



# Cancellation Club NEWS

Vol. 23, No. 9, Whole No. 224, Summer 1997

## Early Washington, D.C. Duplexes

by Roger D. Curran

There has been considerable attention given in these pages over the last decade to the effect on postal markings practices of the July 23, 1860 Post Office Department regulation forbidding use of the CDS as a canceler of stamps. We visited this subject most recently on pp. 57-9 in the Spring 1996 *NEWS* where Cincinnati markings were discussed. In sum, we know that both the New York and Cincinnati post offices moved quickly to adopt handstamps duplexing CDS and killer markings in August 1860 after a short period of using two separate handstamps. Cleveland also began using such a duplex that month after what may have been a short period of using a separate grid. (One example of a separate grid used by Cleveland on August 5, 1860 has been reported.<sup>1</sup>) In the present article we consider the interesting question of how the Washington, D.C. post office, operating "under the nose" of (and co-located in the same building with) the POD, responded to the POD dictum.

During the currency of 1847 issue stamps, the Washington post office was generally using the 18mm. standard enclosed 7-bar grid as the canceler. This apparently continued briefly after introduction of the 1851 issue stamps. A cover dated August 14 (1851) showing such usage appears as Figure 1. As occurred in many other post offices throughout the country, the practice of using a separate canceler soon gave way to the more expeditious procedure of using the CDS to postmark and cancel, thus accomplishing two purposes with one strike. Until well into 1860, the Washington post office continued this procedure. A change occurred in 1860 and just when it occurred is of special interest. Not in August as we noted above for other post offices - after the July regulation was issued - but rather in June!

Figure 2 is a cover dated June 10 or 16, 1860 with the month and day slugs inserted upside-down and backwards. Figure 3 is a cover dated June 15, 1860. Both show use of a 23 mm. enclosed circular 7-bar grid. This grid was used separately as a canceler at least through April 1861. Tuck Taylor, whose covers and records form the basis of this article, theorized that the early introduction of a separate canceling device - at least five weeks before the postal mandate - anticipated the regulation based on knowledge of POD concern and forthcoming action. This explanation certainly seems plausible.



Figure 1

What happened next - with discontinuance of the large separate grid - is also rather remarkable. Shift to a duplex handstamp as a logical timesaver in meeting the regulatory requirement, you assume? No, indeed! The Washington post office returned to employing the CDS as a killer including CDSs with "FREE" at the bottom. Quite anomalous, to say the least. Figure 4 illustrates such a cover dated June 3, 1861. A large double circle CDS design (Figure 5) became a popular choice. Some use of separate killers did also occur during this time. A cover in Carl Stieg's collection dated August 6, 1862 shows an unduplexed target employed with the large double circle CDS. Also, covers have been noted during the June-November 1862 period showing an unduplexed fancy killer (see Figure 6).<sup>2</sup>

It wasn't until late 1862 that a duplex design was introduced. Figure 7 duplex impressions have been seen at least during the December 4 through December 11, 1862 period. A trial of another duplex design (Figure 8) began about the same time with examples noted at least from December 4 through December 10. Uses of what appears to be the Figure 8 CDS, but without the grid, have been noted (Figure 9) from December 10, 1862 through January 19, 1863.

(Continued on p. 133)



Dear Reader,

I hope that all USCC members spent a pleasant summer with some opportunity for breaks in the normal routine. Philatelic activities are commencing again in earnest and what a nice prospect that is with September upon us and fall approaching. Here in the middle Atlantic region - and indeed for many others elsewhere - the Baltimore show (BALPEX) signals this return, occurring as it does at the end of August.

In his April 21, 1997 "Postal History" column in Linn's, Dick Graham wrote about target cancels and mentioned that he had not seen an attempt to record and catalog these widely used obliterators. He suggested that the USCC might undertake such a project. Your officers agree and five coordinators will be appointed to receive and compile reports for their respective areas: 1847-51 issue era, 1851-61 issue era, 1861-69 issue era, 1869-70 issue era, and 1870-90 issue era. Jim Cole has volunteered to serve as the Banknote era (1870-90) coordinator and reports should be sent to him at 804-D Orchardglow Close, Fairfield, OH 45014. We will name coordinators for the other eras in time for the next NEWS and want to give members an opportunity to volunteer for these jobs. Please, if you have an interest in one of these eras and are able to donate some time, come forward and help out.

The success of this venture will, of course, ultimately depend on the reports of a large number of collectors so let's all dig into our collections and begin to gather material to report. At this time, we offer the following guidelines in reporting. Include a clear photocopy, if feasible, with measurements of killer and CDS. Multiple reports of same CDS and killer combination should only include one photocopy - preferably that with the clearest strike. Please also indicate ink color, month/day in CDS assuming there is a CDS, and year date if it can be determined. If the year date is not in a postal marking, please identify how it was determined, e.g., docketing, enclosure dateline, etc. If the addressee is outside the U.S., identify the addressee's country. Finally, if you have information on the supplier or manufacturer of the handstamp that produced the cancel, please provide that, too.

In addition to items in your collection or stock, we would welcome reports from your records of items illustrated in auction and net price sale catalogs, philatelic articles, etc. In these cases, please identify literature source and give as much of the above-mentioned information as possible. And if you have suggestions on the reporting guidelines themselves we would be pleased to consider them. We want to make the reporting task as easy as possible while capturing the essential information. More on this subject in the next issue. Meanwhile, volunteer to be a coordinator if feasible!

Enclosed you will find a yellow recruitment flyer that we prepared for PACIFIC. May I suggest that for the next show (or shows) you attend, make 25-50 photocopies (not necessarily color pages) and put them on the literature table or otherwise distribute them. Recruitment remains a top priority and your help is very important. PACIFIC, incidentally, was a wonderful show as has already been widely discussed in the philatelic press. We appreciated the opportunity to share a table with the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society and this provided an opportunity to get our word out. Several new members resulted. Tuck brought a very attractive USCC sign that we used at the table.

## The U.S. Cancellation Club News

Published four times a year by the U.S. CANCELLATION CLUB and included with membership.

Annual Dues: \$8.00 per year plus a one-time admission fee of \$1.00. Address inquiries to: Roger Rhoads at the address below.

Address library inquiries to: William H. Bauer, PO Box 519, Unadilla, NY 13849-0519

Back Issues are available at \$2.00 each postpaid. Discount of 10% on orders of 25 or more issues. Address inquiries to: Roger D. Curran at the address below.

Address all other communications to: Roger D. Curran at the address below.

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### Advertising Rates

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The National Philadelphia Show will be upon us soon - September 26-28. As mentioned in the last NEWS, the USCC will have a society table for the duration. If you are planning to attend - and we hope that as many members as possible will be there - please check in at the table so that we may greet you and, if your time permits, schedule you to help out at the table for at least a short period. As also mentioned, Roger Rhoads will give a USCC slide-illustrated lecture, open to all show attendees, Saturday afternoon followed by a brief USCC annual meeting. Roger's subject will be "Collecting the first U.S. postal card (UX-1 and 3) and its markings." He has actively collected these cards for a number of years and his presentation promises to be very informative and entertaining.

It is with regret that we announce the departure of Peter Mosiondz, Jr., as USCC second vice-president. Pete, who resigned for reasons unrelated to his service to the USCC, played an important and active role as a club officer and will be missed. We expect to appoint a club member to fill out Pete's term by the time you read this.



As reported in the last NEWS, our Governor at Large, Bob Trachimowicz, is developing a Homepage for the USCC on the World Wide Web. Since one of the principal benefits of the WWW is the ability to display images as well as text, Bob is requesting any members who have scans of their favorite cancels and who would like to see them used on our Homepage to submit them to him. Scans should be in the .gif format and should be sent direct to Bob either on a 3 1/2 inch disk or as an attached file to his e-mail address, track@ma.ultranet.com. Please include a little about yourself and as much information as you would like about your cancels. If you don't have any scans but do have some ideas as to what you would like our homepage to look like, send your suggestions on to Bob, too!

Roger Curran

### Book Review

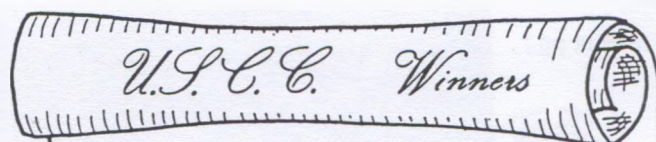
California Town Postmarks 1849-1935  
by John H. Williams

Published by Leonard H. Hartmann with a retail price of \$105, or \$110 with disk, this extensive new book runs to 1,500 pages in a two volume format. It contains 17,000 plus full size tracings, the vast majority of which are, as would be expected, town postmarks. But of special interest to cancellation collectors, Mr. Williams provides information on accompanying killers when duplexed to the townmark in a handstamp or occurring as a machine cancellation. Hence a considerable number of such killers are also illustrated. Data provided for each townmark include dimensions, dates of use, value indicator (described by Mr. Williams as "the most difficult and controversial part of any catalog") and a killers and notes section that identifies duplexed killers and machine canceler manufacturers along with more general types of postmark information.

The book is organized by county with a post office-county index. Also included is a "county finder" section designed to help identify in which county a town is located - especially when different post offices had the same name. (The county finder file is now on the INTERNET, and is free at Mr. Hartmann's home page, <http://www.pbbooks.com>. It is quite large and may give some difficulty in downloading. For \$5.00, he offers this file on a 3 1/2" floppy disk for an IBM or IBM compatible personal computer. As with the online it can be searched for names and part names by the Web Browser. Mac users will have to download it to get into this format.)

