

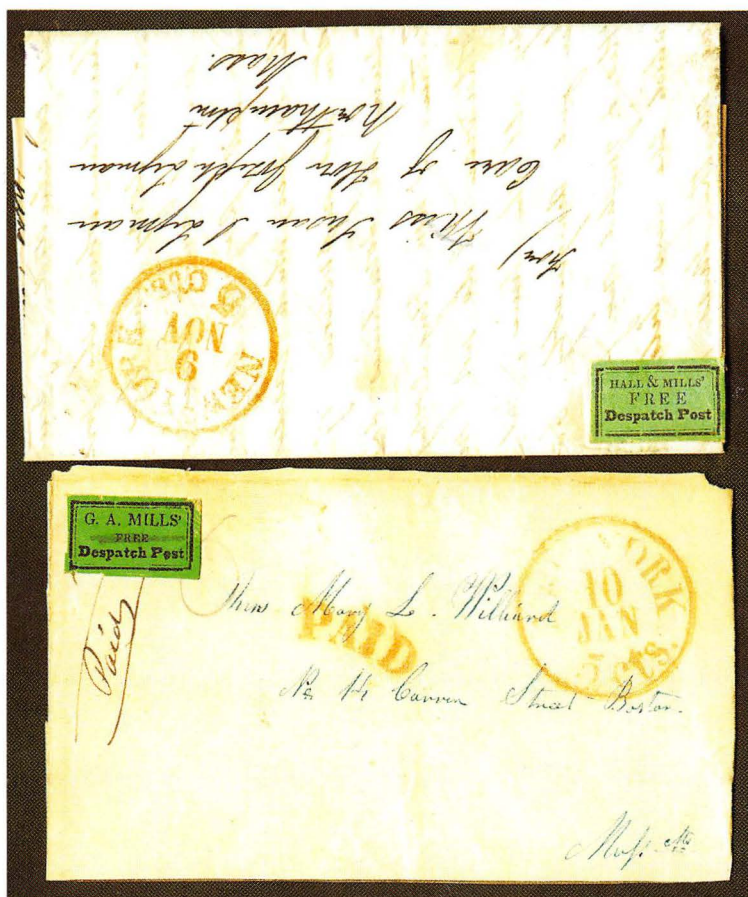
OCTOBER 2006

WHOLE NUMBER 57

VOL. 14 NO. 4

THE PENNY POST

Official Journal Of The Carriers And Locals Society



G.A. Mills' Despatch Post cover (109L1) and a Hall & Mills' Despatch Post cover (76L1). The relationship and scarcity of the covers and stamps of these posts are researched and presented in this issue.

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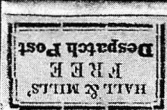
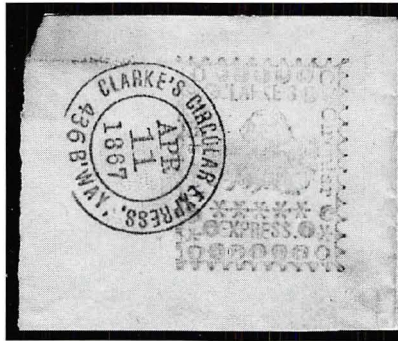
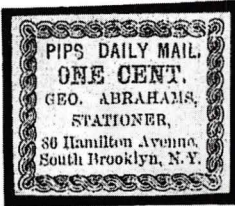
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Editor's Message

By
Larry Lyons

It is my pleasure to report to you the most exciting and fantastic news. Vernon Morris has won the Champion of Champions competition at the APS Stampshow 2006 held in Chicago with his exhibit entitled "*Fighting the Fed in Philadelphia: Carriers, Locals and Independent Mails 1835-1867*". Special congratulations with felicitations to Vern Morris.

In addition to the show's Grand Award, Carrier and Locals Society members Lawrence Lebel and Martin Richardson won gold medals for their respective Boyd's exhibits. Special cheers for Marty and Lawrence.

In the literature competition the judges were very tough in scoring. They awarded only three periodicals gold medals out of the twenty or more competing. I am pleased to announce that *The Penny Post* received one of those gold medals. The grand periodical show award was awarded to a textbook and not a journal.

The field of carriers and locals was always on the fringes of award winning postal history exhibits. Now we have progressed from "being on the map" to "driving the best vehicle." I predict the trend will continue and there is more gold in our future.

John Bowman, our President, and my dear friend has asked me to point out that the past year has been filled with discoveries. The Hussey's messenger stamp with "COPYRIGHT 1877" removed was discovered by Clifford Alexander, the Mercantile Library block discovered by Larry Nix, and the Miller collection Eagle die essay discovered by Wilson Hulme and Donald Johnstone. Continuing this trend into this issue we have an article about previously unidentified Franklin Carrier essay. The four discoveries have one thing in common. They were all in the hands of non-carrier and local collectors and therefore were not recognized until our astute students saw them. I also predict this trend of discoveries will continue.

In this issue we have an important article on the history of the "Offices of the American Letter Mail Company" by John Bowman and Gordon Stimmell. This is the second article in a series which will ultimately cover all of the facets of this Independent Mail Company.

In this issue you will find an article on the usage periods for the three different color Philadelphia sausage adhesives 7LB11 to 7LB13. The Hall & Mills' Despatch Post became the G.A. Mill's Despatch Post. An analysis of the cover censuses is presented as well as a census of the single stamps of these two rare posts.

On the forgery front we have an article by Carl Kane entitled "Stamp Dealing in New York in the 1860's". A fascinating look at dealers and forgers as seen through the eyes of S. Allan Taylor.

Bruce Mosher, our Express editor, has another update to his *Catalogue of Express Labels and Stamps*. Bruce periodically gives us summaries of newly found items that he continually gathers.

May your horizons be broadened by the presentation of these articles. Happy Collecting and May your research be fruitful.



By
Larry Lyons

Our field of philately is filled with questions. I am starting this new section to try and provide answers to your questions. So if you need an explanation or have a baffling thought drop me a line and I will have my staff, friends and advanced students of carriers, locals and expresses try to give you an answer. Only items of an educational nature will be published. We don't slam dunk the dealers, postal historians, professional organizations, our very advanced students, *Penny Post* staff, or the Editor. So let's dig into the mailbag and see what we have.

Question to Vern Morris

As an expert on Philadelphia carriers could you explain and enlighten our Society members on how to tell a fake Philadelphia star cancel from a genuine star cancel?

Answer from Vern Morris

Any star cancel that does not have the obvious geometric configuration as the genuine cancel would be an easy to detect forgery. There are, however, forgeries that have the correct geometric shape. Our mentor, Calvet Hahn, said that the red color had to match the red color of the genuine cancel. This would mean that the red had to contain the correct percentage of iron oxide.

I had one significant red star forgery cancel fool me several years ago. As a neophyte in 1999 I purchased from a well known postal history expert a "unique" red star tied on a 7LB18 adhesive. The purchase was contingent on obtaining a good certificate from the Philatelic Foundation. The genuine certificate was issued, however, the stamp was used circa 1856 and the red star was used from 1851 to 1853. It wasn't until 2004 that I realized the period of use clearly did not overlap and indicated a problem. The problem was a fake red star cancel.

The color of the fake red star cancel can be difficult to distinguish. A "patient" cover with a red star cancel should be compared directly to a known genuine example. This is how to accurately detect a forgery of the red star cancel. On the described 7LB18 cover the red was close but a shade more maroon.

Preparing my covers for exhibiting led to intensive study and examination from which a lot was learned.

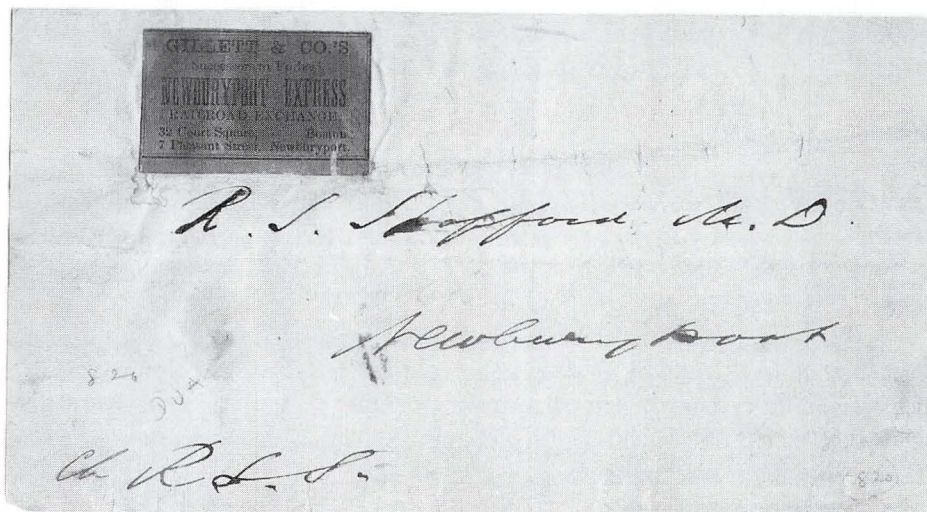
Editor's Note: Vern Morris has recently won the Champion of Champions Award for his exhibit.

Question to Bill Sammis

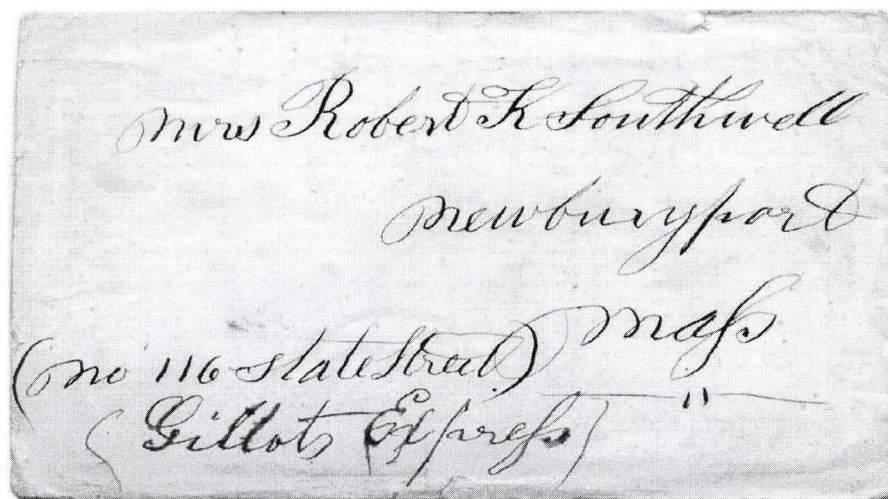
In the lot description for a large group of Massachusetts Express Company covers with labels one company named is "Giullett". Do you have any information on this eastern express company? This was Lot 4564 in the Siegel sale of March 17, 2006.

Answer from Bill Sammis

Have "Gillett" (see picture below and Mosher Catalogue). Have "Gillotts" manuscript (see picture below), but "Giullett"...No gots.



Gillett & Co.'s Newbury Port Express



Gillots Express in manuscript

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A lifetime of study by Marjorie and Alvin Kantor went into creating the premier work on the Civil War Sanitary Fairs. It is a lavishly illustrated work that provides the historical background of both the U.S. Sanitary and Christian Commissions, their Fairs, postal emissions and postal history.

The nucleus of the Kantor collection was formed in the early 1960s by acquiring the collections of Elmer Stuart and Elliott Perry. Perry's collection was significant in that he had acquired, over the years, many of the previous great Sanitary Fair collections. By the time the Kantor's book was published in 1992 they had combed the country adding other great major and minor holdings and had put together the greatest assemblage of this material ever formed. Their collection is the source of the illustrations in the book.

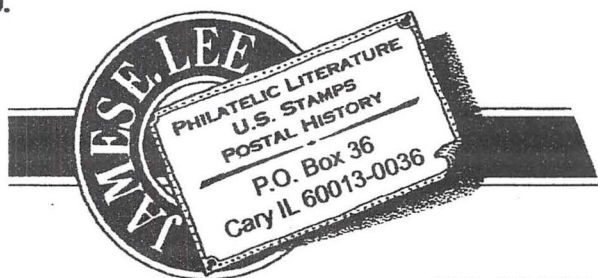
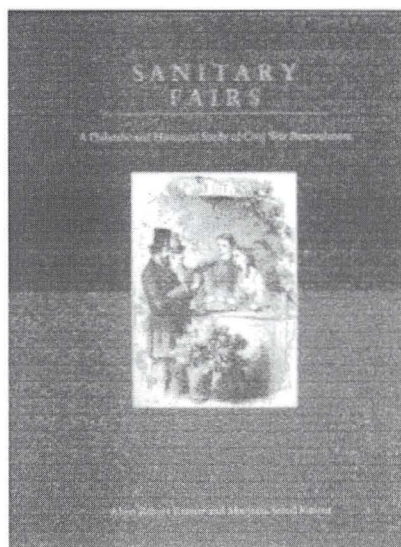
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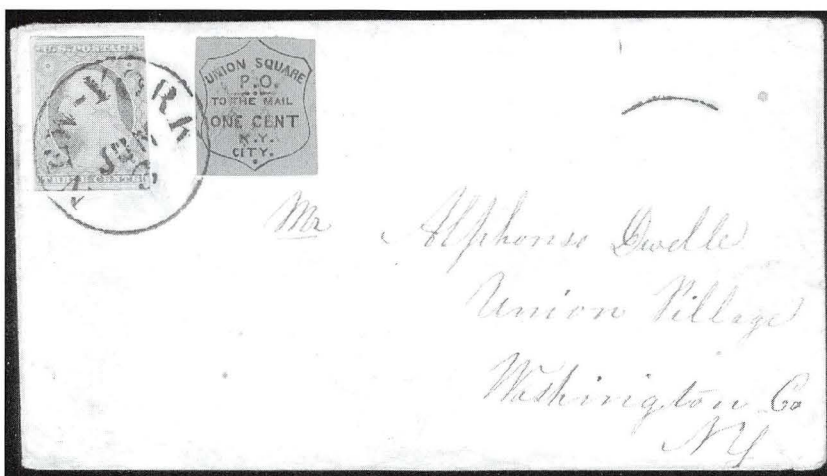
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Hall & Mills' Despatch Post

subsequently

G.A. Mill's Despatch Post

By
Larry Lyons

We have never had a research article about these two New York City local posts. Hall & Mills' Despatch Post was established in 1847 and was followed by G.A. Mills' Despatch Post in the fall of 1847 when partner Amasca C. Hall relinquished his interest in the post. Gustavus A. Mills then continued as a sole proprietor and issued a second, similar adhesive stamp.

This research article will attempt to answer several questions. A thorough census of both posts will provide us with information on the scarcity of these local posts. Armed with a good census can we establish the period of usage of each of these posts? Can we also see if the successor post honored the adhesive stamps of the partnership post? Are there usages in combination with the 1847 general issue stamps? How difficult is it to obtain a single off cover stamp? Are there any variations in the genuine original stamps? What can we learn from the frames of the genuine stamps? Is there any new information on the forgeries of these local stamps? **Figure 1** shows a genuine example of each of these adhesive stamps.



