LABEL MANIA



- a Newsletter for Collectors of U.S. Coil Robels -

#1, January. 1989

Welcome to 1989: Welcome, also, to one of the odder-sounding pieces of mail you will likely receive, this month! The title is courtesy of one of our local enthusiasts who also collects "Wrestling on Stamps" and is currently lobbying for a "Gorgeous George" commemorative. Things could have been much stranger; at least two rowdies insisted we call this " LIG ME ! " ... and who said philatelists were

The GOOD news is that word of this little label study is swiftly spreading (thanks to such great publicists as Steve Esrati, Ken Lawrence, Tom Maeder and others) and gradually ferreting out other secret label fiends who once believed (as did we all) that they were lone and only in their peculiar fascinations. We have also been brought in, out of the cold, under the prestigious umbrella of the Plate Number Coil Study Group which should greatly improve access to coil label data and, perhaps, to one or two large label accumulations for examination and study. Best of all, the response to the "Preliminary Key to Transportation/PNC Coil Labels" has been very favorable, with many of you sending in corrections, suggestions, questions and additions.

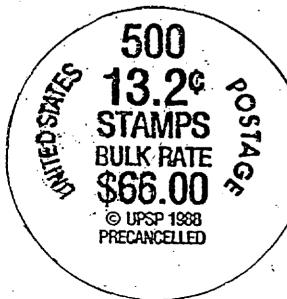
The BAD news is that all of those above-mentioned reader-responses have clearly pointed out that the "Label Key", published in October of 1988, is already severely out of date and desperately in need of some pretty drastic revision. Our do-it-yourself "Interim Checklist" likewise suffers from a clutch of antiquated Scott Numbers and the accidental omission of several new coil issues.

We promise (New Year's Resolution #I) to have a completely revised "Label Key" ready in time for STaMpsHCW 89 and at least a partial "Master Label Catalogue" available by year's end. We're presently working on a brief summary of labels and label collecting for the 1989 edition of the "Catalog of Plate Number Coils" and also hope to have one or two small "Label" articles (or reprints from these newsletters) in future issues of "The Plate Number". Busy, Busy, Eusy, Eusy;

This "label newsletter" was originally concieved as a means of exchanging new information, ideas for collecting, partners willing to trade, lots of chatty gossip. We still hope to so do, in future, but this first issue is soberly loaded with dour announcements of some of the more drastic changes and innovations in the Label Identification Code system. The old "Preliminary Key" will still remain our basic reference work (and is still free on request) but you might do well to severely blue-pencil those considerable portions of your copy which we are about to render obsolete.

This issue will also premiere the first part of a long series of "Labels Illustrated", an episodic listing of all currently known label designs (and major variations) by coil denomination with notes on colors, papers, Plates and Gaps (where known). These sheets will, with your corrections, additions, much-solicited input, form the foundation of the projected "Master Label Catalogue".

We have a lot of ground to cover and I've already used up most of this page! But, before plowing on, I'd like to thank some of our recent Contributors to the Cause: will Messrs. Caponi, Clark, Eastman, Greenwood, Lipson, Niblick and St Laurent kindly stand up and take a bow!



Short Notes

ADVERTISING on COIL LABELS? Probably not! Nor is this an advance case of Postal Privitization but, no doubt, the competition over at United Parcel Service is getting a big bang out of this particular "constant die variety"! So far, all 500-series labels for 7.6¢ Carreta, 8.4¢ Wheelchair and I3.2¢ Coal Car (shown enlarged 200%) share this kink. B.E.P. seems in no hurry to set things right; why "create" an error by releasing a "corrected" version?

ERRCR CORRECTION: 20:PC Flag, originally listed as issued in coils of 500 only, was also released in 3000-size rolls; labels are known for both.

PRE-TRANSPORT LABELS. We've had several letters asking if we are also planning to branch out (or back, as it were) to labels of the "Americana", "Liberty" and other older coil series. This was not our original intent but, if some of you are interested in these "Golden Oldies", drop us a line and we'll try to link you up.

We target three areas most in need of modification: label paper and adhesive types; description of .c label colors; classification of label design types. Label papers and adhesives are covered in a trate article titled " Strip Me, Rub Me, LIC Me, Love Me ".

