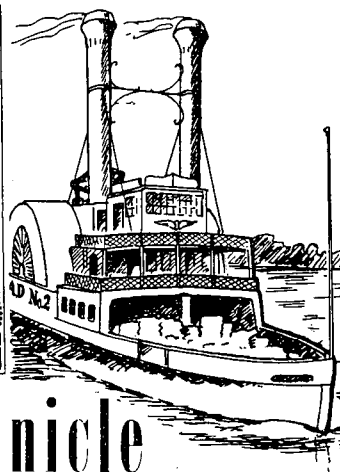
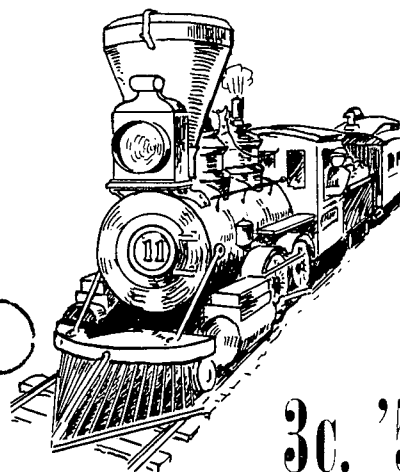


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Issue 20



## 3c. '51-'57 Chronicle

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Note: The names of the new officers will appear on the masthead of the next issue.

### 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 indicate black color unless otherwise stated.

### EARLY AMERICAN PERFORATING MACHINES

A Report of Research of Mr. Edgar H. Kent, R.A. No. 114

The exhaustive and well-documented articles by Mr. W. S. Boggs in the March and May (1954) issues of The Collectors Club Philatelist describe the machines and production of Toppan, Carpenter & Co. and its successor, American Bank Note Co. Chapter 25 of Dr. Carroll Chase's book The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue, describes the early Bemrose machine and its use. The Boggs articles also

refer to similar machines used by the National Bank Note Co. which "also had rotary perforators which did excellent work." Also Mr. Boggs states, "We might also point out that the National Bank Note Company machines either functioned extremely well or their operators were more skilled as we find the perforating to be more clean cut and precise" (as compared with the work of the American Bank Note Co.).

Timely and interesting therefore is recent research by Mr. E. H. Kent who unearthed new and significant information about the machines used by the National Bank Note Co., and also as to machines used by Toppan, Carpenter & Co., at least prior to Apr. 23, 1859 and probably before.

Mr. Kent sends a copy of U. S. Patent No. 32,370, dated May 21, 1861, granted to Geo. C. Howard of Philadelphia on MACHINE FOR PUNCHING AND PERFORATING. The patent relates to improvements in the Bemrose machine (English patent 2607). A copy of the Howard patent may be obtained by sending 25cts (coin, not stamps) to "Hon. Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D.C." asking for "Patent No. 32,370 dated May 21, 1861, to George C. Howard."

Howard's improvements cover a method of feeding and guiding the paper to assure greater precision of work, a new roller arrangement, and means of strengthening the rollers by flanging. The machine as improved is fully illustrated in the patent.

Mr. Kent discovered the fact that this patent existed and was in litigation claiming infringement by National Bank Note Co. in the following case: Toppan, Carpenter & Co. vs. The National Bank Note Co. and Others. In Equity. Blatchford's Circuit Court Reports p. 509; Shipman J., Southern District Court of New York, Sept. 10, 1861.

The bill in this case alleged that Howard, after issuing the patent, assigned to the plaintiffs (Toppan, Carpenter & Co.) the exclusive right under it, for one year. It was not stated in the bill when the year began to run, nor was the date of assignment stated. The opinion brought out the following facts (among others):

- 1) Howard invented the machine more than four years before he applied for a patent.
- 2) Howard granted plaintiffs the right to use the machine for more than two years before any application was made for patent.
- 3) Howard, at the instance of plaintiffs, permitted American Bank Note Co. to construct one or more machines and use them.

The decision was against the plaintiffs in an interesting bit of legal reasoning of the kind our grandfathers so enjoyed, containing even a reference to Scylla and Charybdis! Any reader who would like a copy of the opinion may obtain at cost a photostat of the copy sent Ye Editor by Mr. Kent.

#### BOSTON POSTAL MARKINGS

Mr. M. C. Blake reports a cover from Boston to California having four overlapping S2's; the top three stamps are affixed by their left edges to permit inspection of those underneath -- as odd a combination as can be imagined. The four stamps prepaid a double-weight 6c rate. The letter, however, was apparently heavier so a triple rate was required. The extra rate on a "collect" basis was indicated by a black "10" (see No. 7). The Boston townmark is also of the rare type in which the date is exceptionally low (compare No. 14, Issue 17). The cover was sent by Mr. Blake to Dr. Chase for examination. Dr. Chase confirmed Mr. Blake's belief that this particular Boston townmark probably had a slot or slots that permitted a month-date above and a rating mark (probably 3cts) below. In this case, apparently, the

rating mark was omitted and the "month" portion of the date took its place.

