereafter as production will permit. For the benefit of stamp collectors, this new 2-cent stamp will also be on sale July 24 at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department.

Collectors desiring first-day covers of the 2-cent Grand Canyon stamp may send a limited number of addressed envelopes, not to exceed ten (10), with a cash or postal money-order remittance equivalent to the value of the stamps required for affixing, to the Postmaster, Grand Canyon, Ariz., to Washington, D. C., under the same restrictions as specified above for 1-cent covers.

To conform to the existing rate, collectors should make provision for the affixing of two of the 2-cent Grand Canyon stamps to each cover.

Postmasters at direct- and central-accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply of 1-cent and 2-cent stamps of the national parks series by requisition to the Department on form 3201-A. Owing to the variation in the dates of issue, separate requisition should be drawn for 1-cent and 2-cent denominations ordered prior to July 24. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may secure small quantities of these stamps by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

C. B. EILENBERGER,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

On June 23rd, Postmaster General Farley announced a change in the National Parks stamp program. This consisted of the shifting of the Crater Lake National Park stamp from the 8-cent to the 6-cent denomination and the Zion National Park Stamp from the 6-cent to the 8-cent. This was followed by a press release of June 29th listing the various stamps as well as the colors to be used of the various values:—

Postmaster General James A. Farley announced Thursday afternoon that the color tints for the National Park series of postage stamps, soon to be issued by the Post Office Department, had been decided upon as follows:

Yosemite	1-cent	Green
Grand Canyon	2-cent	Orange-Red
Mt. Rainier	3-cent	Light Purple
Mesa Verde	4-cent	Regular Brown
Yellowstone	5-cent	Light Blue
Crater Lake	6-cent	St. Orange
Acadia	7-cent	Black
Zion	8-cent	Grey Green
Glacier	9-cent	Pink
Great Smoky Mountain	10-cent	Yellow

These National Parks stamps will be issued as fast as possible, the dates and places of first-day sale of the first two of the series having already been announced by the Post Office Department.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger issued the following official notice of the 3-cent stamp:—

**3-CENT POSTAGE STAMP NATIONAL PARK SERIES**

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, July 10, 1934.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service were notified in the POSTAL BULLETIN of June 26 of the issuance of a special series of 10 commemorative postage stamps containing scenic views from the national parks. This notice contained a description of the 1-cent and 2-cent stamps of this series will full information concerning the distribution and sale thereof.

The 3-cent stamp of this series is now about completed. This stamp is of the same size as those already announced. It is arranged horizontally and is enclosed in a narrow double-line border. A shadowed vertical panel at the right occupies approximately one-fifth of the area of the stamp. Within this panel at the top are the words "United States Postage" in solid gothic lettering, arranged in three horizontal lines. Below this inscription and separated therefrom by a solid line ornament are the words "Three Cents" in solid gothic, printed in two lines. Resting on an acanthus ornament at the bottom of this panel is a white disk containing a narrow double-line border within the outer circle. In the center of this disk is the solid gothic numeral "3." The remaining space of the stamp at the left is a view of Mount Rainier with a reproduction of Mirror Lake in the foreground, in which the peak and surrounding trees are reflected. In a narrow panel at the base is the name "Mt. Rainier" in white roman on a solid background. The stamp will be printed in purple ink.

The 3-cent national parks stamp will be first offered for sale at the post offices, Longmire, Wash., and Washington, D. C., on August 3, 1934. This stamp will be available at other post offices on August 4 or as soon thereafter as production will permit. For the benefit of stamp collectors, this special stamp will also be on sale August 3 at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the 3-cent stamp of the national parks issue may send a limited number of addressed envelopes not to exceed ten (10) to the Postmaster, Longmire, Wash., or Washington, D. C., with a cash or postal money order remittance payable to the postmaster to cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks and other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen; covers bearing lead pencil addresses will not be accepted. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate number or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size. These requests for covers should be limited to the 3-cent stamp now being issued. The postmasters at Longmire, Wash., and Washington, D. C., cannot accept requests for covers containing stamps in this series, the date of issuance of which has not been announced.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled stamps of this special issue must not be included with orders for first-day covers. Stamps needed for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post office, but stamps of selected quality for collection use may be obtained on mail orders to the Philatelic Agency. Agency orders for national parks stamps must be restricted, until further notice, to the 1-cent, 2-cent, and 3-cent denominations.

Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply of the 3-cent stamp of the national parks series by requisition to the Department on form 3201-A. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may secure small quantities of these stamps by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This was followed on July 13th by the official notice of the 5-cent stamp:—

**5-CENT POSTAGE STAMP—NATIONAL PARK SERIES**

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, July 13, 1934.

Supplementing prior announcements with regard to the special series of national parks stamps, postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby notified

of the issuance of the 5-cent denomination, the next stamp in the scenic series to be made available.

This stamp is of the same size as those heretofore announced, 84/100 by 1-44/100 inches, arranged vertically. The stamp is enclosed in a narrow double line border and is printed in blue ink. In a solid panel with white edges across the bottom of the stamp are the words "U. S. Postage" in white Roman. Resting on this base is a lighter panel with curved top and ends, within which in a curved line near the top is the name "Yellowstone" in white Gothic. Below this title is the denomination designation "5c," also in white Gothic, on either side of which appears a white line ornament. The remaining space on the stamp is a reproduction of "Old Faithful Geyser," one of the foremost scenic wonders of Yellowstone Park, with its column of hot water high in the air.

The 5-cent national parks stamp will be first offered for sale at the post offices, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., and Washington, D. C., on July 30, 1934. This stamp will be available at other post offices on July 31 or as soon thereafter as production will permit. For the benefit of stamp collectors, this special stamp will also be on sale July 30, at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancelations of the 5-cent stamp of the national parks issue may send a limited number of addressed envelopes not to exceed 10 to the Postmaster, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., or Washington, D. C., with a cash or postal money order remittance payable to the postmaster to cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks and other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen; covers bearing lead pencil addresses will not be accepted. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate number or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size. These requests for covers should be limited to the 5-cent stamp now being issued. The postmasters at Yellowstone Park, Wyo., and Washington, D. C. cannot accept requests for covers containing stamps in this series, the date of issuance of which has not been announced.

For the benefit of collectors who do not receive this notice in time to submit covers to these first-day post offices by July 30, the postmasters at Yellowstone Park, Wyo., and Washington, D. C., in this particular case, will be permitted to accept covers for the 5-cent Yellowstone stamp for postmarking with the July 30 date that bear on the outside wrapper a postmark not later than July 30.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled stamps of this special issue must not be included with orders for first-day covers. Stamps needed for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post office, but stamps of selected quality for collection use may be obtained on mail orders to the Philatelic Agency. Agency orders for national parks stamps must be restricted, until further notice, to the 1-, 2-, 3-, and 5-cent denominations.

Postmasters at direct and central accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply of the 5-cent stamp of the national parks series by requisition to the Department on form 3201-A. Postmasters at district accounting post offices may secure small quantities of this stamp by requisition on the central accounting postmaster.

The remaining stamps of this series including the 4-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9-, and 10-cent denominations will be announced later.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

On July 16th, the first of the National Parks were placed on sale. This event was reported in the following press release of the Post Office Department:—

The first sheet of the one-cent National Parks stamp was sold today by Clinton B. Eilenberger, Acting Postmaster General, to A. E. Demarary, Associate Director of the National Park Service. The sale took place shortly after eight o'clock in the Benjamin Franklin Station, located in the new Post Office Department building. Cameras clicked as the sheet of stamps was turned over to Mr. Demarary and then Romona North, six years old, daughter of Roy North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General, purchased the second sheet of the new commemorative stamp from Mr. Eilenberger. Standing alongside her was Jan Rus, president of the John Quincy Adams School Stamp Club of Washington, D. C.

Quite a crowd of philatelists and first-day cover seekers was on hand at the Benjamin Franklin Station this morning and purchases of the new National Parks stamps were brisk. At four o'clock this morning, Henley Dodge, member of the Junior Stamp Club, of New York City, entered the Benjamin Franklin Station and made the first purchase of the new stamp after the sale had been officially opened by the Acting Postmaster General.

At the Washington City post office, where the sale started at 7:30 o'clock a. m., W. T. Raley, of the Government Printing Office staff, made the first purchase of the new stamp.

On July 30th, the 5-cent stamp was issued in the presence of Postmaster General James A. Farley. This event was reported in the press release of the Information Service of the Post Office Department as follows:—

With "Old Faithful" geyser belching forth fire and brimstone and movie cameras and stills clicking and flashing, Postmaster General James A. Farley today cancelled the first of the five-cent Yellowstone National Park stamps at the base of the geyser. It seemed that "Old Faithful" had timed one of his regular eruptions to make the occasion in Yellowstone National Park the more thrilling and picturesque.

Through the stamp window at Yellowstone post office the Postmaster General also sold the first sheet of fifty of the new commemorative stamp to Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming. Details of the ceremonies incident to the first day sale of the Yellowstone National Park stamp were made public at the Post Office Department this afternoon. Senator O'Mahoney was formerly First Assistant Postmaster General at the beginning of the Roosevelt administration. The Senator presented a block of five stamps from the sheet to the Yellowstone Museum and sent out covers on the remaining forty-five stamps.

In line behind Senator O'Mahoney attending the first day sales were Ambrose O'Connell, Executive Assistant to Postmaster General Farley, William C. Lyons, administrative assistant to the Postmaster General, Kildroy P. Aldrich, Chief Inspector of the Post Office Department, and Governor Leslie A. Miller, of Wyoming.

Figures on the first day sale exceeded all previous National Park stamps thus far announced. Eighty thousand covers were handled at the Yellowstone National Park on the first day, while 150,000 of the new five-cent stamp were sold, making a total sale of stamps valued at \$7,500.

On August 8th, 1934, Postmaster General Farley announced the issuance of a souvenir sheet of the 3-cent stamp which was described in the following press release:

Postmaster General James A. Farley today announced the issuance of a special sheet of six 3-cent stamps of the Mount Rainier design as included in the National Parks series, to retail at 18 cents each, as a souvenir of the annual convention of the American Philatelic Society to be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, August 27 to September 1, 1934, inclusive.

The sheet will be approximately 4 inches by 3¾ inches in dimensions, and will be printed in purple ink. It will be issued imperforate, but for convenience in mailing so far as desired, the sheet will be gummed. It will bear the following inscription on the border: "Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, in compliment to the American Philatelic Society, for its Convention and Exhibition, Atlantic City, New Jersey, August, 1934."

The souvenir sheet will be printed on the special postage stamp press to be included in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing display at the Exhibition to be held as a feature of the American Philatelic Society Convention.

The special souvenir sheet of the 3-cent stamp is described in the following official notice dated August 17th, 1934:—

#### SPECIAL ISSUE OF 3-CENT NATIONAL PARK STAMPS

Third Assistant Postmaster General,

Washington, Aug. 17, 1934.

The attention of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service is called to the special printing of 3-cent stamps of the Mount Rainier design in sheets of six stamps each on the stamp press to be operated by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in connection with the exhibition at the Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society, Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 28, to Sept. 1, 1934.

The sheet will be approximately 4 by 3¾ inches in dimensions and printed in purple ink. It will be issued imperforate, but will be gummed in the same manner as ordinary stamps. In the narrow margin on the four sides of the sheet in small gothic lettering is the following wording: "Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, in Compliment to the American Philatelic Society for its Convention and Exhibition, Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 1934."



This special sheet of stamps will be first placed on sale Aug. 28, 1934, at the Branch Philatelic Agency, Atlantic City, which will also be operated in connection with the convention. No provision is being made for first day covers with this special sheet and requests for such service should not be sent to the Branch Philatelic Agency or the postmaster, Atlantic City.

As the special sheet is being primarily issued as a souvenir of the American Philatelic Society Convention, stocks thereof will not be issued to post offices, and postmasters are requested not to submit requisitions therefor to the Department. The stamps of this special issue will, however, be valid for all postage purposes.

All mail orders for the souvenir sheet containing six 3-cent stamps each should be sent to the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., where the special issue will be available beginning Sept. 4, 1934.

Postmasters may furnish information to the above effect to local collectors who make inquiry.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The description of the 6-cent and 9-cent stamps of the National Parks series were made public on August 21st, in the following official notice:—

#### NEW NATIONAL PARKS STAMPS

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, August 21, 1934.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby notified that two additional stamps in the 6-cent and 9-cent denominations, respectively, in the national parks series are about ready for issuance.

Both stamps are arranged horizontally and are of the same size, 84/100 by 1-44/100 inch, as those already issued in this series. The 9-cent stamp is enclosed in a narrow double line border and will be printed in pink color. The central design depicts a scene from the Glacier National Park, showing lofty Mount Rockwell in the distance and Two Medicine Lake with bordering forest trees in the foreground. Arranged vertically at either end are ruled panels in which are enclosed other panels of lighter shade, with indented ends containing, at the left, the wording "U. S. Postage," and "Glacier" at the right, all in solid roman lettering. In the lower right corner is a small square with light background and double line border enclosing the denomination designation "9" in dark color.

The 6-cent stamp is enclosed in a narrow ruled panel border. A view of Crater Lake in Crater Lake National Park, showing portions of the surrounding rim and Wizard Island, occupies the major part of the space within the border. In a horizontal line in the upper central part of the stamp are the words "U. S. Postage" in solid modified gothic. In rectangular panels, with light background and double line borders, in each lower corner is the denomination designation "6c" in solid gothic. In a narrow horizontal panel with light ground at the base of the stamp is the title "Crater Lake" in solid gothic letters.

The 9-cent stamp of this special series will be first placed on sale at the post offices in Glacier Park, Mont., and Washington, D. C., on August 27, 1934. The 6-cent stamp containing the Crater Lake design will be placed on sale at the post offices in Crater Lake, Oreg., and Washington, D. C., on September 5, 1934. Both of these denominations will be available at other post offices as soon after the above dates as stocks thereof can be printed and distributed.

For the benefit of stamp collectors, the 9-cent and 6-cent stamps of the national parks series will also be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, on the designated first day of sale. Shipment will be greatly expedited if collectors will exclude from their orders for these stamps other denominations of this series that have not yet been placed on sale.

Collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the 9-cent and 6-cent stamps of this series may send a limited number of addressed envelopes not to exceed ten (10) of each to the postmaster at the above-mentioned offices, or Washington, D. C., with a cash or postal money order remittance payable to the postmaster to cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks and other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate number or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled stamps of these special issues must not be included with orders for first-day covers. Stamps needed for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post office, but stamps of selected quality for collection use may be obtained on mail orders to the Philatelic Agency.

Postmasters at direct and central accounting post offices may obtain limited quantities only of the above stamps by request on the Department, using form 3201-A. Postmasters at district post offices may obtain needed quantities of the stamp by requisition on the central accounting postmaster.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The National Parks stamps were received with great enthusiasm and collectors throughout the country tried to obtain copies at their local post offices shortly after the first day of issue. Because of the terrific demands on the Bureau, it was impossible to obtain a wide distribution in a short time and it was necessary for the Post Office Department to issue the following announcement:—

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, August 24, 1934.

In response to reports from many post offices with regard to the non-receipt of stamps of the national parks series, postmasters are advised that deliveries are being made as rapidly as the stamps can be manufactured at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The delay during the past several weeks in filling these orders has been unavoidable and everything possible is being done to complete the distribution of the first four denominations of the national parks stamps at an early date.

In view of the conditions, postmasters will please refrain from making inquiries of the Department with regard to shipping dates of unfilled orders, unless the same are long overdue.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Announcement of the description of the four-cent and eight-cent stamps of the National Parks series was made in the following official notice issued September 7th, 1934:—

#### NEW NATIONAL PARKS STAMPS

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, September 7, 1934.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are advised that the 4-cent and 8-cent stamps of the national parks series are shortly to be available.

The new stamps are of the same size as those already announced in this series. The 8-cent denomination is arranged vertically, and is enclosed in a narrow double-line border. It is printed in gray-green ink. The central design of this stamp is a reproduction of the "Great White Throne," one of the outstanding examples of the peculiar rock formation in Zion National Park, Utah. Below the picture is the title "Zion" in dark gothic. In a narrow panel with white edges and dark ground along the base of the stamp are the words "U. S. Postage" in white roman lettering. The denomination designation "8c" in dark color is shown in the upper right corner of the stamp.

The 4-cent denomination is arranged horizontally and is printed in brown. The stamp is enclosed in a double-line border, which is widened at the top and bottom of the stamp to form a narrow panel containing small arrowlike ornaments in white on a dark ground. The central subject is a view of the "Cliff Palace," one of the more important ruins of the prehistoric cliff dwellers in Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. At the base of the picture in a narrow panel with white edges and dark background is the title "Mesa Verde" in white roman. In each lower corner are rectangular panels arranged vertically with dark edges and white ground enclosing the large, dark numeral "4." Panels of the same width, with dark ground, extend to the top of the stamp on either side in which, arranged vertically, in white gothic lettering are the words "U. S. Postage" at the left and "Four Cents" at the right.

The new 8-cent stamp will be first placed on sale September 18, 1934, at the post offices in Zion National Park, Utah, and Washington, D. C. The 4-cent stamp will be first placed on sale September 25, 1934, at the post offices in Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., and Washington, D. C. Distribution of these stamps will be made to other post offices as promptly after the above dates as stocks thereof can be printed.

For the benefit of stamp collectors, the 8-cent and 4-cent stamps of the National Parks series will also be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, on the designated first day of sale. Agency patrons are urged to submit a separate order with separate remittances for each of these denominations, if prompt shipment is expected.

Collectors desiring first day cancelations of the 8-cent and 4-cent stamps of this series may send a limited number of addressed envelopes not to exceed ten (10) of each to the postmaster at the above-mentioned offices, or Washington, D. C., with a cash or postal money-order remittance payable to the postmaster to cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks and other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate number or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled stamps of these special issues must not be included with orders for first day covers. Stamps needed for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post office, but stamps of selected quality for collection use may be obtained on mail orders to the Philatelic Agency.

Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices may obtain limited quantities only of the above stamps by request on the Department, using form 3201-A. Postmasters at district post offices may obtain needed quantities of the stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The last two values of the National Parks series were described in the following official notice dated September 25th, 1934:—

#### NEW NATIONAL PARKS STAMPS

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, September 25, 1934.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby notified that the 7-cent Acadia and 10-cent Smoky Mountain stamps of the National Parks series are about ready for distribution and placing on sale in post offices. With the issuance of these denominations, the special series of National Parks stamps will be completed.

Both stamps conform in size to the denominations previously announced, and each is enclosed in a narrow double-line border. The 7-cent stamp is arranged horizontally, and has for the central design a view of "Great Head," a rocky promontory on the shore of Acadia National Park, Maine. At the bottom of the picture is the title "Acadia" in white gothic letters. At each end of the stamp, in narrow upright panels, with dark background, bordered by paneling of lighter shade on either side, and with ornamental devices at the top and bottom, is the wording "U. S. Postage" at the left and "Seven Cents" at the right in white gothic, arranged vertically. Within a circular panel with white ground, bordered by several dark lines in the upper right corner of the space reserved for the central subject, is the denomination designation "7c" in dark color. The stamp is printed in black ink.

The 10-cent stamp is arranged vertically, and has for the central subject a view of Mount Le Conte, one of the outstanding points of interest in Smoky Mountain National Park. In a narrow panel across the top of the stamp, with dark ground, are the words "Great Smoky Mountains" in white roman. In a similar panel at the base of the stamp are the words "United States Postage," in white roman. Resting on the base is a curved ribbon panel, in the central fold of which, on a light ground, is the word "Cents" in dark roman. Immediately above in a rectangular panel with dark ground, is the large numeral "10" in white roman. The stamp is printed in yellow ink.

The new 7-cent stamp will be first placed on sale October 2, 1934, at the post offices in Bar Harbor, Maine, and Washington, D. C. The 10-cent stamp will be first placed on sale October 8, 1934, at the post offices in Gatlinburg, Tenn., and Washington, D. C. Distribution of these stamps will be made to other post offices as promptly after the above dates as stocks thereof can be printed.

For the benefit of stamp collectors, the 7-cent and 10-cent stamps of the national parks series will also be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, on the designated first day of sale. Agency patrons are urged to submit a separate order with separate remittances for each of these denominations, if prompt shipment is expected.

Collectors desiring first-day cancelations of the 7-cent and 10-cent stamps of this series may send a limited number of addressed envelopes not to exceed ten (10) of each to the postmaster at the above-mentioned offices, or Washington, D. C., with a cash or postal money-order remittance payable to the postmaster to cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks and other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate number or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled stamps of these special issues must not be included with orders for first-day covers. Stamps needed for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post office, but stamps of selected quality for collection use may be obtained on mail orders to the Philatelic Agency.

Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices may obtain limited quantities only of the above stamps by request on the Department, using Form 3201-A. Postmasters at district post offices may obtain needed quantities of the stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

On September 28th, the Post Office Department announced that with the approval of Postmaster General James A. Farley, the color of the ten-cent Smoky Mountain National Park stamp had been changed from yellow to slate grey. It was reported by the Post Office Department that this color change would give this stamp a more distinct tint and one that is more in artistic conformance with the stamp's central subject view of Mt. Leconte, the outstanding peak in the Park.

The entire series having appeared, collectors were hardly prepared for the Post Office Department announcement that a souvenir sheet of the one-cent Yosemite National Park stamp would be issued as a souvenir of the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Exposition and Convention which was to be held in Omaha, Nebraska, October 8th to 14th. The official notice dated September 29th, is as follows:—

**SPECIAL ISSUE OF 1-CENT YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARKS STAMPS**

Third Assistant Postmaster General,

Washington, September 29, 1934.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department has authorized the printing of a special sheet containing six of the 1-cent Yosemite National Parks stamps as a souvenir of the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Exposition and Convention to be held in Omaha, Nebr., October 8 to 14, 1934.

The stamps will be arranged on the sheet in 2 rows of 3 each. The sheet will be approximately  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches wide by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches high, and will be gummed but without the usual perforations. It will be printed in green ink and will bear the following inscription on the four margins: "Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Under Authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, In Compliment to the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Exposition and Convention, Omaha, Nebraska, October 1934."

The special sheet of 1-cent Yosemite stamps will be first placed on sale on October 10, 1934, at the temporary postal station of the Omaha post office to be operated in connection with the convention to be known as the "Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Convention Station." The postmaster, Omaha, will not, however, be authorized to prepare first-day covers of this special stamp sheet.

For the benefit of other collectors, the souvenir sheet of 1-cent Yosemite stamps will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, beginning October 15, 1934. No cover service will be provided on this date and requests for such service shall not be sent to the postmaster, Washington, D. C., or to the Philatelic Agency.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The initial printing of the Park stamps had been accompanied by an elaborate ceremony at which sheets of the one-cent Park stamps were presented to various officials. When it was decided in February 1935 to make available for collectors duplicates of the presentation sheets, all of the park stamps as well as the souvenir panes were included in the list of twenty issues. These were placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., on March 15th, 1935 and remained on sale until June 15th.

The regular perforated issue of the National Parks stamps, among which were included some of the presentation sheets which have been returned for gumming and perforating, remained on sale at the Philatelic Agency till June 30th, 1936.

The regular issues were printed from 200 subject plates divided by horizontal and vertical guide lines. For issuance to post offices, the sheets were cut along these guide lines into panes of 50. There were 4 plate numbers on a sheet, one to each pane. On the horizontal designs, the plate numbers were above or below the third vertical row. On the vertical designs, the plate number was above or below the fifth vertical row of stamps on the left panes and above the sixth row on the right panes.

The souvenir panes were printed in sheets of 120 subjects divided into 20 panes of 6 stamps each. The one-cent plate contained five rows of 4 panes each while the plates of the 3-cent plates contained four rows of 5 panes each.

The duplicates of the presentation sheets made available for collectors were issued in sheets of 200 subjects and in blocks of 4 while the souvenir panes were made available only in full sheets of 120 subjects. All of these were ungummed. The full sheets made available complete arrow and center line blocks as well as blocks showing horizontal and vertical guide lines between. The souvenir panes being issued in full sheets made it possible to obtain pairs or blocks of these stamps showing wide gutters between.

As described under the Wisconsin issue, these stamps were available in two sizes due to the variation in the shrinkage of the paper. In some of the stamps, the variation was so marked that it was easily apparent without the need of measurement.

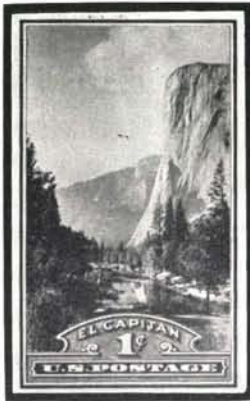
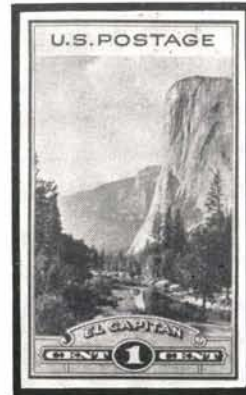


The One Cent National Park Stamp.

**#740—One Cent, Green. El Capitan. No Watermark. Perf. 11.**

Issued July 16th, 1934.

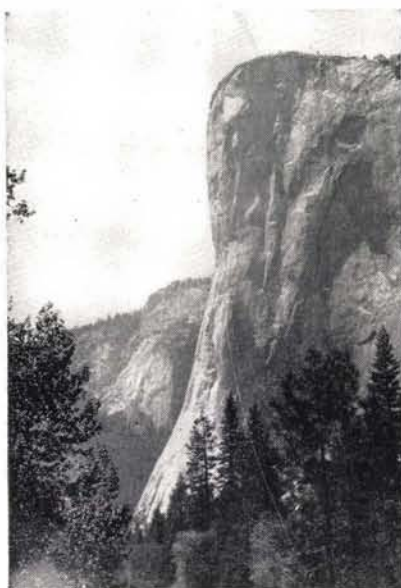
On May 16th, 1934, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was instructed to prepare a design for this value and several designs were submitted on June 12th, and on June 15th, Postmaster General Farley selected one of those submitted. On June 28th, Postmaster General Farley approved the die proof and on July 6th, printing was started. The stamp was designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. from a photograph of "EL CAPITAN" Yosemite Valley, California, furnished by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The vignette was engraved by J. C. Benzing and the frame and lettering by W. B. Wells. The various designs submitted are rather identical showing only a variation in the amount to be included in the vignette as well as minor modifications of the frame design. The accepted design is almost like one of those rejected except for the location of the words "U S POSTAGE" which on the accepted stamp appears at the extreme bottom in an unframed tablet.



Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.

El Capitan, one of the scenic marvels of Yosemite, rises sheer above the Mercer River, some 3,600 feet, and at its summit is 7,564 feet above sea level. Composed of granite, it has withstood the erosion of glacial ice which excavated the valley some 2,000 feet deep. The top of the rock has been carved by nature into the semblance of a human face, and it was this resemblance which inspired the Spanish explorers, under Mariposa, to name it El Capitan.

The Indians who lived in the valley believed that the sculpturing was made by Tutokanula, chief of the ancient Ah-wah-nee tribe. Their legend tells how Tutokanula fell in love with an Indian maiden from another tribe. She was known as Tis-sa-aeh, and was unlike any other woman Tutokanula had ever seen, being blond and of wondrous fair beauty. They lived together for many days and his infatuation deepened; but when he persisted in begging her to marry him, she disappeared. Tutokanula went out in search of her, and though he roamed over the hills and the valley, he could find no trace of the beautiful blond Indian maiden. His wanderings led him far from his tribe, and he forgot them; but they searched for him until no member of the tribe remained in the valley. When at last Tutokanula returned to find the valley uninhabited, he took his great hunting knife and carved his likeness into the rock, facing westward, to tell his people that he had gone in that direction to continue his search. At the tip of the rock he carved the features of a warrior to guard the gates of Ah-wah-nee. Both may be seen today on the face of El Capitan, and hundreds of tourists to Yosemite Valley hear this legend told by the informative guides.



El Capitan.

Eight plates were made and used. Two sheets of this value were found minus horizontal perforations. One was reported having been found in Abilene, Kansas and another in Pennsylvania. The latter reached the philatelic market and was broken up. Two rows of this sheet had been inadvertently cut along the imperforate gutter which, of course, destroyed their philatelic interest. Definite knowledge is therefore available of eight strips of three and eight pairs.

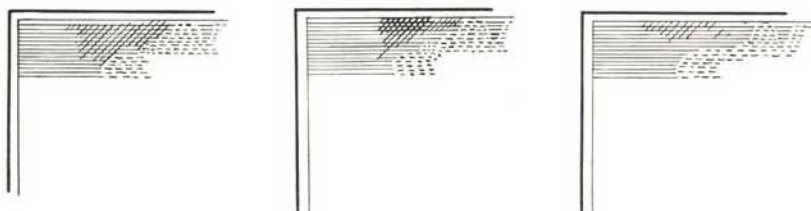
**Shades.**—Bright green and green.

**Varieties.**—a: Position blocks—usual 4 pane position blocks.

b: Plate numbers.

c: Recut.

Plate 21248 lower left # 8. The shading lines in the sky just below the frame line near the upper left corner have been strongly recut. This recutting was, no doubt, made necessary in the burnishing out of some plate defect which occurred after the plate had been to press as this position is known without any evidence of a recutting. Shortly after this recut variety was reported, collectors found copies of this stamp, which, while recut, were not as prominent as those previously reported. Close examination revealed that this position had been burnished out and again recut. In the normal state of this position, only three of the diagonal lines in the cross-hatching cross the top shading line. In the first recutting, all the diagonal lines are heavy in the full length and all cross the top shading line. In the second recutting, all of the lines cross the top shading lines, but there are less lines and all are short. This variation causes a difference in the clouds. (Illustrated.)



Three Stages. Stamp #8. Lower Left Plate 21248.

Plate 21247 lower right #19. The horizontal shading lines in the upper right corner above the Mountain have been recut, these lines being much stronger than any others on the stamp. This is more easily seen than the variety mentioned above.

d: Defective Transfer.

Plate 21253 upper right. Numerous stamps in this pane show a defective transfer in the lower left or lower right corners of the stamp.

**Plates used:** 21246—47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

**Quantity issued:** 84,896,350.

**#751—One Cent, Green. El Capitan. No Watermark. Imperf Sheet of 6.**

Issued October 10th, 1934.

These stamps were issued as a souvenir to the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Exposition and Convention which was held in Omaha, Nebraska, October 8th to 14th, 1934. Following the close of the Exposition, the stamps were placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. on October 15th. The pane consisted of six stamps arranged in two rows of three stamps each surrounded by a narrow border which contained the following inscription at the left "Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," at the top "Under authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General," at the right "In Compliment to the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Exposition and Convention," at the bottom "Omaha, Nebraska, October 1934." Plate number 21341.

On September 29, 1934, the Bureau was ordered to print this 1-cent Park stamp in souvenir sheets of six and work was immediately started. On October 3rd, W. W. Howes, Acting Postmaster General approved the layout and on the following day, printing was started. The first delivery was made to the Post Office on October 7th and the stamps went on sale on the 10th. This first delivery consisted of 42,000 panes with an additional delivery of 54,000 on October 9th. In spite of all philatelic controversies in regard to this type of pane, the first day sale was so large that the supply on hand was found to be totally inadequate and it was necessary to send an additional 48,000 panes by air-mail on October 10th. Although additional supplies were sent also by air-mail, on October 11th consisting of 36,000 panes, the first three shipments were found to be sufficient. The first day sale of these miniature sheets totaled 126,000 while the first day's cancellation was said to have mounted to approximately 125,000. The supply on hand being insufficient to supply this need, first day cancellations were held over for the 11th although stamped October 10th. A comparatively small quantity of covers were canceled in Washington on the first day's sale in that City. This was reported as being slightly in excess of 6,700 copies. The anticipated order for these stamps was soon found to be inadequate and additional printings were ordered. Only one plate was made and used. Through the efforts of Arthur E. Owen and H. M. Southgate, the 20 panes on the full sheet were found to be plateable due largely to the position dots in the inscription.

**Shades,**—Green, bright green.

**Varieties,**—a: Position dots which make plating possible.

b: Double Transfer.

Pane 20 shows a small double transfer below the left side of the first "S" of "POSTMASTER."

**Plate used:** 21341.

**Quantity issued:** 793,551 panes of 6, a total of 4,761,306 stamps.



**#756—One Cent, Green. El Capitan. No Watermark. Imperf.**

Issued March 15th, 1935.

This stamp was issued in full sheets of 200 subjects as well as in blocks of 4. The sheets were only on sale at the Philatelic Agency while the blocks of 4 were also on sale for first day covers at the main post office, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D. C. Thereafter, all sales were restricted to the Agency. The purpose of these sheets being to duplicate those sheets presented to Government officials, these were only printed with the grain of the paper in the normal direction and there is no recognized variation in the size.

**Shades,**—Green, bright green.

**Varieties,**—a: Position blocks.

1. Top, bottom, right and left arrow blocks.
2. Center line blocks.
3. Block with vertical guide line between.
4. Block with horizontal guide line between.
5. Plate number blocks.

b: Plate varieties reported under perforated stamps which were found on the first four plates.

**Plates used:** 21246—47, 48, 49.

**Quantity issued:** Blocks of 4,—83,659,—a total of 334,636 stamps; sheets of 200,—14,415 sheets, a total of 2,883,000 stamps; a combined total of 3,217,636.

**#769—One Cent, Green. El Capitan. No Watermark. Imperf. Pane of 6 Stamps.**

Issued March 15th, 1935.

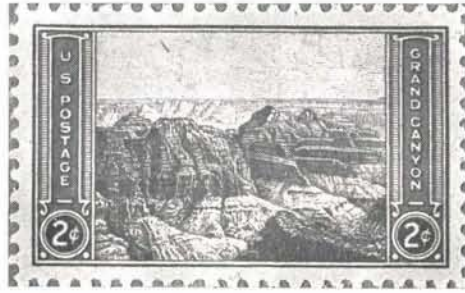
These souvenir panes were issued in full sheets of 120 subjects consisting of 20 panes made up of five horizontal rows of four panes each. As was the case with the other presentation reprints, these were issued un gummed.

These being issued in full sheets, it became possible to have pairs with a wide horizontal or vertical gutter between as well as blocks of four stamps divided by a large horizontal and vertical gutter. It was, of course, also possible to obtain pairs of panes as well as blocks of panes.

**Shades,**—Green, bright green.

**Varieties,**—Blocks and panes with gutter between.

**Quantity issued:** 13,998 sheets of 20 panes each, a total of 279,960 panes containing 1,679,760 stamps.



The Two Cent National Park Stamp.

#741—Two Cent, Orange Red. Grand Canyon. No Watermark.  
Perf. 11.

Issued July 24, 1934.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing received instructions on May 16th, 1934, to prepare designs for the two cent stamp of the National Parks. Three designs were submitted on June 1st and on June 6th, the model was approved by Postmaster General James A. Farley. On July 10th, W. W. Howes, Acting Postmaster General approved the die proof. The stamp was designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. after a photograph by G. A. Grant of the National Park Service. It pictures the view of the Grand Canyon as seen by the porch of the Grand Canyon Lodge, showing the peaks known as Deva, Brahma and Zoroaster Temples, also the Bright Angel Canyon. The color, personally selected by President Roosevelt, while a radical change from the usual carmine of the two cent denomination, was almost identical with the color the traveler sees when he first views the Grand Canyon. L. S. Schofield engraved the vignette while the frame and lettering was executed by W. B. Wells. The various designs submitted varied only in the treatment of the side panels and the location of the inscription. Two rejected designs (illustrated) are not nearly as attractive as the accepted design.



View of canyon from porch of Grand Canyon Lodge, showing Deva, Brahma, and Zoroaster Temples, and Bright Angel Canyon.



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

The Canyon is a visible record of many geological eras in the history of the earth. The erosion of the fast flowing Colorado River has revealed many different strata of rock, each with its geological story. Here a layer contains fossilized corals and marine shells, indicating the invasion of an ancient sea; here appears to be "fossil" sand dunes; here a red bed indicates a flooded river plain in an arid region; and lower down in the canyon is an obvious intrusion, at an even earlier date, of molten rock, in large masses. The many types of rock, each affected differently by the erosion of the Colorado River as it rushed on to the sea, left a never-to-be-forgotten picture of fantastic shapes—pinnacles and temples, cliffs and canyons.

This section was holy ground to the Indians who long believed that the Canyon was the sanetum of their Great Spirit, and who cowed in fear as their war whoops and supplications were hurled back at them. One Indian legend tells of a maiden pining for her lover who had been killed in battle. She prayed to the Great Spirit who, in answer to her pleadings, came to her, took her by the hand, and led her down into the Canyon to join her brave in the Happy Hunting Ground. The maiden never reappeared, and the Canyon was thereafter regarded by the Indians as "God's Pathway to the Promised Land."



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

On July 11th, the Bureau was instructed to print these two-cent stamps. The first printing took place on July 13th. Two days later, the Bureau made the first delivery to the Post Office Department which placed the stamps on sale at the Grand Canyon in Arizona and in Washington, D. C. on July 24th. Due

to the great demands on the Bureau and the short time available to turn out these stamps, some panes of this denomination were found imperf. horizontally while others were found imperf. vertically, and one pane was found entirely devoid of perforations. These were the first part perf. commemorative varieties found in approximately thirty years. For quite some time prior to the issuance of the Park stamps, most of the stamps printed at the Bureau had been prepared on the rotary press and perforated on the special perforators. Most of the help who had previously worked on the flat bed perforators had been transferred to other departments. The sudden demand for flat plate perforating necessitated recalling the personnel to the perforating department and it was some time before they again reached their former efficiency. This, coupled with the necessity of turning these stamps out in a minimum amount of time, resulted in these part-perfs. escaping the eyes of the operators of the perforating machines as well as the Bureau Inspectors. The two-cent stamps of this issue were available in two sizes due to the variation in the direction of the grain of the paper during some of the printings. Most of the stamps were  $35\frac{3}{4}$  mm. long by  $21\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high. The others measured  $36\frac{1}{4}$  mm. long by 21 mm. high. There was also considerable variation in the shade. Numerous sheets were found in which the orange so predominated, the color actually seemed like a red orange rather than an orange red. The other extreme of color showed but faint traces of the orange and actually seemed to be red rather than orange red. Eight plates were made and all went to press.

In engraving the master die, a slight error occurred. The inner frame line instead of carrying around the entire design appears broken at the bottom between the lower right hand corner of the vignette and the lower left hand corner of the right panel. This exists, of course, on every copy of this stamp. There were numerous double and shifted transfers almost all occurring on Plate 21255.

**Shades**,—Red orange, dark red orange, orange red, bright orange red, dark orange red.

**Varieties**,—a: Position blocks, usual 4 pane position blocks.  
 b: Plate number blocks.  
 c: Imperf. horizontally.  
 d: Imperf. vertically.  
 e: Double Transfer.

21215 upper left #4. The entire upper right corner of this stamp is nicely doubled upward. The shading lines in the right panel to the left of "GRAND" are doubled upward down past the first two letters, the top inner frame line is clearly doubled, being at first slightly thickened but as it passes over the top of the right panel it is clearly two lines, the vertical shading lines above the panel are slightly doubled, while the left curve of the top scroll is clearly doubled. This stamp is found in the top plate number block (without "F").

#14 21255UL



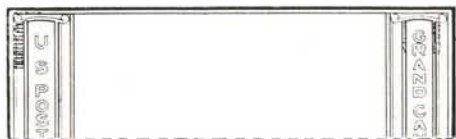
Double Transfer.

21255 upper left #14. On this stamp the doubling is entirely at the left part of the design. The entire left panel is doubled as are most of the horizontal shading lines of the left side of the vignette. The doubling of the left panel is so marked that it gives this side of

the stamp a darker appearance which can be readily seen in a full sheet. (Illustrated.)

f: Shifted Transfer.

A shifted transfer of the right vignette frame line may be found on stamps # 1, # 2, # 6, # 11, # 16, # 21, # 31, # 32 and # 35 of the upper left pane of Plate 21255. (Illustrated.)



#14 21255UR—Twisted Shift.



21255UL—Usual Shift.

Stamp #14 of the upper right pane of Plate 21255 shows a twisted shift which shows as a doubling of the horizontal shading lines in the upper left corner and in the vertical frame lines to the right and left of "GR" of "GRAND."

21255 lower left. Shifts similar to those reported above may be found on stamps # 2, # 6, # 7, # 16 and # 31, the latter being the best on this pane.

21255 lower right. There is a marked shifted transfer on stamp # 26 of this pane. This is quite evident in the right vignette frame line as well as in most of the vertical lines in the right panel. This is the best of the shifted transfers.

21257 lower left. There is a slight shift of the right vignette frame line in stamps # 46, # 47 and # 48, the first one being the best of these.

g: Misplaced Entry.

Numerous stamps of this denomination have been found showing a twisted entry. Stamp # 49 of the lower left pane of Plate 21258 shows this quite strongly.

Plates used: 21254—55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.

Quantity issued: 74,400,200.

### #757—Two Cent, Orange Red. Grand Canyon. No Watermark. Imperf.

Issued March 15, 1935.

This stamp being among those presented to President Roosevelt and other officials, it was also among those placed on sale in Washington as duplicates of the original presentation sheets. They were issued in sheets of 200 subjects as well as in blocks of 4. During the first day sale, the blocks of 4 were also available at the Benjamin Franklin Station at Washington, D. C. while the full sheets of 200 subjects were only available at the Philatelic Agency. After the first day sale, further sales of this stamp were restricted to the Philatelic Agency. These stamps were only printed with the grain of the paper in the normal direction and there is no variation in the size. Only the first four plates were used to print these stamps.

Shades,—Orange red, deep orange red.

Varieties,—a: Usual imperf. position blocks (see 1-cent #756).

b: Plate varieties reported on the perforated stamps were also available on these imperforates.

Plates used: 21254—55, 56, 57.

Quantity issued: 12,119 sheets of 200 subjects each, a total of 2,423,800; also 80,710 blocks of 4, a total of 322,840, making a total of 2,746,640.



The Three Cent National Park Stamp.

**#742—Three Cent, Violet. Mt. Rainier. No Watermark. Perf. 11.**

Issued August 3, 1934.

In 1922, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing prepared several scenic designs. Among these was a splendid picture of Mt. Rainier and Mirror Lake. This would have made a most attractive stamp and it was quite natural that the same scene be portrayed on one of the stamps of the National Park Series. This design was selected for the three-cent stamp. On May 16th, 1934, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was instructed to prepare a design which was submitted on June 22nd. On June 28th, Postmaster General James A. Farley approved the model prepared by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. and on July 16th, W. W. Howes, Acting Postmaster General, approved the die proof. The design is also horizontal and shows the reflection of Mt. Rainier in Mirror Lake after a photograph by Asahel Curtis of the National Park Service. The vignette was engraved by J. C. Benzing and the frame and lettering engraved by W. B. Wells.



Reflection of Mt. Rainier in Mirror Lake.

Mount Rainier is the third highest peak in the United States, rising 14,408 feet above sea level and more than two miles above its immediate base. It is a scarred monument of a volcanic peak built chiefly from lava fragments ejected from its former crater. Steam is still emitted at times from small vents near the summit. From about 7,000 feet to the top, the mountain is bare of all vegetation and is covered with rocks, snow and ice. It was formerly known as Mount Tacoma, the Indian word for "snow peak." Up above the timber line there is a continuous riot of noise as the winds rush and eddy their way in and out

among the rock formations, swirling into the caves, and whistling through the narrow canyons. The wind growls and screams in a blood curdling and horrifying manner which fascinates the visitor as the orchestration changes from minute to minute.

Indian legend tells of a miser who hoarded the most prized of all wampum, hiaqua, and who made a bargain with the evil spirit, Tamanous, to disclose to him the secret spot where hiaqua could be found. The miser made his way up to the top of the mountain and, finding the spot, filled his bags with the treasure and began the descent. As he staggered down under the load of stolen property, a huge mass of black mist crept about him and, roaring, hurled upon him great rocks and ice. Frightened beyond reason, the miser dropped the bags, whereupon, the deafening hurricane immediately ceased as the mountain regained its treasure. Even today, when the wind howls and rages high on the peak, the Indians believe that some one is trying to steal the hiaqua, while above it all, as the stamp depicts, Mount Rainier lifts its head to the heavens.

Although the design was not approved until July 16th, the Bureau was instructed to print the three-cent Park Stamp on July 12th. On July 19th, printing was started and four days later, the first delivery was made to the Post Office Department. On August 3rd, the stamps were placed on sale in Longmire, Washington, and in Washington, D. C.

Although a larger quantity of the three-cent stamps were issued than in any other value, no perforation varieties were found. Nine plates were made and all went to press. Before the printing had been completed, one of the first eight became defective and one additional plate had to be made. Copies from Plate 21332 which was used to complete the printing, are somewhat scarcer than any of the other numbers.

Plate varieties of this stamp consist mainly of several twisted entries as well as numerous recuttings of the sky. These stamps are also available in two sizes measuring  $35\frac{3}{4}$  by  $21\frac{1}{4}$  or  $36\frac{1}{4}$  by  $20\frac{3}{4}$ . There is also considerable variation in the color.

**Shades.**—Light violet, light grayish violet, reddish violet, red violet, deep red violet, violet, deep greyish violet.

**Varieties.**—a: Position blocks, usual 4 pane position blocks.

b: Plate Number Blocks

c: Recuts.

21263 lower right #17. There seems to be a "cloud in the sky" which upon closer examination shows the lines to the right of the mountain top to be heavier and somewhat wavy. The difference in the appearance of this stamp is easily visible to the naked eye.

21263 upper right #37. This shows a nice recutting of the lines in the sky to the right of the tree in the center of the vignette. This is similar to the one on stamp #17 although the recut lines are not as numerous. The shading in the part of the mountain below the recutting is faint at the tops of the trees.

21265 lower right, #38, #43 and #48. The sky to the right of the mountain has been recut and the strengthening of the shading lines give the appearance of a storm brewing over Mount Rainier. The best of these three is #43.

d: Twisted Entry.

21263 upper left #1, #2, #3, #4. These stamps show a slight twisted entry, the right side being higher than the left.

e: Misplaced Entry.

21265 lower left #47. This stamp is lower than the surrounding stamps in this row.

**Plates used:** 21262—63, 64, 65, 74, 75, 76, 77  
21332

**Quantity issued:** 95,089,000.

**#750—Three Cent, Violet. Mount Rainier. No Watermark. Imperf.  
Sheet of 6.**

Issued August 28, 1934.

On August 7th, 1934, Postmaster General Farley approved the layout of a plate for printing souvenir panes of 6 of this stamp in compliment to the American Philatelic Society and its Convention to be held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, the latter part of August. Orders were given to print this stamp on the following day, at which time, Mr. Farley publicly announced that such a sheet would be issued. One week later, printing was started and on the 23rd of August, the Bureau made its first delivery to the Post Office Department and the stamps were placed on sale on August 28th at the branch Philatelic Agency established in Atlantic City, the scene of the 1934 Convention of the American Philatelic Society. These stamps were printed in sheets of 120 subjects divided into 20 panes of 6 stamps each. The three-cent plate contained 4 rows of 5 panes each.

As part of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing's Exhibit, at the A. P. S. Exhibition, copies of these souvenir panes were printed on a hand press. Although these full sheets were not distributed to collectors, interested visitors were able to study the markings on the full sheet. This was a great help in plating the panes of this issue especially since only one plate was used. Shortly after the stamps had been first issued, all 20 positions had been plated by Arthur E. Owen and the author. The report of their findings appeared in the Bureau Specialist, October, 1934. None of the varieties on any of the panes were worthy of special mention, consisting mainly of position dots and minor plate flaws. At the time these were issued, collectors were informed that they were only available in single panes of 6.

