

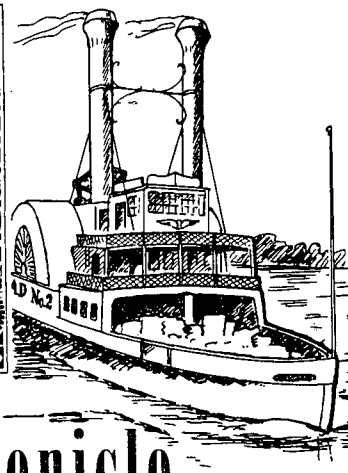
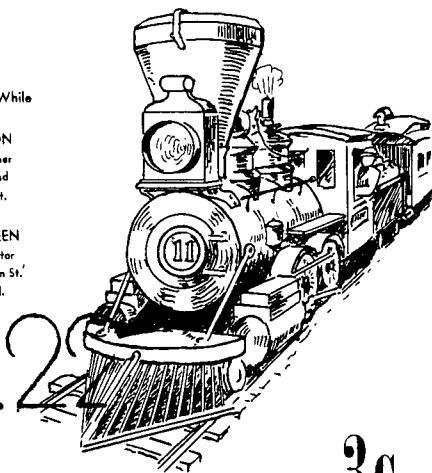
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## 3c. '51-'57 Chronicle

Publication date of Issue No. 22, April 16, 1955; one copy without Supplements free to members; extra copies without Supplements to members, 40 cents; price to non-members, 50 cents. Supplements to this Issue by subscription, comprising photos in legal size of reconstructed plates of S1, S2, and S3, price \$5 per Supplement, each consisting of eight 8"x10" photo prints containing photos of the 200 stamps of each plate. See descriptive article following for further details. Ye Editor and contributors serve without pay. The philatelic press may copy articles herein (except from the Supplements) provided proper credit is given. Members are invited to send unreported items for noting. While in the Publisher's possession they will be cared for, as if they were his own, but no liability because of loss is assumed by the Publisher or this Unit. The Publisher will return such items with insurance coupons under his mailing-insurance policy at member's stated value or at Publisher's appraisal if no value is given.

### 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, not orange-brown color, 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.

SUPPLEMENTS TO THIS ISSUE -- LEGAL-SIZE PHOTOS OF ALL PLATE POSITIONS OF  
S1, S2, and S3 PLATES -- AVAILABLE BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY

What is undoubtedly the most helpful project undertaken by a member for the benefit of this Unit is the work of one who requests anonymity. He has had made photo prints with Dr. Carroll Chase's cooperation of Dr. Chase's "working plates"; that

is, the plates Dr. Chase uses in his direct-comparison plating. For the benefit of this Unit Dr. Chase kindly consented that his labor of a lifetime in plating the 3c '51 be thus recorded. Photos of plates 1(L), 2(L), 3, and 5(L) are now ready for distribution as Supplements to this issue of the 3c 1851-'57 CHRONICLE because it is illegal to possess illustrations even in legal size except as part of a philatelic publication. Therefore, those who subscribe to the Supplements must keep them bound with this issue of CHRONICLE. For this purpose they are furnished in acetate pouches with 3-hole punching, 8-1/2" x 11" size, with Foreword, all for inclusion with this issue.

Each Supplement comprises eight 8"x10" photos. Each photo illustrates 25 stamps, or one-quarter of a pane. The arrangement of the photos in the five pouches is such that as the pages are opened, all stamps of either the upper half or the lower half of a pane are visible; thus,

Positions	Left page of spread	Right page of spread
	1- 2- 3- 4- 5	6- 7- 8- 9-10
	11-12-13-14-15	16-17-18-19-20
	21-22-23-24-25	26-27-28-29-30
	31-32-33-34-35	36-37-38-39-40
	41-42-43-44-45	46-47-48-49-50

and the next spread as the pages are opened similarly shows the lower half of the pane, and so on.

The price of \$5 for the eight photo prints, pouches, and Foreword relating to both panes of one plate is bare cost -- without including anything for the negatives, the cost of which ran into hundreds of dollars. Dr. Chase also receives nothing for his consent and release of the plates -- not to mention the many many hours of work involved by Mr. Anonymous, Dr. Chase, and several interested helpers.

This project has had attention from several Unit members for some years because it was realized how greatly such photos would advance the Unit. Numerous experiments were made as to photographing. Finally an excellent source was found where the photos were made under scientific supervision. The resulting work is of the highest quality. Duplicating by lithography was found not practicable because of loss of fine detail from the screen employed at the start of such processing; the actual photoprints retain all detail of the original.

Each single stamp, as stated, is from Dr. Chase's working plates -- selected to show all characteristics. The stamps are mostly very fine. Pencancelled copies are liberally used because they are ideal for plating purposes.

