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INSIDE THIS ISSUE

THE RED SQUARED TARGET CANCELLATION OF WILLIAMS AND
THE CINCINNATI CARRIER SERVICE

JOHN WILEY'S WASHINGTON CITY DESPATCH POST

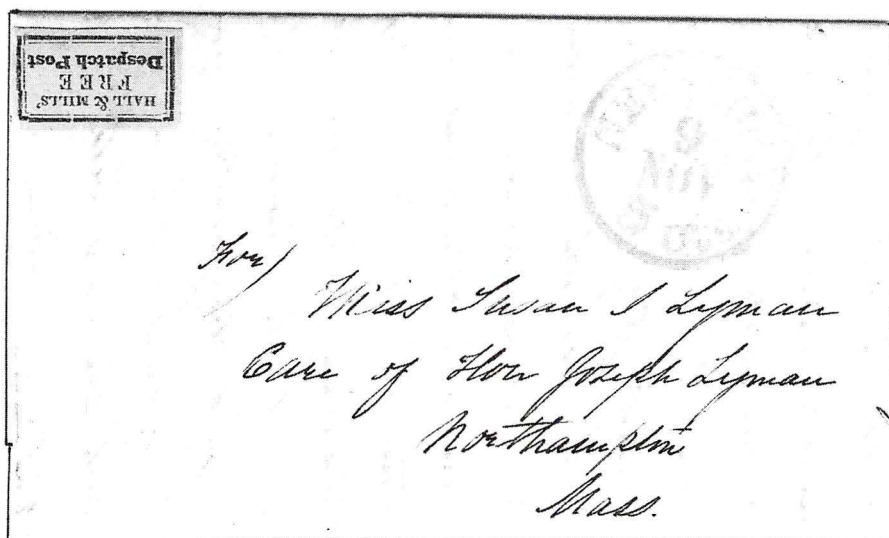
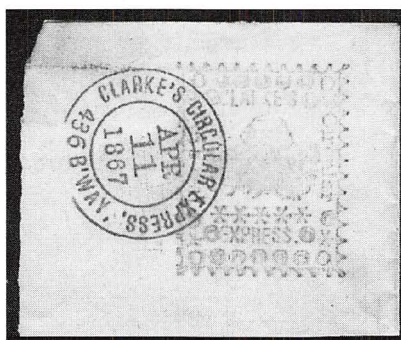
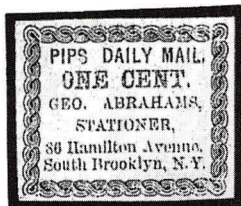
POSTAL USES OF BROWN'S CITY POST

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CONTENTS

Editor's Message	Page 2
President's Message	Pages 3-4
Eagle Carrier Original Die Essay Reappears by Donald Johnstone	Pages 5-6
The J.A. Rich Covers and Hussey's "Word's Only" Stamps of the 1870's by Eric Karell	Pages 7-13
The Squared Target Cancellation of Williams and the Cincinnati Carrier Service by John Bowman	Pages 14-22
John Wiley's Washington City Despatch Post by Clifford Alexander	Pages 24-34
Postal Uses of Brown's City Post Locals by Steven Belasco	Pages 39-48
The First Philadelphia Typeset Carrier Adhesive Stamps 7LB1-9 by Larry Lyons	Pages 51-72

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Editor's Message

By
Larry Lyons

Washington 2006 was an amazing philatelic event. For me the best part of a stamp show is getting to visit and talk to fellow collectors and experience seeing exhibits with friends. Repeatedly three to four different Carrier and Local Society members would assemble by prearranged groups to visit particular exhibits. Together we would make comments and be awed as a group.

We had over 30 Society members attending at Washington 2006 including dealers, collectors, agents, auctioneers, postal historians and other supporters. This is the largest number of Society members that I can recall in attendance at a single event. Several dealers had carrier and local material to sell and sales were brisk. There were also auctions held in conjunction with the show.

For those who did not attend our Society meeting, I gave an Editor's Report. I stated that I have been the editor of *The Penny Post* since January 2000 and I have been responsible for 25 issues thus far. Gordon Stimmell was our first editor and there were 30 issues under his tutelage. To date, since our inception in January 1991, we have produced 55 issues of *The Penny Post* containing about 2,800 pages of research articles. I spoke about the enormous spirit of cooperation of our members. I find the camaraderie to be extremely satisfying and compelling. The pooling of knowledge and sharing of information makes our articles the best that they can be. I thanked the section editors and my proofreaders who all contribute to our award-winning journal.

For the last few years I have given out an annual editor's award. This year the award was given to Cliff Alexander for his two Hussey articles about the Time Posted Labels and the Copyrighting and Trademarking of Postage Stamps which uncovered a new discovery - the Hussey's Messenger stamp with "COPYRIGHT 1877" removed. Congratulations to Cliff Alexander for his wonderful research.

ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
James E. Lee	23
Nutmeg Stamp Sales	35
Matthew Bennett Inc.	36
Shreves Philatelic Galleries Inc.	37
Stanley Piller	38
H.R. Harmer LLC	49
Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions	50
Park Cities Stamps	Inside Front Cover
Eric Jackson	Inside Back Cover
Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc.	Back Cover

President's Report

By

John D. Bowman

By the time you get this issue, the Washington 2006 show will be history. Member Herb Trenchard prepared articles concerning the international shows held in this country since they began, published in the Washington 2006 show catalog, the *Chronicle* and *Philatelic Literature Review*, each with a different focus or depth. One comment that was circulated at Washington was that the famous collections at the early US international shows included carriers and locals along with exhibits of US classic issues. Today's exhibits of classic US philately often do not include the locals and carriers. As collectors of carriers and locals, we know that their history is intertwined with the issuance of our classic stamps, and in fact often resulted in changes in government service to benefit the public.

At the Washington 2006 show, members Carmen Puliafito, Martin Richardson and Vernon Morris exhibited and each won a medal. In addition, a German exhibit was entered into the Champion of Champions competition. While going down the aisles to visit particular exhibits, I noticed several exhibits that included carrier and local stamps that I would not have known about from simply reading the titles of all the exhibits. It is amazing how many aspects of philately include carriers and locals for completion of their story.

Our annual meeting was held at Washington 2006 and attracted 19 attendees, the highest number I have seen in my years as president. In addition, Larry Lyons and I were invited by the US Philatelic Classics Society to make presentations on the California Penny Post and the Mercantile Library of New York, which was well attended and was well received. Member Scott Trepel presented a presentation about using a scanner for expertizing and a second presentation on carrier stamps during the 1851 issue period. Both were very well attended. In fact, his scanner presentation resulted in standing room only.

Our next annual meeting will be held during Westpex in San Francisco on April 27-29, 2007. Please mark your calendars accordingly. We will continue to hold our meetings in conjunction with the annual meetings of the US Philatelic Classics Society.

The index for the Penny Post has been updated by Larry Ballantyne through Volume 13 (2005) and is available as a PDF file for downloading on our web site. This is certainly a valuable resource for any of us that do research, make exhibits and publish articles.

Unsold miscellaneous files from the George Sloane reference collection offered by Richard Frajola years ago were acquired by dealer-member Byron Sandfield of Park Cities Stamps, Dallas, who generously permitted Martin Richardson and me to photocopy them for the benefit of members of the Carriers and Locals Society. These are available on two CDs, scanned in high-resolution color and saved as PDF files for easy printing. Each post is a separate file on the CDs. The Sloane reference collection files include authentic stamps, reprints and forgeries, as well as his notes and records for each post. The price for the two-CD

set of 57 local posts is \$50 to members and \$60 to non-members. If printed, the page count is over 620 pages.

The Sloane Blood reference collection has already been available through the C&LS. The price for this CD is \$15 to members, \$25 to non-members.

We have a large quantity of back issues in storage. Because of storage costs, we are offering **for a limited time** a complete set of back issues through 2005 for \$250 postpaid, versus our normal price of \$355. All original copies of Volume 1, issues 1, 2 and 3 have been sold, but our Secretary has prepared high-quality photocopies with card cover for this special sale. I have not counted the total number of pages this represents, but I know it is a treasure trove of information about carriers, locals, independent mails and expresses, including their postal history and forgeries. I purchased a second set several years ago and had them privately bound for about \$35 a book, which makes them ideal for one's book library. After the limited time offer, we will no longer make copies of the first three issues. Please send a check to our Secretary Martin Richardson if interested.

In March of this year, Robert A. Siegel Auctions offered an auction that included much or all of Calvet Hahn's collection of local posts as well as Richard Schwartz's specialized collection of Boyd's, which emphasized its postal stationery. I would encourage all members to obtain a copy of this auction catalog for their records, as it is a historic offering of material that has not been seen for many years.

The Society has once again submitted recommendations for the *US Scott Specialized Catalogue*. I encourage each member to consider submitting their ideas to me at johndbowman@charter.net for next year's update. I will review your ideas and submit them to our committee for discussion.

We have taken our project to produce album pages for carriers and locals stamps off the back-burner and hope to complete it during 2006. As you might suspect, the amount of member services such as this that we can supply depends entirely on the volunteer efforts of dedicated members. If you have some expertise or time to work on any project from album pages to *Penny Post* articles, we will be most grateful for your help.

Carriers and Locals Society
Auction #11

Thursday, December 14, 2006

Closing date for consignments
November 10th

To our Auction Manager, Alan E. Cohen

Tel: (212) 280-7865 Fax: (212) 280-7864
Email: alanecohen@mindspring.com

Eagle Carrier Original Die Essay Reappears

By

Donald B. Johnstone

My first acquaintance with this item began in 1951 at Dr. Clarence Brazer's wisteria-adorned cottage on Long Island where, as his guest, I was examining some Franklin and Eagle carrier proofs. We were both aware of the rare original black die essays of the Franklin carrier, called large die proofs at that time. Dr. Brazer had one in his reference collection. He remarked to me that a similar die proof of the Eagle Carrier, either with die sinkage or cut down, was unknown, and he repeated this same opinion in print.¹ Shortly thereafter, I had occasion to view the B.K. Miller Collection, then on display in the New York Public Library, and there I observed an Eagle Carrier original die essay in black, labeled "die proof." (Figure 1)

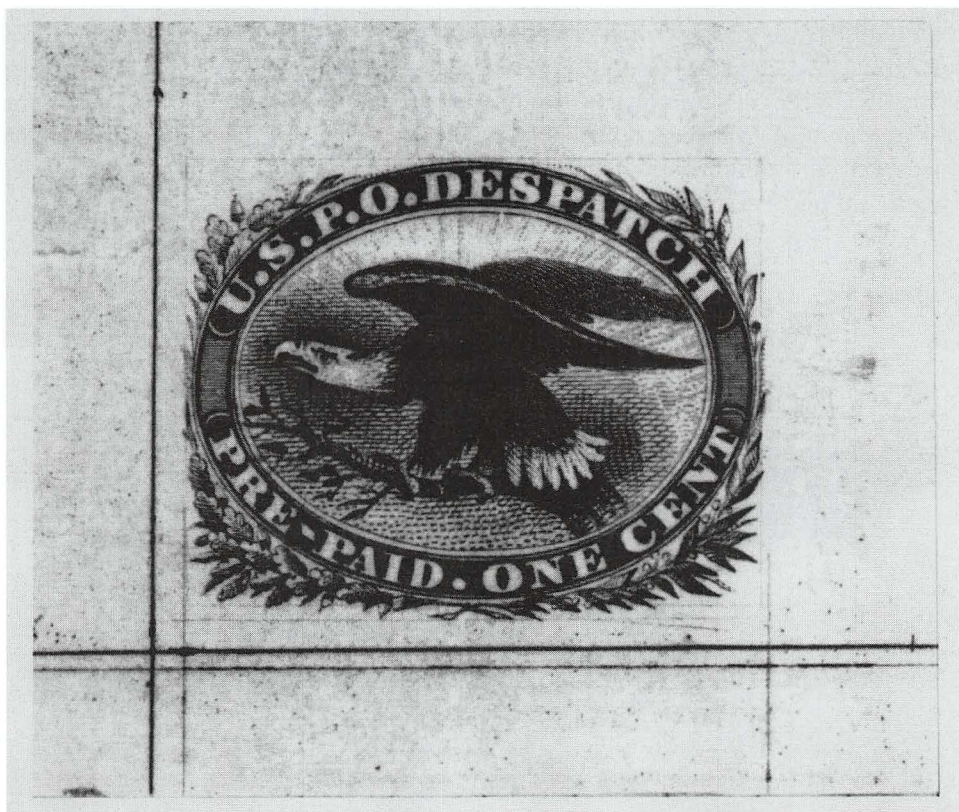


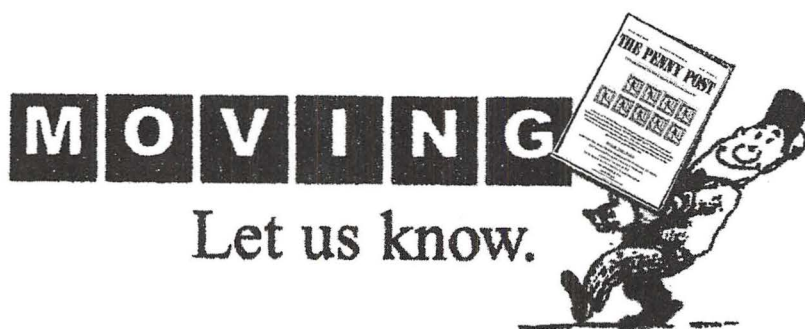
Figure 1. Original die essay in black on white card of the Eagle carrier stamp on page 15 of the B.K. Miller Collection.

¹ Clarence W. Brazer, "1851 Essays and Proofs,," *National Philatelic Museum* 3:435, 1951 (Philadelphia).

Following the infamous Miller Collection robbery and the return of some of the stolen items in 1977, the collection was placed in a vault and has never since been available to view. Hence, in my 1984-85 series of articles on the Franklin and Eagle Carriers in the *Chronicle*,² I was unable to confirm my original observation nor illustrate a die essay of the Eagle Carrier.

With the recent transfer of the Miller Collection from the New York Public Library to the National Postal Museum in Washington, D.C., for display over the next three years, I was asked to examine the page descriptions and provide annotations for the Franklin and Eagle Carriers. This enabled me to rediscover the original die essay of the Eagle Carrier in black on white card. We can now recommend this essay be listed and illustrated in the *U.S. Scott Specialized Catalogue* as LO2E1 in a similar manner as the already listed and illustrated original Franklin Carrier die essay LO1E1.

The position of the Eagle Carrier die essay on the Miller Collection page appears strange and gives the impression it had been added late to the page and after the very attractively hand-written pages had been prepared and mounted. It has been reported that Miller had presented the collection to the library in 1925.³ I've been informed by Wilson Hulme that Miller had acquired this die essay from Dr. Carroll Chase in March of 1926 which probably accounts for the late page mounting. Miller had penciled in on the page that it was from the Crawford Collection and included the word "Unique." To the best of my knowledge, unique is still appropriate.



² Donald B. Johnstone, "Franklin and Eagle Carrier Stamps," *Chronicle* Vol. 36-37, 1984-85.

³ Bill McAllister, "Postal Museum to Display Miller Collection," *Linn's Stamp News*, April 17, 2006.

The J. A. Rich Covers and Hussey's "Word's Only" Stamps of the 1870s

By
Eric Karell



Figure 1. 87L41 on cover addressed to J.A. Rich Esq. docketed October 28, 1869.

Everyone who collects Hussey's stamps is familiar with the series of covers addressed to J.A. Rich Esq. bearing Hussey's adhesives from the "words-only" series. An example is shown in **Figure 1**. At first glance these are unprepossessing, the covers are small, the stamps are haphazardly placed, and the cancels are often poorly struck. However, because these covers are docketed with the month, day, and year they provide valuable information on periods of use of the associated stamps and cancels. In this article I intend to discuss how these and similar covers can shed light on a transitional period in the history of Hussey's post. **Table 1** below lists the examples of the J.A. Rich covers that I was able to find, using the Levi auction records and the article on Hussey's in *Byways of Philately* as my primary sources.

Table 1: Census of Covers Addressed to J.A. Rich Esq.

<u>Docketing Date</u>	<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Cancel Note(1)</u>	<u>Reference</u>
4/16/6(8)	87L40	227 W 13 th St.	cds (PMC-e)	Levi; Fox 10/24/54 Lehrman collection
1-year gap				
4/2/69	87L40		cds (PMC-e)	Stolow 6/21/82
4/30/69	87L40		cds (PMC-e)	Levi, Fox 3/69 (??)
5/14/69	87L40		cds (PMC-e)	Levi, Kaufmann 9/79

<u>Docketing Date</u>	<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Cancel Note(1)</u>	<u>Reference</u>
5/28/69	87L40		cds (PMC-e)	Levi, Ex Hale, Kaufmann Oct 1978
10/1/69	87L40	Not visible in catalogue photo	cds (PMC-e)	Schwartz, RAS # 825 lot 1804
10/28/69	87L41	227 W 13 th St.	cds (PMC-e)	Ex Golden, Figure 1
11/12/69	87L41		cds (PMC-e)	Levi, RAS 6/8/76
1/17/70	87L41		cds (PMC-e)	<i>Byways</i> p.145; ex Schwartz RAS # 825 lot 1805
3/11/70	87L41		cds (PMC-e)	Golden lot 1216
11/25/70	87L41	Not visible in catalogue photo	cds (PMC-e)	Schwartz
2- year gap				
3/28/73	87L42	227 W 13 th St.	s/l PAID (PMS-b)	Figure 2.
6/17/73	87L51	55 Lexington	PAID circle (PMC-f)	<i>Byways</i> p. 148
3/4/74	87L51	114 W 28 th St.	PAID circle (PMC-f)	Golden

Note (1) post mark designations are from *Byways*

From this list let's first make some general observations about the covers. The first is they span a 6-year period, from April 1868 (although this is hard to read) through March 1874. The closest in date are within 2 weeks of each other. There is a year-long hiatus between April 1868 and April 1869, and just over a 2-year hiatus between December 1870 until the end of March 1873. These gaps may reflect an incomplete auction record review on my part and other readers are invited to send any additional information to the editor.