Mr. Blake assigns #582A to the usage of the black "10" for the Boston-Postal-Markings book -- plate 32, and #621a to the townmark with the low date, of which Mr. Blake reports one also known with date 30/SEP. on cover to Groton Centre, Mass.

When submitting this interesting cover Mr. Blake also writes that the extra-scarce townmark #633 (see Issue 19, page 9) should have a period after "N" of BOSTON, and also that he believes the "T" should lean more toward "O" than as pictured in BPM.

#### THE B. K. MILLER COLLECTION IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

On the main floor of the New York Public Library, within a few feet of the information desk, is the well-displayed U. S. stamp collection of the late B. K. Miller, of Milwaukee. This collection is of interest to Unit members because it has so far as known the only public exhibit of reconstructed plates of 3c 1851-'57 imperf stamps. The 2600 positions are complete except for the following omissions noted several months ago by Ye Editor: LO - 47,55,70,95; RO - 47; L1(e) - 62,63,72,84; R1(e) - 9,16,35,37; L1(i) - 7,39; R1(i) - 7,16,27,32,34,37,63; R2(e) - 4,41,80; L5(e) - 15; R5(e) - 32,59; 6R - 39; 7R - 48,66. One stamp was missing from R2(L), but a memo said it was "with mounter."

The condition of the stamps is about "average" according to the definitions D-1, page 10, Issue 14. The number required to complete the showing is so small that it is suggested that our New York members see if anything can be done in cooperation with the library to secure them; it should not be difficult or very costly to obtain the missing items.

Curiously, the 19th Century portion of the collection at the time viewed had the various sliding frames arranged higgledy-piggledy; that is, without apparent chronological arrangement by issues. Each frame by itself is well mounted and lettered, but when the frames were placed in the sliding channels of the master cabinet they were not arranged in any definite order. As a result it was necessary to check through all of the frames before being able to find the various reconstructed plates. Surely if this is called to the attention of the Curator having charge of the exhibit, prompt correction would be made.

What is doubtless an error of identification was noted in an S2 on piece tied with 35mm encircled WHELOCK/ROBERTSON/ 7/SEP/TEXAS townmark (see No. 17). This is described as a combination townmark with postmaster's name. This marking is mentioned in "county" lists, and it is well known that the town is in Robertson County (see Issue 5, page 6).

The B. K. Miller collection is something that should be seen by every collector who has an opportunity to view it. Not only are the stamps in fine condition (except the reconstructed 3's, as stated), but many rarities of note are included. Among them are the three 1869 inverts, and a reconstruction of the plate of the 5-cent New York Postmaster's Provisional.

#### STRAIGHT LINE, OVAL, AND ODD-SHAPED TOWNMARKS ON COVERS WITH STAMPS

No. 1, AMBOY OH(IO) ties S5 on piece; doubtless "OHIO" is spelled out though only "OH" shows in the piece. No. 2, ALLEGHANY/CAL/SIERRA COUNTY in double-lined oval

tying 10c perf Type 3 was in the S. Paige Sale of June 4, 1954. This size is approximately as shown. No. 3, GREEN ISLAND (N.Y.) is on cover with S5 in the Colby Sale of Aug. 30, 1952. This town was in Albany County; the size is also approximate. No. 5, NORTH GROTON/date 1858/N.H. in blue oval is reported by Mr. L. L. Downing on cover with S5. The stamp is tied with blue PAID. No. 20, HEUVELTON N.Y. is reported on cover with S2 by Mr. O. Salzar.

#### COLORLESS "PAID" IN "3"

It was presumed that the "last word" on this subject had been said in Issue 11, page 5. Surprisingly, though, No. 21 is reported by Mr. O. Salzar in green on stampless cover with green SCHAGHTICOKE N.Y. circular townmark. An unusual PAID in "3", though not colorless and not in the stroke of the number, is No. 22 on stampless cover of SANDY HILL N.Y. This cover is also in the O. Salzar collection.

#### IMITATIONS OF THE BOSTON-PAID OBLITERATOR

Mr. L. L. Downing reports No. 4 in blue tying S5 on cover of Bath, N.H. The PAID is negative on a background of close-together horizontal lines which run together partially because of excessive inking. This marking is apparently quite scarce because over years of seeking imitations of the Boston PAID, this is the first one from this town to be noted.

#### TOO LATE

Supplementing reports in Issues Nos. 5, 7, 12, and 17, Mr. E. H. Kent submits No. 10 on cover with pair of S2 from San Francisco to Albion, Mich. The cover has been authenticated by Mr. Stanley Ashbrook who gives its use as probably 1854. A check of the Edgar B. Jessup collection discloses another example. Curiously, an almost exactly similar marking but considerably smaller was used at San Francisco in a later period.