Based on data in the "California Postmarks" column that appeared over many years in Western Express, the presentation of markings has been considerably expanded both in terms of number included and data associated with them. All in all a prodigious effort on the part of Mr. Williams who was aided by a number of collectors, businesses and organizations in providing collections for study and by Henry Spelman who assisted in the organization of data. This book will take its place as an essential reference in western and California postal history and a major reference in U.S. postal history generally.

Roger Curran



#### **Clyde (and Jay) Jennings**

Gold, Reserve Grand, APS pre-1940 medal  
and BIA Award  
Stamporee 97  
"The Half-A Collection"

#### **Clyde Jennings**

Silver: Stamporee 97  
"A B-I-I-I-I-G Bellyache"

#### **William H. Bauer**

Vermeil: Romplex 97  
"Boosterism in Colorado - 1869 to Present"

#### **Matthew W. Kewriga**

Vermeil (youth): Pacific 97  
"Cancellations on the 2-cent  
Vermillion Banknote"

#### **Hubert C. Skinner**

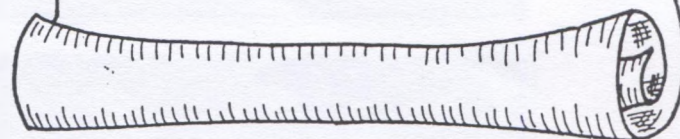
Gold: Pacific 97  
"Civil War New Orleans: Its Postmasters  
Provisional Stamps and its Postal History"

#### **Thomas C. Mazza**

Gold and special prize: Pacific 97  
"Street Fighting - New York City Carrier  
and Local Mail 1840-1863"

#### **William R. Weiss, Jr.**

Large Vermeil: Pacific 97  
"The U.S. 15 Cent Stamp of 1870-1890"



### **Supplement to Chicago Blues Book**

An 8-page supplement to Paul Berg's 1992 Chicago Blue Postal Markings Catalog, 1870-1877 is available from philatelic literature dealer Phil Bansner for \$5.00 plus postage. Call Phil at 610-678-5000 if interested.

### **Please Note**

At the USCC annual meeting planned for September 27 at the National Philadelphia Show, we will consider changes to the Club's current bylaws. Members wishing to receive the proposed changes before the meeting should contact Roger Curran. You would then be in a position to submit comments before the meeting, if you are not able to attend. Copies will be available at the meeting.



(Cont'd. fr. front pg.)

