

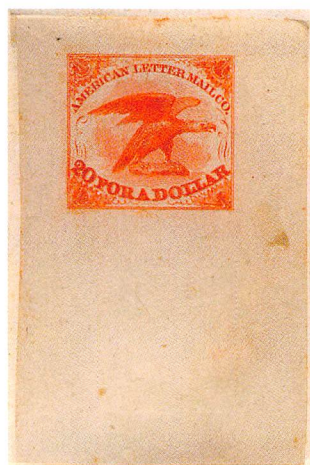
OCTOBER 2007

WHOLE NUMBER 61

VOL. 15 NO. 4

# THE PENNY POST

Official Journal Of The Carriers And Locals Society



**A numbered die proof, a green die proof, and a vermillion trial color proof of the American Letter Mail Company. Original research indicates these were printed after the original adhesive.**

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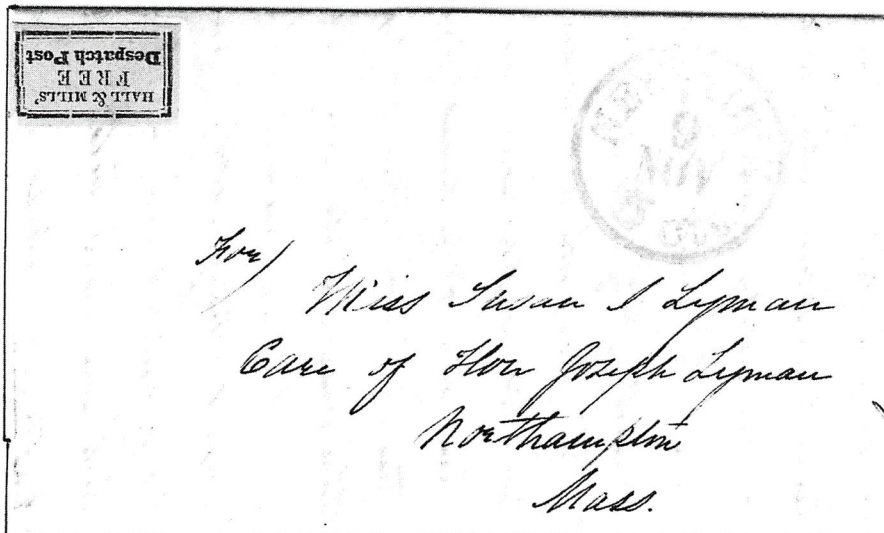
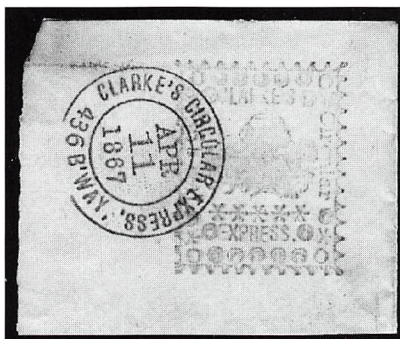
HONOUR'S CITY POST

AND MORE

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# THE PENNY POST

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# Editor's Message

By  
Larry Lyons

It is not often that I express some personal words but I am moved to do so now. In late June I experienced a case of vertigo due to an inner ear problem. For 40 days this affliction continued to limit my ability to look up, lie flat, or read a book held in my lap. Being unable to do any hobby work I contacted my section heads and frequent authors. I am so thankful to my friends who immediately got to work and came through for me and our wonderful society. I cannot thank you enough. A few of the articles I received will carry over into the next issue. I'm fully functional again but have had to give up salt and chocolate. I'm sure my heavy chocolate habit was to blame. Now I can't have any and I'm going to miss it.

Our society auctions get more and more successful. Auction 12 had \$23,242.50 in sales with 100 lots sold (77%). Extra special thanks to our Auction Manager, Alan Cohen, and also to Marty Richardson who works very hard handling the finances of the sales. C&LS Auction No. 13 will be held January 17, 2008. The consignment deadline is December 1, 2007. Time to get those duplicate stamps and covers to our Auction Manager so they can find good homes in another collection.

John Bowman continues his research on the American Letter Mail Company with Part 4 of his continuing series. This fine article is about the proofs and reprints and took a lot of consulting, study and research to put together. Much thanks to John for this article which has new conclusions and information reported for the first time. I have placed a short article about a large preprinting paperfold on 5L2 by Robert Markovits before John's article.

Bill Sammis has a short interesting article for us about the American Letter Mail Company and the U.S. Post Office Department acting as "partners" to conjunctively delivery some mail. Don't miss Bill's insightful explanation of the postal history surrounding these covers. Thanks for your clever article.

We have a census and presentation of patriotic covers carried by private local posts written by Clifford Alexander. This is a great topical article about a collecting area that horizontally spans across the locals field. Seven different local posts are presented. Information for articles of this type is very difficult to compile. Special thanks to Cliff for putting this one together with a fine presentation.

We have a fascinating article from Scott Trepel on a visit from Boyd's Messenger to a famous American author and poet. Thanks to Scott for this piece.

I have a special announcement. *The Penny Post* won the Reserve Grand in the Literature Competition at APS StampShow held in Portland, Oregon, August 9-12, 2007. It is our first Reserve Grand Award and our tenth consecutive Gold Medal. There were 70 entries in this literature competition and of the 31 periodical entries only *The Penny Post* received a Gold Medal. The Grand Award went to the "*Annotated Cumulative Subject Index to the Chronicle of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues for Issues 1-200*". Congratulations to the U.S. Classics Society, our big sister society to which most of us belong. We will hold our yearly meeting at NOJEX in 2008, once again conjunctively with the U.S. Classics Society. We will arrange joint presentations as we have been doing for the last several years. Hope to see you there.

# Large Preprinting Paper Fold on 5L2

By

Robert L. Markovits

The image shows a large horizontal preprinting paper fold on a used single of 5L2. Such preprinting paper folds are more commonly known on US revenue stamps, and can command a premium for their error, freak and oddity (EFO) status. They are scarce on US local and carrier stamps.