Because many Hussey's issues on cover are either philatelically inspired or outright fraudulent, I approached the J.A. Rich covers with a skeptical, but open mind. All of the covers are addressed in the same hand, which most likely means that they were self-addressed, particularly as they span a 6-year period. The covers I've seen have been opened, and the docketing date usually precedes the date on the cds, by a day or two, which indicates that the docketing refers to the contents. Finally the stamps on the covers, 87L40, 87L41, 87L42 and 87L51 are issues found legitimately used on other commercial correspondence, as are the cancellations. The fact that there are several instances where the covers are within a few weeks of each other is consistent with them having originally held some type of deposit receipt or bank notice. In summary, the Rich covers appear to be commercially, used rather than philatelically, inspired usages.

Let's see what the Rich correspondence can tell us about the various Hussey's issues of this period. Looking at the correspondence as a whole we see that the 87L41 issue was first used in October of 1869. Because there is a two-year gap between November 1870 and March 1873, the date of the only 87L42 in the correspondence, we cannot infer anything about when the 87L42 was first issued. The 87L42 differs from the 87L41 only in the date. It still has 50 William St. as the

address of the post. Other examples of the 87L42 I found date from 1872.¹ Thus, the Rich cover bearing the 87L42 is of particular interest and is illustrated in **Figure 2** below.

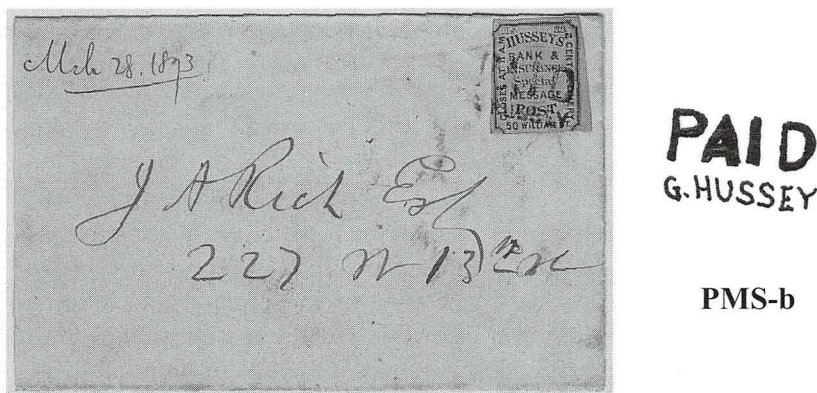


Figure 2. 87L42 on cover with PMS-b cancel; docketed March 28, 1873.

This cover is unusual in that it has the s/l PAID G. Hussey cancel (PMS-b), first used in 1858-1859. This is probably the cover referenced in *Byways* as having been cancelled by favor.² I disagree with that explanation, first on the grounds that the Rich covers don't appear philatelic and secondly, that the PMS-b cancel is also found on other apparently genuine commercial covers. **Figure 3** below is an example.

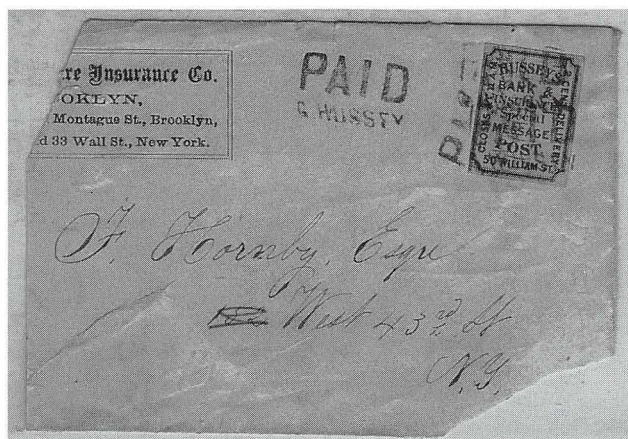


Figure 3. 87L41 tied with multiple strikes of PMS-b on commercial cover front. Address corrected in pencil to 147 West 43rd St.

¹ John Bowman has one on an insurance company card dated May 1872 cancelled in blue with PMS-n. Lot 1217 in the Golden sale (March ? 1872) looks genuine although it does have a PMO-g cancel that is suspected to have been used to produce covers after the post closed (see lot 690 in the Hall sale).

² *Byways of Philately*, p. 162.

According to *Byways*, Hussey moved his post from 50 William Street to 54 Pine Street sometime in 1873 while Coster puts the date at 1872.³ With this move the 87L42 stamps no longer bore the correct address. They were superseded by the 87L51 issue, which differs from the 87L42 in that it has the new address and no year-date. But the stamps are not the only thing now out of date – the cds used prior to that (PMC-e) also bears the wrong address. To bracket the date better we would have to establish the earliest usage of the 87L51. The 87L51 issue is represented in the Rich covers by two examples, one dated July 1873 and the other dated March of 1874, both cancelled with the PMC-f cancel.

Unfortunately here the record stops. In fact from 1874 until late 1877, when the large running messenger stamps were issued, we enter the “dark ages” of the post. As pointed out in *Byways* neither the 87L51, nor types 87L43 – 50 are “common enough genuinely used to have been in common and continuous use during that period.”⁴ According to *Byways* Mr. Hussey retired in ill health in 1875.⁵ If true, then this could have resulted in a period of disorganization until Easson took over full ownership.

What about the 87L43 – 87L46 and 87L47 - 50 series? These correspond to two almost identical types - each in 4 colors. The wording on the stamps differs from the 87L51 design in that it had dropped the “2 cent delivery” replacing it with “daily delivery.” The *Scott Catalogue* lists both these types as being issued in 1872 based on Coster, while another contemporary dealer’s list had listed both types as being issued in 1876. According to *Byways* perhaps one set was issued in 1872 and the other as an imitation around 1877-78 making one set Hussey’s last issue and the other Easson’s first issue.⁶ But what does the evidence suggest?

The Levi records have one example each of 87L46 and 87L49 both with what appear to be PMC-ff cancels, in other words fake versions of the PMC-f. John Bowman had an example of an 87L44 with the same type of cancel. Other examples of the 87L43 exist with purple oval cancels that are of dubious origin such as PMO-j, or with legitimate cancels on clearly philatelic covers such as illustrated in **Figure 4**.



PMC-e



PMC-f



PMC-ff
Fraudulent



PMO-j

³ Ibid. p. 110.

⁴ *Byways* p. 71

⁵ Ibid. p. 52. Unfortunately there is no citation given.

⁶ Ibid. pp 50-52.

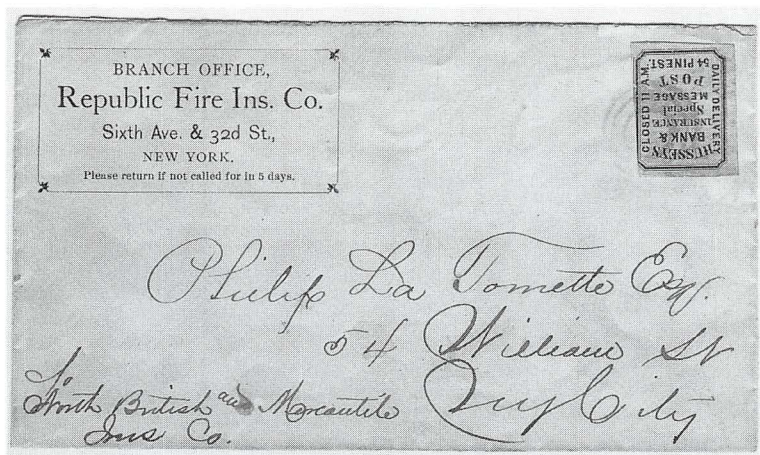


Figure 4. 87L43 on “LaTourette” cover tied by purple target.

A couple of examples of 87L43 bear the PMO-e, one on an 1876 part-printed form in John Bowman’s collection and one on an undated cover that is illustrated below in **Figure 5**.



PMO-e

Figure 5. 87L43 (double period variety) on cover with PMO-e cancel in magenta. Ex Ackerman and Mason.

The **Figure 5** example looks genuine enough but the PMO-e is, in my view, another cancel that- even if genuinely used by Hussey- may have been used at a later date to produce covers of questionable authenticity.⁷ An example of the 87L43

⁷ *Byways* p. 155. My rationale for being suspicious of this cancel is as follows: in *Byways* p. 161 the PMR-h cancel is shown tying a pair of L188a on an Adams Express Cover – suspected of being fake. On the same page the PMR-h cancel is shown on one of the Beveridge covers. The PMO-e is also found on a stampless Beveridge cover.

cancelled with PMO-m is mentioned in *Byways* but there is no evidence presented to enable us to date that particular cancel either. We may be on firmer ground with the 87L48 on cover illustrated in **Figure 6** below.

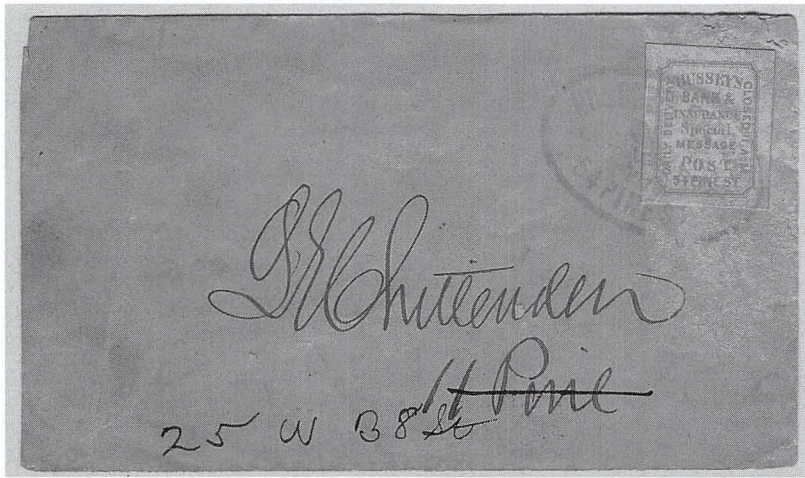
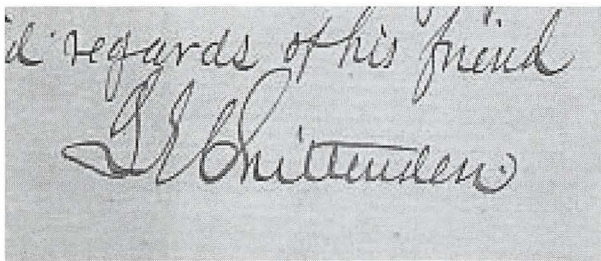


Figure 6 insert.



PMO-i

Figure 6 and Figure 6 insert. 87L48 on self-addressed cover to L.E. Chittenden with PMO-i cancel. The insert is an example of L. E. Chittenden's signature from a book dedication.

This cover bears the PMO-i cancel, known on commercially used Hussey's covers bearing the 87L60 (Bowman collection), 87L62 and 87L73. Coster dates the 87L60 to December 1877 and the 87L62 and 87L73 are dated to the 1878-9 period.⁸ This puts the PMO-i cancel in the 1878-1879 period.

Can we establish the authenticity of this cover? It turns out that in this instance we can. When I first came across this something about it stirred my memory – I had seen the handwriting on the cover somewhere before. It took a while but I finally recognized the signature as that appearing on some of the original "green backs" issued to finance the Civil War. L. E. Chittenden was the Registrar of the Treasury under Lincoln so his signature is well known on currency issues of the

⁸ *Byways* p. 76.

period. The insert in **Figure 6** shows his signature on the flyleaf of a book he authored.

Now Chittenden was himself a stamp collector and it is altogether possible that this cover was philatelically inspired, although it is odd that he would use the wrong address. However, we can be confident that at least this was not a complete fabrication. Furthermore the PMO-i cancel is quite scarce and doesn't seem to have been used later to fabricate covers. By analogy with the Rich covers I suggest that this was self-addressed but held by the sending agency until needed – by which time Chittenden had moved or was not collecting mail at 11 Pine.

Conclusion

Let's take a couple of steps out onto the ice and summarize. The available evidence suggests that the 87L42 issue was in use throughout 1872 and into early 1873, followed by the 87L51 which incorporates the address change. The Rich correspondence takes us up to mid 1874 when the current stamp was the 87L51 and the current postmark was PMC-f. Stylistically the trend in subsequent years is toward the use of oval "rubber-stamp" type cancels, such as PMO-i, PMO-e, PMO-m and the purple target. As for the design, the only substantive difference between the 87L43 – 87L50 series and the 87L51 is in the dropping of the phrase "2 cent delivery." Is there any other evidence to indicate a change in rate that might necessitate such a change? There is a flier illustrated in *Byways* with Easson listed as Manager and the 54 Pine St. address, listing delivery of directed circulars at 90 cent per hundred. Unfortunately this is undated and could support a rate change any time after the move to Pine St.

Why are the 87L43 - 87L50 series stamps so scarce used? As already mentioned, any Hussey's material in the period 1874-1879 is scarce. I suspect that the real reasons for this scarcity is simply that business was bad. Hussey became ill, competitive pressures forced a drop in rates, and things didn't pick up until Easson took over as proprietor and reorganized the business. Even though we should know better, the fact that Hussey's stamps are in themselves relatively common leads us to expect a correspondingly large quantity of covers. It would be interesting to compare the number of Boyd's known covers for the same period. Taken together the evidence suggests that even if all the covers bearing the 87L43 - 87L50 series stamps discussed here are philatelically inspired, there is no evidence supporting an 1872 issue date for any portion of the issue. Rather, an issue date of 1876 is more consistent with the evidence.

The Squared Target Cancellation of Williams and the Cincinnati Carrier Service

By
John D. Bowman

The history of private local posts was often one of frequent confrontation with the U.S. Post Office. However, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Claudius C. Williams, who operated Williams' City Post, was appointed a letter carrier and shortly thereafter became superintendent of the Cincinnati Post Office in 1854. Although initially listed as a local stamp in the Scott catalog, the Williams' City Post two cent adhesive is currently recognized as a Semi-Official Stamp (Scott 9LB1). A squared target cancellation (**Figure 1**) is used on this stamp as well as some Eagle carrier stamps (LO2) used in Cincinnati.

Did Williams operate a private local service independent of the Cincinnati Post Office, or was his service always in an official capacity? Was the squared target cancellation a device specific for carrier and local service, and was it strictly a handstamp used under Williams' association with the post office?



Figure 1. Squared Target

Carrier Service in Cincinnati

According to Bob Meyersburg, writing in *The Philatelic Foundation Bulletin* in 1985¹, Cincinnati is known to have had carrier service as early as 1838, but for unknown reasons this service was not continuous. Between October 1845 and June 1849, there is no evidence of government carrier service. Letter carrier Hiram Frazer resigned from the Post Office in October of 1845 and established Frazer's City Express Post which provided service during this period. From June 1849 to sometime in 1852, government carrier service was again available.

Although the Postal Act of March 3, 1851 enabled the Postmaster General to establish post roads in cities, there is no evidence that this was done in Cincinnati. In fact, it appears that the existing carrier service of the Cincinnati Post Office again stopped, with no city letter delivery from the post office until late in 1854. This hiatus was filled by Browne's City Post and Sullivan's Dispatch Post, and perhaps

¹ Meyersburg states that the historical information in his article was taken from the Elliott Perry-Arthur Hall manuscript records. These records formed the basis for the series of articles in Robson Lowe's *Philatelist* edited by Maurice Williams in 1973-1974, according to a personal communication from Donald B. Johnstone, June 9, 2006.

Williams' City Post. From 1852 until around 1862, the Eagle stamps were the only means of prepaying carrier service in Cincinnati.

The population in Cincinnati grew from about 40,000 in 1837, when the first letter carrier was appointed, to over 160,000 by the start of the Civil War.

C. C. Williams

Meyersburg states that "On September 22, 1854, Claudius C. Williams and James W. Wilson were appointed letter carriers." The *Cincinnati Daily Gazette* for October 27, 1854, published an ad as follows:

CITY LETTER CARRIER – Mr. C. C. Williams has been regularly appointed by the Post Office Department, letter carrier in this city, and will commence his duties on Monday [Oct. 30, 1854]. His signs are now stuck up at the several places of deposit, and the boxes in which the letters are to be dropped, will be found inside, and also stamps for the payment of the carrier. This business has repeatedly broken down in this city, but an effort will now be made to place it on a permanent and reliable basis.

In addition, an ad of October 29, 1854, in *The Enquirer* of Cincinnati, by Postmaster John L. Vattier², is shown in Figure 2.

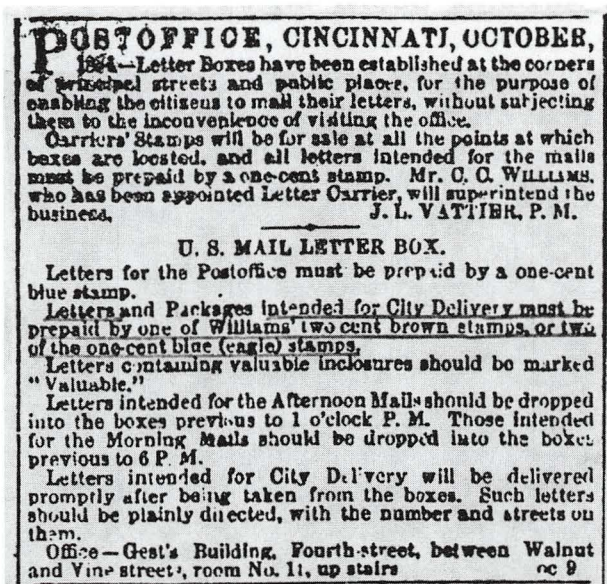


Figure 2. Advertisement in *The Enquirer* by Postmaster Vattier

² John L. Vattier was appointed Postmaster of Cincinnati on April 29, 1853, and served until his successor, James J. Faran, was appointed on June 4, 1858. Vattier was appointed again on October 21, 1859 and served until April 15, 1861, according to *The Cincinnati Post Office* by David Heller and Thomas McDonald, 1994.