Figure 2

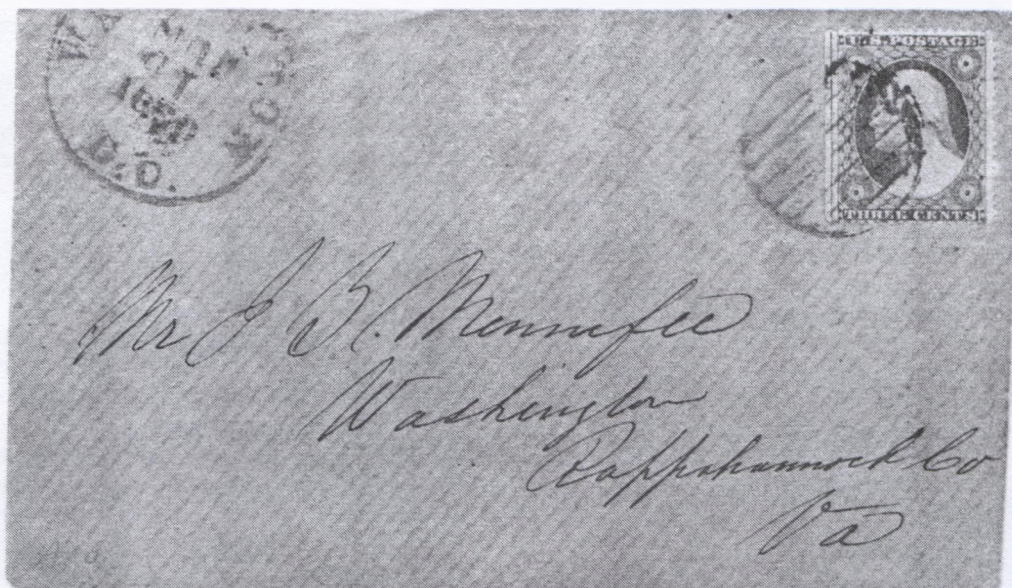


Figure 3

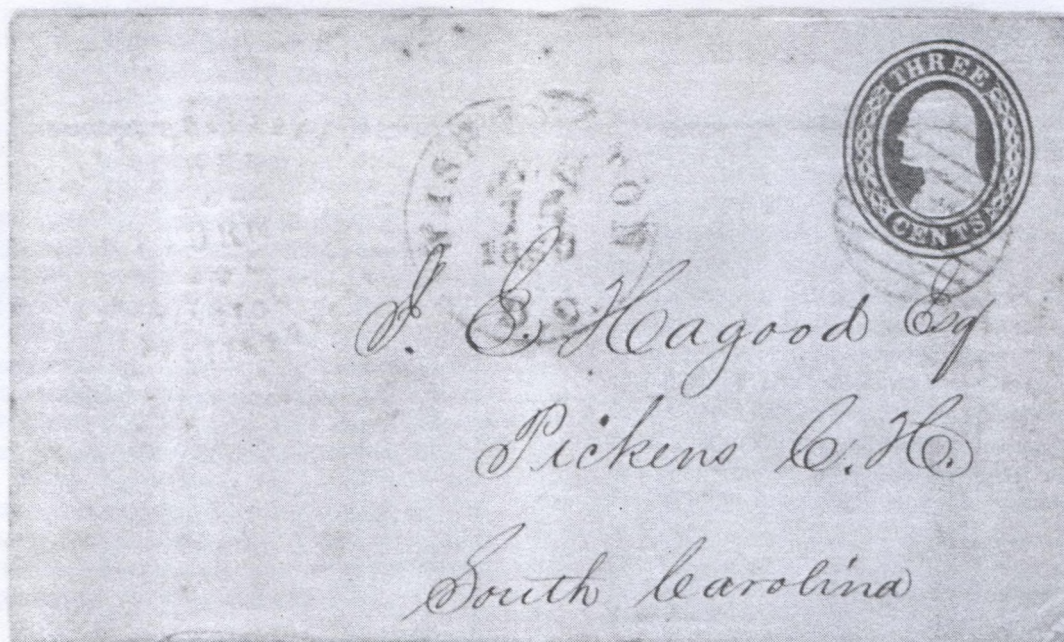


Figure 4

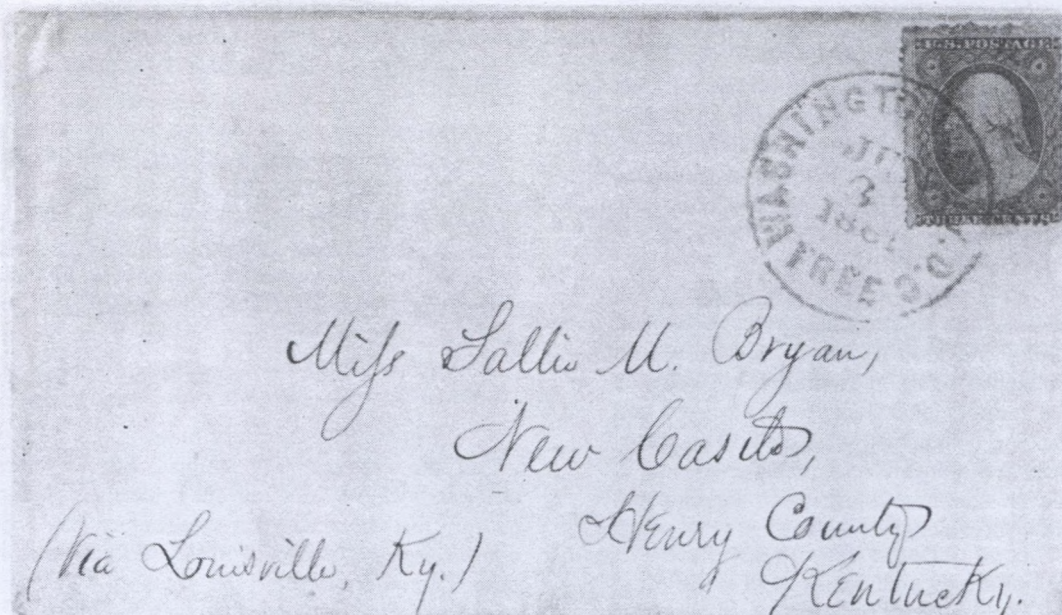






Figure 6

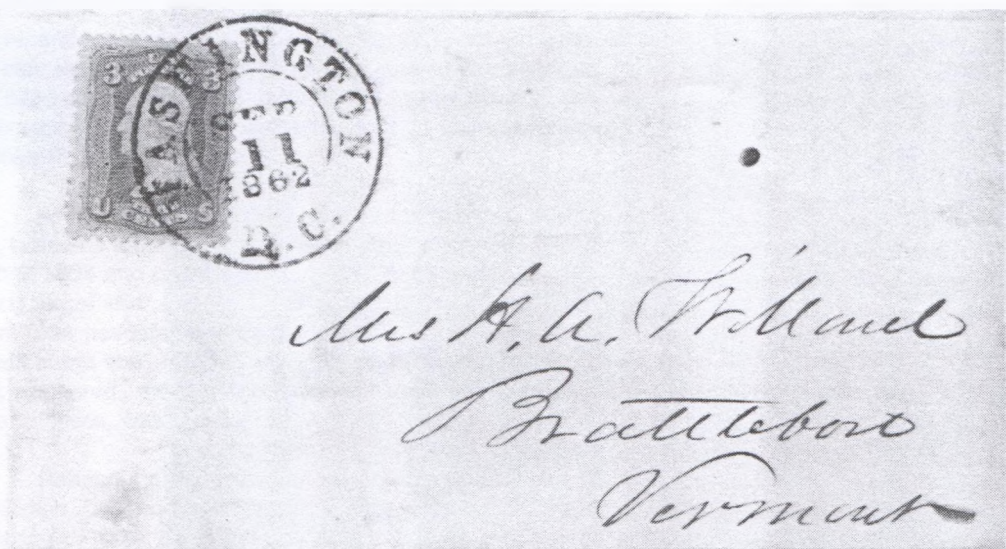


Figure 5

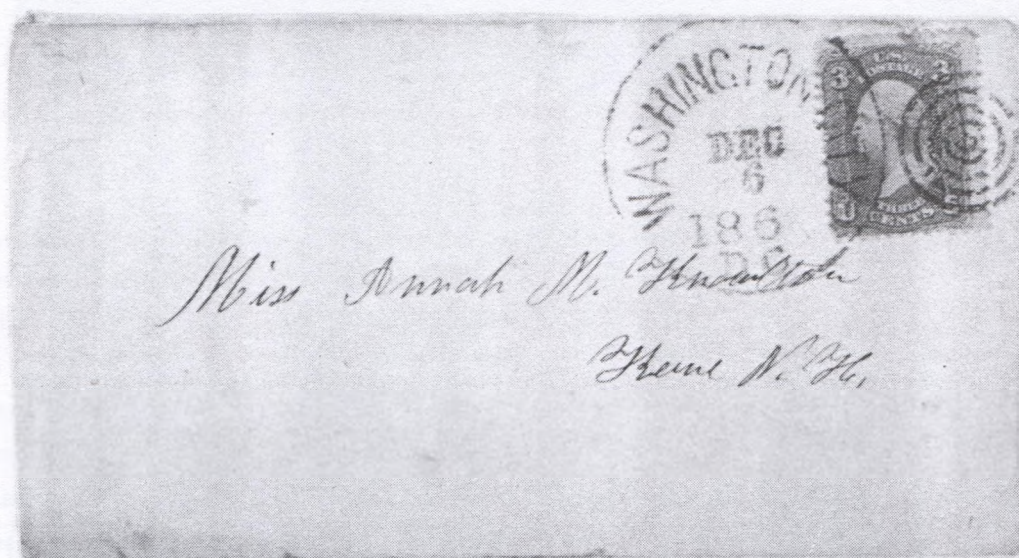


Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9

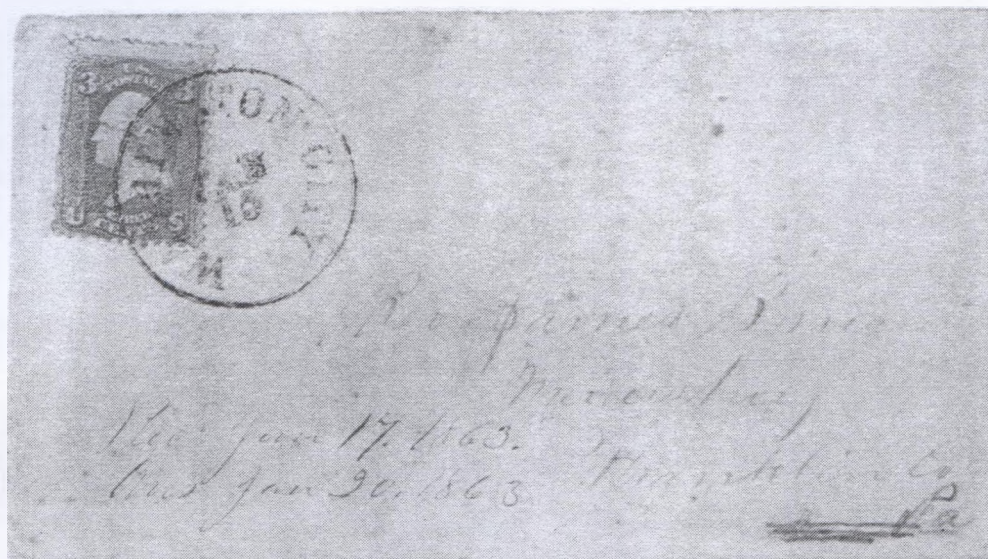


Figure 10

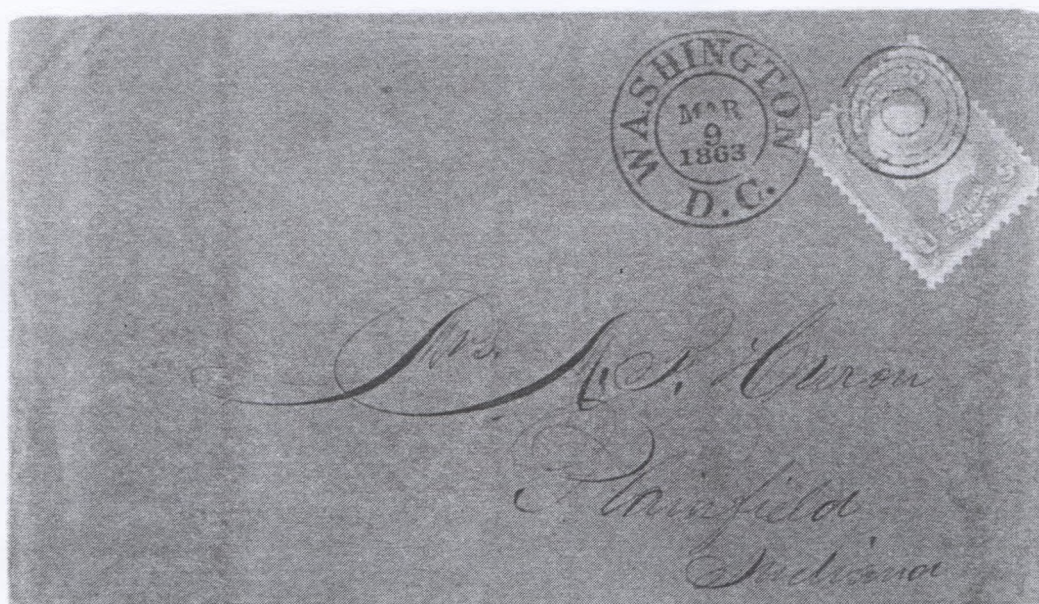
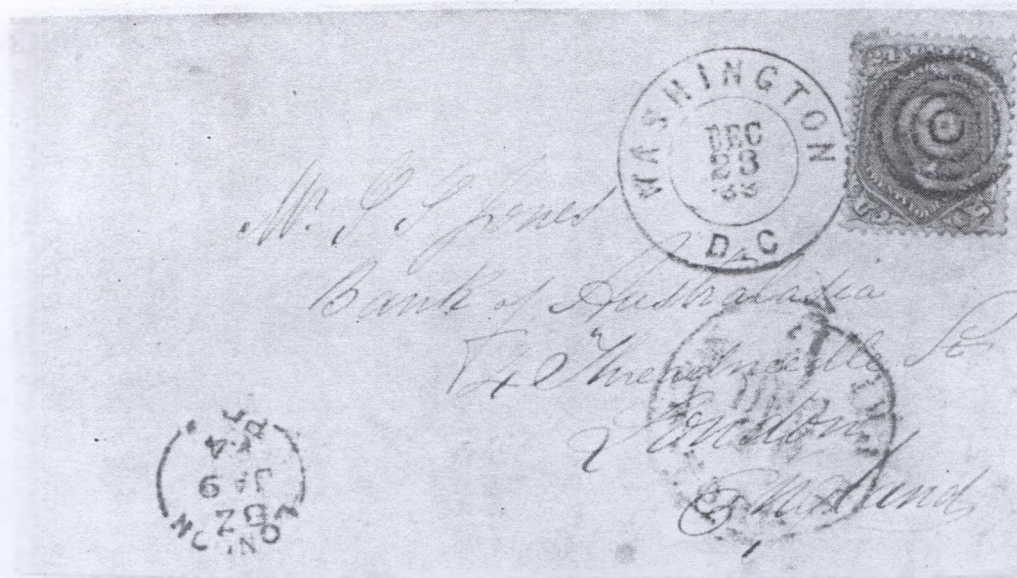


Figure 11





Tuck reports a cover with a December 20, 1862 double circle CDS canceling the stamp. Was an unduplexed double circle CDS used continuously to that point even while the first two duplex trials went on or was it picked up again after they were completed?

A third duplex trial (Figure 10) took place in March 1863, based on four covers Tuck has noted. Three are dated March 9, 1863 and one March 7, 1863. Another duplex with a 4-ring target killer (Figure 11) was introduced in late 1863 and in 1864 handstamps duplexing a double circle CDS to geometric and star designs, probably cut from cork or other wood, appeared. Use of the CDS to cancel stamps, as a regular practice, was a thing of the past.