We are not abandoning the request for precision in reporting label color, but we IC LABEL COLOR: We are not abandoning the request for precision in reporting label color, but we are acknowledging that determination of specific, absolute tint or hue is probably unnecessary and may, in fact, be detrimental, for most labels. We are falling back on one of our pet ories ... the idea that changes in label color MUST have been radically obvious IF they were meant to significant. This means that, for most same-denomination labels, we are dealing with only a few, it intentional colors which, through minor variations in paper stock, printing pressure, and overint intentional colors which, through minor variations in paper stock, printing pressure, and overint intentional colors which, through minor variations in paper stock, printing pressure, and overint intentional colors which, through minor variations in paper stock, printing pressure, and overint intentional colors which, through minor variations in paper stock, printing pressure, and overint intentional colors which, through minor variations in paper stock, printing pressure, and overint intentional colors which, through minor variations in paper stock, printing pressure, and overint intentional colors which, through minor variations in paper stock, printing pressure, and overint intentional colors which, through minor variations in paper stock, printing pressure, and overint intentional colors which, through minor variations in paper stock, printing pressure, and overint intentional colors which, through minor variations in paper stock, printing pressure, and overint intentional colors which, through minor variations in paper stock, printing pressure, and overint intentional colors which, through minor variations in paper stock, printing pressure, and overint intentional colors which, through minor variations in paper stock, printing pressure, and overint intentional colors which, through minor variations in paper stock, printing pressure, and overint intentional colors which intentional colors which intentional colors which intentional colors

The "Labels Illustrated" series, beginning in this newsletter, will make great use of such vague, scientific color terms as "Blue-Green", "Blue-Gray", etc. for basic color values and will also note aspicuous "changeling" varieties of unknown origin. A "special case" exception will be made for the filing spectrum of colors used on "Jumbo" I7¢ and I7¢PC-overprinted labels but, on the whole, we will filing spectrum of colors used on "Jumbo" I7¢ and I7¢PC-overprinted labels but, on the whole we will see a determined effort to limit our color descriptions to basic, simple, commonly-understood terms.

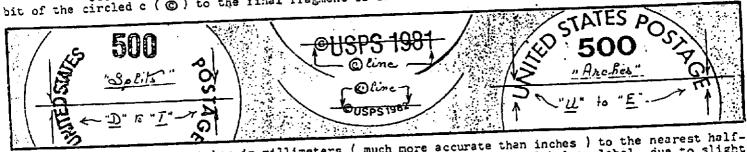
BEL DESIGN TYPE CLASSIFICATION: At least two contributors have warned that our use of the same design "Type" number (e.g.: "S1", "S2", etc) to designate different "Split Design" Types for both 500- AND 3000-series labels is confusing and potentially very misleading. Nor is a much benefit to be derived in substituting a set of arbitrarily above designated in substituting a set of arbitrarily above designated in substituting a set of arbitrarily above designated in substituting a set of arbitrarily above. tere much benefit to be derived in substituting a set of arbitrarily chosen divisions (with "Null Here much benefit to be derived in substituting a set of arbitrarily chosen divisions (with "Null its", "Unconfirmed Openings", etc.) where we could just as easily use the real measurement-numbers, istead. Rather than note "500-33" or "3000-53", why not the more logical "5212" or "356" ... the istead. Rather than note "500-33" or "3000-53", why not the more logical "5212" or "356" ... the itsead. Rather than note "500-33" or "3000-53", why not the more logical "5212" or "856" ... the itsead lengths of the determining "D to T" spans? One major researcher has gone one step further with computer printout that lists both the "D to T" span and the "Copyright line" length for every label, nether "500" or "3000". ... Thus some very specific LICs for "825/15", "849/14", and "816/12". Its nether "500" or "3000". ... Thus some very specific LICs for "825/15", where more than one "Type" of inally, our student-investigators have uncerthed two cases (so far) where more than one "Type" of inally, our student-investigators have uncerthed two cases (so far) where more than one "Type" of inally, our student-investigators have uncerthed two cases (so far) where more than one "Type" of inally, our student-investigators have uncerthed two cases (so far) where more than one "Type" of inally, our student-investigators have uncerthed two cases (so far) where more than one "Type" of inally, our student-investigators have uncerthed two cases (so far) where more than one "Type" of inally, our student-investigators have uncerthed two cases (so far) where more than one "Type" of inally our student-investigators have uncerthed two cases (so far) where more than one "Type" of inally our student-investigators have uncerthed two cases (so far) where more than one "Type" of inally our student-investigators have uncerthed two cases (so far) where more than one "Type" of inally our student-investigators have uncerthed two cases (so far) where more than one "Type" of inally our student-investigators have uncerthed two cases (so far)

But first, a short review of WHAT we are measuring and HCW :

