

# BUREAU ISSUES ASSOCIATION

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



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Akron, Ohio

PLATE VARIETIES COMMITTEE

\*\*\*FIFTH EDUCATIONAL REPORT\*\*\*  
Shift Hunter Letter No. 41.-1P

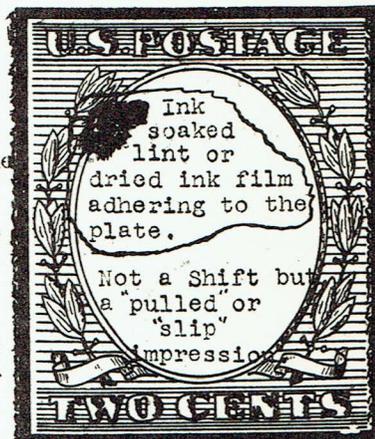
Varieties that show COLOR--  
where COLOR SHOULD NOT BE.

BOOKLET PANE	1¢ 1916
Perf. 10 Unwmkd.	No. 462
CRACKED PLATE	Don R. Bennett.

In the Glossary of Scott's S.U.S. catalogue there are beautiful illustrations of a RECUT, a DOUBLE TRANSFER, a CRACKED PLATE and a DOUBLE IMPRESSION, all showing color where color should not be.

At the left we illustrate Don Bennett's HEAVY CRACK in a 1¢-booklet plate, for which the plate number is unknown. This is a striking example as the crack has opened widely showing a very heavy print.

At the upper right we illustrate two ink varieties that are to be avoided by the careful student of plate varieties. Ink soaked pieces of lint and pieces of dried ink film frequently adhere tenaciously to the plate and provide blots or even dashes of color that seem to repeat on successive impressions until the plate is properly cleaned or until the foreign material wears off of the plate. Such ink varieties, while curious, are not to be



classed as constant varieties and find no place in a plate variety collection. The main illustration at the upper right shows what appears, at first glance, to be a fine shifted transfer with doubling in both labels and in the right and left frame lines. Under the glass the shifted lines are heavily blurred and do not clearly duplicate the original engraved lines. This is also an ink or printing variety often spoken of as a SLIP IMPRESSION or a PULLED PRINT and is to be avoided by the plate variety collector.



The illustration of #483, 3¢-1916-Imperf., Type II, is position No. 51 in one of the left panes of plate 8456 as found in Mr. Schenk's collection. The sharp doubling of the lines in the upper label show this to be a real shifted transfer altho it is quite similar to the pulled print in the illustration above.

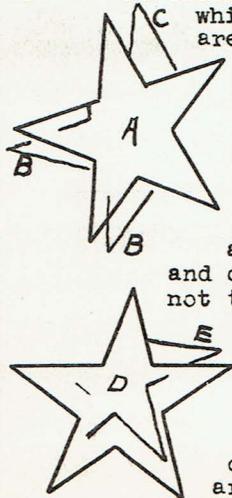
Plate LAYOUT LINES and LAYOUT DOTS are true plate varieties but they are intentional rather than accidental. A layout line passing thru a layout dot on the 7¢-Bank Note is illustrated at the left (in the white internal border at the left of the medallion). An extension of the line also shows in the lower left corner. Such lines and dots are quite common on many issues, especially the issues from 1847 to 1900.

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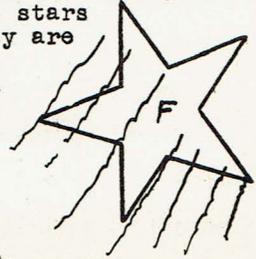


Plate layout lines running thru the year dates in the upper corners of the Columbian issue are very common. See illustration at right.

The illustration in the preceeding paragraph at the right, is apparently a PLATE SCRATCH. There are thousands of small scratches to be found on the present U.S. issues, very few of which are so outstanding as to attract considerable attention and are worth "saving" especially when the scratch is heavy enough to be seen with the unaided eye.



Mr W.H. Schneider finds an interesting sequence of errors in the stars on plate No. 5296. One of the stars in the upper margin (A) is doubled as at (B) and tripled as at (C) in the illustration. One of the lower margin stars is doubled as at (E) with the other lower star normal. One right marginal star is normal while the other one shows a series of surface cracks in the plate as illustrated at (F). Probably we should call these double stars and double digits in the plate numbers by a different name. They are not transferred from a transfer roll and so cannot be termed as double transfers. As they are probably hammered in from a die punch or similar mechanism we might call them DOUBLE STRIKES. The initials of the transfer man on the plate often show double strikes.



RECUTS are among the most important varieties that show color where color should not be. Recuts on 20th Cent. U.S. are desirable items. C.W. Bedford, 319 Vaniman St., Akron, Ohio.