

12. Footnotes. The following footnotes have been used where appropriate and appear after the type listing:

- (1) Counterfeits exist.
- (2) Copies normally perfanned, creased or with poor impressions. Type is priced with these conditions present.
- (3) Font variations exist in some or all positions within the device. In a few cases, when necessary to distinguish between two devices of the same style, the letters that are in the wrong font are stated in the following format: (3,xx,yy) where xx and yy are the letters that are in the wrong format on the left side of the device and the right side of the device, respectively. One example is SARALAND, AL which has two 841 devices that are distinguished in this way.
- (4) Line spacing varies within the device by more than ½ mm. When used with a type that lacks lines or bars, this note applies to the distance between the lines of type.
- (5) Punctuation variations exist within the device.
- (6) Device differs slightly from the Style Chart illustration/ description.
- (7) Repair exists which differs in font, spacing or punctuation from the rest of the device. A picture of the repair position is included in the picture section.
- (8) Various dates exist. This footnote is not used for integral dated control types for which various dates is the norm.
- (9) One or more, but not all positions of the device have a variant spelling. The variant spelling follows the (9), as in Baltimore, MD, L-6 TS(9,OER). If all positions are misspelled, the misspelled portion appears in parentheses following the type designation, without reference to footnote 9, as in Citronelle, AL 841(LLA). Spelling or date errors in the indicia of integral types are beyond the scope of this catalog.
- (10) One or more, but not all, positions of the device have the wrong state name. The wrong state name follows the (10), as in Wabaseka, AR 841(3,10,AK). If all positions are wrong, the wrong portion appears in parentheses following the type designation, without reference to Footnote 10, as in Moriarty, NM 841(MN).
- (11) Two or more devices of the same style exist, but the differences, if any, do not justify separate listings under catalog guidelines.
- (12) Later usage of device shows worn impressions which distort measurements.
- (13) Legitimately used but philatelic in origin and usually controlled in distribution.
- (14) The device contains one or more positions in which either the town or state is inverted.
- (15) The device contains one or more positions in which the state is over the town.

- (16) The device contains one or more positions which lack any identification of the state.
- (17) Some of the imprints appear to be press printed. This note is for use with types that are normally hand applied.
- (18) Hand applied impressions of this device are known to exist. This note is for use with types that are normally press printed.
- (19) This device was also used for postcancelling. Price applies to precancelled specimens.
- (20) There are two devices of similar styles, one of which has the state name abbreviated and the other has it spelled out. The footnote goes with the device that has the name spelled out.
- (21) Some positions of the device have either the bottom line or the top line misplaced so that it appears between the town and the state.
- (22) The device contains at least one position which has the town repeated in the position where the state normally appears.
- (23) This type exists both with the lines (or bars) shown in the Style Chart or "L" type picture section, but also often comes with them partially or completely missing due to wear or application technique.
- (24) At least one of the two types from this town having this footnote was used separately, as well as having been used as part of the same device as the other. Multiples can be found showing the types se tenant. However, some denominations may exist in each of the types that do not exist in the other.
- (25) This type had the lines (or bars) applied in a separate operation, resulting in very variable positioning of the lines (or bars) with respect to the town and state.
- (26) This type is on the same device as one or more other types from another town.
- (27) This type has vertical lines between subjects which may or may not appear on each stamp.
- (28) The width of the state abbreviation varies significantly within the device.
- (29) (Unused)
- (30) This device contains one row (or column) that is inverted with respect to the other rows (or columns), making tete beche pairs possible as a result of normal usage.
- (31) This type has varieties shown in the picture section.
- (32) Two (or more) nearly identical devices exist of this style, one of which contains an error on one or more subjects. While the non-error subjects from either device generally can not be easily distinguished, the error subject(s) are identifiable and usually command a premium price. For types with this footnote, the catalog price applies to an example showing the error.

