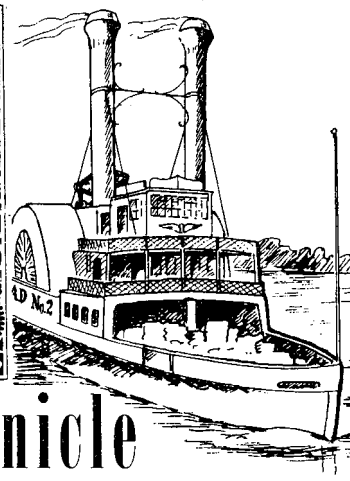
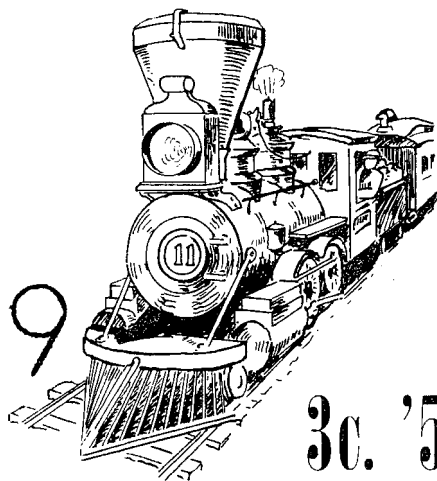


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VARIETIES AND SYMBOLS

As more fully set forth in Issue No. 1, the following symbols are used:

- S1 The imperforate orange-brown stamp with four outer frame-lines; Scott's No. 10.
- S2 The imperforate stamp, principally in the reddish shades, with four outer frame-lines; Scott's Nos. 11 and 11a.
- S3 The perforated stamp with four outer frame-lines; Scott's No. 25.
- S4 The perforated stamp with outer frame-lines at sides only, discontinuous between stamps; Scott's No. 26a.
- S5 The perforated stamp with outer frame-lines at sides only, continuous between stamps; Scott's No. 26.

The subvarieties of each, designated as types, are described in Issue No. 1. Descriptions of the markings illustrated on the Plate imply black color unless otherwise stated.

THE GADSDEN CORRESPONDENCE

By Arthur R. Davis, R.A. No. 46

The recent commemorative stamp, in honor of the Gadsden purchase in 1853, brings to mind a small lot of cover faces from the correspondence of General James Gadsden. In the Goerner collection there were some twenty items that were addressed to General Gadsden when he was our Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, or to John S. Cripps, Secretary of the Legation. They originated in either Charleston, S.C., or New York. Aside from their historic connection, they show interesting combinations of stamps.

The rate from the U.S. to Mexico at that time was 10c, all to be prepaid - no credit for part payment. In the lot were such combinations as,

- a) 3 x 3c, 1851 + 1c 1851, to make the 10c rate.
- b) 2 x 3c, 1851 + 1c 1851 on a 3c Nesbitt envelope.
- c) 4 x 3c, 1851 - two cents overpaid.
- d) Single 3c 1851 cancelled by large "10" and MSS notation, "Chg. 459 J.G. & Co." The stamp probably did no service, and the full 10c was charged to the account of "J.G. & Co." (See No. 49)
- e) 7 x 3c, 1851 - double rate with 1c overpaid. (See No. 48)
- f) 12c, 1851 + 2 x 3c, 1851 on 3c Nesbitt envelope - 1c overpaid.

In addition to the U.S. markings the covers have either an elliptical or oblong dated marking of Vera Cruz with the numeral "4" or "6" which was the rate to be collected in Mexico.

These cover faces were bought by Mr. Stephen Lyon of Providence, R.I., around 1934-36. Some of them were skillfully backed to improve their appearance. Today they are items of both historic and philatelic interest.

The Western Stamp Collector for December 15, 1953, had an excellent article by Herman Herst Jr. on James Gadsden; it illustrated one of the covers mentioned above (item f).

UTAH TERRITORIAL MARKINGS OF THE 1851-1860 PERIOD

As explained on page 1 of Issue No. 17, Dr. Carroll Chase has generously made available to this Unit information relating to markings Nos. 1-13 and 15, as well as numerous MSS markings not illustrated. Certain pre-1851 markings are included, also. The rarity of Utah markings of this period is indicated by the tabulation on page 256 of the Dr. Carroll Chase book on the 3ct stamp (2nd edition) from which it is noted that the value of stamps sold for the year ending June 30, 1858, was only \$603 or less than 2% of the amount received from Minnesota Territory. The correspondence of Capt. J. A. Gove and of Maj. F. J. Porter provide the principal source of covers from Camp Floyd, Fort Bridger, and Salt Lake City, together with all known covers from Camp Scott.

