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Offers a full service retail store with one of the most extensive stocks in the area including postal history, philatelic literature and supplies.

Born January 17, 1706; died April 17, 1790
From printer's apprentice to
world-famed scientist to his role as a
Founding Father of the new
American Nation.

Benjamin Franklin believed that solving social and political problems was far more important then making scientific discoveries.

NAPEX 90 Congratulates the BUREAU ISSUES ASSOCIATION on its 60th ANNUAL MEETING
Dear Visitors:

NAPEX this year again is held in the beautiful Sheraton National Hotel situated at the confluence of Washington Boulevard and Columbia Pike in Arlington, Virginia. Arlington is part of Metropolitan Washington and until 1846 was part of the District of Columbia.

Congratulations are extended to the Bureau Issues Association which this year is holding its 60th annual convention in the Nation's Capital. NAPEX 90 also cordially welcomes the many societies holding meetings or having special programs and seminars.

Benjamin Franklin, our first postmaster general and architect of our postal system—died at the age of 84, April 17, 1790—the same year the House passed the legislation establishing our post offices and field services. NAPEX 90 is honoring this special American patriot through the design of its station cancel, cachets, program and the issuance of its limited edition souvenir card number four. The Franklin theme will also be used in the keepsake presented to and available only to those attending the Awards Banquet to be held in the Sheraton National Hotel Concourse Room Saturday, June 2, 1990.

In addition, all visitors are invited to attend the large NAPEX auction on Friday and Saturday, June 2 and 3, handled by CEE-JAY STAMP AUCTIONS, INC., the largest auction firm in the Washington metropolitan area.

The month of June in Washington is a really beautiful time of the year and the members of the NAPEX organization hope all our visitors will take time to see the many sights of our Nation's Capital.

Philatelically yours,

[Signature]
Milton Mitchell
NAPEX President
Schedule of Events—NAPEX 90

Friday, June 1, 1990

09:30 am
Presiding—Henry C. Cleffi, Field Director, Northern Virginia Division
Presentation of Colors—Armed Forces Color Guard, Military District of Washington
National Anthem—Annette Vlietstra
Invocation—Dr. Cameron W. Jackson, Lomax A.M.E. Zion Church, Arlington, Virginia
Welcome—Milton Mitchell, President, NAPEX
Remarks—Craig Tufts, Director, Urban Wildlife Federation
Dedication of Stamp—Gordon C. Morison, Assistant Postmaster General
Honored Guest—Kenneth Vlietstra, Postmaster, Arlington, Virginia

10:00 am
The cutting of the coil by Milton Mitchell—Exhibition and Bourse Open

10:00 am to 7 pm
CEE-JAY Stamp Auctions—Viewing for Public Auction—Room East Three

12 noon to 4 pm
Bureau Issues Association—Seminar "Precancel" by Dilmond Postlewait—Room Mezzanine Three

1:00 pm
Bureau Issues Association—Board of Governors' Meeting—Room Mezzanine Four

2 pm to 3 pm
Bureau Issues Association—Seminar "U.S. Revenues" by Bill Waggoner—Room Mezzanine Three

2:00 pm to 3 pm
United Postal Stationery Society—Meeting—John Weimer—Room East One

3:30 pm
Bureau Issues Association—Seminar "Tagging" by Wayne Youngblood—Room Mezzanine Three

4:30 pm to 6 pm
Bureau Issues Association—Seminar "Washington-Franklin Heads, Unusual Items" by Larry Weis—Room Mezzanine Four

5:30 pm to 7 pm
Bureau Issues Association—Seminar "Transportation Coils" by Ken Lawrence—Room Mezzanine Three

7:00 pm
Exhibition and Bourse Close

10:00 am
Exhibition and Bourse Open

10:00 am to 6 pm
CEE-JAY Stamp Auctions—Viewing for Public Auction—Room East Three

10 am to 11:30 pm
Bureau Issues Association—Seminar "Reminiscences of Senior Philatelists" by Brett-Faries-Mueller—Room Mezzanine Three

11:00 am to 6 pm
Bureau Issues Association—Washington-Franklin Heads Committee Meeting—Room Mezzanine Three

11 am to 12:30 pm
Bureau Issues Association—"Fourth Bureau Issues" by Jay Stotts and Gary Griffith—Room Mezzanine Four

11 am to 12 noon
British North American Philatelic Society—Meeting—Clarence Stillings—Room East One

11 am to 12 noon
American Philatelic Society—Meeting—Keith Wagner—Room Concourse Two