There should be matching examples to the left and right of this one, perhaps residing on a cover or otherwise undetected by a collector. Do you have one? Unfolded, it could look like a crease on the stamp. Be careful when opening a paper fold.

Readers are encouraged to submit some of their own EFO items on US local and carrier stamps.

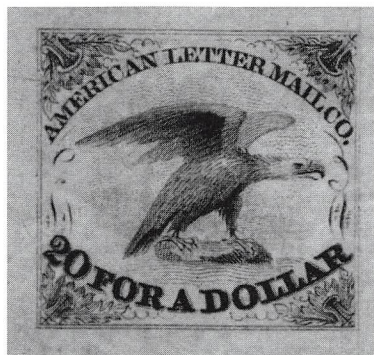


## Carrier and Local Society Awards

2007	APS StampShow, Portland, OR	Reserve Grand and Gold
2006	StampShow, Chicago	Gold
2005	New Zealand Philatelic Literature Exhibition	Large Silver Gold
2005	APS StampShow, Grand Rapids, MI	Gold
2004	National Philatelic Exhibition of Washington, NAPEX	Gold
2004	APS StampShow, Sacramento	Gold with Felicitations
2003	APS StampShow, Chicago	Gold
2002	APS StampShow, Chicago	Gold
2001	Sescal, California	Gold
2001	APS StampShow, Chicago	Gold
1994	The Diane D. Boehret Award for Excellence in Philatelic Literature	
1994	StampShow, Pittsburgh	Vermeil
1994	Sescal, California	Vermeil
1993	StampShow, Houston	Gold
1992	Sescal, California	Vermeil

# The First Adhesive Stamp of the American Letter Mail Company and Its Proofs and Reprints (Part 4 of a Continuing Series)

By  
John D. Bowman



**Figure 1. Original 5L1, thin paper, position 11.**

The American Letter Mail Company (ALM) issued two types of adhesive stamps to indicate prepayment for service. Both have different vignettes of eagles and are engraved; one is small and the other large. The first, *Scott* No. 5L1 is the smaller (**Figure 1**), and was issued about January 25, 1844. Among US stamps, it is only the third printed by engraving, the first two being printed in 1842 in New York City for Greig's City Despatch Post and later for the related US City Despatch Post. Pomeroy printed the fourth engraved stamp, followed in several weeks by *Scott* No. 5L2.

By 1844 the use of engraved plates for printing had been employed for bank notes and stock certificates, and, like other early engraved carrier and local stamps, the eagle vignettes for the ALM stamps were stock dies used previously by bank note printers. Examples of these stock dies used for other purposes provide interesting adjunctive material for collectors of carrier and local stamps.

As is often the case in these early engraved printings, double transfers, recutting and other plate transfer characteristics permit the ALM stamps to be plated.

The purpose of this article is to review what is known about the proofs, reprintings and actual stamps of 5L1. **It is reported here for the first time that the die proofs and trial color die proofs of 5L1 were prepared AFTER the original adhesive was issued, so these should be referred to as LATER or POSTHUMOUS (after the die was retired from use) die and trial color die proofs. In addition, there are SIX trial color die proofs, not fewer as has been reported in the past.**

## Philatelic Historical Background

Elliott Perry reported that Dr. Julian Blanchard of the Essay and Proof Society stated that when Durand, Perkins & Co. went out of business in 1832, their stock of dies was purchased by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co. A NYC directory for 1837 shows the addition of Edson to the firm's name.<sup>1</sup> Dr. Blanchard suggested that it may have been this firm who printed the first ALM stamp, adding the lettering and border to the acquired stock die of the eagle vignette (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Stock die of eagle vignette.

The 5L1 stamps were printed in sheets of 20 (5 X 4). The eagle vignette is known printed as a composite die proof with an image of Dewitt Clinton by Durand, Perkins & Co. of New York (1828-1832) and also on a treasury note for \$100 from New Orleans printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New Orleans, dated Aug. 29, 1843. It is also seen on a Bank of Mobile unissued promissory note (Figure 3).

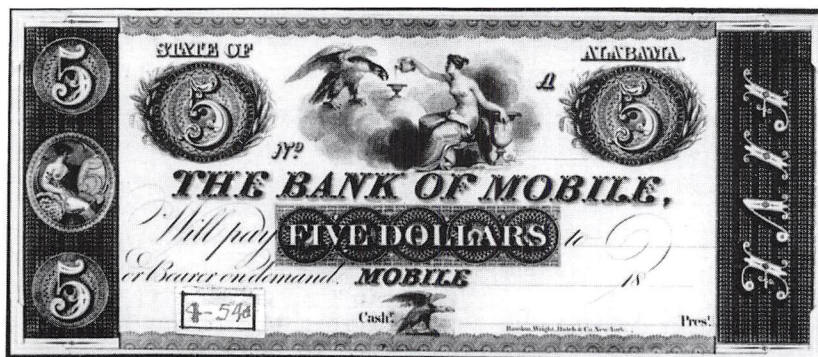


Figure 3. Unissued Bank of Mobile promissory note. Eagle vignette at bottom center.

<sup>1</sup> Elliott Perry, unpublished manuscript and part of the unpublished Hall-Perry book, date unknown.

Elliott Perry said there were three printings based on the paper thickness as follows:

<u>Paper</u>	<u>Thickness in Mils<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Noted Used on</u>
Pelure	1.8 – 2.2 mil	January 26, 1844
Thick	4 – 4.5 mil	February 4, 1844
Normal	3.2 – 3.7 mil	Unknown

However, some students question whether these represent separate printings. I see more of a continuum in paper thicknesses for 5L1, and further study is needed, particularly in regard to the dates of use and cities of origin of papers thought to fit in some categorization.