The actual number of noted handstamped covers of some of the postoffices as taken from Dr. Chase's records gives a good idea of relative and absolute rarity: Provo City - One; Fort Bridger str. line - four; Fort Bridger circle - three; Carson Valley circle - three; Camp Floyd large size - 9; Camp Floyd small size - 19; Carson City str lines - four; Virginia City Utah - 6; Salt Lake City str. line - 5; Salt Lake City Utah T. - 21; Salt Lake City Utah - 2; Salt Lake City U.T. - 9; Salt Lake City Utah "5" - one. These do not include covers used with 1861 issue, but the list does include stampless covers. When submitting this list Dr. Chase mentioned that some discoveries of the last few years have not been included, but there are not thought to be many.

Name as in the postmark	Date establ.	Shape	Size	Color	Index	Earliest and latest seen	Fig. No.
Camp Floyd U.T.	1858	mss			6	Dec. 3, 1858 on cover with S5. Feb. 4, (1859) on cover with S5.	
CAMP FLOYD U.T.		circle or arch	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm	blk	8	Feb. 11, (1859) on cover with S5. Jul. 14, 1859 on cover with S5.	1
The diameter given is across tops of letters. Variations occur doubtless caused by shifting of type. Earliest form is outlined by faint broken circle and distance between CAMP and FLOYD is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm (see L. G. Brookman, 19th Cent. Postage Stamps of U.S., Vol. 2, Fig. 270), and has PAID 3 at bottom of circle. Later examples show no trace of circle and distance between CAMP and Floyd is 9 mm; also the PAID 3 is widely separated (perhaps by applying lower part of handstamp only) on a stampless cover of April 1, 1859.							
CAMP FLOYD U.T.		circle	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm	blk.	6	July 26, 1859 on cover with S5. May 9, 1861 on cover with S5.	2
Camp Scott U.T.	1858	mss			8	June 12, 1858 on cvr with S5 also on cvr with pair S4 same date.	
A May 6, 1858, letter headed "Camp Scott" has no townmark on outside of cover.							
Carson City U.T.	1858	mss			8	July 28, 1859 prepaid stampless; Sep. 24, 1860 prepaid stampless.	
CARSON CITY U.T.		str line	42x2 mm	blue	10	June 12 no year, prepaid stampless, probably 1860.	3
CARSON CITY U.T.		str line	35x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm	blue	9	June 8 (1860) prepaid stamps; July 24 on cover with 10c '57.	4
CARSON VALLEY U.T.	1854	circle	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm	blk	9	July 1 no year, on cvr with two S2. Dec. 25 (1858) prepaid stampless.	5
Fort Bridger U. T.	1857	mss			7	Dec. 1, 1857 on cvr with two S2. May 29, 1858 on cvr with S5.	
FORT BRIDGER U.T. (with year date 1858)		str line	56x 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm	blk	9	March 1, 1858 (only date known) on cover with S5, also 3c Nesbitt.	6
FORT BRIDGER U.T.		circle	32mm	red	9	Sep. 2, 1859 on cvr with S5; Jun. 9, 1861 on cvr with S5.	7
PROVO CITY U.T.	1853 (?)	circle	26mm	blk	10	May (?) 29 no year on cvr with S4.	
Salt Lake, Cal.	1849	mss			10	Nov. 9, 1859 on cvr with S5.	8
Salt Lake, Deseret		mss			10	Jul. 16, (1849). Three collect stampless known of same date, mailed by west-bound emigrants.	
Salt Lake City, U.T.	1850	mss			9	Nov. 19, 1850 collect stampless.	
					9	Jun. 1, 1851 collect stampless.	

Name as in the postmark	Date establ.	Shape	Size	Color	Index	Earliest and latest seen	Fig. No.
SALT LAKE CITY U.T.		str line	37x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm	blk	9	Jul. 1 (1851), Nov. 1, 1851.	9
SALT LAKE CITY UTAH T.		circle	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm	blk	6	Oct. 1, 1852 stampless; Oct. 22, 1858 on cvr with two S5.	10
				green- ish blue	7	Nov. 1, 1856 on cvr with two 12c to Russia. Mar. 9, 1864 on cvr with 3c '61.	
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH		circle	32mm	blk	10	July 1, 1854 stampless; Aug. 1 (1855) on cover with S2.	11
SALT LAKE CITY UTAH 5		circle	31mm	blk	10	Oct. 1 (no year) collect stampless.	12
SALT LAKE CITY U.T.		circle	33mm	blk	8	Nov. 6, 1858 on cover with S5; Mar. 9, 1864 on cover with 3c '61.	13
Virginia City U.T.	1860	mss			8	Sep. 24, 1860 on prepaid stampless.	
VIRGINIA CITY UTAH		circle	36mm	blk	9	Mar. 15 (no year) on cover with 10c '57. Sep. 4 (no year) on cover with 10c '57.	15
				blue	9	Sep. 16 (no year) on cover with 10c '57. Dec. 18 (no year) on pre- paid stampless.	

