

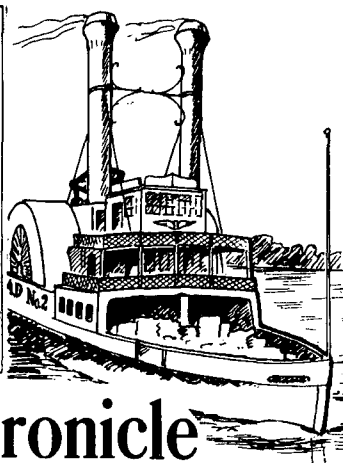
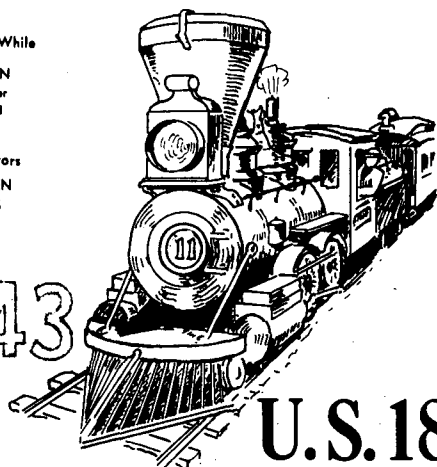
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U.S. 1851-'60 Chronicle

Publication date of Issue No. 43, Nov. 1, 1962: one copy free to members, extra copies to members (except Issues Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 12) 50 cents. (Issues Nos. 1, 5, 6, 9, and 12 in photoprint form \$1.00 each). Issue No. 8 will not be reprinted as it relates only to a Scott's Specialized catalog. Prices to non-members are 20% above member's prices. All net income above out-of-pocket cost accrues to the Unit. Ye Editor and contributors serve without pay. The philatelic press may abstract or print articles provided credit is given. Members are invited to report new items, but are requested not to send for inspection until notified to do so. While such items are in Ye Editor's possession they will be cared for as if they were his own, but no liability because of loss is assumed by him or this Unit. Items will be returned with insurance coupons under a mailing-insurance policy at value stated by member, or at Ye Editor's estimate if no value is stated.

References to "USPM" in Chronicle refer to the Unit-sponsored book: U.S. POSTAL MARKINGS 1851-'60 AND RELATED MAIL SERVICES.

A FEW GEMS FROM THE EARL OAKLEY COLLECTION

Our director, Mr. Oakley, has a noteworthy collection of our issue, many references to which appear in previous Chronicles. At Perfex, for example, his exhibit included five lct 7R1(e)'s, among other outstanding items!

He brought some covers on a recent trip to San Francisco, and Ye Editor shares his enjoyment with our readers by describing a few -- not because of rarity, but for special interest.

One Cent circular rate. A hundred years ago a postmaster was often asked to act as an agent for a seller by delivering a circular to anybody that the pm thought should receive it. Here is a lct TyV canc. by open star No. 20 on a circular of Hubbard Bros., Providence R.I., describing and pricing a lengthy list of jewelry bargains for "Traders, Pedlars, Auctioneers, Country Merchants, Indian Trading Expeditions." Providence was apparently even then noted for "rings, lockets, bracelets, scarf pins, vest hooks and watch keys". . . the forerunner of its present reputation as the leading supplier of costume jewelry. What is curious, however, is the address on the cover. In gilt printed letters the circular is addressed "To Any Enterprising Wide Awake Dealer in Jewelry, Watches, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions or Antiques." Pen-written on the cover is merely

SYMBOLS USED IN THIS ISSUE

To conserve space the following symbols are sometimes used in this issue to designate the principal varieties. The symbol is at left of hyphen, and its Scott's U.S. Specialized Catalog number or other designation is at right of hyphen. Postal markings described are in black unless otherwise specified.

One cent: R1-5; R2-6a; R3-6a (less distinct); R4-7 (pls 1(e)&2); R5-8A (pl 1(e)); R6-8(99R2); R7-7(pl 3); R8-6; R9-(pl 4, TyC); R10-7(pl 4); R11-8(pl 4); R12-8A(pl 4); R13-9; R14-4R1 (L). If any of the preceding is perforated, affix "perf." R15-24; R16-Ty5a (rt 14 rows pl 5); R17-20 (Ty 2, pls 11&12); R18-22; R19-18.

Three cent: S1-10; S2-11 (incl pl 1(L) ob); S3-25; S4-26A; S5-26. Note: S1, S2, and S3 types are: I-recut vertical inner lines left and right; IA-only at left; IB-only at right; IC-without such lines.