Readers are reminded that the population of Washington, D.C. underwent a great expansion beginning in the Spring of 1861 as it became an armed camp of Union forces. Mail to and from the Army of the Potomac was processed through the Washington post office, representing a very major increase in workload.

Reports of additional covers or observations pertinent to this fascinating period of Washington's postal history are encouraged.

Appreciation is extended to Tuck Taylor for his continuous support during the development of this article and to Carl Stieg and Grover Hinds who reviewed an earlier version and offered very helpful comments. Any errors or misinterpretations in this final product are those of the author.

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<sup>1</sup>Allen, Thomas F. (editor) 19th Century Cleveland, Ohio Postal Markings, The Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, Inc., (1991), page 73.

<sup>2</sup>Skinner, Hubert C. and Eno, Amos United States Cancellations 1845-1869, American Philatelic Society and Louisiana Heritage Press of New Orleans (1980), page 41.

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#### Additions to U.S.C.C. Membership Roster

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
James A. Allen	4608 Oakbridge Dr., Midland, MI 48640
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Samuel Morosco	4634 El Penon Way, San Diego, CA 92117
Frank Nelson	Rt. 1, Box 69N, Columbia, NC 27925
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William D. Radford	5144 I-Ah-Maytah Rd., Oshkosh, WI 54901
Alexander Shea	342 W. 71st St., New York, NY 10023
Jack D. Smolinski	Kingston of Ligonier, 200 Kingston Dr., Ligonier, IN 46767
Richard J. Sneed	4110 Silver Crest Ave., Sacramento, CA 95821-4017
Thomas F. Thornton, M.D.	729 Sunrise Blvd., Waterloo, IA 50701-4947
George Valentine	75 Washington Ave., Hamden, CT 06518
Doug Walker	PO Box 1477, Duvall, WA 98019

#### Closed Album

George H. Lewis  
Dr. William H.P. Emery



## THE TARGET KILLERS OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS AND ENVIRONS

by Bob Trachimowicz

The target killers used in Worcester, Massachusetts in the 19th century were part of duplex canceling devices. Figures 1 and 2 are examples of the duplex cancels employing target killers that saw a brief but general use in Worcester.

The circular date stamp (CDS) is a simple double concentric ring design. WORCESTER appears in an arc in the upper area between the two rings and MASS, an abbreviation for Massachusetts, appears in an arc in the lower area between the two rings. The interior of the smaller circle has slots for two sets of slugs. The upper slot holds a three

letter month slug and the lower slot holds a one or two digit date slug. There is no provision for a year slug. This lack of a year slug makes it difficult to determine the periods of use.

However, it is possible to get a feel for the general period of use when the covers bearing the target killer and CDS have either some other dated markings, have some docketing marks on them or contain an enclosure with a date on it. In examining my holdings, I note that the latest use I can confirm is January 17, 1867. I show confirmed usage in 1865 and 1866. For the earliest use, I refer to a cover that I

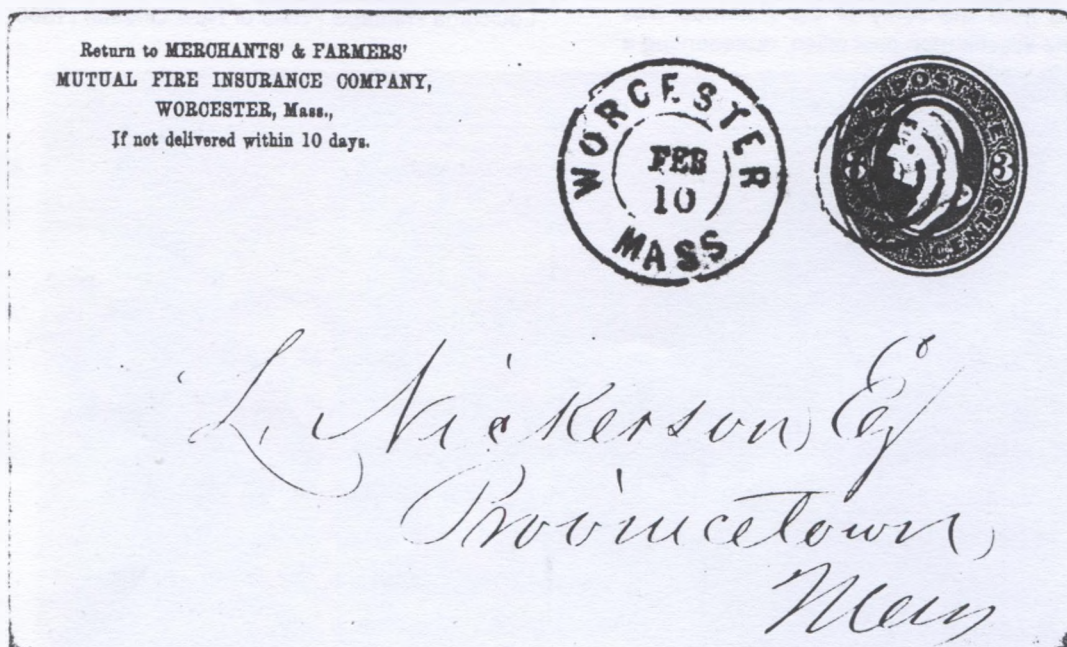


Figure 1

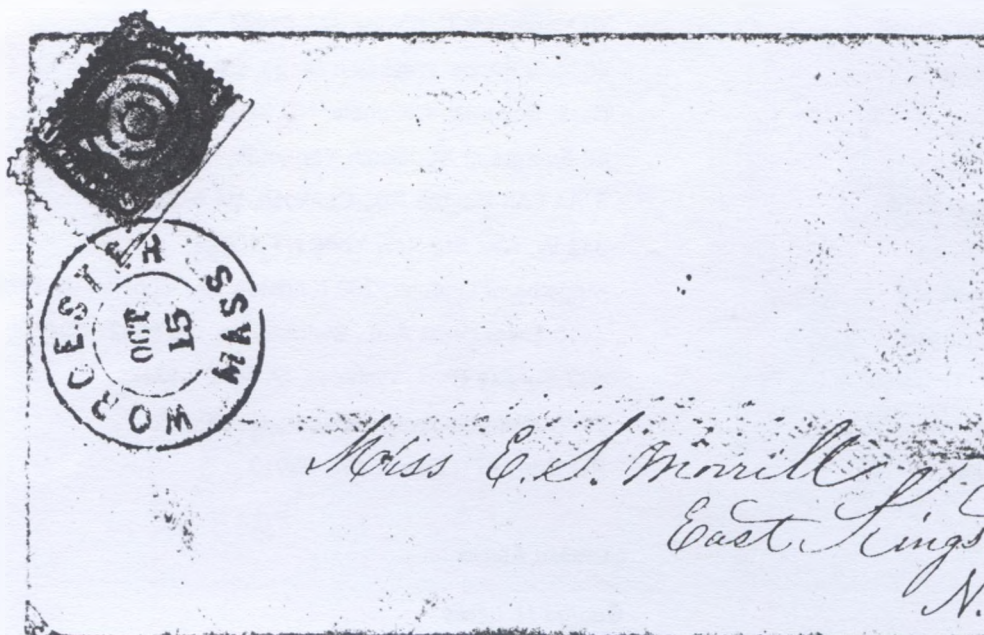


Figure 2



have that has month and day slugs which read FEB 29. Assuming that the postal clerk inserted the proper slugs, this date represents a leap year. Given the general time frame of reported use, the leap year could be 1864 or 1868.

In examining the leap year cover, Figure 3, note that it is addressed to a Union Army officer from the 2nd Massachusetts Artillery located in Norfolk, Virginia. I submit that this cover was sent during the Civil War and thus would mean that the year of mailing was 1864. Therefore, I can confirm that target killers were used in Worcester, Massachusetts as a minimum from February 29, 1864 to January 17, 1867. Additionally, I have seen unconfirmed data that shows an almost exclusive use of this style of duplex target cancel from January 14, 1864 to February 11, 1868. Reports of confirmed usage to support or expand on these dates would be greatly appreciated.

David Simmons of Galveston, Texas, another collector of Worcester postal history, identified in his studies the general concentric double ring CDS style as Worcester Type 8 cancels. I will use his convention in this article. In Type 8B cancels, the state name is represented as MS, while the state name is represented as MASS in Type 8A and Type 8C cancels. Type 8B cancels were not used with duplex target killers and are not discussed here.

Even though the duplex target killers were used in Worcester for only about four years, as noted above, there are two distinct varieties of the CDSs used with target killers. Figure 1 is a Type 8A cancel while Figures 2 and 3 are Type 8C cancels. The cancels differ in the size and layout of their respective CDSs. All markings for both styles are invariably in black.

In Type 8A, the diameters of the rings of the concentric circles are 29mm and 15mm. In Type 8C, the diameters are 30mm and 16mm. In Type 8A, a line drawn through the lowest leg in the "W" of WORCESTER passes between the "T" and the "E" in WORCESTER. In Type 8C, that line hits the "T" in WORCESTER. For both Type 8A and Type 8C, the diameters of the rings of the targets are 19mm, 14mm, 10mm and 5mm.

Target killers in Worcester saw very limited use in the 20th century. Figures 4 and 5 show the front and back, respectively, of a registered letter sent from Worcester in 1917. The adhesives on the front have been canceled by target killers in blue. The other registered markings are also in blue. The diameters of the rings of the target are 18mm, 13mm, 10mm and 5mm.