76L1
Genuine example



109L1
Genuine example

Figure 1. Genuine examples of the Halls & Mills' and G.A. Mill's adhesive stamps.

Hall & Mills' Despatch Post

According to my census research there are ten recorded copies of the Hall and Mills' Despatch Post adhesive on cover. See **Table 1**. Of these ten recorded covers, six are dated in a very tight cluster. The six covers to which I refer have an EKU (earliest known usage) of October 5, 1847 and a late usage of November 11, 1847. These suggest the usage period of the Hall & Mills' Despatch Post adhesives. Two covers are undated and the author would appreciate further information on their whereabouts. One hasn't been seen in 65 years and the other last appeared 36 years ago. These two covers are recorded at the bottom of **Table 1**. Another cover is dated

July 20 to Poughkeepsie, New York. Based on the tight usage period of the six dated covers mentioned above it is suggested that the adhesive probably did not originate on this dated cover (PDNO). There is one more cover in the ten recorded covers and that one is dated January 1 and is to Paramus, New Jersey. It was last offered in a Frajola sale of September 14, 1986 and is ex Caspary. This author believes that this stamp did not originate (DNO) on this cover. My basis is that I believe it to be the single stamp offered in the German sale of November 3-5, 1981, Lot 915. The manuscript “city” is a perfect match. The stamp was trimmed at the left to make the clipped bottom left corner not appear so bad. The author’s conclusion is that there are probably six genuine covers with the Hall & Mills’ Despatch Post adhesive.

Table 2 is a census of the Hall & Mills’ single adhesive stamps. I was only able to find three recorded examples. The second recorded example may now be on the cover dated January 1. A fourth example would be on the cover dated July 20 on which this author believes the adhesive did not originate. Of the four examples, two would be cancelled and two would be uncanceled.

The total number of recorded Hall & Mills’ genuine adhesives is 12. Only the October 5, 1847 cover has a Hall & Mills’ adhesive on cover with an 1847 general issue adhesive stamp.

G.A. Mills’ Despatch Post

According to my census research there are 14 recorded G.A. Mills’ Despatch Post adhesives on cover and one dated example on piece. See **Table 3**. One example (listed last in the table) is on a cover with manuscript “1852”. This would be totally out of the recorded date range and I have indicated my opinion that the adhesive did not originate (DNO) on this cover. The Philatelic Foundation issued this same DNO opinion. This leaves 13 possibly genuine G.A. Mills’ Despatch Post adhesives on cover. The date range of the covers is from October 9, 1847 (EKU) to February 19, 1848 (LKU).

Table 1
Hall & Mills’ Despatch Post Covers

	<u>NY cds</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
76B1 w/#1b	Oct. 5, 1847	Ms. Lucy Hale Newsburyport, Mass.	Siegel (Rarities), April 20, 1985, Lot 57. Kaufmann, May 13, 1989, Lot 271. Lowe, Feb. 16, 1979, Lot 1468.
76L1	Oct. 10, 1847 5 cts	James Rugglis Law School, Cambridge, Mass.	Mohrmann, Oct. 22-24, 1974, Lot 686. Lowe (USA1) March 15, 1972, Lot 1315. Fox (Hollowbush), July 8, 1966, Lot 653.
76L1	Oct. 13, 1847 5 cts	Joseph Taylor Greenbush, N.Y.	Harmers (Caspary), March 1957, Lot 812.

	<u>NY cds</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
76L1	Oct. 15, 1847 5 cts	Greenport, N.Y.	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 605.
76L1	Nov. 9, 1847 5 cts	Miss Susan Lyman Northampton, Mass.	PF 440,686.
76L1	Nov. 11, 1847 5 cts	Harvey Warner Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	Bennett, March 29, 1999, Lot 1497. PF 324,596 Genuine usage
76L1	Jan. 1 ms 5	Tabriku Esq. Paramus, N.J.	Frajola, Sept. 14, 1986, Lot 305. Harmers (Caspary) March 1957, Lot 813. Fifield, March 30, 1948, Lot 1356. (Author DNO)
76L1	July 20 5 cts	Poughkeepsie N.Y.	Siegel, Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 1147. John Fox, Jan. 6, 1967, Lot 731. Ex. Needham Heiman, Feb. 24, 1965, Lot 166. PF 415598 DO, Author PDNO.
76L1		Mrs. R. Grason Eckton, Md.	Knapp, May 6, 1941, Lot 1242.
76L1		Charles 87	Salkind, Nov. 9, 1970, Lot 260.

Table 2
Hall & Mills' (76L1)
Single Stamp Census




1.	Lowe, Sept. 16, 1982, Lot 518. Harmers, June 18-20, 1968, Lot 547. Harmers (Vanston), July 7, 1958, Lot 342. Harmer Rooke (Souren), Oct. 22, 1952, Lot 507. PF 16,593, used and signed C.J. Philips	
2.	German (Bartels), Nov. 3-5, 1921, Lot 915. clipped at bottom left. manuscript "CITY" (see cover census for January 1 which I believe is this stamp)	
3.	Harmers (Caspary), March 1957, Lot 811. clipped at top right.	

Table 3
G. A. Mills' Despatch Post






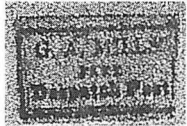

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction/Record</u>
109L1 w/#1	Oct. 9, 1847	Wm. H. Avesill Esqs Cooperstown, N.Y.	Bennett (Craveri), June 12, 2003, Lot 407. Frajola, Nov. 24, 1984, Lot 390. Kaufmann, Nov. 19, 1981, Lot 94. Harmers, Dec. 3, 1968, Lot 2139. PF 316,915 DO
109L1	Nov. 4 (1847) 10 cts	Dr. Wm. Patteson care of David Burr Esq. Richmond, Va. front only	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 723.
109L1	Nov. 8, 1847 5 cts	Mr. James Rugglis Law School Cambridge, Mass.	Mohrmann, Oct. 22-24, 1974, Lot 700. Lowe (USA1), March 15, 1972, Lot 1315. Siegel, June 10-12, 1969, Lot 319.
109L1	Dec. 8, 1847 hs "5" Hudson Riv mail		Levi records
109L1	Dec. 18, 1847 5 cts	Miss Sarah Rogers Bellerica, Mass.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 1379. Siegel (Lilly 5) Sept. 13-14, 1967, Lot 826. Harmers (Caspary), March 1957, Lot 901. Fifield, March 30, 1948, Lot 1363.
109L1	Jan. 1 (1848) 10 cts	Mr. Elias Vanderhorst St. Bartholoway Parish South Carolina	Costales, Feb. 5, 1952, Lot 97. PF 110,945 DO
109L1	Jan. 10, 1848 5 cts hs "PAID" ms "5"	Miss Mary Wilband South Boston, Mass.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 1380. Harmer Rooke, March 6-7, 1951, Lot 343. PF 350,582 Genuine usage

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction/Record</u>
109L1 w/#2	Jan 20 ? (1848)	Rev. Samuel Abbott ? Farmington, Maine	Harmer Rooke (Vanston), June 4, 1958, Lot 353. Harmer Rooke (Souren), Oct. 22, 1952, Lot 561. Morgenthau (Heerman), June 7-9, 1921, Lot 727.
109L1 w/#1	Jan. 22, (1848)	Miss Charlotte Gridley Utica, N.Y.	Kaufmann (Hart), April 30, 1990, Lot 228. Ex. West
109L1	Jan. 25, (1848) 5 cts	Samuel Batchelder Cambridge, Mass.	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 694. Harmers (Caspary) March 21, 1957, Lot 900.
109L1 w/#1a	Jan. 27, 1848 ms Due 5	Miss Salludia Abbott Farmington, Maine	Kaufmann, May 13, 1989, Lot 270. Siegel, Dec. 13-16, 1983, Lot 1752. Siegel, Aug. 14-15, 1973, Lot 474.
109L1	Feb. 13 (1848) 5 cts	Mrs. Abigail Camp Utica, N.Y.	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 695.
109L1	Feb. 19, 1848 10 cts	Rev. Samuel P. Abbott Farmington, Maine	Siegel, April 27, 1990, Lot 530. Siegel, Dec. 13-16, 1983, Lot 1753. Siegel, Aug. 14-15, 1973, Lot 475. Fox, Jan. 6, 1967, Lot 741.
109L1 on piece	Nov 23 ? (1847) 5 cts		Costales, May 21-22, 1951, Lot 463.
109L1	Paid 5 cts ms 1852	D.H. Van Mater Eatonson, Geo	Siegel, March 17, 2006, Lot 4947. Ursula, Nov. 21-22, 1980, Lot 71. Siegel, (Lilly 5), Sept. 13-14, 1967, Lot 827. Author DNO, PF 353,834 DNO

DO = Decline Opinion

DNO = Did Not Originate

Table 4
G.A. Mills' (109L1)
Single Stamp Census

1.	Siegel (Johnstone), Dec. 19-20, 2002, Lot 2677. Siegel (Schwartz), June 27-29, 2000, Lot 1870.	
2.	Robson Lowe, Sept 16, 1982, Lot 518. (repaired)	
3.	Lowe, Oct. 26, 1973, Lot 1855. Mayflower, Oct. 17, 1966, Lot 637. Siegel, June 29-30, 1953, Lot 774. Barr, March 17-19, 1949, Lot 415. Klein (Wilson), Nov. 15, 1941, Lot 255. Signed Sloane	
4.	Costales, May 21-22, 1951, Lot 463. on piece dated 29 Nov. (also listed in cover census)	
5.	PF 71,629	
6.	One on cover date 1852 DNO (also listed in cover census)	
7.	PF 108,163 Author: Forgery A	

There are three recorded covers with the 5¢ 1847 general issue adhesive and one with a 10¢ 1847 general issue adhesive.

Table 4 is a census of the recorded G.A. Mills' genuine single stamps. There are five genuine single stamps including the one on piece. There could be a sixth single on the cover dated 1852.

Correspondence

Sometimes we can learn information from the correspondence. There are two G.A. Mills' covers probably addressed to Rev. Samuel Abbott in Farmington,

Maine dated January 20, (1848) and February 19, 1848. There is also a January 27, 1848 example to Miss Salludia Abbott in Farmington, Maine, which comes from the same group of correspondence.

On October 10, 1847 a cover with a Hall & Mills' adhesive stamp was sent to James Rugglis, Law School, Cambridge, Mass. About a month late there is an identical cover to the same addressee dated Nov. 8, 1847 with a G.A. Mills' Despatch Post adhesive. The sender continued to use the successor local post company.

Observations

The Hall & Mills' partnership probably did not last very long. Gustavus Mills was certainly on his own by early November 1847. The Nov. 11, 1847 LKU cover of Hall & Mills' Despatch Post is most certainly genuine. It is a tied example and has a Philatelic Foundation certificate. From this I conclude that Gustavus Mills honored the adhesives of his predecessor company of which he was a partner.

The Nov. 4 (1847) recorded use of the G.A. Mills' adhesive is a front only and it was lot 723 in the Hall sale at Siegel's November 13-14, 2000. I have not examined this recently but it certainly seems genuine and only precedes the Nov. 8, 1847 cover by four days. This would be one week before the last known usage of the partnership company, Hall & Mills'. I believe this to be plausible.

We have one more cover to consider and that is the Oct. 9, 1847 recorded cover with the G.A. Mills' Despatch Post adhesive. The G.A. Mills' adhesive is in the upper right and is untied as usual. The G.A. Mills' adhesive can be found at the upper right on three other G.A. Mills' covers. These are the ones dated Nov. 8, 1847, January 1, 1848 and January 25, 1848, so it is not particularly unusual. The Philatelic Foundation has certified the five cent 1847 general issue stamp as belonging to this cover, but has declined opinion as to whether the G.A. Mills' local stamp originated on this cover. If this cover is genuine then it is a usage of the G.A. Mills' adhesive only four days after the EKU of the partnership Hall & Mills' Local Post on October 5, 1847. A very, very short partnership. I am not going to make an opinionated call here. In fact, I don't know the answer and would welcome hearing what you think.

Further History

The New York City directories were published annual about the 1st of July. For Amasa C. Hall there is no listing for 1847-50. For Gustavus A. Mills there is no listing for 1847-49. Combined the total time of operations of both Hall & Mills' Despatch Post and G.A. Mills' Depatch Post is early October 1847 through February 19, 1848, a period of under five months. It seems they were never in business (or had intentions of being in business) during the period before July 1st of any year and therefore never had a city directory listing.

Gustavus A. Mills is listed in the New York City directories as having an express business at 6 Wall Street from 1849 – 1851 and at 6 Wall and 109 West from 1851-53. From 1855 to 1856 he is listed as having an express at 169 Washington. From 1849 through 1856 his home is listed as being in Paterson, New Jersey. The fact that Gustavus Mills had residence in Paterson, New Jersey led to erroneous statements that the post operated between New York and Paterson, New

Jersey. There is no evidence whatsoever to show that the post carried mail between New York and Paterson.¹ Donald Patton corrected this myth.

The directories for Amasa C. Hall indicate that he was a steamboat agent from 1850 to 1854.

Variations in the Genuine Hall & Mills' Stamps

There are at least six consistent breaks in the bolder outer border. These are shown in **Figure 2**.

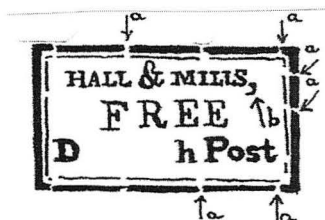


Figure 2. Consistent breaks in the bold outer border.

Some varieties exhibit additional breaks as can be seen in **Figure 3**.

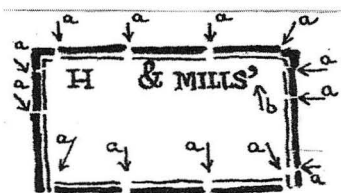


Figure 3. Additional border breaks in some varieties.

The genuine stamp shown in **Figure 4** has a comma after Mills instead of an apostrophe. I record two examples of this variety. It seems to be a position from the top right corner of the sheetlet. The size of the sheetlet is unknown.

It is noted that the letters of 'HALL & MILLS' | FREE | Despatch Post" are always in the same relationship to each other with regard to spacing and placement and the breaks are always in the same place with regard to the lettering.

Variations in the Genuine G.A. Mills' Stamps

The word "FREE" is much smaller on the G.A. Mills' adhesives than on the Hall & Mills' adhesives. The lettering of "Despatch Post" is very similar on the adhesives of both posts. The style of the lettering of the name of the posts is the

¹ *The Private Local Posts of the United States of America*, Donald Patton, published by Robson Lowe Ltd, 1967, page 182.

same for both posts but the size of the lettering is larger on the G.A. Mills' stamps. **Figure 4** shows the locations of possible breaks in the border of the G.A. Mills' adhesives.

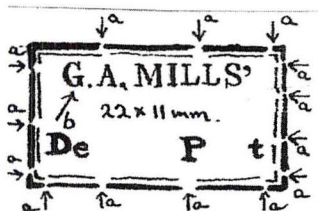


Figure 4. Possible breaks in the border of the G.A. Mills' adhesive stamps. The breaks can vary in size and not all appear on every stamp.

