



Cancellation Club NEWS

VOL. 16, NO. 3

WHOLE NO. 173

SUMMER 1982

MORE ON THE FAKED SUPPLEMENTARY MARKINGS

By N. Leonard Persson

The September 1981 issue of *USCC News* carried the first article on a series of fake supplementary cancellations which generally first claimed the attention of cover collectors in the 1950s and 1960s.

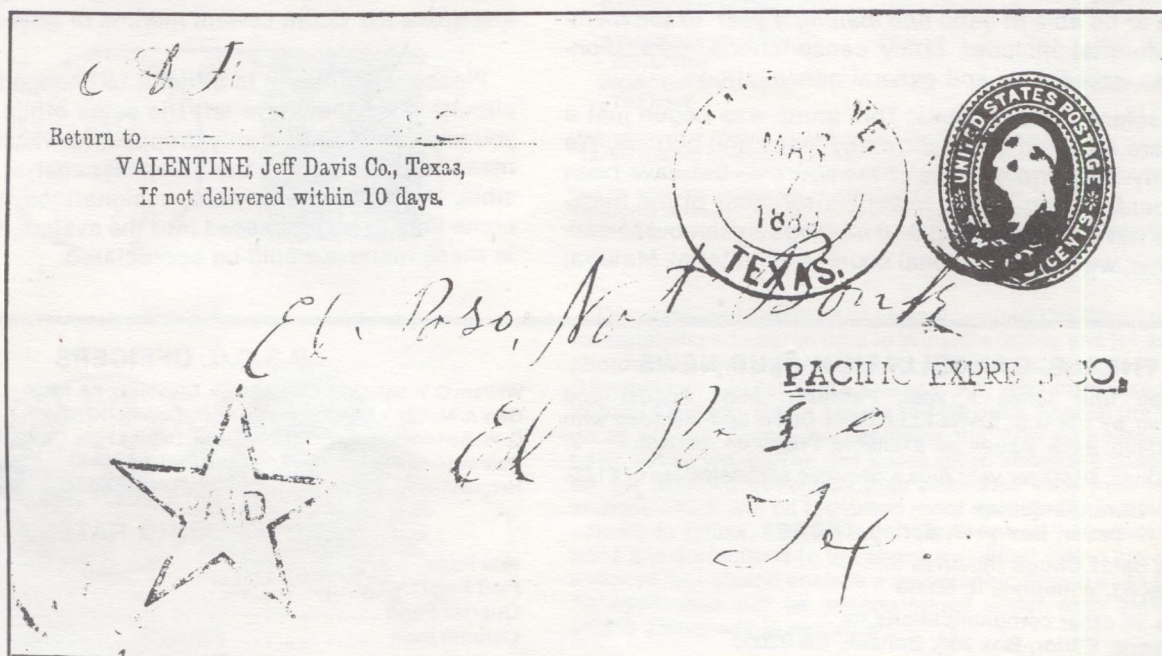
The first response to this article came from **Sonny Hill** who submitted photocopies of four similar covers bearing 3¢ bank notes posted at Alton, Ill., and addressed to "Dr. C. Armstrong, Carrollton, Ill." At least one cover carried an 1882 year-dated receiving mark. Each of these covers bore the handstamp of the cut of the ship allegedly used by the Hermann Ferry & Packet Co. in the upper left on the face of the envelope. None of these strikes bore any wording or the sometimes-used outer double cogged oval as pictured in the original article. One wonders if the wording, "Herman Ferry & Packet Co., Hermann, Mo.," was subsequently cut from the original handstamp leaving the ferryboat cut only to be applied to covers from other correspondences.

Next, **Don Garrett** submitted two covers strongly suggesting the faker not only applied his markings to larger lots of covers of the same correspondence, but also to stray covers. On a perfectly legitimate 3¢ 1864 entire with a manuscript postmark from Vaiden, Miss., and addressed to "Joseph Hoy & Cos., Cotton Factors, New Orleans, La.," there is struck the well-known "PAQUEBOT" within the out-of-round circle usually encircling the word "STEAMSHIP," on El Paso Nat'l Bank mail from St. Louis — an interesting combination suggesting the possibility of many more combinations of wording and framing.

Don also has submitted a photocopy of what again appears to be a genuine cover from an Illinois town in 1884 or 1886 with an undecipherable manuscript postmark. A Maltese cross, similar to Skinner-Eno CR-M 24, appears to genuinely tie a pair of 3¢ greens, but struck around the cross in purple is the shield pictured in Figure 5 of the original article, of course, without "PAQUEBOT" or "R."

Most recently reported is the pictured El Paso Bank cover from Valentine, Texas. This time our faker was less creative, borrowing the straight line "PACIFIC EXPRESS CO." (sans stars) from the Denver, Colo., usages and applied not only below the postmark and stamp, but also as part of the return address. So now we know the home office of the Pacific Express Co. — deep in the heart of Texas! But there is even more — the big star of the "UNION EXPRESS" from Pecos, Texas, plus an additional "PAID" located inside the star are struck in purplish ink. It would be well for USCC members to familiarize themselves with this "new" paid example should it turn up on other questionable covers. We thank **Ken Hale** for submitting this example — no doubt a rarity — for recording.

Since the publication of the first article on this subject, two fakes have appeared in auction: an Adams Express last October and that old rascal, Naco, Arizona, Transit, more recently in May. Have you noticed any others in public sales? If so, please report them to the *News*.



A REPORT FROM OUR SALES MANAGER

The Editor has asked me to write an article from time to time on the operation of the Sales Circuits. This first story will essentially be a description of the sales circuits with later articles delineating some of the methodology, and my answering questions posed by members.

Sales circuits are open to all members in good standing of the USCC. To join a circuit, send a letter to the sales manager at Box 83, Winnetka, IL 60093. In this letter include your name, address, member number and the type of circuit you wish to receive. The categories are as follows:

1. 19th Century Covers: This type of circuit will include on an average somewhere between 275-350 covers. There is little high-powered material, but over 75% of the circuits eventually sell over 1/2 of their items. Each circuit will contain 10-25 covers of a more expensive variety, if possible, with expensive being defined as over \$10.00. On an average, a member should receive 3-4 such circuits a year.

2. 20th Century Covers: This group includes Flag Cancels, Naval, R.F.D., First Flight, Registered, Machine, 20th Century Fancy Cancellations, recent Pictorials, and just general 20th Century mailings (towns, states, etc.). Occasionally First Day Covers are included, but these are not encouraged as they do not sell well in our membership. We normally have enough material to send 10-12 mailings a year to each person on the circuit.

3. 19th Century Stamps: These circuits contain books that range from 40-120 stamps each with 8-10 books in each mailing. The emphasis seems to be on fancy cancellations, but other usages are also included. In these cases the books are limited by valuation, as some members send much higher priced items. Since about 1975 the average mailing to a member has been about *once a year* — due to the lack of material and the growing number of members who wish to be placed on the lists. Recent submittals by the organization's president have allowed us to complete probably a total of two mailings to each member in 1982.

4. 20th Century Stamps: There has been little demand for this circuit and little material. We have been fortunate to date to be able to send *one mailing a year* to the members. Material includes fancy cancellations, soaked-on-the-nose, precancels and general cancellations.

5. Machine Cancellations: This group was begun just a few years ago, and it has grown by leaps and bounds. We presently have two circuits of members — but have been dependent on one or two members for most of the material. We have been sending *8-10 mailings a year*, but to continue this, we need additional sources of material. Material

is Leavitt, Doane, Barry, Doremus, International, American and other machine cancellations plus flag cancellations, and includes both 19th and 20th Century.

Charges: There is no charge to the buyer for the material he selects except for a \$0.35 insurance fee on each mailing. A circuit must be mailed to the next member on the list and insured for \$200.00, and this cost is borne by the sender. *Do not* forward the circuits by United Parcel Service (UPS) as they will not insure or accept financial responsibility for philatelic material.

Submission Of Material: At the present time the sales circuits are at the lowest ebb that I have experienced during my six years as Sales Manager. We have a *desperate* need for material, *especially for 19th Century Covers*, and our supply of 20th Century Covers is very low.

Charges to members submitting material are (1) 5% of the value of material sold, (2) an insurance charge equivalent to 2% of the value of the stamps or 25¢, whichever is higher, is charged on each book, (3) the vendor must pay the insurance and postage charges needed to return the material to him/her after it has been processed through the circuits.

If you wish to submit material, please obtain the requisite books from the Sales Manager. Costs are for (1) Better Covers — 30¢ per book which holds 12 covers, (2) Regular Covers — 5¢ per envelope which holds 20 or more covers, and (3) Stamp Booklets capable of holding 120 stamps — 10¢. All are set at our 1976 costs when they were purchased, so if you want to sell, you had better order now before a new printing raises the cost. They are sold at USCC cost, without markup.

Lost Circuits: For those who might experience problems in recovering a lost, stolen or damaged circuit from their local post office, one of our members, **Dr. J. B. Ludin**, has provided us with an address to contact when filing a claim. It is: U.S. Postal Service, Postal Data Center, St. Louis, MO 63180. We are very grateful to Dr. Ludin for this information and he informs us that the Data Center will direct the inquiry and spare the victim several months of grief and anxiety.

Please remember it is difficult to change the routing of circuits once they have left the sales office. Therefore, if you wish to be temporarily dropped, for vacations or other reasons, please notify the Sales Manager as early as possible. Also, reinstatements, resignations, etc., all take some time to be processed into the system. Your patience in these matters would be appreciated.

THE U.S. CANCELLATION CLUB NEWS

Published four times a year; February, May, August and November by the U.S. CANCELLATION CLUB and included with membership. Back issues as available. Prices on request.

Annual Dues: \$6.00 per year plus a one-time admission fee of \$1.00.