It is believed that the year of use is 1861. Apparently the marking came into use about the time Nevada Territory was established, but the word "UTAH" was left in the townmark until the marking was superseded by a smaller one containing N.T. (see Nevada Terr. section of the Chase-Cabeen book).

From the E. N. Sampson Catalog of Stampless Territorial Markings, and from the Konwiser Catalog of Stampless Covers, the following additional markings are noted: Fillmore City U.T. mss, Apr. 17, 1859; MANTI U.T. str. line, red, 1852; Moroni U. T. mss, Aug. 13, 1860.

NOTES: The indicated year of use is taken from the marking itself or from inscription on the envelope or on letter enclosed. If the year is shown in parentheses (), it is taken from pencil memo on cover or from other probable but not certain evidence.

The numbers under "Index" refer to the Chase-Cabeen coefficients of rarity, from 1 to 10 in order of increasing rarity. The illustrations are not exact tracings; they show only enough to permit recognition of the markings, though whether or not letters have serifs is indicated. The date of establishment of the postoffice is the probable year based on U.S. postal guides or Registers of Officers and Agents in the service of the U.S.

Limited geographical information is as follows -- for places not on current maps:
Camp Floyd -- a few miles south of Topliff, Utah.
Fort Bridger -- 30 miles east of Evanston, Wyo.

Fort Scott -- "two miles from Fort Bridger" to quote from a letter of the period.

Carson Valley -- now Genoa, Nev. (see map in Chase-Cabeen book, section on Nevada Territory).

Carson City, Carson Valley, and Virginia City are in the area that became Nevada territory, March, 1861.

Note the many stampless covers listed used long after such use was forbidden by PL & R. Evidently the Regulations were not strictly applied in Far West pioneer communities when postage stamps were not available at the postoffices.

The FORT BRIDGER U.T. Straight-Line Townmark Is It a Pre-Cancel?

Some claim that this marking (No. 6 herein) is a pre-cancel, and arguments have been presented at length to show that it is in this classification on the assumption that the marking was applied to the envelopes before the letter was inserted in them or at least before the letter was put into the post-box for mailing. In support of such viewpoint, it has been suggested that in anticipation of a mail which it was known would be sent on March 1, 1858, the postal clerk or the fort's printer printed the marking in advance on a lot of envelopes, and then the letters were later inserted in these "precancelled" envelopes and returned to the postal clerk for mailing.

Dr. Carroll Chase when submitting his record of these markings states it as his opinion that the marking definitely is not a pre-cancel. Among his reasons for this belief are (1) that it is inconceivable that a postal clerk, even with a print shop at hand, would pre-cancel such a wide variety of envelopes as those known to bear this marking: two on 3c Nesbitt envelope, one on cover bearing pair of S5, one on cover bearing a single S5; (2) there is no consistency in position on the cover -- some in one corner, some in another; (3) the markings are not all parallel to the cover edge -- a characteristic of presswork; (4) although some markings are clear, one cover was struck twice; the marking a poor strike in one instance and an incomplete one in the other. Another example has a complete marking but it is faintly impressed.

Dr. Chase explains that the marking doubtless was set in printer's type as were many other early-day straight-line townmarks used in small places. The type could have been fastened in a printer's "stick," or in any suitable frame. Ordinary printer's ink doubtless was used, just as called for in the PL & R. But there is nothing to suggest that the markings differ in character from many other type-set handstamped straight-lines of which, as stated, there are many examples.

NEW MEXICO TERRITORIAL MARKINGS

Commenting on the list of townmarks in Issue No. 18, Dr. S. H. Dike advises that the Las Vegas marking is not owned by him as reported. He writes that it was seen by him on a cover from which he made rough sketch 33. The present whereabouts of the cover is unknown. He also reports a MS "Las Vegas N.M./ Jan. 14, 59" across upper right of U10 Nesbitt envelope. Also he writes that the D. C. Rosselot collection contains a cover with S5 bearing Albuquerque marking No. 18 of Issue 18, with date Sep. 9, 1859. Also he has seen the following, all numbers referring to Issue No. 18: Fig. 21, Nov. 23, 1860 with S5; Fig. 41 with circle "10", Oct. 1 -- with notation on cover in handwriting of Dr. Chase "1854"; Fig. 38 of Dec. 1, 1853.