The breaks in the border can vary in width and not all breaks appear on every adhesive stamp. One variety has very fine breaks and no period after the "A" in "G.A. Mills".

Forgeries

For a full explanation of how to distinguish the Hall & Mills' forgeries see pages 546 and 547 in the *Lyons Identifier*.² Forgery A is by Scott. Forgery B was illustrated by Patton.³ It is pictured with the number 722 above it indicating a catalogue cut. I have not been able to identify where this comes from. Maybe someone can enlighten me. Patton lists the forgery B as existing in black on green glazed surface coloured paper. I have never seen an example of Forgery B. Perhaps one of you readers can show me one. In addition, the *Lyons Identifier* has a Forgery C. This is a catalogue cut from the 1921 *Scott Catalogue*. Over the years I have acquired modern labels of this forgery which are gummed and are in brown/white and red/white. An example is shown in **Figure 5**.



Figure 5. A modern forgery modeled after the Scott cut.

² *The Identifier for Carriers, Locals, Fakes, Forgeries and Bogus Posts of the United States*, Volume II, Larry Lyons, 1998.

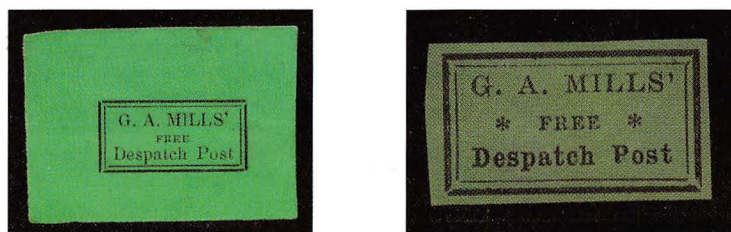
³ *The Private Local Posts of the United States of America*, Donald Patton, published by Robson Lowe Ltd, 1967, page 184.

For a full explanation of how to distinguish the G.A. Mills' forgeries see pages 830 to 834 in the *Lyons Identifier*. There you will find forgeries A to J. Forgeries A to G and Forgery J (Patton H) can be found in Patton on pages 185-187. Forgery I is a cut from the 1921 *Scott Specialized Catalogue*. This cut is a very close match to Forgery E. The se-tenant pair of stamps shown in **Figure 6** have the G.A. Mills' Forgery E stamp at the left and the Halls & Mills' Forgery A stamp at the right. Based on this multiple I concluded that Forgery E of the G.A. Mills stamp was made by John Walter Scott.



Figure 6. A Scott Forgery multiple of G.A. Mills' Forgery E and Hall & Mills' Forgery A.

Patton notes Forgery A by Scott (a possible mistake repeated in the *Lyons Identifier*). Forgery A does have similarities to the Scott cut shown as Forgery I. Forgery A can be found with large margins and is plentiful indicating a sizeable printing. It is after Scott and could even be an unrecorded Hussey forgery. Forgery B measures 24x12 mm and is the largest of all the forgeries. Forgery C was made by S. Allan Taylor as was Forgery J. Forgery H was designed based on the genuine variety with no period after the "A". I have never seen Forgery G. Perhaps a reader can supply me with a color copy or a scan. I have a record of a Forgery K. See **Figure 7**. The Forgery K is similar to both Forgery F and Forgery G.



**Figure 7. Forgery G at left and Forgery K at right.
(Compliments of John Bowman)**

A Previously Unidentified Franklin Carrier Essay

By
Larry Lyons

The Franklin Carrier adhesive stamp (L01) was issued in the fall of 1851. The earliest known usage on cover is October 28, 1851. Trial color proofs and essays of the Franklin Carrier adhesive stamp are known. The essays of the Franklin Carrier adhesives can be identified by four major categories. These categories are as follows:

1. 1851 essays by Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. (L01-E1)
2. 1903 vignette only by Ernest Shernikow (L01-E2)
3. 1903 complete design by Ernest Shernikow (L01-E3)
4. 1952 design by Clarence Brazer (L01-E4)

The distinguishing difference between the 1851 essays, the Shernikow essays and the Brazer essays lies in the die sinkage sizes, some differences in the designs and the finished surface of the essay. These different essays were the subject of an article by this author in a previous article in the Penny Post.¹ In that article the categories of proofs were presented as follows:

1851	Hybrid large die proofs	(L01P1)
1903	Roosevelt small die card proofs	(L01P2)
1915	Panama Pacific small die proofs	(L01P2a)
	Proofs on india	(L01P3)
1879-1894	Proofs on card	(L01P4)

Trial colors of the Franklin Carrier fall into the following categories:

Deep green on wove	(L01TC)
Orange on wove	(L01TCa)
Deep green on india	(L01TCb)
1881 Atlanta trial proofs	L01TC (Atlanta)

Recently I attended a presentation on special Benjamin Franklin philatelic items which have interesting stories attached. The presenter was Benjamin Bailar, who has the distinction of having been postmaster general of the United States. As you may recall Benjamin Franklin was the postmaster general of all of North America.

The item shown in **Figure 1** is owned by Benjamin Franklin Bailar and was part of his presentation. The pencil notation on the card states "Vignette 1851, for

¹ Penny Post, *The Essay and Proofs of the Franklin Carrier*, Larry Lyons, October 2003, Vol. 11, No. 4, pages 11-17.

U.S. carrier stamp, Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co.” The die sunk essay is of the vignette and the intricate frame. The top banner on the issued adhesive which says “CARRIERS” and has stars at each side within brackets is not part of this essay. The issued adhesive design is shown in **Figure 2**. It is my belief that this item has never been published before.



Figure 1. 1851 Essay of Franklin Carrier Vignette and intricate frame.



Figure 2. The issued Franklin Carrier adhesive.

This item deserves a listing with the other Franklin essays presented earlier in this article. It is suggested as follows:

1851 essay of vignette and border by Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. (L01-E5).



Even More on Brainard & Co.

By
Larry Lyons

My first published article was entitled “Brainard & Co. Clearing Up Misconceptions and Presenting A Census” and appeared in the January 2006 *Penny Post* (Vol. 14, No. 1 pages 51-72). A follow-up article entitled “More on Brainard & Co.” appeared in the April 2006 *Penny Post* (Vol. 14, No. 2, pages 11-16). The cover shown in **Figure 1** was sent in by Gordon Stimmell. It is the 19th recorded cover with a Brainard’s blue adhesive. The additional listing to **Table 5** in the previous articles is shown on the next page.

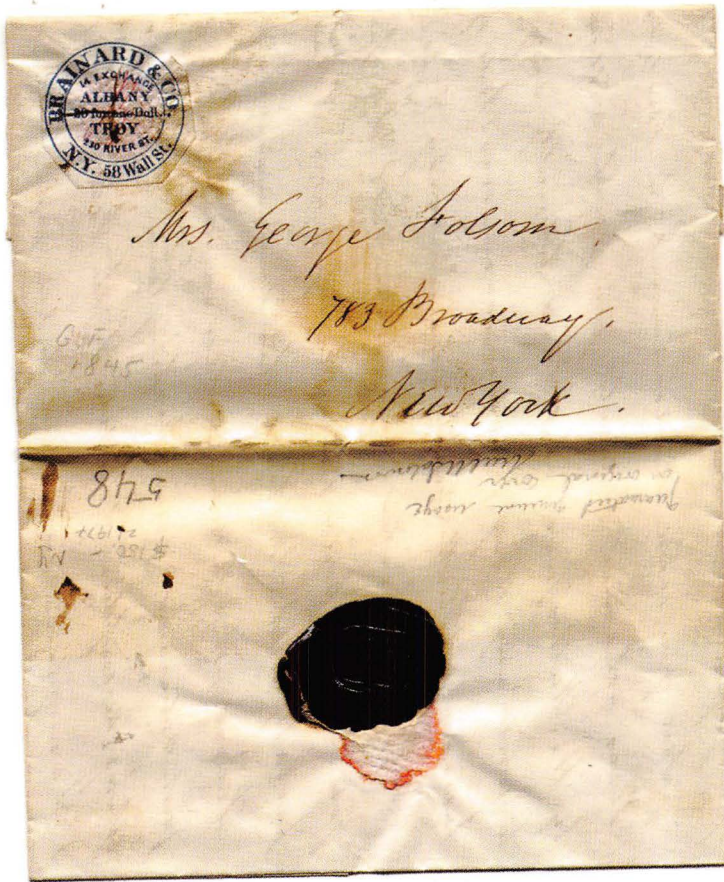


Figure 1. Brainard’s blue 24L2 adhesive on cover dated April 26, 1845 from Albany to New York. This is now census number 19. This would be the latest recorded use of the blue adhesive. The latest recorded Brainard stampless cover from Albany is June 26, 1845.

Table 5.
Brainard Covers with
Blue adhesives 24L2

<u>No.</u>	<u>Date/Addressee</u>	<u>Handstamps</u>	<u>Auction/Record</u>
19	April 26, 1845 Mr. George Folsom 783 Broadway New York	none	Harmers, April 26, 1976, Gordon Stimmell

Carriers and Locals Society
Auction #11

Thursday, December 14, 2006

Closing date for consignments
November 10th

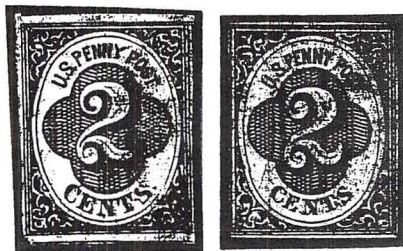
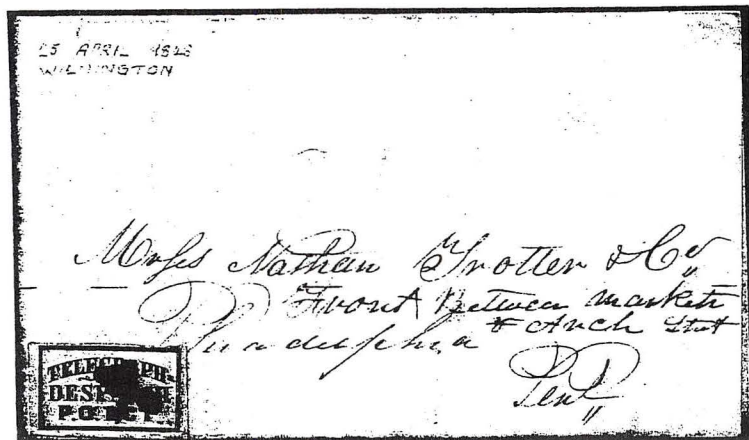
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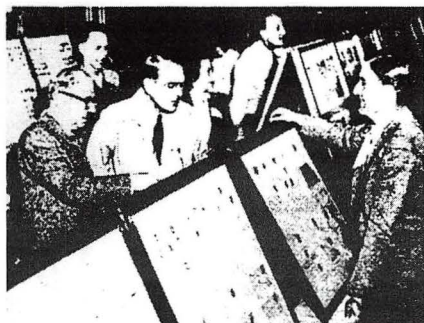
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An early photograph showing collectors assembling the exhibit frame for the APS convention in 1966. Andrew Levitt was there.

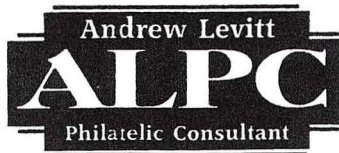
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Stamp Dealing in New York in the 1860's

By
Carl Kane

In an obscure journal from the Hiram Deats philatelic library I recently discovered an overlooked piece of history. Written by S. Allan Taylor, this is a fascinating report of philately in New York set against the history of that time; the stamp business during the Civil War, the assassination of President Lincoln and the disparity in the mail rate to England from Canada vs. the United States.

In the late 19th century, Hiram Deats of New Jersey owned the largest collection of philatelic literature in the world. It incorporated literature he acquired through the purchase of major libraries both here and abroad even including the collection of the august Belgian dealer and publisher, J.B. Moens. In 1952, the Deats library went to The Free Library of Philadelphia, which in turn de-acquisitioned it in the 1970's. One hundred ten cases of unbound literature came out of dead storage, to me.

Periodicals were a large part of Deats' holdings. When he had a complete run of a journal, he bound them in half-leather hard-bound books. The scarcest periodicals, which remained unbound contain some of the most obscure and interesting articles. It was in one of these, I found the S. Allen Taylor letter from the January 16, 1890 issue of *The Philatelist*. *The Philatelist* was an illustrated monthly stamp journal edited by Gustav Aue and published by The Philatelist Company of New York City. It is not listed in the Crawford Catalogue nor is it in the Catalogue of The Collectors Club Library.

In response to a letter from Aue, Taylor wrote from Boston in 1888, describing his life as a stamp dealer in New York during the 1860's. At that time it was easy to sell forgeries. Stamps were relatively scarce, buyers were eager and not skeptical. There wasn't much literature about counterfeits. Some stamp dealers formed a collection of forgeries to use as a reference, but eventually these were set aside in favor of genuine stamps which could be better used for comparison. A familiarity with the genuine was worth more than an album of forgeries.

Journals began to reveal the truth. Clubs and societies appointed counterfeit detectors to examine stamps for their members. Slowly a few books appeared presenting the distinguishing characteristics of genuine and counterfeit stamps.

Now the discovery of this letter provides a master American forgery dealer's eyewitness report of a participant's view of those early days. This kind of on-the-spot reporting brings that past to life for us, 140 years later, and gives us new information about S. Allan Taylor, an important figure in the study of forgeries, especially U.S. locals.

Editor's Note:

Before you read the letter from S. Allan Taylor I wanted you to have some facts straight in your mind. On the Broadway P.O. adhesive, Hussey made Forgery A and Taylor made Forgery B. On the Brooklyn City Express Post, Taylor made the two-cent Forgery B and the one-cent Forgery BB. On Allen's Post, Taylor made Forgery B. On the Grafflin's stamp Taylor made Forgery D. On the Union Square

P.O. adhesive, Taylor made the one-cent Forgery D and the two-cent Forgery B. Taylor made the Brown's "improved" version devil caricature with the words "Three Limps to the Post Office."

Taylor never states in his letter that he made forgeries. He alludes to a "year of absence caused by the devoted legal proceedings." He had been tried and convicted for his work in making forgeries.

An Interesting Letter from S. Allan Taylor.*

MR. GUSTAV AUE,

Dear Sir :—Yours was duly received, but the printed matter is usually a delivery late and the papers are not yet to hand.

In regard to the locals, I myself, for my own satisfaction and information, ascertained in 1865, in August of that year, that the Broadway P. O.'s sold by Hussey were not real, simply by calling at the Broadway P. O. itself and procuring a specimen and making a comparison. The Broadway P. O. was on the right hand side, somewhere near Howard Street. The P. O. was a small stationery store with a glass partitioned letter box arrangement running entirely across the floor in the rear. The P. O. was in the main a convenience more for the "demi-monde" than for anything else; leastwise it had in former years derived its chief source of revenue from that source but in 1865 that class had begun to move away from the neighborhood. You are, I suppose, knowing to the fact that the Hussey locals, meaning not only Hussey's own issues, but those which he kept for sale some 50 or 100 different kinds (his catalogue of them is in Tiffany's library), passed finally into the hands of J. T. Handford from whom *probably* Thomas secured them.