**Shade**,—Bright reddish violet.

**Plate used**: 21303.

**Quantity issued**: 511,391 panes of 6.

**#758—Three Cent, Violet. Mount Rainier. No Watermark. Imperf.**

Issued March 15, 1935.

This being one of the values which had been presented to Government officials in unperforated and uncut sheets, it was also made available to collectors when the presentation sheets were duplicated and placed on sale at the Agency. Orders were received at the Bureau on February 15th, 1935, to print these unperforated and ungummed stamps. Printing was started on February 26th. On March 4th, the Bureau made its first delivery in blocks of 4 and on March 8th, the full sheets were turned over to the postal authorities. For first day sale, blocks of 4 were also placed on sale at the Washington Post Office in addition to the Philatelic Agency. After that date, they were only available at the Agency. The full sheets of 200 subjects, however, were only sold through the Philatelic Agency. The Bureau delivered to the Post Office Department 11,700 imperf. sheets of which only 9,397 were sold, and also delivered 1,079,600 stamps in blocks of 4 of which only 288,688 were sold. The balance remaining on hand after the sale closed on June 15th were returned to the Bureau, the blocks of 4 for redemption and the full sheets for gumming and perforating. The latter were later returned to the Agency in normal condition and placed on sale.

**Shades**,—Violet, bright violet, dark reddish violet.

**Varieties**,—a: Usual imperf. position blocks. See 1-cent #756).

b: Plate Varieties.

Those reported for the first four plates were also available on these imperf. issues.



**Plates used:** 21,262—63,64,65.

**Quantity issued:** 72,172 blocks of 4, a total of 288,688 stamps; also 9,397 sheets of 200 subjects each, a total of 1,879,400 stamps, making a combined total of 2,168,088.

**#770—Three Cent, Violet. Mount Rainier. No Watermark. Imperf.  
Pane of 6 Stamps.**

Issued March 15, 1935.

Although collectors had been informed that these would only be available in panes of 6, they were included among the sheets issued to duplicate those that had been presented to Government officials.

These were issued in full sheets of 120 subjects consisting of 20 panes made up of 4 horizontal rows of 5 panes each. These also were issued un gummed.

Being issued in full sheets, it now became possible to have pairs of stamps or pairs of panes with the wide horizontal or vertical gutter between as well as blocks of stamps or blocks of panes divided by a large horizontal and vertical gutter.

**Shades,**—Violet, bright violet.

**Varieties,**—a: Blocks and Panes with Gutters Between.

**Quantity issued:** 10,796 sheets of 20 panes each, a total of 1,295,520 stamps.



The Four Cent National Park Stamp.

#743—Four Cent, Brown. Mesa Verde. No Watermark. Perf. 11.

Issued September 25, 1934.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing was ordered to design a four-cent Park stamp on May 16th, 1934. On August 2nd, one model of the four-cent design was submitted and having been found satisfactory was approved by W. W. Howes, Acting Postmaster General. Mr. Howes also approved the die proof of the four-cent stamp on September 14th. The stamp was designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. after a photograph taken by George A. Grant of the National Park Service. It was a picture of the Cliff Palace, the finest example of the ancient habitation of the cliff dwellers. C. T. Arlt engraved the vignette and E. H. Helmuth engraved the numerals and frame. The Bureau was ordered to print this stamp on September 7th, although the die proof was not approved until September 14th. Printing was started on the 18th day of September and two days later, the first delivery was made to the Post Office. These stamps were placed on sale on September 25th, at Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, and at Washington, D. C.



Cliff Palace, looking east—Mesa Verde National Park.

Hundreds of ruins of the homes of an ancient race of cliff dwellers may be found on this stamp. The name, meaning green table, was given this locality by the Spanish explorers because of the heavy vegetation. It is a section, fifteen miles long and eight miles wide, in the southwestern corner of Colorado. The geological history of the region is closely linked with that of the Grand Canyon. Here, too, the swift moving rivers cut the plateau into a labyrinth of deep gorges and bald cliffs. The action of the elements on the bare rocks caused the

development of large recesses, or caves, in the precipitous sides of the canyons. The Cliff Palace, illustrated on the stamp, is in one of many such caves. It is approximately 300 feet long and contains about 200 family rooms and 23 sacred chambers for worship to the Sun God. These dwellings are estimated to have been built anywhere from 700 to 3000 years ago.

Little is known of the vanished race which occupied this site. Who they were and why they left their cliff homes may be a mystery forever. The ruins are evidence of a race with an elemental knowledge of architecture, living in communities; but it is not known whether they lived in the cliffs as a protection against enemies, or to utilize the land below for agricultural purposes.

Four plates were made and all went to press. No philatelic varieties were reported although there was considerable variation in the shade.

**Shades.**—Light brown, light reddish brown, brown, deep reddish brown, dark reddish brown.

**Varieties.**—a: Position blocks, usual 4 pane position blocks.  
b: Plate number blocks.

**Plates used:** 21328—29, 30, 31.

**Quantity issued:** 19,178,650.

**#759—Four Cent, Brown. Mesa Verde. No Watermark. Imperf.**

Issued March 15, 1935.

This stamp was issued in sheets of 200 subjects and in blocks of 4, as one of those placed on sale as duplicates of the presentation sheets. There was some variation in shade and at times full sheets were obtainable showing considerable variation between blocks cut from one corner of the sheet and those cut from another. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing delivered to the Post Office Department 10,400 sheets of 200 subjects each, of which only 7,716 were sold. The balance of these remaining unsold on June 15th were returned to the Bureau for gumming and perforating and were later returned for sale as ordinary sheets. 259,900 blocks of 4 were delivered to the Post Office Department of which only 69,871 were sold. The balance were returned to the Bureau at the close of the sale and destroyed.

**Shades.**—Brown, red brown, deep red brown.

**Varieties.**—a: Usual imperf. position blocks (see 1-cent #756).

**Plates used:** 21328—29, 30, 31.

**Quantity issued:** 7,716 sheets of 200 subjects each, a total of 1,543,200 stamps;  
69,871 blocks of 4, a total of 279,484, making a total of 1,822,684.



The Five Cent National Park Stamp.

**#744—Five Cent, Blue. Yellowstone. No Watermark. Perf. 11.**

Issued July 30, 1934.

This was the third of the National Park stamps to be issued and was placed on sale with great ceremony and in the presence of Postmaster General James A. Farley at Yellowstone National Park on July 30th less than a week after the two-cent stamp had been first placed on sale.

The frame design is practically identical with that of the one-cent varying only in the name of the subject and the denomination. Two designs were submitted, the latter one being almost like the accepted design varying only in the style of lettering used for U. S. POSTAGE. The models were submitted on July 12th and approved the same day by W. W. Howes, Acting Postmaster General who immediately instructed the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to print these stamps, although the die proof was not approved by him until July 18th. Printing was started on July 23rd, and the first delivery made to the Post Office Department the following day. On July 30th, the stamps were placed on sale at the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming and Washington, D. C. As were the lower values, this stamp was designed by Victor A. McCloskey, Jr., after a photograph by J. E. Haynes of the National Park Service showing Old Faithful geyser at the climax of its eruption. Carl T. Arlt engraved the vignette and W. B. Wells executed the frame and letter engraving.

Old Faithful is the best known feature of the unique group of nature wonders in the United States. It is situated on a wide volcanic plateau, 7000 to 8000 feet above sea level, entirely surrounded by mountains rising 2000 feet higher. It erupts at regular intervals of about 65 minutes and reaches a height of 120 to 170 feet, lasting about 4 minutes. The temperature is about 200 degrees Fahrenheit, the boiling point of water in this high altitude, and the heat is obtained from uncooled lava beneath the surface. The water, moving through cracks in the rocks, becomes intensely heated and collects in the "tube" of the geyser, where it is converted into steam. The expanding steam at regular intervals lifts the column above it.

John Colter, a member of the original Lewis and Clarke expedition in 1806, was the first white man to discover the geysers in the Yellowstone regions. After the expedition had returned to St. Louis he ventured into the unexplored northwest to trap for beaver. He was captured by Blackfoot Indians, and, instead of being put to death after torture, was informed that he could win his



Old Faithful—Yellowstone National Park.

freedom if he could run across the plain which stretched westward for about five miles; he had, however, to be able to outrun their fastest brave. He ran toward the region now known as Yellowstone National Park, with the Indians in pursuit. Just as they were about to again capture him, a fountain of water suddenly exploded at his feet and shot into the sky. He continued to run, but the Indians, fearing the evil spirit, promptly reversed their course, and, as rapidly as possible, ran in the opposite direction. Today this region is no longer feared, and the beauty of Old Faithful, so realistically portrayed on the five cent National Park Stamp, is well worth traveling miles to see.

Due to the rush of getting these stamps out so that they might be placed on sale on July 30th, an upper left pane from Plate 21278 passed the careful inspection at the Bureau and was issued imperforate vertically. This sheet was said to have been found in New York City and was the first high value part-perf. commemorative found in over 35 years.

At one time, several collectors were sold pairs of this stamp imperforate, but a close examination by the A. P. S. Expert Committee clearly indicated that these "imperfs" came from the bottom pane mentioned above which was normally straight-edge at the bottom and which had been clipped at the top.

One unusual printing variety was discovered on this stamp. A top plate number block from the upper left pane from Plate 21280 shows on Stamp No. 1 of this block of 6, a clear and distinct duplication of the plate number near the top of the geyser. This is entirely too strong to be considered an offset and is definitely a double print of the plate number which was no doubt caused by the sheet going through the press twice, once when stuck to another at which time it only received the impression of the plate number. This sheet appearing to the pressman to be untouched, was evidently returned to the layer-on to be again used. The second time the normal impression of the plate number in the proper position was made.

This stamp is obtainable in two distinct sizes due to the variation of the direction of the grain when sheets were put to press. Some copies measured  $36\frac{1}{4}$  by 21 mm. while others measured  $35\frac{1}{2}$  by  $21\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

**Shades**,—Ultramarine, blue, bright blue, deep bright blue.

- Varieties,—a: Position blocks, usual 4 pane position blocks.  
 b: Plate Number Blocks.  
 c: Imperf. vertically.  
 d: Double Transfer.

Plate 21281 upper left stamp # 4 (# 1 of the upper plate block of 6) shows a double transfer in the upper part of the design between the left inner and outer frame line. There is a thin line of color near the upper left corner. To the right of the right frame line there is also an additional line.

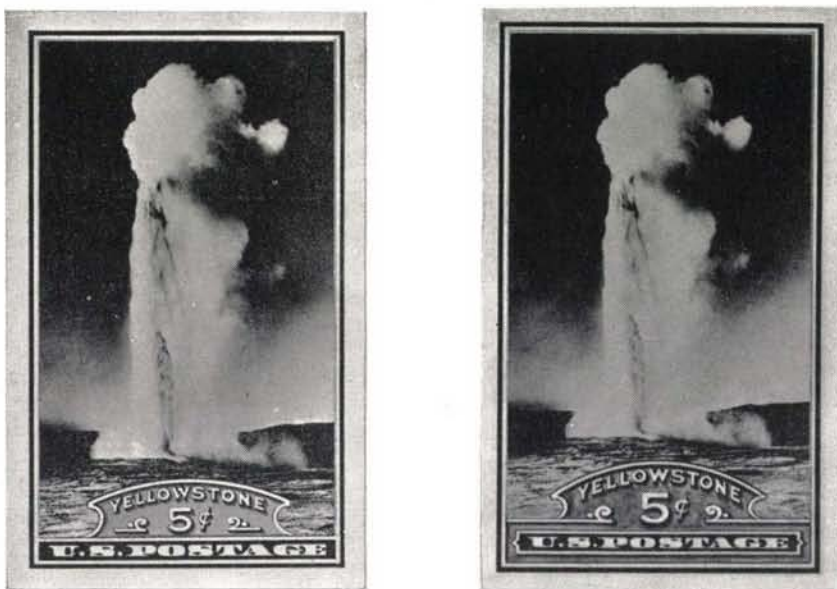
- e: Misplaced Entry.

21281 upper left # 2-4-8. These stamps all entered out of line.

Plates used: 21278—79, 80, 81.

Plate Not Used: 21302.

Quantity issued: 30,980,100.



Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.

**#760—Five Cent, Blue. Yellowstone. No Watermark. Imperf.**

Issued March 15, 1935.

Printing of these imperforate stamps to duplicate those previously presented to President Roosevelt and others, was started on February 26th, 1935, as per instructions of the Post Office Department of February 15th. On March 4th, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing made its first delivery of imperforate blocks of 4 and on March 8th made its initial delivery in full sheets of 200 subjects.

Before these stamps were removed from sale on June 15th, the Bureau had delivered 9,200 sheets of 200 subjects each, of which only 7,270 were sold. The balance were returned to the Bureau for gumming and perforating and then returned to the Agency for sale as normal varieties. The Bureau also delivered 269,900 blocks of 4 of which only 67,644 were sold. The balance remaining on hand on June 15th, 1935 were returned to the Bureau for redemption and destruction.

Shades,—Bright blue and deep bright blue.

**Varieties**,—a: Usual imperf. position blocks. (See 1-cent #756).  
b: Double Transfer.

Plate 21281 upper left stamp #4 (#1 of the upper plate block of 6) shows a double transfer in the upper part of the design between the left inner and outer frame line. There is a thin line of color near the upper left corner. To the right of the right frame line there is also an additional line.

**Plates used:** 21278—79, 80, 81.

**Quantity issued:** 7,270 sheets of 200 subjects each, a total of 1,454,000 stamps;  
67,644 blocks of 4, a total of 270,576, making a total of 1,724,576 stamps.



The Six Cent National Park Stamp.

#745—Six Cent, Blue. Crater Lake. No Watermark. Perf. 11.

Issued September 5th, 1934.

On May 16th, the Post Office Department in announcing details of the contemplated National Parks series stated that the Zion National Park design would be placed on the 6-cent stamp and that the 8-cent stamp would portray the Sequoia National Park. On June 6th, the following press release appeared in the morning Oregonian of Portland, Oregon.

#### CRATER STAMP ASSURED

##### Oregon National Park Will Be Recognized By Government

Portland, Ore., June 6—Crater Lake National Park will be recognized by the United States postoffice department in issuing a new series of postage stamps advertising the national parks of the country, a telegram from General Martin, Oregon's busy representative in congress, to the Chamber of Commerce stated:

"Have been successful in obtaining recognition for the Crater Lake stamp," read the telegram. "I was assured today the denomination will be 8 cents."

The Chamber of Commerce, through its representative at Washington, D. C., W. D. B. Dobson, started work to have Oregon's great natural wonder lake included in the national park stamp list and General Martin finished the job.

While this was pleasing news to the people of Oregon there was still some question in regard to the shade as it was not believed that the stamp would show up well in the olive green color of the 8-cent denomination. On June 23rd, Postmaster General Farley's announcement indicated a further change in the National Parks stamp program. This consisted of the shifting of the Crater Lake scene from the 8-cent to the 6-cent denomination and the shifting of the design of the Zion National Park Stamp from the 6-cent to the 8-cent.

On May 16th, 1934, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was instructed by the Post Office Department to prepare a design for a six-cent stamp which was to be printed in orange. It having been decided to depict Crater Lake on this stamp several designs by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. were submitted to the Post Office Department on August 9th. On the same day, one of the designs submitted was approved with a slight modification by Acting Postmaster General W. W. Howes, and the design was presented to the engravers to prepare the master die. The frame and lettering was engraved by D. R. McLeod while L. S. Schofield engraved the vignette. Inasmuch as this stamp was to be issued in orange, it was necessary to cut the lines deeper than usual to properly show up the design in orange colored ink. The die proof submitted showing the





Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.

stamp in orange was found to be unsatisfactory and it was decided to change the color of this stamp. The following official notice explains the change:—

Third Asst. Postmaster General,  
Washington, August 27, 1934.

In the notice printed in the Postal Bulletin of August 22, under the heading "New National Parks Stamps," announcement was made of the issuance of the 9-cent Glacier Park and 6-cent Crater Lake stamps of the national-parks series.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are further notified that the regular denomination color of orange will not be used for the 6-cent Crater Lake stamp and in lieu thereof this stamp will be printed in blue, to better conform to the subject matter included in the central design.

Postmasters are directed to see that all post office employees engaged in sale of postage stamps and handling of mail matter are properly advised of this variation in color of the 6-cent Crater Lake stamp in order that errors may be avoided in stamp transactions with the public and in the rating of postage on mail matter.

(Signed) C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Asst. Postmaster General.



Photograph of Original Drawing Used With Modifications.

Two days later, on August 29th, Postmaster General James A. Farley approved the die proof printed in blue. The stamp was designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. after a photograph by George A. Grant of the National Park Service.

On August 29th, printing was started and on August 31st, the first deliveries were made to the Post Office. These stamps were placed on sale on September 5, 1934 at Crater Lake, Oregon, and at Washington, D. C.

This stamp is one of the least attractive of the series as the lines are extremely heavy. This is not the fault of the engravers but due to the decision to change the color at a date too late to allow a re-engraving of the stamp. However, the color change was quite appropriate as Crater Lake is generally known as "the deep blue lake."



**Glacier Peak, the Devil's Backbone, Llao Rock and Wizard Island,  
Crater Lake, National Park.**

Crater Lake is in southwestern Oregon, about two hundred miles south of Mount Rainier, portrayed on the three cent stamp, and, like it, the remnant of a former volcano. The lake, six miles across and two thousand feet deep, lies in an irregular circular crater, like a great basin, surrounded by lofty cliffs and volcanic rocks which rise from five hundred to two thousand feet above the sky-blue water. The water is always fresh and its blue is said to have an unparalleled depth and purity. Wizard Island is a small but perfect cone of volcanic material rising seven hundred feet above the lake. The nature of the surrounding country is indicative of volcanic action which collapsed during the Ice Age. A dying gasp of volcanic activity brought Wizard Island into actuality and melted sufficient ice to form this exquisite body of water, Crater Lake.

Indian mythology tells of the days when the gods walked on earth and mingled with men. Their great spirit of good was Skell who controlled the sun, while the spirit of evil was Llao who reigned over fire and ugly monsters. Llao built for himself a huge throne and placed a large body of water before it, in which his monsters swam about unceasingly. Both gods fell in love with the chief's beautiful daughter and war broke out between them, so terrible that the world shook and trembled. Skell caused the heat of the sun to wither all growing things on earth. But Llao sent forth such clouds of smoke and fire from the mountains that Skell was defeated and captured. Llao then cut out the heart of his rival and threw it to his beasts, who tossed it about with great glee. They had forgotten Skell's faithful servant, The Eagle, who suddenly swooped down from the heavens, rescued the heart and replaced it in the body of his ill-fated master. With renewed strength Skell attacked Llao and defeated him. He, in turn, threw Llao's body to the monsters, who devoured it believing it to be that of Skell. When the head was finally tossed in, they realized their grave mistake; in a frenzy they dove to the bottom, and in fear remained there to starve to death. Skell still watches over Crater Lake, which the Indians believe is nature's symbol of Peace and Serenity.

There are no available major varieties of this stamp. It is said that there existed at one time, a sheet of this value imperforate vertically. The postal clerk who found them, cut them apart with scissors and sold them over the counter. These are said to have been found in a far western post office. No

unsevered pairs remain and the single part-perf. stamps are therefore merely oddities of no special value. This value has also been found in two sizes due to the variation in the shrinkage caused by the sheets being placed on the press with the grain, at times, running vertically to the length of the designs and at other times horizontally. These stamps measure  $35\frac{3}{4}$  by  $21\frac{1}{4}$  and also  $36\frac{1}{4}$  by 21.

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

**Varieties,**—a: Position blocks. Usual 4-pane position blocks.  
b: Plate number blocks.  
c: Plate Flaw.

21323 LL # 34 shows an irregular mark in the shape of a question mark in the lake just above the last "R" of "CRATER". This was, no doubt, due to a piece of dust adhering to the transfer roll when the design was transferred. Although faint, it is an interesting plate variety.

**Plates used:** 21320—21, 22, 23.

**Quantity issued:** 16,923,350.

### #761—Six Cent, Blue. Crater Lake. No Watermark. Imperf.

Issued March 15th, 1935.

This too was one of the stamps placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency at Washington on March 15th, 1935 to duplicate imperforate sheets presented to President Roosevelt and others at the time of the initial printing of these stamps. The Bureau was instructed to print these imperforate stamps on February 15th and the first printing of this value took place on February 20th. The initial deliveries to the Philatelic Agency took place on March 4th for the blocks of four and March 8th, for the full sheets. They were issued in sheets of 200 subjects as well as in blocks of 4. During the first day sale, the blocks of 4 were on sale at the Benjamin Franklin Station at Washington, D. C. and at the Philatelic Agency. After the first day sale, further sales of this stamp were restricted to the Agency. These remained on sale until June 15th and all the remainders were returned to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the blocks of 4 for redemption and destruction and the full sheets for gumming and perforating. The latter were later returned to the Agency in the normal condition and placed on sale.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing delivered to the Philatelic Agency 8,800 sheets of this value of which only 6,943 were sold, the balance returned for redemption as previously stated. In uncut blocks of 4, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing delivered 269,900 blocks, of which only 64,774 were sold. The balance were returned for redemption and destruction.

**Shades,**—Blue, bright blue.

**Varieties,**—a: Usual imperf. position blocks. See 1-cent # 756.  
b: Plate flaw.

Plate 21323 lower left # 34. See perforated stamp.

**Plates used:** 21320—21, 22, 23.

**Quantity issued:** 6,943 sheets of 200, a total of 1,388,600. 64,774 uncut blocks of 4, a total of 259,096, a combined total of 1,647,696 stamps.



The Seven Cent National Park Stamp.

#746—Seven Cent, Black. Acadia. No Watermark. Perf. 11.

Issued October 2, 1934.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing received instructions on May 16th to prepare a seven-cent stamp for the National Park issue. Numerous designs were prepared by various artists of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. One



Photograph of  
Original Drawing  
by A. R. Meissner.

Not Used.

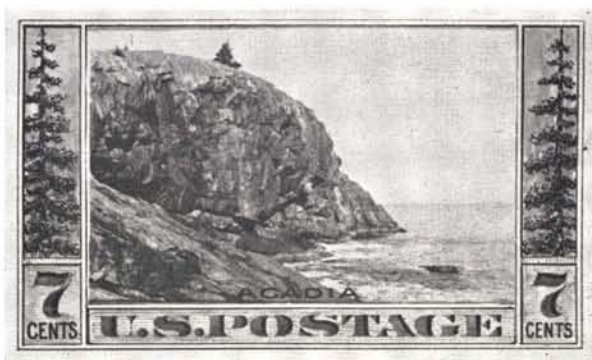
design was submitted by A. R. Meissner. Seven designs were prepared by Miss Esther A. Richards and two designs by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. These designs all show the Great Head at Bar Harbor, Maine, with the exception of one of those prepared by Miss Richards. These were based on a photograph taken by H. L. Bradley of the National Park Service. It will be noted that many of the trial designs showed no boat in the foreground but that the later designs as well as the accepted one shows a boat at the right of the vignette which is said to have been added at the suggestion of President Roosevelt to balance the design. The designs were submitted to the Post Office Department on August 30th and on September 8th, Postmaster General James A. Farley approved one of the designs prepared by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. On September 21st, Harlee Branch, Acting Postmaster General approved the die proof, the vignette of which was engraved by J. C. Benzing while the frame and lettering were executed by D. R. McLeod and E. L. Helmuth.

Printing was started on September 25th and three days later the first delivery was made to the Post Office Department. On October 2, 1934, the stamps were placed on sale at Bar Harbor, Maine, and at Washington, D. C. Four plates were made and all went to press.

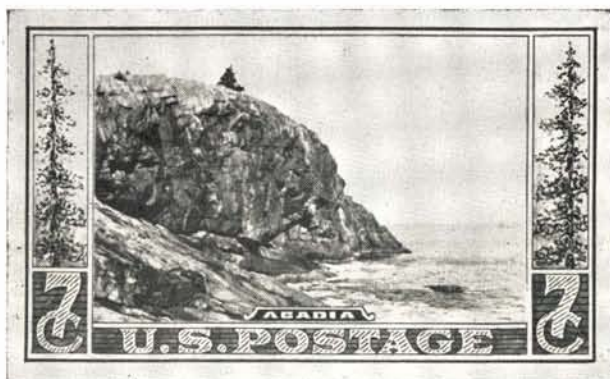
Acadia is the only National Park within the continental limits of the United States which is on an island. It is situated on rugged Mount Desert Island off



Photographs of  
Original Drawings  
by Esther A. Richards.



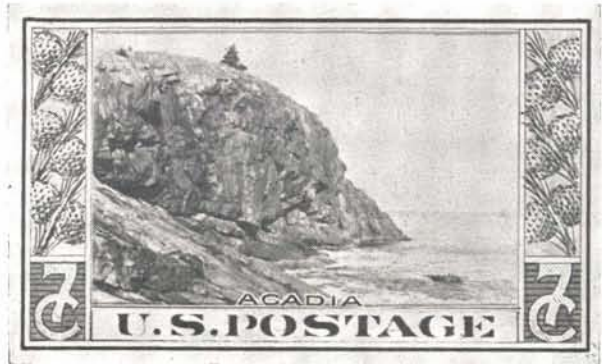
Not Used.



the rock-bound coast of Maine. It contains an interesting combination of granite cliffs and peaks, wave-torn shores, deep narrow bays and inlets, beautiful lakes, and glacially scoured valleys and hills. Great Head is a bare headland that rises one hundred and forty feet above the sea. Mount Desert shows innumerable evidences of the various geological eras which brought about its formation, each contributing in a different way to its beauty. It was of this land that Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote his immortal poem:

"This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks,  
Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight,  
Stand like Druids of eld, with voices sad and prophetic,  
Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms,  
Loud from its rocky caverns, the deep voiced neighboring ocean  
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of the forest."

Photograph of  
Original Drawing by  
Esther A. Richards.



Not Used.



Photograph of  
Original Drawing by  
Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.

Not Used.

Photograph of  
Original Drawing by  
Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.



Used With  
Modification.

Early in colonial history, Champlain, the French explorer, discovered the island and called it Mount Desert. Even after the coming of the Pilgrims to the New England shores the French colonists retained their allegiance to their king. After the island became a British possession, their refusal to forswear their allegiance to the king of France and bow before the British sovereign so enraged the British that the men were deported to various sections of the colonies on the mainland. The story of their plight was immortalized by Longfellow in his poem "Evangeline." At the close of the American Revolution Acadia became American property.

One pane of this stamp was found imperf. vertically. The upper right pane of Plate number 21355 showed marked shifted transfers on several stamps.



Great Head—Bar Harbor, Maine.  
Acadia National Park.

Shades,—Grey black, black.

Varieties,—a: Position Blocks. Usual 4 pane position blocks.  
b: Plate Number Blocks.  
c: Imperf. vertically.  
d: Shifted Transfer.

21335 upper right # 1. The vertical ornaments above the "US" and the frame lines to the right of these letters and the vertical lines at the top of the mountain are doubled to the left. The doubling, especially on the mountain, is quite obvious.

21335 upper right # 2. Marked doubling of the left vignette frame line, the panel just left of the vignette and the top of the mountain.

21335 upper right # 3. Slight doubling at the top of the mountain.

21335 upper right # 6. Marked doubling at the top of the mountain.

21335 upper right # 7. Slight doubling at the top of the mountain.

21335 upper right # 9. Similar to # 2, the doubling at the top of the mountain is not quite as obvious.

21335 upper right # 10. Doubling of the right left panel.

These shifts are quite marked and well worth having. A top plate number block of 6 of the plate number 21335 preceded by an "F" will show stamps # 2, # 3, # 6, # 7 and # 9 having the shifted transfers mentioned above.

e: Plate flaw.

21334 upper left # 9. There is a vertical gash above the boat which can be easily seen. Closer inspection shows this to be part of a long scratch running through the boat, being heavy above the boat and faint below.

f: Recut.

Position 21334. U. L. # 9 mentioned above was recut on the later printings. The scratch has been removed and the design recut. This recutting is most obvious in the right yard-arm which is now in two distinct sections. There is an added heavy line below the boat. The lower part of the scratched section is now very light.

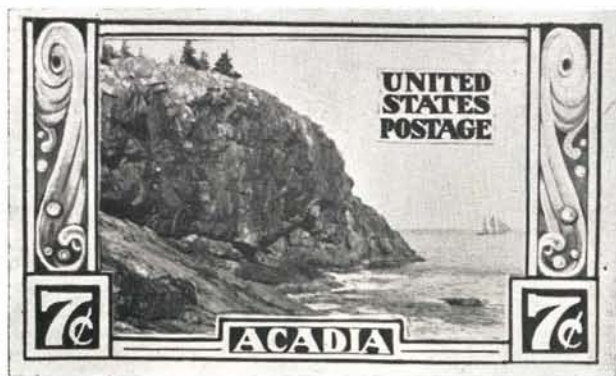
Plates used: 21333—34, 35, 36.

Quantity issued: 15,988,250.

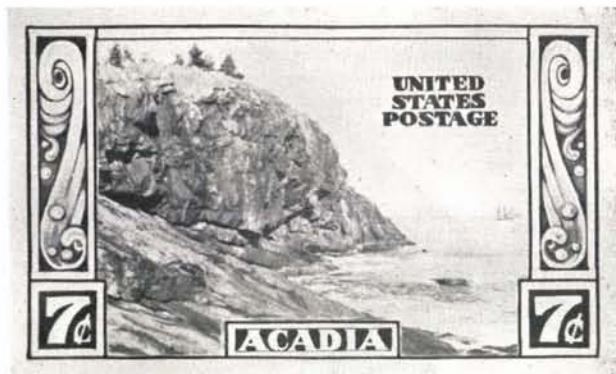
**#762—Seven Cent, Black. Acadia. No Watermark. Imperf.**

Issued March 15, 1935.

On February 15th, 1935, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was ordered to print a quantity of these stamps to be issued in imperforate form on March 15th to duplicate sheets presented to President Roosevelt and others at the



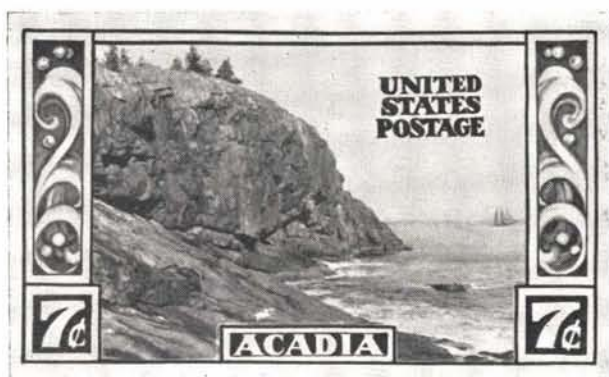
Photographs of  
Original Drawings by  
Esther A. Richards.



Not Used.

time of the initial printing of these stamps. Printing was started on February 27th and on March 8th, the first delivery was made to the Post Office Department. These were issued in blocks of 4 as well as in full sheets of 200 subjects ungummed and imperforate. On March 15th, blocks of 4 were available at the main post office in Washington as well as at the Philatelic Agency, while the full sheets were only available at the Agency. Thereafter, until June 15th, when these stamps were withdrawn from sale, they were only sold at the Philatelic Agency. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing delivered to the Philatelic Agency 8,500 full sheets of this denomination of which only 7,125 were sold. It also delivered 255,900 blocks of 4 of which only 64,487 were sold. The stamps remaining on hand at the close of business on June 15th were returned to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the blocks of 4 for redemption and destruction, the full sheets for gumming and perforating; cut into sheets of 50 subjects and returned to the Agency for sale as normal copies.





Photograph of  
Original Drawing by  
Esther A. Richards.

Not Used.

Shade,—Black.

Varieties,—a: Usual imperf. position blocks. See 1-cent #756.  
b: Shifted Transfers as reported under perforated issue.  
c: Recut as mentioned under perforated issue.

Plates used: 21333—34, 35, 36.

Quantity issued: 7,125 sheets of 200, a total of 1,425,000 blocks; blocks of 4, 64,487,  
a total of 257,948, a combined total of 1,682,948.



The Eight Cent National Park Stamp.

#747—Eight Cent, Green. Zion. No Watermark. Perf. 11.

Issued September 18, 1934.

On May 19th, 1934, when Postmaster General James A. Farley first published his tentative plans, the park to be depicted on the National Park Stamps was the Sequoia National Park of California for the 8-cent stamp. In June it was announced that Crater Lake of Oregon would replace the Sequoia National Park on this denomination. The official press release of June 23rd announced a further change in the National Park stamp program including a change in the 8-cent to that of the Zion National Park. On August 14th, three designs prepared by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. were presented for approval. These varied almost entirely in the style of the numeral to be used for the denomination. On

Photograph  
of Original  
Drawing



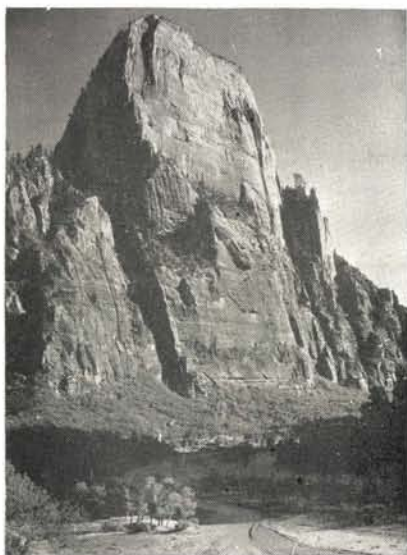
Used  
With  
Modifications.

August 15th, Postmaster General Farley approved the model and the accepted design was turned over to C. T. Arlt who engraved the vignette and to D. R. McLeod who engraved the frame and lettering. The die proof was approved on September 7th, 1934 by Clinton B. Eilenberger, Acting Postmaster General, and the Bureau was immediately instructed to print the stamps. This stamp printed in grey-green depicts the Great White Throne, a white sandstone top cliff rising sheer above its base some three thousand feet. The stamp which is arranged vertically is after a photograph made by George A. Grant of the National Park Service.

Printing was started on September 10th and on the 13th first delivery was made to the Post Office. These stamps were placed on sale on September 18th, 1934 at Zion National Park, Utah, and at Washington, D. C.

When this stamp first appeared there was considerable criticism in regard to the color as it was entirely different from the usual olive green shade generally used on the 8-cent. However, after collectors became used to this shade, complaints soon ceased, and a study of this stamp in a collection shows that the shade was exceptionally well chosen portraying a soft sage green which no doubt is reminiscent of the scenery near the Great White Throne.

Zion National Park is in the desert land of southwestern Utah about one hundred and twenty-five miles north of the Grand Canyon. The approach to the Great White Throne, as shown on the stamp, is through the canyon of the Mukuntuweap River, which has cut through the sandstone and shale to form a chasm. The lower two-thirds of the Great White Throne, is formed by horizontal beds of vivid, deep red sandstone. The upper part is a thick cap of white sandstone—hence the name. Many beds of sediment were deposited in the vast sea that once invaded the ancient continent. Particles of iron among the



**The Great White Throne, Zion National Park.**

grains of sand and mud caused these strata to assume vivid colors which have been exposed as the fast-moving streams carved the rocks into fantastic shapes and forms, a never-to-be-forgotten panorama of ever-changing colors like a vivid rainbow.

After the close of the Mexican War, Brigham Young and his fellow Mormons settled in Utah. In 1857 they ran into trouble with the Federal Govern-

ment and, being unable to agree on a compromise, threatened that emigration across their country must be stopped as they would no longer check the Indians, who would kill all who attempted to pass. A few days after this threat, a band of emigrants bound for California crossed Southern Utah and, taken by the beauty of the Great White Throne, camped near its base. They were attacked by Indians and, in answer to a flag of truce carried by a white man who came to their lines from across the open space, they made peace and laid down their arms. Immediately after they had given up their ammunition as a sign of peace they realized their mistake, for they were attacked simultaneously by the "White Peace Makers" as well as the Indians, and all but one or two children were murdered. It was assumed at the time that this massacre was instigated by the Mormons.

All stamps of this issue appeared in a sage color. There was some variation in the shade; in some stamps the olive cast predominated and in others, the bluish green predominated. Only one worthwhile plate variety was reported on this stamp. Although it is easily seen, it was not discovered until quite some time after the issue had appeared.

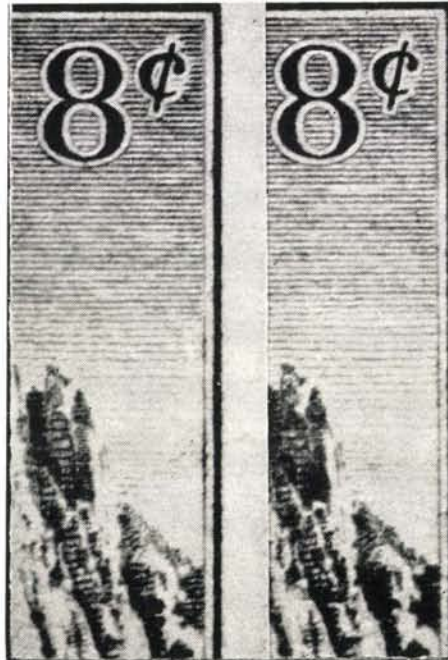
**Shades**,—Sage green, greyish sage green, bluish sage green.

**Varieties**,—a: Position Blocks—Usual 4 pane position blocks.  
b: Plate Numbers.  
c: Recut.

21324 lower left # 4.

There is an exceptionally strong recutting of the right inner frame line opposite the vertical center of the stamp. In addition, the cloud shading lines above the low peak at the left are slightly recut. (Illustrated).

21324 U. L.  
Recut.



Normal.

**Plates used:** 21324—25, 26, 27.

**Quantity issued:** 15,288,700.

**#763—Eight Cent, Green. Zion. No Watermark. Imperf.**

Issued March 15, 1935.

This stamp was issued along with nineteen others to replace the presentation sheets given to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and others at the time of the initial printing of these stamps. For first day sale, they were available in blocks of 4 at the Benjamin Franklin Station and at the Philatelic Agency in Washington, and at the latter place also in sheets of 200. From March 16th to June 15th, when the stamps were removed from sale, they were only available at the Philatelic Agency. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing delivered 9,900 sheets of this value to the Post Office Department of which only 6,930 were sold. At the close of the sale, the remainders were returned to the Post Office Department for gumming, perforating and cutting into panes of 50 and later returned to the Agency for sale as normal varieties. The Bureau also delivered 266,400 uncut blocks of 4 to the Philatelic Agency of which only 63,161 were sold. Those remaining on hand at the close of the sale were returned to the Bureau for redemption and destruction.

**Shades,**—Sage green, deep sage green.

**Varieties,**—a: Position Blocks. See 1-cent # 756.

b: Recut.

Same as that described under 8-cent perforated issue.

**Plates used:** 21324—25, 26, 27.

**Quantity issued:** 6,930 sheets of 200, a total of 1,386,000; 63,161 uncut blocks of 4, a total of 252,644, a combined total of 1,638,644 stamps.



The Nine Cent National Park Stamp.

#748—Nine Cent, Orange. Glacier. No Watermark. Perf. 11.

Issued August 27, 1934.

On May 16th, 1934, when the Bureau received instructions to prepare designs for a series of National Park Stamps, they were also instructed to prepare a nine-cent stamp. On August 9th, a model was submitted to the Post Office Department and was approved the same day by W. W. Howes, Acting Postmaster General. The design was prepared by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. after a photograph of Mount Rockwell and Two Medicine Lake taken by George H. Grant of the National Park Service. On August 20th, S. W. Pur-



Photograph of Original Drawing Used With Slight Modification.

dum, Acting Postmaster General, approved the die proof. The vignette was engraved by C. T. Arlt while W. B. Wells executed the numerals and lettering. The following day, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was instructed to print this stamp. On August 22nd, the first printing took place. Two days later, the first delivery was made to the Post Office Department and on August 27th, 1934, the stamps were placed on sale at Glacier Park, Montana, and at Washington, D. C.

Glacier National Park is in the northwestern part of Montana, adjacent to Canada, and is most appropriately named. Magnificent peaks and valleys were sculptured by the greater glaciers of the Ice Age. It contains more than fifty small glaciers and two hundred and fifty beautiful lakes, most of which lie in ice-carved basins or valleys dammed by glacial debris. The strata of rock is part of a great series of muds and sands laid down in an ancient trough of the earth's crust. These are of the same age as the older sediments in the lower part of the Grand Canyon. It is such an exhibition of geological processes as to fire the imagination with a visualization of changes through time unlimited.

The Blackfoot Indians who lived in the region gave Two Medicine Lake its name. Their mythology tells of a beautiful Indian maiden who offered herself to the medicine man who commanded the thunder, in exchange for ending a fearful storm. She lived in happiness above the earth in the realm of the Commander of Thunder; but homesickness soon urged her to return to her own people. There she met another medicine man, the Commander of the Cold Winds and the Snow, and, after waiting in vain for the return of the Thunder Man, finally agreed to go with the former to his home in the Land Behind the Wind of the North. As they were about to leave, the thunder and lightning rent the sky and the Thunder Man came to reclaim the Indian maiden as his own. The two medicine men fought on the shore of the lake. Bitter cold descended over the land and the lake froze into sheets of ice, while the thunder bellowed from the mountain tops with such ferocity as to rend the ice asunder. The battle ended in a draw which is renewed each fall. At all other times the Two Medicine Lake placidly reflects the glory of the blue sky above, as the stamp depicts.

In the rapid handling of mails, the color of this stamp caused it to be taken for the two-cent Park design as copies have been found in almost the same range of colors as for the lower value ranging from red orange to a deep orange red. This stamp has also been found in two sizes, the stamps being either  $35\frac{3}{4}$  by  $21\frac{1}{4}$  mm. or  $36\frac{1}{4}$  by  $20\frac{3}{4}$  mm. The rejected design illustrated herewith is almost identical with that of the accepted design except that the two individuals in the foreground have been removed. It will be noticed that the photograph made by George H. Grant was reduced in size and actually used in preparing the model submitted to the Post Office Department.



**Mount Rockwell and Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park.**

No worthwhile plate varieties were reported on this stamp.

**Shades.**—Red orange, bright red orange, deep red orange, orange red, deep orange red.

**Varieties.**—a: Position Blocks. Usual 4 pane position blocks.

b: Plate Number Blocks.

**Plates used:** 21316—17, 18, 19.

**Quantity issued:** 17,472,600.

**#764—Nine Cent, Orange. Glacier. No Watermark. Imperf.**

Issued March 15th, 1935.

This too was included in the list of stamps issued to replace the stamps previously presented to President Roosevelt and others. Blocks of 4 were placed on sale on March 15th at the Benjamin Franklin Station and at the Philatelic Agency, the latter place also having full sheets of the 200 subjects available for

collectors. After the first day, the sale of these imperforate stamps was restricted to the Philatelic Agency at Washington. Two distinct shades were available. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing delivered 9,000 sheets of 200 subjects to the Agency of which only 6,868 were sold, the balance being returned for gumming, perforating and cutting into panes of 50, to be returned to the Agency as regular stock. The Bureau also delivered 261,400 blocks of 4 of which only 62,906 were sold, the balance returned to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for redemption and destruction.

**Shades,**—Deep red orange, deep orange red.

**Varieties,**—a: Position Blocks. See 1-cent # 756.

b: Plate Number Blocks.

**Plates used:** 21316—17, 18, 19.

**Quantity issued:** 6,868 sheets of 200, a total of 1,373,600, 62,906 uncut blocks of 4, a total of 251,624, a combined total of 1,625,224.



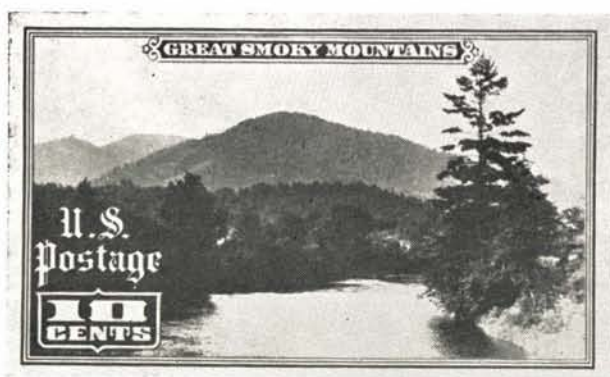


The Ten Cent National Park Stamp.

#749—Ten Cent, Gray. Great Smoky Mountain. No Watermark. Perf. 11.

Issued October 8, 1934.

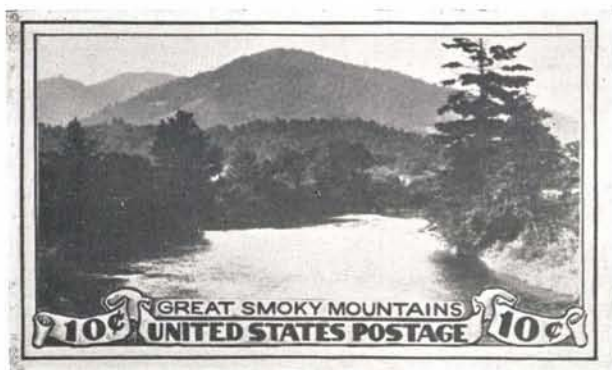
This stamp was the highest value of the National Park Stamps issued in 1934 as well as being the last one placed on sale. Numerous designs were



Photograph of Original Drawing by A. R. Meissner.

prepared for this stamp, five were prepared by the regular Bureau artists, one by A. R. Meissner and four by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr., and in addition, one design prepared by Miss Esther Richards, an artist temporarily employed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. These were submitted to the Post Office Department on August 30th, and on September 8th, 1934, Postmaster General James A. Farley approved Miss Richards' design.

On September 25th, the Post Office Department announced this ten-cent stamp would appear printed in yellow ink. On September 28th, the die proof was approved by Harlee Branch, Acting Postmaster General. This approval included only approval of the engraving as the color was not found satisfactory and the Post Office Department announced that the color of this stamp was to be changed from yellow to grey, as it was felt that this latter color would give the stamp a more distinct tint and more in artistic conformance with the stamp's central subject, a view of Mt. Le Conte, the outstanding peak in the Park. On



Photographs of  
Original Drawings by  
Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.

Not Used.

October 1st, Postmaster General James A. Farley approved the die proof and the correct color. The issued stamp was designed by Miss Richards after a photograph taken by the Thompson Company for the National Park Service. L. S. Schofield engraved the vignette and E. H. Helmuth engraved the numerals and letters. This was the first U. S. stamp designed by a woman. It is rather similar in design to the one prepared by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.

Although the model was not approved until September 8th, the Bureau received instructions to print the ten-cent Park stamps on September 7th. Printing began on October 2nd and on October 5th, the first delivery was made to the Post Office. The stamps were placed on sale on October 8th at Gatlinburg, Tennessee, and at Washington, D. C. There was some criticism about the designation of Gatlinburg, Tennessee as the first day office for the sale of these stamps. It was claimed by the citizens of North Carolina that Gatlinburg was not within the Park boundary and that the name carried no suggestion of the connection with the Park. These loyal North Carolinians would have preferred to have the first day sale at Smoke Mount, North Carolina, which was named for the mountains and which is said to be in the heart of the Park area. There is little doubt however, that the Post Office Department had a valid and logical reason for designating Gatlinburg as the point for the first day sale.

