

The
Chronicle
of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues

February, 1967

Volume 19, No. 1

Whole No. 54

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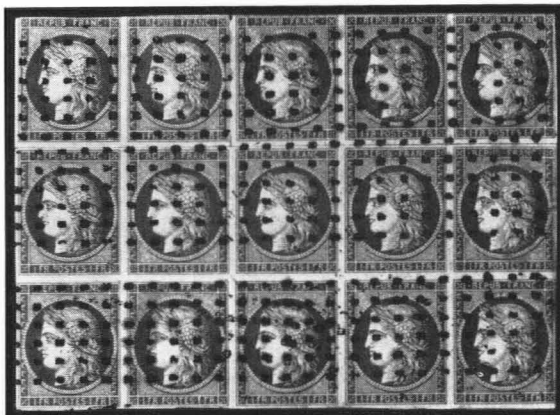
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of the U. S. Classic Postal Issues

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Members are invited to report new items and to submit articles for publication. It would simplify matters if these are sent to the Section Editor appropriate to the period within which the item falls. If there is uncertainty as to which is the appropriate editor, they may be sent to the Editor-in-Chief. Under no circumstances are stamps or covers to be submitted for inspection unless a member of the editorial staff requests that they be sent. While such items are in an editor's possession, they will be cared for as if they were his own, but no liability for loss or damage is assumed by an editor or by the Society.

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Classified Advertising

The *Chronicle* is prepared to accept classified advertising from the membership on a basis of 50¢ per half column line. Using 8 pt. type, this will run about 40 letters or spaces per line, give or take a few. The major purpose of the classified ads is to permit members to locate, buy or sell specialized material, rather than a purely commercial intent.

All copy should be mailed, together with a check for the ad, to the advertising manager, Mr. Sol Salkind, 3306 Rochambeau Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10467.

Payment should be for whole lines, including names and addresses.

THE 1847-'51 PERIOD

CREIGHTON C. HART, *Editor*

Editorial Comment

In this issue, the main article about the 1847 issue is an up-to-date list of the 10¢ bisect covers by David Baker. A future issue will have an article on 1847 covers from New Hampshire, originally planned for this issue, which will be a continuation of the articles on state uses of the '47's.

The Confederate Stamp Alliance meets in Atlanta in the fall of 1967. The issue of the Chronicle preceding the Confederate convention will have an article, "1847 Covers from Georgia." Your editor will appreciate anyone having a '47 cover with a Georgia postmark reporting it to him at the earliest date that is convenient.

An Updated Listing of the 10¢ 1847 Bisects

J. DAVID BAKER

The 10¢ 1847 stamp was bisected to be used as a 5¢ stamp either to pay the 5¢ rate for carriage under 300 miles or part of the 10¢ rate as was the case with the cover No. 7 in the list, following.

Although there was no provision for bisecting a stamp, neither was there any prohibition against it during the four years our first issue was valid for postage. The 1847 stamps were demonetized as of July 1, 1851, and it was not until November 10, 1853 that a Post Office Department circular prohibited "the use of parts of postage stamps in prepayment of postage." Some postal clerk wrote "Illegal N.G." across the bisect on cover No. 46 dated "Oct. 30." The year date of this cover is probably 1851 or later and the postal clerk refused to recognize this bisect as paying postage because it was an illegal late use rather than because the stamp was bisected. This cover is in the Miller collection on the first floor of the New York Public Library at 42nd and Fifth Avenue.

The Miss Mary Stilphin and Mrs. George Evans correspondences, each with nine covers and the J. M. Lewis with four, provide twenty-two bisected covers. Four sets of matched bisects have been identified from the Evans correspondence, the latest being recorded from the Hirtzel collection exhibited at Sipex.

The most recent sale of a bisect cover was No. 20 in the list which sold for \$93 in the Worthington sale in 1917 and brought \$1250 in the February 1966 Siegel "Rarities of the World" sale.

The listings in the table add information to the original listing in Lester Brookman's "The United States Postage Stamps of the 19th Century" (1966), Volume 1, pages 82-86. The "date" is the postmark date on the cover followed by town of origin, the destination, and then the correspondent's name in succeeding columns across the page, when known. "T" indicates that the postal cancellation ties the stamp to the cover or piece across the bisected cut.

(Editorial note: In order to avoid listing the same cover twice, and in order to make each cover easily identifiable, the following list includes the date, the postmark and the destination. The months and days used are as they appear in the townmarks but year dates did not appear in postmarks during this period. The year dates are either from a dateline on the folded letter or from contemporary docketing. When no year date is evident on the cover an "X" is used; when the year of use might be learned if the cover could be examined a "?" is used.

On the following list are several "?"s and in other columns the postmark of origin or the destination are sometimes blank. Collectors owning these covers where information is missing will be doing a service to philately, which only they can do, by writing either to the author or to the 1847 section editor.)

Listing of Bisects

No.	Date	Postmark	Destination	Correspondence	Tied
Vertical Left					
1*	3/13/?	New Haven, Ct.	New Haven, Ct.	Miss Julia Noyes	T
2*	6/18/51	New York	Carbondale, Pa.	Gillespie & Pierce	T
3*	9/3/49	Dodgeville, Wis.	Potosi, Wis.	Orasmus Cole	?
4*	3/23/49	Philadelphia, Pa.	New Hope, Pa.	Hon. S. D. Ingham	T
Vertical Right					
5*	11/30/?	New York	Washington, D.C.	Messr Corcoran & Riggs	T
6* piece	1/12/?	Portsmouth, N.H.			?
7* a	5/13/48	New York	Lockport, N.Y.	Messr Parker & Burrell	T
8*		New Haven, Ct.	New Bedford, Ms.	J. B. Congdon, Esq.	?
9* piece			(fat at top full "cents" at bottom)		T
10*	6/28/51	Hartford, Ct.	New York City	D. J. Kennedy, Esq.	T
11*	6/28/51	New Haven, Ct.	Chelsea, Ms.	Rev. Isaac P. Longworthy	T
12*	6/6/?	New York	Springfield, Ms.	Henry Vose, Esq.	T
13*	6/7/51	New Haven, Ct.	Birmingham, Ct.	J. M. Lewis, Cashier	T
14 b	6/13/51	New Haven, Ct.	Birmingham, Ct.	J. M. Lewis, Cashier	T
15 c	8/5/50	Portland, Me.	New Haven, Ct.	Dwight	T
Upper Left Diagonal					
16*	2/13/51	Concord, N.H.	Warner, N.H.	Robbert Tamsan (?)	T
17*	Ma/21/51	Mineral Point, Wis.	Madison, Wis.	Hon. W. A. Banston	T
18* piece		Boston, Ms.			T
19*	6/10/?	New York		Scovell	?
20*	2/12/?	New York	Albany, N.Y.	Hon. E. D. Morgan	T
21*	6/5/51	New Haven, Ct.	Birmingham, Ct.	J. M. Lewis, Esq.	T
22 d	6/20/?	Providence, R.I.	Newport, R.I.	McGloughlin	T
23* e 67R	9/28/47	Boston, Ms.	New York	questionable	T
Lower Right Diagonal					
24*	6/30/51	Philadelphia, Pa.	Princeton, N.J.	Miss N. Dunlap	T
25* piece		Providence, R.I.		39 x 44 mm.	T
26*		Lake Champlain S.B. No. 2.	New York	Wm. H. Starr, Esq.	T
27*	6/23/51	New York	Troy, N.Y.	Robert Blair, Surrogate	T
28* piece			questionable		T
29*	7/15/50	Bennington, Vt.	Middlebury, Vt.	Samuel Swift	?
30*	11/1/49	Roxbury, Ms.	New Haven, Ct.	Mr. Lynd A. Catlin	T
31	9/15/50	Concord, N.H.	Manchester, N.H.	Stilphin?	?
Upper Right Diagonal					
32*	5/14/49	Northern R. R.	Nashua, N.H.	Miss Nancy Holmes	T
33*	8/31/50	Concord, N.H.	Manchester, N.H.	Miss Mary Stilphin	T
34*	10/12/50	Concord, N.H.	Manchester, N.H.	do	T
35*	9/14/50	do	do	do	T
36*			Fairhaven, Ms.	Mrs R. N. Swift	?
37*		New Haven, Ct.	New York City	cover front only	T
38 f	4/28/?	Gardiner, Me.	Brattleborough, Vt.	Mrs Geo. Evans	T
39 g A	5/5/?	do	do	do	T
40 h B	5/2/?	do	do	do	T
41 j C 9R	5/12/?	do	do	do	T
42 k D	5/23/?	do	do	do	T
43 m	6/14/51	New Haven, Ct.	Birmingham, Ct.	J. M. Lewis, Esq.	?
44 n	11/26/50	New York	Windham, Ct.	Parsons	?
45 o	4/6/?	Northern R. R.	questionable		No

* Listed pages 82-86 Brookman's "The United States Postage Stamps of the 19th Century" Volume I (1966).

MsT Manuscript tie

A, B, C, D, Matching bisects of the same stamp used on different letters.

No.	Date	Postmark	Destination	Correspondence	Tied
Lower Left Diagonal					
46*	10/30/?	Potomac Steamboat	Charlestown, Va.	Nathan S. White "Illegal N. G."	MsT ?
47*	10/22/50	Concord, N.H.	Manchester, N.H.	Miss Mary Stilphin	
48*	10/20/50	do	do	do	
49*	3/13/51	Ballard Vale, Ms.	do	do	MsT
50*	4/7/51	do	Lower Bartlett, N.H.	do	MsT
51*	6/5/?	U.S. Express Mail N.Y.	Taunton, Ms.	Mr. Albert Field	T
52*	6/28/51	Philadelphia, Pa.	New York City		T
53	5/5/?	Gardiner, Me.	Brattleborough, Vt.	Mrs Geo Evans	T
54	4/28/?	do	do	do	T
55	5/14/?	do	do	do	T
56	5/26/?	do	do	do	T
57*	10/7/?	Portsmouth, N.H.	Boston, Ms.	Messr Little & Brown	?
Lower Horizontal Half					
58*	6 11/51	Baltimore, Md.	Upper Marebo, Md.	Jno B Brooke, Esq	T
Upper Horizontal Half					
59	piece ? 29/?	New Orleans, La.	Lot 43P Costales auction	February 14, 1950	T
Diagonal Half					
60*	3 3/51	Ballard Vale, Ms.	Manchester, N.H.	Miss Mary Stilphin	T
?					
61*		Long Island R. R.		Ex Hind	?
62* p			Brooklyn, Ct.	Mary C. Welch	?

- a. Earliest recorded use of the 10¢ bisect
- b. Ex Worthington
- c. Fox Sale March 30, 1961
- d. Front, only
- e. Fake illustrated page 89 Brookman
- f. Fox Sale February 29, 1956
- g. Fox Meroni Sale lot 1281 and 1282 November 13, 1952
- h. Ex Moody J. David Baker Collection
- j. Knapp Sale 281 lot 2298
- k. Hirtzel Collection exhibited at SIPEX
- m. Ex Worthington
- n. H. R. Harmer Sale February 1963
- o. Harmer Rooke Sale February 26, 1952 Lot 7
- p. Recorded as exhibited by E. Church at Tacoma, Washington April 25, 1931

The items listed above originated as follows: nine from Connecticut, ten from Maine, one from Maryland, six from Massachusetts, ten from New Hampshire, eight from New York City, four from New York State, three from Pennsylvania, one from Rhode Island, one from Vermont, two from Wisconsin after statehood and seven from points unknown.

Is it not unusual that the only use of bisect 10¢ stamps west and south of Pennsylvania and Maryland was in Wisconsin? Perhaps there were no important centers in that area less than 300 miles apart.

It is highly recommended that all bisect covers should be authenticated, preferably by a certificate from the Philatelic Foundation in New York City.