The Union Square P. O. was also in existence in 1865, but I have made no comparisons of its stamps, presuming that Hussey had the original wood engraving. They had ceased to use a label in 1865, but had a hand stamp.

The Madison Square P. O. had no stamps on hand at that date and their office was removed over to the right hand side of the square and was owned then (book store of course like all the others) by a person named Thompson.

I fix these facts from the circumstances that I kept a stamp stand on the railing of the park on the site of the P. O. during the months of July and August and part of September, 1865, exactly as Sampson at Broadway and Fulton St., does now and who knows me quite well.

Of the Brooklyn stamp other than its being owned by Rogers, who co-operated with Boyd, I know nothing and could not recognize a real one from a counterfeit.

The Empire City I understood *was made to sell*, as the present or late local posts have little use in practice for an adhesive stamp. I regard the Empire as a simple fraud on collectors, and that is all exactly like Hussey's later issues and the humbug I send, which Wm. P. Brown got up and sticking some of them on letters got his boy or a

boy to carry to the P. O. and on the strength of which preposterous quibble proceeded to sell it as a "genuine" local with the full assent and endorsement of C. H. Coster sometimes quoted as an authority, but who lent himself to the transparent trick without any qualms of conscience; Allen's Chicago thing is a label, so also is Guy's of which I have a specimen which as I received it from Guy direct I can guarantee. Guy informed me it was a *label* merely and not a stamp and sent me a dozen or two of which I have now only one.

But "don't cher know" it pays better to call it a stamp my dear fellow. Don't you know, then to let out it was a mere business label like the Merchants Despatch Telegraph, that is where the humbuggery and fraud comes in and it is quite as bad as any of the young scoundrel Thomas' devices. I don't mean that the "improved" specimen of Brown's local, showing the Genius of Philately engaged in aiding Brown's locomotion towards the P. O., is real; you have, doubtless, seen the unimproved one which Brown himself got up. That I inclose is a caricature of his trick.

In regards to "Grafflins" I will write you when I read the article. The directory of Baltimore covering the period might put some hole in the story, but neither you nor any one else, could *prove* probably that any local, where the original plate, stone or engraving was not producible, was either genuine or counterfeit. The local collector is too aptly ready to make up his mind he is either down right sure a stamp is genuine or doggonedly certain it is counterfeit. It is a certainty with him one way or the other, and that is why he is a philatelist, and allows himself to be imposed upon.

Vanderlip bought the Lenior, S. C., local eleven years ago on the strength of certificates that I would not give a bad nickel for and paid \$50 for it. It changed hands in my presence for \$4.50 on account of the certificates merely, or else it was n. g.

In regard to the earliest dealer in stamps, the N. Y. Directory will show you, I think that James Brennan, 37 Nassau Street, was the first person in the U. S. who took up stamps as a *means of livelihood*. There were dealers and dealers then as now, who, making a living by other means, (when they did not live on their parents) used to sell stamps. Of this class of persons, Edward McManus, telegraph operator, and N. L. Latson, Bible House, and Wm. P. Brown, care of American Baptist Newspaper, and John S. Hoff, same

*Received after Boston Convention, August, 1888.

address, were flourishing in 1862-3-4. This was in New York. In Philadelphia, S. W. Kline, who advertised as A. C. Kline, a dealer in curios, coins, antique Japanese goods, etc., was the only person heard of as selling stamps. If there were any dealers of that or any other sort in any other cities, their names have not passed into history, unless it be one, G. W. Winterburn of Cincinnati, who is I think in N. Y. now, (vide directory if you like).

Mr. Brennan issued the first *price-list of stamps for sale*. It was a large foolscap size with blank spaces for prices to be written in and was copied from that of one Robinson of Liverpool.

There were certain street stand dealers in New York, when I abandoned other business and took up stamps to *live* by. I had been selling stamps in Montreal with P. O. Box 934 address. I was then a drug clerk, as early as 1861-2 winter, so also was J. A. Nutter then as now of Montreal. I remember corresponding with Brown and the other New Yorkers mentioned, but our business was chiefly with Great Britain as the postage was 12½c. only, while from the U. S. to Great Britain was 24c.

In February, 1864, I issued a four page sheet called the *Stamp Collector's Record* of which numbers only were issued, February and March.

I left Montreal in May, 1864, and removed to Albany, N. Y. and still continued to sell stamps, although engaged in employment in a wholesale drug house. The chief dealer then in N. Y. was Isaac M. King, the 18 year old son of a furrier on Broadway below Wall Street.

I made several trips to N. Y. during the summer of 1864, but could not see Wm. P. Brown who was away in Plainfield, N. J. though I did interview Joseph J. Casey, collector not dealer, at his residence in James Street, 4th Ward. He was then a young chap like Jewett, Goodrich and Emory whom you saw at the convention.

In April, 1865, about a week after the assassination of Lincoln, I gave up all other business, or more concisely, I left the drug business and devoted my time to stamps altogether. I had previously resumed the publication of the *Stamp Collector's Record*, No. 1 of the Albany series being December, 1864. In July, 1865, I came to N. Y. and attached my paraphernalia to the park railing near Beekman Street. I remained there nearly 3 months. There were others also, but all sold coins also and some soldiers buttons which were also collected, one of each state militia, but the science of "Buttonately" is now among the lost arts. At this time, 1865, there were in N. Y. stamp dealers, viz: James Brennan who removed to 36 Liberty Street from 37 Nassau, Carlo Car-

dona on park railing extreme lower end, Antonio Carpolette (called Tom Williams later grog shop keeper on Five Points) park railing, John Bailey, Chambers Street and Broadway, park railing, Harry and G. Sampson, Fulton and Broadway, St. Paul's railing and myself. There were no other persons in stamps at that time in N. Y. as the directory will show you.

I left N. Y. in September, 1865, and after a week in Providence opened an office at No. 3 Cornhill, Boston. Within a couple of days of my advent where I have since continued except the years 1874, '75, '76 and '77, which were again in N. Y., 11 Ann Street and the year of absence, last year, caused by the devoted legal proceedings.

After leaving N. Y. in 1865, I returned for a visit of a day or two on March 16, 17, 18, 1867, and at that time, James Brennan had removed to No. 80 Nassau Street or thereabout, and had acquired, as I was sorry to hear, dissipated habits, and in his old place on Liberty Street, (a small 8 x10 room on ground floor) was one Louis Bauer, a young German, formerly in a wooden ware or basket place on Maiden Lane. G. Allan Mason and his brother, Geo. B. Mason had at that same date an office on Liberty Street a few doors above Nassau, near the old *Evening Post*. This was in March, 1867. Brown was away in New Jersey and Scott had not arrived yet, as he made his *debut* in 34 Liberty Street, up stairs in the fall of that year. Brown followed suit and came back about a year subsequent and had a desk in the corner of a second-hand book store at 28 John Street. The rest is modern history. Scott was in N. Y. before as early as 1862. Brown had for a short time a stand on park railing, but it was a brief space only, and he knew Scott as one of his patrons.

I have given you here details which I could have condensed into a half page, but I prefer to give you the detailed account, satisfied that if you are seeking the knowledge to publish, you will not mistake aught I have written you, as you can depend on the relations of fact as being accurate in every particular.

I send you a list of my duplicate papers, several hundred were destroyed last winter through an oversight, being sent with a lot of pamphlets of advertising agents, etc., to the waste paper men.

I owe you two copies for the two you sent. Mention what I shall send you and write me a brief list of what you have to exchange in the paper line. Believe me,

Yours truly,
S. ALLAN TAYLOR.

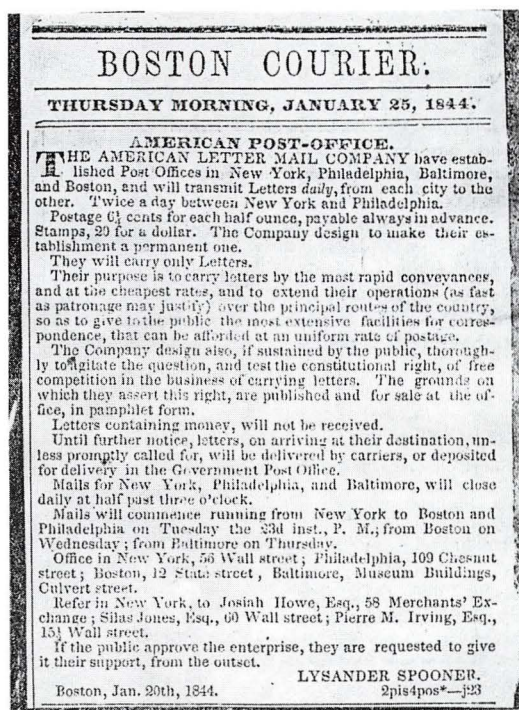
Offices of the American Letter Mail Company

By

John D. Bowman and Gordon Stimmell

This article is the second in a series on the American Letter Mail Company (ALM).¹ The authors will briefly review the offices of the ALM. Subsequent articles will address Lysander Spooner, its founder; 5L1 adhesives including reprints; 5L2 adhesives; 5L3 adhesives and covers; operations in Baltimore; operations in New York; operations in Philadelphia; operations in Boston; operations in other offices; and conjunctive uses with other private companies.

The American Letter Mail Company (ALM) was organized by Lysander Spooner in 1844. The first advertisements indicated that services would commence from New York City to Boston and Philadelphia on Jan. 23, 1844, from Boston on Jan. 24 and from Baltimore on Jan. 25 (see **Figures 1, 2**). Later advertisements show that ALM had offices or agents in a number of other cities in the Northeast. Postage fees were established at 6 1/4 cents per half ounce, and stamps were to be sold at "20 For A Dollar," as indicated on the first adhesive stamp (Scott No. 5L1), apparently available when the post opened.



**Figure 1. ALM Handbill Dated January 25, 1844
(Refers to Spooner's Pamphlet Agitating for Free Competition for
Carrying Letters).**

¹ John D. Bowman and Gordon Stimmell. Handstamps of the American Letter Mail Company. *The Penny Post*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Apr) 2006, pages 4-10.

A PROPOSED COMPETITION WITH THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT. The Philadelphia Inquirer says that a Company has been formed with the object of establishing lines for the transmission of letters at cheap rates of postage throughout all parts of the Union. It is proposed that the highest rate for a single letter, not weighing more than half an ounce, shall be six and a quarter cents to any part of the country, while envelopes will be sold at a lower rate—twenty or more for a dollar. The persons engaged in the enterprise contend that the laws of Congress prohibiting private mails are unconstitutional, and they are anxious to have them tested on this point as speedily as possible. Lysander Spooner, Esq., a gentleman of Worcester, Massachusetts, is understood to be a principal in the enterprise. 4-18

Figure 2. Advertisement Dated January 24, 1844 in Boston.²

Contemporary advertisements and known covers comprise the basis for this listing of the offices, addresses and agents of ALM. Dates from advertisements are given preference when known. The company may have accepted delivery to or from towns in which it did not have advertised offices, so some listings may not represent actual offices.

Service was suspended south beyond Philadelphia (to Baltimore) due to a court trial in February or March of 1844 (see Figure 3). On April 13, 1844, an advertisement noted that service had been restored (see Figure 4).

A CARD.
THE AMERICAN LETTER MAIL COMPANY
inform the public that, according to the recent decision of Judge Heath, of the U. S. District Court, for the District of Maryland, the power of Congress "to establish Post Offices and Post Roads," is, in fact, a police power over the transmission of intelligence; and also an exclusive power.
This decision, if correct, establishes the principle, that the people of the United States have no constitutional right to transmit intelligence to each other on paper, except with the consent of the Government, and of course under such espionage as the Government may see fit to establish.
This decision, it is obvious, was designed for, as it is adapted to, the meridian of a State, having a class of population that cannot safely be permitted to receive letters without restraint. The Mail Company design to bring this question before the Judges and Jurors of the free States, and see whether they will place our whole population in the same category with Southern slaves.
So long as this decision shall stand unreversed, the Company will find it impossible to make their mails useful either to themselves or the public, within the State of Maryland; and will, therefore, for the present, extend them no farther South than Philadelphia. m13 2tr*

4-39

NEAR 4-2

Figure 3. Advertisement Dated March 13, 1844, in New York.³

² From unpublished Perry-Hall manuscript.

³ *Ibid.*

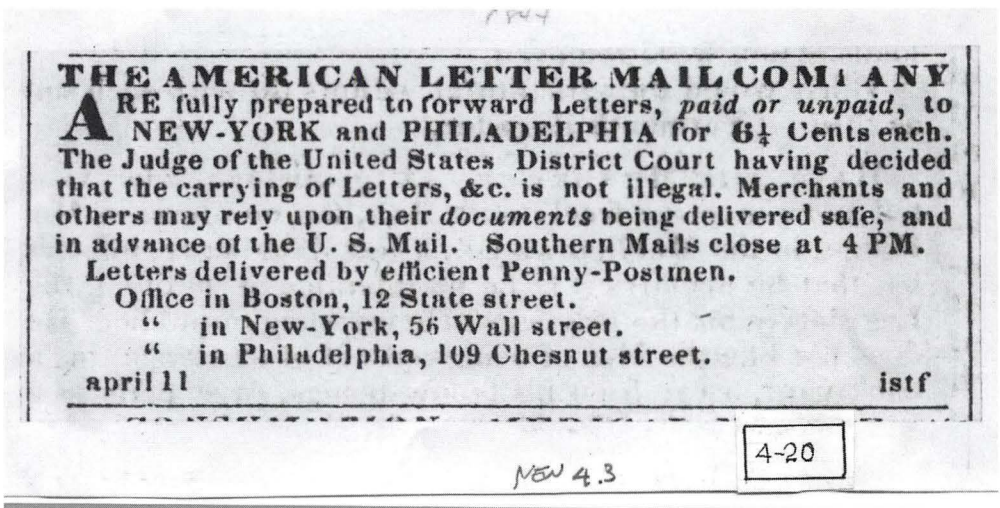


Figure 4. Advertisement Dated April 11, 1844, Restoring Service South of Philadelphia, and Accepting Unpaid Letters.⁴

An ad in the *Boston Courier* dated April 22, 1844 notified readers that packages and small parcels would be sent to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore (see Figure 5). Nothing further has been noted concerning this experiment with parcel delivery.



Figure 5. Advertisement Dated April 22, 1844, Offering Parcel Service.⁵

Spooner apparently sold his business to someone, possibly as early as June of 1844, as his name no longer appears on any advertisements. An explanation appears in his pamphlet published in 1849 or 1850, "Who Caused the Reduction of Postage in 1845?" Spooner writes:

"... after a contest of some six or seven months, having exhausted all the resources I could command, I was obliged to surrender the business, and with it the question, into the hands of others, who did not see sufficient

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

inducement for contesting the principle, after the reduction of postage had taken place.”

No record has been found of who purchased the business from Spooner. The second adhesive, Scott No. 5L2, first appears on dated covers in early August, 1844.