Great Smoky Mountain National Park is, strictly speaking, not a National Park, but will be so designated as soon as Tennessee and North Carolina add six thousand acres to the section now used as State Parks by these two states. This region lies in almost the exact center of the section east of the Mississippi, halfway between the river and the Atlantic coast, as well as halfway between the Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes. It is part of the Appalachian Highlands which are rich in geological history. During the Paleozoic era of geological time, a north to south trough developed in this part of the earth's crust, which



Photographs of Original Drawings by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr., Not Used.

became filled with gravel, sand, and lime ooze to a thickness of thousands of feet. Towards the end of the era a great compression forced this upward to form the Appalachian Mountains. Fast-flowing streams carved this section into valleys and ridges, exposing some of the ancient rocks, and much of the park area shows rocks formed by old sediments and molten masses. It is best known for its floral growth. Flowers abound in such endless profusion that a listing of the numerous varieties has never been completely recorded.

The region was inhabited by Cherokee Indians before Columbus discovered America. As the white population grew, the westward pressure increased and an effort was made to force the Indians to leave the region. Through the efforts of President Jefferson, an agreement was made with the chiefs of the various tribes to relinquish the land for a consideration and to move westward beyond the Mississippi. Some, however, refused to go, and it was not until many years later that another agreement was made whereby these Indians moved to a reservation west of the park, where they now live in comparative comfort under the guidance and protection of the government.

There was but little variation in the color and that which exists seems to be mainly a question of intensity of ink. A study of this stamp clearly indicates the good judgment of the Post Office Department in changing the coloring from yellow to gray.

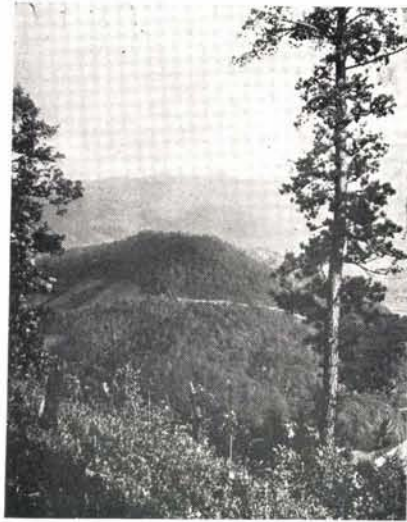
**Shades.**—Gray, dark gray.

**Varieties.**—a: Position Blocks—Usual 4 pane position blocks.  
b: Plate Number Blocks.

**Plates used:** 21337—39, 40, 42.

**Plate not used:** 21338.

**Quantity issued:** 18,874,300.



Mt. Le Conte, Great Smokey Mountain, National Park.

**#765—Ten Cent, Gray. Smoky Mountain. No Watermark. Imperf.**

Issued March 15, 1935.

This was the highest value of the National Park issue as well as being the highest value of the stamps issued to duplicate the presentation sheets given to President Roosevelt and others at the time of the initial printing. These were issued in blocks of 4 as well as in sheets of 200 subjects. On March 15th, they were on sale at the Benjamin Franklin Post Office and at the Philatelic Agency. Thereafter, until the stamps were withdrawn from sale on June 15th, they were only available at the Philatelic Agency. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing delivered 9,990 sheets of 200 subjects to the Philatelic Agency of which only 6,958 were sold, the balance being returned for conversion into ordinary stamps, which were later returned to the Agency's stock in gummed and perforated condition in panes of 50 subjects each. The Bureau also delivered 251,400 blocks of 4 of this ten-cent stamp of which only 63,325 were sold, the remainders were returned to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for redemption and destruction.

**Shades,**—Gray, dark gray.

**Varieties,**—a: Usual Imperf. Position Blocks. See 1-cent #756.

b: Plate Number Blocks.

c: Double Print Plate Number.

On a sheet of this value from Plate 21342, there are two extra plate numbers and an extra arrow guide line. The bottom plate numbers are in their normal place as is the arrow. In addition, in inverted form are another set of the same numbers, one preceded by an "F". One of these plate numbers is almost complete and is quite clear while the other shows the "F" quite strongly as well as the upper part of the number but the lower part is missing. This is an unusual double print which however, does not touch the stamps. It is quite likely that the lower part of this sheet went through the press a second time.

**Plates used:** 21337-39, 40, 42.

**Quantity issued:** 6,958 sheets of 200, a total of 1,391,600, 63,325 blocks of 4, a total of 253,300, a combined total of 1,644,900.

In the Spring of 1937, it was reported in the philatelic press that the Post Office Department had contemplated approving the request of the Society of Philatelic Americans for a souvenir sheet issued in connection with a Convention to be held late that summer. On July 13th, the Information Service of the Post Office Department issued the following announcement:—

Postmaster General James A. Farley announced today that the ten-cent Smoky Mountain postage stamp of the National Parks Series has been selected as the central design for the souvenir sheet which is to be issued in connection with the 43rd Annual Convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans at Asheville, North Carolina, August 26-28, 1937.

The size of this Convention Souvenir sheet will be 2 7/10 inches by 3 1/10 inches, arranged vertically.

Across the top of the sheet will be the inscription, "Under the Authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General," while at the bottom will be the wording, "Asheville, N. C., August 26-28, 1937, Plate Number 21695." At the left margin will be the inscription, "Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," and in a corresponding position at the right will be the wording, "In Compliment to the 43rd Annual Convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans."

The stamp and lettering on the new sheet will be printed in green ink.

Further details as to date and place of first-day sale, together with cover arrangements, etc., will be announced later by the Post Office Department.

Printing was started on July 26th with an initial order of two million copies. On August 20th, the Post Office Department announced that the order had been increased to five million sheets. The first day sale of these souvenir sheets at the Convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans at Asheville, North Carolina on August 26th, 1937, and at the Philatelic Agency in Washington, D. C. on August 27th amounted to 2,290,954 stamps, more than ten percent in excess of the original order for this souvenir pane. Fortunately the order had been increased to 5,000,000 panes. These stamps were printed from plates containing 36 subjects each.

### #797—Ten Cent, Green. Great Smoky Mountain. No Watermark. Imperf. Souvenir Pane.

Issued August 26, 1937.

This stamp is identical to the ten-cent Park stamps issued in 1934. Only one stamp to a pane in a green color seems to show this design at its best, and the Post Office Department was universally complimented for its good judgment in selecting this stamp which was exceptionally appropriate to the scene of the S. P. A. Convention.

It is believed that there would be considerable difficulty in plating this souvenir pane as the inscriptions were entered from a single roll and as a consequence, few position or layout dots are available to identify the positions.

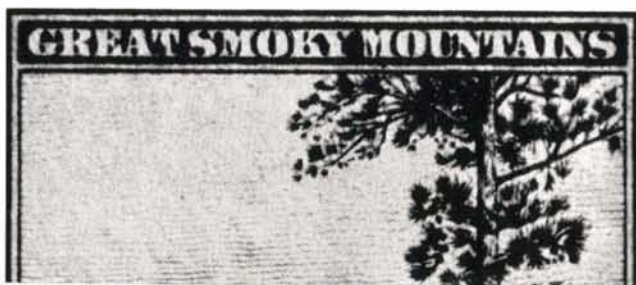
**Shade**,—Bright green.

**Varieties**,—a: Pane showing Plate Number 21695 and 21696.

b: Plate Flaws.

One of the panes from Plate 21695 shows a marked spot of color in the lower part of the "T" of "GREAT." On this pane there are also minute position dots, one being to the left and above the "D" of "PRINTED" while two may be found in the upper right corner of the pane. (Illustrated.)

Pane 21696 shows what appears to be a double transfer of the horizontal inscriptions at the top and bottom. Several panes found show added marks of color next to almost every letter of the words at the top and bottom of the pane. The most pronounced of these are to the right of "I" of "AUTHORITY" between the "O" and "F" of "OF", at the right part of the "R" of "GENERAL", in the "U" of "AUGUST", in the "3" of "1937" and in the "B" of "NUMBER."



Spot in "T" of "GREAT". Plate 21695.

These spots, however, are likely to be chrome stains rather than as the result of the double transfer of the horizontal inscriptions.

**c: Double Transfer.**

On one of the panes from Plate 21696, a close examination of the stamp shows sections of a line between the inner and outer right frame line. About 8mm. from the bottom, there is a short vertical line and above this, about 27mm. from the bottom, there is a longer vertical line. This appears to be the remnant of either the outer or inner right frame line of a previous impression of the transfer roll.

**Plates used:** 21695—96.

**Quantity issued:** 5,390,000.

## Chapter IX

### CONNECTICUT TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

1635-1935



The Three Cent Connecticut Stamp.

**T**HE first permanent colony of Europeans in the section now known as Connecticut was begun in 1635. As the 300th anniversary of the founding of the colony approached, plans were made to suitably celebrate this tercentenary. In August 1933, a bill was introduced in the Senate authorizing the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of Connecticut. This Senate bill No. 1779 requested that the stamp be ready for circulation by January 1st, 1935. No action was taken on this bill but the agitation in favor of the stamp continued. On Friday, October 5th, 1934, following a conference with Congressman F. T. Maloney of Connecticut, Postmaster General James A. Farley announced that a special stamp would be issued in commemoration of the celebration by Connecticut of that State's tercentenary in 1935. It was reported that Congressman Maloney submitted several subjects for designs for the stamp but inasmuch as it would not be issued until the following year, no action was taken to reach a decision as to size, design and color. There was considerable variation of opinion among Connecticut authorities as to the subject to be used on the Connecticut stamp.

The people from New Haven were in favor of having a portrait of Jonathan Trumbull, Revolutionary Governor of Connecticut. C. G. Alton Means, Stamp Editor of the New Haven Evening Register, in his column of January 4th, 1935, suggested a map stamp similar to the Louisiana Purchase commemorative of 1904, a map which would show the present boundaries of the State of Connecticut, its principal rivers and locations of the early settlers. The same column also expressed disapproval of the use of the Charter Oak which had been among the designs suggested, especially since the Charter Oak was to appear on the 50-cent commemorative piece.

Hartford collectors, however, were in favor of using the Charter Oak and exerted all available means to have this design selected. *The Stamp Collectors' Club of Hartford* at their meeting on February 4th, 1935, passed the following resolution:—

"MOVED that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to write a letter to Connecticut's Senators and Representatives and to Postmaster General Farley as well as to Mr. Fisher of the Commission urging the use of the Charter Oak on the stamp under consideration."

Under the terms of this resolution, the following letter was written to Postmaster General James A. Farley, as well as to Samuel H. Fisher of the Tercentenary Commission:—

"After a full, fair discussion of the suggestions for the central design of the postage stamp to be issued to commemorate the Tercentenary of Connecticut, the Stamp Collector's Club of Hartford voted to ask you to use your good offices to the end that the famous Charter Oak be selected as the central design of the stamp.

Among the facts upon which this request is based is the historical interest in the famous old Charter Oak. We believe that the important part that tree played in the early days of America's struggle for political liberty insures a ready acceptance of the stamp and will be the best possible guarantee of its popularity, not only in Connecticut but wherever its history is known. Further the design possesses possibilities from an art and production point of view that will make such a stamp distinctive and beautiful. It would be difficult to find a design that on a single stamp would be more appropriate than the Charter Oak as a symbol of Connecticut and its Tercentenary.

And we also recommend that Hartford, the home of the Charter Oak, be designated as the city in which the stamp will first be placed on sale. This recommendation is made because the Hartford post office, housed in its beautiful new building, is best equipped to handle the matter of first day sales with satisfaction to the public and with a minimum of labor to the Post Office Department.

We of Hartford's oldest and most prominent club of stamp collectors will appreciate any effort you may give the movement to have a Charter Oak stamp for the Tercentenary of our State.

Sincerely,

(Signed)—JOHN W. LONGNECKER

Secretary-Treasurer

Stamp Collectors' Club of Hartford."

To this Mr. Fisher replied February 7, 1935 as follows:

"Your letter of February 5th has been received and as it happens that I have just received a somewhat similar letter from Mr. Pulver, the President of the Philatelic Club of the Aetna Life Affiliated Companies, I am taking the liberty of sending to you a copy of the letter which I have just written him which explains more or less fully the problems of the Commission on the matter of the designs for the stamp.

I feel sure that your Club wishes to cooperate fully with the Commission, and I trust that this somewhat lengthy story of our stamp problems will be of interest to you.

Cordially yours,

(Signed)—SAMUEL H. FISHER."

The letter to Mr. Pulver was as follows:—

"Your letter of February 4 has been received and I am naturally very much interested in what you have to say about the proposed stamp commemorating the Connecticut Tercentenary, and its design.

If you will pardon me I would like to explain somewhat more fully the situation, because I feel sure, after knowing what our problems are, you and the other members of The Philatelic Club of the Aetna Life Affiliated Companies will be anxious to cooperate with the Commission in every way.

I have been Chairman of the Commission since January 1934, succeeding Dr. George C. F. Williams, who you will remember died in the fall of 1933.

While he was Chairman he appointed a Committee on Medal, Coin and Stamp. This Committee considered quite a variety of suggestions, including the Charter Oak, and finally a recommendation came that we should utilize the head of Governor Jonathan Trumbull because Thomas Hooker was to be shown on the medal, the Charter Oak was to appear on the coin and it seemed desirable that a third figure or episode should be commemorated on the stamp, particularly as the Charter Oak is also to be shown on one of the souvenir dining-plates.

The Commission forwarded this recommendation to Washington, but we do not know that the Post Office authorities will accept this recommendation or any of the several suggestions which have been made.



Since the Commission made this recommendation, there have been submitted to it, to the Post Office authorities and to members of Congress from Connecticut, various suggestions. The one which has received the largest number of endorsements, so far as I am able to ascertain, is from the southern part of the State, in which the Whitfield house was suggested as the outstanding feature on the stamp. From the western part of the State have come suggestions for the use of a likeness of Thomas Hooker. From New Haven it has been suggested that we should have a map of the State on which would be indicated the location of a few of the first towns to be settled. Another design that has been advocated is one eliminating every illustration but using certain phrases such as our State motto, etc. Still further suggestions have been the portraits of John Haynes, the first Governor, and John Winthrop, Jr., who was associated with the settlement of Saybrook and secured the Charter from King Charles II.

Perhaps the most amusing suggestion is one which came from New Jersey that the design should include "an outline of the physical contours of the State, in which the State seal should appear flanked on one side by the Charter Oak and on the other by the first Governor of the State."

A good many advocates of particular designs for the stamp have not bothered to approach the Tercentenary Commission in the matter, but have written direct to the Post Office Department or to some of our Congressmen, so that we are probably not conversant with all the suggestions that have been made. Some writers are very intense in advocating their views. For example I enclose a recent editorial to the *Courant* where the writer, who I am informed is a descendant of Thomas Hooker, feels that the placing of a portrait of Hooker on the stamp is of national, if not worldwide, importance. So it goes.

You may judge from this that the lot of the Chairman of the Tercentenary Commission, like that of the well known Gilbert and Sullivan policeman, "is not always a happy one."

I wish it were possible for the stamp collectors of the State to look upon the matter in a liberal, cooperative way, because you can see that it is not an easy matter to decide between the relative merits of the Charter Oak, which is advocated by Hartford philatelists and the Old Stone House in Guilford, which is advocated by those from that portion of the State, as well as of the many other designs advocated more or less vigorously by different groups.

Please pardon my writing you thus at length, but I feel that you are entitled to a frank statement of our dilemma, and that you and your organization will acquiesce generously in whatever seems to be the wisest decision.

Cordially yours,  
Chairman."

Mr. Fisher's letter did not deter Mr. Longnecker who on February 13th wrote the following letter to Mr. Fisher:—

"Thanks for your letter of February 9, addressed to me as Secretary Treasurer of the Stamp Collectors' Club of Hartford. Clubs work under a handicap in an exchange of letters because of infrequent meetings. So I must step out of character and relieve the Club of responsibility for what I say. I can now speak for the membership only so far as I know the temper of my associates and stamp collectors in general.

I carry on the argument started by the letter of February 5, written under Club instructions, because you state you feel that the Club will cooperate fully with the Commission. I hasten to assure you that such is our sincere wish and intention but (and I write for myself only now) my idea of cooperation does not contemplate yesing every proposition. On this matter of cooperation I turn to my own personal definition of the hired man's duty: a good cooperater, when by reason of training, experience or special training he has an opinion that differs slightly or radically from the idea or opinion of his boss or other authority; presents his views, his opinions and his arguments with all the logic and force at his command. Having done his best, the hired man, if overruled swings in line with the plan of authority (realizing the responsibility for the outcome rests upon the boss) and gives the plan finally adopted his whole-hearted support. And if the hired man cannot do that, there is but one course open—his resignation or retirement from the picture.

I spread that irrelevant stuff solely as background for the statement that I have not agreed with the Commission since that day at the Bond Hotel when the idea was announced of using the head of Jonathan Trumbull on the Connecticut stamp.

I do not agree with you first of all because as an advertising man, some call me an advertising expert, with more than 35 years' experience I realize that first of all the Connecticut stamp must click with popular approval. It would probably

bore you to go into the elements that make things click with the public. Another head on a stamp—no matter how great or how important the man may be, will not excite the sentiment that will make a stamp click. But the old Charter Oak would be different. Every boy who ever read a chapter of history has a warm place for the Charter Oak. With all reverence, Jonathan Trumbull will be just another great man in a world full of great men, a world that in all time produced but one Charter Oak.

I have been told that your Commission, as an argument for the Trumbull design, referred to the recent Penn and Oglethorpe stamps as splendid examples of fine stamps. It may interest you to know the numbers of these stamps issued.

William Penn . . . . .	49,949,000
Oglethorpe . . . . .	61,719,200
Newburg (a log cabin) . . . . .	73,382,400
3c Century of Progress (only up to Dec. 1933) . . . . .	301,797,300

So you see this matter of clicking with the public has some relation of public acceptance.

Trumbull is out in my estimation especially since the **Hartford Times** has put its editorial finger on the weakness of the Brother Jonathan idea.

I can not get excited because various individuals propose freak designs for our coming stamp. Neither the writer, nor, so far as I know, any member of our Clubs cares to pose as the originator of a hot idea for the stamp—we prefer to back the idea of somebody else so long as the idea points to a good design.

In this connection I offer another thought based upon my studies of past stamps. It is a mistake to submit finished ideas to the Bureau of Engraving. The artists who design stamps are creative men, jealous of their reputations. If they do the originating and designing they will do a good job. Whenever an attempt is made to turn them into draftsmen they make a mess of the job, as a comparison of proposals and finished stamps will demonstrate; and keep the size to the regular 400 to a sheet size. Don't make a mistake and make your stamps double size and build resistance with postmasters and big users.

I would recommend seriously that the Commission let Postmaster General Farley know that the Charter Oak, more or less favored in Washington, is O. K.—thus reducing resistance natural to a Democratic regime putting a famous man, father of a long line of famous Republicans, on a postage stamp. I favor the Charter Oak because I feel that it will click with stamp collectors, from the grimy-fingered boy to the oldest philatelist with silvery locks. I favor the Charter Oak because I realize as an advertising man that it has all the elements of distinctive novelty, artistic possibilities and sentimental appeal that will make it click and so do a good job advertising Connecticut to the world . . . . .

and having said my say, I will do my best to back you up, whatever the decision may be.

Sincerely,

."

On February 21st, Mr. Longnecker received the following communication from Clinton B. Eilenberger, 3rd Assistant Postmaster General:—

"Your letter of February 5 to the Postmaster General, on behalf of the Stamp Collectors' Club of Hartford, who suggests that the famous Charter Oak be selected as the central design of the Connecticut Tercentenary postage stamp, in which reference is also made to the designation of Hartford as the city of first day sale, has been referred to this office.

We have received numerous letters favoring the use of the Charter Oak design on the stamp in question, but no decision has yet been made. Neither will the the city to cooperate in the first day sales be designated until a later date, after the design has been approved.

You may be assured, however, that the suggestions contained in your letter will be considered before final action is taken on the matter.

Very truly yours,

Signed—C. B. EILENBERGER  
Third Assistant Postmaster General."

The activities of the Hartford Collectors finally bore fruit as all of the designs prepared by the Bureau Artists showed the use of the Charter Oak, and on March 28th, the following official notice was issued by the Post Office Department:—

## CONNECTICUT TRICENTENARY COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, March 28, 1935.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department has authorized the issuance of a special postage stamp in the 3-cent denomination to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Connecticut.

The stamp is 84/100 by 1-44/100 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally, and is enclosed within a single line border. It will be printed in rich lilac. The central design is a reproduction of the old historic Charter Oak. Across each end of the stamp are upright panels with light ground and dark edges containing the words "Connecticut" at the left and "Tricentenary" at the right, arranged vertically in architectural roman lettering. In horizontal extensions of these panels at the top of the stamp are the dates "1635" at the left, and "1935" at the right, in dark figures. The lower edge of the top panel curves upward and forms a broad arch over the central design.

Within irregular shaped panels in each lower corner, with light ground and dark edges, is the denomination designation "3c" in dark color. In a narrow panel with dark ground, along the lower edge of the stamp are the words "United States Postage" in white gothic. Resting on the base panel and to the right of the center of the stamp is a narrow light ribbon panel containing the words "The Charter Oak," in dark gothic lettering.

The Connecticut tricentenary commemorative stamp will be first offered for sale at the post office in Hartford, Conn., on April 26, 1935. The new stamp will be available for sale at other post offices beginning April 27, or as soon thereafter as production will permit.

For the convenience of collectors, the Connecticut tricentenary stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, on April 27, 1935, but the Agency will not prepare covers for mailing on that date. **To insure early delivery, separate mail orders, excluding all other varieties of stamp stock, must be sent to the Agency.**

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations at Hartford, Conn., on April 26, may send a limited number of addressed covers, **not to exceed a total of 10**, with a cash or postal money order remittance payable to the Postmaster, Hartford, Conn., covering the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks and other postage stamps will **positively not be accepted in payment**. Such covers should be forwarded in time to reach Hartford not later than April 25. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled Connecticut tricentenary stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the Postmaster, Hartford. Stamps desired for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post office.

Postmasters at direct- and central-accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply of Connecticut tricentenary stamps on requisition to the Department on form 3201-A endorsed "Connecticut Tricentenary" in the space provided. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of this stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were printed on the rotary press in sheets of 200 subjects divided into panes of 50 by horizontal and vertical gutters. After being perforated, the sheets were cut, into panes of 50, through the center of these gutters and so issued to post offices.

#772—Three Cent, Red Violet. Charter Oak. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued April 26, 1935.

On March 11th, 1935, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was ordered to design a stamp for the Tricentenary of the founding of Connecticut. Several designs were prepared all containing a picture of the Charter Oak. Three of



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

these were a normal size stamp with the longest side horizontal while the other was intended for a stamp the size of the special delivery. These designs were submitted on March 22nd and approved the same day by Postmaster General James A. Farley, who accepted the design by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. based on a half-tone print furnished by the Post Office Department. The print was a reproduction of a painting now in the State House at Hartford, Connecticut, the artist is unknown, the painting was at one time in the possession of the Hon. Marshall Jewell. J. C. Benzing engraved the vignette and W. B. Wells engraved the frame and lettering. The die proof was approved on April 11th, 1935 by Postmaster General James A. Farley, and on April 19th, printing was started.



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

In the presence of Senator Augustine Lonergan of Connecticut and Representatives William M. Citron, Herman P. Coppelman and James A. Shanley of Connecticut looking on, Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger threw the switch which started the first press run of the Connecticut stamps. The following day the first delivery was made to the Post Office and on April 26th, the stamps were placed on sale at Hartford, Connecticut.

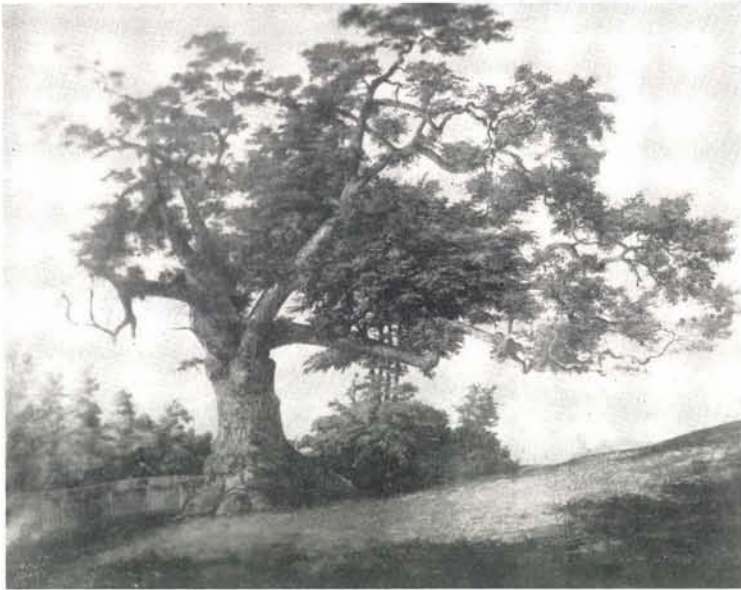


Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

The age of the Charter Oak was never correctly ascertained. At the time of its fall in 1856, judges estimated it to have been from 800 to 1000 years old. The first English settlers at Hartford were informed by the Indians that the tree had been known to them for many years and such was their veneration of it that it was spared from the axe at their earnest solicitation. Legend reports the Indians saying, "It has been the guide of our ancestors for centuries as to the time of planting our corn. When the leaves are the size of a mouse's ear, then it is time to put the seed in the ground." In the year 1667, its historical distinction was achieved. Connecticut, from her first settlement, had chosen her own rulers and magistrates and had never had a royal governor or judge. In 1662, Charles II granted to the Colony a Charter confirming the rights and privileges the people of the State had previously enjoyed. This Charter was termed by Cotton Mather the "freest Charter under the cope of heaven."



Photograph of Original Drawing. Used With Modification.



**The Charter Oak. After a Painting Now in the State House, Hartford.**

Upon the accession of James II to the throne of England, the policy of the Government changed and Sir Edmund Andrews, who was appointed the first Governor-General of New England, was directed to proceed to Hartford and accept the surrender of the Charter. In the latter part of October 1667 while the General Assembly was in session, Andrews demanded of the body that the Charter be delivered into his hands. The subject was discussed in the Assembly but that body was extremely reluctant to surrender the document or even entertain any motion to produce it. After hours of debate had passed, the evening came with the Assembly still unable to agree to surrender the instrument. At night fall, the Charter was brought in and laid upon the table, with no decision as to its surrender having been made. Sir Andrews, impatient at the delay and hearing that the Charter was in the Assembly, came in person to take it, but as he advanced to seize it, the lights were suddenly extinguished and the precious document was secured by Captain Joseph Wadsworth of Hartford who secreted it in the hollow of the Charter Oak. According to tradition "the people all appeared peaceful and orderly, the candles were re-lighted but no discovery could be made of the Charter or of the person who carried it away." How long the Charter remained secreted is not definitely known, but when the Revolution occurred in England, the people of Connecticut resumed their government under its provisions as it had never been nullified by the Crown.

On the morning of Thursday, August 21st, 1856, the tree finally yielded to its age and to the elements and fell to the ground.

Six plates were made and all went to press although the lowest and highest numbers did not go to press until a week after the stamps had been issued. The color of these stamps varied from light to dark shades of lilac, the difference being quite pronounced. There were no major varieties of this stamp although several interesting plate varieties were found. These stamps remained on sale for over a year and were withdrawn from public sale at the Philatelic Agency at the close of business on October 8th, 1936.

**Shades,**—Lilac, deep lilac, grey lilac, red violet, deep red violet.

Varieties,—a: Plate Number Blocks.

b: Defective Transfer.

21395 upper right # 4. The diagonal and part of the "C" of the symbol for "Cent" in the right panel is obviously defective. This appears in the upper right plate number blocks.

21391 lower left # 7. The top shading line of the vignette at the right of the tree is missing.

21391 lower left # 32. The top vignette shading line at the left of the tree is missing.

c: Plate Flaw.

21391 lower left # 12. There are two marks to the left of the top of the left "¢."

21392 upper right # 50. There is an easily seen mark to the left of the bottom stroke of the right figure of value and to the right of the 2nd "R" of "TRICENTENARY."

21394 lower right # 49. A spot of color above the tail of the right 3.

21396 upper right # 9. A marked dot to the left of the left 3.

Plates used,—21391—92, 93, 94, 95, 96.

Quantity issued,—70,726,800.

**#778—Three Cent, Red Violet. Charter Oak. No Watermark. Imperf.**

Issued May 9, 1936.

This was one of four stamps issued imperf. in honor of the Third International Philatelic Exhibition and will be described in a later Chapter under the heading "Tipex Issue."

**NOTES**



## Chapter X

1935

### THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION ISSUE



The Three Cent California-Pacific Exposition Stamp.

When the citizens of California decided to hold an International Exhibition at San Diego in May 1935, a request was made for official recognition which was granted by an Act of Congress. On March 26th, 1935, Postmaster General James A. Farley, in opening a Hobby Show at Rockland County, New York, announced that he had given approval to a special stamp to commemorate the California Pacific International Exposition. On May 6th, the Post Office Department issued the following official notice:—

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, May 6, 1935.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department is preparing to issue a special postage stamp in the 3-cent denomination in commemoration of the California Pacific International Exposition, which opens at San Diego, May 29, 1935.

The stamp is 84/100 by 1-44/100 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally, and is enclosed within a double-line border. The central subject of the stamp is a view of the exposition grounds, with Point Loma and San Diego Bay in the distance. In dark gothic lettering, arranged in two horizontal lines at the top of the stamp is the inscription "California Pacific International Exposition" above, and "1935—San Diego—1935" below. Within circular panels with dark background, in each lower corner, is the denomination designation "3¢," in white. In a narrow panel with dark background, at the base of the stamp, with white edges and ornamental device at each end are the words "U. S. Postage," in white roman lettering. The stamp is printed in purple ink.

The new stamp will be first offered for sale at the post office in San Diego, Calif., on May 29, 1935. It will be available for sale at other post offices beginning May 31, or as soon thereafter as distribution can be made.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations on May 29 may send a limited number of addressed covers, **not to exceed a total of 10**, with a cash or postal money order remittance payable to the postmaster, San Diego, Calif., covering the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks or other postage stamps will **positively not be accepted in payment**. Due to the delay in the issuance of this announcement, packages of covers bearing the postmark of the sender's post office to and including May 29 will be accepted by the postmaster, San Diego, for preparation and canceling with the date of first sale. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled San Diego Exposition stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmaster, San Diego. Stamps desired for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post offices as soon as available.

For the benefit of collectors desiring selected stamps for philatelic use, the San Diego stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, May 31, 1935, but the agency will not prepare covers for mailing on that date. **To insure early delivery, separate mail orders must be submitted for the San Diego Exposition stamp, excluding all other varieties of stamp stock.**

Postmasters at direct- and central-accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply of these stamps on requisition to the Department on form 3201-A, endorsed "San Diego Exposition" in the space provided. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of this stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were printed on the rotary press in sheets of 200 subjects divided by horizontal and vertical gutters. After being perforated, the 200 subject sheets were cut horizontally and vertically through the center of these gutters into panes of 50 and so issued to postmasters.

**#773—Three Cent, Purple. San Diego Exposition. Rotary Press.  
No Watermark. Perf. 11x10½.**

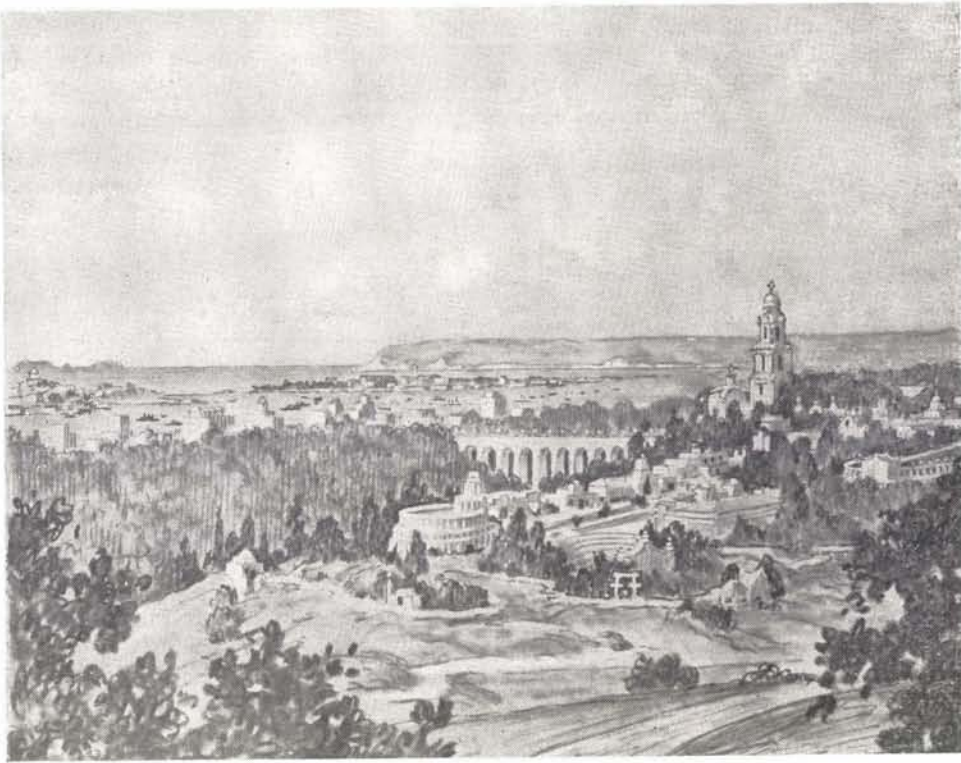
Issued May 29, 1935.

On April 17th, 1935, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was instructed to prepare a design for the California Pacific Exposition stamp. Numerous designs were submitted on May 1st, and on May 3rd, Postmaster General James A. Farley selected one design by A. R. Meisner based on the sketch prepared by Mr. Larrinague, an artist in the employ of the California Pacific International Exposition. This sketch was furnished by the Post Office Department. On May 6th, the Bureau was instructed to print the San Diego stamp although Postmaster General Farley did not approve the die proof until May 14th. The vignette was engraved by C. T. Arlt while W. B. Wells executed



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

the frame and lettering. Printing was started on May 20th, although the formal official printing did not take place until May 22nd in the presence of several members of the California Congressional delegation as well as the usual Post Office officials. Shortly before noon, Postmaster General James A. Farley threw the switch which started the rotary presses running on their initial order of 75 million copies. As the first sheets rolled off the presses, Postmaster General Farley said:



—Photograph Courtesy of the Post Office Department.

**The Larrinague Sketch of the Exposition Grounds.**

"We are here today to witness the first turn of the presses in the production of the special postage stamps in the 3-cent denomination authorized by the Department on behalf of the California-Pacific International Exposition which opens at San Diego, California, on May 29th, in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Southwest by the noted Spanish explorer Coronado.

"Although centuries were destined to elapse before the establishment of the first permanent settlement within its borders, the efforts of history, which the San Diego Exposition is to perpetuate can be said to represent the beginning of a movement which eventually led to the founding of the great State of California, that has ever stood in the forefront of the nation's commonwealth.

"In keeping with the Act of Congress giving official recognition and aid in the enterprise, it has been my high privilege to authorize the printing of this special issue of postage stamps as a memorial to the important incident of history and as a token of our best wishes for the success of the San Diego Exposition."



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

In Mr. Farley's speech at the formal initial printing of these stamps as well as in the design of the stamps themselves, there appears to be a historical error of fact which was no doubt perpetuated by the mis-statements which occurred in the Act of Congress which, in its preamble, gave official recognition to the Exposition and provided in part and in flourished diction, the following:—

"WHEREAS, There is to be held in San Diego, California, beginning in May, 1935, the California-Pacific International Exposition for the purpose of inspiring national confidence and the higher appreciation of American institutions, stimulating business and industry, assisting the government in bringing a more abundant life to its people, creating understanding among nations and in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Southwest by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado; . . ."

A checkup of several histories as well as the Encyclopedia Britannica clearly indicates that Coronado did not visit the American Southwest until 1540, and that California Bay was not discovered until 1542. This stamp actually commemorates the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Pueblo at San Diego rather than the 400th anniversary of Coronado's activities in the American Southwest. Coronado's closest connection to the year date 1535 was his



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

sailing from Spain. The stamp, however, helped advertise the San Diego Exposition which was actually its primary purpose.

On May 22nd, the first delivery was made to the Post Office Department, and on May 29th, the stamps were placed on sale at San Diego, California. This date coincided with the opening of the Exposition. Due to the fact that the stamps were being issued on the West Coast and that no cancellation was



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

applied prior to May 29th, a special ruling was issued by the Post Office Department authorizing the Postmaster at San Diego to apply first day cancellations to all packages of covers postmarked prior to May 29th. Over 200,000 covers received the first day cancellation at San Diego, although many of them were not cancelled until several days later.



Photograph of Original Drawing. Used With Modifications.

In the center foreground just above the "G" of "POSTAGE" there appeared to be gallows. This was a subject of considerable discussion in the philatelic press, it being claimed by some that these were not gallows but really foot-ball goal posts. It actually portrays a Japanese arch which was located on the "highways of the Pacific," an exhibit by the Ford Company consisting of sections 200 feet long representing different countries of the Pacific. The section shown in the stamp is part of the Japanese road and the arch is the type usually found in Japanese gardens and placed there to add local color.

This stamp which was generally referred to in the philatelic press as the San Diego issue was especially noteworthy for the relief breaks in the top inner frame line above the "CAL" of "CALIFORNIA." In addition to the broken relief, there were numerous recuts just below the top inner frame line in the center of the design. This stamp remained on sale until May 2nd, 1937, when it was removed from the Agency list.

Shades,—Light red violet, deep red violet, violet.

Varieties,—a: Plate Number Blocks.

b: Relief Breaks.

Plate 21408.

#30 lower right shows the first stage of the break above the "A" of "CALIFORNIA." (Illustrated.)

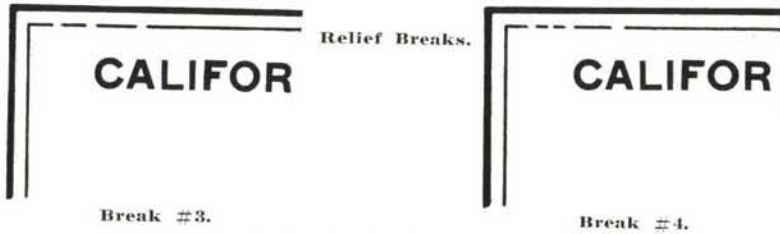
The second break begins on lower left #26, and in this case there is an additional break above the "C" of "CALIFORNIA." (Illustrated.)



Break #1.

Break #2.

A third break near the left end of the top frame line begins on # 12 lower right.



Break #3.

Break #4.

The fourth break developed slightly to the right of the new break as mentioned under break 3. This begins on lower left # 2.

On # 43 upper right a fifth variation of the break occurs in which breaks 3 and 4 seem to merge into one long break. This break continues during the remainder of the upper right and upper left panes of this plate.



Relief Break #5.

This break does not appear on any of the other plates. There being one rather unusual exception, stamp # 21 of the upper left pane of Plate 21409 shows stage 5 of the relief break and is the only stamp outside of Plate 21408 which shows this defect. Although there are no evidences of a double transfer, it is a plausible assumption that a fresh entry was made in this position and that the defective relief which had been used on Plate 21408 was used for the fresh entry.

c: Recuts. Plate 21406.

This plate is interesting for the large number of recuts. The relief used for this plate also seems to have been defective as the top inner frame line and certain parts of the shading in the sky were not as strong as they should have been. This is particularly noticeable in comparison with some of the other plates. In the normal state, the top inner frame line on Plate 21406 is very thin towards the middle, especially over the "TE" of "INTERNATIONAL" and the shading lines are generally weak or missing over the space between the "IC" of "PACIFIC" and the "IN" of "INTERNATIONAL" as well as over the "NT" and "RN" of "INTERNATIONAL." In the upper left pane stamps 1, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 24, 25, 26, 27, 32, 36, 41, 42, 46 and 47 show evidence of these recuts, or what some writers prefer, retouches.

In this pane, stamp # 1 shows a recut top inner frame line near the center. (Illustrated.)

Normal Position  
Weak

IFIC INTERNA

Top Inner Frame  
Line.

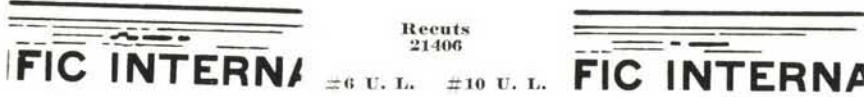
On these, and on the following illustrations the recut areas have been exaggerated.

21406  
U. L. #1

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL

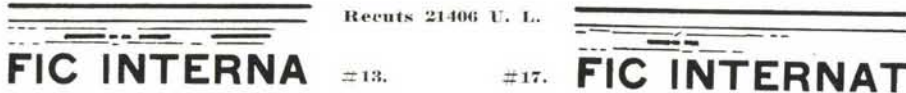
Top Inner  
Line Recut.

Stamp # 6 shows an added shading line irregularly placed above the "INT" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)



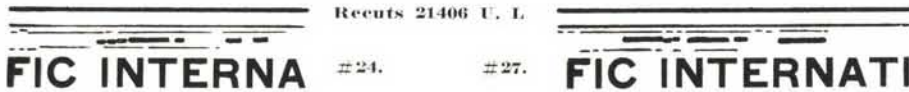
# 10 shows a straight broken shading line above "INT" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)

# 13, 14 and # 15 are almost identical and show an added shading line above the last "C" of "PACIFIC" as well as above "INTE N" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)



# 17 upper left shows an added shading line above the last "C" of "PACIFIC" and the "IN" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)

# 24 shows an added shading line above "INT RN" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)



# 27 shows a heavily recut line above the last "C" of "PACIFIC" and "INT RN" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)

# 36 shows the recutting in the second and third shading lines being slightly to the right of the last "C" of "PACIFIC" and above "INT RN" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)



# 36.

Recuts 21406 U. L.

# 41.

# 41 also shows strong recutting of the 2nd and 3rd shading lines, being above and to the right of the last "C" of "PACIFIC" and above the "NT RN TIO" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)

# 42 also shows recutting in the 2nd and 3rd shading lines. The second line is recut above "CI" of "PACIFIC" while the 2nd and 3rd shading lines are recut above the last "C" of "PACIFIC" and "INT RN TI" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)



Recut 21406 U. L. # 42.



Recut 21406 U. L. # 46.

# 46 shows recutting of the first three shading lines. All three have been touched up above the last "C" of "PACIFIC" while the 2nd shading line has been strengthened above the "INT RN" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)

# 47—on this stamp, the recutting covers a greater length than on the others. The second shading line is recut above the "IF C" of "PACIFIC," "INTE O L" of "INTERNATIONAL" while the 3rd shading line is recut above and to the right of the last "C" of "PACIFIC" and the "N" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)

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## PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL

Recut 21406 U. L. # 47.

The lower left pane shows evidence of recuts on stamps # 6, 26, 27, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50. These are similar to some of those described and illustrated for the upper left pane. The upper right pane shows a rather thin top inner frame line but there seems to be no retouching to either the frame line or the sky shading line. On the lower right pane, stamps # 22, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50 show similar retouches.

21405 upper right # 5. The sky had been retouched over the "IC" of "PACIFIC."

21405 upper left # 43. The 6 horizontal shading lines in the upper right corner have been markedly strengthened.

21408 upper right # 13. This stamp although coming from the pane showing the broken relief has the top inner frame line complete. This is the result of a recutting for some of the shading lines above "CALIF" of "CALIFORNIA" have also been slightly modified.

21410 lower right # 20. The top inner frame line is strong and solid all the way across indicating a retouch as all the stamps of Plate 21410 have the top inner frame line weak as are those on Plate 21405.

d: Shifted Transfer.

There is a slight shift of the left frame line on stamps # 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 of the lower right pane of 21408.

Plate 21407 lower right shows shifts of the left frame line on stamps # 4, 9 and 15.

e: Twisted Transfer.

21407 lower right—evidence of a fine twisted transfer to be seen at the bottom part of the circle around the left 3 and at the left 10 mm. of the bottom frame line.

f: Defective Transfer.

21409 upper right # 43 has resulted in defective entry, the left end of the horizontal shading lines in the sky are not completed to the frame. This results in what appears to be a narrow white streak along the left inner frame line.

g: Misplaced Entry.

21410 lower left # 42. The left side of this stamp is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. higher than the right. This obvious misplaced entry occurs in the lower left plate number block.

**Plates used:** 21405—06, 07, 08, 09, 10.

**Quantity issued:** 100,839,600.

### #779—Three Cent, Purple. San Diego Exposition. No Watermark. Imperf.

Issued May 9, 1936.

This stamp was also issued imperf. in honor of the Third International Philatelic Exposition. It is fully reported in the later Chapter under the heading "Tipex Issue."



Chapter XI  
**BOULDER DAM COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE**

1935



**The Three Cent Boulder Dam Stamp.**

**E**ARLY in July, 1935, comments appeared in the philatelic press stating that the government was contemplating issuing a stamp to commemorate the completion of Boulder Dam. The date of the actual dedication was contingent upon the itinerary of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, on his western trip, planned to make a dedicatory address at the Dam site. On September 7th, it was announced that the Postal Officials had reached a decision to issue a stamp for this purpose and that designs had been submitted to President Roosevelt. On September 15th, Postmaster General James A. Farley officially announced the Department would issue a special stamp to commemorate the completion of the Boulder Dam. It was further announced that the stamp would be issued on September 28th and placed on first day sale at Boulder City, Nevada. On September 19th, it was announced that the date of the first day sale had been changed from September 28th to September 30th. On this date, the Department also issued the following official notice:—

**BOULDER DAM COMMEMORATIVE STAMP**

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, September 19, 1935.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department is preparing to issue a special postage stamp in the 3-cent denomination to commemorate the completion of Boulder Dam, to be made available on September 30, 1935.

The stamp is of the special delivery size, 84/100 by 1-44/100 inches, arranged vertically, and is enclosed within a double line border. It will be printed in purple ink. The central subject of the stamp is a view of Boulder Dam reproduced from an airplane picture taken at a low altitude, showing the river gorge both above and below the construction work. Across the bottom of the stamp is a white panel with the denomination designation "3¢" printed at each end. Along the base of this panel are the words "U. S. Postage," in dark architectural roman lettering. Above this inscription, within a narrow panel with white edges and dark background is the wording "Boulder Dam—1935," in white gothic lettering.

The new stamp will be first offered for sale at the post office in Boulder City, Nev., on September 30, 1935. It will be available for sale at other post offices beginning October 1, or as soon thereafter as distribution can be made.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations on September 30 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 10, with cash or postal money order remittance payable to the postmaster, Boulder City, Nev., covering the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks or other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Due to the delay in the issuance of this announcement, packages of covers bearing the postmark of the sender's post office to and including September 30 will be accepted by the postmaster, Boulder Dam, for preparation and canceling with the date of first sale. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled Boulder Dam commemorative stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmaster, Boulder City. Stamps desired for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post offices as soon as available.

For the benefit of collectors desiring selected stamps for philatelic use, the Boulder Dam stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, October 1, but the agency will not prepare covers for mailing on that date. To insure prompt shipment, separate mail orders must be submitted for the Boulder Dam commemorative stamp, excluding all other varieties of stamp stock.

Postmasters at direct- and central-accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply only of these stamps on requisition to the Department on form 3201-A, endorsed "Boulder Dam." Approximately 2 weeks will be required after date of first sale to complete shipments on initial requisitions. Postmasters will be governed accordingly before reporting the nonreceipt of stamps due their offices.

Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of these stamps by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This notice supersedes the one under the above caption in the Postal Bulletin of September 17.

On September 23rd, printing was started in the presence of Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, Senator Key Pitman of Nevada, Post Office officials as well as several members of the Bureau of Reclamation of the Interior Department. On September 25th, the stamps were first delivered to post offices and on September 30th they were placed on sale at Boulder City, Nevada.