Besides the two styles of duplex target killers that were used in the 19th century at the main post office in Worcester, target killers were used at some of the lesser-known stations of Worcester. Figure 6 is an example of a black, non-duplex target killer used at Lakeview, Massachusetts in 1894. The CDS for Lakeview has a diameter of 27mm. The diameters of the rings of the target are 17mm, 13mm, 9mm and 4mm. Lakeview was established May 18, 1887 and was discontinued August 31, 1894. Lakeview became Station D and then Station 2 of Worcester.

Figure 7 is an example of a black, non-duplex target killer used at Barbers, Massachusetts in 1888. The CDS for Barbers has a diameter of 27.5mm. The diameters of the rings of the target are 18mm, 12mm, 8mm and 4mm. Barbers was established March 17, 1885 and was discontinued November 9, 1889. Barbers became the Greendale Station of Worcester.

Target killers were also used at some of the post offices in towns that would become branches of Worcester. Figures 8, 9 and 10 depict black target killers that were used in Cherry Valley, Massachusetts in the 19th century. Figure 11 depicts a black target killer that was used in Paxton, Massachusetts in 1909. There may be other examples of different target killers for these towns. Cherry Valley became a branch of Worcester in 1918. Paxton became a branch of Worcester in 1956.

The CDS in Figure 8 has a diameter of 26.5mm. The diameters of the rings of the target are 19mm, 13mm, 8.5mm and 4mm. There are no other markings to determine the date of the cancel in Figure 8, although circa 1865 seem plausible.