#### OBLITERATORS

Dr. A. R. Davis sends No. 8, star of Jersey Shore, Pa., showing rays apparently longer than as illustrated in the Dr. Carroll Chase book. This star has the characteristic octagonal center.

Mr. E. H. Kent reports two covers, each with a solid star tying S2 on cover from Barre, Mass. "It is of the larger size shown on page 336 of Dr. Carroll Chase's book. I have quite a few covers from this town extending from 1852 to 1859, and this is the only use of this star I've seen," writes Mr. Kent. His two covers with the star are dated in July and August, respectively.

Mr. W. A. Fox reports No. 19, Claridon, Ohio, tying S2 on cover used in 1852. The illustration is roughly approximate as to shape and size. Shields used as early as this are most unusual.

## CIRCULAR TOWNMARKS WITH ORNAMENTS OR EXTRA PERIODS

No. 9, BROOKLINE MASS is reported on S5 by Mr. J. E. Minor. The marking is almost identical with the STONEHAM MASS (see Issue 14, No. 30). Will readers please notify Ye Editor of other examples of this Brookline marking. Apparently it is scarcer than the Stoneham. Although having no ornaments, No. 6, W. RANDOLPH. V.T., submitted by Mr. L. L. Downing on cover with S2, does have plenty of periods. Unusual indeed is the period between V and T, and also after the town name. The stamp on the cover is cancelled with "3", about 12mm high.

## FIRST-WEEK COVERS

Adding to the previously reported records, Dr. A. R. Davis reports 1851 first-week usages as follows:

- July 2 -- Philadelphia, blue townmark, and blue grid on stamp;
- July 3 -- New York, red townmark, and red square grid on stamp;
- July 5 -- Baltimore, blue townmark, black grid on stamp, and red PAID on the cover (three colors on one cover);
- July 5 -- Louisville, blue townmark including "3" at bottom of circle, and blue grid on stamp;
- July 7 -- Charlestown Ms., red townmark, and red grid on stamp.

Dr. G. B. Smith, as most members know, owns six of the total of 24 inventoried 3c '51 first-day covers (there is a possibility there are three more not yet identified as to town). He also owns the only known use of a 5c '47 on cover dated Jul. 1, 1851. This unique and remarkable specialized group will be exhibited in the Court of Honor at APS Convention in San Francisco in September. Dr. Smith's 3c '51 first-day covers are from Chicago, Cumberland, Md., Hartford, Ct., two from Philadelphia, and one with route-agent marking of Louisville & Cincinnati Mail Line. All have been described in previous issues. Dr. Smith's collection also includes the following first-week covers:

- July 2, Hartford, magenta townmark, and magenta grid on 86L1(e);
- July 2, Philadelphia, blue townmark, and blue grid on 75R1(e);
- July 2, St. Louis, red townmark with "3" at bottom of circle, and red grid on 41L1(e);
- July 2, Rochester, N.Y., red townmark, and mss on 36R1(e). The stamp also has part of file-reference date of July 2, 1851 written across its face;
- July 3, Yonkers, N.Y., red townmark, and red grid on 52L1(e);
- July 3, Baltimore, Md., blue townmark, red PAID on cover, and black grid on two stamps, 42 and 59L1(e) -- another 3-color cover;
- July 4, St. Louis, red townmark containing "3", and extra red townmark partially shown on 39L1(e);
- July 4, Boston, red townmark containing "3", purplish-red PAID on cover, and purplish-red grid (not including PAID) on 11L1(e).

He also has July 5 of Hartford and Philadelphia, July 6 of Richmond, and July 7 of Newbury, Vt., but details are not available at this writing.

## TROY N.Y. RECEIVING-DATE HANDSTAMP

The "Oct. 18" of No. 15 appears on cover bearing S2 tied by the boxed TROY & NEW YORK/STEAMBOAT, used in 1854. The "Jan. 21" is on cover with S5 postmarked Boston,

Jan. 20, addressed to Troy, used probably in 1859 or 1860. The first cover has no Troy townmark so doubtless the date was added to record arrival at Troy. There is no apparent reason why the second cover was similarly marked. A customary use of such a marking is to establish the date that the letter was advertised for non-delivery, but this could hardly apply in the second case because the date is one day after mailing at Boston.

#### RAILROAD MARKINGS

Supplementing data in Mr. C. W. Remele's article on page 4, Issue No. 18, a cover with strip of three lot Type 5, tied with oval MIDDLEBURY, VT. JUL 23, 1858 H.L.SHELDON sold for \$290 in the S. Paige Sale of Apr. 9, 1954. The envelope bears origin imprint of Rutland & Burlington Rail Road. Mr. Remele writes that Sheldon was not station agent and postmaster at the same time, although letters addressed to him indicate that he was. In fact, he was first a deputy in the postoffice, then a route agent on the Rutland & Burlington R.R., and still later a station agent. Does anybody know Sheldon's status at the date of this cover? If he was a deputy in the postoffice at the time, it might warrant listing this townmark as an oval postal marking. Apparently in this instance it served as a postal townmark with date. Because it does not show the initials of any railroad it cannot be classed as a railroad station-agent mark.