**METHOD OF USING SUPPLEMENTS:** The use of the photos requires practice and some ingenuity. A reading glass of the kind shown on plate 1, used in the manner shown, has proved the simplest for Ye Editor. Basically the idea is to enlarge the stamp to the same size as the photo and to make side-by-side comparison of the stamp image with the not-enlarged photo. In the case pictured, all parts of the photo print are masked with white paper except the section being compared. Then set glass so image is as high as the photo. Next look at image through the glass. Then look at photo not through glass. After a few trials it will be found that both image and photo may be viewed at once -- and closely side-by-side. In similar manner any other section or detail can be compared. Also, at the start one can compare an entire stamp with an entire photo, but not side-by-side. One acquires practice in remembering design shapes of the recutting and corner proportions for this first comparison, resulting in quick discard of photos that do not apply.

Use of the photos is not as easy as making direct comparisons with an actually plated stamp, but with practice the task is readily performed. Any plating job by any method requires knowledge of the stamp and some of the principles of plating. The novice should first secure a few stamps from each plate actually plated by Dr. Chase, selected to show the typical characteristics of the majority of the stamps on each plate. Study of these samples and study of the Dr. Chase book (still available from Tatham Stamp & Coin Company, Springfield, Mass.) should enable one soon to identify the probable plate from which any stamp comes, or at least limit it to two plates, and also to determine whether the relief is A, B, or C -- thus greatly reducing searching time. The usual process used by Ye Editor is as follows: (1) From what plate did stamp probably come? (2) What relief? (3) Check for guide dots, extra lines, lines failing to meet at corners or extending too far, and other plate varieties. (4) Where do top and bottoms of side inner lines stop in reference to triangles? (5) How close do outer lines come to rosette circles and to diamond-block corners? (6) Does the stamp have any special or unusual shape of any recut line that might set it apart?

Having this information narrows the choice greatly, and it can readily be determined from the photos that many positions do not qualify. The final check by direct comparison with those that seem to qualify is aided if the observer will keep in mind the general shape of the white space between inner and outer lines, or between outer line and design of plates 4, 6, 7, and 8. CAUTION: Do not place too much dependence on shape of white space between top and bottom labels and upper and lower outer lines because the shallow depth at these points produced much variation of running-in of the ink on stamps over or under inked or over and under wiped.

Then, it is recommended that one's early attempts at plating with aid of the photos be checked through the facilities of Dr. Chase -- who arranges for this work to be done at a very modest charge (see CHRONICLE, Issue No. 2).

OTHER USE OF THE PHOTOS: The photos are of inestimable value to those who already own reconstructed plates, because it enables correctness of such plating readily to be checked -- to avoid human error, such as writing the position incorrectly, etc.

HOW TO OBTAIN SUPPLEMENTS: Send \$5 for each Supplement desired to Mr. C. W. Remele, Treasurer of the Unit, 14 E. Carrillo St., Santa Barbara, Calif. At present Supplements for plates 1(L), 2(L), 3, and 5(L) are now available, so \$20 will secure these four. Other plates are in process of being photographed at this writing.

\* \* \* \* \*

Ye Editor knows that he voices the sentiments of each Unit member, and of philately in general, in acknowledging our indebtedness and extending thanks to Dr. Carroll Chase for permitting this permanent record of his marvelous lifetime achievement to be recorded. The Unit is to be congratulated that he selected it as the medium for making the results of his monumental research thus available in permanent form.

In behalf of the Unit thanks are also extended to Mr. Anonymous who spark-plugged this project, with all its many details, and who personally paid out of his own pocket hundreds of dollars for the photographic negatives. It is hoped that he will let his name become known beyond the few members who are aware of his identity so Unit members may be enabled personally to express their appreciation.

THE FIRST U.S. "PAID 3" POSTAL RATE  
by Prof. Arthur R. Davis, R.A. No. 46

The first three-cent rate in United States postal history dates from 1847 and was applied to printed circulars. The Act of Congress of March 3, 1847, provided that "all handbills or circulars printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet, shall be subject to three cents postage each, to be paid when deposited in any post office to be conveyed in the mail." There was no limit on distance. Prior to this Act the rate from July 1, 1845 had been two cents per sheet whether paid or unpaid.

The three-cent rate applied only to prepaid postage. Unpaid circulars could still be mailed at the prevailing unpaid letter rate of five cents for distances to 300 miles, and ten cents for greater distances. Examples of such use are known.

