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The 4¢ Steam Carriage Transportation coll stamp (released Jan. 25), as well as the 4¢ Father Flanagan stamp of the Great Americans definitive series (released in 1986), are now

phosphorescent tagging, More varieties of other tamps are likely to surface

For the tirst time in hearly 23 years (since the 1961 Christmas issue), United States postage stamps have been intentionally produce in both tagged and untagged formats. Phosphorescent tagging, which glows under exposure to shortwave ultravious tills stamps since 1963 and the post 115 stamps since 1963.

in the early years of tag ging, many slamps were released first without taggin and later with. The reverse is true in the current situation, where both stamps now known untagged existed in

The first reports of the unagged Steam Carriage coll tamps, from Jim Courter, Al Haake and others, were of

As these reports began to surface in wide geographical areas. Haake and Linn's began to suspect that perhaps the printing was intentional.

Linn's staff members examined some non-philatelimail originating from all parts of the country and found that about 30 percent of all 4c Steam Carriage stamps examined were untagged. The percentage in creased for dates after mid February. The distribution is

The earliest date for un tagged Steam Carriag stamps seen by Linn's to date is Feb. 5.

The Father Flanagan stamps also were found on the examined envelopes originating from Maryland and Ohio. The earliest untagged Flanagan stamp known so far to Feb. 19

Don McDowell, director of the U.S. Postal Service's Of fice of Stamp and Philatelli Marketing, told Linn's that effective on a certain data shortly after the first of the year and in conjunction with the rate change, all nev stamps with face values or less than 8c will be produced untagged only. The current stamps that go back to press such as the Steam Carriage and Flanagan stamps, also will be produced untagged of the produced untagged of t

McDowell also told Linn's that the recent change is primarily related to revenue protection

During the past several vears, Linn's has reported on the subject of short paid post-age scams where the perpetrators cite a long-outdated postal regulation as the basis for a non-existent 2c or 6c postage rate.

Since all U.S, stamps in recent years have been tagged the presence of a single tagged stamp is enough to send underpaid mail through highly automated equipment

When such mail reaches a potential victim of the scam pensive postage rates no

age stamps will change this.

When an untagged postage

stamp on an envelope is run through automatic facing and canceling equipment, it is rejected and often receives scrutiny by what the USPS refers to as a nixie clerk, whose job is often related to revenue profection.

Why 8¢? According to McDowell, 8¢ was decided upon in cooperation with the USPS' Postal Inspection Service. The 8¢ breakpoint will help assure that fewer short-paid mail pieces are processed, while reducing the likelihood of counterfeits, since it is not profitable to counterfeit low-value stamps.

the 8¢ figure is not, set in stone and will be reviewed from time to time and possi bly changed.

This recent USPS policy change is likely to affect collectors in several ways.

First, since none of the new stamps have been announced or first-day canceled, collectors are forced to scramble to find earliest-known uses of each new type that appears. This will no doubt delight some collectors

McDowell told Linn's that it is unlikely that those stamps already printed and distributed will have first-day dates assigned. This may also be the case for future varieties as well, in the interests of getting the stamps out when needed

Second, like early tagged issues that are listed and priced in specialized catalog in both tagged and untagged forms, the new types will need to be examined by catalog editors and listed. These stamps will no doubt be collected in both forms.

Finally, collectors of tagged stamps, particularly those who collect untagged errors, will find their untagged errors of the affected stamps to be indistinguishable from the standard variety in most cases.



the 4¢ Steam Carriage ransportation coil, as well s the 4¢ Father Flanagan tamp, were both intentionly released as untagged ersions by the USPS.

lagged is similar to a decision made by Canada Posi several years ago.

No current low- or high value Canadian stamps are

On low values this serves the same function as the USPS decision — to protect revenue.

On high values it serves a dual function

First, since untagged stamps receive more visual scrutiny, high-value stamps that are being illegally reused are much more likely to be detected.

Second, it helps ensure that special-service mai pleces truly receive some o the special service paid for USPS may wish to consider

Look for untagged stamps that were previously known tagged during the next few months. Their appearance under normal light will be somewhat brighter than the

Some of the stamps that are likely to be affected are

From the Transportation coll series, look for untagged 1¢ Omnibus, 2¢ Locomotive, 3¢ Conestoga Wagon and 5¢

From the Great Americans series, look for untagged 1¢ Margaret Mitchell, 2¢ Mary Lyons, 3¢ Paul Dudley White and 3¢ Luis Munoz Marin

Look closely, the earliest reported dates for these stamp varieties could be important.

## Imperf errors discovered on recent U.S. stamps

Major errors, occurring on three different recent United States issues produced by different printers, have been reported to Linn's. Fully imperforate F-series non-

A single pane of 25c Fisenhower stamp



vas found imperiorate, and a pane of nonlenominated 4c makeup-rate stamps was disovered horizontally imperforate.

stamps, containing 38 imperfs, was purchased in mid-February by Tom Freeman of Erie, Pa. A single plate strip, bearing cylinder Nos. 1111, exists from the roll, produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Freeman, an architect who purchased the stamps for his business, noticed the error after tearing the first one off to mail a Valentine's Day card to his girl friend.

After dropping the card in the slot, Freeman realized what he had found. "I hope she understands how much her card really cost



A jagged-edge pair of imperforate F-series coil stamps (from a partial roll containing 38 imperfs) and an imperforate plate block of Eisenhower stamps (from a full pane). Both

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#### Juliette Low, scout leader

Georgia family. She was edu-Virginia and New York City.

In 1886, she married Wil-

#### Who's Who on U.S. Stamps

By Richard Thomas

liam W. Low, and the two divided their time between the United States and England.

While she was in England, Low met the Boer War hero, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who, in 1907, founded the Boy Scouts in England. Baden-Powell's sister had founded a similar organization, Girl Guides.

Low became interested in this organization and organized several Girl Guide companies in Scotland.

On March 12, 1912, in Savannah, Ga., Low held the

Juliette Gordon Low was first meeting of a group of the daughter of a prominent girls on a tennis court at her home and called them the cated at private schools in Girl Guides of America. A year later, the name changed to Girl Scouts.



Juliette McGill Kinzie Gordon Low Scott 974

Born: Oct. 31, 1860, Savannah, Ga. Died: Jan. 17, 1927, Savan-

nah, Ga.

Low contributed her time and money to the new organization and was its national president until 1920. She received the title of founder.

Membership grew rapidly. Within three years, the organization counted 5,000 members. Its headquarters, established in Washington, D.C., was changed permanently in 1916 to New York City.

By 1927, the membership of Girl Scouts grew to more than 140,000. Since then, more than 52 million girls and adults have participated in this world's largest voluntary organization.

In 1950, Congress granted to the Girl Scouts a charter, which protects the scout uniform, insignia and program, and defines the responsibilities of the group.

Girl Scouts are divided into four age group levels: Brownie, Junior, Cadette and Senior.

Today, nearly 90 nations participate in scouting through membership in the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

Juliette Low is pictured on a 3¢ stamp issued in 1948.



