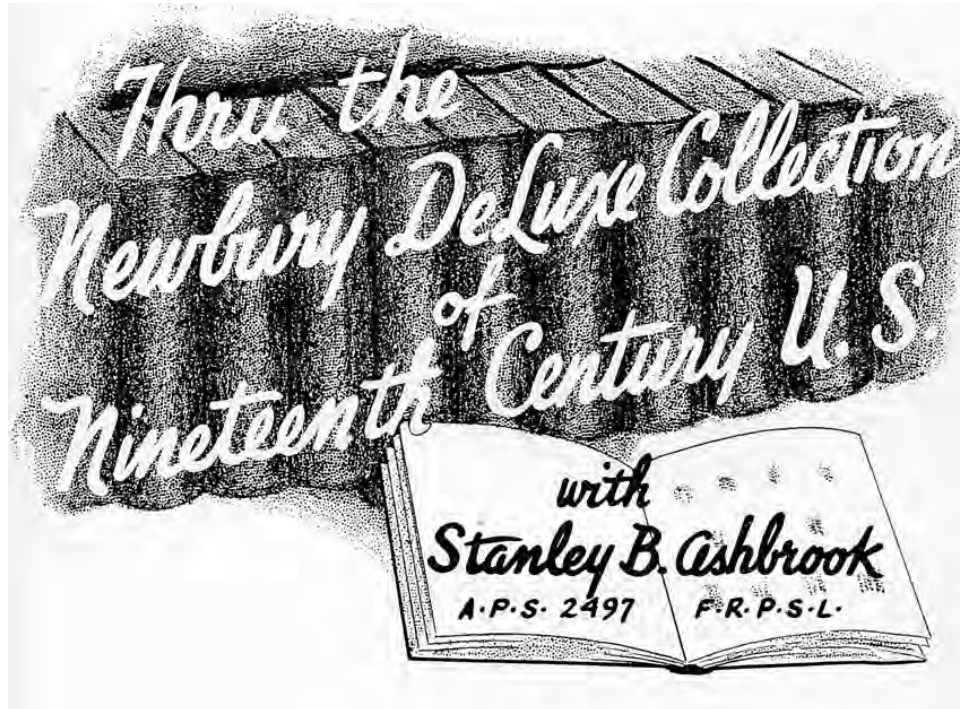


## *From the Stamp Specialist:*

*(From The Stamp Specialist Blue Book, #6, published in 1941,  
with images added))*

**Part 2**



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## THE 10c 1855

### May 19th, 1855 Earliest Known Use

The Ten Cent 1855. What a stamp this is, the stamp of the Argonauts, with the head of Washington surmounted by the thirteen stars of the 13 original colonies. From the cities and farms of New England and the other eastern states to the most isolated gold mining camps in that far off empire of California, this grand old 10c green traveled back and forth bringing tidings of home to the Argonauts and news from the missing fathers, sons and brothers to family circles in the east. Over mountain and dale to San Francisco, thence by the Ocean Mail to Panama, by rail across the Isthmus, by Ocean Mail to New York, this stamp traveled, a silent conductor of the precious messages intrusted to its care.

This grand old stamp is dear to the hearts of those who love historical American philately, because it is one of the many symbols we have of that undying spirit which conquered all obstacles when our forebears were engaged in extending the confines of our nation from the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific.

In turning the pages of this section of the Newbury collection, it is quite evident that the owner has a very high regard for our second stamp of a value of ten cents.

And now a word on the plate from which Toppan Carpenter & Co. produced this interesting stamp. All of the 10c 1855 imperforates come from but one plate, Plate No. 1, and the 200 stamps from this plate exist in four types. Eight positions only furnished the scarce Type IV, and twenty positions, the semi-scarce Type I, all of the latter coming from only the bottom row of the plate. The balance of the 172 positions consist of types II and III, with 93 of the former and 79 of the latter. Seven of the eight Type IV come from the left pane, and one from the right pane.

Back in the early days of plate research work, prior to World War I, the 10c was quite a favorite of Carroll Chase and Wm. Stevenson. They called the Type I, the "Full Shell" and the Type IV, the "recut," and the Catalogue so recorded them, until I suggested that type designations be accorded similar to the types of the One Cent 1851-1857, and thus the "full shell" became Type I, the "recut," Type IV, and the plate 2 perforated with "short sides," the Type V. Dan'l. Hammatt in the middle 1920's possessed the most outstanding specialized lot of the 10c and when his highly prized collection was placed on the market, Mr. Newbury had the first choice. Thus in turning to this section I come face to face with many old friends I knew in the days of Dan Hammatt, a quiet, unassuming philatelist who endeared himself to all who knew him intimately.

Here is one of those philatelic gems that might have been made to order. It is a pair from the bottom left corner of the right pane (see Fig. 22) and was one of the gems in the Hammatt collection. It is a vertical showing two types, a gorgeous Type I (91R1) and a Type III, (81R1), lightly and superbly canceled in black with the New York "Ocean Mail" postmark. The color and engraving extremely fine.



FIG. NO. 22 — Types I and III in a Vertical Pair, canceled by the "New York Ocean Mail" Postmarked. (Ex-Hammatt Collection).

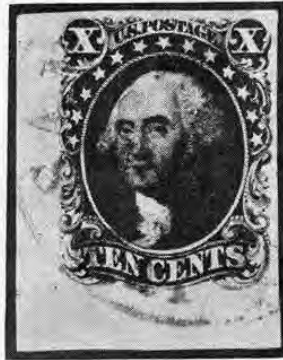


FIG. NO. 23—Superb Type I, 91R1.

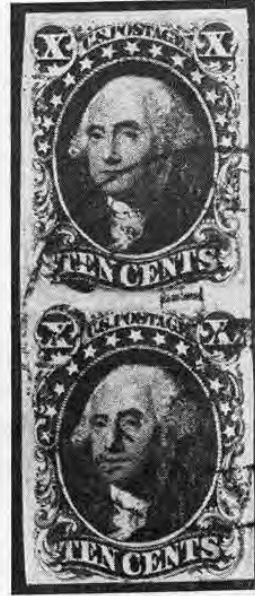


FIG. NO. 24—Vertical Pair of Types I and IV, 86L1-96L1, Superb Engraving.

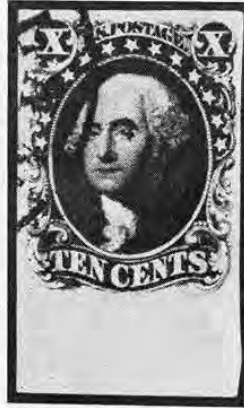


FIG. NO. 25 — Superb Type I, 96L1, Showing Plate Mark.



