

Published  
Every Once in a While

T. W. SIMPSON  
Editor and Publisher  
2903 Forest Ave.  
Berkeley 5, Calif.

McP. CABEEN  
Contributing Editor  
1029 No. Dearborn St.  
Chicago 10, Ill.

Printed in U. S. A.  
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Issue No. 3



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION  
OF

THE 3c. '51 - '57 UNIT

No. 11 OF  
AMERICAN PHILATELIC  
SOCIETY  
OFFICERS 1948-50

W. W. HICKS ~~Chairman~~  
1 Garrett Ave., Rossmore, Va.

W. C. STEWART ~~Sec'y-Treas.~~  
10439 N. E. Fargo St., Portland 16, Ore.

J. AYER ~~Director~~  
11 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.

C. A. PFAHL ~~Director~~  
1081 Delta Ave., Akron, Ohio

J. M. SCHWARTZ ~~Director~~  
4429 N. E. 78th Ave., Portland, Ore.

HONORARY MEMBER  
DR. CARROLL CHASE  
R.F.D. No. 1, Millard, N. H.

Publication date of Issue No. 3, Feb. 26, 1949; One copy free to each member; Extra copies to members, 35 cents; Price to non-members, 50 cents. All net income above out-of-pocket production cost accrues to the Unit. Ye Editor and Contributors serve without pay. The philatelic press may copy articles herein provided proper credit 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. 11b.
- 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. 26 "with discontinuous side lines."
- 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 Plates indicate black color unless otherwise stated.

#### THE LARGE BOSTON "PAID" OBLITERATORS By W. W. Davis, RA #91

The information herein was compiled by the writer in collaboration with Mr. M. C. Blake, RA #33, as a part of our work preparatory to the issuance of the forthcoming book on Boston Postal Markings which a collecting group in Boston is sponsoring.

So far as can be determined at this writing, the large-sized Boston PAID's are believed to be properly classified as follows:

Illustration No.	Dimensions	Dates of Use		Found with
		Earliest	Latest	
1	Circle dia. 24 mm PAID 20 x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm	1/22/52	12/20/54	S1 and S2
2	Circle dia. 24 mm PAID 20 x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm	3/30/55	2/4/57	S2
3	Circle dia. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm PAID 21 x 5 mm	3/16/57	10/11/59	S2, S3, S4, S5
4	Circle dia. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm PAID 21 x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm	5/1/58	4/29/61	S3, S4, S5
5	Circle dia. 24 mm PAID 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm	10/26/58	10/17/62	S5
6	Circle dia. 24 mm PAID 20 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm	8/30/61	9/4/61	Not found on S5, but perhaps might be

No. 1 has tall letters of the shaded type.

No. 2 is of the same size and style as No. 1 but appears to have wider strokes giving it a generally heavier appearance. It is usually carelessly struck with blurred impressions. However, I have found many with the late dates which are sharp and clear. These convince me that this marking is not merely from a worn handstamp of No. 1.

No. 3 has shorter letters of the shaded type. The bars do not touch the circle. The marking is generally sharp and clear.

No. 4 has letters with strokes of equal thickness, all fairly heavy. I do not believe the bars touch the circle though many impressions show them as touching. This, I believe, is caused by dirt clogging between the end of the bar and the circle causing some or all of the spaces to be closed.

No. 5 has shaded letters. The impressions are usually sharp and clear. It is similar to No. 3 but the bars extend to the circle. I have found this type only on foreign mail.

No. 6 has shaded letters but not as tall as any other type. I have not yet found this on S5 but only on early uses of the 3c rose-shade 1861 issue. Inasmuch as my earliest example shows use only a few days after the 1861 issue appeared, I think it likely that it may be found on a late use of S5. I will appreciate being informed of any such use.

U. S. STAMP NO. 26, SPECIALIZED  
By L. J. Shaughnessy, RA #1

Editor's Note: This excellent article by our No. 1 Route Agent is a reminder of Mr. Shaughnessy's fine article appearing in the S.P.A. Journal for January, 1949, entitled "The U. S. No. 25 Stamp, Specialized." In that article is an illustration of his unique vertical strip of three of S3 with full margin, imprint, and

plate No. 7, positions 31, 41, and 51L7. Also there is pictured a cover showing S3 with towmark of TROY N.Y. between concentric circles in the center of which is the year date "59" tipped on its side (at right angles to the printed wording of the date). This sideways showing of the date somewhat resembles that on a NEW YORK towmark which similarly has "61" tipped on its side.

