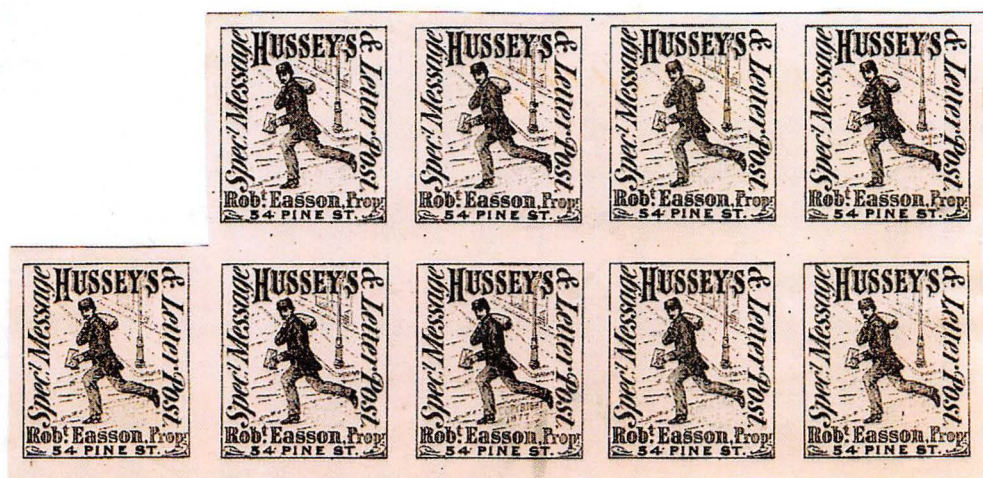


THE PENNY POST

Official Journal Of The Carriers And Locals Society



A block of 9 of the Hussey Messenger stamp created by proprietor Robert Easson with the words "COPYRIGHT 1877" removed except for the middle stamp in the bottom row. The one removed stamp from the block is on Easson's application for approval and the block is in the government patent office file.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

COPYRIGHT AND TRADEMARKING OF POSTAGE STAMPS

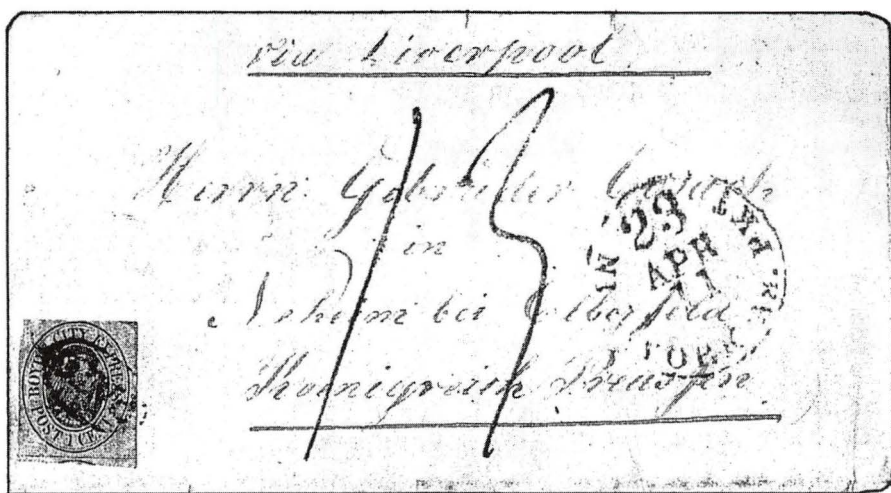
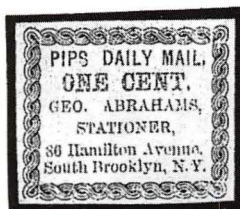
THE MANHATTAN DELIVERY COMPANY

CROSBY'S CITY POST

NEW HALE & CO. COLLECT HANDSTAMP

BRAINARD & CO.

AND MORE



Member - ASDA, APS, TSDA, ARA
The Carriers & Locals Society

THE PENNY POST

VOL. 14 NO. 1

JANUARY 2006



2000 The Carriers and Locals Society, Inc.
APS Affiliate 211

Official Journal Of The Carriers and Locals Society

Published quarterly in January, April, July and October.
Price per issue: \$10.00 for members, \$12.00 for non-members.

Website: www.pennypost.org

CONTENTS

Editor's Message	Pages 2-3
Changes in the Scott 2006 Specialized Catalogue by John Bowman	Pages 3-4
Copyrighting and Trademarking of Postage Stamps by Clifford Alexander	Pages 5-22
The Manhattan Delivery Company by Bruce Mosher	Pages 23-29
List of Advertisers	Page 29
Crosby's City Post—A Used Pair by Larry Lyons	Pages 30-35
New Hale & Co. Collect Handstamp by Michael Gutman	Pages 39-40
Towards a Classification System for Handstamps of Independent Mail Companies by John Bowman	Pages 44-45
Forgery Update by John Halstead	Page 46
Forgeries of the Pacific Stage & Express Co. by Larry Lyons	Pages 47-49
Brainard & Co. Clearing Up Misconceptions and Presenting a Census by Larry Lyons	Pages 51-72

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

President:	John Bowman, 232 Leaf Lane, Alabaster, AL 35007 E-mail: JohnDBowman@charter.net
First Vice President:	Stephen Gronowski, 1039 Rudgear Rd., Walnut Creek, CA 94596
Second Vice President:	Byron Sandfield, 6440 N. Central Exp., Suite 316, Dallas, TX 75206
Secretary / Treasurer:	Martin Richardson, P.O. Box 74, Grosse Ile, MI 48138 E-mail: MartinR362@aol.com
Auction Manager:	Alan Cohen, P.O. Box 929, New York, NY 10025

DIRECTORS

Alan Cohen, Eric Karell, Larry Lyons, Tom Mazza, Vernon Morris,
Martin Richardson, Bill Sammis, Byron Sandfield, Gordon Stimmell, Scott Trepel.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief	Larry Lyons, 7 Brightfield Lane, Westport, CT 06880
Local Posts	Stephen Gronowski, 1039 Rudgear Rd., Walnut Creek, CA 94596
Carriers	Scott R. Trepel, 60 East 56th St., New York, NY 10022-3219
Expresses	Bruce Mosher, P.O. Box 33236, Indialantic, FL 32903
Fakes and Forgeries	John P. Halstead, 63 Southwick Drive, Orchard Park, NY 14127

Address changes should be sent to the Secretary, also back issue orders, other correspondence to the Editor-in-Chief. Reports of new items or articles should be submitted to the appropriate Section Editor or Editor-in-Chief. Do not send stamps or covers unless requested. Any items sent will be protected but no liability attaches to an editor or the Society.

Editor's Message

By
Larry Lyons

Independent Mail Companies

On the subject of the independent mail companies we have seen remarkable studies presented recently. Last year Michael Gutman self published his book on Hale & Co.¹ If you don't own a copy I recommend this book highly. I also refer you to an article on the Hale & Co.-Jerome & Co.'s previously written by William Sammis.² Michael Gutman also had an early article on Hale & Co.³ In this issue I have an extensive article on Brainard & Co. which includes censuses on the stampless covers from Albany and Troy as well as the adhesives found on cover. The Brainard article attempts to clear up misconceptions and show the various conjunctive usages. Previously there had only been one short article on Brainard & Co. which presented the forgeries of the adhesive stamps.⁴

John Bowman is working on the handstamps and covers of the American Letter Mail Company which will be presenting in *The Penny Post* in an upcoming issue. This is no easy task and he has enlisted the aid of others to be as comprehensive as possible. Previously there were no extensive research articles on the American Letter Mail Co. There was one article on the American Letter Mail Company's conjunctive use with Wyman and Pomeroy.⁵ Five very short articles on the American Letter Mail Co. can also be found in the cumulative index of *The Penny Post*.

In August 2001, Gordon Stimmell presented an extensive study of W. Wyman's Express Mail.⁶ The forgeries of the adhesive stamp had been presented but there had not previously been an extensive research article on W. Wyman's Letter Office.

On the subject of Pomeroy's Letter Express we have had the adhesives reclassified in a thorough research article.⁷ Four short articles on Pomeroy can also be found in the cumulative index. On Wells' Letter Express, five short articles can be found in the cumulative index. A recent article explored one correspondence with the adhesives of Wells' Letter Express.⁸ The forgeries of Overton & Co. were

¹ *Hale & Co., Independent Mail Company. 1843-1845*, Michael S. Gutman 2005.

² *Hale & Company: Rude in Boston?*, *The Penny Post*, William Sammis, Vol. 12, No. 4, October 2004, pages 4-10.

³ *The Offices of Hale & Co.*, *The Penny Post*, Michael S. Gutman, Vol. 2, No. 2, April 1992, pages 24-25.

⁴ *Brainard & Co. Forgeries*, *The Penny Post*, Richard Schwartz, Vol. 4, No. 2, April 1994, pages 28-29.

⁵ *A Rare Independent Mail Conjunctive Use, Wyman to American Letter Mail to Pomeroy*, *The Penny Post*, Richard Schwartz, Vol. 5, No. 2, April 1995, pages 28-29.

⁶ Chronicle 191, Gordon Stimmell, August 2001, Vol. 53, No. 3, pages 182-195.

⁷ *Pomeroy's Letter Express: A Reclassification*, *The Penny Post*, Scott Trepel, Vol. 12, No. 1, January 2004, pages 21-30.

⁸ *The Dwight Johnson Correspondence carried by Wells' Letter Express*, *The Penny Post*, Larry Lyons, Vol. 12, No. 3, July 2004, pages 47-51.

previously presented but I can't find a research article with a census or conjunctive usages or showing of the handstamps.⁹ Similarly the forgeries of the Hartford Mail Route with a plating analysis has previously been presented.¹⁰ There has been an article on Hoyt's Letter Express conjunctive usages.¹¹ In addition I can refer you to two very fine articles concerning the independent mail companies. The first is *Internal References to Independent Mail Usages* by Stephen Gronowski.¹² The second is *Understanding Independent Mail Mixed Frankings* by Scott Trepel.¹³

The above summary of writings on independent mail companies is intended to show what research is available. There is still much to do. If you wish to write in this field or on any other subject you can drop me a line and my staff can help you with information. Back issues of *The Penny Post* are available by writing to Martin Richardson, our Secretary/Treasurer.

It's now 2006 and authors are hard at work doing research to present extraordinary articles on carriers, locals, forgeries and express subjects for your educational enjoyment.

Our *Society Auction* had a hammer total of \$14,549.00 with 70% of the consigned lots sold. This is amazing. Much thanks to Alan Cohen, our Auction Manager, for his very professional and successful work.

Hope to see you at Washington 2006.

Changes in the Scott 2006 Specialized Catalogue

By
John D. Bowman

Thanks to the efforts of James E. Kloetzel (editor of the *Scott Catalogues*) and input from members, a number of very positive changes have occurred in the new 2006 *Scott Specialized Catalogue*. The most noticeable changes are the numerous color images throughout the carriers and locals sections. Some images are now larger to permit more careful checking for reprints and forgeries. Much scanning and many hours of emailing image files were required. Thanks to our previous editor Gordon Stimmell for reviewing the updates for accuracy. Many other changes are not so obvious, so I will note those that I have checked against our several communications with Mr. Kloetzel.

⁹ *The Forgeries of Overton & Co., The Penny Post*, Richard Schwartz, Vol. 4, No. 4, October 1994, pages 8-12.

¹⁰ *The Forgeries of Hartford Mail Route, The Penny Post*, Richard Schwartz, Vol. 5, No. 1, January 1995, pages 26-31.

¹¹ *Hoyt's Letter Express Combination Covers, The Penny Post*, Stephen Gronowski, Vol. 4, No. 4, October 1994, pages 27-28.

¹² *Internal References to Independent Mail Usages, The Penny Post*, Stephen Gronowski, Vol. 9, No. 2, April 2001, pages 24-31.

¹³ *Understanding Independent Mail Mixed Frankings, The Penny Post*, Scott Trepel, Vol. 11, No. 4, October 2003, pages 3-10.

The image L6b for Adams & Co. 1LU3 and 1LU4 has been replaced with a PSE-certified example. In addition, the reference image for 1LU2 is now L6a, corrected from L6b.

The unused value of 163L1 (Blizzard Mail) has increased to \$2750 unused. 15L4 is now \$600 used and 15L7 is \$175 and \$350 for unused and used. An entry for 15L12 on cover, acid tied, has been added at \$200. A new listing for an unused tete-beche pair of 15L14 has been added. A listing for an unused example of 18L2 is indicated by a dash. The 20L1 used single has increased to \$1000 from \$600. 30L3 used is \$1000. The California Penny Post image of 34L2 was corrected. 35L7, the blue Carnes' large bear stamp, was lowered to \$100 while the other colors remain at \$125; the blue color is more common. A listing for Carter's 36L1 on cover with 5c #1 was added. The Cheever & Towle 37L1 has increased to \$350 both unused and used, reflecting its scarcity on the market today. A Cincinnati City Delivery 39L1 on cover listing has been added at \$300.

The crude City Dispatch NY 160L1 used increased from \$2750 to \$4000. Although the "ink squiggle" pen cancellation is not listed, the increase in value is likely due to the stamp's popularity regardless of cancellation. The scarce City Letter Express Mail of Newark NJ, 45L1, has increased to \$350, \$500 for the uncut version and \$100 for the unused, and cut to shape examples. Cornwell's 52L2 is now \$250 and \$600, and an unused pair is now a dash instead of \$325. Cressman's 53L1 is \$350 for unused or used, up from \$250. A listing for a used pair of the Crosby's imperforate 54L1 has been added on the strength of a PF certificate, which has an apparently genuine black double oval handstamp. (See article in this issue of *The Penny Post*.) Jabez Fearey 66L1 is now \$275 and an on cover example has been added with a dash value. The brown Floyd 68L2 is up to \$1000 used from \$850. A new listing for the rare Freeman & Co. 164L1 has been added for an on-cover example from the Bennett February 22-24, 1998 sale and certified by the PF as genuine. It is indicated by a dash value even though it was sold at public auction. The Glen Haven stamps are noted that several varieties of each exist (these are typeset varieties). The scarce later post Ledger Dispatch 95L1 increased to \$300 and \$600 from \$250 and \$550.

The used value of McIntire's 99L1 went from \$75 to \$100. A pair on cover listing was added for 107L1, the Metropolitan shield stamp. The black on white Pip's, 116L1, went from \$300 to \$400. A new listing is included for a used example of the San Francisco Private Post Office, 123LU2a on white U58 cover from the Harmer's Dale-Lichtenstein sale in 2004, and is valued at \$4750. Values for the Squier 132L2-L4 stamps increased. The red Swart's 136L15 saw the largest increase, to \$500 used from \$125, reflecting its scarcity. The first pony, 143L1, increased slightly to \$175 for an unused copy.

Each year, the Carriers and Locals Society offers recommendations to the Scott Catalogue editor. I chair an ad hoc committee that includes Byron Sandfield, Larry Lyons, Stephen Gronowski and others in specialized areas. Please let me know of any errors that need to be corrected in the catalog as well as factual information that can add to its value for collectors. If you see an inaccurate color image in the catalog, please make a good scan that we can submit. I encourage you to submit potential changes to our committee.

Copyrighting and Trademarking of Postage Stamps

By
Clifford J. Alexander

Local posts offer collectors an array of opportunities to learn about related areas. Among the more interesting is the history of postal service. This can cover a broad range of subsets—the people who organized and managed the posts, the scope of their activities, the places where they operated and the laws that affected them. One legal field that affected local posts was intellectual property (IP) laws, which broadly includes rights to protect inventions and works of authorship, as well as the names, symbols and representations that are used to identify products and services in the marketplace.

Two local posts took affirmative steps in the 19th Century to protect IP rights to their stamps—both Adams & Co. Express and Hussey's Post incorporated copyright or trademark notices into their designs. The author is not aware of any other stamps or labels used in the mails in the United States that included the word "Copyright" and only a few that bear a "Trademark" designation.¹

As an attorney, the author was intrigued that Adams & Co. and Hussey were the only local posts to make any effort to seek copyright protection. Why did Easson in 1877 insert the notice "COPYRIGHT 1877" on Scott 87L55 yet never register it with the Copyright Office? Why did Easson abandon the copyright notice in favor of the trademark notices that appear on stamps issued during the time he operated the post, 87L56 through 87L77? And why did no other U.S. stamp or label contain a copyright or trademark notice in all of the years that followed? See **Figures 1 and 2.**

Adams & Co. Express

Adams & Co. Express, the first local post to put a copyright notice on its stamps, issued three designs, one of which (1L2) has the following sentence written in cursive up the left border, and down the right. See **Figure 3.** "Registered according to Act of Congress in the year 1853 by I.C. Woods in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Northern District of California". The *Scott Catalogue* gives this design three other listings: 1L3 in black on pink glazed surface cardboard; 1L4 with "Over Our California Lines Only" overprinted in red; and 1L5 with black overcharge "Rate 25¢ per 1/2 oz."

In order to register an item in 1853 under the Copyright Act, it was required that a copy be filed with the U.S. District Court for the area in which the applicant lived along with the signed application. Copies of many items that accompanied registrations from the period are not available from the Copyright Office, which assumed responsibility for administration of copyright registrations in 1870. They

¹ For example, RS230 and the Springer listed Sanseam Boot & Shoe Co.

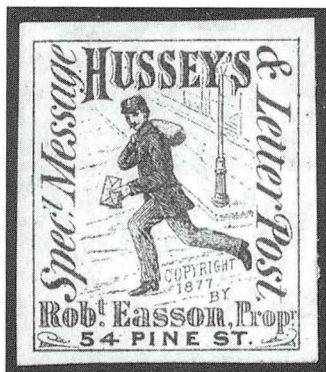


Figure 1. Hussey's 87L55 stamp under the Easson ownership with the notice "Copyright 1877".

