



# Cancellation Club NEWS

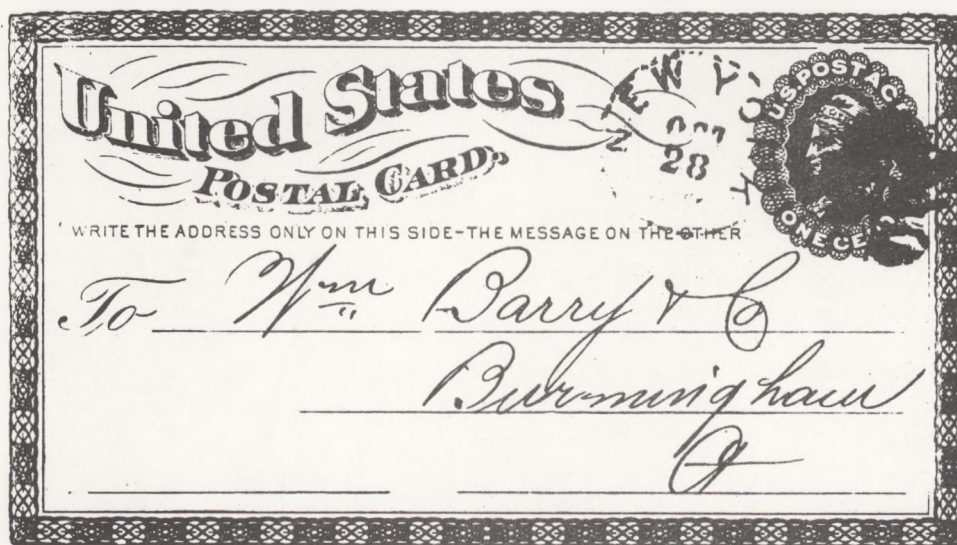
Vol. 20, No. 9

Whole Number 207

Winter 1991

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"Devil's Mask" cancellation on first issue postal card,  
see figure 42 on page 74.

**THE U.S. CANCELLATION CLUB NEWS**

FROM THE EDITOR

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The Cancellation Club is fortunate to welcome a new member to its official family. Eugene Schrier of Upper Montclair, NJ has agreed to assume the duties of Secretary/Treasurer for the society. He will also undertake the responsibilities of membership chairman. Another change, Rod McGlothlin of Pasadena, MD will take over as the awards chairman. These two replace George and Evelyn Lewis, who have so aptly performed for the past nine years.

Note, however, George Lewis will continue to receive and record the 1991 dues. He has informed your editor that approximately one-third of the members have not remitted as yet. You are requested to be prompt with your dues so that George can close his books and turn over all the records to Gene.

George submitted the following comment, "It has been a pleasure serving as the Secretary/Treasurer of the Club for the past several years and I appreciate everyone's help in making the job run smoothly. I have enjoyed meeting and corresponding with many of you and hope our association will continue in the future.

Let us mark your dues

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## NYC CANCELLATIONS ON THE FIRST POSTAL CARDS

(REVISITED)

BY ROGER R. RHOADS

In the Fall 1990 issue of the NEWS the first two sections, dealing with numeral and lettered killers, was published. In this issue we continue and conclude the dissertation by considering other killers, postal markings and circular date stamp varieties.

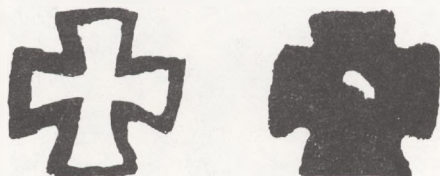
## III. OTHER KILLERS AND POSTAL MARKINGS

Earlier I wrote about the category of Maltese crosses. Since then three more have come to light for a total of nine used between May 1874 and June 1875. Figures 26-28 illustrate



Figure 26

the new ones. As before, the dater is of the type shown in figure 26 with the "P.O." at the bottom. This identifies



Figures 27 &amp; 28

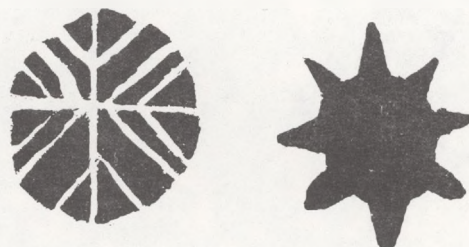
the postmarks as emanating from the main post office.