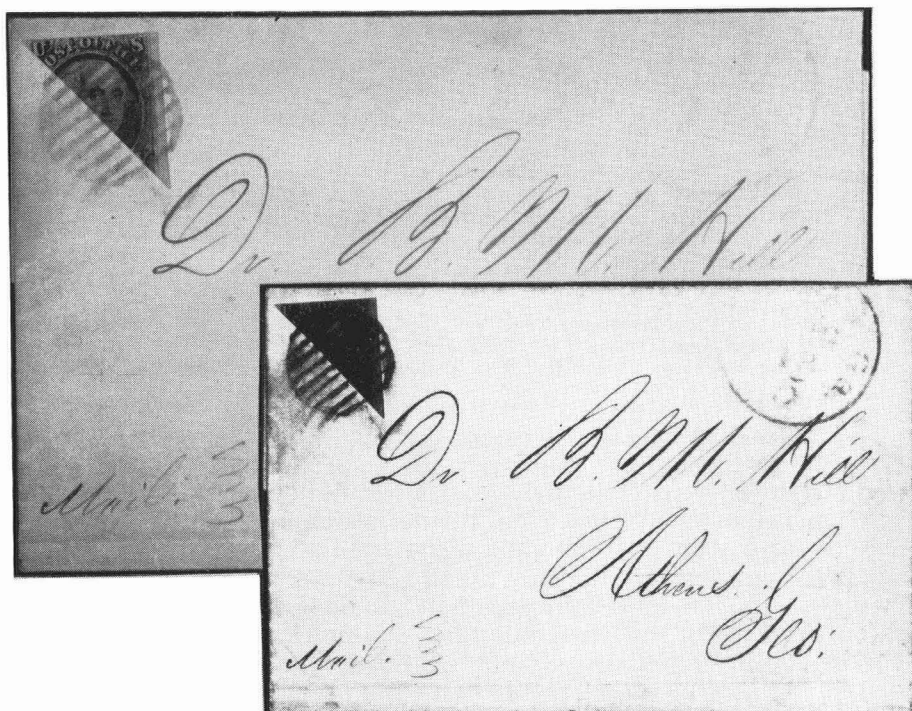
**OUR ADVERTISERS
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Fake Covers Never Die

CREIGHTON C. HART

In 1902 John N. Luff published his monumental study "The Postage Stamps of the United States." The fact that several of his statements have proven to be incorrect in later years, because of new information, in no way detracts from this important step forward for United States collectors.

When listing the 10¢ 1847 bisects that he had seen, he describes five covers. Two of these five are now considered fakes and a third is questionable. In 1902 John Luff believed that these covers were genuine. The fact that Luff lists these covers shows that fakers were at work sixty-five years ago when the monetary inducement was a great deal less than it is now. Once created, these covers seem to stay with us even as fresh ones are added.



A FAKE 1847 BISECT ON THE LUFF LIST

The large illustration above shows the cover as it actually appears, with the faded townmark barely visible. The smaller illustration shows the same cover photographed with a dark blue filter to bring out the townmark. The folded letter is datelined Augusta, Georgia, Aug. 18, 1847. The "5" rate mark within the townmark is clearly evident. This was a stampless collect letter with 5¢ due from the addressee.

One of the bisects Luff lists is a diagonal bisect used August 18, 1847, from Augusta, Georgia. This cover has long been recognized as fraudulent by knowledgeable collectors. Yet, it is still with us. As recently as February 1966, this cover was submitted to the Philatelic Foundation and the Foundation confirmed it to be fraudulent. It has been re-

cently offered for sale accompanied by the Philatelic Foundation Certificate. The danger here is not with the present seller because there is no misrepresentation about the cover. The danger is that the cover and the certificate may "accidentally on purpose" get separated after it leaves the present owner. When this happens, this old fake may again fool some modern day collector as it did Mr. Luff 65 years ago. *Fake covers never die!*

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THE 1851-60 PERIOD

TRACY W. SIMPSON, *Editor*

The 3¢ Stamp with Unofficial 12½ Chicago Perforation

Mr. D. A. Card reports that responding to his inquiry in Issue 53, eleven copies were submitted of S2 with the 12½ Chicago perf, and that they are from plates 3, 5(L), 6, 7, and probably 8, thereby showing no relationship of the Chicago perforation with a specific plate. This circumstance, in the opinion of Ye Period Editor, is favorable to the viewpoint that these experimental perfs were applied at Chicago, and not at the Toppan Carpenter plant. If the latter, would not the printer have used sheets from the plate then being run, or from at most, two batches?

Mr. J. S. Wagshal, 2903 Tilden St., N.W., Washington, D.C., is compiling a list of known examples of this unofficial perforation. He asks that owners send him description of cancellation, perf conditions (whether clipped on any sides), centering, plate position (if known), and description of cover and addressee; also Philatelic Foundation certificate number, if any. Any photos will be appreciated and will be returned.

New Earliest Date of Use of S4 (Scott No. 26a)

Mr. E. N. Costales reports this stamp (27L10(e)) tied by townmark of Addison, N.Y., containing a clear year-date *Jul. 11, 1857*. On reverse of the cover is mss *Rec'd July 14, 1857*. This is two days prior to the recorded earliest date in the Scott catalog (and in USPM). Incidentally, the Scott Specialized catalog for 1967 is apparently in error by indicating the earliest date for No. 26 is the same as for No. 26a. The reported earliest for No. 26 (per USPM) is Sept. 15, 1857, for stamp of plate 9(e).

U. S. GOV'T

Information is requested regarding this marking, Figure F, hand-stamped on face of a letter postmarked Washington City /Nov. 15, 1956/ D.C. tying S2 (100L7), reported by Mr. H. L. Fine. The letter is addressed to Messrs Smith & Brown, 157 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia. Does this marking have postal significance? Have duplicates been seen?

Plate Varieties

Mr. S. Dershowitz reports a constant square dot flaw on 27R25, as illustrated in Figure 1, that is confirmed on several multiple pieces. The dot is 0.7 mm WSW of the bottom of the ear lobe.

SYMBOLS USED IN THIS SECTION

To conserve space, the following symbols for the 3¢ stamp of the 1861-'60 issue are used according to the practice of specialists in this stamp for many years. The symbol is at left of hyphen, and its Scott's U. S. Specialized number or other designation is at right of hyphen. Postal markings are in black unless otherwise specified.
Three cents: S1-10; S2-11 (incl plate 1 (late)) in orange brown; S3-25; S4-26A; S5-26.



Figure 1

Double Transfers of Plate 11 (Late State) of the Three-Cent 1857 Stamp

By P. F. ROSE (R.A. #421) and T. W. SIMPSON (R.A. #5)

The Dr. Carroll Chase article in our *Perfex* book, page 48, calls attention to there being recognizable double transfers on over half of the positions on this plate: forty-four on the left pane, fifty-one on the right pane, and seven from unknown positions, but surely from plate 11 (late). Some of these seven have since been tentatively plated.

Dr. Chase estimated that about 5000 impressions were made from the late state of plate 11, as compared with about five times that many from each of the other two states of the plate and seven times that many from each state of plate 10; thus, only three out of 100 S4 stamps chosen at random are likely to be from plate 11 (late), hence their scarcity. Based on estimated number issued, stamps from plate 11 (late) are twice as scarce as are orange-brown imperf stamps (S1) from plate 1 (early) and four times as scarce as similar S1's from plates 0, 1(L), 2(e) and 5(e)—see Chase book, page 84. Nearly all stamps from plate 11 (late) have faint vertical frame lines, some almost invisible. The plate was re-entered for the late state probably in December, 1858, hence stamps used before that date cannot be from the late state.

The Chase book, page 59, illustrates (Fig. 33), position 91R11(L) double transfer, and his *Perfex* article, page 47, depicts five more (note caption error showing 98L11(L) whereas 89L11(L) is correct). *Chronicle* Issue 17, illustrates several more, including a more complete showing of 91R11(L). One of the authors owns film negatives, full size, of the plate reconstruction as it existed at time of Dr. Chase's death, and glossy prints from them are available for \$3.50 for the pair of panes. Order from Mr. M. H. Schuh, Treasurer of the Society.

Collectible interest in these double transfers as plate varieties depends on how extensively the extra transfer shows. Position 91R11(L) is the only double transfer of S4 listed in *Scott's Specialized* by position, but others are equally strong or more so. The grading of the double transfers according to how extensively they are re-entered is indicated in the following table, which also shows the Chase symbols used before the plate position was found; such symbols are often noted on the back of stamps identified by Dr. Chase.

The descriptions in the Table No. 1 indicate where to look for the double transfers, but they are not all-embracing; that is, a shift in a rosette center also may show in the rays or rim of the rosette. Furthermore, any vertical distance greater than normal between letters and limit-line of label also is evidence of a double transfer; in extreme cases an extra line appears; in other instances the solid background of the label merely seems fatter.

Abbreviations used in table: r—right; l—left; up—upper; lwr—lower; ros. cen.—rosette center (the small circle at center of rosette); ex—extra; med—medium; d-t—double transfer; mm—millimeter; direction of shift is indicated by standard compass designations (see Webster's Dictionary under "compass"); thus, N, S, E, W, NW, NNW, etc.; sl—slightly; di-blk—diamond block.

Table No. 1

<i>Position</i>	<i>Chase Symbol</i>	<i>How Extensive</i>	<i>Description</i>
1L	Q2	Slight	up-l ros. cen. sl SW, also in U
2L	G6	Slight	wide up-l di-blk; sl d-t in U and S (letter)
3L	H6	Slight	up-r ros. cen. sl d-t SW
4L	G2	Ex-strong	Four ros. cen. 0.3 mm N, and ex top outer line and in oval and upper label
6L	N1	Ex-strong	Similar to 4L, but 0.2 mm shift
8L		Slight	up-l ros. cen. sl down; slight d-t in up label
9L		Slight	up-r ros. rim fuzzy, sl d-t N in up label
10L		Slight	up-l ros. cen. sl NNE, also ros. rim and top of up label
14L		Ex-strong	Similar to 4L but sl fuzzy all over Shift is 0.2 mm NNW also strong d-t lwr label, and in oval
16L	J1	Medium	Both up ros. cen. 0.1 mm N; has up outer line and line thru bottom of letters in up label
24L		Medium	Similar to 14L but sl less shift (about 0.1 mm). Line above up label and in letters of both labels
26L	M6	Slight	Slight doubling up rt of top label
34L	S1	Slight	Similar to 24L, but only 0.05 mm shift NNW and shows sl outer line at top
41L		Slight	Shift to left at left end of bottom label
44L			This position not shown on Dr. Chase's plates, but it is probably the Y6 double transfer. All others in this column show definite d-t's
50L	A2	Slight	up l ros. cen. 0.1 mm NNW; sl line bottom of up label
51L	H2	Slight	lwr l ros. cen. 0.1 mm SW; also in lwr label letters
53L	L3	Strong	Lines thru top and bottom of letters of lwr label; and dot in right diamond block
54L	Y1	Strong	Line at bottom of lwr label
55L	J4	Strong	Line at bot lwr label and d-t in its letters
56L	A4	Med-strong	Doubling at bot lwr label
57L	C4	Slight	Slight d-t at bottom of lwr label
58L	I6	Medium	lwr label has d-t; similar to 56L
63L	T4	Med-strong	up ros. cen. 0.1 mm N; lines at top and bot up label and thru letters
64L	A1	Ex-strong	All ros. cen. 0.2 mm NNW; lines at top and bottom of upper label and in oval
65L	B1	Med-strong	up ros. cen. 0.2 mm NW; doubling at top upper label
66L	E2	Slight	up l ros. cen. 0.1 mm NW; doubling at top up label
68L	A5	Slight	Slight upward d-t in lower label
69L	B5	Slight	Bottom of letters in lwr label slightly covered
70L		Slight	Line thru bot of letters of lwr label
73L	U6	Slight	Left ros. cen. 0.05 mm NW
74L	Z1	Slight	ros. cen. 0.1 mm NW; doubling at top of up label
76L	Z6	Slight	up left ros. cen. 0.05 mm NW; sl d-t at left of up label
78L	C5	Slight	Similar to 76L but about 0.1 mm shift
79L	K2	Slight	up l ros. cen. 0.1 mm NW
80L		Slight	up l ros. cen. 0.05 mm NNW
84L		Slight	up l ros. cen. 0.05 mm NNW