\* \* \* \* \*

With a task force the size of the Three Cent 1851-57 Unit there is a great deal of advancement that may be made within the scope of this organization. There is yet much definite information to be secured and now may be the proper moment to consider the matter.

Time was when the three cent 1851 stamp was just another stamp and no particular attention was given to it. It was my good fortune to collect these stamps during those early days, when I bought them by the hundred for Ten Dollars. That same charge applied to all the stamps regardless of the fact that many were orange browns. Many had railroad, packet, numeral and similar rare cancellations. On covers the charge was twenty-five cents each regardless of cancellations, etc.

Today it is the most popular United States stamp. The change in the opinion of stamp collectors is the result of the study and publicity given it by Dr. Carroll Chase with a limited amount of assistance provided by a few other collectors.

Today many collectors are giving but a fleeting glance at three cent 1857 type 2 stamps that pass through their hands. The number of outstanding plate varieties in this stamp falls little short of those of the earlier issue. Many of these are of unknown plate positions and even some of the plate numbers have either never been found, or have not been brought to the attention of collectors who would provide the publicity such discoveries deserve.

It is true that any No. 26 stamp (our S5), showing part of an imprint, can be identified as to its plate position. Most of these are from plates of which the numbers are known. Those from the remaining plates have been assigned letters from the alphabet. The list of these has been reduced from time to time, when the actual plate numbers were discovered. Among the imprints to which letters are still assigned are: left pane "D," "F," "H," "I" and "J." Right pane "B," "C" and "L," using Dr. Chase's nomenclature.

Of the flaws from unknown plate positions are some of the most striking ones, such as the Quadruple, Cheek, Queue, Pendant, U. S., Bottom of the Bust, Inverted Comma and Lower Left Triangle.

Among the recuts from unknown positions are the stamps having five lines recut in the upper left triangle, known as recut "D," and the top row position stamp with a queerly recut right inner line. This is known as "Recut Q."

A list of double transfers from unknown positions is so long that I hesitate to pass it along. At any rate, here they are:

A5, A6; B3, B4, B5, B6; C3, C5; D3, D4, D6, D7; E1, E2, E3, E4; F3, F4, F5, F7; G4, G7; H3, H4; I1, I4, I5, I6; J2, J5, J6; K2, K4, K6; L2, L5, L6; M2, M3, M4, M5, M6; N4, N5, N6; O2, O5; P1, P6; Q6; R6; S2, S3, S6; T2, T6; U1, U2, U3, U5, U6; V1, V2; V3, V4, V6; W2, W3, W5, W6; X1, X3, X5, X6; Y5; Z1, Z6 and 70P1, a total of seventy-eight.

In contrast, we have one hundred five of known positions.

A record of stamps in my collection reveals these figures and conditions.

An assignment I would suggest for members of the Unit is, that we undertake to change these unknown quantities to known ones.

FREQUENCY OF RELIEFS, DOUBLE TRANSFERS,  
DOUBLE AND TRIPLE GUIDE DOTS - S1, S2, S3

By C. W. Remele, RA #55

The appended tabulation shows under each heading, first column, the number of positions on each plate -- and in the second column, the number of stamps per million of total issued based upon the estimate of total issue that appears in Dr. Chase's book.

Some who do not wish to undertake the reconstruction of the imperforate plates might find it interesting to collect one example of each of the 163 double transfers, the nine triple guide-dots, etc.

Editor's Note: Ye Ed concurs in Mr. Remele's suggestion for he started his collection of plate varieties with an endeavor to collect all of the double transfers. Such a collection has splendid exhibition value, and should be easy to dispose of as a unit should it ever become necessary to do so.