These stamps were printed on flat bed presses from 200 subject plates divided by horizontal and vertical guide lines. It would seem as if these stamps were made primarily for collectors as they were treated in a special manner. The straight edges, so despised by the average collector, were avoided, the perforating in both directions were between all rows (the knife in the center being replaced by perforating pins). After the full sheets were perforated, they were divided into panes of 50 and so issued to post offices.

### #774—Three Cent, Purple. Boulder Dam. No Watermark. Perf. 11.

Issued September 30, 1935.

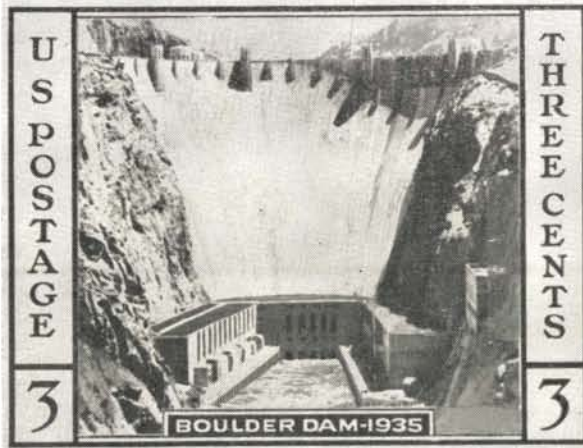
On July 18th, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was ordered to design a stamp in honor of the completion of Boulder Dam. The first design submitted comprised aerial views of the Dam, but these were said to have been rejected as President Franklin D. Roosevelt felt that they did not illustrate convincingly the proper magnitude of this gigantic project. It was reported that the President had suggested the desirability of preparing a design that would show a view of the dam from one of the adjacent lower valleys, as he felt that such a



The Boulder Dam.

view would tend to illustrate more emphatically the proper perspective of the big Dam.

Designs were submitted to the Post Office on August 9th and on September 13th, Postmaster General James A. Farley approved one of the designs prepared by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr., after a photograph submitted by the Post Office



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

Department. On September 16th, the Bureau was instructed to print the stamp after the selected design and on September 23rd, printing was started. It was not until September 24th that Postmaster General James A. Farley actually approved the die proof. The vignette was engraved by C. T. Arlt and the frame and lettering engraved by E. M. Hall. On September 25th, the first delivery was made to post offices and on the 30th day, they went on sale at Boulder Dam. It will be noticed that exactly two weeks elapsed between the time when the Bureau was ordered to print the Boulder Dam stamps and the day they went on sale in Nevada. This speed made news and resulted in the following *Associated Press* dispatch:—



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

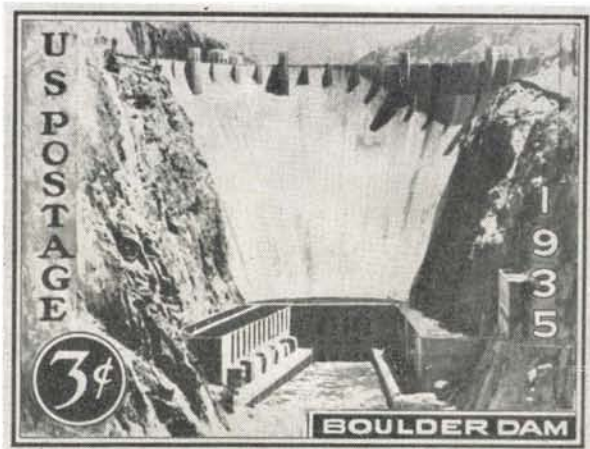
#### Boulder Dam Stamps Break All Speed Records

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Treasury officials reported all speed records of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for producing postage stamps broken today when presses, at noon, started turning out the new 3-cent Boulder Dam stamps.

The design for the stamp was approved Friday, September 13. The Bureau was notified by the Post Office Department that it desired at least 200,000 stamps at Boulder Dam on September 28 and that general sale of the new issue was to begin September 30.

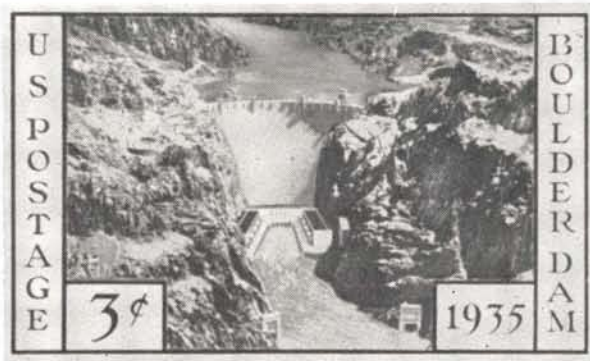
The press being used turns out about 100,000 stamps an hour.

The engraving of a new stamp plate normally takes three weeks, officials said, but in this instance two expert engravers, alternating in twelve-hour shifts, completed their job in one week's time.



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

While this speed was great credit to the Bureau, it was a cause of some hardship to collectors. The speed necessitated the use of three presses and 12 plates were of necessity made with the result that plate number collectors had to do plenty of scurrying to obtain all numbers.



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

The issuance of this stamp resulted in considerable criticisms of the Department, especially since at the time of the beginning of the construction, this project had been called Hoover Dam. Michael L. Eidsness, Jr. in *STAMPS* of October 12, 1935, summed up the objection in the following article:—

“When the 3-cent Boulder Dam stamp first was discussed in Washington, it was commonly regarded by all parties as “a political issue.” Now it has become exactly that—in another meaning of the phrase.

The Dam, it may be conceded, is a subject worthy of philatelic advertisement. It is, indeed, “the greatest engineering work of its character ever attempted at the hand of man.” The people of the United States built it and paid for it, and its purpose is the service of the people.

The story of the Dam, briefly, is this: It was suggested by a group of Californians interested in the development of the neighborhood of Los Angeles; after lengthy debate a meeting of the representatives of seven states—California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Arizona—was held at Sante Fe in 1922, Herbert Hoover presiding; that gathering, Arizona dissenting, agreed to petition Congress; a bill to authorize the work was introduced by Senator Hiram Johnson and Representative Philip David Swing, both Republicans; the necessary law was passed; and the bill signed by President Calvin Coolidge, December 21, 1928; actual construction began on March 12, 1931.

Up to three years after the last-named date, the present administration had nothing to do with the matter—the Dam was customarily referred to as Hoover’s Dam because he had been its principal sponsor, first as Chairman of the Colorado River Commission, then as Secretary of Commerce and finally as President. Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur christened the enterprise “Hoover Dam” in September, 1930. On May 14, 1933, however, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, announced that the “official” title of the Dam would be “Boulder.”

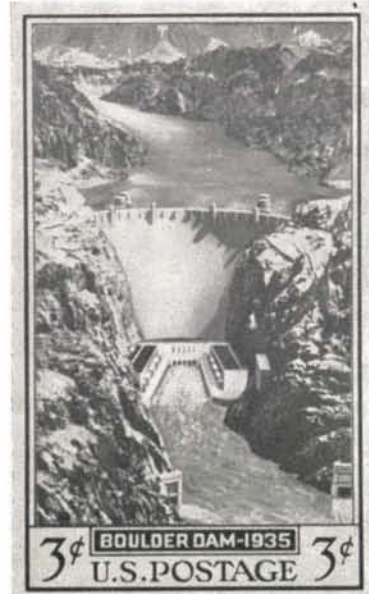
Logically enough, there was protest from critics who considered the alteration an error. Will Rogers, a democrat but a man of honorable instincts, said: “There never was a cheaper trick,” and Irvin S. Cobb declared: “Lots of us who didn’t vote for Mr. Hoover are still sure, after two years, that it would take a lapidary to cut partisan pettiness any smaller than that official edict which took away from the Dam the honored name of our only living ex-President and handed the distinction back to an unidentified dormick.”

In President Roosevelt’s speech of Monday, September 30th, there was no reference to either Mr. Hoover or Mr. Coolidge! A bystander, ignorant of the truth, might have imagined that no one but the speaker ever had had anything to do with the work. Newspaper correspondents, naturally, did not hesitate to correct any such impression there might be in anyone’s mind. The *New York Times* put it on record that: “There was no mention either of President Coolidge, who signed the Congressional act authorizing the work, or former President Hoover, in whose administration it was begun.”

The method of perforating resulted in an unusual variety. Two sheets were found which consisted of 55 stamps instead of the usual 50. This was due to 11 rows instead of the usual 10, as a result of the separation of the sheet having been made on one row to the left of the perforating guide line instead of along the line. Both were upper right panes, one coming from Plate 21456 and one



Not Used.

Photographs  
of Original  
Drawings.

Used With Modifications.

from 21457. In spite of the speed in which these plates were made, there was only one worthwhile plate variety. Numerous spots of color were found but most of these were minor. There was considerable variation in the shade running from a red violet to a deep purple; the last being more desirable than any of the others, only a small quantity being found in an Ohio Post Office.

This stamp remained on sale at the Philatelic Agency until the close of business January 26th, 1937.

**Shades.**—Red violet, bright red violet, dark red violet, violet, dark purple.

**Varieties.**—a: Position Blocks.

Usual 4 pane position blocks (perforated guide lines).

b: Plate Number Blocks.

c: Defective Transfer.

21461 upper right # 15. This is a most unusual defective transfer which was no doubt due to a low area on the plate. On the normal stamp there are on the face of the Dam two vertical rows of shading lines which are thicker than the surrounding lines, but at the ends of these lines there is no colorless line and they merge into the general shading lines. On this stamp there seems to be a white line on either side of this column. A closer inspection shows the heavier shading lines are not complete and results in this stamp having an entirely different appearance from the others. This is the lower left stamp of the top right plate number block which is preceded by an "F."

d: Shifted Transfer.

21455 upper left # 1. This stamp has a faint definite shift of the left outer frame line.

e: Plate Flaws.

21456 lower left # 4 shows a marked spot of color below the right ¢ sign.

21461 upper right # 22. A marked spot of color across the "T" of "POSTAGE."

21466 upper left # 21 has a marked spot of color to the left of the top of the "P" of "POSTAGE."

**Plates used:** 21455—56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66.

**Quantity issued:** 73,610,650.

## Chapter XII

### MICHIGAN CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

1835-1935



The Three Cent Michigan Stamp.

**I**N 1935 Michigan planned to celebrate her centennial as a State and a request was made for a stamp to suitably commemorate this important event. Historians are divided as to the exact status of Michigan in years of 1835 to 1836. This was entirely due to a controversy between Michigan and the surrounding territory as to its exact boundaries, and it wasn't until January 26, 1837 that Michigan was formally admitted into the Union. It may therefore be safely said that the Michigan stamps actually commemorate the beginning of the struggle for statehood rather than the actual beginning of the State. As far as collectors are concerned it really matters little which might be accepted as the true date, and inasmuch as the State of Michigan decided to hold a celebration in 1935, it was fitting that a stamp be issued at that time.

On July 20th, the Information Service of the Post Office Department issued the following press release:—

Postmaster General James A. Farley announced today that he has authorized the issuance of a special three-cent commemorative postage stamp in connection with the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the statehood of Michigan, which is to be celebrated on November 1, 1935.

The new stamp, which is to be the same size as the current Special Delivery stamp, will be printed in purple ink. It is planned to place this new issue on first-day sale on November 1, 1935 at Lansing, Michigan, state capital, which is also the headquarters for the Michigan Historical Commission and the Michigan State Historical Society, under whose sponsorship the anniversary is being celebrated throughout the state.

The November 1 celebration marks the 100th anniversary of the date on which Michigan's state government was established, following the adoption of a Constitution and election of officers. Michigan, however, was not formally admitted to the Union by Congress until January 26, 1837.

Stamp collectors are urged not to submit orders for the Michigan Centennial Stamp to the Philatelic Agency until the announcement of more definite details, which will be made later by the Post Office Department.

On September 14th, the *New York Sun* reported the postage stamp authorities were still waiting receipt of a new list of tentative designs for the Michigan Centennial stamp which was to be released later in the year, and further reported that the Michigan Historical Society had been asked by the Post Office Department to prepare a list and that as soon as the design proposals were received in Washington, the most appropriate would be selected and sent to the Postmaster

General and the President for approval. The following week, the same newspaper stated that the members of the *Michigan State Historical Society* had failed to respond to the latest suggestion of the Department officials and that the original suggestions submitted by members of the state body had been turned down because they did not fit in with the Department's ideas of what a commemorative stamp should represent.

On September 24th, a design prepared by A. R. Meisner was approved and on October 7th, the following official notice was distributed:—

#### MICHIGAN CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, October 7, 1935.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department is preparing to issue a special postage stamp in the 3-cent denomination to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the Statehood of Michigan, to be made available on November 1, 1935.

The stamp is of the special-delivery size, 84/100 by 1-44/100 inches, arranged horizontally. It is surrounded by a double-line border, and is printed in light purple. In a narrow panel with white edges and dark ground along the top edge of the stamp is the wording "1835 Michigan Centenary 1935," in white roman. The central subject of the stamp is a large reproduction of the State seal, draped at the sides and base by the national emblem at the left, and the Michigan State banner at the right. The staffs of the flags extend to each upper corner. In square panels with dark ground in each lower corner is the denomination designation "3¢" in white. The wording "U. S. Postage" in white roman lettering is enclosed in a narrow horizontal panel with dark ground at the center of the lower edge of the stamp. In the space between the lower half of the central subject and the sides of the stamp is a forest and lake scene at the left, and at the right is a view representative of commerce and industry.

The new stamp will be first offered for sale at the post office in Lansing, Mich., on November 1, 1935. It will be available for sale at other post offices beginning November 2, or as soon thereafter as distribution can be made.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations on November 1 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 10, with cash or postal money order remittance payable to the postmaster, Lansing, Mich., covering the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks or other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. To receive the November 1 postmark, covers must reach the postmaster, Lansing, before the close of business on that date. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled Michigan Centennial commemorative stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmaster, Lansing. Stamps desired for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post offices as soon as available.

For the benefit of collectors desiring selected stamps for philatelic use the Michigan Centennial stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, November 2, but the agency will not prepare covers for mailing on that date. To insure prompt shipment separate mail orders must be submitted for the Michigan Centennial commemorative stamp, excluding all other varieties of stamp stock.

Postmasters at direct- and central-accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply only of these stamps on requisition to the Department on form 3201-A, endorsed "Michigan Centennial." Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of these stamps by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were printed on the rotary press from 200 subject plates divided into panes of 50 by horizontal and vertical gutters. After the 200 subject sheets had been perforated, they were cut through the center of these gutters into panes of 50 and so issued to postmasters.



#775—Three Cent, Lilac. Great Seal of Michigan. Rotary Press.  
No Watermark. Perf. 11x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Issued November 1, 1935.

On September 17th, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was ordered to submit a design for a Michigan stamp and the same day submitted several designs. On September 24th, W. W. Howes, Acting Postmaster General approved a design prepared by A. R. Meissner from a wash drawing also made by Mr. Meissner. On October 9th, the Bureau was instructed to print a Michigan Centennial stamp although Postmaster General Farley did not approve the die proof until October 16th. The vignette on the die was engraved by L. C. Kauffmann while E. H. Hall executed the numerals and frame. Printing was started on October 23rd and three days later, first delivery was made to post offices. These stamps were placed on sale at Lansing, Michigan, on November 1st, 1935.

Shortly after the stamp appeared, Michigan collectors commented on the fact that the Great Seal of Michigan was not quite like the "State Seal of Michigan" as reproduced on the Michigan stamp.

In 1911, Michigan State Legislature described the Seal which in plain language means the following:—The sun rises from the right, the peninsula extends from the left while the man holding the gun in his left hand rests it on the ground. This was said to be the latest official designation of the State Seal. In the stamp, the rising sun is at the left and the peninsula is at the right side of the shield. A careful inspection will show that the man has the gun on his shoulder and not on the ground. The Act of 1911 made no mention of a tent or a flag pole, while the stamp that was issued bears both of these.

A communication was addressed to Henry A. Perry, Program Director of the Michigan Centennial Celebration in an endeavor to ascertain the correctness of the criticism. This resulted in a communication from Mr. Perry which is as follows:—

My dear Mr. Johl:

We did submit three suggested designs upon the request of the Third Assistant Postmaster General. We were informed by philatelists later on that these designs had been rejected. We received no such direct notice from the Postoffice Department but were asked to submit additional designs with a suggestion that some outstanding historical marker of the State be used. There being no outstanding historical marker of Michigan like Plymouth Rock in Massachusetts or the Chartered Oak in Connecticut, we left the matter entirely in the hands of the Postoffice Department, emphasizing the fact that any design would be agreeable to us so long as it was representative of the State as a whole. For obvious reasons we could not consent to taking any local feature of the State for a commemorative stamp since our program covers the entire State, and all communities are participating in the Centennial Celebration, each place staging its own Celebration, with emphasis upon its own local history. There were more than 150 such Celebrations over the State this year and we will probably have fully 100 in 1936.

Two of the designs we submitted as suggestions only carried the Coat of Arms of the State, but not the Seal, and the drawings which have been returned to us show that the design was proper. The other design did not contain the Seal or Coat of Arms at all, but was more typical of an allegorical portrayal of the progress of Michigan from its primitive state to its premiership in the automobile industry and recreation. We did not see the design for the Michigan stamp nor did we know anything about it any more than the descriptions published in the newspapers until the first day covers.

There has been much tampering with the Official Seal of Michigan since its adoption in 1835. So far as we are able to learn, this was due wholly to various departments of State publishing booklets and leaflets and desiring to have the Seal of Michigan thereon submitting a copy of the Seal to the printer and the printer detailed an artist to make a drawing for a cut. As usual in such cases, an artist deletes or adds something to the original design. The Seal with the tent was used in Michigan once upon a time. I presume that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing very likely went to the Congressional Library to get a copy of the Official Seal of Michigan and the copy with the tent was given to the artist in error.

So far as the Centennial Celebration Committee is concerned, it is well pleased and satisfied with the commemorative postage stamp and we have no quarrel with anyone over the technical design. It is a beautiful stamp and serves the purpose for which it was intended and that is all we are interested in.

Under separate cover, we are mailing you a copy of the "Michigan History Magazine, Autumn Number of 1929" which contains an article and quotations of law pertaining to the Seal of Michigan and the Coat of Arms. \* \* \* You will also find on page 669 an Indian instead of a white man with a gun. You will find wide variances in all of these designs. For all we know, the Michigan Centennial stamp being issued in November, the one with the tent might have been selected to house the soldier as the weather gets rather cold this time of the year in Michigan.

Again permit us to impress upon you and all philatelists that the Michigan Centennial Celebration Committee, nor the Michigan Historical Commission, nor the Michigan State Historical Society has no quarrel whatever over this little defect in a beautiful postage stamp. We are all mighty glad to get it and only wish we could have two or three hundred million more. If you write a story on this matter, will you kindly quote this paragraph in it?

Regretting that we are unable to give you anything more on the whys and wherefores of the various changes in the design of our Official Seal and Coat of Arms because we don't know the whys and wherefores of any of it, and with all the compliments of the season and best wishes for your continued success,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) HENRY A. PERRY,  
Program Director.

A check-up of the various seals used in the State of Michigan seems to indicate that the design prepared by Mr. Meissner is a composite of several of the State Seals previously used. The sun at the left as well as the tent and flag pole at the right are reminiscent of the Seal used in Michigan from 1839 to 1872. Other parts of the drawing by Mr. Meissner, especially the eagle, are more reminiscent of the 1880 Seal. From the foregoing, it is quite evident that the beautiful stamp designed by Mr. Meissner is a fitting tribute to the State of Michigan combining as it does the various Seals used over a period of the last 100 years by some of the officials in that State.



Photograph of Original Drawing by A. R. Meissner.

In addition to the accepted design, one other was submitted, showing a statue of Cadillac at the left, Marquette at the right and the State Seal in the center against a background of fir trees. Here again another type of Seal was used, this one being almost exactly like the 1872 design. Through the courtesy of the Post Office Department and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, we



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

have been able to include a photograph of the actual drawing prepared by Mr. Meissner.

An early Post Office Department release stated that the plates to be used were 21467, 68, 69, 70. This was later found to be incorrect due to the fact that as Plate 21468 was being fastened to the press, an accident occurred causing a serious defect and the plate was withdrawn. Plate 21471, one of the two reserve plates was substituted for the defective plate. No impressions were made and that plate can be listed among those not used. Most of the plate varieties reported on this stamp were minor, only one of the two being worthy of note.

Copies of this stamp remained on sale at the Philatelic Agency until March 22, 1937.

**Shades**,—Lilac, bright lilac, deep lilac.

**Varieties**,—a: Plate Number Block.

b: Defective Transfer.

21469 lower left # 21. This stamp has a marked defect in the shading lines in the upper left corner just below the point of the flag. Nine of the shading lines are so faint that a glass is almost necessary to see them and at first glance appear to be entirely missing, causing a white section.

c: Shifted Transfer.

21470 upper left # 16. Small shift of the left inner frame line.

Upper right # 7 shift of left inner frame line.

Lower left # 5 and # 15 slight shift of left inner frame line.

Lower right, # 1, # 4, # 5, # 10, slight shifts of left inner frame lines.

21471 lower left # 29. Slight shift of the left inner frame line.

d: Recut.

21469 lower right # 50. Several of the lines just below the point of the flag are much stronger than the others and show evidence of having been recut.

**Plates used:** 21467—69, 70, 71.

**Plates not used:** 21468 Defective. 21472 Reserve.

**Quantity issued:** 75,823,900.

**#780—Three Cent, Purple. Seal of Michigan. No Watermark. Imperf.**

Issued May 9, 1936.

This was one of the four stamps issued imperf. in honor of the *Third International Exhibition* and will be described in a later chapter under the heading "Tipex Issue."

**NOTES**

**Chapter XIII**  
**TEXAS CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE**  
**1836-1936**



**The Three Cent Texas Stamp.**

**A**LTHOUGH Texas did not become a State in the Union until December, 1845, Texans always considered the beginning of their statehood as 1836, at which time the hostilities began which resulted in a Declaration of Independence and the beginning of Texas as a Republic. It was on March 2nd, 1836 that a convention assembled in the Town of Washington-on-the-Brazos and adopted a Declaration of Independence. As the 100th anniversary of Texas independence approached, plans were made to fittingly celebrate this great event. The plans of the Committee in charge included a request for a postage stamp. STAMPS magazine issue of August 3rd, 1935, predicted an issue would be prepared in honor of the 100th anniversary of the Lone Star State with the possibilities of having three stamps. The subjects mentioned as possibilities were Sam Houston, the Alamo and Davey Crocket.

Early in July 1935, the Post Office Department instructed the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to prepare a design of the Texas stamp. At that time, it seemed likely that a stamp would be issued during 1935 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the convention at San Felipe-de-Austin in 1835 which had organized a provisional government under the governorship of Henry Smith who desired independence, Sam Houston as Major-General of the Army of Texas, and the election of two commissioners to ask aid from the Union. Armed hostilities had at the time broken out between the Mexicans and the American settlers in Texas. It was later decided that the stamp be issued in 1936 to coincide with the beginning of the Texas centennial.

On January 17th, 1936, Postmaster General James A. Farley announced that he had approved the design for a special Texas Centennial stamp which was being issued by the Post Office Department in connection with a state-wide Texas Centennial celebration taking place that year. On January 23rd, the following official notice was distributed:—

**TEXAS CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE STAMP**

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, January 23, 1936.

The Department has authorized the issuance of a special postage stamp in the 3-cent denomination to commemorate the centennial anniversary of Texas independence.

The stamp is of the same size as the special-delivery stamp, 84/100 by 1-44/100 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally. It is enclosed in a double line border,

and is printed in purple. Within upright oval panels on either side of the stamp are portraits of Sam Houston at the left and Stephen F. Austin at the right, with their names in dark gothic letters in narrow curved panels on white ground at the base of the ovals. In the upper central part of the stamp, partially superimposed over a large white star, is the inscription, "United States Postage, Texas Centennial, 1836-1936," in dark gothic, arranged in three horizontal lines. The lower part of the central design is a reproduction of the historic Alamo, with the title "The Alamo" in dark gothic, in a narrow horizontal panel with white ground at the center of the lower edge of the stamp. The denomination designation "3¢" in dark lettering is shown in square panels with white ground in each lower corner of the stamp.

The new stamp will be first offered for sale at the post office in Gonzales, Tex., on March 2, 1936. It will be available for sale at other post offices beginning March 3, or as soon thereafter as production will permit.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations on March 2 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 10, with cash or postal money-order remittance payable to the postmaster, Gonzales, Tex., covering the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks or other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. To receive the March 2 postmark, covers must reach the postmaster, Gonzales, before the close of business on that date. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled Texas Centennial commemorative stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmaster, Gonzales. Stamps desired for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post offices as soon as available.

For the benefit of collectors desiring selected stamps for philatelic use, the Texas Centennial stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, March 3, but the Agency will not prepare covers for mailing on that date. To insure prompt shipment, separate mail orders must be submitted for the Texas Centennial commemorative stamp, excluding all other varieties of stamp stock.

It will be a further accommodation if collectors will refrain from sending mail orders for the Texas Centennial stamp to the Philatelic Agency until after February 15, so as not to interfere with the filling of orders for the new bi-colored 16-cent special-delivery air-mail stamp.

Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply only of these stamps on separate requisition to the Department on form 3201-A, endorsed "Texas Centennial." Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of these stamps by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

In order that the Texas Centennial stamp may be placed on sale at post offices as widely as possible on March 3, shipments may be made in advance. Postmasters who receive shipments of these stamps before the close of business on March 2 are hereby directed to positively not allow any of the stamps to be placed on sale before March 3.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

On February 25th, the formal first printing of the Texas stamp began at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This was reported in part in the Post Office Department press release as follows:—

With Vice-President John Garner and members of the Texas Congressional delegation present, Postmaster General James A. Farley threw the switch which started the first press run of the new issue of which 75,000,000 are to be printed on initial order. Also present in addition to the Vice-President and Postmaster General were Senators Tom Connally and Morris Shephard of Texas; Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger; Solicitor Karl A. Crowley of the Post Office Department; Representatives Hatton Sumners and Nat Patton of Texas; Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General Roy North; Gerald C. Mann, personal representative of Governor James V. Alford of Texas; and Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

As the first sheet of the new issue rolled off the big rotary press, Postmaster General Farley said:

"We are here to witness the first run of the presses in printing of the special issue of postage stamps authorized by the Post Office Department to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the Independence of Texas.

"The State of Texas, surpassing in area all other of our Commonwealths and so abundantly favored in natural resources, represents today one of the Nation's richest possessions. By means of the new stamp now being printed we pay homage to this outstanding State and to the hardy pioneers through whose efforts and life-blood an orderly Government was guaranteed for future generations."

On March 5th, Postmaster General James A. Farley announced that at the first day a total sale of 1,200,000 stamps and 319,150 first day covers were cancelled at the Gonzales, Texas post office. These stamps were printed on rotary presses from 200 subject plates divided by horizontal and vertical gutters into panes of 50. After the sheets had been perforated, they were cut along the center of these gutters into panes and so issued to post offices.

**#776—Three Cent, Lilac. The Alamo. Rotary Press. No Watermark.  
Perf. 11x10½.**

Issued March 2, 1936.

As previously mentioned, the Bureau was instructed to design a Texas stamp on July 10th, 1935, and two designs were prepared bearing the dates 1835-1935. (Illustrated.) When the decision was reached to postpone the issuance of this stamp to 1936, work on the Texas stamp ceased for a time at the Bureau. The *Washington Star* of October 20, 1935, contained the following comment:—

The Associated Press reports: "The design to be used in the centennial stamp to come out in 1936 in connection with the hundredth anniversary of the State of Texas has been prepared.

"As drawn by Anne Prescott Toomey, Dallas newspaper artist, it shows the historic Alamo, battered by Mexican cannon, at the left; a scene at the battle of San Jacinto in the right background, while in the center, surmounted by the Texas flag, are portraits of Stephen F. Austin, 'father of Texas,' and Gen. Sam Houston. This design follows the general pattern of the Yorktown commemorative stamp of 1931 and was laid out at the suggestion of President Roosevelt. The value will be 3 cents."



Designed by Anne P. Toomey. Not Used.

The *Washington Star* of November 11th stated that the Post Office Department officials had denied that a design had been approved for the Texas Centenary commemorative. The report in regard to Miss Toomey's instituting the Texas design appeared in numerous philatelic publications. In an endeavor to ascertain the true status of Miss Toomey's activities, a letter was sent to her which brought forth a reply which is in part, as follows:—

"Dear Mr. Johl:

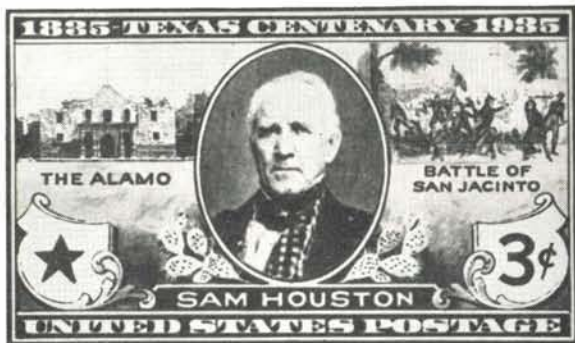
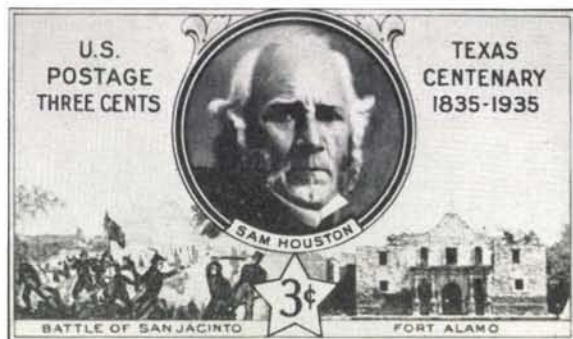
Last July I was commissioned by the Texas Centennial Central Exposition to make two drawings for them to submit to the Post Office Department and followed the suggestions outlined by the President of the United States. \* \* \*

Signed—ANN TOOMEY."



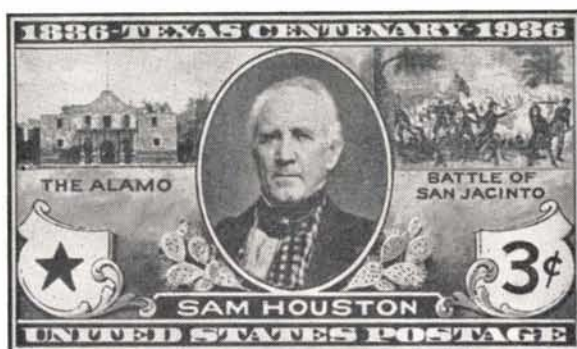
Another Design by Anne P. Toomey. Not Used.

We have illustrated the two designs prepared by Miss Toomey and it is interesting to note that the design finally accepted by the government contained three items suggested by one of Miss Toomey's drawings. Both Houston and Austin are included as is the Alamo. It is interesting to note that Miss Toomey's connection with the Texas celebration is not limited to her recent activities, as she is the great grand niece of Daniel and Joseph Kerr, Louisianans who died for the Texas cause in the 1835-36 Revolution against Mexico. It will be noticed that the 1935 designs of the Texas stamp showed only a portrait of Sam Houston, as did the 1936 version of one of the two earlier designs. The



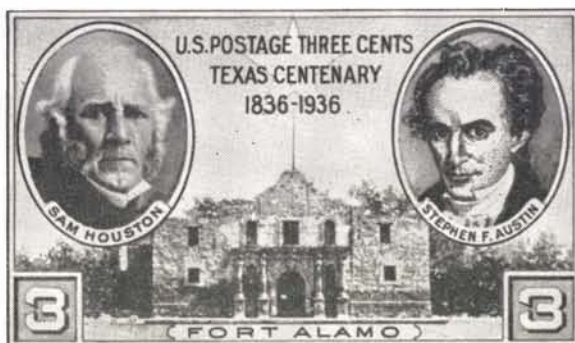
1935 Designs. Photograph of Original Drawings. Not Used.





1936 Design. Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

new 1936 designs as well as the accepted sketch by A. R. Meissner showed both Sam Houston, the first Governor of Texas, and Stephen F. Austin, the founder of the first Texas colony. On January 3rd, models were submitted to the Post Office Department, and on January 16th, Postmaster General James A. Farley approved the design by A. R. Meissner.



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

The portrait of Sam Houston, copied from a photograph of a painting by S. Salamo of a photograph made in 1856 by Frederick of New York, when Houston was a member of the United States Senate, was engraved by C. T. Arlt. The frontispiece of the biography of Sam Houston by Marquis James was taken from the same photograph.



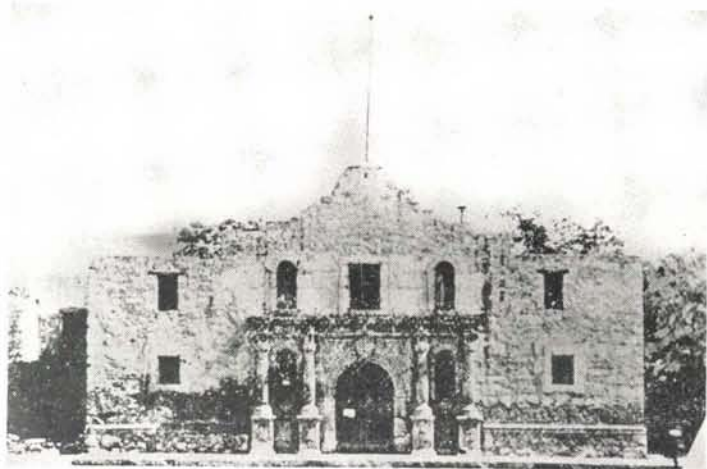
Sam Houston, by Salamo.



Stephen F. Austin, by T. A. Butler.

The portrait of Stephen F. Austin made from a wood cut by T. A. Butler, Sc., in an article entitled: "Texas" by Ex-Senator Samuel Bell Maxey in Harper's Magazine 1893, Volume 87, Page 563, was engraved by L. C. Kauffmann

The Alamo was taken from a book entitled, "Greatest San Antonio" by Higher Public League of Texas, F-394, S-2, F-552, and was engraved by Frederick Pauling.



The Alamo.

On January 17th the Bureau was ordered to print the stamps although Postmaster General James A. Farley did not approve the die proof until February 14th. The actual initial printing took place on February 20th, and on February 25th, the first delivery was made to post offices. On March 2nd, 1936, the stamps went on sale at Gonzales, Texas, and throughout the country on the following day. The engraving of the frame and lettering was executed by W. B. Wells. On March 6th, a special post office was opened in the Alamo, the Shrine



Photograph of Original Drawing. Used With Modifications.

of Texas liberty and every letter posted from this office had a special cachet approved by the Post Office Department. The idea of tying up the 100th anniversary of the Alamo massacre with a special post office and cachet is credited to Postmaster Daniel J. Quil of San Antonio, who wrote to Washington and received permission to add a post office during the day of memorial service. In addition to this special cachet, the Post Office Department also gave permis-



Texas Commemorative Cancellation.



Photograph of the Original Drawing. Three Cent Texas Stamp.

sion for a special commemorative cancellation which was used in the later part of 1935 and during the Centennial Celebration in 1936.

Four plates were made of this stamp and all went to press. There was less than the usual variation in the shade and no important plate varieties.

**Shades**,—Lilac, bright lilac, red lilac.

**Varieties**,—a: Plate Number Blocks.

b: Twisted Transfer.

21537 lower right #42, #43. These stamps show a twisted entry, the one on #42 being slight while #43 is quite marked. Both show the upper left corner higher than normal.

c: Plate Flaws.

21537 upper left #47. A heavy spot of color connecting the top of the left 3 with the frame line of the box around the numeral.

21538 lower right #5. An easily seen small gash on Austin's collar (also exists without).

**Plates used:** 21537—38, 39, 40.

**Quantity issued:** Ordered 125,000,000.

**#781—Three Cent, Red Violet. The Alamo. No Watermark. Imperf.**

Issued May 9, 1936.

This was one of the four stamps issued imperf. in honor of the *Third International Philatelic Exposition* and will be described in a later Chapter under the heading "Tipex Issue."

**NOTES**

Chapter XIV  
RHODE ISLAND COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE  
1636-1936



The Three Cent Rhode Island Stamp.

**I**N 1636 Roger Williams and his followers settled in a section near Narragansett Bay, which he called Providence. This was the beginning of the territory later known as Rhode Island. Roger Williams and his followers left Massachusetts to find a place where they could exercise freedom of thought and complete religious tolerance. His founding of the colony of Rhode Island was unintentional, as at the time Roger Williams left Massachusetts, at the request of the authorities in that settlement, he was merely seeking a shelter for all distressed in conscience. In 1663 King Charles II of England, granted a charter to Rhode Island and the Providence plantations. The Rhode Island settlement became well inculcated with Roger Williams' ideas of independence and freedom of thought, and that attitude had a marked influence on the history of the State. She was the last of the thirteen colonies to ratify the Constitution, and then only under extreme pressure. Because of his teachings, that the civil authorities should have no control over religion, Roger Williams had been ordered deported to England. He had left Massachusetts before the deportation order could be carried out. This action of the general court was not voided until 1936 when the State of Massachusetts took final action to void the three-hundred year old bill of complaint, as a compliment to Rhode Island's Tercentenary.

As early as 1935 the *Rhode Island Philatelic Society* began agitating for a stamp to be issued in honor of the three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the colony of Rhode Island. No action was taken at the time, and it was not until early in 1936 that an authoritative announcement was made by the Post Office Department.

The press release of the Information Service of the Post Office Department dated March 17, 1936, contained the following details:—

Postmaster General James A. Farley announced last night that he had authorized the issuance of and approved the design for the New Rhode Island Tercentenary commemorative postage stamp, which is to be released by the Post Office Department in May.

The new stamp, which is to be issued in connection with the three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the State of Rhode Island, will be of the three-cent denomination and in size will conform to the current Special Delivery stamp, 84/100 inches by 1-44/100 inches, arranged vertically.

It will be enclosed in a double line border and printed in purple ink. The words "U. S. Postage" will appear in dark Gothic lettering in a horizontal line at the top of the stamp, underneath which will be the dates "1636" at the left and "1936" at the right, both in dark Gothic.

The central design of the new issue will be a likeness of Roger Williams, modeled from a photograph of the Roger Williams statue in the public park of the same name in Providence, state capital. The title "Roger Williams" will be inscribed on the base of the statue. Between the base of the statue and the right border of the stamp will be a circular panel with white background, enclosed in which will be the denomination designation "3c" in dark lettering. In a corresponding position at the left of the new stamp will be a reproduction of the central design of the State Seal of Rhode Island. In a horizontal panel with white edges and dark background at the base of the stamp, arranged in two lines will be the inscription "Rhode Island" above and "Tercentenary" below, both in white Roman lettering.

The date and place of first day sale for the new Rhode Island stamp will be announced later by the Post Office Department.



**The Roger Williams Monument. Roger Williams Park. Providence, R. I.**

On April 2, the Post Office Department issued the following official notice:—

**RHODE ISLAND TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATIVE STAMP**

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, April 2, 1936.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby notified of the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the tercentenary anniversary of Rhode Island.

The stamp is the same size as the special-delivery stamp, 84/100 by 1-44/100 inches in dimensions, arranged vertically. It is enclosed in a double-line border and will be printed in purple. The stamp will be in the 3-cent denomination. The words "U. S. Postage" appear in dark gothic lettering in a horizontal line at the top of the stamp, underneath which are the dates "1636" at the left and "1936" at the right in dark gothic, between ornamental lines.

The central design is a likeness of Roger Williams modeled from a photograph of the statue in Roger Williams Park at Providence, R. I. The title "Roger Williams" appears on the base of the statue in dark gothic. Between the base of the statue and the right side of the stamp is a circular panel with white ground enclosing the denomination designation "3¢" in dark lettering. In a corresponding position at the left is a reproduction of the central design of the State seal of Rhode Island. In a horizontal panel with white edges and dark ground at the base of the stamp, arranged in two lines, are the words "Rhode Island" above and "Tercentenary" below in white roman lettering. The stamp is being printed by the rotary process without straight edges, and will be issued in sheets containing 50 stamps.

The new stamp will be first offered for sale at the post office in Providence, R. I., on May 4, 1936. It will be available for sale at other post offices beginning May 5, or as soon thereafter as production will permit.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations on May 4 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 10, with cash or postal money order remittance payable to the postmaster, Providence, R. I., covering the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks, or other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. To receive the May 4 postmark, covers must reach the postmaster, Providence, before the close of business on that date. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled Rhode Island tercentenary commemorative stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmaster, Providence. Stamps desired for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post offices as soon as available.

For the benefit of collectors desiring selected stamps for philatelic use, the Rhode Island Tercentenary stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, May 5, but the Agency will not prepare covers for mailing on that date. To insure prompt shipment, separate mail orders must be submitted for the Rhode Island Tercentenary stamp, excluding all other varieties of stamp stock.

Postmasters at direct- and central-accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply only of the new stamp on separate requisition to the Department on form 3201-A, endorsed "Rhode Island Tercentenary." Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of these stamps by requisition of the central-accounting postmaster.

In order that the Rhode Island Tercentenary stamp may be placed on sale at post offices as widely as possible on May 5, shipments may be made in advance. Postmasters who receive a supply of this stamp before the close of business on May 4 are hereby directed to positively not allow any of the stamps to be placed on sale before May 5.

C. B. EILENBERGER,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The Post Office Department press release dated April 24, 1936, announced the first run of these new stamps. With the usual ceremony, Postmaster General James A. Farley turned the switch which started the rotary press. Also present, in addition to the Postmaster General as the first sheets of the new stamp rolled off the presses, were United States Senator Peter G. Gerry, of Rhode Island; Representative John M. O'Connell, of the same State; Roy M. North, Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General; Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent of the Division of Stamps.

These stamps were printed on the rotary press from 200 subject plates. The plates were divided into panes of 50 by horizontal and vertical gutters 5/16th of an inch wide. After being perforated the 200 subject sheets were cut through the center of these gutters into panes of 50, and so issued to Postmasters.

#777—Three Cent, Lilac. Roger Williams. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

Issued May 4, 1936.

At the request of the Post Office Department, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing prepared designs for the stamp in honor of the three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Rhode Island. On March 6, 1936, several designs



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

were submitted to Postmaster General James A. Farley, who on March 13 approved the design by Alvin R. Meissner. The accepted design was then turned over to the engravers, Carl T. Arlt engraving the vignette, while W. B. Wells and D. R. McLeod executed the frame and lettering. On March 23 the Bureau



Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.



The final design was a combination of these two rejected drawings.



was instructed to print the Rhode Island stamp with an initial order of 75,000,000. On April 24 the printing was started and the following day the first delivery was made to the Post Office Department. The stamp was placed on sale at Providence, Rhode Island on May 4, 1936. The various designs submitted and not accepted (illustrated) all showed the Roger Williams statue in Roger Williams Park, Providence, Rhode Island. The photograph of this statue was furnished to the Post Office Department by Lorenzo C. McCarty, Chairman of the Rhode Island Tercentenary Commission. The stamp had a shorter life than most of the commemoratives issued at about the same time. These stamps remained on sale at the Philatelic Agency until March 19, 1937, just a little more than ten months after they had been first placed on sale. Four plates were made and all went to press.

**Shades**,—Lilac, bright lilac, red lilac.

**Varieties**,—a: Plate Number Block.

b: Vertical pair with horizontal gutter between.

c: Misplaced entry. Plate 21562 Lower Left. The alignment is bad over the whole pane, being particularly noticeable in the first three vertical rows. The right side is lower than the left.

**Plates used**: 21559—60, 61, 62.

**Quantity issued**: 67,127,650.

**NOTES**

**Chapter XV**  
**TIPEX ISSUE**

1936

**D**URING 1933 and 1934, the Post Office Department issued five different souvenir panes ranging from six to twenty-five stamps. These were issued for the conventions of philatelic societies, local exhibitions and one national exhibition. Many collectors objected to this form of issue and numerous resolutions were passed condemning the souvenir panes. However, the resolutions of all important philatelic organizations specifically exempted, in their criticism, souvenir panes issued for International Exhibitions. It was therefore natural that a request be made for a souvenir sheet in honor of the *Third International Philatelic Exhibition* which was held in New York, May 1936. The *Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc.*, under whose auspices the show was being held, appointed Arthur E. Owen, one of its Vice Presidents, to contact the Post Office Department and to request their cooperation in placing a suitable exhibit at the exhibition, as well as supplying a souvenir pane. Several suggestions were made as to the stamps to appear on the souvenir pane and it was finally decided to use the four horizontal design commemoratives issued in 1935 and 1936. It was reported in the philatelic press that the special souvenir sheets would be placed on sale May 2, which was a week prior to the opening of the exhibition. However, inasmuch as these stamps were issued especially as a compliment to the *Third International Philatelic Exhibition*, the date was changed to May 9, the opening day.

These stamps were printed on the flat plate press from 120 subject plates consisting of thirty panes of four, divided into six rows of five panes each. In previous souvenir panes it had been a practice to enter each stamp individually and the inscription separately. In this issue, however, the Bureau prepared a multiple die consisting of the four stamp designs as well as inscriptions. From this master die a multiple die transfer roll was made of the entire pane and this was entered at one time.

Inasmuch as the previous issue of the Connecticut, California Exhibition, Michigan and Texas Centennial stamps were all printed on the rotary press as well as being perforated, the four stamps on the souvenir pane represent a new variety of each of the above mentioned four stamps. As such, each of the four stamps were given a new catalog number. The story of all four being identical, they are being treated in a single heading.

- #778—Three Cent, Red Violet. The Charter Oak. Flat Plate. Imperf.
- #779—Three Cent, Red Violet. San Diego Exhibition. Flat Plate. Imperf.
- #780—Three Cent, Red Violet. Great Seal of Michigan. Flat Plate. Imperf.
- #781—Three Cent, Red Violet. The Alamo. Flat Plate. Imperf.

Issued May 9, 1936.

These stamps were announced in the following official notice:

**SOUVENIR ISSUE OF 3-CENT POSTAGE STAMPS**

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, April 7, 1936.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby notified that the Department has authorized a special sheet containing four 3-cent stamps embracing

the Connecticut Tercentenary, California-Pacific Exposition, Michigan and Texas Centennial commemorative issues, as a souvenir of the Third International Philatelic Exhibition of 1936, to be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, May 9 to 17, 1936.

The special stamp sheet will be approximately 3 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches wide and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, with the following inscriptions on the margins: "Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," at the left; "Under Authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General", at the top; "In Compliment to the Third International Philatelic Exhibition of 1936", at the right; and "New York, N. Y., May 9-17, 1936, Plate Number 21557", at the lower edge. The sheet will be printed in purple and will be gummed but not perforated.

The souvenir sheet of four different issues of commemorative stamps will be first placed on sale at the branch Philatelic Agency, Grand Central Palace, New York, N. Y., on May 9, 1936. Collectors desiring first-day covers may send a limited number of addressed covers, not in excess of ten (10), with a cash or postal money order remittance to cover the value of the stamps to be attached thereto at the rate of 12 cents per cover to the postmaster, New York, N. Y. All requests for cover service should reach the postmaster not later than May 6. Cover envelopes must be large enough and so addressed as to leave clear space of 3 $\frac{5}{8}$  by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the right side for the affixing of the blocks, which will not under any circumstances be cut.

The postmaster, New York, will not be authorized to accept mail orders for the souvenir sheets in an uncanceled condition, and all applications for supplies thereof for collection purposes should be directed to the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., where this special issue will be placed on sale beginning May 11, 1936. The Agency will not, however, accept covers for mailing on that date.

