



# Cancellation Club NEWS

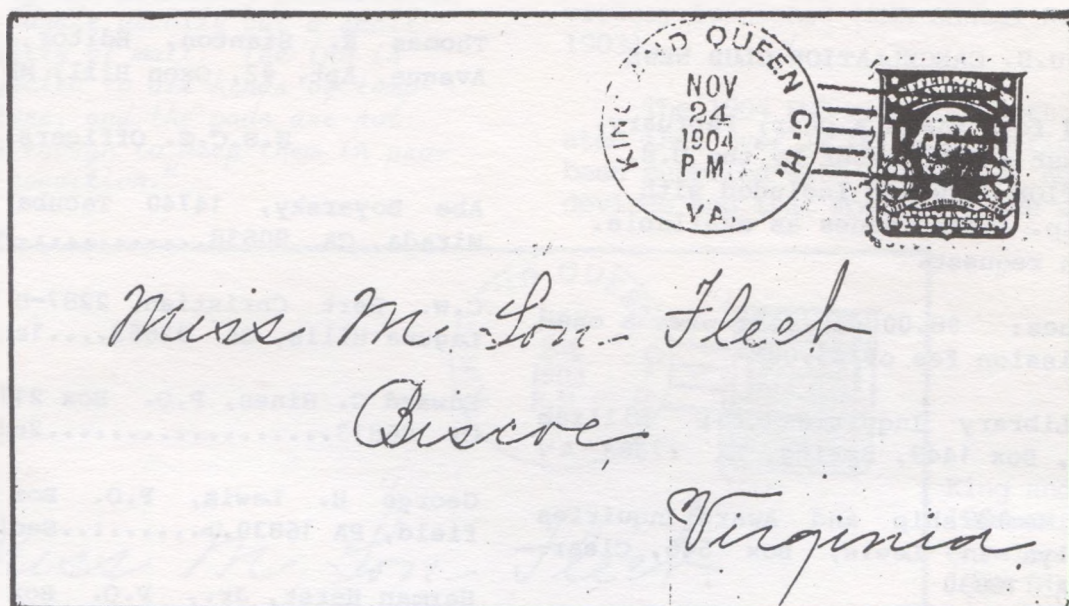
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Winter 1990

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Virginia Type I Doanes --- see page 3.



## FROM THE EDITOR

With this issue the NEWS commences its 20th volume. With your assistance I am sure that this and future issues will be as beneficial to the membership as the previous ones have been.

Included in this mailing is a current membership roster. Please check your entry and ascertain that it is correct. If not please notify George Lewis at the address given below.

Also, George informs me that the response to the dues notice in the last issue has been good, yet about one-third of the membership have not remitted by the beginning of February. Check your records and make sure that your dues are up-to-date.

On another vein, articles are urgently needed, the file of items awaiting publication is bare. An item on a topic of your particular interest would be most welcome. HELP!

## THE U.S. CANCELLATION CLUB NEWS

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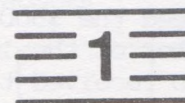
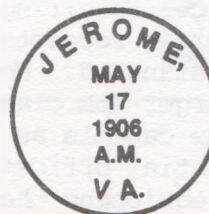
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## TYPE I DOANES

of

## VIRGINIA

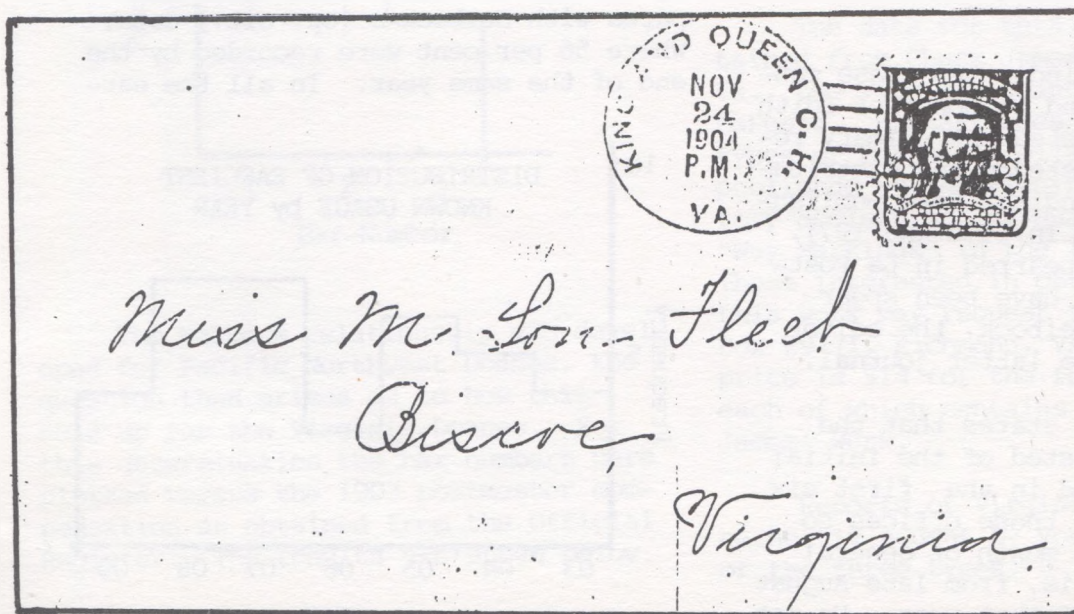


As evidenced by many poorly struck cancellations from small post offices during the late 19th and early 20th century, the POD had a problem. The legibility of the postmark was a desirable quality and at times possessed a legal significance. The 1903 PMG annual report addresses the situation as follows:

*"In fourth class offices the Department has to contend with conditions which have demonstrated the impracticability of obtaining satisfactory results from supplies formerly furnished. The steel stamp is too rigid to give a legible impression by inexperienced postmasters who handle usually but a small quantity of mail. The ink is subjected to all kinds of temperature, and the pads are not used enough to keep them in proper condition."*

The POD had been experiencing successful results from the rubber handstamps distributed to the rural free delivery carriers for a number of years. Thus in the first half of 1903, the 1st Assistant PMG distributed rubber postmarking kits to 500 of the smaller 4th class post offices. The department was pleased with the results obtained and by November 1903 had issued the rubber handstamps to about 2500 offices, whose annual gross receipts did not exceed \$500. The pleasure of the USPOD was twofold, for in addition to receiving legible postmarks and the complete cancellation of postage stamps, they affected a savings of over 60 per cent compared with the steel devices previously furnished (PMG Annual Report, 1903).

The 1904 PMG annual report indicated that over 11,000 post offices had been supplied with the rubber hand devices and that most of these went to



King and Queen CH  
1904 marking on  
envelope with  
1903 Die 1 2¢  
stamp.



new offices and old offices requiring new supplies and whose gross receipts did not exceed the \$500 standard. However, a number of the larger 4th class offices also received the cancels as did a few of the presidential offices. The main purpose behind equipping these larger offices was to more rapidly test their durability. However, in spite of the impressive number of offices supplied, this represented only a small fraction (less than one-fifth) of the total number of post offices with receipts of less than \$500.

#### TYPE I DOANES

In all three different style Doane cancellations were issued before the POD established the more common 4-bar handstamp. This article as the title indicates discusses the first type and then only for post offices in Virginia.

The characteristics of these duplexed cancellations include a circular date stamp with year-date and measuring about 29mm in diameter. The killer portion consists of five parallel bars, the middle three are broken in the approximate center so as to encompass the bar number. The significance of which will be discussed in a later section. The vertical dimension of the bars covers 12mm, while their length is about double that amount.

As their name indicates these cancellations were named in honor of Edith R. Doane, who conducted the primary research on their existence and distribution. Her early findings were published in the USCC NEWS in 1970 and 1971. Further articles appeared in *La Posta* and after her death have been spearheaded by Richard Helbock, the editor and publisher of the latter journal.

Helbock (1987) states that the Type I Doanes consisted of the initial supply that occurred in the first six months of 1903 plus those offices so equipped during the month of general distribution, that is, from late August through September of that year. He estimates

that 1600 post offices received the handstamp during this period and on a pro rata distribution by state 82 Virginia locations should have obtained the marking (*LaPosta*, July 1989). To date we have been able to identify 36 of these, thus much remains to be discovered. Help!

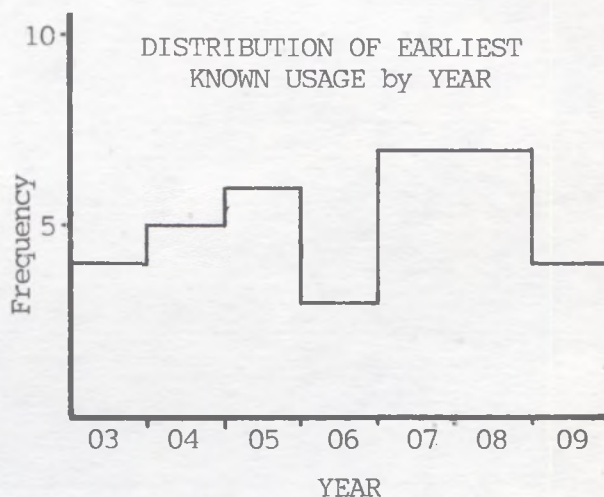
#### EARLIEST KNOWN YEAR OF USE

As has been stated the type I Doanes were issued in 1903, however, of the 36 recorded examples in Virginia only four are listed for 1903. These include:

<i>Onkney Springs</i>	<i>Jul 13</i>
<i>Koiners Stone</i>	<i>Oct 10</i>
<i>Aylett</i>	<i>Nov 18</i>
<i>Davis Mills</i>	<i>Nov 20</i>

Although this compares favorably with Helbock's nationwide statistics (*LaPosta* 1989), where about 9 per cent of the over 600 post offices had 1903 year dates, it emphasizes the need for more diligent reporting and recording of the early usages.