FIG. NO. 26—Strip of Three, Type I on Cover to France, 98L1-99L1-100L1.

Several pages are devoted to fine to superb singles of the Type I, with various rare cancelations, such as a red "19" in conjunction with a British marking, a superb copy in the deep green with the bright red "Paint" Mobile postmark, a cancelation with special appeal. And here is quite a beautiful pair of Type I, and another marvelous single of the corner pane position, 91R1, (See Fig. 23) with wide sheet margins at bottom and left, lightly canceled with a San Francisco postmark.

Of the eight Type IV on the plate *only one* came from the ninth row, hence to show a pair of the two scarce types, I and IV, one has to locate a vertical from one particular spot on the plate, that is, from positions 86L1 (Type IV) and 96L1 (Type I). A pair showing the two scarce types is highly desirable even in mediocre condition but here we have a pair with marvelous sharp early engraving lightly canceled in black. (see Fig. 24). The Type IV, 86L1, has the top line recut and also the curved lines over both "X" ovals. Only two of the eight recuts were thus recut, 65L1 and 86L1.

The plate position of the Type I 96L1, can readily be recognized at a glance by the little horizontal dash below the "three pearls" at left, and this identifying mark is quite plain on the 96L1 in this scarce pair.

Another outstanding single of Type I (see Fig. 25) is a copy of 96L1 with full sheet at bottom, lightly canceled at left with a black postmark, and showing the dash below the left pearls.

A superb cover shows another Type I with a full sheet margin at bottom, beautifully tied by a San Francisco postmark of Nov. 20 (1856), to Boston.

And here is a perfectly beautiful strip of three of the Type I with margins on all four sides, on cover from New Orleans to Paris, France in August 1857. The plate positions being 98L1-99L1-100L1 (See Fig. 26).

A number of pages are devoted to on and off cover copies of Type II, III and IV, and among these pages we hesitate to admire many outstanding singles, pairs and strips, some showing rare type combinations, and extremely scarce postal markings. Here is a very fine horizontal strip of four, with two Type II to left and two Type IV to right, 62L1-63L1-64L1-65L1, canceled with bright red grids. Green stamps with red grids, make a beautiful color combination.

The 64L1, was the only double recut on the plate. Struck lightly with a black postmark is quite an unusual pair of Types III and IV, positions 63L1 (III) and 64L1 (IV), the latter the double recut. (Top and bottom lines both recut).

Also with red grids is a very fine vertical pair of Types IV and II (3R1-13R1). The 3R1, Type IV, is the only Type IV from the right pane. (Top row).

A beautiful horizontal strip of three contains two Type IV, (54L1-55L1) and a Type II (56L1), both Type IV's being recut only at bottom.

Quite a beautiful cover to Trieste, has a horizontal strip of three with two Type IV's (64L1-65L1) and a Type III (66L1), the 64L1 being the double recut, the strip tied by a black New Orleans postmark.

Another cover shows a superb single Type IV, 54L1, to Canada beautifully tied by a black postmark of Wyoming, N. Y.

Among the Types II and III pieces, we find some very beautiful singles and pairs, horizontal and vertical, showing extra large margins on all sides and portions of the center line which divided the two panes. One of the off cover center line vertical pairs has as a cancelation, several black "3's."

A horizontal strip of three Type II on a cover to Bremen causes one to pause as it is quite outstanding. The various singles, each with some special feature of wide margins, engraving, color or variety of cancelation are too numerous to mention separately. Singles and pairs of Types II and III are noted with superb strikes of the interesting New York "Ocean Mail" postmark.

Truly a magnificent lot of this fascinating stamp of the Gold Rush period.

### THE 12c STAMP OF 1851

The 12c was issued in July of 1851 but strange to state, no cover is known with a use in that month, my earliest record of a use being *Aug. 4th 1851*. A stamp of this denomination was issued for the purpose of prepaying quadruple 3c rates, with two to pay the principal foreign rate of postage at that period, that is, the 24c rate to Great Britain. The three values issued in 1851 and prior to 1855 were the 1c, 3c and 12c.

The scarcity of covers showing uses in 1851 and the first six months of 1852, indicates that the public did not purchase a very large quantity of the 12c value. On June 30, 1851, Toppan Carpenter, Casilear & Co. delivered to the U. S. Stamp Agent, a total of 200,000, and during the next twelve months a total of 480,000. All of the 12c stamps issued to the public between July 1851 and June 1860 came from but one plate, Plate No. 1.

The late Colonel J. K. Tracy of the U. S. Marine Corps, a prominent philatelic student of the early 1920's was the first philatelist to reconstruct the 12c Plate #1. I had the rare privilege of working with Colonel Tracy and have a keen sense of appreciation for the fine philatelic work which he accomplished. The 12c plate reconstruction is a grand study and since the Colonel's death, over a decade ago, I have carried on the plating work, carefully checking and correcting his original notes, so that at the present time I have the most accurate record of each of the 200 positions of Plate #1 in existence.

To me, there are two outstanding features of all the 12c copies which I have examined.

*First.* Early impressions, hence beautiful, sharp engravings, printed in the characteristic grayish black on the regular fine quality of paper, as used for the early 1c Plate One Early and 3c Orange Brown stamps of 1851.

*Second.* And much more desirable, early, fine sharp engravings in the beautiful grayish black but on a very thin semi-transparent *part India* paper. These stamps look almost exactly like carefully printed plate proofs and existing copies are very rare. The 3c 1851 Orange Brown is also known on this thin part India paper, but I have never been able to discover such a copy of the 1c 1851.

Among the items of the 12c 1851 in the Newbury collection is one which I believe is unique. It is a horizontal strip of five on the thin part India paper, and is the only piece on this paper that I have ever seen larger than a pair.

The strip includes 13L1-14L1-15L1-16L1 and 17L1, and is canceled with black grids, and is the only 12c *part India* paper in the collection.

A very unusual item is a *vertical strip of five*, struck with black grids. Without my notes I plated this as 51L1 to 91L1 inclusive, which is probably correct.

A beautiful horizontal strip of four off cover has the well known blue Cincinnati postmark, also a superb pair with the same marking. A very striking horizontal pair shows light blue grids in conjunction with a red town.



FIG. NO. 27—Top Row Pair, 6L1, 7L1, Both Stamps Double Transfer.

