The Rarest Canal Zone Official Stamps
by Gary B. Weiss

The most expensive and possibly the rarest of the official stamps are mint examples of the second printing (September 22, 1941) of the air mail officials, Scott Nos. CO8-12. Almost as rare are unused examples of the 5¢ Steam Shovel official, Scott No. O3. As unused stamps were not allowed to be sold to collectors at the time of issue, it is believed that the few known examples were obtained from mint stamps returned to the Philatelic Agency and subsequently obtained by collectors from sales after January 2, 1952. O3 is the most common with about 12 known followed by CO11 fewer than ten known and CO9 with fewer than five known. The others, CO8, CO10, and CO12 are great rarities with only one example of each recorded. CO10 was first reported in 1969 by Melvin Schoberlin and verified by the Philatelic Foundation (See CZP 5(2):16, 1969); the Schoberlin example could not be found in his collection after his death. No unused examples of Scott No. O8 are known.

Probably as rare but not quite as appreciated and therefore less expensive are unused examples of the O/N variety found in positions 6-10 of the “third” printing of CO1-7 and O3. Unused examples were probably obtained by the same mechanism as described above. Until recently, only three of the eight stamp values with the O/N variety have been recorded in unused condition: CO5 (four known), CO6 (two known), and O3 (two known). On May 24, a mint block of CO2 was sold on eBay (Fig. 1). This block shows the O/N variety on the top row.

The other four denominations all exist with the O/N variety and they are known both postally used and CTO, but not unused. Please check your holdings of this variety and report unused examples to the Editor.

Notice
Distributed with this issue of the CZP is an updated Cumulative Index 1952-2012 covering all articles in the CZP during this period. This Index includes, for the first time, an Author Index.

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Upcoming Meetings
APS StampShow 2013
Milwaukee, WI • August 8-11, 2013
Meeting, Friday, August 8 at 11 AM
Two presentations as part of the meeting

Gary B. Weiss - “ANAL ZONE and Other Canal Zone Freaks”
Richard Bates - “Wrong Font and Plate Varieties on U.S. Stamps Overprinted CANAL ZONE”

As a Participating Society in Future National Meetings

WESTPEX 2014
San Francisco, CA • April 25-27, 2014

CHICAGOPEX 2014
Itasca (Chicago), IL • November 21-23, 2014
30c Williamson-Related Items in the NPM Vault

by Richard D. Bates, Jr.

The National Postal Museum vault includes a complete UR pane of the 30c Williamson stamp, Scott No. 113, which has been incompletely inked on the top 2+ rows, as shown in Fig. 1. There should have been a sister UL pane produced at the same time. Some stamps from that pane may have reached the public’s hands, though we have no record of such varieties having survived. If anyone has such a variety, please contact your editor, and if possible send a color scan at 300 dpi to him.

Items like the one shown in Fig. 1, which exist only in government files or in museum holdings, do not merit listing in Scott or the Check List in the back of CZ Stamps. Yet they exist. This article shows the range of materials that exists in the NPM files and vault for a particular stamp, No. 113 in this case.

Examination of the selvage in the top left corner of this pane shows a very small part of one of the alignment holes that were added to the plate sometime around the time that dry printing was introduced. This prompted some further examination of No. 113 materials in the NPM vault, including both the plate proof and a press sheet. The plate proof shown in Fig. 2 was printed when the plate was completed. The information along the bottom of the plate proof shows the date on which the plate

Fig. 1
Incompletely inked pane of Scott No. 113 in the National Postal Museum vault

Fig. 2
Plate proof for No. 113, approved July 20, 1939
was approved, and shows the plate as originally designed.

The ink used to produce the plate proof is brown-black, typical of the early, wet printing copies of No. 113. Fig. 3 shows a press sheet that also resides in the NPM vault for the same plate. This was printed and retained when modifications were made to the original plate, i.e., the addition of the alignment holes above UR 1 and below LR 91 for this pane, which were not present at the time the plate proof was generated. This sheet is in the much blacker shade found on the dry printing.

Note that on the incompletely inked pane, which is from the dry printing, there are vertical perforations along the left side of the pane. On early printings the guide lines that cross in the center of the sheet, and which are visible on both the plate proof and the press sheet, were left imperforate, and straight-edged copies were produced when the sheet was cut apart to produce the four panes. But on later printings, the guidelines were perforated and the panes were separated along these perforated guidelines, producing no straight-edge copies.

The NPM files give some background on this stamp and the person depicted on it. Further details can be found in CZ Stamps. According to the Press Release from the Bureau of Posts dated February 16, 1940, Sydney B. Williamson was honored as:

One of the outstanding figures of construction days.

Before his selection as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Mr. Williamson, a native of Lexington, Virginia, had been engaged for many years in general engineering and was one of the outstanding engineers of the United States.