Below is a graph which depicts the distribution of earliest known usages. From this it can be calculated that half of the markings have been recorded by the end of 1906. This again compares with Helbock's (op. cit.) data, where 56 per cent were recorded by the end of the same year. In all the ear-



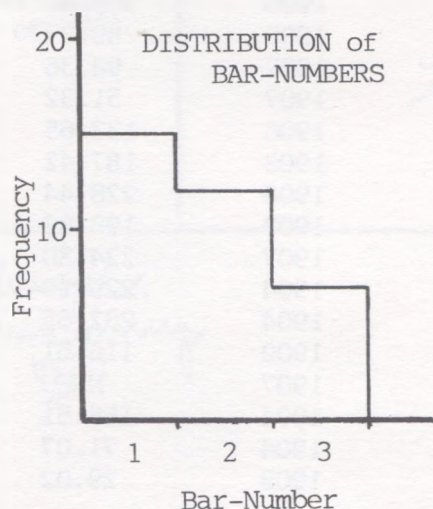


liest reported Virginia type I markings occur in every year from 1903 through 1909.

#### BAR NUMBER

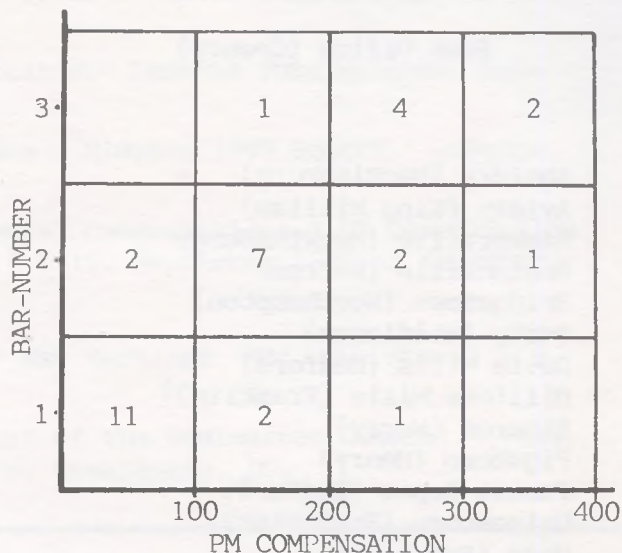
Helbock (1985) illustrates a direct correlation between the bar number and postmaster compensation. By this analysis a bar number "1" indicates a compensation of less than \$100 per year; a "2" a compensation between \$100 and \$200, and so forth. The principle deviation from this could exist for newly established post offices, which because of a lack of revenue history were issued Doanes with the bar number "1".

Also as has been stated, the POD issued the Doanes to the small 4th class post offices and this was certainly true for Virginia, where the bar numbers ranged from one to three, and only slightly less than one-half were 1's.



The Helbock relationship was developed for Pacific Northwest Doanes, the question then arises as to how this held up for the Virginia Doanes. For this determination the bar numbers were plotted versus the 1903 postmaster compensation as obtained from the Official Register. The results are shown below.

#### PM COMPENSATION VERSUS BAR-NUMBER



It can be seen that in nearly two-thirds of the cases the Pacific Northwest correlation was maintained. In only two situations was there a divergence of more than a single unit. These were at Bridgetown which had a bar number of 2 and a compensation over \$300 per year and at Rileyville, which had a bar number of 1 and a compensation in excess of \$200. In all I would say a good comparison for independent data.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The data for this article was obtained from Chuck James of Arlington, Va., the Virginia Doane coordinator for LaPosta. His articles on all three types of Doane cancellations have been published by the Virginia Postal History Society in its quarterly journal "Way Markings" in the 1989 volume. Those interested in obtaining copies of this work may request it from VPHS, PO Box 29771, Richmond, VA 23229-0771. The price is \$14 for the four 1989 issues, each of which contains a segment of the James' work.

Reports of Virginia Doanes are earnestly sought by your editor --- all of the three types.

## LISTING BY POST OFFICE

Post Office (County)	Number Within Bars	Earliest Reported Postmark	1903 Postmaster Compensation
Antlers (Mecklenburg)	?	1905	\$ 93.33
Aylett (King William)	3	1903	183.94
Baskerville (Mecklenburg)	2	1905	228.59
Bentonville (Warren)	2	1905	216.33
Bridgetown (Northampton)	2	1907	303.87
Bushy (Middlesex)	1	1908	168.45
Davis Mills (Bedford)	1	1903	71.99
Dillions Mills (Franklin) <sup>1</sup>	1	1907	70.38
Elberon (Surry)	1	1908	22.86
Figsboro (Henry)	1	1909	39.96
Forest Depot (Bedford)	3	1905	321.25
Gainesboro (Frederick)	2	1907	104.47
Gore (Frederick)	1	1908	93.00
Hopeful (Louisa)	2	1909	55.07
Jerome (Shenandoah)	1	1906	71.05
Kents Store (Fluvanna)	3	1905	221.90
King & Queen C.H. (King & Queen)	2	1904	144.42
Koiners Store (Augusta)	2	1903	111.90
Mason (Sussex)	1	1908	NL
Meadow Mills (Frederick)	1	1906	88.07
Milford (Caroline) <sup>2</sup>	3	1909	350.46
Mill Gap (Highland) <sup>3</sup>	1	1905	89.27
Ollie (Alleghany)	1	1907	98.36
Opie (Mecklenburg)	2	1907	51.32
Oranda (Shenandoah)	2	1906	133.65
Orkney Springs (Shenandoah)	2	1903	187.42
Red Hill (Albemarle)	3	1908	228.44
Richardsville (Culpeper)	2	1908	198.82
Rileyville (Page)	1	1907	224.30
Riverside Park (Fairfax)	2/3	1904	225.39
Roxbury (Charles City)	3	1904	232.65
Sandy (Rappahannock)	2	1909	116.51
Skeggs (Buckingham)	?	1907	NL
Turbeville (Halifax)	1	1904	168.51
Wolf Glade (Carroll)	1	1904	71.07
Zollman (Rockbridge)	1	1908	29.02