Other cancels using the same CDS are shown in figures 29-35. All are 23

mm in diameter except for the one



Figures 29 &amp; 30



Figures 31 &amp; 32



Figures 33 &amp; 34

accompanying figure 36 which is a 27mm, making it a small "balloon" type, the only one seen like it. If figure 35

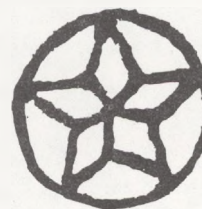


Figure 35



Figure 36

looks familiar, it is one of the local New York foreign mail look-alikes. This one was mailed in November 1874, which is in the same use span as the not-quite-the-same type A19 shown in Van Vlissingen and Waud.

Figures 37-41 show some other miscellaneous types which are matched



Figures 37 &amp; 38



Figures 39 &amp; 40

with the nothing-on-the-bottom CDS used with numeral killers. Arguably the



Figures 41 &amp; 42

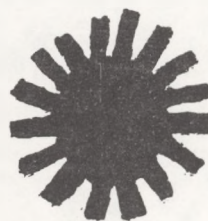
nicest of the killers used with this CDS is the "devil's mask" shown in figure 42, the third mask that has been noted in this work.

Last time around I noted two more distinct "City Delivery" date stamp varieties. Each has that slogan in the upper half of the circle with "NY" at the bottom. The first variety has periods after N and Y, while the other has a dash between the two letters. Figure 43 is a killer using a CDS of



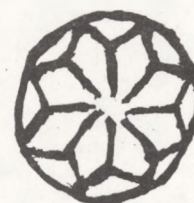
Figure 43

the first type while figures 44-47 go



Figures 44-45

with the second. Again, figure 47 is a



Figures 46 &amp; 47

local use NYFM look-alike, this time a V-W G2 with an open center and about  $\frac{1}{2}$ " smaller in diameter, dated January 25, 1875, also in the use span of the real NYFM killer.

I have seen another figure 47 look-alike, not suitable for reproduction, with a closed center, also somewhat smaller and used in February 1875.



This one is accompanied by a different CDS, the aforementioned "New York" at the top with "P.O." at the bottom.

A final variety of the "City Delivery" CDS is shown in figure 48.

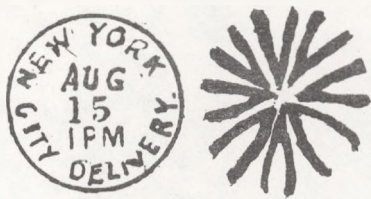


Figure 48

This is a new one in my listing. The figure 49 killer has a similar dater and is very much like NYFM A28. The date is September 2, 1873, again in the same NYFM use span. As noted by Van



Figure 49

Vlissingen and Waud and others, there are at least 25 local killers that are similar to genuine NYFM cancels. Caveat Emptor!

While on the subject of NYFM killers, in the first series the scarcity of these cancels on this card was noted. After more study, I found them to be even more scarce than I thought. Based on my research over the past five years, I suggest that only about 75 such cards exist while another more experienced individual has estimated even less than that.

The Fall 1987 NEWS issue published two more examples on the first issue card, while figure 50 is the



Figure 50

first reporting of V-W F7. So far only 20 different NYFM cancels have come to light. Most of these are represented by a single card, while three is the maximum number seen of any one cancel. The list to date is as follows:

AI, 2, 6, 9, 10, 15, 20

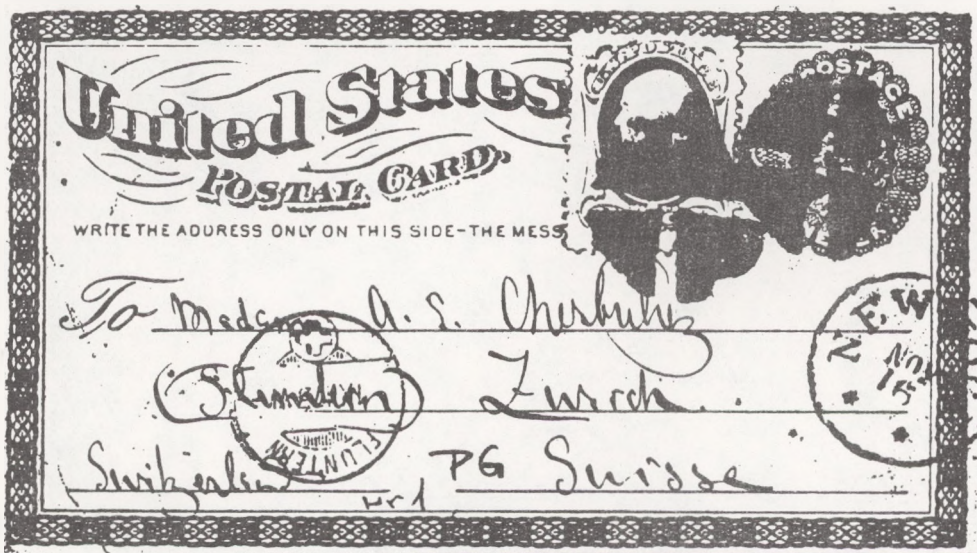


Figure 50a -- New York Foreign Mail cancellation V-W F7 on first issue postal card with added one-cent Banknote to Switzerland.