He was appointed a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission on May 10, 1907. The following January he was placed in charge of lock and dam construction at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores, and in September of the same year was made Division Engineer of the Pacific Division, which included construction of the drydock and harbor facilities of the Pacific entrance of the Canal, as well as the locks and dam work. He resigned on December 11, 1912, when the work with which he had been charged was virtually completed.

Shortly after his death on January 12, 1939, the CZPS decided to move forward with issuing a stamp depicting him. Williamson’s wife furnished the picture shown in Fig. 4. This led to the sketch shown in Fig. 5, and the eventual design of the stamp in Figs. 6 and 7.

The Museum files also include requisitions for stamps precancelled CRISTOBAL/CANAL ZONE, which will be described in a future article.
Scott Type I Overprinted Official Stamps –
Alignment Varieties
Part Two - F Over A Variety
by Paul Ammons

The most easily identified consistent, plated alignment variety for the official overprint (19-20½mm PANAMA CANAL) found on Scott O3, CO1-CO7, and CO14, O of OFFICIAL over N of PANAMA, was discussed and illustrated in CZP 48(3):28-29 (2012).

Knowledgeable collectors, if they know what to look for and are armed with a magnifier, should be able to identify the alignment variety 1st F of OFFICIAL over 2nd A of PANAMA, which is found only in position 50 from the eight 1947-1952 requisitions. Scott O3 does not have this alignment variety.

This alignment variety is briefly described as noted above, but not illustrated in Canal Zone Stamps (CZS). In CZP 32(3):28 (1996), it is illustrated as the lower stamp in a vertical pair.

The alignment variety has two distinguishing characteristics:
(1) the vertical stroke in the first F in OFFICIAL is centered over the second A of PANAMA and
(2) the first I in OFFICIAL, rather than being centered over the third A in PANAMA, is shifted to the left by the width of 2 of the letter I, so that it is above the left edge of the A, as shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1  F over A variety on CO2

The alignment variety first appeared in the two 1947 requisitions for overprinted official air mail stamps. Illustrated in Fig. 2 is a cropped image of positions 44-45 and 49-50 (lower right corner) from a 1947 proof sheet.

The characteristic broken letters MA in PANAMA in position 49 in Fig. 2 were corrected in 1948 as shown by the cropped image in Fig. 3 of the same positions from a proof sheet attributed to the April 1949 requisition.

Fig. 2 Cropped image of positions 44-45 and 49-50 (lower right corner) from a 1947 proof sheet

Both Figures 2 and 3 also show another alignment variety in position 45, O of OFFICIAL over second A in PANAMA, which will be discussed in a follow-up article.

Determining how many overprinted official air mail stamps with this alignment variety were printed, sold unused, postally used by Canal Zone departments, sold cancelled-to-order (CTO) to the public, and destroyed requires some explanation.

Table 1 summarizes information on the eight 1947-1952 requisitions of stamps overprinted with the Scott Type I official overprint. The data are excerpted from CZ Stamps Table 18.3, page 256.

From documents Richard Bates found in the National Postal Museum archives dealing with the overprinted official air mail stamps, we now know how many overprinted official air mail stamps were destroyed on November 24, 1948 and March 14, 1949; how many were returned from departments after January 1, 1952; how many were available for sale on January 1, 1952; and how many remained on hand on April 29, 1952 and were subsequently destroyed in May 1952. Table 2 summarizes this information.

Table 1 Cropped image of positions 44-45 and 49-50 (lower right corner) from a 1949 proof

Table 1 Numbers of copies requisitioned and dates for Official Air Mail Stamps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scott No.</th>
<th>Face Value</th>
<th>Requisition Number and Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1/14/47</td>
<td>5/9/47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11/15/48</td>
<td>4/20/49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C01</td>
<td>5¢</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C04</td>
<td>20¢</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C05</td>
<td>30¢</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C06</td>
<td>40¢</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C07</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Number of copies reported destroyed of Official Air Mail Stamps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scott No.</th>
<th>Face Value</th>
<th>Total Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C01</td>
<td>5¢</td>
<td>13,197 918 938 0 14,355 6,109 8,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C04</td>
<td>20¢</td>
<td>397 914 1,576 500 11,225 5,225 6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C05</td>
<td>30¢</td>
<td>10,000 914 3,585 500 11,225 5,225 6,500</td>
</tr>
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<td>40¢</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>51</td>
<td>10,000 914 3,585 500 11,225 5,225 6,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specimens of Postmarks of Diablo Heights
by Richard D. Bates, Jr.

Entwistle’s CZSG Handbook No. 9 Postal Markings of the Canal Zone is the reference source for Canal Zone postal markings, by town and by type. The markings shown are taken from covers or other philatelic materials and show the date and, in some cases, the time of the application of the marking to the examples he used. They are replicas, reproduced to size, generally from tracings taken from markings found on mail.