Plate	A Relief		B Relief		C Relief		Dbl.		Dbl. Dot	Triple Dot		
							Transfers					
1(e)	81	2511	114	3534	5	155	8	248	2	62		
1(i)	95	5320	102	5712	3	168	25	1400	2	112		
1(L)	82	69782	116	98716	2	1702	33	28083	3	2553		
2(e)	89	5162	102	5916	9	522	12	696	6	348		
2(L)	80	94080	120	141120	-	-	16	18816	7	8232		
3	80	86000	119	127925	1	1075	3	3225	2	2150		
4	80	41520	100	51900	20	10380	1	519	-	-		
5(e)	82	5740	114	7980	4	280	13	910	4	280	1	70
5(L)	98	27832	87	24708	15	4260	24	6816	3	852	1	284
6	79	23147	86	25198	35	10255	7	1758	13	3809	7	2051
7	80	23440	100	29300	20	5860	3	879	17	4981		
8	80	18720	99	23166	21	4914	6	1404	2	468		
0	80	4800	113	6780	7	420	12	720	3	180		
Vari- eties per million	1086	408054	1372	551955	142	39991	163	65474	64	24127	9	2405

COLLEGE TOWNMARKS

The lists of post offices issued during the period of use of the '51-'57 stamp shows a number of cases in which the "town" is shown as the name of a college, institute, or academy. Though handstamped or manuscript markings of all of these have not as yet come to light, recent additions to previous lists are illustrated as Nos. 47 to 50 reported by Mr. A. Rubel, Jr., and No. 46 reported by Ye Editor. No. 35 for Rappahannock Academy, Va., from Ye Ed's collection, has long been

listed but not pictured in generally available sources. The marking is in red with mss date.

Mr. Rubel has kindly supplied the following information:

No. 48 CENTRAL COLLEGE, O. in black on cover with black grid obliterator on S2. The location is Van Wert, Franklin Co., Ohio.

No. 46 NORMAL COLLEGE, N. C. in black on cover with S2.

No. 47 TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C. in black on cover with S5.

Both markings apply to the same college, started in 1838 as Union Institute in Randolph Co.; name changed in 1851 to Normal College, and again in 1859 to Trinity College. The college was moved to Durham, N. C. in 1892. In 1924 it became Duke University.

No. 49 HAMP SIDNEY COLLEGE, VA. in black on S5.

As per previous lists, a 37 mm diam. marking is known showing HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, VA. between concentric circles, on 1853 envelope. This marking is now reported on S5. A manuscript townmark reading "H.S.College, Va." has also been seen.

Editor's Note: Associated with the Hampden Sidney College markings are those containing the words HAMPDEN SIDNEY, VA. Some of these appear to have been used concurrently with those that contain the word "College." The Dietz catalog shows Hampden Sidney College as located at Hampton Sidney, Va. during the Confederate period. However, the 1859 P.L. & R. shows only Hampton Sidney College, as does the 1852 U. S. Gazetteer. Were there two post offices, at least for a time, one at the college and the other at the town, or were the handstamps used at the same post office? The Dietz catalog lists both kinds of townmarks as college markings.

No. 50 RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA. in black on S2.

#### DOUBLE IMPRESSION OF S5

The feature illustration of this issue (No. 51) is of a remarkable and beautiful stamp located and owned by Mr. Robert G. Holbrook. It is a clearly printed double impression of S5.

Double impressions of both S2 and S5 are listed but unpriced in Scott's catalog. Few have ever seen either one of these. Though at least 200 of each existed at one time, probably all but one or two have long since gone the way of waste paper. The copy turned up by Mr. Holbrook is therefore of the greatest rarity.

We are indebted to Dr. Carroll Chase for the photograph and news of this important discovery.

#### OBLITERATORS USED WITH ROUTE-AGENT'S HANDSTAMPS

It is most unusual to find a railroad or inland waterways marking used in association with an obliterator for the stamp. For most cases, it appears that the route agent was supplied with a dated handstamp only. Doubly interesting, therefore, is illustration No. 18 showing an obliterator of a design that easily could be

considered as a railroad wheel, found on cover bearing route-agent's handstamp of A. St. L. & A. & KENBK R.R. The railroad-wheel obliterator ties S1 on letter dated Sep. 14, 1851, headed North Monmouth, Me.