This ad indicates that Williams' City Post adhesive (Scott no. 9LB1, 2c brown) was accepted as postage for carrier service by the post office as of October 30, 1854, and substantiates the status of this stamp as a Semi-Official Carrier. Before this date, was Williams a private local post operator, who may have already printed his stamps? Did he take the job at the Cincinnati Post Office to further his private enterprise? Did he continue Williams' City Post after he left the post office, similar to his predecessor, Hiram Frazer?

A later ad in *The Enquirer* of November 29, 1854, is the same as the post office October 29 ad, except the reference to Williams' 2c stamp is omitted.³

It is clear from the advertisements that carrier service was available at one cent "to the Mails" and at two cents for local (intra-city) delivery. Thus, either Williams' two cent stamp (9LB1) or two of the one cent Eagle carrier stamps (LO2) were required for local delivery, while a single Eagle stamp could take the letter to the post office for destination in another city. From time to time, the Cincinnati Post Office ran out of one cent Eagle carrier stamps, and the regular one cent US postage stamp was accepted for carrier usage.⁴

The known dated covers with Williams' stamp (9LB1) are all from 1855 (see **Table 1** and **Table 2**).

Perhaps anticipating his appointment as letter carrier and then superintendent of the post office in Cincinnati, Williams prepared an adhesive stamp, 9LB1. A cancellation device (the squared target) was used during his time at the post office, and may also have been prepared by Williams.

Elliott Perry states that no C. C. Williams appears as letter carrier or "penny post" in the directory for 1855 and neither Williams nor the City Post are listed in the 1856 edition.⁵ However, the 1855 directory does list Williams twice: (1) "C. C. Williams, city post, office P.O. building" and (2) "City Post, C. C. Williams, office 4th and Sycamore." C. C. Williams appears on the payroll of the Cincinnati Post Office as clerk from April 1 to June 30, 1855. Perry believed "either that Williams' City Post ceased to operate or that Williams quit as U.S. letter carrier and superintendent of the carrier service for the Cincinnati Post Office on or before March 31, 1855. Therefore, the two cents U.S. carrier stamp which is incorrectly listed by Scott as Local No. 147L1 may have been in use for six months or less beginning in October 1854."⁶

It is certainly conceivable that Williams' association with the Cincinnati Post Office may have led to his augmenting a private local service by permitting him to sort and distribute mail.

The Eagle Carrier Stamp in Cincinnati

Elliott Perry wrote a seminal treatise on carrier stamps under the editorship of Maurice Williams, which appeared in Robson Lowe's *The Philatelist* serially in

³ Elliott Perry, *Williams City Post*, in *Pat Paragraphs* 1981 BIA reprint, page 252.

⁴ Robert Meyersburg, personal communication, June 2, 2006.

⁵ Perry, *op cit*.

⁶ Elliott Perry, "The Carrier Stamps of the United States," Maurice Williams, ed., *The Philatelist* (Robson Lowe) September 1974, p. 321.

1973 and 1974. These articles are essential reading for today’s collector of carrier stamps. Perry noted that the only record known for delivery of the Eagle carrier stamps was one for 20,000 stamps to the Philadelphia Post Office on November 17, 1851. However, in a letter dated June 4, 1860, Toppan, Carpenter & co. stated “...the Eagle carrier stamp has been comparatively unused; but one post office (at Cincinnati, Ohio) making occasional demands for a small supply.”

Don Johnstone authored a series of articles in the *Chronicle* from 1984-1985 under the editorship of Bob Meyersburg titled “Franklin and Eagle Carrier Stamps,” (125, 37:1, Feb. 1985, p. 23). He notes that the Eagle carrier was used in Cincinnati from 1854 until May of 1861. He also illustrates this stamp tied with a blue squared target on a cover with an 1851 3c stamp. Both stamps are tied with a Cincinnati CDS dated December 4, and is noted as 1854. He states this is the earliest known use of the Eagle carrier stamp from Cincinnati.

It is clear that usage of the Eagle carrier stamp in Cincinnati likely is the most common usage except for the extensive usage in Philadelphia.⁷

Table 1 lists the known usages of the squared target cancellation on Williams’ stamp (9LB1) and the Eagle carrier (LO2) in Cincinnati. **Table 2** lists usages of the Williams’ stamp without the squared grid, and **Table 3** lists year-dated usages on cover of the Eagle carrier stamp from Cincinnati.

Table 1. Squared Target Cancellations on Covers in Cincinnati

<u>Date</u>	<u>Stamps</u>	<u>Squared Grid Cancel Color</u>	<u>Handstamps</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Reference</u>
9/1/(1854 or 1855)	LO2, 11	Red	Cincinnati	H.G. Oglesby, Middleton, OH	Siegel 6/27/2000 Ex-Boker
9/25/1854 (or 1855)	LO2, 11	Red	Cincinnati	David Mackesson Pittsburgh, PA	Meyersburg
12/4/1854	LO2, 11	Blue	Cincinnati		Meyersburg, Boker
12/19/1854	LO2, 11(3)	Red	Cincinnati	Denmark	Meyersburg
12/20/1854	LO2, 11	Red	Cincinnati	C. Wheeler Poplar Ridge, NY	Siegel 6/25/1997 (Meyersburg)
2/12/1855	LO2	Red	Cincinnati 5 integral rate, large 5's	T. L. Green Union, OH	Meyersburg
3/28/(1855)	LO2	Red		Washington, DC	Gronowski
4/2/(1855)	LO2	Unknown	Cincinnati	On piece	Meyersburg

⁷ Stephen Gronowski, “LO2 Usages Outside of Philadelphia, Washington D.C., Cincinnati and Kensington, Pa.”, *The Penny Post* 11(3):9-22 (July) 2003.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Stamps</u>	<u>Squared Grid Cancel Color</u>	<u>Handstamps</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Reference</u>
5/29/1855	9LB1	Red		R.M.W. Fay Co. Esq Cincinnati	Middendorf
6/5/1855	LO2	Blue	Cincinnati Free integral rate	Commissioner Washington City, DC	Meyersburg
6/18/(1855)	9LB1, 9	Red	Cincinnati	(cut out) Printed circular	Siegel 6/25/1997 (Meyersburg) Lot 153, Ex. Sheriff. Endorsed in pencil by Henry Gibson that it was bought from L.R. Burger in 1895 for \$7. Noted by Robson Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1620. PF
(1/1/1856)	9LB1, 11	Red	Cincinnati	NYC 9LB1 did not originate	Golden sale notes Hall, Lot 113.
	LO2 vert. pair	Red	None	J. Dan Jones Cincinnati	Siegel 6/25/1997 (Meyersburg)
?	9LB1	Red	None	Single stamp	Frajola (Middendorf) May 1991, Lot 165.
	9LB1	Red	None	Single stamp	Siegel, July 15, 1998, Lot 446. Siegel, Dec. 12-14, 1995, Lot 1147. Kelleher, March 14, 1987. Lot 1115.
	9LB1	Red	None	Single stamp	Ventura, sale 156, Lot 79. This stamp removed from the 1-1-56 cover.
	9LB1	Red	None	Single stamp on piece	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999. Lot 277.
	9LB1	Red	None	Single stamp	Siegel (Johnstone), Dec. 19-20, 2002, Lot 2546.
	9LB1	Red	None	Single stamp	Kaufman, 10 th sale, Lot 328.
	9LB1	Red	None	Single stamp	Ivy, Shreve & Mader, June 25, 1995, Lot 1673.
?	LO2 Hor pair	Red	None	Pair off cover	Johnstone

Table 2. Williams' Carrier Stamps (9LB1) without Squared Target Cancellation

<u>Date</u>	<u>Stamp(s)</u>	<u>Handstamps</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Reference</u>
?	9LB1	Ms. "X"	8 th St. Below Carr, Cincinnati	Golden sale notes
1855 ?	9LB1	Ms. Lines tie stamp	Maj. Schley (no address)	Golden Lot 276
1854	9LB1	Blue "City Post" (Browne & Co.)	112 Clinton St.	Golden sale notes Ex-Knapp, Lot 1385.
?	horiz. pair, 9LB1		None	Pair, off cover, Robson Lowe, Oct. 26, 1973, Lot 2128.
?	9LB1	ms "X"	Susie Merrill 8 th St below Carr	Hall, Lot 112 Siegel (Johnstone) Dec. 19-20, 2000, Lot 2547, PF
	9LB1		Single	Siegel (Lilly 5), Sept. 13-14, 1967, Lot 578. Kelleher, Oct. 4-5, 1974, Lot 1596.
	9LB1		Single	Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1990, Lot 2093.
1-18-55	9LB1	Blue "City Post" (Browne & Co.)	Dr. A _____	Harmers, Jan. 29, 1974, Lot 689.
	9LB1	Cincinnati 3 PAID	West Elkton, Ohio	Harmer Rooke, Dec. 2-5, 1940, Lot 171.
	9LB1	Cincinnati	Single stamp	Siegel, June 27- 29, 2000, Lot 1479.

Table 3. Eagle Carrier Stamps (LO2) on Year-Dated Covers in Cincinnati Without the Squared Target Cancellation

<u>Date</u>	<u>Stamp(s)</u>	<u>Handstamps</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Mar. 31, 1856	LO2, 4 vert. pairs of 11	Cincinnati	To London, redirected to Paris, France	Siegel 2/17/1993 Lot 215
July 9, 1856	LO2, 11	Cincinnati	William G. Armstrong Jeffersonville, IN	Siegel 6/25/1997 (Meyersburg)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Stamp(s)</u>	<u>Handstamps</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Oct. 20, 1858	LO2, 26 hor. strip of 3	Cincinnati	Court Clerk, Clinton County, OH	Boker
Dec. 21, 1859	LO2 ⁸	Cincinnati 1 Unpd integral rate	John – Cincinnati	Siegel 6/25/1997 (Meyersburg)
Feb. 9, 1860	LO2, 26	Cincinnati	Dr. Charles Snow Northport, AL	Siegel 6/25/1997 (Meyersburg)
Feb. 24, 1860	LO2	Cincinnati, NY 3 cds, French markings	Dept. d'Haut Rhin, France	Siegel 2/17/1993 Lot 214
Mar. 24 (1860?)	LO2, 26	Cincinnati	-- Camden, OH	Siegel 6/25/1997 (Meyersburg)
Nov. 4, 1860	LO2, 26	Cincinnati double circle	Caroline Giani Widow Lancaster, OH	Siegel 6/25/1997 (Meyersburg)
Dec. 22, 1860	LO2, 26	Cincinnati double circle	James L. Robertson North White Creek, NY	Siegel 6/25/1997 (Meyersburg)
May 6, (1861)	LO2, 24 vert. strip of 3	Cincinnati double circle	Mrs. Ella E. Hall, Youngstown, OH	Kaufmann 14 th Sale (Private) Lot 326
?	LO2 Hor. Paif	None, stamps tied by pencil lines	Lester S. Taylor Cincinnati	Meyersburg Ex-Kapiloff

Discussion

The author has raised questions concerning the nature of C.C. Williams' services (private, official or both) and whether the squared target cancellation was used strictly by Williams. The following observations are supported by the information provided above:

1. C.C. Williams was appointed letter carrier for the Cincinnati Post Office on September 22, 1854.
2. Williams was named superintendent of city letter carriers for the post office in an ad dated October 29, 1854 by the postmaster.
3. Williams was on the post office payroll as "clerk" from April 1 to June 30, 1855.
4. Williams' two cent brown stamps (9LB1) were explicitly recognized as valid for local use in the ad of October 29, 1854.
5. Seven covers are known with 9LB1, two of which are tied by the red squared target cancellation (May 29, 1855 and June 18, presumably 1855.) The only cover with a year date is the May 29, 1855 cover. Five covers do not have the squared target cancellation; two have manuscript cancellations (one tying) and two are tied with a blue Browne's City Post handstamp.
6. The earliest use of the squared target cancellation is in blue on a LO2 cover dated December 4, 1854. Potentially earlier covers include a September 1 and a September 25 cover, both with red targets.

⁸ LO2 uncanceled but "tied" by file fold to folded affidavit.

7. The Eagle carrier stamps (LO2) used with the squared target date from December 4, 1854 (or earlier, if the item 6 covers are 1854), until June 5, 1855.
8. The earliest Eagle carrier stamp without the squared target is dated March 31, 1856.
9. A second example of the blue target is noted by Meyersburg on cover with a Cincinnati "Free" datestamp, dated June 5, presumably 1855.

The squared target cancellations on year-dated covers are known from at least December 4, 1854 until June 5, 1855. Two examples in blue are known on covers that in fact are the earliest and latest dates just given. At least ten are known in red on covers with LO1 or 9LB1. A few off-cover singles and pairs of LO2 with red target are known. **Thus, all of the known squared target cancellations fit into the period when Williams' was known to work for the Cincinnati Post Office.**

Usage of 9LB1 is so scarce as to be indeterminate. The Middendorf cover dated May 29, 1855 with the adhesive tied by red squared grid and bearing C. E. Chapman's handstamp is almost certainly authentic. The 9LB1 with US #9 on circular seems unusual in that the sender would not be expected to pay 3c for delivery of a local circular. It seems tied with a red cancellation that is very indistinct. It is used on June 18, while Williams was listed as a clerk, not a carrier, by the Cincinnati Post Office. If it is authentic and used in 1855, the only year that seems possible, then it would be the latest use of a target cancellation and also of 9LB1. In the case of the 9LB1 with US #11 on cover, it was determined that the 9LB1 did not originate and the 9LB1 stamp was subsequently removed and sold separately. The 9LB1 to Maj. Schley cover was rejected by the Philatelic Foundation but described as possibly genuine in the Siegel Hall sale. The 9LB1 covers tied with blue Browne & Co. "City Post" are very unusual. However, the author is not aware of any usage of this handstamp or a Browne's adhesive in late 1854, when Williams most likely began his services. If these covers are authentic, they may represent the only known private post use of Williams' stamp and suggests that he assumed ownership of Browne's City Post; this seems unlikely. The remaining cover is locally addressed to 8th St. below Carr and may be the same as another referenced in the Siegel Golden sale, both apparently cancelled with a manuscript that only ties through its impression.

Because LO2 covers known during Williams' employment are always cancelled with the squared target, it seems reasonable to believe that authentic 9LB1 covers would also bear this cancellation. Thus, only the May 29, 1855 cover and possibly the June 18, 1855 cover with US #9 would be authentic.

The author was able to locate three unused 9LB1 stamps. The *Scott Specialized Catalog* has a dash for value. A single unused pair is known.

Pairs of LO2 with the red squared target are known on at least one cover and one to three off-cover examples.

Conclusions

The squared target cancellations seen on 9LB1 and LO2 covers are known only during the period when C.C. Williams was employed by the Cincinnati Post Office, and may be properly attributed to him.

Williams' adhesives (9LB1) were most likely also used during his employment with the post office. Those with squared target cancellations almost certainly represent genuine usage, unless added to a cover. Others with manuscript cancellations are less likely to be genuine. The adhesives tied with blue "City Post" cannot be explained without more knowledge of that handstamp.

There is no evidence that C.C. Williams operated a private local post independently of the Cincinnati Post Office.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Tom Allen, Stephen Gronowski, Donald B. Johnstone, Larry Lyons, Robert Meyersburg and Scott Trepel for offering comments and reviewing this article.



9LB1 adhesive tied by red squared target cancellation on a cover dated May 29, 1855.



LO2 tied by red squared target cancellation on a cover from Cincinnati to Rodney, Miss.

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.

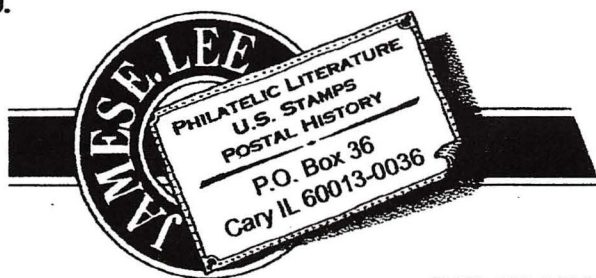
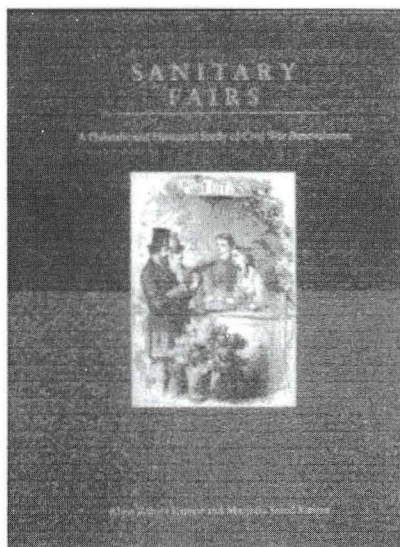
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John Wiley's Washington City Despatch Post

By

Clifford J. Alexander

This year marks the 150th anniversary of the founding – and the demise – of the One Cent Despatch Post. In March of 1856, John Wiley opened a local post office at 417 Pennsylvania Avenue and placed boxes at 200 locations around Washington City, the Navy Yard and “Island.” **Figure 1** is a view of Washington City looking west from the Capitol. Pennsylvania Avenue is the large thoroughfare at the right center of the print. Wiley's office was in one of the buildings on the right side of Pennsylvania Avenue, just above the Capitol dome.

The history of Wiley's Post has been extensively covered in other articles. The two principal articles were written by Elliott Perry¹ and Lt. Denwood N. Kelly² Gordon Stimmel's article commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Post just appeared in the May issue of the *Chronicle*.³ The present article is primarily devoted to a survey and analysis of the Washington City Despatch Post covers.⁴

The Washington City stamps are printed in violet brown. They contain the figure of a courier with a feathered cap on a rearing horse, holding a letter in front of him. There are two types of stamps. In type I, the letter points primarily to the “O” of “ONE” as well as the space between the “O” and “N.” In type II, the letter points directly to the “N.” (**Figure 2**).