<i>Position</i>	<i>Chase Symbol</i>	<i>How Extensive</i>	<i>Description</i>
89L	T1	Strong	0.1 mm downward shift of lwr label; shows extra line at bottom, also sl d-t in letters of lwr label
90L		Slight	0.05 mm downward shift of lwr label
93L	M3	Strong	lwr r ros. cen.—0.1 mm SW; doubling of top and bot of lwr label
94L	Q6	Slight	0.05 mm downward shift of lwr label
95L	X3	Strong	Both bottom ros. cen. 0.2 mm SE, and downward shifted lines at top and bottom of lwr label
96L	H4	Slight	lwr rt ros. cen. 0.05 mm NNW, left shift in bot label
98L	U1	Medium	lwr ros. cen. 0.1 mm SE; doubling in lwr label
99L	U3	Strong	up ros. cens. and up label 0.1 mm N. Strong outer line over top label; a triple transfer (sl SE in lwr r ros. cen.)
100L		Slight	fat up l di blk; extra line over top label

Right Pane

1R		Medium	sl N d-t at top of upper label; also in upper ros.
2R		Slight	Similar to 1R but less shift
3R		Slight	Sl N dot in up ros. cen. and at bot of letters in upper label
4R		Slight	up ros. cen., slightly N
5R	Z2	Slight	sl doubling at rt of up label and in E of POSTAGE
6R	K5	Slight	sl N shift in up ros. cens. and in U
10R		Slight	Trace of up l ros. cen. 0.3 mm N (double repair)
11R		Slight	N shift top of label and in oval
13R	V6	Medium	N shift in bottom of letters of top label and rt shift in lower label
20R	K1	Slight	sl rt shift in THREE and in lower l di-blk
21R		Slight	sl thick under THREE; sl d-t in letters bot both labels
24R	C6	Slight	sl doubling below EE
25R	J5	Slight	Thick lines above and below THREE CENTS
32R	E5	Slight	Thick top of up label
33R	H5	Slight	sl left shift in letters of top label
40R	O2	Slight	up ros. cen. 0.1 mm E
41R	B2	Slight	sl rt shift in POSTAGE
43R	A6	Slight	sl up rt shift in POSTAGE
44R	X5	Slight	Similar to 43R
45R	I5	Slight	sl thick under THREE
51R		Slight	Thick at bottom of lwr label
53R	Y5	Slight	Similar to 51R
54R	W5	Slight	Similar to 51R and rt shift in bot letters
55R	P1	Medium	Extra line at bottom of lwr label
57R	X1	Medium	up l ros. cen. 0.1 mm SW; sl shift in bottom lwr label
61R		Slight	sl l shift in CENTS
62R	W1	Ex-strong	up ros. cens. 0.05 mm NW; in upper label, and fuzzy top background
63R		Slight	Bottom of lower letters cut off
66R	A7	Slight	Left shift in POSTAGE, and thick bottom of lower label
67R	W2	Medium	ros. cens. 0.1 mm N and upward shift of letters in both labels
71R	Q1	Medium	rt shift in lwr label and lwr rt ros. cen.
72R		Slight	sl SE shift in left ros. cen. and bottom of letters in labels
73R	O4	Slight	sl shift SE in up l ros. cen.

<i>Position</i>	<i>Chase Symbol</i>	<i>How Extensive</i>	<i>Description</i>
74R		Slight	sl rt shift in lwr label letters
75R	X2	Slight	lwr l ros. cen. 0.05 mm NW
77R	B7	Slight	up ros. cen. 0.1 mm NNW; top of upper label doubled at its left
79R	N4	Slight	Thick top and bot of lwr label, cutting into letters
81R		Slight	Left ros. cens. sl SE; sl rt shift in POSTAGE and THREE
82R		Medium	Lines thru top and bottom of THREE CENTS
83R	B4	Slight	Line thru bot of EE CENTS
84R	P4	Slight	lwr ros. cens. sl shifted SE; also in lower label
85R	J6	Slight	Lines thru bot of THREE CENTS, and faint line above top label
86R	L5	Slight	sl up shift in top ros. cens. and in upper label
89R	P6	Slight	sl thick above and below letters of lwr label
91R		Ex-strong	lwr ros. cen. 0.3 mm SE; also up 1 ros. cen.; shift of design below and at rt of lwr label
92R	Y3	Medium	Letters of lwr label show rt shift
93R	I2	Medium	Doubled top line of left label; rt shift lower label
94R	J2	Medium	Similar to 93R but less shift
95R	L2	Medium	Upper shift in both labels; distorted letters
96R	S4	Strong	lwr ros. cens. 0.1 mm SE; lines top and bot of lwr label
97R	G3	Ex-strong	Triple transfer; lwr left ros. cen. 0.1 mm S; lwr rt ros. cen. 0.1 mm SE; lines thru top and bot of lwr labels
98R	G3	Ex-strong	Triple transfer; resembles 97R, but has strong shift of lwr rt di-blk to right
99R	R3	Medium	Thicker above and below THREE CENTS
100R	R4	Medium	Downward and rt shift in lwr label

The *unplaced double transfers* are described in Table No. 2. To aid in their future location on the plate, a tentative designation is supplied of the transfer roll relief from which each was produced. This indicates the horizontal row or rows from which the stamp was produced (see *Chronicle* Issue No. 9 for enlarged illustrations of relief). However, because of the various re-entries, the relief characteristics are uncertain, nor often can comparison with an assumed corresponding position of the intermediate state be of much help because of the extensive re-entries on the plate.

Table 2

<i>Position (Tentative)</i>	<i>Chase Symbol</i>	<i>How Extensive</i>	<i>Descriptions (and tentative relief designations)</i>
65R	B6	Medium	left ros. cens. slightly S; lines above and below lower letters (C relief)
	F4	Slight	sl shift NW; line at bot of top letters; left ros. cens. 0.05 mm NW (B or C relief)
	M4	Slight	up l ros. cen. sl W (E or F relief)
44L	Y6	Slight	up ros. cen. NW; sl doubling top up label; (E relief)
	F7	Slight	sl d-t in THREE and trace in lwr left ros. cen. (C relief)
57L	C4		(See description in table; this is believed to be one of the seven unplated, but since identified)
	C7		The authors would like to see the original or a photo of this stamp, or at least receive information that someone has such a stamp bearing Dr. Chase's designation of this number on the back.

Railroad Route-Agent and Station-Agent Markings

Compiled by C. L. TOWLE, Associate Editor

We are fortunate to have Mr. Towle's consent to our request that he assume the duties of compiling this section which has been so ably handled over the years by the late Mr. Wm. W. Hicks. Mr. Towle's comments are usually related to the data in the Remele book and in Schedules A-11 and A-12 of USPM, hence Remele numbers for the markings are freely used for identification.

Memphis & Ohio R.R./WITHE 34 mm Black 1857-60 Remele M46-b

Figure G

The illustration in the Remele book is far from complete. By courtesy of the listed contributors (see Fig. G) a complete illustration is depicted. Although of 1862 Confederate usage this example is doubtless the same as the one noted by Remele. The USPM listing should be revised as to size, and also as to the station name.

BOSTON & BURLINGTON RR 37 mm Black 1857-60 Remele 89-b

Figure H

This marking ties S5 on an 1858 cover to Jamaica Plains, Mass. It is new to the record and assigned Remele No. B9-b, the 32 mm marking being re-assigned B9-a.

BOSTON & FALL RIVER R.R. Remele No. B-10

New data as to use of this marking comes to light from acquiring a cover bearing it on S5 from Hyannis to Wareham, Mass., dated April 26, 1858. From the contents it appears that the marking was used by route agents from Hyannis to Boston via Cape Cod R.R. from Hyannis to Middleboro, and via Old Colony & Fall River R.R. from Middleboro to Boston. The Cape Cod R.R. was opened in 1854 from Hyannis to Middleboro.

N. YORK & ERIE R.R. N.Y. Remele No. N12-i

Add red as a color to the Remele listing.

EASTERN R.R. Remele Nos. E3-a, E3-b, and E3-c

Effective 1857, the Eastern R.R. was awarded mail contract from Boston to Portland, Me., via Portsmouth, N.H., over the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth R.R. which was under lease to the Eastern R.R. Accordingly route agents operated through from Boston to Portland (105 miles), at least during the 1857-61 period.

ADDITIONAL DATA—"HELD FOR POSTAGE"—Chronicle No. 53, Page 123.

Part of the description of Item "H," the "Held for Postage" marking shown on Page 123 of Chronicle No. 53 was omitted. The full description should have read, "*Held For Postage,*" $46 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ / *On cover brought to New York postoffice by U.S. Mail City Delivery, August 25, 1858, but stamp not applied until Aug. 28.*"

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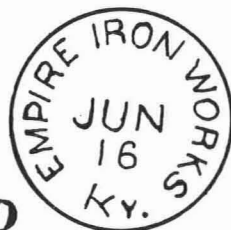
July 25 / 56



A



B



D



C

U. S. GOV'T.

F



G



H



J



K



L



M



N

Newly Reported Domestic Postal Markings

References to USPM in the *Chronicle* refer to the Society-sponsored book *U. S. Postal Markings and Related Mail Services* by Tracy W. Simpson.

Illustration No.	USMP Schedule	Description	Used with	Reported by
A	A-1	FOUNTAIN, WIS/ ms D sl 28 × 2 1856 usage	S2	D. L. Jarrett
B	A-1	RICHLAND CITY, WIS/ ms D sl 48 × 3 The two above have been reported on stampless, but here reported with stamps.	S2	D. L. Jarrett

<i>Illustration No.</i>	<i>USMP Schedule</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Used with</i>	<i>Reported by</i>
C	A-14a	PAID in dbl-lined oval 21 × 10 believed to be from West Brook, N.C. Several PAIDS in single-lined oval are known, but not in dbl lined	S2	E. N. Costales
D	A-7	EMPIRE IRON WORKS/D/KY C-29 Previously reported without size or illustration. This postoffice was in Trigg County	S5	L. L. Downing
E	A-4	HALIFAX/D/1857/MASS dlc-31 with 5 pt star, both previously listed, but the "1857" is 1-½ mm high, not 2 mm	S5	L. L. Downing
F	—	U.S. GOV'T See text for comment	S2	H. L. Fine
G	A-12	Memphis & Ohio R.R./yr D/WITHE C-34 See Mr. Towle's report		L. H. Hartmann T. Parks H. L. Meyer
H	A-11	BOSTON & BURLINGTON RR/D C-37 See Mr. Towle's report	S5	C. L. Towle
J	A-2	BOTETOURT SPRINGS/D/Va. C-37 Tall condensed letters	S2	R. B. Graham
K	A-2	KEWANEE/D/ILL d-o C-36	U9	R. B. Graham
L	A-2	PIERREPONT MANOR/D/N-Y C-32	S2	R. B. Graham
M	A-2	MONTGOMERY/D/N.Y. C-32 The "N" of N.Y. has the inclined stroke going the wrong way	S1	W. R. Gibson
Not shown	A-8b	GEORGETOWN D.C./D/ 3 PAID (stock style)	S2	R. B. Graham
N	A-28	BRECKINBRIDGE/D/C. t C-26 Erroneous spelling; the "B" was removed after about 3 mos use	S2	N. L. Persson D. L. Jarrett

Plating Top-Row Copies of S-4 and S-5 (Scott's Nos. 26a and 26)

TRACY W. SIMPSON

R.A. No. 5

Perhaps the next advance in the fascinating work of identifying plate positions of the 3ct stamp of the 1851-'60 issue will be the reconstruction of the top rows of the perforated Type II stamps (that do not have top and bottom outer frame lines). All of these stamps, as you know, came from relief A of the 6-relief roller, and they are easily recognized by the white-triangle relief defect above the lower left rosette, caused by a break in the relief that prevented the tassellated design from transferring to the plate.

