

Washington & Franklin Coils 1910 Issues

1910 Issues

Perforated/Imperforate

Purpose of Exhibit: The purpose of the exhibit is to show an important stage in the development of the third Bureau coils with production examples and uses on cover to domestic and foreign destinations. The exhibit includes both imperforate and perforated government produced coils.

Exhibit Plan

- A. Production: Perforated/Imperforate
 - 1) Stamps
 - 2) Paper/Watermark
 - 3) Plate Markings
 - 4) Coil Construction: Leader/Trailer Strips
- B. One Cent Uses: Perforated/Imperforate
 - 1) Vertical
 - 2) Horizontal
- C. Two Cent Uses: Perforated/Imperforate
 - 1) Vertical
 - 2) Horizontal
- D. Plate Transition: Epilogue

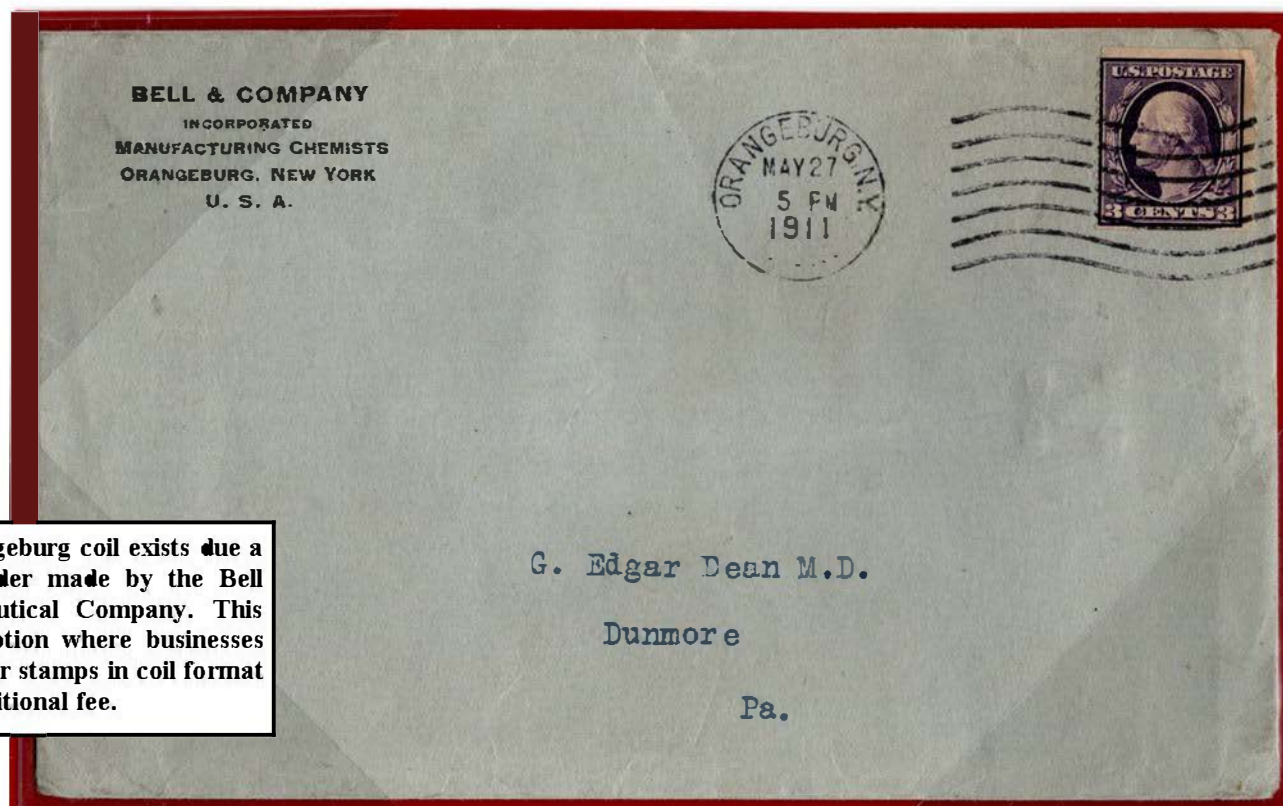
Key Items have been highlighted in red.

Personal Study & Research:
Documented uses are based on the number of known certified examples.

Historical Significance

The second government coil issues were a key step in the development of the production of the third Bureau issues. The demand for coils increased for use in vending and affixing machines as well as business mail. The Bureau changed from double line watermark to single line watermark and experimented with the Star plate which had varied spacing. The Bureau also developed an improved method of production using a coiling device where the sheets were cut in half, pasted together into a large roll, then striped on a machine into 10 coils. This was the new Auto-Wound method which decreased the number of workers from 17 to 2. Due to the tension of the machine a new perforation was adapted to reduce the breakage of the coils during production. The Star plate experiment also failed which resulted in a new plate which had a uniform spacing of 2.75mm. This was the new "A" plate used for the 1910 perf-8.5 issues.

The "Orangeburg Coil"



The Orangeburg coil exists due a special order made by the Bell Pharmaceutical Company. This was an option where businesses could order stamps in coil format for an additional fee.

Fourth Class Samples

Fourth class, 1 cent per ounce, independent of distance equal to or less than 4 ounces.

One of 16 documented uses.

PF 253984



Indicates Certification

Major production details for 1910

- 1) Bureau changed paper from double line to single line watermark.
- 2) The 1910 issue continued to be printed on the Star Plates.
- 3) Experimented with new production process of auto winding.
- 4) It was found the gauge 12 perforations were too brittle and broke.
- 5) This experiment lead to a change in perforation gauge for the next issue.



Perforated Issues
 This 1910 issue consisted of three values. The 1 and 2 cent denominations were issued in vertical and horizontal format. The 3 cent denomination was only issued in horizontal format.