Five cent: V1-12; V2-27; V3-28; V4-28A; V5-29; V6-30; V7-30A.

Ten cent: X1-13; X2-14; X3-15; X4-16; X5-31; X6-32; X7-33; X8-34; X9-35 (one pearl); X10-35 (2 or 3 pearls).

Twelve cent: T1-17; T2-36(pl 1); T3-36(pl 3).

The 24, 30 and 90ct stamps are designated as such.

"Canton, Washington Co., Indiana." The postmaster was expected to deliver to the person who in his mind met the addressor's specification.

Next is a circular Price Current Boston to Toronto, Canada, bearing a large black "1ct" in addition to the 1ct stamp. The "1ct" was applied at Toronto or at the exchange point for collection of that amount. There was no through rate on printed matter between U.S. and Canada as was the case with letters. Each side paid postage to or from the border as the case might be -- either by postage stamp or collect.

Straight-line townmarks. On an S2 is COLUMBIA CITY/WHITLEY CO., listed in USPM but not properly described. It is No. 1 of our plate. The town is in Indiana but the pmk shows "Ia." Then on 1ct TyII imperf is a part of "Green Island. N.Y./D" illustrated as our No. 19, enlarged from the example on S2 cover in the S.C. Paige Sale of Apr. 1960. The Oakley example shows 1857 use. GREEN ISLAND in capital letters is listed in USPM, but not this new one.

Western Mail. Triple rate N.Y. to San Francisco with New York ocean-mail pmk (having small grid between NEW and YORK). Stamps are three S2 from plate 8, two 10ct (X2 & X3), and a 1ct TyII -- believed to be a unique 3-rate cover with this marking. A single 10ct TyV canc with red N.Y. ocean mail pmk, also with part of a red grid. Another 10ct TyV with N.Y. ocean-mail pmk to Salt Spring Valley, Calif., thence forwarded with a MOKELUMNE HILL pmk and mss "Missent & Ford". Two covers bearing 10ct TyII perf both to Washington Ty, one from N.Y. with ocean-mail pmk, the other from Annissuam, Mas., canc. by encircled PAID/3. A 10ct perf TyIII Knights Ferry, Cal., to Lowell, Mass. "Overland Mail via Los Angeles." Stamp is canc. by odd "spider" rays (No. 21). A 10ct TyV east to Placerville, Cal., bearing on back a small "adv" (No. 23) and mss date showing advertised at Placerville. A 1ct TyV and 10ct TyV used Dec. 21, 1860, New York to San Francisco, both canc. by N.Y. ocean mail pmk; most unusual for a 1ct pickup carrier usage to show this canc. U-10 tied by blue BRAZOS STIAGO/D/TEXAS between circles (No. 2), an unusual modification of SANTIAGO. (Ye Editor also includes No. 3, on S5, SEGUIN/D TEXAS with ornaments, also unlisted).

Transatlantic Mails. Cover from Portland, Ore. Dec. 17, 1859, to Ireland bearing strip of five 10ct TyV, 3ct S5, and 5ct TyI brown -- 58cts for the double 29ct rate -- bearing red "38" of the N.Y. exchange office to credit England with its part of the rate via British packet. Cover from Perrysburgh, Ohio, to Switzerland, via Prussian Closed Mail bearing only three 10ct imperf (X2 and X3) with all usual PCM markings, but also showing rectangular framed German wording to the effect that only the Prussian postage was paid (in German-Austrian Postal Union) and postage beyond would be collect; that is, the 30ct prepayment was only through GAPU. Exchange credit to Prussia of 7cts is indicated in the usual way by the red N.YORK 7 BR. PKT marking.

Cuba-Mexico Mail. An X2 tied PORTLAND Me/D.PAID with red NEW-YORK/APR. 17, 1856, pmk to Havana bears the large NA and "1" (No. 22 on plate), having the "1" much separated from the N.A. A 10ct TyV from Philadelphia to Havana, via New York, bearing the well known large NA 1 in oval as well as New York red transit pmk. A 10ct X3 on cover with red large NEW ORLEANS La. pmk tied with grid; stamp is also overlaid with oval VERA CRUZ receiving mark with NOV. 1855 date.

5ct Imprints. Complete (probably unique) reconstruction of the left-pane imprints of the 5ct imperf and pos. 40 and 50 of right pane were shown; also pos. 41, 51, 61L and 50, 60R of plate 2 imprints (perf).