D to T": All labels bear the wording "United States Postage"; most have that wording "Split" into two roughly semi-circular segments by the quantitative numbers "500" OR "3000". This places the roughly semi-circular segments by the quantitative numbers "500" of "3000". This places the letter "T" of "Postage"; the distance between these two, letter "D" of "United" roughly opposite the letter "T" of "Postage"; the distance between these two, letter "D" of "United" roughly opposite the letter "T" of "Postage"; the distance between these two, letter "D" of "United" roughly opposite the letter "T" of "Postage"; the distance between these two, letter "D" of "United" roughly opposite the letter "T" of "Postage"; the distance between these two, letter "D" of "United" roughly opposite the letter "T" of "Postage"; the distance between these two, letter "D" of "United" roughly opposite the letter "T" of "Postage"; the distance between these two, letter "D" of "United" roughly opposite the letter "T" of "Postage"; the distance between these two, letter "D" of "United" roughly opposite the letter "T" of "Postage"; the distance between these two, letter "D" of "United" roughly opposite the letter "T" of "Postage"; the distance between these two, letter "D" of "United" roughly opposite the letter "T" of "Postage"; the distance between these two, letter "D" of "United" roughly opposite the letter "T" of "Postage"; the distance between these two, letter "D" of "United" roughly opposite the letter "T" of "Postage"; the distance between the letter "D" of "United" roughly opposite the letter "T" of "Postage"; the distance between the letter "D" of "United" roughly opposite the letter "T" of "Postage"; the distance between the letter "D" of "United" roughly opposite the letter "T" of "Postage"; the distance between the letter "D" of "D" of

"U to E" : A smaller number of labels have the wording "United States Postage" in an unbroken "Arch" or solid curve. Here, we measure from the end of the top prong of "U" in "United" to the end of the top angle of "E" in "Postage" (this line grazes "N" and nibbles on "G") to derive our "U to E" span!

" © Line": Nearly all labels have a Copyright Listing in the lower rim, usually in a straight line, occasionally in a gentle curve. Measurement is made in a straight line from the outermost bit of the circled c (©) to the final fragment of date.



All measurements are taken in millimeters (much more accurate than inches) to the nearest halfmillimeter. You must allow for minor differences in similar spans, from label to label, due to slight expansion and/or contraction within the dies used for printing and/or the papers of the labels, themexpansion and/or contraction within the dies used for printing and/or the papers of the labels, themexpansion and/or contraction within the dies used for printing and/or the papers of the labels, themexpansion and/or contraction within the dies used for printing and/or the papers of the labels, themexpansion and/or contraction within the dies used for printing and/or the papers of the labels, themexpansion and/or contraction within the dies used for printing and/or the papers of the labels, themexpansion and/or contraction within the dies used for printing and/or the papers of the labels, themexpansion and/or contraction within the dies used for printing and/or the papers of the labels, themexpansion and/or contraction within the dies used for printing and/or the papers of the labels, themexpansion and/or contraction within the dies used for printing and/or the papers of the labels, themexpansion and/or contraction within the dies used for printing and/or the papers of the labels, the papers of the labels and the labels are the labels and the labels are the labels and the labels are the label selves. Image doubling is very common; be certain you are measuring only the basic image and NCT its offsett shadow !

NEW LIC FORMULATION PETHODS: Label Identification Codes will, from now on, be written as "SD-T/@" for "Split"-Design labels; simply

for "Split"-Design labels, and " A U-E/©" for "Arch"-Design labels; simply insert the proper "span length", in millimeters, for each value.

Two further modifications, both minor: "Emblems", the third main Design Type, feature an illustration of their coil's basic image as part of their design. 500- and 3000-series "Emblems" are also, tration of their coil's basic image as part of their design. 500- and 3000-series "Emblems" are also, basically, "Arch" Designs; IOO-series "Emblems" are a quite separate case. Since there are only twelve designable in all, NO major variations moven, we will retain the simple prefix "E" without "U-E/©" "Emblem" labels in all, NO major variations whoven, we will retain the simple prefix "E" without "U-E/©" data. "Jumbos", the distinctive set of labels whose overall diameters are larger than the norm, have data. "Jumbos", the distinctive set of labels whose overall diameters are larger than the norm, have data. "Jumbos", the distinctive set of labels whose overall diameters are larger than the norm, have data. "Jumbos", the distinctive set of labels whose overall diameters are larger than the norm, have feature in the "Split" Type Number; we propose that previously incorporated the abbreviation "J" immediatly after the "Split" Type Number; we propose that previously incorporated the abbreviation "J" immediatly after the "Split" Type Number; we propose that previously incorporated the abbreviation "J" immediatly after the "Split" Type Number; we propose that previously incorporated the abbreviation "J" immediatly after the "Split" Type Number; we propose that previously incorporated the abbreviation "J" immediatly after the "Split" Type Number; we propose that the "J" be moved to the head of the line so that the item formerly known as "SSJ" now becomes "JS DT/©" the "J" be moved to the head of the line so that the item formerly known as "SSJ" now becomes "JS DT/©" the "J" be moved to the head of the line so that the item formerly known as "SSJ" now becomes "JS DT/©" the "J" be moved