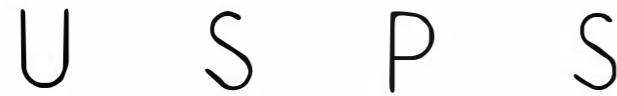
Imperforate Issues
 The imperforate issues of 1910 consist of the 1 and 2 cent values in vertical and horizontal format.

PSE 10878

Actual Size of Single Line Watermark Letters



Regular orientation of letters when viewed from the back of the stamps.



Reversed orientation when viewed from the back of stamps.



Single Line Watermark

Paste-up pair, left pair with normal orientation of watermark, right pair with reversed orientation of watermark.

APEX 227054

1910 Coil Production

This issue was produced by the hand assembly method and by the new Auto-Wound method.

Auto-Wound Process

- Step 1: The 400 subject pane was perforated either vertically or horizontally, then the margins were trimmed to prepare for the paste-up stage.
- Step 2: The 400 subject pane was slit in half.
- Step 3: The half panes of 200 were pasted together until there were enough to make a roll of 500 or 1,000.
- Step 4: A piece of craft paper was attached to the beginning and end of the roll to make the trailer and leader strips.
- Step 5: The roll was placed on a stripping machine which would cut the roll into 10 coils.
- Step 6: The stripping machine also wound the coil automatically into the coil roll. This is the "Auto Wound" process.

The "Auto Wound" process is what caused many of the coils to break during production because the gauge 12 perforations were too weak to handle the tension of the machine. This is what led to a change in the perforation gauge for the new 1910 series.

Preprinting Paper Fold PF 232023



Auto-Wound



Hand Assembled



Plate Numbers

Plate numbers identify the plate the issue was printed on. In the case of the Star plate a small star was placed beside the plate number.



Bureau Imprints

The Bureau continued to place imprints in the margins. This practice continued through the 1910 series.



Pin Holes

Guideline & Arrow

The purpose of the guideline & arrow was to show where the panes of 400 were to be separated. Note, the pin hole at the bottom and top of the 1c paste-up.

New Production Variety

These pin holes may have been made from the pane of 400 being held in place while the sheet was stripped on the machine. It has only been found on hand assembled paste-ups. The hand assembled paste-up has these marks while the Auto-Wound example on the far left does not.

1908 Issue



Hand Assembled Paste-Up
Note the difference in the uneven edges. This 1 cent paste-up pair is from the 1908 series and is shown for a comparison to the 2 cent pair below from the 1910 issue.

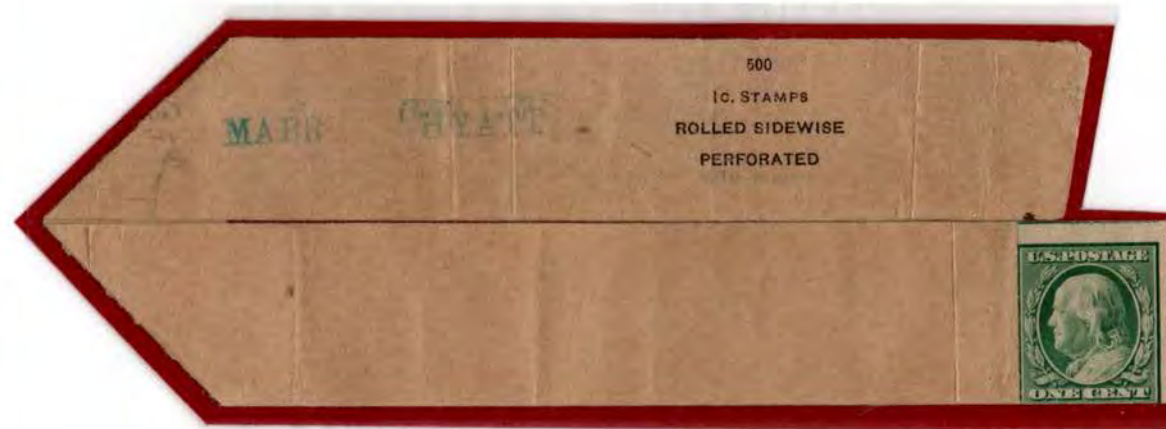
1910 Issue



Auto Wound Paste-Up
The 1 cent pair shows the clean, neat, straight edges that match up exactly. This characteristic is evidence of the "Auto Wound" process.

Leader & Trailer Strips

A piece of craft paper was attached at the beginning and end of the roll of the coil stock. Trailer strips were at the beginning and formed the center or core of the roll. Leader strips were at the end and had printed information on the coil as far as how many, 500 or 1,000, and the denomination of the stamps.



One of Two 1910 Perf-12 Documented Leader Strips

Auto-Wound Process

- The green imprint, **MABRY, HYATT**, identify the Bureau workers who inspected the coil.
- Note, the green imprint, **AUTO-WOUND**, was added to the black imprint identifying the denomination, orientation, and how many stamps in the roll.
- Note, the straight edges of the leader match the edges of the stamp. This is a distinct feature of the Auto-Wound process.
- Very few leaders and trailers exist due to the nature of the weak perforations.
- The tension of the machine when it cut the roll into strips and wound them into coils caused the perforations to break frequently.