Address Library Inquiries to:

William H. Bauer, Box 1449, Spring, TX 77373

Address Sales Circuit Inquiries to:

P.O. Box 83, Winnetka, IL 60093

Address all other communications to:

Alyce Evans, Editor, Box 286, Bonsall, CA 92003

U.S.C.C. OFFICERS

William C. Walker, 102 Elizabeth St., Clearfield, PA 16830 President
Gary A. McIntyre, 904 Cheyenne Dr., Ft. Collins, CO 80525 1st Vice Pres.
C. W. Bert Christian, 2287-D Via Puerta, Laguna Hills, CA 92653 2nd Vice Pres.
George H. Lewis, P.O. Box 545, Clearfield, PA 16830 Secretary-Treasurer
Herman Herst, Jr., P.O. Box 1583, Boca Raton, FL 33432 Governor at Large

ADVERTISING RATES

Full Page	\$40.00
Half Page	\$25.00
Quarter Page	\$15.00
Column Inch	\$4.00

WALTER D WESSON'S TIME-ON-BOTTOM (TOB) DUPLEX HAND-CANCELLERS, Part 3

By Theodore W. Bozarth

Part 1 of this study appeared in *Cancellation Club News* of May 1981 and Part 2 appeared in the Spring 1982 issue. Part 3 is a general listing of all cities using one or more varieties of Wesson's TOB canceller, arranged in alphabetical order paralleling Willard's examples shown in Volume II of his *UNITED STATES TWO CENT RED BROWN OF 1883-1887*. A more detailed listing arranged by states will follow.

Note: The Type 2 Wesson hand stamp had three holes at the bottom of the town and date cylinder for insertion of the hour ("1" through "12" on single slugs), minutes ("30" seen most often, "15" and "45" found more rarely), and diurnal period ("AM," "PM," and "M" for Meridional or noon, *not* midnight). Figure 7 shows the full time complement with the half-hour designator, but busy clerks more often used only the two holes at either side (Fig. 8). For some months in 1886 and '87, the clerk in Quincy, IL, placed the hour digit in the central (minute) hole, producing an unbalanced impression (Fig. 9).

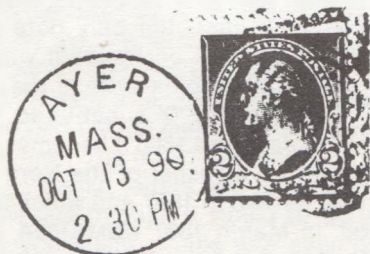


Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9

Simplified listing of the 27 cities using TOB cancellers, and use span.

City and state (verbatim)	Willard #	Use span reported
1. *AYER/MASS.(Fig. 7)	(None) ¹	1890
2. BOSTON/MASS.	1096 & 1098	1882 to 18(89) ²
BOSTON/MASS. (rimless)	(None) ¹	1887
	(Blake & Davis 2100)	
3. BOS. PROV. & N.Y./R.P.O.	486	1883 to 1884
4. BROOKLYN/N.Y.	1109	1883 to 1885
BROOKLYN/N.Y. (rimless)	(None) ¹	1885
BROOKLYN, N.Y./REC'D	(None) ³	1884 to 1885
5. BURLINGTON/IOWA	1114	1884
6. *CENTRAL FALLS/R.I.	(None) ¹	1888 to 1906
7. CHARLESTON/S.C.	(None) ⁴	1882
CHARLESTON/S.C.	1121	1884/1887
8. CHICAGO/ILL.	(None) ⁴	1882
CHICAGO/ILL.	1123	1883 to 1884
9. *CLINTON/MASS.	(None) ¹	1886
10. COVINGTON/KY.	1141 & 1143	1886
11. HARTFORD/CONN.	1180	1883 to 18(88) ²
12. NASHVILLE/TENN.	1232	1883 to 1884
13. NASHUA/N.H.	1233	1886 to 18(93) ²
14. NEW BRITAIN/CONN.	1234	1884 to 1888
15. NEW LONDON/CONN.	1239	1884 to 18(95) ²
16. NEWPORT/KY.	1257 & 1258	1883 to 1887
17. NORWICH/CONN.	1260	1884 to 1894
18. PHILADELPHIA/PA.	(None) ⁴	1882
PHILADELPHIA/PA.	1268	1882 to 1885
PHILADELPHIA/B	1271	184/1891
PHILADELPHIA/E	(None) ¹	1886
PHILADELPHIA/F	(None) ¹	1887
PHILADELPHIA/G	(None) ¹	1884 to 1887
PHILADELPHIA/H	(None) ¹	1885
PHILADELPHIA/I	(None) ¹	1885
REC'D PHILA/B	(None) ³	1884 to 1889
REC'D PHILA/E	(None) ³	1885 to 1889
REC'D PHILA/G	(None) ³	1884/1888
19. PROVIDENCE/R.I.	(None) ⁴	1882 to 1887
PROVIDENCE/R.I.	1292	1884 to 1889
PROVIDENCE/R.I.	(None) ³	1887
20. PUTNAM/CONN.	1293	1884 to 1888
21. QUINCY/ILL. (Fig. 9)	1294	1886 to 1887
22. REVERE STATION/MASS.	1296	1885
23. SOMERVILLE STA/MASS. (Fig. 8)	1321	1885 to 18(87) ²
24. SYRACUSE/N.Y.	1328	1884 to 1889
25. UTICA/N.Y.	1338	1884 to 1885
(WEATHER)LY/(PA.) ⁵	1358	(Unknown)
26. WESTERLY/R.I.	1360	1886 to 1895
27. WORCESTER/MASS. (Type 1)	(None) ⁴	1881 to 18(83) ²
WORCESTER/MASS. (Type 2)	1373, 1374 & 1375	1883 to 1887
WORCESTER/MASS. - RECEIVED	(None) ⁴	1887 to 1888
WORCESTER/MASS. - TRANSIT	(None) ⁴	1888

*City unknown to Willard; perhaps not used during his time period.

¹ Variety unlisted by Willard, although fitting his criteria.

² Year dates in parenthesis are not in CDS, obtained from back stamp or other.

³ Has no obliterator (killer), hence not listed by Willard.

⁴ Obliterator is circular or other non-elliptical shape, hence not in Willard.

⁵ Partial strike identified by Willard from memory; more likely is Westerly, RI.

The compiler is grateful to several cooperative correspondents for supplying additional data to Willard's listing and for supplying photocopies, but principal thanks at this point must go to Louis F. Geschwinder, Jr., of State College, PA, who introduced him to Willard's Volume II as a source of TOB data. Special thanks must go to Warren Tingley for reporting the 27th city (added to the basic list as No. 9). The use spans given above are based mainly on the author's collection plus published data in a variety of sources which will be identified more specifically in the detailed listings to follow, starting with "Connecticut." Meanwhile, additions and corrections to the above simplified listing are earnestly solicited, but please enclose a xerographic copy if at all possible. All assistance will be acknowledged under each state listing unless anonymity is requested.

A 'KILLER' THAT WASN'T

Copyright © Calvet M. Hahn 1982

Not all 'killers' are what they seem. Take, for example, a cover with a 6-bar oval 'killer' tying a #38 to an envelope addressed to Wurttemberg that a client asked me to bid on in my capacity as auction agent. The auction was to take place in a city where I would not be in attendance and I had not received a copy of the catalog. Thus, it was necessary to rely upon a correspondent philatelic agent to do the inspection and bidding, just as a bank has to rely upon correspondent banks when transactions have to be handled outside their area of operation.

Because of the time factor, it was not possible for me to have the lot mailed for inspection before bidding. What happened was that I contacted a corresponding agent and asked to have the lot inspected for genuineness and, in particular, to make sure the cover had an 1860 date as the stamp was demonetized in the Fall of 1861. Upon being assured that the cover was dated 1860 and that it appeared genuine I place the bid which was successful.

Several weeks later, the lot arrived and, for the first time, I was able to examine the cover directly. What I saw is illustrated in Figure 1, the face of the cover, and Figure 2, the reverse side. Within half an hour I called and notified the auction house that the cover was being returned as a fake and within two hours it was despatched back with a written analysis of why it was a fake. The auction house accepted the return.

Most readers will react as quickly as I did, I hope. So before going on to read the detailed description and analysis of why this cover is a fake, take a moment to examine the illustrations and mentally note each reason you think the item is bad. Don't stop with just one reason. See if you can find more. Perhaps you will even think of one I missed.

One of the key clues can be seen by comparing the face and the back of the cover. On the face there is a red 24mm circle reading PHIL'A/FEB/12/PA. as well as a New York postmark of the next day. Remembering the fact that I asked about the date and that on the back there is a transit marking for arrival in Europe of BREMEN/25/2/60/5-6N, it would appear that the date is 1860, if one accepts all markings as genuine. For those who don't keep the information at their fingertips, Scott #38 was issued in the summer of 1860, with the earliest reported date of use being 8/8/60. The stamp was demonetized the following fall. Consequently it is physically impossible to have a #38 genuinely used on a cover that is postmarked February 1860 as this purports to be.

While the illustration does not show it quite as clearly, the "60" in the Bremen date has been erased — the paper is obviously thin there with traces of erasure — and the "0" added in by typewriter. As this date is the key to the cover, it becomes important to know what it was. Only in 1861 could the cover be a genuine use with #38.

A quick check of the sailing dates during the month of February can be found in the two-volume *U.S. Mail and Post Office Assistant*, (USM&POA), from October 1860-September 1872. In February 1861, the only Bremen sailing was on the 16th, not the 13th as indicated by the New York postmark on the face. In fact, the only date when the Bremen steamer left New York on the 13th was in 1868. Therefore, we know that the original date of the cover was 1868 with the '8' erased and a '0' substituted. When we realize that the correct date was 1868 it becomes clear that this letter was carried by a vessel of the Nord Deutcher Lloyd line which was formed in 1857 and which began service June 19, 1858. In March 1867 USM&POA, it states weekly service to Bremen from New York began that month, on Thursdays. February 13, 1868 was a Thursday.