The diameters of the circles in the CDS of Figure 9

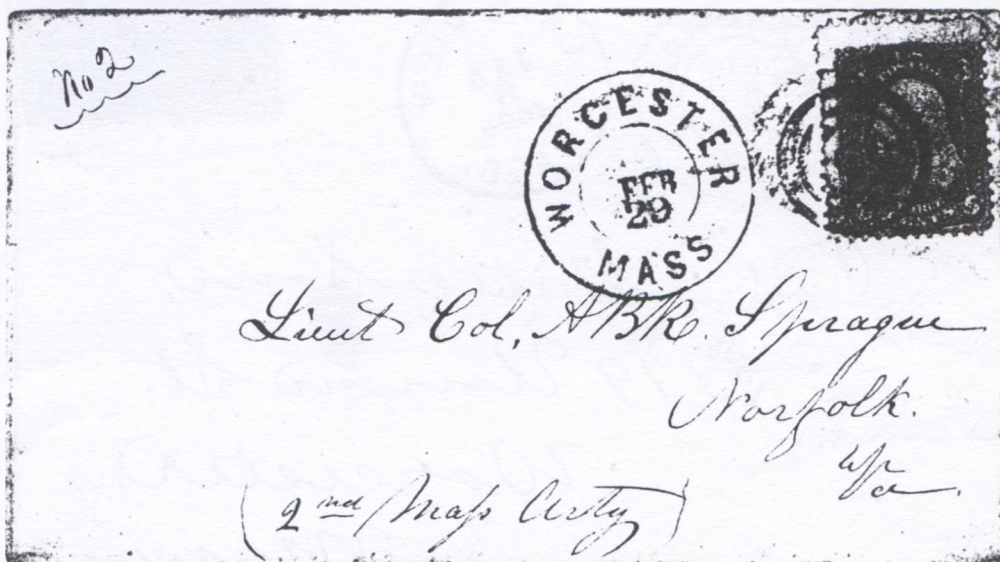


Figure 3



Figure 4

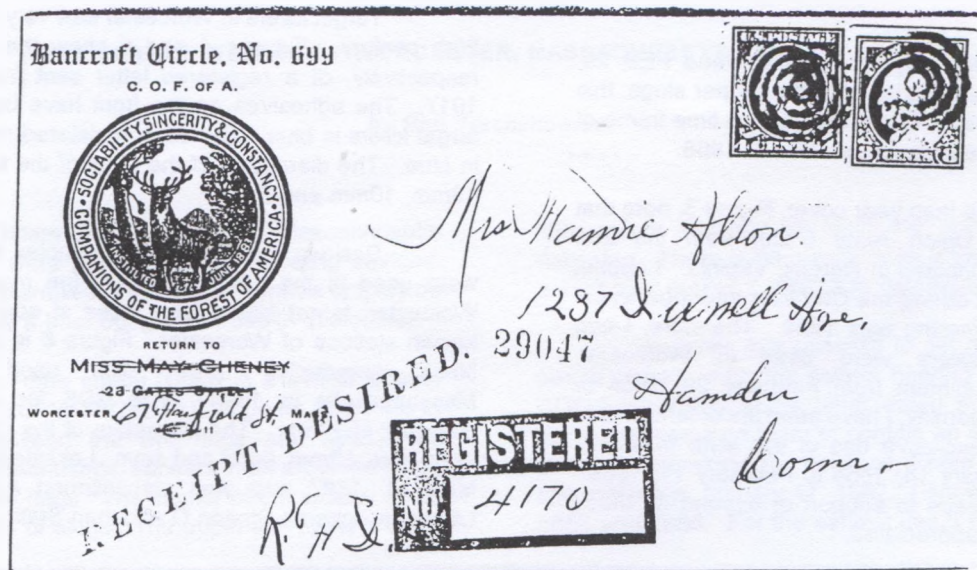


Figure 5

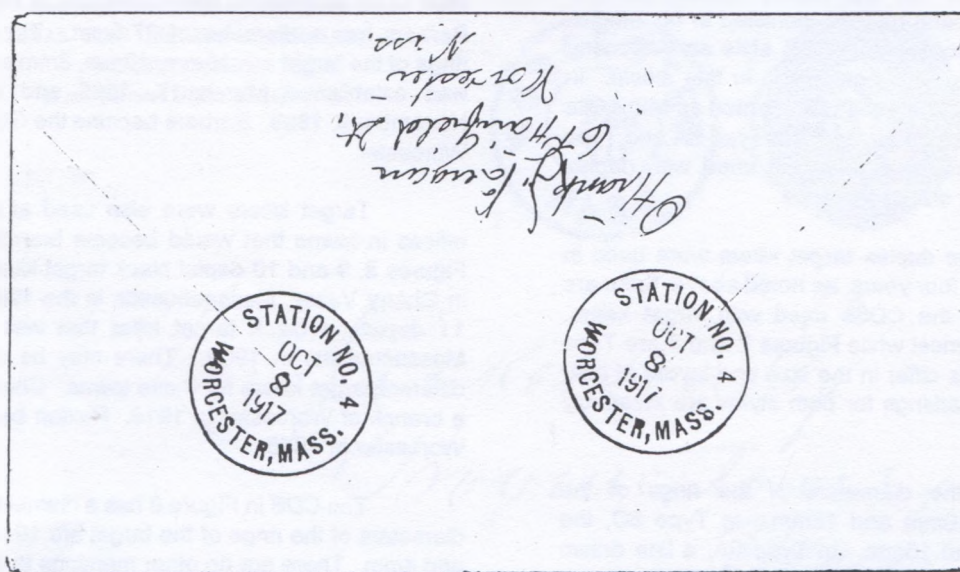


Figure 6

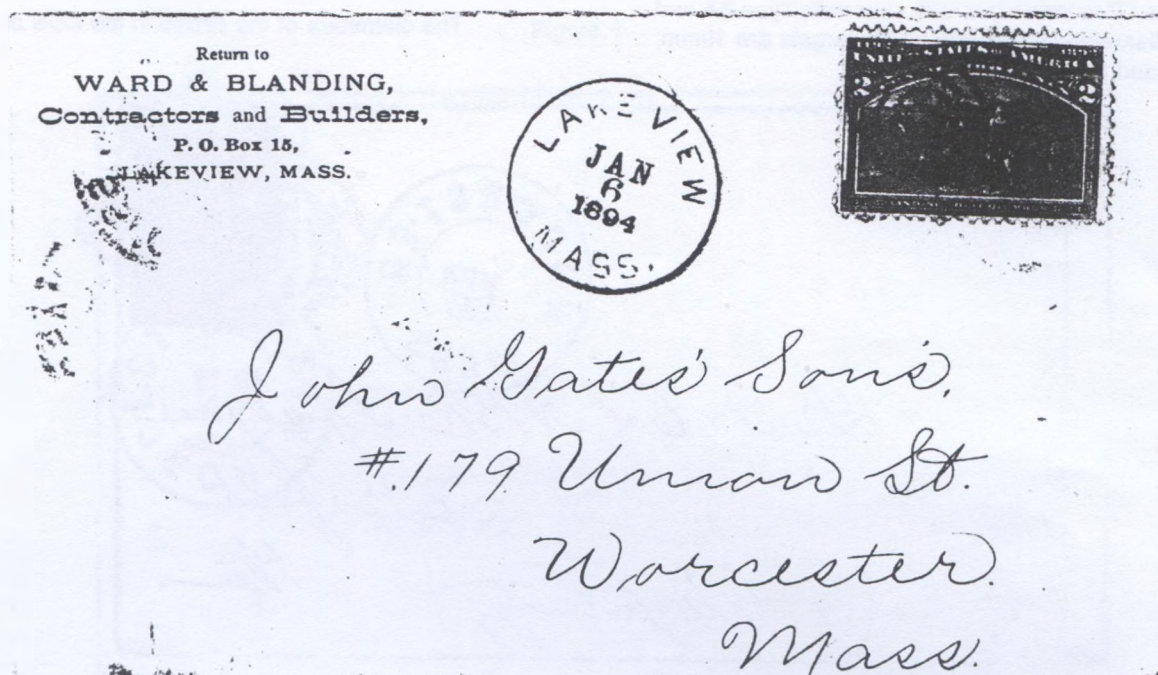




Figure 7

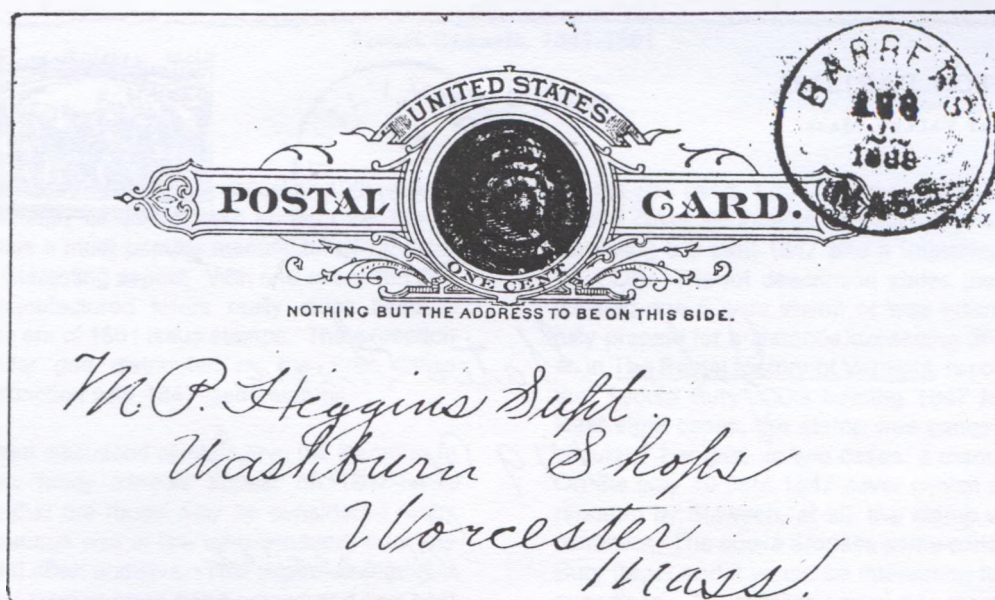


Figure 8

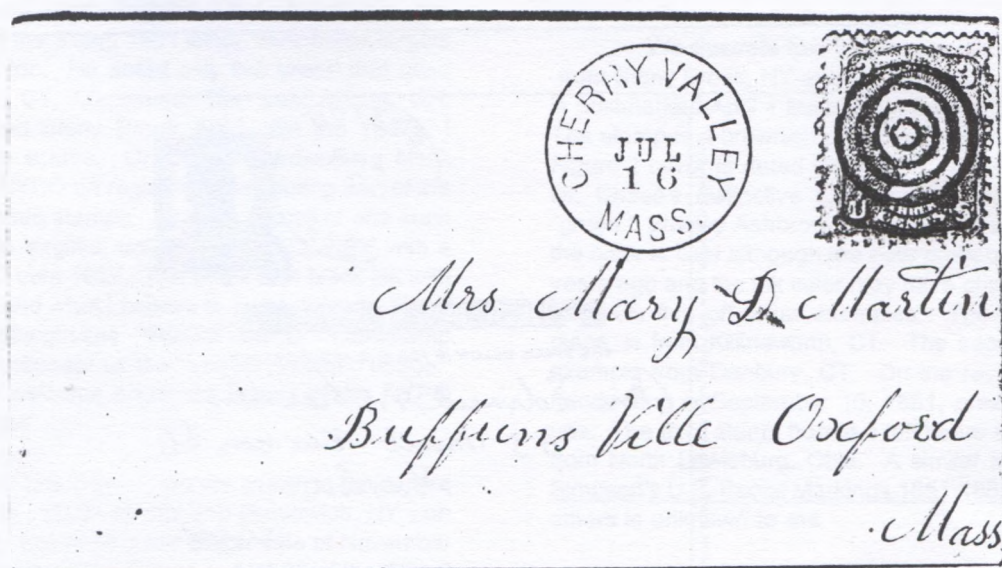
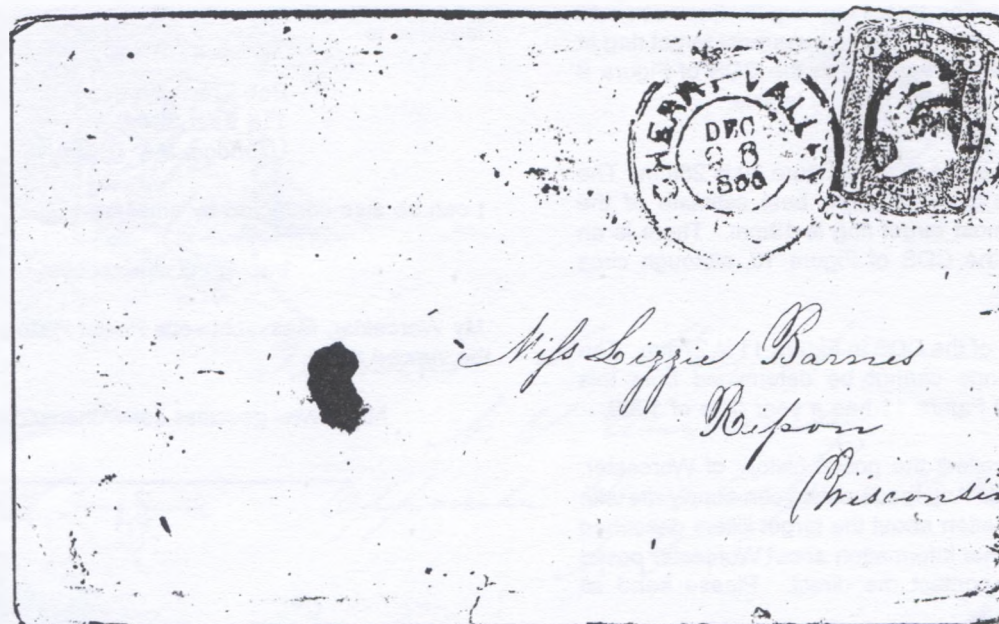


Figure 9





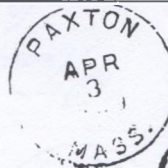
NEWTON DARLING,  
CHERRY VALLEY, MASS.



John Gates Lons,  
179 Union St.  
Worcester,  
Mass.

Figure 10

THE SPACE BELOW MAY BE USED FOR CORRESPONDENCE.



**POSTAL CARD**

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

Mr. Edmund A. Chandler  
53 Mount Vernon St.  
Boston  
Mass.

Figure 11

are 28mm and 15mm. The target marking itself is not clear. Best estimate puts the diameter of the outermost target ring at 19mm-20mm. There is a year date in the CDS of Figure 9 which seems to read 1866, but it is not legible.

The diameter of the CDS in Figure 10 is 28mm. The strike of the target is poor, and the best estimate of the diameter of the outermost target ring is 19mm. There is an illegible year date in the CDS of Figure 10, although circa 1895 seems plausible.

The diameter of the CDS in Figure 11 is 27mm. The sizes of the target rings cannot be determined from this example. The CDS of Figure 11 has a year date of 1909.

I study and collect the postal history of Worcester, Massachusetts in detail. Any readers who can supply me with new or updated information about the target killers described in this article, or any other information about Worcester postal history, are urged to contact me direct. Please send all

inquiries to:

Bob Trachimowicz  
118 East Street  
Uxbridge, MA 01569-1942

I can be also contacted by email at:

[track@ma.ultranet.com](mailto:track@ma.ultranet.com)

My Worcester, Massachusetts Postal History Web Page can be viewed at:

<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/2088/index.html>



# Target Cancels, 1847-1861

by Roger D. Curran

Common, indeed, is the target cancel on 19th century U.S. stamps. Seemingly ubiquitous with endless variations, the target design was a most popular manufactured canceler and herein lies an interesting aspect. With one exception that I can think of, manufactured killers really didn't become widespread until the era of 1861 issue stamps. The exception is the 7-bar circular grid distributed by the Post Office Department in conjunction with 1847-issue stamps.

As has been discussed elsewhere in the literature in recent months, few fancy cancels appear on 1847-issue stamps and those that are found may be considered fancy only through a generous use of the term. Indeed, they are rather mundane and often primitive. This began changing in the 1850s, but most fancies were hand-carved and few post office artisans appeared interested in carving targets. On 1847s, target cancels are decidedly rare. Carroll Chase, the premiere student of the 3 cent 1851 issue, considered targets rare on that issue, too. He noted only five towns that used targets: Danbury, CT, Claremont, NH, East Wilton, NH, Killinsworth, CT, and Stony Brook, NY.<sup>1</sup> On the 1857s, I would say they are scarce. Dr. Chase mentioned a black target used by the NYPO on registered mail during part of the currency of 1857 issue stamps. I have a record of one such cover, addressed to Virginia, dated January 23, 1861 with a target canceling a 3 cent 1857. The target is in black ink with a dot in the center and what I believe to be four rings. There is also a blue straight-line "REGISTERED" handstamp described by the auctioneer as the "earliest recorded usage." I would very much welcome additional reports of this NYPO registered mail target.