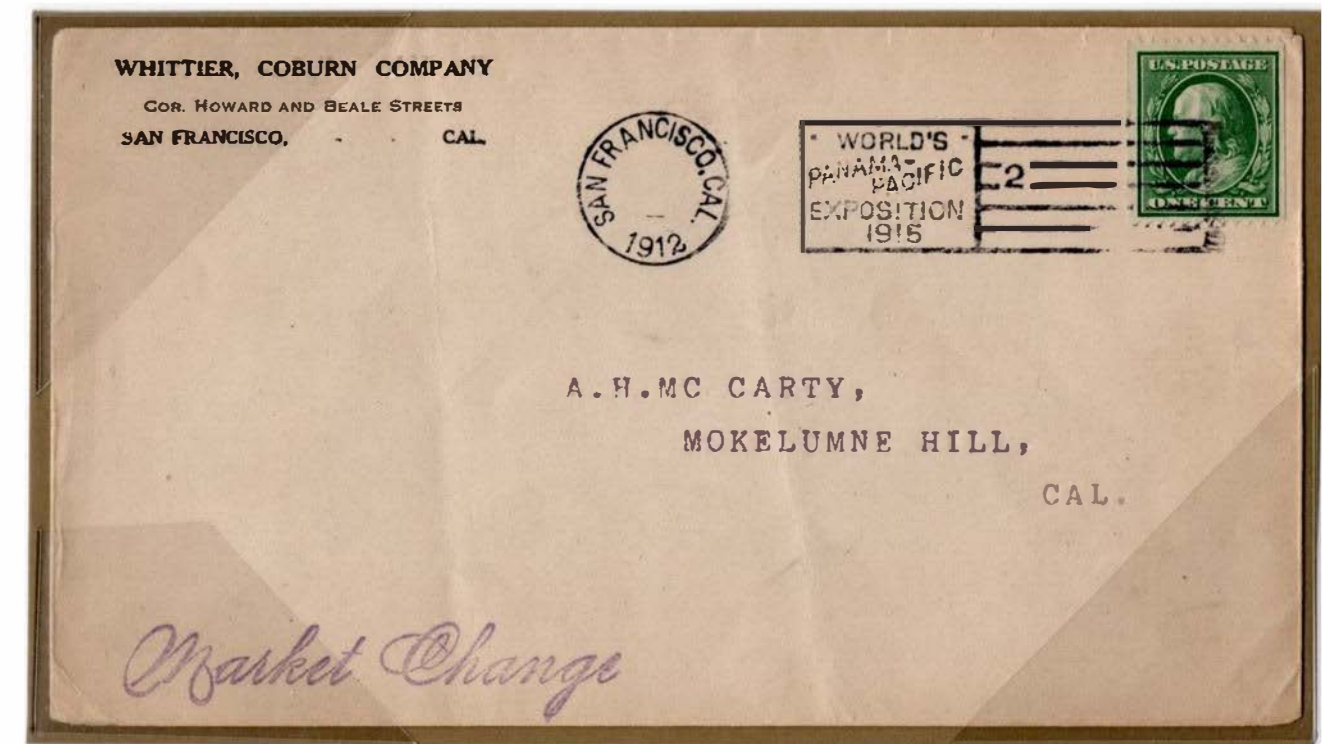


Trailer Strip with part Bureau imprint

Vertical Format



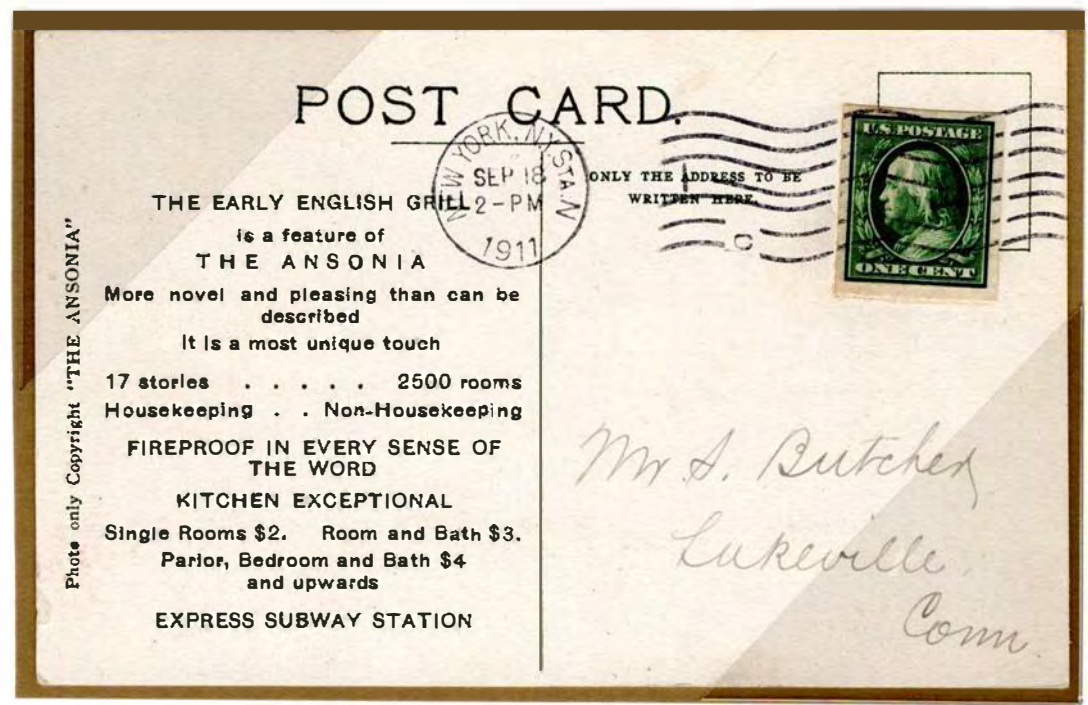
First class, 1 cent per piece.