5ct Type I 1851-'57 with Plate Flaw. No. 27 is an enlarged view of the perf variety in brown. The stamp shows much loss of background lines in the medallion at right of the head: also parts of the inner oval line are missing in the same area. In the flaw portion

there also are two irregular lines that suggest a burnished-off plate blister. This is a constant plate variety that has been seen in the imperf stamp as well as in all colors of the perf stamp. The Oakley collection has it imperf, and also perf in red brown, indian red, and brown. The red brown perf example is in a strip of four on cover illustrated as Fig. 40 of the Henry W. Hill book on the 5ct stamp. Mr. Hill's book credits discovery of this variety to Mr. W. H. Colson.

12ct imperf from Plate 3. This was not regularly issued but a sample pane is known to have been delivered to the PO Dept. Mr. Oakley has an unused copy that shows an extra vertical line 3/10mm at right of the right frame line. This line is known only on the left pane, hence proving that if this stamp came from the aforementioned pane, it was a left pane.

UNUSUAL PONY EXPRESS COVER

No. 26 features an exceptional group of postal markings on a cover sent by Pony Express from San Francisco, Oct. 24, 1860, received at St. Joseph, Mo. Nov. 5, and entered into U.S. mail Nov. 8th. In addition to the horseman-type San Francisco PONY EXPRESS marking, the cover also bears both the San Francisco and St. Joseph markings of the CENTRAL OVERLAND CALIFORNIA & PIKES PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY, operators of the Pony Express. The cover was originally found with the upper right corner torn off. Apparently some early stamp collector wanted the stamp! Restoration of the corner has been made by adding a stamp and extending the San Francisco Central-Overland marking.

The cover is addressed to Master Plato Vallejo, Dr. Parker College, New York. He was the son of General Vallejo, and was in New York for medical training. It is said that Plato Vallejo was the first native-born Californian to practice medicine in the State.

The cover is owned by Mr. Waddell F. Smith, grandson of W.B. Waddell of the firm of Russell, Majors, & Waddell, operators of the Central Overland freighting firm, and founders of the Pony Express. This cover is listed but not illustrated in the Oct. 1960 issue of Western Express of Western Cover Society, APS Unit No. 14.

PAWNEE FORK, OCT. 25, 1860

Issue No. 41, page 3, illustration No. 12, refers to manuscript marking on cover with S5, with the query, "where was it located?"

From Mr. F. E. Risvold comes word that Pawnee Fork, Kansas, was established Nov. 30, 1859, and the name was changed to Fort Larned, Kansas, April 4, 1866. The fort is still in an excellent state of preservation and is maintained as a tourist attraction to this day. It is close to the present Larned, Kansas.

EARLY DATE -- NEBRASKA CITY/NEB. 26MM TOWNMARK

Chase-Cabeen postmark No. 414 is listed as first noted used Sept. 10, 1860. A cover reported by Mr. W.F. Smith shows use Sept. 28, 1859. It is on a legal-size cover addressed to Messrs Russell Majors & Waddell, Leavth City, K.T., with S5 stamp. Curiously, this marking originally showed NEB before statehood. Then later an almost exactly similar marking, Chase-Cabeen No. 415, appeared reading N.T. (first noted use Dec. 6, 1850). Nebraska did not become a State until March 1, 1867. Mr. Smith's cover sets a new earliest date for the one with NEB.

BOSTON HANDSTAMP MAKER

Mr. A. H. Bond reports acquirement of a circular dated October 1858, signed by Fred F. Hassam, that shows the seal "Kingman & Hassam, Makers of Fine Cutlery & Surgical Instruments; 128 Washington St., Boston." It is principally an advertisement for buttons,

"made in Gilt or Real Gold" and engraved with the letters P.O. "for use of Officers and Clerks of the P.O. Dept. for Vests and Caps." A certificate signed Nahum Capen testifies that they have been "adopted by the clerks of the Boston Post Office." Below this is the following:

"N.B. I can also furnish Hand Stamps, with changeable dates and months, arranged in a box, two pads, one bottle of ink (made to dry very quick) and all of best quality for \$8.00. Handstamps without changeable dates, two pads, one bottle of ink -- \$5.00"

The circular also shows a cut of the 23mm handstamp with double outer circle that was currently used, reading BOSTON/D/MASS, from which it may be assumed that Hassam made the group of handstamps of this general style (see Blake-Davis book, Boston Postal Markings, Nos. 656 to 660, incl.).

EARLY DUPLEX HANDSTAMPS

Supplementing Mr. A.H. Bond's note on this subject in Issue 38, page 4, he has continued study of the Norton patent and duplex handstamps, and reports further that Ezra Miller, Janesville, Wis., was granted Patent No. 23307 on March 22, 1859, for a so-called hammer stamp: the townmark was inserted in one end and the obliterator in the other.