F7, 12a  
G3, 4, 6, 10, 15, 20, 21  
S14, 21  
W2, 9

In the last installment of the previous series (Spring, '86), a rounded square design (Figure 40 in that issue) was noted as apparently a receiving mark for both D and F stations. I can now report E station as well with the same design dated October 15, without a year date and with a "4A" time slug.

As before, auxiliary markings on this card are very few and far between. Figure 51 is another receiving mark re-



Figure 51

ported but a single time, used in 1873. As with the first such mark noted, this one also was on the front of the card, which may have been the front item in a box of sorted mail from another

station.

The only other marking to be discussed is another example of the mysterious large "C". Back in 1986 it was suggested to be either a registry stamp or a carrier mark. Four other copies have come to light that strengthens the hypothesis for the later. Figure 52 is a card with the familiar "T" of St. Paul, Minnesota and



Figure 52

the New York City marking. To date seven pieces have shown up with this marking; the six cards were used in the same year, 1875. These are:

1. Cancellation on one cent Banknote - 7/6/6,
2. Backside of local card - 4/15/5 - "New York/P.O." CDS,
3. Backside of local card - 4/26/3 - Station G CDS,

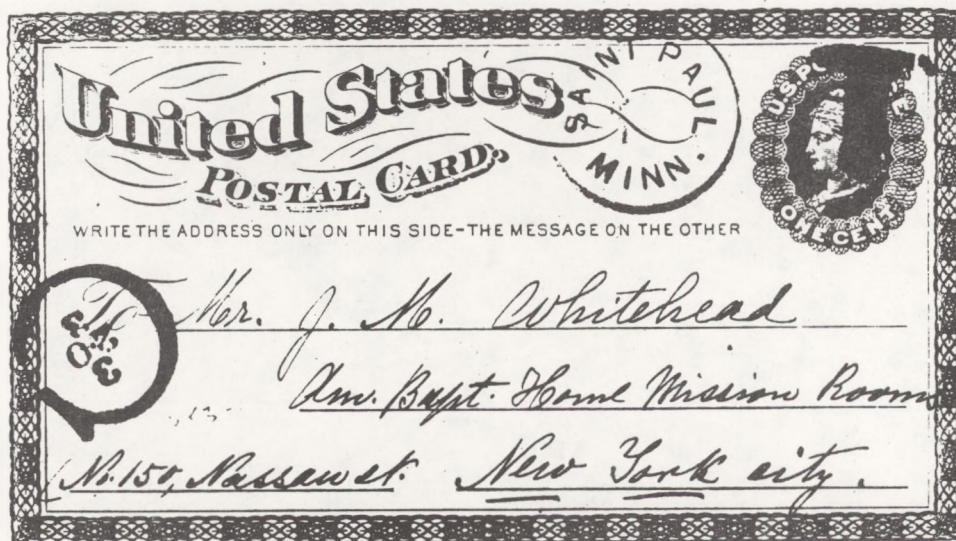


Figure 52a -- First issue postal card from St. Paul, Minnesota to New York City with the large "C" postal marking.



4. Front of local card - 3/9/5 - "New York/P.O." CDS,
5. Front of card to New York city - 3/20/3,
6. Backside of card to New York city - 4/21/2,
7. Front of local card which was forwarded - 4/5/3 and 4/5/6- (two markings) --- "New York-/P.O." CDS.

This marking fails the test as a possible receiving mark from Station C in that at least one of the addresses is in the area of the Main P.O. I have no access to a branch map of New York county for this era so I cannot attest to where the other addresses would receive their mail. Perhaps one of you readers could assist.

The messages on the four cards that I have examined are routine and do not seem to require special handling. Further, there is some question whether such a registry marked first card even exists. I personally have never seen one. Therefore, there is reason to believe this is not a registry mark.

