

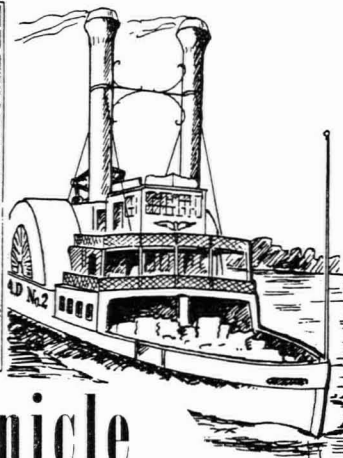
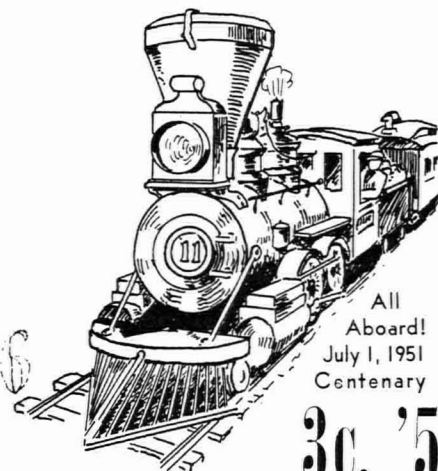
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Every Once in a While

T. W. SIMPSON
Editor and Publisher
66 Alvarado Road
Berkeley 5, Calif.

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

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All
Aboard!
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Centenary

3c. '51-'57 Chronicle

Publication date of Issue No. 6, December 5, 1949; one copy free to each member; extra copies to members, 35 cents; price to non-members, 50 cents. All net income above out-of-pocket cost accrues to the Unit. Ye Editor and contributors serve without pay. The philatelic press may copy articles herein, except the Cabeen article and the A. G. Hall list of railroad markings, provided proper credit is given.

This issue features Mr. R. McP. Cabeen's monograph on the perforated stamp (our S3, S4 and S5) by permission of the author and of Mr. H. L. Lindquist, publisher of the STAMP SPECIALIST in which the article first appeared, who also had the kindness to loan the original plates. Biographical reference to Mr. Cabeen appears in our Issue No. 4 which was devoted to his monograph on the imperforate stamp. The article is published as written but supplementary information is appended as supplied by Dr. Carroll Chase and Mr. T. K. Webster.-- for as is known considerable progress has been made with respect to this stamp since the Cabeen article appeared. Chapters XVIII and XIX of Dr. Chase's book (2nd ed.) should also be studied in connection with the article.

Another feature is the inclusion of twenty railroad route-agent markings from the collection of Mr. A. G. Hall, Westfield, N. J. Beginning in 1941, Mr. Hall released serially to POSTAL MARKINGS magazine tracings and descriptions that precede, alphabetically, those contained herein, a total of 174 markings. As POSTAL MARKINGS has apparently ceased publication, Mr. Hall courteously permits us to continue his list. The numbers of the markings are continued from the preceding releases. Though his list includes markings that were used somewhat prior and subsequent to 1851-1861, the large majority of them have to do with our period of study. Those desiring photostats of the previously issued markings may obtain them by applying to Mr. A. G. Hall, 533 Boulevard, Westfield, N. J. The cost is 30 cents per sheet plus postage; there are eighteen sheets.

In this connection, it is a pleasure to receive word from Dr. Carroll Chase that he has given all of his notes and tracings relating to railroad markings to Mr. C. W. Remele, who will make them available to the CHRONICLE as supplemental information. Though it might appear that the "last word" has been said with respect to these markings, new information is still coming to light.

Some interesting postal markings from others are also included in this issue. We regret that the budgetary plan for this issue does not permit use of all information so kindly supplied by members, but it will be prominently featured in our next issue.

THE 3c 1857 --- WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN THE PERFORATED ISSUE

By Richard McP. Cabeen, RA #19, and Contributing Editor

Introductory Note by Mr. Cabeen prefacing the article as originally published:
The writer first wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Dr. Carroll Chase for

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NO. 11

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the liberal reference made to his classic book "The Three Cent Stamp of the United States, 1851-1857 Issue," in the preparation of this article. Further credit goes to the same gentleman for assistance in plating the stamps of plates 10 and 11 and for the privilege of examining his collection of varieties, and to Towner Webster for his assistance in turning up stamps to prove the status of certain plate varieties, and in other cases in providing duplicate stamps of entirely new varieties.

* * * * *

An article in THE STAMP SPECIALIST Number 2 mentioned and illustrated some of the more prominent plate varieties of the 3 cent 1851 stamps. In this number it is proposed to explore the perforated stamps of the same general design in the hope that those who see the items herein set forth will supplement or duplicate the list from specimens in their collections.

Those who have never collected this stamp will find the varieties interesting and elusive. Some are extremely rare and very few are common. The fact that no one has ever plated these stamps makes them all the more interesting for there are always new things to be found and it is doubtful if any one will ever claim completeness.

The perforated stamps fall into two general groups which have long been designated Type I and Type II. The Type I stamps are those printed from the plates originally made and used for the imperforate stamps. All of the varieties which are found imperforate may be found perforated except those printed from the orange brown plates (1 early, 1 intermediate, 2 early, 5 early and an unnumbered plate known as plate 0), and from plate 1 late state, the excepted plates having been cancelled prior to the introduction of perforating. All of the perforated stamps with inner lines which come from plate 2 late, plate 3 and plate 5 late, are scarce, and the major varieties such as recent button, plate 5 cracks, etc. are rare stamps.