Another horizontal strip of three with a large sheet margin at bottom shows a black Texas postmark. Quite unusual on the 12c. Outstanding is a little show piece, a corner pane copy of 91R1 with wide bottom sheet and sheet to left with the center line.

Another fine item is a pair from the top row of the left pane with a nice sheet at top, (see Fig. 27) canceled with two red grids, positions 6L1, 7L1, both stamps showing nice double transfers.

I have found that the ordinary town and grid cancelations on the 12c stamps run about as follows:

Towns		Grids	
Black	60	Black	66
Red	15	Red	58
Blue	18	Blue	8
Green	6	Green	0
Brown	1	Brown	2

In a survey of this collection, I found the above ratios were very nearly correct. It will be noted that blue grids are semi-scarce.

A beautiful cover to England shows a horizontal pair tied by blue grids. Another cover with a horizontal pair with wide sheet at bottom shows a rate to England on *Oct. 1, 1851* from Sherburne, N. Y. Quite an early use, and the only use in 1851 of a cover in this section. In addition, a very fine engraving in the early grayish black.

A number of the following pages show, on and off cover items, pairs and strips of three, as well as numerous superb singles, specially selected for bright colored and odd postal markings, such as rate handstamps "19" "9" etc., etc. Also fine left and right sheet copies, center lines etc.

To one interested in the various black shades used from 1851 to 1857, the 12c section of this collection provides a most interesting study.

## THE 1857-1860 ISSUES

### The One Cent

One of the most noteworthy items in the collection in the One Cent 1857 section is a unique irregular mint block of 78 from the left pane of plate 12. This block, the largest known from this plate, consists of 38 copies of Type II and 40 copies of *Type I*. This was formerly in Senator Ackerman's collection and was most helpful in the early reconstruction of this plate by Carroll Chase and later by myself.

From this same Plate 12 is also a mint block of 10, (5H X 2V), the five top stamps being *Type I*, the bottom five, being two Type II and three Type I.

Other large 1c 1857 pieces are as follows:

(a) Plate #7, (Type V) an unused block of 72 from the right pane, showing full imprint and plate number "7" at right, and the very interesting six "curl on shoulder" positions, 57R7-58R7-59R7-97R7-98R7-99R7. (see Fig. 28).

(b) An unused block of 99 from Plate #8, (Type V), same being the entire right pane with the exception of 100R8 in lower right corner. (see Fig. 29).

(c) The full left pane of 100, unused, from Plate #9, with full imprint and Pl. #9. Large blocks used or unused from this plate are far from common. Full panes are very much more rare than those from Plates #8 or #10.

Among the numerous pages of used items of the 1c 1857, we will only attempt to mention those which particularly caught our eye. For example, superb copies of the Type I (Pl. 12) with unusual cancelations. A vertical strip of three on cover containing two Type I (Pl. 12) and a Type II. A fine single of the very rare (in fine condition) 1c 1857, Type IA (Plate 4). This is an exceptional copy though not superb as it is centered slightly to right, with perforations barely touching at bottom, nice margins left and top. This is an exceedingly hard stamp to find perfectly centered, and with the design untouched by the perforations.

Plate 4 was in use when Toppan, Carpenter & Co. commenced to perforate U. S. postage stamps, hence poor perforating was the rule and nicely centered stamps are quite the exception from this plate. Very, very few fine collections of 19th Century U. S. include a fine to superb example of the scarce 1c 1857 Type IA, though such collections will probably show many rare postmaster Provisionals and also examples of the "Sample Labels," erroneously dubbed the "Premieres Gravures of 1861."

Among the scarce and semi-scarce types, here is a very fine off cover strip of three from Plate 4, (33L4-34L4, and 35L4), the center a Type III, the other two, Type IIIA. The 1c Type IV is also hard to find perfectly centered and the design untouched by the perforations. This plate (No. 1) made in 1851, was never intended to be used to issue perforated stamps. We note very fine horizontal and vertical pairs and a number of superb singles, also a very beautiful cover with two singles.

Among the Type V stamps included in the main collection are only items which are outstanding, the balance being housed in a separate collection. Here is a very fine block of four with a black town, the two bottom stamps being the