Charles Coster listed the earliest use as Feb. 1, 1844, but the earliest date I have recorded is Jan. 25, 1844. There are also two covers known dated Jan. 26 and one dated Jan. 31.

Of some interest is a column in the *Philatelic Journal of America* from 1888 which commented on a note from the *American Philatelist*.<sup>3</sup> The *PJA* column is reproduced in its entirety:

Next in size and importance to Hale & Co., ranks the American Letter Mail.

By whom this concern was operated, I have never been able to discover. Its establishment probably dated from the year 1843, being brought into existence, as were, in fact, all the other companies of this class, by the immense success of Hale & Co., as rivals of the Government mails.

It is evident that the company was backed by an ample capital, as it was successful from the first, and covered large routes, which must have cost a large sum to open. These routes were much the same as those of Hale & Co.

The stamps of the first type are from a steel engraved plate, still in possession, I think, of a prominent Bank Note Co.

Proofs are often met with in vermillion, brown, blue and yellow. I believe that many of the stamps now offered for sale, of this type – in fact, all unused ones in the hands of dealers – are reprints.

Original specimens which have passed through my hands, on original letters, have always been printed on *parchment*; unused copies that have come to my notice are always on crisp bank-note paper – a poor substitute for the material on which all originals that I have ever seen were impressed.

---

<sup>2</sup> One mil is equal to 0.025mm or 0.001 inch.

<sup>3</sup> Anon. *Philatelic Journal of America*, Vol. IV, No. 8, Whole No. 44, August, 1888, pp. 217-8.



Unused sheets of these stamps can be obtained at a very low price. My advice is, to *let unused ones alone.* – W. W. Thomas in *American Philatelist.*

The writer seems to depend on Coster's work for his information regarding the history of the local posts.

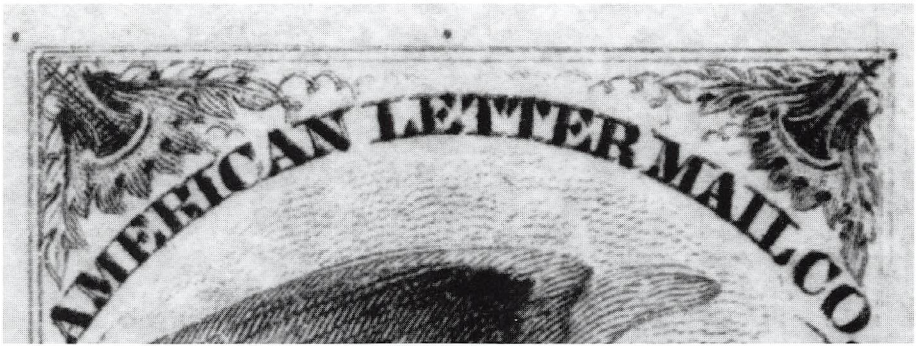
It is a well known historical fact that Lysander Spooner established this post, January 23, 1844.

The balance of his remarks displays ignorance of the stamps or an utter disregard of facts. The plate is not in the hands of any Bank Note Company, nor have the stamps ever been reprinted. The plate together with the remainder recently came into the possession of Mr. E. A. Holton, from the estate of Lysander Spooner. This will account for the unused specimens recently put on the market. The plate is damaged so that it would be impossible to reprint a complete sheet and as the remainders in Mr. Holton's possession are in complete sheets it is proof that they have not been reprinted.



Figure 4. 5L1 original or remainder sheet of 20 on pelure paper.

Lysander Spooner apparently kept possession of the 5L1 printing plate when he left his company, and kept either unsold remainders on hand when he left the business, or a supply of paper that he used to print reprints (**Figure 4**). It was not until 1880 that the philatelic press became aware of the gradual introduction of the remainders to the philatelic marketplace. To this day, the large quantity of Spooner's unused remainders/reprints have depressed the value of unused specimens of 5L1. Like most unused remainders of US locals, it is probably impossible to judge whether a given sheet of originals or single example may be a remainder that was sold later or not. It must be emphasized that in 1844 there were few if any stamp collectors, so full unused sheets are probably best described as remainders, particularly those on thin pelure paper.



**Figure 5. Position 4 of 5L1 showing double transfer throughout top of stamp.**

Because the plate was engraved on a steel die and rocked in to the plate, each position can be uniquely identified through variations. The most notable is a double transfer in the upper half of position 4, which is worth noting here (**Figure 5**).

In 1930, Frank Coes noted:<sup>4</sup>

A sheet of these stamps was seen at the Historical Society of Boston and tracing their origin there were discovered in the possession of the executor of Mr. Spooner's estate the veritable remainders of the long sought stamps – a small pile of sheets, mainly damaged by time, a few in very fair condition, and the plate from which they were engraved, but so badly corroded that no good print could be made from it.

In a 1993 *Penny Post* article, Richard Schwartz notes that in 1887, Boston stamp dealer E. A. Holton, obtained the original plate from the estate of Lysander Spooner.<sup>5</sup> Holton stated that the plate was so badly corroded that a full sheet of 20 could not be printed from it. Nonetheless, Schwartz notes, in 1887 Holton made a

<sup>4</sup> Frank Coes, *The New Southern Philatelist*, Vol. 6, No. 11, Sept 1930.

<sup>5</sup> Schwartz, Richard. The forgeries of American Letter Mail Company. *The Penny Post*, Vol. 3, No. 4, October, 1993, pp. 32-35.