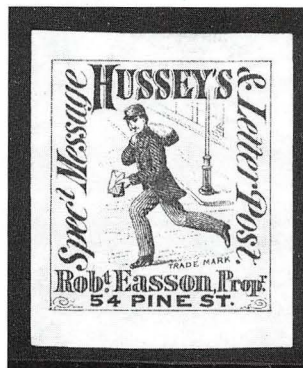


Figure 2. Hussey's 87L56 stamp under the Easson ownership with the notice "TRADE MARK".

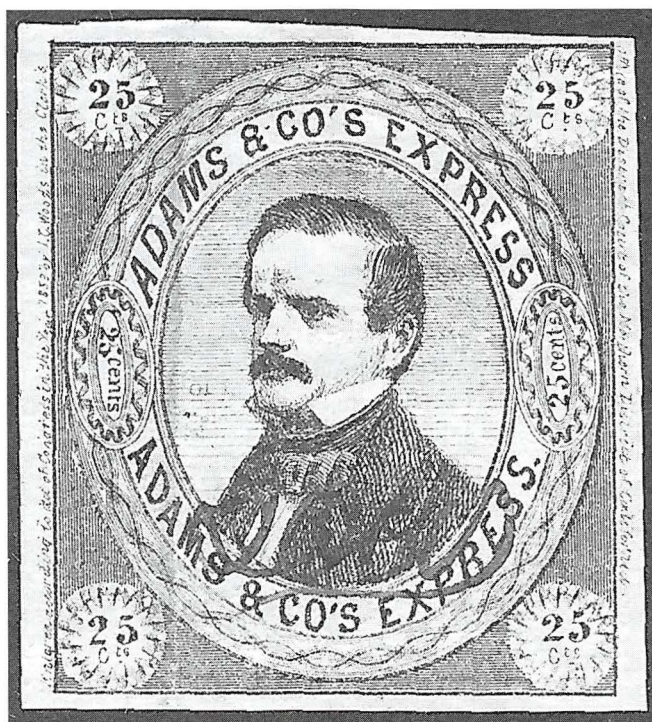


Figure 3. Adams & Co. Express stamp (1L2) has a border reading "Registered according to Act of Congress in the year 1853 by I.C. Woods in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Northern District of California."

have been misplaced or lost. Fortunately, a copy of 1L2 without any initials is affixed to the registration book beside the entry of the registration. See **Figure 4**.

In a series of interesting papers posted on his website, Richard Frajola notes that Adams & Co. was first established in California on November 6, 1849. It continued to operate until March 1855, when its employees and agents organized the Pacific Express Company. The catalyst for the demise of Adams & Co., according to Frajola, was the collapse in February 1855 of Page, Banton & Company, a commercial bank that served Adams & Co.

Frajola questions whether “any of the [*Scott Catalogue*] listed Adams Express stamps did postal duty.” He concludes that Scott 1L2 “was issued as a currency substitute” and was “primarily intended to be used as cash to send money by Express or as a substitute for money redeemable at all Adams offices in the West.” This fits into Adam’s larger function as a bank and may also explain why the stamps bore initials as a countersign of validity and why the designs were entered at the District Court.” Frajola characterized the usage of 1L1 and 1L6 as “unknown.” He believes 1L3, and the 1L2 design on pink glazed surface cardboard, were unissued, and that 1L4 and 1L5 have fake overprints.

As evidence that 1L2 was a currency substitute, Frajola points to a “circular letter” reprinted in “Philatelic Facts and Fantasies, Department of Western Franks and Locals” by H.B. Phillips in 1894. The letter, dated October 26, 1854, advises the Adams & Co. office at Stockton that the firm had “commenced the use of Express Postage Stamps as per sample enclosed.” The Stockton office was directed to “cash them whenever presented at the rate of 25¢ each and sell them at the same rate to pay postage and make small remittances.” The office was also encouraged to “persuade parties sending small sums to use them” The letter advised that the “arrangement extends to California and Oregon only.”

If Richard Frajola is correct that 1L2 was used as a currency substitute, it raises a question as to why Adams & Co. waited so long to introduce this stamp to the public. It is interesting that, while the circular letter was dated October 26, 1854, 1L2 was registered under the Copyright Act with the District Court on November 3, 1853, nearly one year earlier. Contrast this with the evidence that Hussey advertised his copyrighted Time Posted label in May 1865 and used it no later than May 9, 1865, which was only two months after March 7, 1865, the day it was registered with the District Court for the District of New York. This suggests that Adams & Co. might have originally intended to introduce its stamps for postage use in 1853 but later determined that it would be more profitable to offer the stamp as a currency substitute.

Hussey’s Time Posted Label

George Hussey was an imaginative entrepreneur. While still employed by the Bank of America, he established and operated his own local post. At the same time, recognizing that there was a burgeoning demand from collectors for stamps, he not only created 60 different stamps of his own during the 21 years he owned the post, he also hired Thomas Wood to print forgeries of many other posts for four years from 1862 to 1865.

Hussey also created three types of “Time Posted” labels in early 1865. The labels bore the picture of a clock face with no hands. Their purpose was to enable a person to show at what time an item was deposited in the mail. Hussey thought that they would be viewed by the public as valuable because they would make post office employees more accountable. None of the Time Posted designs represented payment for delivery of an item. Because of this, they were not “stamps” and do not have a listing in the *Scott Catalogue*.

To protect his new idea, Hussey copyrighted the first Time Posted label by registering it under the Copyright Act on March 7, 1865. The public was put on notice by a sentence around the border of the label that stated it had been “Registered under the U.S. Copyright Act in the Clerk’s Office of the U.S. District Court for the District of New York.” The copyright is recorded on page 43, Volume 207 of the registration book:

Southern District of New York, ss.

Be It Remembered, That on the Seventh day of March Anno Domini, 1865 George Hufsey (sic) of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the title of a Print, the title of which is in the words following, to wit:

Time Posted
Day
Month

Easson’s “Running Messenger” Stamp

In 1875, Hussey sold the post to Robert Easson, reportedly due to Hussey’s poor health. In the 1880 federal census, a “Robert Easson,” who was born in 1817 in Scotland, is identified as an “Expressman” living in the Kings area of Brooklyn, the same district in Brooklyn where Hussey lived.

Easson’s first stamp was the “running messenger” design listed by the *Scott Catalogue* as 87L55, which was issued in 1877. Below the messenger, to the left center, was the word “Copyright” (see **Figure 1**). However, there is no record of this stamp having been registered under the U.S. copyright laws and the *2005 Scott U.S. Specialized Stamp Catalogue* states that this stamp was never copyrighted.

Perhaps because Hussey copyrighted his Time Posted label, Easson made a significant effort to protect his running messenger design. Unfortunately there were a number of understandable mistakes. Easson must have first assumed that, to protect his IP rights to 87L55, he should include a copyright notice and register the stamp with the District Court or Copyright Office. This is what Hussey had done. Perhaps Easson had tried to do so and his application was rejected.

What Easson apparently did not know was that registration of stamps, which were viewed as “labels by the government” was a controversial subject in Washington, D.C.; that the Librarian of Congress viewed commercial designs as being unfit for registration by his office; that, on his recommendation, jurisdiction

4

United States of America
Northern District of California

Be it remembered that on the 3^d day of November
1853, Adams & Co., Express, Agents, of San Fran-
cisco, has deposited in this Office the title of a
Copy of a "Vignette," or "Stamp" impressed as follows,
being a Copy sent universal, with the license of



20 Hale Marshall Esq. one of the firm of
Adams & Co., these Words "Adams & Co."
being imprinted above & below, and the
words in small letters figures in margin,
"25 cents" and the figures "25" in each corner
of the same,

The right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity
with an Act of Congress, entitled an Act to amend
the several Acts respecting Copy Rights.

Attest John A. Monroe Clk
Henry B. Jones Deputy Clk

Figure 4. Copyright registration with the US District Court for the Adams & Co. Express stamp. A 1L2 stamp is attached without any initials. The application date is November 3, 1853.

To the Commissioner of Patents:

The undersigned, Robert Easson,
of New York City, County and State of New York
and a citizen of the United States, hereby fur-
nishes five copies of a print to be used
upon envelopes and packages, of which print
he is the sole proprietor.

The said print consists of the words and
figures as follows:— to wit:

"Hussey's Special Message and Letter Post.
"Robt Easson Propr 54 Pine Street"

surrounding the figure of a boy running, with
bag on his shoulder and letters in hand,
as clearly represented in the attached fac-
simile.

This print is impressed upon envelopes
or upon separate slips of paper to be
affixed in any desirable manner to parcels
and packages, and it is intended to serve
as an advertising medium rather than
a "Trade Mark" as technically known.

And your petitioner prays that the said
print be registered in the Patent Office, in
accordance with the Act of Congress to that effect,
approved June 18, 1874—

X—Robert Easson

Signed at New York City—this 15 day of January
1878

Figure 5. Application letter by Robert Easson for the first Hussey running messenger stamp.

was transferred in 1874 to the Patent Office; and that the nature of the IP protection afforded stamps and labels would not become clear for another 50 years.²

Easson must have attempted to file his stamp with either the District Court (which is what Adams Express and Hussey had done) or the Copyright Office (which was created and given responsibility for copyright applications in 1870). Presumably, he was told that the law had changed and that he must file with the Patent Office in Washington, D.C. Easson appears to have hired a Washington attorney, Worth Osgood, to assist him. See **Figure 6**.

Easson revised the stamp to eliminate "COPYRIGHT 1877." See **Figure 7**. On January 17, 1878, Mr. Osgood filed a new application (see **Figure 5**); and the application was approved on January 22, 1878. See **Figure 8**. Thus, it seems clear from the record that the first running messenger stamp with a trademark notation must have been issued in 1878, and not 1877 as indicated in the *Scott Catalogue*. Easson's application read as follows:

To the Commissioner of Patents:

The undersigned Robert Easson,
of New York City, County and State of New York
and a citizen of the United States hereby furnishes five copies of a print to be used upon envelopes and packages, of which print he is the sole proprietor.

The said print consists of the words and figures as follows: to-wit:

"Hussey's Special Message and Letter Posh.
Robert Easson, Propr. 54 Pine Street"
surrounding the figure of a boy running, with bag on his shoulder and letters in hand, as clearly represented in the attached facsimile.

This print is impressed upon envelopes or upon separate slips of paper to be affixed in any desirable manner to parcels and packages; and it is intended to serve as an advertising medium rather than a "Trade Mark" as technically known. And your petitioner prays that the said print be registered in the Patent Office, in accordance with the Act of Congress to that effect, approved June 18, 1874.

Robert Easson

Signed at New York City this 15 day of January
1878.

At the time, the Patent Office required an applicant to include ten copies of a print with the Post Office. Many examples of prints and labels from the period are

² The controversy is discussed in Derenberg, "Commercial Prints and Labels: A Hybrid in Copyright Law," 49 *Yale Law Review* 1212 (1940).

1878.	1878.
REGISTRATION	CONTENTS.
OF A	Application _____ papers.
Label	1.
No. 1375	2.
Print	3.
Robert Easson	4.
Of New York	5.
County of	6.
State of	7.
Rec'd. Jan'y 17, 1878.	8.
Application " " "	9.
Copies (with " " "	10.
Cert. dep.	11.
Cash \$6. Jan'y 17, 1878.	12.
Examined Jan'y 18, 1878.	13.
Issue Jan'y 18, 1878.	14.
Registered Jan'y 22, 1878.	15.
Circular Jan'y 18, 1878.	16.
	17.
	18.
	TITLE.
	"Hussey's Special Message & Letter Post."

Hon. Commr. of Patents:-

In the matter of my application for the registration of a print filed herewith-

Please recognize Worth Osgood of Washington, D.C. as my true and lawful attorney with full powers to transact all business in the Patent Office connected with my said application-

X- Robert Easson

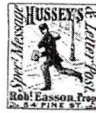
Given at New York City - this 15 day of Jan'y 1878-

Figure 6. Patent Office file folder and power of attorney for the January 17, 1878 application filed by Worth Osgood for Robert Easson for the first Hussey running messenger stamp design.

76-

Robert Easson.

Print for Hussey, 17, Package, &c.



Accuse:
Charles H. Seale.
Proprietor.

Proprietor:
Robert Easson
The Penny Post
Agency.

Figure 7. Cover page of application by Robert Easson for approval of the first Hussey running messenger stamp with the words "COPYRIGHT 1877" removed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 United States Patent Office,

Jan'y. 18-, 1878
print

I certify that *10* copies of the *Label* accompany this application.

Bowen
 Ex'r of Trade-Marks.

Robert Easson
Appli. for registration
Jan
Print.

247
Robert Easson
Appln.
5721

PATENT
 OFFICE
 JAN 22 1878

7626
247
Robert Easson
Appli. for registration
Jan
Print.
Appln.

PATENT
 OFFICE
 JAN 22 1878

Figure 8. Documents from the Patent Office file for the Robert Easson running messenger stamp. The design was examined on January 18, 1878 and registered on January 22.

no longer in the government files. They are missing, or have been misplaced or mishandled. Easson must have provided Mr. Osgood with a block of ten. Mr. Osgood apparently cut off one and attached it to the cover page of the application that he filed on behalf of Easson. Fortunately, the block of nine is still in the file (see **Figure 9**). It clearly shows that Easson erased the words "COPYRIGHT 1877" from the plate for the version filed with the Patent Office. In the middle lower stamp, the words "COPYRIGHT 1877" were partially, but not completely removed, and in all of the others, the word and date are barely discernable.

Easson issued six different stamps very similar to 87L55 with running messengers in the designs. All had a "TRADEMARK" notice located below the messenger and left of center. These stamps are distinguished and identified by size, color and the positioning of the word "Trademark". See **Figure 10**. One group of three is larger and measure 24 by 27 mm. In 1878, Easson issued a second group of stamps with a similar design, but which are smaller and measure 20 by 24 mm. Another stamp with a trademark notification depicting a second type of running messenger design was issued for two years, from 1880 to 1882. All three types were issued in blue, black and either red, rose or carmine.

Airletter Company Stamps

The author has not found any other copyright or trademark notices printed on stamps used for regular mail in the United States until 1982. From 1982 to 1984, the Airletter Company issued 32 stamps. These were listed in the *Scott United States Stamp Catalogue* until 1985, but they were referred to as "service indicators" by the U.S. Postal Service. The Airletter Company issued them in partnership with four companies that were in the business of delivering packages and envelopes: Sixteen for Western Airlines were called "Western Airletter" stamps; six for Burlington Northern were called "Burlington Airletter" stamps; three for American Express were called "Airletter Mail Express" stamps; and seven issued to facilitate insurance industry communications were called "P.R.I.D.E. Airletter" stamps. Interestingly, one Western Airletter stamp included a copy of The American Letter Mail Co. large eagle stamp, *Scott Catalogue* 5L2.

The first five Western Airletter stamps included a service mark symbol. The remaining 11 have both a service mark symbol and copyright notice. Similarly, the first two Burlington Airletters have only a service mark symbol; and the others both a service mark symbol and copyright notice. The Airletter Mail Express and P.R.I.D.E. Airletter stamps have no service mark symbol but do have copyright notices.

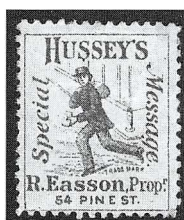
Intellectual Property Rights

U.S. IP laws recognize three types of property rights: patent, trademark and copyright. Patents protect functional features of inventions, including machines and processes. Trademarks protect names, symbols and other devices that are used to identify and distinguish goods and services. And copyrights protect original and creative works.

A "patent" is a property right that gives an inventor the right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling the invention in the U.S. or importing the invention into the United States. It is granted by the United States



Figure 9. The remarkable block of 9 of the Hussey messenger stamp created by proprietor Robert Easson with the words “COPYRIGHT 1877” removed. The middle stamp in the bottom row does not have the “COPYRIGHT 1877” fully removed.



L189
87L61-63



L190
87L644-66



L191
87L67-72

Figure 10. The three different styles of the Hussey “trademark” stamps created under Robert Easson’s ownership.

Patent and Trademark Office for a period expiring 20 years from the date of application. A patent gives an inventor and owner the greatest IP rights protection, but the monopoly is limited in time.

There have been many patented inventions relating to postage stamps. In the early 1860s, many of these involved ink, stamp, paper, cancellation devices designed to prevent the reuse of stamps and stamp dispensing machines. One idea that actually was accepted by the Post Office was the grilled stamps of 1867-69. Some were for new forms of envelopes, such as the patent lines on postage stamped envelopes. And many have involved machines and processes for dispensing or moistening stamps.

However, it does not appear that there was ever any effort to patent the first stamp or the first adhesive stamp. It is possible that an application for a patent would have been rejected. Stamps of one type or another had been in use for many years. For an item to be patentable, it must satisfy the requirements that it be “non-obvious” and “novel.”

A “trademark” is a word, name, symbol or device that is used to distinguish one person’s goods from those of another person in the marketplace. A companion term is “service mark” which distinguishes a service rather than a product. Both are often referred to as “marks.”

A trademark registered with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office will only prevent a competitor from offering a similar product with the same, or a similar, name or symbol. Unlike a patent, it does not prevent anyone from offering the exact same product. Thus, Easson’s trademark might prevent others from utilizing his running messenger design. However, it would not prevent a competitor from issuing stamps depicting a different running messenger.

A copyright protects an original work of authorship. Currently, literary, dramatic, musical, artistic and certain other intellectual works are protected. A “copyright” currently may be registered with the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress. During the local post period, and until 1870, copyrights were registered with the U.S. District Court in which the applicant resided.

The copyright laws give an owner the exclusive right to reproduce the work, prepare derivative works and to distribute and display them. In the case of dramatic, musical and certain other performing arts works, copyright also gives the owner the exclusive right to perform them.

Like trademarks, copyright protection is much more limited than patent protection. It does not, for example, protect ideas, procedures, processes or discoveries. As a result, the most protection Hussey could have obtained for his Time Posted label was to prevent others from copying his own design. His copyright could not have prevented others from offering a label that served the very same purpose but with a different date and design.