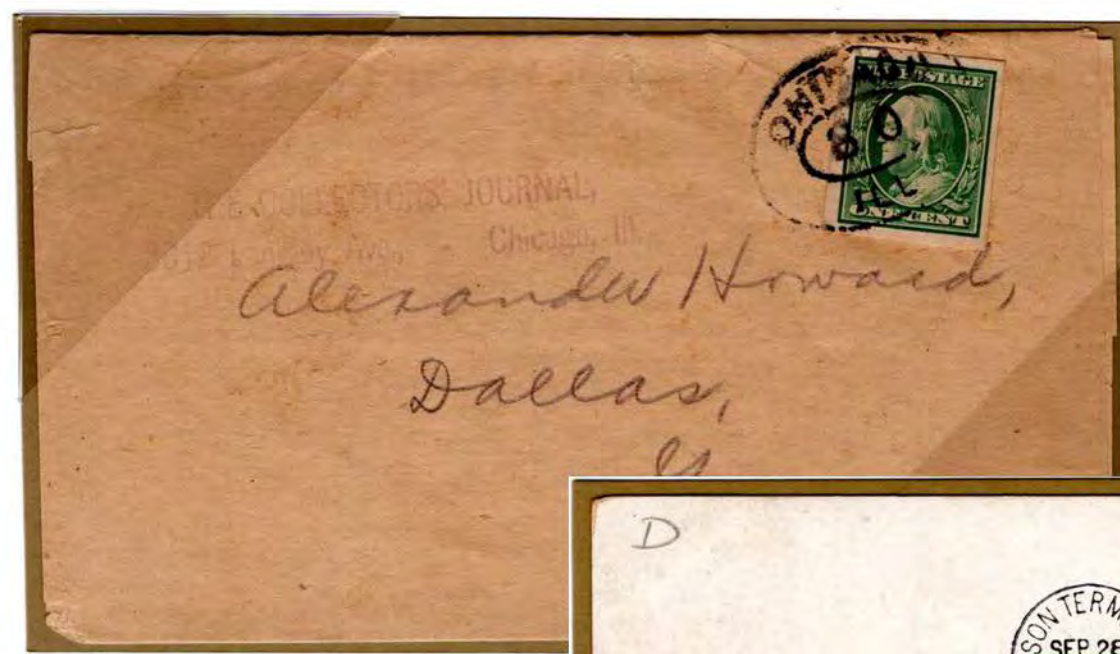
Third class, 1 cent per 2 ounces.

PF 550775

Vertical Format

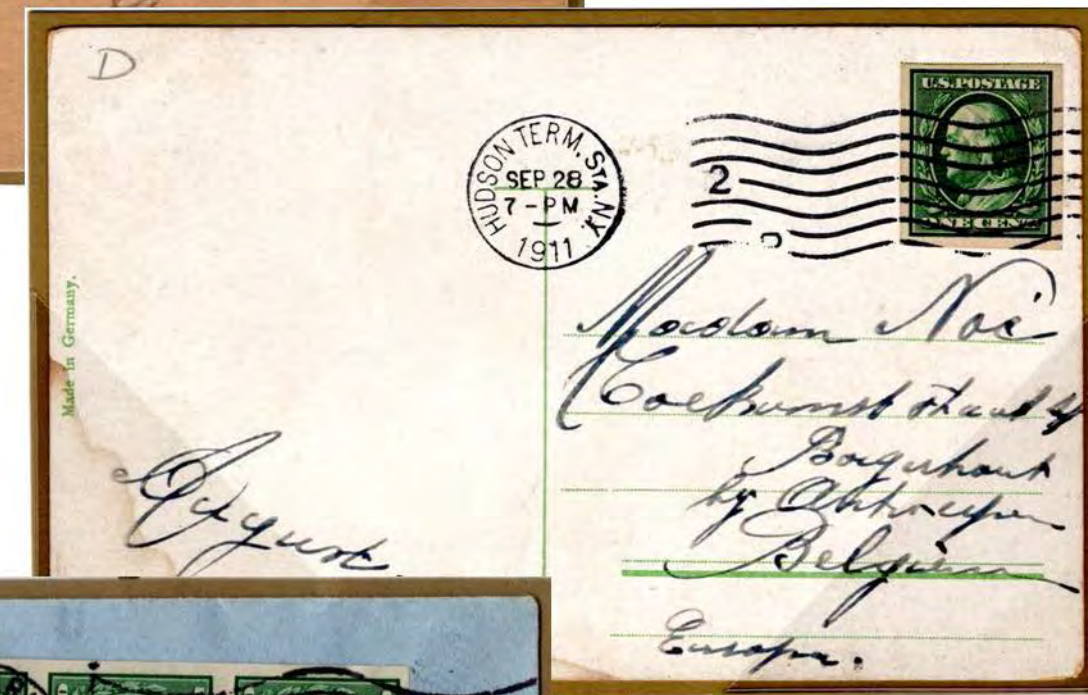


First class, 1 cent per piece.



Third class, printed matter, 1 cent per 2 ounces.

International Printed Matter Rate
 If the message on a post card was 10 words or less, it could be sent at the international printed matter rate of 1 cent per piece.



Largest Known Franking
 First class, 2 cents per ounce, plus 10 cents registry fee.



First class, UPU rate, 5 cents per first ounce.

APEX 163841

Vertical Format

Vertical Format



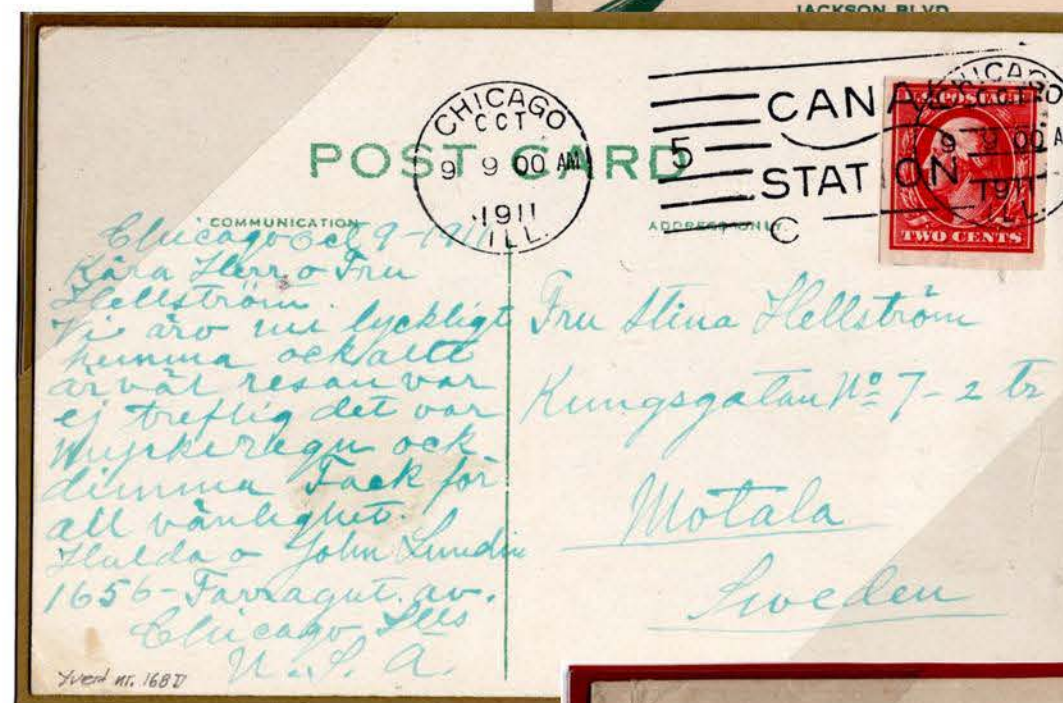
First class, 2 cents per ounce.