In addition to the varieties which occur on imperforate stamps there is a major crack which affects two positions on plate 7. This damage occurred during the period while the perforated stamps were being printed for the positions have been found in perforated condition without the crack. This is shown later on Plate A, ills. 1 and 2.

Towner Webster who has given considerable time to a study of the minutae of the 3 cent 1851 and 1857 stamps calls attention to an unlisted crack on position 65 L 5 late. This is found perforated, less frequently imperforated. The crack is shown on Plate A, il. 3.

The group designated Type II includes all 3 cent 1857 stamps which do not have top and bottom frame lines. All of the plates for stamps were made after perforation was introduced and none of the stamps may be found imperforate except as errors. The designs were rocked into these plates just as in Type I, with a little more space between vertical rows, but the top and bottom frame lines were omitted to provide sufficient space for the perforations.

Two plates (10 and 11) had the side frame lines drawn in on the plate as individual to each stamp. These lines extend from the top to the bottom of each stamp and except by accident do not join or touch the side lines of the stamps above and below. These short side line stamps are known as Type IIa. The stamps from all other plates used for this design (9 and 12 to 28 inclusive) have or appear to have the side lines drawn in as continuous lines from top to bottom of the plate. In some cases it appears that the side lines were drawn in as in Type IIa., then strengthened by drawing in the continuous sidelines. The stamps with continuous

sidelines constitute the bulk of the issue and are the normal Type II.

The plate 10-11 group of stamps appear to have given the engravers much trouble for Dr. Chase has determined that each of these plates comes in no less than three states. These he has designated as early, intermediate and late. In addition these plates were toned up by recutting inner lines on several positions as will be seen later in the illustrations.

The varieties to be looked for in the perforated Type II stamps cover about the same range as in the imperforate issues, but it will be seen that the printers were becoming careless with the plates for there are many more flaws and damaged spots than before. Shifts are fairly numerous and several positions were not properly erased before new entries were made with the result that the entire design shows duplication.

Several of the plates may have been of a different quality of steel than ordinarily used for the engravers were scarcely able to cut in the side lines at all. In general the designs were weak in the triangles but the attempt to improve the stamps at these points was limited to about a dozen scattered positions. Many positions have doubled or split side lines but in several cases two equally strong side lines have been engraved. The latter were not accidental and it may be they should be included in the group with those which have recut inner lines. These stamps are not much more common than the recut inner line varieties.

The plates were probably entered with a six relief transfer roll. Guide dots were located at the upper right hand corner of each stamp in the top row, at the lower right hand corner of each stamp in the 6th horizontal row, and on the bottom margin one stamp distance below the bottom row. Very often the dots were covered by the design, but in several cases it appears in the colorless center of the diamond block, as well as in positions round about. It is suggested that reliefs A, B, C, D, E, and F were used to enter the six upper rows and reliefs C, D, E and F to enter the lower four rows. At the present time the differences between the various reliefs are not clear but eventually that problem will be solved.

The A relief stands out alone for it suffered a damage on the left side just above the lower rosette and all stamps of the top row show a more or less colorless space in this location or show an attempt to correct the fault at this point by touching up the individual stamps. All of the retouched flaws differ slightly and make an interesting study in themselves. In a very few instances this retouching is so carefully executed that it appears to be a part of the original tessellated ornament.

Bottom row stamps may often be located by short vertical lines which were drawn at the sides of the stamps near the bottom to guide the engraver. Generally the side line misses this guide, especially at the left side.

Dr. Chase, by strenuous application has made considerable progress in plating the 12 panes of stamps which make up the various states of plates 10 and 11. However, there is no definite assurance that the entire plate was worked over each time it changed state and there may be many positions which are exact duplicates in the three states.

The entire study of the perforated stamps is rendered exceptionally difficult by poor impressions. It appears also that the plates having the greatest number of varieties delivered the very poorest stamps.

SUMMARY

A description of the varieties shown on the three accompanying plates follows.

Cracks

Plate A. Cracks, recut inner lines, recut triangles, and some important engraver's slips. A few of the examples included in each group appear to be correctly placed but need confirming proof in the shape of duplicate copies.

Ils. 1 and 2 show the stellate crack which developed in positions 47 and 48 R 7 after perforating had been adopted.

Il. 3 shows the crack on 65L 5, late state.

Ils. 4, 8 and 9 show the major crack on one of the Type II plates, very probably plate 18. The writer has duplicates of position 62 L 18 in which the crack appears to end. This perhaps is the first illustration which shows the crack in the third stamp.

According to more modern theories this printing flaw is the result of a fold in the metal rather than a genuine crack. Originally the surface appeared perfect but under the continual pressure of the impression roller the fold in the steel has opened up. The width and general character of this flaw depends entirely upon how the plate is wiped. If considerable ink is left at and in the fold it will squeeze out in printing into a very wide smear.

Il. 5 shows a recognized crack on position 1 L 24.

Ils. 6, 7 and 10 to 15 inclusive, show stamps which appear to have cracks. These all need confirmation. Plate positions are unknown.

Il. 16 shows a variety found on some stamps from position 70 R of an unidentified plate. This has been seen in duplicate.

Ils. 17 to 41 show recut inner line varieties. Lack of material prevents the illustration of each recut in all three states.