The examples shown below are different. These specimen markings were made to record the impressions from devices available in the Diablo Heights post office when it opened on June 1, 1940. They are not reproduced to size. This post office remained in operation until March 31, 1961. Enwistle states that examples of the cancellations can be acquired readily. The markings shown below are on two cards pasted onto a sheet of 8 ½ x 11 paper with the typed heading “Specimen Postmarks of Diablo Heights post office on opening day, June 1, 1940.” There are six markings shown.

The Rc-14 is not previously listed. Others of this type shown in Entwistle include the statement “Type Rc-14 and its sub-types (shown in Entwistle for Howard Field, Albrook Field, Paraiso, Albrook Air Force Base, France Air Force Base, and Howard Air Force Base) belong to the same family as type Hs-14. No examples of the Rc-14 group (now including Diablo Heights) have been reported as actually used, ... as all were found as specimen impressions in the CZPS Postal files.” Can anyone report an example of any Rc-14 from of these P.O.s actually used on a cover?

Fig. 1  Rc-14  Received Marking and Obliterator Hs-14a

Fig. 2  M-3 Machine obliterator and double circle Parcel Post (PP-3) Registered (Rg-21) markings, plus the Money Order marking for Diablo Heights

One marking is not illustrated on these cards, but is shown in Entwistle. It is the roller cancel RL-1.
Panama Canal Department Censor Markings during WWI
by David Zemer

In a CZP article in 1981[1], Dick Salz requested help in assembling information on a particular type of censor stamps from the U.S. military in the Canal Zone during WWI. These censor stamps are generally referred to as Panama Canal Department or P.C.D. markings. The article included the complete text of General Order 23, the official order that authorized these markings, and he asked that details of any copies of P.C.D. markings be sent to the Censor Marking Committee, then chaired by Harry A. Metzler.

In 1984 Metzler wrote that research on civilian and military censorship of mail within Panama and the Canal Zone during WWI was in progress. [2] He asked that information on four types of censor devices, two paper labels and two circular hand-stamps, be sent to the Committee. In addition, the Committee was interested in “Prisoner of War” mail from Taboga or Fort Randolph. Unfortunately, Metzler passed away before any of the Committee’s findings could be published, and it was not until 2002 that Grigore filled in some of the background of Canal Zone WWI civilian censorship and included some examples of censor markings in his article. [3] In 2009 further responses to Metzler’s requests were contained in an article on the German internees at Taboga. [4]

After a hiatus of 30 years we have revived the WWI Censorship Committee. This article will describe the results of new surveys of relevant material. It covers only P.C.D. markings, but we hope that it will lead to further research by others into Panama and the Canal Zone WWI mail censorship including the four types of markings that Metzler was researching in 1984.

P.C.D. Markings – a Review of General Order 23

A typical example of a P.C.D. marking is shown in Fig. 1. On the right side of the marking are the words MILITARY CENSORSHIP PASSED BY “name and rank of officer” No. xxx, where xxx identifies a military organization. On the left side of the marking is the Great Seal of the United States and the initials P.C.D., Panama Canal Department.

Censorship of Out-going Officers’ Mail

Officers were responsible for self-censorship of their own personal mail and that of their households. The stamp shown in Fig. 1 came from a cover that was self-censored by 2nd Lt. Bryson, Jr., Ft. Sherman. A complete cover example is shown in Fig. 2 where Marine Corps Capt. Stanley D. Giffen self-censored his own letter from Ancon Hospital.

Censorship of Out-going Enlisted Personnel’s Mail

On Mondays the outgoing mail of enlisted personnel was to be turned over, unsealed, to the officer having censorship duty in an organization other than their own. This was to provide absolute secrecy, and no information obtained by the censorship officer was to be divulged to anyone outside of the office of military censorship. (See Fig. 3)

Incoming Mail

Incoming mail had to be censored with a P.C.D. marking and only one such cover was discovered in this survey, as shown in Fig. 4. It is to a Private Sterback, Company E, 3rd Engineers, stationed in Corozal.
Because of the importance of the list of military organizations and the censorship numbers related to them, the list developed by the original Committee has been reformatted in Table 1 to include all organizations specified in General Order 23.

### Table 1 Censorship numbers assigned to each Military Command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Censor Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coast Defenses of Balboa</td>
<td>1 to 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corozal</td>
<td>26 to 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp at Gatun</td>
<td>51 to 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Defenses of Cristobal</td>
<td>76 to 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp E.S. Otis</td>
<td>101 to 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp at Empire</td>
<td>126 to 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Gaillard</td>
<td>151 to 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarry Heights*</td>
<td>176 to 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cristobal*</td>
<td>181 to 185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depot</td>
<td>186 to 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Truck Company No. 19</td>
<td>191 to 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th Aero Squadron</td>
<td>196 to 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department Headquarters</td>
<td>201 to 225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The officers of the military police were responsible for censorship at these two commands.*

General Order 23 gave the effective date of military censorship as July 1, 1918. Fig. 5 shows the earliest known documented example of a P.C.D. marking, which is dated July 6, 1918.