The author has not been able to find any evidence or documents that suggest the source of the figure on the stamp. However, pictures of dragoons, cavaliers and other uniformed men on galloping horses were a popular subject for envelopes during the mid-1800s.

The author believes that the figure of a rearing horse on its two hind legs was copied directly from the statue of Andrew Jackson in front of the White House at the center of Lafayette Square (**Figure 3**). This statue was dedicated in 1853, only three years before Wiley opened his Post. It must have been a special occasion in Washington City. Made by artist Clark Mills from a cannon captured during one of Jackson's campaigns, it was thought at the time to be a “modern” wonder of balancing.

Earliest and Last Known Uses

Perry reported that the first advertisement for Wiley's Post appeared in the March 25, 1856 edition of the *Evening Star*. The newspaper advertisement included much of the information contained in an undated circular that is in the author's collection (**Figure 4**).

¹ Elliott Perry, *Pat Paragraphs*, Section 44 at p. 1388 (May 1943).

² Lt. Denwood N. Kelly, USNR, “John Wiley's One Cent Despatch,” *Eighteenth American Philatelic Congress*, at p. 9 (Oct. 31-Nov. 2, 1952).

³ Gordon Stimmel, “Wiley's Washington City Despatch Post: A Sesquicentennial, Commemoration,” *Chronicle*, Vol. 58, No. 2, at p. 121 (May 2006).

⁴ The author is completing an update of the Stephen Roth survey of Baltimore Wiley covers that will appear in a later issue of *The Penny Post*.

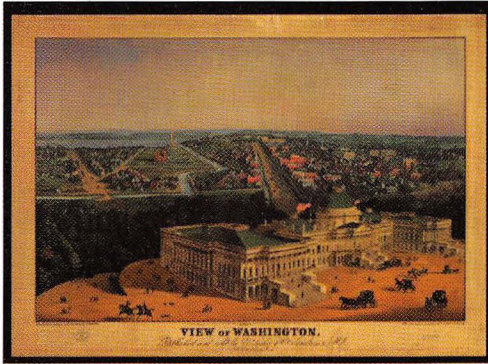


Figure 1. Bird's-eye view of Washington looking west with the U.S. Capitol in the foreground, c. 1852, published by E. Sochise & Co.



Figure 2. Only known pair of 112L1, with Type I on the right and Type II on the left.

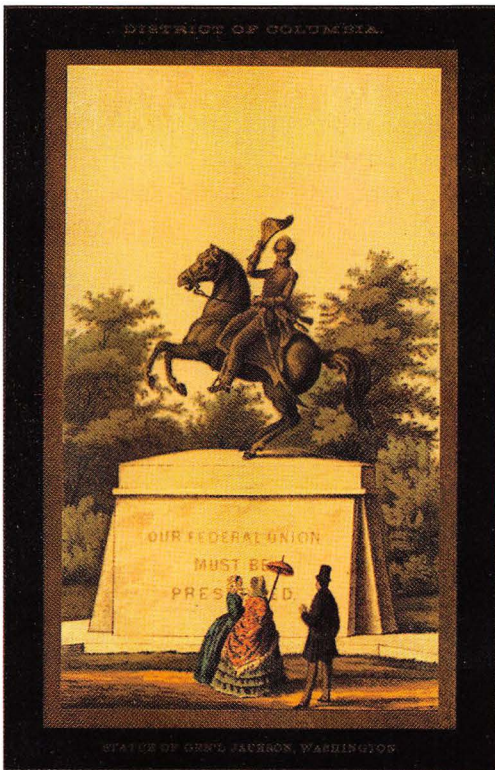


Figure 3. Magnus print of Andrew Jackson statue in Lafayette Square. Is this the inspiration for Wiley's rearing horse?



Figure 4. Original John Wiley circular announcing his "City Despatch" service.

The earliest known use of 112L1 is a stamp off cover with a March 26, 1856 circular date stamp (cds) (**Figure 5**). The earliest known cover has a March 29, 1856 cds (**Figure 6**). (Both are in the author's collection.) It is one of a number of covers addressed to "Mrs. Sallie Adkins Marfatt" of Philadelphia and Milford, Delaware. This cover was in the George Turner collection of Washington postal history for many years. When he died in 1979, Turner bequeathed his collection of Washington postal history to the Washington Philatelic Society.⁵ The Turner collection served as the basis for a postal history of Washington, D.C. that WPS members are preparing. The collection was sold on May 11 of this year by Matthew Bennett, and WPS members voted to contribute most of the proceeds to the American Philatelic Society.

Wiley's Post lasted for only eight months. Perry reproduced an advertisement from the November 3 *Sunday Star* announcing that the Post was being closed. The latest known use is a stamp off cover with an October 27, 1856 cds. (**Figure 7**). The latest known cover has an October 9, 1856 cds. (**Figure 8**). (Both are in the author's collection.)

Little is known about John Wiley. He may have been related to John C. Wiley, the first postmaster of the Georgetown post office, which began operations on December 23, 1788.⁶ This would be historically interesting, but the author has not yet been able to find any evidence of a relationship. H.C. Needham wrote that Wiley was an expressman; but this was a mistake.⁷ Boyd's *Washington & Georgetown Directory* of 1858 lists John Wiley as the operator of a "bowling saloon" on D Street, N.W., near 8th Street. His home was shown as being on 5th Street. A Joseph H. Wiley was listed in the *Directory* as being an agent for McClintock's Express at 394 D Street, N.W. Needham may have wrongly assumed that this was the person who operated the Post.

Analysis of the Survey

There are 73 covers in the survey with discernible dates and an additional six for which dates cannot be identified. It is possible that some of these undated covers are already listed. *A table listing the covers will appear in a later issue of The Penny Post.*

All of the genuine Washington covers have a single line cds that contains the name of the Post, "City Despatch," and the date and time that the letter was delivered to the post office. The original Wiley ad and the circular listed five delivery times: 7 a.m., 9 1/2 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 1/2 p.m. and 7 p.m. However, there are no covers in the survey with any of those times. It appears that the actual delivery times were 8 a.m., 10 1/2 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 1/2 p.m. and 9 p.m. Covers with an 8 a.m. cds do not appear in the survey until May 5 and no 9 p.m. cds appears until May 29. Because there are no known covers with the published times and the actual known

⁵ The WPS has recently merged with the Collectors Club of Washington and a new name has been adopted by members, the Washington Stamp Collectors Club.

⁶ William A. Sandrik, "Independent Post Office of the District of Columbia," *La Porta: A Journal of American Postal History*, Vol. 24, No. 6 (Dec. 1993), p. 29.

⁷ H.C. Needham, "Concise History of US Stamps," *The American Philatelist*, Vol. 33, No. 6, at p. 198 (March 1920).

times are all one hour later, it is possible that, very soon after the announcement, Wiley decided that the times appearing in the ad and circular should be the times he accepted or picked up letters, rather than delivery times.

There are 20 local deliveries of Wiley's covers and 53 "to the mails" uses. The much larger number of surviving "to the mail covers" compared with local uses is unusual for a local post. This is probably the result of a number of factors. Washington was the seat of government and persons visited from all over the country when Congress was in session, which in 1856 was from January to the end of August. In addition, Wiley's office was established in the 400 block of Pennsylvania Avenue, only three blocks from the Capitol and 12 blocks from the White House. Thus, it was a convenient location for many government employees and elected officials with families living in other cities. In addition, as discussed below, we are fortunate that 26 of these covers come from correspondence saved by three families.

In 1856, 31 states were admitted to the union. Ten states are represented by the 53 "to the mails" covers in the survey: California (3); Connecticut (7); Delaware (11); Louisiana (1); Maryland (9); Massachusetts (1); New York (6); Ohio (1); Pennsylvania (10); and Virginia (4). There is also one cover to a foreign destination, Picton, Canada.

There are no known "from the mails" uses. This might be due primarily to the short duration of the Post. It also might be due to the fact that Congress was in session only through the end of August, after which business in Washington must have slowed down.

Principal Cover Sources

Approximately half, or 26, of the "to the mails" covers are from three sources. Most of these covers were addressed to Mrs. Sallie Adkins Marfatt, who appears to have originally been from Milford, Delaware. Three covers were sent to Mrs. Marfatt on March 29 and 31 and April 2 at "No. 276 Catherine Street" in Philadelphia. From April 3 to July 5, another 11 were sent to her in Milford, Delaware.

A second group of nine covers dated from July 5 to August 21 are addressed to "Mrs. Henrietta L. King." Seven of the nine covers were sent to her in New London, Connecticut. One was sent to her in Troy, New York and another to her in Brooklyn, New York. Henrietta Landon King was the wife of a prominent Washington City grocer, Z.M.P. King. We can only assume that she was visiting relatives and may also have been on a holiday trip during this period.

Three covers were addressed to Mrs. Henry M. Morfit in Baltimore. It does not appear that the Morfit and Marfatt families were related. The Morfits have been a well-respected Baltimore family for many generations down to the present time. Henry Mason Morfit was born prior to 1800 in Norfolk, Virginia, where he studied law. At various times, he had a business in Washington City and also served in the federal government. There are also a number of surviving covers to Mrs. Henry M. Morfit with Eagle Carrier stamps.



Figure 5. The earliest known use. A stamp on a piece with a March 26 cds.



Figure 6. 112L1 on cover from the Turner collection with a March 29, 1856 cds, the earliest known cover.



Figure 7. The latest known stamp off cover with an October 27, 1856 cds.



Figure 8. The latest known 112L1 on cover with an October 9, 1856 cds.

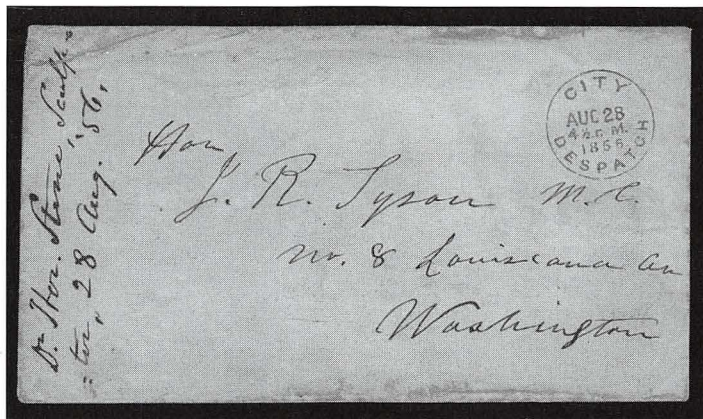


Figure 9. Only known stampless cover with “One Cent Despatch” cds.



Figure 10. August 26 advertising cover for the Washington Evening Star.



Figure 11. Unusual 112L1 cover addressed to post office box.

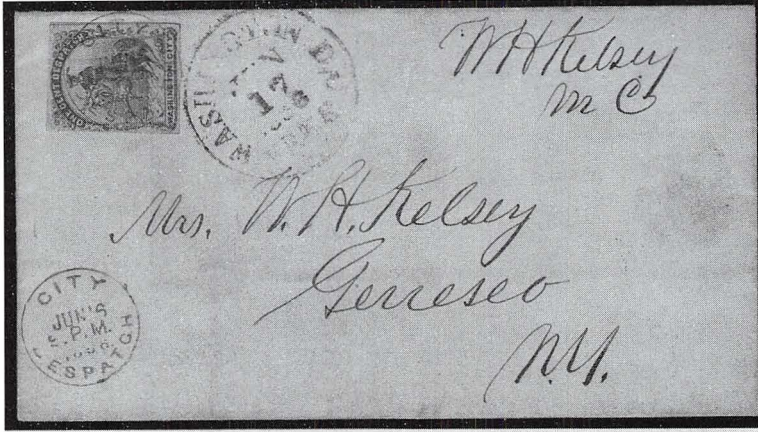


Figure 12. Only known 112L1 cover with congressional free frank.

Stampless Cover

Only one recorded Washington cover has a One Cent Despatch cds but no stamp (**Figure 9**). It was recently offered by Robert A. Siegel Auctions Galleries, Inc. in its Sale No. 908 on May 17, 2006. The Siegel catalogue states that this cover, and a stampless Baltimore cover also offered in the same auction, “show[ed] prepayment in cash.” In his Baltimore Philatelic Society Exhibit on Baltimore local posts, Kelly stated that there is no adhesive stamp on these two covers because they were “brought to the Company office and handed in for delivery with the postal charge paid in cash.”

Advertisements

Four covers carry advertisements. An April 28 cover in the author’s collection has an ad in the top left corner for “Z.C. Robbins as Attorney for Procuring and Defending Patents Washington, D.C.” The back of a July 5 cover has a blue embossed advertisement for a Chinese family grocery, and a July 10 cover has a “drug & chemical store” advertisement at the top left.

Another ad cover is dated August 26 and has an advertisement for “Evening Star/W.D. Wallade/Washington DC” at the top left corner (**Figure 10**). This cover is unusual in that it contains no street name or post office box. It is addressed only to “A.E.L. Keese/Present.” Mr. Keese was an insurance agent whose office was located in the Clara Barton Building at 437-441 7th Street, N.W. (This cover is in the author’s collection.)

P.O. Box Address

There is one cover with only a post office box address, rather than a name or street address. It was sent to “Box 254 Washington City P.O.” and is also in the author’s collection (**Figure 11**).

Free Frank

Operating only four blocks from the Capitol, it is not surprising that Wiley’s was used by members of Congress. There is one known cover with a congressional free frank. It was signed by “WH Kelsey MC,” a representative, and addressed to his wife in Genesee, NY (**Figure 12**).

Circulars

There are two folded advertising circulars. The back of an April 3 cover is a notice for a theatrical presentation of the drama “Marie Stewart.” A second circular dated June 17 contains an illustrated notice of the Washington Knights Templar.

Stamped Envelopes

Eight covers issued by the Post Office with embossed, stamped envelopes were used together with 112L1. Six of these are Scott #U9 and two are #U10.

Ten Cent Rate

Three covers carry a ten cent 1851 green type III (Scott #15). All three were sent to California – with two going to Los Angeles and one to San Francisco. The cover to San Francisco is shown in **Figure 13**.

Foreign Use

There is only one known cover to a foreign country (**Figure 14**). It was addressed to “Z.M.P. King Esq/Picton/Canada West.” Upon his death, the May 2, 1881 edition of the *Evening Star* reported that Z.M.P. King was a prominent Washington City grocer and also a member of the Fruit Growers, Horticultural and other associations. The cover has a three cent Scott #11 tied by a black “Washington/DC/June 18/1856” cds. The cover has a straight line “U. STATES” handstamp and “6d” in a circle due handstamp. There is also a pencil note “10” on the cover.

Non-Genuine Uses

There are two covers included in the survey for completeness although their genuineness is highly questionable. One of these is the so-called “Georgetown” cover (**Figure 15**). It has a red stamp at the top left of a cover to California with a ten cent 1851 tied by a February 18 “Washington City” cds. It also has a notation “Georgetown Feb. 17 Little vs. Peace” on the back. The bottom of the Wiley’s stamp is missing and blackened. Kelly’s article concluded that this cover is bogus, both because it is dated over a month prior to Wiley’s first advertisement and because the stamp is the color of the Baltimore stamps, which were not in use until the end of September 1856.

A second bogus cover has a pre-printed address, “Messrs. BEEBEE & CO.” in New York. PFC No. 44856 states that the “112L1 genuine stamp did not originate on this cover with 11” (Figure 16).

The Demise of Wiley’s Post

Wiley’s Washington City Despatch Post lasted only from late March to early November of 1856. The advertisement in the November 3 *Evening Star* states that the City Despatch was “not being patronized sufficient to guarantee the continuation” In view of the obstacles Wiley faced in Washington City, it is not surprising his Post closed before the end of the year.

Before the Civil War, Washington was a sleepy southern city. Although L’Enfant had designed it to accommodate a population of 800,000, the population in 1860 was only 61,000 people. At that time, Washington was not a popular tour of duty for diplomats. Part of the city was built on marshy grounds and the heat and humidity during the summer reportedly led many people to view Washington as a hardship assignment.

Washington City was never a center for business or commerce. It was a federal city created for the business of government. Because of the climate and congressional schedule, many people lived in Washington only for part of the year. The 34th Congress adjourned for three months during 1856, from September 1 to November 30.

It is also likely that there was too much Federal Government competition in Washington City. The need for and value of a local service may not have been as great as it was in other large cities. The District of Columbia had seven post offices in 1856: Alexandria Ferry, Anacostia (Union Town), Georgetown, Good Hope, Oak Grove, Tenleytown and Washington City.⁸



Figure 15. Bogus “Georgetown” cover.

⁸ Sandrik, *Ibid.*



Figure 13. One of three 112L1 covers to California with a ten cent 1851 stamp.



Figure 14. Only known cover to a foreign country.



Figure 16. Bogus cover with pre-printed address.
(Color added for emphasis)

Moreover, in 1851, Washington City had a long history of letter carrier service. Elliott Perry and Robert B. Meyersburg wrote that letter carrier service in Washington City may date back to 1798.⁹ They reported that in 1853 a local newspaper listed ten “sub-post offices” between the Navy Yard at 8th Street, S.E. and 18th Street, N.W. that were “designated as depots for the reception of letters.” Perry and Meyersburg also found that, in 1856, there were five official letter carriers in Washington City. One of these, Thomas F. Harkness, had originally been appointed in 1849 and continued to serve in that capacity until 1863. Comprehensive Federal Government local service may very well have been the principal cause of the demise of John Wiley’s Washington City Despatch Post.

Acknowledgement

The author would like to gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Larry Lyons and John Bowman in connection with the research for this article.

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⁹ Elliott Perry and Robert B. Meyersburg, “The Carrier Stamps of the United States,” *Chronicle*, Vol. 35, No. 4 at p. 239.

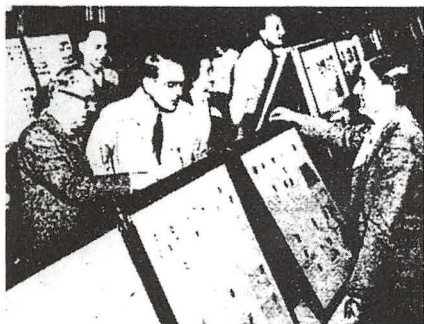
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An early photograph showing collectors assembling the exhibit frame for the APS convention in 1966. Andrew Levitt was there.