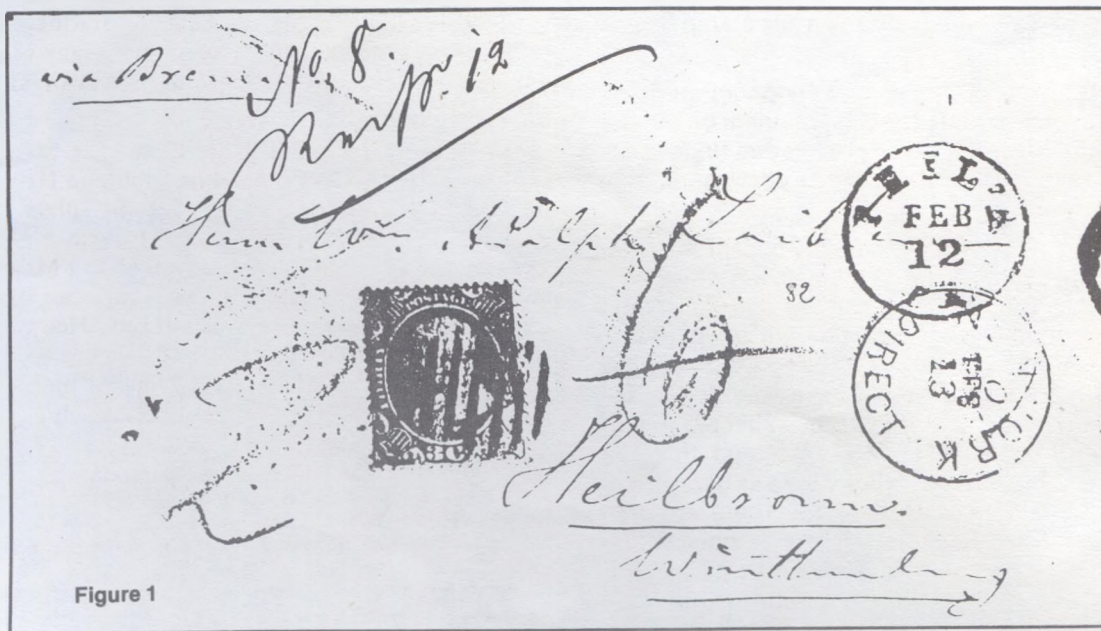


Figure 1

See Next Page

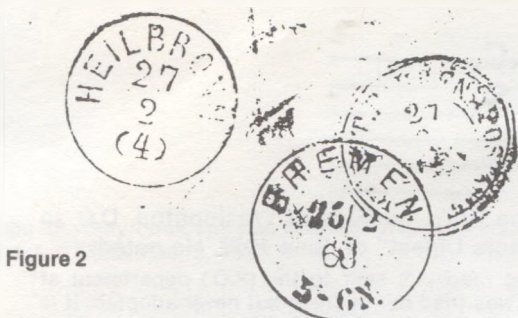


Figure 2

While not everyone will recognize it, the Philadelphia origin mark on the face of this cover is a post-war, not a pre-war, style. More important, however, is the 25mm NEW YORK/FEB/13/DIRECT circle. This is not only a post-war style, it is the new marking introduced in January 1868 to cover mail direct to Bremen under the treaty of 10/27/67, effective 1/1/68, between the United States and the North German Postal District which resulted from the amalgamation of the old Thurn and Taxis posts with the Prussian posts. The rate under this treaty was 10¢.

The old Prussian closed mail rate of 30¢ had been reduced to a 28¢ rate in September 1861 which lasted until the new 10¢ rate *direct* via Bremen was introduced 1/1/68. The rates can be found in Carles Starnes' new book *United States Letter Rates to Foreign Destinations 1847 to GPU-UPU*. Thus, the correct prepayment on this letter was a 10¢ stamp.

In setting up the new rates, the United States was guided by the discussions of the Paris Conference in 1862. Particularly it was felt that, as each letter got an answer, countries should pay the cost of transport of its own mail. What actually happened was the postage was divided equally and the need for debit and credit markings was eliminated. How come we find crayon markings on the face of this cover, one might ask? The reason is that such markings were still needed on transit letters and this was a transit letter. The 6 with the line through it would be six silbergroschen which is the equivalent of 15¢ (the silbergroschen being worth 2.4¢) which was the international rate, not the rate to Wurttemberg. This was corrected to a 2 which is 5¢ or one-half of the correct 10¢ rate (4 silbergroschen). Again, an examination of the foreign ratings makes a 30¢ stamp on this cover an impossibility.

Readers will probably not be able to spot another point. That is, there is evidence of a previous postmark on the 30¢ stamp on the right side of the #38. There, one finds a '10' which appears to be part of the original postmark's date line.

Thus far all the points indicating fakery except the killer itself have been discussed. Even in a black and white illustration, this killer looks particularly bold and somewhat unlike the postal markings on the face, all of which are genuine on this stampless cover. However, because we know that the stamp was added, we have an excellent example of a modern fake killer that may be expected to turn up elsewhere. Note that it is 17×17mm and that the distance between bars varies from somewhat under 2mm at the right to over 2mm in the middle. There are also several other characteristics which careful observation will bring forth. As only one line is obscured by perforations, this cover is a particularly good example of a fake "killer" that wasn't.

★ Announcing The ★ U.S.C.C. Winners

C. W. BERT CHRISTIAN

RESERVE GRAND—U.S. One Cent Issue of 1861-67 (BECKPEX)

JOSEPH DIENSTFREY

SILVER-BRONZE—Color Chart of the 1851-57 3¢ Issue (WESTPEX)

LEWIS K. FOSTER, Jr.

VERMEIL—N. Y. Foreign Mail Cancellations, 1870-76 (BECKPEX)

RUTH GRISSMANN

2nd AWARD—Iowa Machine Cancellations (CIAPEX) plus the Federation of Iowa Stamp Club's Education Award.

CALVET M. HAHN

1981 ELLIOTT PERRY CUP—for research and study of U.S. Postal History (WESTPEX)

FRED JENSEN

GOLD—Postal History of the Moffat Road (Mesilla Valley Stamp Fiesta)

EVELYN & GEORGE LEWIS

SILVER—Fancy Cancels on the 3¢ Rose Issue of 1861 & 1868 (SCOPEX)

THEODORE O. MILLS

GOLD—Fancy Cancels on the 3¢ of 1861 and 1867 by State (BECKPEX)

LEN PERSSON

GOLD—The Pre-Territorial & Early Territorial Mails of Colorado (ROCKFORD)

WILLIAM F. RAPP

GOLD—Nebraska Postal History, 19th Century plus the Ralph Lewis Award (CENEPEX)

BRONZE—Bulgaria, the Royal Period, 1909-30 (BECKPEX)

BRONZE—Vermont: The Stampless Period (FRESPEX)

HUBERT SKINNER

GRAND—New Orleans Postal History, 1792-1865 (ROMPEX)

WILLIAM C. WALKER

BRONZE—20th Century U.S. Fancy Cancels (SCOPEX)

In Memory Of Henry A. Meyer

The name of the late Henry A. Meyer of Evansville, Indiana, will be remembered by postal history students as long as philately continues. His studies and research in such fields as Hawaii, packetboats of our inland river systems, and Civil War philately, among many other things, are well represented on the bookshelves of all philatelic libraries.

On October 16 and 17, the Evansville Stamp Club is sponsoring EVANSPEX '82 as a tribute to Henry Meyer's memory. His collection of Hawaii, still intact, will be on display. At the Awards Dinner, Herman Herst, Jr., of Boca Raton, Florida, will speak on Henry Meyer. He has asked our readers to let him know if they can recall any interesting memories or stories about him. Henry Meyer was the most generous of collectors in helping his fellows, in sharing his knowledge, and in giving of himself in order that others might enjoy the hobby as much as he did.

By profession a school teacher, Henry Meyer left the philatelic world too early but still greatly enriched by his having been a part of it.

Anecdotes, stories and recollections of Henry Meyer will be welcomed by Mr. Herst, whose address is P.O. Box 1583, Boca Raton, FL 33432. All letters will be acknowledged, and credit given during Mr. Herst's talk.

THE WASHINGTON, D.C. Krag TRIAL CANCELS

By John W. Koontz

Gustav H. Adolf Hansen, a young Norwegian mechanic, invented one of the finest postmarking machines in the world. The first Hansen postmarking machine was patented in Norway under patent no. 14098, on January 14, 1904, with subsequent patents in 1905 and 1907. These early Hansen patents were registered under the names of Nils Aall Krag of the Krag Machine Company. It was the Krag Machine factory that built, sold and promoted the Hansen machine, and also marketed it under their name.

The Krag machine was brought to Washington, D.C. in 1907 for demonstration and tests. This machine was first used in Norway in 1904 and soon gained common use in many foreign countries for its capability for postmarking more than 600 letters per minute. Apparently the U.S. Post Office officials were unimpressed, since there was no use of the Krag machine anywhere in the U.S. except Washington, D.C., where it was tested for six months.

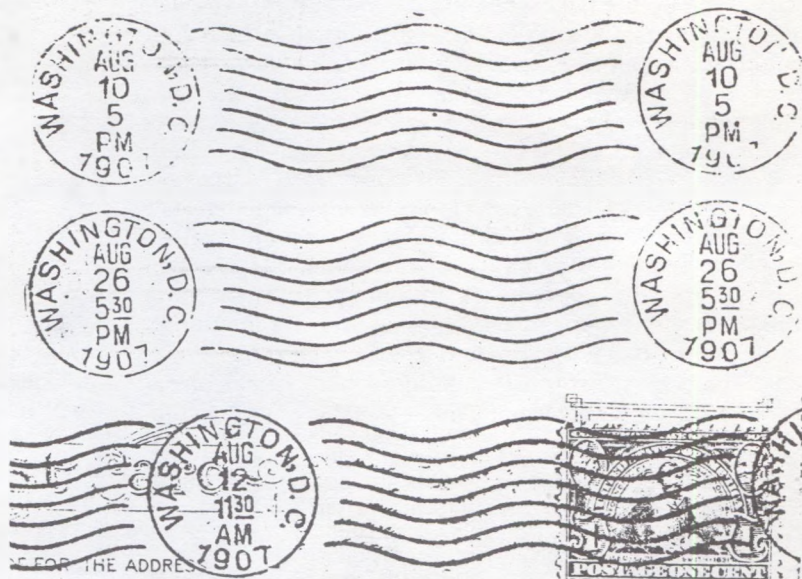
It should be noted that A. H. Pike was the first to

publicize the Krag machine of Washington, D.C. in his "Collectors Digest" of June 1922. He noted:

"One (Krag machine) sent to the (P.O.) department at Washington was tried out by them but never adopted. It is impossible to find out definitely if, during the test and try-out at Washington, any mail was actually sent out with postal markings from this machine."