These facts supplement the information in the listing of Issue No. 18.

From Mr. F. H. Alpers Jr. comes a photo of cover (whereabouts of the original unknown) from which No. 18 is traced; it is new to the listing. It smacks S2 "on the nose"; address is Miss Sarah Davis, Troy, New York. Diameter of circle is estimated as 31 mm.

Another new one for the record is "Frontero N.M. Dec. 20. 1851" in MS magenta ink on a cover bearing penmarked S1. This cover is reported by Mr. M. S. Wartel.

DAKOTA TERRITORIAL MARKINGS

Mr. W. O. Bilden reports cover with S5 and MS townmark "Mapleton, Da. Ter/ Jany 13," addressed to S. F. Steuer, Fairfield, Iowa. Letter inside was headed "Mapleton, Dacotah Territory, Jan. 11, 1862." The stamp is in lower left corner cancelled "X", not tied. Although date of use is after demonetization, the cover has no marks to indicate nonrecognition. Writes Mr. Bilden, "in that wild part of the country in those days, the postal facilities and information were very meager." Further, says Mr. Bilden, "Mapleton was a trading post established in southeastern part of what is now South Dakota near the Minnesota line; it was in existence only in 1861 and for the first few months of 1862, after which it was abandoned when the Sioux Uprising started. The office was never re-established. It should not be confused with Mapleton, No. Dak. which was founded in the early 1870's."

Mr. Bilden also mentions several covers with S2 from Pembina, M.T., the earliest being 1853. Pembina, now in No. Dak., was in the area omitted when Minnesota was made a State. This marking is considered to be one of Minn. Terr., just as the Carson Valley, U.T., marking is considered as of Utah Territory even though the area later became Nevada Territory.

Mr. Bilden also writes at length regarding Dakota markings on covers with stamps of the 1861 issue. Those interested should write him at 200 Kasota Bldg., Minneapolis 1, Minn.

HARRISON SQUARE, MASS. by Arthur R. Davis, R.A. No. 46

The Harrison Square MS postoffice was located in Dorchester, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. It was established between July 1, 1849 and June 30, 1850. It was first listed in the Register for 1851 with Abraham Noyes as postmaster. In the years 1853 to 1861 Isaac Field is listed as postmaster. The Register for 1863 shows that Jeremiah Sanborn Jr. was the incumbent. During its existence the postmasters at Harrison Square used at least two markings which were unusual.

The first of these is the town mark Nos. 20 and 22 with "MS" below and outside the double circle (the only example of such --?--). There are two minor varieties of this marking which differ only in the fancy frame below the double circle. These were in use at the same time and are in red.

The second unusual marking is the "I. Field, P.M." (No. 27) in 22 mm. circle, which is illustrated in Dr. Chase's book (page 339, revised edition) and mentioned in the Chronicle No. 6, page 11. Isaac Field conducted a general store in Dorchester and the postoffice was located in his store while he was postmaster. As far as observed,

this mark was used to cancel S5 and used with the 34 mm. town mark No. 26 both in black.

Jeremiah Sanborn Jr. carved his initials on some object (probably on the end of the stopper to the ink bottle) and canceled stamps of the 1861 issue. A much smaller (25 mm.) town mark was in use at that time. While these marks were not used in the 1851-1861 period, they are included for completeness. The numbers below refer to illustrations herein.

- 20 June 16, 1851, used with PAID 5 all in red. Probably the same 5 was used on unpaid letters after July 1, 1851. August 2, 1852, in red, used with 21 in black on S-2.
- 22 December 1, 1851, used with 23 both in red.
- 24 November 21, 1854, used with 25 both in black.
- 26 December 31, 1859, in black, used to cancel S-5. Also used with 27.
- 29 April 13, 186- used with 28 on 3c 1861. Both in black.

Dorchester became a part of Boston in 1870, and the Harrison Square, Mass., office was probably absorbed in the Boston Postal District within a few years. It is listed in the Register as of Sept. 30, 1871. The data for these notes were supplied by Mr. S. C. Lyon. Mr. L. L. Downing made most of the tracings. The covers are from the collection of the writer. Any further information regarding the postal markings used at the Harrison Square office will be appreciated by Arthur R. Davis, 76 Brooks St., W. Medford, Mass.

