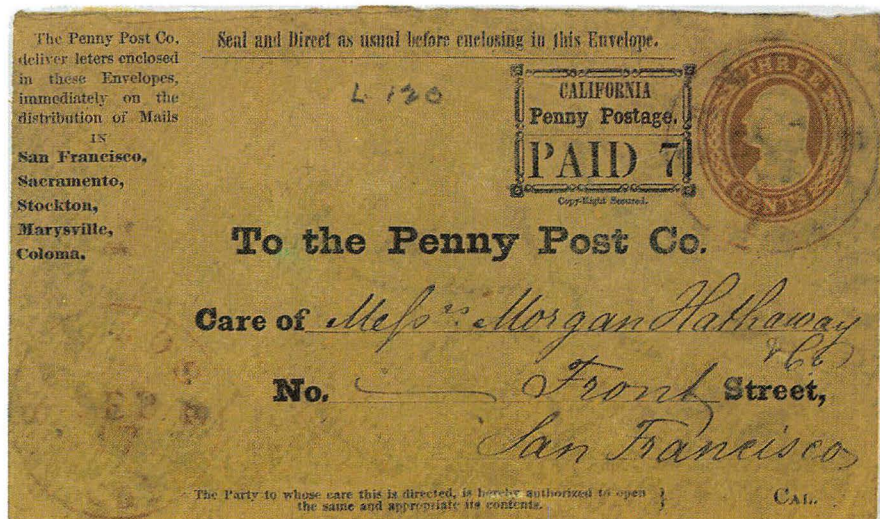


THE PENNY POST

Official Journal Of The Carriers And Locals Society



California penny postage PAID 7 on 3¢ red entire to San Francisco. There are two San Jose Cal. Sept 17 red circular datestamps. The envelope is light buff. The message is different from other known 34LU15 covers. At the top left "Letters" is misspelled as "Leters". A new *Scott Specialized Catalogue* listing is suggested for this envelope type.

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PRINTERS WHO LEFT THEIR MARK

PRINTERS' ERRORS ON CARRIER AND LOCAL STAMPS

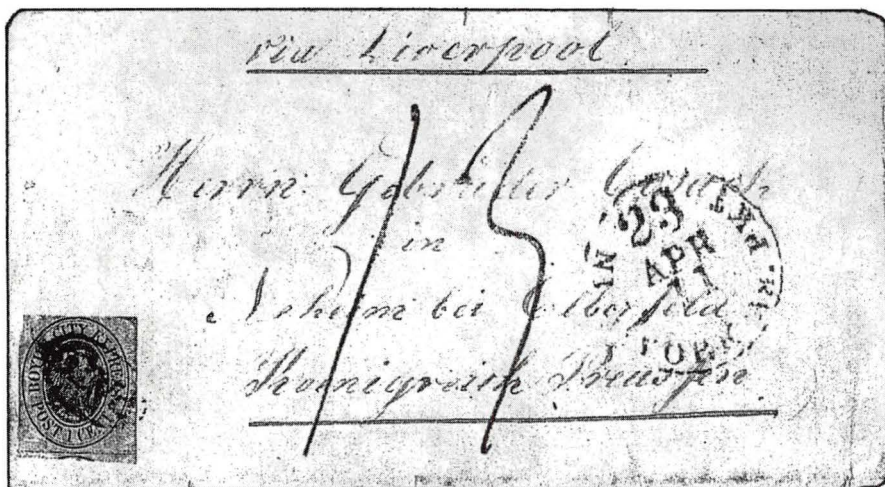
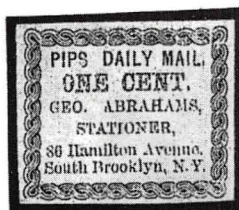
SWIFT & CO. EXPRESS FRANKS AND THEIR FORGERIES

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. – A FIFTH GENUINE STAMP

HUSSEY'S TIME POSTED, PART II

PREPAYMENT OF EXPRESS CHARGES WITH STAMPS ON CERTAIN CLASSES OF GOODS

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Editor's Message

By
Larry Lyons

We have an interesting variety of articles for you in this issue of *The Penny Post*. Sherwood Springer used to urge us all to “think vertically instead of horizontally”. He meant for us to channel our thinking and research down through the various subject matter instead of across one particular subject. A good example of this appears in this journal by author Chip Gliedman. The title of the article is “Printers Who Left Their Mark”. This article explores printer’s imprints on carrier and local stamps. It’s a fascinating way to look “vertically” at our special philatelic field. Another article co-authored by myself and Alan Cohen also explores “vertical thinking” by grouping and displaying printer’s errors on carrier and local stamps.

Bruce Mosher brings us an article on “The Prepayment of Express Charges With Stamps on Certain Classes of Goods”. The emphasis here is on the American merchants Union Express Company. As promised John Bowman and Clifford Alexander have produced Part II of their article on Hussey’s time posted labels which explores discrepancies in the records and offers some possible conclusions. Bill Sammis gives us his discovery of a fifth genuine American Express stamp. I continue my series on forgeries of express company franks with an article on Swift & Co.

A new book has been published about the Pony Express. The authors are Richard Frajola, George Kramer and Steven Walske. A book review can be found in this issue.

While we are on the subject of researchers, I wish to thank all our previous authors. In a way of congratulations for previous author contributions you will find a table in this issue listing the “Top Research Article Contributors Through 50 Issues”. Yes, much of the work has been done by the two chief editors. It is also true that the top ten authors provide 85% of the articles.

It’s time to let us know something about an item in your collection. Lots of interesting subjects to explore. You could even “think vertically” and give us a new perspective.

I hope that you enjoy this issue of *The Penny Post* and happy collecting to you all.

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Printers Who Left Their Mark

By
Chip Gliedman

The history of postal communications in the United States during the second half of the 19th century is extremely disjointed. At various times, the US Government worked in both conjunction with and in opposition to various private firms to transport letters and communications from the writer to the recipient. Some of the organizations and structures involved in this transport were:

- **Carrier Services**, government employees who transported mails between the post offices and the mailers or addressees
- **Local Posts**, private enterprises conveying items between two parties in the same city or town
- **Independent Mails**, private enterprises which carried mail between cities

All of the local, carrier, and independent mails stamps were printed under private contracts. The two official US Post Office issues were both printed by Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear, & Co. under contract to the US Government. The production of semi-official and private issues was all contracted to local printers who engraved and printed the stamps for the local carrier or private post owner.

An identifying imprint of the engraver and printer served as an advertisement for the printer and was common on privately printed banknotes, securities, and commercial illustrations of the time. However, fewer than twenty of the hundreds of issues from scores of local, carrier, and independent mail issues received any printers' identification.

This article documents those examples printed with an engraver's imprint or identification and provide some background information on both the post and the printer. At this time, only preliminary research on the different printers has been completed. The author looks forward to hearing any additional information as well as any corrections as they become available.

U.S. Post Office Carrier Stamps
Engraved and Printed by Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear, & Co.
"Franklin" Carrier Issued September 1851
"Eagle" Carrier Issued November 1851

Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS , Phila., New York, Boston & Cincinnati.



Franklin Carrier – Official Government Reprint. Issued in 1870 on the rose-colored paper used to print the issued stamps. Printed in sheets of 200 separated into left and right panes of 100.



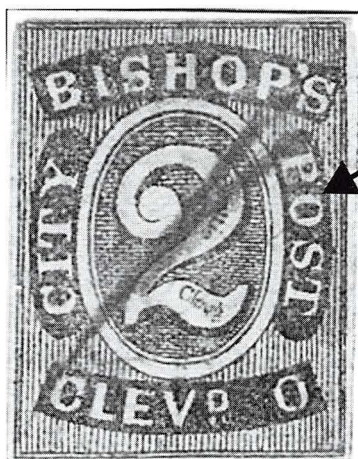
Eagle Carrier – Printed in sheets of 200 separated into left and right panes of 100.

Imprints were added to US postage stamps issue of 1851 shortly after the introduction of the second US issues in July of that year. These were the first government issues to contain engravers imprints in the plate margin (though the issue of 1847 contained the engravers initials within each stamp). The imprint was transferred to each plate using a separate transfer roll. Later, plate numbers were added below this imprint with each denomination beginning with “No. 1” and counting up as additional plates were produced.

Charles Toppan (1796-1884) formed an engraving business in 1829 which became Charles Toppan & Co. in 1834. The firm merged with individuals from

Draper, Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty to form Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co. in 1837, and then Draper, Toppan & Co. in 1837. Some members became Toppan, Carpenter & Co. in 1845, and added John W. Casilear (1811-1893) in 1850. In 1851, the firm was awarded the contract to produce the second series of US postal stamps, including those for Carrier usage. The firm without Casilear, who left in 1854, went on to become one of the founding members of the American Bank Note Co. in 1858 with a 22.4% share of the stock.

Bishop's & Co. City Post, Semi-Official Carrier, Cleveland, Ohio
Engraved by William J. Beattie
Issued in 1854



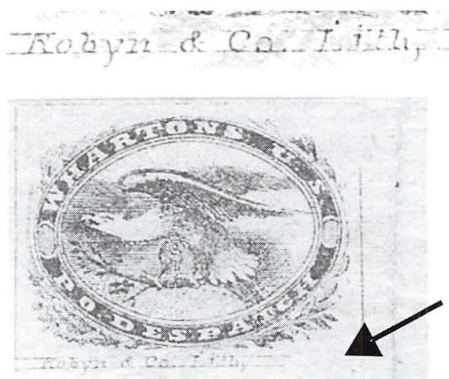
“Beattie” imprint within the right curve of the number 2; “Clev^d” within the tail of the numeral 2.

William J. Beattie is listed in the 1863 Cleveland City Directory as an “Engraver and Stencil Cutter” located at 233 Superior Avenue, Cleveland. Beattie printed two stamps: a blue with blank oval, presumably designed to accommodate more than one denomination, and a black with 2¢ value. The blue Bishop’s City Post did not contain any identifying imprint. Only 5 copies of the 2¢ black stamp are known (1 pair and 3 singles).

Henry S. Bishop was appointed to operate the Cleveland carrier department on December 21, 1853. Bishop became an employee of the post office on July 1, 1854, but the city post continued to function beyond that date, with or without his direct participation.

Wharton’s USPO Despatch Semi-official Carrier, Louisville, KY

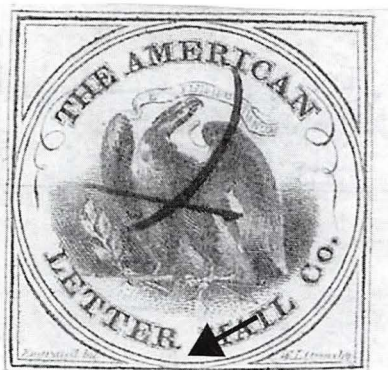
**Lithographed by Charles Robyn & Co.
Printed in 1857 (Probably Unissued)**



The lithographic firm of Robyn & Co. of Louisville is known to have published maps and illustrated sheet music during the period that the Wharton Despatch stamp was issued. During the mid 1860s, a firm of lithographers, Edward and Charles Robyn & Co., is listed as having offices at the corner of Chestnut and 3rd Streets in St. Louis, MO, suggesting that the company moved during or just after the Civil War.

The Wharton Despatch stamp, modeled after the USPO eagle carrier stamp, is not believed to have been issued and used. Soon after its production, the Brown & McGill took over the Louisville carrier service and issued their own stamps of a similar design but without an engraver's imprint.

**The American Letter Mail Company
Engraved and Printed by W.L. Ormsby
Issued Circa August 1844**

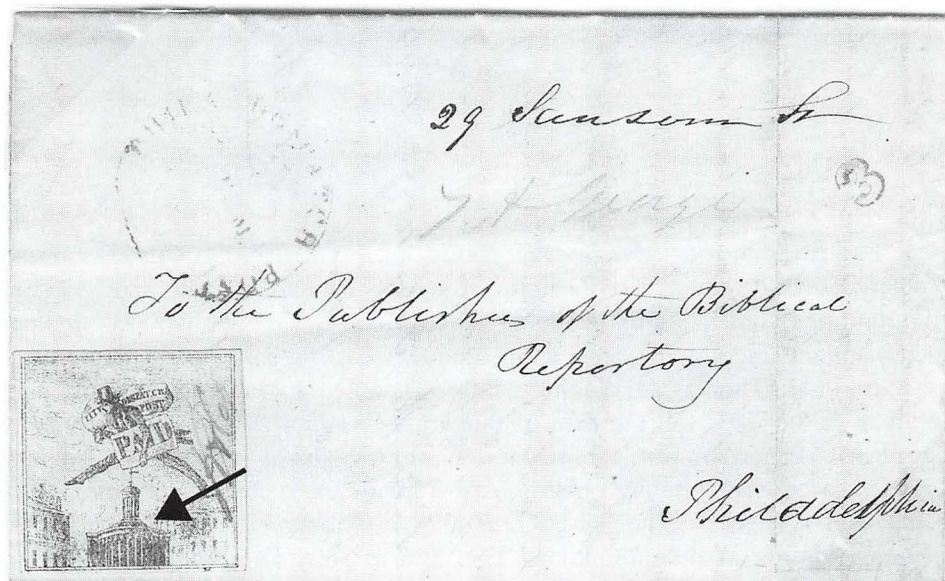
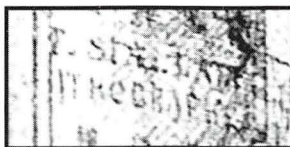


Waterman Lilly (W.L.) Ormsby (1809-1883), was a New York City-based engraver with an establishment at 12 Vesey Street. Ormsby later was a founder of

the Continental Bank Note Company (1863). It is claimed that he assisted Samuel F. B. Morse and Henry A. Munson in the invention of the Morse alphabet, and, aided by Mr. Munson, he transmitted messages at the first public exhibition of the telegraph in New York City. His volume entitled *Description of the Present System of Engraving* (New York, 1852) is considered a classic publication on bank note printing and counterfeit prevention.

The American Letter Mail Company was founded in 1844 by Lysander Spooner (1808-1887) as an independent post operating between Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Boston. Spooner's rate of 6 1/4 cents per 1/2 oz. letter (with stamps 20 for \$1.00) was 66%-75% less than the Post Office rate for the same carriage. Spooner's defeat of the Post Office in early legal battles was one impetus for the lowering of postal rates in 1845 and again in 1851. Congress' passing of legislation specifically to plug the loopholes under which the independent posts operated forced Spooner and others out of business.

Philadelphia Dispatch Post, Philadelphia
Lithographed by Thomas Sinclair
Issued October 1843

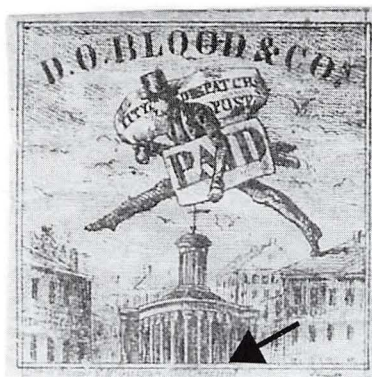
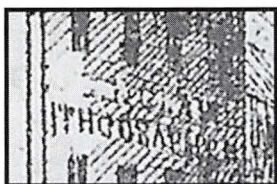
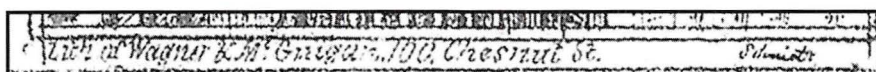


Thomas S. Sinclair (1805-1881) studied lithography in Edinburgh, Scotland and other cities in Europe. By 1833 Sinclair was in Philadelphia working for the firm of Kennedy & Lucas before the company went out of business that same year.

Sinclair acquired the press of John Collins in 1838 and started his own firm at 79 South Third Street. Sinclair was among the first Philadelphia lithographers to experiment with color lithography. Sinclair placed his name, “T. Sinclair (L)ithographer” on the face of the building to the left of the Merchant Exchange Building, location of the government post office. In fact, his establishment was about two blocks away.