11:30 am to 3:30 pm
Bureau Issues Association—Meeting—Presidential Issues Committee—Room Mezzanine Three

12 noon to 3:00 pm
CEE-JAY Stamp Auctions—Session 1—United States—Room East Two

12 noon to 1:30 pm
International Society of Japanese Philately—Seminar "Bogus Cancellations on Genuine Issues" by Michael E. Roggiero—Room East One

12:30 pm to 2 pm
Bureau Issues Association—Seminar "Booklet Panes" by Bruce Mosher—Room Mezzanine Four

1:00 pm to 2 pm
Linn's Stamp News—"How to Use Linn's" by Wayne Youngblood—Room Concourse Two

1:30 pm to 3 pm
Virginia Philatelic Federation—Meeting—Stephen Luster—Room East One

2:00 pm to 3:30 pm
Bureau Issues Association—Seminar "Modern Official Stamps and Postal Stationery" by Ken Lawrence—Room Mezzanine Four

3:30 pm to 5:30 pm
CEE-JAY Stamp Auctions—Session 2—U.S. Collections & Accumulations—Room East Two

3:00 pm to 4 pm
China Stamp Society—Meeting—George Mansfield—Room Mezzanine Two

3:00 pm to 5 pm
Eire Philatelic Society—Meeting—Doug McCurdy—Room East One

Continued on next page
Saturday, June 2, 1990—Continued from previous page

3:30 pm Bureau Issues Association—Seminar "Organization of a Prexie Collection" by Roland Rustad—Room Mezzanine Four

6:00 pm Exhibition and Bourse Close

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Sunday, June 3, 1990

10:00 am Exhibition and Bourse Open

10:00 am to 12:30 pm CEE-JAY Stamp Auctions—Viewing for Public Auction—Room East Three

10:00 am to 11:30 am Bureau Issues Association—Seminar "Washington-Franklin Identification"—Room Mezzanine Three

10:00 am to 11 am American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors—Meeting—Ralph S. Herdenberg—Room Mezzanine Four

11:00 am to 12 noon Judges' Critique—Chief Judge—Clyde Jennings—Room Mezzanine Four

11:30 am to 1 pm Bureau Issues Association—Seminar "Siderography: Plate Making" by George Brett—Room Mezzanine Three

12 noon to 1 pm Ryukyu Philatelic Specialist Society—Meeting—Russ Carter—Room East One

12:30 pm to 4 pm CEE-JAY Stamp Auctions—Session Three—Foreign—Room East Two

1:00 pm to 2 pm International Philippine Philatelic Society—Meeting—Don Peterson—Room Mezzanine Four

1:00 pm to 2:30 pm Bureau Issues Association—Seminar "Coil Waste" by Wallace Clark—Room Mezzanine Three

2:00 pm to 3 pm Korea Stamp Society—Meeting—Tom Richards—Room Mezzanine Four

2:00 pm to 3 pm Scandinavian Collectors Club—Meeting—Howard Schloss—Room East One

2:30 pm to 4 pm Bureau Issues Association—Seminar "Phantom Plate Numbers" by Lou Repeta—Room Mezzanine Three

3:00 pm to 4 pm Liberian Philatelic Society—Meeting—Tom Richards—Room Mezzanine Four

4:00 pm Exhibition and Bourse Close
Identifying the: Washington - Franklin Heads
By: LARRY S. WEISS, Chairman, Washington-Franklin Head Issues Committee, Bureau Issues Association

A SIMPLIFIED APPROACH to identifying Washington-Franklin head issues (Scott #331-547, K1-18) is discussed, often avoiding tedious measurements, comparison with gauges, and use of watermarking fluid. The techniques presented will facilitate faster, more accurate identifications.

A stumbling block collectors encounter with the Washington-Franklin heads (see Figure 1 above) is a task that should be simple—identification of the Scott number of a particular example. The number of distinguishing characteristics—denomination, perforation, printing press, die type, watermark and paper—results in about 250 Scott numbered major items.

The task of identification need not be an unconquerable obstacle. We hope in this brief article to share some of the combined experience of the BIA Washington-Franklin Head Committee participants, providing methods and information which will make it possible for a much larger group of collectors to feel comfortable in identifying the Scott number of their stamps. It takes a bit of practice and study, but meeting the challenge will provide the U.S. collector with a great sense of reward.