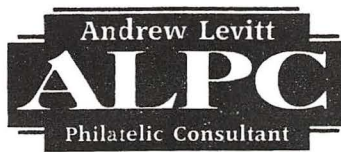
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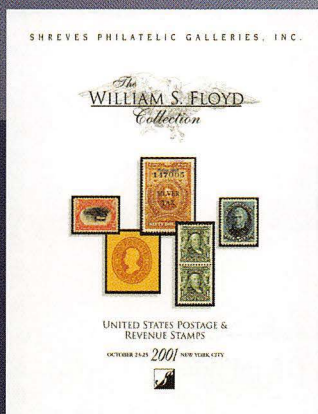
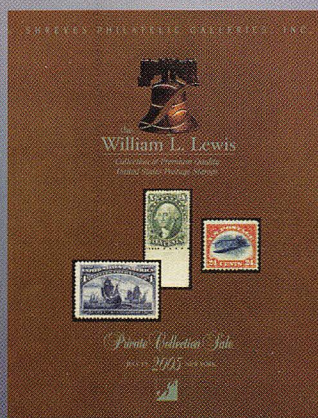
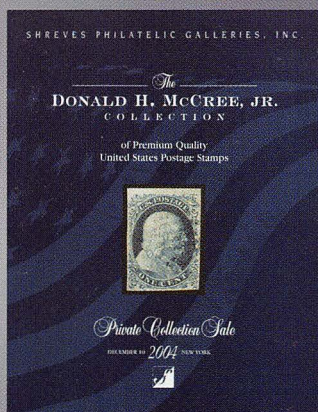


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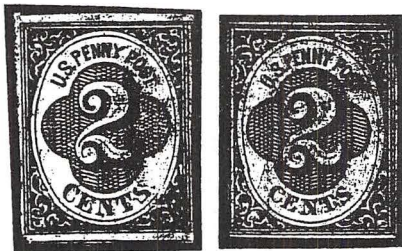
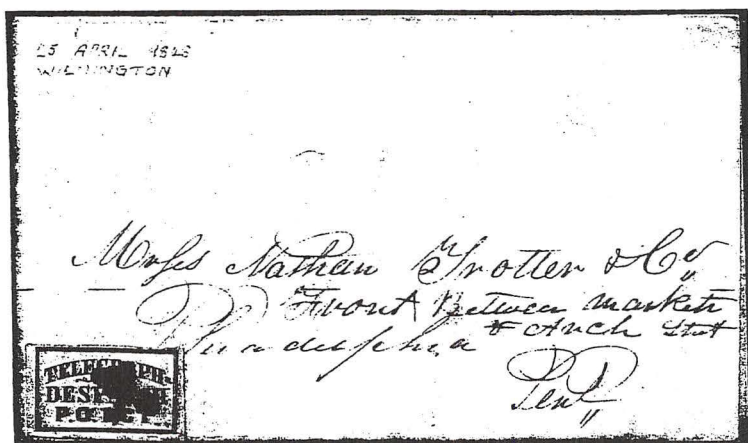
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Postal Uses of Brown's City Post Locals

By
Steven R. Belasco

In 1877 William P. Brown, one of America's earliest stamp dealers, issued a series of five local stamps for use by his City Post. The stamps were all printed by lithograph in black ink on glazed paper in five different colors. They are listed in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue* of United States Stamps as follows:

31L1	Black, <i>bright red</i>
31L2	Black, <i>yellow</i>
31L3	Black, <i>green</i>
31L4	Black, <i>violet</i>
31L5	Black, <i>vermillion</i>

The color in italics denotes the color of the paper. The only commentary Scott gives about these locals is "Established by stamp dealer William P. Brown for philatelic purposes." This explanation that this post was solely philatelic in nature has been accepted for many years. In fact, some of the most important collections of local stamps ever formed practically ignored these stamps. For example, the Alfred Caspary and David Golden collections did not contain even a single example on cover. Surely this must have been because they chose not to include this post created for "philatelic purposes."

In order to objectively understand how his post actually operated, it is appropriate to look at the postal uses of the Brown City Post locals. Were they used for philatelic purposes? Were they added on covers to make pretty (and saleable) combinations? Were they used on non philatelic (i.e., commercial) mail? How often were each of these stamps used? These questions can be answered by studying the surviving mail that was handled by this post.

Census of Covers

The main challenge in this type of study is the limited number of existing covers. A survey by Larry Lyons and I of Brown City Post covers has turned up just twenty-eight covers. The results of this survey are shown in Exhibit A. The information in the survey about some of these covers is not complete because the descriptions and illustrations of these covers in auction catalogues do not show all of the necessary information. In fact, for one of the listed covers, the information in the 1962 Robert Siegel auction catalogue is so limited that it is not possible to determine if the 31L5 cover is the same as some other 31L5 cover on the list. Accordingly, it is possible that we are only dealing with twenty-seven covers, not twenty-eight. Nevertheless, this survey will enable us to examine what stamps were used on the covers, who sent most of the covers, and to whom most of the covers were addressed. This allows us to evaluate whether there were any commercial uses of this post.

All of the covers listed in Exhibit A have a single Brown's City Post stamp. No covers are known with pairs or more than one stamp. The covers show no

attempt by Brown to create philatelic covers. Each cover has a single stamp paying the local delivery fee. Every cover is cancelled with a round “BROWN’S DESPATCH – PAID” cancellation in black or purple.

It is quite interesting to see the frequency of use of the five different Brown City Post stamps. The quantities on cover are:

31L1	bright red	2
31L2	yellow	5
31L3	green	6
31L4	violet	2
31L5	vermillion	<u>13</u>
Total		28

All the covers are quite scarce, but the bright red (31L1) and violet (31L4) stamps on cover rank among the great rarities of US local stamps with only two known examples of each. One of the two known covers with a Brown’s City Post black on violet stamp (census #14) is shown in **Figure 1**.

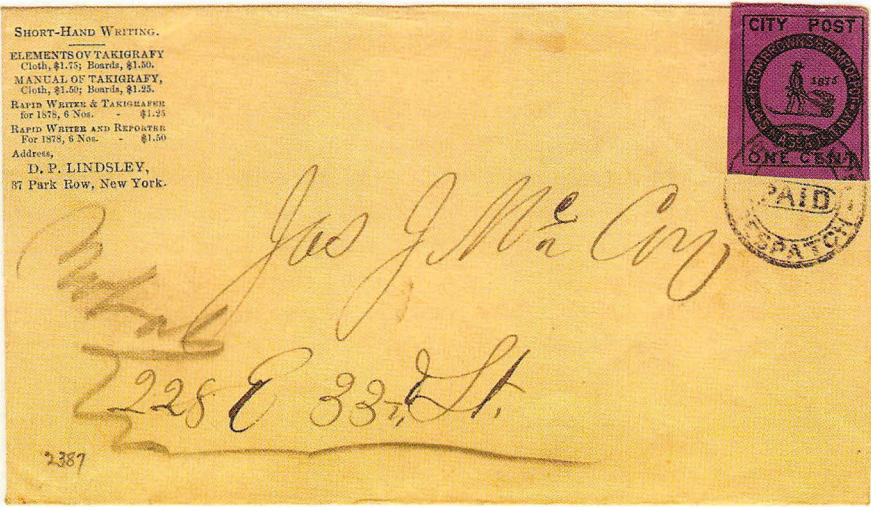


Figure 1. Brown’s City Post 31L4 on cover.

Period of Operation

Information developed in this survey can help determine the period of operation of Brown’s City Post. Since the “PAID” cancellation used by Brown’s City Post did not contain any dates, the best way to date these covers is from the docketing on the covers or from other evidence on the covers. The cover with the earliest docketing is the well-known ex-Middendorf cover with a copy of 31L5. On the face of the cover is written “Issued July 18/77. This envelope used on that day – C.H.C.” The letter is addressed to C. H. Coster, 48 South Street in N.Y. City, who wrote this notation on the cover. Charles H. Coster was a well known stamp

collector in this period and at this time was the Vice-President of the National Philatelic Society of the City of New York. The National Philatelic Society was organized in New York City on October 17, 1874. (The President of the Society was Jesse K. Furlong. He was the recipient of three of the letters in the census.) Although the *Scott Specialized Catalogue* shows the date of this post as being 1876, that seems to be incorrect. It seems likely that the date 1876 on the stamps was intended to mark the date William Brown resumed dealing in stamps in New York City (after a two year trip to Japan), rather than the date the post actually commenced doing business. The Middendorf cover sets the correct date as 1877, and hopefully, the *Scott Catalogue* will correct its listing.

In total, five covers have information about their dates of use; three were used in 1877 and two in 1879. Until additional information surfaces, it is reasonable to consider 1879 as the last year Brown's City Post was in operation.

There does not seem to be any way of determining from these covers the order of issue of the five Brown's City Post stamps. It could be argued from the Middendorf cover that the vermilion stamp, now 31L5, was in fact the first color issued and should be listed first. However, there is not any pattern in the use of stamps in these years. The three 1877 covers consist of a vermilion and two yellow stamps. The 1879 covers have a yellow and a green stamp. Possibly, all five colors were issued and used at the same time. Until more information surfaces about the dates of use of these covers, I see no reason to reorder the listing to try to match the dates of issue.

Return Addressees/Corner Cards

Let's next examine who used these envelopes based on the return addresses or the corner cards. The most common return address is William Brown's return label. The label is cut approximately .875 inches square, with a printed circle .75 inches in diameter containing the words in red "Return to Wm. P. Brown 145 Nassau St. N. Y. City If not called for in 10 days." The return address label is shown in **Figure 2**. This label is used on eleven covers that have four of the five different color stamps, with the exception of green. It would be easy to assume that each cover with this label was used by Brown for his own correspondence. However, these covers were addressed in several different handwritings. Accordingly, it seems that these covers were sent by several different people and that Brown simply put his return label on each cover that didn't have a commercial corner card; that way anything that was not delivered would come back to him.



Figure 2. Brown's City Post Label cornercard.

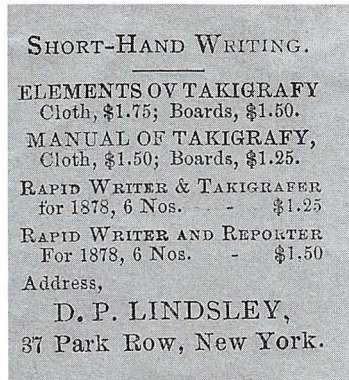


Figure 3. Brown's City Post Short-Hand Writing cornercard.

The next most common corner card is for a commercial enterprise. Six covers have an advertisement for several books published by "Short-Hand Writing, D. P. Lindsley, 37 Park Row, New York." This advertisement is shown in **Figure 3**. Four of the five different color stamps, with the exception of the bright red color, appear on these commercial envelopes.

There are three Brown's City Post envelopes with a hand-stamped round advertisement just under .75 inches in diameter, slightly smaller than the circle on the return labels. This handstamp reads "From Wm. P. Brown 145 Nassau St, N.Y., Books, Coins, Stamps, Curiosities." It is shown in **Figure 4**. The handstamp on each cover is in purple ink. Furthermore, on each of the three covers the City Post stamp is cancelled in purple ink, the same color as the hand-stamp. It is not clear why this "advertising" handstamp appears on these covers. The covers were not all addressed by Brown since the addresses were written by two different people. In addition to these covers with purple cancellations, there is another cover that a W. T. Pollitz auction catalogue lists as having a magenta cancellation. Possibly it is purple, rather than a true magenta. The illustration of the cover does not show the upper left hand corner of the envelope and it might be another example of the Brown hand-stamp corner card. In any event, it can now be clearly demonstrated that Brown's Despatch cancellations exist in purple ink as well as the much more usual black ink.

The *Scott Catalogue* listing that refers only to black cancellations should be updated to include purple.

One listed cover simply refers to it as having a Brown corner card. The 1962 Robert Siegel auction catalogue doesn't illustrate the cover and does not provide any further information about the "corner card" or the color ink of the cancellation.

There is one other commercial user of this post. The American Philological Society used the post to deliver circulars for a December 17, 1877 meeting. The one example of the folded circular is shown in **Figure 5** (the stamped, folded circular) and **Figure 6** (the unfolded circular for the meeting). This commercial use on a circular is unique.

This accounts for the users of twenty-two of the twenty-eight listed covers. Of the other six covers, for four covers I have no illustration of the upper left corner of these envelopes and the catalogue descriptions do not mention anything about it. As for the other two covers, one has no return label or corner card and one has a bogus label with the Taylor three legged Brown spoofer in the upper left corner. This must have been affixed to the cover some time after it was postally used.

Recipients of the Covers

Let's next turn to the recipients of these letters. Twenty-four of these envelopes have addressees that, in whole or in part, can be identified. Of these twenty-four letters, eleven went to a well-known stamp dealer (George B. Mason) or stamp collectors (Charles H. Coster, Jesse K. Furlong, Chas. Gregory and Chas. H. Levy). See **Figure 7**. However, it is now clear that this post delivered mail to people other than William Brown's stamp collecting customers and his fellow dealers. In fact more than half of the addressees are not known to be collectors or dealers. Furthermore, even if it develops that some other addressees also collected stamps, it

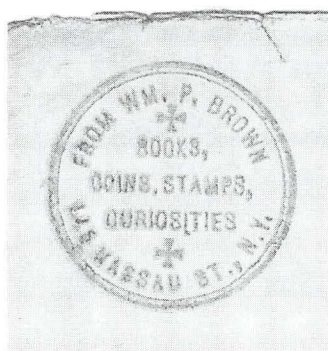


Figure 4. Brown's City Post Handstamp cornercard.

would not undercut this premise. After all, stamp collectors are the most likely ones to save any Brown covers they received. The fact that at least half of the existing Brown's City Post covers were not sent to stamp collectors or dealers under cuts *Scott's* assertion that this local post was created for philatelic purposes.

Conclusions

In conclusion, I believe that this current census of the postal uses of the twenty-seven or twenty-eight known Brown's City Post covers has established a number of important points:

- 1. Covers with the bright red (31L1) and violet (31L4) Brown's stamps are extremely rare with only two known of each. Brown's yellow (31L2) and green (31L3) stamps on cover are great rarities in their own right with only five or six of each known to exist. There is no longer any reason to value each of the five stamps on cover the same.
- 2. More than half of the existing covers handled by this post appear to be commercial in nature, undercutting the notion that this post existed purely for philatelic purposes.
- 3. Purple cancellations validly exist on Brown's City Post stamps and covers, although they are far less common than black cancellations.
- 4. We can reasonably date the period of operations of Brown's City Post from July 18, 1877 through 1879.

If any reader has additional information about the postal uses of the Brown's local, I would greatly appreciate hearing from you. In particular, if any reader has a photo or scan of an unlisted cover or a cover in the survey with partial information, I would greatly appreciate your sending me a copy. I wish to thank Larry Lyons for his invaluable help in compiling the survey of covers that is the heart of this article. In addition, Herbert Trenchard provided significant information about prior auction sales and stamp collectors and dealers in this period. However, any mistakes or erroneous conclusions are solely my fault.

Table of Brown's City Post Locals on Cover

Table 1.

	<u>Scott</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Corner Card</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Condition</u>
1	31L1	Bright Red			Black cancel, small defect on face
2	31L1	Bright Red	Brown's Return Label	Mr. J. Furlong, N.Y. City*	Blue cover-faulty corner
3	31L2	Yellow	Brown's Return Label	B. Mc E. Whitlock, 10 W. 37 th N.Y. City	
4	31L2	Yellow	Am Philological Society	The Peoples Pulpit, 57 Bible House	



Figure 5. Brown's City Post 31L2 on circular.

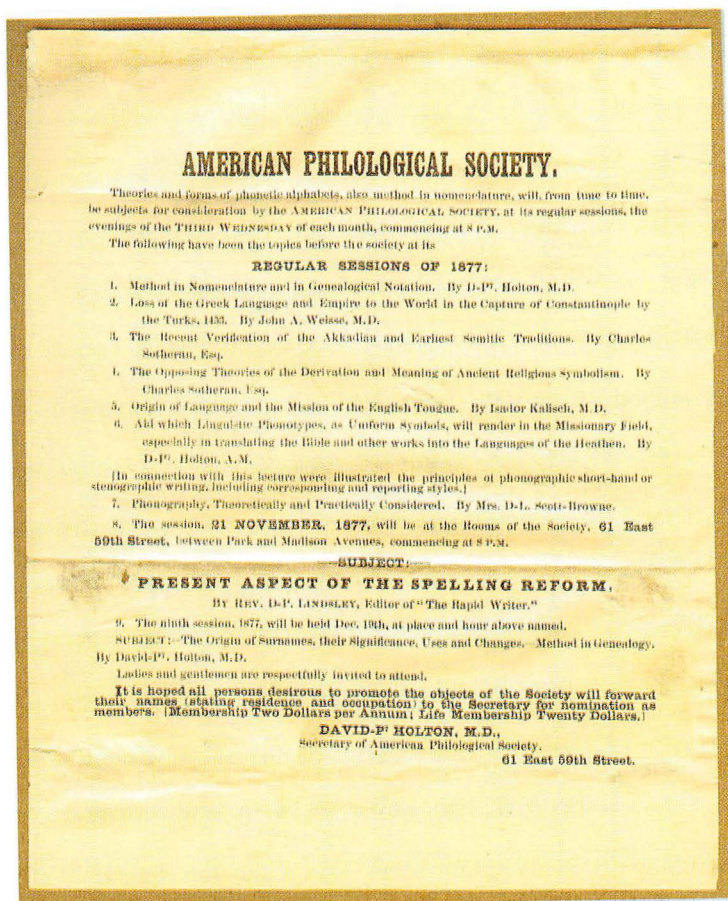


Figure 6. Brown's City Post 31L2 Circular.