On some of the plates an attempt was made to repair this damage by making dot-like indentations in the plate so the printed stamps show small color dots or dashes that simulate the omitted tassellated background. This attempt at repair was also in a few instances extended to the small pyramid-shaped area at right of the white triangle, giving rise to doubly repaired positions.

The late Dr. Carroll Chase designated those without repair as having *broken* relief; those having the repaired white triangle as having *repaired* relief; and those having repairs in both areas as *doubly repaired*. The Scott Specialized refers to them as with "damaged" and with "retouched" transfers, but the double repair is not listed.

Identification of the broken-relief positions requires that the complete upper margin of the stamp be visible so as to check the upward extension of both recut frame lines and also the location of guide dot at upper right in relation to top of right recut line. Hence unless there is something special about the stamp (such as extra large distance from design to frame line) a stamp that is incomplete at top is not worth trying to identify if there is no "repair" in the white triangle.

Identification of stamps with repaired relief, on the other hand, does not require more than enough of the stamp to show the repair—because no two repairs are exactly alike. However, the recut frame lines, the upper guide dot, etc., are an aid to such identification as a supplement. The condition requirement for collectibility of stamps with *repaired* reliefs is thus very modest.

Dr. Chase made an excellent start on these top-row reconstructions, and fortunately his notes and progress reconstructions are in the hands of those who try to carry on the work. From complete panes that came to his attention (one pane of plate 10, and those of plates 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28) he was able to match the top rows to produce several sets of these reconstructions. Also by aid of strips, etc., he similarly reconstructed the top rows of plate 9 (in two states) 10 and 11 (three states each) and plate 15. His notes for positions 7 and 8 of 26R and for positions 5 and 6 of 28L are uncertain, so this author would like to photograph any stamps marked as from those positions.

By reference to Dr. Chase's article in our Perforation Centennial Book, it will be noted that top-row reconstructions are missing from three plates having repaired reliefs and six plates having broken reliefs, and after allowing for one stamp with repaired relief on plate 24, there remain 60 stamps with repaired relief and 120 stamps with broken reliefs still to be listed and identified. Dr. Chase found a large number of these, and he marked them on the back with a T-number (such as T-89, etc.). Quite a few more have been found by others, notably A. S. Wardwell, Dr. S. Dershowitz, J. A. Farrington, P. F. Rose, and the author. By grouping these unknowns according to characteristics, a fair estimate of what stamps were used in association with others may be made. Among the items considered in these groupings are (1) type of repair—fat dots, sloping short dashes, faint small dots, and so on; (2) thickness of frame lines—faint, fat, doubled, fuzzy; (3) color; (4) year of use—obviously a stamp used in 1857 and 1858 could not be from a plate first introduced later, as were most of the plates numbered in the 20's. Reference to Schedule A-34 of USPM supplies first-use dates.

By cooperative effort, considerable progress has been made in assembling strips and ties to center-line copies. Ties to plate numbers are still not yet attainable except for the top row of plate 14 of which 12 positions are almost certainly placed. Nine positions of the plate containing the Q-recut are also placed. (The Q-recut is the only S5 stamp having recut inner line at right). If it were only possible to acquire a few more matched pairs or strips that would tie things together, a considerable showing could be made. Please send any pairs or strips to the author for identification (no charge), and perhaps some missing links may be found.

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THE 1861-'69 PERIOD

RICHARD B. GRAHAM, *Editor*

This section of *Chronicle No. 54* is aimed, to a degree, at catching up with reports of various categories covered in past issues. Those who submitted some of the items mentioned will recognize they were held for some time. We still have many items on hand, mostly fancy cancels, which we hope to use when space permits.

We wish to apologize to Mr. David Skowland for neglecting to mention him as the person submitting item "G" described on page 131 of *Chronicle No. 53*.

The mention of Missouri Civil War covers brought a good response from several people. It is requested that further material be submitted along these lines, and also that similar material be submitted for the states of Kentucky and West Virginia.

Cancellations and Postal Markings

Route Agent Roger B. Cotting informs us that his project of listing and illustrating all possible cancellations and postal markings on or connected with the 3¢ 1861 stamps is coming along nicely. However, further help from those having such items is needed in order to obtain clear, complete examples of markings and information for illustration and recording.

At present this project includes thirty-two categories of markings, with over 1200 illustrations, including both fancy and common cancellations, and postal markings such as forwarding handstamps, advertised, registered, dead letter office and many others. Anyone willing to help should contact Roger B. Cotting/P.O. Box 271/Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

Late Carrier Rate Covers of the 1861 Period

Mr. Mortimer L. Neinken showed us a cover bearing copies of the 1¢ and 3¢ rose 1861 stamps, and addressed to an officer of the *165th New York State Volunteer Zouaves, Port Hudson, Louisiana—or elsewhere*. This cover originated at New York, bearing New York c.d.s. markings and duplexed cork killers, dated June 27, 1863. The date is confirmed as 1863 by the military records—the 165th New York ("2nd Duryea's Zouaves") were not organized until November, 1862 and were located at Port Hudson, La., from May 24, 1863 until July 22nd, 1863, only.

The Act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 704-707) abolished the 1¢ carrier fee, effective July 1, 1863, and hence a June 27, 1863 usage is an extremely late example of this rate, which had existed since 1851. Does anyone have a later carrier cover with the 3¢ plus 1¢ rate?

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Demonetization

In *Chronicles* Nos. 46 and 48, there were published lists of covers illustrating various phases of demonetization of the United States 1857 issue of stamps and its replacement with the new 1861 issue. While this was rather conclusive in illustrating that the traditionally reputed pattern of replacement, as indicated in the Government bulletins of the time, actually bore little relation to what really happened, a few more listings of interest have been reported.

Mr. Walter Hubbard furnished us a Xerox of a cover bearing a 3¢ 1857 stamp with a Middleburg, Vt. c.d.s. tying the stamp, and the cover is dated May 12th, 1863—long after the stamps of the 1857 issue had been declared invalid. However, the Middlebury postmaster had mailed the letter, apparently, without question. As we recall, our authority upon Vermont postal history, Mr. George Slawson, has stated that this is perfectly normal for such covers mailed in Vermont, and that he has never seen a cover bearing demonetized stamps which was not accepted by a Vermont postmaster.

Mr. Nelson W. Van Brunt submitted two covers of interest. One is an addition to List VI in *Chronicles* 46 and 48 (Forwarded covers bearing both issues), as follows:

Sharon Springs, New York	Aug. 23, (1861)	3¢ 1857 rose
Springfield, Mass.	Aug. 26, (1861)	3¢ 1861 (rose)

The postmaster at Springfield apparently tore off most of the old stamp before forwarding the cover. The 3¢ 1861 stamp applied at Springfield is one of the typical early rose shades, with a trace of pink, perhaps, and on thin paper as nearly as can be told about a stamp on a cover.

The other cover is an addition to List II, (Late Uses of 1857 Issue. Stamps Not Accepted as Valid), except that it has an additional element of interest.

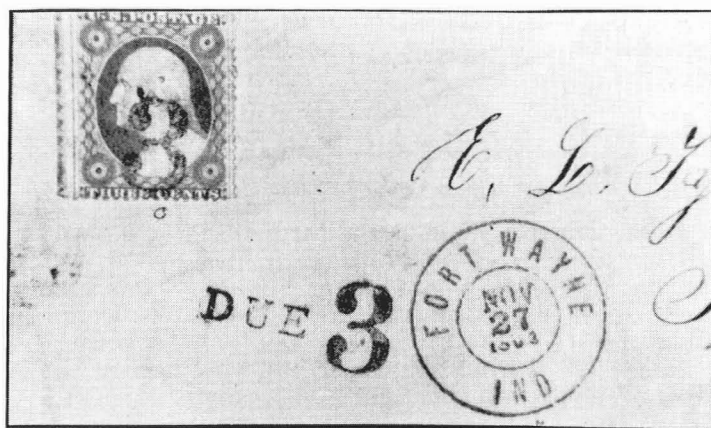


Figure 1

Fort Wayne, Indiana, Nov. 27, 1863, a rather late attempt to use the 3¢ 1867 stamp. Probably not accepted and hence marked "Due 6" or "Due 3", the denomination being indistinguishable and obscured by the large "3." The latter, probably struck at the destination, was struck once on the cover and twice on the stamp. From the collection of Nelson Van Brunt.

The second cover is partially illustrated in Figure 1, and was addressed to Springfield, Vermont. As may be noted, it bears a 3¢ 1857 stamp, undoubtedly on the cover when it entered the mails at Fort Wayne on Nov.

27, 1863 where the small double circle marking was applied. Also applied there, it seems reasonably sure, was the small due marking which probably originally read "Due 6" although a few people who have examined the item have believed it read "Due 3". In any case the numeral of the small marking was obscured by the very large "3" which was struck on the stamp, also.

The great probability here is that the 1857 stamp was not recognized as good for postage by the Fort Wayne postoffice. Marking the cover "Due 6" would then have been in accord with the regulation, new in July, 1863, to the effect that unpaid letters found in the domestic mails were to be charged double postage due. Here, we believe, is where the postmaster or clerk at Springfield, Vermont showed himself to be a true Vermonter, if he, noting that double postage had been charged, applied the large "3". It is, of course, entirely possible that the reason for the additional three is entirely different, but it does not seem too unreasonable to suggest the Vermont postmaster did not feel the circumstances were not exactly those called for in the requirement that double postage be charged.

Circular Usage of the Two-Cent Black Jack: A Request For Assistance

(DEL F NORONA, 315 7th St., Moundsville, W.Va. 26041)

It is probably not news to readers of the *Chronicle*, but a few introductory comments may not be amiss concerning the necessity of issuing a Two Cent stamp in July, 1863 (the intriguing Black Jack).

This stamp was issued for use on two general classes of domestic mail:

(a) *Sec. 23* . . . "Local or drop letters," 2 cents per half ounce, "to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed . . ."

(b-1) *Sec. 34* "on transient mailable matter of the second class, and also on all miscellaneous mailable matter of the third class, (except circulars and books,) shall be two cents for each four ounces . . . in all cases fully prepaid by stamps, plainly affixed . . . Double these rates shall be charged for books . . ."

(b-2) "Unsealed circulars, not exceeding three in number shall pass at the single rate of two cents . . . prepaid by stamps . . ."

At the time these new domestic rates were adopted there were rates already in existence to some foreign countries requiring 2 cents postage on newspapers.

Of course, there was no *actual* need for a 2 cent stamp. Two 1 cent stamps could be used on a single drop or circular letter, a combination of a 1 cent and a 3 cent stamp for a double rate, and so on. However, the Two Cent Black Jack did serve a useful purpose.

What follows refers to (b-2) above, relating to unsealed domestic circulars:

Why were town marks—either a town mark with the month and day logos or town mark without the month and day, so often omitted on circular covers?

It may be argued that an individual postmaster considered a batch of say 100 or so identical circular letters delivered to him at one time for distribution far and wide in the category of "trash" mail (to use an adjective which we believe has recently been used by our postal authorities). Possibly clerks considered it wasn't worth the effort to apply two hand-stamps, one with town mark, the other with the obliterator on a near-worthless advertising circular!

Without tabulating several score of Black Jack circular letter covers

of which we have detailed records, roughly half have town-marks plus additionally struck killer cancellations, the balance have only the killer. Some of these killers come well within the definition of "fancy cancellations," and as such are of interest to collectors.

Of those without town-marks a percentage have return corner cards indicating town of origin, others—Praise the Lord—have been preserved with their contents intact, some with contents constituting interesting Americana.