No. 11, GREAT. WESTERN R.R. in blue on 3c Nesbitt envelope is a new one reported by Mr. Remele. The lists of Dr. Carroll Chase and of Mr. A. G. Hall show a 30mm marking containing "ILL" for Illinois. Mr. Remele's discovery is larger and without "ILL." No. 14, BALTIMORE R.R. Md. in blue on cover with 5c '47 stamp is not known used in 1851-'61 period, but it is shown here for reference as not heretofore reported even for the '47 period. No. 12, WESTRN & ATLNTC R.R. Ga. also reported by Mr. Remele is another new one, certainly an odd case of abbreviating to say the least. The marking is in blue on stampless dated Georgia Furnace, June 25, 1851, so its use doubtless carried into the 1851-'61 period. No. 16, WILMINGTON DEL. R.R., though used long before our period, is one of the earliest R.R. markings known; this example is from the collection of Mr. L. W. Kaiser, and is reported by Mr. Remele.

In the field of railroad station-agent's handstamps, Mr. Remele reports No. 13, NEWBURG, B.& O. R.R., tying S5, owned by Mr. R. M. Wilkinson. "This is a new one," writes Mr. Remele.

#### VALUATION OF POSTAL MARKINGS -- AN EDITORIAL

The compilation of a priced catalog of early U.S. covers with premium postal markings is not easy. Some believe the pricing should report the average of auction transactions; others say it should reflect a transaction between buyer and seller, both fully informed, when there is no emergency that requires the sale to be made before the market can be explored. This writer accepts the latter definition with emphasis on "fully informed." For example, pricing of a Jones & Russell's Pikes Peak Express cover with S5 is not on a fully informed basis unless both buyer and seller know its relative rarity as compared with other markings of the Rocky Mountain expresses. The cataloger should ask himself: At what price would I sell if I owned one and wanted to sell within 90 days, and is it likely that a good dealer could find a buyer at enough more than that price to pay him a profit? An assumed dealer's sale price under such conditions is a fair price listing, provided a definition of "condition" is associated with the price.

The price established by this method is at best only an intelligent guess, but it is fairer to both buyer and seller than merely to report some past transaction. Auction prices have to be considered, but the cataloger must know whether an auction price is likely to be the prevailing price. We all know of excessive auction prices when more than one wealthy collector reach out for some special item, and we also know of opposite cases where there is little support for some group of items at auction, yet they sell for far more when consistently offered to those who are known to collect them.

The vagaries of popularity also have to be considered. A rare postage stamp of a popular country may sell for \$50,000 if only one is known (the British Guiana), but a cover with a rare postal marking of which only one is known might command \$2,000 if a Pony Express item, down to a twentieth of that amount if of a less popular group. The cataloger must also sense trends in collecting. Route-agent markings, for example, are commanding increasing prices now that their true nature is better understood and more collectors try to secure a representative showing. On the other hand, obliterating markings of fancy style are not as popular as formerly.

The premium for a postal marking also depends on whether the cover is stampless, is a Nesbitt envelope, or bears adhesive stamps. Some of this difference is due to popularity and some the result of postal regulations. A case of the latter is the Western Express cover which was legally carried out of the mails in a Nesbitt envelope, yet such markings on covers with adhesive stamps reflect either the pre-Nesbitt period (before 1853) or increases of rate by applying the adhesive to a Nesbitt envelope. The enhanced rarity with adhesives is reflected in the price. It is fairly generally recognized, as another example, that a Mississippi packet-name cover is perhaps twice as valuable with an adhesive stamp as if a Nesbitt envelope, and the value is still less if the envelope is without stamp or not a Nesbitt, thus indicating that it is a "cargo" letter not associated with the postal service.

If the cover has several premium markings, valuation becomes especially difficult. As an arbitrary ruling, the most significant marking is to be valued as herein, but only half of listed value is assigned to the other premium markings.

Pricing is also rendered difficult by inconsistencies in the usual stamp catalogs. One of them states that the price for a "cancellation" applies when the marking is on the stamp or ties the stamp if the latter is on cover; also the price is for the commonest marking of the class. Now it is well known that many of the listed markings do not normally tie the stamp, and also some rare markings add very little premium to a single stamp because only a small part of the marking can appear on the stamp because of size. Also one cannot accept the pricing of the excellent Konwiser catalog of stampless covers because the conditions of collecting stampless and stamped covers differ so widely.

The need for a priced catalog of premiums to be added for early U.S. collectible postal markings on stamped covers becomes evident when appraising collections. Many are investing considerable sums in such collections and codification of the items with respect to their value is most desirable.