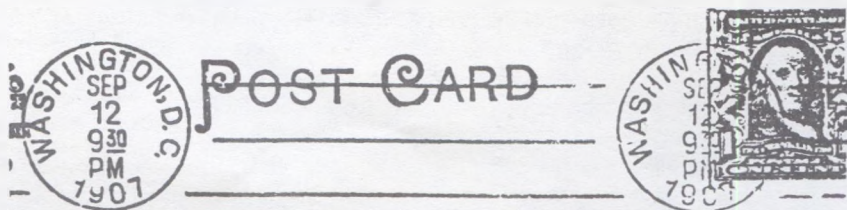
The present Krag machine can handle more than 800 letters per minute. It was, and still is, one of the fastest cancelling machines ever produced. However, it is a "repeater." That is, it runs a continuous series of imprints right across the card or envelope. The U.S. Post Office Department probably did not like this excessive and needless marking, and there was much back smudging. In addition to these disadvantages, there was no provision for a running count of the mail that was cancelled by the machine. During the attempts to sell the machine to the U.S. Post Office Department, several impression designs were used. The four different types are illustrated.

Type 1. Has only been seen with the middle of August 1907 date. The illustrations show one postally-used impression, together with two impressions on small pieces of cardboard, which are die proofs. The dates of these proofs are Aug. 10 and Aug. 26, 1907 and these dates may indicate the beginning and ending dates of use of Type 1 Krag in Washington, D.C.



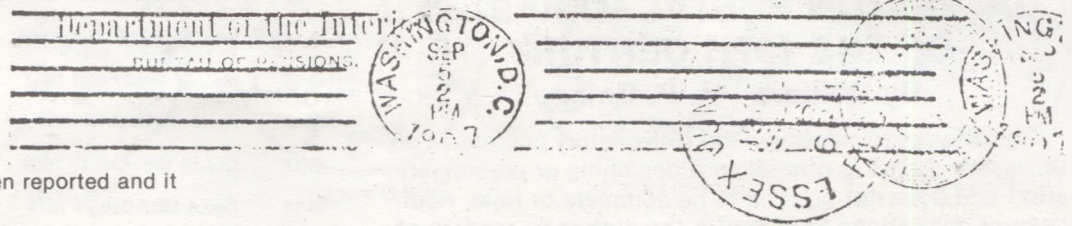
Type 1.

Type 2. Earliest date seen is Sep. 1, 1907, and use through September was quite consistent, as many dates have been seen. Two examples have been seen for December 1907. October and November 1907 dates have not been seen by me, though they may well exist. Latest reported date is December 28, 1907.



Type 2.

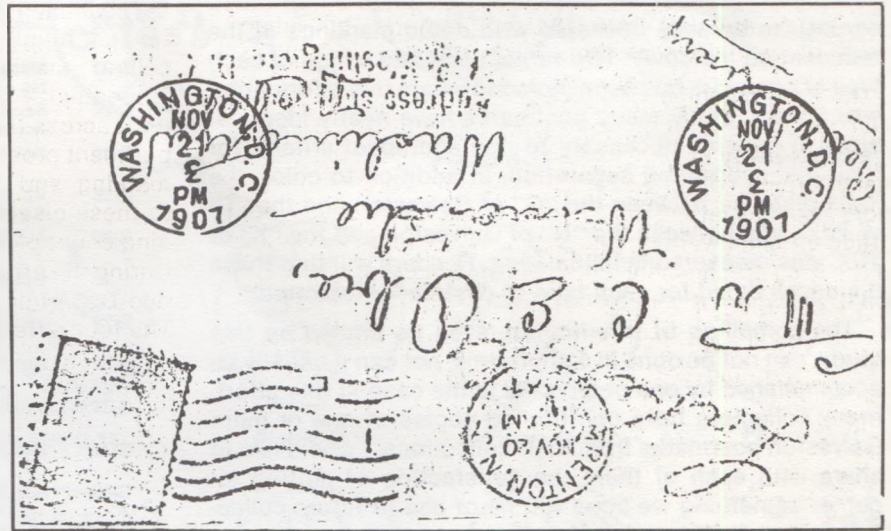
Continued on next page



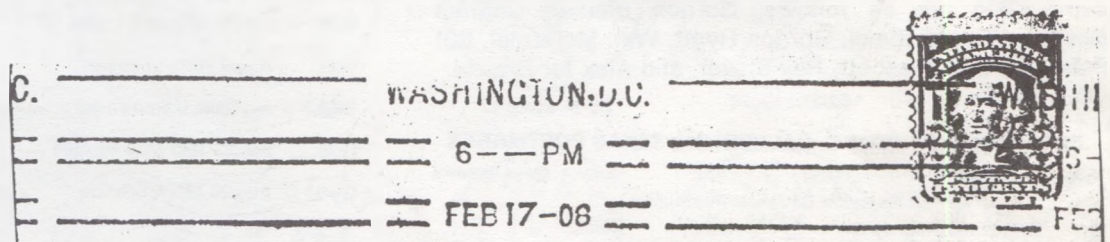
Type 2A. Only one copy has been reported and it is dated September 5, 1907.

Type 2A.

Type 3. Only one example has been seen, dated Nov. 21, 1907. This Type shows only the dials of the preceding styles. This example was used as a forwarding postmark on a piece of mail for which a corrected address was supplied by the Washington P.O. An explanatory rubberstamp on this card seems to indicate the Krag machine was housed and employed in the Main P.O. building. (The illustration is slightly reduced in size).



Type 3.



Type 4.

Type 4. All but one specimen of Type 4 cancels have been on envelopes. The majority of earlier Type Washington, D.C. Krag's are found on picture postcards. However, there seems no apparent reason to believe that picture postcards with Type 4 cancels do not also exist. One example of Type 4, on a 1¢-franked envelope containing a printed circular without the hour-slugs, has been reported. This is in accordance with postal regulations for marking circular mail. This is a minor-variation and does not create a new catalog type or style of imprint. All examples seen of Type 4 are dated during the last half of February 1908.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Early Machine Cancellations 1857-1893*, by Colonel Guy H. Croucher.
- "The Krag Machine," *XX Killers*, July 1949, p. 12, April 1950, p. 16.
- "The Krag Cancelling Machine," *Machine Cancel Forum*, Nov. 1976, No. 31, p. 155-156.
- "The 'Krag' Postmarking Machines," by Frederick Brofos, *Machine Cancel Forum*, Nov. 1977, No. 43, p. 342-345.
- "The Krag Cancelling Machines," by John H. Willard, *Postal History — U.S.A.*, September 1973.
- The Introduction of Postmarking Machines to Norway*, by Frederick Brofos, Warner, NH 03278, 1981.
- The History of the Krag-Hansen Postmarking Machine and its Factory*, by Frederick Brofos, Warner, NH 03278, 1981.
- "The Krag Cancelling Machine used in the United States," by John W. Koontz, *Postal Historian*, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1977.
- A Survey of U.S. Machines Postmarks*, by R. F. Hanmer, P.O. Box 614, Wallingford, CT 06492, 1981.

GALVESTON POSTAL MARKINGS OF THE 19TH CENTURY

By William H. P. Emery

This attempt to catalogue the 19th century postmarks of Galveston, Texas is offered as a beginning or preliminary effort and does not pretend to be complete or final. Additions or corrections tendered to the author by readers of this report are welcome and will be appropriately noted.

Approximately 250 19th century covers postmarked at Galveston, Texas have been examined during the course of this study. Of these, at least 70% contained either dated enclosures or were docketed with dated markings of the recipient on the cover. The earliest and last usage of each type of postmark has been included where this information was known. Since many postmarks have nearly identical sizes, it became necessary to use additional criteria for their distinction and separation. In addition to color, the least distance between the "G" of Galveston and the "T" of TEX., and between the "N" of Galveston and the "X" of TEX. was measured in millimeters. Readers will find these distances listed for each type of postmark illustrated.

The compiling of information, even as limited as this study, can not be done in a short time, nor can it usually be accomplished by one person. As is the case in this effort, many collectors have contributed copies of one or more Galveston postmarks from their collections. I would like to share with each of them the satisfaction of putting together something we hope will be of use to future collectors and postal historians.

Those who have contributed one or more covers to this compilation are as follows: Gordon Bleuler, Charles Deaton, Edward Glass, Gordon Hyatt, Wm. McDaniel, Bill Peterson, Guy Prescott, Rex Stever, and Alex ter Braake.