While the "Preliminary Key" did note that coil labels were printed on several types of paper, it while the "Freighthery may and hove that total labels were printed on several types of paper, it sthought that these paper differences were far less important to label identification than were the s enought that these paper utilities held that tess important to label identification than were or re obvious changes in color, design and die configuration. Consequently, our description of these re obvious changes in color, design and die configuration. Consequently, our description of these per types was cursory, at best, and the follow-up hints for label stripping (removal of wrapper and hesive) left much to be desired. Since then, we have critically re-examined both subjects and can be present a more detailed account of the major paper/adhesive Types with "best method" recommendations are present a more detailed account of the major paper/adhesive Types with "best method" recommendations

r safely stripping each Type.

We currently recognize four main Types of paper/adhesive stock used for "Transportation/PNC" coil bels. Most values were printed on only one paper Type except for the small group of early issues bels. Most values were printed on only one paper Type and a larger cluster of 1985 issues printed on trtly printed on the distinctive Type I "Jumbo" labels and a larger cluster of 1985 issues printed on the standard Type II label paper and on fluorescent Type III stock.

/pe I : White, uncoated paper; heat-activated adhesive. This Type was used exclusively for the 500and 3000-series "Jumbo" labels. The printing surface is a plain, dull white; the reverse
and 3000-series "Jumbo" labels. The printing surface is a plain, dull white; the reverse
has a thick, waxy coating of heat-sensitive adhesive resin which has, in too many cases,
has a thick, waxy coating of heat-sensitive adhesive resin which has, in too many cases,
begin warping and curling, damaging the label. Fortunately, "stripping" is quite easy.

Begin by trimming off as much excess wrapper as possible. This should be done to all labels, even
begin by trimming off as much excess wrapper as possible. This should be done to all labels, even
fyou do not intend to continue stripping them. Place the trimmed label face down on a clean sheet of
fyou do not intend to continue stripping them. Place the trimmed label face down on a clean sheet of
hite paper and liberally douse the back, cello and all, with lighter fluid ("Ronsonol" seems best).

This type was used exclusively have able in the advance of a suite easy.

This type was used exclusively have a splain, dull white has, in too many cases,

This type was used exclusively have able in square easy.

This type was used exclusively which has, in too many cases,

This type was used exclusively have a suite easy.

This type was used exclusively which has, in too many cases,

This type was used exclusively have face is a plain, dull white is a plain to medium-hot iron will immediatly re-activate the adhesive !

Type II: "White", coated paper; glossy backing; pressure-sensitive adhesive. This Type was used for all TOO-series labels, all 500-series items (save Jumbos) from I98I to mid-I985, all 3000-series labels (Jumbos excepted) from I98I through I983. The print surface varies in tone series labels (Jumbos excepted) from I98I through I983. The print surface varies in tone from "white" to "cream" and has a faintly shiny finish. These color variations may be due to normal ageing or, more likely, to minor differences in the original paper stock. The finish is easily bruised; ageing or, more likely, to minor differences in the original paper stock. The label reverse has a hard, very a pencil mark or dirt smudge is usually (unfortunately) permanent. The label reverse has a hard, very glossy backing, usually yellowish, which acts as a barrier between the smear of viscous adhesive and the generally porous label paper.

glossy backing, usually yellowish, which acts as a barrier between the smear of viscous addressed and once generally porous label paper.