At least two U.S. post offices are known to have used 4-ring target cancels - Hanover, NH and Greenwich, NY - on 1847 issue stamps. Lot 1018 in the Siegel sale of November 22, 1988 is an example of the former and lot 35 of the Siegel sale of June 9, 1992 an example of the latter. In both cases,

red ink was used. Lot 141 in the Siegel sale of June 25, 1987 was a cover addressed to Wisconsin bearing a blue target canceling a 5 cent 1847 and a "matching" blue Middle Bury, VT CDS. The lot description states that the cover is either missing one 5 cent stamp or was erroneously accepted as fully prepaid for a distance exceeding 300 miles. Slawson et al, in *The Postal History of Vermont*, report eleven covers with the "Middle Bury" CDS bearing 1847 issue stamps.<sup>2</sup> In at least eight cases, the stamp was canceled by the enclosed, circular 7-bar grid. In two cases, a manuscript "X" was used. On the only 10 cent 1847 cover (which may be a 12th cover reported by Slawson, et al), the stamp was canceled by the postmark. The above arouses some concern about the Middle Bury target and it would be interesting to know if it has been expertised. A Canadian seven-ring target from Montreal has been noted on a very few 1847 and 1851 issue stamps.

We illustrate two 1851 issue covers bearing targets - from Stony Brook, NY and Danbury, CT. The Figure 1 cover is postmarked April 1 but without an indication of a year date. The stamp is a brownish carmine so perhaps it is 1852. The Figure 2 cover is dated October 2 (1851). On the reverse is Dr. Chase's distinctive handwriting describing the killer as "green." Stanley Ashbrook's signature is also present. To me, the color is blue although the note probably was written many years ago and the ink color may have changed some. Figure 3 shows five off-cover examples. The first item, on small piece, is from Killinsworth, CT. The second is another blue example from Danbury, CT. On the reverse in Dr. Chase's handwriting is September 10, 1851, presumably the date of use. The third stamp from the left bears a target that may be from North Lewisburg, Ohio. A similar killer is illustrated in *Simpson's U.S. Postal Markings 1851-1861*.<sup>3</sup> The origin of the others is unknown to me.

On the 1857 issue, we illustrate four covers. Figure 4 is from Hartford, CT, Figure 5 is from Stamford, CT and

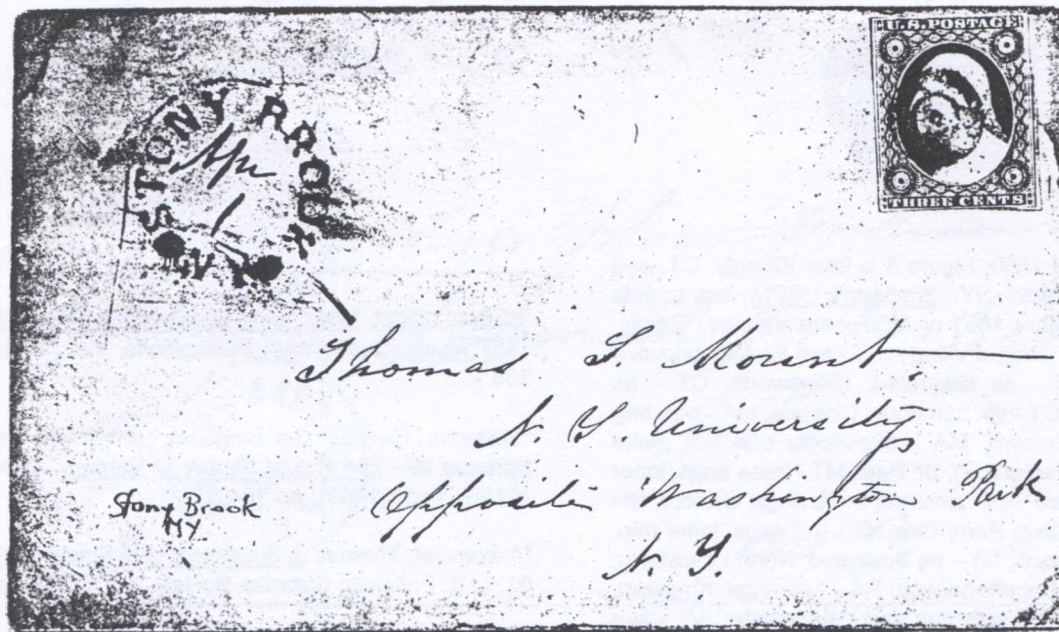


Figure 1



Figure 2

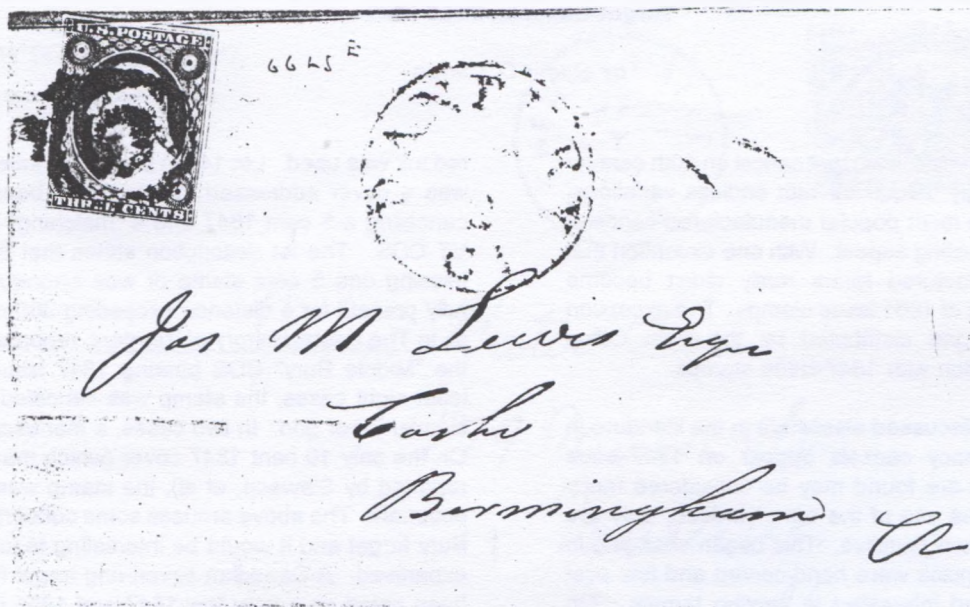
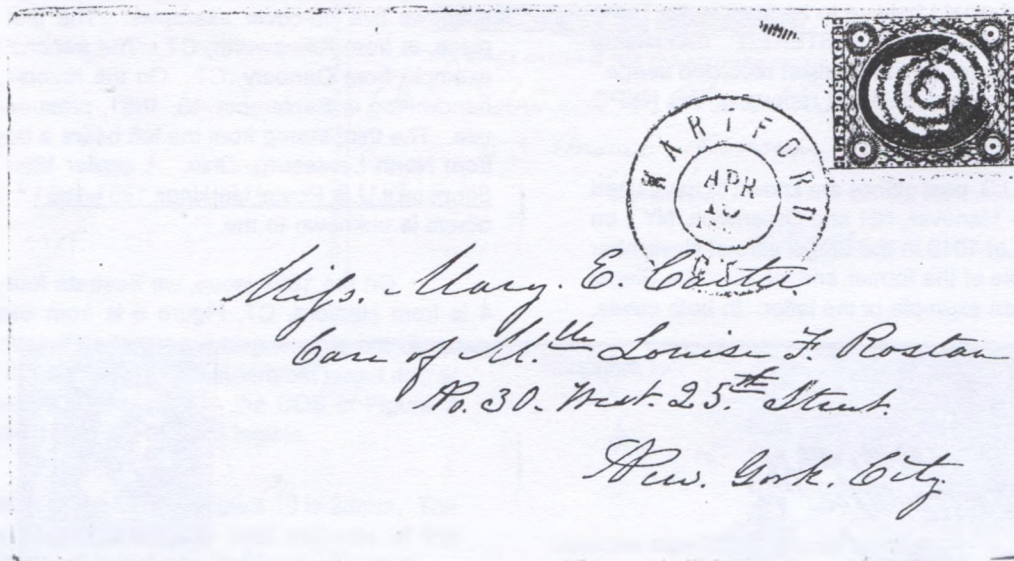


Figure 3



Figure 4



appears to be dated 1860, Figure 6 is from Killingly, CT, and Figure 7 is Green Castle, NY. Simpson's USPM lists targets from 15 towns on either 1851 or 1857 issue stamps. Briefly, they are as follows: Central Village, CT - two thickish primitive rings; Danbury, CT - as illustrated; Killinsworth, CT - as illustrated; Putnam, CT - six thin rings; Chelsea, MA - one ring and a big dot; Freetown, MA - two rings, one dot (quite symmetrical - manufactured?), St. Paul, MT - three rings, inner ring heavier; Stoddard, NH - smallish, three rings; Oreford, NH - one ring, dot, primitive; Perry City, NY - two rings, inner thin, outer thick; Stony Brook, NY - as illustrated; North Lewisburg, OH - as illustrated; Conshohocken, PA - two rings; Kingston, PA - four rings, largish, with dot; and Westminster, VT - five rings, dash in middle.

<sup>1</sup>Chase, Carrol The 3 cent Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue, Quarterman Publications, Inc. (1975 reprint), p. 334.