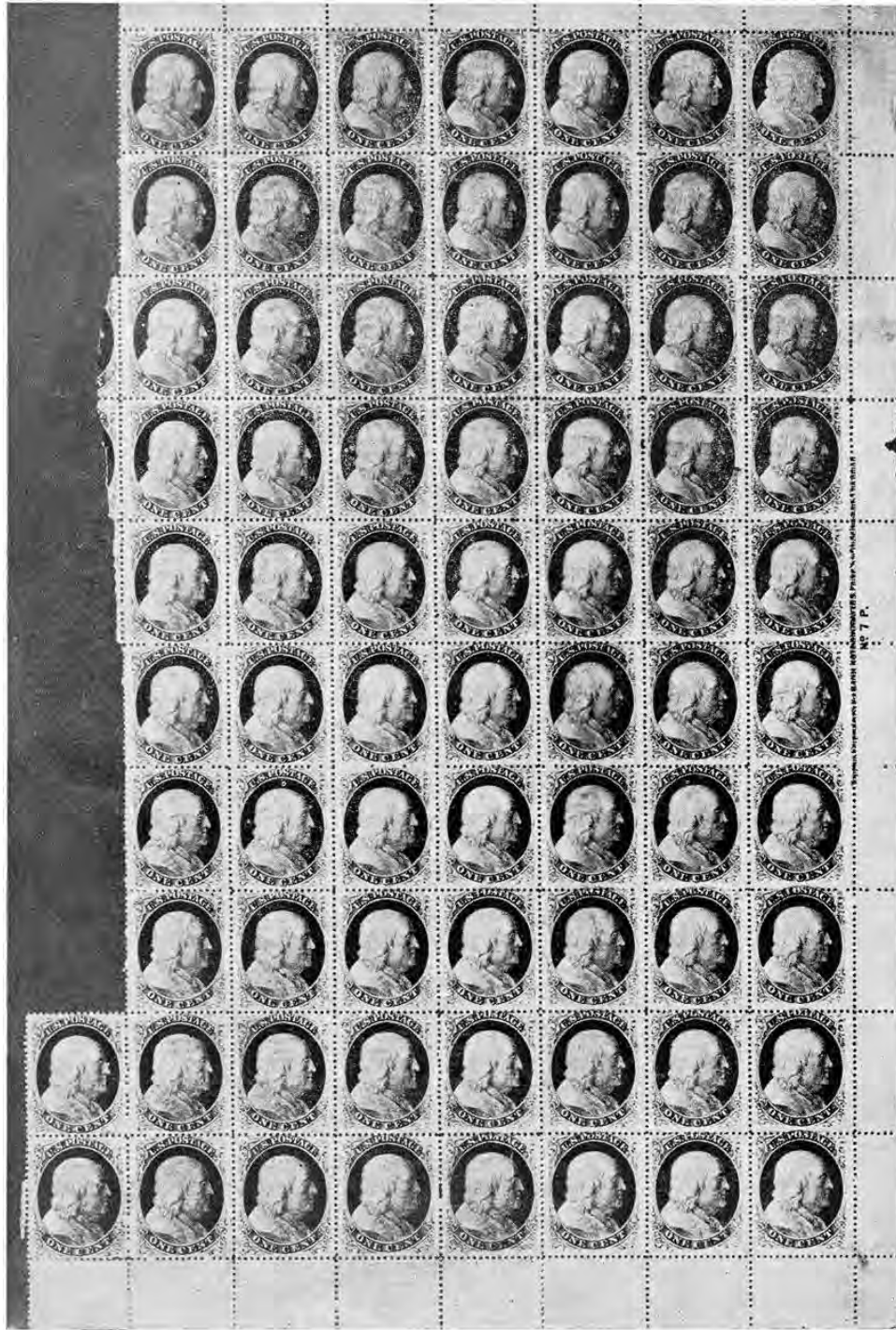


FIG. NO. 28—Type V Block of 72 from Right Pane of Plate #7, containing the six “Curl on Shoulder” Positions.





FIG. NO. 29—Type V—Block of 99 from the Right Pane of Plate #8.

“curl on shoulder” variety—98R7-99R7 (Pl. 7). A block of four showing two of the six “curls” is indeed a very hard item to locate, especially in such beautiful condition. Early impressions and superb engravings from Plate 7, in the early rich blue color are beautiful stamps and rate about one in 2000. Here is a horizontal strip of four, marvelous engravings, from positions 51R7 to 54R7, postmarked San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1858. Probably from a cover showing a 10c rate with a pair of 3c 1857.

From plate six, originated the Type Va stamps which are very near cousins of the Type III, because of the wide breaks in top and bottom lines and the “almost complete” side ornaments. This plate furnished some very beautiful stamps, especially the fine engravings of early impressions. Carefully selected Type Va items are displayed among the pages in the Type V section.



*This plate reconstruction and that on the next page are the work of Stanley Ashbrook. This is the right pane of Type V Plate 8, Sc. 24*



*This is the Ahbrook reconstruction of the left pane of Plate 9, Sc. 24*

### 3c 1857

This section is devoted exclusively to off cover, singles and multiples, in used condition, great care being exercised to include only such items among this rather common stamp that are superb in the way of color, engraving, centering and cancelation. Several pages are devoted to colored markings, such as green, red, blue and brown towns and grids, unusual numeral cancelations, stars, designs, etc., etc. A very fine used block of eight (II) shows a *blue postmark* and the big Type II flaw (called a crack) from 71L18 is represented by a most exceptional copy.

### 5c 1857

#### Type I — Plate No. 1

In my opinion the rarest color among the 5c 1857 Type I stamps is the so-called "*Indian Red*" listed in the catalogue as a minor variety of the Type I Red Brown (#46).

As a rare color, I include it among such items as the 5c 1847 *real orange*, the 3c 1861 "pigeon blood pink" etc., etc. The catalogue calls it "*Indian Red*" and no doubt from long usage the term will cling to it. It is a very close match to Ridgway's "*Mahogany Red*" and "*Chestnut*" shades.

The great majority of copies I have seen were used from New Orleans, and I believe it first made its appearance sometime in the spring or summer of 1858, being the next color to follow the red brown. In turn the *Indian Red* was followed by the *Brick Red* in the fall of 1858 and by the *Brown* in mid-summer of 1859.

Quite an exceptional cover in the collection shows a center line single and a pair of the "*Indian Red*" used from New Orleans in 1858.

The 5c 1857 Type I is usually found with designs damaged by the perforations, hence singles, pairs or strips, evenly perforated with designs intact are most exceptional. Even much scarcer are well centered copies or multiples in fresh bright colors. In carefully appraising the 5c 1857 section of the collection one is impressed with the fact that the owner has a full appreciation of fine condition and has searched for the finest specimens obtainable, therefore in mentioning certain of the many superb pieces, I will try to refrain from emphasizing the fine condition which is so characteristic of the entire exhibit.

*Red Brown*, Type I. I was quite impressed with the various pages of the Type I Red Brown, because the specimens are truly a study in the variation of this shade. Here on one page was a gem of a vertical pair, five singles, and a beautiful block of four, the latter with a postmark of *Fort Smith, Ark.*, Sept. 7, year? The next page shows a vertical strip of three, four singles and a center line copy. The next page, six singles with blue and black towns, and a horizontal pair in the richest of shades of the Red Brown. Truly a magnificent color. The

next page discloses a gem of a cover to France with a horizontal strip of three, the use May 16, 1859. The date was a trifle late for the Red Brown stamp.

*Brick Red*, Type I. Here is a page with horizontal and vertical pairs and four singles, each being a show piece of superb condition and color, the color ranging from the pale to the deep. The next page displays a vertical strip and five singles. One stamp has a bright red grid that is most striking and mounted near by is one with a cancelation of "Blue Dots." Another page exhibits a fine vertical pair and five exceptional singles. A page is devoted to a cover to Spain with a single from New Orleans on Feb. 16, 1859.

Covers with single copies of the Brick Red used to Foreign Countries must be rather scarce. The idea occurred to me when I paused over this item.

*Brown*, Type I. Here we find pages made up of five singles and generally included on each page, a vertical or a horizontal pair, or a vertical strip of three. We find blue towns, such as Marysville, Calif., black towns and a red town, the latter semi-scarce. Likewise this section is a grand study for the color student. The Brown was used for almost two years and during that period a number of distinctive *Browns* were used to print the stamps from Plate No. 1. Pale browns, dark browns, grayish browns and just browns.

## 5c 1860

### Plate No. 2 — Type II

The second and final plate of the 5c came into use in May 1860, and consisted of stamps that are designated as Type II. Hence it is quite proper to call the Type I, the 5c 1857, and the Type II, the 5c 1860. Similar to the Type I, the Type II is also found in a number of distinctive shades of Brown. It is believed that Plate No. 1 was continued in use for several months after Plate 2 was put into service, though it may have been retired earlier than we suppose. At any rate we find some of the Type II stamps in almost identical shades of brown as the Type I.