The conditions of pricing applicable to the various groups of markings will be separately described as each is considered in later issues. Minor variations of size are not considered, nor are color variations separately valued. Significant differences of wording, shape, or size, however, are separately listed.

The compiler is not qualified to prepare a catalog of postal markings on covers with adhesives or on Nesbitt envelopes without assistance from specialists. However, to illustrate what such a catalog might be like he offers in the following a typical group-section of such a catalog for a class of markings with which he is familiar.

M-1 STRAIGHT-LINE, OVAL, AND ODD-SHAPED TOWNMARKS ON COVERS  
WITH STAMPS (OR NESBITT ENVELOPES) OF THE 1851-1861 PERIOD

WITH ESTIMATE OF RELATIVE SCARCITY AND PREMIUM VALUE

About 150 postoffices of the 26,000 in U.S. (1859 count) used handstamped townmarks in other than circular form: old-style holdovers from pre-stamp days, those made from local printer's type, or ones that exemplify postmaster's individuality. Some were used only for a part of the period. As a class they were intermediate between pen-marked townmarks and the conventional circular ones supplied by the P.O. Dept. or by several makers who sold direct to the postmasters. Mostly they were used in small communities where the postmaster's annual compensation was less than \$100 a year, sometimes as little as \$10.

These markings always excite collectors' interest, usually being bold-faced or pictured in auction catalogs, although few auctions offer many. The most extensive listing was in the Stephen D. Brown Sale of 1939 which had twelve; the Knapp Sale had eight. They appear scatteringly in recent auctions and at private sale, so a fair showing can be assembled with time.

The listing herewith comprises all noted as used on covers with adhesive stamps, on Nesbitt envelopes, or as singles. Others are known on stampless covers but will not be listed in this group until found used as described. Non-postal townmarks such as applied by express agents, forwarders, or railroad-station agents are not included.

Condition: The listed values are premiums to be added to the value of the stamps and other premium markings that may be on the cover, assuming the townmark is a good strike, the cover itself is good, and the stamps on it average fine, as these terms are defined in D-2, D-3, and D-1, respectively, of CHRONICLE Issue 14. Later it is expected to provide means of appraising items in other "conditions" by applying suitable multipliers.

Pricing Data for the Group: The auction and private-sale market show premiums as high as \$100 for covers in standard condition if Eastern and of high rarity, and double this for Westerns. At the other end, the Utica oval commands only a small premium and the Philadelphia octagon none at all. Among the Westerns, the Weaverville, Cal. oval is the least rare, but it still commands a moderate premium. If markings are on Nesbitt envelopes reduce premiums by 30% to reflect the lower collecting interest in such covers.

Manuscript Dates and Cancellations: These are customary on covers from very small towns; they do not reduce premium (except that mss cancellation may devalue the stamp, per D-1, Note 5 (Issue 14, page 12)). No rating mark should show on cover with mss cancellation (nor under the stamp) used before 1856, because such rating mark casts doubt on the cover as perhaps being stampless with stamp added.

Townmark Tying Stamp: Not often does the townmark tie the stamp. Add 20% to premium if it does so.



Rarity Numbers: These are assigned from 1 to 10 in order of increasing rarity, based on several factors: (a) postmaster's compensation for years ending June 30, 1853 and June 30, 1861 from the Official Register; (b) frequency of item appearing at auction; (c) listings made at various times by Dr. Carroll Chase; (d) "finds" known to have been made -- because the discovery of even a small batch of covers with one of these rare markings affects the correlation of the other factors.

ABBREVIATIONS: C-Encircled; D-Date; yrD-Year Date; O-Oval (single lined); DLO-Oval (double-lined); DO-Two Ovals (name between); DL-Double Lined; F-Odd-shaped frame (single-lined, unless DOF); B-Boxed (rectangle or square; may have shaped corners); SC-Scroll or Ornamental; SL-Straight Line; AC-Arc Shaped; "38x26"-Dimensions in mm of handstamped portion only; PC-Precancel; NO-No Outline; OCT-Octagon; ms-manuscript; "/"-items at left are above those at right; (\*)-Asterisk on Value Factor indicates additional value because of another premium feature, such as county name, premium year date, etc.

ILLUSTRATION LOCATIONS: Ch2 - Chronicle Issue No. 2; CC - Dr. Carroll Chase's book on 3ct; SA - Stanley B. Ashbrook's book on lot (vol. 2); ChCab - Chase-Cabeen Book on Territorial Markings.