As to the Norton invention, Mr. Bond advises that the first use of a duplex handstamp was at Troy, N.Y., a test authorized by the Asst. PMG to continue for three months from May 4, 1859. Previously Norton reported that 3000 letters had been so treated (before the authorization). Norton's patent of Aug. 9, 1859, refers to a "blotter" attached to one side of the date stamp with sharp edges projecting to cut and stain the postage stamp. No covers from Troy have been noted by Mr. Bond showing this duplex handstamp either with or without the sharp edges. Anyone knowing of such examples is requested to write Mr. Bond with copy to Ye Editor.

Mr. Bond further advises that on Aug. 8, 1860, John A. Dix, New York postmaster, wrote the Asst. PMG that he had instructed his handstamp maker to attach a "blotter" to the side of the dating stamper so both would be applied in a single stroke. Dix was told that such use apparently infringed the Norton patent, but apparently he and Norton got together and ten Norton stampers were bought for use at New York. Correspondence of the period discloses that the Norton handstampers for Troy and New York were made by Edmund Hoole, listed in the 1859 directory as an engraver at 167 William St. Mr. Hoole testified in an 1867 patent suit that he had been "conversant with manufacturing post-marking stamps in the N.Y.C. post office since 1838." Also it was apparent that as a sub-contractor he was the actual maker of handstamps for the P.O. Dept. when the contract was held by Fairbanks & Co., the scale manufacturers, 1863-'65.

Mr. Bond's research on the subject has extended well into the late 19th century period, and it is expected that a full report soon will be released by a philatelic publication.

NEW YORK POSTMARK WITH SIDEWAYS "61"

Issue 42, No. 2 pictured a Jan. 17 "earliest" date for this marking. Mr. M.L. Neinken now reports one dated April 11, '61, and asks, "Is this the latest date known?" Please relay to Ye Editor any report you send to him.

MYSTERY OF "THE DALES LINE" IS NOW SOLVED

Issue 42, page 13, referred to mentions of the DALES LINE in Post Office tables of U.S. packet sailings from New York. Evidence pointed to its being a designation for what had

been referred to as the INMAN LINE: that is, the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company, but the tentative explanation of DALES was erroneous. From Prof. G. E. Hargest comes a report supplied him by Mr. J. E. Schofield to the effect that the line was called the INMAN LINE in England because William Inman was the Liverpool Agent of the line, and that it was called the DALES LINE in U.S. (so far as post-office lists were concerned) because John G. Dale, 31-33 Broadway, New York, was the New York Agent of the line.

In the Disturnell Railway & Steamship Guide of 1856, Dale is listed as the Philadelphia Agent of the Line and Inman is listed as the Liverpool Agent. The 1854 copy of Disturnell's however, shows a Samuel Smith to be the Philadelphia Agent and Richardson Brothers & Co. as the Liverpool Agents. Both Inman and Dales continued in their respective agencies at least until 1881.

Mr. Schofield remarks that the Americans may have called this the Dale's Line because all business on the American side was done through him, and perhaps he signed the mail contract with U.S. in behalf of the owners. By the same token, the British called it Inman's Line. Mr. Hargest suggests that reference to the Dales name has not previously been brought to our attention because the references we use are mostly British -- Staff, Bonsor, Maginnes, etc.

TROY N.Y. MARKING WITH RESTATEMENT OF 24-CT RATE

As mentioned in USPM page 95, parg. No. 1, all outgoing transatlantic mail was supposed to be separately marked with a statement of the through rate to destination on prepaid mail, even if it bore stamps in the full amount. Very few postoffices complied with this requirement. Those noted, aside from the exchange offices, are listed in USPM Sched A-23-h. To this list is now added No. 17 TROY N.Y./D/24 reported by Prof. G. E. Hargest in red on two prepaid stampless covers to England -- one via British packet, Sept. 16 (1855) with the large "19" red credit to England of Boston -- and one via American Packet with the large red "3" Oct. 2, (1855). Both show the decorative Troy PAID in scroll.

"FRANCO" MARKINGS USED AT AACHEN ON PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL

Prof. G. E. Hargest reports as follows:

In Chronicle No. 40, page 10, the question was raised as to the earliest date of use of the boxed "AACHEN/(date)/FRANCO" marking. It was then thought that the large "Franco" (Plate 1, 19), which preceded the use of the boxed marking, was continued in use until superseded by the boxed marking. It is now known that two additional markings were used after the large "Franco" mark was abandoned and before the boxed marking came into use. All four markings are in red (illustrated as 25 on plate). We designate them by Types I, II, III and IV, with presently known earliest and latest recorded dates of use as below. Members are requested to supply additional information with a view to closing these date gaps.