There is quite a range of the Brown shades in the collection, represented by vertical strips of three, horizontal pairs, and strips of three, and numerous singles with a variety of red, blue and black town, grids, etc., etc.

Orange Brown—This color came very late in the life of the 5c stamp, the earliest use we have of record is *July 13, 1861*. Demonetization of the Toppan Carpenter stamps commenced the following month. For this reason, genuine covers showing actual uses of the 5c Orange Brown are decidedly rare. Mint copies being comparatively common, due to the large number of remainders.

A neatly arranged page displays a grouping of five singles and a vertical pair, the singles with red and black cancelations, the pair struck with a black target.

Occupying a page to itself is a cover from the well known Payen correspondence, (which by the way was quite a find in Paris, France some 43 years ago). This cover is a little gem, showing a triple rate of 45c to Paris from New York on *Sep. 14, 1861*. The rate was paid by a 30c 1860, a 10c 1857, Type V, and a 5c 1860 Type II, *Orange Brown*, the stamps tied by red grids. This is a colorful little show piece.

## THE 10c 1857

Three pages are devoted to a fine exhibit of the 10c 1857, Type I in singles, pairs and strips of three, with various cancelations in black, red and blue, grids and towns. Two fine pairs show uses from New York and New Orleans (see Fig. 30) and a strip of three from Charleston, S. C. A single of 100L1, on cover, shows sheet margin and center line to right.



FIG. NO. 30—Ten Cents 1857—Pair of Type I

The pages following display a grand showing of Types II and III in singles, horizontal and vertical pairs and strips, with numerous beautiful postal markings. Here is a finely centered block of four with the two types (II and III) used from St. Louis on May 26, 1860. A horizontal strip of four, Type II, off cover, from San Francisco shows an unusually fine engraving which is quite the exception among the 10c Plate One perforated stamps. Another horizontal strip of four Type III in a superb color and sharp engraving is canceled with a red Philadelphia Foreign Exchange postmark. An unusual single of Type III, shows sheet and center line to right, a fine color, with a red town marking.

A cover to Paris from New Orleans has an exceptional vertical strip of three, including two Type II and one Type III. An example of fine perforations.

The display of the 10c 1857 Type IV, occupies three pages and noteworthy in this exhibit of a semi-rare type is quite an unusual vertical pair of Type IV, the 54L1, recut at bottom and 64L1 double recut top and bottom, canceled with the foreign mail marking of New York "SHORT PAID" in red. This marking is usually found on the face of covers and very seldom on stamps. Truly a superb and very rare pair. Of the eight Type IV positions on Plate One, only one of the eight was a double recut, i.e., position 64L1.

In addition to the above pair with this double recut position, is a fine cover with a single of 64L1, nicely tied by the postmark of "Portland O.T." (Oregon Territory), thus a Territorial cover with a 10c 1857 Type IV and the stamp the one lone double recut on the plate of 200. The use was Mar. 24, 1859.

Another fine cover has a single Type IV, 86L1, (recut top line and top "X" ovals) tied by the large Boston Paid in grid. This cover to Folsom, Calif.

## **THE 10c 1857 — TYPE V**

### **Plate No. 2**

The second and final plate of the 10c was made in the spring of 1859. My earliest records of use are the latter part of May. All stamps from this plate are Type V, and this type came only from this second plate.

There is a very noticeable difference between the early impressions from Plate No. 2 and printings which came at later periods. This difference is in the sharpness of the engraving, the color and quality of the paper. These "Earlies" are very beautiful, especially in nicely centered condition with attractive postal markings.

The collection devotes a number of pages to a selected exhibit of the 10c Type V stamps, both on and off cover, the average page showing five or six singles with a multiple, the various off cover items showing many scarce and beautiful cancelations, such as various "Paid," "French Receiving," Blue, Red, and Black Towns and Grids, combinations of black grids and colored towns, etc., etc.

Noteworthy in this section is a very neat cover showing a horizontal pair with sheet and center line to left, postmarked with the well known Marysville, Cal. "Paid By Stamps" in blue, the stamps tied by the blue diamonds, hearts, clubs and spades cancelation.

An off cover horizontal pair with bright red grids shows a fine color and engraving, one of those highly desirable "earlies." A vertical strip of three in immaculate condition has the black postmark of San Francisco June 5, 1860. A block of five of the "earlies" from the top row of the right pane, (3R2-4R2-5R2-14R2-15R2) shows the scarce "3 Pearls" variety of 15R2 to wonderful advantage. This I recall as ex-Hammatt.

A horizontal strip of four in superb condition is neatly canceled with four red grids. Truly a show piece.

The various plate varieties are shown in picked copies, such as the lone "big double transfer" of the plate, 47R2, "Curl in forehead," center line copies, reconstructions of the imprint positions, etc., etc.

## **THE 12c 1857**

The 12c perforated stamps come from two plates, the first plate (No. 1) made in 1851, and the second plate (No. 3) made in the spring of 1860, (Earliest known use, June 1, 1860).

Plate No. 1 was made six years before perforating was adopted, hence the spacings were too small to admit perfect perforating. Slightly wider spacings to admit perforations were provided on Plate 3 but perforating in those days was quite careless and well centered copies of the 12c 1857 with the whole design intact are exceptional.

In selecting single copies, pairs, and strips to form the exhibit of the stamps from the two plates, Mr. Newbury was most exacting, hence the pages comprising this section are quite outstanding, with special stress laid upon perfect centering, with the designs not cut by the perforations.

Twelve pages are required to display the 12c stamps from the two plates and the outstanding features are condition and cancelations. Here is a very marvelous Pl. 1 pair on a page with six grand Pl. 1 singles. Another page exhibits quite a fine Pl. 1 block of four with a black New Orleans postmark. A used block of four is appraised by the catalogue at 33 times the value of a single, so blocks must be quite the exception, but I dare say that this block would rate much higher.

Another page has five Pl. 1 horizontal pairs, all in the pink of condition, and the page following displays the same mounting in different cancelations. Another page proudly exhibits what was originally a used block of 16 (4 X 4) from Plate No. 1, but severed and now comprising two blocks of eight, canceled with a black New York postmark. The perforations are unusually good for so large an original block.