From June until August, 1844, the name of the company was changed – likely triggered by the ownership switch – to American Mail Company, but it reverted back to American Letter Mail Company. This is deduced from the wording on the handstamps and their known periods of use.⁶

The *New York Express* of July 25, 1844 published an editorial headed “Cheap Postage.” After chastising the Postmaster General for his autocratic, mean-spirited and illegal behavior toward “express agents and common carriers,” the editorial listed the northern cities to which mail was carried cheaply by Hale & Co., Overton & Co., the ALM, and Pomeroy. The editorial states that the ALM was “originally established by Mr. Lysander Spooner” and could be construed to mean he was no longer the proprietor, seemingly confirmed by Spooner in his pamphlet of 1849 or 1850. The ALM portion is shown as **Figure 6**.

THE AMERICAN MAIL COMPANY, come next, originally established by Mr. Lysander Spooner, who has the credit of being in advance even of Judge Story, in writing and publishing an opinion which we considered, and so stated at the time, unanswerable; but for which some of our contemporaries here and elsewhere reproached both us and him as being guilty of waging war against all law and order, simply for publishing. The Company send to the following places from 54 Wall street and 23 Chambers street,

Philadelphia,	Portsmouth, N H	Canandaigua, N.Y
Boston, Ma	Newport R I	Rochester, "
Providence, R I	Portland, Me	Hatfield, "
New Bedford, Ma	Hallowell, "	Rutland, "
Nahant, "	Augusta, "	West Point, "
Norwich, Ct	Eastport, "	Cold Spring, "
Worcester, Ma	Lubec, "	Newburgh, "
Haverhill, "	Collins, "	Fishkill, "
Salem, "	West Hampton, "	Poughkeepsie, "
Manchester, "	Springfield, Ma	Cattkill, "
Danvers, "	Hartford, Ct	Hudson, "
Topsheld, "	New Haven, Ct	East Hampton, Ma
Newburyport, NH	Pittsfield, Ma	Andover, Me
F. Thompson, Ma	Albany, N.Y	Amherst, N H
West du	Troy, "	Beverly, Ma
Belfast, "	Saratoga, "	Danvers, "
Ducksport, "	Schenectady, "	Pawtucket, R I
Frankfort	Utica, "	Woonsocket, "
Hampden, "	Rome, "	Hristol, "
Bangor, "	Syracuse, "	Warren, "
Camden, "	Auburn, "	Ithaca, "
Path, "	Geneseo, "	Oswego, "
Clamner, "	Natucket, "	Lockport, "
Ipswich, "		Adrian, "

UP THE LAKE TO

Erie, Pa	Couneaut, Ohio	Ashtabula, Ohio
Grand River, O.	Cleveland, "	Huron, "
Handusky City, "	Zolado, "	Maumee City, "
Adrian, Mich.	Monroe, Mich.	Detroit, Mich.
Ypsilanti, "	Dexter, "	Grasslake, "
Ann Arbor, "	Jackson, "	Marshall, "
Kalamazoo, "	Kaline, Wis.	Southport, Wis.
Chicago, Illinois.		

UPPER CANADA.

Kingston—Agents.	Toronto—Agent.	Waterloo—Agent.
Burbank & Co.	Jawes Browne.	Levi Carter.

Figure 6. Editorial of July 25, 1844 in the *New York Express*.⁷

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

An ad of July 27, 1844 stated ALM had offices in all the Northern, Western and Southwestern states, with service to Western states provided by Pomeroy and Wells & Co. (see Figure 7).

CH. AP POSTAGE!

 **THE AMERICAN LETTER MAIL COMPANY** take the earliest opportunity to inform the Public that they have now finally and firmly settled, by a decision in their favor in the United States Courts, their right to establish Mail routes throughout the Union, that they continue to increase those routes, and have now established offices in all the principal towns throughout the Northern, Western, and Southwestern States.

They would beg the public to remember that *they* are the original projectors of the Cheap Postage System—that they have contended with the Government against every obstacle which they could place in their way, *both by force and Law*, in establishing this system—and that that the public are now to reap the advantage—and may they not *now* with confidence of success—ask the public patronage?

All letters will be carried in the most safe and expeditious manner, and at rates less than one half the amount paid to the Government. Letters throughout New York, New England, and as far South as Philadelphia, at 6½ only. To Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, &c., 12½ cts.


Principal offices, No. 56 Wall street, New York, and branch office at 23 Chambers street. Office in Boston, No 12 State street; in Philadelphia, No. 109 Chesnut street.

jy25 tf

Figure 7. Advertisement in the July 27, 1844 *New York Express*.⁸

However, an ad in the *Journal of Commerce* dated August 12, 1844 showed mail service only as far south as Philadelphia. It is signed by E.J. Ackley, General Agent (see Figure 8).

4-43

 **The People's Mail.**—The American Letter Mail Company continue to forward letters by the most rapid conveyances, without interruption to Philadelphia, Boston, Ban or, Port-mouth, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate places, as advertised in hand bills.

Principal Office, 56 Wall street.
Branch Office, 3 Chambers street.

a12 E. J. ACKLEY, General Agent.

Figure 8. Advertisement in the August 12, 1844 *Journal of Commerce*.⁹

As stated earlier, the first advertisements indicated that services would commence from New York to Boston and Philadelphia on January 23, 1844, from Boston on January 24 and from Baltimore on January 25.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

On March 12, 1845, an announcement was made that services would end as of June 30, 1845.¹⁰ Thus ended private enterprise's cheap competition with the US mails, and began a period of reduced postage rates for the United States.

Over the year and a half of his operation, most surviving covers are to or from New York and Philadelphia, followed by Boston, with only five from Baltimore (see **Table 1**).

**Table 1. Covers Noted by City of Origin and Receipt
(Total of 350 Covers)**

	Originating In	Received By	Totals
Baltimore	5	0	5
Boston	66	61	127
New York	77	120	197
Philadelphia	86	95	181
Totals	234	276	510*

* 160 covers originated and/or were received by other cities

Table 2 lists the offices and agents noted in the above advertisements by the ALM. It is likely that the company had other offices, agents or conjunctive arrangements with other cities not noted in their advertisements, as may be noted in **Table 3**.

Table 2. Advertised Offices of the American Letter Mail Company

State/City	Agent	Address	Date Advertised
Connecticut			
Hartford			July 25, 1844***
New Haven			July 25, 1844***
Norwich			June 20, 1844
Maine			
Augusta			July 25, 1844***
Bangor			June 20, 1844
Bath			July 25, 1844***
Belfast			July 25, 1844***
Bucksport			July 25, 1844***
Camden			July 25, 1844***
Calais			July 25, 1844***
Eastport			June 20, 1844
E. Thomaston			July 25, 1844***
Frankfort			July 25, 1844***
Gardiner			July 25, 1844***
Hallowell			July 25, 1844***

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

State/City	Agent	Address	Date Advertised
Hampden			July 25, 1844***
Ipswich			July 25, 1844***
Lubec			July 25, 1844***
Portland			June 20, 1844
W. Hampton			July 25, 1844***
W. Thomaston			July 25, 1844***
<i>Maryland</i>			
Baltimore		Museum Buildings, Culvert St.	Jan. 25, 1844*
<i>Massachusetts</i>			
Andover			July 25, 1844***
Beverly			July 25, 1844***
Boston		12 State St.	Jan. 24, 1844*
Danvers			July 25, 1844***
Haverhill			July 3, 1844
Lowell			June 20, 1844
Lynn			June 20, 1844
Manchester			July 25, 1844***
Nahant			July 25, 1844***
Nantucket			July 25, 1844***
New Bedford			July 25, 1844***
Newburyport			June 20, 1844
Pittsfield			July 25, 1844***
Salem			June 20, 1844
Springfield			June 20, 1844
Topsfield			July 25, 1844***
Worcester	S. Thompson	189 Main St.	Feb. 21, 1844
<i>New Hampshire</i>			
Portsmouth			June 20, 1844
<i>New York</i>			
Albany			June 20, 1844
Auburn			July 3, 1844
Batavia			July 3, 1844
Buffalo			June 20, 1844
Canandaigua			July 3, 1844
Catskill			July 25, 1844***
Cold Spring			July 25, 1844***
Fishkill			July 25, 1844***
Genesee			July 25, 1844***
Hudson			July 25, 1844***
Ithaca			July 25, 1844***
Lockport			July 25, 1844***
Newburgh			July 25, 1844***

State/City	Agent	Address	Date Advertised
New York ¹¹		56 Wall St.	Jan. 23, 1844*
	E. J. Ackley	56 Wall St.	June 22, 1844
	Josiah Howe	58 Merchant's Exchange	Jan. 23, 1844**
	Silas Jones	60 Wall St.	Jan. 23, 1844**
	Pierre M. Irving	15 1/2 Wall St.	Jan. 23, 1844**
		23 Chambers St.	July 3, 1844
Oswego			July 25, 1844***
Poughkeepsie			July 25, 1844***
Rochester			June 20, 1844
Rome			July 25, 1844***
Saratoga			July 25, 1844***
Schenectady			July 3, 1844
Syracuse			July 3, 1844
Troy			June 20, 1844
Utica			July 25, 1844***
West Point			July 25, 1844***
<i>Pennsylvania</i>			
Philadelphia		109 Chestnut St.	Jan. 23, 1844*
<i>Rhode Island</i>			
Bristol			July 25, 1844***
Newport			July 25, 1844***
Pawtucket			July 25, 1844***
Providence			June 20, 1844
Warren			July 25, 1844***
Woonsocket			July 25, 1844***

* Date of opening of office

** These may have been agents for ALM, or simply local business references; the handbill dated January 20, 1844 states "Refer, in New-York, to Josiah Howe, Esq., 58 Merchant's Exchange, Silas Jones, Esq., 60 Wall St., P.M. Irving, Esq., 15 1/2 Wall St."

*** Not an advertisement, but an editorial (see **Figure 6**).

Table 3 is based on the current census of 350 covers and is likely incomplete and certainly contains inaccuracies about the periods of operation. Reader input is invited. The dates included in this table are the dates of origination when known.

¹¹ For New York City, an address of 4 Wall Street has been noted in the literature. This error was first made in the Robson Lowe "Basel" sale of Donald Patton's material on March, 15, 1972, where it was most likely a typographical error. No other substantiation of this address has been found by the authors.

Table 3. Periods of Operation of ALM Offices

State/City	Period of Operation
<i>Connecticut</i>	
Hartford	July 18, 1844 – June 26, 1845
New Haven	July 19 – Aug. 24, 1844
New London	July 19, 1844 – May 29, 1845
Norwich	Aug. 20 – Dec. 20, 1844
<i>Maine</i>	
Augusta	July 9, 1844
Bangor	Nov. 14, 1844 – June 11, 1845
Bath	Aug. 16, 1844 – Mar. 18, 1845
Belfast	Aug. 25 – Nov. 15, 1844
Castine	Nov. 16 – Dec. 9, 1844
Ellsworth	Mar. 29, 1845
Gardiner	Aug. 25, 1844 – May 28, 1845
Hampden	June 3, 1844
Kennebunk	Oct. 8, 1844
Old Town	Dec. 5, 1844
Portland	July 14, 1844 - May 14, 1845
Saccarappa	Sept. 30, 1844
<i>Maryland</i>	
Baltimore	Jan. 26, 1844 – June 24, 1845
<i>Massachusetts</i>	
Andover	Aug. 7, 1844
Boston	Jan. 26, 1844 – June 26, 1845
Haverhill	June 6, 1845
Lynn	May 4, 1844 – May 26, 1845
Natick	July 31, 1844
Springfield	Aug. 29, 1844
South Reading	June 11, 1845
Webster	Nov. 4, 1844
West Cambridge	Aug. 2, 1844
Worcester	Oct. 4, 1844 – Apr. 14, 1845
<i>New York</i>	
Albany	Jan. 5, 1844 – Dec. 9, 1844
Brooklyn	Sept. 23, 1844 - May 6, 1845
Buffalo	Aug. 9, 1844
Geneva	Aug. 3, 1845
New York City	Jan. 5, 1844 – June 24, 1845


State/City	Period of Operation
Sing-Sing	Aug. 7, 1844
Troy	July 15 – Oct. 15, 1844
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	
Philadelphia	Jan. 25, 1844 – June 24, 1845
<i>Rhode Island</i>	
Newport	Aug. 23, 1844 – Jan. 3, 1845
Providence	July 10, 1844 – May 31, 1845



Some of the Offices of the American Letter Mail Company.
(Courtesy of Richard Frajola)

Figure 9 is a very early broadside for the American Letter Mail Company. It is dated January 20, 1844.

AMERICAN Post Office.

 **The AMERICAN LETTER MAIL COMPANY**, have established Post Offices in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, and will transmit letters daily from each city to the others: twice a day between New-York and Philadelphia.

Postage 6 1-4 cents for each half oz. letter, payable always in advance.

Stamps, twenty for a dollar.

The Company design to make their Establishment a permanent one.

They will carry only Letters.

Their purpose is to carry Letters by the most rapid conveyances, and at the cheapest rates, and to extend their operations, as fast as patronage may justify, over the principal routes of the country, so as to give the most extensive facilities for correspondence that can be afforded at an uniform rate of postage.

The Company design also, (if sustained by the public,) thoroughly to agitate the question, and test the constitutional right, of free competition in the business of carrying letters. The grounds on which they assert this right, are published, and for sale, [at the offices,] in pamphlet form.

Letters containing money will not be received.

Until further notice, letters, on arriving at their destination, unless promptly called for, will be delivered by carriers, or deposited for delivery in the Government Post Office.

The Mails for Philadelphia, will be closed at 1-2 past 8 A. M., and 1-4 past 4 P. M. Those for Boston at 1-2 past 3 P. M.

Mails will commence running from New-York, to Boston and Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 23d. inst. P. M. ; from Boston on Wednesday, from Baltimore on Thursday.

Office in New-York, 56 Wall-st.; Philadelphia, 109 Chesnut-st.; Boston, 12 State-st.; Baltimore, under the Museum Buildings, Culvert-st.

Refer, in New-York, to Josiah Howe, Esq., 58 Merchant's Exchange, Silas Jones, Esq., 60 Wall-st., P. M. Irving, Esq., 15 1-2 Wall-st. If the Public approve the enterprize, they are requested to give it their support from the outset.

LYSANDER SPOONER.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 20, 1844.

TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT 160 NASSAU, AND 7 SPRUCE ST. — J. A. FRAETAS, PRINTER.

Figure 9. January 20, 1844 broadside for the American Letter Mail Company.

Continuing to build on one of American
philately's greatest traditions.