Arkansas

LISBON ARKS/msD SL 10

California

ALLEGHANY/CAL/SIERRA COUNTY DLO 10\*

38x20 Ch20

ANGELS/D/CAL SL 37x18 Ch3 9

COLUMBIA.CAL/msD SL 37x3 $\frac{1}{2}$  Ch2 9

COLUMBIA./CAL. SL 35x10 10

DOWNIEVILLE SL Ch2 9

FORBESTOWN/D/CAL NO-0 35x23 Ch3 8

GREENWOOD/msD/CAL NO-0 32x19 Ch3 9

LAPORTE SL 31x8 Ch18 10

MAC DEARMOTT'S/D/BRIDGE CAL DLO 50x26 SA53 9

MORMON ISLAND/msD/CALA. DL-DO 53x36 Ch3 4

SAN ANDREAS msD SL 15x2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Ch17 10

SNELLINGS.RANCHE/msD/CALA. DO 34x24 Ch3 7

SONORA, CALIFORNIA/yrD (1851 or 1852) SL 39x8 CC 9\*

WEAVERVILLE/msD/CAL O 40x24 SA53 3

Connecticut

Collinsville./Conn./D NO-AC 26x15 Ch2 8

CORNWALL/CONN DO 7

FISHERVILLE/msD/CT DO 31x20 Ch3 8

HADDAM CT/D B-AC 40x22 Ch2 6

HAMPTON/D/CT B-AC 35x22 Ch2 6

HARWINTON/D/CT. F-AC 37x21 Ch13 8

KENSINGTON/CON./D F-AC 32x25 CC 8

KILLINGLY/CT/D or msD B-AC 34x22 CC 4

Connecticut (cont'd)

NORTHVILLE CT./yrD SL 10

WEST CHESHIRE CT./msD SL 38x2 Ch6 7

WEST HARTFORD/CT./D B-AC 39x23 CC 6

Willington,Ct./msD SL 39x4 Ch2 8

WOODSTOCK,CT. SL 30x2 Ch6 8

WINCHESTER CENTRE/D/CT OCT 34x34 Ch2 8

STONY CREEK/D/CONN SC-AC 28x17 Ch2 9

Dakota Territory

GREENWOOD D.T./yrD SL 38x9 Ch19 10

SIOUX FALLS CITY/msD/D.T. O 36x25 Ch17 10

Delaware

GEORGETOWN/D/DEL. B-SL 29x16 Ch2 9

Florida

KEY WEST/D/FLORIDA O 35x26 Ch3 7

Illinois

ATHENS./D/ILLS. NO-O 36x25 Ch2 7

ILLINOISTOWN/D/St.Clair Co. ILLS B-SL 45x21 Ch14 10\*

INGRAHAM PRAIRIE. ILL./msD SL 45x21 Ch14 10

KISHWAUKEE/msD/ILLS. DLO 38x29 Ch3 9

SHABBONA GROVE/D ILL. F-AC 44x18 CC 9

SHABBONA GROVE/D/DEKALB CO./ILLINOIS F(shield) 33x26 CC 8\*

Indiana (early abbreviated "Ia")