On the other hand, it has many of the earmarks of an experimental carrier usage. All cards are used in a rather short period of time, March and April 1875. There seemed to be no standard usage method as there would have been with a killer device. The forwarded card was hit twice, as though handled by two different carriers on April 4. The letter franked by the Banknote was possibly picked up on first delivery of the day by a carrier. Recognizing the address as on his route, he simply canceled the stamp with his device when he went back to the P.O. to pick up his pouch for the second delivery of the day.

I suggest that this was an exper-

iment, as with the numeral killers, to identify the individual carriers, conducted in early 1875 from at least March to perhaps July (7th month). I say perhaps because the only covers reported are dated March and April. The Banknote may have been canceled after the test period by one of the carriers who noted an uncanceled frank and used his personal device that he still retained.

The last digit identified the carrier out of this particular branch, probably the Main P.O. I would appreciate any of you readers passing along other copies you may have of this marking or any other theory that you may have to explain this in another way. (Ed. note: I believe the numeral may represent the carrier delivery of the day, rather than an individual carrier identification.)

#### IV. CIRCULAR DATE STAMP VARIETIES

In the original article 10 basically different CDS varieties were described in great detail. Since that time no new designs have been brought to my attention, though there are some new sub-varieties to report. So as not to bore you with tedious repetition, I won't go back to describe all those that appeared in the Spring 1986 issue. I'll just note the new finds.

An example of design 5A was noted with an 8 PM time slug, the latest seen. Previously 5B was the only dater with a quarter-to-the-hour slug. Now a 5C was discovered at a 27mm diameter (the small balloon earlier mentioned) with a similar time slug. The N-K angle is 210 degrees, the same as 5B, and the width of "P.O." is 10mm. It was used in mid-1873.

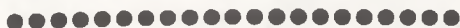
The usage of 6A was extended from late 1874 to early 1875. A 6C was discovered with "N.Y." at the bottom of the "City Delivery" stamp with a C-Y

angle of 240 degrees, dated April 1875. Three more examples of type 7 were found extending the usage from mid to late 1873.

Well, that wraps up this addenda. I hope this helps you in your cancel and cover research. Should any of you have any more additions or comments, please let me know.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A sincere thanks for help from the following: Harry Brown, Henry Chlanda, James Cole, Michael L. Collins, Fred Ekenstam, Charles Fricke, Russell F. Hanmer, Morton A. Hibbel, Merrill Johnson, Gilbert J. Levere, Joseph F. McDonough, Charles J. Molnar, Gary O'Neill, David G. Phillips and William R. Weiss, Jr. A special bow to Roger D. Curran and Martin Margulis for their in-depth critiques of the original draft.



**FOR SALE:** 8½x11 White Cascade Deluxe Vellum Bristol pages for Calendar Date collectors. 3¢-1851's; 61's etc. w/clear or non-glare protectors. \$15.00 each, from -- A. Boyarsky, 14740 Tacuba Dr., La Mirada, CA 90638.

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#### USCC AWARDS

VAPEX--Rod McGlothlin--"Fancy Cancellations on the 1861 3¢ Issue."

ASDA National--Thomas L. Zimmerman--"New York Foreign Mail Cancellations."

CHICAGOPEX--Robert A. Stanger--"New Hampshire Stampless Covers, 1743-1857."

ARIPEX--Clyde Jennings--"United States, 1847-1919."

SARAPEX--Ted Bahry--"United States Marines in China."

#### NEW MEMBERS

1841 Marshall Lipton  
P.O. Box 3487  
Kingston, NY 12401

U.S. Postal Stationery Cancellations, especially on U348-350.

1842 Stephen Perilstein  
221 Meetinghouse Lane  
Merion, PA 19066

PAID cancels on 1851-57 & 1861 3¢ issues, RR cancels on 1851-57 plus other cancels on 1851-57, Doanes, "deficiency" cancels, RPO's.

1843 Donald M. Fraser  
104 Chandlers Wharf  
Portland, ME 04101

U.S. Classics (anything pre-1907) "Old West" advertising covers (saddles, guns, badges, etc.).



## CIRCULAR KILLERS WITH A NUMBER OR LETTER

BY ROGER D. CURRAN

Closely related to ellipse killers containing a number or letter in the center are circular killers that also contain a number or letter in the center. While ellipses were used by many towns and cities, circles were used by very few. The purpose of this article is to bring together literature reports of these circular killers, especially where they were used in sets. The pioneering work on the subject of ellipses, circles and other "standardized" handstamp cancellations is that of Gilbert M. Burr which appeared in The American Philatelist in 1935 and 1936. Since this series of articles has remained through the years as an essential source of information, we build our summary on his observations. Also, because Burr's tracings are so good, we reproduce them as the illustrations for this article except as otherwise noted.