1. Dillions Mills --- Helbock (La Posta, July 1989) reports this as a Type 1, while James (Way Markings, May 1989) reports it as a Type 3.
2. Milford --- Helbock (op. cit.) reports the bar number as 3, while James (Way Markings, August 1989) reports it as 1.
3. Mill Gap --- James (op. cit.) reports the bar number as 1, while Helbock (op. cit.) reports it as 3.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Helbock, Richard W., "Pacific Northwest Doanes," Raven Press, Lake Oswego, OR, 1985.

"Postmarks on Postcards," LaPosta Publications, Lake Oswego, OR, 1987.

"Type 1 Doane Census - Midyear 1989 Report," LaPosta, Vol. 20, No. 3, July 1989.

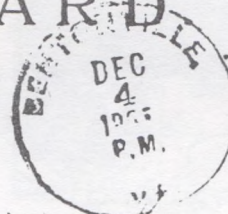
Doane, Edith R., "U.S. 20th Century Numeral Cancellations," US Cancellation Club NEWS, Vol. 10, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 9 & 12, September 1970 to November 1971.

James, Chuck, "Virginia Doane Cancels," Way Markings, Vol. 20, Nos. 1 - 4, February to November 1989.

US Post Office Department, "Annual Report of the Postmaster General," 1903, 1904, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Bentonville,  
Warren Co. 1905  
marking on post  
card with 1¢  
stamp of 1902.

POST CARD



*Miss Alta Smith.*

*Hill Summit,*

*Pa.*

*Saughwood  
Orkney Springs  
Va*



*Mrs. J. H. Chamberlayne  
314 Washington St.  
Petersburg  
Virginia*

Orkney Springs,  
Shenandoah Co.  
1904 marking on  
envelope with  
1903 Die 1 2¢  
stamp.



## "U.S." CANCELS USED DURING THE BANKNOTE ERA, PART III

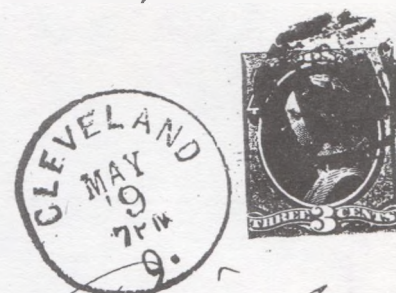
This concludes our study of the "US" cancels, and in addition to those members listed earlier we would like to thank the following for sharing their examples:

Carl F. Braden, Sr., Steve Sims, Dr. Tom Todsén, Ted Wassam and Cliff Woodward.

Steve Sims mentioned he has several War Dept. stamps with "US" cancels that he believes were used at a western fort. If a reader has any knowledge of this, you may share it with Steve whose address is 1769 Wickersham Dr., Anchorage, AK 99507.



CLEVELAND, O.



CLEVELAND, O.



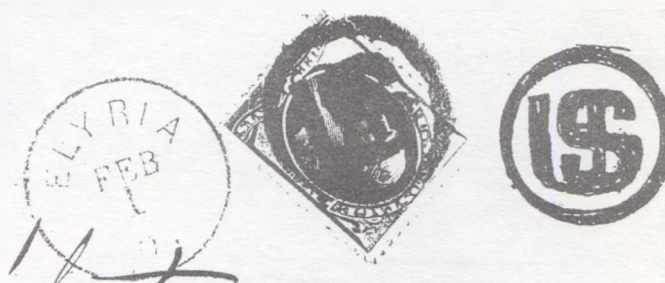
ATHENS, ALA.



DERBY, CT.



CAMPBELL C.H., VA.



ELYRIA, O., also found in purple dated Dec. 21, 1875, and in blue.

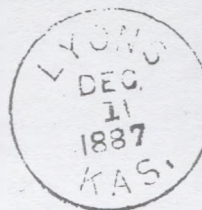


CANAAN, O. 1885, also used at GREENBUSH, O in 1884, MOON'S, O. 1885, NEPTUNE, O. and VIENNA, N.Y.



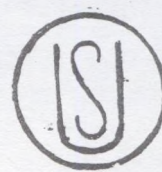
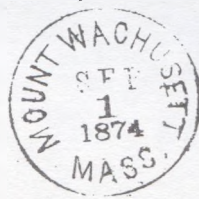
FORT DODGE, IOA. 1881





HECTOR, OHIO 1891

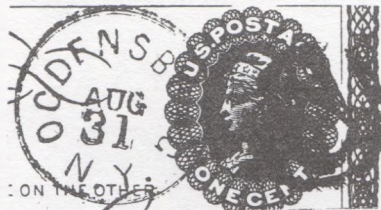
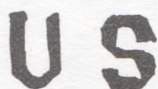
LYONS, KAS. 1887



JOHNSTOWN,  
WISC. Blue

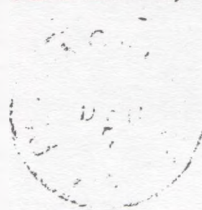
KANSAS, O. 1873 (same as  
Part I Lakeside NY ex.)