Stripping Type II labels requires two separate operations. We recommend that you first manually peel off the cellophane wrapper. This is a tedious, time-consuming chore on old, "stale" labels; only slightly easier for "Post Office-fresh" examples. A sharp knife can help "start" a fold or corner, but slightly easier for "Post Office-fresh" examples. A sharp knife can help "start" a fold or corner, but slightly easier for "Post Office-fresh" examples. A sharp knife can help "start" a fold or corner, but slightly easier for "Post Office-fresh" examples. A sharp knife can help "start" a fold or corner, but slightly easier for "Post Office-fresh" examples. A sharp knife can help "start" a fold or corner, but slightly easier for "Post Office-fresh" examples. We've had excellent results peeling labels end the adhesive and the completely light aids in unraveling the Gordian Knot of wrapper pleats. Once the cellophane has been completely light aids in unraveling the Gordian Knot of wrapper pleats. Once the cellophane has been completely light aids in unraveling the Gordian Knot of wrapper pleats. Once the cellophane has been completely light aids in unraveling the Gordian Knot of wrapper pleats. Once the cellophane has been completely light aids in unraveling the Gordian Knot of wrapper pleats. Once the cellophane has been completely light aids in unraveling the Gordian Knot of wrapper pleats. Once the cellophane has been completely light aids in unraveling the Gordian Knot of wrapper pleats. Once the cellophane has been completely light aids in unraveling the Gordian Knot of wrapper pleats. Once the cellophane has been completely light aids in unraveling the Gordian Knot of wrapper pleats. Once the cellophane has been completely light aids in unraveling the Gordian Knot of wrapper pleats. Once the cellophane has been completely light aids in unraveling the Gordian Knot of wrapper ple we used the dispers. /, sentry two the dissolved admessive our the later and onto the adjacent blotter paper untill none remains. You may have to do this twice, soaking and rubbing, to entirely clean the backing; should the label shift during rubbing, check to be sure you haven't accidentally smeared some

of the residual goop onto the face!

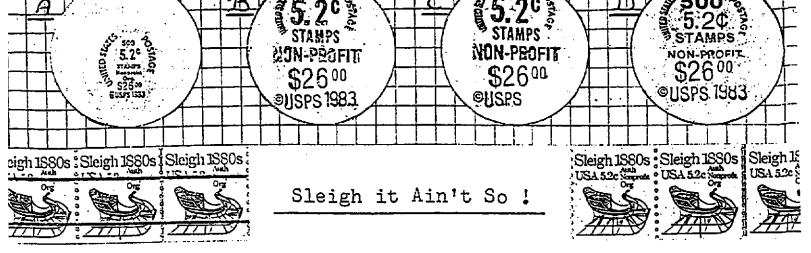
Type IM: White, FLUORESCENT paper; no backing; pressure-sensitive adhesive. This paper Type is, so far, restricted to 500-series labels produced in late 1985 for some (but not all) coils of far, restricted to 500-series labels produced in late 1985 for some (but not all) coils of far, restricted to 500-series labels produced in late 1985 for some (but not all) coils of far, restricted to 500-series labels produced in late 1985 for some (but not all) coils of 3.4¢PC, 19¢PC, 6¢, 8.3¢PC, 10.1¢PC, 11¢, 72¢PC, 12.5¢PC, 18¢PC, 21.1¢ and 22¢ Flag, mostly in place blue ink. These labels have two unusual features: the paper is highly fluorescent, casily dispersion of the paper and the labels and the labels and the labels completely lack reverse-side backing. The absence of tinguished under ultraviolet light, and the labels completely lack reverse-side backing. The absence of tinguished under ultraviolet light, and the labels completely lack reverse-side backing. The absence of the label face between label and wrapper has allowed the adhesive to seep into the porous paper fibre and makes clean, safe stripping extremely difficult. You may choose to merely trim the wrapper and let go at that! We offer two fairly reasonable methods but neither is completely fool-proof.

This will liquify wool setting a label face down on a clean sheet of white paper and briefly run a hot iron (at Cotton or Place the label face down on a clean sheet of white paper and briefly run a hot iron (at Cotton or Place the label face down on a clean sheet of white paper and briefly run a hot iron (at Cotton or Place the label face down on a clean sheet of white paper and briefly run a hot iron (at Cotton or Place the label face down on a clean sheet of white paper and briefly run a hot iron (at Cotton or Place the label face down on a clean sheet of white paper and briefly run a hot iron (at Cotton or Place the label face down on a clean sheet of white paper and briefly run a hot iron (at Cotton or Place the label

Type IV: White, coated paper; matte backing; pressure-sensitive adhesive. This Type has been used for most 3000-series labels from @ 1984 to present (small runs on Type II paper as late as 1986) and for all 500-series labels since 1986. Printing surface is often a bright white, faintly and reverse surface has a thin, colorless matte backing. Recent "500" labels are very thin and semi-transparent.

These labels can be stripped following the same two-step method described for paper Type II; most will peel easily but, during soaking and rubbing, be carefull not to crumple these very thin items.