The Copyright Issue

Hussey copyrighted his Time Posted label on March 7, 1865. He hired Wood to print forgeries of local posts from about March of 1862 to June of 1866. From 1862 to 1865, Wood printed 71 different forgeries of local posts. Interestingly, Hussey and Wood did not print any forgeries of Adams & Co. stamps.

Did Hussey and Wood discuss the copyright laws? Did they investigate whether their forgeries violated the copyright laws or any other law? These questions address their knowledge and motives; and we likely will never know the answer to these questions. The William Clements Library of the University of Michigan holds a number of Hussey letters. But the library staff has advised the author that none refer to the copyright laws or the Hussey Time Posted label.

We can reach some conclusions regarding whether the copyright law in fact gave Adams and Hussey some measure of protection. Copyright protection goes back to the beginning of our country. Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution authorizes the Federal Government to grant “authors and inventors” exclusive rights for a “limited time” to “writings and discoveries.” The first copyrighted law was enacted in 1790 to protect the authors of “any map, chart, book or books.”³ The law was amended several times in the 19th Century to broaden its scope to include prints (1802), music (1831), photographs (1856), dramatic works (1865) and works of art (1870).

In the years after the Adams stamps and Hussey Time Posted label were registered, questions were raised whether stamps and labels used in connection with a business enterprise should be afforded protection under the copyright law. While the Copyright Act referred to prints, some persons felt this was in the context of a law intended to protect authors of intellectual, rather than commercial, art works. In an article titled “Copyright Lore” in the internal Copyright Office publication Copyright Notices, Frank Evina wrote that the Librarian of Congress, Ainsworth Rand Spofford, persuaded Congress to remove stamps and labels from the jurisdiction of the Copyright Office:

In his annual report for 1872, Spofford suggested to the Joint Committee on the Library that the responsibility for registration of commercial prints and labels be transferred to the U.S. Patent Office. Spofford explained that “the extension of the privilege of copyright, originally designed for the protection solely of the products of the intellect, to cover such trifling articles as labels upon merchandise, is a wide departure from the true province of a copyright law, it needs but a glance at the constitutional provision upon the subject to establish.” Simply stated, Spofford felt that prints and labels used for articles of merchandise, product packaging, and advertisements were not “writings” under the constitutional clause respecting copyrights and did not involve “authorship.” Therefore, they should not be put in the same category as books or other intellectual products.⁴

On June 18, 1874, the Copyright Act was amended to state that “the words ‘engraving,’ ‘art’ and ‘print’ shall be applied only to pictorial illustrations or works connected with the fine arts, and no prints or labels designed for use for any other articles of manufacturer shall be entered under the copyright law, but may be

³ Act of May 31, 1790, 1 Stat. 124.

⁴ Frank Evina, “Copyright Lore,” *Copyright Notices*, at p. 12 (February 2004).

registered in the patent office.”⁵ Thus, the Patent Office (as it was named at the time) was given jurisdiction over commercial labels. However, the nature and extent of the protection was unclear because the 1874 Act did not specifically define the status of registered labels. The issue was not resolved until 1924 when a federal court held that registered labels were entitled to full copyright protection.⁶

Service mark registration also may provide some protection for privately issued stamps and labels. But this option was not available to Easson. Service mark registration was not available under federal law until 1946, when the Lanham Act was enacted into law.⁷ If it had been available, Easson might have registered a service mark in 1877.

The Trademark Constitution Issue

As noted above, the U.S. Constitution gives the federal government authority to grant patents and register copyrights. It does not expressly authorize the federal government to register trademarks. And, it was not until 1870 that Congress passed a law authorizing the registration of trademarks with the Patent Office.⁸ The 1870 legislation established a federal exclusive right of a person to design and use a device to distinguish his or her goods from those of other persons. In 1876, Congress authorized criminal penalties for trademark infringement.

From 1877 to 1882, Easson issued 21 stamps in 5 different designs with a trademark notice. Unfortunately, the federal protection for trademarks enacted in 1870 lasted only a few years. On November 17, 1879, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down the trademark statute as being unconstitutionally too broad in its scope.

The Supreme Court decision involved three separate criminal prosecutions by the Justice Department that were consolidated into a single proceeding that was referred to as the “Trade-Mark Cases.”⁹ The Court held that, unlike patents and copyrights, the U.S. Constitution confers no general authority on the federal government to pass trademark legislation. As the 1870 Act was not adopted pursuant to an express authority in the Constitution, it could only be valid under some other federal power; and the Court considered that there were none applicable. Two years later, Congress enacted the Trademark Act of 1881.¹⁰

The new law only extended to trademarks that were used in interstate commerce and commerce with foreign nations, areas over which the Constitution does grant authority to the federal government. The legal dilemma for a local post following the Trade-Mark Cases decision is obvious. In order to obtain federal protection under the Trademark Act, the post would have to show that its stamps were being used in interstate commerce. However, in order to avoid violation of the U.S. postal laws, a local post could operate only within a city’s limits. Although

⁵ Act of June 18, 1874, Sec. 3, 18 Stat. 79. No. 1375 (Jan. 22, 1878), *Official Gazette* Vol. 123, No. 125.

⁶ *Fargo Mercantile Co. v. Brecket & Richter*, 295 Fed. 823 (8th Cir. 1924).

⁷ 60 Stat. 427 (July 5, 1946); codified in 15 U.S.C. § 1051 *et seq*

⁸ Act of July 8, 1870, 16 Stat. 198.

⁹ *U.S. v. Steffens*, *U.S. v. Whitteman*, and *U.S. v. Johnson, et al.*, 100 U.S. 550 (Nov. 17, 1879).

¹⁰ Act of March 3, 1881, 21 Stat. 502.

many states had trademark statutes at the time, they did not offer the national protection of the federal law.

Copyright Laws Today

Since passage of the Trademark Act of 1881, the copyright and trademark laws have been amended in various ways of possible interest to philatelists. Prior to 1909, a work was required to be registered prior to use in order for copyright protection to apply. The Copyright Act of 1909¹¹ (which was in effect through 1977) also introduced the concept of publication. If a work had the requisite copyright notice and was registered with the Copyright Office, it was protected from the date of publication, regardless of when it was registered. In 1976, the law was changed to eliminate both the registration and publication requirement, but only for works that went into the public domain after December 31, 1976.¹²

Registration is a legal formality that puts the world on notice that a work is copyrighted. Although no longer required for protection, there are several benefits to registration. It establishes a public record of ownership. It is a legal requirement that must be satisfied before an infringement suit is filed in court. If filed within five years of publication, it constitutes prima facie evidence of the validity of a copyright, thus simplifying an owner's case. And if filed within three months of publication, an owner may seek attorney's fees in addition to the standard damages award. Finally, registered copyrights may be recorded with the U.S. Customs Service, which offers some protection from the importation of illegal copies.

Beginning on March 1, 1989, the requirement that a work include a copyright notice also was eliminated. The notice for visually perceptive copies of a work should contain: (1) a symbol, which may be the letter C in a circle, the word "copyright" or the abbreviation "copr."; (2) the year it was first published; and (3) the name of the owner. Use of the copyright notice may be important because it informs the public that a work is protected, identifies the owner and shows the first year of publication. The presence of the notice also can prevent a defendant in an infringement case from arguing that damages should be mitigated because he or she did not realize the work was protected. In addition, the notice is important for works published before March 1, 1989.

The history of the copyright law is also relevant to the creation of the U.S. Postal Service. Works of the federal government, including works of officers and employees in an official capacity, do not enjoy copyright protection. They may be reproduced and sold by anyone immediately after publication. While stamps could not qualify for copyright protection prior to 1976, Congress enacted a limited exception in 1938. The Postmaster General was authorized to publish a philatelic reference book containing black and white illustrations of stamps. The Postmaster General was authorized to register this publication under the copyright laws.

Although not protected by the Copyright Act, Congress in 1872 passed what was called the illustration law. In an article in *Linn's Stamp News*, Rob Haeseler wrote that

¹¹ Act of March 4, 1909, 35 Stat. 1075.

¹² Act of Oct. 19, 1976, Pub. L. 94-553, 90 Stat. 2541.

Section 5464 of the *Revised Statutes of the United States* provided for the punishment of individuals who possessed or sole forged U.S. stamps, stamped envelopes (and later postal cards) or who made dies, plates or engravings of them. A fine of up to \$500 and a prison term not to exceed five years at hard labor could be imposed. Section 5465 extended the ban to the reproduction of foreign stamps and set a prison term of two years to 10 years.¹³

The article points out that these two provisions prevented dealers and publishers from illustrating exact copies of stamps until 1938, when FDR signed into law an amendment that exempted illustrations used for philatelic and certain other purposes.

The U.S. Postal Service was privatized in 1970. In 1976, Congress enacted a law that expressly gave the USPS the right to obtain copyright protection. The legislative history noted that the USPS could choose to obtain copyright protection and its works “would be subject to the same conditions, formalities, and time limits, as other copyrightable works.”

As noted above, a copyright notice was a condition precedent to protection prior to March 1989. No stamps issued by the USPS contained a copyright notice. Beginning with the four “Presidents of the United States” sheets issued in 1986 for AMERIPEK 86 (Scott #2216 to 2219) souvenir sheets issued after 1978 have included a copyright notice. As the copyright notice requirement was eliminated for works in the public domain on and after March 1, 1989, USPS stamps continue to be protected even though they no longer have the notice.

The absence of copyright protection for U.S. stamps should not be interpreted to suggest there currently are no restrictions on the reproduction of stamps. Federal law prohibits photocopying or reproduction of U.S. stamps unless a number of conditions are met: (1) they may be photographed only for philatelic, educational, historical or newsworthy purposes; (2) the photographs may be used only in articles, books, journals, newspapers, or albums; (3) they may not be used for advertising purposes except for advertisements of legitimate philatelic dealers or publishers; (4) full size color photographs or illustrations must be at least three-fourths smaller or one and one-half longer than the original; and (5) negatives and plates must be destroyed after final use. While there are reported cases under this statute involving currency, there are none involving stamps.

Conclusion

During the 19th Century, a number of inventors obtained patents on their inventions that involved the use of stamps, stamp paper, cancellation devices and stamp dispensing machines. Copyright registration was not a complicated process and, until 1870, could be done in the local U.S. District Court. Nevertheless, only two local posts took steps to protect their IP rights with respect to the printed design

¹³ Rob Haeseler, “Illustration law banned pictures for 56 years,” *Linn’s Stamp News*, p. 24, col. 1 (July 21, 2003).

on their stamps. We can only speculate as to the reasons. It may have been felt that there was no practical likelihood a competing business operation in the same city would wish to copy a stamp design. Perhaps they were not considered intellectual works worthy of copyright registration.

Interestingly, in the mid 1860s, counterfeiters were actively printing and selling forgeries of local posts. By that time, the best days of local posts were behind them. And, the copyright notices did not prevent counterfeiters from printing forgeries of Adams & Co.'s 1L2. Larry Lyons lists a Forgery A in ten different colors on three types of paper, plus one Forgery A1 variety; and two types of 1L2 forgeries including Forgery B attributed to Scott.¹⁴ Lyons also lists forgeries of all three types of the Hussey running messenger stamps, which he also attributes to John Walter Scott.¹⁵

Editor's Note:

John Bowman and I believe the Adams Express stamps are collectibles as emissions and creations of the Adams Express Company. We also believe that they belong in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue*. A footnote in the *Catalogue* does not affect the value of these collectibles. It has not been proven that the Adams Express Company stamps did not see postal use. More on this subject in a future issue of *The Penny Post* when postal use of the Adams Express stamps are presented.

Larry Lyons

¹⁴ *The Identifier for Carriers, Locals, Fakes, Forgeries and Bogus Posts of the United States*, Larry Lyons, Vol. 1, p. 19 (1998).

¹⁵ *Id.* Vol. 2, pp. 641-4

The Manhattan Delivery Company

By
Bruce H. Mosher

The Manhattan Delivery Company was organized as a subsidiary of the Adams Express Company to do a local express, transfer and delivery business in Greater New York City. This company operated for over fourteen years from January 1, 1897 until the 1910-13 time frame. An initial announcement follows that discusses the business plan of this company.¹

Manhattan Delivery Company

The Manhattan Delivery Company has been organized by a number of well known expressmen of New York City. It will transact a general delivery and express business in all portions of Manhattan Island, and has introduced a number of novel features for the conduct of the business.

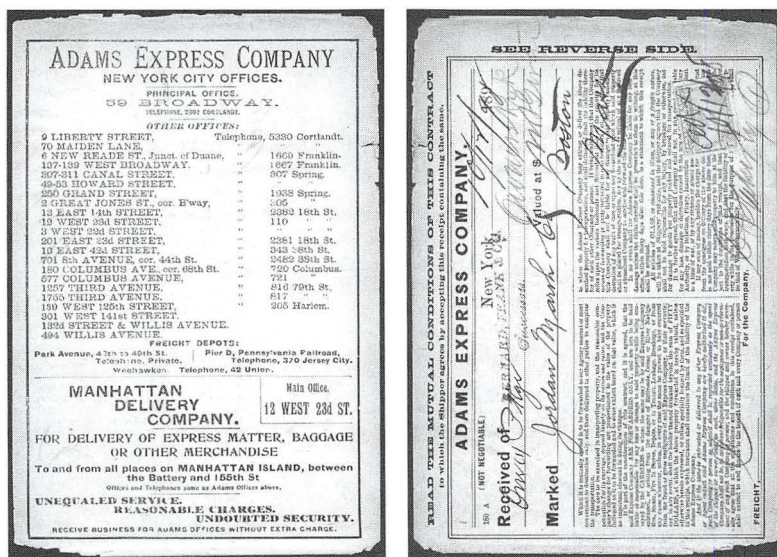
The company began operations January, [1897.] 1st. Its capital stock is \$100,000. The officers are men who have been trained in the express business, and for the most part in the service of the Adams Express. James Eggleston, for the past several years assistant to president of the Adams Express, is president. H. G. Waters, general auditor of the Adams Express, is secretary and treasurer. W. W. Chandler, formerly manager of the Erie Express, is general superintendent. In the Board of Directors, besides Messrs. Eggleston and Waters are Jos. Zimmerman, Edward S. Sanford, and Jay C. Young, all of Adams Express. The principal office is at 12 W. 23d Street.

Manhattan Island has been divided into sixteen districts, with a branch office in each district, and the company began business with seventy wagons or vans. These vans are practically express cars drawn by horses. The vans, in addition to the usual doors in the rear, will have doors at the sides through which packages will be received and delivered by the messenger, who will always ride inside. It is intended, as soon as the demands of business shall warrant it, to start one of the vans every hour from the Battery northward, and from the Harlem River for the parcels intended for delivery in the lower part of the city.

Another ingenious device is the shipping tag used by the company. It is a record of the transmission of each package, and will no doubt greatly simplify the despatch of business. These tags have a stub to be detached at shipping office. On the one side spaces are provided for the date, name of shipper, consignee, destination of package, and signature of receiving driver. On the reverse are spaces for charges--advance, collect, and paid. The tag proper provides for the address, with a receipt on the reverse side to be signed by the consignee, to the effect that the package addressed, as per reversed side, has been received in good order. This is countersigned by delivering driver (with amount of charges collected) and returned to district agent. By this method receipt books are dispensed with, and the records of the offices made more easily accessible and convenient.

¹ *The Express Gazette*, January 15, 1897, page 18.

The business alliance of the Manhattan Delivery Co. and Adams Express Co. is further demonstrated by the appearance of an advertisement for the former company on the consignment receipts of the latter. The back (advertising) side of an Adams Express, Form 180 A receipt, that was used in 1898, is shown at the left in **Figure 1**. The front of this receipt is illustrated at the right. The Manhattan Delivery advertisement appears in the lower part of the reverse and is enlarged in **Figure 2**.



**MANHATTAN
DELIVERY
COMPANY.**

Main Office,
12 WEST 23d ST.

**FOR DELIVERY OF EXPRESS MATTER, BAGGAGE
OR OTHER MERCHANDISE**

To and from all places on **MANHATTAN ISLAND**, between
the Battery and 155th St

Offices and Telephones same as Adams Offices above.

**UNEQUALLED SERVICE.
REASONABLE CHARGES.
UNDOUBTED SECURITY.**

RECEIVE BUSINESS FOR ADAMS OFFICES WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

THE PENNY POST / Vol. 14 No. 1 / January 2006

The location of the company's main office is stated as 12 W. 23rd Street which is the same as cited in the business announcement quoted above. Early in 1904 the office headquarters of the Manhattan Delivery Co. would change to larger accommodations at 59 Broadway and then later to 61 Broadway during the summer of 1904. The offices of the Manhattan Company are stated in the advertisement to be at the same locations as the Adams Express offices. Since twenty-two Adams offices are listed, this seems to readily account for the sixteen Manhattan Delivery Company, district offices mentioned in the business announcement.

The known stamps that were issued by this Manhattan company are found in 10, 15 and 25-cent denominations as shown in **Figures 3, 4 and 5**. Most probably these stamps were used to pay or prepay the delivery charges for express matter, baggage or other merchandise that was transported by the company. A schedule of delivery rates is not known, but seriously coveted. The author would also like to learn about any variations in the illustrated stamp designs, or the identification of any additional stamp denominations.



Figure 3. Ten-cent imperforate stamp.

The only reported 10-cent stamp is shown in **Figure 3**. This stamp may be a proof or trial copy since there are no perforations, no numerals in the center circular tablet and no control number is present. The dark-blue design portion measures 35 x 22 mm and the paper color is light buff that may be the resultant color when considering 100 year-plus aging of original white stock.



Figure 4. Fifteen-cent perforated stamps.

There are two 15-cent stamp designs, that at left in **Figure 4** and the two stamps at right. Most noticeably, the central red “15” numerals at left are thinner and in a different font than on the right two stamps. Magnified examination reveals the background scrollwork in the right two stamps to be slightly, but discernibly different. The blue designs on these stamps are a shade or two lighter than the 10-cent stamp. The left stamp measures 35 x 22 mm and is perforated about 11.8, while the right two stamps measure 36 x 22 mm and exhibit gauge 13.5 perforations. The 15-cent stamp-papers appear to be whiter than the 10-cent stamp.