#### TOWNSMARKS WITH WAVY LINES

No. 41 shows the MALONE, N. Y. wavy-line townmark. It is not thought that the wavy line was placed in the marking to provide additional obliterating quality. During the stampless period, this marking had its rate-numeral placed below the wavy line, doubtless inserted to prevent confusion of the date-numeral and the rate-numeral. After removal of the rate-numeral, the wavy line remained.

Not so easy of explanation, however, are the wavy lines of the BURLINGTON, VT. townmark, shown as No. 45, submitted by Dr. G. B. Smith. It is known that type-fonts in printing establishments had stock wavy-lines similar to those used in this and the Malone, N. Y. marking. Perhaps portions of them were used inadvertently as spacing, or inserted purposely for presumed decorative value.

#### MORE ON TARGETS ON S5

As a supplement to the list of towns using target obliterators, as reported by Mr. T. K. Webster in Issue No. 2, Mr. L. J. Shaughnessy reports the following: Coventry, Vt., Hindsdale, N. H., both in blue; and New York, Sept. 4, 1860, Oakwood, Mich., Spruce Creek, Pa., New Baltimore, N. Y., and Bloomfield, Iowa, all in black.

He also calls attention to targets which have a central dot or bull's-eye as shown in illustrations Nos. 13, 14 and 15, as well as No. 16 with a spiral which might be mistaken for a target. Identification of towns applying to these has not been made as his copies are not on cover. Can members help?

Mr. F. H. Hale also reports a No. 1 target used on S5 at Cooperstown, N. Y.

#### ANOTHER EARLY BOSTON "PAID" WITHOUT BARS

Mr. W. W. Davis sends illustration No. 12 from cover bearing Boston dated townmark of Oct. 19, 1858, just one day before use of the similar marking illustrated as No. 19 of Issue No. 1. Comparison shows that the length of the break in the circled outline is substantially the same for each marking. However, the location of the break with reference to the word PAID is quite different. Were two handstamps used, or was the PAID movable with reference to the rim of a single handstamp? Collectors having covers which show the progressive increase in the break should be able to answer this question. If two handstamps were used, it is an odd coincidence that both were broken at the rim approximately an equal amount when first used. No markings with the complete circle are believed known from Boston.

#### THE SAINT JOHNSBURY VT. SCARAB

Right from our resident route-agent in that city, Mr. R. C. Burleigh, comes the tracing illustrated as No. 17. It shows the Saint Johnsbury "scarab" obliterator. The example smacks S2 "on the nose"; it is in black, of 1853 usage.

## MORE IMITATIONS OF THE BOSTON-PAID OBLITERATOR

The list of small towns that at least for a time copied the Boston PAID obliterator continues to grow. Referring to the illustrations, No. 7 on S1 from Farmington, Me. is reported by Mr. W. S. Anthony. Though it closely resembles the small Boston PAID, it is readily distinguished by the fact that the letter "P" is notably short, and that the letter "A" has both side strokes of equal width. The example seen shows it to have been more crudely fashioned than was the original Boston PAID from which it obviously was copied.

Mr. T. K. Webster reports No. 8 on S5 from West Baldwin, Me. The bars appear to be somewhat bent; also there is a distinct double-outlined circle. It is barely possible that the example seen was struck twice though extremely close examination does not make it appear that this is likely. Mr. Webster also reports No. 9 on a single S1, town unknown. This unusual marking is notably smaller than any similar known marking.

Mr. W. W. Davis reports No. 10 on S2, town unknown. It somewhat resembles the Bradford, N. H. example shown as No. 4 in Issue No. 1. However, the bars of No. 10 touch the circle whereas it is not believed the Bradford, N. H. marking has this feature. (Will owners of such markings please advise Ye Ed?) Mr. Davis also reports No. 11 on S2 from Fitzwilliam, N. H., certainly a striking and unusual marking.

Issue No. 1 shows the marking from Jamaica, Vt. as No. 14 in black. Dr. G. S. Smith reports this on S5 in red.