The formation of the Philadelphia Despatch Post was announced by Robertson & Co. in December, 1842, with the address of 83 South Second St., Philadelphia. The firm was one of the more successful and long lasting of all of the private or independent posts. The Striding Messenger stamp was the world’s first pictorial stamp. These stamps were initialed “R&Co.” After the sale of the firm to D.O. Blood in July 1845, the stamps were initialed “D.O.B.&Co.”

D.O. Blood and Co., Philadelphia
Lithographed by Wagner and McGuigan
Issued in 1845

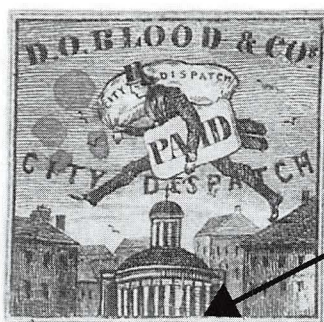


Following the purchase by D.O. Blood and the depletion of current stocks of the adhesives, a new stone with 72 impressions was created. Wagner and McGuigan used a modified cliché, adding the name “D.O. Blood & Co.”, obliterating the name “Sinclair” on the left building, and adding their own imprint below the image

In 1844, Thomas S. Wagner (d. 1863) joined E. J. Pinkerton and James McGuigan (b. ca. 1815) in the firm of Pinkerton, Wagner & McGuigan. Pinkerton resigned in 1845 and the firm continued as Wagner & McGuigan. The firm soon had one of the largest lithography operations in Philadelphia, competing directly with Sinclair and others. Wagner & McGuigan’s establishment was located in the Athenian Building at Franklin Place. The firm dissolved following the death of Wagner in 1863.

Lithographed by Thomas Sinclair
Issued in 1846

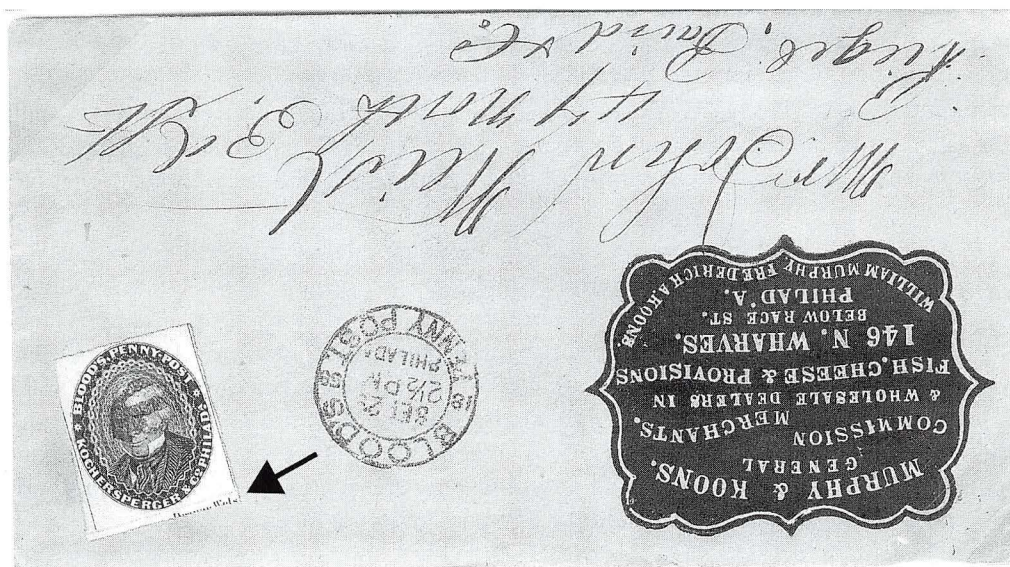
Sinclair's Lith.



Sinclair again lithographed the third version of the Striding Messenger adhesive. A new stone was again prepared, this time with more even background shading lines, a smaller "D.O. BLOOD & CO.", the addition of "CITY DESPATCH" and a generic building at the lower left. For this printing, Sinclair replaced Wagner & McGuigan's imprint in the lower margin with his own.

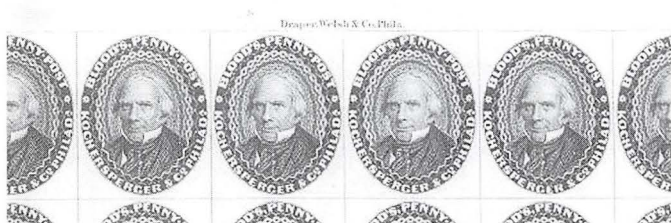
Blood's Penny Post, Philadelphia
Engraved and Printed by Draper, Welsh & Co.
Issued in 1855

Draper, Welsh & Co. Phila.



Blood's Penny Post, Philadelphia Pa., (1¢) Black with partial Draper, Welsh & Company imprint under Blood Penny Post Adhesive. Black "Blood's / 1859 / Penny Post / Sept. 29 / 2 1/2 PM / Philada." double-circle datestamp on orange cover with blue Commission Merchant's cameo corner card to local address. Stamps were

printed with imprints centered in the upper and lower margins. This is the only cover that the author has observed with any portion of the “Draper, Welsh” imprint.



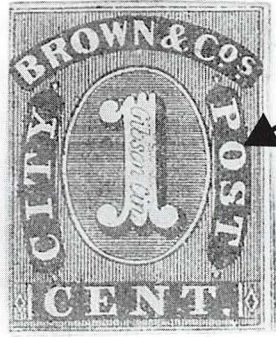
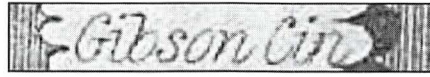
Photograph of a multiple illustrating the imprint in the top margin of the pane.

Draper, Welsh & Co. was formed in 1851 from merger of Draper & Co., Charles E. Welsh and Jocelyn & Purcell. The first Draper firm was formed in 1810 as Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. as a successor to the bank note engraving firm of Robert Scot. In 1845, the firm of Draper, Toppan & Co. split, with Toppan going on to partner in Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., and Draper forming Draper & Co. The firm became Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co. in 1854 and eventually merged into the American Bank Note Company.

Its manager, Charles Kochersperger, following the death of D.O. Blood, acquired Blood's Penny Post. Kochersperger issued new stamps that boldly stated his affiliation with Bloods and with a portrait of statesman and presidential candidate Henry Clay (1777-1852). In 1860, the Post Office sued Kochersperger and the decision in the case led to the passage of the 1861 bill that declared all roads to be post roads and the eventual demise of the private posts in the early 1860s.

The one cent Browne & Co. City Post stamp was printed by George W. Gibson, who placed his name within the numeral "1" in the center. On this stamp, the name "Browne" was misspelled, omitting the "e." The spelling was corrected with the printing of the 2-cent issue for this company, which was printed without the Gibson name. George W. Gibson founded Gibson and Co. in Cincinnati in 1850. Gibson & Co. went on to lithograph maps, illustrations, and Civil War patriotic envelopes during the 1860s and would eventually become the Gibson Greeting Company. Gibson Greetings was acquired by American Greetings in 2000 and closed its offices in Cincinnati, ending a 150-year history with that city.

Browne & Co. City Post, Cincinnati, Ohio
Lithographed by George Gibson
Issued in early 1852



Browne & Co.'s City Post was a local post established in early 1852, with daily advertisements appearing in the *Cincinnati Commercial* from April 15 through May 17, 1852. The company handled delivery of letters to the Cincinnati Post Office as well as delivery of local letters. It is believed that Browne & Co. was later absorbed into the Cincinnati Post Office official carrier service, as its handstamps have been observed on mail delivered by the Post Office's official carrier, C.C. Williams, in 1854.

J.W. Scott, an early New York stamp dealer, published his first catalog in September 1868. Titled, *Descriptive Catalogue of American and Foreign Postage Stamps, Issued from 1840 to Date, Splendidly Illustrated with Colored Engravings and Containing the Current Value of each Variety*, it purported to list all the stamps of the world and giving prices for each.

To meet demand for private and local post issues, Scott would reprint the stamps from the original plates or fabricate new plates for local posts. It would take decades before all of the illustrations in the Locals section of the Scott Catalog would finally be purged of Scott fabrications and be replaced with images from the issued stamps.

Crosby's City Post, New York City
Engraved and Printed by J.W. Scott
Issued in 1870

Engraved by J. W. Scott & Co., 75 and 77 Nassau St., N. Y.



Fresno/San Francisco Bicycle Post
Engraved and Printed by Eugene Donze
Issued in 1894



25¢ Green – First Printing
 “San Francisco” error &
 without engraver initials



25¢ Green – Second Printing
 Spelling corrected and
 “ED” engraver initials added

Engraved and printed by Eugene Donze in sheets of six stamps. The initial printing of the stamp was without the engraver’s initials and with the misspelling “San Francisco.” When the die was retouched to correct the spelling, Donze added his initials to the lower left edge. The die was defaced following the close of the post and this defaced die was used by Donze to imprint an advertising corner card.



Arthur C. Banta, Fresno agent for the Victor Bicycle Company established this independent post on July 7, 1894 in response the American Railway Union national strike against the Pullman Company, which interrupted mail service between Fresno and the San Francisco area. Approximately 380 letters were delivered before the post disbanded on July 18, 1894 after Federal troops broke the strike.

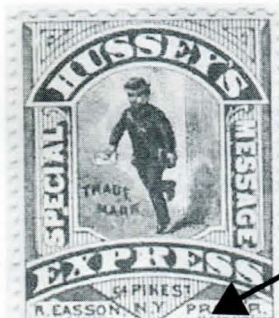
**Hussey's Message Post, New York City
Engraved and Printed by N.F. Seebeck
Issued in 1880**



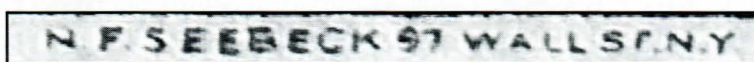
Type I - Seebeck imprint in tablet under "Easson"



Perforated 12 x 12



Perforated 12 x 16



Type II - Seebeck imprint in margin below stamp image



Perforated 12 x 16

The Hussey's Express issue of 1880 was printed by Nicholas Frederick Seebeck, who has alternatively been described as "a New York stationer associated

with the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company of New York," its "general manager," an "agent" of the company, its "president," and a "stamp dealer." In 1889, Seebeck would go on to sign contracts with the governments of El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras, by which he would furnish postage stamps at no charge to these governments in exchange for the right to reprint these stamps after a period of time to sell to collectors.

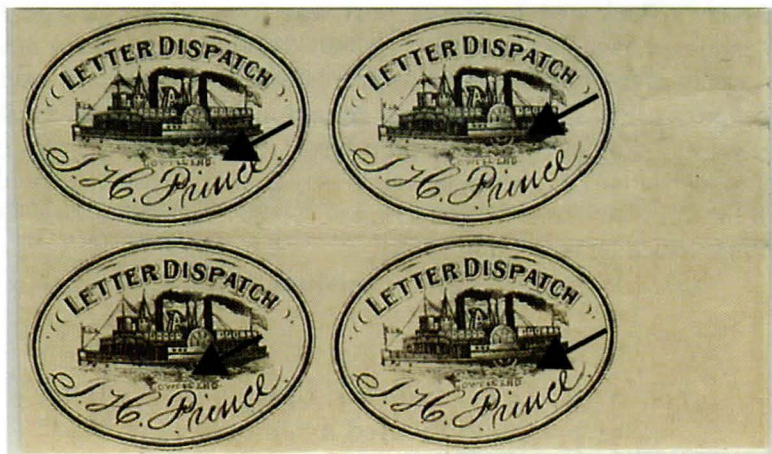
Hussey's Bank and Insurance post was founded by George Hussey (b. 1812), an employee of the Bank of NY, in 1854 to deliver documents directly to the recipients, rather than bringing them to the post office and perhaps having to wait until the recipient called for them. Hussey did not make his services available to the general public and did not use public drop boxes, allowing him to survive through the waves of legislation restricting private posts. In 1875, Hussey retired due to ill health and the firm was sold to Robert Easson. Easson's name first appeared on postage stamps issued by the firm in 1877.

**Pomeroy's Letter Express, Upstate New York
Engraved and Printed by John E. Gavit
Issued Circa June 1844**



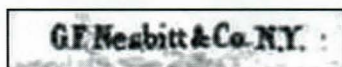
Engraved and printed by John E. Gavit (1817-1884), an Albany-based printer and lithographer and brother-in-law of George E Pomeroy. In 1858, Gavit's firm and six others merged to form the American Bank Note Company (ABNCo.), with Gavit receiving a 2% share of the associated company. The ABNCo. printed postage stamps for the United States Government from 1879 to 1894, following its 1879 consolidation with the National Bank Note Company and the Continental Bank Note Company.

Prince's Letter Dispatch, Portland, ME
Lithographed by Lowell & Brett, Boston
Issued in 1865



Prince's Letter Dispatch was established by J. H. Prince of Portland Me. and carried mail by steamboat to Boston, which is probably why it continued to function without government interference as late as 1869. The pictorial stamps used by Prince were engraved and printed by Lowell & Brett of Boston (Lowell's imprint appears below the steamboat vignette).

Wells, Fargo, and Company
Engraved and Printed by George F. Nesbitt
Issued in 1861



Unique Wells, Fargo & Co.
imprint copy

"THE PRINTING HOUSE OF THE
UNITED STATES"
AND
"THE UNITED STATES ENVELOPE
MANUFACTORY."

GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO
163,165,167,169 Pearl St., &
73,75,77,79 Pine St., New-York.

Execute all kinds of

PRINTING,

Furnish all kinds of

STATIONERY,

Make all kinds of

BLANK BOOKS,

Execute the finest styles of

LITHOGRAPHY

Makes the Best and Cheapest

ENVELOPES

Ever offered to the Public.

They have made all the pre-paid
Envelopes for the United States
Post-Office Department for the past
16 years, and have INVARIABLY
BEEN THE LOWEST BIDDERS.

Their Machinery is the most
complete, rapid and economical
known in the trade.

Punchinello Vol. II, No. 30, October 22, 1870

George F. Nesbitt and Company of New York City was a prominent printing firm during the mid 19th century. They held the Government contract for postal stationary envelopes and wrappers from 1853 to 1870. Nesbitt was implicated in the Credit Mobiler scandal when Vice President Schuyler Colfax reported that Nesbitt had "contributed" \$4000 to his campaign during the time he headed the Post Office Committee of Congress. The firm ran into a political problem late in 1869 after Nesbitt's death and the contract was canceled effective March 31, 1870.

Henry Wells and William O. Fargo formed a joint company in 1845 to provide express service to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago. After a number of reorganizations and mergers, the company began express services between San Francisco and New York in 1852. Expansion followed and Wells, Fargo & Co. assumed control of the famed Pony Express with the failure of the Central Overland and Pikes Peak. The "Garter" stamp was printed for use on the East-to-West Pony Express Routes. This ill-fated experiment lasted until November 1861 when the transcontinental telegraph was completed.

American Express Company A Fifth Genuine Stamp – 4L1

By
William W. Sammis

In previous *Penny Post* articles Gordon Stimmell¹ and John D. Bowman² have noted four genuine examples of the rare American Express Company local stamp *Scott Catalogue* number 4L1. These stamps are again reproduced along with some setting notes³. A fifth candidate for the census of original stamps is now added.

Characteristics of the original stamps:

1. Black on green glazed surface-colored paper.
2. **A period after “PAID”.**
3. Fourteen fleurs across the top and bottom borders between corner ornaments.
4. Six fleurs along the side borders between corner ornaments.
5. **Two dots between the fleurs in the top border.**
6. **Two dots or a dot and an inverted comma between the fleurs in the bottom border.**
7. A simple scroll forming the lower portion of the “g” in “Postage”.