General Order 23 was later modified by General Order 30, dated August 16, 1918, the last modification that could be found in The Panama Canal Record. General Order 30 referenced Letters of Instructions that had been issued on June 27, July 11, and July 15, but they were not printed in the Canal Record. [5] A complete copy of General Order 30 appears at the end of this article. Some of the more interesting additions are summarized below.

#### General Order No. 30

General Order No. 30 exempted from censorship the incoming mail of officers and their immediate families and uncensored mail from other parts of the Canal Zone.

Official correspondence between military officials as well as mail to and from officials of the Canal Zone did not need to be censored so long as these officials were all stationed in the Canal Zone. If they were not stationed in the Canal Zone, then the mail was to be censored.

Civilians living on military reservations were told that mail coming to them, as well as any that they would send, would be subject to censorship.

Anything objectionable written in the mail was to be cut out of the page and therefore it was suggested that everyone write on only one side of the page so the cutting would not interfere with writing on the other side.

The censors were not allowed to pass any matter written in the German language. All communications printed or written in the German language, with exceptions of permissible mail to and from prisoners of war and interned enemy, were to be sent to the Intelligence Officer at Headquarters, Panama Canal Department in Ancon.

Last but not least, any correspondence written in foreign languages, excepting German, which could not be translated by officers of the command, was to be sent to the Mail Censor, Box 100, Cristobal, Canal Zone, for censoring. If the languages could not be translated at this office then the correspondence would be sent to the Postal Censorship Committee in New York City.

### June 24, 1919 – The End of Mail Censorship

Mail censorship was discontinued on June 24, 1919. [6] Most likely this was for both civilian and military censorship but this is not certain as the 1919 Annual Report of the Governor of the Canal Zone [6] only mentions that there would be a reduction in force of Gold (US citizens) Employees in the Executive Branch from 547 to 520 due to the end of travel restrictions and mail censorship. There is no specific date or General Order given for the discontinuance of military censorship in the Report, but Fig. 6 shows the last documented usage of the P.C.D. censor marking found during this survey, which was dated June 23, 1919.

Census of P.C.D. Covers

I have surveyed all of the past CZSG Mail Sales and found about 30 P.C.D. covers listed but in most cases the photos either did not show the markings as the emphasis was on the stamp and cancellation or the photocopy in the catalogue was too faint to be of any use for this research. Several times the information given in the catalogue listing, usually the year date, was incorrect so caution must be used when referencing the Mail Sale catalogues.

*continued on page 20*
An additional 30 or so P.C.D. covers have been documented in the collections of collectors, in the stock of dealers, and on eBay. I have used scans of these plus the Mail Sale lots to compile a spreadsheet listing these covers by date, town of cancellation, Scott Number of stamp or stationery, P.C.D. number when legible, and the source where each cover was first found.

Because this research focused on Panama and the Canal Zone WWI P.C.D. censor stamps, the spreadsheet does not include the names, ranks, or military divisions of either the writers of these covers or the officers who censored them, but the spreadsheet could easily be expanded to include this information.

**Further Research**

Now that the range of numbers assigned to each command has been published along with censorship start and end dates, I hope that our members will search their own collections and be on the lookout for censored P.C.D. WWI covers. It would be no small achievement to identify, collect, and even exhibit covers from each of the organizations listed in Table 1.

Please contact me at sosashill@hotmail.com if you would like to join the WW I Censorship Committee or contribute to furthering our knowledge of Panama and Canal Zone WWI mail censorship.

A slightly longer version of the CZP article is being published in COPACARTA. That article contains additional information about the labels and censor stamps used on covers with Panama stamps. It appears that all censorship of the mail within the CZ and Panama was under control of the United States Government, either in the US when the mail arrived or in the CZ before it departed the Isthmus directly to foreign countries.

**References:**


**Acknowledgements:**

Paul Ammons, Bob Karrer, Brian Moorehouse, Stephan Roche, and Wayne Worthington all contributed material or information for this article; Ruthann Bates provided assistance in editing the manuscript. Exhibits by Larkin and Gibbs can be found on www.CanalZoneStudyGroup.com.

All Panama Canal Records and Governor Reports referenced herein are online at the George A. Smathers Library, University of Florida’s Digital Collection, www.ufdc.ufl.edu/pcm.