Figure 5. Twenty-five cent imperforate stamps.

All three of the known 25-cent stamps shown in **Figure 5** are imperforate. The stamp illustrated at the right may have been used to pay delivery service charges since a control number is entered on it. The existence of a legitimately perforated 25-cent stamp is not known at this time. The central “25” is red and the dark blue color of the remaining stamp design is nearly identical to the 10-cent stamp. The paper characteristics of the 10 and 25-cent stamps are very similar. The presence of the preprinted “C” after ‘No’ implies that “A” and “B” prefixes also were used, but no examples have been seen. The design portions of these stamps all measure 35 x 22 mm.

No evidence has been seen to date of the “new feature of books of labels or stamps” that was touted in the initial business announcement. A mini-sheet of eight 10-cent stamps (like that in **Figure 6**) might possibly have been contemporarily perforated in 1897 and made into a booklet pane, but this is sheer speculation at this time. However, if this supposition should turn out to be true, the margins in the **Figure 6** multiple would suggest that a two by three stamp format might have been used for each booklet pane, and the blank margin at the left may have been used as stapling selvage for fastening the panes between booklet covers. Booklet pane formats are also assumed to have been created for the 15-cent and 25-cent stamps, based on the penultimate statement in the company announcement.

The Manhattan Delivery Co. followed the practice of many contemporary express companies (including, of course, the Adams) by issuing complimentary franks for distribution to favored clientele and corporate officers. An example frank is shown at the left in **Figure 7**. They were printed two to a booklet pane as shown at the right. Each pane also contained record stubs for documenting to whom the disbursing agent gave each frank, plus virtual business charges and pertinent account information.



Figure 6. Stamp sheetlet possibly used for creating a booklet pane.



Figure 7. 1897-98 Complimentary Franks.

The design on each complimentary frank measures 55 x 28 mm and is perforated 14 on two sides. The large upper left tablet, the “No. 156” and the word “FREE” are printed in red. The large upper left tablet is framed in a silver colored border. The remainder of the frank’s design is in black. The paper is buff and fully gummed on the reverse side. Multiple booklet panes (8-10 estimated) were fastened between plain booklet covers (see **Figure 8**) with two staples. Glassine-like interleaving sheets separated the booklet panes. The covers were made from one piece of heavy, folded, light brown paper and carried no printed inscriptions on any side.

Sometimes an entire booklet of complimentary franks was given to a single recipient. At other times, individual franks were dispensed from an agent-held complimentary booklet whose contents were used to supply many eligible frank recipients.

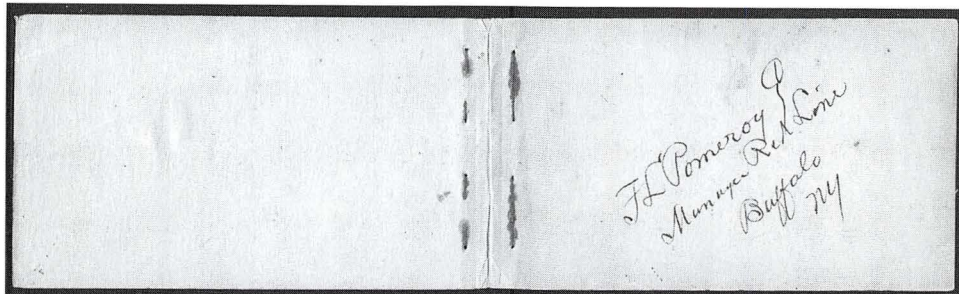


Figure 8. Innocuous covers for the complimentary franks booklet.

Each complimentary frank bears the facsimile signature of the company's first president, James Eggleston. Evidence exists that indicates Eggleston served in this office for less than two years. Consider the Pacific Express annual pass shown in **Figure 9** that was issued on or before January 1, 1899. It shows the same facsimile signature of James Eggleston as president of the Pacific Express Co. This leads us to believe that Eggleston took over from the previous Pacific Express president, E. M. Morsman, sometime in 1898, perhaps late in 1898. No doubt the exact succession date for the Pacific Express president is recorded in a news release that has been published in an undefined 1898 or 1897 *Express Gazette* magazine, but such a reference has not been located at this time. The existing information, however, does help to date the **Figure 7** complimentary franks as being issued in the 1897-98 time frame.

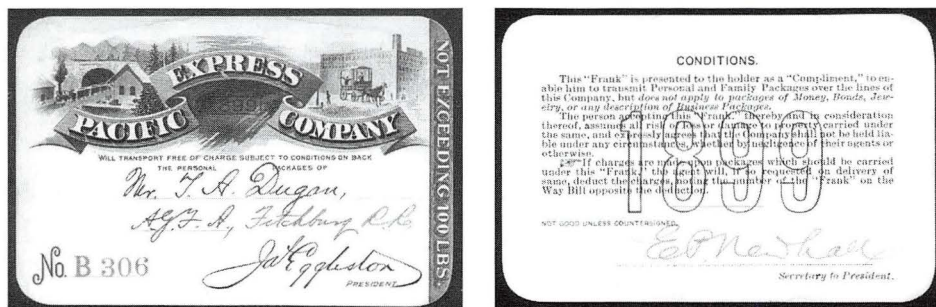


Figure 9. 1899 Pacific Express Co. annual express pass.

The favored recipient of the booklet of complimentary franks shown in **Figure 8** was F. L. Pomeroy, Esq., manager of the Red Line in Buffalo, N. Y. The "Red Line" is believed to be a package transportation company operating via the railroads between Buffalo and New York City. The Red Line Transit Company is also believed to have maintained offices in the City so that complimentary franks

from the Manhattan Delivery Co. would have been welcomed for local use by Mr. Pomeroy, when he was in town.

A few other historical facts are known about the Manhattan Delivery Company. The successor to James Eggleston was probably Jefferson McWilliams who subsequently served as president until the company was liquidated sometime before December 1913.² McWilliams was general agent for the New York City operations of the Adams Express Company prior to being named president of the Manhattan Delivery Company.

Early in 1910, the Manhattan Delivery Company took over the business and organization of the seasoned Dunlap's Express which was then discontinued.³ Dunlap's Express was a subsidiary of the Adams Express Co. and also performed a local transfer and delivery business in Greater New York City. Merging the two subsidiaries probably afforded some operational economies for the Adams Express business ventures within the City.

We also note that most likely information was published in an undefined 1910-13 *Express Gazette* monthly magazine that explained the business termination circumstances of the Manhattan Delivery Company, but such a reference has not been seen. For now, the 1910-13 year range will have to suffice to roughly indicate when their business demise occurred.

ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Matthew Bennett Inc.	36
Shreves Philatelic Galleries Inc.	37
Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions	38
James E. Lee	41
Nutmeg Stamp Sales	42
H.R. Harmer LLC	43
Stanley Piller	50
Park Cities Stamps	Inside Front Cover
Eric Jackson	Inside Back Cover
Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc.	Back Cover

² "Eastern Notes," *The Express Gazette*, December 15, 1913, page 359. Note that the "1888" date in this reference for McWilliams' appointment to the presidency is believed to be in error and most probably was meant to be "1898," synonymous with Eggleston's year of departure.

³ "Eastern Notes," *The Express Gazette*, March 15, 1910, page 88.

Crosby's City Post

A Used Pair

By
Larry Lyons

The 2006 *Scott Specialized Catalogue* shows a dash for a used pair of Crosby's City Post stamps (54L1). This means that this item has not appeared in a long time and has not been verified in recent times. It also means that one of the early major students of local posts believed he had seen this pair but it was rare and it could not be given a value. The unused singles of the Crosby's City Post are very common and are among the lowest priced local posts in the 2006 *Scott Specialized Catalogue* with a listed price of \$1.00. A used stamp has a value of \$50.00 in italic and a cover with the Crosby's City Post stamp has a value of \$400.00, also in italic. A value in italic indicates scarcity with few recent transactions. The great difference in price between used stamps and unused stamps invited fakers through the years. The same is true for a stamp on cover. The intent of this article is to clearly identify the fakes and the genuine stamps.

I was able to identify seven covers with the Crosby's City Post stamp of which six are illustrated advertising covers for Underhill's Maine Patent Portable Window Ventilators. The clearest of the cancels is shown in **Figure 1**. The cancel is an oval with "Crosby City Post" around the double line oval at the top. There is no apostrophe or final "S". The center reads "19 WILLIAM | St" in three lines.

The cover partially shown in **Figure 2** was declared a fake by Elliott Perry. The Crosby's Special Message Post bogus stamp is a product of S. Allan Taylor. This stamp can be found in approximately twenty different colors and Sherwood Springer placed many of these in Taylor forms 18 and C. Note the handstamp has the 19 William St. address but the bogus stamp has a 29 William St. address. **Figure 3** is a clear picture of the S. Allan Taylor bogus stamp. S. Allan Taylor went on to make Forgeries A and B for the Crosby's City Post. The identification of the forgeries is explained on pages 396-397 of the Lyons Identifier.¹

The stampless cover shown in **Figure 4** has the identical handstamp as the cover with the S. Allan Taylor bogus stamp so I conclude that this stampless cover has a fake handstamp.

I also found the "Crosby's Special Message Post" handstamp on a single stamp tied to a small piece. This stamp is shown in **Figure 5**. Based on the above I will conclude that this is a fake handstamp.

Figure 6 shows a Crosby's City Post stamp with what I presume to be a fake cancel. Some call this a favor cancel.

Figure 7 shows a cover with a US #136 stamp issued March 1870 and a New York cds of July 5. The Crosby's City Post stamp is tied by a large "CROSBY'S | PAID | CITY POST" oval. The cover was from Bruner & Moore at 41 & 43 West 14th Street and was sent to Detroit, Michigan being posted at the "C"

¹ *The Identifier for Carrier, Locals, Fakes, Forgeries and Bogus Posts of the United States*, Larry Lyons, 1998.

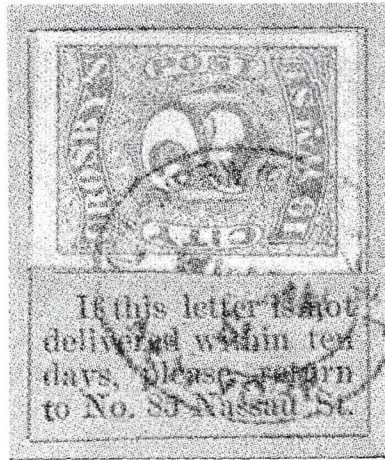


Figure 1. The Crosby City Post double oval handstamp. This is a partial picture of the stamp from cover #1 in the census.

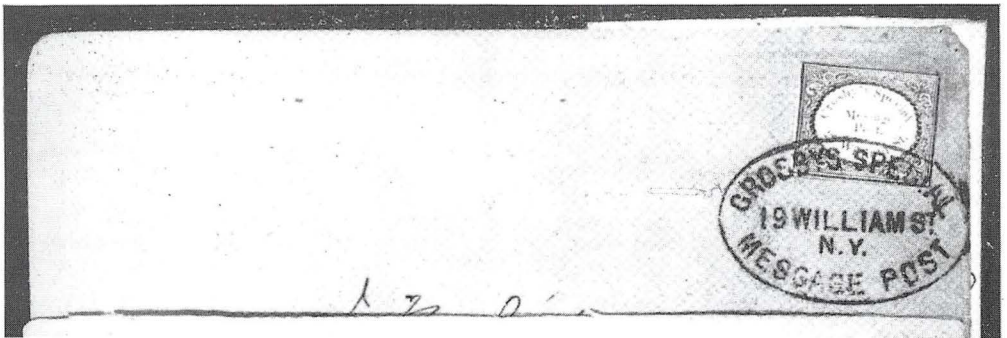


Figure 2. Crosby's Special Message Post handstamp tying an S. Allan Taylor bogus stamp to a cover. This was declared a fake by Elliot Perry and has been confirmed by students of S. Allan Taylor forgeries.

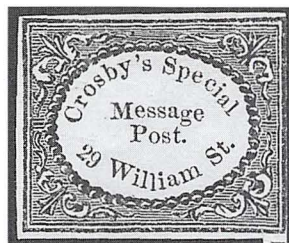


Figure 3. The S. Allan Taylor bogus stamp for the Crosby's Special Message Post. The 29 William Street address is not correct.

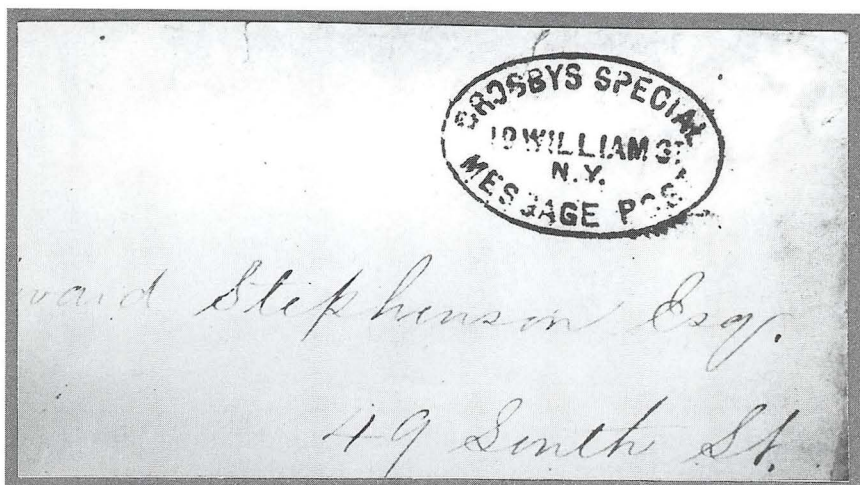


Figure 4. Crosby’s Special Message Post handstamp on a stampless cover. This matches the fake show in Figure 2.

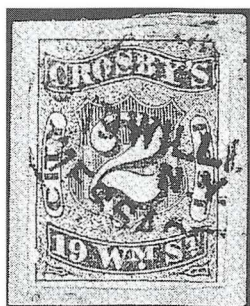


Figure 5. Handstamp with “19 William St.” on the same line. This is the “Crosby’s Special Message Post” handstamp that matches the fake shown in Figure 2.

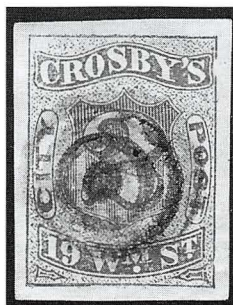


Figure 6. The author believes this to be a fake cancel. (Lyons collection). The stamp is a reprint.



Figure 7. “CROSBY’S | PAID | CITY POST”. The author concludes that this is a fake handstamp. (Lyons collection).

The Philatelic Foundation
70 West 40th Street • 15th Floor
New York, NY 10018
EXPERT COMMITTEE

No. 0416315
5/14/04

We have examined the enclosed item, of which a photograph is attached, and described by the applicant as follows:

Country: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Cat. No.	Issue	Denom.	Color
54L1	1870	2¢	carmine

Scott's number otherwise specified.

USED
HORIZONTAL PAIR, OVAL “CROSBY’S CITY” POST
CANCEL.

AND WE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT:

IT IS GENUINE, AFFIXED TO PIECE, WITH A SMALL
CLOSED TEAR AT TOP CENTER BETWEEN THE STAMPS, AND
SMALL DIAGONAL CREASE IN BOTTOM RIGHT MARGIN OF
RIGHT STAMP. **

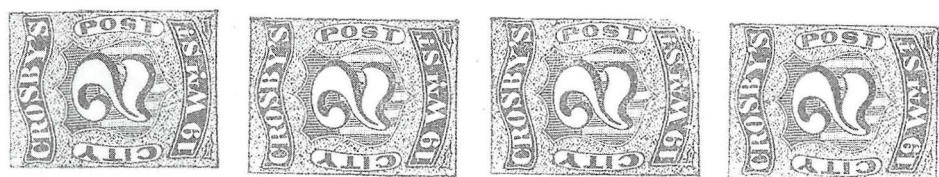
416315
E111744

For The Expert Committee
Chairman

Photocopies of this Certificate are not valid.

Submitted by: LARRY LYONS

Figure 8. A certified genuine used pair of the Crosby’s City Post stamps. (Lyons collection).



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



Figure 9. Imprint from the left side of a full sheet of 25 of the Crosby's City Post stamps indicating the stamps were engraved by J. W. Scott.

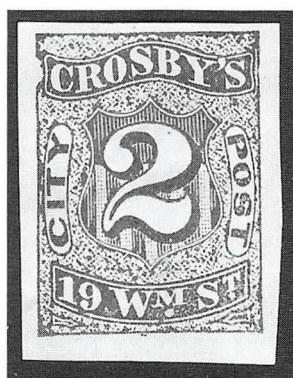


Figure 10. An ungummed reprint. This is position 5 with a major flaw at the left side.

station. Crosby's City Post was located at 19 William Street which was too far away to be involved with this cover. I conclude that this is a fake cancel.

Last, but not least we have **Figure 8** which is a certified pair of the used Crosby stamps with the genuine cancel which was presented in **Figure 1**.

A cover census is presented at the end of this article.

The question of identifying the reprints of the Crosby's City Post stamps comes up frequently. The problem is that Oliver H. Crosby, the proprietor of this post, hired J.W. Scott & Co. to design and print his stamps. This is noted in the imprint on the left side of a full sheet of 25 stamps. See **Figure 9**. The sheets can be found with and without gum. Donald Patton postulated that the sheets without gum were remainder stock marketed by J. W. Scott after the post ceased business.² In the *Lyons Identifier* I indicated that the reprints have more flaws than the originals and can be identified by color and flaws. A reprint is shown in **Figure 10**. The

² *The Private Local Posts of the United States of America*, New York, Donald Scott Patton, published by Robson Lowe, 1967, pages 147-149.

major identifying characteristic is the lack of gum. It is my belief that a high percentage of the unused singles are reprint remainders.