Editor's Note: In a letter accompanying the preceding article, Prof. Davis suggests that Nos. 20 and 22 may be from the same handstamp, the variation shown caused by difference of impression or wear. Ye Editor has a cover with No. 24 townmark at upper right and S2 at upper left, the latter cancelled successively by an encircled 19, an encircled 5, and an encircled PAID 3 (No. 25); all markings including townmark are in blackish brown. Three different markings piled on top of each other on a single stamp are most unusual -- a "specialized" collection of rate markings on a single stamp!

ROCKY MOUNTAIN EXPRESS

Dr. W. S. Polland mentions that the CENTRAL OVERLAND PIKES PEAK and CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY succeeded to the business of JONES & RUSSELL PIKES PEAK EXPRESS CO. after the latter's failure in 1860. However, this absorption was apparently not immediately reflected in the express markings because Dr. Polland reports the oval marking of the C.O.P.P. & C was used concurrently with that of the J & R P.P. Supporting this view, Dr. Polland sends photos of two covers showing the former marking used with S5 dated May 31 (1860) and the latter with S5 dated June 7, 1860.

FIRST DAY -- FIRST WEEK COVERS

Mr. Wilbur W. Davis reports a folded letter with red New Orleans townmark dated July 2 with WAY over 1 on face. The N.O. townmark ties S1 (17R1(e)), which also is cancelled by cross-hatched pen lines. Though apparently a July 2 cover, the circumstances show the letter was delivered to a contract mail carrier on July 1, so

perhaps it should be considered a first-day cover -- because the letter was written at Mobile, and there dated July 1, 1851, addressed to New Orleans -- Buchanan Carroll & Co. The letter doubtless was given to the contract-mail carrier (probably a steerboat) at Mobile on July 1, because it was handstamped WAY 1 on arrival at New Orleans the next day. At a somewhat later date we know it was the practice to stamp WAY only on letters from contract-mail carriers, so if we presume this practice existed in 1851 -- and it was strictly according to PL & R -- then the letter surely entered the mails on July 1, if we assume that such entry into the mails took place whenever a letter was handed to a contract-mail carrier "on his route between post-offices."

Mr. Davis also reports a July 4 cover from Boston bearing red Boston 3c townmark (Blake-Davis book N o. 634). The stamp is cancelled by magenta plain grid (No. 615) and cover also bears straight-line magenta PAID (No. 527).

QUAKER DATES

Supplementing Issue 5, page 12, Prof. A. R. Davis reports No. 16 in red, COCHESETT MASS., with manuscript date in center -- written in the Quaker manner. It is a stampless letter with red PAID and MS "3". He also reports No. 17 from Sidney, Me., used on cover with S3, as well as another from the same town having date "2 Mo 7." This report brings to eight the number of postoffices at which the dates were written in the Quaker manner at least sometime in their history.

LATE USE OF PLATE 1 (EARLY)

Prof. A. R. Davis reports owning a cover with 45R1(e) dated July 21 (1852). This is the only use from plate 1(e) used later than Feb. 1852 according to Ye Editor's record. It is remarkable that this stamp remained unused for over a year, particularly when it is remembered that only a small part of the mail in that early period was prepaid by a postage stamp.

RATING MARKINGS

Although most of these markings (PAID 3, etc.) illustrated herein, not heretofore mentioned in this issue, are from stampless covers of the period, they are all identified by town of origin so should be useful for reference if any are seen on stamps. The listed items are from stampless covers unless otherwise stated:

From Mr. M. C. Blake: No. 14, Fitchburg, Mass., on cover with S2.
 From Mr. A. I. Dumas: No. 34, red, Norristown, Pa. (1853); No. 35, Danbury, N.H. (1857); No. 36, in black and in blue, Milwaukee, Wis.; No. 37 in red and in black, Owego, N.Y. (1853); No. 38, Columbus, Miss.
 From Mr. L. L. Downing: No. 39, Northampton, Mass.; No. 40, Albany, N.Y.; No. 41, Bristol, Ct. (1855); No. 42, red, North Chili, N.Y.; No. 43, Brattleborough, Vt.; No. 44, red, Middleburg, Fla., associated with odd townmark No. 47 which has large dot under LE at top; No. 45, Norwich Ct.; No. 46 (DUE 5), Norwich, Ct., on 3c Nesbitt envelope on overweight letter to Tolland, Ct.

CLOVERPORT, KY., OBLITERATOR

The discovery of the many straight-line and odd-shaped Cloverport, Ky., townmarks reported by Dr. C. L. Roser in Issue 13 is interestingly supplemented by obliterator

No. 32 of clover shape reported by Mr. O. Salzar as tying S5 on a Cloverport cover. These Cloverport markings certainly rank with those of Canton, Miss., in exemplifying the handiwork of the postmaster -- for there never was a more curious assortment of townmarks (and now this clover obliterator) used during such a short period at such a small town.