Alfred F. Lichtenstein



Louise Boyd Dale



H.R. Harmer (1869-1966)



Franklin D. Roosevelt

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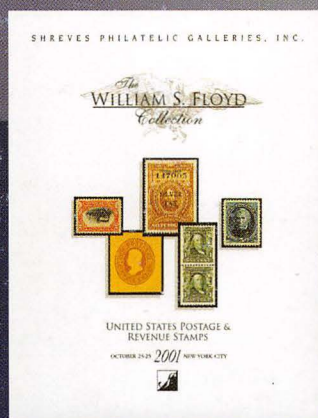
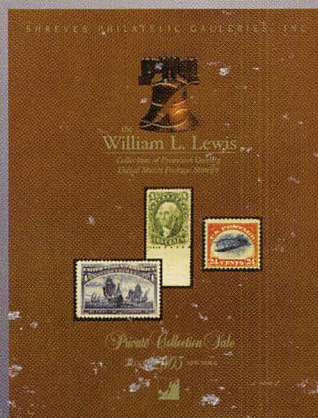
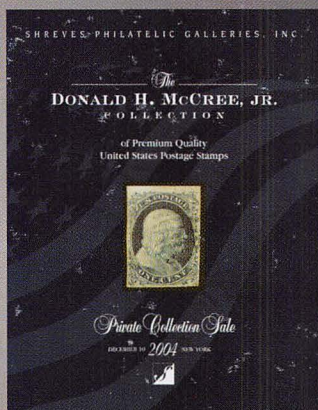
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The Philadelphia Carrier Sausage Adhesives 7LB11 to 7LB13

By
Larry Lyons

In the previous issue of *The Penny Post* this author presented an article on the "First Philadelphia Typeset Carrier Adhesive Stamps 7LB1 to 7LB9" (Volume 14, No. 3, pages 51-72). This article is a continuation of the previous article and will address the Philadelphia Carrier sausage adhesives 7LB11 to 7LB13. A cover illustrating the sausage stamp design is shown in **Figure 1**.

The intention of this research is to provide an updated census of this series of adhesives and try to infer the probable usage period for each of these three stamps. A byproduct of the analysis would be the highlighting of certain covers which seemingly do not fall into the proposed timeline. An update of the earliest and latest date of usage for each adhesive stamp will also be proposed.

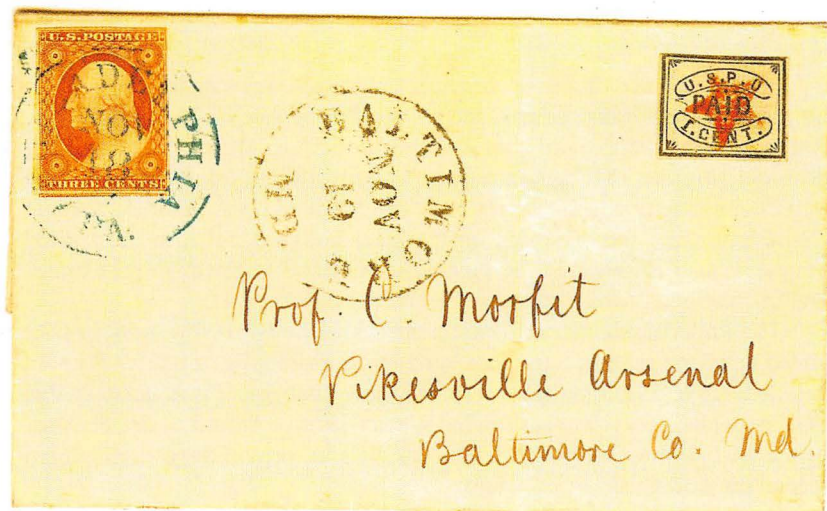


Figure 1. 7LB13 on cover from Philadelphia to Baltimore with Philadelphia 11-18-(52) cds and Baltimore 11-19-(52) cds. The 7LB13 carrier stamp saw usage from February 1852 until January 1853.

Over the past years the auction records for covers from this series of stamps has remained virtually the same based on studies done a very long time ago. This research will update those old records by being more comprehensive.

The primary source of information for this research article is my own recording of auction sales culled from about 4,000 auction catalogs. The Levi records were reviewed and the records of the Philatelic Foundation were studied. A

previous article by Robert Meyersburg is very educational and helpful on this subject and will be quoted.¹

At NAPEX in June of 2003 Dr. Vernon Morris spoke about this series of adhesive stamps with a focus on combination covers with the 1847 general issue adhesives. At the conclusion of that seminar Dr. Morris provided a summary table which contained 7LB11 from this carrier series of adhesives showing the total number of combination covers with 1847 general issue adhesive stamps. This article will compare my findings based on this research study.

After this research was completed I read a recent chapter by Scott Trepel containing some analysis of the sausage adhesive stamps within a larger scope article in a new book.² These observations will be compared with my own findings.

Helpful Information and Historical Facts

Bob Meyersburg addressed the two questions of why the black and gold carrier stamp, 7LB11, was abandoned and replaced with the blue carrier stamp, 7LB12, and how was the appearance of the red star handstamp apparently related to the color change of the carrier stamps? His answers to these questions were as follows:

“In the absence of any documentary evidence, a reasonable hypothesis may be derived from the passage of the Postal Act of March 3, 1851, which brought about significant changes in the Post Office. In addition to demonetizing the 1847 series postage stamps effective July 1, 1851, and introducing a new postage series built around three cents (the new prepaid single-letter rate for distances up to three thousand miles in the United States), it also empowered the Postmaster General to establish post routes within cities and towns to be served by carrier departments.

The Philadelphia carrier department, second only to New York in size, added new carrier routes and took on a more distinguished entity. Without any distinctive postal markings prior to these changes, it is understandable that a special cancellation showing carrier service would assist the post office in handling outgoing letters as well as providing a prepayment receipt on unfranked carrier letters.

Anticipating a wider use of carrier adhesives as the most convenient form of public prepayment of the carrier rate, it may have been that the blue stamps, printed in a single color, were procured more cheaply than the gold on black glazed paper stamps. Furthermore, the red star showed up poorly on the gold on black stamps but was strikingly readable on the blue stamp.

If we accept the above the true history of the Type C30 stamp, then it is obvious that no combination of 1847 series postage stamps and either the blue 7LB12 or black 7LB13 carrier stamp could show legitimate usage.

¹ *Some Further Thoughts on Philadelphia*, Robert B. Meyersburg, Chronicle 149, February 1991, Volume 43, No. 1, pages 14-16.

² *The 1851 Issue of United States Stamps: A Sequicentennial Retrospective*, U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, Part VI. *Carrier Stamps During the 1851 Issue Period*, Scott Trepel, pages 195-218, (Table page 213).

Only the gold on black 7LB11 used after November 27, 1850, could meet the acceptability requirements of such use.”³

Bob Meyersburg wrote the last sentence based on his belief that the earliest known usage of the gold on black, 7LB11, adhesive was November 27, 1850. The earliest known usage of the 7LB11 adhesive may in fact be March 6, 1851 according to my research. The owner of the November 27 cover is asked if he can verify the year of usage as 1850 or 1851.

The 1847 general issue adhesives were demonetized on July 1, 1851.

Normally the 7LB11-13 adhesives stamps are not found tied to the letters. Occasionally the red star or the blue Philadelphia town postmark tied the stamps to the letters.

The earliest use of the red star handstamps is August 3, 1851 according to Robert Meyersburg.

Fake red star cancels do exist.

The Census Research and Analysis

Tables I, II, and III contain the census research for the 7LB11, 7LB12 and 7LB13 covers recorded. Not all known 7LB11 covers were recorded in the census. Many of these covers do not have the evidence of the year and date of usage and were ignored as not being helpful to an analysis in which a good number of covers exist with dating references.

Usage Period for the 7LB11 Adhesives

There are at least 55 covers with 7LB11 adhesives which can be dated by month of usage. A summary of the number of covers found within each month of the usage period is as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number of recorded covers</u>
March 1851	3
April 1851	7
May 1851	5
June 1851	2
July 1851	3
August 1851	10
September 1851	11
October 1851	8
November 1851	1
December 1851	2
January 1852	1
February 1852	2
	55 dated covers

³ *Some Further Thoughts in Philadelphia*, Robert B. Meyersburg, Chronicle 149, February 1991, Volume 43, No. 1, pages 15-16.

Three covers have been excluded from the above tabulation by this author. One is a cover seemingly docketed December 1850 from the Sheriff sale at Siegel's, June 18, 1986, Lot 147. A calligrapher has advised me that this is not a written date and it does not say December. The other two covers not included in the above tabulation are one dated October 9, 1852 and one dated October 1852. These are eight months beyond the tabulation listing shown above and this seems highly unlikely.

In the Philadelphia carrier study done by Vernon Morris he records six combination covers with 7LB11 and the 1847 general issue adhesives. One of the combination covers with the 5¢ 1847 general issue is the one dated November 28th, last sold in the Meyersburg sale at Siegel's June 25, 1997, Lot 266. This cover is listed in Thomas Alexander's book as an 1850 usage.⁴ The 7LB11 did not appear until March 1851 so it is my conclusion that the 7LB11 did not originate on this otherwise genuine 1850 cover. If the cover had been 1851 then it would have been too late for the 1847 usage to be genuine.

I have found five other 7LB11 covers used in combination with the 5¢ 1847 general issue adhesive. These are dated 3-30-51, 4-22-(51), 5-12-(51), 6-9-51, and __-__-51. The last in this list has both the 5¢ 1847 stamp and the 7LB11 tied to the cover by handstamps.

Usage Period for the 7LB12 Adhesives

Of the 51 covers recorded 28 can be tabulated by month of usage. A summary is as follow:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number of recorded covers</u>
August 1851	2
September 1851	
October 1851	1
November 1851	1
December 1851	1
January 1852	1
February 1852	2
March 1852	0
April 1852	1
May 1852	2
June 1852	3
July 1852	2
August 1852	3
September 1852	1
October 1852	5
November 1852	1
December 1852	2
	28 dated covers

⁴ *The United States 1847 Issue: A Cover Census*, Thomas J. Alexander, The U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, Inc., 2001, page 632.

Two covers are excluded from the above tabulation. One is dated August 25, 1850 and has a 5¢ U.S. regular issue stamp tied by a square New York grid. Bob Meyersburg pointed out that the 7LB12 did not originate on this cover originating in New York. The second cover I have excluded from the above tabulation is dated November 1850 and also has a 5¢ U.S. #1b regular issue adhesive. This cover has the same addressee as the August 25, 1850 cover condemned by Bob Meyersburg. This author believes this one is no good for the same reason.

It is noted that nine covers are dated August, September, October and December and could be 1851 or 1852 usages. These covers would help fill in the usage period if the year date could be determined. Responses from owners of these covers would be appreciated.

Usage Period for the 7LB13 Adhesive

Of the 15 possibly genuine 7LB13 covers recorded in Table III, 12 have dates of usage. A tabulation by month of usage is as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number of recorded covers</u>
February 1852	1
March 1852	1
April 1852	1
May 1852	1
June 1852	0
July 1852	1
August 1852	1
September 1852	1
October 1852	1
November 1852	2
December 1852	1
January 1853	1
	12 dated covers

One cover not included in the tabulation is dated May 5 and has a 5¢ U.S. regular issue stamp. This cover is from the Middendorf sale of May 1991, Lot 267 where it was noted that the 7LB13 did not originate. The cover would have to be an 1852 usage and this would be beyond the demonetization date for the 1847 regular issue adhesive. No genuine 1847 usages with the 7LB13 adhesive exist.

EKU and LKU for 7LB11 to 7LB13

The earliest usage I record for the 7LB11 adhesive is March 6, 1851 and the latest usage is February 28, 1852. In Scott Trepel's study he recorded the EKU as March 30, 1851 and the LKU the same as I have determined.

The earliest usage I note for the 7LB12 adhesive is August 3, 1851 as recorded by Bob Meyersburg. I also found an August 26, 1851 usage. The latest usage I record is December 4, 1852. In Scott Trepel's study he recorded the EKU as October 21, 1851, and the LKU as October 22, 1852.

The earliest usage I note for the 7LB13 adhesive is February 16, 1852 and the latest usage is January 17, 1853. In Scott Trepel's study he records the same EKV and LKV.

Combined Sausage Stamp Usage

It seems likely that the blue stamps, 7LB12, were introduced to coincide with the new regular issue three-cent stamps which were a result of the postal act of March 3, 1851, effective July 1, 1851. The EKV for the 7LB12 of August 26, 1851 bears this out. The black on gold stamps began seeing use in March 1851, when the Postal Act was decreed. The black on gold stamps were probably used until they were depleted by the end of February 1852. Coincidentally the black stamps, 7LB13, began appearing when the black on gold stamps were depleted. The EKV for the 7LB13 is February 16, 1852. Both the blue stamps 7LB12, and the black stamps 7LB13 saw overlapping concurrent use during most of 1852.

The 7LB8 and 7LB9 Overlap of Usage. See Table IV.

Usages of 7LB8 (Vermilion) and 7LB9 (Yellow)

The previous set of small squarish U.S.P.O. | PAID | 1 Cent. adhesives have two stamps which are non-carrier initial adhesives which seemingly were used concurrently with the beginning usage of the sausage stamps. There is some disagreement among students of this subject on this matter. As indicated in my previous article four 7LB8 and 7LB9 covers exist with dates after the March 6, 1851 EKV of the black on gold, 7LB11, sausage stamp debut. The list is repeated here.

7LB9	3-16-51
7LB8	4-3-51
7LB9	5-8-51
7LB8	6-13-(51)

I have indicated that it is not beyond my comprehension that some of the above covers are genuine usages and represent usages after the starting date of the sausage series of stamps.

The Franklin carrier stamp, L01, began usage on or about October 28, 1851 and the Eagle carrier stamp, L02, began usage on or about January 3, 1852. Perhaps the black sausage stamps, 7LB13, were issued to coincide with the start of the Eagle adhesives or more likely the discontinuance of the Franklin carrier stamp, L01. The Franklin carrier stamp was discontinued because it was too similar to the one-cent regular issue stamps of 1851. The Eagle carrier adhesives, L02, were rushed into service and perhaps Philadelphia did not anticipate such a quick arrival of these stamps and were prepared with a change of color in the sausage stamps with the issuance of the 7LB13 in black. These stamps saw limited usage because the Eagle carrier L02 became the primary carrier stamp. This is why the 7LB13 black adhesive is a relative rarity with only twelve covers recorded.

Upon issuance of the Franklin carrier adhesives, L01, there is a marked decline in the use of the black on gold 7LB11 carrier stamps.

Summary

I believe a lot has been learned by this study to both solidify the usage period of each of the Philadelphia carrier sausage adhesives and to re-evaluate some covers to which the sausage adhesives may not belong.

Further discussion and other opinions on the subject are encouraged.