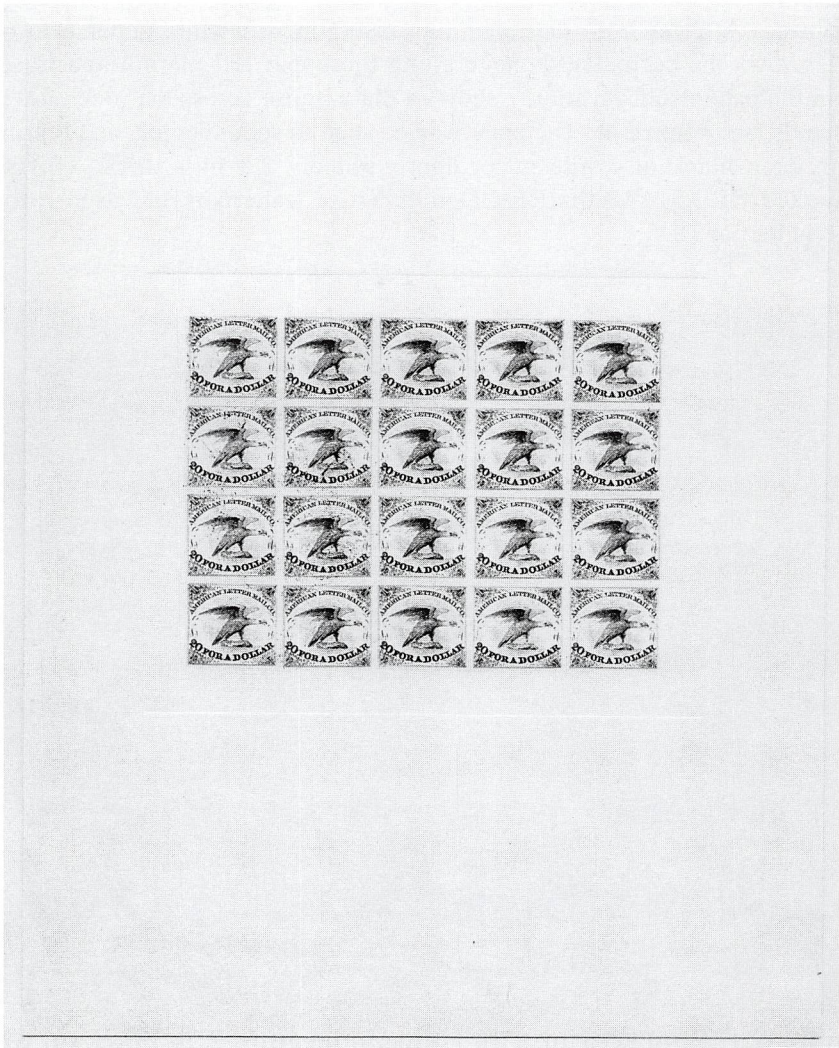
trial printing. A sheet from that printing exists, on soft white paper 6 to 6.5 mils thick. It shows the corrosion damage along the upper left margin and in scattered places in the pane itself. Position 7 shows a plate bruise across the rock on which the eagle stands (see **Figure 6**). The plate was cleaned to some degree, and reprints were made in deep black on white paper approximately 2.5 mils thick. This paper is watermarked OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND USA, a watermark not used earlier than the second half of 1895.



**Figure 6. Holton reprint with gouge in position 7, in black on white watermarked paper, prepared 1895 or later. Note extensive rust stains.**

Richard Schwartz had a draft of the Hall-Perry manuscripts, which contains even more information. For the readers' benefit, the text is reproduced entirely:

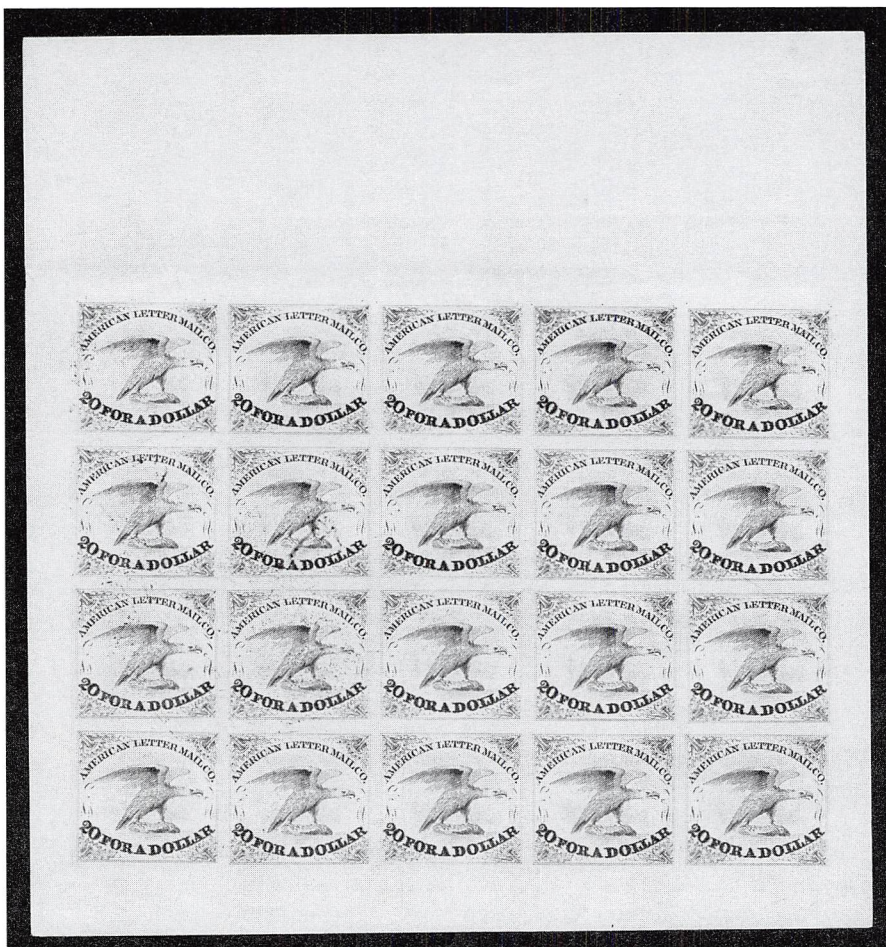
Two proofs in the George Sloane collection appeared to be die proofs, or if not they had been printed from a plate containing only a single impression. Both proofs were unmounted, one printed in black on India paper, the other in bright green on bond. They exist also in grayish blue, vermillion, and olive brown. Mounted proofs in black, vermillion, brown and green on light India paper have also been seen. All were printed after the die or single impression had become scratched; fine lines are visible along the top and left side. Who printed these proofs and when are not known.