STRAIGHT LINE, OVAL, AND ODD-SHAPED TOWNMARKS

Dr. W. S. Polland sends No. 31, SONORA CAL. (traced from a slightly oversized photo). This marking is 31mm long and letters are 3mm high; it appears on a stampless letter to Sterling, Mass., penmarked "Paid 6." Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook reports that the same marking was on a cover, lot 439, of the West Sale, and of same date of use as Dr. Polland's cover -- May 17, 1852. The West cover was a folded stampless letter to San Francisco, forwarded to Baltimore, and again forwarded to San Francisco. The handwriting of the address on both covers appears to be the same.

Another SAN ANDREAS (Calif.) straight line (see No. 2 of Issue 17) is noted on stampless cover as lot 119 of the R. A. Siegel sale of Feb. 10; the cover is addressed to Oakland, Cal. The Siegel cover, however, reads SAN ANDREAS JUNE -- followed by MS date "21st." The envelope contains no letter so it cannot be determined whether it is associated with Masonic Lodge correspondence, as would be implied if the explanation of this marking offered in Issue 17 is correct.

HADDAM CT. (No. 49 of Issue 2) is now reported by Mr. W. W. Hicks as in black on cover with S2. The Dr. Chase book lists it in red. On the two covers bearing this marking seen by Ye Editor (one in black and one in red) the stamp is cancelled by MS "U.S." Is this a normal cancellation at this postoffice when this marking was in use? Check by members is requested. The cover with the red HADDAM and "U.S.," noted above, was used in 1852.

BOSTON POSTAL MARKINGS . ALSO ANOTHER "TOO LATE"

Collectors of Boston covers of the 1851-61 period have long been seeking without success the Boston 3cts marking No. 633 and the Boston 6cts marking No. 577, both illustrated in the Blake-Davis book Boston Postal Markings to 1890. Inquiry of Mr. M. C. Blake brings the reply that only three of No. 633 are reported in the record and only one of No. 577, the latter on a stampless letter of 1852 to California owned by Mr. Blake. Information regarding any examples of these markings is requested by Mr. Blake and Ye Editor.

No. 636 is now reported in black on cover to San Francisco bearing two S2's tied with the No. 636. The cover has no Boston PAID in grid nor other evidence of payment aside from the stamps. On this cover the lower part of No. 636 is surcharged with a 14mm black "6", probably as a correction of the "3 cts" of the townmark to reconcile it with the 6 cents in stamps. Possibly, though, the "6" was applied to indicate collection of this amount at San Francisco because of the letter's being over 1/2 oz. Opposed to this theory is that the actual letter found in the envelope plus the envelope itself weigh less than 1/2 oz.; however, there may have been another enclosure. The 14mm "6" on this cover resembles the one on the Blake-Davis No. 641, but the latter shows the surcharge on No. 634 townmark instead of on No. 636.

Mr. Blake also reports "too late" as written in red crayon or pencil on cover from Boston of Aug. 28(?), probably 1851. The cover is stampless, franked by "Dan'l Webster" and FREE. It bears the instruction "Express to Boston P.O. in time for the Marshfield mail." The "too late" is doubtless the postal clerk's indication that it arrived too late to make the desired connection.

HAWAII-UNITED STATES PASTE-OVER COVER

The explanation of the cover illustrated as No. 1, Issue 17, given in that issue needs revision, thanks to Messrs. H. A. Meyer and E. D. Cole, both of whom sent additional information. From their reports it is clear that the Honolulu postmaster did not "give" 8 cts. to the ship's captain from which he was to prepay the 2 cts. ship fee on arrival at San Francisco as well as the 6 cts. U.S. postage fee. Instead, an equivalent result was obtained by bookkeeping entries in the accounts of the postmasters at Honolulu and San Francisco. Also it appears that the practice of pasting a U.S. stamp over the Hawaiian stamp was common and not for the purpose of avoiding payment of the ship fee.

RAILROAD ROUTE-AGENT MARKINGS

Mr. C. W. Remele reports No. 19 on cover with S2 owned by Mr. W. Wyer. The marking resembles No. 235 in the A. G. Hall list (see Issue 9), but the letter A has no dot beneath it, and it is almost full size. The illustrated marking is described in the Dr. Chase list (page 272 of Dr. Chase's 3c book, 2nd edition, page 272), but until now Mr. Remele has been unable to find an example for tracing.