Tracking changes in label paper Types may be usefull in assigning Plate#/Gap Position data, particularly for coils with a long-life history of production. Every little bit helps: From now on, we will list label paper Types as ". lpI, lpH, lpH, lpIV" in the Label Identification Codes and all other label illustrations and descriptions.



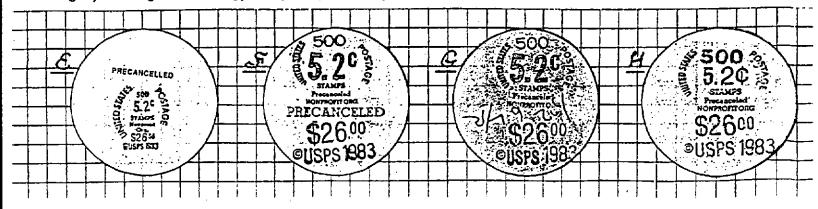
A terrible pun, but a good introduction to one of the more baffling sets of "500" labels.

The "Preliminary Key" illustrated one of these 5.2¢ labels under the "Split 3" Type and noted that this was a "transitional" design, full of compromises and experimental quirks. Elsewhere, we mentioned that some labels would not fit neatly into our LIC system without considerable footnotation. Behold, a perfect illustration! From "A" to "H", eight different (but annoyingly similar) "500" Sleighs!

- A: SI42/09, paper II, pale Blue: This is a "standard" I983-style label, comparable to those printed for I4, 7.4¢, II¢, etc, but slightly smaller than the norms of our old "Tiny Die" SI Type. Our pale Blue came from a roll of plates #3/5; any other colors or plate sightings, out there?
- B: S2I/2I, paper II, rose Red: Quite a contrast! No other set of labels exhibits such variation in typeface or such an oddball arrangement of dangling data bits. We confess that "Solit Type 3" was originally written up to accommodate the parameters of these wacko beauties. Only the overprinted run of "Jumbo 500" labels comes even close to this format. This example is confirmed on rolls of plate #I/2.
- C: Same basic data as "B" but... A genuine "Missing Date" variety! At first, we assumed the "1983" slug was accidentally knocked out of the die holder; later, we began wondering if it might not have been the other way around, that the printers had forgotten to insert the date in the first place! Also found on plates #1/2, this variety turns up often enough to make it only marginally scarce.
- D: S22/22, paper II, rose Red: We still have three lines of data "dangling" under the basic circlet, but we also have some substantial changes in typeface! The enlarged "500" and reduced "5.2¢" bring the overall design closer, in appearance, to that of most other labels of the period. Unfortunately, the "D-to-I" and " ©-line" spans are so close to those of example "B" that this very different item has been lost, more than once, in the confusion. Keeping in mind that this is the third label design for a coil with only two non-precanceled plate combinations, does anyone have a confirmed plate sighting?
- E: SI4½/09, paper II, pale Blue: A perfect match with item "A", right down to the tiny "Shilling Mark" flaw just ahead of the "P" in POSTAGE; the inserted "PRECANCELLED" slug is identical to that used on the PC versions of "Tiny Die" II¢ Caboose. The plating is confirmed at #3/5, but which Gap? And does it come in any other colors?
- F: S2I/2I, paper II, rose Red: The top and bottom thirds of this label are nearly identical to those of item "B", but the midsection is tightly crammed with miniaturized lines of data...Including the term "Precanceled" TWICE, in different typefaces: Reported on plates #I/2, but which Gap?
- G: Same basic data as "f" but... "Precanceled" only once, in very tiny type, and an empty, gaping slot.

 It's easy to assume that the second, bolder "PRECANCELED" fell out of the die holder but, as with the "Data/No Date" controversy surrounding items "B" and "C", we can't be absolutely certain. Is there any significance in the fact that most examples of this item are found printed in extremely pale rose? At least, we have a confirmation for plates #I/2, Gap 6L/R.
- H: \$22/22, paper II, rose Red: Another compromise; the reduced "5.2¢" and enlarged "500" from item "D", the large "\$26.00" and "GUSPS 1983" from "B" or "F", the three cramped data lines from "G". Confirmed on rolls of plate #3/5, Gap 5L.

One final problem: We have no labels yet confirmed for plates #4/6 (Precanceled only), and many Gaps to go. Also rumours and suspicions that other label variations may exist! It keeps us awake at night, tossing and turning, whispering "Please, Sleigh it ain't so!". Please!