Philadelphia made extensive use of circular killers. Burr reported Figure 1 killers in a set from "1" to



Figure 1

"13" except to "10" but he stated that he was sure the "10" exists. Dr. Robert S. deWasserman undertook an updating of Burr's work in a series of articles in the NEWS beginning in 1957. He noted Burr's comment about the "10" in the Figure 1 set and stated the following: "I am sure the 10 never

existed, and I challenge every student of U.S. cancellations to produce one." In his 1989 book, Tom Clarke reported not only the "10" but also "14" and "15" in the set. He recorded November 12, 1879 as the earliest known (EKU) of a killer from this set and June 17, 1881 as the latest known use (LKU). The figure 1 circle is surely one of the most pleasing designs with its fine line rings and attractively shaped and shaded numerals.

Burr stated of Figure 2, "I do not have the set complete but so far have accumulated 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11,



Figure 2

12, 15, 16 and 18." Clarke reported 3, 5, 15-18. That leaves 4, 7, 8, 9, 13 and 14 unreported. Can readers show any of the missing numerals? Clarke reports the EKU for this set as April 13, 1882 and the LKU as July 11, 1883. Edward L. Willard reported uses of figure 2 killers "12," "17" and "18" on the two cent red brown with the "18" being relatively common but "12" and "17" not. He reported no dates of usage but the stamp itself was issued October 1, 1883.

One final cancel from Philadelphia is shown in Figure 3. It is rather similar to figure 1, but with three rather than four rings and



Figure 3

thicker and somewhat larger rings and numerals. Burr reported "1" through "18" with no "11." Clarke reported "1" through "18" with an EKU of October 13, 1880 and an LKU of March 12, 1883.

We turn now to Cincinnati which is known for circular killers with horizontal cancelling bars. deWasserman reported a set of killers from "1" to "11" in both blue and black ink (Figure 4). He also reported the



Figure 4

single number "2" for Figure 5 in both



Figure 5

blue and black ink. Burr noted the "2" in blue and speculated that it was "... a replacement of the regular one used." Burr reported the Figure 6 killer in black ink and thought it also to be a replacement in the figure 4 set. However, deWasserman reported it to exist from "1" to "11" in blue and black ink.



Figure 6

Burr reported Figure 7 to be of uni-



Figure 7

identified origin. deWasserman stated that he believed Burr's tracing to be from an illegible "A." Willard illustrated a very similar killer with an "A" in the center from Cincinnati on the two cent red brown. Sol Salkind illustrated in his book on cancels of the 1890-1900 period what is apparently the same "A" killer. Finally from Cincinnati we find Figure 8, noted by



Figure 8

Burr only with a "2" and found in blue and black ink. It is similar to but not the same as figure 1 from Philadelphia.

We now move down the Ohio River from Cincinnati to Louisville, Kentucky. Figure 9 was presented by Burr but of unknown origin. deWasserman reported it in a set from "1" to "3" from Louisville in black ink. The numerals are taller than those from Cincinnati





Figure 9

and this is the principal difference. Louis Cohen in his 1987 monograph reported Louisville killers with three rings containing a "1" or a "2" used in 1882. We reproduce an illustration of another Louisville cancel from deWasserman in Figure 10. Gene Tinsley had



Figure 10

provided information to deWasserman about this "2."

Washington, D.C. used an interesting variety of these circular killers. Figure 11 shows three distinct



Figure 11

designs, but they are, as Burr reported, from the same set running from "1" to "6." Burr reported the set on both "3¢ greens" and on the two cent red brown. Willard reported a "7" on a 3¢ green in the September 1957 NEWS. Fig-

ure 12 is reported by Burr with "1" through "8" on 3¢ greens and a "9" on the two cent red brown. Willard re-



Figure 12

ported only a "6" on the two cent red brown (used in 1885). Burr also reported the Figure 13 killer from Washington but no others like it.



Figure 13

Washington also used a couple of letters as shown in Figure 14. The "G" is for Georgetown Station and the "L" is believed to be for local mail.



Figure 14

This concludes the first part of the article. We plan a second part to cover circles that made more isolated appearances. The author would very much welcome comments and additional reports.

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## POSTAL HISTORY DATES

Herman "Pat" Herst, Jr. again offers to come to the assistance of the membership. A few decades ago he produced a handy pocket sized card of interest to every postal historian. It contains the territorial and statehood dates for every state in the Union. It lists all the Confederate States with their date of secession from the Union and admittance to the Confederacy. It lists all of the original thirteen colonies and the dates on which they entered the Union. Besides, there is data on such obscure entities as Deseret and Jefferson territories.