The most frequent question asked by collectors is how to go about identifying a single stamp quickly. We are also sometimes asked how to sort out an accumulation of stamps of the series. Each of these is best accomplished by a different sequence of steps, although the underlying principles are the same. This article will just describe the task of the single stamp to illustrate the fundamentals involved for any Washington-Franklin head material.

The General Approach—There is no best single set of stamps we are going to provide, nor is our approach one of a cookbook nature of predetermined steps. The task of identification can be accomplished in any of several specific step-wise methods and the choice depends upon the individual, the detail desired (often we ignore the possible presence of the rarities) and the time and effort to be expended.

In each case, the technique we find most useful depends upon performing easy visual sorts first, and only resorting to measuring devices and watermarking equipment when absolutely essential.

We reduce size determination to a task that does not require a ruler, perforation gauging to a visual comparison only, and distinguishing a rotary press stamp from a flat or offset stamp to a quick, visual-only, step without measurement.

When the techniques for determining these distinguishing characteristics are known and well practiced, the holding of a stamp in tongs for a short study will get most of the key factors needed to determine the Scott number.

When one becomes familiar with the relationship between Scott numbers and stamp characteristics, as little as a few seconds are needed for the entire process. We have met many collectors who have acquired this ability, and are convinced most people are equally capable of learning the techniques involved.

Use of Identification Charts—If you are a complete neophyte in the issue, use an identification chart to assist. The Harris Stamp Company produced one we like because it was simple and all on one page, but recent editions have been on several pages. The slide rule types, either straight or circular, require two hands and give little at a glance, so we have not found these very useful. The Scott catalog, even with its "Identifier" section, is still not convenient to use, although it is a comprehensive and a definitive source.

Denomination—So, what do you do? First, let's take the easiest visual determinations—denomination and color. While usually these are obvious, it helps to remember for the most common denominations that a green stamp should be a $1, a red should be a $2, purple a $3, brown a $4, blue a $5 and yellow a $10.

Design—Another task you can readily master is distinguishing design types. There are only two for the $1 stamps (Figure 2), one with Benjamin Franklin and the other with Washington.

For the $2 the task is equally simple; one has words at the bottom and the other has Arabic numerals (Figure 3). For the $3 through $7, all are Washington heads.

Perforation—Construct a reference set of three stamps (using used or damaged copies), one perf 10 all around, another perf 11 all around, and the last perf 12. Preserve them with a plastic overlay if desired.

You will simply compare the perfs to these samples, without "lining them up". This may seem difficult at first, but it soon becomes second nature. (OK, cheat for a while and overlay them on your sample.)

Continued on next page...
There is also a counting technique that does not utilize perforation gauges or other measuring devices. This technique would find a perf 11 stamp by counting the indentations along the top of a stamp, finding the equivalent of 11 full holes. This method is presented in detail in the committee report in The United States Specialist for July 1984. See the end of this article on how to acquire this source.

Even the simple counting method is more than we often do. With a bit of concentration on the general appearance of the perfs, the purely "on sight" perforation determination is usually accurate and sufficient.

Of course, using a gauge is not a difficult task and is necessary for confirming results and finding some of the uncommon varieties of the series.

Printing Press—Onward to the "rotary" vs "flat" vs "offset" determination. These are traditionally distinguished by careful measurement to the nearest half a millimeter, a tedious technique. One means of avoiding that tedious task is to try looking for specks of ink on the back of the stamp. The presence of those ink specks indicates the stamp is a flat plate issue. Their absence indicates either rotary or offset printing.

Both rotary and offset press stamps have clean backs; however, their frontal appearance is very different. The offsets never have any ink smearing, yet the individual lines are flat looking and without depth. The colors are distinctive and assembling some reference material with the help of an experienced collector is useful.

Size differences do exist and we recommend, instead of measuring millimeters, use of a flat plate stamp cut to serve as a comparison gauge, encased in plastic for durability, such as that in Figure 5. Any stamp larger (either vertically or horizontally) than the gauge, usually by about the width of the outer frameline, is a rotary.

Die Types—Different types of dies were used for the 2 and 3¢ issues, each type being potentially important to the stamp identification. The Scott catalog gives the detailed descriptions of each type.

Get out that strong magnifying glass for this determination. Some of the problems people have are due to the lack of adequate magnifiers. We recommend use of a low power glass of about 3X magnification and another of 15 to 30X.

Watermarks—This is the factor which should be avoided until you are sure it is necessary. There are double-line, single-line, and unwatermarked stamps (see a Scott catalog if these are unfamiliar).