It has been stated that the three-cent circular rate went into effect on July 1, 1847, but there is no provision in the Act that justifies this conclusion. The first two sections of the Act deal with the establishment of Post Routes and ends with the statement: "the above routes shall go into operation on the first day of July 1847 or sooner should the funds of the department justify the same." Nowhere else in the Act is there any mention of an effective date for any of the sections. Evidently the three-cent rate for circulars became effective on March 3, 1847, the day that the Act was passed by Congress. This idea is borne out by four circulars known to me and listed as follows:

- 1) New York, printed date inside, March 8, 1847. Postmarked New York, March 16 (see No. 26 - the PAID and "3" are separate).
- 2) Circular dated Washington City, March 27, 1847, inside and postmarked "U.S. Express Mail, April 4, Paid 3."
- 3) Charleston, S. C., printed date inside 24th April, 1847. Postmarked April 24 (see No. 27).
- 4) Boston, Mass., June 29, 1847, recorded in "Boston Postal Markings to 1890" by M. C. Blake and W. W. Davis, as No. 589.

These four circulars serve to prove that the three-cent rate became effective before July 1, 1847.

Thus far I have a record of seventeen towns that used the three-cent circular rate between March 3, 1847 and June 30, 1851, both inclusive, and undoubtedly there are more.

Illustration No. 28 shows an uncommon marking found on printed circulars from New York from 1849 to 1854 inclusive. It is known only in black and was used in connection with the red "Paid 3cts" town marking (No. 25) and with the red "Paid 1 cent" after the rate changed on July 1, 1851. Whether No. 28 was a stock stamper applied by business firms or a marking of the New York Post Office has not been determined. I have two examples of circulars from different New York firms, and Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook reports that there were three examples in the Richey collection, all from different firms. A tracing is shown in the Ashbrook One Cent Book, Vol. 2, page 126. Members of the Unit are requested to report examples of this marking giving dates and the name of the firm that mailed the circular. Data is also wanted on the use of the three-cent circular rate, particularly before July 1, 1847.

## TOWNMARK CONTAINING NAME OF COUNTY

The catalog listing in Issue 21 refers to LODGE, Fulton Co., Ky, and asks for further information. This is now supplied by Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook who sends photo of cover and marking No. 13 that ties S2 on letter of Apr. 7, 1857, to Penn Yan, N.Y. The significance of the postoffice name appears to be indicated by displayed printing on reverse reading:

## THE UNIVERSAL MASONIC LIBRARY

The Literary Temple of the Nineteenth Century:  
built up by the united and free co-operation of  
the zealous hearted of the Masonic Institution.

Recommended by Grand Lodges and official  
Brethren throughout the United States.

From this it would seem that the postoffice name, LODGE, has Masonic connotation, so perhaps this marking should also be classified in the Masonic group as well as in the county-name group. Support for this viewpoint is the large postal activity; the 1857 report shows the postmaster's compensation as \$1186, twice that of Hickman, Ky., the principal town of the county. Further information is requested.

## LOWELL, MASS. 3-CENT BISECT DECLARED FRAUDULENT

From Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook comes the following valuable report regarding the 3-cent bisect illustrated on page 220 of the Dr. Carroll Chase book "The 3ct Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue," 2nd edition:

"I have just made an important discovery and I can prove it regarding the 3c 1851 bisect, vertical half, illustrated in Dr. Chase's book, as from LOWELL, MASS. This item is fraudulent. Years ago some faker either got hold of the old stamper or had a facsimile made, and turned out this bisect and also one on a 12c 1851, diagonal half...."

The thanks of the fraternity are due Mr. Ashbrook for uncovering this fake. Mr. Ashbrook writes that he will publish an article in "STAMPS" about these "bisects." The 3ct "bisect" and the 12ct "bisect" have townmarks of the same date! Neither is on cover; only on piece.

## S4-S5: DOUBLE REPAIR OF DAMAGED TRANSFER FROM RELIEF A

As mentioned in Dr. Carroll Chase's report at top of page 4, Issue 16, the known positions where the damaged transfer above lower left rosette is doubly repaired are 8R20, 9R20, 10R11(e,i,L), and an S5 stamp seen as the middle stamp of a top-row strip of three. Dr. Chase supplies the following additional data as to this stamp:

"It must be from a very rare plate because I have never seen another copy, and I have only seen one duplicate of the stamp at its left in the strip of three, and none of the stamp at right."

This elusive rarity has a characteristic that enables one to set aside stamps that possibly might be the rarity; namely, the left vertical recut line stops about 0.4 mm short of the top of the upper left diamond block. This gap is very pronounced. Other features are that the vertical recut line is fairly thick and is quite close to the rosettes at top and bottom -- just barely clearing them. Also the double repair comprises three vertical lines instead of mostly a group of dots as in the case of the other "double repairs."

A search through one's duplicates of top row S5's might uncover a second example of the rarity. If so, Dr. Chase asks to be notified.

#### FIRST-DAY and FIRST-WEEK COVERS, ETC.

Supplementing list of 27 known first-day covers in Issue No. 21, Rev. A. H. Coons reports another one from Chicago, as follows: stamp 40L1(e) at upper right tied with red grid; red townmarks CHICAGO/ JUL.1/ ILL. at upper left -- addressed to H. Weeds, Esq., Hinesburgh, Vt. An additional mss mark also ties stamp. The cover is exactly similar to the other two known from Chicago.