MOUNT WACHUSETT, MASS. 1874, also EAST  
WATERBORO, ME. 1876; KESWICK DEPOT VA.  
1873, 1874, 1876; PASHAN, IND.

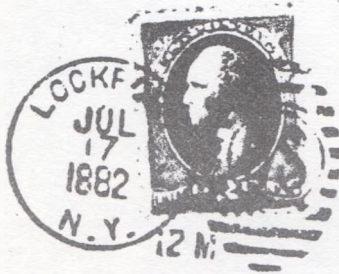


LEXINGTON, VA.

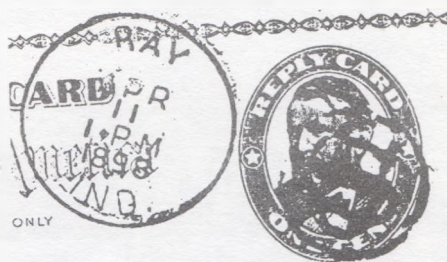
OGDENSBURG, N.Y. 1875



PENNINGTONVILLE, PA.



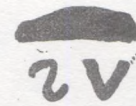
LOCKPORT, N.Y. 1882, Type I



RAY, IND. 1898



LOCKPORT, N.Y. 1885, Type II



SOUTH ACTON, MASS.



## UNUSUAL D.C. ELLIPSE

by Roger Curran

The ellipse illustrated in Figure 1 with the thin outer rim is an interesting variation of the standard ellipse design. This tracing was presented in the March 1959 News by Robert S. deWasserman. At the time he did not know its origin but noted its similarity to the cancel in Figure 2 which he had reported as a Washington marking in an earlier News article.



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

Figure 3 illustrates the cancel on cover with a "WASHINGTON, D.C./APR. 6 1880/LOCAL" CDS. The canceling ink is a blackish blue. Figure 4 illustrates the cancel in unduplexed form canceling a postage due stamp on a March 1884 cover in Warren Bower's collection. Adding to its interest is Warren's report that the canceling ink is a light violet which he stated was a

color used by Washington to cancel dues with markings other than the "L" ellipse. Apparently Washington did not reserve this canceling ink just for dues as deWasserman described his example as being in a light purplish shade and "on a 1c of the 1879 issue." We interpret this to mean a Scott #182 rather than a one cent due stamp of 1879.

As we have mentioned before, ellipse cancels not in black ink are exceedingly scarce except for the early blues of Washington, D.C. Indeed, we have been able to establish no other city that used colored ellipses, even for a short period. Colored ellipses on off-cover stamps do, however, occasionally turn up. Who can help on this subject?

Figure 3.  
April 6th, 1880 local  
cover.

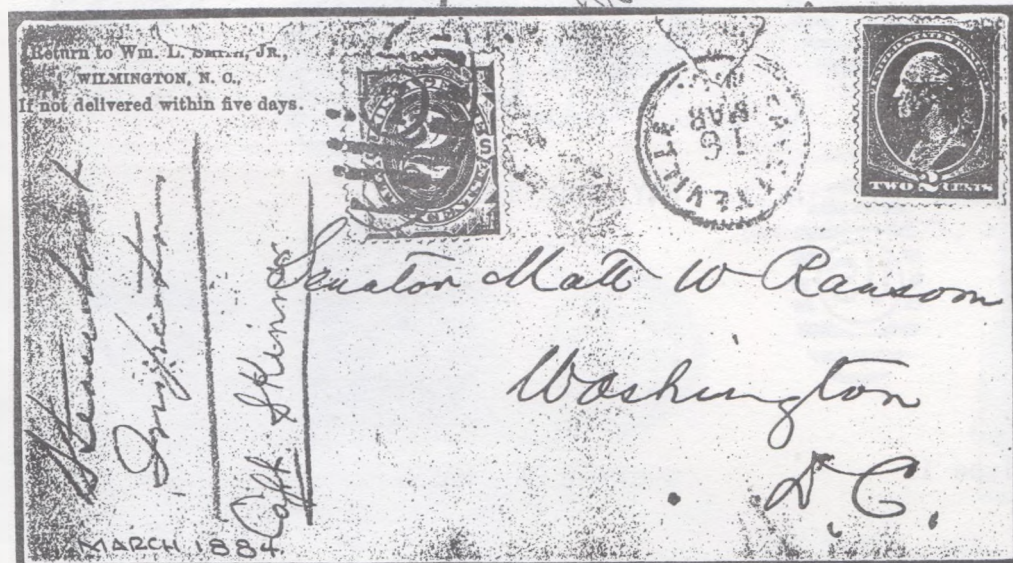
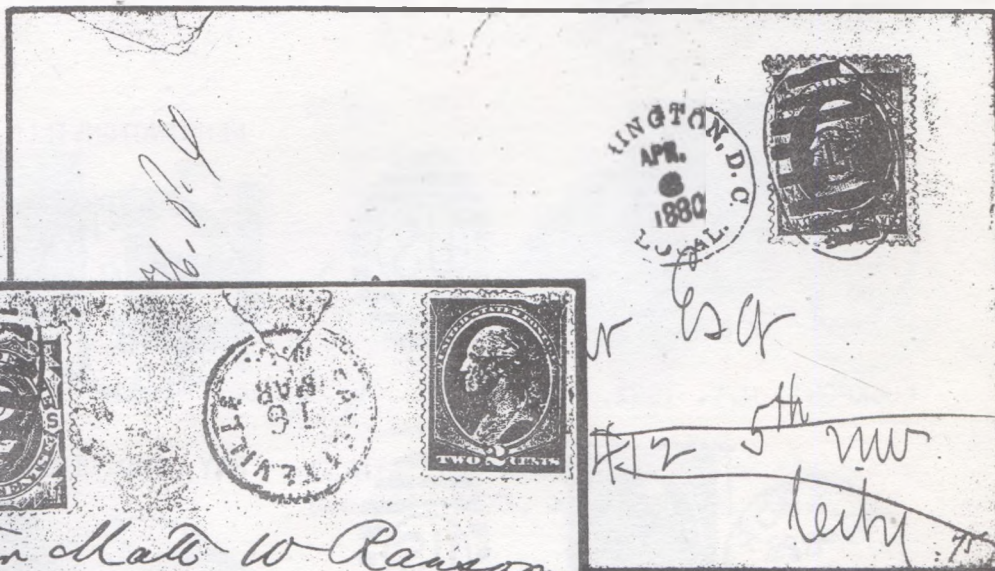