CATALOGUE OF 19TH C. GALVESTON, TEXAS POSTMARKS

Type	Earliest	Latest	Size	Color	Other Remarks
<i>Republic Of Texas Postmarks</i>					
G-1	Mar.1837-Mar.1838		40mm	Black	
G-2	Mar.1838-Feb.1840		18.5x36.0mm	Black	
G-3	May 1840		18.5x36.0mm	Black	
	No other use seen				
G-3B	Jul.1840		18.5x36.0mm	Red	
	No other use seen				
G-4	Oct.1840-Jun.1842		18.0x36.0mm	Black	
G-5	Apr.1841-Jun.1846		17.0x35.0mm	Red	
<i>Statehood Postmarks</i>					
(Statehood effective Dec.29, 1845. However, mail was carried at U.S. rates out of Texas as early as July 1845.)					
G-6	Aug.29 1845-Jul.19 1849		30mm	Red	6.0mm G-T 8.0mm N-X
G-6B	Oct.18 1849-Nov.29 1849		30mm	Blue	6.0mm G-T 8.0mm N-X
G-7	Apr.20 1850-Sep.23 1851		33mm	Blue	4.0mm G-T 5.0mm N-X
G-8	Jan.22 1852-Sep.22 1852		32mm	Blue	4.0mm G-T 4.0mm N-X
G-8B	Oct.22 1852-Sep.27 1855		32mm	Black	4.0mm G-T 4.0mm N-X
G-9	Jun.(?)1854		32mm	Black	4.5mm N-T 18.0mm G-X
	No other use seen				
G-10	Jan.10 1854-Sep.9 1856		32mm	Black	8.5mm G-T 8.5mm N-X
G-11	May 7 1856-Apr.7 1857		33mm	Black	9.5mm G-T 10.0mm N-X
G-12	Jan.16 1858-Sep.25 1858		32mm	Black	4.5mm G-T 5.0mm N-X
G-13	Dec.17 1858-Oct.4 1859		32mm	Black	5.0mm G-T 4.5mm N-X

G-14	Nov.21 1859-Jan.20 1862	14mm inside C. 25mm outside C	Black	7.5mm G-T 6.5mm N-X
G-14B	Nov.29 1863-Feb.15 1865	14mm inside C. 25mm outside C	Black	8.0mm G-T 6.0mm N-X
G-15	May 17 1866-Feb.1 1867	24mm	Black	2.0mm G-T 2.0mm N-X
G-16	Apr.8 1867-Jul.19 1867	23mm	Black	3.5mm G-T 5.0mm N-X
G-17	Oct.18 1867-Oct.18 1869	24mm	Black	4.0mm G-T 7.0mm N-X
G-18	Dec.4 1867-Dec.24 1871	24mm	Black	4.5mm G-T 7.0mm N-X
G-19	Jun.21 1871	24mm	Black	? G-T 5.5mm N-X
	No other use seen			
G-20	Dec.9 1872-Feb.2 1873	25mm	Black	6.0mm G-T 6.0mm N-X
G-21	Mar.18 1873-Jun.15 1873	25mm	Black	4.0mm G-T 6.5mm N-X
G-22	Jun.15 1873-Unknown	25mm	Black	6.5mm G-T 9.0mm N-X
G-23	Mar.14 187(?)	25mm	Black	5.5mm G-T 5.0mm N-X
	No other use seen			
G-24	Sep.12 187(?)	25mm	Black	6.0mm G-T 6.5mm N-X
	No other use seen			
G-25	Nov.17 1873-Apr.18 1876	26mm	Blue	5.5mm G-T 6.0mm N-X
G-26	Apr.26 1874	26mm	Black	4.5mm G-T 6.5mm N-X
	No other use seen			
G-27	Aug.18 1876-Dec.22 1877	25mm	Blue	6.0mm G-T 6.0mm N-X
G-28	Oct.6 1876-Mar.21 1878	26mm	Black	6.0mm G-T 7.0mm N-X
G-29	Jun.19 1878-Aug.24 1878	29mm	Black	6.5mm G-T 6.0mm N-X
G-30	Nov.5 1878-Aug.16 1882	27mm	Black	6.5mm G-T 6.5mm N-X
G-31	Jun.5 1883-Jul.8 1884	27mm	Black	9.5mm G-T 8.0mm N-X
G-32	Nov.28 1883-Feb.13 1885	27mm	Black	7.0mm G-T 7.0mm N-X
G-33	Apr.16 1885-Aug.16 1887	28mm	Black	11.5mm G-T 10.0mm N-X
G-34	Jan.18 1888-Oct.30 1889	28mm	Black	10.5mm G-T 9.5mm N-X
G-35	May 20 1890-Jan.18 1891	26mm	Black	7.5mm G-9 6.5mm X-O
G-36	Jul.20 1893-Mar.1 1894	25mm	Black	7.5mm G-9 7.5mm X-3
G-37	Aug.5 1895, unknown	25mm	Black	9.0mm G-9 7.5mm X-5
G-38	—, 1896, unknown	22mm	Black	10.5mm G-T 10.5mm N-X
G-39	Feb.23 1897-May 16 1899	22mm	Black	10.5mm G-T 10.5mm N-X
G-40	Aug.26 186(?) unknown	25mm	Black with TEX	3.0mm G-T 4.0mm N-X

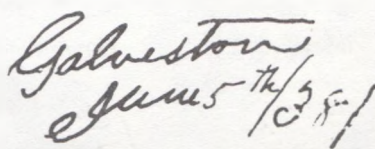


Figure G-1



Figure G-2

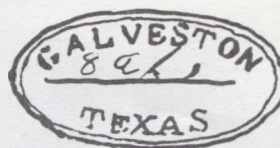


Figure G-3

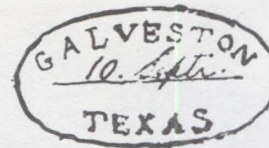


Figure G-4

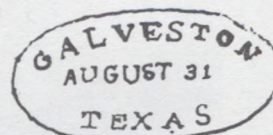


Figure G-5

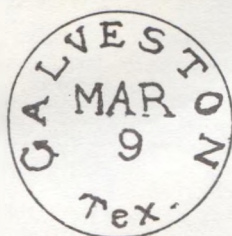


Figure G-6



Figure G-7



Figure G-8



Figure G-9

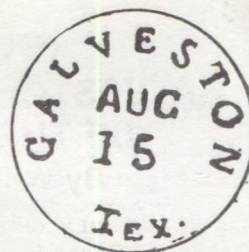


Figure G-10



Figure G-11

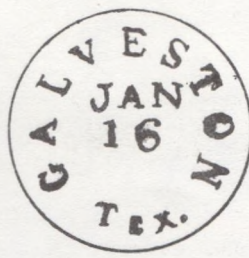


Figure G-12

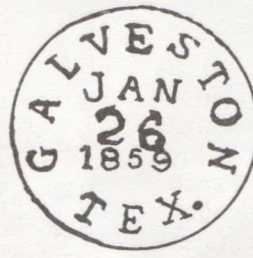


Figure G-13



Figure G-14



Figure G-15



Figure G-16



Figure G-17

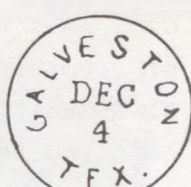


Figure G-18

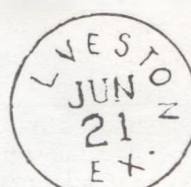


Figure G-19



Figure G-20

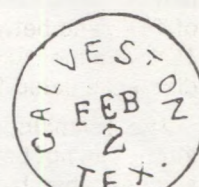


Figure G-21

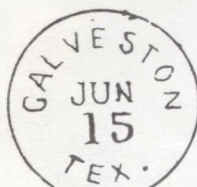


Figure G-22



Figure G-23



Figure G-24

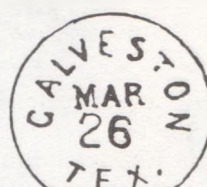


Figure G-25

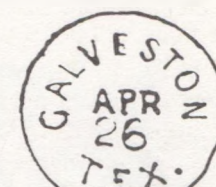


Figure G-26

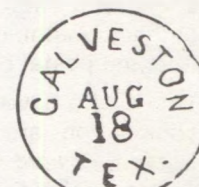


Figure G-27



Figure G-28



Figure G-29

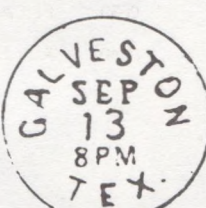


Figure G-30

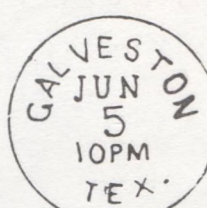


Figure G-31

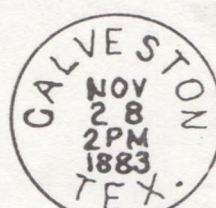


Figure G-32

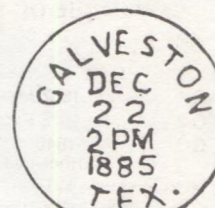


Figure G-33

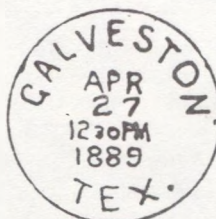


Figure G-34

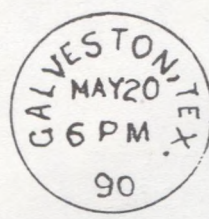


Figure G-35

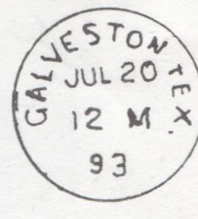


Figure G-36

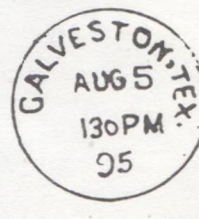


Figure G-37

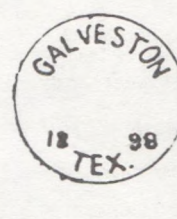


Figure G-38

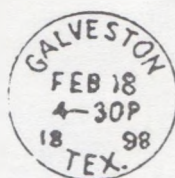


Figure G-39



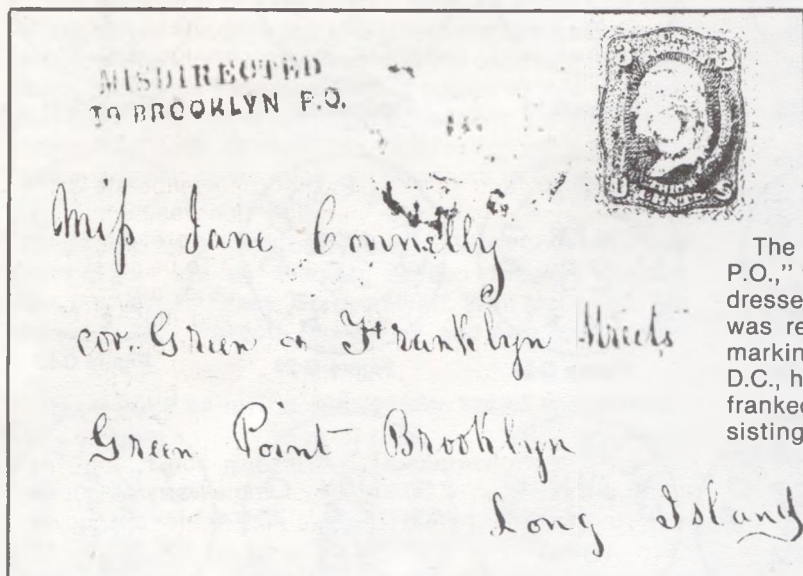
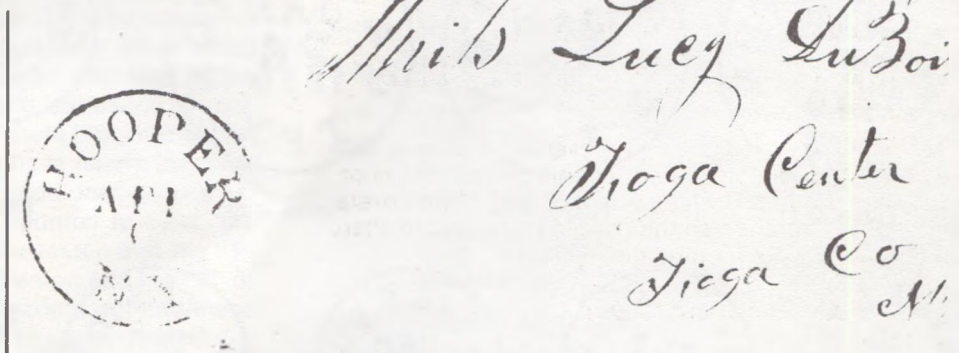
Figure G-40