**Crosby's City Post
Cover Census**

	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Oval Handstamp</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
1.	The American Musical and Book Agency	Yes	Robson Lowe, Oct. 26, 1973, Lot 1836a. Patton, page 147.
2.	Advertising Cover for Window Ventilators to H.L. Hoguet	Yes, but only a smudge	Kaufmann, April 30-May 1, 1990, Lot 2126. Siegel, March 26, 1996, Lot 248. John Kaufmann, Oct. 30, 1985, Lot 1874. John Kaufmann, June 9, 1979, Lot 514. Kaufmann, Sale 3, Lot 113.
3.	Advertising Cover for Window Ventilators to W.S. Fiann	Yes	Siegel (Schwartz), June 27-29, 2000, Lot 1731. Harmers, April 30, 1970, Lot 1254.
4.	Advertising cover for Window Ventilators to: Peleg Hall, Esq.	Yes, but indistinct.	Ivy, Shreve & Mader, (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1990, Lot 2274. Frajola, (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 532. John Fox, March 31, 1961, Lot 609.
5.	Advertising Cover for Window Ventilators	Yes, bottom Margin Single	Siegel, Feb. 17-19, 1993, Lot 103. Siegel, March 31-April, 1, 1965, Lot 783.
6.	Advertising Cover for Window Ventilators to A. T. Merchant	Yes, but Indistinct. Large Margins at top and bottom	Christies (Jarrett), Oct. 10, 1990, Lot 1182. John Fox, (Lehman), Oct. 29, 1954, Lot 659.
7.	Advertising Cover for Windows Ventilators	Yes, Indistinct. Stamp upside down	John Fox, July 16, 1968, Lot 523.

AN EXHIBITION COLLECTION

What do these philatelists have in common?

VISION. When it came time to consign their stamps and postal history to auction, they trusted the philatelists at Matthew Bennett International to translate that vision into their own *Exhibition Collection Sale* catalogue.

William McCarren
Michael D. Rubin
George Jay Kramer
The Metzger Collection

To properly show off your collection, our unique *Exhibition Collection Sales* series is the perfect vehicle. It allows collectors to

Dr. Eugene Joyce
John Hill, Jr.

appreciate your efforts and achievements, undiluted by competing items. When you believe you have completed work on an item or specialized area, let us create the catalogue you deserve.

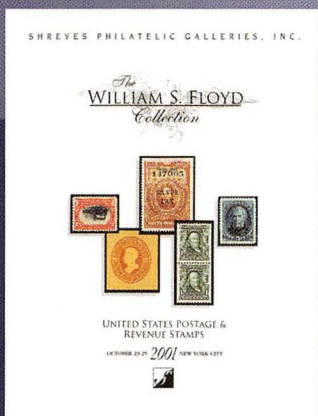
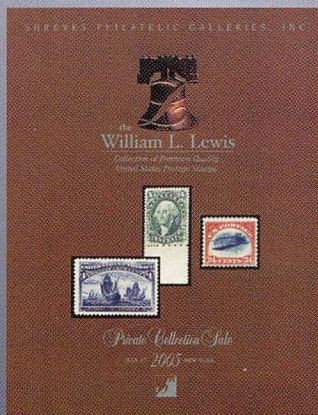
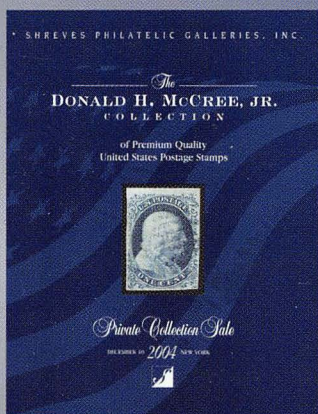


MATTHEW BENNETT INTERNATIONAL

UNITED STATES • SWITZERLAND • HONG KONG

1954 Greenspring Drive Suite LL18
Baltimore, Maryland 21093
(410) 453-9784 Fax (410) 453-9789
www.bennettstamps.com

Professional Philatelists Licensed Auctioneers Member: ASDA, APS



OUR CATALOGS SPEAK VOLUMES...

A Shreves auction catalog says a great deal about our company. Unsurpassed attention to detail. In-depth philatelic knowledge. Award-winning marketing expertise. Record-breaking prices realized. Teamed with our famous "First Class" service for every client, Shreves has been able to attract many of the most well-known and acclaimed collections to come on the auction market. Discerning buyers and sellers alike know that high quality U.S. and foreign stamps and covers deserve a superior catalog - and auction firm - that continues to set the standard for excellence.



SHREVES
PHILATELIC GALLERIES, INC.

800 556 STAMP 800.556.7826
www.shreves.com

Dallas & New York

14131 Midway Road, Suite 1250 • Addison, Texas 75001-9829 • 972/788-2100 • FAX 972/788-2788
145 West 57th Street, 18th Floor • New York, N.Y. 10019 • 212/262-8400 • FAX 212/262-8484

The finest collections are built with
passion and precision.



Please visit our website at:
www.rumseyauctions.com

email: srumsey@rumseyauctions.com

Schuyler
Rumsey
Philatelic
Auctions

47 Kearny Street
San Francisco
California 94108
t: 415-781-5127
f: 415-781-5128

Please note our new address and phone numbers.

New Hale & Co. Collect Handstamp

By
Michael Gutman

In the introduction to my recently published book on Hale & Co, I hoped that new information would surface as a result of the book. Thanks to the sharp eyes of Bill Sammis, the first such new information has arrived in the form of a new collect handstamp for New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Figure 1 shows the known collect handstamp, C-10, that is unique to New Bedford. Thirty-four examples of this handstamp have been recorded in my database, all in red ink. The earliest known usage is September 14, 1844 and the latest known usage is May 11, 1845.

Figure 2 shows a letter from New Bedford to Augusta, Maine dated July 27, 1844. This letter was in an image Bill Sammis took from an eBay lot. The image was a bit blurred but he suspected that there was a "1/4" after the "6", that does not appear in any of the 34 C-10 letters. Fortunately this very same image had been forwarded to me by another collector very recently but I had missed the presence of the "1/4".

This find will receive the designation C-10A. It is noteworthy for several reasons. It is in black ink while all recorded C-10's are in red ink. This letter predates the earliest known usage for C-10.

It is difficult to know exactly why C-10A was used. Amos Bates was Hale's agent in New Bedford. In parallel with Hale he ran his own express, Bates & Co., to Boston. Perhaps this was actually a Bates collect handstamp used by mistake on a Hale letter. Perhaps 6 1/4 cents was the rate Bates charged but they charged only 6 cents for Hale letters. Both rates appear throughout Hale's system so it is not unusual to find both in use in New Bedford.

Keep a sharp lookout as I am sure there are more finds hidden in your collections.



Figure 1. The Hale's handstamp C-10.

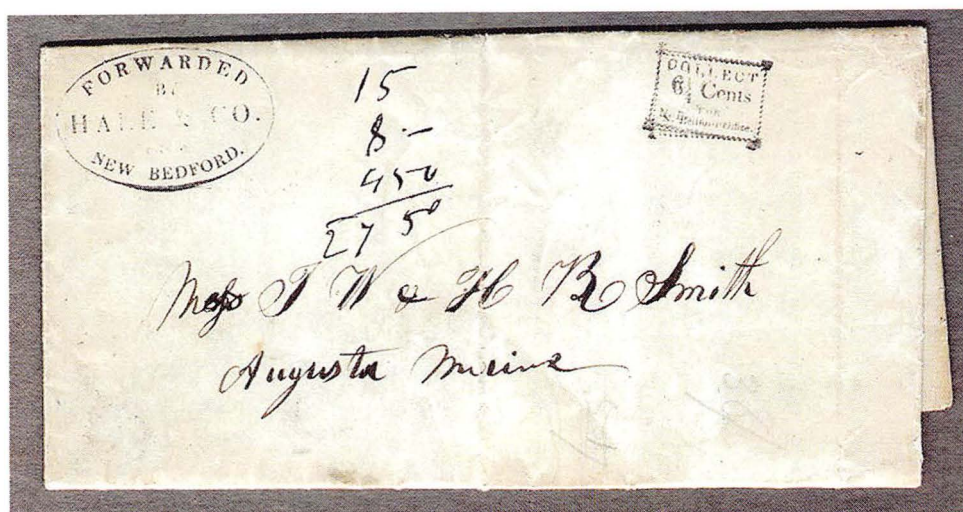
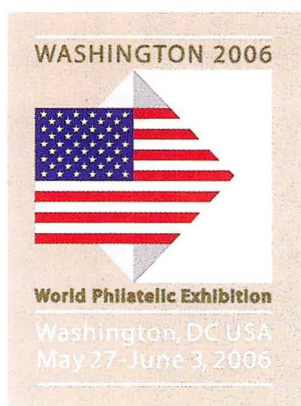


Figure 2. The newly discovered handstamp designated C-10A.



Washington 2006 Show Highlights

- New U.S. stamp issues and First Day ceremonies
- Special daily postmarks
- Autograph sessions
- World's rarest stamps and covers
- Queen Elizabeth II Collection
- 3,800 competitive exhibit frames (60,000 pages)
- First Day cover exhibits
- 180 stamp dealers from 15 countries
- Foreign stamp administrations
- Society meetings and seminars
- National Postal Museum tours
- Beginner and youth activities

Stamps ... and so much more!

Don't miss this world show, held only once every ten years in the United States
 Special hotel rates and free advance show registration at: www.washington-2006.org

Sanitary Fairs

A Philatelic and Historic Study of Civil War Benevolences

By Alvin Robert
Kantor and Marjorie
Sered Kantor

WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE
REMAINDER OF A GREAT BOOK
OF INTEREST TO COLLECTORS
OF LOCALS AND CARRIERS

Published in 1992, *Sanitary Fairs* has 304 pages and 16 color plates. We sold just over 200 copies of this book at \$75.00 each when it came out in 1992. Recently, we purchased the remainder of this hardbound work.

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

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

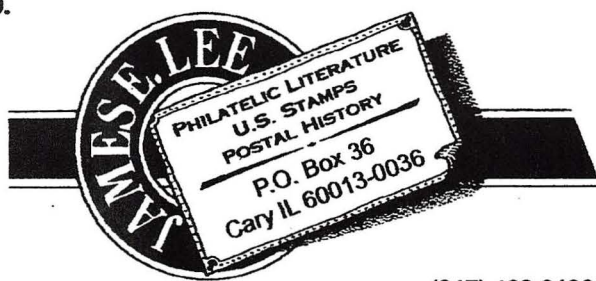
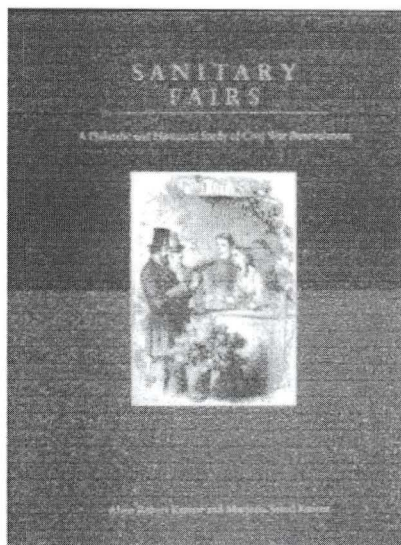
Originally priced at \$75.00.

Special Sale

Price: \$40.00

plus \$4 shipping.

We've Moved!
Please note our
New Address and
Phone and Fax
Numbers
and our New
E-mail Address.



(847) 462-9130

Fax: (847) 462-9140

E-Mail: jim@jameslee.com

Website: www.jameslee.com

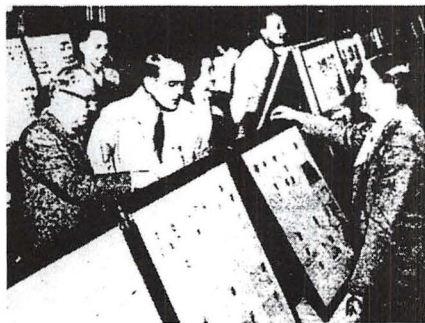
**HERE'S A SIGNIFICANT NEW
SOURCE FOR GREAT U.S.
CLASSIC STAMPS AND COVERS...**

Call or write us for
your **FREE** catalog
for our next sale!

From the largest array of Civil War patriotics ever offered, to the entire spectrum of 19th century stamps and postal history, Nutmeg continually brings great classic material to the marketplace.



As a U.S. classics specialist, you'll find Nutmeg to be a key source for thousands of auction lots of outstanding specialized United States stamps and covers.



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

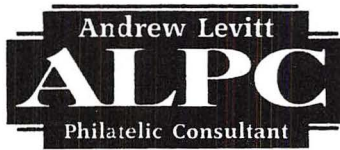
**Selling? Place Your
Trust In Our 40 Years
Of Experience In Working
With Many Of The Great
Classics Society Members.**

We are America's #1 buyer of U.S. and world-wide stamps and postal history—and have enjoyed our lasting relationships with many Classics Society members through the years. Up to \$10 million is available at all times. We urge you to give us the opportunity to compete for your collection when it is for sale. Call, write or e-mail us today for our bank letters of credit.

The market continues to be strong for classic U.S. material...

Find out today why we're paying the highest prices we have ever offered to purchase practically every kind of philatelic property you can imagine. We're very anxious to talk to you personally—and today—about all stamps, covers and collections you have for sale. Call for our bank letters of credit. Find out how serious we are! Phone: 203-743-5291.

Post Office Box 342
Danbury CT 06813



(203) 743-5291
Fax: (203) 730-8238
E-mail: info@nutmegstamp.com

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



Alfred F. Lichtenstein



Louise Boyd Dale



H.R. Harmer (1869-1966)



Franklin D. Roosevelt

Originally founded by Henry Revell Harmer early in the last century, H.R. Harmer, Inc. has been an American philatelic institution since our offices in New York opened in 1940. The company has a tradition of offering many important and valuable single owner collection sales—from the Alfred Lichtenstein-Louise Boyd Dale holdings to the monumental sales of the Franklin D. Roosevelt and Alfred Caspary collections.

This tradition now continues with renewed energy and enthusiasm. While Keith Harmer remains involved with the company, Andy Kupersmit now serves as its president. If you wish to participate in the continuing tradition of important philatelic auctions, either as a bidder or a consignor, please contact us today.

The company has actively assisted in the formation and sale of a wide variety of collections, and will work very hard to assist you.

Auction catalogues will always be sent to Carriers and Locals Society members without charge.



H.R. Harmer, Inc.

www.hrharmer.com

3 East 28th Street • 7th Floor • New York, NY 10016

Phone: (212) 532-3700 • Fax: (212) 447-5625

E-Mail: hrharmer@hrharmer.com



Towards a Classification System for Handstamps of Independent Mail Companies

By
John D. Bowman
All Rights Reserved

A number of classification schemes for independent mail companies have been suggested in the literature, including the *American Stampless Cover Catalog, Volume II* (largely incomplete concerning a classification nomenclature of handstamp types), Elliott Perry in Ashbrook's *The United States One Cent Stamp of 1851-57, Volume II* as well as published and unpublished sections of his and Hall's manuscripts. There are also Blake and Davis *Boston Postal Markings Until 1890*, Mike Gutman's new book *Hale & Co. Independent Mail Company 1843-1845*, and other sources.

With the increasing use of electronic means of recording data, including spreadsheets and databases, it is prudent to consider adopting a common classification nomenclature in order that researchers might more easily share information and that collectors have available a means of identifying markings to facilitate communications.

Perry seemed to have a good idea by using two letters to designate the company name, followed by two letters to indicate the city in which the marking was applied, followed by a number. However, some markings were apparently employed by more than a single company, offices in more than one city, and in other cases it is not clear which city or cities used a handstamp for a company.

Mike Gutman has taken a step forward in his research on Hale and Company by adding a letter indicating, for example, if the handstamp signified collect, forwarded, mailed late, paid, etc.

One proposed classification system might be constructed as follows:

1. The first three letters represent the company name, such as ALM for American Letter Mail Company or POM for Pomeroy's.
2. The next three letters represent the city of use of the handstamp, but left blank if unknown.
3. The next letter represents the type of marking, such as F for forwarded, C for collect, P for paid, D for due, etc.
4. A two-digit number follows to identify individual markings within a type, beginning with "01" for the first marking noted or described.

Using a two-digit number permits easy sorting of data. Numbering can be done initially in chronological order according to best knowledge, but new finds can be added later. The total code can refer to a specific city or to several cities, as the case may be.

An example might be ALM-BOS-F04, indicating a forwarding handstamp used by the Boston office of the American Letter Mail Company. See **Figure 1**.

While this nomenclature seems cumbersome, it does concisely state the essential information about a given handstamp for most instances.



Figure 1. Handstamp ALM-BOS-F04, office marking of the American Letter Mail Company at No. 12 State Street, Boston

Independent Mail Companies

ALM	American Letter Mail Company
BRA	Brainard & Co.
OVT	Overton & Co.
POM	Pomeroy’s Letter Express
WLE	Wells’ Letter Express
WYM	W. Wyman’s Letter Office
HMR	Hartford Mail Route
HOY	Hoyt’s Letter Express
HLE	Hale & Co.

Forgery Update

By
John P. Halstead

Brady & Co., New York City

Forgery L

The cuts and descriptions of Forgeries A-F in *Lyons*, p. 243, follow the same cuts and descriptions in Patton, p. 138. A new cut is needed. The cut shown below conforms to the description with one minor exception: the left end of the lock bar is not open and the lockbar is hollow.

- 1-5, 7 & 8. These identifying characteristics of Forgery F are repeated.
6. **The right end of the lock bar is open, but the left end is closed.**
9. The lockbar is hollow.
10. The "B" is misshapen.
11. The "R" and "A" are connected at the bottom.
12. The "A" is open at the top.



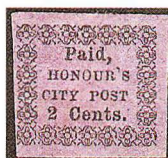
Honour's City Post, Charleston Carrier

Forgery I Type IV (4LB8-9)

1. The border is quite unlike all the others.

Forgery G1 Type VI (4LB13)

Appears to be a poorly done modern copy of Forgery G.