First class, double weight, 2 cents per ounce.

William Hoyt Yale,
715 Pioneer Press Bldg.,
St. Paul, Minn.

First class, UPU, 2 cents per piece.



Chicago Oct 9 - 1911
 Kära Herr & Fru
 Hellström.
 Vi äro nu lyckligt hemma och äro
 är väl resan var ej trefflig det var
 mycket roligt och
 dinna tack för
 all vänlighet.
 Gladde o John Lundin
 1656 - Farnagut. av.
 Chicago Ill
 U.S.A.

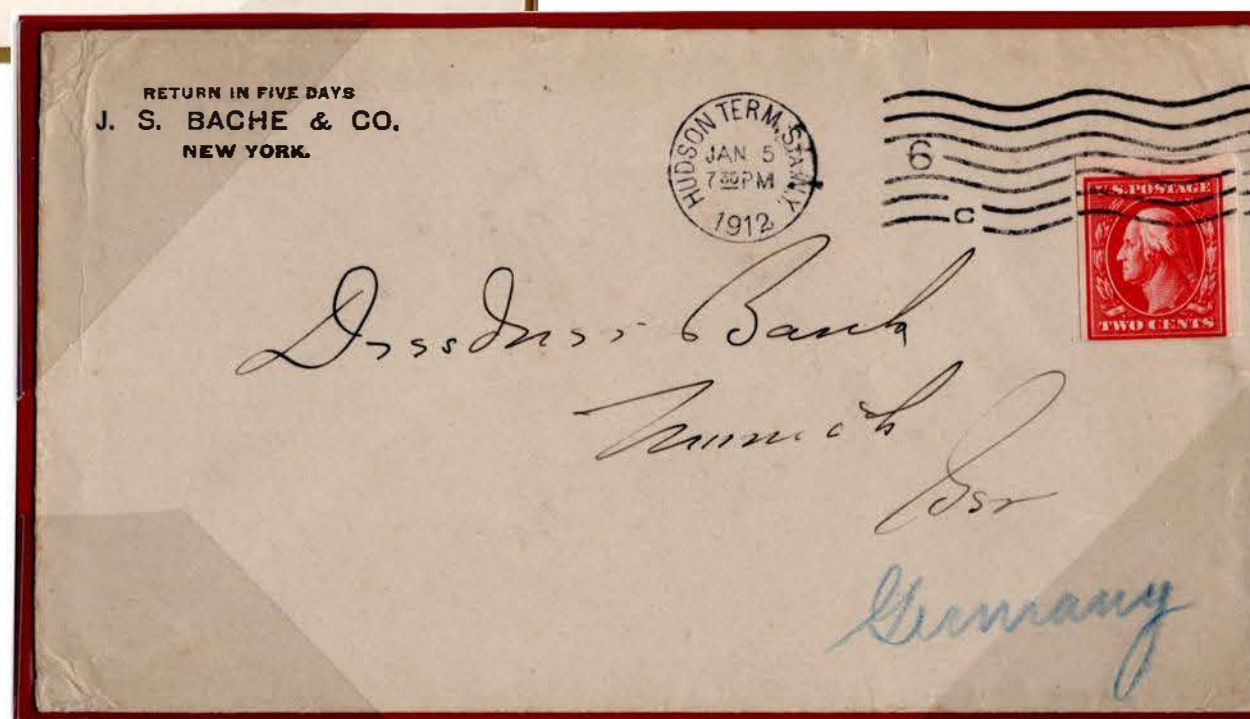
CHICAGO
 OCT 9 9-00 AM
 1911
 ILL.

COMMUNICATION
 CANADIAN
 POST CARD
 STATION
 Motala
 Sweden

German Treaty Rate
First class, German treaty rate, 2 cents per ounce if carried on a German Steamship.



First class, double weight, 2 cents per ounce.