However, in the case of many circular covers with nothing to indicate town and date of origin, the problem arises as to where they were used.

Search has been made in vain through postal laws and regulations of the period without finding any directive by the Department during the 1861-1868 era authorizing the omission of the town postmark on circular mail.

Can any of our readers furnish us with suggestions or quote something published by the P.O.D. concerning this matter?

Carefully compiled and collated lists of covers, showing, (a) town, (b) date, (c) illustration of cancellation, and (d) color of postmark, would enable person owning a particular fancy cancellation properly to identify the same.

In New York, for instance, an interesting leaf-shaped killer was used on 2 cent circulars (with several variations in design, probably produced by some whittling clerk). This leaf-shaped cancel was used on domestic first-class mail, drop letters, circulars, as well as on letters to foreign countries. To add zest to the problem similar leaf-shaped killers are also known used by postmasters in other towns. Again, these leaf-shaped cancellations are not always clearly applied.

Reference

Act of March 3, 1863, secs. 23, 34. *The Statutes at Large . . . from December 5, 1859, to March 3, 1863 . . . collated with the Originals at Washington*. Vol. XII, Boston, 1863, pp. 705-706.

United States—Canadian Mails Between East and West

Mr. David L. Jarrett sends the photo illustrated with this article as Figure 2, and asks the following questions:

Why did the Fort Colville postmaster rerate the cover from Due 10 to Due 15?

What is the "U.S. 10 cts." (greenish blue-black) doing on the cover if the actual rate was 15¢?

During the 1850's, the "California" rate (rate for over 3000 miles) was 15¢ for U.S.-Canadian mails. When was the rate instituted and when did it change?

These questions are probably best taken up in reverse order. The rates in effect during the early part of the 1861-69 period had been established by the U.S. Canadian postal agreement effective April 9, 1851. By this, the U.S. rates were 10¢ per ½ ounce letter except for letters originating on the Pacific Coast and addressed to the East. For these, the rate was 15¢ per ½ ounce letter. Prepayment was possible but not required, although partial payment was not recognized and there was no penalty for unpaid letters. Each country agreed to recognize the others' stamps as evidence of prepayment. A number of exchange offices were set up along the border. The exchange offices were supposed to handstamp their country



(Photograph by Jarrett)

Figure 2

Probably originated at Fort Colville, Washington Territory, January 8, 1867. Addressed to Canada West.

name, as country of origin, and the amount due in the currency of the other country. This latter provision was added after the original agreement, and the convention of red ink for pre-paid and black for unpaid was supposed to be used, although many exceptions are known.

These were the rates and practices in force at the beginning of the 1861 period, as given us by Mrs. Susan M. McDonald who has written up the subject in detail in the work cited in the bibliography.

The rate changed twice during the 1861-69 period, although the first change, which was caused by the U.S. California" rate being changed, was rather obscure and actually was not made a formal part of the agreement being rather a U.S. affair, anyhow. Previous to July 1, 1863, letters traveling in the mails over 3000 miles were rated at 10¢ per ½ ounce; those traveling shorter distances were rated at 3¢. The rate after July 1, 1863 for domestic letters, regardless of distance, was at the 3¢ rate. To adjust the matter of U.S. rates to Canada to conform, without having to renegotiate the treaty, the following notice was issued:

OFFICIAL

ORDER ESTABLISHING A UNIFORM RATE OF LETTER POSTAGE
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Post Office Department
Washington, February, 17, 1864

Whereas the actual distance between San Francisco and the frontier line of Canada, VIA THE OVERLAND ROUTE, as at present traveled, is under the limit of 3000 miles, within which, by the terms of article 3rd of the postal arrangements between the United States and Canada of 25th March, 1851, the combined international rate of 10 cents is chargeable; and whereas the Post Office Department of Canada has, for the sake of uniformity, consented to modify the provisions of Article 3rd of the said postal arrangements as to abolish the international postal charge of 15¢, the single rate heretofore

levied upon letters passing between Canada and California, Oregon and Washington Territory, and thus establish a uniform rate of postage for letters of 10¢ the single rate between Canada and all parts of the United States; IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that in future the international postage charge upon all letters between Canada and any part of the United States shall be 10¢ the single rate of half an ounce or under, prepayment optional, without regard to difference of distance or route of conveyance.

M. Blair
Postmaster General

As may be noted, the change was by agreement with the Canadian government, but some inventiveness regarding the distance over the over-land route was used so that the original treaty did not require revision.

In 1868, effective April 1 of that year, the basic U.S.-Canada rate was reduced to 6¢, this only applying to prepaid letters, however. Unpaid letters continued to be rated at 10¢. This rate was in effect until 1875.

Returning to Mr. Jarrett's original questions, and noting that the date of the cover is probably 1867, the correct rate should have been 10¢ collect. The "U.S. 10 cts" marking, is, of course, the U.S. exchange office marking and this apparently effectively corrected the "Due 15" m/s marking. Just why this was put on the cover, apparently correcting a previously written "10" we do not know. Possibly the postmaster was uncertain of the rate after writing the "Due 10" and being unable to find a copy of the 1864 notice, corrected to 15¢ to be on the safe side. Whether the 1866 P.L. & R. shows this rate correctly we also do not know.

Bibliography

Ashbrook, Stanley B., *Special Service*, pages 41-42.
McDonald, Mrs. Susan, *Canada-U.S. Agreement of 1875 Ended Complex Systems of Exchange*, article in *Postal History Journal*, pp. 33-51, Whole No. 9, December 1962.

Registration

In response to the article on this subject in *Chronicle* No. 53, Mr. C. J. Starnes sends us several items which appeared in the semi-official *U.S. Mail and Post Office Assistant*, which was the Postoffice Department's normal mode of schooling postmasters and clerks in new procedures or changes in regulations. The items, as will be noted, confirm the date of the beginning of the 20¢ registration fee and also confirm that stamps were to be used to collect the fees for the first time in history.

From U.S.M. & P.O.A. for May, 1867

It is probable that before the next number of this paper reaches our subscribers, those of them who are postmasters will have received from the Department a copy of the new Regulations concerning the Registration of Letters, together with a supply of the necessary blanks and of the "Registered Package Envelopes," which form a very prominent feature of the new system. We take this occasion to call to their attention some of the more important details to which it will be necessary to give careful heed in carrying out the new regulations. *All* of these regulations are important; but the neglect of some of them may be perhaps attended with more serious results (to him who neglects them, at least) than would the neglect of others. It will be distinctly understood that the system is not to go into effect until the *first day of June*; up to that date the old system is to be continued. In the meantime it will be well to be prepared to act under the new regulations so that when postmasters begin to register letters according to their provisions, they will be sure to remember—

1. That the registry fee is to be prepaid in *stamps* (attached to the letter and cancelled) *instead of money, as heretofore*. This applies to all registry fees—the *twenty cent* fee on letters to any part of the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and the Island of Jamaica, or the *five cent* fee on letters to Canada or Germany. Ten cent and five cent stamps for this purpose can be obtained from the Department by ordering in the usual manner through the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and it is not improbable that twenty cent stamps will hereafter be issued. Two ten cent stamps

will, of course, answer for the prepayment of the twenty cent fee. If a postmaster is unprovided with these he can use three cent and two cent stamps until a supply of tens can be obtained. . . .

Actually, the first notices of the new system had appeared some time before this and a rather complete run-down had appeared in the February, 1867 issue of *U.S.M. & P.O.A.* Excerpts from this article follow:

THE NEW REGISTRY SYSTEM

The Postmaster General has caused to be prepared, and will soon issue to Postmasters, new Regulations concerning the registration of valuable letters. . . . The plan contemplated by the Department is as follows:

All post offices are to be supplied by the Department with envelopes of a peculiar character and appearance, called "Registered Package Envelopes." These are of large size, made of stout Manilla paper, and marked with two broad red stripes passing lengthwise across the upper and lower portions of the face and back, leaving the intervening space for the address, and also with proper spaces for postmarks and numbers. The word "Registered" appears in large letters on the face. All registered letters when mailed, must be enclosed in one of these "Registered Package Envelopes" by the mailing postmaster and the envelope postmarked and numbered. These envelopes are in all cases to be mailed without wrapping or tying.

Registered letters are never to be sent "direct" when a Distributing Post Office intervenes between the mailing office and the office of destination (except in the case of offices which exchange through brass-locked pouches), whether going within the state where mailed or not. No attention is to be paid to any request to "mail direct" where to do so would involve a neglect of this regulation.

The registered letter bill and the return bill are to be sent from the mailing office together, and in the *same mail* which conveys the registered letter or letters to which they refer. The bills are to be enclosed in the usual franked envelopes, directed to the P.M. at the office to which the registered letters are to be sent, and placed among the ordinary letters.

. . . At every post office, the P.M. or at least one trusty clerk must be present at the opening of every arrival mail pouch, and take charge of all "registered package envelopes," which may be contained therein, keeping a record of their numbers, postmarks and addresses. Postmasters at separating offices are to be required to keep a record of the numbers, postmarks, and addresses of all registered package envelopes passing through their offices, and also of all registered packages of postage stamps and stamped envelopes. Route Agents and Railway P.O. Clerks are required to keep a similar record, and to obtain receipts for all registered matter from the person to whom it is transferred by them, in all cases where practicable. . . .

The registration fee on all letters is to be prepaid by stamps.

The above are the principal features of the new registry system. Full instructions, with the necessary blanks, registered package envelopes, etc., will be issued by the Department at an early day. . . .

The fact that registered letters were promptly enclosed in another envelope ("Registered Letter Package") explains why only markings of the mailing office appear upon such covers. Another notice in the April, 1867 issue of the *U.S.M. & P.O.A.* also discussed the new registry system and emphasized that the old system was still to be used until June 1, 1867 and that the new forms, etc. were not to be used until that date.

Reports of Domestic Postal Markings

The markings shown in Plate I were reported as follows:

(All in black unless otherwise noted)

Item	Description	Used with Scott No.	Reported by
A	PARIS/PA, with high "A" of "PA". Used with accompanying killer; not duplicated, with M/S date. Probably early 1860's, judging from stamp shade.	65	R. B. Graham

<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Used with Scott No.</i>	<i>Reported by</i>
B	LONSDALE/D/ 18 R.I. 6?, in blue. Year date brackets "R.I."; last digit not clear.	65	Walter Hubbard
C	Harrisburgh, Pa. duplex; killer similar but different design from HS1400. May be postwar, judging from style of c.d.s.	65	Walter Hubbard
D	PETROLEUM CENTER/D/PA, duplexed with cross cut cork. Industry townmark.	65	R. B. Graham
E	SHENANDOAH IRONWORKS/D/VA, with target killer, not duplexed. Industry townmark. Must be postwar.	65	R. B. Graham
F	New Berne/D/N.C., small non stock (24 & 14.5 mm) double circle; with duplexed cork, possibly fancy design, but not distinguishable as such.	U58	N. L. Persson
G	FORT HAMILTON/yrD/N.Y., duplexed with killer (patent?) as shown. Fort marking. Small stock (25mm) double circle.	65	D. T. Beals III (Society circuit sales book)
H	PAPER MILL VILLAGE/D/N.H., not duplexed, with star killer. Industry townmark.	65	Walter McKean
J	NORTH EVANS,/ Monday/yr date/N.Y., in blue. Examples of this marking are said to exist for all days of week, except Sunday, but only Monday has been seen by Period Editor. Dates April through July have been seen.	65	Various
K	PROFILE HOUSE/D/N.H., in double outer circle, non standard 33.5 & 30 mm. This marking goes with item (1), pages 66-67, <i>Chronicle</i> No. 49. Not duplexed.	65	L. L. Downing
L	CANADIAN TERRITORY, in red. Tracing is not exact. On loose stamp. Reason for usage unknown, and additional examples or information is desired.	87	Walter Hubbard
M	"3", Due 3, and Due 6. See text for details.	—	Nelson N. Van Brunt
N	WINCHESTER, VA ?—Occupation marking. Details or better strikes needed.	65	N. L. Persson
P	NASHVILLE/D/TENN occupation marking. This marking is scarce and details of covers, particularly those with dated letter enclosures, are needed.	65	Scott Gallagher
Q	PORT ROYAL/D/S.C. This is the first (probably) Post Royal occupation marking, those seen dating from Dec., 1861. Details and dates of covers are desired.	65	Scott Gallagher
R	DERBY/D/VT—not shown in plate 1 as this is illustrated in Simpson's USPM, Plate 7, Page 29.	65	C. E. Taft
S	HADDAM,CT/D, not illustrated in Plate 1 as this is shown in Simpson's U.S.P.M. in Plate 1, Page 17.	65	C. E. Taft