United States City Despatch Post, New York City

Forgery E (6LB2-5)

Appears to be a modern forgery of Forgery B.

1. The rays in the lower left corner are different.
2. The lettering is somewhat irregular.
3. There is an open triangle at the bottom of the right lapel which does not appear on Forgery B.
4. The man has a rather quizzical look.
5. The postmark reads "UADALAJ" and "AJA".



Forgeries of the Pacific Stage & Express Co.

By
Larry Lyons

According to Haller, The Pacific Stage & Express Co. operated from 1860 to 1864 from San Francisco to Virginia City, Nevada and through Auburn over the same approximate route as the Central Pacific Railroad.¹ Haller lists the type with a stage and three pairs of horses as being printed on U34 (3¢ pink on white) and U35 (3¢ pink on buff) stationeries. Haller indicates unused reprints are known on U40, U41, U42, U54, U59, U60, U61, U64, U65, U68, U70, U72 and U73 stationery envelopes with indicia. I have also found the genuine frank printed on white, buff and yellow plain envelopes without indicia. See **Figure 1**.

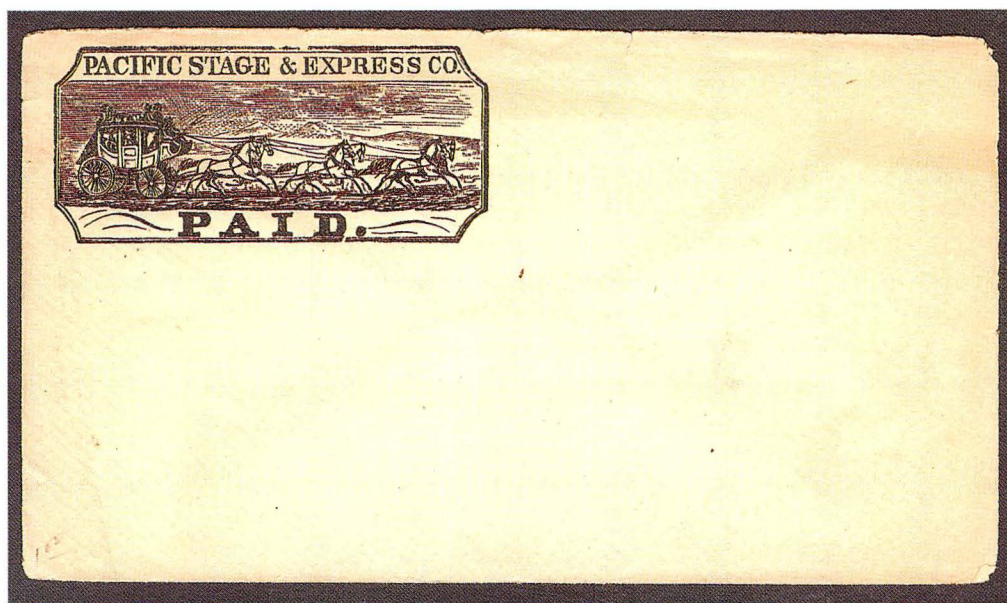


Figure 1. Genuine Pacific Stage & Express Co. frank on a plain buff envelope without indicia. The paper is diagonally laid.

¹ *Private Printed Franks on U.S. Government Envelopes*, Austin P. Haller, The United Postal Stationery Society, 1989, page 66.

The characteristics of the genuine Pacific Stage & Express Co. frank are as follows:

1. The “D” in “PAID” is chisel cut.



2. The “O” “CO” is mostly rounded.



3. The “S” in “EXPRESS” does not have extended serifs.



4. There are five short lines on the stage door.



Figure 2 shows a forgery of the Pacific Stage & Express Co. frank. My research does not indicate that this forgery was made by S. Allan Taylor. The forgeries can be found as full cut corners. I have found two paper types as follows:

1. Black on orange buff paper colored thru and diagonally laid.
2. Black on yellow paper colored thru and diagonally laid.

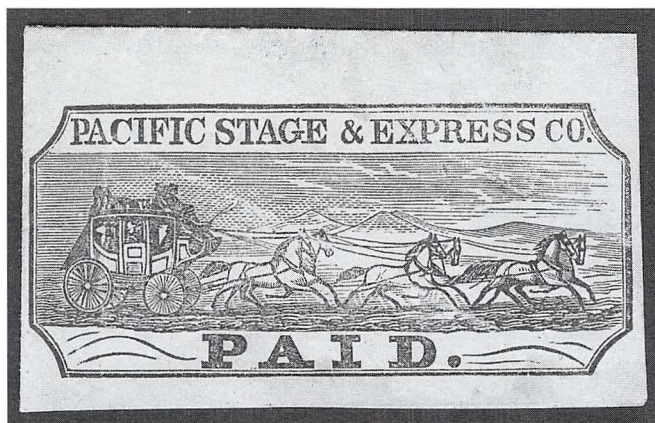
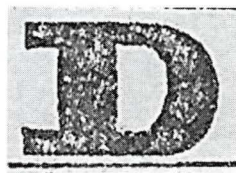


Figure 2. A fake of the Pacific Stage and Express frank.

The characteristics of the fake Pacific Stage & Express Co. frank are as follows:

1. The “D” in “PAID” is rounded.



2. The “O” in “CO” is narrow instead of rounded.



3. The “S’s” in “EXPRESS” have extended serifs.



4. There are four long lines on the stage door.



The Pacific Stage & Express Co. Type 2 frank is a large double oval with a stage and two pairs of horses. See **Figure 3**. Haller indicates this frank as being printed on U34 (3¢ pink on white) and U35 (3¢ pink on buff) stationeries. I have also found the genuine frank printed on white plain envelopes without the indicia. I have not found any forgeries of the Type 2 frank.

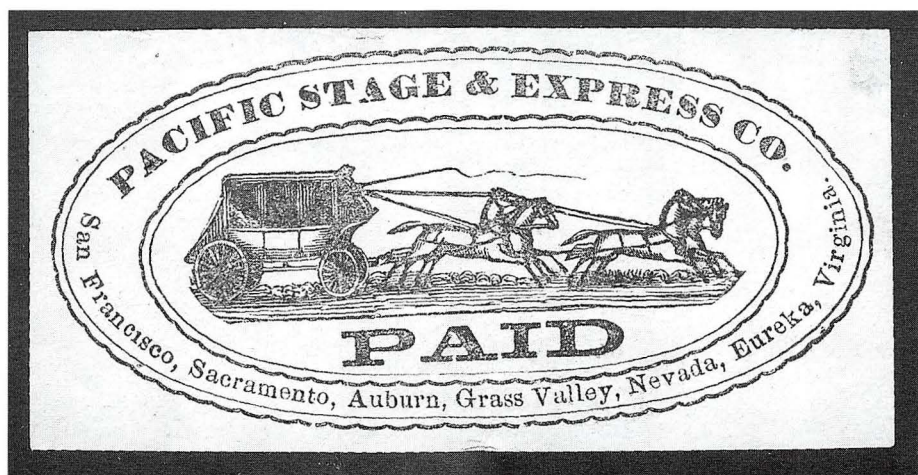
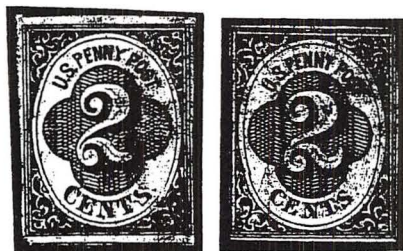
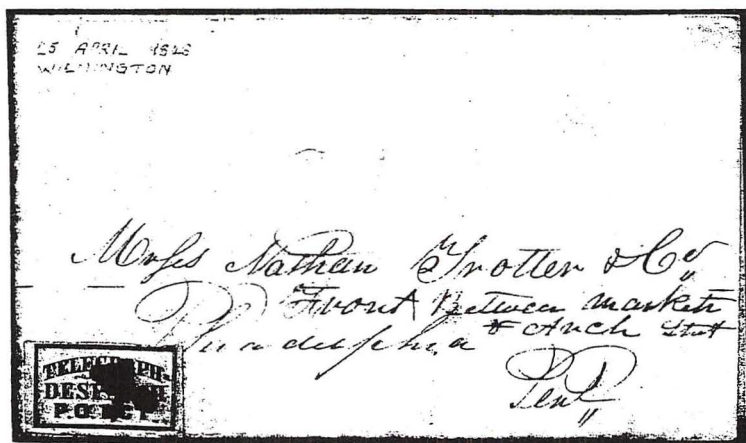


Figure 3. The genuine Type 2 Pacific Stage & Express Co. frank on a plain white envelope.

Buying, Selling & Appraisals

- ★ Classic U.S. Stamps & Postal History
- ★ U.S. 19th Century Proofs & Essays
- ★ Confederate Stamps & Covers



STANLEY M. PILLER

800 S. Broadway • Walnut Creek, CA 94596

Phone (925) 938-8290

Fax (925) 938-8812

Email: stmpdlr@aol.com

Brainard & Co.

Clearing up Misconceptions and Presenting A Census

By
Larry Lyons

Brainard & Co. was one of the important Independent Mail companies which operated in the 1844-1845 time period. The route of Brainard & Co. was between Albany and Troy and New York. The mail was carried between these cities by the Hudson River steamboats but during the extreme winter months the river was frozen and not passable. Brainard established connecting service with Hale & Co. to deliver letters from New York to Philadelphia and Boston. Going the other way, Hale & Co. used Brainard & Co. to deliver from New York to Troy and Albany. See **Figure 1**. There are at least six known covers indicating that Brainard also connected with the American Letter Mail Co. for letter delivery from Albany and Troy to Boston. See **Figure 2**. At least three stampless covers are known where Hale & Co. used Boyd's for local delivery in New York City. See **Figure 3**. These would be triple conjunctive use covers. Other examples of conjunctive use cooperation exist. One cover is known from Byfield, Massachusetts to New Haven. This cover was handled conjunctively with H. T. Crofoot.

A Philatelic Foundation certified cover exists from Philadelphia with an Eagle City Post label, a Hales "COLLECT 6 CENTS" handstamp and a Brainard & Co. Albany handstamp. The destination was New York City. A cover to Belfast, Maine originating in Albany was carried by Brainard to Hale & Co. and then given to Jerome & Co. for delivery. These are further examples of triple conjunctive usages involving Brainard & Co.

I believe one cover exists with a quadruple conjunctive use involving Brainard & Co. I believe the cover originated in Boston and was addressed to Philadelphia. The cover had a Brainard & Co. Troy handstamp, an American Letter Mail Co. (Boston) handstamp and a Hale & Co. "COLLECT 6 CENTS" marking, and an Eagle City Post at Adams Express, 80 Chestnut St. marking.

The primary company with which Brainard & Co. had a connection was Hale & Co. Most Brainard covers are conjunctive use with Hale & Co.

The Hale & Co. Connection

The earliest record of Brainard & Co. is a Boston newspaper advertisement by Hale & Co., dated June 20, 1844 which lists the Albany agent as Brainard & Co. at 14 Exchange and the Troy agent as L. Farwell at 200 River Street, which was the address of the Brainard & Co. office.

Elliot Perry explained that covers with the Brainard stamp may have an "F: manuscript cancel (or control mark) applied by Hale's Troy Agent, L. Farwell to letters entrusted to Hale by Brainard. Scott Trepel indicated in the Hall sale his opinion as follows "based on the evidence we suggest that the [Brainard] blue stamps were accepted by agents in Albany (ms "B") and Troy (ms "F") and the black stamps were used on mail carried by agents throughout Albany or Troy

interchangeably. The initials on the blue stamps may have been precancels applied to control distribution and accounting.”¹

Brainard & Co. Proprietor

According to Elliot Perry, Brainard & Co. of Albany was founded by Elijah Brainard. Perry relied on a report by Roscoe L. Wickes who lived a few doors from the Brainard family in Albany. Calvet Hahn questioned this data.² Hahn did this by first pointing out the dates of the Brainard & Co. operation. The first newspaper advertisement of Brainard & Co. at 14 Exchange in Albany and at 230 River Street in Troy was contained in a Hale & Co. ad dated June 20, 1844. He then accessed the Albany city directories for the years 1842/3, 1843/4, 1844/5, 1845/6 and 1846/7. These directories have addresses for a Daniel Brainard, a George Brainard, a Benjamin Brainard and Elijah Brainard. Cal Hahn points out that Benjamin Brainard was employed as a captain of a steamboat and was not associated with Brainard & Co. The directories indicated that Elijah Brainard’s wife was a widow by the time of the fall publishing of the 1844/5 directory. From this Hahn concludes that if Elijah Brainard founded Brainard & Co. he didn’t live long enough to see it in full operation. Hahn believed that the implementation of the Brainard & Co. service apparently fell upon Elijah Brainard’s widow and George Brainard. George Brainard appears in the Albany directories for 1842/3 thru 1845/6 as having a residence at 102 Hawk Street, Albany. George Brainard also appears in the New York City directory as having a residence at 57 Cortlandt Street in 1845. The New York City directory for 1845/6 also gives the address for Brainard & Co. as 57 Cortlandt Street. The Brainard & Co. adhesive stamp gives the New York address as 58 Wall Street. This is the same address that Hale & Co. used in New York City and it is the Courier & Enquirer Building. This is also the location of the Dunnings Hotel. The 1844/5 listing for Brainard & Co. gives a 70 Wall Street address followed by the 1845/6 change to 57 Cortlandt Street. With George Brainard listed as a resident at the same address and also living at the Albany office location, it seems likely that he is the Brainard who was the proprietor of Brainard & Co.

The *Scott Specialized Catalogue* listing under Brainard & Co. reports Charles H. Brainard of Boston as the proprietor of Brainard & Co. This is erroneous and needs to be corrected. There is no evidence that Charles H. Brainard was ever employed by Hale in Boston where he lived. Brainard & Co. did work closely with Hale but did not have a central office in Boston.³ Charles H. Brainard was involved with Brainard’s Express in Boston. This was a totally separate company.

The Steamboats on the Hudson

Usually the Albany mail was sent down to New York by steamboats to New York. This was the typical mode of transportation used by Brainard & Co. The Hudson River is recorded as frozen and impassable from December 11, 1844 to February 24, 1845. During the winter of 1844, when the steamboats could not run,

¹ Siegel Auction Galleries, Hall sale, November 13-14, 2000, Lot 238, pages 95-96.

² *The Collectors Club Philatelist*, Calvet Hahn, *The Brainard Independent Mail Companies*, Volume 63, Number 3, May-June 1984, pages 181-196.

³ *Ibid*, pages 185-187.

letters could travel from Albany on the Western R.R., to either Pittsfield or Springfield. At Pittsfield, mail could go south on the Housatonic River to Bridgeport to catch a steamer to New York. At Springfield the mail could transfer to the New Haven, Hanford and Springfield Railroad Line and catch a steamboat at New Haven to New York. This mail line opened on December 9, 1844. Direct mail by railroad up and down the Hudson River Line was not yet available at this time although the Western R.R. ran as far south as Chatham, New York. Several letters are known from the period of time when the Hudson River was frozen. **Table 1** is a listing of covers known handled by Brainard & Co. during this winter period with no steamboats running on the Hudson River.

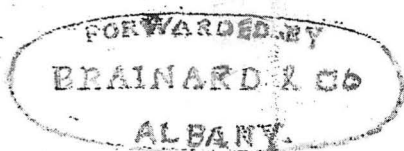
Table 1

Brainard & Co. covers dated during the December 11, 1844 to February 24, 1845 period when the Hudson River was frozen and steamboats didn't operate.

Date Addressee	Handstamps	Stampless or Adhesive	Number in Census
Dec. 19, 1844	Brainard from Albany "6"	Stampless	#5B (Albany)
Dec. 27, 1844 Sand Lake, NY to Springfield, Mass.	Brainard from Albany Hales "COLLECT 6 CENTS"	Stampless	#6 (Albany)
Feb. 11, 1845 Daniel P. Noyes Yale College, New Haven from Byfield, Mass	Brainard from Albany H.T. Crofoot's oval boxed "PAID"(Crofoot) ms "Paid", ms "2"	Stampless	#9 (Albany)
Feb. 4, 1845 to New York	Brainard from Troy Red "6"	Stampless	#11 (Troy)
Jan. 16, 1845 Edwin C. Litchfield No. 62 Wall Street New York	Albany cds	24L1	#10
Jan. 29, 1845 Mesr E.D. Morgan & Co. Merchant, N.Y. from Troy	Brainard from Troy ms "F" Red "PAID"	24L2	#8
Feb. 8, 1845 Fire Insurance Co. 36 Wall Street New York	ms "B"	24L2	#9
Feb. 8, 1845	ms "B"	24L2 (cts)	#10

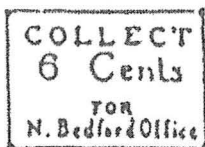
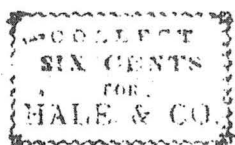
Date Addressee	Handstamps	Stampless or Adhesive	Number in Census
Feb. 8, 1845 City Insurance Co. 49 Wall Street New York from Albany	ms squiggle "B"	24L2	#11
Feb. 21, 1845	Brainard from Albany	stampless	#18 (Albany)

The Handstamps from Albany



(Retouched sketch)
BRA-ALB-F01

The Brainard & Co. Albany handstamp is a red oval 35x12.5mm.



C-2 (New York) 24x14mm
C-10 (New Bedford) 16x11mm

The boxed Hale's handstamp is red and is either 16x11mm or 24x14mm.



C-12 (New York)
HLE-NY-C-12

A red "6" which is 10x9mm.



(Retouched sketch)
P-4(?)
BRA-ALB-P01

A red "PAID" which is 4x18.5mm.

The "6" is known on a number of letters carried by Brainard alone and therefore may technically not be solely a Hale handstamp.⁴ It is also possible that the "COLLECT 6" which is Michael Gutman's C-12 handstamp could have been applied at Hale's New York office.