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**General Orders Headquarters**

**NO. 30. PANAMA CANAL DEPT.**

**ANCON, C. Z., August 16, 1918**

1. The following instructions are published in amendment and addition to those contained in General Orders, No. 23, these headquarters, c. s., and supersedes the letters of instruction from these headquarters. subject: -Censorship of Mail,” dated June 27, 1918, July 11, 1918, and July 15, 1918.

2. Incoming mail that has been censored by some other office need not be reexamined.

3. When the list of magazines and newspapers addressed to individuals and organizations during the period of one month has been compiled and sent in to this office as directed in letter of June 27, 1918, no further censorship of this class of mail need be made except as ordered.

4. Incoming mail to officers and their immediate families need not be censored; mail addressed to other members of their households shall be examined.

5. Mail received from points on the Canal Zone, if not previously censored, should be examined.

6. Paragraphs 2, 3, 4, and 5, above, are amendatory to paragraph 6, General Orders, No. 23, these headquarters, c. s.

7. Incoming papers, packages, etc., not registered, insured, or C. O. D., may be turned over to the Censorship Officer of the organization to which the addressee belongs for examination. This is an amplification of the instructions contained in paragraph 8, General Orders, No. 23, these headquarters, c. s.

8. Paragraph 30, General Orders, No. 23, these headquarters, c. s., is renumbered and the following substituted therefor:

All official correspondence between officials of the Army, officials of the Army and Navy, and officials of the Army and those of the Panama Canal, where such correspondence is sent to parties in the Canal Zone, need not be censored; such uncensored mail will therefore not be held by the postmasters as directed in paragraph 9, General Orders, No. 23, these headquarters, c. s. Official correspondence between officials of the Army and officials of any department in the United States Government not stationed in the Canal Zone will be censored in the same manner as the mail noted in paragraph 7, General Orders, No. 23, these headquarters, c. s.

9. At those posts in this department where civilian families are stationed in Government Reservations and are connected with the military organizations in any capacity, instructions should be given them regarding the fact that their mail must be censored, and incoming mail addressed to such parties will be turned over by postmasters at such camps to the Censorship Officer.

10. Letters in foreign languages, except German, that can be read and examined by officers in the command should be turned over to them for censoring. Foreign language mail, except German, which can not be translated at the camp will be sent direct to the Mail Censor, Canal Zone, Box 100, Cristobal, for censoring. Commanding officers will notify all members of their commands that mail sent or received by them, written in uncommon languages, will have to be sent to the Postal Censorship Committee at New York City for translation before delivering to addressees.

11. Objectionable matter shall be deleted from correspondence, etc., by cutting out of the letter that part which is improper and objectionable. To prevent the destruction in this manner of harmless correspondence that may be on the other side of the sheet, it is deemed advisable that letters should be written on only one side of the sheet.

12. No matter in the German language, either printed or written, will be passed by the censors, except permissible mail to and from prisoners of war and interned enemy aliens. All communications printed or written in the German language, with the above exceptions, will be sent to the Intelligence Officer of this department for censoring.

13. The provisions of paragraph 16, General Orders, No. 23, these headquarters, c. s., especially as relates to the movement of any troops, will receive particular attention. With special reference to the families of noncommissioned officers whose organizations may in the near future be ordered from the Isthmus, it is permitted such families to inform their friends or relatives in the States, where this may be necessary, that they (the family) expect to come to the States to stay for a while, or to make their home there. It is absolutely necessary though that such information be so worded as to convey no knowledge of the actual movement of the troops concerned, and the foregoing will not be permitted unless investigation shows that the deletion of such information would work a serious hardship on the families in question.

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**The Canal Zone Philatelist**, 2013, Volume 49, Number 2, Whole No. 187
A Newly Discovered Double Transfer on Scott No. 79

by Richard D. Bates, Jr.

One of the more exciting (at least for me) discoveries in recent years came originally from the Brett accumulation. When that material was offered at auction, one stamp was pulled out and offered separately as an individual lot by Jacques Schiff. The stamp had a double transfer that covers approximately the left one-third of the stamp. It was recognized by Brett, but buried in one of the countless boxes that filled his home in Spirit Lake, IA. The discovery was announced in the 2nd Q 2009, CZP, and led to the listing that now appears in Scott under CZ No. 93 as a double transfer. As was noted in the 2009 article, there had been a prior report of a US stamp with similar characteristics to the one in Fig. 1, but it is described in Johl as having a SE at the bottom. [2] It is likely from a plate number that was not overprinted for Canal Zone, given the scrutiny by me of the plates that received the sharp A overprint for Canal Zone. There is a second report of a US stamp with similar characteristics to the one in the listing that now appears in Scott under CZ No. 93 as a double transfer. [3] It is described in Johl's book except it is perforated at the bottom, not SE. The description is given in French as item Unknown Position 2, but is not illustrated and the position had not been identified at that time. [4]

The double transfer on Scott's Canal Zone No. 93 described in the 2009 article was identified as occurring on position LR79 on plate 14438, a determination aided by access to the plate proofs for US No. 569 in the National Postal Museum. The image for the double transfer variety on No. 93 is shown in Fig. 1a. Accompanying it in Fig. 1b is a recent discovery in an APS Sales Circuit book that is the subject of this article.