The type letters appearing on the illustrations are those assigned by Dr. Chase when he was studying the varieties before any plating was attempted. Since these letters show on many stamps and covers handled by Dr. Chase it was thought desirable to list the types together with the positions which they are now known to occupy. Type A -- 10 L 10; B -- 20 R 11; C -- 56 L 10; D -- 19 L 10; E -- 67 L 10; F -- 28 L 10; G -- 24 L 10; H -- 50 R 11; I -- not known; J -- 60 R 10; K -- unknown; L -- unknown; M -- 79 L 10; N -- 5 or 6 R 11; O -- 5 L 10; P -- 17 R 10; R -- 18 L 10; S -- 22 R (10)?; Tc -- unknown, but very likely Chase's type Q, the only stamp with recut inner line which occurs outside the plate 10-11 group, and Uc -- unknown, although this last variety might possibly be a state of type D. Type K is repeated in full on Plate C as this position shows a very unusual shift of the tessellated ornament at the right. The letters E, i and L following the type letters indicate early, intermediate and late. The illustrations show states of the recuts which the writer has seen. In addition E intermediate, is fainter opposite and above the upper right hand rosette, and P late is the same as P early but fainter.

Il. 42 shows a variety of double frame in which both lines are equal in strength and spaced so that they do not appear to be a split or doubled line. These occur on either or both sides of some positions and easily and perhaps rightfully may be

considered as "with recut inner lines."

- Il. 43. One of two or more positions with triple line at left. This may be Chase's 7 R (15)?
- Il. 44. An irregular frame line which may be classed as a slip, on position 15 R 25.
- Il. 45. Slip on position 60 R 23.
- Il. 46. A similar slip on position 99 L of an undetermined plate.
- Il. 47. Another similar slip coming from the left row of the right pane of an undetermined plate.
- Il. 48. A slip on position 6 L (15)?
- Ils. 49 to 58 inclusive. Examples of the various recuttings which were made above and below the upper left rosette. Many of these have been plated since the type letters were assigned and the positions are as follows: A -- 58 R (15)?; B -- 59 R (15); C -- 59 L (15)?; D -- the 5 line recut -- position unknown; E -- 69 L (15)?; F -- 19 L (15) ?; G -- 17 R (15)?; I -- unknown; J -- 57 R (15)?. The interrogation mark is appended to stamps allocated to plates 1? and 15 as it has not been possible to tie the stamps in with plate number pieces.
- Il. 58 of the above group shows a single line recut in the upper left triangle -- the position is not known.
- Ils. 59 to 64 inclusive show engravers slips. The type letters of three are given but the positions of these and of the slip shown in Il. 64 are not known. Il. 62 shows a slip in position 60 R (15)?.

Flaws

- Plate B. Some of those illustrated may be printing varieties only, and all which have not been seen in duplicate need support in the shape of an identical copy.
- Il. 1. The "double" flaw in position 74 R 25.
- Il. 2. The "Quadruple" flaw, position unknown.
- Il. 3. "Cheek" flaw, position unknown. This flaw never seems the same on two copies, as plate wiping affects the appearance and may make it strong or faint.
- Il. 4. A similar cheek flaw with scratches, position unknown, not seen in duplicate.
- Il. 5. The "Queue" flaw, position 14 R 28.
- Il. 6. "Button Hole" flaw, position unknown.
- Il. 7. "U.S." flaw, top row of an undetermined plate.
- Il. 8. "U" flaw, position unknown.
- Il. 9. Small flaw on neck, from top row of an unidentified plate. Much affected by plate wiping. (Diagrammatic lines are shown on this illustration and on IIs. 11 and 14 to assist in classification.)

- Il. 10. "T" flaw, position unknown.
- Il. 11. A neck flaw on 56 R 28.
- Il. 12. Flaw above ST, top row of an undetermined plate.
- Il. 13. Flaws in margin, 6 L 24.
- Il. 14. Small neck flaw, position unknown, duplicate not seen.
- Il. 15. G to EN flaw, from the top row of an undetermined plate.
- Il. 16. "Five dots" position unknown.
- Ils. 17 to 20. Scratches. That on Il. 18 comes from plate 10-11 group. Duplicates not seen, and positions not known.
- Ils. 21 and 22. Spot on C of cents. That shown on 22 is accompanied by the sixth row guide dot at lower right hand corner.
- Il. 23. Line through E of three. Position unknown.
- Il. 24. Spot on S of cents. Bottom row of an undetermined plate.
- Il. 25. The "triangular" flaw in position 34 R 20.
- Il. 26. "Split button" flaw. Position unknown.
- Ils. 27 and 28. Spots on the shoulder to the right of the button. Positions unknown.
- Il. 29. "Inverted comma" flaw. Position unknown.
- Il. 30. "Flame" flaw at right. Position unknown, duplicate not seen.
- Il. 31. Mark above U. L. diamond block. Plate 10 group, position unknown.
- Il. 32. Similar to 31 but shorter, position unknown but has 6th row guide dot.
- Il. 33. Upper right diamond block extended. Position unknown.
- Il. 34. Triangular dot on margin above L. L. diamond block, position 50 R 23.
- Il. 35. Crescent under L. L. diamond block, position unknown, duplicate not seen.
- Il. 36. Spots near L. R. diamond block, position unknown duplicate not seen.
- Il. 37. Extensive flaw at lower right hand corner, position unknown, duplicate not seen.
- Il. 38. Line above U. L. diamond block, found in the left row of an undetermined plate.
- Il. 39. Dot on U of U. S. Position unknown.
- Il. 40. Flaw at U. R. diamond block, from top row of undetermined plate.
- Il. 41. Triangular flaw touching L. L. diamond block, position unknown.