Pages to follow show five or six singles to a page with pairs. A very beautiful block from Pl. 3 with a blue town cancelation is most noteworthy and pages follow with numerous fine Pl. 3 singles showing colored towns, grids and targets. Here is quite an exceptional Pl. 3 horizontal pair with two neat black "PAID," placed diagonally, also a superb Pl. 3 horizontal pair with a blue town. A cover with a single 12c 1857, showing a *domestic use*, is a most exceptional item. Here is one from San Francisco, Sep. 3, 1860, "Via Overland Mail" to Beloit, Wis. (See fig. 31).



FIG. NO. 31—Single Twelve Cents 1857 on Cover.

The rate via the Overland Mail from San Francisco to Beloit was 10c so the natural assumption would be that the sender of this letter overpaid the rate by 2c. But I wonder if this is the correct solution. At any rate, we will consider another solution. It is quite possible that this cover may have originated at Honolulu and was handed direct to a ship captain and not deposited in the Honolulu Post Office. There is no question but what this was frequently done as we have various evidence of proof. The 12c stamp prepaid the 10c rate east from San Francisco with 2c included as the "Ship Fee."



Ship letters were usually sent unpaid and were handstamped "Ship" together with the rate due, but it was not always customary to handstamp *prepaid ship rates* with the marking, "*ship*," nor to always mark *Prepaid Way letters* with "*Way*." Thus when we assume that a cover such as the above is an over-pay, we may be mistaken.

### THE 24c 1860

In this section is a beautiful showing of the 24c 1860 in singles and pairs on and off cover, with numerous interesting and scarce postal markings. A page is devoted to singles with markings in blue, both towns and grids, another to singles and a pair with black markings, another to various colored grids, all superfine specimens. Another to a variety of markings such as "Supplementary Mail" (Type A), "PAID," two color markings, etc., etc.

Several covers show the 24c rate to London, another a 39c rate to Aden, in May 1861, paid by a 24c, 12c, and 3c. Quite a range of fine shades is displayed on these pages.

### THE 30c 1860

In a survey of the pages displaying the 30c 1860, we are again impressed with the extreme care exercised in the selection of fine specimens. Fine engravings, fine colors, fine centering, attractive cancelations. We will mention but a few of the notable items. Here is a superb single postmarked "Sacramento City, Calif.," a nice item for a collector of Westerns. Another little gem has the foreign red "Aachen," this no doubt removed from a cover to Germany. Another with a grid marking of red square dots, and others with red grids, red and blue towns, the red "Supplementary Mail" (Type A) etc., etc.

Covers worthy of a place among so many fine off cover stamps are required to measure up to high standard. One from the well known "Payen" correspondence is no exception. This little gem shows a triple rate to France of 45c in June 1861, paid by a 30c, 10c and 5c Brown Type II.

### THE 90c 1860

Four off cover singles are displayed with cancelations including a red grid, a black town, a red town, and the black Boston Paid in a grid.

And then we turn the page and find the "finest 90c 1860 cover" known to philately. This cover has been described from time to time in the philatelic press for two decades past, (see Fig. 32) during which time it was in the collections of E. R. Jacobs, Robt. S. Emerson, Stephen D. Brown and this writer.

It is a quadruple rate of \$1.32 to the Cape of Good Hope in 1861, and it is one of the outstanding gems of this collection. The single rate by British Packet was 33c. This folded letter from Boston went to London via a Cunard (British) Mail Packet, hence the U.S.P.Q.D. was only entitled to 5c (shore to ship) per single rate. Out of the \$1.32 prepaid we credited \$1.12 to the British P.O. (4 X 28) and this credit is marked in red pencil on the face, together with a



FIG. NO. 32—The Famous Newbury Ninety Cents 1860 Cover.

“4” indicating the quadruple rate. The 90c 1860 was only in use a little over a year, and inasmuch as it was more customary to prepay high foreign rates in cash, than in stamps (at that particular period), we can appreciate why covers showing the 90c stamp are so scarce. Especially is this true of fine covers showing superb copies.

### THE 1861 ISSUE

Mr. Newbury confines his U. S. collection to stamps that were “regularly issued,” hence we do not find among his pages any proofs or essays, much less any *sample labels*, such as the “Premieres Gravures” of 1861, to wit, the 1c, 3c, 5c, 12c and 90c, five items listed as U. S. postage stamps in catalogues but in truth, nothing more than sample labels manufactured unofficially by a private firm of Bank Note Engravers with no contract for the printing of U. S. postage stamps.

Contrary to the present incorrect catalogue listing the so-called “10c August,” and the “24c Violet” are not “Premieres” but “regularly issued” postage stamps, which were originally listed among the Premieres to give some semblance of legitimacy to the five “sample labels” above specified. The 10c is the Type I stamp, the 24c violet is nothing more than a rare color of the first printings of the 24c 1861. As such it is no different than the 3c 1861 pink or the 5c 1861 buff.

The 30c “Premiere” red orange is nothing more than a trial color finished proof, similar to the 3c 1861 scarlet and 3c 1861 lake.

### THE ONE CENT 1861

Here we find many fine specimens of color, engraving and perfect centering with various interesting postal markings. While the 1c 1861 is a rather common

stamp, it is a semi-scarce item in fine to superb condition. Among the items displayed, we noted especially quite an outstanding little cover, which has a single 1c 1861 tied by a bright red New York postmark with "PAID 1c" at bottom, this a New York Drop.

### THE TWO CENTS OF 1863 The Black Jack

This section consists of nine pages displaying a picked selection of superb copies with many interesting cancelations in various designs and colors. Here is a Black Jack tied to a piece of cover by an oval "Steamer 10." Here is a superb off cover block of four with a black Philadelphia postmark. Another neat little cover has a single tied by a red New York postmark. This a drop letter rate in 1864. Another cover shows the 15c rate to France paid by a 2c Black Jack, a 3c and 10c, a rather unusual combination (1866).

### THE 3c 1861

Among the first pages of this section is quite a display of the pink and the pinkish shades of the 3c, among which I noted three fine "Pigeon Bloods," the rarest of the pink tints. One of these is on a cover from Leominster, Mass., "Sep. 19" (1861), the stamp canceled by the familiar Leominster "3." Another from Woonsocket, R. I. Another on a patriotic cover. Many superb copies of the *3c Rose*, each with some special cancelation, are displayed thruout a number of pages. Among the very odd markings were noted "a black face," "Lincoln's head," Star designs etc., etc. A neat little cover shows a single tied by the "Flag in circle" of "Newark Valley, N. Y."