The card is a real asset in evaluating the status of an individual cover and your editor has rarely been without one for the last 20 years.

"Pat" offers these for \$1.00 each and a stamped-addressed No. 10 envelope. Or if you want to make some of your collector friends happy three for \$2.00. They are well worth the money and in the long run could save an untold amount.



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## PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE MARKING

In this article your editor will illustrate a Philadelphia exchange marking used in conjunction with the US-British mail treaty that went into effect in February 1849. The original exchange offices for the British mails were Boston and New York, however, by the additional articles of 1853, Philadelphia was designated an exchange office as of January 1st, 1854. (Hargest, p 133)

## CUNARD STEAMSHIP

As indicated in the upper left, the cover crossed the Atlantic on the Cunard steamship "Niagara." This 1800 ton vessel was launched in September 1847 and made her maiden voyage between Liverpool and Boston in July of the next year (Bonsor, p142). On the trip in question, she left Liverpool on April 6th, 1861, picked up the letter at Queenstown on the 7th and arrived in Boston on the 20th (Hubbard & Winter, p46). The cover was in a closed bag for Philadelphia, thus the absence of a Boston marking.

## POSTAL MARKINGS

The letter was postmarked at London on April 6th, as evinced by a weak strike under the Philadelphia marking. In the center is a "19/cents"

London marking, which was a debit to the U.S. for the British inland and sea postages. The "24/Philadelphia B<sup>r</sup> Pk<sup>t</sup>" marking of that post office indicates that 24 cents is to be collected from the recipient and also confirms that the missive travelled by a Cunard steamer. This marking is fairly common and has been recorded from January 1854 until February 1864 (Kay & Stets, p32).

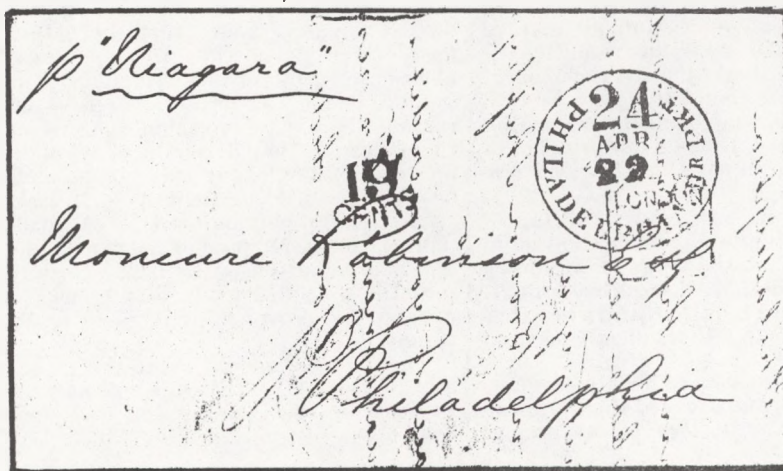
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## MARCUS NORTON PATENT, #34,184

ISSUED JANUARY 14, 1862

MARCUS P. NORTON, OF TROY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND CHARLES EDDY &amp; CO.

## HAND-STAMP FOR POST-OFFICES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 34,184, dated January 14, 1862.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARCUS P. NORTON, of the city of Troy, county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Post-Office Post-marking Hand-Stamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the nature, construction, and operation thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 shows a division of the entire hand-stamp vertically through the center. Fig. 3 shows the face of the stationary form of type D D and each of the cylinder-type as in a condition ready to give an impression in print upon an envelope, railroad-ticket, letter, package, or anything else desired. Fig. 4 shows the channel or groove for the cast type, as shown at Fig. 5.

Like letters represent and refer to like parts in the drawings.

The nature of my invention consists in constructing, combining, and arranging a hand-stamp, hereinafter described, so as to contain a cylinder with initials of each and every month in the year and two other cylinders with figures for the respective days of each and every month; also, a cylinder with figures or characters to represent ten successive years, more or less, as the case may be, which cylinders shall each and all revolve upon the same shaft and within a stationary form of type, and thereby print the month, the day of the month, and the year in connection with each, and each in connection with and at the same time of the printing of the subject-matter upon the aforesaid stationary form of type.

It also consists in constructing a ring or stationary type-holder with a dovetailed channel or groove, so that the name of any town required may be set therein, together with the initials of any State required, and when thus arranged are then and there firmly secured ready for use.