**Figure 7. Cleaned reprint mounted on sunken large card.**

It had been said by Spooner that when he left the American Letter Mail Company he did so because his money was gone. At his leaving he took with him the plate used for printing the Type 1 stamp and with it either a good supply of printed stamps or an unused supply of stamp paper.

During the 1860's, when the first of the remainders and imitations came on the market, an opportunity was presented to Spooner to regain a small portion of the money which he had lost. He or someone else placed enough remainders or reprints on the market to debase to this day the value of this stamp. They were evidently introduced so quietly that their arrival caused little or no stir, as it was not until some time after 1880 that the philatelic press became aware that a distribution of remainders had taken place.



**Figure 8. 1933 Frank P. Brown reprint sheet, “Proof” indicated in black on back of each stamp. The plate shows the gouge in position 7 but has been cleaned since the Holton reprints.**

In 1887 a Boston stamp dealer, E. A. Holton, traced a recent sale of a sheet of a Type 1 stamp to the Boston Historical Society and found that the seller was the executor of the estate of Lysander Spooner. The executor had the original plate and a small quantity of sheets. Holton stated that by now the plate was so badly corroded that a full sheet could not be printed from it. He purchased the stamps but said nothing about the plate. The above statements appear in a handbill dated July 1, 1887 in which Holton offered to sell the better panes of stamps to historical societies and libraries for \$5 and individual stamps to collectors for 50c.

If Holton had not acquired the plate in 1887, he must have done so before 1895 as in that year he tried a trial printing from the corroded plate on soft paper 6 to 6.5 mils thick. In Harmer Rooke sale October



**Figure 9. Frank P. Brown 1933-34 reprints mounted on sales card. No handstamp on reverse of stamps. Rust corrosion within stamp design evident on first one.**

1952 a sheet of black on soft white paper was sold. Pencil on the back was "E. A. Holton 1895." The sheet clearly showed corrosion damage to the plate.<sup>6</sup>

After an attempt was made to clean the plate, an action only partially successful, reprints were made. No statement has been found of the quantity printed. The ink was a deep black on paper approximately 2.5 mils thick. The paper is watermarked OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND USA, a watermark not used earlier than the second half of 1895.

The December 1, 1906 issue of "Mekeel's" carried an advertisement of the Holton Stamp Company referring to an earlier announcement of Holton's retirement from the stamp business. The entire stock, catalog value \$50,000, was to be sold at auction in Boston by B. L. Drew and Company. No mention was made of remainders or of the American Letter Mail plate.

The plate next appeared when the Frank P. Brown Stamp Company printed a quantity of sheets in colors in 1933 and in 1934 advertised them to stamp dealers as "trial color proofs from the original plate." They were offered as sets at wholesale rates: "10 sets \$1, 25 sets \$2, 50 sets \$3, 100 sets \$5...a few larger quantities are available; prices on request." A "proof" in magenta, yellow brown, ultramarine, apple green, orange, and light vermillion comprised a set. They were also offered retail at six sheets for \$2.

<sup>6</sup> George Sloane said that this find was evidence that Holton did put the plate to press and made a reprinting.

Individual stamps from the “trial color proofs” were also sold in sets of the six colors mounted on small sheets with the stamps outlined in black. Each stamp in the first sets to be sold were rubber stamped “proof” on the reverse. Later sets omitted this marking and some sets appeared on sheets that differed slightly in size and type face.

On November 24, 1934 the following advertisement appeared in “Stamps”: “American Letter Mail Plate and Proofs. The entire remaining stock of about 27,000 sets and the original plate of the American Letter Mail Company were withdrawn from the Receiver’s sale of the Frank P. Brown Co. The undersigned will receive offers for these two items until December 20, 1934. A sample sheet of the proofs will be furnished interested parties against references. The above constitutes a splendid opportunity for a dealer with either a wholesale or retail outlet. Brayton Morton, Receiver. Frank P. Brown Co., 20 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.”

For sixty one years the plate lay dormant, surfacing in 1995 as an inconspicuous lot in a West Coast auction. It is now owned by a collector of independent mails who has vowed to retire it forever.

According to the philatelic press, E. A. Holton acquired the 5L1 plate in 1887 or 1888. Holton prepared an apparently unique reprint in black on thick soft white paper between then and 1895, since the only known sheet is signed “E. A. Holton 1895.” These reprint sheets show a very large diagonal bruise on the rock below the eagle on position 7 (row 2, number 2). The corrosion marks in the left and top margins of the sheet are evident on the earliest reprints in black on white, but were largely erased in later reprints, including the sheets impressed on large sunken card. The gouge on position 7 is repeated on the 1934 Frank P. Brown reprints.

The Holton later reprints are in black on a large die sunk card, showing evidence of plate rust and scratches, which have largely been removed between stamps. The card is 8 1/2” x 11” (212 x 274 mm) (although the size might vary somewhat) and the die sinkage is 136 x 106 mm. The card is glazed. These are scarce. Two of these proofs appeared in the Siegel sale (Gordon N. John), November 14, 2003, lot 2086. These previously were in a Siegel sale, March 28-29, 2000, lot 127. One proof card was described as having a pencil notation “from plate in ’95”). This was described in Siegel sale, March 6-8, 1968, lot 2050. Another proof card appeared in the Golden sale, Siegel’s, November 15-17, 1999, lot 450. It is unknown if the following three auction records of sales of proof cards represent different items from the three seen more recently. The earlier auction records are Suburban, November 15, 1997, lot 342 where the card is described as glazed. Weiss sale, January 7, 1997, lot 1061 and Weiss sale, May 25, 1991, lot 806.