Mr. G. M. Burr reports S1 of Mobile, Ala., used Jul. 2, 1851, tied with red grid and red townmark.

Mr. R. McP. Cabeen exhibited at Collectors Club of Chicago in Nov. 1954 a specialized showing of plate 1(e), 1(i), and 1(L). Among the 1(e) covers were all dates, July 1 to July 17, 1851, with duplicates of July 2 to July 7, inclusive. The exhibit also included Mr. Cabeen's numerous large blocks and strips from plates 1(e) and 1(i), reported in Issue No. 15. He also exhibited a tied-up plate 1(L), both panes -- of overlapping strips and pairs so as to prove each position.

#### EXETER, MAINE

Nos. 14 to 17 incl. submitted by Prof. A. R. Davis show five markings of the 1851-'57 period used at the Exeter, Maine, postoffice. The townmark with ornaments is pictured in both the Dr. Chase book and in the Sterling Dow book on Maine markings. However, No. 14 is believed to more nearly resemble the original handstamp, showing particularly the full ornaments. All five markings of this lot are in red.

#### DOUBLE PROVISIONAL USE OF S5 IN SECEDED STATES

As is well known, U.S. stamps were accepted for postal duty in the early days of the War Between the States, and these provisional uses command a premium. Of exceptional interest is a cover showing S5 postmarked UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, VA., used May 7, 1861, the day Virginia seceded. On arrival at Clayton, Ala., the letter was forwarded to Lynchburg, Va., and another S5 was applied to prepay the forwarding fee. As Alabama seceded Feb. 4, 1861, this cover shows double provisional usage of S5 in the Confederacy. This interesting cover is reported by Mr. E. R. Guilford.

#### STRAIGHT-LINE, OVAL, AND ODD-SHAPED TOWNMARKS

Mr. L. L. Downing reports No. 1, HOLLIS N.H. straight-line in red on stampless. This marking is in the Dr. Chase list as on cover with S2, but so far as known not heretofore illustrated. Mr. J. A. Farrington, Jr. reports No. 2, ROXBURY VT. straight line 3 x 37 mm struck twice tying S5 on cover and separately struck on the same cover with mss date. This is new to the record. Mr. C. W. Wilson also reports another new one, No. 3, ADAMSVILLE MICH with mss "day", on cover with S2 as in the collection of Mr. F. R. Schmalzriedt.

## TOWNSMARKS INCLUDING RATE AND/OR PAID

Mr. L. L. Downing reports No. 10, WOODSTOCK Vt including PAID 3 in blue on cover with S2. This marking is pictured in the Dr. Chase book but without period after "3" or Vt." Mr. Downing also sends No. 11 WASHINGTON CY. D.C. FREE with 1857 year date as on cover with S2. This usage is mentioned in the Dr. Chase book, but the marking is not illustrated.

"PAID" IN "3"

To the listing of these in Issue 11, p. 5, supplemented by No. 21 of Issue 20, is now added No. 21, Drewsville N.H. on stampless (lot 337, Paige Sale, Dec. 3, 1954) and No. 22 also stampless, reported by Mr. L. L. Downing used Nov. 1851 at Bridgeport Ct. This is the first such marking noted in which the PAID is not colorless. These additions bring the total to eleven towns that used these curious markings; all but one have been identified as to town of origin. In this connection, it was not made clear in Issue 15 that No. 24 of that issue was of Johnson, Vt., and is item "g" of the list in Issue 11, p. 5.

## EARLY MEXICO-NEW MEXICO TERRITORIAL COVER

Mr. D. C. Rosselot sent a folded letter for inspection bearing uncancelled S2 of plate 4 addressed to S. D. Jose Chevez, Pajarito, N. Mexico. The cover originated at Chihuahua, Mex. From contents of letter and other known information, Mr. Rosselot is certain that the cover was carried by freighter over the Chihuahua Trail to either Franklin, Tex., or Mesilla, N. Mex., where stamp was probably affixed with the idea of entering it into the mails. Instead the cover was carried out of the mail northward to Pajarito, a town 8 miles south of Albuquerque. The Pajarito postoffice was established in 1853 or 1855.

The carrier of the cover northward was either Simeon Hart or his employee. Hart was a wealthy merchant who had establishments in Franklin, Tex., Mesilla, Ft. Fillmore, Ft. Thorn, Ft. Bliss, Ft. Stanton, and Ft. Buchannon, all in N. M. His freighting operations extended as far north as Santa Fe, and as far south as Chihuahua, Mex.

Mr. Rosselot concludes that this is the only Chihuahua Trail letter so far reported, and the earliest letter reported into or out of Pajarito.