The souvenir stamp block will not be placed on sale at other post offices and postmasters are not authorized to submit requisitions for stocks thereof. So far as practicable, postmasters are requested to communicate the information in this notice to local stamp collectors who may be interested.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The four stamps listed above all occur on the souvenir pane issued as a compliment to the *Third International Philatelic Exhibition* which was held at Grand Central Palace, New York, May 9-17, 1936. The design of the souvenir pane is credited to Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. The engravers credited for the work on the four stamps were reported in previous chapters under the specific subject. On March 28, 1936, the Bureau received instructions in regard to the printing of special souvenir panes for the forthcoming International Exhibition. The design for the souvenir pane was submitted on April 4 and on April 6 the model was approved by Harlee Branch, Acting Postmaster General. The printing was started on April 27 and April 30 the first delivery was made to the Philatelic Agency. The stamps were placed on sale May 9, 1936 at the Branch Philatelic Agency in Grand Central Palace. The first day sale of these stamps was 651,000 panes, and there were 295,000 first day covers cancelled at the exhibition.

During the printing of these souvenir panes a rather unusual error occurred. In an endeavor to have a sufficient quantity on hand for the opening of the exhibition, three shifts of printers were placed on the job. On the second night of work, the printer on the night shift dumped his ink into the press fountain and proceeded to print the souvenir panes without noticing that the ink boy had set a bucket of BLACK ink beside his press instead of the regular purple. The transition from purple to BLACK stamps was gradual due to the mixing of purple ink in the fountain with the added BLACK, and the difference was not sufficient to be noticed under the mercury lamps. However, after about 1300 sheets had been printed the error was discovered and the work stopped. The entire lot of sheets printed on that press during the evening of April 28 were destroyed so that there would be no possibility of any of the BLACK or purplish BLACK stamps being shipped or leaving the Bureau. Needless to say none of these stamps will ever be available to collectors.

Three plates were made for the printing of the Tipex sheets but copies from only two are available. Plates 21557 and 21558 were used at the Bureau to

print the panes placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency. Plate 21563 was only used on the hand press in connection with the government exhibit in New York. All sheets printed on this plate were strictly accounted for and destroyed.

Because of the method of rocking in these stamps it was found almost impossible to plate the panes, and after more than two years since the close of the exhibit no plating has been reported. The TipeX sheets were withdrawn from the Philatelic Agency at the close of business on August 11, 1936. It was stated that this item was available for a shorter period of time than any other ever offered at the Agency. The Post Office Department order called for three million panes of which 2,809,039 were issued.

**Shades.**—Red violet, bright red violet.

**Plates used:** 21557—21558.

**Plate used:** 21563. All copies destroyed.

**Panes issued:** 2,809,039.

**NOTES**

Chapter XVI  
ARKANSAS COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE  
1836-1936



**The Three Cent Arkansas Stamp.**

**W**HEN United States completed the Louisiana purchase in 1803, part of the area acquired later became the State of Arkansas. This section became gradually populated by people who had planned to continue westward by the Santa Fe trail, and who finding a location to their liking settled there. By 1819 this section, was formally organized as a territory, which ceased in 1836 when the Statehood was granted to Arkansas.

As the hundredth anniversary of Arkansas' Statehood approached requests were made for a stamp to suitably commemorate this important milestone in Arkansas' history. Postmaster General Farley was requested to issue such a stamp by the Arkansas Delegation in Congress as well as by representatives of the *Little Rock Philatelic Society*. It was further requested that a stamp be issued June 15, which is Statehood day in Arkansas. In June 1935 the Philatelic press reported that Roy M. North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General had told several collectors from Arkansas that the stamp would be issued to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of its Statehood. On May 20, the Post Office Department issued the following official notice:

**ARKANSAS CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE STAMP**

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, May 20, 1936.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby notified of the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of Arkansas statehood.

The stamp is the same size as the special-delivery stamp, 84/100 by 1-44/100 inches in dimension, arranged horizontally. It is enclosed in a double line border and is printed in purple. The central design of the stamp is a view of the old State House, showing the portico of the central building and portion of the right wing, enclosed in a circular panel. On a white ribbon panel along the lower edge of the circle is the title "Old State House" in solid gothic. At the left, partly below the central design, is a representation of the first settlement in Arkansas, above which appears the name "Arkansas Post" in solid gothic arranged in two lines. In a corresponding position at the right is pictured the present State Capitol, with the name above in dark gothic in two lines. In each lower corner within circular panels with double line borders and solid ground is the denomination numeral "3" in white architectural roman. At the center of the lower edge of the stamp in a narrow horizontal panel with white edges and ornamental ends is the inscription "U. S. Postage", and directly underneath "Three Cents" in white roman lettering. Arranged in solid

gothic lettering in the upper corners is the wording "Arkansas" at the left with the date "1836" below, and "Centennial" at the right with the date "1936" underneath. The stamp is being printed by the rotary process without straight edges and will be issued in sheets containing 50 stamps.

The new stamp will be first offered for sale at the post office in Little Rock, Ark., on June 15, 1936. It will be available for sale at other post offices beginning June 16, or as soon thereafter as production will permit.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations on June 15 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 10, with cash or postal money order remittance payable to the postmaster, Little Rock, Ark., covering the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks, or other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. To receive the June 15 postmark, covers must reach the postmaster, Little Rock, before the close of business on that date. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen. Compliance can not be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled Arkansas Centennial commemorative stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmaster, Little Rock. Stamps desired for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post offices as soon as available.

For the benefit of collectors desiring selected stamps for philatelic use, the Arkansas Centennial stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, June 16, but the Agency will not prepare covers for mailing on that date. To insure prompt shipment, separate mail orders must be submitted for the Arkansas Centennial stamp, excluding all other varieties of stamp stock.

Postmasters at direct- and central-accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply only of the new stamp on separate requisition to the Department on form 3201-A, endorsed "Arkansas Centennial." Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of these stamps by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

In order that the Arkansas Centennial stamp may be placed on sale at post offices as widely as possible on June 16, shipments may be made in advance. Postmasters who receive a supply of this stamp before the close of business on June 15 are hereby directed to positively not allow any of the stamps to be placed on sale before June 16.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

State Capitol



Arkansas.

These stamps were printed on the rotary press from 200 subject plates which were divided into panes of 50 by horizontal and vertical gutters. The sheets were cut through the center of these gutters to panes of 50 and so issued.

**#782—Three Cent, Lilac. The Old State House. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf. 11x10½.**

Issued June 15, 1936.

The Arkansas Centennial Committee, in requesting the Post Office Department to issue a special commemorative stamp suggested that the Old State House



The Old



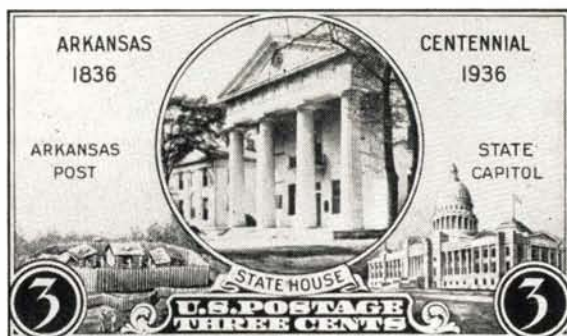
State House.

be used as a subject for the stamp. Three designs were submitted on April 25, all containing the State House as the central design. On May 5 one of the designs submitted was selected by Postmaster General James A. Farley who suggested a slight modification, the change of the title from "State House" to



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

"Old State House". The accepted design was prepared by A. R. Meissner and consists of a central design portraying the Old State House from a reproduction of a photograph of the Old State House furnished by Senator Hattie W. Caraway, of Arkansas. At the left appears "Arkansas Post," a perspective



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

wash drawing made by Mr. Meissner. At the right appears Arkansas State Capitol, after a perspective wash drawing by Alvin R. Meissner from a front view photograph furnished by the Library of Congress. The engraving on the master die was executed by C. T. Arlt, who did the picture, while the frame



Photograph of Original Drawing. Used With Modifications.

and lettering was done by W. B. Wells and E. M. Hall. On May 6, the Bureau was ordered to print these stamps. The first printing took place on June 8. On June 10 the first delivery was made to the Post Office Department, and on June 15 the stamps first went on sale at Little Rock, Arkansas. The first day sale consisted of 500,000 stamps, most of which were used on 376,693 first day covers.

Four plates were made and used for printing this stamp, which were singularly free from worth while plate varieties. Only one item of special interest was discovered, and this consisted of a pane showing four rows having double paper.

**Shades,**—Violet, bright violet.

**Varieties,**—a: Plate Number Block.

b: Double paper.

c: Plate flaw. 21564 Lower Right number 20. This stamp has a short diagonal line in the "T" of "POSTAGE," and in the "T" of "CENTS."

**Plates used:** 21564—65, 66, 67.

**Quantity issued:** 72,992,650.

Chapter XVII  
**OREGON TERRITORY COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE**  
1836-1936



**The Three Cent Oregon Territory Stamp.**

**T**HE morning papers of March 26, 1936, contained a real surprise for collectors in the news that a stamp would be released in conjunction with the one-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the old Oregon Territory. This news was contained in the following press release of the Post Office Department:—

Postmaster General James A. Farley announced last night that he has authorized the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the settling of the old Oregon Territory, which now comprises the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and portions of Montana and Wyoming.

The new stamp is to be of the three-cent denomination, printed in purple ink, and will be the same size as the current Special Delivery issue. Details as to design and the date and place of the first day sale will be announced later by the Post Office Department.

It is expected that the new stamp will be placed on sale for the first time at the Walla Walla, Washington and Lewiston, Idaho post offices incident to Oregon Territory Centennial celebrations which are to be held in those cities this year.

It was largely through the pioneering efforts of the early settlers in the Oregon Territory that there was brought about a great influx of immigration to this vast region, which today constitutes one-seventh of the total area of the United States.

This first press release failed to include for first day sale a City in Oregon. The stamp collectors in that State immediately started agitation in favor of various cities in that state. Their agitation bore fruit, and on June 24, when the official notice was distributed to postmasters and others interested, the cities designated for first day sale included not only a city in Oregon, but also one in Montana and Wyoming, as parts of the last two named States were also included in the region known as the Oregon Territory. The official notice is as follows:—

**OREGON TERRITORY COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP**

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, June 24, 1936.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby notified that the Department has authorized the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of Oregon Territory.

The new stamp is the same size as the special-delivery stamp, 84/100 by 1-44/100 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally. It is enclosed in a double line border and is printed in purple. Within a horizontal panel with dark ground along

the upper edge of the stamp is the wording "1836 Oregon Territory 1936" in white roman lettering. The central design is a map of the old Oregon Territory comprising the present States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, together with parts of Montana and Wyoming. Marked on the map are the five places, one in each State, selected, for historical reasons, to have the first day sale. There is also shown an outline of the old Oregon Trail.

In the vertical space between the ends of the rectangular panel containing the central design and the outer edge of the stamp, there is, at the left, a western scene depicting a mounted Indian on a rocky promontory with wigwams on either side, behind which are shown trees and mountains. In a similar position at the right is portrayed a covered wagon train of the early pioneer days emerging from a pass in the mountains. The figures of the two front horses partly extend over the edge of the map panel.

In each lower corner is a circular panel with white edges and dark ground enclosing the large numeral "3" in white modernized roman. In a narrow panel with dark ground along the lower edge of the stamp is the inscription "U. S. Postage" and "Three Cents" in white roman, arranged in two lines. The lower line is extended by three white stars at either end. Short white lines with curved inner ends extend from lower corners of the map to the circles containing the denomination numeral. The stamp is being printed by the rotary process without straight edges and will be issued in sheets containing 50 stamps.

The new stamp will be first offered for sale at the following post offices on July 14, 1936:

Lewiston, Idaho.  
Missoula, Mont.  
Astoria, Oreg.  
Walla Walla, Wash.  
Daniel, Wyo.

It will be available for sale at other post offices beginning July 15, or as soon thereafter as production will permit.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancelations on July 14 at the above post offices may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 10, with cash or postal money order remittance payable to the postmaster, covering the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks, or other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. To receive the July 14 postmark, covers must reach the postmaster before the close of business on that date. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled Oregon Territory commemorative stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmaster. Stamps desired for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post office as soon as available.

For the benefit of collectors desiring selected stamps for philatelic use, the Oregon Territory stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, July 15, but the Agency will not prepare covers for mailing on that date. To insure prompt shipment, separate mail orders must be submitted for the Oregon Territory stamp, excluding all other varieties of stamp stock.

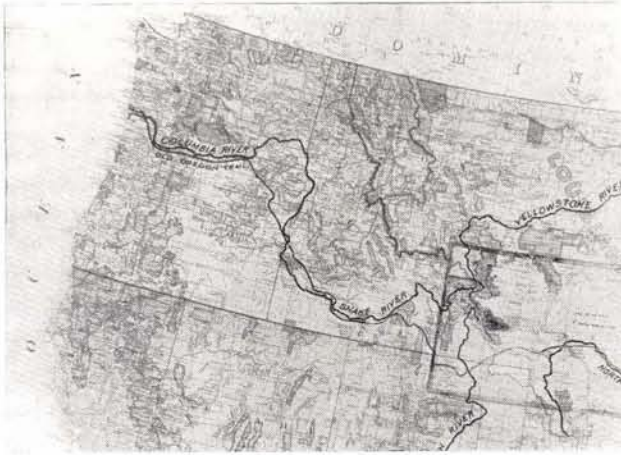
Postmasters at direct- and central-accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply only of the new stamp on separate requisition to the Department on form 3201-A, endorsed "Oregon Territory." Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of these stamps by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

In order that the Oregon Territory stamp may be placed on sale at post offices as widely as possible on July 15, shipments may be made in advance. Postmasters who receive a supply of this stamp before the close of business on July 14 are hereby directed to positively not allow any of the stamps to be placed on sale before July 15.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The cities so designated for first day sale each were historically connected with the development of a vast territory which today constitutes about 15% of the total area of the United States. It was at Walla Walla that Dr. Marcus Whitman established his permanent home, while Rev. Henry H. Spalding estab-

lished his near what is now the city of Lewiston, Idaho. It was these two gentlemen, accompanied by their wives, who were the first white families to settle in the Oregon Territory, and the stamp was being issued in conjunction with the observance of the centennial anniversary of their arrival.



**The Map, Showing the Oregon Trail, Used in Designing the Oregon Stamp.**

Astoria, Oregon, was the terminus of the Lewiston-Clark expedition in 1804, and also marked the site of the first trading post to be established on the Pacific Coast within the old Oregon Territory. It was at Daniel, Wyoming, that the two families first entered the old Oregon Territory. This City is but a few miles from the historic Sweetwater rendezvous at the crest of the Continental Divide where the families of Dr. Whitman and Rev. Spalding paused to offer thanksgiving to the Almighty by having brought them safely this far west. Missoula, Montana, was also one of the first trading posts in this region.

On July 7, printing of the new Oregon's centennial stamp began at the Bureau in the presence of Postmaster General James A. Farley, United States Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, and Roy M. North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were printed on the rotary press from two hundred subject plates. These plates were divided into panes of 50 by horizontal and vertical gutters through the center of which the sheets were cut for issuance to post offices.

**#783—Three Cent, Violet. Map of the Oregon Territory. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf. 11x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ .**

Issued July 14, 1936.

On June 13, 1936, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was ordered to print an Oregon Territory Centennial Commemorative Stamp. Several designs were submitted on June 22, and the same day Clinton B. Eilenberger, Acting Postmaster General, approved a model prepared by A. R. Meissner. Meissner's design was based on maps furnished by the United States Geographical Survey, United States Land Office, and the Post Office Department. To these maps were added the old Oregon Trail and the historic points in each of the States selected for the first day sale. The remainder of the design was after a wash drawing made by Mr. Meissner. The vignette was engraved by C. T. Arlt, while the frame and lettering was executed by W. B. Wells and G. L. Hubert. Printing was started on July 6, consisting of plates 21576 and 21578, and two remaining



Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.



plates 21577 and 21579 not going to press until July 8. On July 7, delivery was made to the Post Offices. The first day sale at the five cities took place on July 14, 1936, under the supervision of the following Post Office department officials, Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent of the Division of Stamps at Walla Walla, Washington; R. E. King, Assistant Superintendent at Astoria, Oregon; Mrs. Louise Shawen, Secretary to Mr. Fellers at Lewiston, Idaho; Mrs. A. D. Caruthers, Clerk in charge of the Post Office Philatelic Exhibition room at Missoula, Montana; Herbert F. Chamberlain, Chief of the Redemption section,



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

and Charles Anderson, Cancellation Expert at Daniel, Wyoming. The first day covers cancelled at the various cities are as follows:

Astoria, Oregon	91,110
Daniel, Wyoming	67,013
Lewiston, Idaho	86,100
Missoula, Montana	59,883
Walla Walla, Wash.	106,150



Photograph of Original Drawing. Used With Modifications.

In these cities the total number of stamps sold amounted to almost 800,000 copies.

The Oregon Territory situated in the Northwest section of the United States had at different times in our history been claimed by four different Nations. Spain first claimed it due to the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Balboa in 1513. England claimed it due to the expedition in 1788 by Captain John Meares, and the activities of Sir John Vancouver in 1792. At about this same time Russia had a series of settlements from Alaska to San Francisco, and the Russians and Spaniards came to a peaceful agreement limiting their sphere of influence. In 1793 a treaty was made dividing the Pacific Coast section between Spain, England and Russia. The Lewis-Clark expedition in 1804 and 1805, the founding of a trading post in 1810 that is now Astoria, as well as the ambiguity of the Louisiana Purchase agreement was America's claim to the property. There were differences of opinion between the United States and Great Britain which the agreement of Joint Occupation made in 1818 could not satisfy. Finally in 1846 a treaty was signed with England settling the northern boundary of the Oregon Territory forty-nine degrees, north latitude. The development of the territory was gradual.

This stamp was considered by many to be over crowded, and as a result was not popular with collectors, and at the time of writing, just about two years after the stamp was issued, it was still on sale at the Philatelic Agency.

Shades,—Violet, bright violet.

Varieties,—a: Plate number block.

- b: Double transfer 21579 Upper Left number three. This shows a strong double transfer. The doubling of the right frame line is quite easily seen although it needs a glass to observe the finer details. To the left of the outer right frame line there is another line running almost the full height of the stamp, but at a slight angle. The inner frame line is also doubled in part, as is the top of the covered wagon. There is a mark in the "3" of "1936," and the circle around the right numeral shows an added line of color.
- c: Shifted transfer 21577 Upper Right. This pane has 18 shifted transfers in the 50 stamps. The shift shows an outward double of the right inner frame line. The best of these are numbers 7 and 17.
- d: Twisted transfer 21576 Lower Right. Each horizontal row of this pane except the third has most of the stamps showing twisted transfers, all being noticeably twisted in a clock-wise direction.
- e: Misplaced entry 21576 Lower Right #45 and #50. Both of these stamps are entered out of line. #45 is slightly higher than #44 while #50 is about one-half millimeter higher than #49.

Plates used: 21576—77, 78, 79.

**Quantity issued:** This stamp still being on sale at the time of going to press the final figure is not available. There were, however, 75,000,000 of these stamps ordered by the Post Office Department.



Chapter XVIII  
**SUSAN B. ANTHONY COMMEMORATIVE STAMP**  
1920-1936



**The Three Cent Susan B. Anthony Stamp.**

**O**N July 10, 1936, Postmaster General James A. Farley again surprised philatelists by announcing that the Post Office Department would issue a commemorative in honor of Susan B. Anthony. In the Post Office Department announcement it was stated that this stamp was being issued, "In response to thousands of requests received by the Post Office Department during the past two and one-half years." This press release also contained the following information:—

This stamp will be first issued on August 26, 1936, which is the 16th anniversary of the Proclamation of Ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for suffrage for the women of the Nation. This Proclamation was dated August 26, 1920.

In addition to her work in behalf of woman suffrage, Miss Anthony was a leader in every movement which had to do with equal rights for women in the affairs of the country.

In recognition of women's share in the development of this country and their social and economic responsibilities in our national life, the Post Office Department is issuing this commemorative stamp. The new stamp, which will be of the three-cent denomination, will bear as the central motif of its design a portrait of Miss Anthony. The place of first-day sale will be announced at a later date.

Shortly after this announcement was made public, it was reported in *Weekly Philatelic Gossip* that the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Committee of New Jersey had been actively endeavoring for two years to secure a postage stamp in honor of Miss Anthony.

The philatelic press in general greeted the Department's announcement with much skepticism. George B. Sloane in "STAMPS" August 1, 1936, commented on the new stamp as follows:—

**James Aloysius Courts Women**

Our Postmaster-General, ever on the alert, recognizes the value of the women's goodwill, and with Presidential balloting nigh at hand, suddenly announces a stamp to honor the memory of Susan B. Anthony, the pioneer woman suffragette and advocate of Equal Rights. "Thar's votes in them thar wimmin," reasons Cavalier Shamus O'Farley, with innate shrewdness, and what could be a more opportune year to salute the ladies (of legal age) than 1936 with a National campaign in the offing?

While the Landon forces sing their paeans to Susannah, the Farleyites could bestow their favor on Susan. So the forthcoming stamp will commemorate the 19th

Amendment and woman's right to the suffrage, and with this guileless philatelic reminder, Jimmy hopes that the ladies (God love 'em) will vote right in November. It's a natural!

A similar attitude was expressed in *Weekly Philatelic Gossip* issue of August 29, 1936:

Take our Susan B. Anthony stamp, just issued. Why did Postmaster General Farley suddenly decide to issue it upon a Sixteenth Anniversary of the Woman Suffrage Amendment?

The press release sent out by the Post Office Department says it was issued "in response to thousands of requests received by the Post Office Department during the past two and a half years." Generally, when "thousands of requests" are made for a stamp it is a matter of common knowledge in the columns of stamp magazines, but, it was not so in this case. The solution to the why of this stamp, at this time, is, of course, that one must know Mr. Farley's hopes, his ideals and his aspirations before he can put his finger on the real reason. The philatelic student of the future will be interested in knowing the correct solution to why the Susan B. Anthony stamp was issued August 26, 1936.

On July 17, it was announced that the Susan B. Anthony stamp would be placed on sale in Washington on August 26. Further details in regard to this stamp were included in the following official notice:—

#### SUSAN B. ANTHONY COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, August 3, 1936.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby notified that the Department has authorized the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Susan B. Anthony in connection with the sixteenth anniversary of the ratification of the nineteenth amendment granting suffrage to women.

The new stamp is of the ordinary size, 0.75 by 0.87 inches in dimensions, arranged vertically. It is enclosed in a double line border and is printed in purple. In a horizontal panel with dark ground across the top of the stamp is the wording, "U. S. Postage" in white roman. The central design is a portrait of Susan B. Anthony looking to the left. The portrait is enclosed in an oval frame with white edges and dark ground. In a curved panel with white ground at the base of the portrait is the name "Susan B. Anthony," in dark Gothic. In a narrow panel with dark ground along the lower edge of the stamp is the inscription reading "Suffrage For Women," in white Gothic. Immediately above, on either side, within circular panels with white edges and dark ground is the denomination designation "3¢" in white. The stamp is being printed by the rotary process and will be issued in sheets of 100 stamps.

The new stamp will be first offered for sale at the Washington, D. C., post office on August 26, 1936. It will be available for sale at other post offices beginning August 27, or as soon thereafter as production will permit.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations on August 26 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 10, with cash or postal money order remittance payable to the postmaster, Washington, D. C., covering the value of the stamp required for affixing. Personal checks or other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. To receive the August 26 postmark, covers must reach the postmaster before the close of business on that date. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size. Letters of transmittal will be avoided if covers to bear pairs or blocks are appropriately endorsed with pencil in the upper right corner.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled Susan B. Anthony commemorative stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmaster. Stamps desired for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post offices as soon as available.

For the benefit of collectors desiring selected stamps for philatelic use, the Anthony stamp will also be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, August 26, but the Agency will not prepare covers for mailing on that date. To insure prompt shipment, separate mail orders must be submitted for the Susan B. Anthony commemorative stamp, excluding all other varieties of stamp stock.

Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply only of the new stamp on separate requisition to the Department on Form 3201-A, endorsed "Anthony." Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of these stamps by requisition on the Central-accounting postmaster.

In order that the Susan B. Anthony stamp may be placed on sale at post offices as widely as possible on August 27, shipments may be made in advance. Postmasters who receive a supply of this stamp before the close of business on August 26 are hereby directed to positively not allow any of the stamps to be placed on sale before August 27.

C. B. EILENBERGER,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The initial printing of the Susan B. Anthony stamp was a spectacular dedication, and was reported in the official release of August 20 as follows:—

Printing of the new Susan B. Anthony Memorial postage stamp which is being issued by the Post Office Department in connection with the sixteenth anniversary of the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting suffrage to women, was begun today at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The new 3-cent stamp will be first offered for sale at the Washington, D. C., post office on August 26, 1936, and it will be placed on general sale throughout the country the following day or as soon thereafter as distribution will permit.

Present at the first press run ceremonies at the Bureau today were Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger, Representative Louis Ludlow of Indiana, Roy North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General; Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department; Mrs. Robert Adamson, Chairman of the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Committee; Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Vice-Chairman of the National Woman's Party; Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, Sculptress; Mrs. Rose Arnold Powell, the Susan B. Anthony Forum; Mrs. Ada Vanloon Brandow MacGee, the Susan B. Anthony Foundation; Miss Minerva Bernardino, the Inter-American Commission of Women; Miss Dorothy Houghton, the League of Women Voters; Dr. Miriam Oatman, the District Branch of National Woman's Party; Dr. Stella E. Brown, representing the Business and Professional Women; Mrs. Lloyd Biddle, the Federative Clubs; Dr. Izoa Scott, Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Miss Ella C. Werner, Soroptimist Clubs; Mrs. Lois Dowdle Cobb, of the Zontas; Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest, of the Quotas; Dr. Roselyn Moore Bain, Association of American Women Dentists; Mrs. Mary Clothier Hull Davis, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Dr. Mary Holmes, Medical Women's Association; Miss Olive Lacy, of the Women's Bar Association, and Mrs. Edwina Avery, of the National Association of Women Lawyers.

The new stamp is of the ordinary size, 0.75 by 0.87 inches in dimensions, arranged vertically. It is enclosed in a double line border and is printed in purple. In a horizontal panel with dark ground across the top of the stamp is the wording, "U. S. Postage" in white Roman. The central design is a portrait of Susan B. Anthony looking to the left. The portrait is enclosed in an oval frame with white edges and dark ground. In a curved panel with white ground at the base of the portrait is the name "Susan B. Anthony," in dark Gothic. In a narrow panel with dark ground along the lower edge of the stamp is the inscription reading "Suffrage For Women," in white Gothic. Immediately above, on either side, within circular panels with white edges and dark ground is the denomination designation "3¢" in white.

As the first sheet of the new stamp rolled off the Bureau rotary presses at today's ceremonies, Third Assistant Postmaster General Eilenberger said:

"We are here to witness the first press run of the special issue of 3-cent postage stamps authorized by the Post Office Department as a memorial to Susan B. Anthony, outstanding leader in the cause of suffrage for women. More than two years ago the Post Office Department recognized and honored the mothers of the nation by issuing a Mother's stamp. Today, in the issuance of this stamp, we honor not only the great leader, Susan B. Anthony, but also pay tribute to the women of the country who have contributed so much to the progress of the nation.

"The stamp will be first placed on sale on the 26th of August at the Washington City Post Office and the Philatelic Agency in the Post Office Department. This date is the 16th anniversary of the proclamation of the adoption of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting suffrage to women."

In response, Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Vice-Chairman of the National Woman's Party, stated:

"We are very happy today, on this the 16th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment enfranchising the women of the United States, to witness the first run-off of a stamp honoring Susan B. Anthony. We owe it to the vision of the Honorable James A. Farley, Postmaster General, and his associates, but especially to the Honorable Clinton B. Eilenberger, Third Assistant Postmaster General, that this stamp has been made possible. Only three times before in the history of our country have women been honored by a stamp. Martha Washington, wife of our first President, Pocahontas, our first Indian Princess, married to an American, and the stamp recently issued honoring motherhood. Unless we mention also the N. R. A. stamp showing a woman keeping abreast of the times by keeping pace with a farmer, a mechanic and a business man.

"We rejoice that this stamp has been issued honoring Miss Anthony, who more than any other person of our time has changed the lives of women not only in this country but in the world.

"Not only was Miss Anthony the leader in the movement to secure the vote for women, but she changed life wherever she found it. A teacher, she changed the lives of teachers, securing for women teachers in New York State equal opportunities with men and equal pay for equal work. A temperance worker, perhaps no one of her day was instrumental in advancing the cause of temperance more than Miss Anthony. An advocate of anti-slavery prior to the Civil War, there was no more courageous or untiring worker for the emancipation of the slave. A woman of vision, indomitable courage, extraordinary perseverance and a reliance upon God, Miss Anthony's life has touched more lives and will continue to touch more lives than any woman in this century.

"As Vice Chairman of the National Woman's Party, I want to pay tribute especially to Mrs. Robert Adamson of New York City, Chairman of the Memorial Committee of our organization who for two years, in season and out, has worked to bring about the result which has been achieved today.

"I am also most happy to see among the friends gathered here today the Honorable Louis Ludlow, Congressman from Indianapolis. Mr. Ludlow more than any other man I know has been the consistent friend of women. In the old suffrage days he was our friend and staunch supporter and today in our battle for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution he is our firm friend and ally. Only a few days ago, just before the close of the session of Congress, he spoke most eloquently for the passage of the equal rights amendment before the Judiciary Committee of the House, when the amendment was reported out of the Subcommittee to the floor of the House of Representatives.

"We thank everyone gathered here today, the representatives of many women's organizations who worked for the suffrage amendment and who today, in conjunction with the National Woman's Party, are standing and working for the passage of the equal rights amendment, providing that men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and in every place subject to its jurisdiction, a principle we have inherited from the great woman whom we honor today."

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations on August 26 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of ten, with cash or postal money order remittance payable to the Postmaster, Washington, D. C., covering the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks, or other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. To receive the August 26 postmark, covers must reach the Washington postmaster before the close of business on that date.

Plate numbers for the new stamp are 21588; 21589; 21590; and 21591.

The first day sale of this stamp in Washington was also the occasion of an elaborate ceremony. Representatives of several women's organizations were on hand when Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger turned over a full pane of the Susan B. Anthony stamps to Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, President of the *National Women's Party*. The first day sale of this stamp totaled 782,577, and it was estimated that 175,500 first day covers were cancelled.

These stamps were printed on the rotary press from 400 subject plates divided into panes of 100 by horizontal and vertical gutters. The sheets were cut through the center of this gutter in panes of 100 and so issued to Post Offices. This stamp contains a slight change in the location of the plate number. They were now placed four millimeters away from the adjoining stamp, whereas in previous rotary plates the numbers were placed slightly less than two millimeters from the frame lines. This was said to have been done at the request of stamp collectors who claimed that the two millimeter spacing between the frame line

and the plate number generally resulted in the perforation passing through the number, thereby spoiling the plate number block. Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent of the Division of Stamps, stated that these plates established a new precedent in the position of the plate number.

**#784—Three Cent, Violet. Susan B. Anthony. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf. 11x10½.**

Issued August 26, 1936.

On July 24, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing submitted two designs to the Post Office Department, and on July 30, a design by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. was approved by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The portrait used as a model for the stamp was after the photograph of a marble portrait bust of Miss Anthony by Adelaide Johnson, an American sculptor and friend of Miss Anthony. Carl T. Arlt, engraved the vignette, with E. M. Hall engraving the frame and lettering. On July 31 the Bureau was instructed to print the Susan B. Anthony stamps and printing was started on August 18. Although the ceremony of the "initial printing" took place on the 20th, the first two plates went to press on the 18th with the last two, being first used the following day. On August 21 the first delivery was made to the Post Office and on August 26 the stamps were placed on sale.



**Susan B.  
Anthony**

**By Adelaide  
Johnson.**

In spite of the fact that the Nineteenth Amendment which granted women suffrage was not passed until almost fifteen years after Miss Anthony's death, she, probably more than any other woman in America was largely responsible for securing its passage. Miss Anthony in 1848 began work as a temperance reformer but soon found her work a failure due to opposition from men. It was the men who dominated the meetings and monopolized the time for speaking. By 1853 Miss Anthony had become convinced that to make her temperance



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

reform work a success it was necessary that women be given equal rights with the men, and so she began her fight for women's rights. By 1860 Miss Anthony and a small group of her co-workers had already been successful in changing laws respecting women's property rights. In 1872 Miss Anthony, in an endeavor to place the subject of woman suffrage before the American public voted in an election which resulted in her being tried for having voted in defiance to a statute of the United States, and by 1886 she was instrumental in getting a bill introduced into Congress relative to woman suffrage. Miss Anthony continued her work until her eightieth birthday, at which time she retired from the Presidency of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Although she died in 1906, her crusade went steadily forward and the women's suffrage bill was ratified on August 26, 1920. This stamp was issued on the sixteenth anniversary of this date.

Although there was considerable criticism as to the logic of issuing a stamp for a sixteenth anniversary, the stamp was extremely popular and there were at least five printings of this stamp, and over 200,000,000 were printed. In spite of the huge quantity printed there was but little variation in the shade, although the difference between the lightest and darkest are quite marked. Only two plate varieties worthy of mention were found as well as a block of ten with double paper.

**Shades.**—Violet, bright violet, dark reddish, red violet, dark red violet.

**Varieties.**—a: Plate number block.

b: Double paper. A block of ten was found, the double paper covering one and one-half horizontal rows.

c: Defective entry. 21590 Lower Right number 100. On this plate number stamp there is no dot after the "B" of "Susan B. Anthony."

d: Twisted transfer. 21588 Upper Left number 1. The plate number copy of the upper left pane shows a twisted transfer. The upper right corner is much higher than the upper left.

**Plates used:** 21588—89, 90, 91.

**Quantity issued:** At the time of going to press this stamp was still on sale at the Philatelic Agency, and at that time the quantity ordered was approximately 200,000,000.

## Chapter XIX

### THE ARMY AND NAVY SERIES

**D**URING the World War Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt suggested that a series of stamps be issued to commemorate the American Army and Navy heroes. From time to time other organizations suggested special series of stamps, but no definite action was taken. Stamp collectors were therefore greatly surprised in reading the *Washington Evening Star* of Friday, March 6, 1936, which contained the following scoop by James Waldo Fawcett:—

“By request of President Roosevelt, the Post Office Department will bring out a series of postage stamps in homage to the memory of famous soldiers and sailors. The set will be known as the Army and Navy Commemoratives, and will be issued this summer.

No details have been decided as yet, but it is indicated that the President desires to employ the stamps to show people the history of the military and naval establishments of the government. Patriotism, he believes, must be intelligent, and even the Post Office Department can help in the work of educating the masses to understand the traditions of the armed service.

Mr. Roosevelt, according to authoritative report, was greatly pleased with the results achieved by the National Parks stamp of 1934. West Point and Annapolis would be included among the subject material of the new set, and celebrated forts and ships may be represented. \* \* \*.”

President Roosevelt's suggestion was treated with considerable enthusiasm by stamp collectors in general, and numerous suggestions were made as to the subject to be used on this new issue. Among the suggestions was the following open letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt from Michael L. Eidsness, Jr., which appeared in *STAMPS*, May 6, 1936:—

“In common with several million other citizens I am intensely interested in the proposed series of postage stamps to pay tribute to the memory of military and naval heroes. The subject, as you announced on March 6th last, has been considered at different times and under different auspices through a period of approximately twenty years. While I was Superintendent of the Division of Stamps of the Post Office Department, 1922-1933, it was both my duty and my pleasure to give the entire matter consideration. It was my hope that eventually the whole pageant of American history might be displayed in philatelic designs. No other individual, I believe, has spoken or written more frequently than myself to that end.

“Without apology, then, I respectfully request the courtesy of your attention to the record of what has been done thus far.

“The era of discovery and exploration is reflected in the Norse-American issues of 1925, the Columbian set of 1893 with the actual landing of the Admiral in the 15c value of 1869, the Jamestown series of 1907, the Panama-Pacific series of 1912, the Pilgrim series of 1920, the Huguenot-Walloon series of 1924, and the Charleston, Braddock's Field, Penn, Oglethorpe, Maryland, Wisconsin, Connecticut and Rhode Island stamps. Next follows the era of the War for Independence and of unification under the Constitution, shown in designs commemorating Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Monroe, Nathan Hale, Pulaski, Kosciusko, Von Steuben, Sullivan, “Mad Anthony” Wayne, De Grasse, Rochambeau, Martha Washington, the Minute Man, the Green Mountain Boy, Signing of the Declaration, Battle of Lexington and Concord, Surrender of Burgoyne, Battle of White Plains Headquarters at Newburgh and the Liberty Bell.

“Then, for the era from the inauguration of the first President up to the War between the States, we have stamps for John Marshall, Jackson, Webster, Clay, Taylor, George Rogers Clark, Scott, Houston and Austin, Perry, Robert R. Livingston, the Trans-Mississippi pioneers series of 1898, the Fulton steamboat, the Ohio Canal, the Louisiana Purchase, Michigan State, the American Indian and the bison.

“The era of the Civil War provided material for issues in the names of Lincoln, Stanton, Seward, Sherman, Grant, Farragut and of Ericsson.

“Finally, since the beginning of the 20th century, we have had stamps for Garfield, Harrison, Hayes, Cleveland, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Edison, Lindbergh; views of the Statue of Liberty, the Panama Canal,

Niagara Falls, the Golden Gate, the Lincoln Memorial, Arlington Amphitheater, the Capitol, the Century of Progress and San Diego expositions, and Boulder Dam; the Great Seal of the United States; the Clipper Ships; and promotional issues for the Red Cross, the Olympic Games, the National Parks, Arbor Day, Mother's Day, the N. R. A. and the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, not to mention the Progress series of 1901 and the Victory stamp of 1919.

"But America's story is told only imperfectly in an album containing all these different designs. Any collector, at a moment's notice could think of at least one conspicuous omission. For example, there is no stamp for La Fayette—the gallant French ally who certainly merits recognition in a gallery which already contains portraits of Von Steuben, Pulaski, Kosciusko, De Grasse, Rochambeau and Burgoyne. Again, how can Sherman be included without Sheridan or Perry and Farragut without John Paul Jones and George Dewey? The matter need not be argued. Merely to ask the question is enough.

"I therefore respectfully propose that the Army and Navy series which you have suggested should be expanded in such manner as to "fill up the gaps" in the long sequence of events and personalities beginning with the earliest Viking discovery of the New World and coming forward to so recent a date as that of the Armistice of November 11, 1918.

"Let us have a standard series of regular postage issues to complete the picture.

"As a basis for discussion, I submit this outline:

" $\frac{1}{2}$ c—Midnight Ride of Paul Revere, Boston to Lexington, April 18-19, 1775, reproducing Howard Pyle or N. C. Wyeth painting, with medallion portraits of John Adams and John Hancock, if desired.

"1c—Death of Capt. James Lawrence, on board the Chesapeake, captured by the Shannon, en route to Halifax, June 1, 1813; after painting by Alonzo Chappel, with inscription: "Don't give up the ship!"

" $1\frac{1}{2}$ c—Birth of the Flag, Betsey Ross and three girls sewing the original Stars and Stripes, from painting by Henry Mosler, with insert of Ross house, Philadelphia, if wanted.

"2c—The Constitution and the Guerriere, after print in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society, with medallions of Capt. Isaac Hull and Capt. William Bainbridge.

"3c—Washington Crossing the Delaware, as conceived by Emanuel Leutze; historically inaccurate, but nevertheless the most widely famous of all American works of its class; insert portrait of La Fayette.

"4c—Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, from painting by Francis Bicknell Carpenter now in the Capitol, with medallions of Susan B. Anthony, who is reported to have suggested the manifesto to President Lincoln, and Frederick Douglass, negro orator, publicist and statesman.

"5c—The Bonhomme Richard, from color print by Norman Wilkinson, with medallions of Capt. John Paul Jones and Capt. John Barry.

"6c—Dewey Annihilates the Spanish Fleet in Manila Bay, after drawing by B. W. Clinedinst.

"7c—The Storming of Chapultepec, Mexico, 1847, from painting by James Walker, now in the Capitol.

"8c—Engagement between the Merrimac and the Monitor, March 9, 1862, after lithograph by Currier & Ives.

"9c—Molly Pitcher at the Battle of Monmouth, from painting by D. M. Carter.

"10c—The United States Captures the Macedonian, from painting by Thomas Birch, with medallion of Capt. Stephen Decatur and inscription: "My country, right or wrong!"

"11c—Bombardment of Fort McHenry, after old print in possession of Maryland Historical Society, with insert of portrait of Francis Scott Key and, for inscription, opening bars of the Star Spangled Banner.

"12c—Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans, from B. J. Losing's "War of 1812."

"13c—High Tide at Gettysburg, "greatest battle of the War between the States," after Currier & Ives print, with medallions of Gen. George Gordon Mead and Gen. Robert E. Lee.

"14c—Perry in the Bay of Yeddo, opening of Japan to the Western world, from print by Heine & Brown, 1855.

"15c—Sheridan's Ride, as represented in Currier & Ives print.

"17c—Surrender of the German Fleet to the Grand Fleet, Admirals Sims and Rodman on the New York, painting by Bernard F. Gribble.

"20c—Signing of the Armistice, terminating the World War, French Official War Photograph, November 11, 1918.

"25c—Rough Riders at San Juan Hill, after sketch by Harold Chandler Christie or from War Department Photograph.

"30c—Maine Monument, Arlington Cemetery, from photograph.



"50c—Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, "shrine of the Nation's heroic dead."

"To bring out details, the colors of the 8, 9 and 10c denominations should be deepened.

"And I would be remiss to my conscience if I did not add that a series for the heroes of conflict should be followed by a series for the neglected heroes of peace."

On May 5, 1936, the information service of the Post Office Department issued the following press release:—

Postmaster General James A. Farley announced today his approval of designs for the special series of five commemorative postage stamps for the Army and a like number for the Navy. That such a series would be forthcoming this year was made public sometime ago by the Postmaster General.

According to today's announcement, the subject matter approved for the several denominations of the two series, is as follows:

<b>ARMY</b>	<b>NAVY</b>
<b>One-Cent</b>	<b>One-Cent</b>
Portraits of George Washington and Nathaniel Greene	Portraits of John Paul Jones and John Barry
<b>Two-Cent</b>	<b>Two-Cent</b>
Portraits of Andrew Jackson and Winfield Scott	Portraits of Thomas MacDonough and Stephen Decatur
<b>Three-Cent</b>	<b>Three-Cent</b>
Portraits of U. S. Grant and W. T. Sherman	Portraits of David G. Farragut and David D. Porter
<b>Four-Cent</b>	<b>Four-Cent</b>
Portraits of Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson	Portraits of Admirals Dewey, Sampson and Schley
<b>Five-Cent</b>	<b>Five-Cent</b>
Military Academy	Naval Academy

In the short time available, it will not be possible to select historical or anniversary dates for the first sale of the ten separate stamps in this series. In order to complete the issuance of the series early in December, prior to the holiday season, it is the intention of the Postmaster General to release the one-cent stamp for both the Army and Navy about August 1, to be followed by the remaining denominations in regular sequence on or about the first of each succeeding month.

Since the Army and Navy are national in character, it seems only appropriate that Washington, D. C., the seat of the Federal government, should be designated to have the exclusive first-day sale of the first four denominations of this series. It is proposed that the five-cent stamp for the Military Academy be placed on sale the first day at West Point, N. Y., and the five-cent stamp for the Naval Academy be first offered for sale at Annapolis, Maryland.

Shortly after this notice, suggestions were made that some of these stamps be issued in cities other than in Washington. The *New York Sun* of May 22, suggested that the 4c Army stamp be issued at Stratford, Virginia, where General Lee was born and died. In answer to these suggestions the Post Office Department pointed out that it was not possible to select days or localities having special historical significance in so far as the Army and Navy stamps were concerned, inasmuch as there were two portraits on each of the stamps, and for that reason their original plan of having first day sales of the first four denominations take place in Washington, would be carried out. Following the Post Office announcement that the series would be limited to the first five values, requests were made from air mail collectors that a 6c stamp be added. The *Washington Air Mail Society* requested Postmaster General James A. Farley to issue such a stamp, with claims that such an addition would be amply justified by postal needs and would commemorate the advances made in aviation by these

two branches of the service. No action was taken on this request and the series was issued containing only the first five values. The Post Office release of May 5 stated that the stamps would be issued about August 1. In July the Philatelic press announced the Army and Navy series would not appear until August 15. This time came and went with no further official action in regard to this series. Considerably later in the year *Weekly Philatelic Gossip* commented on the delay as follows:—

**"Military Series Shows Signs of Life**

"It has been unofficially rumored about the Post Office Department that, "upon Postmaster General James A. Farley's return to Washington after election, it is not unlikely that an announcement relative to the release of the Army and Navy stamps may be expected." After a long period of dormancy and silence in regard to this issue, the possibility of some action by the Department will be greeted with pleasure by many collectors and dealers."

Shortly after the beginning of November, definite action was taken, and on November 23 the Post Office Department issued the following official notice:—

**ONE-CENT POSTAGE STAMPS—ARMY AND NAVY COMMEMORATIVE SERIES**

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, November 23, 1936.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are advised that a special series of postage stamps in five denominations has been authorized in commemoration of the Army and a like number in corresponding denominations for the Navy. Portraits of many noted Military and Naval leaders will appear on the stamps.

The new series will be inaugurated by the placing on sale in Washington, D. C., on December 15, 1936, of the 1-cent stamp for the Army and the 1-cent stamp for the Navy. The new stamps will be available for sale at other post offices as soon thereafter as stocks can be printed and distributed.

Both of the 1-cent stamps will be of the special delivery size, 84/100 by 1-44/100 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally, in sheets of 50, printed by the rotary process. The stamps are enclosed in double-line borders and are printed in green.



**Photograph of the Original Drawing. One Cent Army Stamp.**

On the 1-cent stamp of the Army series, enclosed in oval panels with light background that touch the top and side borders, are portraits of George Washington at the left and Nathaniel Greene at the right. Beneath the ovals on white ribbons are the names "Washington" and "Greene" in dark gothic. In the background between the ovals is a reproduction of Mount Vernon with the name below in dark gothic. Within square panels in each lower corner with dark ground is

the numeral "1" in white roman. At the center of a narrow panel with dark ground along the base of the stamp are the words "One Cent" in white roman with laurel leaves on either side. Along the top and sides of the stamp, partly obscured by the oval frames, are narrow panels with white edges and dark ground, in the center of which, at the top, is the inscription "United States Postage" in white roman arranged in two lines. Below are sprays of laurel leaves that rise from behind the ovals. A five-pointed star in white is shown in both upper corners within small squares formed by the intersection of the inside lines of the top and side panels. The lower ends of the side panels enclose laurel branches.

The 1-cent stamp of the Navy series has for the central design, arranged in large ovals that touch the border at the top and sides, portraits of John Paul Jones at the left and John Barry at the right. In the background are depicted naval vessels of that period. On curved panels with white ground at the base of the ovals are the names "Jones" and "Barry," respectively, in dark gothic. Below the portraits are the inscriptions "Bon Homme Richard" at the left, and "Lexington" at the right, in dark gothic, representing famous naval vessels that were under their command. On a horizontal line between the ovals at the top of the stamp is the wording "United States Postage" in dark gothic. Within square panels with white edges and dark ground in each lower corner of the stamp is shown the numeral "1" in white roman. At the center of a narrow panel with dark ground at the base of the stamp are the words "One Cent" in white roman with two five-pointed stars in white on either side.