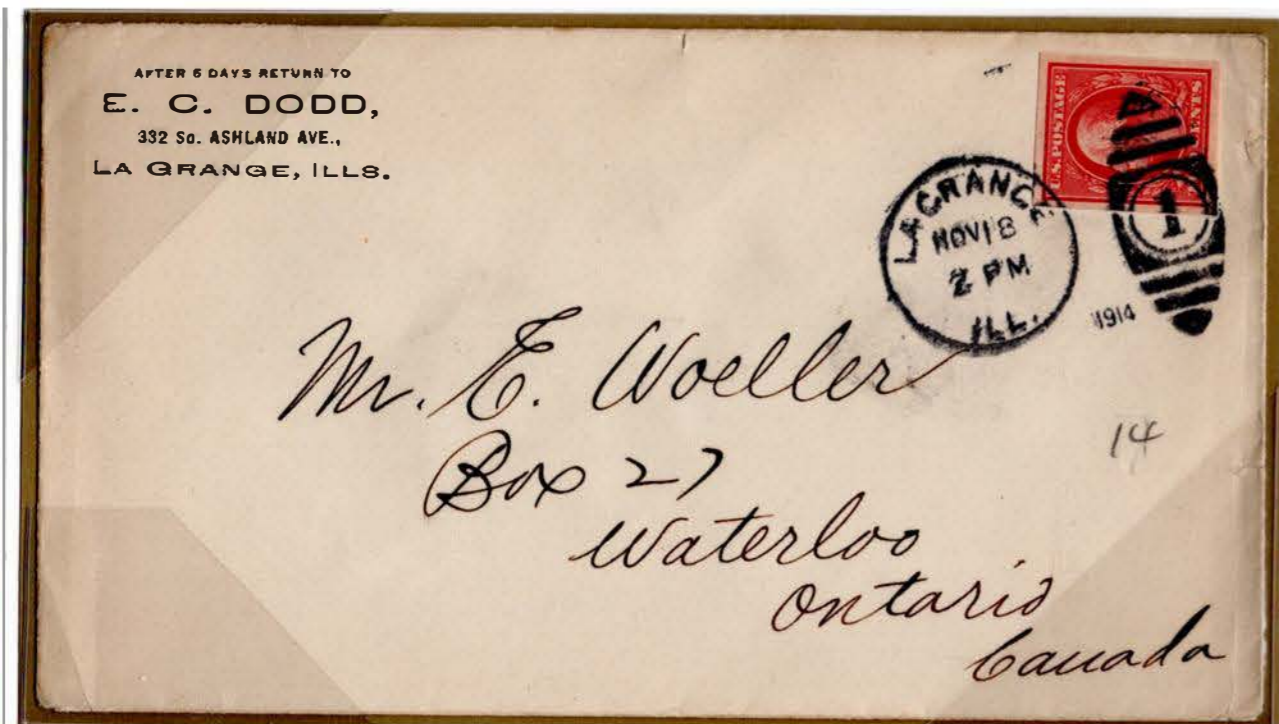


RETURN IN FIVE DAYS
 J. S. BACHE & CO.
 NEW YORK.

HUDSON TERM. STATION
 JAN 5 7:00 PM
 1912

Dresden, Bank
 Munich
 Germany

Vertical Format



First class, Treaty rate, 2 cents per ounce

Horizontal Format

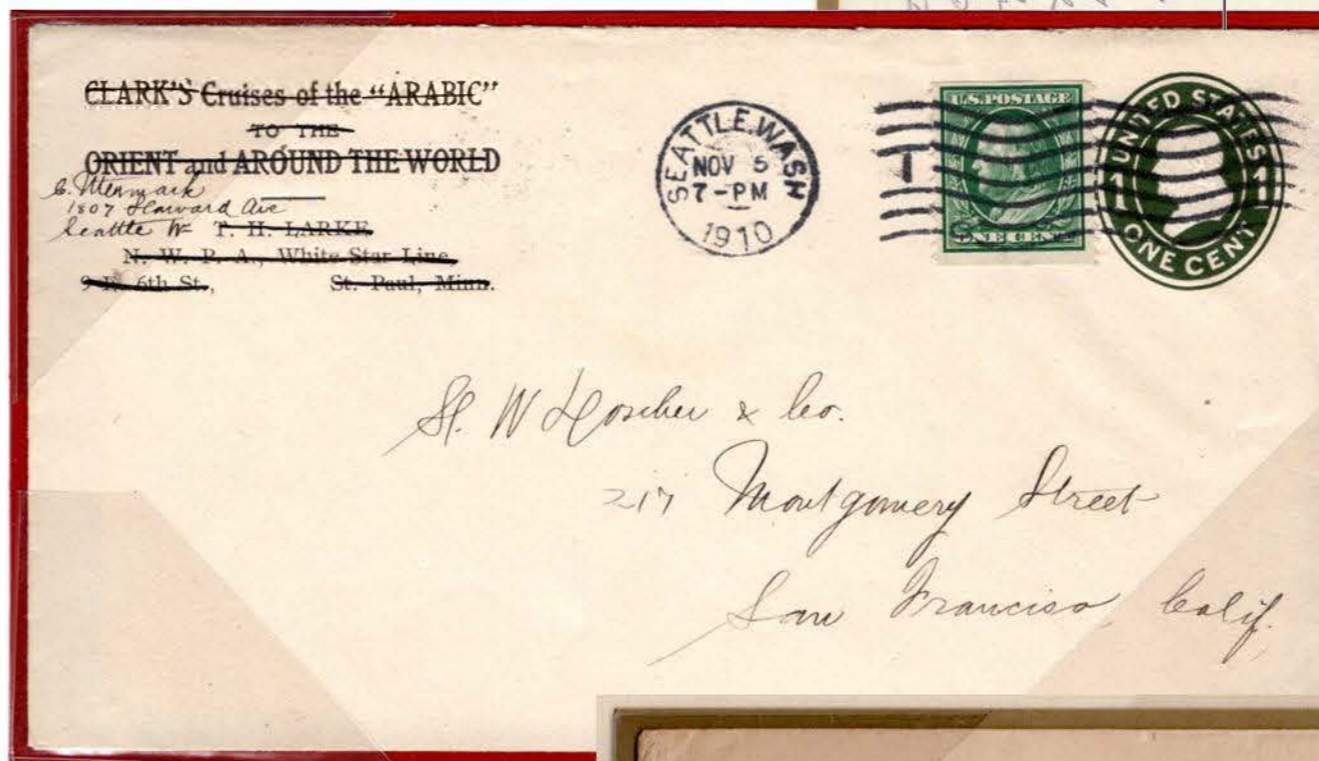


First class, 1 cent per piece.