## KANSAS RIVER MAIL

Dr. J. A. Dunagin, 1266 Collins St., Topeka, Kas., writes, "I know there was mail delivery by boat up the Kansas River in 1858 as far as Ft. Riley. He asks for further information about the service. Perhaps it was seasonal non-contract mail by casual boats. There were strong rapids at Lawrence so it is unlikely that one boat made the trip from Wyandot. Who can supply further information with copy to Ye Editor?"

## IMITATIONS OF THE BOSTON "PAID" MARKING

No. 18, sent by Mr. R. McP. Cabeen, on cover tying S1 identifies No. 9 of Issue 3, as of Orange, Mass. The illustration is more detailed and shows a period after PAID. It is the smallest such marking noted. No. 19 is still another tracing of the Bradford, N.H., PAID in grid sent by Mr. L. L. Downing, used Feb. 1855 on cover with S2. This is from a more complete marking than what was used for No. 4 of Issue 1 or No. 12 of Issue 13. No. 20, oval with negative PAID on single S2, was lot 263 of Siegel Sale, Feb. 24, 1955. Does anybody know the town of origin?

## UNUSUAL CIRCULAR TOWNMARKS

No. 6, BLOOMING-GROVE, N.Y., in red and No. 5, CLARKSVILLE, MD., both with mss dates, are submitted by Mr. L. W. Kaiser. The former is on cover with S2 and the latter on cover with S5. No. 7, 25mm diam. HAYDEN ROWE MASS, reported by Mr. J. A. Farrington, Jr., on cover with S5, is an unusual year-date marking because of the curved SEPT beneath the town name. Day of month is not shown. No. 4, VERNON SPRINGS IOWA with mss date, is reported by Mr. C. W. Wilson tying S2. Date is red mss. The marking is a most unusual example of a locally made postmark; note the reversed N and S.

No. 33, PORTER'S PRECINCT, Va., in blue on S1, reported by Mr. L. L. Downing, is said by Dr. Chase to be the only precinct townmark that he has seen. Porter's Precinct was in Albemarle County according to the 1852 Postal Register. The name is not listed in the 1857 Register or in the 1859 P.L.&R. list. Mr. Downing requests further information.

## RAILROAD (?) MYSTERY MARKINGS

No. 22 of Issue 21 "RR 1851 (or 7)" in mss was not described in the text of that issue because of editorial error. The item was noted by Mr. C. W. Remele on single. He writes that it does not seem to be the tail-end of a mss railroad route-agent marking. Further information is requested.

Mr. Remele also sends No. 12, traced from an S2 single (it is in blue). It does not seem to match any known marking. Perhaps it is a part of a RR route-agent marking. Also Mr. Remele reports No. 31 as on S2 single. Such lettering as shown would fit symmetrically INDPLS, PITTS. & CLEAV. R.R. The only reported marking of this route is IND. PITTS, & CLEV. R.R., but the abbreviation INDPLS is used on other markings, and Cleveland was originally spelled "Cleaveland," after its founder.

## UNUSUAL OBLITERATORS

No. 23 is an odd combination of grid and rays, reported by Mr. J. D. Baker, used at Grass Valley, Calif. on S2. No. 24 is a small solid square of Lyons, N.Y. on S5 of Nov., 1860, and No. 8 is an all-over "waffle" of Aurora, N.Y., on S1. Both are reported by Mr. L. W. Kaiser. Mr. H. J. Baker, Jr submits No. 9, star-within-a-star of Glendale, Mass., used on S5. Mr. C. W. Wilson sends No. 29 of Dexter, Mich., and also No. 30 of Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

Unusual obliterations identified as to town or origin as in these cases are always of interest because they provide identification when they appear on singles.



## CONTINUATION OF CATALOG OF PREMIUM VALUES OF POSTAL MARKINGS

In the following the notation of pages 8 and 9 of Issue 20 applies, as well as the added abbreviations of Issue 21, page 13. (\*) Asterisk on value factor indicates other features also add value. In such cases valuation is made by adding one-half premium of the lower priced feature to the full value of the higher priced.

## R-2 CIRCULAR TOWNMARKS WITH ODD CHARACTERISTICS -- ON COVER WITH STAMPS (OR NESBITT ENVELOPES) OF THE 1851-1861 PERIOD

The premium to be added depends on oddity, scarcity, and collectible demand. Markings are numbered 1 to 10 in order of increasing value. The list does not consider items listed elsewhere (or to be listed), such as county name, year date, quaker date, inclusion of PAID or rate, etc.

Circular townmarks of styles made by the usual handstamp suppliers command no extra premium because of variation in size or because of having double-lined outline or name between circles. However, one handstamp supplier furnished a balloon-type marker about 37 mm diam that commands a moderate premium, but it was so widely used that no town listing is attempted for this marking. Except in a few cases, other markings larger than 37 mm or smaller than 25 mm command a premium as listed.