	<u>Scott</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Corner Card</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Condition</u>
5	31L2	Yellow	Short-Hand Writing, D.P. Lindsley 37 Park Row		
6	31L2	Yellow	(none)	Lewis Sazell, Esq. 10 Gold Street, City	Flap tear
7	31L2	Yellow	Brown's Return Label	C.H. Coster 48 South St., New York*	
8	31L3	Green	Short-Hand Writing, D.P. Lindsley 37 Park Row	Jesse K. Furlong, Esq. 293 Broadway*	Minor surface rubbing, corner crease
9	31L3	Green	Brown's purple handstamp	Geo B. Mason, 113 Pearl Street City*	Purple cancellation
10	31L3	Green	Short-Hand Writing, D.P. Lindsley 37 Park Row	Edward F. Le Fevre, Tribune Building, City (typed)	Creased, cover wear
11	31L3	Green			Black cancel, tiny closed tear
12	31L3	Green	Short-Hand Writing, D.P. Lindsley 37 Park Row	Sieber, School No. 43 10 th Ave. New York City	
13	31L3	Green		____ ich, Esq.	Magenta (purple?) cancel
14	31L4	Violet	Short-Hand Writing, D.P. Lindsley 37 Park Row	Jos. J. McCoy, 228 E 33 rd St.	
15	31L4	Violet	Brown's Return Label	George B. Mason, N.Y. City*	Orange envelope
16	31L5	Vermillion	Brown's Return Label	C.H. Coster, 48 South St. N.Y. City*	
17	31L5	Vermillion	Brown's Return Label	J. Laurence Hopinwall, N.Y. City	Cover folded left, stamp rubbed at rt.
18	31L5	Vermillion	Brown's Return Label	B. Mc. E. Whitlock, 10 W 37 th N.Y. city	
19	31L5	Vermillion	Brown's Purple handstamp	Chas. Gregory, 6 Wall St, NY*	Purple cancellation
20	31L5	Vermillion	Brown's Return Label	Chas. H. Levy, 377 7 th Ave N.Y. City*	Blue envelope
21	31L5	Vermillion	Brown's Return Label	Geo. B. Mason 113 Pearl St.*	Blue env. damaged return label
22	31L5	Vermillion	Short-Hand Writing, D.P. Lindsley 37 Park Row	John Hiller, Ed Albion, 14 So. William Street, NY	Cover repaired
23	31L5	Vermillion	Brown's Return Label	Willington Hull, 93 Wall St. City	Five tape stains
24	31L5	Vermillion		Geo. B. Mason AFN 113 Pearl St. N.Y. City*	

25	31L5	Vermillion	Brown's Return Label	Smith 6 Broad Street, N.Y. City	
26	31L5	Vermillion	Brown corner card		
27	31L5	Vermillion	Brown's handstamp cc	imball, Exchange City	Purple cancellation
28	31L5	Vermillion	(none)	Mr. J. Furlong 293 Broadway City*	with bogus Taylor stamp at TL
29					
30					
31				* = stamp dealer or collector	

Table 2. The Record of Covers found in Table 1.

	Where Recorded	Other Info
1	Bartels (German) Nov. 3-5, 1921, 762	
2	Siegel, Sept. 26-28, 1972, 1759; John Kaufmann Jan. 27-28, 1984; Siegel Apl 27, 1990, 425	
3	PF 294,321; Siegel, Sept. 26-28,1972, 1760; Ventura sale 3117, 184; Siegel June 5, 1995, 370	
4	Siegel (Hall) Nov. 13-14,2000, lot 522	Circular for meeting 12/17/77
5	Siegel, June 13-16,1962, 422	
6	William Fox, May 26-27,1991,509	
7	Herman Herst, May 12-13, 1971, 1267	Docketed 8/16/77
8	PF 226,565; Siegel Sept. 26-28, 1972, 1761; Siegel Apl 27, 1990, 426; Ventura No. 15, 1990 Sale 108, 760	Docketed 1879
9	Siegel (Hall) Nov. 13-14, 2000, lot 522	Brown's handwriting
10	Butterfield, Oct. 7, 1996, 1831	
11	John A. Fox March 23, 1967, 935	No photo
12	John Fox, Mar. 31, 1961, 603; Siegel Oct. 22-25, 1968, 861	
13	W.T. Pollitz (Boston) Oct. 27, 1973, lot 109	Docketed ?/27/79
14	Siegel (Hall) Nov. 13-14, 2000, lot 522.	
15	Siegel, Sept. 26-28, 1972; Siegel Apr. 27, 1990, 427	
16	Ex-Middendorf, Frajola May 1990, lot 454	1 st day, July 18, 1877
17	PF 110,956; Bartels (German sale) Nov. 3-5, 1921, 763; Harmer Rooke Mar. 27, 1963, lot 213	
18	PF 293,981	

	Other	Other Info
19	PF 299,706; Siegel, Mar. 31, 1965, 746; Siegel, Dec. 2-4, 1965, 527 Robbins (Dos Passos) Sept. 23, 1981, 1882; Wolfers Apl. 29, 1992, 487; Nutmeg Jul 8, 1999	Brown's handwriting
20	Siegel (Hall) Nov. 13-14, 2000, lot 522	
21	PF 322,033; Harmer Ltd. (Waterhouse) Jun. 30, 1955, 867; John Fox, Mar. 31, 1961, 604; Kaufmann, Oct. 6, 1983, 604; Suburban, Nov. 15, 1997, 205	
22	John Fox, June 27, 1967, 878	
23	William Fox, May 26-27, 1991, 510	
24	Knapp, May 6, 1941, 1144; Kelleher, Nov. 1, 1983, 1299	
25	Siegel, Sept. 26-28, 1972, 1763; Siegel Apr. 27, 1990, 428	
26	Siegel, Aug. 13-15, 1962, 561	
27	Siegel, Oct. 22-25, 1968, 882	
28	Ex. Schwartz, Larry Lyons	

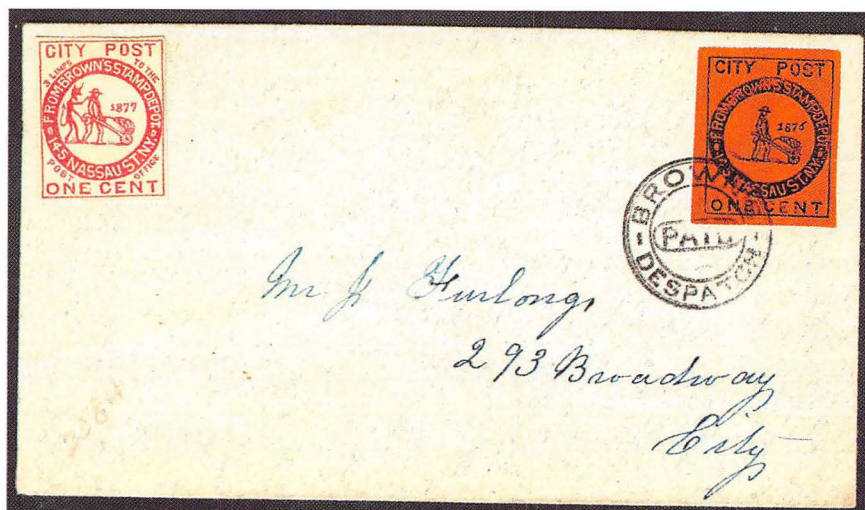


Figure 7.

Cover addressed to stamp dealer Jesse Furlong carried by Brown's Despatch. The S. Allan Taylor parody stamp is at the upper left. This stamp shows the devil and says "3 LIMPS TO THE POST OFFICE".

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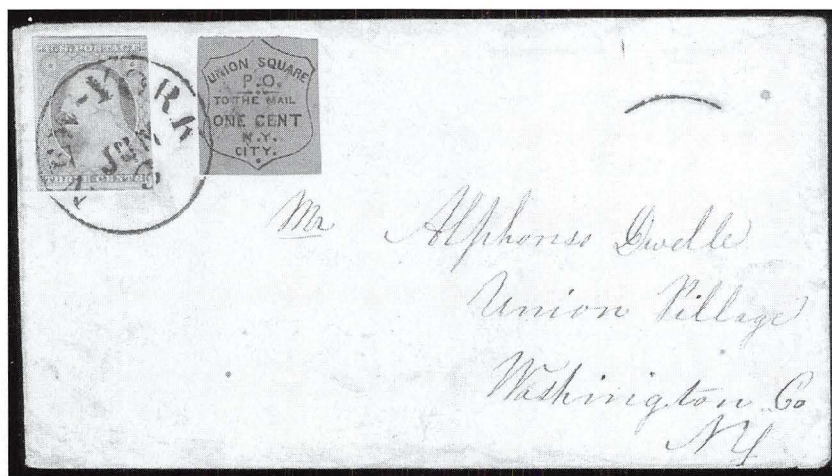
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The First Philadelphia Typeset Carrier Adhesive Stamps 7LB1 to 7LB9

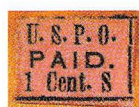
By
Larry Lyons

The research compiled for this article was done with the intention of clarifying and pinpointing several aspects of the period of usage of this first series of Philadelphia typeset carrier adhesive stamps which are listed in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue* as 7LB1 to 7LB9. See **Figure 1**. The primary focus of this research would be to provide as complete a census of each of the adhesives in this series and from the analysis of the compiled lists of covers to infer the probable usage period for each of these stamps. A byproduct of the analysis would be the highlighting of certain covers which seemingly do not fall into the proposed timeline. The earliest and latest date of usage for each adhesive stamp would be proposed and the earliest and latest date of usage for this entire series of adhesive stamps would also be proposed.

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



7LB1
Black/rose



7LB2
Black/rose



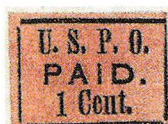
7LB3
Black/rose



7LB4
Black/rose



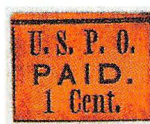
7LB5
Black/rose



7LB6
Black/rose



7LB7
Black/blue



7LB8
Black/vermilion



7LB9
Black/yellow

Figure 1. The first Philadelphia typeset carrier adhesive stamps.

Sources

The primary source of information for this research article is my own recording of auction sales culled from about 4,000 auction catalogues. In addition a thorough study of the Caspary holdings was done since that collection contained a remarkable 27 covers from this series. The David Golden collection contained 32 covers from this series and was also a particularly important holding. The Levi records were reviewed and the records of the Philatelic Foundation were studied.

All previous literature that I could find written about these adhesive stamps was reviewed.

After this research was completed I read a recent chapter by Scott Trepel containing some analysis of these adhesive stamps within a larger scope article in a new book.¹ This article adds information to the study done by Scott Trepel.

At NAPEX in June of 2003 Dr. Vernon Morris spoke about this series of adhesive stamps with a focus on combination covers with the 1847 general issue adhesives. At the conclusion of that seminar Dr. Morris provided some written summary information which contained a table of this carrier series of adhesives showing the total numbers of covers of each and the numbers of “to the mails” covers and “combination covers” with 1847 general issue adhesive stamps. This article will reprint those findings and compare my findings based on this research study.

Helpful Information and Historical Facts

The U.S.P.O. reorganized the carrier department beginning in February 1849. The Philadelphia adhesives 7LB1-9 were issued after that date. The Franklin and Eagle Carrier adhesive stamps were not to arrive until October-November of 1851. The letters on the Philadelphia adhesive stamps represented the carrier. It is believed that the “H” was Philip Henty and the “S” was possibly G. B. Schock. The “JJ” was John Johnson.

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

Normally the 7LB1 – 7LB9 adhesive stamps were left uncanceled on the letters but occasionally were accidentally tied by the Philadelphia town postmark which was normally struck in blue ink.

Handstamps

The two handstamps primarily found on the covers with the 7LB1 to 7LB9 adhesive stamps are shown in **Figure 2**.

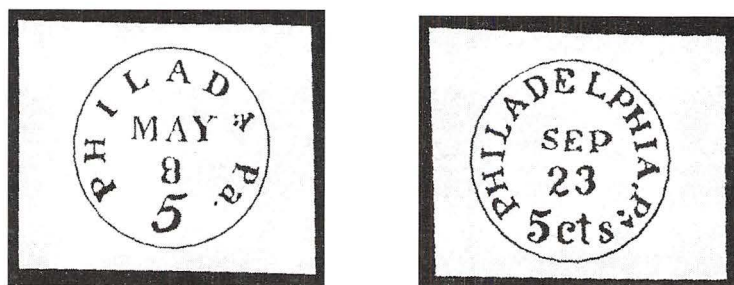


Figure 2. Handstamps primarily found on covers with the 7LB1 to 7LB9 adhesive stamps.

It is necessary to date covers by the dated letters contained within and a study of the handstamps. According to the *American Stampless Cover Catalog*, the

¹ *The 1851 Issue of United States Stamps: A Sequicentennial Retrospective*, U.S. Philatelic Classics Society. Part VI. *Carrier Stamps During the 1851 Issue Period*, Scott R. Trepel, pages 195-218, (Table, page 213).

handstamp shown at the left in **Figure 2** (“5” slanting) was only used in 1848-1849.² It is 32mm and is found in blue. A study of all of the 7LB1-9 covers indicates at least 23 covers with the “5” slanting handstamp. A summary of the dates found on these covers is shown in **Figure 3**. In the preparation of this table one cover was found to be out of place. This cover from the David Golden sale was described as “Jan 25”.³ After careful study I believe the date to be “May 25”. Similarly the piece in Lot 357 of the same Siegel sale is “May 18”. The earliest 7LB1-9 cover with the slanting “5” Philadelphia handstamp is March 13, 1849 and the latest 7LB1-9 cover with this handstamp is August 24, 1849.

	<u>Number of covers found</u>
March 1849	2
April 1849	1
May 1849	8
June 1849	2
July 1849	4
August 1849	6

Figure 3. Quantities of covers with 7LB1-9 adhesives and the “5” slanting handstamp.

The earliest confirmed use of a “5 cts” Philadelphia handstamp on a cover with a 7LB1-9 adhesive is October 27, 1849. There are some September usages of the “5 cts” Philadelphia handstamp which could possibly be 1849 or more likely 1850.

Most of the “5 cts” Philadelphia datestamps are poorly struck; however, two types are found and can easily be differentiated. One is 32mm in size and the other is 29mm. Other differing characteristics of these two “5 cts” Philadelphia datestamps can be seen in **Figures 4 and 5**.

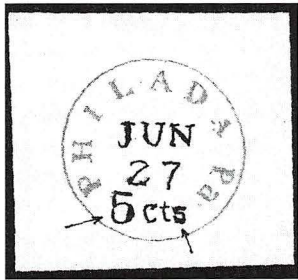


Figure 4. 32mm 5 cts Philadelphia datestamp found on 7LB1-9 covers from October 1849 thru probably September 1850.

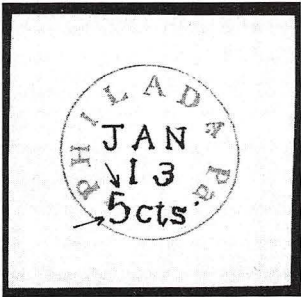


Figure 5. 29mm 5 cts Philadelphia datestamp found on 7LB1-9 covers dated Dec 3, 1850, January 13, 1851 and June 13, 1851 (or 1850).

² *American Stampless Cover Catalog*, Volume I, David G. Phillips Publishing Co., Inc. page 345.

³ Siegel Auction Galleries (David Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 360.

Figure 6 is a table presenting a summary of the results of my research study. The Vernon Morris summary is also presented for comparison. The Vernon Morris study of the total number of covers of each stamp comes from the most up-to-date auction descriptions.

	1847 Combination Covers Lyons Study	1847 Combination Covers Morris Study	Total Number of Covers Morris Study	Total Number of Covers Lyons Study
7LB1	3	1	9	12-15
7LB2	1	1	3	3
7LB3	3	3	18	22-26
7LB4	1	1	5	12-15
7LB5	1	1	2	2
7LB6	1	1	11	13-14
7LB7	3	2	17	17-18
7LB8	4	3	14	20-22
7LB9	1	1	8	10-11
Totals	18	14	87	111-126

Figure 6. Summary of numbers of covers found for each 7LB1-9 adhesive and the numbers of combination covers found with 1847 general issue stamps.

Table I contains a tabulation of all of the 7LB1-9 covers that I was able to locate. Based on the handstamps I have year dated some of these covers with the probable year contained in brackets (50). All covers which are believed to be DNO (did not originate) or PDNO (probably did not originate) have not been included in the quantity tabulations.

Summary of Results

The earliest known use of a 7LB1-9 adhesive is the March 13, 1849 use of the 7LB4 stamp. This is probably the only definitive conclusion that can be reached. All the other latest known usage dates are based on conjecture and opinion. Keep in mind that the vast majority of the 7LB1-9 covers do not have the adhesive tied to the cover. Sometimes a conclusion can be made by physical examination of a cover to determine if the adhesive has been on the cover a very long time but most of these covers have not been examined by experts. We do know that the Franklin and Eagle carrier adhesive stamps were not to arrive until October-November of 1851. We also know that the U.S.P.O. sausage adhesives, 7LB11-13 came into use in the 1851-52 time period and may have overlapped with the 7LB1-9 adhesive stamps.

Scott Trepel must be also pondered this question of ECU and LKU dates of the 7LB1-9 adhesives. He produced a chart of his results which is shown in **Figure 7.**⁴

Dates of Usage

Close examination of the 7LB1-9 entries in the Scott Trepel chart will reveal the thinking behind his given dates. They are presented in the order in which they appear in the chart prepared by Scott Trepel. This author's interpretive review is as follows:

7LB4 3-13-49 to 1-28-50

The 1-28-50 dated cover from the Golden sale has a PF decline opinion. It is possible that this is a reasonable date of usage, however there are nine covers and two stamps on piece between the dates of 3-13-49 and 9-1-49. This suggests a short span of use for the "LS" initialed 7LB4 adhesives. The 1-17-51 combination cover with the 1847 #1b stamp is seemingly by itself a year later than the Golden cover of 1-28-50. The 1-17-51 cover is ex. Meyersburg, Seybold, Matthias and Gibson. The Meyersburg description says the blue folded letter is dated January 1851. Perhaps the "0" looks like a "1" and the date is 1-17-50. There is also a 7LB4 adhesive on a cover dated 8-14-51. At this time this author suggests this is PDNO (probably did not originate). Based on my explanations given here I believe the 3-13-49 to 1-28-50 time span to be reasonable. It could also be concluded as 3-13-49 to 9-1-49.