### THE 5c BUFF

Seven full pages are given over to a showing of hand picked copies of the 5c buff, all in fine to superb condition. Here we have examples of the three principal shades, the real mustard, the buff and the yellowish brown or brown yellow. The following cancelations were noted as especially beautiful: A magenta grid, several San Francisco cog, a blue target, a red New York foreign Mail, a single with a blue Baltimore and red grid, black "PAID" etc. etc. An outstanding horizontal pair off cover has two red grids.

A cover to Canada with a single shows a use of Sep. 18, 1861. Another cover, a 15c rate to Bordeaux, has a 5c buff and a 10c green Type II, tied by a black San Francisco postmark of Nov. 28, 1861. Another cover shows a double rate (66c) to the Cape of Good Hope from Boston in Sep., 1861 prepaid by a 5c Buff, a 1c 1861 and a horizontal pair of 30c 1861 tied by the Boston "Paid in a grid."

### 5c 1862-1866 Brown — Red Brown

Here are two stamps which come in a wide variety of shades, the *Brown* in many variations of pale Brown, deep Brown, black Brown, orange Brown etc. and the *Red Brown* in dark red brown, pale red brown and a distinct color I call a chestnut.

Among the numerous fine items displayed on nine pages of the collection, I noted a number of colors which were most exceptional. Here are two copies of the Fire Red, a color I have long considered as some sort of a chemical changeling but these two copies are very striking. One has a red town the other a black town and target. A neat little cover shows a pair of the 5c brown used from Boston on July 4, 1862 to Nova Scotia. Numerous attractive colored postal markings contribute to make these pages very beautiful. An unusual foreign rate is a cover to Sweden with a 21c rate prepaid by a block of four of the 5c black brown and a 1c, all tied by a blue cork design from Galesburgh, Ills.

## THE 10c 1861 — TYPES I & II

How perfectly absurd it is at this late day for auction catalogues, philatelic articles, etc. to use the terms “the 10c 1861 August,” or “10c Premiere” for the 10c Type I stamp, and for the catalogue to list under *separate* headings two types of the same stamp, just because they came from different plates. Both types were issued at the same time.

In the Newbury collection are some very beautiful copies of the 10c Type I. This stamp is generally found in a rich dark green shade on a thin transparent paper, indicating a very early printing, but the “Earlies” of Type II were also printed in this shade and on a thin paper. Here we find several pages displaying picked copies of the Type I, some with bright red grids and towns which make a beautiful combination. A neat little cover shows a 15c rate with a 10c Type I, a 3c rose and two 1c.

On the various pages exhibiting the Type II stamps we find a wide range of shades and papers, cancelations, etc. etc., the former extending from the early characteristic deep dark green to the lighter greens, blue greens and yellow greens. This rather common stamp affords a grand field for color specialization as well as cancelations.

## 12c 1861

In this section we also find a fine assortment of the different shades of the 12c, the deep carbon blacks, the distinct gray blacks, and the regular blacks, canceled with black, blue and red markings, including towns, targets, grids, stars, cog, dots, cork designs, “PAID,” “FREE” etc., etc. A very fine horizontal strip of five is canceled in black and red and a very attractive pair has a bright red grid. A cover to Austria shows the 15c rate paid by a 12c and a 3c tied by the Boston Paid in grid, and a cover to England has a pair, tied by the same marking.

## 15c 1866

Six pages are required to display the carefully selected items comprising the showing of this black 15c Lincoln, a stamp which is rather difficult to find in condition to meet Mr. Newbury’s high standards. In surveying these pages one must realize that it takes years to gather together such ultra fine condition.

Here are fine copies canceled with blue and black targets, black stars, various designs in blue, red and black, red, blue and black towns. A superb single shows the bottom imprint and "Pl. No. 41," the only plate used for this value.

A cover to France has a single tied by a *purple* Philadelphia, another cover shows a 45c rate to China, prepaid by a horizontal strip of three, but the outstanding item is a superb "Supplementary Mail" cover, with two 15c Lincolns, from New York to Paris on June 10, 1868. Genuine covers showing the 1861-1866 stamps with the New York "Supplementary Mail" Type "A" marking on face are exceedingly scarce. (See Fig. 33). Here is one that is a perfect gem. See the "Stamp Specialist" Vol. 2, Part 1.



FIG. NO. 33—Rare New York "Supplementary Mail" (Type A) Cover to Paris. (Red Marking). Very Few Known.

### THE 24c 1861-1866

During the period the 24c stamp was in use, from 1861 to 1869, it was printed in many different variations of violet, lilac, slate, steel blue, gray, etc., etc.

The earliest of printings were in the distinct violet and variations of this color, followed no doubt by the gray slates, slates and real steel blues. These are the typical colors issued in the first five months of issue, that is, from August 1861 to January, 1862. These colors were superseded by the red lilac in 1862, the lilaes, gray lilaes and grays, appearing in later years of the issue, the gray lilac probably being the color last used. *The real 24c Violet*, should be listed in the catalogue as #70, and not as a "Premiere" #60. It is the earliest known color of the 24c, the earliest known use being *August 20, 1861*. The *red lilac* #70 is listed as issued on Oct. 8, 1861, but this is surely an error because a use in 1861 of the red lilac is unknown to serious students of the 1861-1866-1867 issues.

In auction sales, and privately by a certain class of dealers, all sorts of "off colors" are offered as the rare "24c Violet" and "24c steel blue," but I dare say it is seldom that the stamps offered are the true variety. It could be assumed that because so many auction sales include 24c violets, and steel blues, that these two stamps are not especially rare. Such however is not the

case. In considering these two stamps, it should be remembered that the *real 24c Violet* runs to *blue*, not to red, and the *real 24c steel blue runs to blue*, not to a distinct gray.

Among the 3c 1861 stamps we have first, the deep pigeon blood, second the pale pigeon blood, third the pink, followed by the near pinks and then the roses with a pinkish tint. These latter are far removed from the real *pigeon blood* and we call them the "Earlies." Likewise in the 24c, we have "Earlies," that is, colors related to the real bluish "Violet" but when compared side by side a distinct difference is very noticeable.

In the Newbury collection is quite a fine display of 24c "Earlies," a very remarkable vertical pair closely related to the "Violet" with a blue Cincinnati postmark of "Sep 30" which was in all probability 1861. A noteworthy copy is a superb *Black Violet*.

Four pages display specimens in the Steel Blue, gray slate and slate classifications, all very early printings issued probably in the last months of 1861. Among these are superb engravings with some very striking cancelations.