Collectible odd circular townmarks are in several categories, keyed as follows:

K1 - Contains ornaments, stars, etc.	K11 - Extra-thick outline
K2 - State name spelled out (over four letters)	K12 - Sawtooth outline
K3 - Unusual arrangement of words	K13 - Contains wavy lines
K4 - Small, 24 mm or less	K14 - Contains bars or grid
K5 - Large, 38 mm or over	K15 - Some letters reversed
K6 - Part original name deleted	K16 - Extra-small letters in proportion to size
K7 - No outline (rimless)	K17 - No State name (other than Boston or New York)
K8 - Negative town name	K18 - Crude, apparently locally made
K9 - Stencil cut	K19 - Printed on press
K10 - Dotted or dash outline	

The number at right of the "K" number indicates diameter of circle (mm); thus, K1-31 is townmark with ornaments, 31 mm diam. Absence of data indicates additional information wanted:

<u>Any State</u>		<u>Colorado Terr.</u>			
Any townmark approx. 37 mm diam.	1	NEVADA/msD/COL TER	K18-38	ChCab	9
<u>Alabama</u>		<u>Connecticut</u>			
MOBILE/D/ALA.	K14	AVON/D/CONN	K1-28	Ch14	6
<u>California</u>		<u>Florida</u>			
ALVARADO/D/CAL.	K18-33 DC	WOODSTOCK MILLS/msD/E.FLORA	K12-27		
DIAMOND SPRINGS/msD/CAL	K1-29 DC Ch16	Ch7			10*
DOWNIEVILLE/D/CALIFORNIA	K2, K16-34 SA				
MICHIGAN BLUFF/D/CAL	K5-38 DLC	<u>Georgia</u>			
MOUNTAIN SPRINGS/D/CAL	K5-39 DLC SA	SAVANNAH/D/GEO.	K1-27		3
OPHIRVILLE/msD/CAL	K18-36 DC Ch8	AUGUSTA/D/GA(?)	K14		
MOKELUMNE HILL CAL/D	K4-23 Ch16				
PLACERVILLE/msD/CAL	K18-35	<u>Illinois</u>			
SONORA/D/CAL	K4-24 DC	CASEYVILLE/msD/ILL	K1-30 DC Ch11		8
STA. BARBARA/msD/CAL.	K7, K18	ONARGO/D/ILL	K10-30 CC		7

Illinois (Cont'd)

ROCKTON/msD/ILL K1-27 DC 7  
 SAINTE MARIE/msD/ILLINOIS K1,K2  
 Ch15 10

Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS/D/IND K7-29 1  
 ATTICA/D/IND(?) K7

Iowa

VERNON SPRINGS/msD/IOWA K5,K15,  
 K18-42 Ch22 10

Kansas Terr. and State

LEAVENWORTH CITY/msD/K.T. K7-34  
 ChCab 9  
 MONEKA/msD/KT K18-27 ChCab 8  
 NEOSEO FALLS/D/KANSAS K2-34 DLC SA 7  
 SUMNER/yrD/KANSAS.T. K2-33 $\frac{1}{2}$  ChCab 9  
 SUMNER/yrD/KANSAS K2-33 $\frac{1}{2}$  ChCab 8

Kentucky

TAYLORSVILLE KY/msD K7-26 4

Louisiana

BRASHEAR, LA/D K1-32 Ch14 10  
 EVERGREEN/LA/POSTOFFICE K3,K4-23  
 Ch13 10  
 VERMILLIONVILLE/D/LA K10-29 6

Maine

EXETER/D/MAINE K1,K2-28 Ch22 7  
 YARMOUTH/D/Me K6-30 Ch7 4  
 NORTH YARMOUTH/D/Me (with line  
 through NORTH) K3-30 5

Maryland

CLARKSVILLE/msD/MD K7-27 Ch22 4

Massachusetts

ASHFIELD/msD/MASS K7-27 3  
 AUBURNDALE, MASS/yrD K13-33 DC Ch6 5  
 BLACKSTONE/D/MASS K4-17 $\frac{1}{2}$  Ch5 5  
 BOSTON/D K4-22 DLC Ch1 10  
 BOSTON/D/MASS. K4-21 Ch6 10  
 BOSTON/D/MASS. K4-24 DLC 0  
 BROOKLINE/yrD/MASS K1-31 9  
 CHICOPEE/D/MASS K4-18 $\frac{1}{2}$  CC 4  
 COCHESSETT/msD/MASS K7,K18-32 Ch22 6  
 CUMMINGTON WEST/VILLAGE/D/MASS K3 9  
 DANVERS/D/MS. K6 CC 3  
 HAYDEN ROWE/yrD/MASS K3,K4-24 Ch22 4  
 LOWELL/D/MASS. K7-28 CC 2  
 MONTAGUE/yrD/MS. K4-14 $\frac{1}{2}$  CC 10  
 NEW SALEM/D/MASS K9-26 Ch6 9