Genuine 4L1 Stamp #1 (ex Ferrari)
(Illustrated in Scott⁴ and Lyons⁵)
See next page, **Figure 1.**

Top Border: Dot between 4th & 5th and 9th & 10th fleure.
Bottom Border: Dot between 4th & 5th and 9th & 10th fleur.

¹ Stimmell, Gordon, “Smith’s City Express Post”, *The Penny Post*, Vol. 3, No. 3, July 1993, pages 13-15.

² Bowman, John D., “Smith’s City Express Post and the American Express Company”, *ibid.* Vol. 10, No. 3, July 2002, pages 9-16.

³ Stamps #1-3 were mentioned and illustrated in Gordon’s article. Stamp #4 is from John’s article.

⁴ *Scott Specialized Catalogue of U.S. Stamps & Covers*, various years.

⁵ Lyons, Larry, *The Identifier for Carriers, Locals, Fakes, Forgeries and Bogus Posts of the United States*, Vol. 1, page 29.



Figure 1. Stamp #1.

Genuine 4L1 Stamp #2 (ex MacKenzie)
 (Illustrated in Patton⁶)
 (See Figure 2.)

Top Border: As in Stamp #1.

Bottom Border: Inverted comma between 5th & 6th fleur. Dot between 10th & 11th fleur.



Figure 2. Stamp #2.

Genuine 4L1 Stamp #3 (ex Tiffany)
 (See Figure 3.)

Top and Bottom Border: Marking between the fleurs are in indeterminate positions. There is likely a dot in the lower border between the 4th & 5th fleur as in Stamp #1.

⁶ Patton, Donald S., *The Private Local Posts of the United States*, page 18.



Figure 3. Stamp #3.

Genuine 4L1 Stamp #4 (PF Certificate # 329789)

(See Figure 4.)

Top Border: As in Stamps #1 and #2.

Bottom Border: Dot between 5th & 6th and 10th & 11th Fleurs. These dots appear to be larger than those found on any of the other genuine stamps.



Figure 4. Stamp #4.

Genuine 4L1 Stamp #5 (ex Tiffany)

(See Figure 5.)

Top Border: Dot between 3rd & 4th and 10th & 11th fleur.

Bottom Border: Dot between 3rd & 4th and 10th & 11th fleur.



Figure 5. Stamp #5.

Stamp #5 was sold in the Robert A. Siegel auction #627 (December 13-16, 1983) as lot #1583. It was described as “American Express Co., New York, N.Y., 2c Black on Green (4L1). Crease & corner thin, o/w VF, Unpriced, ex-Tiffany.”⁷ It was hammered down at sixty dollars. I hope that the successful bidder has accorded this stamp the appropriate care during the intervening years and appreciates the bargain won. As John Bowman noted, Stamp #2 in this census sold for \$8,000 in the Robert A. Siegel *2000 Rarities of the World* sale May 13, 2000.

It should be noted that the insertion of either a dot or the inverted comma in the borders forces the fleurs on either side to be set further apart (See **Figure 6**).

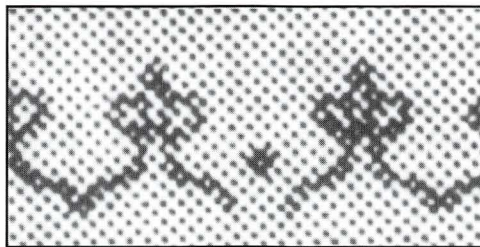


Figure 6. An insertion of punctuation in the border forces the fleurs farther apart.

⁷ The following lot, #1584, was also a 4L1, described as being ex Ferrari and is likely the stamp listed as “#1” in this article. Lot #1584 is not photographed.

4L1 FLEUR GROUPINGS

		TOP BORDER	
		4-5-5	3-7-4
BOTTOM BORDER	4-5-5	Stamp #1 (Stamp #3?)	
	5-5-4	Stamp #2 Stamp #4	
	3-7-4	Stamp #5	

Table 1.

Given that the border characteristics are unique for four of the five genuine stamps (**Table 1.**), and possibly for all five, the characteristics of stamp #3 being undetermined, plating the 4L1 would be possible if more individual stamps and multiples were available. A hint might be that Stamp #5 has a large lower border with no adjoining stamp showing. This could mean that: 1) Stamp #5 is found in the bottom row or bottom position in the sheet. 2) The margins between stamps in the sheet are quite large. 3) The stamps were printed individually.

With only five stamps found in almost one hundred and fifty years the discovery of sufficient stamps for plating appears to be unlikely.

As always I invite correspondence cds13@cornell.edu.

Prepayment of Express Charges with Stamps on Certain Classes of Goods

By

Bruce H. Mosher

The American Merchants Union Express (AMUX) Company was formed on December 1, 1868 from the merger of the American Express Company (started in 1850) and their arch rival, the fiercely competitive Merchants Union Express Company (started in 1861). Many of the American Express executives became officers of the new AMUX company. Among the executives was James C. Fargo who served as General Superintendent.

Three and a half years after AMUX was organized, the company added a 'new feature' to their express business—the prepayment of charges on some classes of express goods—through the sale of prepaid stamps. The announcement of this business change was made in an AMUX letter from James C. Fargo that was issued on May 1, 1872. The letter is shown in **Figure 1**; it contains the following body text:

The American M. U. Express Co. respectfully call attention to their new feature in the Express Business, viz.: the pre-payment of charges on certain classes of goods, by Stamps. It is proposed to offer these stamps **to the Trade only**, in sums of \$5 and upwards, at a nominal rate, as indicated by a copy of stamp herewith; (the large figures expressing these values in cents), and when used in accordance with the conditions expressed on their face, will cover the transportation and delivery of packages to any established office of this Company. As receipts are given for, and taken on delivery of all Express matter, the delivery of any package can be shown whenever required.

The very low rates adopted, will, we believe, meet the wants of dealers, and induce them to avail themselves of this mode of transportation.

Stamps will be furnished on application to the principal offices of the Company throughout the line.

Yours, &c.,

J. C. Fargo,

Gen'l Supt.

American Merchants Union Express Minisheet

The cited "copy of stamp herewith" referred to the specially printed minisheet of three prepaid stamps (shown in **Figure 2**) that accompanied the letter. The illustrated prepaid stamps covered three categories of express goods: specific parcels, news-matter, and bound books. The cited "nominal rate" probably referred to the three different rate schedules printed at the lower left on each stamp.

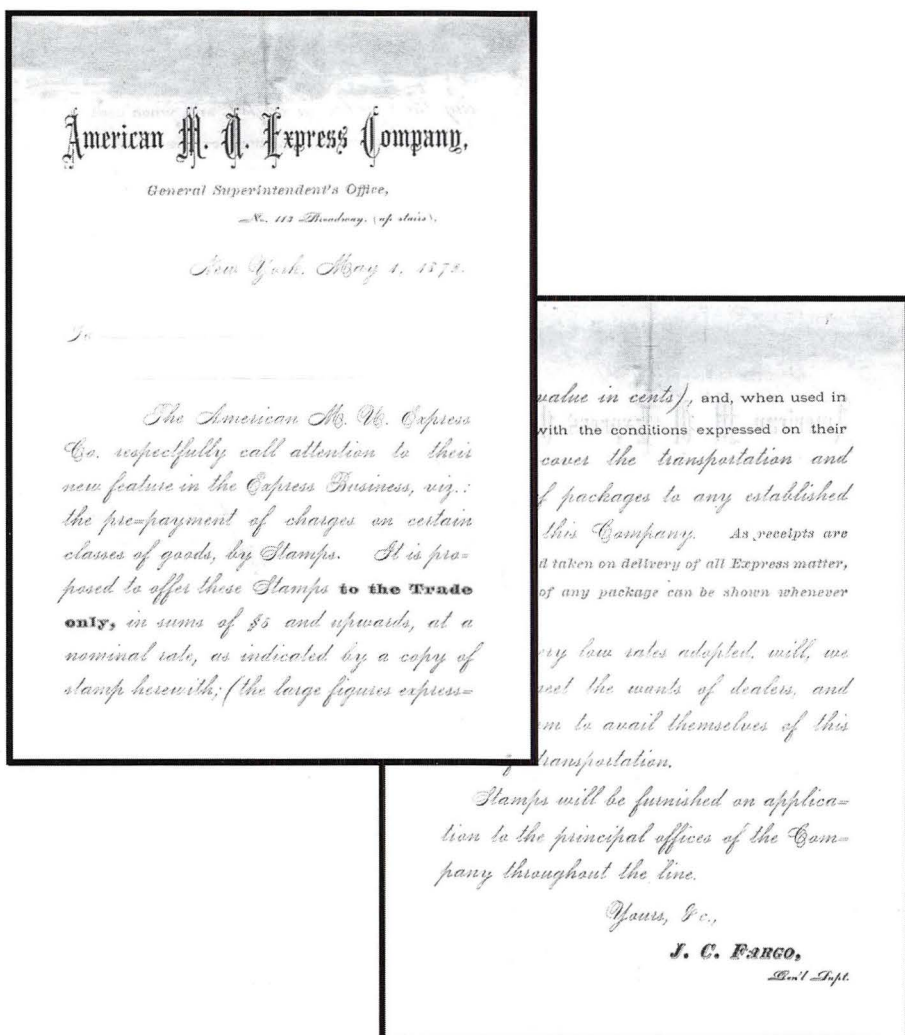


Figure 1. 1872 James Fargo Letter (Dr. S. A. Weinstock's Collection).

As Fargo's letter stated, the conditions for prepayment of express charges was printed on each stamp. For instance, the **5-cent Prepaid Parcel Stamp** contains these instructions:

The charges on this package are prepaid over the Railroad and Steamboat lines occupied by this Company, subject to the following conditions:

1st. This stamp is issued for the exclusive use of Dealers in the property covered by it, and is void for all other purposes.

2d. The contents of this package shall be Circulars, Hand-Bills and Posters, Book MSS, and Proof Sheets, Maps, Prints, Engravings, Sheet Music, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Postal Envelopes, Cards, Photographic Representations of different types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions only, valued at not to exceed \$10. [Ed. MSS = manuscripts]

American M. E. Express Co.

PREPAID PARCEL STAMP.

The charges on this package are prepaid over the Railroad and Steamboat lines occupied by this Company, subject to the following conditions:

1st. This Stamp is issued for the exclusive use of *Dealers* in the property covered by it, and is void for all other purposes.

2d. The contents of the package shall be Circulars, Hand-Bills, and Posters, Book MSS and Proof Sheets, Maps, Prints, Engravings, Sheet Music, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Postal Envelopes, Cards, Photographic Representations of different types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Solms *only*, valued at not to exceed \$10.

3d. The weight of any package shall not exceed Five Pounds, or in size, one foot long, and six inches thick and wide.

4th. In case these conditions and Schedule Rates named below are not complied with, the Company have the right to collect regular package rate to such points as the same may be destined.

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

12 oz. and under,	5 Cents.
Over 12 oz. to 16 oz.,	8 "
1 lb. " 2 lb.,	10 "
" 2 " " 3 " "	15 "
" 3 " " 4 " "	20 "
" 4 " " 5 " "	25 "

Jas. C. Fargo,
Gen'l Supt.

American M. E. Express Co.

PREPAID

NEWS-MATTER STAMP.

The charges on this package are prepaid over the Railroad and Steamboat lines occupied by this Company, subject to the following conditions:

1st. This Stamp is issued for the exclusive use of *Dealers* in the property covered by it, and is void for all other purposes.

2d. The contents of the package shall be Newspapers, Magazines, and Unbound Books, *only*, and valued not to exceed \$10, and the weight of any package shall not exceed Fifteen Pounds.

3d. In case these conditions and Schedule Rates named below are not complied with, the Company have the right to collect regular package rates to such points as the same may be destined.

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

1 lb. and under,	5 Cents.
Over 1 lb. to 4 lb.,	10 "
" 3 " " 6 " "	15 "
" 6 " " 10 " "	20 "
" 10 " " 15 " "	25 "

Jas. C. Fargo,
Gen'l Supt.

American M. E. Express Co.

PREPAID

BOUND BOOK STAMP.

The charges on this package are prepaid over the Railroad and Steamboat lines occupied by this Company, subject to the following conditions:

1st. This Stamp is issued for the exclusive use of *Dealers* in the property covered by it, and is void for all other purposes.

2d. The contents of the package shall be Bound Books *only*, and valued at not to exceed \$10.

3d. The weight of any package shall not exceed Five Pounds.

4th. In case these conditions and Schedule Rates named below are not complied with, the Company have the right to collect regular package rates to such points as the same may be destined.

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

12 oz. and under,	10 Cents.
Over 12 oz. to 16 oz.,	15 "
" 1 lb. " 2 lb.,	25 "
" 2 " " 3 " "	35 "
" 3 " " 4 " "	45 "

Jas. C. Fargo,
Gen'l Supt.

Figure 2. AMUX 1872 Special Printing (Dr. S. A. Weinstock's Collection)

3d. The weight of any package shall not exceed Five Pounds, or in size, one foot long, and six inches thick and wide.

4th. In case these conditions and Schedule Rates named below are not complied with, the Company have the right to collect regular package rate[sic] to such points as the same may by[sic] destined.

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

12 oz. and under,	5 cents,
Over 12 oz. to 16 oz.,	8 "
" 1 lb. " 2 lb.,	10 "
" 2 " " 3 "	15 "
" 3 " " 4 "	20 "
" 4 " " 5 "	25 "

This 5-cent stamp contains the name "Jas. C. Fargo" in script font at lower right, with his "Gen'l Supt." title underneath. We will comment later about this stamp with its characteristic script-name imprint.

The **10-cent Prepaid News-Matter Stamp** contains a similar set of instructions. The introductory and 1st conditions are identical to the 5-cent stamp. The remaining textual conditions are as follows:

2d. The contents of the packages shall be Newspapers, Magazines, and Unbound Books, only, and the weight of any package shall not exceed Fifteen Pounds.

3d. In case these conditions and Schedule Rates named below are not complied with, the Company have the right to collect regular package rate[sic] to such points as the same may be destined.

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

1 lb. and under,	5 cents,
Over 1 lb. to lb.,	10 "
" 3 " 6 "	15 "
" 6 " "10 "	25 "
" 10 " "15 "	40 "

This 10-cent stamp also contains the name "Jas. C. Fargo" in script font at lower right over his "Gen'l Supt." title.

The **15-cent Prepaid Bound Book Stamp** contains a similar set of instructions. The introductory and 1st conditions are identical to the 5-cent stamp. The remaining conditions are as follows:

2d. The contents of this package shall be Bound Books only, and valued at not to exceed \$10.

3d. The weight of any package shall not exceed Five Pounds.

4th. In case these conditions and Schedule Rates named below are not complied with, the Company have the right to collect regular package rates to such points as the same may be destined.

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

12 oz. and under,	10 cents,
Over 12 oz. to 16 oz.,	15 "
" 1 lb. " 2 lb.,	25 "
" 2 " " 3 "	35 "
" 3 " " 5 "	20 "

This 15-cent stamp also contains the name “Jas. C. Fargo” in script font at lower right over his “Gen’l Supt.” title.

The Jas. C. Fargo scripted name is shown in the left side of **Figure 3**. When the three stamps in the minisheet were subsequently issued for direct sales to Dealers, stamps containing a facsimile “Ja. C. Fargo” signature were substituted (**Figure 3**, right).

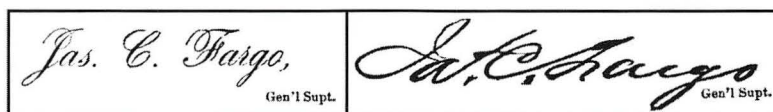


Figure 3. Script font and facsimile J. C. Fargo signatures.