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>EARLIEST</u>	<u>LATEST</u>
I	11/ 1/53	12/12/54
II	12/26/54	4/ 5/55
III*	1/19/55 (one seen)	
IV (red)	9/ 8/55	11/22/63
IV (Blue)	3/22/66	5/ 5/66

*Type III appears to have been used concurrently with Type II.

NEWLY REPORTED DOMESTIC POSTAL MARKINGS

The illustrated markings not otherwise elsewhere noted are as follows:

Illustration No.	USPM Sched.		Reported by
4	A4	PROGRESS/yrD/N.J. C-24 with month and day only lmm high -- used with S5.	A. H. Bond
5-6	A7	VICTORY MILLS N.Y. C-33 used with S5, obliterated erroneously with encircled "5".	P. E. Baker
7	A14c	Encircled "3" of East Corinth, Me. on S5.	P. E. Baker
8	A13	Sunburst in blue 27mm on S2, Shelburne Falls, Mass.	E. Oakley
9	A4	PILLAR POINT/1861 yr D/N.Y. C-33 on S5, with oversize inverted "1" in 1861.	F. Harrington
10	A2	NEW-YORK/D C-27 on S2 (unusually small). Will N.Y. specialists please report others noted.	L. R. Campbell
11	A7	BRUSH MILLS N.Y. reported in Issue 42, but not illustrated.	L. L. Downing
12	A13	Open Star of David on brownish carmine S2. Similar to Chicopee, Mass. example, but opposite intertwined. What is town of origin, etc.?	R. G. Weil
13	A2	Rimless HILLSDALE MICH blue on S5.	J. A. Farrington, Jr.
14	A2	Rimless GOFFSTOWN N.H. on S2 in blue Listed in USPM but not illustrated.	C. W. Wilson
15	A2	OSWEGO/D/N.York C-31. Typical of several N.Y. tmks that show "N. York."	R. R. Hegland
16	A16	Letter "J" in 22mm grid of Bergen, N.Y. on U-10.	H. C. Greene
24	A16	Negative CV. 17x11 on Nesbitt used at Charlottesville (used in 1866).	
Note:		The above listing and accompanying illustration was reported by a member who later wrote that he had been mistaken, as the marking was on a later Nesbitt. His correction arrived too late for deletion of illustration and reference in accompanying Addenda IX of USPM.	
28	A27c	3 DUE 36x12 of Princeton, Ill. on S5.	J. A. Farrington, Jr.
29	A2	Rimless CATSKILL/D/N.Y. C-28 in blue on S2.	R. R. Ross
none	A2	PHOENIXVILLE/PA C-32 with ligature OE on S5, similar to the PHOENIX R.I. in USPM.	A. H. Bond

IDENTIFICATION OF THE SIX RELIEFS THAT ENTERED THE PLATES FOR S4 and S5

Dr. Chase's latest information on this subject is in his article in our PERFEX book (still available from Mr. W. W. Hicks). This should be studied in connection with the T. K. Webster article with its enlarged illustrations that appear in CHRONICLE Issue No. 9 (still available). The information in these two references supersedes what is in the Chase book on the 3ct stamp.

It will be noted that Chase in the PERFEX article supplied an additional method of distinguishing the E relief from the F relief; namely, the leftmost row of dots of the

upper-left rosette are fairly fat vertical ovals or circles on the E relief, but are much thinner vertical ovals on the F relief. Apparently the F relief was burnished away slightly in that area. Chase does not refer to the extra vertical line in the lower left triangle of the F relief as does Webster. The line is there, but it is quite faint on many copies and disappears wholly on lightly printed ones or those in late states of plate where no re-entry was made.

Before making any attempt to identify the reliefs from which these stamps came, the student should obtain clearly printed copies known to come from the respective reliefs. If vertical strips can be found so much the better. Ye Editor as part of his plating service will identify the reliefs for those who send clearly printed "suspect" copies that they may wish to use as masters for comparison purposes. The reason why possession of actual sample stamps is desirable is because there are differences difficult to describe, principally the configuration of the white area between the inner and outer medallion ovals at the bottom. These medallion oval lines were slightly strengthened on the reliefs (or lay-down) at the time the tessellated work from the die was trimmed away. This strengthening not only led to differences in the lengths of the various sections of the outer oval line as shown by the Webster illustrations (see Issue No. 9), but the hand working also led to characteristic differences in the shape of the white space between the inner and outer ovals.