Massachusetts (Cont'd)

PLAINFIELD/D/MS K4-14 $\frac{1}{2}$  CC 10  
 ROCK BOTTOM/D/MASS K1-29 CC 7  
 SOUTH DANVERS/yrD/MS K7 3  
 SOUTH ROYALTON/D/MASS K7 4  
 STONEHAM/yrD/MASS. K1-31 Ch14 6  
 WESTBRIDGEWATER/msD/MASS/msD K3-30 9

Michigan

MARTIN/D/MICH K7-28 4

Minnesota Terr. and State

MONTICELLO/D/M.T. K7-30 $\frac{1}{2}$  ChCab 8  
 ST.MARYS/msD/M.T. K7-24 ChCab 9  
 WINONA/msD/M.T. K18-32 ChCab 7

Mississippi

POST OFFICE/yrD/NATCHEZ, MISS.  
 K3-35 SA 10

Missouri

ST. LOUIS/D/MO. K11-32 CC 2

New Hampshire

GREENFIELD/D/N.H. K3,K18- CC 10  
 HENNIKER/D/NEW HAMPSHIRE K2-32 8  
 MASON/D/N.H. K1-31 $\frac{1}{2}$  DC Ch10 7  
 TROY.NH/D K6 CC 8

New York

ALBANY/D/N.Y. K1-31 Ch14 2  
 BLOOMING-GROVE/msD/N.Y. K4-24 Ch22 4  
 BUFFALO/D/N.Y. K1-35 DC CC 3  
 BUFFALO/D/N.Y. K7-28 1  
 CONQUEST/msD/NY K7,K18-34 Ch18 8  
 EDEN/D/NEW YORK K2-31 Ch12 5  
 EDINBURGH CENTRE/D/N.Y. K7 5  
 GLENN/D/NEW YORK K2-31 Ch12 6  
 GRAY/D/N.Y. K6-31 5  
 MALONE NY/D K13-28 Ch3 4  
 NEW YORK D/1 bar (12x5),1851,  
 K14-30 Ch1 7  
 NEW YORK D/4 bars K14-30 3  
 NEW YORK D/3 bars K14-30 3  
 NEW YORK D/2 bars K14-30 8  
 NEW YORK D/1 thin bar K14-30 4  
 NEW YORK D/1 bar (11x3),1856,  
 K14-32 1  
 NEW YORK/D (SHIP removed),1851,  
 K3-30 Ch5 10\*  
 NEW YORK/D(2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm to circle),1852,  
 K3-30 Ch11 9\*  
 NEW/grid/YORK/D K14-30 Ch5 9\*  
 Note: The above three represent  
 early, intermediate, and late types  
 for N.Y.-to-Calif. Ocean Mail.

New York (Cont'd)

OTTO/D/N.Y. K19-26	10
PORTVILLE/msD/NY K1-25 Ch14	5
ROCHESTER N.Y./3 bars/D K14-33	4
RHINEBECK/D/N.Y. K7	3
SARATOGA SPRINGS/D/N.Y. K14-32	1
SENECA RIVER/yrD/N.Y. K9 CC	10
STONE-RIDGE/D/N.Y. K4-21 Ch12	5
UNION/msD/N.Y. K1-31	3
WEST DAY/msD/NY K9,K10-31	10

North Carolina

GRAHAM/D/N.C. K10

Ohio

NORTH GEORGETOWN/D/O K10-37	8
WHEELERSBURG/msD/Ohio K7-27	4

Oregon Terr. and State

CORVALLIS/D/OREGON K2,K15-31	10
DEER CREEK/D/OREGON K2-34 DLC	10
FORT LELAND/D/OREGON K2-33	9
MARYSVILLE/D/OREGON K2-31	9
SAINT HELEN/D/OREGON K2-31	9

Pennsylvania

BAINBRIDGE/D/PA K1	7
LYKENS./D/PA. K1-32 CC	7
MIDDLETOWN/D/PA. K1-28	1

Pennsylvania (Cont'd)

PIKE RUN/msD/PENN K11-32	6
RISING SUN/yrD/PA. K19 D1c DC	10
TRAPPE/msD/PENN K1-28 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Ch12	4
TROY/D/PA K4-21 Ch17	6