Figure 4.  
March 1884 cover with  
cancel used on a postage  
due stamp.



## BOOK REVIEW

Clark, Tom, "A Catalog of Philadelphia Postmarks, 18th Century to the present, Part 1, Domestic Origin Markings; Manuscript and Machine." SEPAD, Philadelphia, PA, 1989, 88pp + appendix. (Available from the author at Box 290-145, Davie, FL 33329 for \$13.50 postpaid.)

Following an introduction which thoroughly explains the use and development of the catalog, author Clark proceeds with an extensive portrayal of Philadelphia postmarks commencing with pre-postmarked mail of the British colonial period to the 1980's. The colonial period is represented by manuscript markings from the 1720's to the straight-line markings of the 1760's and 70's, included are the Franklin marks that span the latter years of the era into statehood. The various confederation period handstamps and manuscripts are described in detail. From this he continues to delineate the myriad of devices that would be expected from a city the magnitude of Philadelphia.

Included and rightly so are the county postmarks to 1867 and the station postmarks from 1862 to 1900. These relevant markings are frequently omitted from the study of one city, but are most necessary to complete the picture.

Following sections include duplexed ellipses, 4-bar cancels, double ovals used on 3rd class mail, plus an extensive and authoritative chapter on machine cancellations.

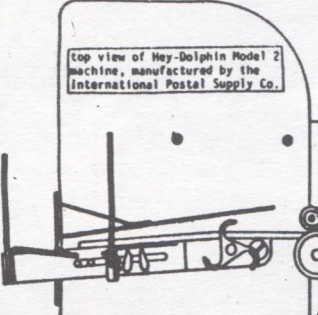
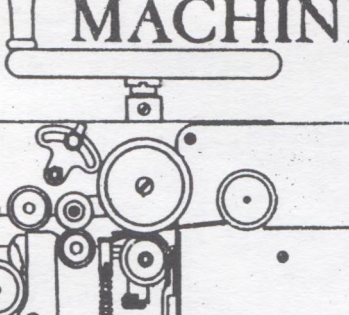

For the more modern collector, there is a chapter on special event and commemorative cancels.

Equally impressive to the listing of postmarks is the extensive bibliography which entails 21 single-spaced pages. Arranged by topic this will prove invaluable for the researcher who desires to extend his study beyond the basics.

This volume is a worthwhile addition to the library of every postal historian and an utmost necessity for those who collect Philadelphia postmarks.

TES

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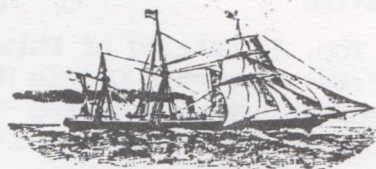




## DEPRECIATED CURRENCY MAIL.

via US-FRENCH

1857 TREATY



In the Spring 1988 issue of the NEWS, I discussed the basic tenants of depreciated currency covers and illustrated a letter which was sent by Bremen Treaty mail to New York. In this article I will show two covers which were transported under the US-French Treaty of 1857. Both of these originated to the east of France and travelled through that country enroute to the US. The first was from Florence, Italy and the second from Smyrna, Turkey.