The image in Fig. 2a is an expanded view of the left side of the copy of CZ No. 79 shown in Fig. 1b. Fig. 2b shows the corresponding portion of the image from position LR79 of the plate proof for plate 14438. Both show the portions of the remnants of the extra transfer from the transfer die that was not erased, or at least not fully erased.

The image in Fig. 2b provides a good way to see the features of this double transfer. The second transfer is darker and lies to the right of the unerased first transfer. The actual stamp and pos. LR79 show a wide left vertical frame line with a vertical white patch separating the two entries.

A place to look that provides clear identification of even small shifts on stamps in this series is at the points of the triangles or triangle-like structures near the left frame line highlighted by the red #1 arrows in the figure. In addition the junction of the vertical inner frame line with the semicircular arc containing “UNITED” does not meet at the edge (#2 blue arrows), whereas in the normal stamp the connection is a natural extension of the edge of the arc. Additionally, examine the number 30 in the circle at lower left indicated by the green #3 arrows in the figure. On the stamp and on LR79 of 14438 there are clearly extra lines several places in the 3 highlighted by the green arrows. There is also some doubling of the vertical portion of the left part of the numeral 0 in the circle at lower left. As marked by the black #4 arrows, the doubling in the bottom of the letters in UNIT... is also evident.

It is worth noting that at present the only place this double transfer on plate 14438 is listed in the Scott Specialized Catalogue is in the listing in the Canal Zone section for No. 93, with catalogue value listed as $550 based on the sale price in the Schiff Auction. The discovery listed here will justify a listing in Scott for No. 79 in the Canal Zone section. At present, no listing for this double transfer variety is given for No. 569 in the US section of Scott. There is, however, a double transfer variety listed for No. 569 in the US section of Scott, but examination of that listing shows that it is for plate no. 16065, position UR 52, and appears on the lower right portion of the design. This plate variety on UR52 of plate 16065 does appear listed by plate and position in French's Encyclopedia. [4] Plate 16065 on which that double transfer appears was never overprinted CANAL ZONE, and thus it cannot occur on Canal Zone Scott Nos. 79 or 93.

References
[3] The Bureau Specialist, July 1940, p. 100
Vice President’s Report

Mike Demski
kearney511@aol.com

In the last President’s report it was mentioned about the CZSG being a participating Society at WESTPEX and CHICAGOPEX in 2014. This will make three shows over a period of three years where the CZSG is a participating society. There is the additional responsibility of having exhibits for the Shows. We have been able to take this step because of you, our membership. We have been a success because we have the members willing both to convene the meetings at the Shows and to exhibit.

Now is the time to start our preparations for the International in New York City in 2016. We are in the process of getting a booth or joining with another Society in sharing a booth. In addition, it is time for those of you planning on exhibiting to polish up your exhibit by exhibiting at the upcoming Shows where we will be a participating Society. I was able to attend the Washington International in 2006 for several days and it was great to meet and discuss Canal Zone with many of our members. I am looking forward to being able to do the same in New York City in 2016.

In this issue is a report on the NOJEx meeting (p. 24). It was interesting that so many new finds were discussed and shown at this meeting. For a country that is “dead” there seems to be an abundance of new information and material surfacing. I wish you all happy hunting in your fields of interest. Don’t forget to let your editor know when you find something new.

Secretary’s Report

Mike Drabik
P.O. Box 281, Bolton, MA 01740-0281
czsgsecretary@gmail.com

Greetings, I hope this report finds everyone looking forward to an enjoyable summer of 2013.

As of June 9, 2013 there are 529 members of the Canal Zone Study Group (including 55 members who are not current in payment of their 2013 CZSG dues).

Please join me in welcoming our newest members:
Evan Matthews, CZSG #2683
Melvin Borofsky, CZSG #2684
Charles Pierce, CZSG #2685
Christopher Christensen, CZSG #2686
Donald S. Schultz, CZSG #2687

We have been notified of changes to the addresses for the following CZSG members:
David Borghi, CZSG # 1003
Joseph Chervenyak, CZSG # 2569
Ronald Turner, CZSG # 2666

I regret that I’ve been asked or need to remove the following members from our CZSG membership list:
Winston A. Vadino, CZSG # 1230
George A. Douglas CZSG # 2494

It is with great sadness and condolences to their families that I have been notified of the passing of our fellow CZSG members:
Professor Wm. Wallace Cleland, CZSG #724
Stanley Spurgiesz, CZSG #1575

Thank you for your support and consideration. Please let me know if you have any questions or comments about this midyear report and if there is anything that the CZSG and I can help with. I strongly encourage everyone to promote the CZSG and ask others to join our organization.