South Carolina

CHERAW/D/S.C. K13-33 Ch13	4
POMARIA/msD/S.C. K1-27 SA	5
UNION-VILLE/D/S.C. K3-31 Ch21	4

Tennessee

BERSHEBA/D/SPRINGS. K17-31 Ch16 8

Texas

CORSIANA/D/TEX K10-30 4

Vermont

BARTON/D/Vt. K1-28 Ch14	6
BURLINGTON/D/Vt. K13-32 Ch3	2
DERBY/D/V.T. K1-31 DC Ch14	6
HARDWICK/D/VT K1 DC	9
JOHNSON/D/VT K1-28 Ch14	2
LARABEE'S POINT/D/VT K4-22	9
WEST BRATTLEBORO/msD/VT. K7,K16-28 Ch12	7
TUNBRIDGE/msD/VT. K7-33	3

Virginia

LYNCHBURGH/3 bars/D/Va K14-36 3

PREMIUM SCHEDULE: The premium to be added to covers with adhesive stamps because of the above listed postal markings, provided stamp is fine, marking is a good stroke, and cover is in good condition (as these terms are defined in D-1, D-2, and D-3, respectively, of Issue 14), is as follows:

For all except California, Colorado, Kansas, Oregon, Texas:

Rarity No.	Premium	Rarity No.	Premium
1	.75	6	10.00
2	1.50	7	12.50
3	3.00	8	15.00
4	5.00	9	20.00
5	7.50	10	25.00

For California, Colorado, Kansas, Oregon, Texas:

Twice the above values, to reflect the scarcity and collectible interest associated with Westerns.

In both of the above cases, deduct 30% if marking is on Nesbitt envelope without adhesive.

## ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

Issue 21, page 14, -- under Kentucky, change to read  
 LODGE. Fulton Co. Ky. C-37 Ch22 9\*  
 plate 1 -- for explanation of No. 22, see herein  
 -- under Michigan, change MINNESOTA MINE to MINESOTA MINE.  
 page 3, next to last parg.; change NICARAGUE to NICARAGUA  
 page 9, 3rd line; add a third Chicago marking of A.H.Coons, 40L1(e)  
 and change total to 28.  
 page 10, top line; change "antedates" to "postdates."

Issue 20, page 10Add Michigan

ADAMSVILLE/D mss day/MICH NO-AC 45x24 Ch22	10
Change under <u>New Hampshire</u> to read	
HOLLIS N.H. moD SL 42x3 Ch22	8
Page 11, add to <u>Vermont</u>	
ROXBURY VT SL 37x3 Ch22	9

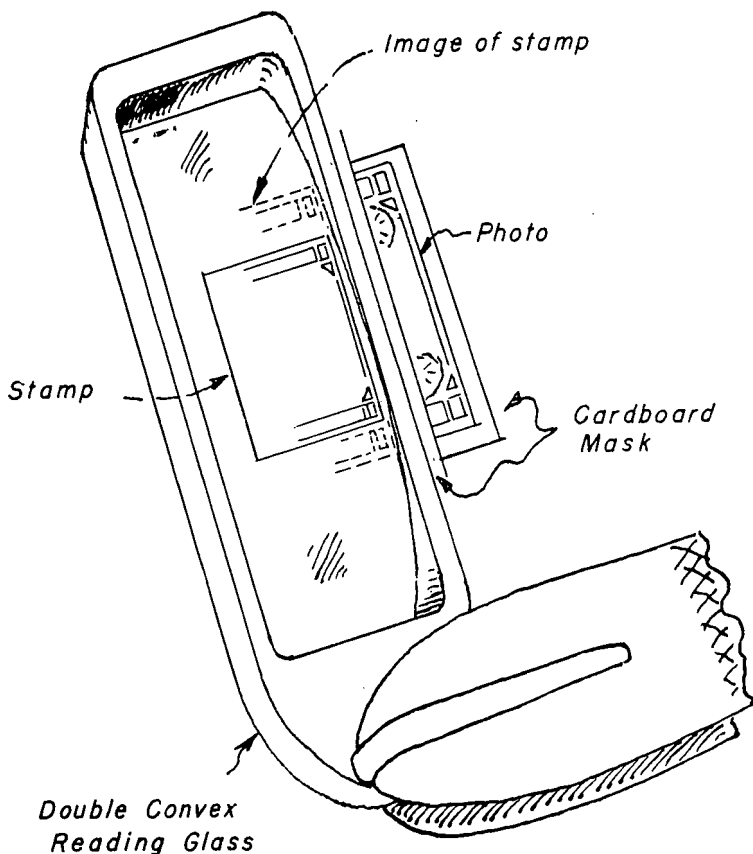
Issue 6, page 12, 7th line -- change WEST BAY to WEST DAY.

Issue 20, page 11, and Issue 21, page 15 -- Note that if markings are on Nesbitt envelopes without adhesives, the premiums are reduced 30%. This was mentioned on page 8 of Issue 20.

HOLLIS N.H JULY 29

ROXBURY VT  
*June 10/2*

ADAMSVILLE  
MICH 3



Double Convex Reading Glass

Recommended method of comparing stamp detail with detail of legal-size photo.