CANCEL UPDATE

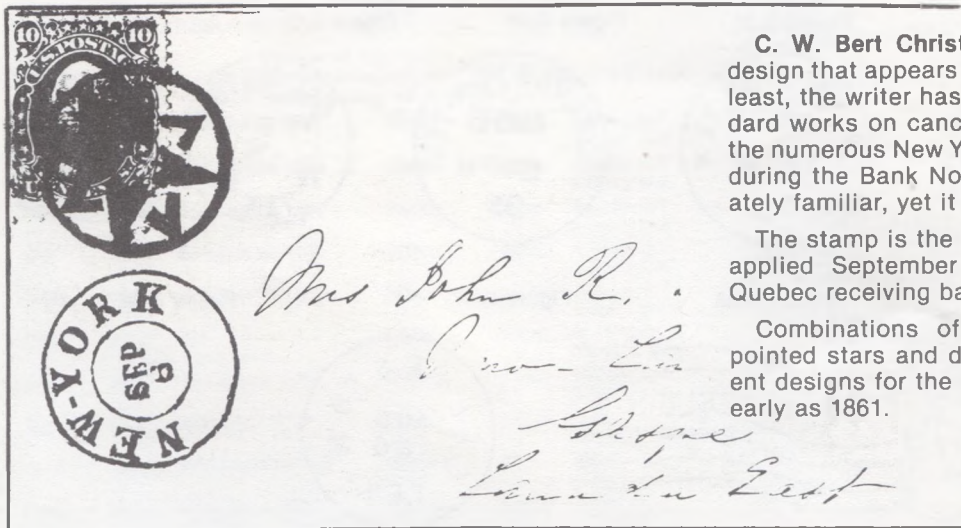
Readers are invited to provide information on 19th century fancy cancels which have not been listed in the generally accepted reference works.

Chester Wilcox sends this "star within a star" cancel which originated from Hooper, NY. This appears to be the same cancel listed in Herst-Sampson (#1020) and Skinner-Eno (ST-C25). While both attribute the origin to Hoffer, NY., Mr. Wilcox says there has never been a post office in New York by the name of Hoffer, and thinks a poor strike of Hooper was mistaken for the name of Hoffer. Chester also advises us that the origin for the "PAID" cancel shown here (S-E PM-PD 27) is Putnam, Conn.

PAID



The postal marking "MISDIRECTED TO BROOKLYN P.O.," was submitted by **Jim Inverarity**. The cover was addressed to Green Point, a station of the Brooklyn P.O., but was received by the Brooklyn P.O. where the auxiliary marking was applied. The cover originated at Washington, D.C., has a D.C. postmark in a 30mm double circle, and is franked with a 3¢ 1861 stamp cancelled with a target consisting of four concentric circles.



C. W. Bert Christian shares an interesting geometric design that appears to be a new addition to the records. At least, the writer has not found it listed in any of the standard works on cancellations. To anyone acquainted with the numerous New York Foreign Mail designs, so prevalent during the Bank Note period, this cancel seems immediately familiar, yet it is of much earlier vintage.

The stamp is the 10¢ value of 1861 and the cancel was applied September 6th, 1864, as documented by the Quebec receiving backstamp of Sep. 9, '64, C. E.

Combinations of squares, triangles, four- and five-pointed stars and diamond shapes provided many different designs for the New York killers, some being used as early as 1861.

COLLECTING FIRST FLIGHT COVERS

By William C. Walker

Collecting first flight covers became very popular in the late 1920s. At this time new airports were being built all over the country. Air mail service to and from small towns and cities across the United States increased very rapidly. Nearly always a cachet was available to commemorate the first flight and airport dedications. Occasionally the cachet was used to cancel the franking or part of it. The covers shown here are examples of this.

The names W. G. Gilley, H. M. Brenm, M. H. Spies are to be found on a number of these covers. These names "ring a bell," as they were well-known collectors of the other fancy cancels from this period.

These fancy canceled covers are even more elusive than those from town post offices during this period. Occasionally, they turn up in a dealer's stock of first flight covers. Anyone with information on their origins is invited to share their knowledge with our club members.

CAMBRIDGE TAFT CLUB

Figure 1

Postage for return will be sent
on return after 5 days to
THE OLD CORNER BOOK STORE, INC.,
27-29 Bedford Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

Mrs. Fred D. Pollard,
Proctorsville,
Vermont.

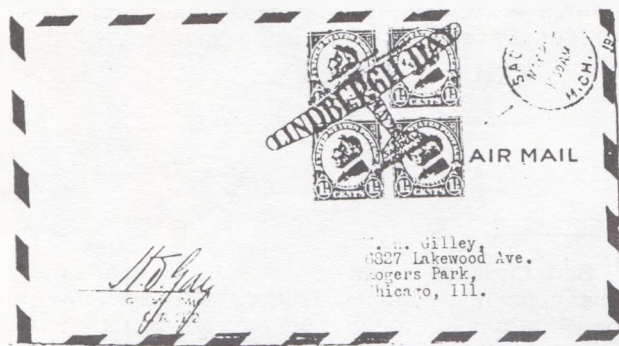
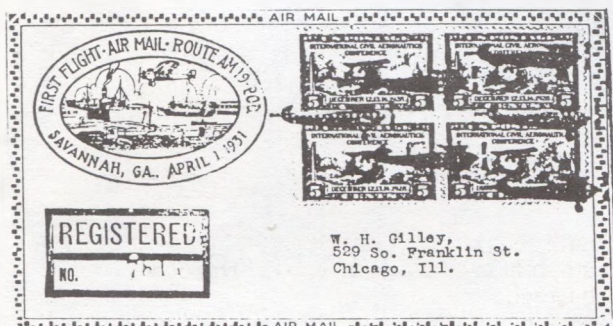
Figure 2

Reg Morris of Berks., England recently wrote me a most interesting letter that posed a question that requires the assistance of *USCC News* readers:

"Many of my flag covers of the vintage shown are similar to Fig. 1, i.e. without a date stamp. They are all third class mail and it is easy to conclude that it was easier for the Post Office clerk to remove the complete date stamp than to simply remove the date/time slugs, leaving the outer ring and town showing as in Fig. 2. But, was the practice legal? Surely printed matter/third class mail had to be postmarked, i.e. showing the origin of the mail?

"My second query is whether such deliberate omission of the date stamp portion was practiced in the 19th Century at any other office or with any other cancelling machine? To be sure a few Barry Cancels are known but they are so unusual that they merit mention and illustration in the philatelic press when ever one is found (see for example *Machine Cancel Forum* page 19 and the late Arthur Bond's comments)."

If any reader has an example showing consistent date stamp omission on a Doremus/Columbia/Barry/American (non flag)/International/Barr Fyke/Pneumatic or Leavitt machine, please send a photocopy to John Koontz, P.O. Box G, W. Bowie Sta., Bowie, MD 20715.



FOR LOVE OF A CANCEL

CONFUSION IN CANCELDOM ... A CANCEL MAY WEAR MANY FACES

by Alyce Evans



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

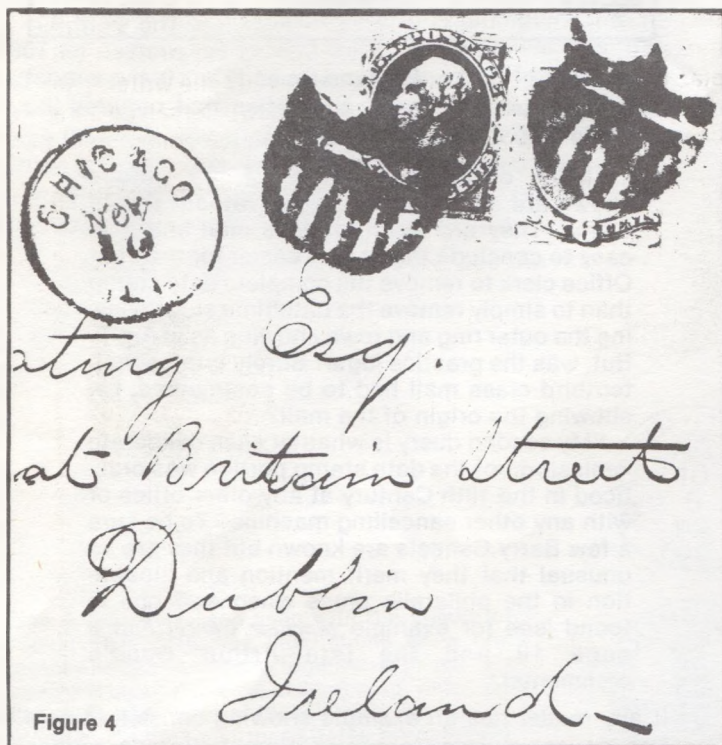


Figure 4

Figure 1 is taken from the Sep. '61 issue of the *USCC News* (page 90) and was used on a 2¢ brown banknote of the 1873 period (Sc 157). Figure 2 was printed in the Mar. '63 issue of the *News* (page 63), and was used on the UX3, a postal of the 1873 period. Figure 3 shows a partial strike of a shield, and is taken from the Chicago Postal Markings chapter in Delf Norona's "Cyclopedia," which states it was used during the 1865-77 period. The shields in all these examples are struck in blue and designated as having originated in Chicago, Ill. (This particular cancel is not listed in *Herst-Sampson*.)