Treasurer’s Report

CANAL ZONE STUDY GROUP
FINANCIAL STATEMENT – 2011 and 2012

Revenue:
2011/2012 dues earned $18,108
Sales of CZSG publications 100
Advertisements in CZP 200
Interest 86
Contributions 309
NOJEx stipend 500
Mail Sale -net to CZSG 2,415
Total revenue 21,718

Expenses:
CZP -printing, postage, editorial $19,356
Membership, publicity, administration 2,228
Member recruitment advertisements 664
Misc. 355
Total expenses 22,603

Revenue over (under) expenses for the two years (885)
Net assets as of:
1 January 2011 $83,529
31 December 2012:
Cash in interest-bearing accounts 82,644
Less 2013 dues received in advance (0)
82,644

Except for dues, transactions are recorded on the cash basis; as of December 31, 2012, there were no outstanding unrecorded bills. Dues are reported as income in the year to which they relate. Proceeds from and expenses of the Mail Sale are reported in the year the sale closes. No amounts are recorded for the value of time spent by board members, officers, mail sale manager, editor, publications manager, and other volunteers.

Richard Larkin

IMPORTANT REQUEST FROM MIKE DRABIK

It is with great embarrassment, I must report that after looking everywhere in my house, I have determined that I have lost some of the dues payment checks that I received in March and April. Unfortunately I’m unable to determine which specific checks were lost.

If you mailed me a check to pay your 2013 CZSG dues during these months please check your bank statements to see if the check you sent has been deposited and cashed. If not then I have lost your payment and I would ask you to send me another check for your 2013 dues. I am very sorry for this mistake and inconvenience. (PO Box and email address are given above.)
43rd CZSG Meeting at WESTPEX 2013

The 43rd annual meeting of the CZSG at WESTPEX was held at the San Francisco Marriott on Saturday, April 27, 2013, with nine members and one guest attending. As shown in the photo, they are from the left members Russ Samuels, Larry Weinstock, Irwin Gibbs, guest Patrick Lamastus, webmaster of COPAPHIL, Dickson Preston, David Zemer, Tom Brougham, Dick Bates, and Gary Weiss. Missing from the picture is Craig Chartrand.

Tom Brougham chaired the meeting. President Zemer and editor Bates reported on some pending projects in their areas of responsibility. David Zemer also talked about his census project of CZ World War I censored covers. Dick Bates spoke on his new discovery of a double transfer on Scott 79, from the same plate and position as the one previously listed in Scott 93. This led to a discussion of suggestions for revisions of the next Scott Specialized Catalogue. Tom Brougham, the CZSG liaison to Scott, noted that proposed revisions for the next catalog were due by early June and that he would be proposing some additional “on cover” valuations.

CZSG planning for WESTPEX 2014 was a major focus of the meeting’s discussion. As a “participating society” at the next WESTPEX, we have undertaken to round up a good number of CZ exhibits, to staff a table, and to provide suitable presentations during the three-day event.

Since the USPS has decided against issuing a stamp to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal, discussion covered other ways that we might philatelically mark the event in conjunction with WESTPEX. Russ Samuels and Tom Brougham volunteered to work with Secretary Mike Drabik to explore options for developing a suitable commemorative cover.

After some discussion about the opportunity to have presentations on Canal Zone topics at the show, Dickson Preston volunteered to coordinate the effort to develop them.

It appears at this time there will be approximately ten or more Canal Zone exhibits at WESTPEX 2014. The awards dinner for the show will be held that Saturday evening, and probably most exhibitors will be attending that dinner. There was consensus that we would plan an informal group dinner at a nearby restaurant for all CZSG members on Friday, the first day of the show.

There was also some discussion of CHICAGOPEX 2014 at which the CZSG will also be a leading participant.

The meeting concluded with “show and tell” of lots of interesting CZ material. Tom Brougham

Auctions by Jim Crumpacker

The auction action for Canal Zone philately during the Winter quarter, Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 2013, was much better than in recent periods. Quantity wasn’t great but a number of higher value items were offered, as herein presented.