FREE PLATING OF TOP-ROW COPIES OF S5 (SCOTT NO. 26)

Send Ye Editor any pairs or strips you have from top row of S5 plates and he will supply the plate position or the Chase T-numbers for them to the extent he is able to do so. No charge will be made. This is done in the hope members will send such pairs and strips so that more information can be secured as to the actual arrangement of these top-row copies on the plates for which top-row plating has not yet been completed. Your cooperation is earnestly requested.

Top row stamps are easy to distinguish (see Fig. 23 of the Chase book). They all show either a white triangular space above the lower left rosette, or they show this space as having irregular dots or dashes as a result of repair of this relief flaw on certain plates. Actual plate positions will be supplied provided your examples prove to come from plates 15, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28. Some positions on plate 9 can also be identified by Ye Editor. Stamps found not to be from those plates will be identified by T-numbers, used by Dr. Chase during his study, as outlined in the next article. Not all stamps can be identified as yet by T-numbers, but the majority can be.

CONTINUATION OF DR. CARROLL CHASE'S STUDY OF S4 AND S5

Dr. Chase's research notes were distributed to several buyers at the S. C. Paige Sale of Dec. 8, 1961, partly on album pages and work sheets. Other memos were written by him to Unit members.

To aid continuing study, CHRONICLE will provide a clearing house for these notes and memos if members will send in what they have. As several members will be mentioned frequently in these studies, they are referred to hereinafter by initials as below:

JDB -- J. D. Baker

RMC -- R. McP. Cabeen

JAF -- J. A. Farrington, Jr.

PFR -- P.F. Rose

TWS -- T. W. Simpson

GBS -- Dr. G. B. Smith

PHW -- P. H. Ward, Jr.

ASW -- A. S. Wardwell

CWW -- C. W. Wilson

Other initials will be assigned as the need develops.

CC -- Dr. Carroll Chase

Students should first bring references up to date by inserting corrections published in Chronicle. Sources to be upgraded comprise Ref.A: The CC book "3ct Stamp of U.S. 1851-1857 Issue" Chap VII, Chap XVIII, Chap XIX. Ref.B: The RMC Monograph "The 3 cent 1857 -- What to Look For" in Stamp Specialist Issue 4 (reprinted in Chronicle Issue 6). Ref. C: The CC article "The 3c 1857 U.S. Stamp" in our Perfex Handbook (Bulletin of our 1957 Convention). Ref.D: The JDB set of photos of S4 and S5 imprints that JDB obtained from CC and generously made available at modest cost to Unit members.

Those who wish to bring these references up to date should refer to Chronicle issues below, preferable starting with the latest issue and working backward;

Issue No.	Page	Issue No.	Page	Issue No.	Page	Issue No.	Page
1	3	12	3,5	18	10	30	2
2	6,8	13	1,2	22	5	34	4
3	2,5, 9	14	1,2	23	2, 7	35	3
6 (Ref.C)	1 to 9	15	8	25	4	36	7
9	1 to 3	16	4	26	2	38	7
11	2	17	4	29	8, 9, 10	41	11
						42	7, 8

A few of the research problems for which information is desired are listed below. There doubtless are others. Members having information beyond what appears in the corrected references above are requested to submit it.

1. Completion of Plate 11 (L). PFR has the CC reconstruction which shows 22, 25, 44, 47, 48, 71, 75, 87, and 88 as yet unplaced in left pane, and 22, 28, 30, 52, 60, 65, 68, and 78 as yet unplaced in right pane. In these groups are d.t.'s F4, M4, B6, Y6, F7, and G7 as yet unplaced. PFR desires G7 and TWS needs all except B6 and F4.
2. Completion of Plate 15. TWS has the CC reconstruction as well as a set of photos of some plate 15 block found by the late E. B. Jessup (whereabouts of originals not known to TWS). By combining these with 23L, 32L, 29R, 43R, 44R, 76R, and 77R owned by RMC, 45R and 54R owned by CWW, and 42L owned by JAF, all positions are identified except 12 positions on left pane and 8 positions on the right; that is 90% complete. The unplaced positions of left pane are 12, 13, 24, 33, 43, 52, 53, 62, 72, 74, 75, 76 and of right pane are 44, 53, 54, 63, 73, 74, and 75.

Comment. A few stamps assigned by CC to position on plate 11(L) and 15 are marked by him as "probable" or with "?". In the above estimates, these are considered as properly identified.