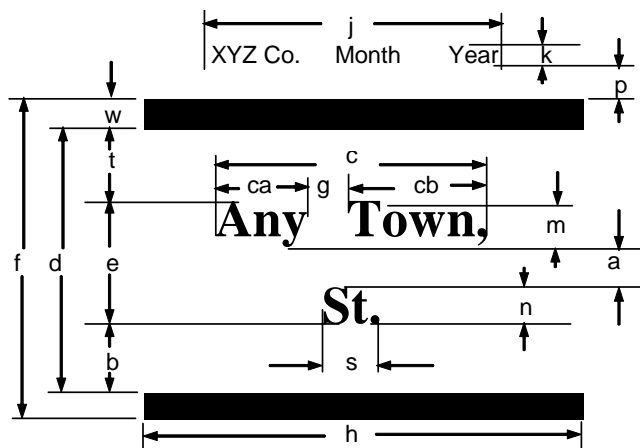
- (32A)Footnote 32 applies. The error device has the wrong town on both subjects of one row. The price shown applies to a vertical pair with the error on one stamp.
- (33) This type is designed to span two stamps, and the price applies to a pair showing a full impression.
- (34) This is a very scarce type that has a deceptive look-alike postcancel. Genuine copies do not show any trace of a vertical line at either edge of the imprint.
- (35) This device was sometimes printed through an inked fabric such that the fabric pattern appears in the imprint.
- (95) Denotes a new type that has been added since the 6th Edition.

13. Dated Types. Types which are the same except for dates are listed as only one type. Where a type exists with and without date, two different types are listed. Integrals with different dates have not been footnoted.

14. Discontinued Post Offices (DPO's). A DPO is defined as a postal unit that has been abandoned, or has had its name or the spelling thereof officially changed (however slightly) by the USPS; or is currently a branch, station or community post office. A DPO is identified by an asterisk (*) following the town name.

15. Town/State Alignment. Only when necessary to distinguish between two (or more) devices of the same style on the basis of Town/State alignment, one or two letters of the town name, a slash (/), and two letters of the state name are in brackets following the type number. Interpret "X/YY" to mean that letter "X" of the town name is centered over the letters "YY" of the state name. Interpret "XX/YY" to mean the letters "XX" of the town name are over letters "YY" of the state name. Interpret the comma in X,XZ/YY or X/Y,YY to mean "or". X,XZ/YY means that the "X" or the "XZ" is over the "YY". Note that alignment shifts are frequently encountered, particularly on Vinyls, and are not separately listed in this catalog, except when useful in distinguishing among similar devices.

16. Dimensions. Occasionally it is necessary to refer to a dimensional characteristic of the precancel, in order to distinguish between two (or more) similar types. In these cases, the important dimension (in millimeters but without m or mm), preceded by a letter or letters keyed to the following figure, is enclosed in parentheses following the type number. In a very few cases, the use of more than one dimension may be required. For types having lower case letters, measurements are to the top of the tallest letter, and to the bottom of the lowest letter, if any.



- a Distance between town and state.
- b Distance between bottom of state and inside of lower line (or bar).
- c Overall length of town, including punctuation, if any.
- ca Length of first word in a multiword town.
- cb Length of second word of a multiword town.
- cc Length of third word of a multiword town (not shown).
- d Distance between insides of top and bottom lines (or bars).
- e Distance between top of town and bottom of state.
- f Height from bottom of lower line (bar) to top of upper line (bar).
- g Distance between 1st and 2nd word of town (applies to 2-word towns only).
- h Length of top and bottom bar, which are assumed to be equal (does not apply to types having lines).
- j Indicia overall length.
- k Indicia letter height.
- ka Height of company abbreviation portion of indicia (not shown).
- kb Height of month portion of indicia (not shown).
- kc Height of year portion of indicia (not shown).
- m Town letter height.
- n State letter height (Note: m = n unless otherwise specified).
- p Distance from top of top line (or bar) to bottom of dating indicia.
- s Length of state, including punctuation, if any.
- sa Length of first word of a multiword state (not shown).
- sb Length of second word of a multiword state (not shown).
- t Distance from top of town to inside of the top line (or bar).
- w Width of either line (or bar), which are assumed to be equal.
- x For types with double lines (bars), the distance between the inside gap of each pair, which are assumed to be equal (not shown).