7LB8 4-19-49 to 12-10-50

My table has a 4-9-49 cover with a 7LB8 vermilion adhesive stamp. This is 10 days earlier and is a reasonable date. I have found later covers dated 12-11-50 and 12-30-50. In addition there are at least three covers in combination with an 1847 general issue stamp that are dated 3-8-51, 4-3-51 and 6-13-(51). The Golden cover (Lot 369) could be 3-7-(51?). Two of these covers have genuine Philatelic Foundation certificates and two have decline opinion certificates. I don't think it would be unreasonable to include some or all of these dates. So the LKU for the 7LB8 adhesive stamp could be 4-3-51 or 6-13-(51). There is also a cover dated 11-14-51. The lot description for this (Golden, Lot 374) says probably DNO because it is beyond the period of usage, but who knows.

7LB9 5-5-49 to 4-20-50

There are only about 10-11 covers in my table with the 7LB9 adhesive. Previously eight was the recognized total of known covers. The 5-15-(50) cover is Ex. DK, Caspary and Boker. There are three 1851 covers. The first is 3-16-51 Ex. Lilly. Next there is a conjunctive cover with a US #1 dated 5-8-51 and one conjunctive cover with a U.S. #10 dated 9-18-51. The later two have Philatelic Foundation certificates that decline opinion. The sample pool is too limited to draw a conclusion and one or more of the 1851 usages could be genuine.

⁴ *The 1851 Issue of United States Stamps: A Sequicentennial Retrospective*, U.S. Philatelic Classics Society. Part VI. *Carrier Stamps During the 1851 Issue Period*, Scott R. Trepel, pages 195-218, (Table, page 213).

TABLE B
Carrier Stamp Usage in Philadelphia 1849-1857

Earliest and latest dates are based on author's survey of auction records and are subject to revision.

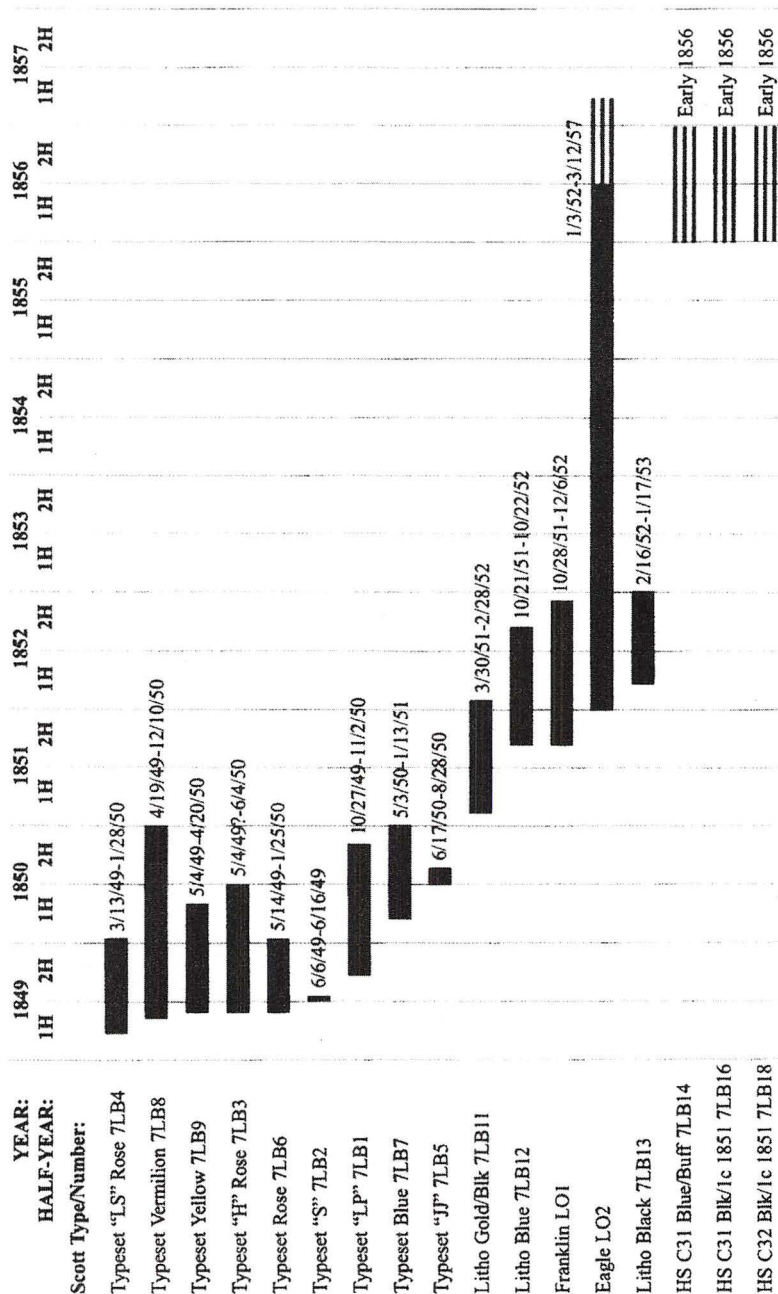


Figure 7. Chart of possible periods of usage of carrier stamps in Philadelphia by Scott Trepel.

7LB3 5-4-49? to 6-4-50

The 7LB3 “H” initial adhesive has the most known covers. I record covers dated 4-10-(49), 4-26-(49) 5-4-(49) and 5-23-49. These are all plausible EKU dates. In the year 1850 I record the following dates of usage: 4-15-(50), 5-17-(50), 6-4-50, 7-16-(50), 7-19-(50), 9-5-(50?) and 9-19-(50?). These all seem reasonable. One cover is dated 9-2-(51?). This does not seem to fall in the probable usage period. I will choose 9-19-(50?) as my LKU. It’s as good a choice as any.

7LB6 5-14-49 to 1-25-50

I have already pointed out that I believe the Golden Lot 360 described as 1-25-50 is really 5-25-49. This does not affect the census much since I have a 1-3-50 dated cover and also a 1-19-(50) cover. A review of the rest of the dated 7LB6 covers shows 5-14-49, 5-25-49, 8-10-49, 10-4-49, 10-30-49, and 12-14-49. I just want to point out that if the 8-10-49 cover had not survived we would have had a gap of about 4 1/2 months in a perfectly logical period of usage of 5-14-49 to 1-19-(50).

7LB2 6-6-49 to 6-16-49

We don’t have much to work with here because there are only three surviving covers.

7LB1 10-27-49 to 11-2-50

There are nine dated 7LB1 covers in my research table. My latest dated cover is 1-9-51 which is plausible.

7LB7 5-3-50 to 1-13-51

My research table indicates a 7LB7 cover in combination with an 1847 U.S. #1 stamp that is dated 2-19-50. This was in the Hessel collection sold at Harmers, October 21-23, 1975. To the best of my knowledge we have not seen this cover again in over 31 years. Perhaps it traded privately. At any rate I believe it to be the EKU for this adhesive.

7LB5 6-17-50 to 8-28-50

There are only two known covers with 7LB5 adhesives; not much to work with. It is however possible that the June 19 cover is 1849.

Possible EKU and LKU Dates

	<u>EKU</u>	<u>LKU</u>
7LB1 (LP)	10-27-49	1-9-51
7LB2 (S)	6-6-49	6-16-49
7LB3 (H)	4-10-49	9-19-(50?)
7LB4 (LS)	3-13-49	9-1-49 or 1-28-50 or 1-17-51
7LB5 (JJ)	6-19-(50?) or (49?)	8-28-50
7LB6 (Rose)	5-14-49	1-19-(50)
7LB7 (Blue)	2-19-50	1-13-51
7LB8 (Vermilion)	4-9-49	4-3-51 or 6-13-(51)
7LB9 (Yellow)	5-4-49	3-16-51 or 5-8-51

Interpretation of the Data

The ECU for all of the 7LB1-9 adhesives is 3-13-49. This is the 7LB4 cover with initials "LS" which has always been considered the ECU for this group of adhesives. It is also true that the 7LB8 vermilion adhesive, the 7LB3 with "H" initial, the 7LB9 yellow adhesive and the 7LB6 rose adhesive all saw usage around the same initiation date. The ECU for these adhesive stamps is respectively 4-9-49, 4-10-49, 5-4-49 and 5-14-49.

There are only three surviving 7LB2 adhesives on cover. This stamp has the "S" initial. It is possible that this represented a carrier by the name of G.B. Schock who perhaps only held the position for a very short time. Possibly he was replaced (by "JJ") or not. There is no evidence to support what might have happened. One plausible explanation is that there just happens to be less surviving 7LB2 and 7LB5 covers than all the rest. This would especially be true if the ECU for the 7LB5 cover is 1849 and not 1850, leaving a wide gap between the ECU and the LKU cover. With only two covers known it is obvious that one is the ECU and the other is the LKU. The only other obvious fact is that this is too little information to draw any conclusions.

The LKU dates can produce interesting conjectures. In Scott Trepel's analysis the LKU for the 7LB1-9 series is 1-13-51. His study, which approaches the subject more broadly, shows the U.S.P.O. sausage stamps beginning 3-30-51. The U.S.P.O. sausage stamps filled the gap between the end of the 7LB1-9 series and the beginning of the Eagle and Franklin carrier stamps. According to Scott Trepel's data, the Franklin L01 adhesive stamp began on or about 10-28-51 and as we know it was quickly replaced by the Eagle carrier L02 adhesive stamp because the Franklin carrier stamp in blue was too similar to the 1¢ blue Franklin general issue of 1851. The earliest known usage of the Eagle carrier L02 adhesive stamp is 1-3-52.

Logical Explanation

Adhesive stamps continue to be used until the supply is exhausted, as long as the stamp is still acceptable. A case in point is usage of the Franklin carrier L01 adhesives through 12-6-52, eleven months after the Eagle carrier L02 adhesives began usage. According to Scott Trepel's data the U.S.P.O. sausage stamps saw usage through 10-22-52. This was more than ten months beyond when the official Eagle carrier stamp began usage.

Using this same proven theory I suggest that some of the 7LB1-9 adhesive stamps saw usage beyond the starting date of the U.S.P.O. sausage adhesives which Scott Trepel records as beginning 3-30-51.

According to the data I have compiled in my table we have possible 1851 LKU dates as follows:

7LB1	1-9-51
7LB7	1-13-51
7LB4	1-17-51
7LB9	3-16-51
7LB8	4-3-51
7LB9	5-8-51
7LB8	6-13-(51)

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Hand-stamp</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
7LB1 W/#1	7-10-(50)	5 CTS		Harmer Rooke (col Green) May 26-28, 1943, Lot 502. Siegel, Oct 31, 1957, Lot 296.
7LB1 W/#1	7-18-(50)	5 CTS	Burr New York	Siegel, April 24-25, 1968, Lot 593. Ex. Gibson. PF 57197
7LB1 W/#1	11-2-50		Brothers	Siegel (Meyersburg) June 25, 1997, Lot 261. Lowe, Oct. 26, 1973, Lot 2135. Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1819. Ex. Ward, Gibson
7LB1	10-27-49	5 CTS	Hammlin & Brothers Smithport, Pa.	Harmers (Caspary), March 19, 1957, Lot 462. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 234. Ex. Caspary Ivy, Shreve & Madder (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1990, Lot. 2139. PF 236 337
7LB1	11-24-49	2	Jacob Jones Local	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 175. Ex. Seybold, Ackerman APS, Literature
7LB1	7-31-50	5 CTS	Corcoran & Biggs Washington D.C.	Harmers (Caspary) March 19, 1957, Lot 464. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 233. Ex. Caspary PF 341 631.
7LB1	8-15-50	5 CTS	Winchester, Va.	Siegel (Golden) Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 345. Ex. Hessel Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 979.
7LB1	8-20-50	5 CTS	Daniel Rennett Esq. Minersville Schuylkill Co. Pa.	Bennett, May 9-11, 2006, Lot 1686.
7LB1	10-26-50	2 in circle	Msrs. Fatham & Brothers Phila.	Siegel (Golden) Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 346. Ex. Gibson Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1818. Ex. Gibson. PF 350554
7LB1	1-9-51	5 CTS	Siegman Brothers N.Y.	Harmers (Caspary), March 19, 1957, Lot 463.
7LB1	50			Siegel, Jan 6-7, 1966, Lot 168.

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Hand-stamp</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
7LB1	50			Siegel, Jan 6-7, 1966, Lot 169.
7LB1	50		Fatham R. Brothers	Siegel, April 27, 1990, Lot 378. Ex. Gibson, Ward Kelleher, Dec. 7, 1974, Lot 238. PF 317726
7LB1	50		Brothers	J. Kaufmann, Sept. 21, 1974, Lot 434.
7LB1	(49?)	10	Ricos Pa from Frederica, Ga.	Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 64. Siegel, March 31-April 1, 1965. Lot 579.
7LB1			Mr. Henry Kintz Bartonsville, Pa	PF 317163
7LB1			John Snow	PF 1522 not used on this cover (DNO)
7LB2 w/2-#1	6-6-49	"10"	Hawley Rapt. Utica	PF 335486
7LB2	6-16-49	"5"	College of St. James Md.	Harmers (Caspary) March 19, 1957, Lot 466.
7LB2	6-16-49	"5"	William D. Barkhart, Md.	Siegel, March 17, 2006, Lot 4507. Siegel (DK) May 31, 2003, Lot 43. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 348. Christies, Sept. 25 1991, Lot 70. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 235. Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1990, Lot 2140. Ex. Worthington, Caspary, Middendorf, Golden, DK PF 350488
7LB3 W/#1			N.Y.	Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 67.
7LB3 W/#1	- -50	5 CTS	N.Y.	Siegel, March 31-April 1, 1965, Lot 584. Siegel, June 24-30, 1953, Lot 498.
7LB3 W/#1	8-10-(49)	"5"	Morris Warren County N.Y.	Harmers (Waterhouse), June 7, 1955, Lot 70. PF 5988.
7LB3	5-23-49	"5"	Meredith, Washington City, D.C.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 349. Ex. Caspary, Judd Christies, May 18, 1994, Lot 578. Wolffers, April 29-30, 1992, Lot 405. Harmers (Caspary), March 19, 1957, Lot 470. PF 263219

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Hand-stamp</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
7LB3	7-24-49	"5"	Beale Washington D.C.	Siegel, Dec. 17-19, 2001, Lot 1583, Ex. Hollowbush. Fox (Hollowbush), Oct. 14, 1965, Lot 1348.
7LB3	8-10-49	"5"	Chambreleng N.Y.	Siegel, March 17, 2006, Lot 4508. Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 176, Ex. Ackerman. John Fox, March 31, 1961, Lot 489.
7LB3	8-21-49	"5"	Henderson Mercer, PA	Bennett, May 9-11, 2006, Lot 1687. Fox (Hollowbush), Oct. 14, 1965, Lot 1347.
7LB3	- -49		Jones LI, N.Y.	Zimmerman, May 17, 1976, Lot 191.
7LB3	4-10-(49) or (50)	"20"	St. Louis	Robson Lowe, Sept. 16, 1982, Lot 497.
7LB3	4-26-(49)	"10"	Front only St. Louis	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 353. Lowe, Sept. 15, 1982, Lot 497. Lowe, Oct. 26, 1973, Lot 2137. Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1820.
7LB3	5-4-(49)	"10"	Wheaton Cambridge, Mass	Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1990, Lot 2141. Frajola, (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 237, Ex. Caspary Harmers (Caspary), March 19, 1957, Lot 469. PF 237041
7LB3 (stamp vertical)	4-15-(50)	5 CTS	Tillinghast Wash. D.C.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 352. Roger Koerber, Dec. 2-3, 1983, Lot 1071, Ex. Gibson Siegel, March 31 -April 1, 1965, Lot 581.
7LB3	5-17-(50)	5 CTS	Morris Germantown	Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 65. Siegel, March 31-April, 1965, Lot 582.
7LB3	6-4-50	5 CTS	Tillinghast Georgetown D.C.	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 239. Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf) Dec. 12-14, 1990, Lot 2143.
7LB3	7-16-(50)	5 CTS	Mitchell Port Tobacco, Md.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 351, Ex. Hessel Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23 1975, Lot 980.
7LB3	7-19-(50)	5 CTS	N.Y.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 350. Ex. Gibson

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Hand-stamp</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
7LB3	9-2-(51?)	5 CTS Believed to be 1851	Daniel, Ross Esq. N.Y. Philadelphia, Pa.	Harmers, Nov. 6, 2003, Lot 212 Schuyler Rumsey, April 26-29, 2001, Lot 2875, Ex. Middendorf. Schuyler Rumsey, Nov. 11-13, 1999, Lot 1736. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 236, Ex. Caspary Harmers (Caspary) March 19, 1957, Lot 467. (Author believes the cds to be 1851-3)
7LB3	9-19-(50?)	5 CTS	Beale Wash, D.C.	Siegel (Schwartz), June 27-29, 2000, Lot 1522.
7LB3	-49	"5"	Kimberton, PA	Siegel, Jan. 6-7, 1966, Lot 171
7LB3	-3-(50)	5 CTS	Morfil Pikesville, Maryland	Ivy, Shreve & Mader, March 27-28, 1996, Lot 1430. Ivy Shreve & Mader, July 14-16, 1993, Lot 3218. Frajola (Middendorf) May 1990, Lot 238, Ex. Caspary.
7LB3		5 CTS	Tillinghast Georgetown, DC	Ivy, Shreve & Mader, March 27-28, 1996, Lot 1431. Ivy, Shreve & Mader, July 14-16, 1993, Lot 3219. Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 66.
7LB3		5 CTS	Maryland	Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1990, Lot 2142.
7LB3			Baltimore	Harmers (Caspary), March 19, 1957, Lot 468.
7LB3		5 CTS	N.Y.	Siegel, Jan. 6-7, 1966, Lot 170.
7LB3	9-5-(50?)			Siegel, March 31-April 1, 1965, Lot 583.
7LB3 upside down				Fritz Billig, Dec. 15, 1960, Lot 383.
7LB3	[PDNO]*		Picot	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 241, Ex. Gibson [PDNO]* Robson Lowe, April 21, 1983, Lot 261.
7LB3	[DNO] 9-5-48		Cornelious Local cover	Frajola (Middendorf) May 1990, Lot 240. (DNO cover too early)
7LB3	[DNO]			Ivy, Shreve & Mader, March 27-28, 1996, Lot 1432. Ivy, Shreve & Mader, July 14-16, 1993, Lot 3220.