We believe that the three AMUX stamps shown in **Figure 2** are the only three stamps in these emission categories that were printed with “Jas. C. Fargo” in script font on them. No other stamp denominations have been found that contain the script font ‘signature.’ Also, no used examples of these three stamps have been seen, leading us to speculate that the script signature stamps were printed only for promotional purposes and they probably were not valid for prepaying AMUX fees. However, some older philatelic descriptions of these individual stamps indicate that additional denominations existed, but no supporting illustrations were provided. We believe those reported denominations were in error. Anyone who knows of other AMUX stamp values with the script signature is asked to contact the author with supporting photocopies or image scans.

The minisheet format shown in **Figure 2** explains why some individual stamps exhibit large margins around them (see **Figure 4**). The wide margin copies were obviously cut from their minisheet hosts. Interestingly, we also find closely trimmed examples of these three stamps, so we suspect that not every ‘trimmer’ preserved the wide margins. The **Figure 2** minisheet measures 128 x 202 mm.

The stamps are not exactly horizontally centered in the illustrated minisheet, but this example may have been trimmed a little on some or all sides. No other minisheets have been seen, so comparative assessments can not be made. The minisheet stamps are about 16 to 17 mm apart, the left side margin is 22–23 mm, the right side margin is 8–9 mm beyond the stamps. There is 7–8 mm margin at the top and about 7 mm at the bottom of the minisheet. At least we know the size of the stamp margins that exist on this minisheet that survived the intervening 130+ years.

Saleable Prepaid Stamp Issues

The American Merchants Union Express Company was renamed to American Express Company on February 1, 1873, just nine months after James Fargo distributed his prepaid stamp letter. During these nine months (and probably soon after May 1, 1872), AMUX issued saleable stamps in all three categories for most of the Prepaid rate values listed on the stamps. These stamps were printed in identical designs when compared to the minisheet examples, except the “Ja. C. Fargo” facsimile signature replaced the script version of his name.

American M. E. Express Co.

PREPAID PARCEL STAMP.

The charges on this package are prepaid over the Railroad and Steamboat lines occupied by this Company, subject to the following conditions:

1st. This Stamp is issued for the exclusive use of Dealers in the property covered by it, and is void for all other purposes.

2d. The contents of the package shall be Circulars, Hand-Bills, and Posters, Book MSS and Proof Sheets, Maps, Prints, Engravings, Sheet Music, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Postal Envelopes, Cards, Photographic Representations of different types, Sewing Machines, Bells, Rooks and Schemas only, valued at not to exceed \$10.

3d. The weight of any package shall not exceed Five Pounds, or in size, one foot long, and six inches thick and wide.

4th. In case these conditions and Schedule Rates named below are not complied with, the Company have the right to collect regular package rate to such points as the same may be destined.

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

12 oz. and under,	3 Cents.
Over 12 oz. to 16 oz.,	8 "
" 1 lb. " 2 lb.,	10 "
" 3 " " 4 " "	15 "
" 5 " " 6 " "	20 "
" 7 " " 8 " "	25 "

Jas. C. Fargo,
Gen'l Supt.

American M. E. Express Co.

PREPAID NEWS-MATTER STAMP.

The charges on this package are prepaid over the Railroad and Steamboat lines occupied by this Company, subject to the following conditions:

1st. This Stamp is issued for the exclusive use of Dealers in the property covered by it, and is void for all other purposes.

2d. The contents of the package shall be Newspapers, Miscellanea, and Unbound Books, and is valued not to exceed \$10, and the weight of any package shall not exceed Fifteen Pounds.

3d. In case these conditions and Schedule Rates named below are not complied with, the Company have the right to collect regular package rate to such points as the same may be destined.

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

1 lb. and under,	5 Cents.
Over 1 lb. to 2 lb.,	10 "
" 3 " " 4 " "	15 "
" 5 " " 6 " "	20 "
" 7 " " 8 " "	25 "

Jas. C. Fargo,
Gen'l Supt.

American M. E. Express Co.

PREPAID BOUND BOOK STAMP.

The charges on this package are prepaid over the Railroad and Steamboat lines occupied by this Company, subject to the following conditions:

1st. This Stamp is issued for the exclusive use of Dealers in the property covered by it, and is void for all other purposes.

2d. The contents of the package shall be Bound Books only, and valued at not to exceed \$10.

3d. The weight of any package shall not exceed Five Pounds.

4th. In case these conditions and Schedule Rates named below are not complied with, the Company have the right to collect regular package rate to such points as the same may be destined.

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

12 oz. and under,	10 Cents.
Over 12 oz. to 16 oz.,	15 "
" 1 lb. " 2 lb.,	25 "
" 3 " " 4 " "	35 "
" 5 " " 6 " "	45 "

Jas. C. Fargo,
Gen'l Supt.

Figure 4. Large margin AMUX prepaid stamps.

It is interesting to note that the typographical errors in the last instruction on the **Figure 2** promotional stamps were also repeated in the subsequently issued stamps for dealers. The Prepaid Parcel Stamps contained two typos in this sentence:

In case these conditions and Schedule Rates named below are not complied with, the Company have the right to collect regular package rate[sic] to such points as the same may by[sic] destined.

The word 'by' was corrected to 'be' on the **Prepaid News-Matter Stamps**, but the first typo remained. Then 'by' and 'rate' were corrected to 'be' and 'rates' on the **Prepaid Bound Book Stamps**. Reports of any similar AMUX prepaid-stamps that do not contain these typographical errors (or any that contain additional typos) would be appreciated.



Figure 5. AMUX Prepaid Parcel Stamps (facsimile signature).

An informal census of saleable AMUX prepaid stamps (containing Fargo's facsimile signature) reveals that at least 82% of the values listed under the schedule of rates (printed on the three stamp categories) were issued as individual stamps. All six values of the **Prepaid Parcel Stamps** are known and representative examples are shown in **Figure 5**.



Figure 6. AMUX Prepaid News-Matter Stamps (facsimile signature).

Similarly, all six values of the **Prepaid News-Matter Stamps** are known and examples of these are shown in **Figure 6**.

But, only the 10-cent and 15-cent values of the **Prepaid Bound Book Stamps** have been reported. Examples of these are shown in **Figure 7**. We suspect that the other three values (25 cents, 35 cents and 45 cents) in this series were also issued as stamps, but no examples or reports of their existence have surfaced. Maybe there were not many sales of the higher denominated stamps and that explains their scarcity, or perhaps AMUX decided not to issue any 25, 35 or 45-cent Bound Book Stamps. Maybe someone reading this article has seen one of the higher value stamps and can send the author a photocopy of same.

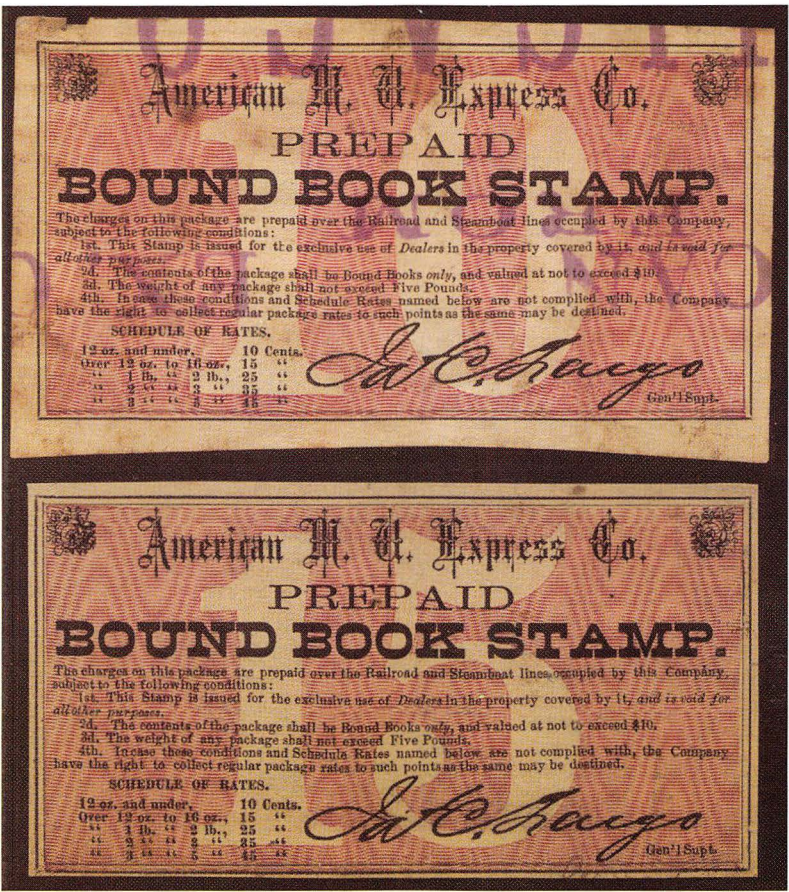


Figure 7. AMUX Prepaid Bound Book Stamps (facsimile signature).

In Fargo’s letter he stated that the prepaid stamps would be sold “in sums of \$5 and upwards” which was a constraining sales stipulation. Our first speculation is that this restriction meant a minimum of one-hundred 5-cent stamps (assuming that was the only denomination the dealer wanted) had to be purchased each time. However, it isn’t clear how the \$5 minimum was applied to the purchase of higher value stamps. Perhaps a dealer could buy a mixture of denominations in a single

category, as long as the purchased face value exceeded five dollars. Or perhaps, the buyer could mix categories and stamp denominations until at least five dollars worth was purchased. On the other hand, maybe each stamp denomination in each category was only sold in quantities that equaled or exceeded \$5 in face value. We will probably never conclusively know the restrictions under which these prepaid stamps were sold, but it is interesting to speculate on the possibilities. We would guess that some of the aforementioned sales ambiguities (concerning Fargo's letter statement) probably arose once the stamp sales began and he (or another AMUX representative) had to subsequently clarify his sales restrictions sometime during May 1872 or soon thereafter. We have no knowledge of such explanations at the present time.

Earlier Prepaid Express Stamps

Fargo's letter contained the statement that AMUX was introducing a "new feature in the Express Business, viz.: the pre-payment of charges on certain classes of goods, by Stamps." The "new feature" was certainly not the introduction of prepaid stamps to the express business, because the Merchants Union Express had previously issued prepaid newspaper stamps that were subsequently overprinted and 'reused' shortly after the merger (see **Figure 8**).

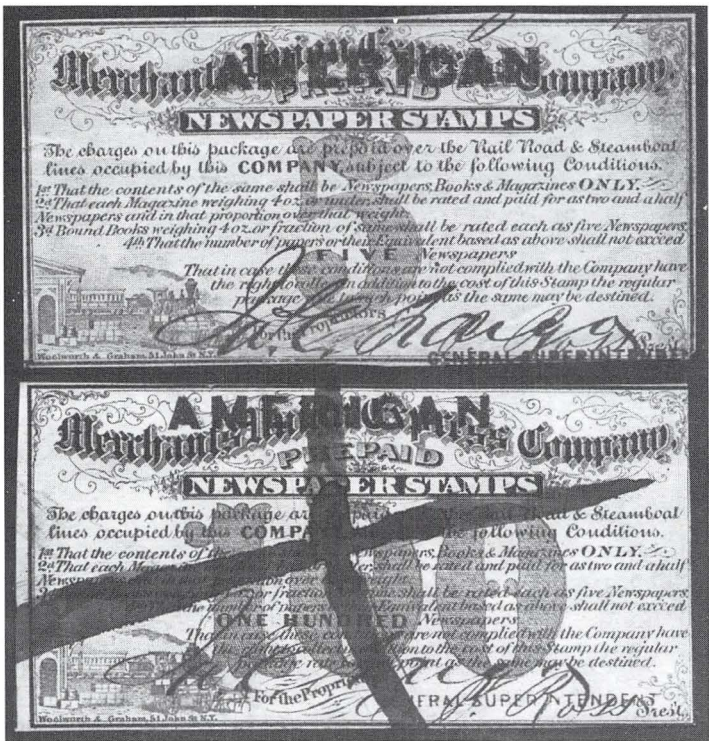


Figure 8. MUX/AMUX prepaid newspaper stamps.

These stamps were denominated in “newspapers” and not cents, so maybe the transition to monetary denominations was part of the “new feature.” However, AMUX prepaid News Parcel Stamps denominated in cents are believed to have been issued prior to 1872. So the change to monetary denominations does not seem to qualify as part of the “new feature.”

Our best guess is that the issuance of Prepaid Parcel, News-Matter and Bound Book **specific express matter** (i.e., this seems to correlate to “certain classes of goods”) general-issue stamps was the “new feature” that James Fargo wrote about. These specifically allowable uses are delineated on the stamps in condition 2d as previously quoted.

AMEX™ Stamp Reuse

Soon after AMUX became the American Express Company (AMEX™) in 1873, it modified some of the **Figure 5 and 6** stamp designs for reuse by the renamed company. **Figure 9** shows two AMUX stamp varieties that were modified, the 5-cent Prepaid Parcel Stamp and the 5-cent Prepaid News-Matter Stamp.

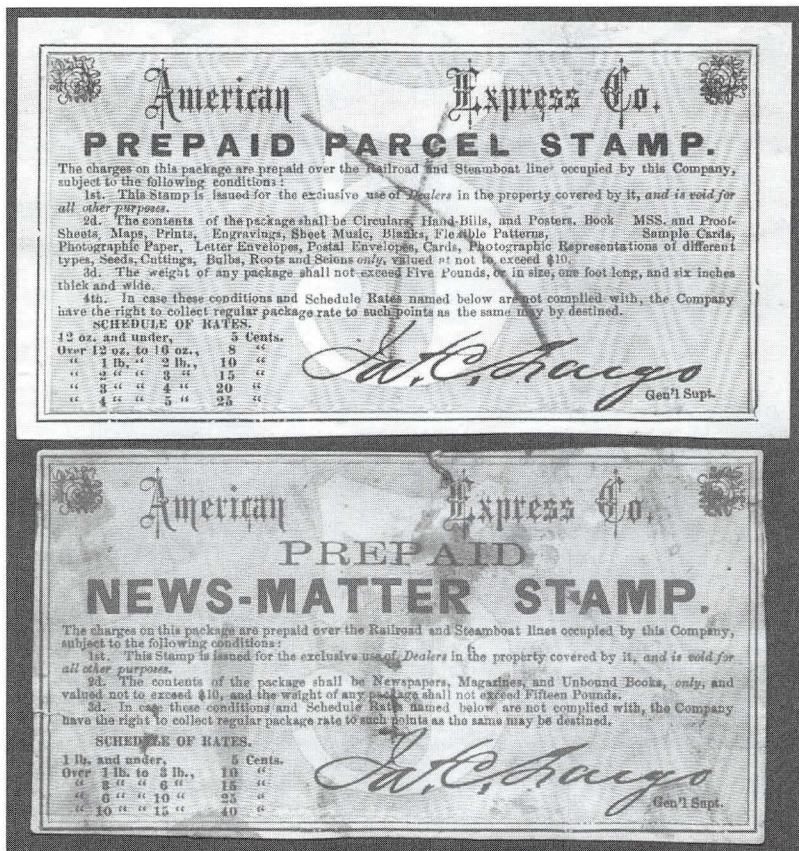


Figure 9. AMEX™ stamps created by deleting the “M. U.” inscription.

A similarly modified, 10-cent Prepaid News-Matter Stamp has also been reported. Examination of the illustrated stamps reveals that the “M. U.” letters in the top title line were purposely removed prior to reissue to correctly reflect the renamed company.

These modified stamps are only known in the three aforementioned denominations; however, the stamps still contain the previously reported “Schedule of Rates” that lists additional potential stamp values. We could guess that the ‘new’ American Express Company may have intended to issue all the cited rate values in stamps, just as the AMUX had previously done. But there is no known evidence that justifies such speculation. The existence of these additional stamp values (those not shown in **Figure 9**, except the 10-cent Prepaid News-Matter Stamp) have not been reported to date and any reported examples of such modified AMUX stamps would be appreciated by the author.