Photograph of the Original Drawing. One Cent Navy Stamp.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamps on December 15, may send a limited number of addressed covers not in excess of (10) for the Army stamp and a like number for the Navy stamp to the Postmaster, Washington, D. C., with a cash or postal money-order remittance to cover the cost of the stamps required. Postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment, and to be acceptable, covers must reach the postmaster before the close of business on December 15. To receive the official first-day postmark, covers must bear postage at the first-class rate, or not less than 3 cents, except those addressed for local delivery in Washington, D. C., on which 2 cents in stamps will suffice. Each cover should bear a pencil endorsement in the upper right corner to show the kind and number of stamps to be attached thereto. In the selection of envelopes for covers, space allowance must be made for the larger size of the stamps as well as the number to be attached to each cover. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of plate number blocks, etc., and all covers must be fully addressed.

Requests for uncanceled Army and Navy series stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers. Stamps desired for postage purposes should be obtained at the local post office as soon as available.

For the benefit of collectors desiring stamps of selected quality for philatelic use, the 1-cent stamps of the Army and Navy series will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, on December 15, 1936, but the Agency will not prepare first-day covers on that date. To insure

prompt shipment, mail orders to the Agency must be limited to the 1-cent Army and 1-cent Navy stamps, excluding other varieties of stamps heretofore on sale.

Postmasters at direct and central accounting post offices may submit requisitions for a limited supply of the new 1-cent Army and 1-cent Navy series stamps on form 3201-A, endorsed "Army" and "Navy," against the respective items. Postmasters at district accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of the stamps by requisition on the central accounting post office.

Although shipment will be made on post office requisitions as rapidly as the stamps can be printed, approximately 2 weeks will be required after the first day of sale to complete the initial distribution. Postmasters should be governed accordingly in reporting the non-receipt of stock due on pending requisitions.

R. M. NORTH,  
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

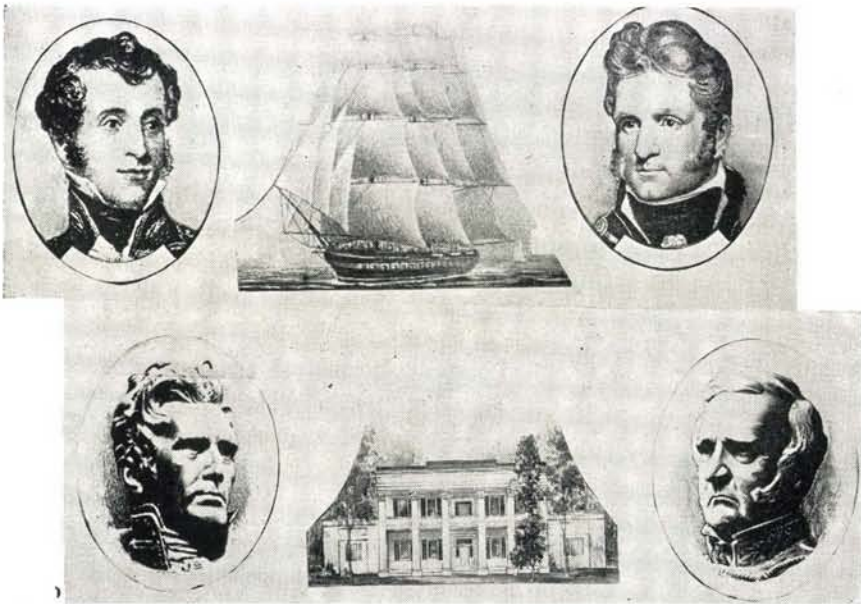
On December 14, the 2c stamps were announced in the following official notice:—

#### TWO-CENT POSTAGE STAMPS—ARMY AND NAVY COMMEMORATIVE SERIES

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, December 14, 1936.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby notified that the 2-cent stamps in the Army and Navy series are now being completed, and will be first placed on sale at the Washington, D. C., post office on January 15, 1937. The new stamps will be available at other post offices as soon thereafter as stocks can be printed and distributed.

The 2-cent stamps conform in size to the 1-cent denomination, 0.84 by 1.44 inches in dimensions. They are inclosed in double line borders and are printed in red ink. The 2-cent stamp of the Army series has for the central subject portraits of Andrew Jackson at the left, and Winfield Scott at the right, in oval panels which touch the edge of the stamp at the top and sides. On white ribbon panels below the ovals are the names "Jackson" and "Scott" in dark gothic. In the background, between the portraits, is a reproduction of the home of Jackson, underneath which appears the name, "The Hermitage," in dark gothic. In each lower corner in square panels with dark ground and white edges is the denomination numeral "2" in white. In a narrow panel with dark ground along the lower edge of the stamp are the words "Two Cents" in white roman. Laurel branches extend downward from



Photographs of the Original Drawings. Two Cent Navy and Army Stamps.

the base of the ovals. At the top and sides of the stamp is a narrow panel with white edges and dark ground, partly hidden by the oval frames, in the center of which, at the top, is the inscription, arranged in two lines, reading: "United States Postage," in white roman. On either side of the word "Postage" is a small white five-pointed star. In small rectangles formed by the intersection of the inner lines of the top and side panels are small ornaments.

The 2-cent stamp of the Navy series has for the central subject portraits in large oval frames that touch the top and sides of the stamp of Stephen Decatur at the left, and Thomas MacDonough at the right. On curved panels with white ground at the base of the portraits are the names "Decatur" and "MacDonough" in dark gothic. Below the ovals, in dark gothic lettering, are the names of the historic war vessels, "United States" at the left, and "Saratoga" at the right, representing famous commands of these naval heroes. In the space between the portrait ovals is depicted a warship of that period under full sail. At the center, near the upper edge of the stamp, is the inscription "United States Postage" in dark gothic. In each lower corner within square panels with white edges and dark ground is the numeral "2" in white. At the center of a narrow panel with dark ground at the base of the stamp are the words "Two Cents" in white roman. On either side of this inscription is a small white five-pointed star.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamps on January 15 may send a limited number of addressed covers not in excess of ten (10) for the Army stamp and a like number for the Navy stamp to the Postmaster, Washington, D. C., with a cash or postal money order remittance to cover the cost of the stamps required. Postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment, and to be acceptable, covers must reach the postmaster before the close of business on January 15. To receive the official first-day postmark, covers must bear postage at the first-class rate, and collectors should, therefore, allow for two 2-cent stamps on each cover, except those addressed for local delivery, on which one 2-cent stamp will suffice. Each cover should bear a pencil endorsement in the upper right corner to show the kind and number of stamps to be attached thereto, which will obviate the necessity of sending a letter of instructions with the covers. In the selection of envelopes for covers, space allowance must be made for the larger size of the stamps as well as the number to be attached to each cover. Compliance can not be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of plate number blocks, etc., and all covers must be fully addressed.

All applications for first-day covers must be plainly addressed to: "Postmaster, Washington, D. C."

Requests for uncanceled Army and Navy series stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers. Stamps desired for postage purposes should be obtained at the local post office as soon as available.

For the benefit of collectors desiring stamps of selected quality for philatelic use, the 2-cent stamps of the Army and Navy series will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency on January 15, 1937. To insure prompt shipment, mail orders to the Agency must be limited to the 2-cent Army and 2-cent Navy stamps, excluding other varieties of stamps heretofore on sale.

Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices may submit requisition for a limited supply of the new 2-cent Army and 2-cent Navy series stamps on Form 3201-A, endorsed "Army" and "Navy," using a single blank for both items. This requisition must be restricted to 2-cent Army and Navy stamps. Postmasters at district accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of the stamps by requisition on the central-accounting post office.

Although shipment will be made on post office requisitions as rapidly as the stamps can be printed, approximately 2 weeks will be required after the first day of sale to complete the initial distribution. Postmasters should be governed accordingly in reporting the non-receipt of stock due on pending requisitions.

R. M. NORTH,  
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

On December 15 the first of the long awaited series made its appearance in Washington. On December 17, Postmaster General James A. Farley announced that the portrait of Sheridan would be added to the central design of the 3c stamp. It had been previously announced that this stamp would only contain the portrait of U. S. Grant and W. T. Sherman.

The interest in these new stamps was considerable and the first day sales amounted to 3,639,633. There were cancelled that day 390,750 first day covers of the 1c Army and Navy stamps. No official figure is available as to how this quantity was divided into Army and Navy stamps.

On January 15 the 2c Army and Navy stamps made their appearance. The total sale was 2,220,802. A number of these stamps were used for preparing 292,750 first day covers.

On January 25 the Post Office Department issued the following official notice in regard to the 3c Army and Navy stamps:—

**THREE-CENT POSTAGE STAMPS—ARMY AND NAVY COMMEMORATIVE SERIES**

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, January 25, 1937.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby advised of the issuance of the 3-cent stamps in the Army and Navy series, which will be first placed on sale at the Washington, D. C., post office on February 18, 1937. The new stamps will be available at other post offices as soon thereafter as stocks can be printed and distributed.

The 3-cent stamps are of the same size as the previous denominations of this series, or 0.84 by 1.44 inches in dimensions, and are printed in purple. The 3-cent Army stamp has for the central subject matter, portraits in large oval frames of Generals Sherman, Grant, and Sheridan, arranged in order, reading from left to right. Within curved panels with white ground at the base of each oval is the name of the officer in white gothic. In the open spaces at the top of the ovals are small triangular shaped panels, the two outer ones being plain, while the other two enclose scroll work in white on a dark ground. Laurel branches are shown in the spaces between the lower edges of the ovals. Within a narrow horizontal panel with dark ground and white edges at the top of the stamp is the inscription reading: "United States Postage" in white roman. The numeral "3" in white appears in circular panels with white edges in each lower corner of the stamp. In a narrow panel with dark ground along the lower edge of the stamp are the words "Three Cents" in white roman.



Photographs of Original Drawings. Three Cent Army and Navy Stamps.

The central design of the 3-cent Navy stamp is composed of portraits of Admiral Farragut at the left and that of Admiral Porter at the right, arranged in large upright ovals, between which is shown a reproduction of the general type of warship of that period. At the base of the respective ovals are the names "Farragut" and

"Porter" in dark gothic enclosed in curved panels with white ground. Inscribed below the ovals in dark gothic lettering are the names of historic vessels under the command of these officers, U. S. S. Hartford at the left, and U. S. S. Powhatan at the right. In a horizontal line above the ship is the inscription "United States Postage" in dark gothic. In square panels with dark ground in each lower corner is the large numeral "3" in white. Within a narrow panel with dark ground at the lower edge of the stamp are the words "Three Cents" in white roman. On either side of this inscription are small white five-pointed stars.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamps on February 18 may send a limited number of addressed covers not in excess of ten (10) for the Army stamp and a like number for the Navy stamp to the Postmaster, Washington, D. C., with a cash or postal money order remittance to cover only the cost of the stamps required for affixing. Postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment, and all covers should reach the postmaster not later than February 16. Each cover should bear a pencil endorsement in the upper right corner to show the kind and number of stamps to be attached thereto, which will obviate the necessity of sending a letter of instructions with the covers. In the selection of envelopes for covers, space allowance must be made for the larger size of the stamps as well as the number to be attached to each cover. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of plate number blocks, etc., and all covers must be fully addressed.

The Washington City post office will have exclusive control of the preparation of first-day covers. Therefore, all applications for covers must be plainly addressed as follows:

POSTMASTER,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Requests for uncanceled Army and Navy series stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the Postmaster, Washington, D. C. Stamps desired for postage purposes should be obtained at the local post office as soon as available.

For the benefit of collectors desiring stamps of selected quality for philatelic use, the 3-cent stamps of the Army and Navy series will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency on February 18, 1937. To insure prompt shipment, mail orders to the Agency must be limited to the 3-cent Army and 3-cent Navy stamps, excluding other varieties of stamps heretofore on sale.

Postmasters at direct and central accounting post offices may submit requisition for a limited supply of the new 3-cent Army and 3-cent Navy series stamps on form 3201-A, endorsed "Army" and "Navy," entering both items. This requisition must be restricted to 3-cent Army and Navy stamps. Postmasters at district accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of the stamps by requisition on the central accounting post office. Postmasters who receive advance shipments of these stamps are hereby cautioned not to place the 3-cent Army and Navy stamps on sale before February 19.

Although shipment will be made on post-office requisitions as rapidly as the stamps can be printed, approximately 2 weeks may be required after the first day of sale to complete the initial distribution. Postmasters should be governed accordingly in reporting the nonreceipt of stock due on pending requisitions.

R. M. NORTH,  
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

On February 18, the 3c Army and Navy stamps were issued at Washington, D. C. The first day sale totaled 2,102,256. There were also cancelled that day 200,000 first day covers bearing either the 3c Army or the 3c Navy.

On March 1 the Post Office Department issued the following notice about the 4c Army and Navy stamps:—

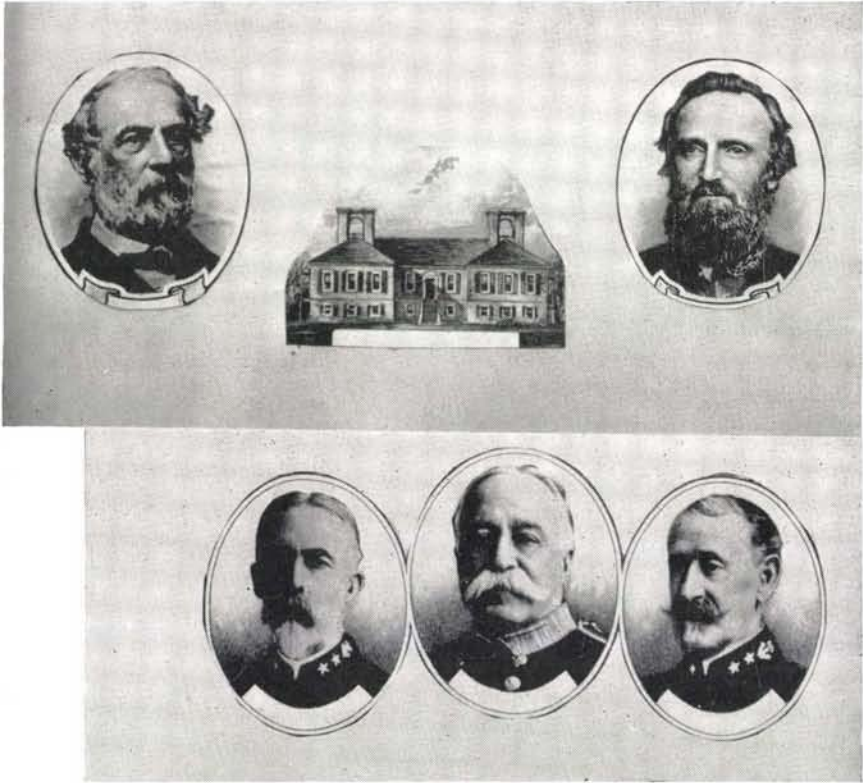
#### 4-CENT POSTAGE STAMPS—ARMY AND NAVY COMMEMORATIVE SERIES

Third Assistant Postmaster General.  
Washington, March 1, 1937.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby advised of the issuance of the 4-cent stamps in the Army and Navy series, which will be first placed on sale at the Washington, D. C., post office on March 23, 1937. The new stamps will be available at other post offices as soon thereafter as stocks can be printed and distributed.

The 4-cent stamps are of the same size as the previous denominations of this series, or 0.84 by 1.44 inches in dimensions, and are printed in gray ink.

The 4-cent Army stamp has for the central design portraits, in large oval frames, of Gens. Robert E. Lee at the left, and Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson at the right. In curved ribbon panels with white ground at the base of the respective ovals are the names "Lee" and "Jackson" in dark gothic. Between, and partly under the ovals, is a reproduction of the ancestral home of the Lee's, with the name "Stratford Hall" underneath in dark gothic. In a horizontal line along the upper edge of the stamp in the space between the ovals is the inscription "United States Postage" in dark gothic. Within square panels with dark ground in each lower corner of the stamp is the large numeral "4" in white. Along the lower edge is a narrow panel with dark ground, in which appears the wording "Four Cents" in white roman, on either side of which is a small white five-pointed star. Similar stars are shown in square panels formed by intersecting lines in each upper corner.



Photographs of Original Drawings. Four Cent Army and Navy Stamps.

The central design of the 4-cent Navy stamp is composed of portraits, in large ovals, of Admirals Sampson, Dewey, and Schley, arranged in order from left to right. Within the ovals below the portraits in curved panels with white ground are the names "Sampson," "Dewey," and "Schley" in dark gothic. The central oval extends to the upper edge of the stamp, leaving space below between the outer ovals for the inscription "United States Postage" in dark gothic. Below is a view of the sea with vessels in the distance. In each lower corner is a large numeral "4" in white, enclosed in a square panel with dark ground. The wording "Four Cents" in white roman, with white five-pointed stars on either side, appears in a narrow panel with dark ground at the base of the stamp. The stamp is enclosed at the top and sides by a narrow dark border with white hatchure lines. In the squares formed by the intersecting lines in each upper corner is a small five-pointed star in white.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancelations of the new stamps on March 23 may send a limited number of addressed covers not in excess of ten (10), for the Army stamp and a like number for the Navy stamp to the Postmaster, Washington, D. C., with a cash or postal money-order remittance to cover only the cost of the stamps required for affixing. Postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment, and all covers should reach the Postmaster not later than March 20. Each cover should bear a pencil endorsement in the upper right corner to show the kind



and number of stamps to be attached thereto, which will obviate the necessity of sending a letter of instructions with the covers. Envelopes for covers should not be smaller than 3 by 6 inches, and space allowance must be made for the larger size of the stamps. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of plate number blocks, etc., and all covers must be fully addressed.

The Washington City post office will have exclusive control of the preparation of first-day covers. Therefore, all applications for cover service must be plainly addressed as follows:

POSTMASTER,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Request for uncanceled Army and Navy series stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmaster, Washington, D. C. Stamps desired for postage purposes should be obtained at the local post office as soon as available.

For the benefit of collectors desiring stamps of selected quality for philatelic use, the 4-cent stamps of the Army and Navy series will also be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency on March 23, 1937. To insure prompt shipment, mail orders to the Agency must be limited to the 4-cent Army and 4-cent Navy stamps, excluding other varieties of stamps heretofore on sale.

Postmasters at direct- and central-accounting post offices may submit requisition for a limited supply only of the new 4-cent Army and 4-cent Navy series stamps on form 3201-A, endorsed "Army" and "Navy," entering both items. This requisition must be restricted to 4-cent Army and Navy stamps. Owing to the limited public demand for stamps in this denomination, postmasters are cautioned to be especially conservative in drawing requisitions for the new stamps. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of the stamps by requisition on the central-accounting post office.

Postmasters who receive advance shipments of these stamps are hereby cautioned not to place the 4-cent Army and Navy stamps on sale before March 24.

Although shipment will be made on post-office requisitions as rapidly as the stamps can be printed, approximately 2 weeks may be required after the first day of sale to complete the initial distribution. Postmasters should be governed accordingly in reporting the nonreceipt of stock due on pending requisitions.

R. M. NORTH,  
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were placed on sale at Washington, March 23, with the initial sale of 1,554,714. Surprising as it may seem, there were a larger number of 4c first day covers than either the 2c or 3c. The total being 331,000. This may have been largely due to the notoriety of the use of General Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. This was the last of the Army and Navy stamps to first appear in Washington.

On April 27, the Post Office Department issued the following official notice presenting the 5c Army and Navy stamps:—

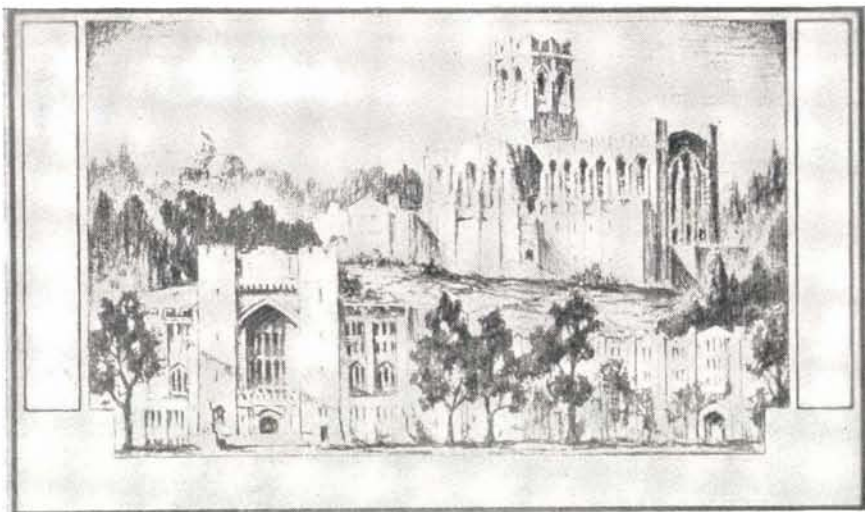
#### 5-CENT POSTAGE STAMPS—ARMY AND NAVY COMMEMORATIVE SERIES

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, April 27, 1937.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby advised of the issuance of the 5-cent stamps in the Army and Navy series, which will be first placed on sale on May 26, 1937.

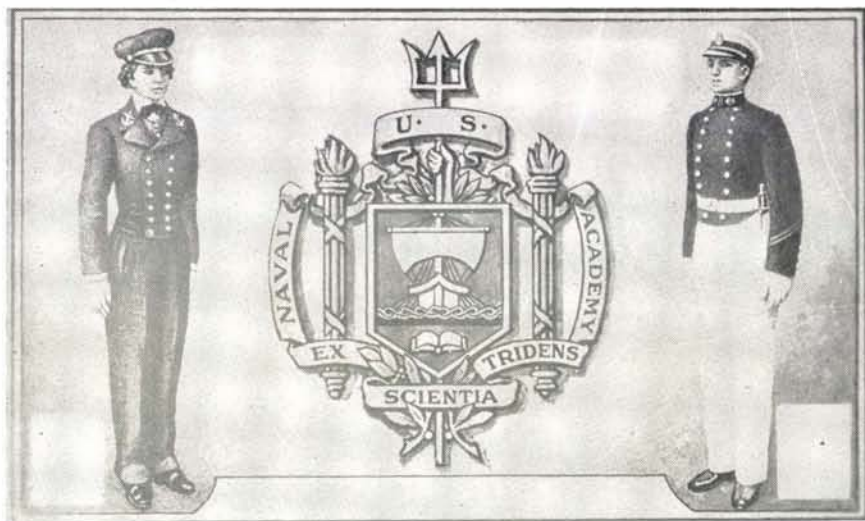
The 5-cent stamps are of the same size as the previous denominations of this series, or 0.84 by 1.44 inches in dimensions, and are printed in blue ink.

The 5-cent Army stamp has for the central design a view of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., showing in the foreground, at the left, Washington Hall, and at the right, the North Cadet Barracks. In the upper right is the chapel, and farther in the distance, at the left, is a reproduction of the old observatory. In upright panels with white ground at each end of the stamp are the inscriptions reading "U. S. Postage," at the left, and "Five Cents" at the right, in dark roman lettering. In each lower corner is the large white numeral "5" in square panels with dark ground. In a narrow panel with dark ground, along the lower edge of the stamp, are the words: "United States Military Academy," in solid white-face gothic. In the upper part of the central design, to the left, is the name "West Point," in dark roman lettering, and directly underneath, in small dark gothic type, are the words "Duty . Honor . Country."



Photograph of Original Drawing. Five Cent Army Stamp.

The 5-cent Navy stamp has for the central design a reproduction of the official seal of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., flanked on either side by naval cadets, the one at the left wearing the uniform of the early days of the Academy, and the one at the right in the present-day uniform. At the top of the stamp, on the left, is the wording: "United States Postage" in dark gothic, arranged in two lines, and in a corresponding position at the right are the words: "U. S. Naval Academy." In each lower corner is the large numeral "5," in white. In a narrow panel with sloping ends and dark ground, at the center of the lower edge of the stamp, is the inscription: "Five Cents," in white roman.



Photograph of Original Drawing. Five Cent Navy Stamp.

The 5-cent Army stamp will be first placed on sale at West Point, N. Y., on May 26, 1937, and the 5-cent Navy stamp will be first placed on sale on the same date at Annapolis, Md. The new stamps will be available at other post offices beginning May 27, or as soon thereafter as stocks can be printed and distributed.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamps on May 26 may send a limited number of addressed covers not in excess of 10, to the postmaster, West Point, N. Y., for the Army stamp, and a like number for the Navy

stamp to the postmaster, Annapolis, Md., with a cash or postal money order remittance to cover only the cost of the stamps required for affixing. Postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment, and all covers should reach the postmasters not later than May 24. Each cover should bear a pencil endorsement in the upper right corner to show the number of stamps to be attached thereto, which will obviate the necessity of sending a letter of instructions with the covers. Envelopes for covers should not be smaller than 3 by 6 inches, and space allowance must be made for the larger size of the stamps. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of plate number blocks, etc., and all covers must be fully addressed.

Request for uncanceled Army and Navy series stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmasters at the above offices.

For the benefit of collectors desiring stamps of selected quality for philatelic use, the 5-cent stamps of the Army and Navy series will also be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency on May 27, 1937. To insure prompt shipment, mail orders to the Agency must be limited to the 5-cent Army and 5-cent Navy stamps, excluding other varieties of stamps heretofore on sale.

Postmasters at direct- and central-accounting post offices may submit requisition for a limited supply only of the new 5-cent Army and 5-cent Navy series stamps on form 3201-A, endorsed "Army" and "Navy," entering both items. This requisition must be restricted to 5-cent Army and Navy stamps. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of the stamps by requisition on the central-accounting post office.

Postmasters who receive advance shipments of these stamps are hereby cautioned not to place the 5-cent Army and Navy stamps on sale before May 27, 1937.

Although shipment will be made on post-office requisitions as rapidly as the stamps can be printed, approximately 2 weeks may be required after the first day of sale to complete the initial distribution. Postmasters should be governed accordingly in reporting the nonreceipt of stock due on pending requisitions.

ROY M. NORTH,  
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were placed on sale on May 26, 1937. The 5c Army stamp going on sale at West Point, N. Y., and the 5c Navy stamp at Annapolis, Maryland. At West Point the first day sale totaled 250,000 copies, most of these being used on 160,000 first day covers. At Annapolis the first day sale was 370,500, of which most were used on 220,800 first day covers. It will be noticed that there was a considerable smaller quantity of first day sales of the 5c stamps as compared with the lower denominations. This was due to the fact that the figures of the lower values included the first day sales at the Philatelic Agency while in the case of the 5c, these stamps were not placed on sale at the Agency until the following day. These stamps proved extremely popular, and the Post Office Department frequently ordered additional quantities from the Bureau.

These Army-Navy stamps were printed on the rotary press in sheets of 200 subjects divided into panes of 50 by horizontal and vertical gutters five-sixteenth of an inch wide. After being perforated the 200 subject sheets were cut through the center of these gutters into panes of 50, and so issued to Post Offices.



The One Cent Army Stamp.



The One Cent Navy Stamp.

### The One Cent Stamps

#785—One Cent, Green. (Army). Washington and Greene. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf.  $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ .

Issued December 15, 1936.

On November 19, a design was submitted to the Post Office Department and approved the same day by S. W. Purdum, Acting Postmaster General. This model was designed by W. K. Schrage, the portrait of Washington being after an engraving by A. B. Durand from the full length portrait by Colonel Trumbull, belonging to Yale University. The photograph of Greene was after an engraving of J. B. Forest from a painting by Colonel J. Trumbull. On the master die



George Washington.  
Engraved by A. B. Durand  
After Painting by John Trumbull.



Nathaniel Green.  
Engraved by J. B. Forest  
After Painting by John Trumbull.

portraits were engraved by F. Pauling, the picture of Mt. Vernon was made by M. D. Fenton, while the lettering and numerals were executed by E. M. Hall. On November 20, the Bureau was instructed to print the 1c Army stamps with an initial order of 75,000,000. The first printing took place on December 9, and the following day delivery was made to the Post Office. These stamps

were placed on sale December 15 at the Washington Post Office, as well as at the Philatelic Agency.

The first sheet of 1c Army stamps was sold by Roy M. North, Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General, to Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, who in turn presented the sheet to Mrs. Eleanor Seldon Washington Howard, great great grand niece of George Washington, and believed to be the only living person who had been born at Mt. Vernon.



**Mount Vernon.**

Little need be said about the history of George Washington, who was Commander-in-Chief of all the continental forces and raised the defense of the American liberty. Early in life George Washington had shown great aptitude for the military science, and his ability was a decisive factor in the American victory during the Revolutionary War.

General Nathaniel Greene who appears on the 1c Army stamp with George Washington, also distinguished himself during the Revolution, and has frequently been referred to by historians as "The Savior of the South." Following the Battle of Bunker Hill, Nathaniel Greene, then Brigadier General of the Rhode Island Militia, marched with his regiment to Boston and arrived there in time to welcome George Washington, the new Commander-in-Chief of the American forces. George Washington soon discovered Greene's ability and made him a Major General in August 1776. After distinguishing himself at the engagements at Trenton and Princeton, and the Battle of Brandywine, Greene was made Quartermaster General. Early in October, 1780, General Greene was appointed to command the army of the South, succeeding General Gates. This army had been frequently defeated, and was known as only the shadow of an army, but Greene's ability soon manifested itself, and it was not long before the army of the South was an important aid to the Colonial forces. In 1781, the army of the South under General Greene, captured one British fort after another, and at the Battle of Eutaw Springs, practically ended the war.

Four plates were made for printing this stamp, and all went to press. There was only one plate variety worthy of mention.

**Shades.**—Green, bright green.

**Varieties.**—a: Plate number blocks.

- b: Re-cut ornament. Plate 21606 Lower Right number 48. There is a re-cut line in the triangle ornament in the Upper Left corner of the stamp. The fifth shading line has been greatly strengthened at the left. This can be seen without a glass.

**Plates used:** 21600—01, 02, 03.

**Quantity issued:** Ordered, 100,000,000.

**#790—One Cent, Green. (Navy). Jones and Barry. Rotary Press.  
No Watermark. Perf. 11x10½.**

Issued December 15, 1936.

On November 19, the model prepared by A. R. Meissner was approved by S. W. Purdum, Acting Postmaster General. The portrait of John Barry was after an engraving by J. B. Longacre, after a painting by Gilbert Stuart. The photograph of the engraving was supplied by Capt. Knox, of the Navy Department. The picture of John Paul Jones is from an engraving by L. G. Hatch, engraver of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The origin of the portrait is unknown. The portraits were engraved by L. C. Kaufman, while C. T. Arlt did the frame and lettering as well as the central design. Printing was started on the original order of 75,000,000 on December 9, and the following day the first delivery was made to the Post Office. This stamp was placed on sale along with the 1c Army, at Washington, D. C., December 15, 1936.



**John Paul Jones.**  
Engraved by L. G. Hatch.  
Original Portrait Unknown.



**John Barry.**  
Engraved by J. B. Longacre.  
After Painting by Gilbert Stuart.

The first sheet of this stamp was sold by Roy M. North, Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General, to Admiral William H. Standley, representing Secretary of the Navy, Claude A. Swanson. This sheet was also presented to Mrs. Howard, great great grand niece of George Washington.

John Paul Jones, originally named John Paul, was born in Scotland in 1747, and after making several visits to America, settled in Virginia in 1773, at the time he inherited the property of an elder brother. It was at this time that he added the name of Jones to the original John Paul. Two years later when Congress resolved to fit out a naval force, he offered his services to the new continental navy and was commissioned Senior Lieutenant. In this capacity he was the first to raise the Stars and Stripes on an American war-ship. In 1776, he became a Captain and embarked on a free lance cruise capturing numerous British ships. In 1779 he was Commodore of a small squadron and set sail for England to attack British ships near Scotland. It was during this trip that his flag ship, the *Bonhomme Richard*, which is portrayed on the stamp,

fought and captured the English war-ship *Serapis*, which was the first instance in history of the surrender of a British man-of-war to a much smaller ship. This battle was also unique, in that *Serapis*, although captured by the *Bonhomme Richard*, had inflicted such severe damage on her conqueror that the victorious ship sank the following day, but not until after John Paul Jones had taken over the English ship. It was a victory such as this that did much to instill European confidence in the permanency of the American cause of liberty.

John Barry, who appears at the right of this 1c Navy stamp, has often been called "The Father of the American Navy." In 1776 he was given command of the brig *Lexington*, which appears on the 1c stamp, and with which he captured the first ship ever taken by a commanding officer of the U. S. Navy. The name of his ship appears below the portrait of Commodore Barry. Barry continued to harass the British naval vessels, and although wounded in 1781 he recovered after a short convalescence and continued his activities. After the war, Commodore Barry, as Senior Naval Officer, devoted a large share of his time to reorganization of the American Navy.

Shades,—Green, bright green.

Varieties,—a: Plate number blocks.

b: Twisted entries. 21606 Upper Left number 2. The right stamp of this plate number block shows a twisted entry, the upper left corner being lower than the right.

Plates used: 21604—05, 06, 07.

Quantity issued: Ordered, 100,000,000.

### The Two Cent Stamps



The Two Cent Army Stamp.



The Two Cent Navy Stamp.

#786—Two Cent, Carmine. (Army). Jackson and Scott. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf.  $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ .

Issued January 15, 1937.

On December 2, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing submitted to the Post Office Department a design by W. K. Schrage, which was approved the following day by S. W. Purdum, Acting Postmaster General. On December 4, the Bureau was instructed to print the 2c Army stamp. The portraits on the master die were engraved by John Eissler, the vignette and border were engraved by H. R. Rowans, and the lettering done by E. M. Hall.

The portrait of Andrew Jackson was made from a photograph of a replica of the head and shoulders of the bronze statue presented to the Nation by the State of Tennessee. The statue was the work of Belle Kinney Scholtz, and is now located in the Hall of Fame in the Capitol Building. The photograph of Winfield Scott was taken from a miniature statue borrowed from the War De-



**Andrew Jackson.**  
Statue by Belle Kinney Scholtz.  
Hall of Fame in the Capitol.



**Winfield Scott.**  
Statue by Launt Thompson.  
U. S. Soldiers Home, Washington.

partment. This statue is said to be in the U. S. Soldiers Home in Washington, D. C. The sculptor being Launt Thompson. The vignette shows a picture of the "Hermitage" the home of Andrew Jackson, after a photograph. Printing was started on January 4, and on January 6 the first delivery was made to the Post Office Department. On January 15, the stamps were placed on sale in Washington, D. C.



**The Hermitage.**

Andrew Jackson, who later became the seventh President of the United States, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Tennessee State Militia in 1802. The war of 1812 was an opportunity of a life time for Jackson, who prior to that time had only been a local figure. Jackson, hearing of the declaration of war, offered his services, and also that of the two thousand five hundred military men under him, to President Madison. In January 1813, he was ordered to New Orleans, and in March, while organizing his troops at Natchez, Mississippi,



received orders from the new Secretary of War, General Armstrong, to disband his forces and send his men back home. Instead of obeying orders, Jackson led his men back home on his own responsibility and earned a lasting reputation for standing up for his men even against higher authority, for he saw to it that his men were paid by the National Government. In May 1814, he was made Major General in the regular Army and under his own responsibility proceeded to attack Pensacola, Florida, then Spanish territory but used by the British as base of operations. He captured the town, which was an important victory as it left him free to supervise the defense of New Orleans which was threatened by twelve thousand British soldiers. Reaching New Orleans on December 1, 1814, he took his stand four miles below the city in a ditch extending from the Mississippi on one side to a swamp on the other. Sir Pakenham, the British commander attacked on January 8, 1815, and was decidedly defeated, losing more than twenty per cent of his men, while the Americans lost but eight killed, and thirteen wounded. This was the most notable victory won by the Americans on land during the War of 1812. Andrew Jackson was first Governor of Florida and twice President of the United States.

Winfield Scott, whose portrait occupies the right hand side of the 2c Army stamp, was a distinguished American soldier who fought with great distinction, first winning his spurs in the War of 1812. In 1841 Scott was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, and in 1847 he was given Chief Command of the United States Army in Mexico. In March, troops under General Scott captured Vera Cruz, and after numerous other brilliant victories, he entered Mexico City on September 14 with less than eight thousand soldiers. In 1855 the rank of Lieutenant General was revived by Congress, and this rank was conferred upon him by brevet. As Lieutenant General he was commander of the Union Army at the out-break of the Civil War. He was then seventy-five years old, and on November 1, retired, turning over the command of the Army to General McClelland.

Four plates were made and all went to press. A few extremely minor varieties were discovered, most of them being small spots of color. There were, however, numerous twisted entries, on plates 21608 and 21609.

**Shades.**—Carmine, bright carmine.

**Varieties.**—a: Plate number blocks.

b: Double perforation. Lower Right pane of plate 21610 was found with a double row of perforations between the fifth and sixth horizontal rows of stamps.

c: Twisted entries. In all cases the upper left corner was higher than adjacent stamp. Plates 21608—09.

**Plates used:** 21608—09, 10, 11.

**Quantity issued:** 100,000,000 ordered.

**#791—Two Cent, Carmine. (Navy). Decatur and MacDonough. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf. 11x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ .**

Issued January 15, 1937.

On December 2, 1936, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing submitted a design prepared by A. R. Meissner, which was approved the following day by S. W. Purdum, Acting Postmaster General. In his design Mr. Meissner used a photograph of Decatur from an engraving by G. R. Hall, now in the possession of the Navy Department. The portrait of MacDonough was from an engraving by J. B. Forest, from the original by J. W. Jarvis, by permission of the Corp. of New York. These photographs were supplied to the Bureau by Capt. Knox of the Navy Department. John Eisler engraved the portraits on the master die with Carl T. Arlt engraving the vignette and border, and E. M.



**Stephen Decatur.**  
Engraving by G. R. Hall.  
Property of the Navy Dept.



**Thomas MacDonough.**  
Engraving by J. B. Forest  
After Painting by J. W. Jarvis.

Weeks engraving the lettering. On December 4, the Bureau was instructed to print the 2c Navy stamps with an original order of 75,000,000. Printing was started on January 4 and on January 6 delivery was made to the Post Office Department. This stamp was placed on sale along with the 2c Army on January 15, at Washington, D. C.

One of the most daring officers of the early period of the American Naval history was Stephen Decatur, who in 1798 entered the Navy as a midshipman aboard the S. S. United States. In 1803 he commanded the *Enterprise*. In February 1804, during the war with Tripoli, he entered the harbor in Tripoli with a band of Americans aboard a small vessel the *Intrepid*, and set fire to the Frigate, *Philadelphia*, which had been captured by the Tripolitan pirates, and returned to the fleet without the loss of a single man, and the wounding of only one. This act was pronounced the most daring of the age by no less an authority than Lord Nelson, Admiral of the British fleet. Commodore Stephen Decatur, by his seamanship and daring forced the Dey of Tripoli to release American prisoners, payment for American property destroyed, and abandonment of all claims for future tribute. He also forced the Pasha of Tunis to pay \$46,000 for American vessels he had allowed to be captured in his harbor during the war. These acts put an end to the levy that the Barbary States had extracted as tribute from the Christian nations. Thus, in the space of a few weeks the American squadron under Stephen Decatur did what the nations of Europe had not dared to attempt. Upon his return to the United States, he was made Navy Commissioner. Aside from Decatur's fame as a naval officer, he is best known for his loyalty which is exemplified in the toast which the *Chicago Tribune* runs in its editorial:—

"Our Country, in her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be right, but our Country, right or wrong."

It is fitting that Thomas MacDonough should be placed on the 2c Navy stamp along side of Commander Decatur, as he also fought in the war against Tripoli and was a member of Decatur's party which burned the *Philadelphia* in the harbor of Tripoli in 1804. During the War of 1812 MacDonough was placed

in command of the American fleet on Lake Champlain and on September 11, 1814, he won a brilliant victory over the British fleet, thereby saving New York and Vermont from British invasion. For this victory, he was promoted in rank to Captain. In 1824 MacDonough was made commander of the Constitution which he had joined some twelve years earlier as a First Lieutenant. This was his last command as he died at sea a year later.

Four plates were made of this 2c Navy stamp and all went to press. Few minor varieties were found on these plates, but none of major importance. The most interesting of these being shifted transfers on plate 21614.

**Shades**,—Carmine, bright carmine.

**Varieties**,—a: Plate number blocks.

b: Shifted transfers. 21614 Lower Left 1-2-6-16. These show shifted transfers of the right inner frame line. In each case the right portion of the inner frame line and the right portion of the circle around the head of MacDonough show a doubling to the right.

21614 Upper Left numbers 46 and 47. Shifted transfers. Same as those described above with number 47 being the better of the two.

c: Plate flaw. 21614 Upper Right #8. This shows a marked spot of color slightly above the "E" of "POSTAGE."

21612 Lower Right #45 and 50. A marked gash begins in the "O" of "TWO" of number 45, and runs down to the top of number 50.

**Plates used:** 21612—13, 14, 15.

**Quantity issued:** Ordered, 100,000,000.

### The Three Cent Stamps



The Three Cent Army Stamp.



The Three Cent Navy Stamp.

#787—Three Cent, Violet. (Army). Sherman, Grant and Sheridan. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf.  $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ .

Issued February 18, 1937.

In May 1936, when the Post Office Department first announced the Army and Navy series, the three cent value called for heads of General Sherman and General Grant. Early in December, the portrait of Philip H. Sheridan was added to the three cent Army stamp. On December 11, two designs were submitted to the Post Office Department by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, both containing the three heads. The rejected design (illustrated) showed the name of the three Union Generals on one continuous ribbon, while the accepted design showed the name under each individual's portrait. The frame of the rejected design was also entirely different from the one accepted. The accepted design was prepared by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. The portraits of General Sherman and Grant were from photographs from life taken by Brady. These were furnished by the War Department. The portrait of Sheridan is after an



**Rejected  
Design.**

**Photograph  
of Original  
Drawing.  
Not Used.**

engraving by H. L. Hatch, engraver of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The origin of this portrait is not known. On January 12, the Bureau of Engrav-



**William T. Sherman.**



**Ulysses S. Grant.**

**After Photographs by Brady.**

ing and Printing was instructed to print the three cent Army stamp of the initial order of 110,000,000. On February 5, printing was started, plates 21636 and 21637 going to press, the other two plates 21634 and 21638 not going to press until February 10. On February 9, the first delivery was made to the Post Office. The placing of Sherman on the three cent stamp was the cause of protest in South Carolina as well as in Georgia. The *Associated Press* dispatch on February 9 reported Carolina's protest as follows:—

**CAROLINA FIRES AT SHERMAN ON NEW 3c STAMP**

**State House, Branding Him a "Pillager," Protests to U. S. on Issue Due Soon**

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 9.—The South Carolina House of Representatives today protested the proposed issuance of postage stamps honoring General William Tecumseh Sherman, whose troops shelled the State Capitol and burned Columbia in February, 1865.



Philip H. Sheridan.  
Engraving by H. L. Hatch.

With twenty-nine members refraining from voting, the House adopted, 54 to 33, a resolution calling upon the state's Senators and Congressmen to use their influence to prevent issuance of the stamp series bearing Sherman's picture.

The resolution, adopted after sharp debate, asserted that the military career of General Sherman "is a history of rapine, carnage, destruction and murder waged principally against defenseless women and little children" and that Sherman's march through the South left in its wake "pillage, slaughter and useless ruins practiced contrary to all rules of civilized warfare."

"This very building shows marks of his attack upon Columbia," shouted Representative John A. May, of Aiken, a co-author of the proposal. (The State House's west side bears scars from Sherman's cannon that bombarded the city from the west bluff of the Congaree River.)

Representative J. Frost Walker, of Union, opposed the resolution, charging that "the General Assembly is trying to fight the Civil War all over again."

The following day the *Associated Press* reported Georgia's complaint as well as the Post Office Department's attitude in the following:

#### GEORGIA TO JOIN STAMP REBELLION UNLESS PAID FOR SHERMAN'S RAID

ATLANTA, Feb. 10.—The Georgia Legislature prepared today to join the South Carolina House of Representatives in protesting the issuance of stamps bearing the likeness of General William Tecumseh Sherman. A Washington official said, however, it was too late to stop the run of Sherman stamps.

A resolution introduced in the Georgia Senate, in which the House would be asked to concur, would disapprove "commemorating the deeds of General Sherman, and especially his march through our great state."

A Georgia House resolution would approve the stamp on three conditions:

1. That the Federal government reimburse the owners of property "destroyed by said General Sherman in his 'march to the sea,' during the Civil War.

2. That the stamp be engraved with the following: "General William T. Sherman, commander of the northern forces, who marched through Georgia to the sea, pillaging, plundering and burning the homes and property of Georgians, starving the innocent and helpless, devastating this section of the South to such an extent that it has never fully recovered, opening the way for the rule for a while of carpet-baggers and scalawags."

3. That the stamp "shall contain also the address, 'The New South,' by that great statesman, Henry W. Grady."

The House resolution was carried over for action tomorrow. The Senate resolution went to the rules committee, which can recommend a place for it on the calendar.

### Protest Draws Laugh

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Postal officials chuckled today when advised the South Carolina House of Representatives had protested against sale of stamps bearing likenesses of General William Tecumseh Sherman.

"Tell them for us that we expect them to substitute that vote with one of confidence and approval," Roy M. North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General, said.

"Perhaps they will be willing to do that when they learn that the next commemorative issue will carry portraits of Generals Robert E. Lee and 'Stonewall' Jackson."

Other officials said it was "too late" to stop the run of Sherman stamps, anyway. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing already has printed millions of them for sale after February 17. The Sherman stamp will also depict Generals Ulysses S. Grant and Phil Sheridan.

The Lee-Jackson Confederate generals issue will go on sale about March 18.

The portraits on the three cent Army stamp were engraved by F. Pauling who also executed the vignette and border. The lettering was engraved by E. M. Weeks.

W. T. Sherman graduated from West Point in 1840, and entered the service with the rank of Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He served during the Mexican War, and after it resigned from the Army to rejoin it again in May 1861. He was commissioned Colonel of the United States Thirteenth Infantry, and on July 21, commanded a brigade at the Battle of Bull Run. In command of a volunteer division he gave substantial aid to General Grant at the Battle of Shiloh, on April 6 and 7, 1862, and as a result of his action he was promoted to the rank of Major General of Volunteers at the recommendation of General Grant. In March 1864 General Sherman succeeded Grant as the commander of the division of Mississippi. On November 14, Sherman, as Major General left Atlanta on his famous march through Georgia to the sea, and on Christmas Day he sent his famous telegraph to President Lincoln presenting him Savannah as a Christmas present. He fought the remainder of the war with distinction and on March 4, 1869 when Grant became President of the United States, he became Commanding General of the United States Army, which he held to his retirement date in 1884.

General Grant, after graduating from West Point in 1843 was commissioned a brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fourth United States Infantry. During the Mexican War Grant took part in every important battle except that of Buena Vista. Following the Mexican War, Grant resigned from the army and tried farming. In June 1861, he accepted a commission, the commission of Colonel in the twenty-first Illinois Regiment, and two months later was commissioned General under Pope in Mississippi. In 1863 Grant was made Major General in the regular army and took command of the army at Chattanooga. He won several notorious victories and on March 12, 1864, he was put in command of the entire Union Army. From then on, to the end of the war, General Grant pursued his policy of almost continuous campaign with the intention of wearing down his opponents. These tactics brought about the capture of Richmond with the inevitable result of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. In 1868 he was nominated and elected as President for the first of two terms.