The Holton Stamp Company retired from the stamp business in Dec. 1, 1906 and their entire stock was sold on Jan. 30-31, 1907 by B. L. Drew and Company.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Gordon Stimmel, personal communication, Aug. 2007.

Schwartz notes that in 1933 the Frank P. Brown Stamp Company of Boston printed a quantity of sheets in six colors: magenta, yellow orange, ultramarine, apple green, orange, and light vermillion and marketed them to stamp dealers as “trial color proofs from the original plate.” Also offered were the stamps mounted in sets of the six colors on a small card. Early stamps bear a rubber-stamped “proof” on the back of each stamp while later stamps do not. Schwartz stated that in 1934 the Brown Company failed, and the remaining proof sets and plate were to be sold. The whereabouts of the plate are unknown today.<sup>8</sup> These reprints have had almost all of the rust corrosion in the left margin and between stamps cleaned, but rust damage still remains within many positions, and the position 7 gouge is still there. (Figures 7, 8, 9).

In 1935, Philip Ward said:<sup>9</sup>

The plate from which these stamps were printed fell into the hands of William L. Aldrich, Boston, some years ago with quite a number complete sheets of the remainder originals. I recall seeing both the plate and the stamps a few years back. The plate showed considerable rust at the time, if this is the technical manner in which to describe blemishes on the plate due to the wear of time. It was thought that it would be difficult to make reprints. However, the Frank P. Brown Co. a year or so back evidently acquired the plate, had it cleaned and ran off a substantial number of sheets in magenta, yellow, brown, dark ultramarine, light apple green, deep orange and a light vermillion or orange pink. Each of these stamps were rubber stamped on the back in black “Proof” although “Reprint” would have been a better description.

On January 30, 1934, the unsold sets were offered as 10 sets for \$1 or 100 sets for \$5. A note by Sloane adds “W. C. Henry is believed to have owned the plate before or after this (1934) reprinting.”<sup>10</sup>

The Sloane reference collection includes a note stating:

Fred W. Allen (Westchester Stamp Co.) in letter of December 1942, offering sheets for sale, commented “Boston 1934 reprints on paper that was found with original plate.”

This could not be so. See clipping of Phil Journal of America, August 1888.

Sloane’s statement is on a page with a sheet of reprints showing a gouge on position 7 and rust marks in the left pane towards the top. He also notes that it is on thin bond paper, much whiter than originals. It could be a Holton reprint.

---

<sup>8</sup> Donald Patton noted in his series of articles in *The Philatelist* that the reprints were printed on very white wove paper in chocolate brown, rose red, bright green, orange, blue, and mauve purple. The color descriptions differ slightly, except for Patton’s chocolate brown, which could be Schwartz’s orange or yellow orange..

<sup>9</sup> Philip H. Ward, Jr. *Meekel’s Weekly*, May 13, 1935.

<sup>10</sup> Gordon Stimmell, personal communication, Sept. 2007.



Sloane also owned a sheet of magenta on thick manila paper (4 mils). It probably belongs with the 1934 reprints as an experiment.

The Frank P. Brown 1933-34 reprints are on bond paper. The pane of 20 (5x4) is a sheet of size 5 1/8" x 5 1/2" (128x137mm). These reprints are very common, particularly singles cut from sheets. The colors are red, brown, blue, orange, magenta and green. Many have the word "proof" handstamped on the reverse. The six individual stamps can be found hinge mounted on a card which has printed at the top "American Letter Mail" and "Trial Color Proofs" at the bottom. These sets were offered by a dealer named T.K. Barker & Company in San Francisco at a price of 25¢ per set. He evidently got these from Frank P. Brown & Co. who printed them in Boston in 1932 or 1933. Frank P. Brown & Co. offered the same items in Boston in 1933-4. In 1934 Frank Brown advertised to sell his remaining stock of 27,000 sets. Some stamps and panes show great plate wear. See **Figure 7**. "Printer's waste" panes have been offered for sale, being miscut, double-printed, etc.

Schwartz noted that a modern facsimile, lithographed, occurs in black, green, purple, yellow and red on stiff yellowish-white paper, accurately resembling the original stamp but with poor detail. It came from a single-subject stone, not the full 20-subject original plate, so is not a true reprint, but a facsimile. In fact, "Facsimile 1974" is handstamped on the reverse of each stamp.

### **Summary of Original Stamps, Remainders and Reprints**

- A. 5L1, grayish paper, pelure to thick (**Figure 1**).
- B. 5L1, sheet of 25, grayish pelure paper, original/remainder, released to the philatelic market in the 1860's to 1880's in large quantities (**Figure 4**).
- C. Holton reprint sheet, thick white paper (6-6.5 mils), corrosion damage and position 7 gouge, unique (printed between 1887 and before the below reprints were prepared).
- D. Holton reprint, grayish pelure or bond paper watermarked "Old Hampshire Bond, USA" (printed 1895 or later, plate corrosion has been cleaned to some degree) (**Figure 6**).
- E. Holton reprint, cleaned to a greater degree and on whiter paper, as a sheet or mounted on large sunken card (**Figure 7**).
- F. Frank P. Brown 1933-34 reprints in six colors on bond paper, with or without "Proof" handstamped on the back (red, brown, blue, orange, magenta and green). These are known in sheets as well as singles mounted on card by T. K. Barker of San Francisco at a price of 25¢ per set (**Figures 8, 9**).

## Numbered Die Proofs and Trial Color Die Proofs



**Figure 10. Die proofs of 5L1 in black on india paper prepared by the American Bank Note Company. The die was probably engraved by Durand, Perkins & Co., later incorporated into Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson. The latter was subsumed into the American Bank Note Company, who prepared examples of each die in their possession, adding control numbers to each one. First image compliments of Stanley Piller; second from R.A. Siegel Rarities Sale No. 788, 1997, as Lot 270. This die proof is not the same as the original because it has scratches and does not seem to plate to any original position. It was likely prepared after the stamps were issued.**

Die and trial color die proofs are easily recognized because of their large margins, impossible on a plate proof.