COLUMBIA CITY, Ia WHITLEY CO SL Ch5 10\*

MECHANICSBURG, IND/msD SCF-SL 47x29 Ch12 10

<u>Indiana (cont'd)</u>		<u>Nebraska Territory</u>	
NEW/msD/GARDEN ms "Ia" NO-O 33x22		COMING CITY N.T./D NO-AC Ch2	10
Ch12	8		
WENONA/yrD SL 29x9 Ch2	7	<u>New Hampshire</u>	
		ALTON/D/N.H. C-SL 19x15	6
		in 30mm circle Ch3	
<u>Iowa</u>		HOLLIS N.H. D SL 30x3	8
DENISON IO./yrD SL 30x7 Ch3	9	NEW LONDON/D/N.H. DO 32x17 CC	3
ELKADER IA./D SL 27x7 CC	8	NORTH GROTON/yrD/N.H. O 37x27 Ch20	9
MITCHELL/D/IOWA B-SL 23x21 Ch2	8	ORFORD-VILLE, N.H./msD AC-NO	
St. Charles City. (ms "Ia")/msD SL		43x19 Ch2	6
38x4 Ch2	8	TROY N.H. msD B-SL 14x3	9
WINFIELD IOA/yrD SL 28x7 Ch2	10		
		<u>New Jersey</u>	
<u>Kansas Territory (all in ChCab)</u>		LAWRENCEVILLE N.J./D SL 41x6 Ch2	8
AURARIA K.T./yrD SL 24x6	10	MILLSTONE/D/N.J. O 31x21 Ch12	8
CORAVILLE K.T./D SL 28x6	10	New Germantown N.J./msD SL	
DENVER CITY/D/K.T. NO-AC 27x24	8	44x3 Ch2	10
OSAWATOMIE K.T./msD B-SL 47x9	8	WESTFIELD NEW JERSEY SL 44x2	8
OTTUMWA K.T./msD SL 26x2	8		
Shawnee, Kas. SL 53x6	8	<u>New York</u>	
STANTON/msD/K.T. B-SL 46x23	8	Bucktooth, N.Y./msD SL 36x4 Ch2	9
		Charlotte Centre/N.Y./msD NO-AC	
<u>Kentucky</u>		40x11 Ch2	9
CLOVERPORT. KY/msD B-SL 52x19		CHARLTON/D/N.Y. DO 27x23 Ch3	6
Ch13	10	CLERMONT, N.Y. SL 34x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ch14	8
CLOVER PORT KY/msD B-SL 57x17		FAIRMOUNT/msD/N.Y. O 31x21 Ch3	7
Ch13	10	FARNHAM/D/ERIE CO N.Y. O 35x25 Ch3	8*
CLOVER PORT KY/ms SL 53x3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ch13	10	GREEN ISLAND SL 49x7	10
CLOVERPORT/msD/KY O 45x30 Ch13	7	HEUVELTON N.Y. O 30x25	9
CLOVERPORT/msD/KY F-AC 35x31 Ch13	8	Hagamans Mills, N.Y./yrD(1852) SL	
SOUTH UNION/D/KENTUCKY DLB-SL		40x8 CC	9*
45x20 Ch2	8	HOYLETON, N.Y. D SL 43x3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ch12	10
		LIMERICK, N.Y./msD SL 41x3 CC	8
<u>Maine</u>		LOCKE/msD/N.Y./ O 29x21 Ch3	7
CUMBERLAND, ME./D PC-SL 33x18 SA42	9*	MARLBORO/msD/N.Y. DO 38x26 Ch3	7
Cumberland, Me- D PC-SL 21x7 SA42	10*	MAMARONECK/msD/N.Y. O 34x26 Ch12	8
MACHIAS PORT ME. msD SL 46x3 Ch2	8	MORINGVILLE P.O./WESTCHESTER CO.	
PATTEN Me./D B-SL 43x14 Ch2	5	N.Y. D SL 51x12 CC	7*
Prospect Ferry, Me. msD SL 44x2 Ch2	9	NORTH EVANS N.Y./D SL 47x9 Ch2	8
SO. BROOKS Me msD SL 32x3 Ch3	9	POPLAR RIDGE/N.Y. D NO-AC 28x21 Ch2	8
SOUTH DOVER, ME msD SL 34x2 Ch2	8	PINES BRIDGE/msD/N.Y. NO-AC 28x21	
		Ch5	10
<u>Massachusetts</u>		PHOENICIA SC-SL Ch12	10
BLACKSTONE/MS/D B-SL 34x19 Ch12	9	PUGSLEYS/msD/DEPOT NO-AC 27x15 Ch12	10
BROOKLINE./D/MASS DO 32x17 Ch3	2	SCARSDALE (N.Y. in ms) SL 37x5	
CAMPELLO/D/MASS DO 33x22 Ch10	6	with detached date in O Ch2	8
NAHANT/msD/MASS SL 14x18 Ch2	7	SLOATSBURG N.Y./msD SL	9
NEW*/BOSTON /msD/MASS F-AC 26x28 Ch2	9	TODDSVILLE/msD/N.Y. DLO 32x25 Ch3	7
RINGVILLE, MASS. D SL 42x2 CC	8	TRIANGLE/N.Y./D F(triangle)	
SAXONVILLE/msD/MASS O 30x25 Ch3	7	33mm side Ch2	10
TOLLAND/D/MAS F-AC 38x26 Ch2	10	TYRE./N.Y. O 27x19 Ch11	10
		UTICA/D/N.Y. DO 32x14 CC	1
<u>Mississippi</u>		WARWICK. N.Y. SL 25x2 Ch11	6
TUSCAHOMA/MISS./D B-SL 28x18 CC	10		

New York (cont'd)

WEST FALLS/msD/ERIE Co N.Y.  
DO 32x24 Ch3

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North Carolina

CONCORD N.C./yrD SL 49x10 Ch16  
SWIFT CREEK BRIDGE (msN.C)/D SL  
38x2 Ch2

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Ohio

AMBOY O SL 20x30  
BURLINGTON O. D SL  
Edgerton, O msD SL 20x30 Ch15  
Spring Mountain, O/msD SL 53x4 Ch2

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Oregon Territory

CATHLAMET/msD/O.T. NO-AC  
27x17 ChCab

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Pennsylvania

EPHRATA PA./msD SL  
IRVINE./D/PA. DLB-SL 27x17 Ch17  
JEFFERSON/STATION/PA. SL 38x16  
Ch16  
KINGSTON/D/PA. DO 33x24 Ch13  
LITTLESTOWN/msD/PA DLO 29x24 Ch3  
NEW HOPE/D/PA O 34x24 Ch3  
PHILADELPHIA/D/Pa. OCT 30x30 CC  
PHILADELPHIA/D/PA OCT 24x24 CC  
PINE SWAMP Pa./msD SC-SL 45x18  
SA23  
SHAMOKIN/D/PA. OCT 33x33 CC  
WOODCOCK, PA./D SL 34x8 Ch5  
WOODVILLE/msD DO 34x21 Ch15