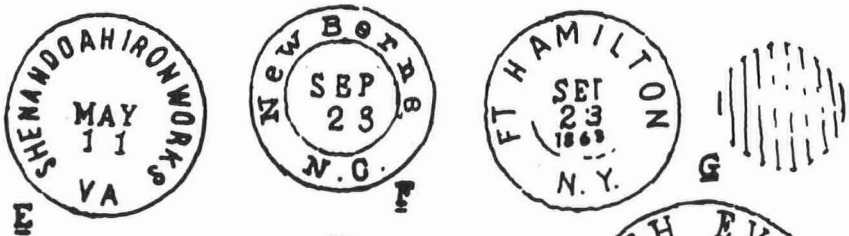
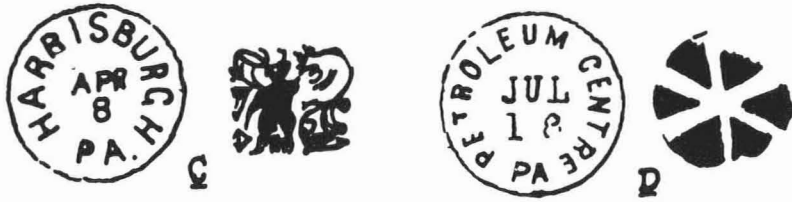


PLATE I

Colors and Color Names of Stamps

ELLIOTT PERRY

Editorial note: Mr. Perry was asked to speak at SIPEX on this subject, with especial reference to the 1¢ ultramarine 1861 stamp. Mr. Perry's talk was illustrated with some 19 color slides, obviously not reproducible here. However, much of Mr. Perry's commentary is worth repeating in spite of the slides not being available. In reply to an editorial request, Mr. Perry gave us the following:

Basically, the problem is to determine whether the color name is that of the pigment providing the color of the ink, or is just an official or unofficial name of a color resembling the color of such a pigment, disregarding whether the ink used in printing the stamp actually contained any of that pigment. Some color names have been in use so long that they have become attached to certain stamps and may or may not really agree with the name given to that or any similar color in any standard color nomenclature or chart.

Ultramarine was selected here for discussion because it had been used for a great many years and ultramarine pigment is known to have been the coloring matter in the ink which was used to print many U.S. revenue stamps for a year or so around 1869.

An attempt was made to identify that ultramarine with the color of a 1¢ U.S. postage stamp issued in 1861, as and, in fact, this color of that stamp was listed as one of the commoner color varieties available according to the Scott catalog for 1898. Viz.:

	Unused	Used
1¢ ultramarine	35	6
1¢ blue	45	6
1¢ dark blue	1.00	10

If those 1¢ stamps in the ultramarine color were so common in 1898 what became of them? In the 1966 Scott catalog ultramarine has the second highest price unused and only the indigo is priced as high in a used condition. Viz.:

	Unused	Used
1¢ blue	14.00	3.75
pale blue	14.00	3.75
bright blue	14.00	6.00
a) 1¢ ultramarine	18.50	7.50
b) 1¢ dark blue	17.50	4.75
indigo	27.50	7.50

The first four slides shown were of ultramarine stamps taken on various films, etc., using eight 1¢ 1861, a pair of 3¢ 1869, a 1¢ 1890, a damaged Excelsior Match of Baltimore, and three 2¢ blue proprietary stamps of 1862 et seq. Several of the 1¢ 1861's had been expertized as being ultramarine, and most of the other stamps are either listed in the catalog as being "ultramarine" or are known to have been printed in ultramarine pigment ink. On each slide, of the 1¢ 1861 stamps, one defective stamp stood out as greatly resembling in color the grayer known ultramarine pigment stamps. This stamp is postmark cancelled "Portland/Mar 8/1863/Me." If this stamp is ultramarine, it is the only true ultramarine which the writer has found among many 1861 stamps, in addition to the Ackerman collection, which have passed through his hands. He is puzzled to understand how a color which apparently was so common 68 years ago could be so uncommon today.

Slide No. 5 showed about sixty stamps which are now cataloged as ultramarine, including 3¢ and 6¢ 1869, 1¢ 1870-79 and later, 10¢ registry and special delivery, Navy Department, 2¢, 10¢ and 50¢ First Issue general revenues, and eight foreign stamps, including Bolivia 5¢, Canada, Natal, St. Helena, Tonga and others.

A \$2.50 II Issue revenue proof from the composite plate in a color which is certainly ultramarine showed definitely as blue on the slide.

Slides 6, 7, 8 and 9 showed all the General Issue revenue stamps and all but about six of the Private Die revenues which are listed in ultramarine. These were from the collection of Morton Dean Joyce and were shown by his generous cooperation. Missing varieties which could not be put on slides in time have been photographed for the record.

The Private Die group includes several varieties which are so extremely rare that only one, two, or three copies are known to exist. RO132u ("Matches," head of Franklin) and RS115u (2¢ John F. Henry), formerly in the Holcombe collection, are believed to be unique. This slide also had a "Matches" in blue from a worn plate—one of several "worn plate" varieties which are sometimes mistaken for ultramarine. Both of two known 4¢ Ayer and one of two known 8¢ Ives Matches were shown. The cork stained 4¢ Ayer is believed to be the first one found. It belonged to the writer for many years.

It was indeed an unusually great pleasure to be able to have members of the Classics group see enlarged pictures in correct colors of varieties which most collectors have never seen.

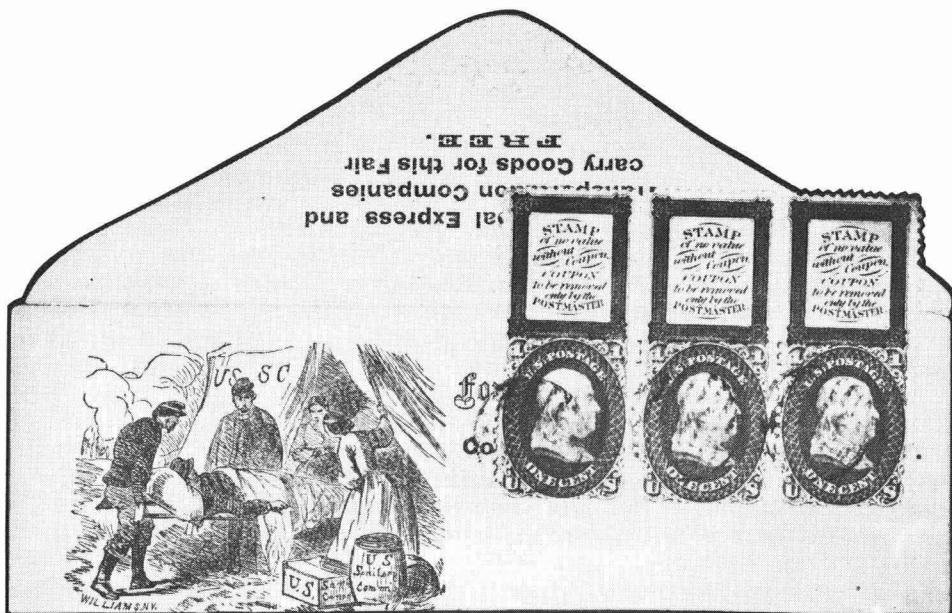
One slide showed an uncancelled and a cancelled \$15 Mortgage and an uncancelled block of the 10¢ Contract. The former is always a deep violet color. The latter is a paler and much duller ultramarine. It is known that at least two batches of ultramarine ink were used on the revenue stamps and that they differed unmistakably. George Turner believes the variation is too great to have come from only two batches, and that much of the variation is *not* due to aging or fading. The \$15 Mortgage is never the grayish blue which is always seen on the 10¢ Foreign Exchange. If the difference was due to a natural or unintentional change, colors "in between" would be expected, but they are not found.

Slides 10, 11 and 12 were of color varieties of the 24¢ 1861-67 and contained the so-called first printing violet, as well as a steel blue and the more common varieties, but all showed reddish on the slides. At present, no film seems to be available which will normally bring out violet ink and various films and filters were used in an attempt to show the separation here.

Mention was not made in connection with the listed shades of the 24¢ 1861 that the purported shade of "brown lilac" is a verbal monstrosity, possibly due to editorial color blindness. Mixing brown—which is actually darkened orange—with any hue, tint or shade of violet or purple does not produce any color which may be called brown-lilac, purple brown, brown violet, infinitum ad nauseum in stamp catalogs. What does a dark purple orange look like?

Slides 13 to 18 were devoted to pigeon blood and other pink, pinky or pinkish 3¢ stamps of 1861 et seq. Also Perry Sapperstein's "double corner" and "tool damage" varieties of that stamp were shown. Dave Baker's pigeon blood reminded the writer of Cousin Egbert's cravat which had been tied many times—and needed it once more. Perhaps one more try is needed to bring out the glorious beauty of that stamp.

The writer is pleased to have this opportunity to deny that he had anything to do with inventing "pigeon blood" and believes that term was in use to describe the unusual early color of the 3¢ 1861 pink before he had outgrown knee pants. He also wishes to thank Scott Gallagher and Dick Graham for courtesies extended at Sipex and in making slides.



Essays Used on Cover

Dave Baker illustrated part of the item shown above in the Baker Column in *Stamps* on February 6, 1965. The entire item is shown here, the cover being cut horizontally in the center. There is, consequently, no evidence whether or not the cover ever bore an address or a town postmark. The essay is the Bowsby essay which was patented Dec. 20, 1865. The idea was that the postmaster would simply detach the coupons which were part of the stamp and that the stamp would be worthless without the coupon. Some of these essays, which were printed by the National Bank-note Company for Mr. Bowsby to demonstrate his patent, were perforated between stamp and coupon, some were rouletted and these are imperforate. For further details we refer to Mr. Baker's column and the Brazer catalog.

The question in our minds is just how were these stamps used or were they simply applied to a convenient cover for demonstration? The design is, of course, the regular 1¢ 1861 design and the essays were printed in many colors, including blue. If, as we recall, these essays on the cover were in blue, they would have undoubtedly been accepted for postage with the coupons detached. Possibly this was the case as they are shown.

Judging from the envelope, the essays were cancelled at New York, for the envelope is one issued in conjunction with the New York Sanitary Fair of 1864.

With the information available, we can only speculate as to the details of the possible usage of this item.

Early Dates of Usage of the 1861 Stamps

Mr. William C. Coles, R.A. #418, reports an August 19, 1861 usage of the 3¢ rose stamp. The usage is from Philadelphia, bearing the octagonal c.d.s. of that city on a cover which was mis-sent or at least given to the wrong person who opened the letter. The cover is also docketed as received on August 22, 1861.

Mr. Coles notes that the cover was submitted to the late Stanley B. Ashbrook who advised that it was the third such 3¢ 1861 cover of this

date which he had recorded, the other two then being in the Chase and Waterhouse collections.

This date is, according to our present knowledge, the earliest recorded date of usage of the 3¢ 1861 stamp in the rose shades.

Mr. Roger B. Cotting reports an August 23, 1861 usage, presumably of the rose shade, from Lake City, Minnesota and an August 29, 1861 usage of the rose-pink shade from Troy, New York.