On other pages are artistically grouped superb specimens of the lilacs, red lilacs, brownish lilacs, dark lilacs, gray lilacs, and grays with a wide range of beautiful cancelations. Here is a red lilac with the "Supplementary Mail" Type "A."

A very fine 34c rate to Guatemala has a 24c grayish slate with a 10c Type II from Washington in April of 1862. This from the well known Crosby correspondence (ex-Hammatt).

An off cover block of eight in superb condition is canceled with a red cork design.

A use of a brown lilac on June 11, 1862 is shown on a cover from Boston to London, which is a rather early use of this particular shade. This 24c section is a grand exhibit of one of our most interesting stamps, and contains a wealth of material of great interest to the serious student.

### **30c and 90c 1861**

Over a dozen pages are given over to a display of these two values. First we have pages of off cover singles and pairs of the 30c, bright colors, fine engravings and perfect centering, canceled with blue, red, and black postal markings, then some very fine covers, including rates to Germany and France. One of these has a 30c, 10c and 5c brown.

Among the 90c we note some very unusual cancelations and a very fine block of four and one of eight. An attractive cover shows a single 90c from Baltimore to China, another a \$2.12 rate to Hong Kong paid by a horizontal pair of the 90c, a 30c and 2c Black Jack. Quite an unusual combination and a most desirable item.

### **1867 GRILLS**

In this section we find a grand exhibit of all the values with the various sized grills, special emphasis being stressed on specimens showing strongly impressed grills, and a wide variety of cancelations in various colors.

## 1869 ISSUE

This issue occupies a large section of the collection and the exhibit is confined principally to fine specimens showing the many different types of colored postal markings of the period. We will not attempt a description of each value but merely mention the outstanding items that especially attracted our attention.

For example a *red marking* on a 1c is quite uncommon, while a really fine copy with a red is a rarity. Here is one with a neat red town and here is a beautiful little cover with a pair and a single tied by red cork and the red postmark of Millersburg, O.

Among the 2c and 3c values we note some beautiful markings in red, blue, black and green, with odd designs on the 3c, such as shields, "O.K.," "Paid," "A," "W" targets, etc., etc.

Among the 6c we note several specimens with brilliant red markings, one especially with a gorgeous red sunburst, another a red town, another with red and black, and another with a brownish red cork.

Interspersed among these pages are various neat little covers showing unusual uses of the 1c-2c-3c and 6c.

On the pages displaying the 10c value we especially note a superb copy with a green star, a whole page of selected copies with red markings, and a page of markings including "N. York Steamship," Hiago (Japan), French Receiving, etc., etc.

Among the 12c is a fine copy with a purple marking, one with blue and red towns, and a whole page of selected copies with various markings in red. An extremely attractive cover shows a 12c rate to England in July 1869.

Among both types of the 15c and the 24c are noted many fine examples with neat covers of the 15c showing foreign rates.

The different pages of the 30c display especially fine copies in bright colors, some very early printings with strong grills. Here is a superb copy with a blue town which is unusual. An irregular block of three has a black target cancellation and a block of four is canceled with black grids. Quite a fine cover to France shows the double rate paid by a single 30c.

Two pages exhibit selected copies of the 90c, a stamp which is very hard to find in the condition demanded by present day high standards.

## THE 1869 INVERTS

Here we have three rare stamps in truly superb condition, the 15c is lightly canceled in black and the brown and blue colors are fresh and bright (see Fig. 34), the 24c is perfectly centered, the green and violet colors being fresh and bright, with the cancellation in black (see Fig. 35). I have never seen a finer copy of the rare 30c, than the Newbury copy. It is one of the finest known examples and is so rated (see Fig. 36). It is lightly canceled in black, and is one of the outstanding gems of the collection. Few collections can show these three rarities in such magnificent condition.



FIG. NO. 34—Fifteen Cents  
1869 Inverted Center



FIG. NO. 35—Twenty-Four  
Cents 1869 Inverted Center



FIG. NO. 36—Thirty Cents  
1869 Inverted Center

### THE BANK NOTE ISSUES

No attempt will be made to describe even a small portion of this section, but perhaps I can give my readers a general idea of the lines followed by Mr. Newbury in gathering together a most elaborate and unusual display of these issues in truly ultra superb condition.

Here we have perfectly centered copies, fine engravings and bright fresh colors. These are not the exception but the rule and it has taken years to put this section together, item by item. If there is any finer or larger lot of used Bank Notes in one collection, such a collection is unknown to this writer. When a friend informs me he is going to Chicago to see some of the Newbury collection, I always remark, "Ask for the Bank Notes first." One might as well have his eyes knocked out right at the start. Even the most rabid of condition cranks may find he has a lot to learn about condition after turning the beautiful pages of Mr. Newbury's Bank Notes of the Seventies.

Great care has been taken in the mounting of the whole collection, but in this section, artistic arrangement had full sway, because of the bright colors of the stamps and cancelations. Each page has been carefully arranged according to colors which harmonized, but with the constant addition of new specimens, re-arrangement of the pages is constantly going on.

In May 1936 the Newbury collection was exhibited at the Tipex, but what a marvelous change has occurred to it since that time.

### IN CONCLUSION

While the great part of the collection is in used condition, it must not be supposed that the 1847-1880 portion is devoid of unused mint specimens, because special pages are devoted to the display of mint singles and many blocks, as well as the different issues in complete sets in superb perfectly centered mint examples. Among these I might mention especially the 1867 Grills, Bank Notes, Re-issues of 1875 etc., etc. Certain of the Re-issue sets are difficult to obtain in fine condition, but here we have them all.

In this collection one will fail to find the "Special Printings," because such items have no attraction to Mr. Newbury.



When we venture beyond the Bank Notes of the Seventies we are in the issues which are not difficult to find in ultra fine condition, both used and unused, hence we will not attempt any account of the many items in the albums of the balance of the 19th Century collection.

Mr. Newbury's closest philatelic friend in Chicago is Mr. Ernest R. Jacobs, recognized thruout the country as one of our ablest philatelic students, a connoisseur of ultra superb condition, and a keen judge of real values versus catalogue quotations.

Mr. Jacobs takes a personal interest in the Newbury collection and has assisted Mr. Newbury on numerous occasions in securing outstanding gems.

With two such ardent philatelists in the background of the Newbury collection there is little wonder that it has forged ahead in the past decade to the place it now occuppies as one of the finest collections in the country.

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK

Fort Thomas  
Kentucky  
August 10, 1941.