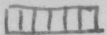


1855-10¢  H.S. of 6 - No. To Bremen

Lot 51 - 10c yellow green (35a), horizontal strip of six on cover from New Orleans to Bremen. The stamps are lightly cancelled and very fine.

Sold @ \$12.25

Seybold Sale- Mar. 15-16, 1910

124

1851

Out To

②

8/22 - charged

But Maybe

returned

Dr Edw Hirstel

A.P.S. 7855

217 Medical Arts
Bldg

Portland

Oregon

12¢ 1851

The following deliveries of the 12¢ were made:

1851

June 30	to Albany	Received July 2
" 30	" Buffalo	" " 3
" 30	" Auburn, N.Y.	" " 4
" 30	" Bath, N.Y.	" " 5
" 30	" Binghampton	" " 3
" 30	" Brooklyn	" " 2
" 30	" Canandaigua, N.Y.	" " 3

On July 29 - 2000 of the 12¢ were sent to New Orleans.

First Consignments of 124 1851

<u>Shipped</u>	<u>Received</u>		
6/30-51	July 2	Albany	1000
"	July 3	Buttalo	1000
"	" 4	Auburn	500
"	" 5	Bath N.Y.	200
"	" 3	Binghampton	200
"	" 2	Brooklyn ^{N.Y.}	500
"	" 3	Canandaigua	200

From Philatelic Gazette March 1915 - Vol V. No 3

It Was Also Stated That on July 1 - 14 And 34
Were Sent To A Number of Cities Including
Rochester BUT NO 124.

12¢ 1851

First Deliveries

See Philatelic Gazette

Mar 1915

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12¢ 1851 - 57

See A.P. Oct. 1926 for Article by Tracy

12¢ 1851 - Cities supplied before
Oct. 1, 1851

"Pats #1 - Page 13"

By
CLIFFORD
C. COLE,
JR.



19th Century—The Issue of 1851-57
(Continued)

The 12c stamp was the subject of an excellent treatise by Stanley B. Ashbrook, this being the standard work on this denomination. Another interesting stamp, there are not so many things to be noted as on the previous 1 and 3c. The imperforate 12c were all issued from Plate I (with complete frame lines at the sides), although pairs and blocks are known from Plate III imperforate (with incomplete frame lines and the subjects printed farther apart horizontally). As it is considered these latter came from trial printings or irregularly issued sheets, we cannot recommend their inclusion in a collection in place of Plate I examples.

The 12c was also printed from a steel plate of 200 subjects arranged in two panes of 100. The post office sheets of 100 were the form of issue. Imprints were at the center of the side margins.

Principal varieties are double and triple transfers, printed on both sides (about 3 copies known), and used on cover bisected for 6c or quadrisected for 3c. Both uses are rare, the latter excessively so, and should only be acquired from completely reliable sources. It might be well to note that bisects are considered of no value off cover (this should be very obvious), and on only part of cover are rather less desirable than on a

complete one. As in the 3c, there are some slight re-cuts, which we believe were done before the plate was ever put to press.

An Act of Congress, March 3, 1855 stated: For every single letter, in manuscript or paper of any kind, in writing, marks or signs conveyed in the mail between places in the United States not exceeding 3,000 miles, 3 cents, and for any greater distance, 10 cents. Drop or local letters, 1 cent.

A further Act, effective April 1, 1855 said: The foregoing rates to be prepaid on domestic letters. This prepayment was made compulsory from and after January 1, 1856.

From the above we can perceive in addition to the compulsory prepayment of postage, the need for a 10c adhesive (it will be remembered that the 10c 1847 had been declared obsolete).

Accordingly, Toppan, Carpenter & Co. received instructions to prepare plates and print 10c stamps. The subject was a portrait of Washington after Stuart, and the influence of the preceding 10c stamp design may be seen in the retention of the large Roman numeral "X's." The stamps were issued in imperforate sheets of 100 May 19, 1855, and were printed from steel plates of 200 subjects ar-

anged in two panes of 100 with the usual gutter between the panes. They were printed on the same paper stock and with the same type gum as the previous stamps. Shades run from dark green to yellow green. The action of ink eradicator to attempt to clean a pen cancel usually results in a bluish green cast to the stamp. We believe no stamps were actually issued in this blue green shade.

Stanley B. Ashbrook has also studied this value extensively, and his book "The 10c Stamp of 1855-57" is the standard work on the subject.

The three different transfer reliefs, individuality of subjects due to plate lay-down, and recutting account for many interesting varieties and the four types that are listed in the catalogue.

All genuine 10c imperforates have complete ornaments at the sides, particularly including the three little pearls which occur to the left of the "T" of "TEN" and to the right of the "S" of "CENTS." A later plate, which will be described under the perforated series, contains stamps of a fifth type where all or most of these pearls are missing. As these latter are much commoner than the earlier imperforate types, fakes are seen made by merely trimming off the perforations.