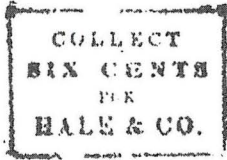
See **Table 2** for a census of the Brainard stampless covers from Albany.

⁴ Hale & Co. *Independent Mail Company 1843-1845*, Michael S. Gutman, page 252.

The handstamps from Troy



The Brainard & Co. Troy handstamp is a red oval 32x24mm.



C-3

The boxed Hale's handstamp is red and is 23x16mm.



C-12

HLE-NY-C-12

Sometimes a red "6" which is 10x8mm.



P-7 (?) Hale's New Bedford Office)
BRA-TRY-P02

Rarely a red 12x3.5mm "PAID"

See **Table 3** for a census of the Brainard stampless covers from Troy.

The Rates and Rate Markings

Brainard charged six cents for a single adhesive stamp or they could be purchased in bulk at 20 for one dollar. The reduced rate was an incentive to larger commercial customers to prepay their mail. The custom at the time was to send mail unpaid or collect. The six cent rate was for letters weighing 1/2 ounce or less being sent between New York, Troy and Albany. It also appears that the six cent rate applied to single letter sheets with no enclosures which probably weighed less than 1/2 ounce anyway. The Spanish/Mexican coinage worth 6-1/4¢ was considered equal to the basic six cents rate.

The recorded stampless covers from Albany to New York have a red due "6" which is 10x9mm. This is listed in the Hales's book as type C-12, applied in New York. Strictly speaking these letters were probably carried by Brainard alone and therefore this "6" is technically a Brainard marking.

Stampless covers from Albany to Philadelphia or Massachusetts have the Hale's "COLLECT SIX CENTS" boxed handstamp which is either type C-2 applied

in New York or type C-10 applied in New Bedford. These are Michael Gutman designations.⁵

Seven of the 48 recorded stampless covers from Troy to New York have the red due “6” just discussed. Most of the covers have the Hale’s “COLLECT SIX CENTS” boxed handstamp. There are covers to Philadelphia, Cambridge Mass, Boston, New Haven, Springfield, Providence RI, and New York with the Hale’s boxed handstamp. One stampless cover from Troy to Boston dated November 11, 1844, (#7 in the census) is noted by Robson Lowe as having been carried to Albany by Brainard and given to the American Letter Mail Co., to be carried to Boston. The red oval American Letter Mail Co., Boston handstamp appears and a red due “6”. This cover was not pictured but I note the American Letter Mail Co. also had a similar “6” marking.

An additional fee was probably collected for local delivery by Boyd’s in New York or Eagle City Post in Philadelphia. One cover has a pencil “8” notation probably indicating two cents for the local delivery in New York. The one cover delivered by the Eagle City Post has a due “3” in addition to the due “6”.

Manuscript Markings

The ms “B” is presumably Brainard’s cancellation at Albany. This can be found on ten of the sixteen recorded covers with the blue Brainard adhesive, 24L2. The ms “F” for Farwell, Hale’s Troy agent, is recorded on two of the covers with blue Brainard adhesives being sent from Troy.

One cover with a blue Brainard adhesive 24L2 (#14 in the census) is from Troy to New York. It has the Hale’s “COLLECT SIX CENTS” and red due “6”. This makes it similar to the stampless covers from Troy. When sold by Harmers this cover was noted as “adhesive probably did not originate”. Another cover (#6 in the census) has only the red due “6” marking. This cover from Albany to New York is similar to the stampless covers from Albany. Scott Trepel has indicated his belief that this is a stampless cover with the adhesive added.

Some covers are noted with ms markings of “PAID” or due “6”. The black adhesive stamps can be found with an ms stroke as a hand applied cancel by Brainard.

Brainard Adhesives on Cover

Fifteen covers are recorded in the census with the Brainard black adhesive, 24L1. Nine of these I record from Albany and four from Troy. (Two covers have incomplete records). See **Table 4** for a census of the Brainard covers with the black adhesive, 24L1.

Sixteen covers are recorded in the census with the Brainard blue adhesive, 24L2. Most of these are from Albany but at least two are genuine usages from Troy. Fourteen or less of these covers are genuine. See **Table 5** for a census of the Brainard covers with the blue adhesives, 24L1.

Scott Trepel has indicated his opinion that “based on the evidence we suggest that the blue stamps were accepted by agents in Albany (ms “B”) and Troy (ms “F”) and the black stamps were used on mail carried by agents through Albany

⁵ Ibid, pages 50-57.

or Troy interchangeably. The initials on the blue stamps may have been precancels applied to control distribution and accounting.”⁶

One postal historian had previously indicated his opinion that the Brainard black adhesive (24L1) was used exclusively at the Troy office and the blue adhesive (24L2) was used exclusively at the Albany office. Those statements have proven to be untrue and that historian has acknowledged the error of that statement.

EKU and LKU

The earliest recorded stampless Brainard cover from Albany is July 18, 1844. The earliest recorded stampless Brainard cover from Troy is August 9, 1844. The earliest recorded use of the Black Brainard adhesive, 24L1, is July 17, 1844. The earliest recorded use of the blue Brainard adhesive, 24L2 is July 5, 1844.

The latest recorded stampless Brainard cover from Albany is June 26, 1845. The latest recorded stampless Brainard cover from Troy is June 20, 1845. The latest recorded use of the black Brainard adhesive, 24L1, is June 21, 1845. The latest recorded use of the blue Brainard adhesive is March 13, 1845.

Overall the earliest recorded use for Brainard is the blue adhesive, 24L2, on a cover dated July 5, 1844 and the latest recorded use for Brainard is a stampless cover from Albany dated June 26, 1845.

Please note that at least 25 covers are recorded in the censuses without dates. Some dates may be unreported.

The Genuine Stamps

In the *Lyons Identifier* the description of the genuine stamps lists twelve characteristics.⁷ The twelfth characteristic can be a prime identifier along with characteristic number one. The first characteristic is a break in the inner circle between the period after “Doll.” and the period after “CO.” The twelfth characteristic says there is a break in the upper left serif of the “N” in “BRAINARD”. This was listed twelfth in case it was a plate position characteristic. After looking at 45 examples of the Brainard stamp, both on and off cover, I found this characteristic to be true on all copies. In addition, there is a small dot of color to the right of the top right serif of this same “N” in “BRAINARD”. See **Figure 4**. Intensive study of these stamps leads me to believe that the printing does not have plate positions since all of the stamps are virtually identical. A listing of the off cover stamps can be found in **Tables 7 and 8**.

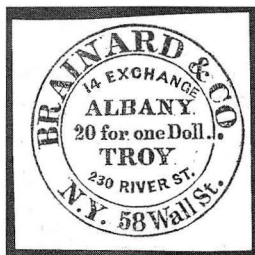


Figure 4. The genuine Brainard & Co. adhesive.

⁶ See Footnote number 1.

⁷ *The Identifier for Carriers and Locals, Fakes, Forgeries and Bogus Posts of the United States*, Larry Lyons, 1998, page 249.

Table 2
Stampless Brainard covers from Albany
with a Brainard Albany Oval

No.	Date Addressee	Handstamps	Notes	Auction/Record
1.	July 18, 1844 To New York	"6"		John Fox (Hollowbush) July 8, 1966, Lot 608.
2.	Aug. 29, 1844 Mrs Cornelius & Co. Lamp Manufacturers Philadelphia	Hales "COLLECT 6 CENTS" Red "6"		Siegel (Golden) Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 782. PF 350,628
3.	Sept 9 (?), 1844 (Hahn)	Red "6"		John Fox (Hollowbush) July 8, 1966, Lot 610.
4.	Sept. 27, 1844 Mr. D.I.M. Went Newark, New Jersey	Red "6"		Kukstis, April 25- 27, 1997, Lot 235.
5.	Oct. 1, 1844 Mrs. Seth Lowe & Co. 8 Fulton St. New York	"6"		Frajola, June 10, 1844, Lot 229.
6.	Oct. 23, 1844	"6"	Hahn record	Peltz collection
7.	Oct. 25, 1844	"6"	Hahn record	Ex. Anderson, Hahn collection
8.	Nov. 16, 1844	"6"	Hahn record	Peltz collection
9.	Nov. 26, 1844 Mrs. Hendricks & Brothers Water Street New York	Red "6"		Knapp collection
10.	Nov. ___, 1844	"6"		John Fox, (Hollowbush), July 8, 1966, Lot 610.
11.	Dec. 5, 1844	"6"	Hahn record	Perry record
12.	Dec. 19, 1844	"6"	Hahn record	Hahn record
13.	Dec. 27, 1844 Sand Lake, N.Y. to Springfield, Mass.	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Herst, April 18-19, 1973, Lot 4310.

No.	Date Addressee	Handstamps	Notes	Auction/Record
14.	1844 Mrs. Morris & Jones Market St. Philadelphia	"6"		Siegel, May 14, 2003, Lot 838.
15.	1844 Seth Lowe & Co.	"6"		Phillips, Jan. 27, 1989, Lot 870.
16.	Feb. 11, 1845 Daniel P. Noyes Yale College New Haven from Byfield, Mass.	H.T. Crofoot's oval boxed, "Paid" (Crofoot) ms "Paid", ms "2"		Frajola, Sept. 14, 1986, Lot 186. Frajola, May 30, 1987, Lot 658.
17.	Feb. 12, 1845			Perry records
18.	Feb. 21, 1845 Mr. Wm. A. Hoople New York	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Lyons collection
19.	March 1, 1845 Mrs. W.H. Jefut & Sons New York	Boxed "COLLECT 6 CENTS" Albany office		Frajola, Sept. 14, 1986, Lot 187.
20.	March 1, 1845	"6"	Hahn record	Peltz collection
21.	March 7, 1845 to New York	"6"		Robson Lowe (USA1) March 15, 1972, Lot 1182.
22.	March 21, 1845	"6"	Hahn record	Perry record
23.	May ?, 1845		Hahn record	Perry record
24.	June 17, 1845		Hahn record	Perry record
25.	June 26, 1845	ms "Brainard" Hales, Albany "PAID"	Hahn record	
26.	1845 Mrs. Morris & Jones to Phila.	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Frajola, Sept. 19, 1982, Lot 216.
27.	Mrs. Hendricks & Brothers Water Street New York	Red Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS" Eagle City Post label		Nutmeg, Nov. 6, 2001, Lot 1396.
28.	to Phila. Reused cover from lower Sandusky to Albany	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Kaufmann, April 28, 1981, Lot 811.

No.	Date Addressee	Handstamps	Notes	Auction/Record
29.	to Belfast, ME	Jerome & Co., Hale & Co.		John Fox, March 31, 1961, Lot 728.
30.		Hale's "COLLECT CENTS"	Hahn records	Front only, Chambers, Lot 895.
31.		"6"	Hahn records	Knapp, Lot 1123.

Author's Note:

Thirty-one covers are recorded in the **Table 2** census. Some auction lots contained multiple covers so it is acknowledged that some could not be recorded. Eighteen stampless covers from Albany were recorded by Calvet Hahn in his 1984 census.

Table 3
Stampless Brainard covers from Troy

No.	Date Addressee	Handstamps	Notes	Auction/Record
1.	Aug. 9, 1844 to New York	Red "6"		Kukstis, Nov. 29, 1992, Lot 319.
2.	Sept. 6, 1844 to Boston	Red oval American Letter Mail Co. Boston handstamp Red "6"		Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 783. Costales, March 23, 1944, Lot 5.
3.	Sept. 6, 1844 Mr. David S. Brown 38 South Front St. Philadelphia from West Troy	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS" Red "6"	Described as EKU	Schuyler Rumsey, Nov. 11-13, 1999, Lot 1765. PF 348,844.
4.	Sept. 9, 1844 To Brooklyn	Red "6"		Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 240. John Fox (Hollowbush), July 8, 1966, Lot 609.
5.	Sept. 24, 1844 Msrs. Seth Lowe & Co. Merchants New York	"6"		Frajola, June 10, 1984, Lot 228.
6.	Sept. 28, 1844	"6"	Hahn record	Forwarded A.M. Hotel
7.	Oct. 9, 1844	"6"	Hahn record	
8.	Oct. 26, 1844 Mr. C.M. Connolly New York	Red "6"		Schyuler Rumsey, Nov. 11-13, 1999, Lot 1766. Malcolm, Lot 1561.

No.	Date Addressee	Handstamps	Notes	Auction/Record
9.	Nov. 11, 1844 to Boston	Red oval American Letter Mail Co. Boston handstamp red "6" (carried to Albany and given to American Letter Mail Co.)		Robson Lowe, March 15, 1972, Lot 1180.
10.	Nov. 18, 1844 to New York City	Boyd's City Express ms collect 6-1/4 "6"		John Fox (Hollowbush), July 8, 1966, Lot 611.
11.	Dec. 1, 1844 Mr. Charles A. Kellogg Harvard University Cambridge, Mass.	Red "PAID" ms "Paid" ms "Hale & Co."		Knapp, May 6, 1941, Lot 1121. Siegel (Hall) Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 241.
12.	1844 to Student @ Harvard	Hales "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Kukstis, April 25, 1997, Lot 291.
13.	Feb. 4, 1845 to New York	Red "6"		Robson Lowe, March 15, 1972, Lot 1181.
14.	March 4, 1845 Morris & Jones Phila	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Lyons collection
15.	March 6, 1845	Hales "COLLECT 6 CENTS"	Hahn record	Hahn collection
16.	March 19, 1845 to New York City	Hales "COLLECT 6 CENTS" Pencil "8"	Hahn record	
17.	March 1845 Mr. George Merriam Springfield, Mass.	2x Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Frajola, March 31, 1984, Lot 143.
18.	March ?, 1845 to Boston	Mspt Hale & Co.	Hahn record	
19.	March 28, 1845 to N.H.	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"	Hahn record	ex Chambers Lot 898.
20.	April 3 (has to be 1845) P. Schnler, Esq. New York	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS" Boyd's Type 6 April 3 ms Collect 6-1/4		Bennett, Nov. 15, 1998, Lot 264 Schuyler Rumsey, Nov. 11-13, 1999, Lot 1767.
21.	April 5, 1845 to Philadelphia	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Robbins, (Dos Passos), Sept. 23, 1981, Lot 1644.

No.	Date Addressee	Handstamps	Notes	Auction/Record
22.	April 7, 1845	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"	Hahn record	
23.	April 10, 1845	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"	Hahn record	
24.	April 15, 1845 G.H. Merriam to Springfield, Mass.	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Frajola, May 30, 1987, Lot 652. Frajola, July 28, 1990, Lot 256.
25.	April 15, 1845 Mesr. Cornelius & Co. Philadelphia	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Knapp, May 6, 1941, Lot 1120.
26.	April 17, 1845 G.H. Merriam Springfield, Mass.	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Frajola, Sept. 14, 1986, Lot 188.
27.	April 18, 1845 to Hartford	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 241.
28.	April 22, 1845 to New York	"6", red "PAID"		John Fox (Hollowbush) July 8, 1966, Lot 609.
29.	April 24, 1845 Mr. George H. Robinson care of Wm. Income, esq. No. 61 East Broadway _____ St. New York	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS" Boyd City Express ms Collect 6-1/4		Christies (Jarrett), Oct. 10, 1990, Lot 1096.
30.	April 25, 1845 Care of John West, Esq. for Miss Julia West New York	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Frajola, March 9, 1985, Lot 111.
31.	April 1845 Morris & Jones Market St. Philadelphia	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Siegel, May 14, 2003, Lot 839.
32.	May 5, 1845	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"	Hahn record	Doss Passos, Lot 1644.
33.	May 28, 1845	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"	Hahn record	Malcolm, Lot 1560.
34.	May 1845	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		John Fox (Hollowbush) July 8, 1966, Lot 612.

No.	Date Addressee	Handstamps	Notes	Auction/Record
35.	June 1, 1845 Care of John West, Esq. New York	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Frajola, Sept. 14, 1986, Lot 189. Frajola, March 9, 1985, Lot 110.
36.	June 10, 1845	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"	Hahn record	Turned cover returned by Hale.
37.	June 20, 1845	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"	Hahn record	Notes outer rim broken
38.	1845 Mrs. Pershing & Wilkinson to Boston	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Kaufmann, July 14, 1990, Lot 803. Kaufmann, Sept. 9, 1989, Lot 1666.
39.	1845 Pierpont Mallory & Co. to New Haven	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Frajola, Sept. 19, 1982, Lot 215.
40.	1845 from Schaghticoke N.Y. to NYC	"Hale & Co."		Siegel, Dec. 2-4, 1952, Lot 747.
41.	1845 to Providence, R.I.	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Kukstis, April 25, 1997, Lot 291.
42.	1845 Washington Post, Esq.	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Kaufmann, June 12, 1984, Lot 726. Kaufmann, June 12, 1982, Lot 726.
43.	1845	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS" Forwarded by Harnden & Co. Boston 1846 Liverpool July 4 Boston cds		Siegel, Feb. 17-19, 1993, Lot 148.
44.	1845 Mrs. Smith Dove & Co. from Lansingburgh to Andover, Mass.	ms "Paid"		David Phillips, Jan. 23, 1999, Lot 939.
45.	1845 Mrs. Datin Milton & Co. Merchant	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Kaufmann, Sept. 9, 1989, Lot 1666.
46.	Mrs. D & A. Kingsland Broad St. New York	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		Phillips, April 28, 1989.

No.	Date Addressee	Handstamps	Notes	Auction/Record
47.	1845 Mr. S.C. B _____	Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS"		John Kaufmann, Nov. 14, 1972, Lot 181.
48.	William L. Maetier E____ Treasurer Schill Valley ms 18 Che _____	oval American Letter Mail Co. No. 16 State St. Boston Hale's "COLLECT 6 CENTS" Red "6". Also "3" Eagle City Post at Adams Exp. 80 Chestnut St.		Robert Kaufmann, Dec. 10, 1990, Lot 748.