Similarly, modified examples of the AMUX, Prepaid Bound-Book Stamps are not presently known to exist. So, it does not appear that any of these designs were adapted for use after February 1873 by the ‘new’ American Express Company. Surely such stamps, if they had been issued, would have surfaced by now in collections or in previously-published philatelic-literature reports. Also, no Bound-Book category prepaid-stamps, of any design, were subsequently issued by the ‘new’ AMEX (at least none have ever been reported).



Figure 10. AMEXTM (top) and AMUX (bottom) Prepaid Parcel Stamp text differences.

It is interesting to note that both aforementioned typographical-errors in the AMUX Prepaid Parcel Stamps still existed on the modified AMUX stamps. It seems somewhat strange that the typos were not corrected since AMEX was modifying their printing plates when they deleted "M. U." from the top stamp line, plus they knew about the typos because they had corrected those mistakes on some AMUX stamp issues. Obviously, making grammatical corrections on these stamps was not an American Express priority, perhaps because they were interim 'provisional' issues that were destined to be replaced with completely new, AMEX prepaid-stamp designs.

Table I. Previous stamp references.

Denom-ination	Fig.	AJP	Braceland	Larsen	Springer	Mosher
5¢/10¢/15¢	2	---	---	---	---	AMUX-S450
5¢ 10¢ 15¢	4	--- Pg 94 Pg 94	--- Pg 413 Pg 413	Type 9a Type 9a Type 9a	--- 3N35 ---	AMUX-S300 AMUX-S402 AMUX-S21
5¢ 8¢ 10¢ 15¢ 25¢	5	Pg 95? Pg 95? Pg 95? Pg 95? Pg 95?	--- --- Pg 414 --- ---	Type 9b Type 9b Type 9b --- Type 9b	--- --- --- --- ---	AMUX-S310 AMUX-S311 AMUX-S312 AMUX-S313 AMUX-S315
5¢ 10¢ 15¢	6	--- --- ---	Pg 413 Pg 413 ---	--- Type 9b Type 9b	3N28 3N29 3N30	AMUX-S410 AMUX-S412 AMUX-S413
10¢ 15¢	7	--- ---	--- ---	Type 9b Type 9b	--- ---	AMUX-S30 AMUX-S31
5 Newsp. 100 Newsp.	8	Pg 91 Pg 91	Pg 368 Pg 368	--- ---	3N1 ---	AMUX-S330 AMUX-S334
5¢ PPS 5¢ PNMS	9	--- ---	--- ---	Type 9c ---	--- 2N16	AMEX-S120 AMEX-S200
5¢ AMEX 5¢ AMUX	10	--- ---	--- ---	Type 9c ---	--- ---	AMEX-S120 AMUX-S300

AJP = "United States Newspaper Stamps," The American Journal of Philately, Aug 1872, pp 91-95.

Braceland = Braceland, J. Frank, "Newspaper and Periodical Stamps," The United States Specialist, Sept 1966, p 368, Oct 1966, pp 413-15.

Larsen = Larsen, William A., "Private Express Companies," Philatelic Sidelines Handbook Number 3, 1968, pp 5 & 6.

Springer = Springer, Sherwood, Handbook of North American Cinderella Stamps etc., Tenth Edition, 1985, pp 59–61.

Mosher = Mosher, Bruce H., Catalog of Private Express Labels and Stamps, 2002, pp 33, 39–41.

Another interesting difference appears on the modified AMEX, Prepaid Parcel Stamps. As shown in **Figure 10**, the words “Samples and” were deleted from the 2d condition statement. But the “by” typo (instead of “be”) was still present on these AMEX stamps.

Stamp References

All of the prepaid stamps illustrated in this article have been previously listed in published catalogs or philatelic reports. **Table I** summarizes these catalog listings and identifies previously published descriptions.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Dr. Sanford A. Weinstock for supplying illustrations of the J.C. Fargo letter and the American Merchants Union Express minisheet.

Carriers and Locals Society Auction #8

Thursday, June 9, 2005

Closing date for consignments
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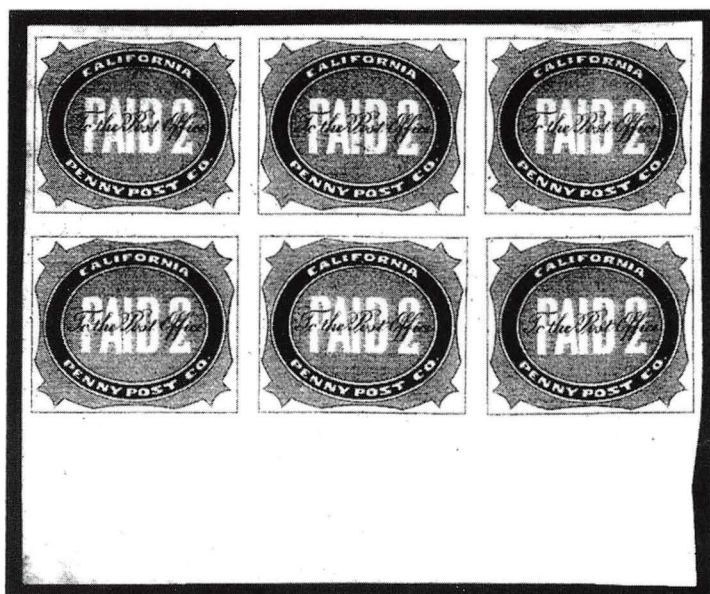
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The nucleus of the Kantor collection was formed in the early 1960s by acquiring the collections of Elmer Stuart and Elliott Perry. Perry's collection was significant in that he had acquired, over the years, many of the previous great Sanitary Fair 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.

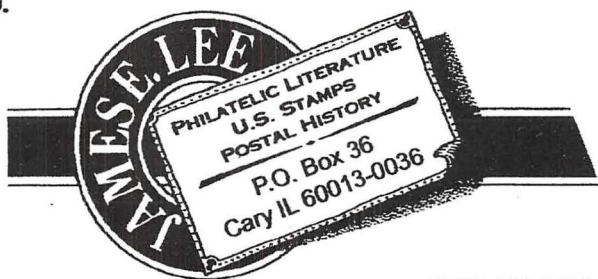
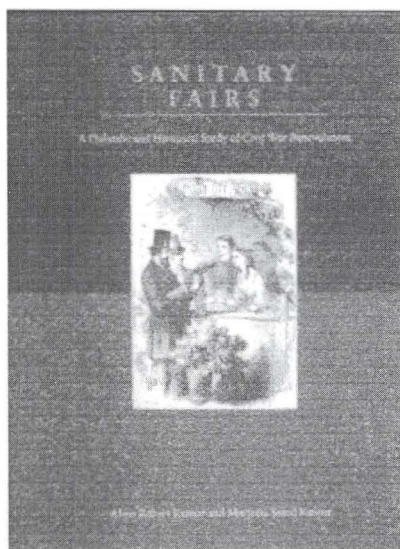
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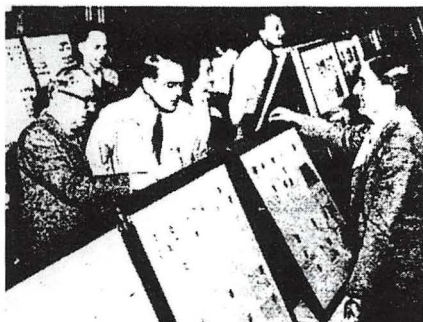
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THE PENNY POST / Vol. 12 No. 2 / April 2005

The Pony Express – A Postal History

By Richard Frajola, George Kramer, Steven Walske

A Book Review

By

Larry Lyons

The Philatelic Foundation has published a book entitled “The Pony Express, A Postal History” authored by Richard Frajola, George Kramer and Steven Walske. In the first two chapters the detailed history of the participating individuals and the various early companies spring to life. The historical foundations are set forth in authoritative detail. The book contains many maps portrayed in color to show the routes being discussed. Chapters three, four, five and six focus respectively on the first, second, third and fourth rate periods. In these chapters the dates of eastbound and westbound trips are given and the covers are shown in color to enhance and support the written material. Special conditions are highlighted such as a disruption in service and stolen mail. Chapter seven has a census analysis of the various markings. The markings are divided into the following categories:

The San Francisco Pony Express
The Sacramento Pony Express
The St. Joseph Pony Express
The New York City Pony Express

There are three appendices. Appendix A is a focus on the Pony Express trips. Tables of eastbound and westbound trips are given. The presentation is chronological with color being used to separate the rate periods. Appendix B is a census of eastbound and westbound covers. Remarkably this section shows most of the covers in color. Appendix C deals with legal documents. This section is about the post office department orders, the express company contract and the joint mail carriage contract. At the end of the book we find maps showing the Pony Express stations. All of the stations are listed with the mileage between each station. The maps are in color with all of the stations shown clearly marked.

In summary, I believe the book to be a wonderful telling of a remarkable story. This is material that can make a philatelist’s heart pound and this presentation makes the story even more exciting by its presentation. The book is highly recommended to local collectors, western enthusiasts and the philatelist or historian wishing to understand the carriage of mail by the Pony Express.

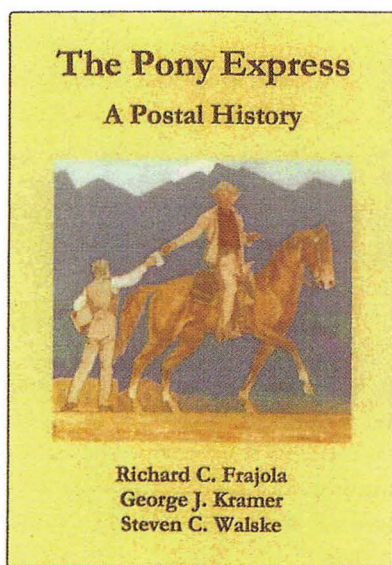
The book is available for \$45.00 plus \$5.00 for postage and shipping (within the U.S.). Your check or money order should be sent as follows:

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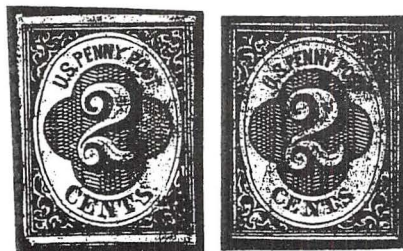
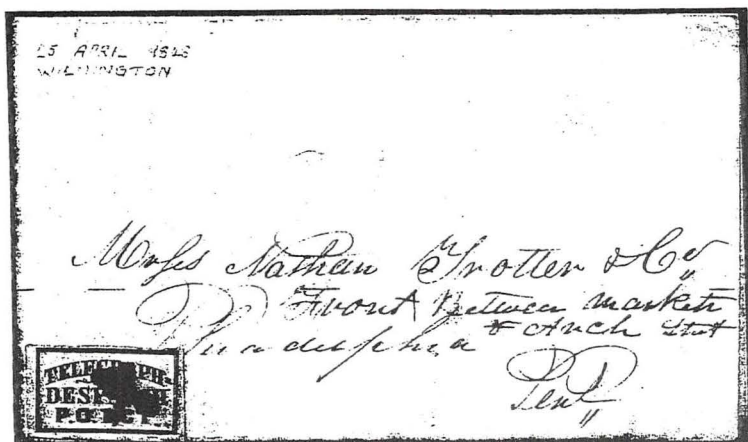
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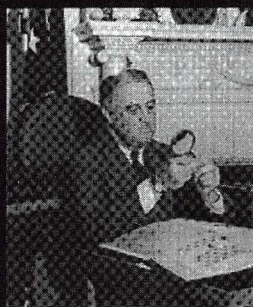
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Printers' Errors on Carrier and Local Stamps

By

Larry Lyons and Alan Cohen

Many of the local post companies had their beginnings in the 1840s and 1850s. The adhesive stamps of these companies are among the earliest produced. Most of the early carrier stamps were "semi-official" in nature. They were valid in the city in which they were issued either directly by or sanctioned by the local postmaster under authority derived from the postmaster general.¹ Most of the carrier and local stamps were typographed and the designs were often simplistic.

Much of the printing involved typesetting and borders made of typeset ornaments. This method often led to errors. The most common errors will be the fault of the typesetter for using an incorrect letter or omitting a letter in a word by mistake.

This article will explore the errors made in printing the carrier and local stamps. More than 70 different errors are described in this article.

The first errors that we turn our attention to are the ones that resulted from typesetting errors.

Baltimore Carrier **"SENT" instead of "CENT"**

The Baltimore semi-official carrier stamps appear in three designs. The horse and rider stamps have Scott Catalogue numbers 1LB8 and 1LB9. The first listing is for the black stamps and the second listing is for the red stamps. The sheet consists of at least four panes of 10 that are composed of 2x5 vertical groups. The panes are placed horizontally to each other with the two center panes tete-beche. Thus it is possible to have five horizontal tete-beche gutter pairs.² Tete-beche pairs do not have individual catalog listings but appear under the black stamp category. They do not appear under the red stamp listing. There are two positions in the pane of 10 that have subtype small letter listings. The first is position 7. This is shown in **Figure 1**. In this position the word "CENT" in the banner is spelled with an "S" producing the 1LB8a and 1LB9a "SENT" error.

"Short Rays"

A second error is from position 2. It is shown in **Figure 2**. The rays in this position are short. These "short ray" stamps have catalog listings 1LB8b and 1LB9b.

Boston Carrier **Ornament Errors**

The first Boston carrier stamp has *Scott Catalogue* listing as 3LB1. There is a subtype error with the wrong ornament at the left. See **Figure 3**. This error is listed as 3LB1a. The wrong ornament is at the left and it is the first left ornament

¹ 2005 *Scott Specialized Catalogue*, page 392.

² 2005 *Scott Specialized Catalogue*, page 393.

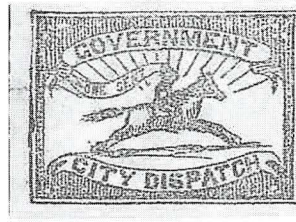


Figure 1. The “SENT” error 1LB9a and 1LB8a.



Figure 2. The “Short Rays” variety 1LB8b and 1LB9b.

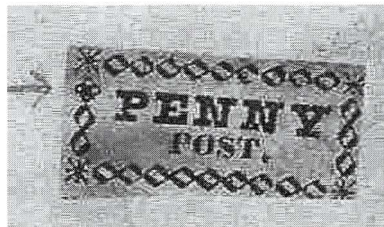


Figure 3. The wrong ornament was used at the left side producing a subtype 3LB1a.



Figure 4. The short ray variety is at the left. Some rays missing in center and full rays at right.

under the corner ray. The *Scott Catalogue* says that there are “several varieties”. One variety, which is shown at the left in **Figure 4**, has a short ray ornament at the top left corner. This does not have a separate listing since it is called a variety. **Figure 5** shows a cover with the wrong ornament error.

Charleston, SC Honour’s City Express “Ceuts” and “Cents” Errors

The Honour’s stamps are named after John H. Honour who was the appointed letter carrier in Charleston, South Carolina in 1849. **Figure 6** shows the first style of Honour’s stamps produced and the two major typeset errors found on these stamps. The problems occurred with the word “Cents”. The first error has a “u” instead of an “n”. It’s really an “n” placed upside down. This is the 4LB5a “Ceuts” listing. The second has a “c” instead of an “e” producing the 4LB7a “Ccnts” listing.

“Cens”, “Conours” and “Bents” Errors

Figure 7 shows the second style of Honour’s stamps produced. Three errors occurred in the typesetting. The first produces the missing “T” or “Cens” error. This error has been given *Scott Catalogue* listing 4LB8b. The second error has a “C” instead of an “H” in “Honour’s” producing the “Conour’s” error. This error has been given Scott listing 4LB8c. The third error has a “B” instead of a “C” in “Cents” and is *Scott Catalogue* listed as 4LB8c. These can all be seen in **Figure 7**.