Some have sent tracings of plain circles containing PAID for listing as imitation Boston PAID's. Though Boston used such a marking for a part of 1858 and later, it is not generally regarded as the Boston PAID that is characteristic of Boston; viz., an encircled PAID with bars. However, any similar marking containing the features of PAID in conjunction with bars or other obliterating devices, and in generally circular form, is believed properly to be classified as an imitation of the Boston PAID marking.

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

This issue continues from Issue No. 2 the series of illustrations of townmarks of this class not pictured in Dr. Carroll Chase's book on the 3c. stamp, in Mr. S. B. Ashbrook's book on the 1c. stamp, or in the currently running Chase-Cabeen articles in American Philatelist on territorial markings.

Referring to the numbered illustrations, the following are in black, unless otherwise stated:

No.	Seen on	No.	Seen on	No.	Seen on
19	S2	28	S2	37	S2 and S3
20	S2	29	S5	38	S2 in red
21	S2(also in blue)	30	S5	39	S2 in red
22	S2	31	S3	40	S2 in red and in blue
23	S2	32	S2(also in red)	42	S2(also in red)
24	10c Type V	33	S1 in red and in green	43	10c '53 env.
25	S2(also in red)	34	S2 in blue	44	S2
26	S1 in red	35	S1 in red	52	S5
27	S2	36	S2	53	S2(blue)

Submission of the above is from the following members: R. C. Burleigh, Nos. 19 and 22; A. R. Rowell, Nos. 21 and 22; S. B. Ashbrook, Nos. 24 and 29; Dr. W. R. Coleman, No. 20; W. W. Davis, No. 34; E. B. Jessup, Nos. 43 and 44; Dr. Carroll Chase's Notes, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, and 33. The balance are from Ye Editor. It will be noticed that No. 22 was submitted by two members, with differing dates, of course.

Further with reference to JERICHO CENTRE, VT. shown as No. 37, Issue No. 2, Mr. R. C. Burleigh writes that it is ordinarily surrounded by a faint circle. He submits a tracing to show this.

Some have asked for a list of the markings of this group that are pictured in the three sources mentioned in the first paragraph, which it is not proposed to illustrate in our series, at least for the time being. The list is as follows:

	Straight-Line and Odd-Shaped Townmarks	Oval Townmarks
Dr. Carroll Chase's book on 3c. stamp	Madison Run Station, Va.; Limerick, N. Y.; Ringville, Mass.; Killingly, Ct.; Tuscahoma, Miss.; Kensington, Ct.; Moringville, N. Y.; West Hartford, Ct.; Shabbona Grove, Ill. (scroll); Sonora, Cal.; Hagamans Mills, N. Y.	Utica, N. Y. Weaverville, Cal. New London, N. H.
Mr. S. B. Ashbrook's book on 1c. stamp (markings generally shown used with 1c.)	Jacksboro, Tex.; Shabbona Grove, Ill. (shield); Pine Swamp, Pa.; Shamokin, Pa.; Cumberland, Me.; Philadelphia.	Woodville, Pa. McDermott's Bridge, Cal. Cleveland, O.
Chase-Cabeen Territorial articles	Auraria, K. T.; Osawatomie, K. T.; Ottumwa, K. T.; Coraville, K. T.; Shawnee, Kas.; Stanton, K. T.	Cathlamet, O. T. Sioux Falls City, D. T. Denver City, K. T.

#### SO. BROOKS, ME. STRAIGHT-LINE TOWNMARK

In Issue No. 2, illustration No. 21 showed an incomplete BROOKS, Me. with the comment that it was known both from North Brooks and South Brooks. This information was obtained from auction catalogs that have shown both towns to have straight-line markings. However, Dr. W. R. Coleman advises that there was no such post office as North Brooks, Me., and that the marking thought to be from such a town actually reads SO. BROOKS, Me. This circumstance was caused by the fact that the lefthand letter of the so-called NO. BROOKS actually was smeared so that it appeared to be an "N," yet it actually was an "S." The correct marking supplied by courtesy of Dr. Coleman is shown herein as No. 20, together with a neat PAID, on S2.

Search of early P.L. & R.'s shows no post office of North Brooks, Me.