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Hand-stamp</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
7LB4 W/#1(b)	1-17-51 (Author suggests 1850)	5 CTS	McConky Baltimore	Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 262. Ex. Seybold, Matthias, Gibson. Frajola, May 3, 1986, Lot 177. Christies, June 20-21, 1984, Lot 71. Siegel May 20-21, 1969, Lot 215.
7LB4	3-13-49 (EKU)	"5"	Williams, Clark & Sons, Landcaster, Pa.	Siegel, March 17, 2006, Lot 4509. Siegel (DK), May 31, 2003, Lot 44. Ex. Emerson, Knapp, Gibson, Golden Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 354. Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1815. Ex. Emerson, Perry, Gibson Harmers (Y. Souren), Oct. 31, 1951, Lot 841. Knapp, May 6, 1941, Lot 991. Ex. Emerson. PF 344732
7LB4	5-12-49	"5"	Ellis & Co. N.Y.	Siegel, June 30-July 1, 1993, Lot 1301.
7LB4	5-17-49	"5"	Hyatt, N.Y.	Siegel, Dec. 19-20, 2002, Lot 2578. Frajola (Middendorf) May 1990, Lot 244. Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf) Dec. 12-14, 1990, Lot 2146. Fox (Hollowbush), Oct. 14, 1965, Lot 1349.
7LB4	5-26-49	"5"	Hamlin, Esq. Smethport, Pa.	Schuyler Rumsey, Nov. 11-13 1999, Lot 1737. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 243, Ex. Caspary. Harmers (Caspary) March 19, 1957, Lot 473.
7LB4	9-1-49	ms "2"	Hoovis & Co. Phila.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 355. Ex. Boker. (Author NO)
7LB4	9-1-49	ms "2"	Hoovis Salem, Mass	Robson Lowe, Sept. 16, 1982, Lot 498, Ex. Boker.
7LB4	__ - __-49			Siegel, Jan. 6-7, 1966, Lot 172. Ex, Emerson (Probably the 3-13-49 cover from above)
7LB4			Hoovis	Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 68.
7LB4			Linmint N.Y.	Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 69.
7LB4	50	5 CTS		Siegel, March 31-April 1, 1965, Lot 585.

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Hand-stamp</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
7LB4	1-28-(50)	5 CTS	Tower Orwigsburgh, Pa.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 356, PF D.O. Siegel (Sheriff), June 18, 1986, Lot 146, PF 110, 013 D.O.
7LB4	5-25-49	"10"	Part front Rev. Bernheim Charleston S.C.	Siegel, March 17, 2006, Lot 4510. Schyler Rumsey, Dec. 3-5, 1996, Lot 832. Ex. Caspary Harmers (Caspary) March 19, 1957, Lot 472.
7LB4	8-14-51	"5"	Meridith Princeton, N.J.	PF 52,154 (Author notes DNO based on the date)
7LB4	3-31-(49)	5	Piece	Harmers (Hessel) Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 981.
7LB4	5-18-(49)	"5"	Piece	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 357. Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf) Dec. 12-14, 1990, Lot 2145. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 242, Ex. Caspary Harmers (Caspary) March 19, 1957, Lot 471.
7LB4	10-17	5 CTS	Norman	PF 1987 not used on this cover (DNO)
7LB5 W/#1	8-28-50	5 CTS	Mr. Hickman Westchester, PA	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 358, Ex. Caspary, Boker, Lilly, German. Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 70. Siegel (Lilly), Sept. 13-14, 1967, Lot 557, Ex. Caspary Harmers (Caspary) March 1957, Lot 475. PF 344733
7LB5	6-19-(49?) or (50?)	"10"	front Leacvik KY	Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1990, Lot 2147. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 245, Ex. Caspary. Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 71. Harmers (Caspary), March 19, 1957, Lot 474.
7LB6 W/#1	8-10-49	"5"	Morris Lake George Warren County N.Y.	APS, Waterhouse collection Kaufmann, Oct. 11, 1989, Lot 336. Ex. West, Waterhouse, Haas

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Hand-stamp</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
7LB6	5-14-49	"5"	Rader, Esq. N.Y.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 359 Ex. Caspary Christies, Sept. 21, 1994, Lot 490, Ex. Caspary Wolffers, April 29-30, 1992, Lot 406. Harmers (Caspary), March 19, 1957, Lot 478. PF 263 220
7LB6	10-4-49	"10"	Pond & Cook Wrentham, Mass	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 362. Robson Lowe, Sept. 16, 1982, Lot 499. Lowe, Oct. 26, 1973, Lot 2138. Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1817. Pff 11131 May or may not belong
7LB6	10-30-49	5 CTS	Henry Kintz Bartonville, Pa.	Siegel, March 6-7, 2001, Lot 667, Ex. Meyersburg PF Siegel (Meyersburg) Ex. Seybold, Matthies, Gibson, June 25, 1997, Lot 263. PF 317228
7LB6	12-14-49	5 CTS	Moore & Hooven, Morristown, Pa.	Schuyler Rumsey, Nov. 11-13, 1999, Lot 1738. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 246, Ex. Caspary Harmers (Caspary) March 19, 1957, Lot 477. PF
7LB6	1-25-50 Probably 5-25-49	"5"	Moore & Hooven Morristown, Pa.	Caspary, Judd 1992, PF Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 360. Ex. Gibson Siegel, Jan. 6-7, 1966, Lot 173. PF 349790
7LB6	1-3-50	5 CTS	Burlington, NJ	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 361, Ex. Hessel Harmers, July 22, 1976, Lot 1312. Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 982.
7LB6	1-19-(50)	5 CTS	(front) Bonsall Newton, Pa.	Siegel (Johnstone), Dec. 19-20, 2002, Lot 2579. Siegel (Hall) Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 178, Ex. Caspary Harmers (Caspary), March 19, 1957, Lot 476.
7LB6				Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 72.
7LB6			Local Use	Siegel, March 31-April 1, 1965, Lot 586.

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Hand-stamp</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
7LB6		(2)	Issac Casson Phil.	APS, Gibson collection.
The next three listings were formerly known as 7LB10 (Buff).				
7LB6	7-9-49	"5"	Morris West River, Md	Siegel (Rarities) March 31, 1976, Lot 259. Siegel (Lilly), Sept. 13-14, 1967, Lot 561, Ex. Caspary Harmers (Caspary), March 19, 1957, Lot 491.
7LB6	9-16-50 Panama	N.Y.	Pelonz, Pa	Siegel, March 26, 1996, Lot 127. PF 303396 DNO
7LB6	10-30-(50)	5 CTS	Henry Kintz Bartonville, Pa	PF 17602 DO
7LB7 W/#1	50	#1 upside down)		Siegel, Dec. 12-14, 1995, Lot 496. Siegel Rarities, April 20, 1985, Lot 52.
7LB7 W/#1	2-19-50		Northumberland, Pa.	Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 983.
7LB7 W/#1	10-18-50	#1 sideway s	Stoner, Waterstreet PO Huntingdon Country, Pa.	Siegel, Nov. 20, 1993, Lot 23.
7LB7	1-13-(51)	5 CTS	Woolman Burlington, N.J.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 363, Ex. Caspary, Boker. Harmers (Caspary) March 19, 1957, Lot 483. Siegel, (March 31-April 1, 1965, Lot 588. PF 350604
7LB7	5-3-50	5 CTS	McKee N.Y.	Siegel (Hall) Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 179. Ex. Moeldner Ivy, Shreve & Mader, March 27-28, 1996, Lot 1433. Ex. Seybold, Middendorf Ivy, Shreve & Mader, July 14-16, 1993, Lot 3221.
7LB7	5-12-50	5 CTS	McKee N.Y.	Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1990, Lot 2149. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 249, Ex. Seybold.
7LB7	5-27-50	5 CTS	Hollowell, Alexandria, Va.	Schuyler Rumsey, Nov. 11-13, 1999, Lot 1739. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 247, Ex. Caspary Harmers (Caspary) March 19, 1957, Lot 481. PF 348441

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Hand-stamp</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
7LB7	5-31-50	5 CTS	Hollowell Alexandria, Va.	Ivy, Shreve & Mader, July 14-16, 1993, Lot 3222. Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1990, Lot 2148. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 248. Ex. Caspary Harmers (Caspary) March 19, 1957, Lot 482.
7LB7	6-21-50	5 CTS	Hollowell Alexandria, Va.	Shreve, Sept. 26, 1996, Lot 178. Robert Koerber, May 10-12, 1984, Lot 878, Ex. Gibson. Robert Koerber, Dec. 2-3, 1983, Lot 1072. Lowe, Oct. 26, 1973, Lot 2139. Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1821. Ex. Gibson.
7LB7	6-27-50	5 CTS	Woolman Burlington, NJ	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 364. Ex. Caspary. Siegel, Oct. 6, 1981, Lot 491. Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 73. Siegel, Jan. 6-7, 1966, Lot 174. Harmers (Caspary) March 19, 1957, Lot 479. PF 349307 DO
7LB7	7-1-50	5 CTS	O.J. Hamlin, Smithport, PA	Siegel, May 18, 2002, Lot 2401. Ex. Hessel, Golden. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 365. Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 984. PF 350425
7LB7	7-6-50	5 CTS	Hollowell, Alexandria, Virginia	Siegel, March 17, 2006, Lot 4511. Siegel (Johnstone), Dec. 19-20, 2002, Lot 2580. Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 180, Ex. Caspary. Harmers (Caspary) March 19, 1957, Lot 480. Siegel, Jan. 6-7, 1966, Lot 175.
7LB7	8-10-50	5 CTS	Powers Pa.	Wolffers, April 29-30, 1992, Lot 407. PF
7LB7	9-17-50	5 CTS	Pond Cook Wrentham, Mass.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 366. Ex. Hessel. Harmers (Hessel) Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 985.

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Hand-stamp</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
7LB7	12-3-(50)	5 CTS	Woolman Burlington, N.J.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 367. PF 96430.
7LB7	(50)	5 CTS	N.J.	Siegel, March 31-April 1, 1965, Lot 588. Ex. Caspary.
7LB7 vertical	6-21-(50)	5 CTS	Hallowell Alexandria, Va.	Ex. Gibson R. Kaufmann, Sept. 9, 1982, Lot 595. J. Kaufmann, Sept. 21, 1974, Lot 435. PF 300308
7LB7	12-19-50		A.J. Hamlin Southport, Penn.	John Kaufmann, Nov. 28, 1978, Lot 202. William Fox, April 19, 1969, Lot 313. Siegel, March 31-April 1, 1965, Lot 589. PF 30749
7LB8 W/#1b	3-7-(50?) or (51?)	5 CTS	Griswold Richmond, Va	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 369, Ex. Hessel. Harmers, July 22, 1976, Lot 1313. Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 986. PF 344735
7LB8 W/#1a	3-8-51	5 CTS	Greenwald & Claiborne Richmond, VA	Harmers (Caspary), March 1957, Lot 486. PF 39253 DO
7LB8 W/1a	4-3-51	5 CTS	Griswald	Kaufmann, April 30, 1990, Lot 217, PF-DO
7LB8 W/#1a	6-13-(51) or (50) Prob. 51	5 CTS	Daniel Wells Trea. N.Y.	Bennett (Craveri) June 12, 2003, Lot 387. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 368, Ex. Caspary. Harmers (Caspary) March 1957, Lot 487. PF 344734
7LB8	4-9-49	"10"	Taylor Columbus O forwarded to Springfield	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 371. Frajola, Sept. 14, 1986, Lot 362. Frajola, Sept. 9, 1984, Lot 239. Robson Lowe, April 21, 1983, Lot 262. Sol Salkind, Nov. 9, 1970, Lot 247. Sol Salkind, May 22, 1975, Lot 421.
7LB8	4-10-49		Mr. Eldridge Taylor Springfield, Ohio	Abraham Siegel, Nov. 22, 1975, Lot 43B. PF 44855 DO
7LB8	4-19-49	"10"	Springfield O	Siegel (Golden) Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 373.

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Hand-stamp</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
7LB8	4-23-49	"5"	Msrs Earl Mason & Co. Providence, RI	Robson Lowe, March 15, 1972, Lot 12. PF 80198
7LB8	5-28-49	"5"	Burlington, N.J.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 370. Ex. Hessel. Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 988. PF 351513
7LB8	7-__-49	"5"	Miss Laurel Penequot Roadstown	Siegel, May 19-22, 1970, Lot 676.
7LB8	7-19-49	"5"	Bennett, Roadstown, N.J.	Bennett, June 7-8, 2004, Lot 515. Siegel (Meyersburg) June 25, 1997, Lot 264. Ex. Seybold, Matthies, Gibson Lowe, Oct. 26, 1973, Lot 2140. Lowe, _____, Lot 1816. PF 317229
7LB8	8-1-49	"5"	Mr. Nathan Williams Middletown, Delaware	Siegel (Hall) Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 181. Ex. Hind. Siegel, March 31-April 1, 1965, Lot 591. PF 30750 DO
7LB8	____-49	"10"		John Kaufmann, Sept. 9-10, 1977, Lot 841.
7LB8	2-11-50	5 CTS	Cobarn Cross Roads, Pa.	Siegel, March 17, 2006, Lot 4512. Siegel (Johnstone), Dec. 19-20, 2002, Lot 2581. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 372. Ex. Green, Gibson. Siegel, Ex. Col, Green, Jan. 6-7, 1966, Lot 176.
7LB8	8-3-(50)	5 CTS	Woolman, Burlington, N.J.	Siegel, Oct. 29, 1996, Lot 2196. Ivy, Shreve & Mader, March 27-28, 1996, Lot 1434. Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 74. Ferrari, 1924. Harmers (Caspary), March 19, 1957, Lot 485.
7LB8	8-8-(50)	5 CTS	Woolman Burlington, N.J.	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 253, Ex. Caspary. Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1990, Lot 2151. Harmers (Caspary) March 19, 1957, Lot 484. PF 304862
7LB8	11-16?-(50)	5 CTS	Tower Orwigsburgh, Pa.	Harmers (Hessel) Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 987.

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Hand-stamp</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
7LB8	12-11-50	"10"	Parks Franklin, Tenn.	Schuyler Rumsey, Nov. 11-13, 1999, Lot 1740. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 252. Siegel, June 24-30, 1953, Lot 499.
7LB8	12-30-50	5 CTS	Danville, Pa.	Frajola, Sept. 1984, Lot 240. Sal Salkind, April 1, 1976, Lot 693.
7LB8	____-50		Mr. Alexander	John Kaufmann, Sept. 9-10, 1977, Lot 840.
7LB8			Mr.	William Fox, April 19, 1969, Lot 314.
7LB8 piece out			Mr. Nathaniel Williams Middletown, Delaware	PF 269169 DO
7LB8	11-14-51	3 CTS (Paid)	Tower Esq. Orwigsburg, Pa.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 374, Ex. Hessel. Says prob DNO. Beyond period of use.
7LB9 W/#1	5-8-51	5 CTS	Morris Germantown, Pa	Robson Lowe, March 15, 1972, Lot 1237. Siegel, Jan. 6-7, 1966, Lot 177. PF 22810 DO
7LB9 W/#10	9-18-51		Knox Brownsville, Pa	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 377 Siegel, June 12-13, 1980, Lot 1195. PF 89147 DO
7LB9	5-4-49	"5"	Jessop & Sons N.Y.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 375. Ex. Middendorf. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 254. Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1990, Lot 2152 Harmer Rooke (Duckworth) March 27, 1963, Lot 182. PF 350606
7LB9	5-11-49			Harmers, March 26, 1975, Lot 1769.
7LB9	5-15-(50)	5 CTS	Winricho, N.Y.	Siegel (DK) Ex. Caspary Boker, Golden, May 31, 2003, Lot 45. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot. 376. Ex. Caspary, Boker Harmers (Caspary) March 19, 1957, Lot 490. Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 75. PF 350489

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Hand-stamp</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
7LB9	8-24-49	"5"	Pond Cook & Co. Mass	Siegel, March 26, 1996, Lot 128.
7LB9	3-16-51	5 CTS	Philadelphia, Pa.	Siegel (Lilly), Sept. 14, 1967, Lot 560. Ex. Gibson.
7LB9	4-20-50	5 CTS	Wheeler, Esq. Delhi, N.Y.	Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1990, Lot 2153. Frajola (Middendorf) May 1990, Lot 255. Ex. Caspary. Harmers (Caspary) March 19, 1957, Lot 489. PF 237042
7LB9	4-2			Kelleher, Oct. 6-7, 1982, Lot 960.
7LB9				Siegel, Dec. 13-16, 1983, Lot 1552 PF
7LB9		2 ms		Siegel, March 31-April 1, 1965, Lot 592.
7LB9	(DNO)		Prichette Baugh, Pa.	Harmers, Nov. 6, 2003, Lot 213. Aldrich, June 23, 2001, Lot 547. Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 182, Ex. Ward.

PDNO = Probably did not originate

DNO = Did not originate

NO = No opinion on origination

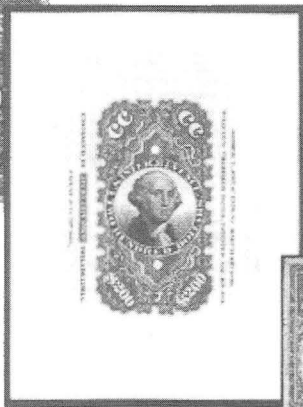
DO = Decline opinion on origination

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