As always and as shown below, the complete sale price of hammer plus commission is seen first with the catalog value from the 2013 Scott Catalogue given last and in parentheses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Hammer Price</th>
<th>Catalog Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14d, CANAL antique, OG, H, VF in pair w/ normal</td>
<td>$1035 ($1780) Cherrystone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, OG, H, VF, “CANAL” variety</td>
<td>$1668 ($2500) Harmer-Schau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, OG, H, barely F, CZSG 15.7, two PANAMAs close together</td>
<td>$1020 ($2500) Spink USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34a, vertical pair, one w/o ovpt, two copies in TL margins</td>
<td>$1668 ($2500) Harmer-Schau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39c, booklet pane of 6, imperf. margins, DG, H, F-VF</td>
<td>$2185 ($3500) Cherrystone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56d, horiz. pair, left stamp w/o ovpt, OG, HR, F in horiz. str. of 5 w/ left margin</td>
<td>$1265 ($1903) Cherrystone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61d, CANAL double, dried gum, H, VF in rt. margin pair w/ normal</td>
<td>$2250 ($3550) Cherrystone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86g, vertical pair, one w/o ovpt, other ovpt inverted, OG, NH, F-VF two copies in rt. margin bl.4</td>
<td>$2875 ($5000) Cherrystone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157a, silver (bridge) omitted, OG, NH, VF w/ left margin</td>
<td>$7188 ($8000) Robert A. Siegel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J3, OG, H, barely F $575 ($1000) Cherrystone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeppelin flight, Crist. 8/27/29 w/ C1x3 and 95 plate #14268 top margin single added to cover, via Miami, Lakehurst, and Friedrichshafen (9/4/29 b/s) to Austria w/ all proper marks, Sieger 29Cb. Opened left, F</td>
<td>$2380 ($n/a) RegencySuperior</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The names and addresses of the auction houses that offered these lots are given below:

- Cherrystone Philatelic Auctioneers
  119 W. 57th St., Suite 316
  New York, NY 10019

- Harmer-Schau Auction Galleries, Inc.
  1333 N. McDowell Blvd., Suite B
  Petaluma, CA 94954

- RegencySuperior
  PO Box 8277
  St. Louis, MO 63156-8277

- Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc.
  60 East 56th St.
  New York, NY 10022

- Spink USA
  145 W. 57th St., 18th Floor
  New York, NY 10019

For Sale

CANAL ZONE SPECIMENS

Irwin Gibbs
1699 El Camino Real, Suite 100, Millbrae, CA 94030
(650) 866-3757
CZSG Regional Meeting at NOJEX 2013

The seventh consecutive CZSG Regional Meeting at NOJEX was held on Saturday, May 25, 2013 at the Clarion Meadowlands Hotel in Secaucus, New Jersey. The meeting was attended by 9 members and 2 guests as shown in the photo below.

Those attending the NOJEX Meeting were, from L to R, Dick Bates, Gary Weiss, Bob Hubsmith, Mike Demski, Dorothy Weiss, Elliot Coleman, Peter Marshall, George Campbell, Rob Loeffler, Des Fitzgerald, and Doug Hankin.

CZSG METRO Chapter Chairman George Campbell welcomed the attendees and introduced the two featured speakers – Gary B. Weiss and Dick Bates. Gary spoke on a number of “New Discoveries,” covering a range of philatelic and ephemeral material: (1) a cover bearing the earliest known example of a “Locy Type 3” Naval cancel from the Canal Zone; (2) 1860s Panama correspondence with return address of Frijole Brick Yard; (3) a 1912 brass Canal Zone hunting permit; and (4) a new discovery on the Air Official CO2. These discoveries described at the meeting are or will be written up in this or a future issue of the CZP. Incidentally, Gary won the “distance award,” enduring both cancelled and delayed flights on his journey from Houston, Texas.

Dick Bates’ presentation included a detailed description of “Wrong Font” characteristics of Type II (“Sharp A”) overprints on the Fourth Bureau issue. He also reported a newly discovered example of a double transfer on Scott No. 79, the 30-cent Bison Type I (“Flat A”) overprint. This discovery is the subject of the article on page 21 of this issue. Dick noted that Tom Brougham, our Scott Catalogue liaison, was seeking to have wrong font varieties listed in Scott, as they are currently only mentioned in a footnote.

In the “Show ’N Tell” segment of the meeting, Mike Demski showed a spectacular, previously unreported overprint variety with only a partial CANAL ZONE overprint on Scott No. 52 that will be the subject of a full report in the next issue of the CZP.

The lively, 2-hour meeting adjourned at 1:00 PM, with discussions continuing in the hallway.

George R. Campbell

Canal Zone Basics - The Only Overprinted US Commemorative Stamp

In 1926, the United States issued a stamp prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to celebrate the Sesquicentennial Exposition and 150th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. This stamp was overprinted CANAL ZONE, creating Canal Zone No. 96 shown in Fig. 1. No other Canal Zone stamp was created by overprinting a United States commemorative stamp, and to the best of my knowledge, no other US commemorative stamp was overprinted. The Molly Pitcher and Hawaii stamps (US Nos. 646-8) were US regular issues overprinted to create US stamps that commemorated specific anniversaries instead of designing and issuing new stamps.

Richard D. Bates, Jr.