The treaty with France, as was normal for the majority of postal treaties, provided for the transmission of mails through their country to regions beyond its borders. The basic US to France rate was 15 cents. Initially the added rate to the Italian States was 12 cents, but in 1862 this was reduced to 6 cents and the latter rate (i.e., 15+6=21 cents) applied to the missive illustrated herein. The rate to Turkey was 30 cents throughout the treaty period, thus we have an additional 15 cents to the basic treaty rate of the same amount. (Starnes 1982, p26 & p42)

The breakdown of the US-French treaty basic rate is given by Hargest (1972, p73) as follows:

US Inland	3 cents
Sea Postage	6 "
English Transit	2 "
French Inland	4 "

In accordance with the treaty the French accounted to England for transit through the latter country.

## ITALIAN COVER

The cover from Italy originated at Florence on September 19th, 1866 (note the FIRENZE double circle postmark).

The cover entered France at Lanslebourg as evinced by the red "Italie/5/Lanslebourg" marking which was applied at Paris on the 22nd. Lanslebourg was an exchange point for the French-Italian mails and is located in the Alps a short distance from the Mount Cenis pass. The Paris exchange office put the envelope in a closed post bag destined for New York, where it arrived on October 10th.

The ship that carried it across the Atlantic is open to speculation as three steamers arrived at New York on October 10th. The first to be considered is the "Arago" of the Havre Line which departed Havre on September 26th. Although this to me would be considered the most likely candidate, it can be eliminated because of the French debit marking. This marking is the black "12" just below and to the left of the "NY - Am Pkt" exchange marking. If the mail had travelled directly from France to the US this would have been a "9".

The second option is the Inman Line steamer "City of New York(II)". This 2600 ton, 320 foot vessel was built by Tod & McGregor of Glasgow and completed her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York via Queenstown in June 1865. She remained with the Inman Line until 1883 and on the North Atlantic seaway until 1903 (Bonsar, 1975, p241). On the voyage in question, the ship left Liverpool on September 26th and Queenstown on the 27th (Hubbard-Winter, 1988, p210).

The third and most likely option is the "Teutonic" of the HAPAG Line. This 2700 ton, 280 foot steamer was built by Caird & Co. of Greenock. It was launched in August 1856, but did not make its maiden voyage from Hamburg to New York





1866 cover from Florence, Italy to New Haven via French mail and American packet.

via Southampton until July 1859 and continued in the service until 1870. Eventually she was scrapped in 1894 (Bonsar, 1975, p388). On this trip the ship left Hamburg on September 23rd and Southampton on the 26th (Hubbard-winter, 1988, p180). In my opinion she is the most likely candidate to have carried the letter since she was the first ship to leave the southern coast of the British Isles within the appropriate time frame. However, this reasoning is by no means conclusive.

Upon arrival in New York the letter received the "NY Am Pkt/or U.S. Notes" postmark of October 10th. This marking has been recorded by Hubbard-Winter (1988, p374) for the 21 cent basic rate as used between December 1863 and December 1867. The marking also included the notation that 31 cents was due from the addressee if he opted to pay in US Notes rather than in specie. On the day of arrival the premium on gold varied from 49 to 51 3/8 (Mitchell, 1966, p302),



New York American Packet  
Depreciated Currency Marking

thus there was an approximate 50 per cent differential which accounts for the ratio of the two values displayed in the New York postmark.

After arrival at the port the folded letter was shipped via the New York & New Haven railroad to its final destination.

#### TURKISH COVER

This folded letter originated from Smyrna on December 28th, 1867 and was carried by the French Line X steamer "Menzaleh" to Marseilles, where it arrived on January 5th (Salles, 1962, p242). Thence it travelled by train to Paris via Lyon and through France. It crossed the Atlantic on the Inman Line steamer "City of Boston," which departed Queens-town on January 9th and arrived at New York on the 21st, the day prior to its processing by the New York exchange office (Hubbard-Winter, 1988, p210).

The Inman Line had just entered into a contract with the British Government to carry mails across the Atlantic and this voyage of the "City of Boston" was only the second under that agreement. That the British service was used is depicted by the "27" handstamp that is adjacent to the Smyrna postmark. The "27" represents a debit to the U.S. by the French postal system to account



for the cost of the transmission of the letter from France to New York as well as from Turkey to France.

The "New York/U.S. Notes" postmark is listed as employed from January 1868 to September 1869 (Hubbard-Winter, 1988, p378). It indicated that 41 cents is to be collected from Lanman & Kemp in greenbacks for the basic 30 cent specie rate.