<sup>2</sup>Slawson, George C., Bingham, Arthur W. and Drenan, Sprague W. The Postal History of Vermont, Collectors Club of New York (1969), pp 164-5.

<sup>3</sup>Alexander, Thomas J. Simpson's U.S. Postal Markings 1851-61, U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, Inc. (1979), pp. 128-51.



Figure 5

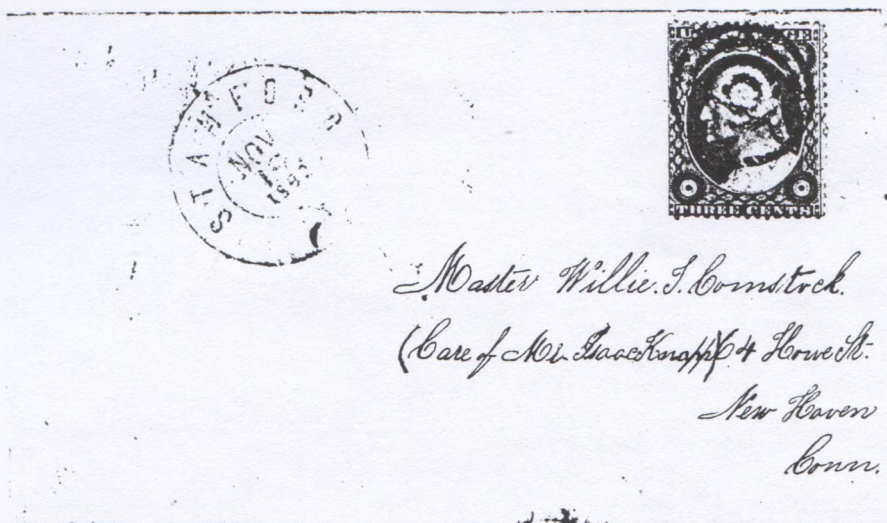


Figure 6

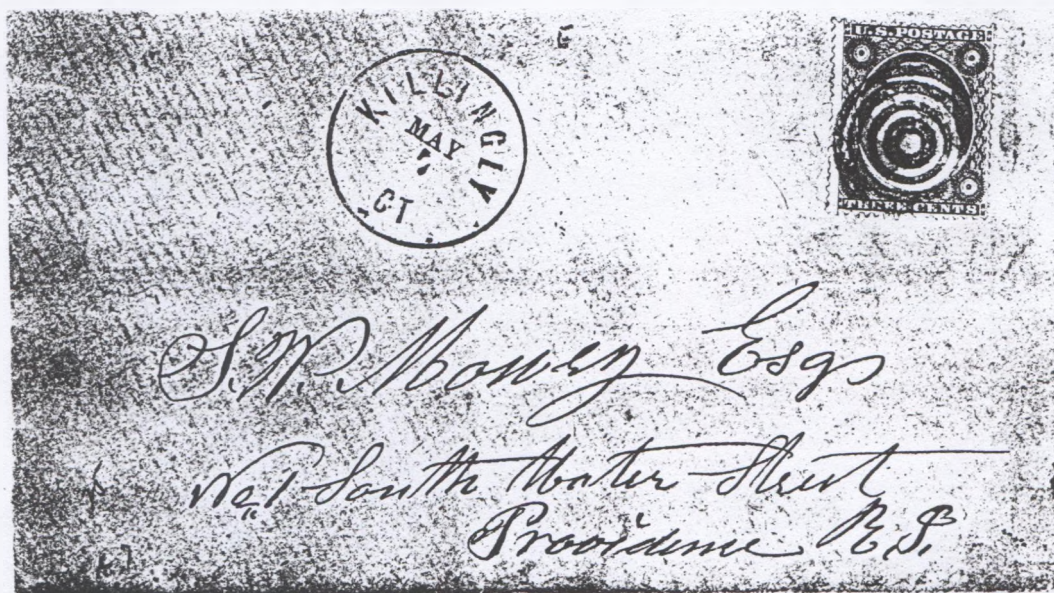
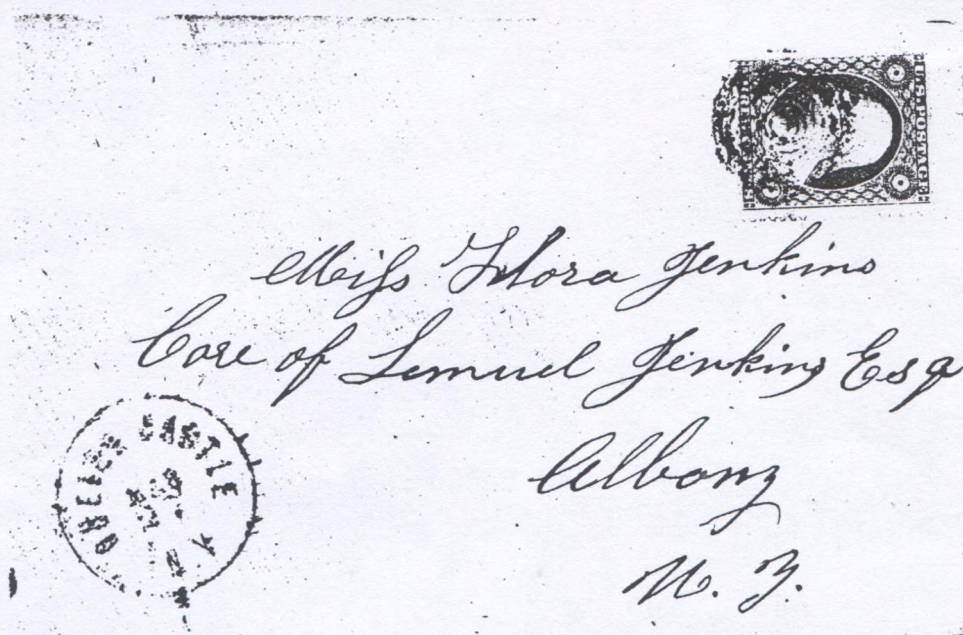


Figure 7





## Two New York Targets

by Roger D. Curran

It might seem that the NYPO clerk went overboard a little in handling the cover in Figure 1. Addressed to New York City, the cover entered the mails in Boston where a red Boston CDS and an enclosed "PAID" killer were applied. What, then, provoked all the New York postmarking?

Apparently it was an attempt to correct the date. The Boston CDS reads "JUN" 15 or 16 whereas the New York CDS reads "DEC" with a date that appears to be "16." Was the cover correctly postmarked in Boston and then lost (perhaps in a mailbag) for several months before being transmitted to New York? Was it an error in Boston postmarking? Or was it something else? Based on the docketing, it was sent in 1862. Additional views on the processing of this cover as well as information on other uses of this New York CDS and 5-ring target will be welcomed. Incidentally, the New York CDS shows a "." after YORK.

Figure 2 illustrates a New York Foreign Mail (NYFM) target that is lightly tied to a folded letter front. Actually, it appears to have been a printed circular as the reverse contains a portion of a printed document. The "PAID ALL" is in red. The target measures about 18 mm. in diameter and has a lightly struck fourth ring in the center that won't show in the illustration. I'm quite sure it is Bill Weiss' type TR-T1 as presented on p. 261 of his 1990 NYFM book. Bill reported only one cover and one piece bearing this NYFM cancel. That cover is dated December 21, 1873. The Figure 2 cover bears an Engleberg received marking dated 1875.

Figure 1

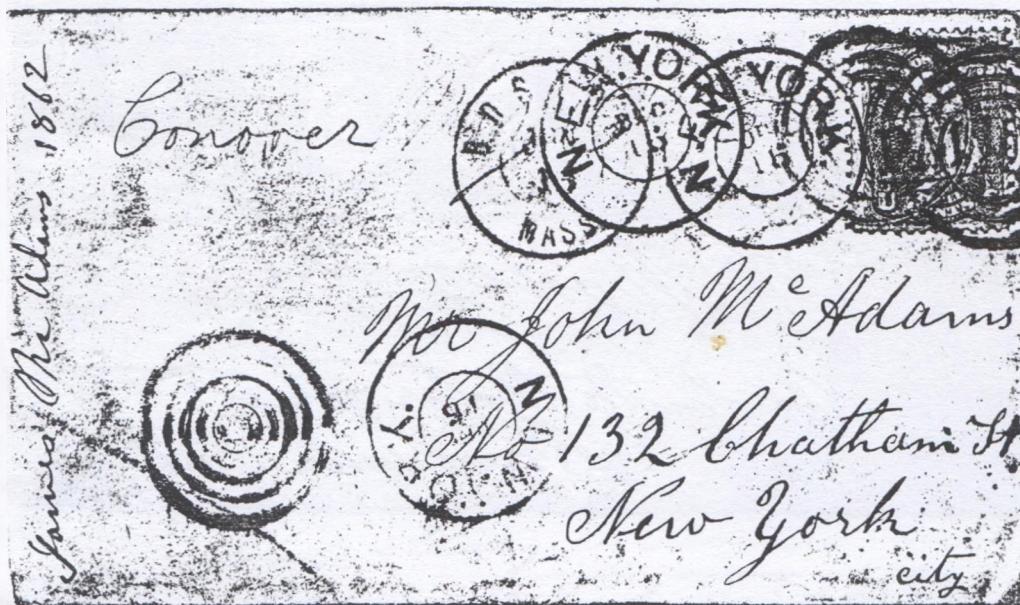


Figure 2