It also further consists in firmly securing and fastening each and every of the aforesaid cylinders in their respective places, as and

where adjusted by the means hereinafter described.

The respective parts are so arranged as to render them easily cleaned and readily adjusted to their proper and required places, also easily repaired or replaced when worn out.

By arranging and combining each and every part required to postmark any letter or envelope in the manner and form hereinafter described and set forth, there will be no liability or possibility of any part thereof being lost while being transmitted in the mails or being lost at the post-office or elsewhere where the same may be required or transmitted unless the entire stamp be lost.

This stamp is more convenient for postmasters and others using it on account of its being easily and readily adjusted to the month, day of the month, and to the year, and requiring not as much care to look after the various parts as now required by other stamps. It occupies much less room in the mail-bags while being transmitted to its place of destination. It takes less time, trouble, and expense to prepare it for such transmission.

All the difficulties attending the efficient and successful use of the present hand-stamp for postmarking letters as now used by the Government are fully and completely overcome by the use of this stamp. Each and every part containing letters or figures may be cast in a mold made expressly for that purpose, which parts when in their respective places are ready for use without any engraving thereon. The letters or figures may be cast chilled, or case-hardened, thereby making them cheaper than if made of wrought-iron or steel, although they may be made of such or other material, and engraved, if desired.

This stamp may be used by railroad companies for the purpose of dating tickets, &c., and may be also used by banks for any purpose there required. It may be used whenever and wherever desired, when and where it may be.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and to use my invention, I will now proceed to describe the construction and operation thereof.



I construct my post-office postmarking hand-stamp as follows, to wit:

A, Fig. 1, is the handle, and is also seen at Fig. 2, and is also made of wood.

B is the frame to receive and hold the type wheels or cylinders *a b c d*, also the stationary form D D. This frame is made of malleable cast-iron and is cast in a mold to give the desired form or shape.

*a* is the type-cylinder, containing initials for each and every month in the year, and is cast in a mold made expressly for the purpose of making such cylinders and letters thereon ready for use. This mold is made in six, twelve, or more parts, so it may be drawn from said cylinder when cast.

*b* is a cylinder of the same diameter of *a*, and contains the numerals 1 2 3, which are the only ones required upon this cylinder to give, in connection with the cylinder *c*, the respective days of each month, as may be required. This cylinder is made in the same way and manner as the cylinder *a*.

*c* is another type-cylinder of the same diameter as *a* and *b*, and contains the numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and a (0) cipher. This cylinder, in connection with cylinder *b*, will give any day in any month desired, and is made in the same way and manner as the cylinders *a b*, and is placed in close proximity to the cylinder *b*.

*d* is another type-cylinder of the same diameter as the cylinders *a b c*, and contains figures for an abridgment for ten successive years, and is made in the same way and manner as each of the aforesaid cylinders. These cylinders are each and all arranged upon the shaft C, Fig. 2, and are made fast in the required place of each by the screw F upon one end of the said shaft C. This shaft C has a shoulder or stop upon the end opposite of the said screw, which shoulder bears directly against the cylinder *a* and the said cylinder *a* against the cylinder *b* and the cylinder *b* against the cylinder *c* and the cylinder *c* against the cylinder *d* and the cylinder *d* against that part of the frame B having therein the female part of the said screw F. By moving the said shaft C each cylinder is drawn against the other next adjoining, as aforesaid, thereby holding each cylinder by the friction of the cylinder or cylinders next thereto. The shaft C has a flaring of greater diameter at one end thereof than at the other end. This is for the purpose as hereinbefore described.

The said stationary form D D may be made in a circle or any other shape desired, which shall contain the name of post-office where used and the initials of the State where such post-office may be located, or any other matter may be therein contained as the case may require. It is made of any required thickness and has an inside and an outside ring or circle around the said type representing the name of the town or post-office where used, &c. It may be cast, chilled, case-hard-

ened, or otherwise constructed, in the same manner as the aforesaid type-cylinders; but the cheapest, best, and most convenient way or manner to construct it is as shown at Fig. 4, where *c* represents or shows a channel or groove down and in the said ring D D. This channel or groove is cut from one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch in depth, or more or less, as may be found necessary. It is cut square down with the inner ring, while the side next to the outer ring is cut "dovetailing," thus making the said channel or groove wider at the bottom than at the top thereof. This is to hold any type set therein in the proper place for each and in condition for printing, &c., as aforesaid.