"labels Plustrated" attempts to show all currently known coil label designs and most major design Sariations. Gack design contry notes label date, now habel Identification lode, design parameters (3.6.7, 11-6-8. Cline) in millimeters, and Identification lode, design parameters (3.6.7, 11-6-8. Cline) in millimeters, and Identificated light for the label Paper Type (s) with confirmed Plate Number (s) and for Processed Gop Paintion (s) where known. Most labels can be partially identified by placing your copy against the illustrated example and holding both up to a strong light; allow for minors farance due to die and for paper fluctuations. Please report any new label designs, paper changes, colors, die Variations, Plate Number or Gap confirmations to:

"The Coil habel Study Group" Co David S. B-Lavergne 27 Braddock Park Daston, Mass. 02116-5816

10 Dominibus Cottrall plates \$112. 1314. 15/6. 3cm# #1897



1981 S16,18 D-T: @ 16mm; @: @ 18mm (31)

paper II: Red (\$1/2).

- also commenty found faded to linte of "Okange" and even

"Yellow": a rate "Red-Brown" shode is known Variety: "Fat 1" caused by image doubling.

 1983 - S16)18 D-T:@16mm; ©:@18mm (S1)

paper II: fed : Gray-Block

: pate Blue

500 1¢ 051AG \$5.00 ©USPS 1983 1983 S-26/15

D-7:@26mm; @:@15mm (S5)

paper IV: Gray

Note: B-Prous to-designed issue (Soul +222) was originally released in 3.000-size roll only but is currently rumoured released in 500-size roll as well, passibly under one of the above-shown labels.

21 Locomolive Cottall plater 12/4. 13/4. 18/10

0800H #1897A

STATES TO STATES TO STATES STORYS

OUSP21982 '