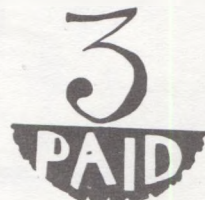
Figure 4 is a cover franked with the 12¢ (Sc 151) and 6¢ (Sc 159) banknotes, which paid the triple rate to Ireland. Both are cancelled with bright blue shields and a matching CHICAGO ILL CDS dated NOV 10. The Dublin receiving mark on the back is year-dated '73 or '75. There is also a red CHICAGO ILL. AM PKT PAIDALL marking on the reverse, dated Nov. 10 in a 27mm circle. Even though the two strikes in Figure 4 were probably applied within seconds of each other, the obvious discrepancies between them again points out that every strike made by a handcancelling device is different... sometimes substantially so! These differences emphasize the difficulty in identifying strikes, particularly off-cover examples, and the continuing problem of authenticating cancels by design features only.

PROJECT RESEARCH

Paul Berg is involved with an in-depth compilation of the blue colored cancellations from Chicago which appeared from approximately 1871 to 1877. Any member having any of these "Chicago blues," please send Paul a photocopy. He thanks you in advance. Paul's mailing address is 720 N. Tustin Ave., Santa Ana, CA 92705.

Attempting to identify a cancel by comparing it with similar drawings, tracings, photocopies or photographs often leads to an exercise in futility. In particular, cancels cut from cork seem to be the hardest to identify with absolute certainty. Cork was easily carved, making it popular as a cancelling medium but was not very durable and by virtue of its fragility, the shape and appearance of a cork cancel could alter substantially during its lifetime of use. While the actual design was subject to change through wear, other influences could affect the appearance of the cancel. The amount of inking used and the angle at which the cancel was struck contributed to its ever-changing appearance.

The shields shown in Figures 1-4 graphically illustrate the variations encountered in the same design. Figures 1, 2 and 3 are tracings or drawings, and their obvious differences may be attributed to the factors already discussed or, to the difficulty encountered in accurately drawing or tracing from a weak design (it is difficult to curb the tendency to incorporate in a tracing a preconceived idea of how a cancel should appear, rather than how it actually appeared).

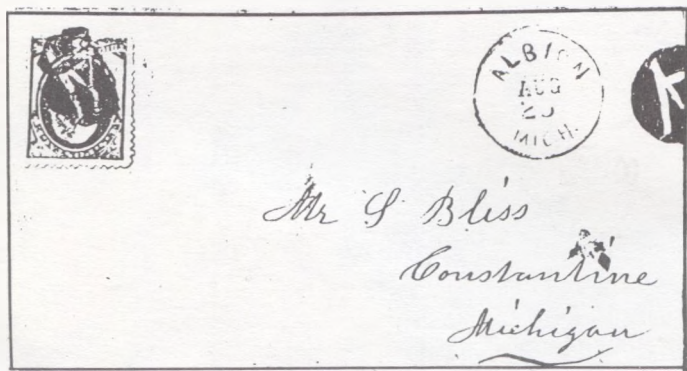


The Virginia Postal History Society began publishing in February 1977 a *Catalog of Virginia Postal Markings* covering the colonial period through the Civil War. More than 680 pages have been published as quarterly installments which illustrate known manuscript and handstamp origin markings for towns beginning with the letters A through O. Sections P through Z will be completed during the next two years. The catalog notes the size, color, and periods of use for each postmark. It also lists postmasters and their appointments for each town. Xerox copies and information about Virginia postmarks prior to 1866 can be sent to our member-editor, **Robert L. Lisbeth**, 6208 Long Meadow Road, McLean, VA 22101.

QUESTION CORNER



Mr. Jean Smith would like to learn the name and location of the town which used the "flying dove with letter" cancel, plus the date of use. Jean has this cancel (shown here), struck on a pair of No. 26's. The revised *Simpson's U.S. Postal Markings, 1851-61* shows this cancel (no. 365), but states it is not known on cover and therefore was assigned no rarity number, pending confirmation that it is genuine and that it may have been privately applied. Uncertain of how well Jean's dove cancel will reproduce, we show the same dove, same size — which was used in 1863 on a Sanitary Fair stamp of the "Young Ladies of Brooklyn Bazaar." Jean also mentions he has a single no. 26 with this cancel, and the Sam Paige Dec. 6, 1963 sale also shows the same "dove" in lot no. 526, on a single no. 26. If any of our readers have this example on cover, please contact Jean at 321 No. 71st St., Harrisburg, PA 17111.

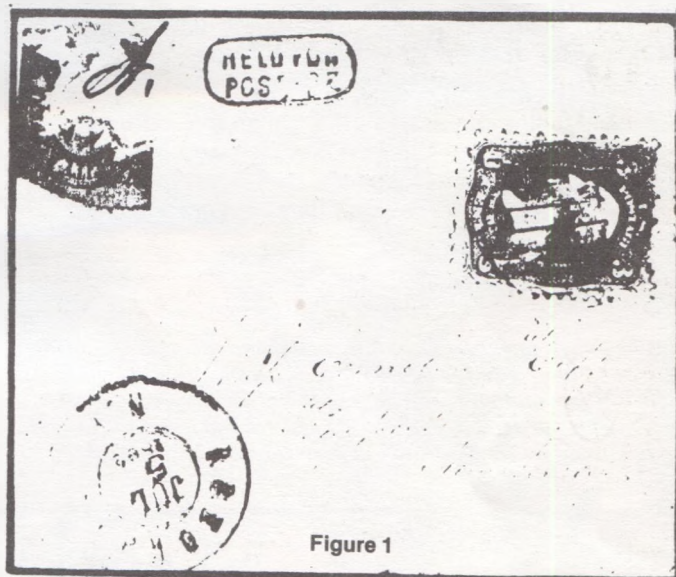


Betty Thurston, working on the postal history of Albion, Michigan, would like assistance interpreting the two strikes on this recently acquired cover. Members having any information or other examples in their collection please contact Betty at 3079 N. Parkview Drive, Fresno, CA 93711.

MORE VANDALS OF PHILATELY

By Prof. C. S. Thompson, Jr.

Figure 1 shows the destruction of an interesting combination use of local and government stamps. The envelope was given to the Brooklyn City Express Post, Brooklyn, New York where a clerk affixed a Sc#28L4 local stamp paying the two cent fee. The letter was not for local delivery having been addressed to Keyport, New Jersey, so upon arrival at the Brooklyn Post Office a black rectangular boxed handstamp with the legend HELD FOR POSTAGE was applied. A Sc#65 was subsequently added and canceled with a black circular grid and the black double circle townmark reading BROOKLYN N.Y. JUL 5 1862 was applied. The Brooklyn City Express Post is known to have operated between the years 1855 and 1864. This places the usage on this envelope near the close of its existence. The significance, if any, of the penned "A" where a part of the local stamp has been peeled away is unknown to the writer. The destruction of this cover, I am sure, will be perceived as a cruel blow by our contemporary local issues collectors.



THAT CHARLESTON, WVA. SKULL AGAIN ...



The last (SPRING) issue of the *News* was over-inked, and many cancels did not print well. Requests for enlightenment on the appearance of the Charleston WVA skull pictured on page 27 has prompted another attempt at printing it. Hopefully, this square-chinned little fellow will emerge in a better light. Incidentally, the skull cover is dated with a back-stamp which reads WASHINGTON, D.C. TRANSIT MAR 25/8PM/1881.

THE MAIL BAG

Steinway & Sons:

"We are woodworkers, not machinists"

ED: The Mail Bag column in the Spring issue of the News mentioned the Steinway piano factory was engaged in the manufacture of machine guns during World War II. This was in error, and generated a response from John H. Steinway, Chairman of the Board of Steinway & Sons. We quote from his letter:

"... It is true we were engaged in war work. We were making gliders for the Air Corps that was called the CG4A glider. It was a monster made mostly of plywood and spruce which we piano makers know all about and was used in the Rhine invasion, and across the channel invasion, etc., in the latter days of the Second World War. However, we did not make machine guns. We are wood workers, not machinists."

"Thank you" from
a grateful gerontologist

Dear Alyce:

Wow! Am I excited! When I came home this evening there was a letter from **Carl J. McMurphy** of Edmonds, WA. with the cancellation I was seeking!

You can't imagine the routes I had taken to locate one, and miracle of miracles — here was a kind and generous and helpful individual who responded. I cannot thank you enough. Please convey to your members how grateful I am.

Sincerely,

Herbert Shore

ED: While not a member, Dr. Shore had asked members in the Spring issue of the News for help in locating a specific cancel on aging. He is a gerontologist who has spent the last 34 years working directly with the aged in community centers and as an institutional administrator. His 20-frame "Gerontophilately" exhibit, a

collection of commemorative postage stamps whose subjects have, contributed to the understanding of aging and improved quality of life for the aged was on display this August in the Wineburgh Philatelic Research Library at The University of Texas at Dallas. Parts of the exhibit were displayed in Washington during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging. I'm pleased we could help!

GULP!

Dear Alyce:

Warren Tingley's "unlisted" NYC duplex pictured on page 28 of the Spring issue is illustrated on page 25 of the USCC News for May 1968.