Philip H. Sheridan graduated from West Point in 1853, and immediately joined the regular army as Lieutenant and learned much of actual fighting in wars with the Indians. Following the out-break of the Civil War, Sheridan was appointed Captain and in April 1862 he was appointed Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. Later on in the same year he became Brigadier General of Volunteers and served in numerous battles. At the Battle of Chattanooga in 1863, Sheridan's division fought with such gallantry that Grant made Sheridan commander of Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. In August 1864 he was given command of the Army of the Shenandoah. In October 1864 Sheridan was

appointed Major General in the regular army. In April 1865, he placed his army directly in the Confederate line of retreat at Appomattox, and thus ended the Civil War. Shortly before this he had been instrumental in forcing Lee to evacuate Richmond and Petersburg. In 1884 Sheridan succeeded to the rank of General in Command of the United States Army following the retirement of General Sherman.

Five plates were made of this stamp, of which only four were used. Plate 6135 developed a defect in the process of manufacture and was not used. There was little variety in shade and only two plate varieties worthy of mention. A larger quantity of these stamps were issued than any of the other values.

**Shades.**—Violet, bright violet.

**Varieties.**—a: Plate number blocks.

b: Shifted transfer 21636 Lower Right number 15. There is a slight shift in the right frame line of the vignette of Sheridan.

c: Plate flaw. 21636 Lower Left number 42. This shows a marked gash below the eye at the right of Sheridan. This is in the lower left plate number block.

**Plates used:** 21634—36, 37, 38.

**Plate not used:** 21635.

**Quantity issued:** Ordered, 130,000,000.

**#792—Three Cent, Violet. (Navy). Farragut and Porter. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf. 11x10½.**

Issued February 18, 1937.

On November 11, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing submitted the design for the three cent Navy stamp, and on December 23, a model prepared by A. R. Meissner was approved by Postmaster General James A. Farley. The portrait on the master die was engraved by L. C. Kaufman, the vignette was engraved by C. T. Arlt, with the lettering done by W. B. Wells. The portrait



David Glasgow Farragut.  
Photograph by Brady.



David Dixon Porter.  
Painting by Carl Becker.

of Admiral Farragut is after a photograph from life by Brady, and the portrait of Porter is after a painting by Carl Becker. These pictures were supplied to the Bureau by the Navy Department.

On January 12, the Bureau was instructed to print the three cent Navy stamps, and on February 4, printing was started and two plates numbered 21632 and 21633 were sent to press. The other set of plates 21630 and 21631 were first put to press on February 9, and on the same day the first delivery was made to the Post Office Department. On February 18 these stamps were placed on sale in Washington, D. C.

David Glasgow Farragut entered the Navy as a midshipman in December 1810. From 1815 to 1817 Farragut served on the Mediterranean. During the Mexican War Farragut commanded the sloop *Saratoga* and aided in maintaining a blockade at the Port of Tuxpan. He served in several capacities in the Navy Department, and in December 1861 following the out-break of the Civil War, he was placed in command of the fleet and ordered to capture New Orleans. In the Battle of New Orleans which ended in its surrender on April 25, 1862, Farragut destroyed the Confederate fleet of thirteen gun boats and two ironclads. In 1863 on the U. S. S. *Hartford*, Farragut, then rear Admiral of the Navy, succeeded in running by Port Hudson, and from then on he controlled the Mississippi River between Port Huron and Vicksburg, and aided land forces in a capture of the City of Vicksburg. In 1864 Farragut commanded a fleet of twenty-five vessels with orders to capture Mobile. Although Farragut did not succeed in capturing Mobile, he did cut it off from all communication with the sea after disabling two forts which guarded the entrance to Mobile Bay as well as a considerable part of the Confederate fleet. Ill health caused Farragut to retire from active service in 1864. In 1866 he advanced to the rank of Admiral.

David Dixon Porter, son of Commander David Porter, joined the United States Navy as a midshipman in May 1846, and during the Mexican War he held command of the *Spitfire*. When the Civil War broke out Lieutenant Porter was in command of the *Powhatan*. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Commander. He assisted Farragut at New Orleans and at Vicksburg, and in the latter place he shared honors with General Grant. Following the capture of Vicksburg, Porter became Rear Admiral. He continued in active service throughout the remainder of the Civil War, after which he became Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. In 1870, following Farragut's death, David Dixon Porter became Admiral of the American Navy. He died in Washington in 1891.

Four plates were made of this stamp and all went to press. There was little variation in the shade. The popularity of this value caused an additional printing in August 1937. Aside from numerous shifts and several misplaced entries, there were no plate varieties of importance.

**Shades.**—Violet, bright violet.

**Varieties.**—a: Plate number blocks.

b: Shifted transfer. 21632 Lower Right # 50. There is a slight shift at the right side of the vignette of Porter.

21633 Lower Right # 16, 31, 33, 37, 40, 42, 44. These stamps all show shifts to the right, being obvious on the right side of the Porter vignette and the right of the inner frame line.

21633 Lower Left # 16 and 21. These show slight evidence of a shift, the right inner frame line being heavy.

21633 Lower Left # 26, 29, 34, 43, 44. A slight shift at the right side of the Porter vignette and the right inner frame line.

c: Twisted entry. 21632 Lower Right # 12. The upper right corner is higher than normal.

21632 Lower Left # 37 and 38. The upper right corner is high.

21633 Upper Right # 28 and 38. On both these stamps the upper left corner is lower than the right.

d: Misplaced entry. 21633 Upper Left # 2 and 4 are slightly higher than the surrounding stamps.



Plates used: 21630—31, 32, 33.

Quantity issued: Ordered, 130,000,000.

### The Four Cent Stamps



The Four Cent Army Stamp.



The Four Cent Navy Stamp.

#788—Four Cent, Blue Gray. (Army). Lee and Jackson. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf.  $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ .

Issued March 23, 1937.

In May 1936, Postmaster General James A. Farley, in announcing the subjects to be used for the forthcoming Army and Navy series listed Robert E. Lee, and "Stonewall" Jackson for the four cent stamp. On June 11, the *New York Sun* carried the following *Associated Press* dispatch:—

#### G. A. R. Opposes Honors For Lee. Denounces Plan to Issue Stamp Series.

At Syracuse, June 11, (A. P.) A proposition to honor Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Jefferson Davis, on postage stamps issued bearing their likeness, was denounced by thirty-eight aging veterans of the Civil War, attending the Seventieth Annual Encampment of the United States department of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In spite of this resolution the Post Office Department continued its plan to issue a four cent stamp bearing the portraits of Lee and Jackson.

August Dietz of Richmond, Virginia, submitted a design to the Post Office Department. In addition to the portraits of the two Confederate military geniuses, the design incorporated Frederick Halpin's engraving "The Last Meeting." This design did not meet with the Department's approval, and the Bureau was instructed to design a stamp.

On January 13, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing submitted two designs of the four cent Army stamp. On January 29, Postmaster General James A. Farley accepted the design prepared by William K. Schrage, which varied but slightly from the rejected design. (Illustrated). On the master die L. E. Kauffmann engraved the portrait of Lee, and J. Eisler, that of Jackson. Stratford Hall was engraved by L. E. Kauffmann, and E. M. Hall did the frame and lettering. The portraits of Lee and Jackson, as well as that of Stratford Hall, are from a painting by Cook, Richmond, Virginia. On March 1, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing received instructions from the Post Office Department to print the four cent Army stamp. On March 10 plates 21651 and 52 were sent to press. The first delivery was made on March 15, and it was not until the following day that the other two plates 21653 and 54 were put to press. On March 23 these stamps were placed on sale at Washington, D. C.



Robert E. Lee.



Thomas J. Jackson.

Paintings by Cook, Virginia.

Georgia and South Carolina had protested the appearance of the Union Generals, Grant, Sheridan and Sherman on the three cent Army stamps, and in answer to this complaint, objections to the use of the Confederate Generals, Lee and Stonewall Jackson came from the North. Representative W. A. Ashult introduced a resolution in the Ohio House of Representatives complaining against the four cent Army stamp. According to Representative Ashult, Generals Lee and Jackson were leaders of the forces of insurrection, and he claimed their pictures on the stamp were doubtful good judgement. Ashult stated that these stamps were being issued mainly to be sold to stamp collectors, including thousands of children, and that honoring Lee and Jackson on the stamps did not instill respect among the people of duly constituting authority. The Post Office Department paid as little attention to these comments as they did to those of the aging veterans in Syracuse.

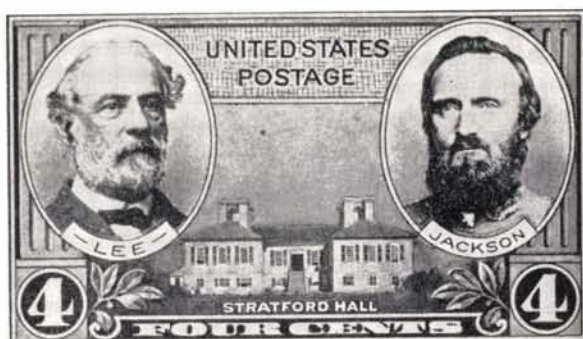


Stratford Hall. Painting by Cook.

Shortly after these stamps appeared it was noticed that the portrait of General Lee contained two stars, despite the fact that General Order No. 9 of the Confederate Army issued at Richmond in 1861, provided that the collar insignia of the General was to consist of three stars and a laurel wreath. The

portrait of Lee as it appears on the stamp shows only two stars, the insignia of Lieutenant General. This caused considerable criticism, especially from Southerners who insisted that General Lee had been demoted. It was rumored in Washington that Congressional action would be taken to force the recall of this stamp. This, however, did not happen. Investigation as to how this occurred soon developed that the omission of the star was due to the change in the design from the rejected model to the accepted one. In the rejected design the name label under the portrait was placed much higher than in the final form.

High label  
which  
allowed room  
for only  
one star.



Photograph  
of  
Original  
Drawing.  
Not Used.

When the design was changed and the label plates lowered the Engraver placed only two stars on the shoulder. The agitation continued but a short time and soon died out when it was found that the Post Office Department had no intention of replacing this four cent stamp. The publicity, attributed to this error was believed to have been largely responsible for the exceedingly heavy demand for the stamps of this little used value.

Robert E. Lee was born in Virginia in 1807, and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1829. His first commission of the Army was that of Second Lieutenant in the Engineers, in 1836 he was made First Lieutenant, and later in the same year he became Captain. During the Mexican War Lee served on the staff of General Scott and won the highest praise for his skill and his bravery. It was General Scott who was reported to have declared that Robert E. Lee was the greatest military genius in America. In 1852 he was appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. On April 18, 1861, Lee was offered command of the Federal forces in the field, but declined and resigned his commission in the United States Army. Two days later he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Military forces of Virginia. In 1862, he took command of the Confederate Armies in the Peninsula. Under General Lee, the Confederate armies won numerous victories against the Federal forces. The Spring of 1864 saw the inauguration of Grant's insistent campaign which ended on April 9, 1865, when Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House. Following the close of the War, Lee accepted the Presidency of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he lived during the rest of his life, and was mourned by the entire Nation when he died on December 25, 1868.

Thomas Jonathan Jackson, the second most famous Confederate General, also obtained military education at West Point. He graduated with honors in 1846, and soon after as Lieutenant of Artillery, joined the army in the war with Mexico. He fought with such gallantry that in less than a year he rose from the rank of Second Lieutenant to Brevet Major. In 1851 he retired from the Artillery and became a professor at Virginia Military Institute, where he served until the outbreak of the Civil War. Jackson joined the Confederates at the outbreak of the Civil War and gave himself whole heartedly in the war to maintain slavery, although it is said that he would have rejoiced to have seen the Union preserved. He served as Brigadier General in the first Battle of Bull Run

on July 21, 1861. It was during this engagement that he and his Virginia brigade were seen fighting valiantly against what seemed to be overwhelming odds. General Bee of South Carolina noticed this and called out, "There stands Jackson like a stonewall." This apt phrase captured the imagination of the soldiers and from that time he was known as Stonewall Jackson, and his troops as the Stonewall Brigade. He was a tower of strength against the Union Army and was a constant thorn in their side, moving his men with a speed that was almost incredible. In May 1863, after forcing back the Union troops at Chancellorsville, Jackson set out to examine the territory. While returning from this reconnaissance he and his men were fired upon by Confederate outposts who thought them to be Union soldiers. Jackson received three wounds which caused his death on May 10. Thus died one of America's greatest Generals.

Four plates were made and all went to press. There were several additional printings, which, however, resulted in but little variation in the shade. There were no plate varieties worthy of mention, and the few that were found were mostly small spots of color or position dots.

**Shades.**—Blue gray, bright blue gray.

**Varieties.**—a: Plate number blocks.

**Plates used:** 21651—52, 53, 54.

**Quantity issued:** Ordered, 35,000,000.

**#793—Four Cent, Blue Gray. (Navy). Sampson, Dewey and Schley.  
Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf. 11x10½.**

Issued March 23, 1937.

On January 15, 1937, the Bureau submitted a design to the Post Office Department of the four cent Navy stamp, which was approved on January 29, by Postmaster General James A. Farley. This design was prepared by A. R. Meissner, the portrait of Sampson being after a painting by E. Checkering,

**William T. Sampson  
in 1899.**



**Painted by  
E. Checkering.**

Painted in 1899, the portrait of Dewey after a photograph by Harris and Ewing, and the portrait of Schley after a photograph by B. J. Faulk. The



**George Dewey.**  
Photograph by Harris & Ewing.



**Winfield S. Schley.**  
Portrait by B. J. Faulk.

portraits on the master die were made by E. Eissler, while the frame and lettering were done by W. E. Wells. On March 1, the Post Office Department instructed the Bureau to print 25,000,000 four cent Navy stamps. Printing was started on March 9, with plate number 21655 and 21657 going to press. The second set of plates, numbers 21656 and 21658 did not go to press until March 16, although the first delivery to the Post Office Department had been made the previous day. These stamps were placed on sale at Washington, D. C. on March 23, 1937. This stamp was the highest denomination of the Navy design which contained portraits of the heroes of previous Wars. All three men portrayed on this four cent stamp reached the height of their fame in the War with Spain in 1898, thus bridging the naval history from the Revolutionary War to our most recent combat, exclusive of the World War, although all three officers had served in the Civil War.

William Thomas Sampson graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1861, and saw active service in the later part of the Civil War. At the outbreak of the Spanish American War in 1898, Sampson was given charge of the North Atlantic squadron and was Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval forces off the coast of Cuba. This squadron barricaded the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera in San Diego harbor, and destroyed the Spanish ships when they attempted to escape on July 3, 1898. The first part of the Battle was carried on under Commander Schley in the absence of Admiral Sampson, who was having a conference with General Schaefer. Sampson, however, returned to the battle in time to engage the last of the Spanish ships. Following the war, Sampson was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral and given command of the Boston Navy Yard. He withdrew from active service when he reached his sixty-second year, the age of retirement, and died shortly thereafter.

George Dewey graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1858, at the age of twenty, standing fifth in his class. During the Civil War he served under Farragut in the Battle of New Orleans. His rise was rapid, and when the Spanish American War broke out he had the rank of Commodore and was in command of the Asiatic squadron, then in Hong Kong. While in Hong Kong he received a cable "Proceed at once to Philippine Islands. Capture or destroy

the Spanish fleet." On May 1, 1898 he opened fire on the Spanish fleet and by noon that day the entire Spanish fleet had been destroyed without the loss of a single man in his own fleet, and only seven injured. Following this victory he was raised to the rank of Rear Admiral, and with his fleet aided the army in the capture of Manila. On March 3, 1899, Dewey received the rank of Admiral of the Navy, a title never previously bestowed. Because of his outstanding ability, Admiral Dewey was not retired when he reached the age limit, but served as President of the General Board of the Navy from 1908, when he was past seventy, until his death in 1917.

Winfield Scott Schley, the third naval officer to appear on the four cent Navy stamp, graduated from the Military Academy in 1860. In 1862, with the rank of Lieutenant, he took part in Farragut's Mississippi River campaign. Between the close of the Civil War and the beginning of the Spanish American War, Schley served in the Navy in numerous sections of the world including China, Brazil, the Arctic and Chile. In February 1898, Schley was made Commodore, and after the declaration of war against Spain, was placed in command of the flying squadron. During the absence of Sampson at the Battle of Santiago, the ships under his command completely destroyed the Spanish fleet in a running fight, with Sampson returning in time to command the last of the action. On August 2, Schley was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral as the result of this engagement. In 1901 Schley withdrew from active service in his sixty-second year.

As is the case of the four cent Army stamps, four plates were made and all went to press. There was little variation in the shade and no worth while plate varieties were discovered.

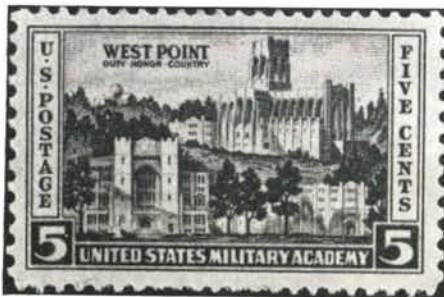
**Shades.**—Blue gray, bright blue gray.

**Varieties.**—a: Plate number blocks.

**Plates used:** 21655—56, 57, 58.

**Quantity issued:** 35,000,000 ordered.

### The Five Cent Stamps



The Five Cent Army Stamp.

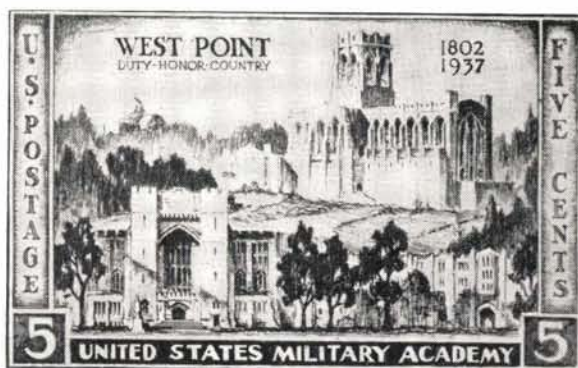


The Five Cent Navy Stamp.

#789—Five Cent, Blue. (Army). Military Academy at West Point. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf.  $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ .

Issued May 26, 1937.

On April 22, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing submitted a design prepared by L. E. Schick, Captain of Cavalry, and on the following day Postmaster General James A. Farley approved the model. The design of the five cent stamp was from a photograph of an original pen and ink sketch prepared by Captain L. E. Schick, Assistant Professor of Drawing at West Point, and



Photograph of Original Pen and Ink Sketch by Capt. L. E. Schick.

was furnished by the War Department. The central design is a view of the Military Academy at West Point, shown in the foreground. At the left, Washington Hall, and at the right, the North Cadet Barracks. In the upper right appears the chapel and at the upper left is a reproduction of the old observatory. The picture was engraved by C. T. Arlt, and E. M. Weeks engraved the lettering and frame. On April 29, the Bureau was ordered to print 30,000,000 of these five cent stamps, and on May 14, the first of the plates were put to press. The next two plates were put to press on May 20, one day after the first delivery of these stamps was made to the Post Office Department. On May 26, they were placed on sale at West Point, N. Y. At the initial sale of these stamps Major General William D. Connor, Superintendent of the Academy purchased the first four sheets from Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent of the Division of Stamps of the Post Office Department. Those assisting in the first day cancellation at West Point were Charles E. Anderson, cancellation expert, and Otho L. Rogers, of the Philatelic Agency.

The United States Military Academy is located at West Point, N. Y., on the west side of the Hudson River. In May 1776, Brigadier General Henry Knox, Chief of Artillery, proposed a Military Academy at West Point. Plans were approved by General Washington, and the post established on January 20, 1778. In 1796, the post was destroyed and the school suspended. An act of Congress in 1802 authorized the President to organize a corps of engineers and provided that it should be stationed at West Point, and should constitute a Military Academy. On July 4, 1802, the Academy was opened with ten students present. By a further act of Congress, the Academy was reorganized on April 29, 1812. This act furnished the general principle upon which the Military Academy has been conducted ever since. In 1817 the present era of the Academy commenced, and from that day West Point has been the outstanding Military school. Upon a satisfactory completion of a four year course, the cadets are eligible for commission as Second Lieutenant in the army. With but few exceptions almost every outstanding Military commander was a graduate of West Point. Most of the army heroes shown on the lower values of this set were graduates of West Point. These included Grant, and Sherman, Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

The original order of 30,000,000 was increased in August to 37,000,000. Four plates were made and all were used. No worthwhile plate varieties were discovered, and in spite of additional printings there is practically no variation in the color.

**Shades**.—Blue, bright blue.

**Varieties**.—a: Plate number block.

**Plates used**: 21680—81, 82, 83.

**Quantity issued**: 37,000,000 ordered.

#794—Five Cent, Blue. (Navy). Seal of the Naval Academy. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf.  $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ .

Issued May 26, 1937.

On March 31, a design was submitted to the Post Office Department, which was not accepted. On this the naval cadets as well as the Seal of the Academy were entirely too small, and the design was rejected. (Illustrated). On April 22, a further design was submitted, and the following day approved by Post-



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

master General James A. Farley. This was designed by Alvin R. Meissner, after photographs supplied by Admiral Sellars of the Naval Academy. The pictures supplied consisted of a group of cadets, as well as an individual cadet of the early days of the Academy. Another picture showed a modern group of cadets standing in front of one of the buildings of the Academy. The center design was a reproduction of the official seal of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. The vignette was engraved by F. Paulding, and the lettering and



A group of cadets and an individual cadet of the early days of the Naval Academy. These were used as the models for the design the "cadet of the early days" at the left of the stamp.







The Seal of the Naval Academy.



Model for "The Modern Cadet."

frame by W. B. Wells. On April 29, the Bureau was ordered to print 30,000,000 of these five cent Navy stamps, the first two plates going to press on May 14, and the last two on May 19. On the latter date the Bureau made its first delivery to the Post Office Department and one week later on May 26, 1937, the stamps were placed on sale at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland.

The first day sale at Annapolis was in charge of Roy M. North, Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General, who sold the first sheet of stamps to Admiral David Foote Sellars, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. According to the press dispatch of the *New York Times*, stamp collectors crowded the Annapolis Post Office from morning until midnight stamping first day covers. The same report stated that a group of covers was sent to the White House for the collection of President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

On October 10, 1845, the United States Naval Academy was opened following the War Department's transfer to the naval authorities of the site and buildings of Fort Severn, one of the defenses of the Annapolis harbor. This was founded to give midshipmen instructions essential to the education of a naval officer. In October 1849 the course of instruction and regulations were revived, and in November 1851 the course was fixed at four years, and a practice vessel attached to the Academy for summer cruises. During the Civil War the Academy and all its personnel were at Newport, Rhode Island. In 1865, the course of study was rearranged, and remains today practically unaltered. Upon graduating the midshipmen are commissioned as ensigns. The great naval leaders of the Spanish American War were almost, without exception, graduates of the Naval Academy. These, of course, include the three (illustrated) on the four cent Navy stamp.

While these stamps were current, the Post Office Department announced that 42,000,000 of these stamps had been ordered. This was five million more than those ordered of the Army stamps. In response to inquiries as to why more Navy stamps had been printed, Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent of the Division of Stamps in the Post Office Department, stated that there had been a greater demand for the one, two and three cent Navy stamps than there had been for

the same denomination of Army stamps, and that guided by that experience the Post Office Department ordered a larger number of five cent Navy stamps. It was further stated that the reason for this popularity was a mystery to the Post Office Department.

Four plates were made and all went to press. There were no plate varieties worthy of mention, although many copies showed the plate layout dots. The various printings resulted in practically no variation in the shades.

**Shades,**—Blue, and bright blue.

**Varieties,**—a: Plate number block.

**Plates used:** 21484—85, 86, 87.

**Quantity issued:** 42,000,000 ordered.

Chapter XX  
NORTHWEST TERRITORY COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE  
1787-1937



**The Three Cent Northwest Territory Stamp.**

**I**N October 1935, Karl B. Pauly, a feature writer on the Ohio State Journal suggested a commemorative stamp for the Sesquicentennial of the Northwest Territory which was to be celebrated in 1937 and 1938. On March 8, 1937, Representative Harry Sauthoff of Wisconsin, introduced a resolution in Congress to authorize the Postmaster General to issue a three cent stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the Adoption of the Ordinance of 1787, which resulted in organization of the Northwest Territory. On June 21, the Post Office Department issued the following official notice:—

**SESIQUICENTENNIAL OF ORDINANCE OF 1787—COMMEMORATIVE  
POSTAGE STAMP**

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, June 21, 1937.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are advised that the Department has authorized the issuance of a special postage stamp in the 3-cent denomination to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Adoption of the Ordinance of 1787 and the organization of the Northwest Territory. The stamp will be first offered for sale on July 13, 1937, at New York, N. Y., where the Ordinance was enacted, and at Marietta, Ohio, first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory. The stamp will be available at other post offices as soon thereafter as stocks can be printed and distributed.

The stamp is 0.84 by 1.44 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally, and is printed in purple color. It is being printed by the rotary process, and issued in sheets of fifty.

The central design is formed by an outline map of the original States and the Northwest Territory, with the portrait of Manasseh Cutler, who sponsored the enactment of the Ordinance, at the left, and that of Rufus Putnam, leader in the settlement of the Northwest Territory, on the right. Underneath the respective portraits in oval panels with white ground are the names "Cutler" and "Putnam" in dark gothic. In a vertical arrangement along the left edge of the stamp is the inscription, "U. S. Postage" in dark gothic, the first two letters being in the form of a monogram. In a corresponding position at the right is the denomination designation, "3 Cents" in dark gothic. Within a narrow horizontal panel with dark ground at the center of the base of the stamp is the wording, "Ordinance of 1787" in white roman lettering.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancelations of the new stamp on July 13 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not in excess of 10, to the postmasters at the above post offices, with a cash or postal money order remittance to cover only the cost of the stamps required for affixing. Postage stamps will posi-



Photograph of the Original Drawing, Three Cent Northwest Territory Stamp.

tively not be accepted in payment, and all covers should reach the postmasters not later than July 10. Each cover should bear a pencil endorsement in the upper right corner to show the number of stamps to be attached thereto, which will obviate the necessity of sending a letter of instructions with the covers. Envelopes for covers should not be smaller than 3 by 6 inches, and space allowance must be made for the larger size of the stamp. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of plate number blocks, etc., and all covers must be fully addressed.

Requests for uncanceled stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmasters at the above offices.

For the benefit of collectors desiring stamps of selected quality for philatelic use, the 3-cent Ordinance of 1787 stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency on July 14, 1937. To insure prompt shipment, mail orders to the Agency must be limited to the 3-cent Ordinance of 1787 stamp, excluding other varieties of stamps heretofore on sale.

Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices may submit requisition for a limited supply only of the new stamp on form 3201-A, endorsed, "Ordinance of 1787." These initial requisitions shall exclude other varieties of stamps. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of the new postage stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

Requisitions to the Department for the new stamp will be filled as promptly as manufacturing conditions will permit, but approximately 2 weeks may be required after the date of issuance to complete the initial distribution. Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices should be governed accordingly before reporting the non-receipt of stamps called for on pending requisitions.

ROY M. NORTH,

Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were printed on the rotary press in 200 subject sheets, divided into panes of 50 by horizontal and vertical gutters. For issuance to Post Offices, the perforated sheets were cut through the center of these gutters into panes of 50.

**#795—Three Cent, Violet. Cutler, Putnam, and Map of Northwest Territory. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf. 10½x11.**

Issued July 13, 1937.

On June 16, the Bureau was instructed to print these stamps, although the model was not approved by Postmaster General James A. Farley until June 18. The accepted design was prepared by Alvin R. Meissner. The portrait of

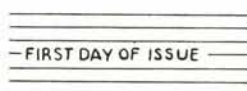
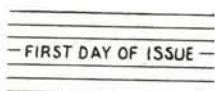


**Manasseh Cutler.**  
Engraving by J. C. Buttre.



**Rufus Putnam.**  
From a Miniature by J. Trumbull.

Manasseh Cutler was from an engraving by J. C. Buttre, of New York. The photograph of Rufus Putnam, according to the Post Office Department, was "from a painting in the library of Yale University, artist unknown." According to Donald G. Wing, assistant reference librarian in the Yale library, the portrait on the stamp is apparently a reproduction of a miniature by John Trumbull, in the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts. The map was taken from Foster's "Maps Illustrating The History of the United States," published in 1905 by the Historic Publishing Company, at Topeka, Kansas. The map design was a copy of an old document portraying the Northwest Territory and the Territory Southwest of the Ohio River. The portraits were engraved by L. C. Kauffmann, the map engraved by G. L. Huber, and the lettering and frame by W. B. Wells. On July 2, printing was started, plates 21691 and 21692 going to press. The first delivery was made to the Post Office Department on July 7, and two days later the two remaining plates, numbers 21693 and 21694 were first put to press. On July 13th these stamps were placed on sale at the Post Office in Marietta, Ohio, and New York City.



**Special Cancellation Die. First Used on This Stamp.**

Beginning with this issue, the Post Office Department started using a special cancellation die which is so arranged, that the words "First Day of Issue," appeared between the killer bars. The first day sales at New York totaled 452,703 stamps. There were 125,134 covers cancelled. The first day sale at Marietta, Ohio, consisted of 267,048 stamps, and there were 130,531 first day covers serviced at that Ohio Post Office on July 13th.

It has been generally conceded, that of the two designs submitted the less attractive of the two was accepted. The rejected design (illustrated) would no doubt have made a more popular stamp than the accepted one. The design was criticized almost immediately after its appearance. The criticism was espe-



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

cially directed against the map which many people claimed was entirely inaccurate. Part of the criticism came from collectors in the east, who noticed first that Massachusetts appeared not only in its usual position, but also in the section now known as Maine. At the period indicated on this map, the section now known as the State of Maine was still claimed by Massachusetts through the old Massachusetts Bay Company, and it wasn't until many years later that the section actually became the State of Maine. Other criticism claimed considerable inaccuracy in regard to the section, Territory Southwest of the Ohio, as well as the general location of many of the rivers, which were claimed by some critics not only to be running in the wrong direction, but were also indicated along courses which they never took. In fairness, however, to both the Bureau of



The Map of the Northwest Territory. After An Old Document.

From Maps Illustrating the History of the United States.

Engraving and Printing, and the Post Office Department, it should be remembered that this was a copy of an old map, and that the stamp was an excellent reproduction of the subject matter. For comparison we have illustrated a picture of the map used, through the courtesy of the Post Office Department and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The Northwest Territory was that portion of the United States which comprised all the country lying between the Ohio River and Mississippi River, and the Great Lakes, immediately west of the original thirteen States. These now form the States of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. This territory was originally claimed by several of the original 13 states whose charters gave them possession of a certain section of the United States from ocean to ocean. The first state to accede her claims to this region was New York, and it was therefore fitting that New York should be honored with the first day issue of this stamp. In July 1787, Congress passed an ordinance for the government of this Territory, which provided that no land should be taken up until it had been purchased from the Indians, and offered for sale by the United States. It further provided that, until the male population in the Territory reached five thousand, the government would be temporary. Thereafter a permanent form of representative government would be permitted, including a representative in Congress, who, however, was entitled to debate, but not to vote. The territory was divided into five divisions with a proviso, that, as soon as any of these divisions reached the population of sixty thousand, that division should be admitted as a State of the Union. The territory was governed from 1788 to 1802 by Arthur St. Clair, who set up the Northwest Territory headquarters at Marietta. It was therefore fitting that Marietta, Ohio, should also be honored in first day sales of this Northwest Territory stamp.

Manasseh Cutler, whose portrait appears on the stamp at the left of the map was one of the projectors of the Ohio Company, which was formed in 1787 to colonize the new territory. He drafted the Ordinance of 1787 and was a member of Congress.

Rufus Putnam, whose picture appears on the right of the stamp, was also a member of the Ohio Company. Following the formation of this Corporation, which consisted of officers of the American Revolution, Putnam was appointed Superintendent of its proposed settlement on the Ohio, and in this capacity he helped in the founding of Marietta. As Brigadier General in the army, he handled negotiations with the Indians in 1792 and 1793, and in 1802 was a member of the Ohio State Constitutional Convention. He contributed greatly to the development of Ohio, and was called by some of his biographers as "The Father of Ohio."

In spite of the criticism the stamp was generally popular, as the initial printing of 65,000,000 was found inadequate and two additional printings were ordered.

Four plates were made and all went to press. No variety worthy of mention was discovered.

**Shades.**—Violet, bright violet.

**Varieties.**—a: Plate number block.

**Plates used:** 21691—92, 93, 94.

**Quantity issued:** Ordered, 85,000,000.

**NOTES**



Chapter XXI  
**THE VIRGINIA DARE COMMEMORATIVE**  
1587-1937



**The Five Cent Virginia Dare Stamp.**

**I**N 1935, Senator Bailey of North Carolina, requested a stamp to commemorate the founding of the Raleigh Colony on Roanoke Island in 1585. He specifically requested the stamp to commemorate the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the first colony in America. No definite action was taken in regard to this stamp.

In the Spring of 1937, there appeared persistent rumors of a mystery stamp. The first definite news in regard to this appeared in the *New York Sun* of May 22, as follows:

The forthcoming issue of a "mystery" stamp or stamps by the Post Office Department is no longer secret. While officials of the department are still maintaining a "nothing to say" policy, so far as imparting any information concerning such a stamp is concerned, along comes Representative Lindsay C. Warren of the First North Carolina district and "spills the beans," so to speak.

Mr. Warren informed *The Sun* that the 350th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, the first white child born of English parents on the shores of North America, is to be commemorated through the issuance of a special stamp. The North Carolina Representative said he had received assurances from President Roosevelt that such a stamp would be issued.

It is proposed to celebrate this event on Roanoke Island, N. C., on August 18, 1937, when the President is expected to be present and make an address.

On May 26 the information service of the Post Office Department issued the following press release:

Postmaster General James A. Farley announced today the issuance on August 18, 1937, of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of Virginia Dare, the first child of English parentage born in America. The stamp will be of the five-cent denomination.

Information relative to the subject matter and other details connected with the stamp will be announced later.

On July 20, the Post Office Department issued the following official notice:—

**VIRGINIA DARE COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP**

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, July 20, 1937.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are advised that the Department has authorized the issuance of a special postage stamp in the 5-cent denomination to commemorate the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of

Virginia Dare. The stamp will be first offered for sale on August 18, 1937, at Manteo, N. C., near the site of the original colony. The stamp will be available at other post offices as soon thereafter as stocks can be printed and distributed.

The stamp is 1 inch square, and is printed in light blue. It is being printed by the flat-plate process, and issued in sheets containing 48 stamps.

The central design is enclosed in a large upright oval, and depicts Virginia Dare in the arms of her mother, who is seated in the dooryard of their cabin home, which is partly visible in the background. The father stands close by holding a musket. Arranged vertically at the left of the central oval is the wording, "U. S. Postage", in white-face gothic, the first two letters of which are in the form of a monogram. In a similar position and style of type at the right is the designation, "5 Cents." At the bottom of the stamp arranged in two lines, the top one of which is broken in the center by the lower end of the oval, is the wording, "In Memory of Virginia Dare. Born Roanoke 1587", in dark modified script lettering.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancelations of the new stamp on August 18 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not in excess of 10, to the postmaster, Manteo, N. C., with a cash or postal money-order remittance to cover only the cost of the stamps required for affixing. Postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment, and all covers should reach the postmaster not later than August 16. Each cover should bear a pencil endorsement in the upper right corner to show the number of stamps to be attached thereto, which will obviate the necessity of sending a letter of instructions with the covers. Envelopes should not be smaller than 3 by 6 inches, and each cover should be sealed. Space allowance must be made for the large size of the stamp. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for affixing of plate number blocks, etc., and all covers must be fully addressed.

Requests for uncanceled stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers.

For the benefit of collectors desiring stamps of selected quality for philatelic use, the 5-cent Virginia Dare stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency on August 19, 1937. To insure prompt shipment, mail orders to the Agency must be limited to this particular stamp, excluding other varieties of stamps heretofore on sale.

Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices may submit requisition for a small supply only of the new stamp on form 3201-A endorsed: "Virginia Dare." These initial requisitions shall exclude other varieties of stamps. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of the new postage stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

In many instances postmasters may receive their orders of Virginia Dare stamps in advance, but in such cases care must be exercised to prevent the sale of any of the stamps prior to August 19, 1937.

ROY M. NORTH,

Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were printed on flat bed presses from 192 subject plates. These plates were divided into panes of 48 by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches horizontal and vertical gutters, through the center of which were guide lines terminating in arrows. For issuance to Post Offices the 192 subject sheets were cut through the center of these gutters into panes of 48. The panes were entirely surrounded by these gutters, and there were no straight edges. Collectors of position blocks were able to obtain the usual four-pane position blocks except that all guide lines appeared along the edge of these  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch gutters. The cutting of these sheets into panes was done by the guillotine after the sheets had been stapled between cardboard in the usual Post Office "books" of 100 sheets. The plate numbers appear above and below the fourth stamp from the vertical guide line. The pane was divided into eight horizontal rows of six stamps each.

**#796—Five Cent, Light Blue. Virginia Dare. No Watermark. Perf. 11.**

Issued August 18, 1937.

On June 4, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing submitted several designs to the Post Office Department, all based on a wash drawing made by William A. Roache of Philadelphia. The accepted border design was prepared by William K. Schrage. Because this wash drawing was made especially for use



Drawing by William A. Roache.

on this stamp, the credit for designing it is shared by both Mr. Roache and Mr. Schrage. The accepted model was approved by Postmaster General James A. Farley on June 11. The engraving on the master die was done by Carl T. Arlt



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

and E. M. Weeks, the former doing the picture, the latter the lettering and frame. There is little to choose between the accepted design and some of those rejected, the accepted design being rather similar to two of those rejected.

On June 16, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was instructed to print the Virginia Dare stamps, and on July 28 printing was started, with the initial order of 20,000,000. On August 10, the first delivery was made to the Post Office Department, and on August 18, the stamps were placed on sale at Manteo, North Carolina. The first day sale was reported by the *Associated Press* in the following dispatch:—

**Stamp Rush Swamps Manteo Post Office**

The tiny post office here was doing a bumper business today as crowds clamored for the five-cent stamps commemorating the birth of Virginia Dare.

"We were sent three quarters of a million of them," said Postmaster Evans of this village of fewer than 1000 year-round residents, "and at the rate they are going they'll be all sold out today."

Thousands, including Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, stood patiently in line as stamps marched over the counter in battalions. The Governor bought several for President Roosevelt, an enthusiastic collector.



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

The first day sale consisted of 317,000 stamps, and the total covers cancelled numbered 226,730. The color of the Virginia Dare stamp which was personally selected by President Roosevelt, was extremely light, and the subject of considerable criticism. The general attitude of the Philatelic Press may be gleaned from a comment by George B. Sloane in *STAMPS*.

"Complaint is general regarding the pale blue color the department chose for its recent Virginia Dare 5c commemorative, and the color does fail to do justice to the lovely picture. The department possibly intended it for a baby blue since an infant was featured, but from all accounts the first white child born in the new world was a female, and if this line of reasoning was followed then according to custom pink should have been more appropriate. At any rate 90% of the stamps seen on mail are in sorry shape and what a blobby handstamp can do to a delicately colored stamp is cruel to contemplate."

Virginia Dare has been recognized by history as the first white child born in America. On July 22, 1587, Governor John White and a group of colonists



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

landed at Hatteras on their way to plan a colony on the Chesapeake. It was decided, however, to remain and settle at Roanoke. On August 18, 1587, Eleanor, the daughter of Governor White, and wife of Ananias Dare, gave birth to a daughter in Roanoke, and because she was the first white child born in what they then called Virginia, she was called that name. On August 27, 1587, Governor White sailed for England to get fresh supplies. He was delayed in returning, and it was not until August 15, 1590, that Governor White anchored off Hatteras. No trace could be found of the colony, and their fate has long been considered a complete mystery. However, on January 30, 1938, a stone was found on Chowan River which contained a carved message in Elizabethan English. This stone is believed to hold the secret of the lost colony. The rude carving was deciphered by Dr. Haywood J. Pearce, Jr., Professor of History at Emory University. This stone was found about fifty miles inland from the original site of the colony. If authentic, it describes the last days of the colony. On one side of the stone are the words: "Ananias Dare & Virginia went hence to heaven 1591." On the reverse side was the following: "Father, soon after you went to England we came hither. Only misery and war for two years. Twenty-four surviving. The savages murdered all save seven of us. My child and Ananias were slain with much misery." (Signed) "E. W. D." The initials "E. W. D." may be presumed to be those of Eleanor White Dare, mother of Virginia Dare, the first white child born in America. Although there is no definite connection between the finding of the stone and the issuance of the stamp, it is an interesting coincidence and the publicity surrounding this stamp may have played an important part in filling in this gap in American history.

Five plates were made and four went to press. Only one variety was found on this stamp. This being a recut of a shading line below 1587. The initial order of 20,000,000 was found insufficient and a second printing of 5,000,000 took place. Although the stamp was extremely light there was little variation in the color. Some of the copies seem to be somewhat darker than those that appeared on first day covers.

Shades,—Light blue, bright light blue.

**Varieties**,—a: Usual four pane position blocks.  
b: Plate number blocks.  
c: Recut. 21700 Lower Left # 47.

**Plates used**: 21697—98, 99.  
21700.

**Plate not used**: 21701.

**Quantity issued**: 25,000,000 ordered.

## Chapter XXII

### CONSTITUTIONAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

1787-1937



The Three Cent Constitution Sesquicentennial Stamp.

**I**N 1935 Representative Sol Bloom of New York, in an address before the *Washington Philatelic Society*, stated that his energies were pointed toward the issuance of a special series of stamps during 1937 to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Constitution. This was in line with a joint resolution introduced by Congressman Bloom which Congress had passed on August 23, 1935, which provided for "the preparation and completion of plans for a comprehensive observation of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Constitution of the United States." The activities under this resolution of Congress were presented in the following manner in *Weekly Philatelic Gossip* of March 28, 1936:—

Shortly after the Joint Resolution became a law, a Sesquicentennial Commission was appointed and proceeded to outline and develop a synchronized plan of ceremonies and celebrations outstripping those of the Bicentennial of 1932. On March 17, 1936, that Commission, with Franklin D. Roosevelt as Presiding Officer, held a prolonged session at the White House, approving the very elaborate plans. All details are reported to have met with the President's approval, including among other matters the recommendations for the new series of postage stamps. The tentative report of plans to be carried out, was referred back to the Congress with indications from the President that he expected affirmative action before adjournment which may be expected at an earlier date this year than usual. His philatelic inclinations and Congressman Bloom's vivid recollection of the funds poured into the postal treasury for the special series of 1932, played their part in the session of the Sesquicentennial Commission held last week.

Perhaps the best manner in which to convey the sentiments of the Commission in regard to matters philatelic, would be to quote from its recommendations:

"It is proposed to issue a series of stamps commemorating the Sesquicentennial of the Constitution. Not only would this be a fitting tribute, but a more practical end is also in view. Four years ago, in 1932, during the period in which the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington was celebrated, the Post Office Department at the request of the Bicentennial Commission issued a series of 12 postage stamps, ranging in denomination from  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent to 10 cents, and more than 7 billion of those stamps were sold during the bicentennial year. So profitable were they that the receipts far exceeded the appropriation for the Bicentennial Celebration, actually resulting in a profit of about half a million dollars to the Government. Thus it is submitted that to issue a special series of stamps will also prove a desirable feature of the Constitution Celebration. The following portraits and designs are suggested:

"Designs suggested. Two suggested lists follow: No. 1.—Suggested list of stamp designs:

1. A portrait of George Washington, seated, holding the Constitution in the form of an unrolled scroll.
2. A reproduction of a painting of the signing of the Constitution.
3. A picture of the Constitution in the form of an open book, with the words "We the People" standing out.
4. A picture of the shrine in the Library of Congress containing the Constitution.
5. A portrait of James Madison, by Stuart or Peale.
6. A portrait of Alexander Hamilton, by Trumbull, Stuart, or Robinson.
7. A portrait of Benjamin Franklin, by Du Plessis.
8. A portrait of James Wilson.
9. A picture of Independence Hall.
10. A portrait of John Marshall, by Jarvis.
11. A portrait of Gouverneur Morris, the chief writer and stylist of the Constitution.
12. A reproduction of the Statue of Liberty.

No. 2.—Suggested list of stamp designs:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent: Supreme Court Building.
- 1-cent: Franklin.
- 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent: Constitution Shrine.
- 2-cent: Washington.
- 3-cent: Madison.
- 4-cent: Hamilton.
- 5-cent: Picture, Signing of the Constitution.
- 6-cent: Gouverneur Morris.
- 7-cent: Independence Hall (also for stamped envelopes  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, 3 and 5 cent).
- 8-cent: John Jay.
- 9-cent: John Marshall.
- 10-cent: Capitol.
- 12-cent: Statue of Liberty.

Nos. 13 to 25: Great Seals of the States or other designs suitable for celebration by each State of its ratification of the Constitution or its admission into the Union; and special cachets appropriate to the celebration of the anniversary.

"This series of stamps, destined to become of great historic value, will be of special interest to philatelists and historical associations, museums and libraries. The revenue to be derived from sales of special stamps may be more than sufficient to defray all expenses incurred by the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission.

"Sale of the stamps.—All stamps may be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency of the Post Office Department in Washington on September 17, 1937. The following day, September 18, those stamps which honor a particular State, or individual of that State, might be placed on sale at the State capital. It is suggested that the stamp bearing the portrait of Benjamin Franklin (the founder of the American postal system) be placed on sale first at Philadelphia. On the third day, September 19, all the stamps would be available at every post office in the United States, its territories, and possessions."

Among the criticisms against this proposal was that voiced by Michael L. Eidsness, Jr., in STAMPS issue of April 1936, who commented: "What, I wonder, will thoughtful collectors think of the proposal to show the beautiful new Supreme Court Building—the most impressive temple of justice in the world—on a half-cent stamp? Is that appropriate in an age when lawlessness is rampant?"

In spite of this auspicious beginning of a program which was believed to have as its purpose the intention that every person in the land would be conscious in 1937, that, we, the people of the United States were celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Constitution of the United States, the *Washington Star* on April 23, 1937, reported that there had been considerable change in the plans, and that not more than three values would be requested. In May 1937, it was reported that the Post Office Department had not yet definitely committed itself to any action in regard to a series



of stamps for this impressive Sesquicentennial, in spite of the fact that some of our sister republics in South America had decided to release several stamps in honor of the Constitution of the United States. On July 18, an *Associated Press* dispatch announced that the Post Office officials had disclosed that artists were preparing a design for a Constitutional Sesquicentennial stamp, and on July 20, Postmaster General James A. Farley finally announced the special three-cent stamp would be issued on September 17. The official press release also disclosed that the central design would be a reproduction of J. B. Stearn's painting of the Signing of the Constitution, and thus the event commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in the signing of so important a document, was honored by a single stamp. This was quite a change from the longer series originally planned, and it may be presumed that it was no longer the intention of having every man, woman and child, conscious of the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Signing of the Constitution.

On August 23, the Post Office Department issued the following official notice:—

#### SESQUICENTENNIAL OF CONSTITUTION COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, August 23, 1937.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby notified that the Department has authorized the issuance of a special postage stamp in the 3-cent denomination to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the United States Constitution. The stamp will be first offered for sale on September 17, 1937, at Philadelphia, Pa. It will be available at other post offices as soon thereafter as stock can be printed and distributed.

The stamp is 0.84 by 1.44 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally, and is printed in purple color. It is being printed by the rotary process, and issued in sheets of 50.