At *f* is an opening so as to receive the type, as shown at Fig. 5. This groove is also shown at Fig. 2 in said form D. When the type as required for any name of any town or post-office are placed in the said channel or groove through the said opening *f*, then the remaining channel or groove is filled up with blocks or "spaces" of the same or other material than the said type, which prevent any type from coming out of the said channel or groove. When the said form, as shown at Fig. 4, is placed within the frame B, Figs. 1 and 2, then the opening *f* is closed up by means thereof. When the type, as shown at Fig. 6, are placed in the channel or groove *c*, Fig. 4, the face of said form and the face of the said type are upon a line with each, and thereby give an impression in print even and at the same time and operation. The said type are cast in a mold as required to fit the said channel or groove. By this arrangement there will be no engraving required, nor any setting up of form for the purpose of casting from for the respective post-offices, towns, States, railroad-stations, names of railroads, &c., for such can be set from a font of such type made on purpose and kept at the Post Office Department or elsewhere, and set up in the said channel or grooves, as aforesaid. The form D D, Figs. 1, 2, and 4, is fitted into the lower part of the frame B and there firmly fastened by means of the screws E E, Figs. 1 and 2. There is a mortise or opening in and through the aforesaid form D D for the purpose of receiving the aforesaid cylinders *a b c d*, whereby the printing-surfaces of the same are upon a direct and even line of and with the aforesaid stationary form of type D D, so as to give an equal impression in print each with each. The aforesaid type-cylinders *a b c d* revolve upon the shaft C within the said form of type D D and the printing-surface of each is then and always upon a line with each other, whereby the desired impression in print and in ink is given. The frame B may be screwed or fastened to the handle A in any manner deemed best.

This stamp can be made at much less expense than any other kind of stamp or stamps for the same use and purpose, and is much more convenient, and is not as liable to get

out of repair. No part of it can well be lost unless the entire stamp is lost, which is to be considered in the transmission of postmarking stamps through the mails, for now there are so many separate and disconnected members or pieces that they are liable to and in very many instances are lost in such transmission and at post-offices where used, which are expensive and often inconvenient to replace. It is more easily adjusted for use and can be kept in repair at much less expense than any other stamp for the same use and purpose. Any other matter required to be printed upon envelopes, letters, &c., at any post-office, or any railroad-station, or at any bank, &c., may be done in the same way and manner by preparing type expressly therefor upon one, two, or more cylinders to revolve in such stationary form.

Having thus described the nature and the construction of my hand-stamp aforesaid, I will now proceed to describe its operation, which is simple and easy to be understood. The cylinder *a* for the months revolves upon the shaft *c*, and is brought into any required position on a line with the printing-surface of the stationary type or form *D D*, and there remains for and during the months for which it is set or fixed, which when the month is ended is then moved forward for the next month in succession, and so the operation is continued until the year is completed, when the same operation is again repeated. The cylinder *b* is moved forward one figure every ten days during any month or year. The cylinder *c* is moved forward one figure every day of the week, month, and year. The cylinder *d* is moved forward one figure every year during the term of ten years, when a new cylinder is put in its place to answer to the next ten successive years, and so on the operation continues without limitation. By the use of these cylinders, as herein described, any year, month, and day of the

month of any year may be given and printed, while at the same time the name of the town, post-office, railroad-station, bank, &c., is given, as aforesaid. When each of the aforesaid cylinders is adjusted to its proper place, as desired, it is there firmly held by turning the shaft *e*, which by means of the said screw thereon will then bring each cylinder against the other next adjoining thereto and the side of cylinder *d* against the frame *B*, in the manner and form as hereinbefore described. The impression is made upon the envelope, letter, package, or whatever desired by giving a downward and striking motion thereon, and so the operation continues for postmarking letters or anything else desired by the use of this stamp.

This stamp may be made any size and strength desired. Any part thereof can easily be replaced whenever for any purpose it may be required.

I do not claim the particular device patented to G. N. W. Robertson on the 22d day of September, 1857; but

What I do claim is—

1. The combination of four cylinders *a b c d* upon the shaft *C*, with the stationary form of type *D D*, whereby the day, month, and year are given together by one impression, substantially as herein described and set forth.

2. The combination of the shaft *C*, with four cylinders *a b c d* thereon arranged, with the frame *B*, whereby the said cylinders are firmly held in their adjusted position, substantially as herein described and set forth.

In testimony whereof I have herunto set my hand.

Troy, New York, August 3, 1861.

MARCUS P. NORTON.

In presence of—

WALTER C. SOUTHWICK,  
S. E. BLAKELY.