## ADDITIONAL NOTES APPLYING TO DR. CARROLL CHASE'S BOOK

A few publisher's errors and some additional information is given; it supplements that in Issue No. 2 and applies to the second edition of Dr. Chase's superb book on our stamp.

Page 38 - Mr. A. S. Wardwell reports that the items for Albany and Buffalo should read as follows:

	1c.	3c.
Albany	10,000	10,000
Buffalo	10,000	10,000

These amounts are obtained from a photostat copy of the original record that is in his possession.

Page 77 - 7th line from bottom--

Change the word "perforated" to "imperforate." (Mr. C. W. Remele)

Page 117 - The 4th and 5th lines of the last para. should read:

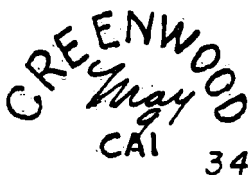
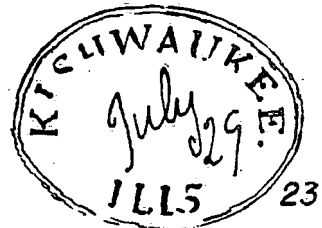
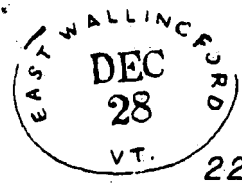
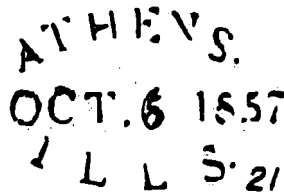
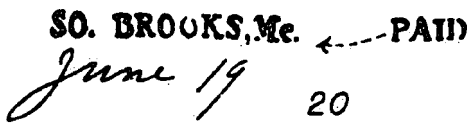
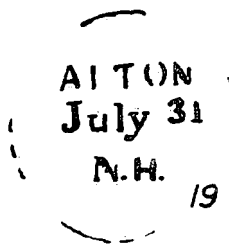
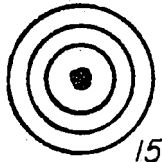
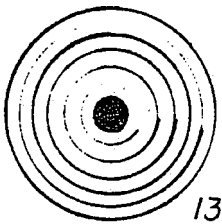
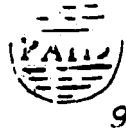
"right pane. The center line stops at the bottom at a dot which is even with the bottom of the tenth horizontal row of stamps, although occasionally a clearly" (Mr. C. W. Remele)

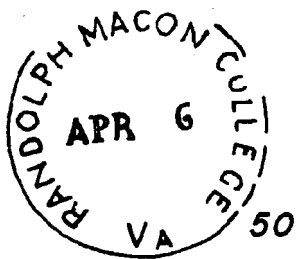
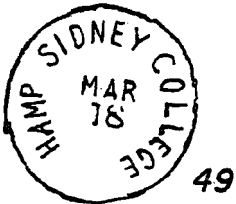
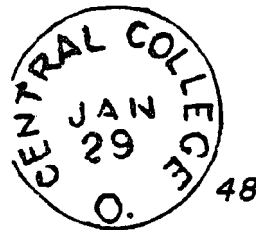
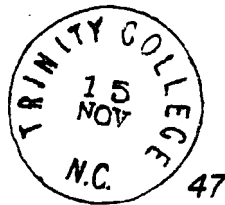
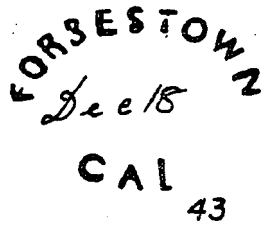
Page 120 - 20th line from bottom--

Change 41L5(L) to 51L5(L) (Mr. C. W. Remele)

Page 145 - Under plate 4, the normal period of use starts Mar. 31, 1855 instead of 1856. (Mr. C. W. Remele)

Page 343 - 2nd line of para. headed REGISTERED POSTMARKS, change "January 1, 1856" to "July 1, 1855," and make same change in 4th line from bottom of page. (Dr. Carroll Chase reports this with comment that later information discloses that the John Luff book was in error in listing Jan. 1, 1856 as the date registration began as a result of the Act of Mar. 3, 1855.)





51 →



DENISON, IO' NOV. 5 1860' 52

ANGELES MAY 22 CAL. 53