If one must determine watermark, a quick visual check against a strong light source may show up the double line or the occasional strong single line watermarked stamps. Many stamps bear less distinctive watermarks and require the use of fluid or dry watermarking techniques.

Wet watermarking often requires repeated dips in the fluid to find the often elusive watermarks or confirm the lack of a watermark. The use of efficient watermark detection methods is important so that the number of dips is minimized.

The techniques for watermarking need to be practiced somewhat, and the committee provided its experiences and specific advice in The United States Specialist for March 1984. See the end of this article on acquiring this source.

Paper—Paper identification can be avoided entirely if you ignore the possibility of having the rare blue or china clay papers. We offer no shortcuts here—reference material which can be trusted is necessary, along with keen observation.

If you have a stamp that is on a paper quite different from the usual, a knowledgeable philatelist or dealer can often be of assistance in providing reference material that has a Philatelic Foundation or other expertizing certificate. Comparison of your questionable item with such material is a first step. Then, if you still think you have a blue or china clay paper, send it to the Philatelic Foundation or other expertizing service to confirm your determination. Such items without certificates are in a "never-never land" of uncertainty.

Summary—While not a task taken casually, there are techniques for determining the identity of a Washington-Franklin head stamp that can significantly reduce the time consumed and produce results with high accuracy. The greatest reduction in effort is accomplished by ignoring the possibilities for rarities and learning well a few basic skills.

An Offer—For those who are not Bureau Issues Association/United States Stamp Society members and would like to obtain free copies of the two The United States Specialist references cited in this article, just request them when joining. This offer is only available for applications received through July 31, 1990. Current BIA/USSS members may also obtain copies by sending a pre-addressed, stamped envelope to the Executive Secretary, P.O. Box 1047, Bellville, IL 62223.

Larry S. Weiss serves as chairman of the Bureau Issues Association/United States Stamp Society committees on United States Washington-Franklin Head Issues. Since 1984, the committee has produced more than 30 comprehensive reports on a wide range of subjects, including watermarking, perforation measurement, 5¢ red errors, coil waste issues, double plate numbers, pressmen initials, printing ink dyes, official notices and 5¢ brown dummy stamps.

• • • The Washington-Franklin Head Issues committee is presenting a seminar at NAPEX 90 where collectors can meet committee participants, receive assistance in identification of a few of their Washington-Franklin heads, and learn more about The United States Specialist and the BIA/USSS. Weiss is also presenting a slide show of unusual Washington-Franklin Heads.

• • • In addition to his committee activity, he is a member of the BIA/USSS Board of Governors. He has served for several years as an instructor in the APS Summer Seminar on Philately, presents lectures and has served as President of the Error, Freak and Oddities Collectors Club. His writing has been honored with BIA and American First Day Cover Society awards. He is a licensed Professional Engineer, serving as Project Manager in a large engineering and construction firm on various energy and municipal waste projects.

Continued on next page . . .
Benjamin Franklin

1737 - Appointed postmaster of Philadelphia (incumbent until 1753).

1753 - Appointed (jointly with William Hunter) deputy postmaster general of North America Post, a position he held until 1774. Makes ten-weeks' survey of roads and post offices in northern colonies.

1775 - First Postmaster General under Confederation.
THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITIONS
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of furthering philately by presenting the annual
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NAPEX

Member Clubs
American First Day Cover Society—R. C. Graebner Chapter 17
American Society of Polar Philatelists—Iceberg Chapter 3
American Topical Association—Potomac Chapter
Baltimore Philatelic Society
Capital Precancel Club
China Stamp Society—National Capital Junk Chapter
Collectors Club of Baltimore
Collectors Club of Washington
Dolley Madison Stamp Club
George Washington Masonic Stamp Club
International Society for Japanese Philately
Korea Stamp Society—D.C. Area Chapter
Library of Congress Philatelic Club
Rockville-Gaithersburg Stamp Club
Scandinavian Collectors Club—National Capital Area Chapter 12
Silver Spring Philatelic Society
Society of Indo-China Philatelists
Springfield Stamp Club
U.S.C.S.—Admiral Byrd Society
Washington Philatelic Society

NAPEX MEMBERSHIP—Annual dues are $2.
Membership—as individual or club—is available
at the NAPEX Information Desk or contact any
NAPEX officer or director. Life membership is $25.