Author's Note:

Forty-eight covers are recorded in this census. Some auction lots contained multiple covers so it is acknowledged that some have not been recorded. Twenty stampless covers from Troy were recorded by Calvet Hahn in his 1984 census. Many auction sales of Brainard stampless covers did not have pictures so many may not be recorded in this census.

Table 4
Brainard Covers with
Black Adhesive 24L1 **cts = cut to shape**

No.	Date Addressee	Handstamps	Notes	Auction/Record
1.	July 17, 1844		Hahn records	Collectors Club Philatelist, May-June 1984, page 188.
2.	July 18, 1844 (cts) Mrs. A&J Willet Joe Peach New York	Forwarded by Brainard & Co., Albany		Knapp collection, Knapp, May 6, 1941, Lot 1122. Schwartz
3.	July 1844 Mesrs. Cornelius & Co. 176 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Penn	Forwarded by Brainard & Co., Albany ms "6"		Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 238. Ex. Charles Phillips
4.	July 26, 1844 Henry Hill Esq. Missionary House Penibecton Square Boston, Mass Troy to Boston	ms "T"? second stamp remnant Forwarded by American Mail Co. 12 State St, Boston		Siegel, May 19, 2001, Lot 397.

No.	Date Addressee	Handstamps	Notes	Auction/Record
5.	Aug. 3, 1844 (cts) Albany to Burlington VT		Gordon Stimmel collection	Robson Lowe, March 15, 1972, Lot 1179.
6.	Sept 3, 1844 (cts) Messrs Cornelius & Co. Philadelphia, Penn from Albany	Forwarded by Brainard & Co., Albany Hale COLLECT 6 CENTS	Described as probably did not originate	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 431.
7.	Sept. 9, 1844 (cts) Mesr. Cornelius & co. Lamp makers Chestnut Street Philada from Albany	Forwarded by Brainard & Co. Albany Hales COLLECT Red "6"		Siegel (Gordon N. John), Nov. 14, 2003, Lot 2097. Siegel, May 19, 2001, Lot 396. PF 405 854
8.	Sept. 9, 1844 Abbout Richards Esq. 153 Maiden Lane New York City Troy to N.Y.	ms stroke		John Fox (Hollowbush) July 8, 1966, Lot 613.
9.	Sept. 16, 1844 William B. Marsh, Esq. New York from Troy	ms stroke		Siegel, May 9, 1998, Lot 379. John Fox, March 10, 1967, Lot 282. Spink, Oct. 10, 1997, Lot 348. PF 223,679
10.	Sept. 16, 1844 Abbout Richards Esq. 153 Maiden lane New York City Troy to N.Y.	ms stroke		Frajola, Sept. 14, 1986, Lot 184. Schuyler Rumsey, Nov. 11-13, 1999, Lot 1768. PF 349,323
11.	Jan. 16 (1845) Edwin C. Litchfield No. 62 Wall Street New York	Albany cds	Schwartz indicated doesn't belong	Mohrmann, Oct. 15- 17, 1973, Lot 122. Stanley Gibbons Ltd. Sale 125, Lot 217. William Fox, April 10-11, 1974, Lot 73. Ex Ackerman Kaufmann, Oct. 6, 1983, Lot 601. Kaufmann, Jan. 27- 28, 1984, Lot 1570.
12.	April (?) 1845		Hahn records	Perry record

No.	Date Addressee	Handstamps	Notes	Auction/Record
13.	June 21, 1845 (2 stamps cts) (a pair) Albany to NY	ms "PAID"		Harmers (Caspary) March 20, 1957, Lot 640 J.C. Morgenthau (Heerman) June 7-9, 1921, Lot 597 Ex. Worthington
14.	Cornelius & Co. 2 stamps	No due marking	Peltz	
15.	Mr. Hartwell Proprietor Washington House Philadelphia from Troy	Forwarded by Brainard & Co. Troy ms "PAID" hs "PAID"	stamp lifted, stamp added	J&H Stollow, Oct. 25, 1982, Lot 32A

Table 5
Brainard Covers with
Blue Adhesive 24L2

No.	Date/Addressee	Handstamps	Notes	Auction/Record
1.	July 5, 1844 Messrs. Cornelius & Co. Philadelphia, Penn from Albany	ms "B"		Sotheby's, Oct. 30, 1979, Lot 360. Harmers, July 22, 1976, Lot 1352. Robson Lowe, March 15, 1972, Lot 1178. Harmer Rooke, March 6, 1951, Lot 239. John Fox (Hollowbush), July 8, 1966, Lot 614. Kaufmann, March 31- April 1, 1982, Lot 1691.
2.	July 22, 1844 Mr. Wm. H. Hoople	Forwarded by Brainard & Co. Albany		Sloane's reference
3.	Aug. 23, 1844 Mr. M. Austin Boston, Beer Co. Boston, Mass	Forwarded by Brainard & Co. Albany American Letter Mail Co. 12 State St. Boston ms "PAID/ALM" ms "B"		Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13- 14, 2000, Lot 239. Harmers (Caspary), March 20, 1957, Lot 641.
4.	Sept. 5, 1844	ms "B:		

No.	Date/Addressee	Handstamps	Notes	Auction/Record
5.	Oct. 29, 1844 from Albany to N.Y.C.	ms "PAID" ms "3" ms vertical stroke		John Fox, March 20, 1982, Lot 157.
6.	Nov. 5, 1844 (cts) JA C. Griffin, Esq. 456 West St. New York Albany to NYC	Forwarded by Brainard & Co. Albany no Hales Marking "6" Due	Scott Trepel says stampless with adhesive added.	Frajola, Sept. 14, 1986, Lot 185. Schuyler Rumsey, Nov. 11-13, 1999, Lot 1769. Sloane's reference
7.	Nov. 17, 1844(?) Mr. Albert Cook Watertown, N.Y.	ms "B" and "X" Troy cds and "V"	cannot be genuine if 1845 Described as 1845	Robson Lowe, Sept. 10, 1981, Lot 770. Harmers, Jan 29, 1974, Lot 736. Paige, Dec. 10, 1962, Lot 367. John Fox, May 9, 1962, Lot 796.
8.	Jan. 29, 1845 (cts) Mesr. E.D. Morgan & Co. Merchant N.Y. from Troy	tied by Brainard & Co. from Troy ms "F" red "PAID"	"F" for Farnwell (Hale's agent)	Harmers, Nov. 6, 2003, Lot 220. German sale, Lot 751. PF 405, 847
9.	Feb. 8, 1845 Fire Insurance co. 36 Wall Street New York	ms "B"		Siegel (Golden) Nov. 15- 17, 1999, Lot 780.
10.	Feb. 8, 1845 (cts)	ms "B"		John Fox, Jan 17, 1985, Lot 380. Harmer Rooke, (Vanston), Sept. 20, 1958, Lot 1045.
11.	Feb. 8, 1845 City Insurance Co. 49 Wall Street New York from Albany	ms squibble "B"?		Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 432. Ivy, Shreve & Madder (Middendorf), Dec. 12- 14, 1990, Lot 2216.
12.	March 7, 1845 Albany to N.Y.C.	ms "B" and vertical stroke		John Fox, (Hollowbush), July 8, 1966, Lot 615.
13.	March 13, 1845 (cts) Mesrs. Herrick & Dav 28 1/2 Fron(t St.) New York	ms "B"		Siegel (Golden) Nov. 15- 17, 1999, Lot 781. PF 349,324






No.	Date/Addressee	Handstamps	Notes	Auction/Record
14.	1845 Miss WA New York stamp at lower left	Forwarded by Brainard & Co. from Troy Hales “COLLECT SIX CENTS” Due “6”	probably did not originate on this stampless cover	Harmers, June 23-24, 1981, Lot 1006. Harmers(Waterhouse), June 30, 1955, Lot 859.
15.	Mr. N. White, Esq. Boston Merch care LD Sweeny Commercial St. (Boston, Mass) Albany to Boston	American Letter Mail Co. 12 State St. Boston ms “B”		John Fox, March 31, 1961, Lot 594. Siegel, May 12-14, 1975, Lot 1410.
16.	Mesr. Afrin Belle & Co. 117 Fulton St. New York from Troy	ms “F” ms “Paid”		NY State Postal History Journal, Richard Schwartz, Spring 1998. Irwin Heiman, Feb. 24, 1965, Lot 144. John Kaufmann, July 10- 11, 1981, Lot 331

Table 6
Brainard & Co. Conjunctive Usages
with the American Letter Mail Company

No.	Date/Addressee	Handstamps	Auction/Record
1.	July 26, 1844 Henry Hill Esq. Missonary House Penibecton Square Boston, Mass. Troy to Boston	Forwarded by American Letter Mail Co., 12 State St. Boston ms “T” ? 24L1 adhesive Second stamp remnant	Siegel, May 19, 2001, Lot 397.
2.	August 23, 1844 Mr. M. Austin Boston Beer Co. Albany to Boston	American Letter Mail Co. 12 State St. Boston ms “PAID/ALM” ms “B”	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 239. Harmers (Caspary), March 20, 1957, Lot 641.
3.	Sept. 6, 1844 Troy to Boston	Red oval American Letter Mail Co., Boston hs Red “6”	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15- 17, 1999, Lot 783. Costales, March 23, 1944, Lot 5.

No.	Date/Addressee	Handstamps	Auction/Record
4.	Nov. 11, 1844 Troy to Boston	Red oval American Letter Mail Co., Boston hs Red "6"	Robson Lowe, March 15, 1972, Lot 1180.
5.	William L. Maetier E____ Treasurer Schill Valley ms 18 Che____ Troy to Phila.	Red oval American Letter Mail Co., Boston hs Hales "COLLECT 6 CENTS" Red "6" Also "3" Eagle City Post at Adams Exp. 80 Chestnut St.	Robert Kaufmann, Dec. 10, 1990, Lot 748.
6.	Mr. N. White Esq. Boston Merch. care L.D. Sweeny Commercial St. Boston Albany to Boston	American Letter Mail Co. 12 State St. Boston ms "B" 24L2 Adhesive	Siegel, May 12-14, 1975, Lot 1410. John Fox, March 31, 1961, Lot 594.

Table 7
Brainard Black Adhesives, 24L1 single stamps

Stain, thin	Siegel, Nov. 15, 2003, Lot 3312. Siegel (Johnstone), Dec. 19-20, 2002, Lot 2642. Siegel, May 13, 2000, Lot 389. Ex. Schwartz. 2003 PF	
Used	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 779.	
Used, red cancels, cts	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 779.	
Unused	Eric Jackson, Dec. 2003.	
Natural wrinkle unused, no gum	Siegel (Lily 5), Sept. 13-14, 1967, Lot 654. PF 428,055.	





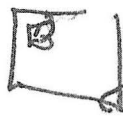

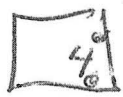
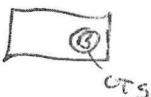
Some O.G. unused	Bartels (German sale), Nov. 3-5, 1921, Lot 750.	
No gum	Siegel, June 27-29, 2000, Lot 1670.	
Unused	Harmers (Caspary), March 20, 1957, Lot 639.	
Unused, no gum	Lyons collection	

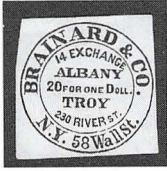
Table 8
Brainard Blue Adhesives, 24L2 single stamps

On piece	Siegel, May 13, 2000, Lot 387	
On piece	Siegel, May 13, 2000, Lot 388. Siegel, (Rarities), June 12, 2004, Lot 562.	
Used	Eric Jackson, Dec. 2003	
Used	Bartels, German sale, Nov. 3-5, 1921, Lot 752.	
cts on piece, "B" cancel	Harmer Rooke, Vanston, Sept. 20, 1958, Lot 1045.	

Author's Note:

By making the small handsketches one can keep track of examples which may reappear. This shows how I try to avoid duplications.

The Forgeries



**Forgery A
(Taylor)**



**Forgery B
(Taylor)**



**Forgery B1
(Taylor)**



**Forgery C
(Hussey)**



**Forgery D
(Scott)**



**Forgery E
(Scott)**



Forgery F



**Forgery I
(Moens)**

A description of the various characteristics of the forgeries can be found in the *Lyons Identifier* on pages 250-254. Please make the following corrections in the book. On page 250 the caption under the picture of forgery B is changed to B1, and the caption under the picture of Forgery G is changed to Forgery B. On page 251 the Forgery A characteristics should be Forgery D and the Forgery B characteristics should be Forgery A. On page 252 the Forgery C characteristics should read Forgery B. On page 253 the Forgery D characteristics should read Forgery E and the Forgery E characteristics should read Forgery C. On page 254 the Forgery G characteristics should read Forgery B1.

A quick identifier for the eight forgeries has been developed and is presented here as follows:

FOR ONE

**Forgery A
(Taylor)**

N GE

**Forgery B
(Taylor)**

N GE

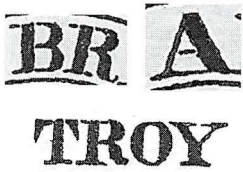
**Forgery B1
(Taylor)**

S

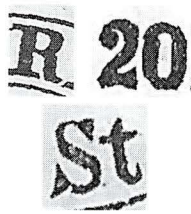
S

one

**Forgery C
(Hussey)**



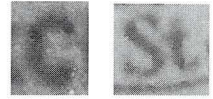
**Forgery D
(Scott)**



**Forgery E
(Scott)**



Forgery F



**Forgery I
(Moens)**

Clarifying the Misconceptions

There are at least five misconceptions concerning Brainard & Co. that need to be understood and addressed correctly in future texts and descriptions. These can be enumerated as follows:

1. Proprietor

Charles H. Brainard had nothing to do with Brainard & Co. George Brainard was involved with Brainard & Co. with Elijah Brainard possibly being involved at the onset of the company but dying soon afterward. The *Scott Catalogue* should be corrected.

2. Conjunctive Use

Hale & Co. was not the only known connecting letter service with which Brainard & Co. worked. The American Letter Mail Co. also had an arrangement with Brainard & Co. Triple conjunctive use covers are also known.

3. Census Quantities

The Lyons' censuses include 31 stampless covers from Albany, and 48 stampless covers from Troy. There are 15 covers recorded with the Brainard black adhesive, 24L1, and 16 covers recorded with the Brainard blue adhesive, 24L2. Probably only 14 of the covers with the blue adhesive are genuine. Auction houses have indicated far fewer recorded examples.

4. EKU and LKU

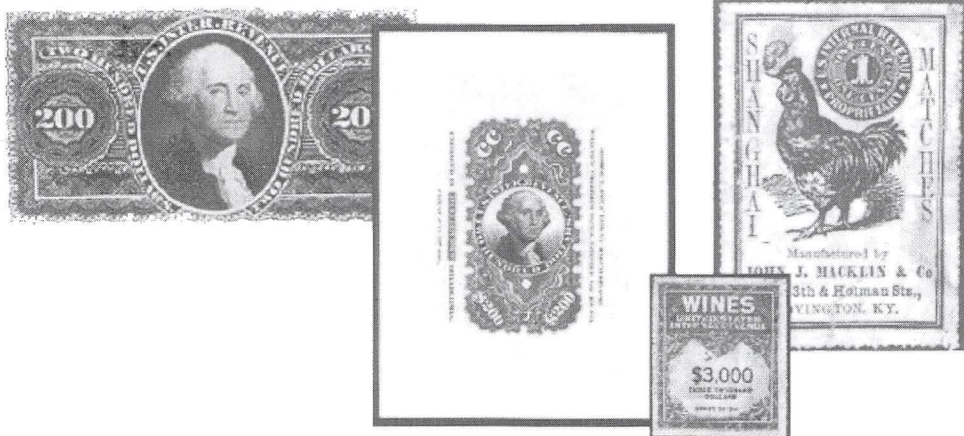
The earliest recorded use for Brainard & Co. is a cover with the blue adhesive, 24L2, dated July 5, 1844. The overall latest recorded use for Brainard & Co. is a stampless cover from Albany dated June 26, 1845. It is also noted that 25 covers are recorded in the censuses without dates and therefore some dates may be unreported.

5. Brainard Express

The Brainard Express in Boston was a totally different and separate company from Brainard & Co. This Independent Mail Company only operated for a few months in 1845. The proprietor was Charles H. Brainard. The *Scott Catalogue* should be corrected. An article on this company will appear in a future issue of *The Penny Post*.

Phenomenal.

Our Website Is Always Changing. Shop Our Auction & Hundreds of Stamps In Full Color!



U.S. Revenue Stamps

Penny Post readers can relax in the comfort of their home and review one of the world's largest stocks of revenue stamps at our Internet web site. Locals and Carriers are there, too!

But wait, there's more! Our very large web site is one of philately's most exciting. It's full of entertaining full-color graphics and up-to-date information on the revenue stamp world. And it changes all the time...so one visit is never enough.

Scott listed revenues, embossed & stamped paper, beer stamps, taxpaid revenues, possessions revenues, proofs & essays, local stamps, and philatelic literature. America's finest stock. Write, call or visit our site to get our latest price list or send your want list for custom approvals tailored to your needs.

Eric Jackson

P.O. Box 728 · Leesport PA 19533-0728
(610) 926-6200 · Fax: (610) 926-0120

Email: eric@revenueer.com
www.ericjackson.com



When the most valuable collections of
Carriers and Locals are sold,
one firm is chosen again and again.



When David Golden decided on the firm to handle his collection of Carriers and Locals—the largest and most valuable ever sold—he chose Siegel Auction Galleries.

When Richard Schwartz, past president of the Carriers and Locals society, decided to sell his massive collection, he chose the Siegel firm.

And, when the Hall family looked for an auction firm with the ability to sell one of the most important collections of Carriers and Locals ever assembled, they chose the Siegel firm.

Our knowledge, relationships with collectors, and state-of-the-art presentation (print and digital) qualify us above all others to handle collections of Carriers and Locals.

Buying or selling, it makes sense to deal with the leader.

Robert A. Siegel

AUCTION GALLERIES, INC.

www.siegelauctions.com

60 East 56th Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10022
Phone (212) 753-6421 Fax (212) 753-6429 E-mail: stamps@siegelauctions.com