- Il. 42. Short dash on margin in line with toga button, position unknown.
- Il. 43. Flaw in space between stamps, position unknown, duplicate not seen.
- Il. 44. "Coat hook" flaw on right frame line, position unknown, duplicate not seen.
- Il. 45. Dots opposite U. L. rosette, and slight shift, position unknown.
- Il. 46. Margin flaw above ST of Postage. A top row stamp from an undetermined plate.
- Il. 47. Two marks in margin between stamps, position unknown.
- Il. 48. Flaw under T of Three, position unknown.
- Il. 49. Large dash between positions 48 and 49 R 24.
- Il. 50. Colorless flaw above L. L. rosette extending into oval, position unknown. Outlined to intensify.
- Il. 51. Flaw in hair, position unknown, duplicate needed.
- Il. 52. Smear in left margin, position unknown.
- Il. 53. Diamond shaped flaw in margin opposite U. R. triangle.
- Il. 54. The flaw which occurs in all top row stamps.
- Ils. 55, 57 and 58 show some interesting varieties which were made when the top row flaw shown in Il. 54 was retouched. That in Il. 57 is the only one noted which has been retouched in the right hand portion of the flaw.
- Il. 56. A double mark in border about opposite top of L. L. rosette.
- Ils. 59 to 61. Sixth row guide dots. One of the best examples of dot in diamond block is shown in Il. 59. Il. 60 shows some of the various positions in which guide dots are found, and Il. 61 shows a guide line or layout line extending across the lower label through a guide dot. This variety could easily be mistaken for a shift with line through Three Cents.

Shifted Transfers

Plate C. This group of illustrations show typical example shifts and reentries. There is no attempt to show all varieties.

- Il. 1. One of several all over shifts. This is position 65 R 10, late state. The shifted design has been shown in only the upper and left tessellated bands. It occurs in the other bands also.
- Il. 2. Chase's Type K2 shift. Position unknown.
- Il. 3. The N shift. Position unknown.
- Il. 4. A strong upward shift on position 62 R (12)?
- Ils. 5 to 8 are self-explanatory. Positions unknown.

Il. 9. The Y4 shift with its duplication of U. L. rosette center and strong mark in the S. The position is unknown.

Il. 10. A slighter shift with a similar mark in the S of U. S.

Il. 11. Shift N2, position 7 R 23 with a neat duplication of part of the L.R. rosette on the shoulder and in the oval frame.

Il. 12. A shift to the right with duplication of the dots of the U. R. rosette, and a general thinning of letters. The position is unknown.

Ils. 13 and 14. Downward shifts. Neither position known.

Il. 15. A complete view of the shift with recut inner line previously mentioned on Plate A, Il. 30.

Il. 16. An unusual shift in which the only duplication is in the lines of the bust and in nearby background lines. Position unknown.

Ils. 17 and 18 show shifts to left and right respectively. Neither position is known.

Il. 19. This has been considered a shift but may be a plate flaw. Position unknown. Duplicate not seen.

Il. 20 shows a shift appearing in the lower label only. This is quite like the shifts found on many imperforate stamps.

Ils. 21 and 22 show the very unusual marks found on position 61 and 98 R 10. These occur in all three states of the plate. It might be more reasonable to treat these varieties as plate flaws rather than shifts for it appears that the marks have no relation to the stamp design and may have been traces of something which was on this plate before it was made into a stamp plate.

Many of the recut lines, slips, slight flaws and shifts have been exaggerated in thickness to make the illustrations more readable. The position and length of lines, etc., is generally correct. Colorless spots have been outlined in black to render them visible.

An examination of these illustrations accompanied by a careful reading of pertinent chapters in Dr. Chase's 3c. 1851-1857 book may reveal that some additional plate positions have been identified which the writer has overlooked.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES APPLYING TO THE ARTICLE ON THE 3c. 1857 OF MR. CABEEN

The following information has been supplied by Dr. Carroll Chase:

PLATE A: No. 6 has been confirmed. I have two copies. No. 10 is from a top-row position, plate and position unknown. No. 16 is 70 R 18. All recut inner lines have now been plated (see 2nd edition of the Chase book, Chapter XVIII) except Type Q which is a top row stamp of the Plate 9-12 group. No. 30, Type K, is probably but not surely 98 R 11 (i).

No. 42 typifying double lines of equal strength is exemplified by Nos. 80, 90, and 100 R 11 in all states of the plate. These all show the extra line at the left. Any other position comes from the Plate 9-12 group. No. 43 is 7 R 15,

No. 46 is 99 L 15. No. 48 is 6 L 15. As to Nos. 49 - 58, remove the (?) from all Plate 15 positions. The 5-line recut is still not plated.

No. 59 is either 50 or 90L (plate unknown). No. 60 is from bottom row of Plate 9-12 group. No. 61 is probably position 1 L, from an unknown plate. The left pane of Plate 15 has several positions that resemble No. 62. Nos. 63 and 64 are bottom row positions from the Plate 9-12 group.