Punctuation Errors

In the second Honour’s style stamp a period appears instead of a comma after “Paid”. This position typesetting error is not uncommon and is not that difficult to find. It has a listing in the *Scott Catalogue* as 4LB8a and can be seen in **Figure 8**.

In the fourth Honour’s style stamp two punctuation errors occurred. The design has a period after “PAID” as seen in **Figure 9**. Some stamps were printed with a comma instead of a period. These have been given *Scott Catalogue* listing as 4LB13a. A few stamps have been found without the period after “Post”. These have been given *Scott Catalogue* listing as 4LB13b. Both of these errors are shown in **Figure 9**.

Boyd’s City Express, New York, NY “CENTS” instead of “CENT”

The 1¢ Type IX and Type X of the Boyd’s stamps (20L15, 20L17 and 20L18) were made by using the 2¢ Type IX and Type X plates and changing the value to 1¢ and the word “CENTS” to “CENT.” Unfortunately the printer wasn’t completely accurate in all the plate positions and the “CENTS” instead of “CENT” varieties occurred. These are *Scott Catalogue* listed as 20L15a, 20L17a and 20L18a. See **Figure 10**.

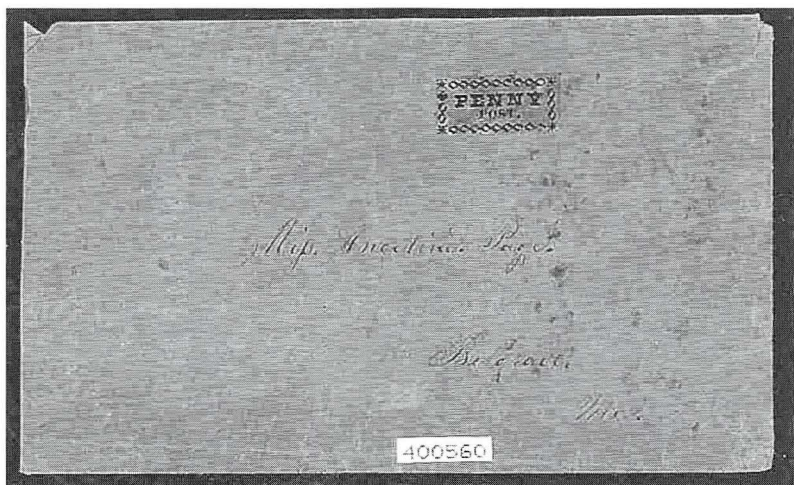


Figure 5. A cover with the wrong ornament used at the left side. This is subtype 3LB1a.

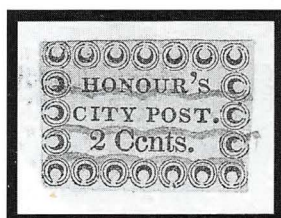
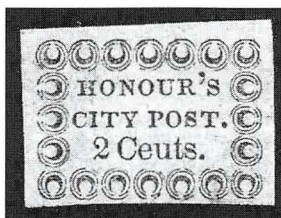
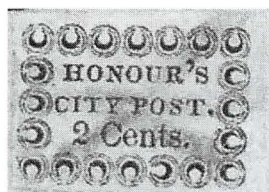


Figure 6. The stamp at the left has no errors in the typesetting. The middle stamp has an upside down “n” producing the “Ceuts” error 4LB5a. The right stamp has a “c” instead of an “e” producing the “Cents” error 4LB7a.

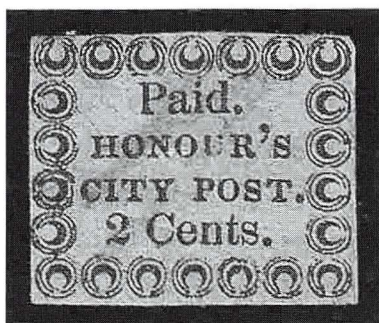
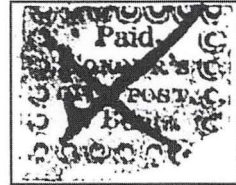


Figure 8. This variety error was produced by the typesetting of a period instead of a comma after “Paid”. This is *Scott Catalogue* listed as 4LB8a.



The "Conours" & "Bents" error (4LB8c), unique example on cover, from an old photograph in the Costales files (not offered in this sale).

Figure 7. The top stamp has the "t" missing in "Cents" producing the "Cens" error 4LB8b. The stamp shown on cover has a "C" instead of an "H" producing the "Conours" error 4LB8c and the same stamp has a "B" instead of a "C" producing the "Bents" error 4LB8c.

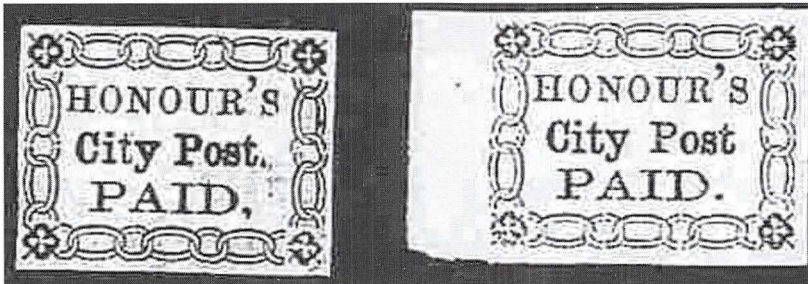


Figure 9. At the left is a punctuation variety with a comma after "PAID" producing error variety 4LB13a. The stamp at the right is missing the period after "Post". This is *Scott Catalogue* listed as 4LB13b.

“1” Inverted

The 1¢ Type X Boyd’s stamp had another printer’s position error besides the “CENTS” variety. This time the “1” was inverted. These are *Scott Catalogue* listed as 20L17b and 20L18b. See **Figure 11**.

Brown & Co.’s City Post, Cincinnati

John W. S. Browne operated this post. The 2¢ stamps read BROWNE & Cos (29L2) and the 1¢ stamps (29L1) read BROWN & Cos See **Figure 12**.

California Penny Post Co.

Daguerreotypes Instead of Daguerreotypes

More than one printing of the California Penny Post envelopes has the word daguerreotypes misspelled. This can be found on the PAID 5 (34LU13A) envelopes and the PAID 7, (34LU14) envelopes. Most often the spelling is found printed correctly. See **Figure 13**. These errors should receive variety subtype listings in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue*.

Leters Instead of Letters

This spelling error can be found on the PAID 7 envelope (34LU15var.) See Front Cover.

City Despatch Post, New York, NY

“C” Sideways or Inverted

The City Despatch Post stamps of New York under the ownership of Charles Cole had the letter “C” at each side of the portrait of Washington. In one position on the plate the “C” is so faint that it appears missing. Sometimes one of the “C ‘s” is sideways and sometimes the “C” is inverted. See **Figure 14**. These errors created many *Scott Catalogue* listed varieties on the 40L4, 40L5, 40L6 and 40L8 stamps.

Cumming’s City Post, New York, NY

Backwards “2”

The Cummings’ City Post cupid stamps were printed in 1844. The creator of 55L4 and 55L5 made the “2” before “CENTS” backwards. He was working backwards to make the correct reading and forgot to make the “2” backwards on the block so it actually printed backwards. He had difficulty with the “S” in “CUMMING’S” and in “CENTS” and they both look very crude. See **Figure 15**.

Davis’s Penny Post, Baltimore, MD

“PENNQ” Error

Position 2 of the sheet that printed the Davis’s Penny Post shows the word “PENNQ” instead of the word “PENNY” that appears on the rest of the sheet. The *Scott Catalogue* assigns 57L1 to this error.



Figure 10. On the Type IX and Type X Boyd's stamps the "s" was not completely eradicated when the plate was altered to make the 1-cent stamps. This produced the "1 cents" varieties which are *Scott Catalogue* listed as 20L15a, 20L17a, and 20L18a. Position 38 is shown (20L15a) at left. The 20L15a errors are sloppy as compared to the 20L17a/20L18a errors. Three positions on the 20L15 sheet are considered controversial contenders for the "CENTS" error. At the right is 20L18a from John Bowman's article (*Penny Post*, Vol. 6., No. 4 Oct. 1996).

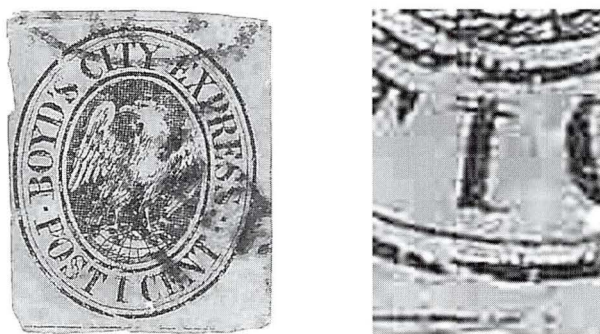


Figure 11. An inverted "1" in "1 Cent" produced this *Scott Catalogue* listed variety which can be found under Boyd's as 20L17b and 20L18b. Shown here is 20L18b.

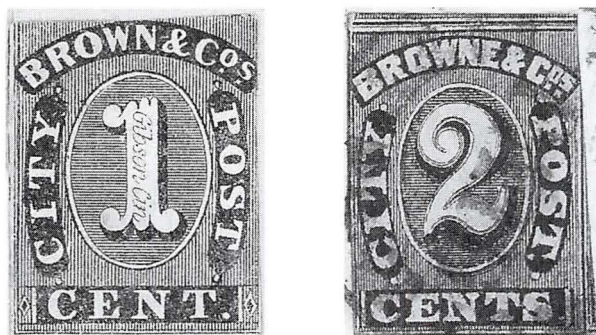


Figure 12. John W.S. Browne lost the "e" at the end of his name on his one-cent stamp.

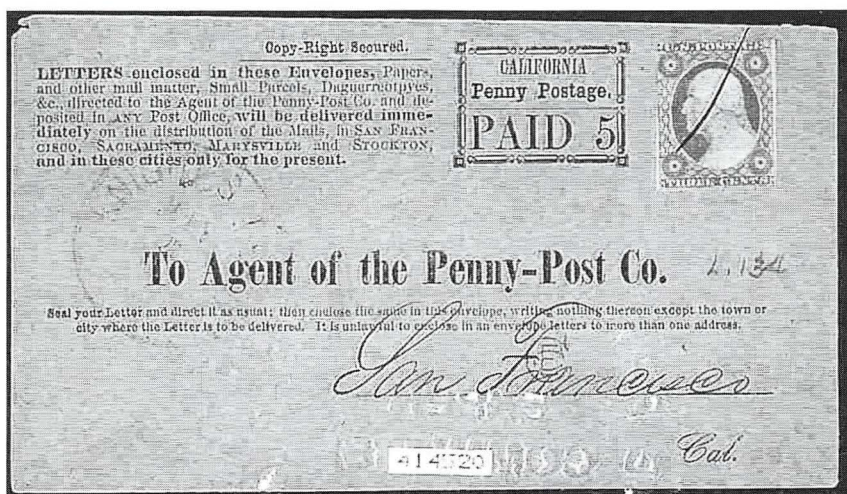


Figure 13. The printer made a typesetting error reversing the order of the “y” and “p” in daguerreotypes. This error can be found on the PAID 5 and PAID 7 envelopes. It deserves a subtype listing in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue*.

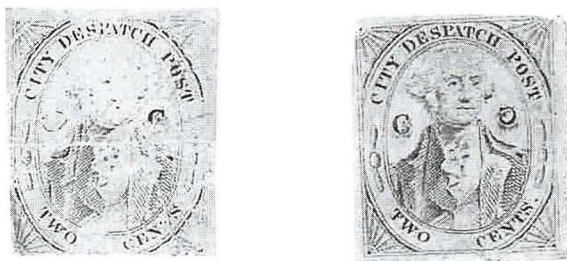


Figure 14. On the Coles City Despatch Post stamps sometimes the “C” can be found sideways or inverted. Shown here at the left stamp the “C” at the left is sideways. (40L4b). The right stamp has the “C” at the right inverted (40L5a).



Figure 15. The “2” was printed backwards on the rare Cummings’ City Post cupid stamps. These are *Scott Catalogue* listed as 54L4 and 55L5.

Glen Haven Daily Mail, Glen Haven, NY

“Gien” Instead of “Glen”

The printer making the Glen Haven Daily Mail stamps made a typesetting error in a plate position by using an “i” instead of an “l” and created the “Gien” error. This is *Scott Catalogue* listed as 71L1a. See **Figure 16**.

Homan’s Empire Express, New York, NY

“l” instead of “I” in PAID

The printer making the Homan’s Empire Express stamps made a typesetting error and used the number “l” instead of the letter “I” in Paid creating the “PAID” variety which is *Scott Catalogue* listed as 83L1a. See **Figure 17**.

Hoyt’s Letter Express, Rochester, NY

“Lettcr” instead of “Letter”

The printer making the Hoyt’s Letter Express stamps made a typesetting error and used a “c” instead of an “e” in “Letter” creating the “Lettcr” variety which is *Scott Catalogue* listed as 85L1a. See **Figure 18**.

Hussey’s Post, New York, NY

Value Missing in Oval

The 5¢ black on red circus rider stamp by Hussey has an example with the numeral value missing. See **Figure 19**. This error is not yet listed in the *Scott Catalogue* and should be 87LE1a. It is not a position error.

McIntire’s City Express Post, New York, NY

Period Omitted

One position on the McIntire’s City Express Post stamps has the period after “CENTS.” omitted. This has *Scott Specialized Catalogue* listing as 99L1a.

Moody’s Penny Dispatch, Chicago, IL

“Henny” Instead of “Penny”

The printer making the Moody’s Penny Dispatch stamps made a typesetting error in a position of this very valuable stamp, which is found on a cover. The famous “Henny” instead of “Penny” on cover error has *Scott Specialized Catalogue* listing as 110L1b. See **Figure 20**.

Typographical errors were not the only mistakes made in the production of Carrier and Local stamps. The most common type of error that occurred involved errors in perforation. Below one can see that this type of error was quite prevalent.

Perforating Errors

The Allen’s City Dispatch stamps were printed in sheets of 100 and the stamps were perforated. There are two types of perforation errors found on these stamps. The first is a horizontal pair, imperforate between. This can be found on three different color stamps. These have *Scott Catalogue* listings as 3L1a (pink stamp), 3L2a (black stamp) and 3L3b (Red on yellow stamp). A second type of perforating error is a lack of perforation on a pair of stamps. This has been given a



Figure 16. A typesetting error with an “i” instead of an “l” in the Glen Haven Daily Mail stamp produced the “Gien” error which is *Scott Catalogue* listed as 71L1a.

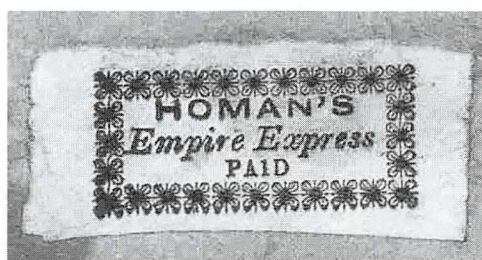


Figure 17. The printer made a typesetting error using a “1” instead of an “i” in “Paid” producing the “Pald” error. This variety is *Scott Catalogue* listed as 83L1a.

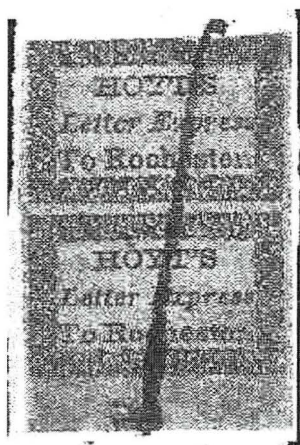


Figure 18. The printer made a typesetting error using a “c” instead of an “e” at the end of “Letter” producing the “Letter” error which is *Scott Catalogue* listed as 85L1a.