Awards

NAPEX Grand Award
NAPEX Reserve Grand Award

The NAPEX annual stamp exhibition has been designated a National
show. Therefore the Grand Award winner is invited to participate in the
Champion of Champions yearly competition held by the American Philatelic Society (APS).
In order to qualify for the Champion of Champions competition, a local
exhibition must have at least 2,000 pages of material in competition to be judged by
APS accredited judges. A critique must be submitted by the judges after the awards have
been made in which all exhibitors (and others) are invited to attend. These critiques
are intended to be helpful and informative; questions will be answered.

Gold, vermeil, silver, silver-bronze and bronze NAPEX medals will be awarded
on an Open Show basis without regard to classification or the various society awards.
The winners of the Grand Award and Reserve Grand Award not only receive
engraved gold medals but also appropriate keepsakes.

Society & Club Awards

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
APS Medals of Excellence
a. Pre-1900
b. 1900-1940
c. 1940 to present
APS Medal for Research

BUREAU ISSUES ASSOCIATION
Statue of Liberty Award

U.S. CANCELLATION CLUB AWARD

AMERICAN TOPICAL ASSOCIATION
Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals

U.S. PHILATELIC CLASSIC SOCIETY MEDAL

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AWARD

AMERICAN FIRST DAY COVER SOCIETY AWARD

TURKEY and OTTOMAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY AWARD

AMERICAN AIR MAIL SOCIETY MEDAL

POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY MEDAL

MICHAEL ROGERS BEST ASIA AWARD

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 Courtesy of the National Philatelic Collection, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (Not in competition)

BUREAU ISSUES ASSOCIATION
COURT OF HONOR

11-18 The Private Vending and Affixing Machines Companies and their Private Perforations
Joseph Argis (Not in competition)

19-28 United States Private Proprietary Stamps
William M. Fitch (Not in competition)

In Competition

29-34 The Indian Feudatory State of Jind
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35-38 Newfoundland Postal Stationery
Horace W. Harrison

39-48 The Prexies
Roland Rustad

49-51 Captain James Cook
Thomas W. Smith

52-61 U.S. Presidential Series Rates and Usages
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62-68 U.S. Newspapers and Periodicals from Colonial Period to end of the 19th Century
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Poor Richard says: "Lost time is never found."

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Poor Richard says: "Eat to live, and not live to eat."

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<td>292-295</td>
<td>Walter G. Crosby &quot;Pioneer Cachet Maker Extraordinaire&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larry Greg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>296-299</td>
<td>Wildlife (Thematics)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Ahmed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>NAPEX 87, 88 and 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Review (Non-competitive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OFFICIAL ENTRY FORM FOR NAPEX 91
Closing date: April 23, 1991

Date ______________________

To: Mr. John R. Weimer
8213 Sligo Creek Parkway
Takoma Park, MD 20912

Number of frames_____________________

Title of exhibit__________________________________________

Brief description________________________________________

Previous awards for this exhibit_____________________________________

Exhibit will be sent by__________________________________________

Please return by___________________________________________ Insured for $________

Note society affiliations in order to qualify for special awards to their members:
APS____ Other____

Amount enclosed for frame rental @ $7.00 per frame.............$____

Included for return postage..................................................$____

Total, entry fee plus return postage.................................$____

(Please make check or money order payable to NAPEX 91)

I, the undersigned, have read the rules for exhibiting and understand that I will be responsible for insuring my exhibit, and I will not hold NAPEX, any participating society and/or Sheraton National Hotel, their officers, members, or employees liable for any loss or damage to this exhibit.

Signature____________________

Name (print)_____________________

Address_____________________

City and State_____________________

Entry accepted__________________ Exhibit received__________________

Mounted by____________________ Taken down by____________________

Returned____________________ Received by____________________
Plan now for NAPEX 91
Sheraton National Hotel, Arlington, VA
May 31 and June 1 & 2, 1991

A memory refresher ! ! ! !
When you get ready to drive to NAPEX 91 to be held
May 31 and June 1 & 2, 1991, again in this
same Sheraton National Hotel in Arlington—here's
the map you may need to keep from getting lost ! ! !

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
MAP
SCALE IN MILES

SHERATON NATIONAL HOTEL
Columbia Pike & Washington Blvd
Arlington, VA — Phone 703-691-6000

FROM NORTH:
TAKE I-65 SOUTH TO I-395 NORTH
EXIT WASHINGTON BLVD-COLUMBIA PIKE
(FOLLOW FOOD & LODGING SIGNS)

FROM SOUTH:
TAKE I-95 NORTH TO I-395 NORTH
EXIT WASHINGTON BLVD-COLUMBIA PIKE
(FOLLOW FOOD AND LODGING SIGNS)