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0

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Tennessee

Jordans Valley/msD SC-SL 44x25 Ch2

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Texas

JACKSBORO/TEXAS/yrD B-SL 26x14  
SA43  
UVALDE TEX D SL 45x3 Ch16

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Utah Territory

CAMP FLOYD, U.T./D NO-AC 33x24 Ch19  
CARSON CITY, U.T./msD SL 42x2 Ch19  
CARSON CITY U.T. SL 35x2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Ch19  
FORT BRIDGER, U.T./yrD SL 52x10 Ch19

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Vermont

EAST WALLINGFORD/D/VT. O 30x23 Ch3  
JERICHO/CENTRE/VT.msD SL 24x16 Ch2  
JERICHO/CENT.VT./D SL Ch11

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Virginia

Holliday's Cove, Va./msD SL 35x3  
Ch2  
HOLLIDAYS COVE Va./msD SL 38x2 $\frac{1}{2}$   
MADISON RUN/STATION/VA. msD SL  
55x12 CC  
RALEIGH C.H./msD/VIRGA. O 40x22  
Ch12  
RAPPAHANNOCK ACADEMY/D/VA DO  
32x20 Ch3

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Washington Territory

CATHLAMET/W.T./msD NO-AC 21x11  
ChCab  
WALLA WALLA W.T./D SL 37x2  
(not certain of use '51-'61)

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Wisconsin

LISBON, WIS. D(mo) SL 44x3 Ch2  
ROLLING PRAIRIE WIS/D B-SL 51x11  
SA, 10 Oct book, Fig. 52

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PREMIUM VALUES FOR THE PRECEDING TOWNMARKS to be added to the value of the stamps on the cover. These premiums assume that the postal marking is a good strike on good cover bearing a fine adhesive stamp, subject to Condition Standards and definitions defined in Issue No. 14. The amounts are to be applied subject to the interpretations in the introductory paragraphs of Schedule M-1 of which this is a part.

For Arkansas, California, Texas, and Territories (Dakota T., Kansas T., Nebraska T., Oregon T., Utah T., and Washington T.):

Rarity No.	Premium	Rarity No.	Premium
1	--	6	\$ 80.00
2	--	7	100.00
3	\$35.00	8	130.00
4	45.00	9	160.00
5	60.00	10	200.00

For Other States:

Rarity No.	Premium	Rarity No.	Premium
1	\$ 3.00	6	\$ 40.00
2	10.00	7	50.00
3	20.00	8	65.00
4	25.00	9	80.00
5	32.00	10	100.00

#### NEW MEXICO TERRITORIAL MARKINGS

Referring to the Las Vegas townmark, No. 33 of Issue No. 19, Dr. Carroll Chase writes that his records show this marking as used in the 70's and 80's but that he is unaware of its being used as early as Oct. 24, 1860. He suggests that every effort should be made to locate the original from which No. 33 is a rough sketch in order to check this early date.

#### AID TO PLATING

Illustration No. 18 is to accompany an article that was to have been included in this issue relating to a method of indicating the relative distances between inner and outer side lines (or between design and side line on stamps without inner lines). The extent that the inner line, if any, extends upward is also indicated by this method. The information obtained is then recorded by a code number, as a supplement to guide-dot information and other plating information of the kind shown by the L. J. Shaughnessy Charts.

It is with regret that circumstances not the fault of its author have prevented inclusion of the article in this issue, but it is hoped the article will be ready for our next issue.

#### QUAINT TOWN NAMES

From Maj. Gen. C. H. Bonesteel comes the following group of odd names--all on cover with 3c '51-'57, and in manuscript: Lovely Mount, Va., Ashapoo Ferry, S.C., Seven Islands, Va., Old Church, Va. A search of the early postoffice lists discloses many similar curious names. Water Proof, La., Funny Louis, La., Coushatee Chute, La., Hog Branch, La., are a few taken from the Louisiana list alone.

#### ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

- Issue 5, Page 6 -- delete "COUNTY" from description of WHEELOCK/ROBERTSON/TEXAS townmark.
- Issue 19, Page 5 -- Mr. S. C. Lyon reports that the FORT BRIDGER U.T. straight-line  
" " Page 3 townmark in list on page 3 and article on page 5 should be changed to indicate that the pair is on cover with S2 and the single reported as on cover with S5 is on cover with S4.
- Issue 19, Page 13 -- Reference is made to "three or four" complete panes of S2. Mr. P. H. Ward, Jr. advises there are only three (plate 1(L), and two plate 3). The "fourth" pane is of proofs from plate 4 sent to England for perforating experiments. Whether this still exists intact is not known to Ye Editor.

AMBOY OH  
Probably



GREEN ISLAND



Approximate - not traced



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OCT 18 JAN 21

WILMINGTON DEL. R.R.

SEP 29 1838

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18

16



Approximate; not traced

19



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