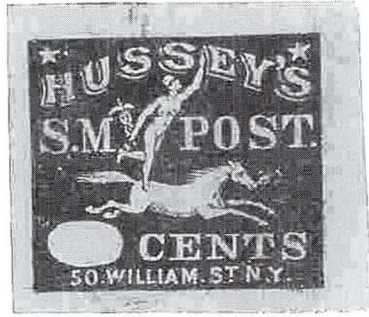


Figure 19. This Hussey special delivery stamp is black on red. The “5” is omitted from the oval. This error should be listed in the *Scott Catalogue* as 87LE1a.

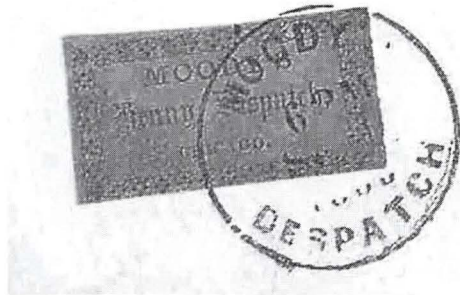


Figure 20. The printer made a typesetting error using an “H” instead of a “P” to produce the “Henny” error which is *Scott Catalogue* listed as 110L1b.



Figure 21. The left pair is imperforate and is *Scott Catalogue* listed as 3L3a. The right pair is imperforate between the stamps and is *Scott Catalogue* listed as 3L1a (pink stamp), 3L2a (black stamp), and 3L3b (red on yellow stamp).



Figure 22. The double impression error 1LB9c.



Figure 23. The stamp shown here has been certified as a double kiss impression. It is *Scott* 6LB5a. The certificate number is 405,848 dated February 6, 2004.



Figure 24. The stamp shown here was partially offset and printed in reverse on the rear of the stamp. It has been certified on certificate 410,554 dated April 27, 2004. It is an unlisted variety which should be listed as 6LB5f and should appear under the 6LB5a listing since the color is black on blue green.

Scott Catalogue listing as 3L3a (Red on yellow stamp). These are imperforate stamps which can be found as singles, pairs and blocks. The two different types of perforating errors can be seen in **Figure 21**.

The Bicycle Mail Route stamp also has a perforation error. There are horizontal pairs that are imperforate vertically. These errors have been assigned *Scott Catalogue* listing 12L2a.

Three different types of perforation errors occurred on Boyd's City Dispatch issues. The first happened on the 2c Brown on yellow issue of 1877. Imperforate horizontally stamps were mistakenly produced. These errors have received *Scott Catalogue* 20L34a. The second error is found on the 1877 (1c) gray on roseate stamp. Here one finds vertical pairs that are imperforate horizontally. The *Scott Catalogue* designates these errors as 20L35a. The third error occurred on two stamps. These errors designated as 20L44a and 20L47a, are found on the 1878 Black on pink and 1880 Black on lavender stamps. This error is a horizontal pair, imperforate between.

The Cincinnati City Delivery stamp of 1883 can also be found imperforate. The *Scott Catalogue* has designated this error as 39L1a.

The Douglas' City Despatch produced several imperforate varieties. The *Scott Catalogue* lists 59L1a ((1c) Pink), 59L2a ((2c) Blue), 59L3a (1c Vermilion), 59L5a (1c Blue) and 59L6a (1c Slate blue).

Another local witnessed numerous perforating errors the Empire City Dispatch stamp of 1881. This stamp is known imperforate (64L1a), as a horizontal pair, imperforate between (64L1b) and in a vertical pair, imperforate between (64L1c).

The Guy's City Despatch also produced imperforate errors. Both the (1c) Pink (74L1a) and (1c) Blue (74L2a) can be found imperforate and are very rare as such.

Hussey's Post is known for having produced a large number of different stamps and postal stationery items. Surprisingly, very few errors can be found. The major exception lies in the 1880 Issue. In this issue we can find imperforate errors of the Brown (87L3c), Ultramarine (87L74a) and Red (87L75a) stamps. There is also a horizontal pair that is imperforate between of the Brown stamp (87L73b).

Another local post that encountered problems in perforating their stamps was the St. Louis City Delivery Company. Their 1883 Issue can be found both imperforate (131L1a) and as a horizontal pair that is imperforate between (131L1b).

The Wells, Fargo and Co. adhesives are among the most popular issues with their pony riding vignettes. However, one newspaper issue produced two perforation errors. There is both a vertical pair that is imperforate between of the 1883-88 issue (143LP9a) and a horizontal pair that is imperforate vertically error (143LP9b).

Among the most dramatic and rare of the errors are those that happened through the use of the printing press. Listed below are these rarities:

Double Impressions

The stamp shown in **Figure 22** is the double impression of the Baltimore carrier stamp with catalog listing 1LB9c. The Philatelic Foundation clarifies this

printing error as actually “parts of the impression of three other stamps”.³ The double or really quadruple impression is from the printer’s problem with the paper and the press.

In the United States City Despatch Post series of different color stamps one can find double impressions in the Black on blue green stamps (6LB5a), in the Black on blue stamps (6LB5c) and on the Black on green stamps (6LB5e). An example is shown in **Figure 23**.

There is another very rare double impression. It is found on the 1843 D. O. Blood & Co.’s (3c) Black on grayish stamp. The *Scott Catalogue* has listed this error as 15L3a.

Impression on Reverse

The stamp shown in **Figure 24** is a United States City Despatch Post stamp in Black on blue green. The reverse of the stamp shows a partial offset of the stamp design. The design is reversed therefore it is not a second impression. This error of printing does not have a listing in the *Scott Catalogue* and it is suggested that it be given a listing as 6LB5f and should appear directly under the 6LB5a listing since the color is Black on blue green. The Philatelic Foundation has certified the stamp; certificate number 410,554.

Printed on Both Sides

A rare error occurred on the Boyd’s city Express 2c Dull orange on white issue of 1857. The stamp was printed on both sides. The *Scott Catalogue* has assigned 20L13a to this error. Information on the Boyd’s printed on both sides error can be found in *Penny Post* articles Vol. 6 No. 3 page 21 and Vol. 7 No. 1 page 2.

The Douglas’ City Despatch stamp is known printed clearly on both sides. This is *Scott Catalogue* listed as 59L2b. Perhaps one sheet of 50 (10 x 5) went through twice. Few survive to today. See **Figure 25**.

A number of different kinds of errors may also be found. These errors are:

Sideways Cliché

There is a unique error that is found only on the New York carrier stamp, *Scott Catalogue* 6LB11a. It involves a pair of stamps where one stamp is positioned sideways. See **Figure 26**.

Retouched Flaw

The Adams & Co.’s Express (bust left) stamp from California has been nicknamed the “poker chip” stamp. According to the *Scott Catalogue* this stamp was probably never placed in use. The sheet size is 40 and position 30 has a retouched flaw above the lower right “25”. This flaw is shown in **Figure 27**. This should probably have a subtype listing since it is a major plate variety. The retouched flaw stamps can sell for at least ten times the value of the stamps without the retouched flaw.

³ PF certificate 349,289 issued February 28, 2000.



Figure 25. The Douglas' City Despatch stamp can be found clearly printed on both sides. This is *Scott Catalogue* listed as 59L2b.



Figure 26. A sideways cliché. This is *Scott Catalogue* listed as 6LB11a.

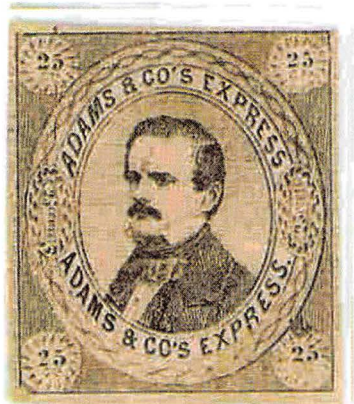


Figure 27. The retouched flaw above the lower right "25". This is from position 30. The error is described in the *Scott Catalogue* but without a subtype letter.

Misspelling

The Bicycle Mail Route stamp, 12L1, was printed with San Francisco spelled as San Fransisco. The spelling error was corrected by the retouching of the die to create the 12L2 stamp. See **Figure 28**. The error stamp is much scarcer and more valuable than the corrected retouched stamp.

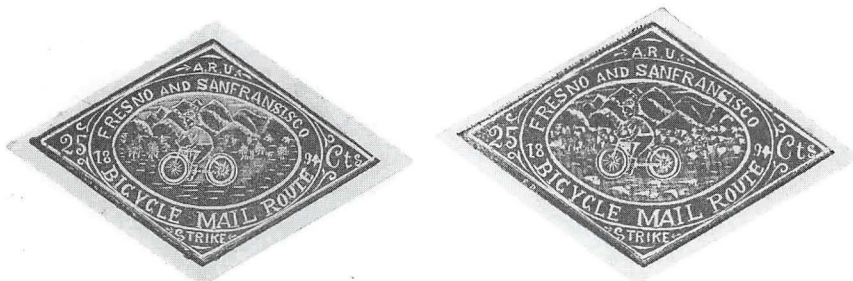


Figure 28. The left stamp has the San Fransisco spelling error. The *Scott Catalogue* listing of the error stamp is 12L1. The stamp shown at the right has the spelling corrected by retouching. *Scott Catalogue* lists this stamp as 12L2.



Figure 29. An albino printing of a Blood's envelope. This now has major *Scott Catalogue* listing as 15LU1 (on white) and 15LU1A (on buff).

Albino Printing

In the Blood's section of envelope stamps we find design L42A as an albino embossed printing on white paper (15LU1) and on buff paper (15LU1A). The printer's error was in the omission of ink in the embossing production process. See **Figure 29**.

Tete-Beche Pairs

There are quite a number of Tete-beche pairs in the local stamps. There are so many that I intend to show all these in a separate article.

Acknowledgement

Special thanks to John Bowman for his contributions to this article.

If you know of other errors in the carrier and local stamps please drop a note to the Editor-in-Chief.

Swift & Co. Express Franks and Their Forgeries

By
Larry Lyons

This is the second in a series of articles intended to describe and identify the genuine western franks and their forgeries. The subject for today is Swift & Co. First is a brief history.

History

Swift's Express was owned by E. Swift. Swift bought out Swart & Co.'s Express (formerly Almy & Co.) on December 23, 1854 after he had been in business for about a year. Swift connected at Petaluma with Brown and Richardson's Express for Santa Rosa and the Russian River Station, Sonoma County. At Petaluma, Swift's connected with Richardson's Express for Sonoma and Bodega.¹

The Swift & Co. Express operated from San Francisco to Bodega and Petaluma from 1854 to 1859. Swift later (in 1854) connected at Petaluma with Wells Fargo for mail to Santa Rosa. They also connected at San Francisco with Wells Fargo. Further, information on connections, including Weaverville can be found in the Western Express.²

The Swift & Co. Express also used McLaughlin's stages. The following item comes from the Sonoma journal of September 23, 1859:

"Swift & Co.'s Express – the only express running in Mendocino County – is regularly dispatched by McLaughlin's Stages, to Santa Rosa, Windsor, Healdsburg, Geyserville and Cloverdale, Daily and Tri-Weekly to Sanel, Ukiah City, and Calpella; and weekly to the Albion and Big River."

The Swift & Co. Express had two printed frank designs which can be identified as follows:

Swift & Co. Type 1 Genuine Shield Design (See Figure 1)

1. The frank can be found on envelopes printed near the indicia, at the center of the envelope, at the far left and vertically at the right.
2. There are circles with a horizontal line through the middle. These circles are to the left and right of "PAID". These were to appear as screw heads.
3. There is a circle without a horizontal line thru the middle. This circle is just below the "FT" of "SWIFT".
4. There is a period under the "o" in "Co".
5. There is a period after "EXPRESS".

¹ San Francisco Daily Citizen, December 23, 1854.

² Western Express, Vol. 14, No. 2 April 1964, A. Jay Hertz, page 27.

6. The colors:
 - Black on white U9 (3¢ red)
 - Black on buff U10 (3¢ red)
 - Black on white U15 (10¢ green)
 - Black on buff U16 (10¢ green)
 - Black on buff U18 (10¢ green)
 - Black on white with 3¢ 1857 stamp (H.R. Harmers, Sept. 25, 1997, Lot 148)

Swift & Co. Type 2 Genuine Rectangle Design (See Figure 2)

1. The frank contains three lines with the top and bottom lines in bold.
2. The frank reads:

PAID.
SWIFT & CO'S
EXPRESS.

3. The colors:
 - Black on white U9 (3¢ red)
 - Black on buff U10 (3¢ red)

S. Allan Taylor sold his Swift & Co. printed frank fakes in 1871 for 10¢ each. They are only found as cut squares. They can be identified by the following characteristics:

Swift & Co. Express, Forgery A Taylor (See Figure 3)

1. **No circles to the left and right of "PAID"**
2. No circle below the "FT" of "SWIFT"
3. **No period under the "o" in Co.**
4. There is a period after "EXPRESS".
5. Colors:
 - Red on tan wove
 - Red on rose tinted paper
 - Black on thin yellow PCT(paper colored thru) with gum
 - Black on white wove
 - Black on creamy wove
 - Black on pale violet

Swift & Co. Express, Forgery B Forger Unknown (See Figure 4).

1. **No period after "EXPRESS".**
2. The peaked frame over the "D" is rounded.
3. No circles to the left and right of "PAID"
4. No circles below the "FT" of "SWIFT"
5. No period under the "o" in "Co".
6. Colors:
 - Black on magenta S.C. (surface colored) lightly glazed
 - Black on dull orange buff or deep tan. Extremely thin paper.

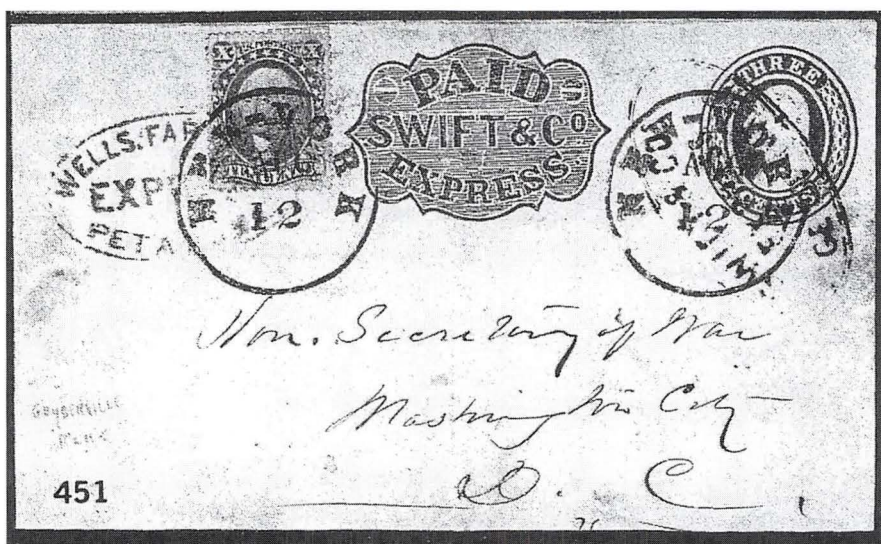


Figure 1. Genuine Type 1 frank on U9 with 10¢ green Type III (Scott 33) to Hon. Secretary of War, Washington D.C. There is a brownish “Swift & Co. Express Geyersville” handstamp, a blue Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Petaluma oval handstamp and two strikes of New-York Aug 12. This is a transcontinental cover. Siegel’s, May 6, 1997, Lot 85, again Siegel’s September 28 & 30, 1999, Lot 2194.



Figure 2. Genuine Type 2 frank on U10 to San Francisco. Blue Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Steamboat oval. Ex Haas & Barkhausen. Wolfer’s April 29-30, 1992, Lot 90, again Wolfer’s October 19-20, 1994, Lot 53.



Figure 3. The Swift & Co. Express frank, Forgery A by S. Allan Taylor.