Mr. Charles J. Starnes has sent to us, as culled from the Ashbrook *Special Service*, the following list of early usages of the 1861 and subsequent issues until the grills appeared.

Stamp	Earliest reported date of usage	Ashbrook <i>Special Service</i> , page—
1¢	17 Aug. 61	114
3¢ Pink	18 Aug. 61	114
3¢ Rose	19 Aug. 61	114
5¢ Buff	19 Aug. 61	114
5¢ Brown	3 Feb. 63	114
5¢ Red Brown	2 Jan. 62	114
5¢ Black Brown	18 July 63	114
10¢ Type 1	17 Sept. 61	114
10¢ Type 2	20 Aug. 61	114
12¢	16 Oct. 61	114
15¢	15 April 66	114
24¢ Violet	20 Aug. 61	114
24¢ Steel blue	4 Oct. 61	114
24¢ Red lilac	7 Jan. 62	114
24¢ Brown lilac	11 Feb. 62	114
24¢ Gray lilac	30 Oct. 62	114
24¢ Lilac	20 Feb. 63	114
30¢	20 Aug. 61	114
90¢	? Sept. 61	210
2¢	1 July 63	210

As may be noted, Mr. Ashbrook gave no definite date for the earliest usage of the 90¢ stamp. This was probably because he was shown a cover with a September, 1861 date, the month but not the day being legible, and the next earliest listing he had for this stamp was Nov. 27, 1861.

The 15¢ Lincoln, issued in 1866, has been much discussed in recent years as to date of earliest usage and the present date, June 17, 1866, as listed in the Scott Specialized catalog, does not agree with the Ashbrook data. While it is certain that the cover from which Ashbrook made his listing did not come to light as a result of the several articles published on the subject a few years ago, it has been the Period Editor's feeling that Mr. Ashbrook's listing was probably correct, as we believe that he preferred to make such listings after confirming them by actually seeing the

I AM INTERESTED IN PURCHASING BETTER 19th
CENTURY AND 20th CENTURY COVER COLLECTIONS,
EARLY FDC, EARLY AIRMAILS AND U.S. ZEPPELINS.

AL ZIMMERMAN



843 VAN NEST AVE. — BRONX, N. Y. 10462

covers in question. This writer has a 15¢ cover, addressed to France with a *June 7, 1866 foreign backstamp* which surely seems to indicate usage in late May, 1866, in spite of illegible U.S. postmarks.

It is requested that those with covers from which any of the dates listed are derived please advise the Period Editor of them. Also, of course, any earlier dates should be reported.

O. W. WILCOX & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Millinery & Fancy Goods,
187 Main Street,
Springfield, Mass.

RECEIVED
JUN 13 1866
MAY 1866

NEW STYLE PATENT CALENDAR FOR 1869 sent post-paid to any address on receipt of 15 cts. by Samuel Bowles & Co., Springfield, Mass.

Miller, Allen & Co. CLOTHIERS, & 82 Main St., Massasoit Block.	L. S. LEWIS, Manufacturer and Dealer in Stoves, Furnaces, And House Furnishing Goods, No. 11 State St.	W. R. CULVER, Merchant Tailor, AND DEALER IN Ready Made Clothing, &c. Corner of Main and Worthington Sts	WASON MFG. CO. RAILWAY CAR BUILDERS, And Manufacturers of Car Wheels and all Railway Castings, Lyman Street.	E. MORGAN & CO. ENVELOPE AND Paper Manufacturers, TAYLOR STREET, Perforated Sermon Papers, Initial Stationery.	M. Bradley & Co. Manufacturers of Bradley's Patent CLOQUET, Superior to all others.
M. KNIGHT & SON, PLUMBERS, Manufacturers and Dealers in descriptions of House "ramps and Plumber's" Materials, 11 Main Street.	S. C. RAY, Fine Custom CLOTHING, 227 Main Street.	FORBES & SMITH, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Foreign, Domestic, and Fancy DRY GOODS, MAIN STREET.	SMITH & MARTIN, DEALERS IN LUMBER. Taylor St. Chas. H. Smith, Horace Martin. }	A. E. ALDEN, Photographs, PORCELAINS, FIRETYPES AND COPIED WORK, Cor. Main and Worth's Sts.	FOR THE MILLION. Taylor's Patent Photograph Album, the cheapest Album made; holds 20 full size pic- tures; only 25 cts., entirely new; free by mail on receipt of price. SAMUEL BOWLES & Co., Springfield, Mass.

E. C. Barr's Steam Ice Cream Emporium and Dining Rooms, 136 Main St.

BLODGETT BRO'S, Merchant Tailors AND CLOTHIERS, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, 106 MAIN STREET.	Crabtree & Short, Marble and Slate Mantels, Gravestones, AND Ornamental Marble Work, No. 2 Dart's Block, Main St.	C. C. BURDETT & CO. DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS' MATERIALS, HAYNES' HOTEL BLOCK, Main Street.	O. W. WILCOX & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in MILLINERY And Fancy Goods, 187 Main Street.	H. RUDE, BOOKSELLER And Stationer, Mathematical Instruments, Blank Books, &c. 189 Main Street.	W. A. SPOONER, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges, Tin Ware, and House-Keeping Goods, 100 State St.
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HAVE YOUR PICTURES TAKEN AT MOORE BRO'S,	WILLIAM HILL, DEALER IN PARIAN MARBLE STATUARY, LAVA AND CHINA VASES, Crockery, &c. 112 Main Street.	Samuel Bowles & Company, PUBLISHERS OF THE Springfield Republican, PRINTERS, ELECTROTYPERS, Book-Binders, Blank Book Makers, and Manufacturers of Photograph Albums, 507 MAIN STREET, . . . SPRINGFIELD, MASS.	WILDER & PUFFER, Flour, Feed, GRASS SEED, FERTILIZERS, &c. No. 1 Union House Block, Main Street.	Chapin & Bushnell, DRY GOODS, Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Domestics, Carpets and Oil Cloths, 191 Main Street, Opp. F. O.
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D. H. Brigham & Co., Wholesale and Retail Clothiers, Nos. 199 and 201 Main Street.

Cards of Springfield, Mass., Business Houses.

Figure 3

(Photograph by Henry A. Meyer)

The 1869 Issue

Very little information of any sort dealing with the 1869 issue has appeared in these pages for one specific reason. This is that almost no data on the subject has been submitted to the Period Editor who has very little of either information or material to discuss in this field.

Figure 3 illustrates a cover submitted to us by Mr. George C. Slawson which appears to be an excellent example of Yankee economy and enterprise. Both front and back of the cover, which is addressed to Cuttingville, Vermont, are shown. As may be noted, the back of the cover is a billboard, including, among other advertising, the advertisement of the establishment whose corner card also appears upon the front. We wonder just what kind of an arrangement was developed to produce such a postal billboard, and if this isn't to a degree a kind of predecessor of some of the junk mail we all receive, today.

This cover is shown because it represents a field of interest to postal historians—corner cards and advertising covers—and also to indicate acceptability of reports, covers, and questions regarding the 1869 issue.

THE TRANSATLANTIC MAILS

GEORGE E. HARGEST, *Editor*

Sailings of the North Atlantic Steamship Company —A Revision

GEORGE E. HARGEST

The article entitled, "Sailings of the North Atlantic Steamship Company," which appeared in the last issue of the *Chronicle*, requires some revision. The article was written some time ago on the basis of information then at hand, and it was the intention of the editor to publish it at that time. Because of space limitations, the article, although set in galley proof, was not used. Subsequently, the author went to Washington and while there secured considerably more information regarding the line. It was his intention to revise the article before it was published. Because of the author's illness and the subsequent change in the editorship of the *Chronicle*, the revision was not made. When the editorship changed, all galleys on hand were sent by the printer to the new editor, Mr. Graham, and he, knowing nothing of the proposed revision, published it.

The revision consists of two additional sailings of the *Adriatic*, the cancellation of a sailing of the *Atlantic*, and the inclusion of the dates of arrival for all ships. The information in the original article, as far as it goes, is correct, but it is incomplete. The complete sailing and arrival dates of the ships of this line are presented in Table I.

Dr. de Wasserman's cover, described in the last issue and not illustrated, is presented as Figure 1.

TABLE I
*Sailing and Arrival Dates
of the North Atlantic Steamship Company*¹

Arrival in N.Y.	Ship	Sailing from N.Y.	Comment
<i>1860</i>			
In port	Adriatic	4/14/60	
5/19/60	Adriatic	6/7/60	
7/1/60	Adriatic	7/14/60	
8/11/60	Adriatic	8/25/60	
9/24/60	Adriatic	10/6/60	
In port	Atlantic	11/17/60	
11/5/60	Adriatic	12/29/60	Sailing announced; did not sail.
12/19/60	Atlantic	12/29/60	Announced as substituted for the sailing of the <i>Adriatic</i> ; did not sail. Mail sent by Inman's <i>Etna</i> , which sailed from N.Y. on the same day.
<i>1861</i>			
In port	Adriatic	3/9/61	Sailing announced; did not sail.
In port	Adriatic	3/13/61	Sailed as British steamer for delivery to the Galway line.

¹ *Shipping and Commercial List* (appropriate issues); also, Post Office Auditor's Reports appended to the Reports of the Postmaster General for 1860 and 1861.



Figure 1

Carried by the S.S. Adriatic on her second voyage for the North Atlantic Steamship Co. Posted at Philadelphia, July 13, 1860, to Lyons, France. See Chronicle No. 53 for a complete description of this cover. Courtesy of Dr. Robert de Wasserman.

The 9¢ Rate to France

August 1, 1874—December 31, 1875

MILLARD H. MACK

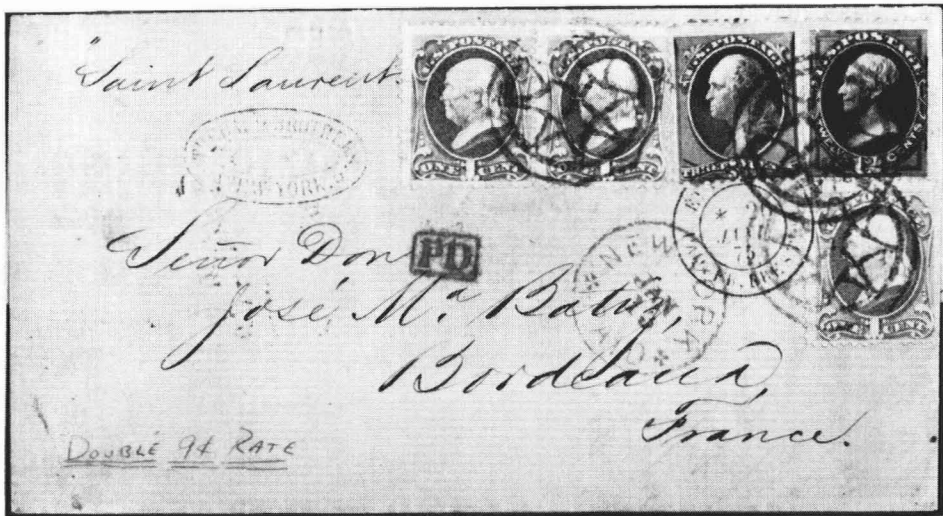
(Continued from *Chronicle* No. 53)

Figure 8 illustrates a double weight cover from New York to Bordeaux on January 13, 1875. This cover is in the Kaplan collection and the 18¢ rate is paid by 3 singles of the 1¢ Banknote, a 3¢ Banknote, and a 12¢ Banknote. The New York Foreign Mail cancel is the same as the previous cover and it is noted that both covers show the name of the steamer *St. Laurent* (1).

Figure 9 shows the 9¢ rate paid by three 3¢ Banknotes. The cover went from New York to Pont d'Ain, France on February 6, 1875 (1). The French entry mark is in blue and does not show on the photograph.