Earliest Documented Use

First class, 2 cents per ounce.

PF 167963



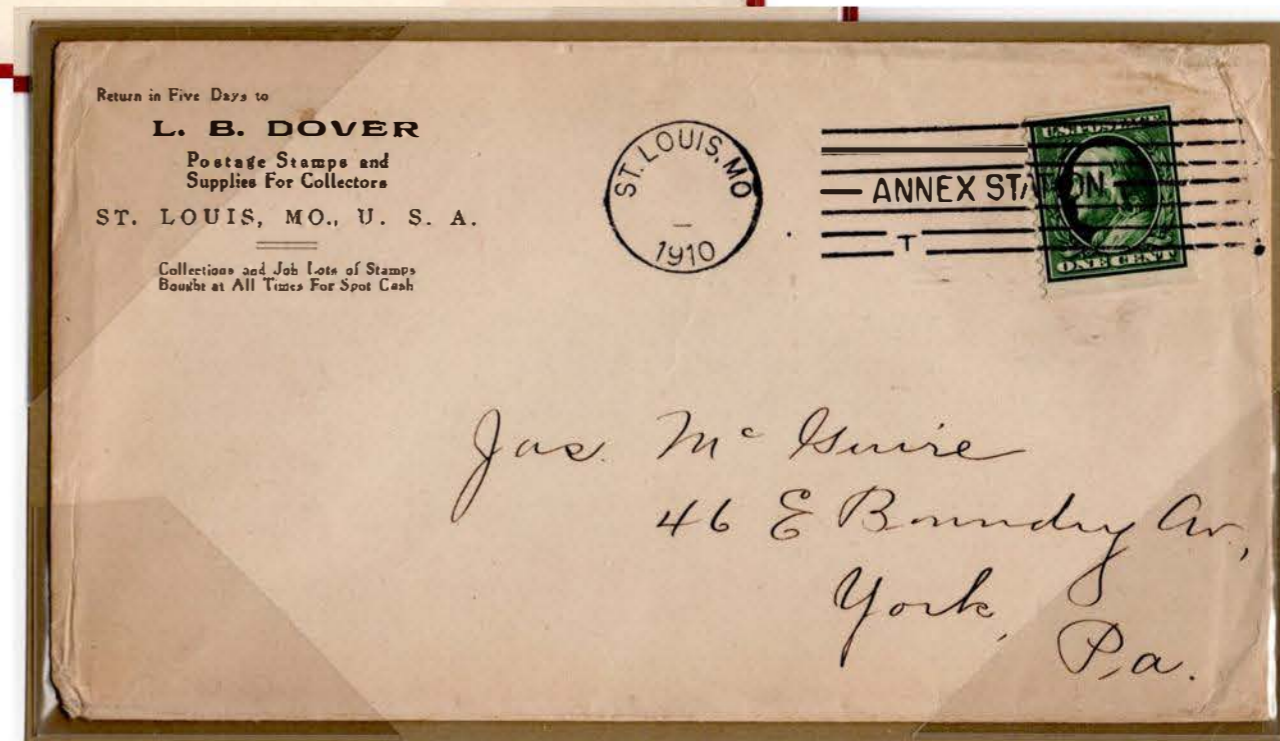
This is the earliest use of any perf-12 1910 single line water-marked issue.

Third class, printed matter, 1 cent per 2 ounces.



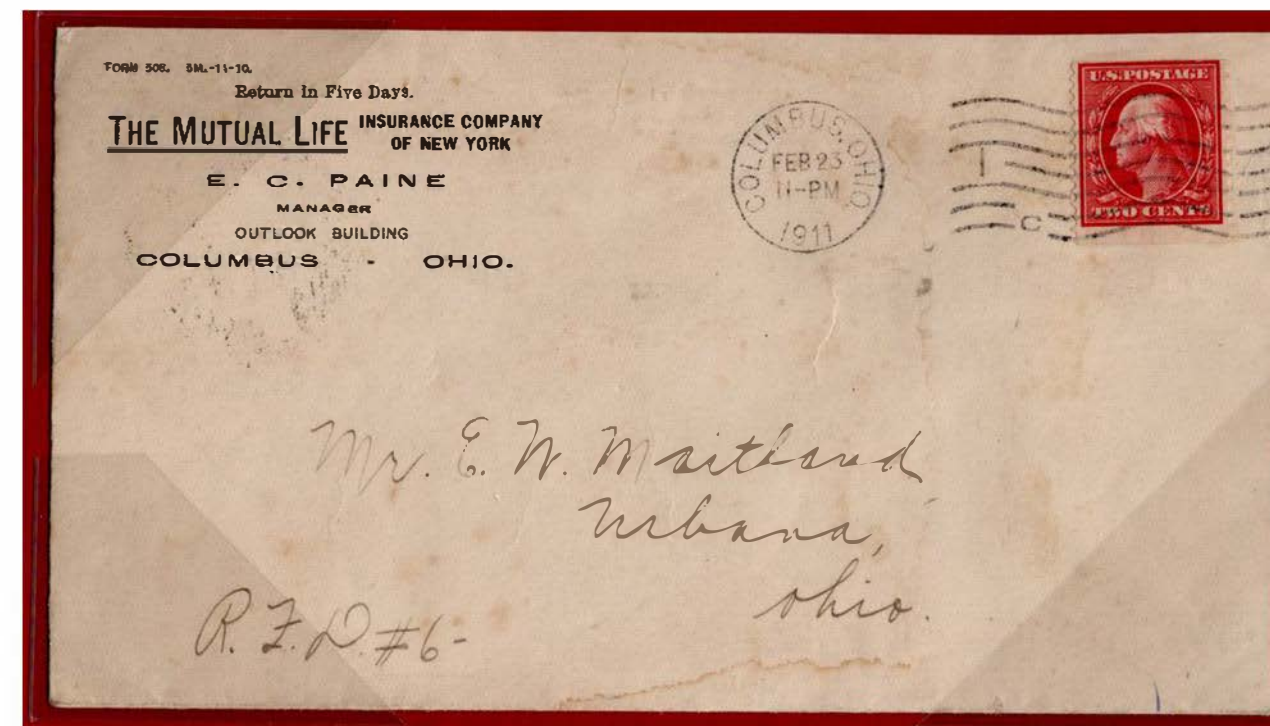
Mixed Franking 1 Cent Imperforate Sheet Stamp & Two Cent Imperforate Coil

First class, 2 cents per ounce, plus 10 cents registry fee.