Table I 7LB11 Covers

Stamp	Date	Addressee	Auction Record
7LB11 w/#10	9-11-51 Philadelphia	Mr. Meredith Princeton, N.J.	Schuyler Rumsey, Nov. 11-13, 1999, Lot 1741. PF 349, 210. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 256. Ex. Caspary Harmers (Caspary), March 1957, Lot 497.
7LB11 w/#10	8-11-51 Kensington ms "PAID 3"	Mess John & Robt. Osborne Wall St., New York	Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 156. PF 317,219. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 257. Ex. Caspary Harmers (Caspary), March 1957, Lot 498.
7LB11	Philadelphia	Mess. Moore & Hooven Norristown, Pa.	Eugene Klein, May 21, 1913, Lot 68.
7LB11	3-6-51 Philada 5	Mesrs. T&F Townsend Albany	Kaufmann, March 31, 1983, Lot 438. Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1826.
7LB11 w/#1 #1 at left both tied	_____-51 Philadelphia 5 cts	Msrs A.A. Low & Brothers New York	Siegel, April 4-8, 1967, Lot 396. Siegel, Aug. 14-15, 1973, Lot 452. Siegel, March 31 – April 1, 1965, Lot 594.
7LB11	11-28-51 local use	Charles Lea Esq. Phila.	Bennett, Feb. 8-9, 2003, Lot 3596, PF 350,663. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 380. Harmers, July 22, 1976, Lot 1314. Ex. Hessel Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 992. Ventura sale, 155, Lot 189.

Stamp	Date	Addressee	Auction Record
7LB11	9-15-(51) Philadelphia 3 cts Boxed "PAID"	Dr. George Ross Elizabethtown, Pa.	Siegel (Golden) Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 381. Koerber, Dec. 2-3, 1983, Lot 1073. Sotheby's Oct. 30, 1979, Lot 339. Harmers, July 22, 1976, Lot 1315, Ex. Hessel. Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 993.
7LB11	local use hs "2" in circle	Msr. C.L. Brook ____	Harmers, July 22, 1976, Lot 1316.
7LB11 w/#10	____-51 Philadelphia	New York	Siegel, June 10-12, 1969, Lot 281.
7LB11	4-4-51 Philadelphia 5 cts	Pottsville, Pa.	Siegel, Dec. 12-13, 1997, Lot 1892. Siegel, June 30-July 1, 1993, Lot 1302.
7LB11	local use	Thorne, Esq. 501 North 5 th St. Phil.	Schuyler Rumsey, April 26-28, 2002, Lot 730. Sotheby's, June 23-26, 1981, Lot 1136. PF 349,919 DO
7LB11 w/#10	9-1-51	Mr. Wm. Meredith (?) Princeton, N.J.	Siegel, Aug. 14-15, 1973, Lot 453.
7LB11 w/#10	8-6-51 Philadelphia		Siegel, April 20-22, 1976, Lot 957.
7LB11 w/#10	8-25-51 Philadelphia	Mr. Meredith Princeton, N.J.	Schuler Rumsey, May 7-9, 2004, Lot 476. Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 189. Harmers (Caspary), March 1957, Lot 495.
7LB11 w/#10	9-13-51? Philadelphia	George Bedell Mt. Carmel P.O. Ill.	Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1824. Lowe, Oct. 26, 1973, Lot 2145. Harmers (Caspary), March 1957, Lot 496.
7LB11 over Bloods Sta. 15LU4	local use	Aaron Thompson, Esq.	Weiss, Oct. 13, 2001, Lot 2936. Siegel, March 6-7, 2001, Lot 669. Siegel, March 31 - April 1, 1965, Lot 597.
7LB11	10-30-51 local use		Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 267. Sotheby's, Nov. 24-25, 1980, Lot 560.

Stamp	Date	Addressee	Auction Record
7LB11	7-14-(51) Philadelphia, 5 cts ms "PREPAID 3"	Esq. Rockland, Maine	Sotheby's, Oct. 27-28, 1977, Lot 1550. Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 994.
7LB11	4-4-51 "Philada 10"	Fisher, Esq. Delaware City to New Bedford, Mass	Bennett, June 7-8, 2004, Lot 517. Bennett, Jan. 20, 2001, Lot 718. Bennett, Nov. 15, 1998, Lot 311. PF 302,832.
7LB11	8-11-(51) hs "5"	Meredith Princeton, N.J.	Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 991.
7LB11 w/#1 7LB11 not tied	11-28-(50) Philadelphia 5 cts ms "PAID"	Thomas Ross, Esq. Doylestown, Penn	Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 266. Frajola, June 15, 1985, Lot 351. Siegel, March 10-13, 1965, Lot 410. PF 38,129 DO. This author believes the 7LB11 DNO.
7LB11 w/#10	9-22-51 Philadelphia	Mr. L.A. Hoguet Bristol, Pa	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 382. PF 350,665.
7LB11	5-5-(51) Philada 10	Mrs. Anne C. Hubbard Cincinnati, Ohio	Siegel, March 17, 2006, Lot 4513. PF 317,254. Siegel, March 6-7, 2001, Lot 668. Ex. Seybold, Knapp, Meyersburg, PF Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 340. Siegel, March 26, 1996, Lot 129. W. Fox, May 26-27, 1991, Lot 481. Knapp, May 6, 1941, Lot 992.
7LB11 w/#1	6-9-(51) Philadelphia 5 cts	Mr. C. Morfit Baltimore	Ivy, March 16, 1989, Lot 17. Christies, June 20-21, 1984, Lot 67. Ex. Gibson Siegel, Jan. 6-7, 1966, Lot 178.
7LB11	9-__-51 local use	____ Esq.	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 187.
7LB11 w/#10	8-18-(51) Philadelphia	Mr. Meredith Princeton, N.J.	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 188. Ex. Mason, Ackerman
7LB11	2-28-52 Philadelphia hs "1" Philadelphia 5 cts rate struck out local use	Henry Harris corner 12 th and Grand Ave. Phila	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 185. Ex. Emerson

Stamp	Date	Addressee	Auction Record
7LB11	4-22-51 Tied by drop rate hs "2"	Gustavius Remat Es 183 N. 6 th St.	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 186. Ex. Ackerman Wolffers, April 29-30, 1992, Lot 408.
7LB11	5-5-51 Philadelphia 5 cts	Mess. S.T. Jones & Co. New York	Siegel, (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 276. PF 317,238 DNO. Kaufmann, Dec. 10, 1990, Lot 786. Siegel, May 22-25, 1989, Lot 2811.
7LB11 w/#10	8-__-(51) Philadelphia	J.J.	Kaufmann, Sept. 9-10, 1977, Lot 842.
7LB11	Philada 10	Delavan, Wisc.	Lowell Newman, March 12-13, 1993, Lot 273.
7LB11	Philada 10	Buffalo	Siegel, April 27, 1990, Lot 379.
7LB11	Philada 5 cts	Pond Cook & Co. Mass	Siegel (Sheriff), June 18, 1986, Lot 147. (Does not read December)
7LB11	8-21-51 Waddington Md to Phila	Meredith Princeton, N.J.	Lowe, Oct. 8, 1974, Lot 211. Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1823. Lowe, Oct. 26, 1973, Lot 2146.
7LB11 w/3¢	10-4-51? Philadelphia	Wm. Holson, Esq. Boston	Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1827. Fox, March 31, 1961, Lot 491.
7LB11	__-51	Beartown	Lowe, Oct. 8, 1974, Lot 209.
7LB11	__-51 Frankford	Philadelphia	Lowe, Oct. 8, 1974, Lot 209.
7LB11	6-9-(51) Philadelphia 5 cts	Doe Run, P.O. Penna	Fox, (Hollowbush), Oct. 14, 1965, Lot 1352.
7LB11	5-12-(51) Philadelphia 5 cts	Doe Run P.O. Penna	Fox (Hollowbush), Oct. 14, 1965, 1353.
7LB11	5-9-(51) Philadelphia 5 cts	Miss Hollingsworth Baltimore	Schuyler Rumsey, June 2, 1997, Lot 240. Fox (Hollowbush), Oct. 14, 1965, Lot 1354.
7LB11	4-6? (51) Phila 10	Warren, Maine	Fox (Hollowbush), Oct. 14, 1965, Lot 1355.
7LB11	12-12-51	Phila	Fox (Hollowbush), Oct. 14, 1965, Lot 1357. Ex. Caspary
7LB11 w/#10	9-15-(51) Philadelphia	Trenton, N.J.	Fox (Hollowbush), Oct. 14, 1965, Lot 1350.
7LB11	10-11-51 local use	Phila	Fox (Hollowbush), Oct. 14, 1965, Lot 1351.
7LB11	4-__-(51) Phila 5 ?	Joseph Dolos Esq. Detroit, Mich.	Collectors Gallery, Oct. 1, 1979, Lot 1748.

Stamp	Date	Addressee	Auction Record
7LB11 w/#10	9-17-(51) Philadelphia	Wm H. Gardiner Boston, Mass.	Wm. Fox, Feb. 4-5, 1986, Lot 973.
7LB11	hs "5"	Haskill Mason Chatham Sq. P.O.	Koerber, May 10-12, 1984, Lot 879. Manning, Nov. 21, 1981, Lot 838.
7LB11 w/#10	7-7-51 Philadelphia	Samuel Colt, Esq. Hartford, Conn	Kaufmann, Dec. 15, 1973, Lot 321. Siegel, March 31 – April 1, 1965, Lot 596.
7LB11 w/#10	9-26-(51) Philadelphia	Mrs. Gardinder	Harmer Rooke, Nov. 12, 1969, Lot 470.
7LB11 W/#1	3-30-51 Philadelphia 5 cts	To the editor of The New York Herald New York	Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 265. PF 317,230. Kelleher, June 20-21, 1989, Lot 348. Siegel, March 31 – April 1, 1965, Lot 593.
7LB11	10-9-51 Philadelphia	Pond Cook & Co. Mass.	Aldrich, Dec. 2000, Lot 786.
7LB11 w/#11	2-3-52 Philadelphia	West Springfield, Mass.	Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 268. PF 317,231. Newman, Aug. 31 – Sept. 2, 1993, Lot 1521.
7LB11	10-__-51 local use	Bispham Esq. Printed notice	Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 277. W.Fox, May 26-27, 1991, Lot 480.
7LB11 w/#10	10-4-(51) Philadelphia	Wm. H. Gardiner Esq. Boston	Siegel, Jan. 6-7, 1966, Lot 179.
7LB11	3-26-51 hs Paid		Kaufmann, Jan 27-28, 1984, Lot 1563.
7LB11 w/#11	8-29-(51) Philadelphia	Charles Winslow MD Troy, N.Y.	Christies, June 13, 1991, Lot 1820. Christies, March 13, 1991, Lot 1540.
7LB11 W/#10	Philadelphia	Mr. Meredith	Siegel, March 31-April 1, 1965, Lot 595.
7LB11	9-4-(51) Philadelphia 5 cts		Phillips, Jan. 27, 1989, Lot 881.
7LB11	8-28-51 local use	Shippen Esq. No. 43 Walnut St. Above 4 th St.	Siegel (Johnstone), Dec. 19-20, 2002, Lot 2584. PF 120,527. Schuyler Rumsey, April 15-17, 1999, Lot 1488. Schuyler Rumsey, Dec. 1-3, 1998, Lot 1086.

Stamp	Date	Addressee	Auction Record
7LB11	Phila	Andrew Jackson The Hermitage Nashville	Kelleher, Oct. 24-25, 1969, Lot 166.
7LB11	10-20-51 local use	Samuel	Siegel (Johnstone), Dec. 19-20, 2002. Lot 2582.
7LB11 w/#11	Philadelphia	Wm. A. Gardiner Esq.	Siegel, March 8-10, 1966, Lot 1977.
7LB11 w/#11	10-9-52 Philadelphia	Mess. Snow & Mason	Kutsis, Oct. 10, 1993, Lot 287. (Author believes this PDNO)
7LB11 w #10	__-23-__	Mr. Meredith Princeton N.J.	Weiss, Dec. 11, 1999, Lot 2403.
7LB11	June "10" Philadelphia	Mr. Morfit Md.	Suburban, Nov. 15, 1997, Lot 185.
7LB11	4-4-51 Philada "10" Delaware City	Fisher Esq. New Bedford, Mass.	Schuyler Rumsey, Nov. 11-13, 1999, Lot 1742. PF
7LB11	__-51 Philadelphia	Waddington, N.Y.	Siegel, Dec. 2-4, 1965, Lot 513.
7LB11 w/#10	9-18-51 Philadelphia		Siegel, Dec. 2-4, 1965, Lot 514.
7LB11 w/#10	7-2-(51) Philadelphia	Mary Kellogg	Fox, March 10, 1967, Lot 279.
7LB11 w/#11	10-__-52		Siegel, Feb. 17-19, 1993, Lot 264. (Author believes this PDNO or the date is wrong.)
7LB11 w/ #1	4-22-(51) Philada 5 cts	N.L. White Esq. Att' at law Charleston, VA	Bennett, May 9-11, 2006 Lot 1688.
7LB11 w/ #11	10-3-(51)	Mr. W. Meredith Princeton, N.J.	Schuyler Rumsey, June 2, 2006, Lot 227.
7LB11	1-21-52 local use	William Meredith Esq. York Road Walnut Below 8 th St.	Lyons collection.
7LB11 w/ #11	8-9-(51)	D.S. Kennedy Esq. New York	Knapp collection.
7LB11 w/ #1	5-12-51	E.W. Paxton Esq. Doylestown, Pa.	Siegel rarities, May 31, 2003, Lot 221.
7LB11	1-21-52		recorded by Meyersburg.
7LB11	12-12-51	Rev. Dr. Rem Fellars 265 Chestnut St.	PF 356,065.

Table II 7LB12 Covers

Stamp	Date	Addressee	Auction Record
7LB12	9-30-52 Kensington hs "5"	Mr. Lambert Bagman Washington, City, D.C.	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 259. PF 235,841.
7LB12	5-4-(52) Boxed "PAID" "Philadelphia 5"	Rev. John Marsden York Springs, Penn	Siegel, June 5, 1995, Lot 366. Venture sale 117, Lot 183. Christies, May 18, 1994, Lot 579. PF 294, 322. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 260. Ex. Caspary Harmers (Caspary), March 1957, Lot 512.
7LB12 ⁵	9-8-(51 or 52) Philadelphia 5 cts	Mr. Bergmann Washington City, D.C. front only	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 262.
7LB12	local use		Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 261.
7LB12	8-26-51 Philadelphia hs "5"	Mr. John Cowden Williamsport, Pa.	Siegel, May 19, 2001, Lot 393.
7LB12 w/#1b ⁶	11-__-50	Msrs. A.A. Low & Brothers New York	Siegel, April 27, 1990, Lot 381. Harmers, Nov. 3-5, 1976, Lot 126. Siegel, May 20-21, 1969, Lot 216. (Author DNO)
7LB12	local use	Mr. Cleveland Peace Propaganda cover	Siegel May 19-22, 1970, Lot 677.
7LB12 w/#1	____-50	Mr. Henry A. Lika New York	Kaufman (Hart), April 30, 1990, Lot 218.
7LB12		Kensington	Siegel, Aug. 14-15, 1973, Lot 454. Ex. Seybold.
7LB12	5-13-(52) Philadelphia/ 3cts/PAID	George Ross, M.D. Elizabethtown, Pa.	Siegel (Schwartz), June 27-29, 2000, Lot 1526. PF 361,538. Frajola, Sept. 14, 1986, Lot 363. Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 1002.
7LB12 w/3¢			Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975. Lot 1003.

⁵ Stamp removed and replaced according to Johnstone.

⁶ Meyersburg suggests the 7LB12 did not originate on this cover which originated in New York.