Figure 10 illustrates the correct single weight rate of 9¢ plus the supplementary mail fee of 9¢. The total postage of 18¢ was paid by a 15¢ and a 3¢ Banknote. The New York Supplementary Mail marking of June 26, 1875 shows that double the regular rate has been paid for the mail service to the dock after the regular mails have closed. This is a beautiful cover (also from the Kaplan collection) (3).

Figure 11 shows a 9¢ rate cover from New Orleans to Tourcoing,



(1)

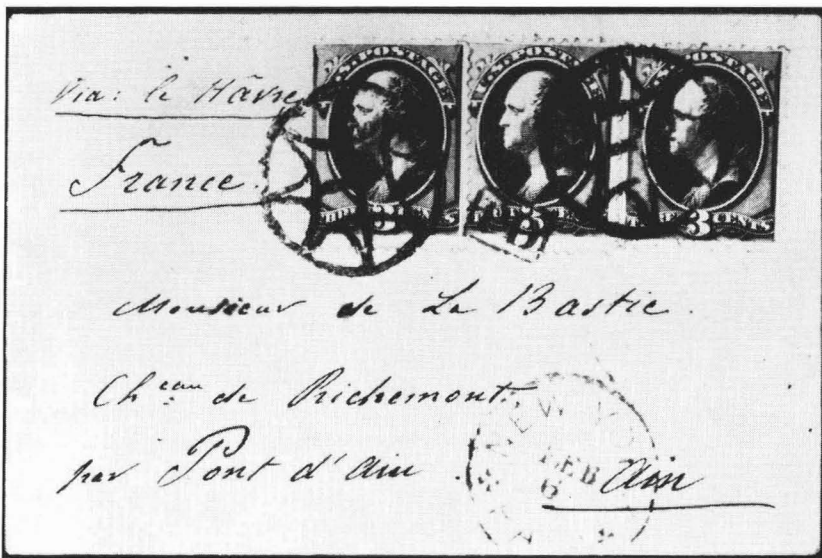
(Kaplan Collection)

Figure 8

France on November 18, 1875 franked with a pair of the 2¢ Jackson and a 5¢ Taylor. This is a very scarce combination since the 5¢ stamp was issued in June of 1875 and the 9¢ rate terminated December 31, 1875 (3).

Figure 12 shows a very late usage of the 9¢ rate from New York to Marseille, December 29, 1875. The rate is paid by a 6¢ and a 3¢ Bank-note (3).

The Universal Postal Union Treaty was signed at Berne, Switzerland on October 9, 1874 and acts of ratification were exchanged at Berne by the various countries belonging to the Union on May 3, 1875. The rate of postage to those countries which had joined the Union was reduced to 5¢



(1)

Figure 9

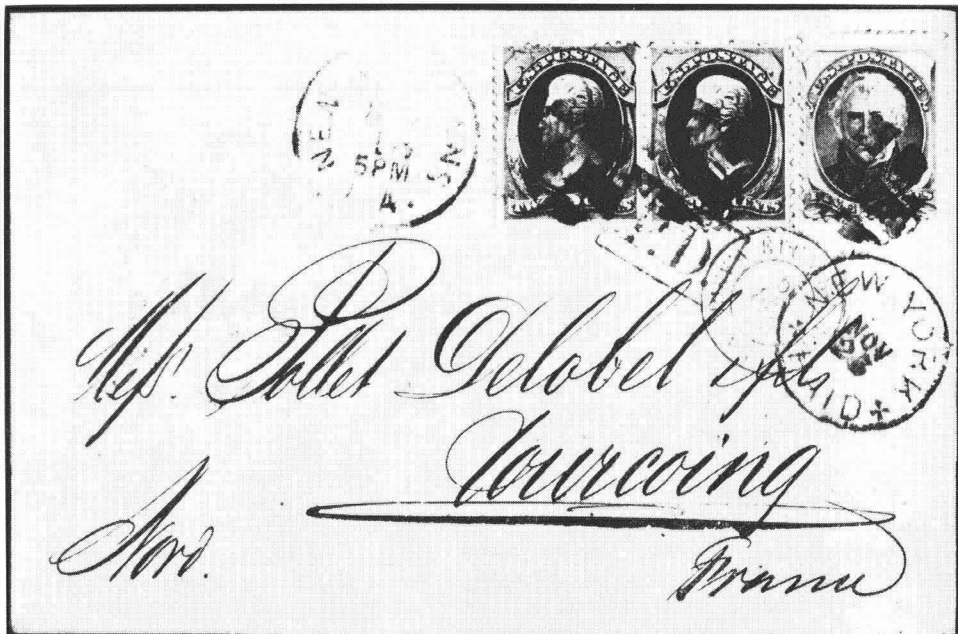
per ½ ounce, France also ratified the treaty, with certain reservations, the principal one being that the treaty should not enter into effect, so far as France was concerned, until January 1, 1876. For all other countries the treaty went into effect July 1, 1875.



(3)

(Kaplan Collection)

Figure 10



(3)

Figure 11



(3)

Figure 12

The Cover Corner

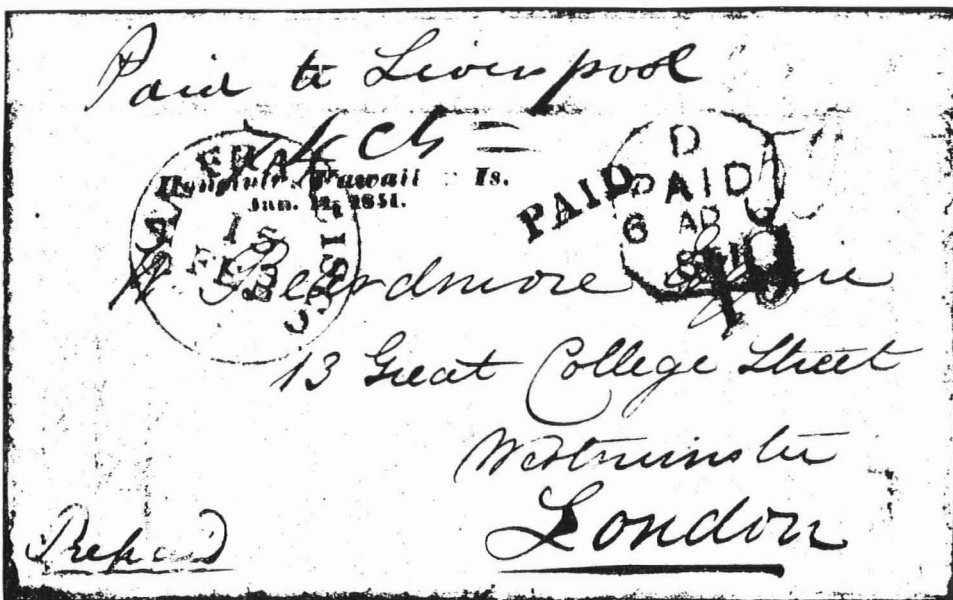
J. DAVID BAKER, *Editor*

The Problem Cover Presented in Issue No. 53.

The Problem Cover shown in *Chronicle* No. 53 is a true example of that category, for it is a cover for which we have no answer. Would those of you who have any ideas, please forward them to the Editor? Bob Paliafito, who owns this cover, reports that in Cole's book on Blackjacks, it is suggested that this may be a private ship letter, prepaid. However, this is the wrong rate for the period, as ship rates after July 1, 1863 were simply double postage per single letter, and hence should have been 6¢ for a single rate, letter postage (first class) letter. Also, the letter should have a "ship" marking to justify a double postage charge.

There has to be a reason for the extra 2¢ stamp, as there are many covers in existence with this same combination of stamps. All must have a similar explanation, and furthermore, one that is in compliance with some postal regulation or order of the period.

Will someone please provide the answer?



Problem Cover for this Issue

This is truly a problem cover for which the editor will require an answer. It belongs to Bill Semsrott of St. Louis. Bill had this folded letter with him at SIPEX.

It was placed in the mails at Honolulu January 11, 1851 and departed on the February 15th mail steamer from San Francisco where the "59" was applied (40 cts. San Francisco to New York and 19¢ credit British for sea carriage and British inland). The letter was marked in manuscript "Paid 74 cts. to Liverpool".

On Page 18 of Meyer, Harris, and others "The Stamps of Hawaii", another cover of this same date is recorded which bore an "82", the double "40" plus 2¢ ship fee.

QUESTION: Why the 25¢ charge for transportation from Honolulu to San Francisco when the letter went through the Honolulu post office?

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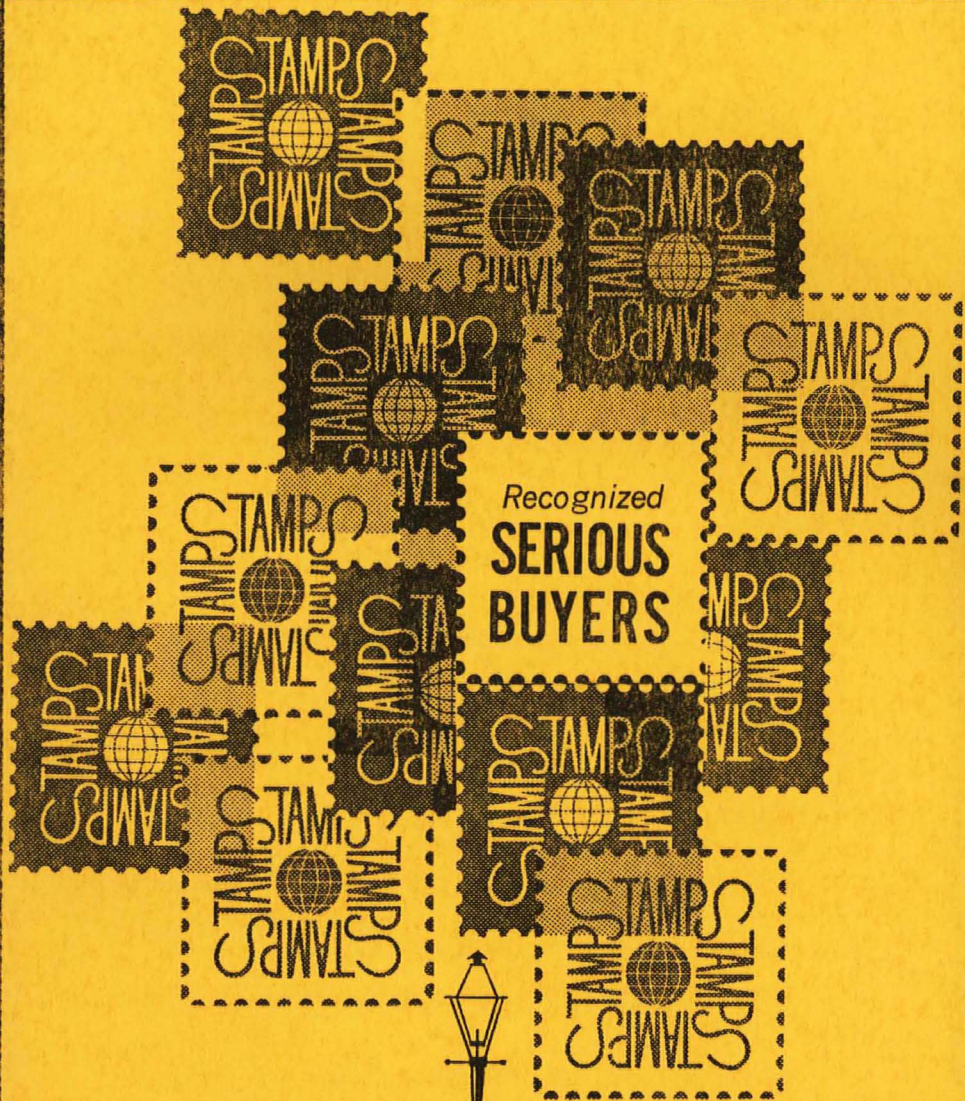
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