PLATE B: No. 2 is from 2nd horizontal row and is possibly from left pane of Plate 28. No. 7 is 2 L, plate unknown. No. 11 is 2 L, possibly from Plate 26. No. 33 is 78 L 10 (c). It is not seen in the other states. It is a recut; not a plate flaw. No. 29 is 54 R 24. No. 41 is 55 R 25. No. 45 is 4th or 8th row from Plate 11. No. 46 is 9 R 15. No. 50 is bottom row from Plate 9-12 group.

PLATE C: No. 2 is 87 R 15, noted in Scott's Specialized as "rosettes double and lines through POSTAGE." Though the number K2 may at one time have been applied to this, that number is the one assigned to 79 L 11 (L). No. 3 is 6 L 11 (L). No. 4 is 62 R 11 (L). No. 6 (F2) is 24 L 11 (L). No. (Y4) is 8R24. No. 15 is 98 R 11 (i) (?). No. 21 is 61 R 10 (i & L). No. 22 is 98 R 10 (i & L). For the origin of Nos. 21 and 22 see CHRONICLE Issue No. 1, page 3 et seq.

Editor's Note: Dr. Chase also advises that a few previously unidentified double transfers are now believed to be as follows: B5 is 69L 11(L); C5 is 78L 11(L); X3 is 95L 11 (L). Although 65R 10(L), illustration No. 1 of Plate C, shows only a slight amount of shift, it is a remarkable example of a double transfer because apparently little attempt was made to erase the previous entry before making the new one. As a consequence, the stamp almost has the appearance of a double printing because of the nearly complete over-all doubling. Nos. 2, 12 and 22 L 10(L) all show about 3/10 mm doubling to the left in the labels and Nos. 12 and 22 show it also in the rosette centers. Of these, No. 12 is the most prominent; it certainly deserves a place among the major double transfers. 94R 11(L) greatly resembles No. 7 of Plate C. 63L 11(L) resembles No. 5.

Other double transfers that show such strong doubling at bottom of the lower label that they appear to have an outer line are: 53, 54 and 55L 11(L); and Nos. 96, 97 and 98R 11(L), as well as 95L 11(L). Of these 98R 11(L) is a triple transfer. A similar effect, but along the top line of the upper label is found in 4L 11(L). No. 53L 11(L) has a dot in the center of the lower-right diamond block.

The prize double transfer is, of course, 91R 11(L) shown as Figure 33 on page 59 of the Chase Book (2nd edition). It is there indicated as 91R (12?).

These notes by Ye Editor are written from his partial collection of the varieties so should not be taken as complete, by any means.

Just as we go "to press," comes word from Mr. T. K. Webster that illustration No. 35 on Plate B is 77L 23. He states that he has the entire pane and this checks as a constant variety.

THE A. G. HALL LIST OF RAILROAD POSTMARKS

No.	Postmark Reads	Route Agent or R.P.O. Service	Diam. in mm.	Postmark use in period indicated by Color of Postmark					Notes
				1847	1851	1857	1861	1870	
176	LEBANON VALLEY R.R.	1854	34				Blk	Blk	
177	LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.	1857	36				Blk		Possibly two types
178	LITTLE MIAMI R.R.	1850	32	Red	Red				
179	L.I. RAILROAD N.Y. 5 cts	1846	29	Red			Blk		
180	L.I. RAIL ROAD N.Y.5		29	Red					
181	L.I. RAIL ROAD N.Y.10		28	Red					
182	LONG ISLAND R.R.		34	Red	Red		Blk	Blk	
							Blk		
							Ultra marine		
183	LOUISA -R ROAD Va	1851	30	Blue					
184	LOU & CIN, SHORT LINE R.R.	1870	25 $\frac{1}{2}$					Blk	
185	LOUISVILLE & FRANK- FORT R.R.	1854	32				Blk		Portion of run to Lexington
		or before							
186	LOUISVILLE & LEX- INGTON R.R.	1854	32				Blk		
		or before					Red		
187	L & NASH R.P.O.	1869	26					Blk	
188	MACON & WESTERN R.R.	1866	26					Blk	
189	McGREGOR W. R.Y	1866	25					Blue	
190	MAD RIV & LAKE ERIE R.R.	1847	33	Blue					
		or before	34	Blue	Blue				Also known with mss date
					Blk				
191	MADISON & INDIANA R.R.	1849	32	Blue	Blue				See #192 for correct name of railroad.
		or before							
192	MADISON & INDNPLS R.R.	Same	33	Red	Red				Madison & Indianapolis R.R.
			32	Red	Blue		Blk	Blk	
					Blk				
193	ME CENTRAL R.R.	About 1862	26					Blk	
194	MEMP. TO CHATT.R.R.O.	1869	24					Blue	
195	MEMPHIS & CH' STON R.R.	About 1866	26					Blk	

* * * * *

The remaining portion of this issue describes the markings shown as Nos. 1 to 13, incl. As more fully set forth in Issue No. 1, the following symbols are used:

- S1 The imperforate orange-brown stamp with four outer frame-lines; Scott's No. 11b
- S2 The imperforate stamp, principally in the reddish shades, with four outer frame-lines; Scott's Nos. 11 and 11a.

- S3 The perforated stamp with four outer frame-lines; Scott's No. 25.
S4 The perforated stamp with outer frame-lines at sides only, discontinuous between stamps; Scott's No. 26 "with discontinuous side lines."
S5 The perforated stamp with outer frame-lines at sides only, continuous between stamps; Scott's No. 26.