One of Two Documented Uses
Third class, 1 cent per piece, International Printed Matter.



One of 6 Documented Uses
First class, 2 cents per ounce. **PF 112562**

Factors Contributing to Scarcity

- Only 6 Uses Known on Cover
- Six weeks between the perf-12 coil and the perf-8.5 coil begin issued
- The early coil issues were only available by special order from the Post Office
- Majority of the coils were used by Businesses.

Dates Issued by the Bureau

- 1910 perforated 12 coil 11/1/1910
- 1910 perforated 8.5 coil 12/16/1910

Earliest Documented Use

- 1910 perforated 12 coil 1/4/1911
- 1910 perforated 8.5 coil 12/27/1910

Plate Transition



First class UPU, 2 cents per piece.

This is the first and only imperforate horizontal coil to a foreign destination.

One of 5 documented uses.

The 1 and 2 cent imperforate horizontal coils printed on the A plates share plate numbers with the 1 and 2 cent perf-8.5 coils issued in 1910. There are 8 numbers for the 1c and 4 numbers for the 2c issues.



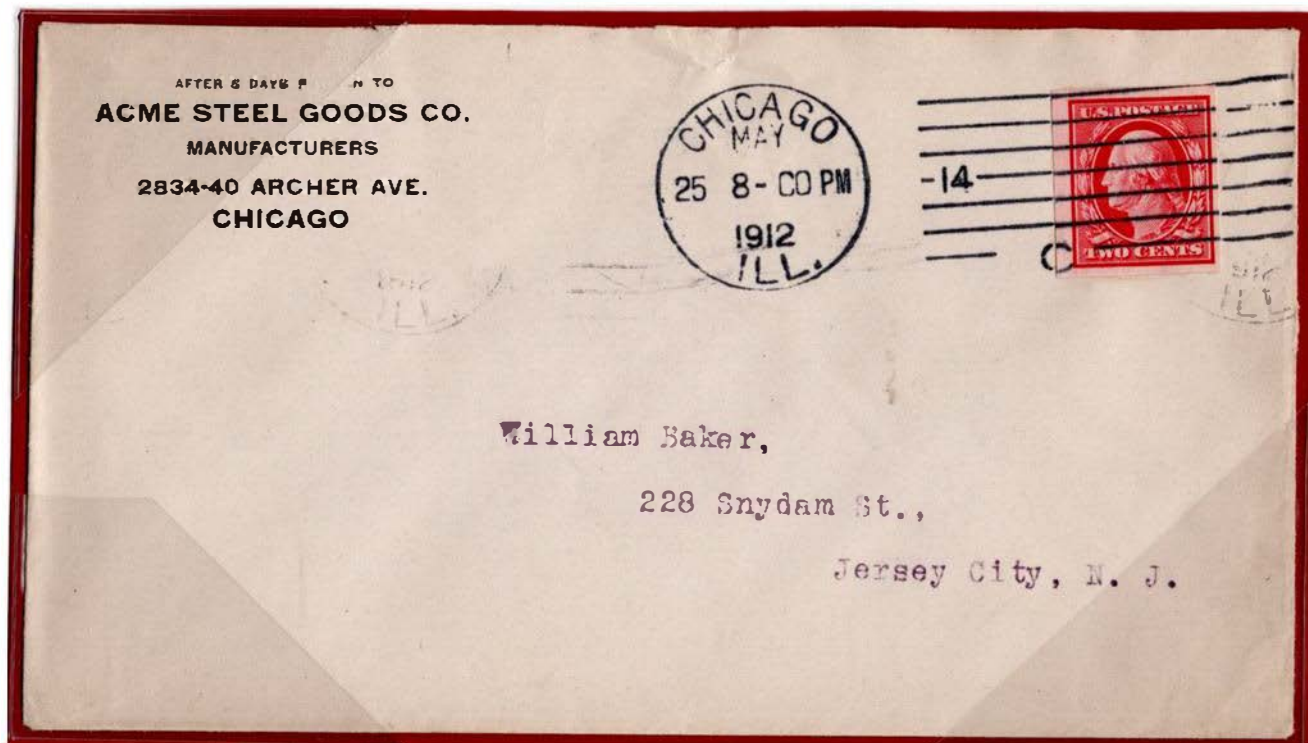
Star Plate 2mm Spacing
"A" Plate 2.75 mm Spacing

Star Plate to A Plate

- The 1910 perforated issues were originally printed on the Star Plates.
- The varied spacing between designs was an experiment by the Bureau to correct a paper shrinkage problem that created poorly spaced stamps.
- The Bureau designed a new plate with a uniform spacing of 2.75mm.
- The 1c and 2c horizontal strips have the wide spacing of the A plate.
- They verify the transition from the old Star plates to the new A plates.

Unique A Plate Usage

This registered cover is a new discovery and the only documented use of an imperforate A plate horizontal coil. PSE 1029554



Two of 5 Documented Uses
First class, 2 cents per ounce.

APEX 155160



Two of 5 Documented Uses/Largest Known Franking

First class, registered, 2 cents per ounce plus 10 cents registry fee. This is the only multiple of the 2c horizontal imperforate or perforated coil on cover. The line strip of four exhibits the A plate spacing of 2.75mm. The paste-up pair has the imprint "A" and plate number on the tab.