Another of Mr. Remele's submissions is No. 30, reported by Mr. C. L. Towle, on U2 Nesbitt envelope, used May 1854. The marking is 31-1/2mm diam. (compare with 32-1/2mm of the similar one listed in the Dr. Chase and A. G. Hall lists).

The LOUISVILLE & LEXINGTON R.R. marking is now reported by Mr. Remele as used in the 1857-60 period, heretofore listed used before such period. He also reports WILMINGTON & RALEIGH RAILROAD on cover with S2 used with Honour's City Post 4LB8 of Charleston, S.C. "As the southern terminal of the railroad was at Wilmington, N.C., how did the letter reach the route agent of the W & R.R.?" asks Mr. Remele.

Commenting on the oval station-agent markings of R. & B. R.R., Middlebury, Vt., illustrated as Nos. 2 and 3, Issue 18, Mr. E. D. Cole writes, "This Sheldon was quite a character. There is a Sheldon Museum up there full of interesting material; the Sheldon family was quite prominent ... Sheldon was very enterprising. Investigation of what is in that Museum might result in much philatelic information."

ORIGINAL RAILROAD STATION-AGENT MARKINGS WANTED FOR TRACING FOR PERMANENT RECORD

Mr. C. W. Remele is anxious to receive for tracing covers or singles that show any of the following station-agent markings. This is in connection with his project of later having published a complete history of these and route-agent railroad markings, with authentic illustrations from items actually seen.

B. & O. R. R. CAMERON	HOUSATONIC R. R. BOTSFORD
B. & O. R. R. IJAMSVILLE	ILL. C. R. R. FROM DE SOTO
B. & O. R. R. MONROVIA	ILL. C. R. R. FROM MATOON
C. P. & A. R. R. PAINESVILLE	LOU & FRAN & LEX & FRAN R.R.CROPPERS
C. & P. R. R. EAST ROCHESTER	LOU & FRAN & LEX & FRAN R. R. DUCKER
CONN. & PASS. R'S R. R. WELLS RIVER	MEMPHIS & OHIO R. R. WITHE
G. W. R. R. ALEXANDER'S	<u>NEW ORLEANS & OPELOUSAS & G.W.RAILROAD CO.</u>

All these markings were used between 1851 and 1861, most of them after 1857. Some of them were also used after 1861, and for tracing purposes this makes no difference, provided the markings are the same as the ones used earlier.

DOMESTIC WATERWAYS ROUTE-AGENT MARKINGS

New to the record, Dr. Carroll Chase reports the L'VILLE & CINTI. MAIL LINE in bright green on block of four of S5, struck twice with full showing of the marking. The block is on piece. Mr. H. A. Meyer reports this green marking also, but his example is on cover with 3c. 1861 stamp.

A folded letter with S2 pencancelled has been noted inscribed at top, adjacent to stamp, with "Louisville & St. Louis M.R." directly above what appears to be "A Smr," both apparently written by the route agent because the handwriting is entirely different from that of the address. Doubtless "M.R." means "Mail Route," and perhaps "A Smr" stands for "Aboard Steamer." The letter is headed "Steamer Fashion, 15th Decm. 1853." That the letter was written on the boat is proved by the sentence, "The boat shakes so I can hardly write." The context indicates that the trip was westbound.

CONTINUATION OF "CATALOG" PRICES FOR 3c '51-'57 STAMPS

This is the last installment of the project started in Issue No. 15 so far as it relates to evaluating stamps not on cover. Consideration is being given to continuing the project into the field of pricing postal-marking premiums on cover with these stamps. Present thought is to list only a single price to cover the value added to that of the stamps because they are on a cover with a collectible postal marking. The premium to be added would be based on the following: stamps on the cover to be fine (2+, as defined in D-1, Issue 15); the postal marking to be a good strike ("B" as defined in D-2, Issue 15); the cover itself to be in good condition ("b" as defined in D-3, Issue 15). Modification of the listed premium price could then be made for appraisal purpose by using multiplying factors if the item differs in condition from the "2, B, b" as described.

Whether or not the project will be developed by Ye Editor along such lines will depend on whether he can obtain assistance from members who are especially qualified by knowledge of postal markings.

P-16 - PREMIUM FOR PAIRS, STRIPS, AND MULTIPLE PIECES

These stamps are first evaluated as if they were singles cut apart at the midpoint between stamps or torn apart if perforated. Premium is then added to reflect the added value because they are joined.

All unused pieces comprising stamps S1, S2, S3, and S4 in multiples are to be evaluated as unused singles per P-14, but the premium for their being joined is not to be increased above the amounts in this schedule. This tends to cause unused multiple pieces to have slightly more value than if used.