3. Identification of plate numbers corresponding to the panes, H, I, J, K, L, and M. These panes refer to ones of which at least parts of the imprint are known but of which a number has not been seen. In report by CC to JDB, CC advised as follows:
 - L"I" is very likely L22;
 - L"H" and R"L" may go together (either 13 or 17);
 - L"J" and R"M" may go together (either 13 or 17). Imprint "M" has not been seen.
 - R"K" may be R12.

Comment: AWS recently reports 51L"I" plated by CC on cover dated Jan. 27, 1858. Dr. Chase wrote on the cover "must be from plate 13 or 17, v. rare" and in his accompanying letter wrote it was the earliest known date for a plate "I". It is thus necessary to revise the above Chase report because L22 was surely not made as early as Jan. 27, 1858 (the heretofore earliest known date for plate 22 is May 11, 1859.)

As to what lettered pane might be L22, TWS believes it is probably L"J" because his 41L"J" is of a light dull red color sometimes noted on plate 23 stamps and of 1859 printings. GBS's 6OR22 is of a slightly lighter color. The GBS copy is 6OR22 with part of plate number. TWS concludes that the best guess from present data is that

L"J" may be L22;
 L"H" and R"L" may go together (either 13 or 17);
 L"I" and R"M" may go together (either 13 or 17);
 R"K" may be R12.

ASW reports that he has six imprint copies of plate "H" and two of plate "I." From this it appears that "I" is the scarcer. Also ASW reports owning 41L"H" and 7OR"L", both plated by Chase, who must have forgotten about these when he (CC) put his memos on the cards of imprints now owned by JBD.

Generally as to these rare plates, it is unlikely that they were printed during any lengthy period during which the ink color changed; hence it is most likely that the color of the ink is a strong clue as to how to match them. The kind of recut line is a further clue. True, the kind of recutting of a line on a left pane may not be the same as what it is on a right pane of the same plate -- but it is likely to be (for the plate maker generally held to reasonable uniformity in drawing the lines).

4. What S5 plates had repair of relief flaw in top-row copies? TWS owns the CC top-row reconstructions of plates 15, 20, and 25, and also 1L24, and 12 of the 20 positions of plate 9. CC stated (Ref C) that he believed there were 171 stamps with repaired relief of which he had identified 165, all from S4 and S5. Stamps from different states on the same plate were not counted in the 171. After deducting the 30 stamps from plates 1OR and 11, there remains 60 stamps with repaired reliefs not yet assigned to a numbered plate, or three plates.

Comment.

TWS does not know what the three plates might be, but one source that he is not free to quote suggests they are possibly plates 17 (or 13), 18, and 19. Did CC write anything to support these selections? Does the Shaughnessy block of 20 with plate No. 19 exhibited at CENEX show any top-row stamp?

CC always used "plate 9 (?)" when referring to top-row stamps supposedly from plate 9. He could not be certain because no tie to top row from imprint copies was made so far as TWS knows. That it is almost certain, however, is implied by these top-row copies being in both early and late states, just as are the near-imprint copies of plate 9. CC has said that another rare plate also appeared in early and late states.

5. What S5 plates show the broken (not repaired) relief flaw? We know from examination of full panes that plates 23, 24, 26, 27, and 28 do not show the repair (except for 1L24). If the guesstimate in problem 4 is correct, then it follows that the plates not showing the repair are Nos. 12, 13(or 17), 14, 16, 21, and 22. Plate 14 is almost surely in this group because GBS reported a cover that bore a 5OR14 and d.t.D-3 identical in color, from which it is almost certain that it came from the same plate (14). As D-3 is a top-row stamp showing no repair, and CC reported it in association with certain other copies identified by T-numbers as from the same row, it is strongly probable that the upper row of plate 14R is identified, and because 1R14 and 1OL14 have parts in common, a start has been made on identifying the T-numbered stamps that apply also to the left pane of plate 14. All are without relief repair.

Comment.

The process of plate "extension" as described for plate 14 typifies the use of clues to a solution. Anyone having further data as to identifying top-row stamps is requested to report it along with CC's comments if any. ASW has kindly supplied much information along this line.

6. Matching together the various unplated top-row stamps identified by CC only by his T-number on reverse of the stamp. ASW is studying this subject.

Comment.