A die proof in black is listed in the *Scott* catalog as a large die proof with a value of \$2250. This listing is based on the lot sold in the Siegel Rarities sale No. 788 of May 6, 1997, where it was lot 270.<sup>11</sup> The impression is affixed to a tall tan card measuring 36 x 56 mm. It has the American Bank Note Company (ABNCo) die control number 25874 inscribed below the design. See **Figure 10**.

A second example is more or less square, and has a PF certificate number 0212493 dated August 16, 1989. See **Figure 10**. This item was sold at a William Fox sale, September 8-9, 1990 Lot 673. It was previously sold at a Kaufman sale, May 13, 1989 Lot 766. It received the PF certificate after the earlier sale. This proof was owned by Herman Franz and appeared in the sale of his collection at J.C. Morgenthau, June 8, 1921, lot 533.

These die proofs have evidence of scratching that are not evident on original stamps. I have not been able to plate the numbered die proof or trial color die proofs to any of the original stamp plate positions. They seem to have been prepared after

<sup>11</sup> Kloetzel, James. Personal communication, 2007.

1844, and could be the die proofs that have been ascribed to 1888. Between 1858 and 1879 the ABNCo numbered stamp dies on hand beginning with the number one.<sup>12</sup> From 1879 to 1923 prefixed die numbers with the letter “C” and started at one again. Finally in 1924, all dies on hand were renumbered again, between one and 49999. New dies started with 50000.

**It is reported here, for the first time, that these ABNCo numbered die proofs of 5L1 are not original die proofs. Instead, they were printed after the original stamps were printed and used. They have the same scratches as the rare trial color die proofs. These should be regarded as late die and trial color proofs.**

Trial color die proofs exist without numbers, reportedly printed on India in five colors which have been ascribed to an 1888 printing. I have been unable to verify the source for this date or a printer. There are in fact **six** colors and I have chosen to call them **olive brown, vermilion, black, green, dull brick red and slate blue**. The auction records show items sold at Siegel’s, March 6-7, 2001, lots 687 and 688 and also at Siegel’s, May 12-14, 1966, lots 1327-9. A slate blue trial color on India of size 29 x 30 mm. was sold at a John Fox sale, January 5, 1966. An olive brown trial color on India of size 29 x 28mm. was sold at a John Fox sale, January 5, 1966, lot 1201. A black trial color (described as a proof) on India of size 38 x 41 mm. was sold at Suburban, May 11, 1991, lot 248. (See **Figure 11**).

Die proofs in black on white india paper, and in green, grayish blue, vermilion and olive brown on bond paper have been reported. Mounted proofs in black, vermilion, brown and green on india paper have also been noted. All were printed after the original stamp die had become scratched; fine straight lines are visible along the top and left side, and through the “E” of “LETTER”. However, not all lines are visible on all stamps. There seem to be early and late states of the die (**Figures 12 and 13**). It is possible that the reported india and bond paper examples are the same paper, at least in some cases.

Based on these observations, it seems that the numbered and trial color die proofs were most likely printed after the original stamp 5L1 was placed into use. When the die proofs were printed, scratches appeared, and there is also some loss of detail in certain areas of the impression. This die does not seem to have fallen into the same hands that acquired the sheet plate.

### **Plating the Original Stamp**

The sheet of twenty stamps (5x4) was prepared by transferring a master die to a transfer roll, and “rocking-in” the twenty positions (see **Figure 4**). The final plate was prepared with the use of engraved guide lines, dashes and position dots. Some of these temporary plate aids were apparently burnished off, so that there is incomplete evidence of plate ruling lines which may have guided the transfer process. The transfer roll likely consisted of five impressions which were rocked-in to the final plate horizontally. Position guide dots appear to the right of each stamp on the final plate. These appear approximately 400 mils(10mm) above the bottom frame line around the stamp and 102 mils(2.55mm) from the vertical frame line.

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<sup>12</sup> Ross A. Towle, personal communication, Sept. 2007.