Thanks for a fine (Spring) issue,

Ted Bozarth

ED: You caught me with "egg on my face," Ted. I should have picked that up! I did check our Index, but that variety wasn't listed. For those members who do not have the May '68 issue to refer to, a NY duplex similar to Tingley's is pictured in an article titled "Numbers And Letters In NYC Handstamps 1869 to 1900" by Arthur H. Bond. Bond lists the variety as Type C. In the following July '68 issue, Bond continues the article and describes Type C as follows:

Earliest date recorded — Feb. 15, 1878.

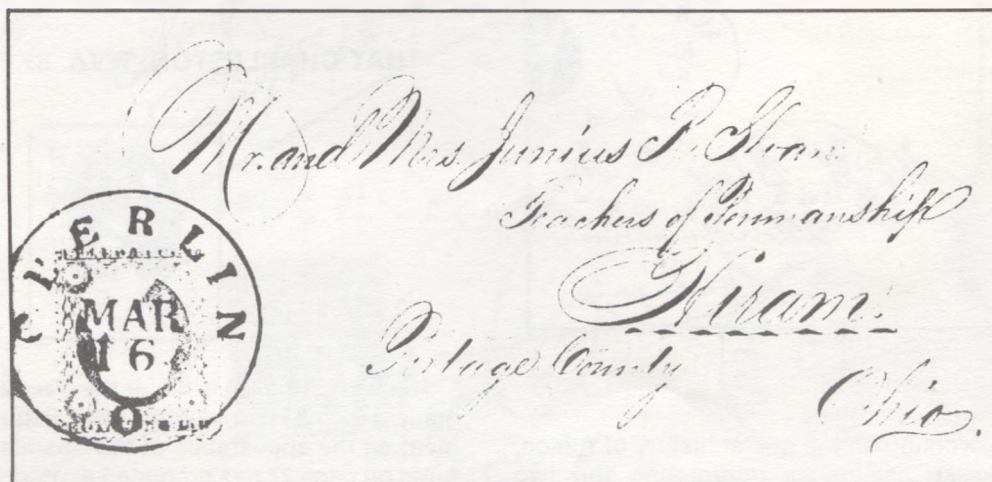
Latest date recorded — July 28, 1879.

The distinctive feature of Type C is the station letter appearing between NEW and YORK, which is repeated in the killer circle as a thin Gothic letter. We have found this type used for Stations D and G only. It appears on mail for both city and out-of-town addresses. In the first few months no year date is found. Later it occurs as a "triplex" feature in two digits between the townmark and killer.

We add a last word . . . Bond stated July 28, 1879 was the latest date recorded. Tingley's example is dated Aug 19 1879, three weeks later.

A FAVORITE COVER

By Warren Tingley



This attractive cover could be a favorite based solely on its pleasing appearance. A blue-green cancel of Oberlin, O. dated Mar. 16 (1860) ties a #26 to a yellow cover. It is addressed in fine flowing penmanship to Mr. & Mrs. Junius R.

Sloane, Teachers of Penmanship, Hiram, Portage County Ohio. The person who addressed this cover was Professor Plat Rogers Spencer — the developer and promoter of Spencerian writing — which makes it one of my favorite covers!

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following:

- 1448 Paul K. Berg, M.D., 720 N. Tustin Ave., No. 100, Santa Ana, CA 92705.
U.S. Postal Cards with Fancy & Unusual Cancels.
- 1449 Murray R. Pearce, 410 Avenue B West, Bismarck, ND 58501.
General U.S. Singles, Plate Blocks, Booklets, Postal Stationery; North Dakota Covers & Cards of all types; No. 286 on Cover.
- 1450 Dr. W. A. Forester, P.O. Box 5, Hanover, MA 02339.
Exposition Cancels on postcards. Part-time postal cover dealer.
- 1451 L. H. Lewis, 325 S. Jefferson St., Marshall, MI 49068.
Michigan Covers prior to 1895.
- 1452 Robert M. Bard, Rt. 12, Apt. E-2, Vinewood Rd., McMinnville, TN 37110.
Pre-1900 Fancy Cancels — Stamps & Covers.
- 1453 Benjamin Ladin, P.O. Box 2789, W. Palmetto Sta., Boca Raton, FL 33432.
Cancellations of Exposition Stations at U.S. World Fairs and Expositions, 1876-date.
- 1454 Dr. William K. Brendle, 980 Chesapeake Dr., Havre de Grace, MD 21078.
U.S.-Used, Off-cover Cancels, Varieties.
- 1455 Donn R. Bearden, 451 Jacqueline Dr., Santa Rosa, CA 95405.
World-wide, pre-1900, with emphasis on U.S. Scott pre No. 400; and related back-of-the-book; and Cancellations.
- 1456 L. Gene Phillips, P.O. Box 224, Urbana, OH 43078.
Dealer.
- 1457 Harry A. Dreyer, 751 Greendale Rd., York, PA 17403.
Slogan, Flag and Early Cancellations; Meter Slogans.
- 1458 Frederick Lorence, 91 Collett St., Hamden, CT 06517.
Cancels; Precancels; Bullseyes.
- 1459 David C. B. Marchant, 165 Aurora Dr., Cheektowaga, NY 14215.
Covers: Flags, Machine, Small-town Hand Cancels; Slogans; U.S. & Canadian DPO's.
- 1460 Stuart Katz, P.O. Box 2271, Peabody, MA 01960.
*U.S. Stamps, Cancels, all other related items. *Dealer.*
- 1461 Capt. Alex F. Key, 2819-A Sidney Park Pl., Aberdeen P.G., MD 21005.
U.S. & Foreign Space Covers; Special Cancellations with Space or Space-related themes.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Richard C. Cross
3736 W Grovers Ave.
Glendale, AZ 85308

Ronald A. Czaplicki
P.O. Box 1175
Bellflower, CA 90706

D. L. Kelley
No. 226
Box 4158
Hayward, CA 94540

Charles F. Nettleship, Jr.
RFD 2 Box 228
Southbridge, MA 01550

Col. W. W. Southard
123 Breckenridge Ave. No. 103
San Antonio, TX 78209

Walter F. Stabenau
14 Garloch Ct.
Liverpool, NY 13088

Daniel A. Stone
P.O. Box 3
Black Hawk, CO 80422

William C. Tatham
5734 Pickering
Whittier, CA 90601

John W. Watts, Jr.
P.O. Box 171
Corning, NY 14830

REINSTATED

- 681 Fred A. Jensen, 5907 Reeds Rd., Mission, KS 66202.
Colo. Covers; Used U.S.; U.N.; Vatican City.
- 669 Robert T. Payne, 363 Bethany St., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360.
U.S. & Foreign Machine Cancels — All Types; U.S. & Foreign Expo. Cards & Cancels; Foreign Postal Stationery.

CLOSED ALBUM

Alan T. Atkins

DROPPED FROM MEMBERSHIP FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES:

Howard C. Allen
Daven A. Anderson
Hattie F. Elliott
Joseph D. Ellis III
Craig A. Engel
Ed (Tim) Flanagan
Mark Fromer
Louis B. Green
Duncan W. Gwynn
Robert M. Lynn, M.D.
D. George Martino
Arthur W. McIntyre

William J. Osterbauer
Richard H. Poultridg
Joseph A. Romanelli
Capt. Kurt A. Sanftleben
Abraham Siegel
Anthony Terranova
Martin H. Toly, Sr.
Frank P. Walker
Goldie L. Weigel
John W. Welker
Steve Wilson
Michael Zolno

CLASSIFIED ADS:

WANTED

U.S. Cancellation Club News,
Issue No. 154, March 1979.

ORIGINAL ONLY.

Louis K. Robbins,
147 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036.

WANTED

PAID cancels on 3c-1861; on and off cover.

Daniel Knowles
165 Hudston St., Apt. 2A, New York, NY 10013.

B.D. Sheff

P.O. Box 47
Seffner, FL 33584

DEALER IN OLD U.S. COVERS.

Approvals sent upon request.

APS USPCS USCC

NOTE: Stamp thefts from any part of the country should be reported promptly, preferably by telephone to avoid any delay, to James H. Beal, Chairman, Stamp Theft Committee, P.O. Box 2457, Vienna, OH 44473. Telephone: 216-856-5895.

HERE IT IS!

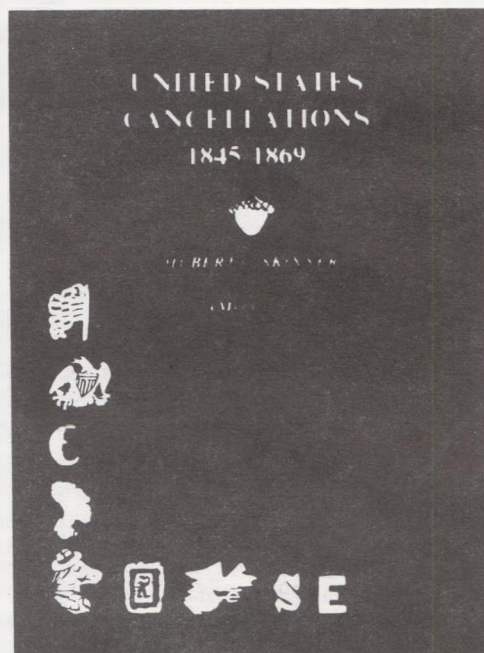
The book to ease your burden identifying those fancy cancels on early U.S. stamps:

United States Cancellations 1845-1869

Produced by Hubert C. Skinner and Amos Eno, the work has no basis for comparison in the annals of philatelic publishing! Contained within its 362 pages are drawings of 4,030 postal markings (actual count!) and illustrations of 149 covers.

There is no other single book that will be of so much assistance in helping you with your collection of such material . . . and definitely no other way to obtain such a wealth of information at so little cost.

For those who wish to actually use the illustrations, a special unbound edition of pages printed on one side only is available.



Order now!

Regular edition \$25 (\$20 to APS members).

Deluxe edition, bound in leather \$50 (\$40 to APS members).

Unbound pages printed on one side only \$27.50 (\$22 to APS members).

Send your order and remittance to:

APS Publications
P.O. Box 800
State College, PA 16801

If you are an APS member, be sure to reference your number when ordering.