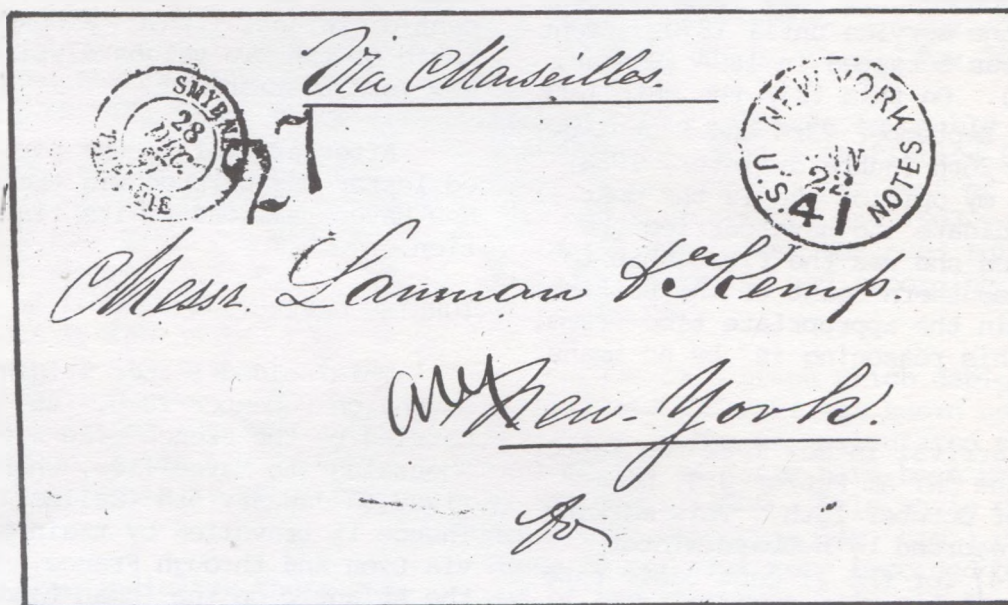
New York Depreciated  
Currency Postmark

Mitchell (1966, p306) indicates that the premium on gold varied between 39 and 39½ on the date in question, thus the ratio between the two currencies.

The folded letter contains the sets of initials typical of the Lanman-Kemp correspondence and discussed the good demand for and the increasing price of opium from the Middle East.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The editor wishes to thank Richard Winter for his help in analyzing these covers, particularly on the French entry postmark on the Italian cover and the reference from Salles' opus on the French steamer which carried the Turkish cover.



1867-68 cover from Smyrna, Turkey to New York via French mail and British packet.

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#### BOOK REVIEW

Hanmer, Russell F., "A Collector's Guide to U.S. Machine Postmarks, 1871-1925," Third Edition, David G. Phillips Publishing Co. Inc., P.O. Box 611388, North Miami, FL 33261-1388 (Available from the publisher for \$19.95 postpaid.)

This 188 page, softbound volume is an entirely new, revised and expanded Third Edition of Russell F. Hanmer's popular, authoritative work on early U.S. machine postmarks. In keeping with the rapidly increasing interest in these postmarks and in recognition of their important place in American postal history the new Third Edition includes expanded introductory and bibliographic information based upon the latest research on the various machine manufacturers. Almost one thousand (1000) individual markings applied by machines made by 32 different manufacturers are illustrated in a new, easy to use format in 5½" x 8½" page size. Each is assigned an identification number and scarcity rating to make this standard reference work more useful than ever before.



## NEW MEMBERS

- 1805 Michael C. O'Reilly, PO Box 1131  
Huntsville, AL 35807
- 1806 Doug DeRoest, 482 Modelaire Dr.,  
LaGrande, OR 97850, Postmarks of  
Western States especially East-  
ern Oregon, Non-standard post-  
mark types - Bank checks - Stock  
certificate - Misc. financial  
paper.
- 1807 Dr. James F. Kouki, 2024 North  
Dr., Tyler, TX 75703, Wheel of  
Fortune cancel on postal cards.
- 1808 Carl W. Miller, 331 W. Warren,  
Oildale, CA 93308, US with fancy  
cancels, worldwide classics.
- 1809 Donald J. Landis, Box 3717, APO  
New York 09283, Worldwide socked  
on nose cancels (Bullseyes).
- 1810 Richard C. Schulman, 8 Talbof  
Lane, Smithtown, NY 11787, Gen-  
eral US specializing (?) in  
everything.
- 1811 Marilyn K. Markey, 1406 43rd St.  
Des Moines, IA 50311, Cancels on  
postcards.
- 1812 Gary R. Bush, 16315 Hollow Rock,  
Houston, TX 77070, Banknotes;  
RPO's; APO's; Canal Zone.
- 1813 Gregory H. Stone, 183 Carroll-  
wood Dr., Tarrytown, NY 10591,  
Michigan postal history.
- 1814 Wayne Farley, 2633 S.E. 20th  
Place, Cape Coral, FL 33904,  
West Virginia postal history.
- 1815 Rod P. McGlothlin, 2953 Crystal  
Palace Lane, Pasadena, MD 21122,  
Fancy cancels on 3¢ Washington  
of 1861 on & off cover.
- 1816 Charles W. Bush, 1000 Davis Rd.,  
Havre de Grace, MD 21078, For-  
warding agents, Postage dues,  
Postal rates, India & States.

## REINSTATED

- 1121 Dr. Herbert P. Kagen, 0717 May-  
field Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45243  
West Virginia postal history,  
Flags.
- 1424 Stephen A. Paczolt, PO Box 694,  
LaGrange, IL 60525, 19th Cent.  
covers, RPO's, Postal history.
- 1534 Peter Mosiondz, Jr., 26 Cameron  
Circle, Clementon, NJ 08021,  
All areas US \*

## RESIGNATIONS

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Robert M. Hedges  
B. H. Henderson  
Geoffrey Remond  
Harry C. Smith  
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