NOTE: S5 stamps from plates 20 and 23 to 28 in unused multiple pieces command a premium only one-fourth of those shown in this list; this reflects the numerous pieces from these plates found in Southern postoffices after demonetization.

The premiums are those for multiple pieces in which the condition of the stamps, considered as singles, will average Fine (2+). If they are of any other average condition, modify the values as indicated below:

Superb (1)	add 50%	Average (2-)	deduct 50%
Very Fine (1-)	" 20%	Fair (3+)	" 60%
Good (2)	deduct 30%	Poor (3)	" 80%

For definitions of condition, see D-1, CHRONICLE, Issue 14, pages 10-11.

Rates that were current during the period of use have much to do with the relative value of pairs and strips of three. Prior to Apr. 1, 1855, pairs were used on mail to and from California. After that date, strips of three (with a 1c.) were often used. Inasmuch as no Plate 1(e) orange-brown stamps were sent to California, pairs from this plate are much scarcer than are those from the other "orange brown" plates (see Note A, below).

Value to be added to price of used piece, after evaluating it as if in singles

	(a)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	No. S1 (see Note "A" below)	No. S2	No. S3 Type I (recut inner lines)	No. S3 Type IC	No. S4	No. S5 (see Note above)
(1) Pair	5.00	2.00	20.00	4.00	2.00	.30
(2) Strip of 3	12.00	3.00	30.00	6.00	4.00	.75
(3) " " 4	30.00	7.00	-	12.00	8.00	2.00
(4) " " 5	40.00	10.00	-	18.00	12.00	3.00
(5) " " 6	50.00	15.00	-	-	-	-
(6) " " 7	60.00	20.00	-	-	-	-
(7) " " 8	-	25.00	-	-	-	-
(8) " " 9	100.00	40.00	-	-	-	-
(9) " " 10	-	100.00	-	-	-	-
(10) Block of 3	20.00	7.50	40.00	15.00	6.00	3.00
(11) " " 4	75.00	25.00	300.00	80.00	30.00	20.00
(12) " " 6	130.00	40.00	-	140.00	-	35.00
(13) " " 8	-	60.00	-	-	-	50.00
(14) " " 10	-	80.00	-	-	-	75.00
(15) " " 12	-	100.00	-	-	-	-
(16) " " 15	-	120.00	-	-	-	-
(17) " " 19	-	150.00	-	-	-	-

NOTE A: S1 pieces from Plate 1(e) command twice the premium of this schedule.

B: Used pieces are known in all of the listings above, and there are doubtless others. Unused pieces of sizes other than those shown are also known; in fact, there exist three or four complete unused panes of stamp No. S2 and many of S5. The value of such unusual items is difficult to estimate. They are worth, at least, what they would be if cut into blocks and strips of the maximum sizes listed above.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

Issue No. 7, top of page 6, and illustration N o. 3 - CARTHAGE B.& O. R.R.

Delete this because Mr. Remele's investigation shows this marking was misread from a smudged WARTRACE N. & C. R.R. There was no Carthage on the B. & O. R.R. in period of use of S5. Mr. Remele has seen a clear Wartrace marking which identifies completely the smudged one.

Issue No. 18, page 1 - toward bottom of page.

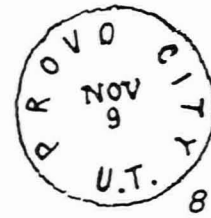
Change "Nos. 17 to 24" to "Nos. 17 to 44."

CAMP FLOYD, U. T. PAID 3 APRIL 1

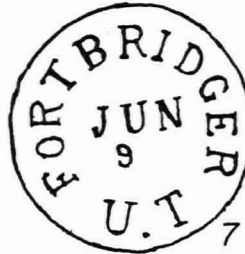


CARSON CITY, U. T. June 2 3

CARSON CITY, U. T. 4



FORT BRIDGER, U. T. March 1. 1858. 6



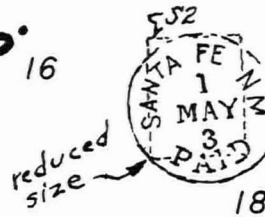
Salt Lake City, U. T. NOV. 1. 9



COCHESSETT MASS. 16

Gulney Me 12 Mo 13 17

5 PAID

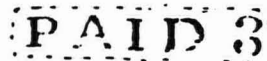


25 Larger than 26 Full size

SONORA (N. I. 17 May 5-2 31



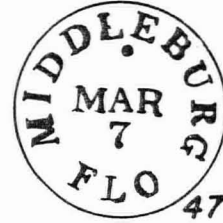
32 Rough Sketch Not to scale



34

35

36



48 ~



49 ~