The subvarieties of each, designated as types, are described in Issue No. 1. The illustrated markings are in black unless otherwise stated.

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

Continuing from previous issues, illustration No. 1 shows HARWINTON CT. in greenish blue on S2 of 1852 shade reported by Dr. G. B. Smith; No. 2, WOODSTOCK, CT. with accompanying straight-line date on S1 from Dr. Carroll Chase; No. 6, WEST CHESHIRE CT. on S2 by Ye Editor.

S. B. GREY EAGLE

No. 12, reported by Mr. R. W. Rex ties S5 on cover to New York; the letter is dated October 18, 1857. A Steamboat, Grey Eagle, sailed the Upper Mississippi and at one time, at least, was one of the fleet of the Galena, Dubuque, Dunlieth and Minnesota Packet Company. Several forms of Grey-Eagle markings are listed in the Eugene Klein book on Waterway Packetmarks, but a straight-line marking is not shown.

POSTMASTER'S NAMES ON OBLITERATING HANDSTAMPS

Postmaster Isaac Field of Harrison Square, Massachusetts, has long been presumed to be the only postmaster who used an obliterator bearing his name. The "I. FIELD P M" marking, 23 mm in diameter, is listed in Dr. Chase's book, in which it is also stated that the postmaster at West Hartford Ct. sometimes used an obliterator containing his initials L.B. (for Leonard Buckland).

However, it remained for Dr. G. B. Smith to locate three covers having marking No. 11 containing the name of the postmaster, J. Chiles, of Eutaw, Ala. The covers are as follows:

- (a) ties pair S1, Eutaw, Ala., May 4, (1852) circular townmark, addressed to Hon. Harry I. Thornton, San Francisco, California.
- (b) ties single S1, Eutaw, Ala., Apr. 22, (1852) circular townmark, addressed to Hon. Harry I. Thornton, Princeton, N. J.
- (c) used as backstamp on stampless letter, Eutaw, Ala., Mar. 10, (1852) addressed as (a) above. Letter also bears PAID 6, and the Eutaw, Ala. circular townmark.

Of particular interest is that written on the flap of item (a) are the words:
"Please buy stamps and save two dollars out of every five.
Economy is wealth."

The significance of this request and its copy-book maxim, of course, is that the collect-stampless rate was two-thirds in excess of the prepaid rate.

The 1852 list of postmasters shows that J. Chiles was, indeed, the postmaster. 1859 list, however, shows another as the incumbent.

TOWNMARKS MADE THROUGH STENCILS

The crude lettering obtained by brushing ink across a stencil having slits for letter strokes is an elementary way of printing which, however, was little used for making the townmarks and date marks on mail. The extraordinary example shown

on page 258 of Dr. Chase's book (2nd edition) is a case in point. Dr. Chase now reports No. 7, NEW SALEM MASS, certainly a caricature of lettering, substantially undecipherable if not otherwise identified. Associated with this marking is the small PAID with portions of circular arcs above and below. Both are on cover bearing S2. The MADISON RUN STATION VA illustrated on page 245 of Dr. Chase's book (2nd edition) is also a stencilled marking. Another example, not illustrated, is the 31 mm. diam. townmark of WEST BAY N.Y.; it is noteworthy also for having the circle made up of a series of dots.

FANCY PAID-3 ALSO PAID IN RECTANGULAR SHIELD

Illustration No. 38 of Issue No. 5, CLAPPVILLE, Ms. is marked "not to scale and sketched" instead of traced. Due to the kindness of Mr. R. W. Rex and of Dr. W. S. Polland, we are enabled to show this marking in correct size as traced -- No. 8. Mr. Rex's copy is on S2 and is in bright green; Dr. Polland's is on S1 in deep green, almost blackish.

The BUCKSPORT, ME. PAID in a rectangular frame with bars, having the appearance of a shield, is well-known. Illustration No. 9 in blue, tying S2, is from tracing supplied by Mr. R. W. Rex. Another of similar type, not heretofore reported, is No. 10, tying S2 on cover from GLENDALE, MASS., reported by Dr. Carroll Chase. It is on a folded letter dated Sept. 25, 1852. The marking is in blue, but the townmark on the cover is in red.

RUNNING STAG -- SHELBURNE FALLS, MASS

No. 4 shows a remarkably fine strike of this marking -- in dark blue, tying S2 -- as reported by Mr. W. A. Fox. Not many of these are extant and when found one usually has to use a lot of imagination to identify the running stag. But here he is in all of his mating-time bravado, coming out of the forest represented by the single tree at right (or is it a tree?).

TINY BOSTON TOWNMARK -- $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diam.

The event of the year, philatelically, is easily the publication of the magnificent book on Boston Postal Markings, written by Route Agents M. C. Blake and W. W. Davis with the cooperation of many Boston collectors, and some from far-away points. The book is not merely a list of markings with illustrations, as might be presumed; it contains excellent, well-written resumés of the postal history of the several periods, tables of postage rates, etc. The sections on Mid-Nineteenth Century markings, on the Railroad, Express Mail, and Canadian Exchange Marks, and on Independent Mail Agencies and the Boston Penny Post should particularly interest the members of our A.P.S. Unit. The authors and the publishers, Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co. of Portland, Me., deserve the most enthusiastic congratulations of all stamp minded for having made possible this exceptionally fine book.