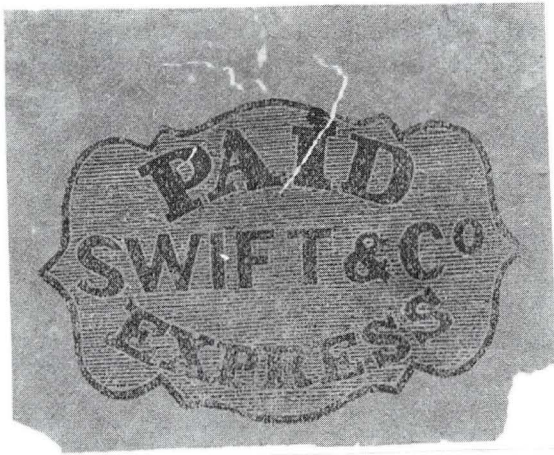


Figure 4. Another Swift & Co. Express frank, Forgery B by an unknown forger.

Acknowledgement

The author acknowledges John Bowman and Bill Sammis for contributing information for this article.

The author would appreciate hearing about other Taylor colors (Lyonsentrp@aol.com).

Hussey's Time Posted, Part II

By John D. Bowman and Clifford J. Alexander

We presented a study of the Time Posted labels printed by Thomas Wood for George Hussey in the last issue. The purpose of the labels was to permit the sender to record the date and time posted on the cover. Although the private local posts developed many innovations that the US Post Office ultimately adopted, this was not one of them, at least during its period of usage.

In our first article on Hussey's Time Posted labels, we summarized what previous students reported and also pointed out some questions concerning entries in the Wood Memoranda book and present knowledge. During the writing of the article, it became clear to the authors that there are significant discrepancies with respect to the primary source documents on Time Posted labels: (a) the list of Time Posted labels reported by Elliott Perry in Chapter XVII of Hale's *Byways of Philately* (1966); (b) a photocopy of the Wood Memoranda in the possession of the authors; (c) an article in an 1892 issue of *Eastern Philatelist* written by a philatelist who called himself "Universitatis" describing his purchase in 1891 of approximately 14,000 labels; and (d) five envelopes in the collection of Larry Lyons that have copies of the labels attached and that appear to have notations in the handwriting of Wood. This last item was not discussed in Part I.

In this article, we will provide further analysis of the historical data, including in particular, the Wood envelopes, and offer some tentative conclusions regarding the printing of the labels. We also can update the list of covers with Time Posted labels, thanks to the assistance of Society member Jon A. Hussey.

The Wood Memoranda

Thomas Wood was a printer who prepared stamps for Hussey. He left a record book of his printing orders, known as the Wood Memoranda, which survives today. Entries in the Memoranda run from March 12, 1862 through June 22, 1866. Stamps are attached next to each entry. Hussey's genuine issues and reprints and forgeries of many local posts and fantasy posts are included. Elliott Perry summarized his observations with respect to the Wood Memoranda in Chapter 17 of Hale's *Byways of Philately*.

The Wood Memoranda has been the subject of two recent comprehensive articles, but neither discusses the seven Time Posted labels that are listed there. In his 2001 *Penny Post* article "Identification of the Hussey Reprints and Forgeries as Listed in Thomas Wood's Memoranda, 1862-1866, Part I," Larry Lyons reported his conclusions on the entries relating to the Hussey stamps other than the Time Posted labels. Lyons included a chart that lists the Time Posted labels, but did not discuss them. Herbert A. Trenchard, in his 1997 *Chronicle* article "Collecting Carriers and Locals in the 1860s—George Hussey and His Reprints and Imitations," also analyzed the Wood's Memoranda and included a chart listing the Wood printings; but he did not cover items 68 to 84, which includes the Time Posted labels.

The Wood Memoranda itself should be the primary source document for the Time Posted label printings by Wood, as well as all of the items he prepared for Hussey. However, for a number of reasons, the photocopy of the Wood Memoranda

currently available raises more questions with respect to the Time Posted labels than it answers.

The current owner of the original Wood Memoranda is unknown to the authors; unfortunately it has not been available for examination by philatelists for a number of years. The Wood Memoranda apparently was first acquired by Eugene Costales, who may have purchased it directly from Wood's family around 1925. It was subsequently purchased by George Sloane and then by John Fox. The next owner was Dr. Cyril dos Passos. It was finally sold in the June 1981 dos Passos sale by Robbins Auctions, Inc. and remains in private hands today.

Discrepancies in the Wood Memoranda have already been pointed out for some entries by Trenchard, Lyons, and others.

***Byways* Chapter XVII**

In *Byways of Philately*, Elliott Perry only lists the Time Posted labels identified in the Wood Memoranda under 77 to 83. He failed to include 84. Yet, he does list the three items that follow: 85 (Kidder's), 86 (Hinckley) and 87 (Hussey's 87LE1). Was this omission an error by Perry?

Perry did not purport to be the original author of *Byways*. The inside cover page indicated that the book was "compiled and arranged by Elliott Perry." Perry apparently began with unpublished articles previously written by H. Warren K. Hale. Perry wrote on the testimonial page that the book contained "much more data." He undoubtedly included information from his own collection and research. He also had frequent contacts with George Sloane, as well as Ambassador Middendorf and Cyril dos Passos, among others.

The Wood Envelopes

In the January 2004 *Penny Post*, one of us (JB) wrote about "Artifacts of Thomas Wood, Hussey's Printer." This article included images of five envelopes in Larry Lyons' collection, each bearing a Hussey Time Posted label and notations in Wood's handwriting, including memoranda book numbers. All of the labels attached to the envelopes are Type B. These were illustrated, and they included:

1. An envelope noted "No. 79" and "Total 1.950". It has a pair of black on cream Hussey Time Posted Type B stamps attached over a manuscript notation.
2. An envelope noted "No. 80" and "3.000" apparently replacing the lined-out "600". A pair of blue on cream Type B stamps is affixed over another manuscript notation.
3. An envelope noted "No. 81" and "Total 1.650". A pair of black on lavender Type B stamps is affixed over a manuscript notation.
4. An envelope noted "No. 82" and "1.950" with a pair of black on blue Type B stamps.
5. An envelope noted "No. 83" and "144" with a strip of three black on orange Type B stamps attached over a manuscript notation.¹

¹ These were offered in Siegel auction # 758, Mar. 23, 1994 as lot 448 where it realized \$475.

Although the envelopes are empty, it seems likely that they were used by Hussey to sell quantities of the labels to dealers, or else Wood used them to deliver his product to Hussey. At any rate, there seems no reason not to associate the colors of these labels along with the Memoranda numbers noted on the envelopes to the Memoranda. Given the discrepancies previously noted concerning the Wood memoranda book, these pieces of evidence seem more reliable.

Author's Types Compared with *Eastern Philatelist* Large Acquisition

Perry's list in *Byways* appears to be supported by the 1892 article in *Eastern Philatelist*. The author Universitatis stated that he purchased "the entire remainder" around 1891 and that they were all perforated. The article lists nine varieties. Four of the five types described by Universitatis appear to be consistent with the Perry list. Two Type A colors listed by Universitatis are consistent with the types and colors in the *Byways* table.

Universitatis' 1891 *Eastern Philatelist* list of types of known varieties compares with our list from Part I as follows (all perforated):

- Type A1 Black – No. 9
- Type A2 Blue – No. 8
- Type B1 Black – No. 1
- Type B2 Blue – No. 2
- Type B3 Black on pale gray – No. 3
- Type B4 Black on orange – No. 4
- Type C1 Blue – No. 6
- Type C2 Black on pale gray – No. 7
- Type C3 Black on orange – No. 5

Thus, the *Eastern Philatelist* source seems to validate the authors' list of types for the perforated labels that appeared in our first article. All sources indicate that the sequence of issuance was Type A first, then B and C. Used examples of Type A are all perforated. A few examples are known imperforate in blue,² and some examples were cut out from the black broadside pictured in Part 1 of our article and probably exist.

Table Comparing Sources

The table below compares the data in *Byways*, the Universitatis article and the Wood envelopes with the Wood Memoranda numbers. Four of the labels listed in the Universitatis article are consistent with those in the Wood Memoranda and *Byways*. Three of the labels attached to the Wood envelopes are consistent with the labels identified in the Wood Memoranda and *Byways*, but the envelope numbers do not coincide. The envelopes reference Memoranda book numbers 79 to 83. We are not aware of any envelopes that include 77 and 78, which Perry listed as type A labels in black and in blue.

² Gordon Stimmell, personal communication, 2004.

Wood Number	Perry-Chapter XVII Of By-Ways		Eastern Philatelist (1892) Article by Universitatis		Wood Envelopes
	Type	Color	Number	Variety	
77	A	Black	9	Black "Day-Month" with Copyright Act border	None
78	A	Blue	8	Blue "Day-Month" with Copyright Act border	None
79	B	Black on Lavender			Black slightly glazed SC on cream
80	B	Black on Blue	3	Black on light blue, glazed paper, single line frame, perforated	Blue slightly glazed SC on cream
81	B	Black on Yellow	4	Black on orange, glazed paper, single line frame, perforated	Black on lavender (81)
82	C	Rose on White			Black on blue (82)
83	C	Black on White			Black on orange (83)
84	--				

Examination of Papers

From existing examples, it appears that at least two different papers were used for some of the label types and colors. Type A seems to be printed on a white and an off-white paper, when viewed by UV light.

Type B black seems to be printed on white when imperforate, and off-white when perforated. Type B black is printed on lavender when imperforate, and pale gray when perforated. Type B blue seems to be printed on a translucent as well as a laid paper. Type C black on pale gray seems to be printed on a medium white paper and a thicker, slightly toned paper.

Table of Paper Types

Type	Color and Paper Type	Paper Thickness
A	Black on White (perf)	8, 12 microns
	Black on off-white (perf)	8, 12 microns
	Blue on white (perf)	10 microns
	Blue on off-white (perf)	10 microns
B	Black on white wove (perf)	7, 8 microns
	Black on off-white wove (imperf)	7, 8 microns

Table of Paper Types

Type	Color and Paper Type	Paper Thickness
B	Black on grayish SC (perf & imperf)	8, 9, 10 microns
	Black on lavender (imperf)	8, 9, 10 microns
	Black on deep yellow (perf & imperf)	10 microns
	Blue on white wove (perf & imperf)	7, 8 microns
	Blue on off-white wove (perf & imperf)	7, 8 microns
	Blue on white translucent (perf & imperf)	
	Blue on off-white translucent (perf & imperf)	
C	Black on medium white pale grey (perf & imperf)	8, 9, 10 microns
	Black on slightly toned pale grey (perf & imperf)	8, 9, 10 microns
	Black on deep yellow (perf)	11 microns
	Blue on off-white wove (perf & imperf)	7 microns

Time Posted Labels on Cover

Thanks to member Jon A. Hussey's feedback, we can add the following five covers to the initial census of eight described in Part I of our article.

1. Envelope from South Orange, NJ to Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 3c 1861 stamp, with black Time Posted label Type A1 on reverse, marked sent at 7:00 Jan. 27, 1868.
2. Envelope from Providence, RI to New York, NY, March 31, 3c 1861 stamp, with blue Time Posted label Type A2 on front, not marked.
3. Envelope from New York to Newburyport, Mass., 3c 1861 stamp, with two Time Posted labels, Types A and C, not marked, A with freak perfs (Robert Kaufmann auction, Oct. 10, 1987, lot 525.)
4. Envelope from New York to Navy Yard, NYPO. Label Type A applied over Hussey 2 ct Paid circular datestamp, marked 3/24/66 (offered by Kover King auction on Sept. 15, 1981 as lot 226).
5. Cover with 15L13 acid tied to local address on Market St., label Type B applied marked 4:02 (offered in a Robert Kaufmann net price sale in 1980 as lot 401 for \$175).
6. In addition, Larry Lyons has provided us with a scan of a cover addressed to "Miss M. Hussey/84 17th Street/Brooklyn/NY." A blue on white Type A label dated June 3 is on the back. There is a Scott No. 64 3c pink at the top right tied by a four-circle target cancel and an "Alexandria/VA/JUN 4" black circular handstamp. At the top is the notation "Rec. June 6th 1865."

Some Tentative Conclusions

Based on the Wood Memoranda (1862-1865), the *Eastern Philatelist* article (1892), Needham's writings (1918), the Wood envelopes and Perry's notes in *Byways of Philately* (1966), we will draw some tentative conclusions regarding the printing of the labels:

1. We believe that Type A was intended by Hussey to be sold commercially and types B and C were printed for sale to collectors. Only Type A was copyrighted and reprinted in advertisements. In addition, the Wood Memoranda indicated that 100,000 of the black and 7,000 of the blue Type A were printed. This compares with a total of 48,000 of Types B and C.³
2. We believe that entries 77 and 78 in the Wood Memoranda originally were type A as reported by Perry in *Byways*. Although the photocopy of the Wood Memoranda shows type B labels attached to Entries 77 and 78, the authors believe it is likely that these originally were blue and black type A labels. This is supported by the Universitatis article, which is the only detailed list of the labels from the 19th century. We are not sure why there is such a difference in quantities printed for the black and blue stamps, which are available in approximately equal quantities today.

What then is the explanation for the type B labels on the Woods Memoranda photocopy? It is possible that there have been substitutions of stamps and labels by an owner or a person examining the Memoranda. This could have occurred for a number of reasons. Perhaps someone removed a stamp for examination or needed a stamp for his or her collection. And, when an effort was made to replace it, the wrong stamp was used. Thus, the current version of the Wood Memoranda may not be the same as the original version viewed and documented by Perry.

3. We believe that the original type A labels were perforated before sale to the public in 1865. The article by Universitatis stated that all of the about 14,000 labels he purchased were perforated. Yet, the Time Posted labels attached to the Wood Memoranda photocopy, as well as all five type B labels attached to the envelopes, are imperforate. Indeed, all 87 of the stamps and labels attached to the Wood Memoranda were imperforate.

The authors believe it is likely that Wood attached copies of the stamps and labels that he printed to the Memoranda and the envelopes. The Time Posted type B and C labels were subsequently perforated. The perforations may have been done by Wood, Hussey or some other person.

4. We believe that imperforate copies of types B and C, made to sell to collectors, were printed initially and perforated later. Many copies of the Time Posted labels in collections today are imperforate. Universitatis wrote that he purchased "the entire remainder" of labels, but they were all perforated. He also indicated that there were only 10 copies of his type No. 7, which was "the scarcest of the lot." No. 7 was the perforated Type C "black on light blue, glazed paper."

Yet today there are numerous copies of the black on light blue, glazed paper, both perforated and imperforated. There are also a large number of imperforated of types B and C. This strongly suggests that many of the labels

³ These quantities do not reflect the relative availability of specimens today. Type A is scarcer than types B and C.

currently available to collectors are reprints or remainders of stamps originally printed to sell to collectors. Indeed, Needham noted that in 1888 Easson sold the dies, plates and reprints [for all of his stamps and labels] to various dealers.

The rare examples of types B and C appearing on cover may be added, but we cannot be certain.

Acknowledgements

The authors greatly appreciate the assistance provided by Larry Lyons, Marty Richardson, Gordon Stimmell, Chip Gliedman, and Jon Hussey in connection with the writing of these articles.

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Number of Articles

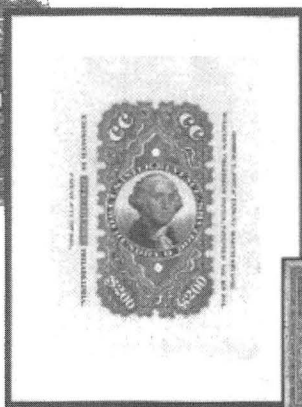
1	Larry Lyons	53
2	Gordon Stimmell	42
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7	Scott Trepel	13
8	Stephen Gronowski	12
9	Donald Johnstone	9
10	Robert Meyersburg	8
11	Carl Kane	7
12	Eric Karell	6
12	Herbert Trenchard	6
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