1982 A19/12 U-E:@19mm; ©:@12mm (A)

poper II: pala Gray

\$1ATES POSA 500 20 \$10.00

CUSPS 1981

1982 A34/11 U-E:@34mm; O:Q11mm (A)

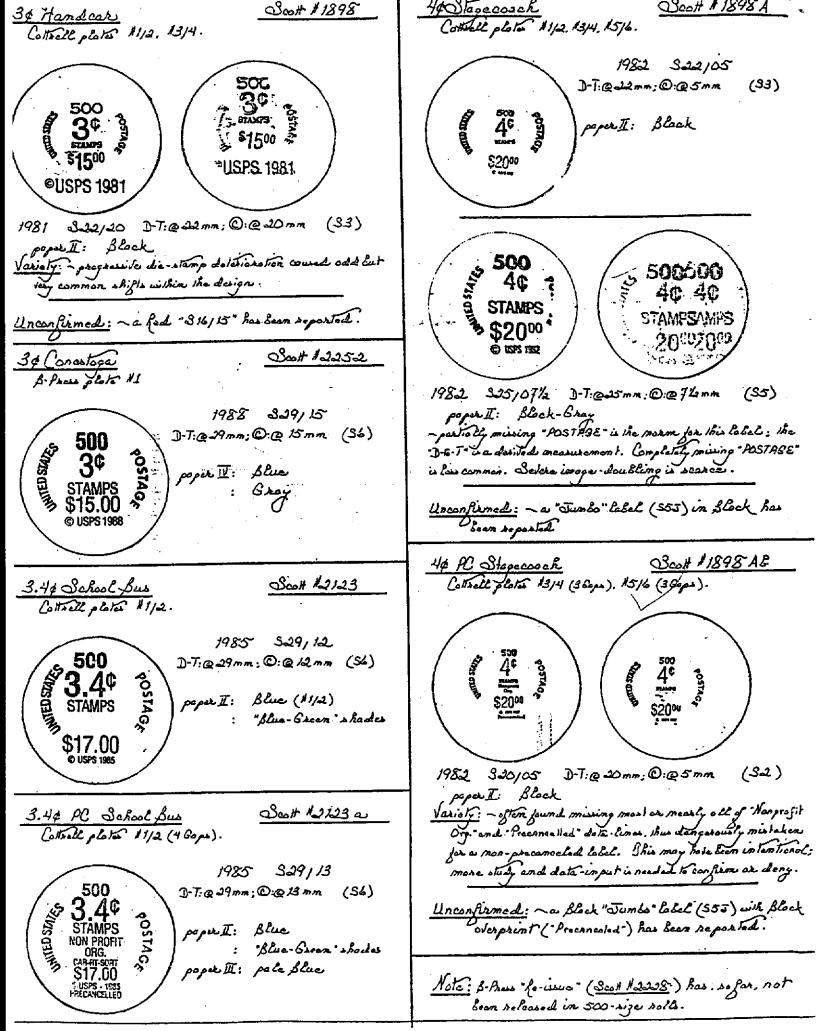
paper II: Black

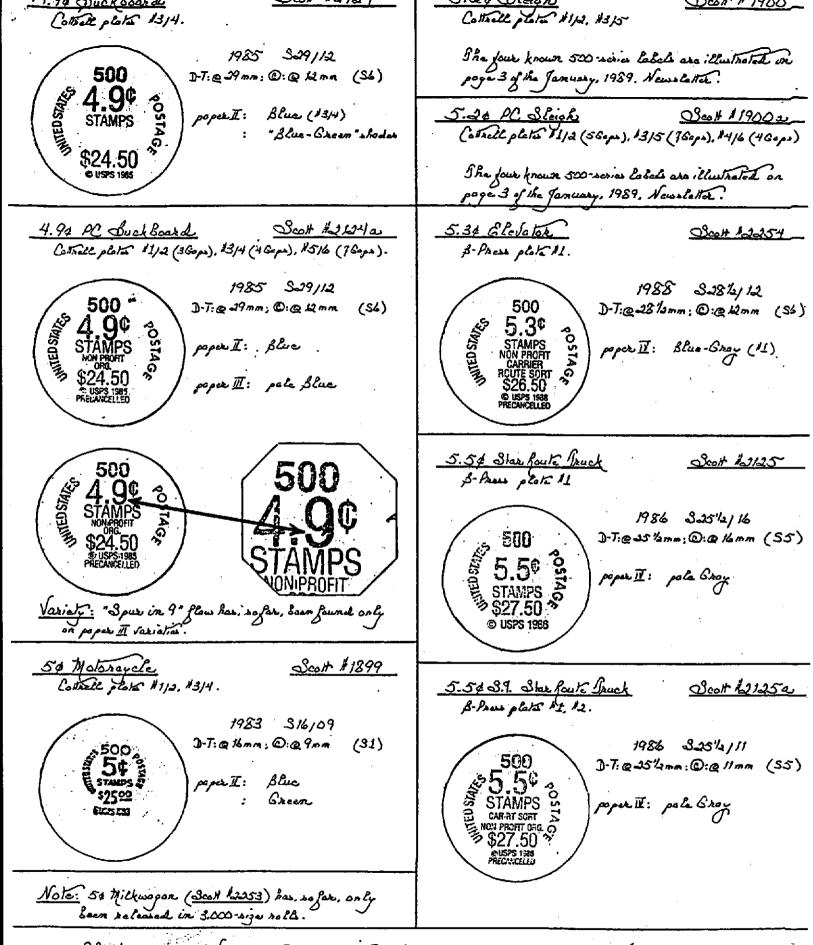
500 POSTACE STAMPS STAMPS \$ 1000

"1982" JS39/08 D-T:@39mm; @:@8mm (SJ9)
paper II: Red

~ a recycled label originally printed for the 20 Jefferson coil of the 1954 "Liberty" series. Observanted "1982" in Lake or in Purple handstamp at bottom (common) or left (series? and reported placed sideways, at right.

Note: B-Press sa-designed issue (Scot 12216) has, so far, not Scon released in 500-size roll.





The March, 1989: Newsletter will continue "Rabel Illustrated" with 500-series coil labels for Values of 5.94.60, 7.10, 7.40, 7.64, 8.30, 8.44. 8.54 and possibly, 9.34.

- ... coming in the March "LABEL MANIA" ...
- ll About Emblems: More than you probably want to know about the "Decorated Dozen", including tab folds, plate lines, design shifts, ... Whatever!
- rading Partners: Aimed at collectors looking to swap duplicates. Drop us a line with a brief outline of your general "extras" and "wants"; we'll put you in print and guarantee you some interesting mail:
- Labels Illustrated", part two: Continuing the pre-Catalogue with 500-series labels for 5.9¢ through 8.5¢ ... perhaps into the 9.3¢s, as well:
- Corrections & Additions : YOUR discoveries! New designs, colors, Plates, Gaps;
 your chance to be immortalized (or, at least, publicly thanked!) in the
 Philatelic Mini-Press!

ABEL MANIA is mailed free to anyone genuinely interested in learning about or contributing to the pursuit and study of U.S. "Transportation/PNC" coil labels. The eagerly welcome all suggestions, enquiries, theories, discoveries. Whether you have five labels or 5,000, you CAN help!

Coil Label Study Group c/o David E. B.-LaVergne 27 Braddock Park Boston, MA 02II6-58I6

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