Considering its scope -- all the markings from the earliest times to 1890 -- it is not surprising that all possible markings were not discovered or made known to the authors before publication, and it is to be expected that from time to time new markings will be reported, or the listed ones extended somewhat as to period of use.

The first such marking of which Ye Editor has knowledge is No. 13, but dated September 20, reported by Mr. A. R. Davis used as a backstamp on letter bearing S5 received from Oak Hill, Me. The cover is addressed to Boston. The townmark is single-lined $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diam. The tracing of No. 13 was made from a second copy similarly used as backstamp on letter bearing S5 but townmarked on its face with

the red concentric-type townmark (Blake-Davis book No. 993). There is support for the belief, however, that this letter was also brought to Boston from an outside point and received all markings on arrival. The townmark, No. 13, was thus apparently used in both reported cases as a backstamp receiving indication. The year of use in both cases was 1861.

TOWNMARKS WITH WAVY LINES

Supplementing Issue No. 3, page 6, on this subject, No. 3 is reported by Dr. G. B. Smith -- AUBURNDALE, MASS, with wavy line used for the inner circle. It ties S5.

IMITATIONS OF THE BOSTON-PAID OBLITERATOR

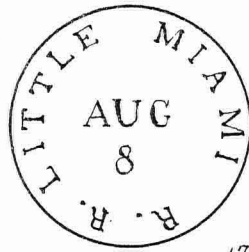
Illustration No. 8, Issue No. 3 showed the marking of WEST BALDWIN, ME. and it was stated that the marking had the appearance of having a doubled outer circle. Mr. A. R. Davis has supplied a fine strike of this marking, illustrated as No. 5. It is not a double-circle marking; there are extra circular arcs, however, at each end of the PAID. This marking ties S5.



176



177



178



179



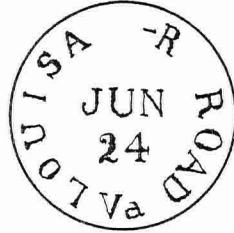
180



181



182



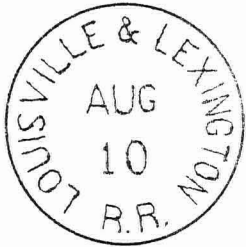
183



184



185



186



187



188



189



190



191



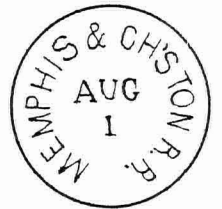
192



193



194



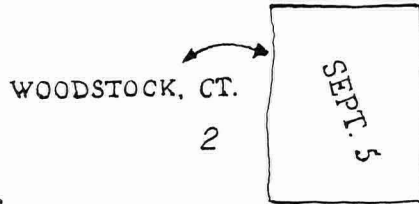
195



WEST CHESHIRE CT.

June 26

6



2



3



4



5



7



8



9



10



11

S. B. GREY EAGLE - OCTOBER 20

12



13

Stamp outline

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Plate Varieties
Delineated by
Richard McP. Cabeen