Included in the central design is a reproduction of the painting by Stearns depicting the signing of the Constitution. In a narrow panel with dark ground at the top of the stamp is the wording: "Constitution Sesquicentennial" in white roman letters, below which is a white ribbon panel with folded ends containing the inscription: "Signing of the Constitution—In the Philadelphia Convention, September 17, 1787—Independence Hall", arranged in three lines, in dark gothic. Opposite this panel are the dates "1787" at the left, and "1937" at the right, in dark figures. In an upright panel at the left edge of the stamp is a representation of the roman fasces, symbol of power, and in a corresponding panel at the right is a reproduction of the flaming torch, emblem of enlightenment. In shield-shaped panels in each lower corner of the stamp is the denomination designation "3c" in white on a dark ground. In a narrow panel along the bottom of the stamp is the wording: "United States Postage" in white roman, on either side of which are straight line ornaments. Resting on the bottom panel at the center is a decorative scroll.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancelations of the new stamp on September 17 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not in excess of 10, to the postmaster at the above post office, with a cash or postal money order remittance to cover only the cost of the stamps required for affixing. Postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment, and all covers should reach the postmaster not later than September 14. Each cover should bear a pencil endorsement in the upper right corner to show the number of stamps to be attached thereto, which will obviate the necessity of sending a letter of instructions with the covers. Envelopes for covers should not be smaller than 3 by 6 inches, and space allowance must be made for the larger size of the stamp. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of plate number blocks, etc., and all covers must be fully addressed.

Requests for uncanceled stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmaster at the above office.

For the benefit of collectors desiring stamps of selected quality for philatelic use, the 3-cent Constitution stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency on September 18, 1937. To insure prompt shipment, mail orders to the agency must be limited to the 3-cent Constitution stamp, excluding other varieties of stamps heretofore on sale.

Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices may submit requisition for a limited supply only of the new stamp on form 3201-A, endorsed "Constitution." These initial requisitions shall exclude other varieties of stamps. Postmasters at

district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of the new postage stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

Requisitions to the Department for the new stamp will be filled as promptly as manufacturing conditions will permit, but approximately 2 weeks may be required after the date of issuance to complete the initial distribution. Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices should be governed accordingly before reporting the nonreceipt of stamps called for on pending requisitions. However, in case a supply of the new stamp is received at a post office prior to September 18, care must be exercised to see that no sales thereof are made prior to the second day of issue.

ROY M. NORTH,

Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The *initial* printing of the Constitutional stamp took place on September 10, although one pair of plates had already started printing these stamps on July 8. The ceremony connected with the official first printing of these stamps was reported in the following press release of the Post Office Department dated Friday, September 10:—

The first printing of the three-cent postage stamp commemorating the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, took place today at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Present at the ceremonies were Wayne Chatfield Taylor, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Representative Sol Bloom, of New York, Director of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, Roy M. North, Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General, Robert E. Fellers, Chief of the Stamp Division, Post Office Department, and Wynant Johnston, who is connected with the Sesquicentennial Commission.

Representing Postmaster General James A. Farley, Mr. North, in a brief address, said:

"We are here to witness the printing of the first sheets of the special issue of postage stamps in the three-cent denomination to commemorate the Sesquicentennial anniversary of the adoption of the United States Constitution, that cherished and historic documents which has served as the foundation of our Government through the years as well as an inspiration and example to other Nations of the world.

"The new stamp very properly depicts the signing of the Constitution at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on September 17, 1787, modeled from the noted painting by Stearns. The stamp will be first offered for sale in Philadelphia on the date of the anniversary, after which it will be distributed to post offices throughout the country."

In replying to Mr. North's remarks, Representative Bloom thanked the Post Office Department for its cooperation in ordering the issuance of the Constitution commemorative postage stamp, and complimented those who were responsible for the selection of both the design and the color of the new stamp.

This latest commemorative postage stamp, which is to be purple in color, with a bright reddish hue, is to be placed on first day sale in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 17, 1937. It will be available for purchase at other large post offices throughout the country on the day following or as soon as distribution will permit.

These stamps were printed on the rotary press from 200 subject plates, divided into panes of 50 by horizontal and vertical gutters 5/16 of an inch wide. For delivery to post offices the perforated sheets were cut through the center of these gutters into panes of 50.

**#798—Three Cent, Bright Red Violet. Adoption of the Constitution.  
Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf. 11x10½.**

Issued September 17, 1937.

On July 9, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing submitted two designs to the Post Office Department, and on July 20, Postmaster General James A. Farley accepted one prepared by A. R. Meissner. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing being careful to give credit where credit is due, reported that the designers of this stamp consisted of J. B. Stearns, who designed the central subject, and A. R. Meissner, who designed the frame. This is a rather unusual procedure and shows the fine sense of appreciation that exists between one artist



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

and another for a job well done. The design prepared by A. R. Meissner, was after a photograph of a painting by J. B. Stearns, entitled "Adoption of the Constitution." This photograph was supplied by Congressman Bloom of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission. It was reported in the philatelic press, that the Adoption of the Constitution was selected on the assumption that the original was hanging in one of the public art galleries. It was later discovered that the picture was privately owned, and its use therefore would not be appropriate without the consent of the owner, Clarence Dillon, a New York banker. Mr. Dillon gave his consent without hesitation, provided that he be given no publicity in connection therewith. The painting, however, was too well known, and it was but for a very brief period before Mr. Dillon's ownership of the



"Adoption of the Constitution" by J. B. Stearns.

painting became public knowledge. An exceptionally fine engraving of the picture was done by J. Eissler. The lettering, which in some cases is so fine as to require a glass for easy reading, was engraved by W. B. Wells, with Carl T. Arlt doing the frame. On July 22, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was instructed by the Post Office Department to print 82,600,000 of the Constitutional Sesquicentennial stamps. Printing was started on September 8, with plates 21705 and 21706 being put to press. On September 10, the formal initial printing took place with plates 21707 and 21708 going to press for the first time. The following day the Bureau made the first delivery to the Post Office, and on

September 17, stamps were placed on sale in Philadelphia. The first day sale at Philadelphia was under the direction of Roy M. North, Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General, and Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent of the Division of Stamps. The first day sale totaled 880,100 copies, and the covers cancelled were reported as numbering 281,478.

The Post Office Department and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in an endeavor to present a change from the normal violet or lilac stamp, spent considerable effort in obtaining examples of brightly colored purple stamps, both United States and foreign. A variety of shades were submitted to President Roosevelt, who selected a rich red violet. This shade was entirely different from any used on previous United States issues, and the stamp, because of its brilliant color and marvelous engraved detail, was acclaimed by philatelic writers as one of the most attractive stamps ever issued. The initial order was found insufficient and the Post Office Department ordered the Bureau to print an additional 25,000,000.

Julius Brutus Stearns, whose painting of the "Adoption of the Constitution" was used as a model for this stamp, was one of America's most famous painters. Although he was not an eye-witness of the Signing, being born in 1810, the research that Mr. Stearns undertook before making this painting, was such that it is believed that an eye-witness at the Signing could have found nothing to criticize. Forty-one members of the Constitutional Delegates who were still present when the Constitution was signed may be seen in the painting.

The Constitutional Convention was held at Independence Hall at Philadelphia in 1787, and began work on May 25 when a quorum was reached. After considerable discussion the document was ready for signing on September 17, 1787. Of the fifty-five delegates, there still remained forty-one. Most of the delegates were either lawyers or men who had studied law, and in addition, most of them had been members of Colonial legislatures. The men so selected were held in high esteem by their compatriots, and the splendid results obtained is evident by the fact that after one hundred and fifty years of freedom under this liberal Constitution, the United States was celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of this document. This Constitution did not become binding until June 21, 1788, when New Hampshire, the ninth State, ratified the Constitution. At the time of going to press the Post Office Department had already announced that another stamp would be issued in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Ratification of this Document.

Four plates were made and all went to press. Because of the effort made to obtain the special ink great care was taken to prevent much variation in the shade. With the exception of twisted entries of which there were quite a number, there were no worth while plate varieties reported.

**Shades.**—Bright red violet, deep bright red violet.

**Varieties.**—a: Plate number blocks.

b: Twisted entries.

21706 Upper Left # 2. Twisted entry right side higher than the left.

21706 Upper Right # 34. On this the right side is lower than the left.

21707 Upper Right. Entire sheet is badly out of alignment.

21708 Lower Right # 46. On this stamp the upper right corner is low.

c: Misplaced entry.

21708 Upper Left # 4. This stamp has been entered out of place, being one-half millimeter lower than the surrounding stamps.

**Plates used:** 21705—06, 07, 08.

**Quantity issued:** Ordered, 110,000,000.

## Chapter XXIII

### THE TERRITORIAL ISSUE

**I**N January 1934, the Honolulu Society petitioned the Post Office Department to issue a special stamp on June 11, 1936 for the bicentennial of the birth of Kamehameha, the last King of Hawaii. Nothing came of this request. Collectors were therefore entirely caught unawares when on December 8, 1936, Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes and the Post Office Department announced that a special issue of commemorative stamps would be issued for the island possessions of the United States, as well as Alaska. It was announced that this stamp would be issued following the completion of the Army and Navy series, and because of several new issues added to the new stamp program, it was not until after the beginning of the fiscal year of 1938 that Postmaster General James A. Farley announced specific plans for the territorial series. On July 28, 1937, the information service of the Post Office Department issued the following press release:—

Postmaster General James A. Farley announced last night that the central design on the Hawaiian three-cent commemorative postage stamp will depict a likeness of Kamehameha I. He was the first of five Kings of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands of that name and was called by his subjects "The Great". He was born in 1736 and died in 1819. He conquered the rest of the group of Islands and brought them under his rule as one kingdom. He was often styled the "Napoleon of the Pacific".

The picture on this stamp is taken from a photograph of a statue of Kamehameha I now standing in front of Iolani Castle in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. The color, date and place of first-day sale of this new stamp will be announced later by the Post Office Department.

On September 14, the following official notice was distributed:—

#### HAWAII COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, September 14, 1937.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby notified that a special stamp in the 3-cent denomination in honor of Hawaii will be the first stamp to be issued in the Territorial commemorative series. This new stamp will be first offered for sale at Honolulu, Hawaii, on October 18, 1937. It will be available at other post offices in Hawaii on October 19, so far as conditions will permit. The stamp will also be placed on sale at post offices in the mainland of the United States as well as at offices in the other outlying territories as soon after October 18 as distribution can be made. The Hawaii stamp will be valid for postage purposes at all post offices where ordinary United States stamps are used.

The Hawaii stamp is 0.84 by 1.44 inches in dimensions, arranged vertically. It will be purple in color and printed in sheets of 50, by the rotary process.

The central design is a reproduction of the statue of King Kamehameha I, who first placed the Hawaiian Islands under a single sovereignty. This statue stands in front of Iolani Castle in Honolulu. Rays of light as from the rising sun form a background for the central design. The title "Hawaii" appears in white roman in a horizontal panel with dark ground along the lower edge of the stamp, on which rests a similar but narrower panel containing the inscription "U. S. Postage" in white roman lettering. At the center of the base of the statue is a circular panel with dark ground enclosing the denomination designation "3c" in white. This panel is bordered at the top and sides by a floral wreath.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamp on October 18 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not in excess of 10, to the Postmaster at Honolulu, Hawaii, with a cash or postal money order remittance to cover only the cost of the stamps required for affixing. Postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Each cover should bear a pencil endorsement in the upper right corner to show the number of stamps to be attached thereto, which will obviate the necessity of sending a letter of instructions with the covers. Envelopes for

covers should not be smaller than 3 by 6 inches, and space allowance must be made for the larger size of the stamp. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of plate number blocks, etc., and all covers must be fully addressed.



**Photograph of Original Drawing. Three Cent Hawaii Stamp.**

Requests for uncanceled stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmaster at the above office.

For the benefit of collectors desiring stamps of selected quality for philatelic use, the 3-cent Hawaii stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency on October 19, 1937. To insure prompt shipment, mail orders to the Agency must be limited to the 3-cent Hawaii stamp, excluding other varieties of stamps heretofore on sale.

Postmasters at direct- and central-accounting post offices may submit requisition for a limited supply only of the new stamp on form 3201-A, endorsed "Hawaii." These initial requisitions shall exclude other varieties of stamps. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of the new postage stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

Requisitions to the Department for the new stamp will be filled as promptly as manufacturing conditions will permit. Postmasters receiving advance shipments of the Hawaii commemorative stamp are cautioned not to place the same on sale prior to October 19.

ROY M. NORTH,  
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The three remaining stamps were announced in an official notice dated September 30 as follows:—

#### **ALASKA COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP**

Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, September 30, 1937.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby notified that the special stamp in the 3-cent denomination in recognition of Alaska in the Territorial commemorative series will be first offered for sale at Juneau, Alaska, on November 12, 1937. It will be available at other post offices in Alaska on November 13, so far

as conditions will permit. The stamps will also be placed on sale at post offices in the mainland of the United States as well as at offices in the other outlying territories as soon after November 12 as distribution can be made. The Alaska stamp will be valid for postage purposes at all post offices where United States stamps are used.

The Alaska stamp is 0.84 by 1.44 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally. It will be purple in color and printed in sheets of 50, by the rotary process.

The central subject of the stamp is a reproduction of Mount McKinley in the distance, while in the foreground are depicted views symbolizing present-day developments in this Territory. In a narrow panel with dark ground across the top of the stamp is the inscription: "U. S. Postage—Three Cents" in white gothic. The numeral "3" appears in a square panel with dark ground in each lower corner of the stamp. In a narrow panel with dark ground at the center of the lower edge of the stamp is the name "Alaska" in white roman.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamp on November 12 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not in excess of 10, to the postmaster at Juneau, Alaska, with a cash or postal money order remittance to cover only the cost of the stamps required for affixing. Postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Each cover should bear a pencil endorsement in the upper right corner to show the number of stamps to be attached thereto, which will obviate the necessity of sending a letter of instructions with the covers. Envelopes for covers should not be smaller than 3 by 6 inches, and space allowance must be made for the larger size of the stamp. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of plate number blocks, etc., and all covers must be fully addressed.

Requests for uncanceled stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmaster at the above office.

Mail for Alaska is dispatched from Seattle regularly every Saturday, arriving at Juneau on the following Tuesday. To insure careful handling and return by next steamer following the first day of sale, covers should reach Seattle in time for dispatch on October 30. The canceled covers will be dispatched from Juneau on November 15, and are due to arrive in Seattle on November 18. No air-mail service is available between Juneau and Seattle, but covers endorsed "Air Mail" bearing two or more of the Alaska commemorative stamps will receive air-mail service from Seattle to the office of destination.

For the benefit of collectors desiring stamps of selected quality for philatelic use, the 3-cent Alaska stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency on November 13, 1937. To insure prompt shipment, mail orders to the Agency must be limited to the 3-cent Alaska stamp, excluding other varieties of stamps heretofore on sale.

Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices may submit requisition for a limited supply only of the new stamp on form 3201-A, endorsed "Alaska." These initial requisitions shall exclude other varieties of stamps. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of the new postage stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

Requisitions to the Department for the new stamp will be filled as promptly as manufacturing conditions will permit. Postmasters receiving advance shipments of the Alaska commemorative stamp are cautioned not to place the same on sale prior to November 13.

#### PUERTO RICO COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby notified of the issuance of a special stamp in the 3-cent denomination for Puerto Rico in the Territorial commemorative series. This new stamp will be first offered for sale at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on November 25, 1937. It will be available at other post offices in Puerto Rico on November 26, so far as conditions will permit. The stamp will also be placed on sale at post offices in the mainland of the United States as well as at offices in the other outlying territories as soon after November 25 as distribution can be made. The Puerto Rico stamp will be valid for postage purposes at all post offices where ordinary United States stamps are used.

The Puerto Rico commemorative stamp is 0.84 by 1.44 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally. It is purple in color and printed in sheets of 50, by the rotary process.

The central subject of the stamp is a reproduction of the old Governor's Palace known as "La Fortaleza," which name appears at the lower edge of the design in dark gothic on a light ground. Above the central design is the inscription "U. S.

Postage" in dark gothic. In each upper corner of the stamp are three squares of ornamental grille work. Similar grille work in each lower corner is partly obscured by eight-sided panels with dark ground, containing the denomination designation "3¢" in white. In a narrow panel with dark ground at the lower edge of the stamp is the name "Puerto Rico" in white-face roman.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamp on November 25 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not in excess of 10, to the postmaster at San Juan, Puerto Rico, with a cash or postal money order remittance to cover only the cost of the stamps required for affixing. Postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Each cover should bear a pencil endorsement in the upper right corner to show the number of stamps to be attached thereto, which will obviate the necessity of sending a letter of instructions with the covers. Envelopes for covers should not be smaller than 3 by 6 inches, and space allowance must be made for the larger size of the stamp. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of plate number blocks, etc., and all covers must be fully addressed.

Requests for uncanceled stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmaster at the above office.

The air-mail rate of postage from Puerto Rico to all post offices in the mainland of the United States is 10 cents for each half ounce. All covers of this kind should be conspicuously endorsed "Air Mail," with provision for the affixing of a block of four of the stamps. Air-mail covers with only 6 cents postage affixed will be dispatched to New York by steamer, with air-mail service from that point to the destination.

Mail steamers leave New York every Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Puerto Rico the following Monday and Wednesday or Thursday, depending on steamer connections. However, to insure careful handling and return by steamer leaving Puerto Rico on November 25, requests to the postmaster, San Juan, for cover service should, at the latest, be mailed in time for dispatch by steamer sailing from New York on November 11. Covers mailed on later dates may be subject to delay.

Air-mail covers bearing postage at the rate of 10 cents per half ounce will, if sent well in advance, be dispatched from San Juan by plane at 9 a. m. on November 25, with arrival in Miami, Fla., at 5 p. m. the same day. Covers dispatched by steamer mail from San Juan on November 25 will reach New York on November 29.

For the benefit of collectors desiring stamps of selected quality for philatelic use, the 3-cent Puerto Rico stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency on November 26, 1937. To insure prompt shipment, mail orders to the Agency must be limited to the 3-cent Puerto Rico stamp, excluding other varieties of stamps heretofore on sale.

Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices may submit requisition for a limited supply only of the new stamp on form 3201-A, endorsed "Puerto Rico." These initial requisitions shall exclude other varieties of stamps. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of the new postage stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

Requisitions to the Department for the new stamp will be filled as promptly as manufacturing conditions will permit. Postmasters receiving advance shipments of the Puerto Rico commemorative stamp are cautioned not to place the same on sale prior to November 26.

#### VIRGIN ISLANDS COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are hereby advised of the issuance of a special stamp in the 3-cent denomination in recognition of the Virgin Islands in the Territorial commemorative series. This new stamp will be first offered for sale at Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands, on December 15, 1937. It will be available at other post offices in the Virgin Islands on December 16, so far as conditions will permit. The stamp will be placed on sale at post offices in the mainland of the United States as well as at offices in the other outlying territories as soon after December 15 as distribution can be made. The Virgin Islands stamp will be valid for postage purposes at all post offices where ordinary United States stamps are used.

The Virgin Islands stamp is 0.84 by 1.44 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally. It is purple in color and printed in sheets of 50, by the rotary process.

The central subject of the stamp is a view of the city of Charlotte Amalie with the outlying harbor and sugar loaf islands in the distance. In a narrow panel with dark ground at the top of the stamp are the words, "Virgin Islands" in white roman. In a corresponding panel at the lower edge of the stamp is the name "Charlotte Amalie" in white gothic, with scroll work at each end. In vertical panels with dark



ground at the sides of the stamp is the wording "U. S. Postage" at the left and "Three Cents" at the right in white gothic. Within shield-shaped panels with dark ground in each lower corner of the stamp is the denomination numeral "3" in white. Ornamental scroll work is shown in each upper corner.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamp on December 15 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not in excess of 10, to the postmaster at Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands, with a cash or postal money order remittance to cover only the cost of the stamps required for affixing. Postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Each cover should bear a pencil endorsement in the upper right corner to show the number of stamps to be attached thereto, which will obviate the necessity of sending a letter of instructions with the covers. Envelopes for covers should not be smaller than 3 by 6 inches, and space allowance must be made for the larger size of the stamp. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of plate number blocks, etc., and all covers must be fully addressed.

Requests for uncanceled stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmaster at the above office.

The air-mail rate from the Virgin Islands is 10 cents per each half ounce to post offices in the mainland of the United States. All such covers should be conspicuously endorsed "Air Mail," with provisions for the affixing of a block of four of the stamps. Air-mail covers with only 6 cents postage affixed will be returned to New York by steamer with air-mail service from that point to destination.

The mail for the Virgin Islands is dispatched from New York every Thursday and Saturday, arriving at Charlotte Amalie late on the following Monday and Wednesday or Thursday, depending on steamer connections. However, to insure careful handling and return by steamer leaving Charlotte Amalie on the evening of December 15, requests to the postmaster at that office for cover service should, at the latest, be mailed in time for dispatch from New York on December 2.

Air-mail covers bearing postage at the rate of 10 cents per half ounce will, if sent well in advance, be dispatched from Charlotte Amalie December 15 by steamer to San Juan, P. R., where connection will be made with plane leaving at 9 a. m., December 16, due to arrive in Miami, Fla., at 5 p. m., on the same date. Covers dispatched from Charlotte Amalie on December 15 by regular mail will arrive in New York on December 20.

For the benefit of collectors desiring stamps of selected quality for philatelic use, the 3-cent Virgin Islands stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency on December 16, 1937. To insure prompt shipment, mail orders to the Agency must be limited to the 3-cent Virgin Islands stamp, excluding other varieties of stamps heretofore on sale.

Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices may submit requisition for a limited supply only of the new stamp on form 3201-A, endorsed "Virgin Islands." These initial requisitions shall exclude other varieties of stamps. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of the new postage stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

Requisitions to the Department for the new stamp will be filled as promptly as manufacturing conditions will permit. Postmasters receiving advance shipments of the Virgin Islands commemorative stamp are cautioned not to place the same on sale prior to December 16.

ROY M. NORTH,

Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

On October 18, the Hawaiian stamp was placed on sale at Honolulu, and the following day at the Philatelic Agency and post offices in the United States.

On November 12, the Alaska Territorial stamp was placed on sale at Juneau, Alaska, and on November 25, the Puerto Rican commemorative made its initial appearance at San Juan, Puerto Rico. The last of the territorial series was placed on sale on December 15 at Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands. Thus, the last of the territorial series made its appearance exactly one year and one week after the initial announcement of the Post Office Department.

These stamps were printed on the rotary press from 200 subject plates, divided into panes of 50 by horizontal and vertical gutters. The perforated sheets were cut through the center of these gutters into panes of 50, and so issued to post offices.

#799—Three Cent, Purple. Hawaii. Rotary Press. No Watermark.  
Perf.  $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ .

Issued October 18, 1937.



The Three Cent Hawaii Stamp.

On July 9, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing submitted the design to the Post Office Department, which was approved on July 21, by Postmaster General James A. Farley. The central subject was designed by William A. Roache, who prepared a wash drawing of the photograph of the statue of King Kamehameha I, which was furnished by the Post Office Department. This statue stands in front of the Iolani Castle in Honolulu. A. R. Meissner designed the frame. In engraving the master die Charles Chalmers did the picture, and James T. Bayer, the lettering. On July 22, the Post Office Department instructed the Bureau to print 75,000,000 of the three-cent Hawaii stamps. First printing took place on September 21, with plates 21710 and 21712 going to press.



King Kamehameha I

Sculptored by  
T. R. Gould.

On September 24, the two remaining plates 21711 and 21713 were first put to press. On September 29, first delivery was made to Post Offices and the stamps sent to Honolulu by air mail so that they might arrive in time for first day sale on October 18, 1937. The first day sale in Honolulu was under the supervision of Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent of the Division of Stamps, and Charles F. Anderson, cancellation expert of the Post Office Department. There were 934,971 stamps sold the opening day, with first day covers totaling 320,334.

The statue of King Kamehameha was executed by T. R. Gould, an American sculptor. Although erected to mark the centennial of Capt. Cooke's discovery of Hawaii in 1778, it was not put in place in Honolulu until 1883.

All plates were made and all went to press. With the exception of some interesting worthwhile recuts there are no important plate varieties.

**Shades**,—Violet, bright violet, dull violet.

**Varieties**,—a: Plate number blocks.

b: Recuts.

21710 Upper Left #11. Recut background lines running up to about sixteen millimeters from the bottom.

21710 Lower Right #37. Sky retouched at the left frame line, opposite the top of the base of the statue.

21710 Lower Right #40. Sky retouched at right at the foot of the statue.

21711 Lower Right #39. A retouching of the sky in the upper left corner.

21712 Lower Right #10. Sky retouched at left below hand.

21713 Upper Left #6. There is a strong retouching of the sky lines along the right side. A heavier line starts four to five millimeters from the bottom frame lines and extends upward for about 18 millimeters. This recutting consists of strong horizontal lines each about three quarters millimeter long.

21713 Upper Left. A small retouching of the sky in the upper right corner.

21713 Lower Left. #17, 18, 19, 20. Small retouches of the sky along the left inside frame line, but level with the hand of the statue. #17 has in addition a slight recutting along the right frame.

21713 Lower Left #42. A small retouching of the sky along the left inside frame, 12 millimeters up from the bottom frame line.

21713 Lower Right #23. Retouching of sky lines in the entire lower right corner along side of the base of the statue. This extends upward for about 11 millimeters from the bottom frame.

21713 Lower Right #50. Retouching of the sky line along left inside frame, 12 millimeters up from the bottom frame line.

**Plates used:** 21710—11, 12, 13.

**Quantity issued:** 75,000,000.

#800—Three Cent, Dark Purple.

Alaska. Rotary Press.

No Watermark. Perf.

10½x11.

Issued November 12, 1937.



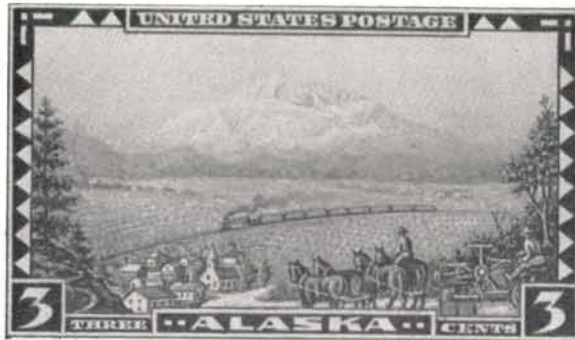
The Three Cent Alaska Stamp.

On September 8, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing submitted two designs of the three-cent Alaska stamp. On September 18, S. W. Purdum, Acting Postmaster General approved the design by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.,



Alaska—With Mt. McKinley in the Distance.

based on a photograph supplied by the Interior Department showing a picture of an Alaskan scene with Mt. McKinley, in the distance. To the foreground the Bureau artists added a view depicting present day development in the



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

Alaskan Territory. The rejected design (illustrated) pictured an entirely different scene and one which portrays Alaska of the future. Carl T. Arlt engraved the picture on the master die, while the frame and lettering was executed by W. B. Wells. Although the model of this stamp was not approved until September 18, the Bureau had been instructed on September 17 to print the Alaskan stamp. On October 19, printing was started with plates 21714 and 21715 going to press. On October 21, the two remaining plate numbers 21716 and 21717 were first put to press. On October 25, the first delivery was made to the Post Office Department, and on November 12 these stamps were placed on sale at Juneau, Alaska. The first day sale in Alaska was under the supervision of Otho L. Rogers of the Philatelic Agency in Washington, D. C. The total first day sales at Juneau consisted of 395,550 stamps, and on the same day 230,370 first day covers were cancelled.

**Shades**,—Dark violet, bright dark violet.

**Varieties**,—a: Plate number block.

**Plates used**: 21714—15, 16, 17.

**Quantity issued**: 75,000,000 ordered.

#801—Three Cent, Deep Red Violet. Puerto Rico. Rotary Press.  
No Watermark. Perf.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

Issued November 25, 1937.



The Three Cent Puerto Rico Stamp.

On September 8, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing submitted two designs to the Post Office Department and on September 24, S. W. Purdum, Acting Postmaster General approved a model in a frame designed by William K. Schrage, the vignette of which was after an original wash drawing by William A. Roache, prepared from a photograph of the Governor's palace "La Fortaleza" in Puerto Rico. This photograph was furnished to the Bureau by the Post Office Department. The credit for the design goes to Mr. Roache, for the design of the vignette, and to William K. Schrage for the frame. On the master die, J. Eissner did the picture engraving, while G. L. Huber did the frame and lettering.



"La Fortaleza," the Governor's Palace, Puerto Rico.

Seven days prior to the Department's approval of the model, the Bureau was instructed to print 75,000,000 Puerto Rican stamps. Printing was started on November 10, with all four plates going to press. First day delivery was made to the Post Office Department on November 12, who then sent the stamps by air mail to San Juan, Puerto Rico. On November 25, these stamps were placed on sale. On November 25 there were 483,577 stamps sold at San Juan, many of which were used to frank 244,054 first day covers. Five plates were made and four went to press. For some reason not at present apparent one



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

additional plate was made quite sometime after the others had been to press. At the time this was written no use had been made of this additional plate. There was but little variety in the shade and no worthwhile plate varieties were discovered.

**Shades.**—Deep red violet, dark red violet.

**Varieties.**—a: Plate number block.

**Plates used:** 21721—22, 23, 24.

**Plate not used:** 21751.

**Quantity issued:** 75,000,000 ordered.

**802—Three Cent, Light Violet. Virgin Islands. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .**

Issued December 15, 1937.



The Three Cent Virgin Islands Stamp.

On September 8, 1937, the Bureau submitted two designs for a Virgin Island stamp. One design (illustrated) showed a scene of the harbor of St. Thomas, the other a picture of the harbor of Charlotte Amalie. On September 17, the Bureau received instructions to print a Virgin Island stamp, although it wasn't until September 18 that S. W. Purdum, Acting Postmaster General, approved a model designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr., which showed a view of the City of Charlotte Amalie, with the outlying harbor and Sugarloaf Islands in the distance. This stamp was prepared after a photograph furnished by the Post Office Department, Carl T. Arlt engraving the vignette as well as ornamental border, and James T. Vail executing the lettering and frame. The accepted design showed a slight modification in that the ornament in the lower right



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

corner was changed from the shield to a panel containing the numeral 3. Printing was started on November 19, with plates 21732 and 21733 going to press. First delivery was made to the Post Office on November 26, consisting of copies from these two plates. On December 1, the two remaining plates numbers 21730 and 21731 were first put to press. On December 15, these stamps were first placed on sale at Charlotte Amalie and the Virgin Islands. The first day sale



The Harbor at Charlotte Amalie.

at Charlotte Amalie totaled 415,054 stamps, part of which were used to frank 225,469 first day covers. Four plates were made and all went to press. There was little variation in the shade, and only one plate variety worthy of mention. This consists of a series of scratches on one stamp, which on later copies was recut.

**Shades**,—Light violet, bright light violet.

**Varieties**,—a: Plate number blocks.  
b: Plate flaw.

21730 Lower Right # 43. This stamp shows a marked scratch consisting of five irregular parallel lines. The scratch begins at the top of the trees and runs upward to the mast of the steamer in the center foreground. This is one of the best examples of the scratched plate.

c: Recut.

21730 Lower Right # 43. The scratches mentioned above had been burnished out and the stamp slightly recut. A small remnant of the original scratch may be seen near the top of the trees in the center foreground. On the recut copy the center part of the design is light, as is the island behind the steamer. Careful inspection also indicates that one of the cross pieces of the mast was slightly recut.

**Plates used:** 21730—31, 32, 33.

**Quantity issued:** 75,000,000 ordered.



## Chapter XXIV

### SPECIAL EXHIBIT PLATES

**D**URING the month of November 1937, the list of plate numbers assigned included several fifty subject flat bed plates with a notation next to each "for exhibit." These plates were not intended for printing of stamps for distribution to the public, but were intended to prepare frames of stamps for exhibit purposes, which the Post Office Department generously shipped from one philatelic exhibition to another. Previously these exhibit frames were made up of plate proofs, and in some cases die proofs. The Bureau deemed it a method of economy to lay down special small plates for the purpose of printing small quantities of stamps, from time to time to prepare new exhibit material.

Although there could be no question of the propriety of the Bureau's so preparing these plates, there was considerable criticism on the part of collectors, and at the time of going to press, no decision has been reached regarding the use of these plates. All the numbers assigned at the time of going to press are included herewith merely as a matter of record. Unless otherwise mentioned, these plates are all fifty subject flat plates. These plates are therefore being listed with numbers assigned, but not used.

- 21709 Constitutional Centennial
- 21720 Hawaii
- 21719 Alaska
- 21725 Puerto Rico
- 21726 Virginia Dare "48 subject"
- 21727 Ordinance of 1787
- 21728 Rhode Island
- 21729 Oregon Territory
- 21734 Virgin Island
- 21735 One-cent Army
- 21736 Three-cent Army
- 21737 Arkansas
- 21738 Susan B. Anthony "100 subject"
- 21739 Boulder Dam
- 21740 One-cent National Park
- 21741 Two-cent National Park
- 21742 Three-cent National Park
- 21743 Four-cent National Park

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788		4¢	Army Commemorative . . . . .	243	
Helmuth, E. H. ....		739	3¢	Wisconsin Tercentenary . . . . .	99
		743	4¢	National Park, Mesa Verde . . . . .	124
		746	7¢	National Park, Acadia . . . . .	134
	749	10¢	National Park, Great Smoky Mountains	143	
Hubert, G. L. ....	783	3¢	Oregon Territory Centennial . . . . .	207	
	795	3¢	Northwest Territory . . . . .	255	
	801	3¢	Puerto Rico . . . . .	279	
La Masure, Frank ....	733	3¢	Byrd Antarctic . . . . .	73	
Kauffman, L. C. ....	775	3¢	Michigan Tercentenary . . . . .	179	
	776	3¢	Texas Centennial . . . . .	187	
	788	4¢	Army Commemorative . . . . .	243	
	790	1¢	Navy Commemorative . . . . .	232	
	793	3¢	Navy Commemorative . . . . .	241	
	795	3¢	Northwest Territory . . . . .	255	
	799	3¢	Hawaii . . . . .	276	

Name	Cat. No.	Denom.	Subject or Issue	Page
McLeod, D. R. ....	745	6¢	National Park, Crater Lake ....	130
	746	7¢	National Park, Acadia . . . . .	134
	747	8¢	National Park, Zion . . . . .	141
	777	3¢	Rhode Island Tercentenary . . . . .	194
Pawling, Frederick . . . . .	776	3¢	Texas Centennial . . . . .	—
	785	1¢	Army Commemorative . . . . .	230
	794	5¢	Navy Commemorative . . . . .	250
Rowans, H. R. . . . .	786	2¢	Army Commemorative . . . . .	233
Schofield, L. S. . . . .	727	3¢	Peace or Newburgh . . . . .	62
	728	1¢	Century of Progress . . . . .	66
	741	2¢	National Park, Grand Canyon... 116	116
	745	6¢	National Park, Crater Lake ....	130
	749	10¢	National Park, Great Smoky Mountains	148
Smillie, James . . . . .	727	3¢	Peace or Newburgh . . . . .	62
Vail, James T. . . . .	802	3¢	Virgin Islands . . . . .	280
Weeks, E. M. . . . .	789	5¢	Army Commemorative . . . . .	249
	791	2¢	Navy Commemorative . . . . .	235
Wells, W. B. . . . .	727	3¢	Peace or Newburgh . . . . .	62
	728	1¢	Century of Progress . . . . .	66
	737	3¢	Mothers Day . . . . .	89
	740	1¢	National Park, Yosemite . . . . .	111
	741	2¢	National Park, Grand Canyon... 116	116
	742	3¢	National Park, Mt. Rainier . . . . .	120
	744	5¢	National Park, Yellowstone . . . . .	144
	748	9¢	National Park, Glacier . . . . .	144
	772	3¢	Connecticut Tercentenary . . . . .	158
	773	3¢	California-Pacific . . . . .	164
	777	3¢	Rhode Island Tercentenary . . . . .	194
	782	3¢	Arkansas Centennial . . . . .	203
	792	3¢	Navy Commemorative . . . . .	241
	794	5¢	Navy Commemorative . . . . .	250
	795	3¢	Northwest Territory . . . . .	255
	796	5¢	Virginia Dare Commemorative.. 260	260
798	3¢	Constitution Sesquicentennial . . .	268	
800	3¢	Alaska . . . . .	278	



## DESIGNERS

Name	Cat. No.	Denom.	Subject or Issue	Page	
Huston, C. A. ....	727	3¢	Peace or Newburgh .....	62	
	728	1¢	Century of Progress .....	66	
McCloskey, Victor S. Jr....	727	3¢	Peace or Newburgh .....	63	
	728	1¢	Century of Progress .....	66-67-69	
	733	3¢	Byrd Antarctic .....	72-73	
	737	3¢	Mothers Day .....	89	
	738	3¢	Mothers Day .....	90-91	
	739	3¢	Wisconsin Tercentenary .....	98	
	740	1¢	National Park, Yosemite .....	111	
	741	2¢	National Park, Grand Canyon .....	116	
	742	3¢	National Park, Mt. Rainier .....	120	
	743	4¢	National Park, Mesa Verde .....	124	
	744	5¢	National Park, Yellowstone .....	126	
	745	6¢	National Park, Crater Lake .....	134-136	
	746	7¢	National Park, Acadia .....	140	
	747	8¢	National Park, Zion .....	144	
	748	9¢	National Park, Glacier .....	147	
772	3¢	Connecticut Tercentenary .....	158		
774	3¢	Boulder Dam .....	172		
784	3¢	Susan B. Anthony .....	215		
787	3¢	Army Commemorative .....	235		
800	3¢	Alaska .....	278		
Meissner, Alvin R. ....	727	3¢	Peace or Newburgh .....	62-63	
	728	1¢	Century of Progress .....	66-67	
	729	3¢	Century of Progress .....	69	
	733	3¢	Byrd Antarctic .....	72	
	737	3¢	Mothers Day .....	88	
	746	7¢	National Park, Acadia .....	134	
	749	10¢	National Park, Great Smoky Mountains .....	147-149	
	773	3¢	California-Pacific .....	164	
	775	3¢	Michigan Tercentenary .....	177-179	
	776	3¢	Texas Centennial .....	187	
	777	3¢	Rhode Island Tercentenary .....	194	
	782	3¢	Arkansas Centennial .....	203	
	783	3¢	Oregon Territory Centennial .....	207	
	790	1¢	Navy Commemorative .....	232	
	791	2¢	Navy Commemorative .....	235	
	792	3¢	Navy Commemorative .....	241	
	793	4¢	Navy Commemorative .....	246	
	794	5¢	Navy Commemorative .....	250	
	795	3¢	Northwest Territory .....	254	
	798	3¢	Constitution Sesquicentennial .....	268	
	802	5¢	Virginia Dare Commemorative .....	280	
	Richards, Esther A. ....	772	3¢	Connecticut Tercentenary .....	147
		796	5¢	Virginia Dare Commemorative .....	260
Roach, William A. ....	799	3¢	Hawaii .....	276	
	801	3¢	Puerto Rico .....	279	
	789	5¢	Army Commemorative .....	249	
Schick, L. E. ....	785	1¢	Army Commemorative .....	230	
	786	2¢	Army Commemorative .....	233	
	788	4¢	Army Commemorative .....	243	
	796	5¢	Virginia Dare Commemorative .....	260	
	801	3¢	Puerto Rico .....	279	
	Stearns, J. B. ....	798	3¢	Constitution Sesquicentennial .....	268
		733	3¢	Byrd Antarctic .....	72
Weeks, E. M. ....	733	3¢	Byrd Antarctic .....	72	

## BY DENOMINATION VALUES

Cat. No.	Value		Date of Issue	Color	Subject	Print	Wmk.	Perf.	Page
728	1¢	Century of Progress	May 25, 1933	Green	Fort Dearborn	Rotary Press	None	10 ½ x 11	66
766		Century of Progress	Mch. 15, 1935	Green	Fort Dearborn	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	69
740		Nat. Park	July 16, 1934	Green	El Capitan	Flat Plate	None	11	111
751		Nat. Park sheet 6	Oct. 10, 1934	Green	El Capitan	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	114
756		Nat. Park	Mch. 15, 1935	Green	El Capitan	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	115
785		Army & Navy	Dec. 15, 1936	Green	Washington & Greene	Rotary Press	None	11x10 ½	230
790		Army & Navy	Dec. 15, 1936	Green	Jones & Barry	Rotary Press	None	11x10 ½	232
741	2¢	Nat. Park	July 24, 1934	Orange Red	Grand Canyon	Flat Plate	None	11	116
757		Nat. Park	Mch. 15, 1935	Orange Red	Grand Canyon	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	119
786		Army & Navy	Jan. 15, 1937	Carmine	Jackson & Scott	Rotary Press	None	11x10 ½	233
791		Army & Navy	Jan. 15, 1937	Carmine	Decatur & MacDonough	Rotary Press	None	11x10 ½	235
727	3¢	Newburgh	April 19, 1933	Violet	Washingtons Headquarters	Rotary Press	None	10 ½ x 11	62
752		Newburgh	Mch. 15, 1935	Violet	Washingtons Headquarters	Rotary Press	None	10 ½ x 11	63
729		Century of Progress	May 25, 1933	Violet	Federal Building	Rotary Press	None	10 ½ x 11	68
730		Century of Progress	Aug. 25, 1933	Violet	Federal Building	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	69
731		Century of Progress	Aug. 25, 1933	Violet	Federal Building	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	69
767		Century of Progress	Mch. 15, 1935	Violet	Federal Building	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	69
733		Little America	Oct. 9, 1933	Blue	Globe, Byrd Flights	Rotary Press	None	11	71
753		Little America	Mch. 15, 1935	Blue	Globe, Byrd Flights	Flat Plate	None	11	75
735		Little America	Feb. 10, 1934	Blue	Globe, Byrd Flights	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	76
768		Little America	Mch. 15, 1935	Blue	Globe, Byrd Flights	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	77
736		Maryland	Mch. 23, 1934	Carmine Rose	The Ark and the Dove	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	82
737		Mothers Day	May 2, 1934	Violet	My Mother	Rotary Press	None	11x10 ½	88
738		Mothers Day	May 2, 1934	Violet	My Mother	Flat Plate	None	11	91
754		Mothers Day	Mch. 15, 1935	Violet	My Mother	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	92
739		Wisconsin	July 7, 1934	Violet	Nicolet's Landing	Flat Plate	None	11	98
755		Wisconsin	Mch. 15, 1935	Violet	Nicolet's Landing	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	99
742		National Park	Aug. 3, 1934	Violet	Mt. Rainier	Flat Plate	None	11	120
750		National Park	Aug. 28, 1934	Violet	Mt. Rainier	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	122
758		National Park	Mch. 15, 1935	Violet	Mt. Rainier	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	122
770		National Park	Mch. 15, 1935	Violet	Mt. Rainier	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	123
778		Connecticut	May 9, 1936	Red Violet	Charter Oak	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	161
772		Connecticut	Apr. 26, 1935	Red Violet	Charter Oak	Rotary Press	None	11x10 ½	157
773		Calif.-Pacific	May 29, 1935	Purple	San Diego Exp.	Rotary Press	None	11x10 ½	164
779		Calif.-Pacific	May 9, 1936	Purple	San Diego Exp.	Rotary Press	None	Imp.	170
774		Boulder Dam	Sept. 30, 1935	Purple	Boulder Dam	Rotary Press	None	11	172
775		Michigan	Nov. 1, 1935	Lilac	Great Seal of Mich.	Rotary Press	None	11x10 ½	179
780		Michigan	May 9, 1936	Purple	Seal of Mich.	Rotary Press	None	Imp.	181

Cat. No.	Value	Date of Issue	Color	Subject	Print	Wmk.	Perf.	Page
776		Mch. 21, 1936	Lilac	The Alamo	Rotary Press	None	11x10 1/2	185
781		May 9, 1936	Red Violet	The Alamo	Rotary Press	None	Imp.	189
777		May 4, 1936	Lilac	Roger Williams	Rotary Press	None	10 1/2 x 11	194
778		May 9, 1936	Red Violet	The Charter Oak	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	197
779		May 9, 1936	Red Violet	San Diego Exp.	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	197
780		May 9, 1936	Red Violet	Great Seal of Mich.	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	197
781		May 9, 1936	Red Violet	The Alamo	Flat Plate	None	Imp.	197
782		June 15, 1936	Lilac	The Old State House	Rotary Press	None	11x10 1/2	202
783		July 14, 1936	Violet	Map Oregon Terr.	Rotary Press	None	11x10 1/2	207
784		Aug. 26, 1936	Violet	Susan B. Anthony	Rotary Press	None	11x10 1/2	215
787		Feb. 18, 1937	Violet	Sherman, Grant, Sheridan	Rotary Press	None	11x10 1/2	237
792		Feb. 18, 1937	Violet	Farragut & Porter	Rotary Press	None	11x10 1/2	241
795		July 13, 1937	Violet	Cutler, Putnam & Map	Rotary Press	None	10 1/2 x 11	254
798		Sept. 17, 1937	Bright Red Violet	Adoption of Constitution	Rotary Press	None	11x10 1/2	268
799		Oct. 18, 1937	Purple	Statue Kamehameha I	Rotary Press	None	11x10 1/2	276
806		Nov. 12, 1937	Purple	Alaskan Scene	Rotary Press	None	10 1/2 x 11	277
801		Nov. 25, 1937	Deep Red Violet	"La Fortaleza"	Rotary Press	None	10 1/2 x 11	279
802		Dec. 15, 1937	Light Violet	City Charlotte Amaiie	Rotary Press	None	10 1/2 x 11	280
4¢		Sept. 25, 1934	Brown	Mesa Verde	Rotary Press	None	11	124
759		Mch. 15, 1935	Brown	Mesa Verde	Rotary Press	None	Imp.	125
788		Mch. 23, 1937	Blue Grey	Lee & Jackson	Rotary Press	None	11x10 1/2	243
793		Mch. 23, 1937	Blue Grey	Sampson, Dewey & Schley	Rotary Press	None	11x10 1/2	246
5¢		July 30, 1934	Blue	Yellowstone	Rotary Press	None	11	126
760		Mch. 15, 1935	Blue	Yellowstone	Rotary Press	None	Imp.	128
789		May 26, 1937	Blue	West Point	Rotary Press	None	11x10 1/2	248
794		May 26, 1937	Blue	Seal Naval Academy	Rotary Press	None	11x10 1/2	250
796		Apr. 18, 1937	Light Blue	Mother & Child	Rotary Press	None	11	260
6¢		Sept. 5, 1934	Blue	Crater Lake	Rotary Press	None	11	130
761		Mch. 15, 1935	Blue	Crater Lake	Rotary Press	None	Imp.	133
746		Oct. 2, 1934	Black	Acadia	Rotary Press	None	11	134
762		Mch. 15, 1935	Black	Acadia	Rotary Press	None	Imp.	138
747		Sept. 18, 1934	Green	Zion	Rotary Press	None	11	140
763		Mch. 15, 1935	Green	Zion	Rotary Press	None	Imp.	143
9¢		Aug. 27, 1934	Orange	Glacier	Rotary Press	None	11	144
764		Mch. 15, 1935	Orange	Glacier	Rotary Press	None	Imp.	145
749	10¢	Oct. 8, 1934	Gray	Great Smoky Mts.	Rotary Press	None	11	147
765		Mch. 15, 1935	Gray	Great Smoky Mts.	Rotary Press	None	Imp.	150
797		Aug. 26, 1937	Gray	Souvenir pane	Rotary Press	None	Imp.	151













THE UNITED STATES  
POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE  
TWENTIETH CENTURY  
1933-1937

*Max Spaulding*

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