The next step is to deduce, if possible, the probable plate from which the stamps came. Color as related to probable year of printing, type of recutting (thin, fat, feathery), closeness to design, etc., are factors to be considered. The matching of any top-row stamp with one of a known plate position or of a given T-number is comparatively easy provided the top of both recut lines is shown, the upper-right guide dot is shown, and the side recut lines show in relation to distance from the design. As to stamps showing the relief repair, the repair should be visible, because each is different.

On the four known S5 plates with repaired reliefs, there is considerable uniformity of the method of repair on each plate. For example, almost all show a vertical line along the left edge of the flaw. Plate 25 has an additional vertical line somewhat to the right (on most positions). Plate 20 shows mostly dots and few dashes. Plate 15 shows mostly dots that are really short thick dashes supplemented by longer dashes, both extending downward to the right ... and so on. Similar study of method of repair of unplated stamps might lead to a rough classification according to method of repair; that is, the plate maker put his 'signature' on the plate by his method of repair.

7. What plate of S5 other than plate 9 was in two states? Page 50 of Ref. C mentions two plates, "No. 9 and one other as yet unidentified exist in two states." Examination of several top-row copies known not to come from plate 9 (and stated by Chase as being from the as-yet unidentified plate) shows that the late state differs from the early state much as the top row copies of plates 10 and 11, intermediate, differ from their early states, i.e., the late state may show doubling at the vertical recut lines whereas the early state most likely will not.

Comment.

It would appear that a clue to the plate number of this unidentified plate might be found by comparing the various imprint copies that came from a specified position of each plate. If any such imprint copy could be found in two states, then it would be conclusive that the plate could be identified by number -- or else be from one of the unidentified panes H, I, J, K, L. Unfortunately no collector has enough imprint copies from the scarcer plates to make such a comparison, except by luck. However, if it were possible to assemble for study at one location all known imprint copies from the S5 plates, perhaps this problem could be resolved.

ASW reports, however, that CC had called attention to the fact that he had been unable to find stamps from this mystery plate that were in two states -- anywhere except in the top row! Perhaps further study on imprint copies, as above suggested, might develop more information.

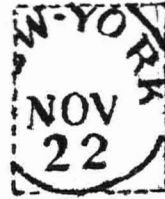
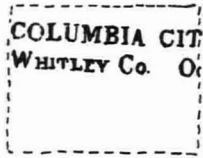
8. "Recut" Bust on Plate 15. Early printings show that certain positions show usually strong lines in the toga folds of the bust in certain positions of the left pane of plate 15 (notably 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 96). Some have thought the lines were recut, as was the case with the well-known 47R6. Examination of these apparently heavier lines, however, shows them to depart in no observable respect from the corresponding lines on the die proof, hence it is believed that these cases were caused by more-than-usual pressure on the transfer roll when the plate was being made. They are not recuts.
9. Flaws. The search for plate flaws that are consistent (more than one copy known) continues. Some of these will be reported in a future issue. The late Towner K. Webster located many new plate flaws, and description of them must await the disposition of his collection -- not as yet announced.

Please report any items you have that might shed light on any of these problems. Note also the TWS article that precedes this one as to plating without charge of pairs and strips from top row of S5. TWS will plate single copies as well as all possible from plate 15 at his usual plating charge (50 cts each) so far as able to do so. T-number identification at same rate.

TWS also wishes to purchase top-row stamps from plate 9 (either state) as follows: 1, 6, 7, 9, 10 of left pane, and 6, 7, 8 of right pane -- or know who has them so arrangements can be made for photographing them.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

- Issue 41 page 4, General Banks Division No. 14. Mr. P.E. Baker confirms the report by having an S5 single with G.B.D. /SEP. 30.
- page 6, Early Concentric Circle Townmarks. Mr. P.E. Baker reports WEST GLOUCESTER, MASS., of Oct. 29, 1859.
- page 6, "CH" No. 10. Mr. P. E. Baker reports that this CH is not "Court House", but is merely part of MICH, as many Michigan tmks. had such letters.
- Issue 42 page 7, S4 Stamps with Curves in Vertical Recut Outer Lines. Delete the last parg. Mr. Wardwell's report was incorrectly quoted. The top-row recently found by him is a right-pane position, so it could not be from plate "J" because the latter is a left-pane of an unknown numbered plate.
- page 8, Check List of Double Transfers 3ct Plate 11(L). Add under Plate 11 (left pane): 66-E2, 69-B5. 58 is I6; not 16.



not traced

Green Island. N. Y. Sept 1. 1856



adv Feb 15



FRANCO Type I

FRANCO Type II

Franco. Type III

AACHEN 4/12 FRANCO Type IV

+ 26

3 DUE

28

ATSKIT JUL 24 N.Y.

29