U. S. 3c 1857

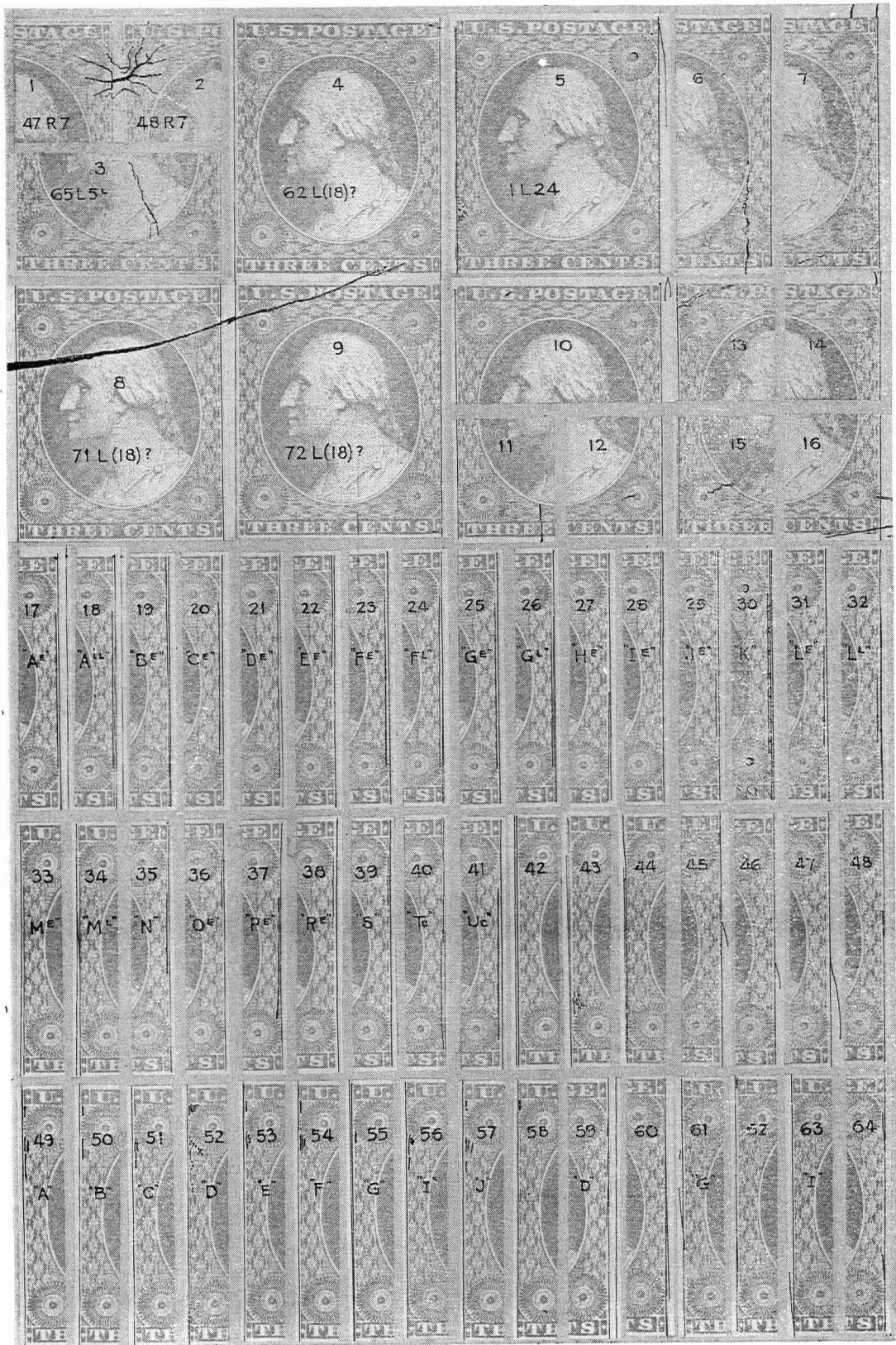


PLATE "A"

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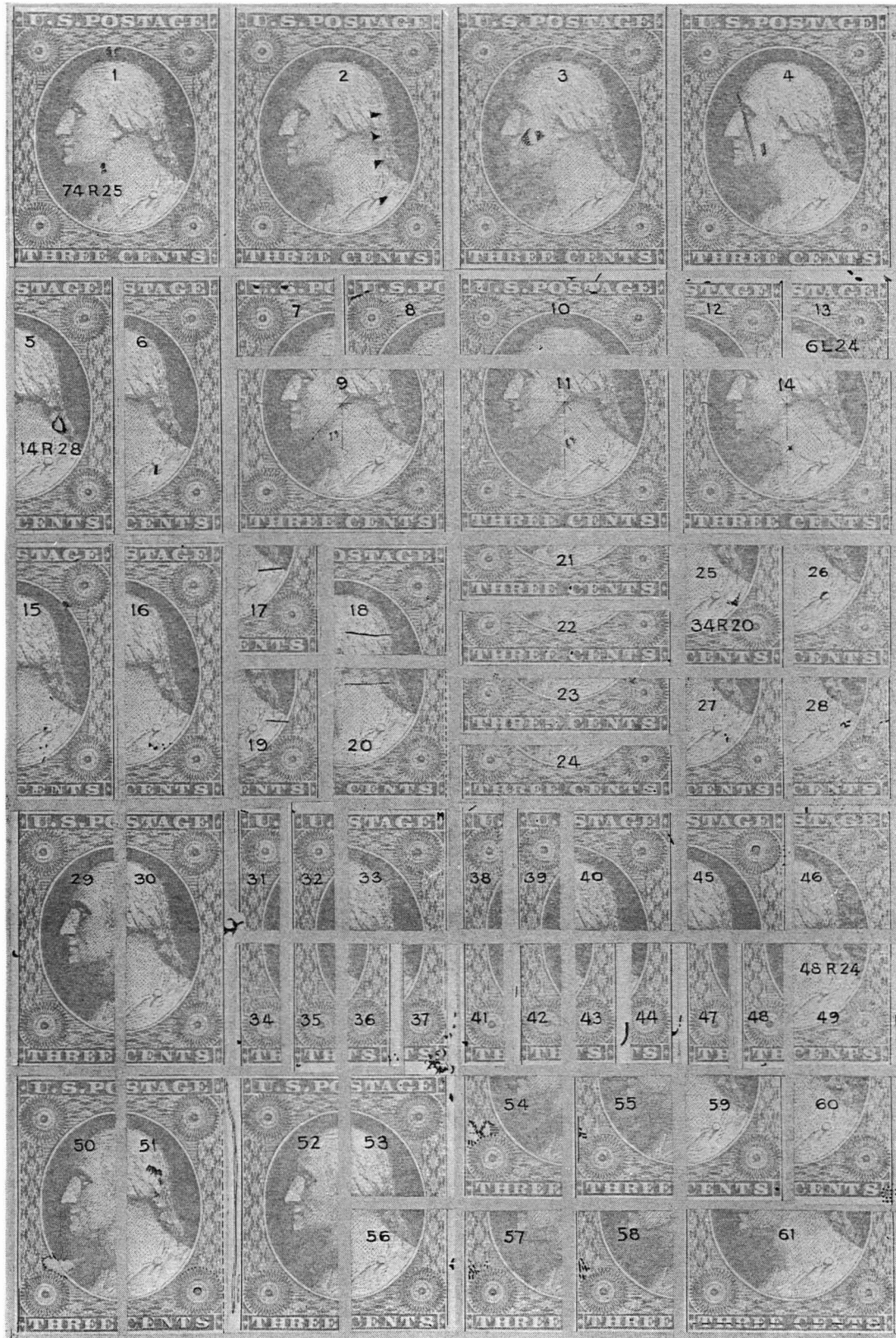


PLATE "B"

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PLATE "C"