Stamp	Date	Addressee	Auction Record
7LB12	1-18-(prob. 52) Philadelphia boxed PAID ms "10"	Mr. E. B. Grant Boston	Siegel, April 27, 1990, Lot 380. PF 226,562. A. Kaufmann, April 6, 1991, Lot 509. Harmers (Caspary), March 1957, Lot 510. Siegel, Jan 6-7, 1966, Lot 181.
7LB12	12-19-51	Morris & Jones Schuylkill 7 th & Market Phila.	Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 77. Harmers (Caspary), March 1957, Lot 511. Fox (Hollowbush), Oct. 14, 1965, Lot 1358.
7LB12 w/#10	10-31-51 Philadelphia	Mr. Meredith Princeton, N.J.	Christies, June 14, 1989, Lot 2922. PF 211,411. Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 1001.
7LB12	12-15-(51 or 52) New York/PAID/ 3 cts	Mr. George Boyd Philadelphia, Pa	Cherrystone, Nov. 20, 2002, Lot 359. Regency, Aug. 25, 2001, Lot 2884. Nutmeg, April 24, 2001, Lot 4105. Kelleher, March 15-16, 1994, Lot 1426. Eugene Klein, May 21, 1913, Lot 69.
7LB12	8-24-(51 or 52) Philadelphia 5 cts		Nutmeg, Dec. 14, 2001, Lot 589. Nutmeg, April 24, 2001, Lot 1247.
7LB12	10-8-52	circular from Lehigh Crane Iron Co.	Nutmeg, Dec. 14, 2001, Lot 590.
7LB12	8-31-52 local use		Siegel (Golden), Nov. 14-17, 1999, Lot 383. Siegel, June 30 - July 1, 1993, Lot 1303.
7LB12	11-__-52 local use	Morris & Jones & Co. Philada.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 384. Mohrmann, Oct. 16-17, 1973, Lot 77.
7LB12	12-__-52 local use	Mr. Chase Atty at Law 5 th Street Philadelphia	Siegel, March 17, 2006, Lot 4514. Siegel, March 6-7, 2001, Lot 670. Ex. Meyersburg. PF 317,232. Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 269.

Stamp	Date	Addressee	Auction Record
7LB12 w/#11	10-7-(51 or 52) Philadelphia	Sarah Ann Ely care of Joshua Payson Jellytown, PA	Siegel, March 6-7, 2001, Lot 671. PF 317,235. Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 272. Ex. Knapp, Meyersburg. Wm. Fox, Feb 4-5, 1986, Lot 974.
7LB12	9-6-(51 or 52) Kensington	Publishing Philada	Frajola, April 22, 1989, Lot 303. Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1999, Lot 157. PF 317,220.
7LB12 w/#11	10-5-52 Philadelphia	New York	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 190. Ex. Mason, Ackerman.
7LB12	10-9-(52) Philadelphia 5 cts	Ms. Harriet Cout ____ New Hope, Pa	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 191. Ex. Mason, Ackerman
7LB12	10-22-52	Msrs. Bancroft Kensington	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 192.
7LB12	11-11-52 Dowington, Pa.	Mr. George Emlen Atty No. 98¼ South 4 th St. Phila.	Siegel (Rarities), Oct. 3, 1992, Lot 268. Ex. Gibson, Caspary Siegel, March 31-April 1, 1965, Lot 602.
7LB12	7-21-52 Philadelphia 5 cts. tied but 5¢ rate didn't apply local use	Msrs. Morris & Jones Philadelphia	Siegel (Rarities), May 13, 2000, Lot 376. PF 358,657.
7LB12	2-13-52 New York/ PAID/ 3 cts ms "PAID"	Mr. Geo Emlen Philadelphia	Manning, Nov. 21, 1981, Lot 837. PF 358,656. Siegel (Rarities) May 13, 2000, Lot 377. Harmers, April 8, 1969, Lot 176. Ex. Schenk
7LB12	7-13-52 Boston cds tied	Messrs. Magoun & Son Boston	Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1993, Lot 270. PF 317,233. Frajola, Jan. 13, 1989, Lot 539. Ex. Emerson. Knapp, May 6, 1941, Lot 994.
7LB12 w/#11	4-3-52 Philadelphia	Mess. Lansing & Safford Chillicotke, Ohio	Kelleher, Feb. 5-6, 1985, Lot 1843. PF 41,290. Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1830. Lazarus, June 6-7, 1967, Lot 319. Lawrence & Stryker, June 22, 23, 1942, Lot 374.

Stamp	Date	Addressee	Auction Record
7LB12	__ - __ -52	James Shaw Esq. Spring Garden	Siegel, Dec. 12-13, 1997, Lot 1893. Siegel, Jan. 30-31, 1992, Lot 301.
7LB12 w/#11	6-25-52 Philadelphia	Griffith Esq. Lewiston	Kaufmann, July 10-11, 1981, Lot 295. Harmer Rooke, (Duckworth), Mach 27, 1963, Lot 183.
7LB12	8-25-50 Philada 10	Wm. H. Pierce, Esq. Livingston County N.Y.	Siegel (Sheriff), June 18, 1986, Lot 148. PF 110, 014, PF 245,482.
7LB12 w/#10	11-14-51 Kensington	Mr. Mahlow Noon Trenton, N.J.	Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1828. Lowe, Oct. 26, 1973, Lot 2148. Ex. Gibson, Siegel, Jan. 6-7, 1966, Lot 183.
7LB12	6-21-(52) Philadelphia, 5 cts		Fox (Hollowbush), Oct. 14, 1965, Lot 1359.
7LB12	2-3-52 Encl.		Fox (Hollowbush), Oct. 14, 1965, Lot 1360.
7LB12	Norwalk, Conn "Paid 3"	Phila.	Knapp, May 6, 1941, Lot 995.
7LB12 w/2-#11	6-11-(52) Baltimore	Chas. Ryan Phila.	Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 271. PF 317,234 DNO. Fox, July 20-21, 1988, Lot 127. Siegel, Sept. 11-12, 1964, Lot 523. Fox, Feb. 11, 1959, Lot 409. J. Fox, April 8, 1958, Lot 397.
7LB12 w/#11	Philadelphia	Andrew Howland New Bedford	Harmers (Waterhouse), June 30, 1955, Lot 821.
7LB12	8-__-52 Kensington	Phila.	Bennett, Dec. 8, 1998, Lot 323.
7LB12	8-31-52 local use	Phila.	Siegel, March 26, 1996, Lot 130.
7LB12	1-18-(prob. 52) Philadelphia hs PAID	E.B. Grant Boston	Ventura sale 108, Nov. 15, 1990, Lot 744.
7LB12 w/#11	9-28-(51 or 52) Philadelphia	Msrs. Buchannon, Carroll New Orleans	Christies, March 13, 1991, Lot 1541.
7LB12	12-__-(51 or 52) Philadelphia hs PAID		Siegel, March 31 – April 1, 1965. Lot 603.

Stamp	Date	Addressee	Auction Record
7LB12	local use	McAllister Jr. Phila.	Siegel, March 17, 2006, Lot 4515. Siegel (Johnstone), Dec. 19-20, 2002, Lot 2585. PF Weiss, July 6, 1999, Lot 2905. Ventura sale 133, Lot 192.
7LB12		John Baird Kensington	Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 158.
7LB12 w/#11	10-5-(51 or 52) Philadelphia	Shoe & Hat dealer	Siegel, Feb. 17-19, 1993, Lot 265.
7LB12	12-4-52 Philadelphia		Fox, Jan. 17, 1985, Lot 359.
7LB12	9-16-(51 or 52)	Box 1166 P.O.	Vernon Morris collection.
7LB12	8-3-51		Recorded by Meyersburg.
7LB12	__-__-52	Martin Roberts care of Mary Roberts Knightown PO. Pa.	Weiss, Oct. 30, 2004, Lot 2436.
7LB12 w/ #1 DNO	8-25-50	Mrs. A.A. Lowe & Brother New York	Noted DNO by Meyersburg. (Originated in New York)

PDNO = probably did not originate

Table III 7LB13 Covers

Stamp	Date	Addressee	Auction Record
7LB13 w/#11	7-9-(52) Philadelphia	George Bedell Mt. Carmel P. Office, Illinois	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 386. Ex. Boker Harmers, July 22, 1976, Lot 1317. Ex. Caspary Mohrmann, Oct. 22-24, 1974, Lot 618. Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 78. Harmers (Caspary), March 1957, Lot 515.
7LB13	local use	James P. Peroty Bro 41. N. Delaware Av., Philada	Harmers, July 22, 1976, Lot 1318. Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 1005.

Stamp	Date	Addressee	Auction Record
7LB13	12-15-52	Mesrs. Geo W. Weitz & Sons. Signed by J. Edgar Thomson Pres of Pennsylvania RR Also Sloane	Siegel (Schwartz), June 27-29, 2000, Lot 1527. PF 260,337. Siegel, June 10-12, 1969, Lot 284. Fox (Hollowbush), Oct. 14, 1965, Lot 1362. Eugene Klein (Davis), July 7, 1944 Lot 6.
7LB13 w/#10	11-18-(52) Philadelphia Baltimore Also 11-19-(52)	Prof. Morfit Pikesville Arsenal, MD	Schuyler Rumsey, Nov. 11-13, 1999, Lot 1744. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 266. Harmers (Caspary), March 1957, Lot 513.
7LB13	8-9-52 local use	Robert Brooks Esq.	Siegel, May 18, 2002, Lot 2402. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 385. Harmers (Caspary), March 1957, Lot 514.
7LB13 w/#11	5-15-52	Msrs. James Long & Sons New York	Kaufmann, June 6, 1984, Lot 441. Laurence & Stryker, (Col Green), Feb. 1-3, 1944, Lot 1093. Siegel, March 25, 1993, Lot 340. PF.135,654.
7LB13	Philada Rail Road ms "5"	Mr. W.H. Richards New York	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 387. PF 96,431. Siegel, Oct. 6, 1981, Lot 492.
7LB13	1-17-53 local use	Charles Fisher Philadelphia Penn R.R. stationery	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 196.
7LB13	10-2-(52) Philadelphia hs "1" local use	William Meredith Esq. South 4 th St. Philada	Siegel, April 27-28, 2004, Lot 1159. Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 197.
7LB13 w/#11	2-16-(52) Philadelphia	Mr. Henry Eddy Waterford, N.Y.	Siegel, April 27-28, 2004, Lot 1158. Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 195. Ex. Gibson. Siegel, March 31-April 1965, Lot 605.
7LB13 w/#1 7LB13 DNO	5-5-(52) Philadelphia 5 cts	Rev. John Lewin New York	Frajola (Middendorf) May 1991, Lot 267. Rooke, March 27, 1963, Lot 185. Ex. Chapman, Jenkins.
7LB13 w/#11	11-9-(52) Baton Rouge, La	Philadelphia	Kelleher, Feb. 5-6, 1985, Lot 1844. PF 146,024.

Stamp	Date	Addressee	Auction Record
7LB13 w/#11	3-27-(52) Philadelphia ms "Paid"	Beebe Brother New York	Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 274. PF 317,237. Siegel, May 25, 1986, Lot 1365. Harmer Rooke (Col Green) May 26-28, 1943, Lot 510.
7LB13	9-16-(52) Philadelphia hs "1"	Box 1166 P.O.	Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 273. PF 317,236. Siegel, April 27, 1990, Lot 382. Fox (Hollowbush), Oct. 14, 1965, Lot 1361.
7LB13	4-8-52 local use		Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1831.
7LB13	local use		Siegel (Meyersburg) June 25, 1997, Lot 275.

Table IV
Combines Sausage Stamp Usage

	7LB11	7LB12	7LB13
March 51	3		
April 51	7		
May 51	5		
June 51	2		
July 51	3		
August. 51	10	2	
September 51	11	0	
October 51	8	1	
Franklin Carrier (L01) issued			
November 51	1	1	
December 51	1	1	
January 52	1	1	
Eagle Carrier (L02) issued			
February 52	2	2	1
March 52	0	0	1
April 52	0	1	1
May 52	0	2	1
June 52	0	3	0
July 52	0	2	1
August 52	0	3	1
September 52	0	1	1
October 52	0	5	1
November 52	0	1	2
December 52	0	2	1
January 53	0	0	1

A Small Rectangular Blood's Proof

By
Larry Lyons

Previously I co-authored a two-part article on local proofs with John Bowman. These can be found in the July and October 2004 issues of *The Penny Post* (Vol. 12, No. 3 and 4). Another article on the essays and proofs of the Franklin carrier can be found in the October 2003 issue of *The Penny Post* (Vol. 11, No. 4). The proofs of the Eagle Carrier can be found in the January 2004 issue of *The Penny Post* (Vol. 12, No. 1). In the last issue of *The Penny Post* we had an article by Donald Johnstone on an original Eagle Carrier die essay which is in the Miller collection. We recommended this unique essay for listing in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue*. This has been denied because the *Scott Catalogue* will only list items held in private hands.

Recently I came across an auction description of a possibly unique block of eight (4x2) of a trial color proof of the small Blood's rectangular stamp, the Penny Post Type L40 in the *Scott Catalogue*.

The Penny Post rectangular stamps were issued in blue and pink on bluish paper in 1853, (15L15) and in Bronze on black glazed paper in 1854 (15L16).

The Robson Lowe auction catalogue for the sale held on October 26, 1973, lot 1927, listed a proof in a block of 8 (4x2) of the small rectangular "Penny Post" stamp in **dark brown** and **brown on blue**. The additional notation says "possibly unique." This was lot 1927. This block is shown in **Figure 1**.

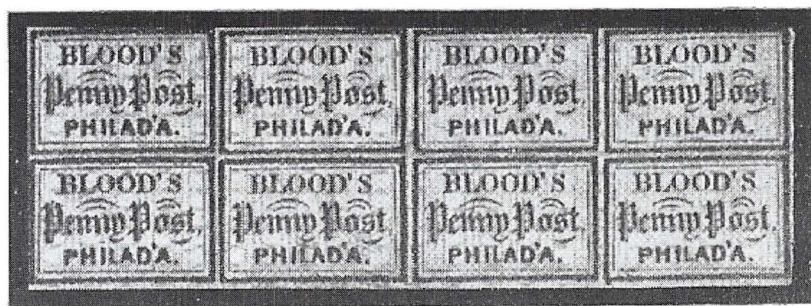


Figure 1. Possibly unique proof of the Blood's Penny Post stamp in black on bluish trial color paper.

This same block reappeared in a John Kaufmann sale of March 27, 1976 lot 604. Here it was described as 15L15TC, a block of 8, trial color, without gum. The color is given as black and buff.

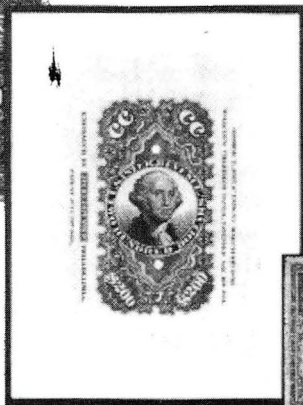
A search of the Philatelic Foundation's records reveals certificate number 50,845 which states "block of 8 of 15L15 in black on bluish trial paper".

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