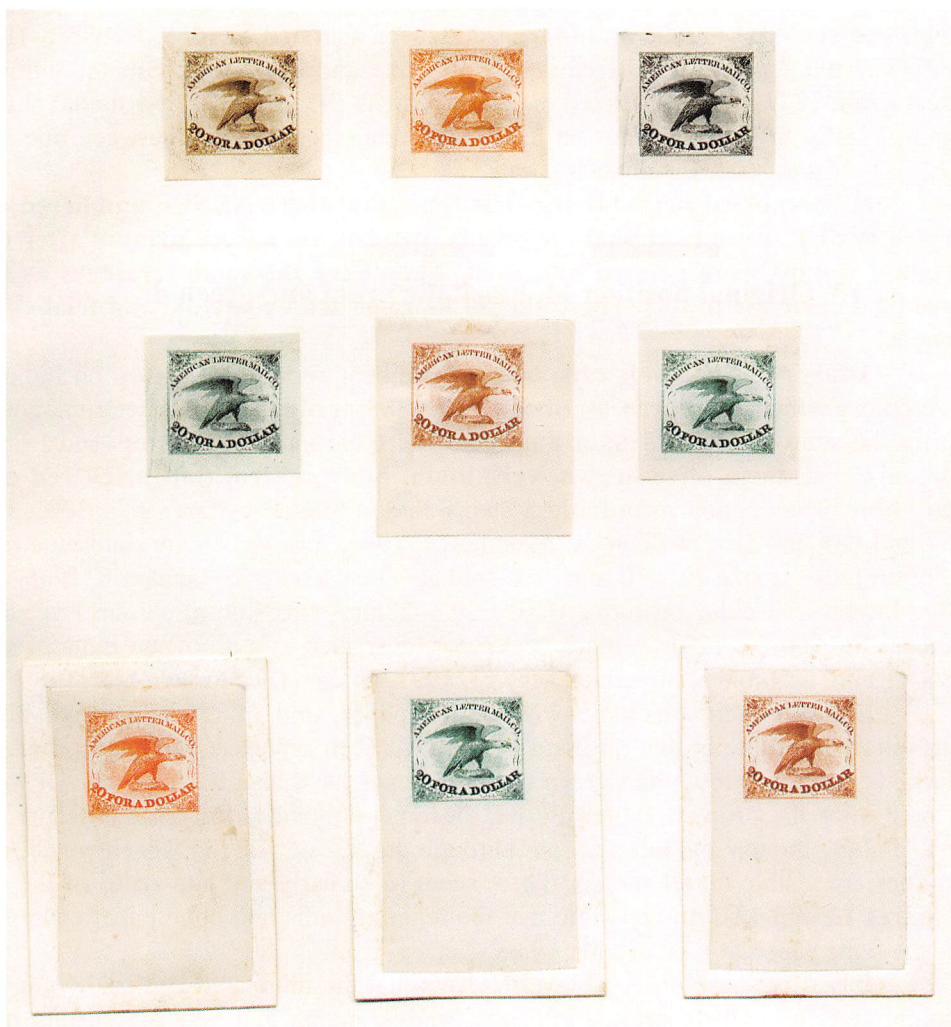


Figure 11. Trial color proofs on India and India mounted and sunken on card in olive brown, vermilion, black, green and dull brick red. The sizes of these proofs are 30 x 28, 38 x 41.5 and 38 x 57 mm.

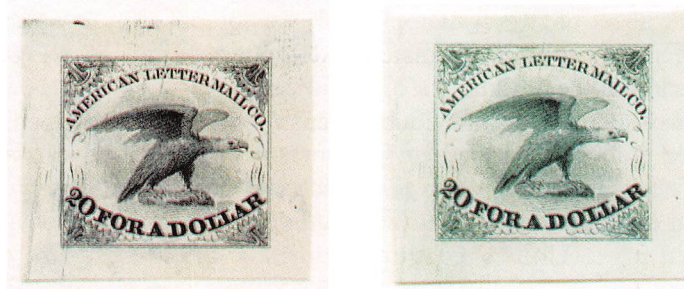


Figure 12. Black and green die proofs, showing more or less evidence of scratching.



**Figure 13. Original position 11, black die proof and green die proof. The semicircle above the “C” appears to be weaker on the die proofs. In addition, the background shading lines above the eagle’s wing are also weakened or absent on the die proofs. However, other details are clear and strong as might be expected on a die proof.**

Various characteristics described below permit any given stamp to be identified as to its plate position. Other characteristics can be discerned with magnification, but these are sufficient for plating for stamps with good margins.

**Position 1** – There is a double transfer on the left side which can be observed as a vertical line between the two left outer frame lines and in the curved lines above “2” of “20.” There are six dots in the upper margin above the stamp: above the start of the upper left corner ornament; a group of three dots in triangular relationship above the “L” of “LETTER”; over the “M” of “MAIL”; and over the middle of the upper right corner ornament.

**Position 2** – There are numerous dots and dashes between the letters of “AMERICAN LETTER MAIL CO.” The most obvious is a short line above the lower left serif of “L.” At the upper right corner, there are upright lines between the horizontal frame lines, and above the frame lines are two short horizontal lines. There is also a dot to the right just below the very top of the right vertical frame line.

**Position 3** – There is a position dot NE of the usual dot at the middle left of the design. There are three dots in the space above the top frame line, one NW of the corner and in the margin between positions 2 and 3, one directly above the outer vertical frame line and one above the top scroll of the corner ornament. Another dot appears over “E” of “LETTER.”

**Position 4** – The most prominent double transfer occurs on this position, going across the top of the stamp and down each side. The letters of “AMERICAN LETTER MAIL CO.” show clear evidence of the double transfer. Both upper corner ornaments show the double transfer. There is a position dot NE of the usual dot at the middle left of the design.

**Position 5** – A faint double transfer exists in the upper frame line, more pronounced at the right corner, and the right upper ornament shows it slightly. There is a position dot NE of the usual dot at the middle left of the design. A position dot occurs above the top outer frame line between “ET” of “LETTER.” A dot also appears in the margin outside the outer frame line to the right of the eagle’s beak.

**Position 6** – A double transfer exists on the upper and lower left sides of the stamp, with a doubling of the outer frame line at top and bottom, and in the left portion of the corner ornaments. There is a small dot within the “C” of “CO.” and the lower left part of the “C” seems to show a bulge.

**Position 7** – There are numerous dots and dashes over “FOR A DOLLAR,” not seen in any other position. They also appear around “AMERICAN.”

**Position 8** - There is a position dot NE of the usual dot at the middle left of the design. This dot is wider than on other positions and also shows a faint dot just above it. A portion of a top guide line shows at the upper left.

**Position 9** – There is a position dot NE of the usual dot at the middle left of the design. There is a heavy dot below the “2” of “20.” There is a mark above the upper right of “R” of “FOR.” There is a double transfer at the lower left in the frame lines and leaves on the left side of the ornament.

**Position 10** - There is a position dot NE of the usual dot at the middle left of the design. In the right margin directly across from the eagle’s beak is dash and/or dots that are prominent if the margin is present. There is a dot below the lower right corner ornament’s first leaf.

**Position 11** – There is a plate scratch running leftwards from the end of the second leaf below the upper left ornament, through the frame lines and into the margin, going upwards to the NW. It can be seen extending between the “RI” of “AMERICAN.” Perry thought that the plate scratch showed up on later printings of the originals. A double transfer can be seen throughout the scrollwork decorations to the right of the eagle’s beak.

**Position 12** - There is a position dot NE of the usual dot at the middle left of the design. A tiny dot seems to appear between “DO” of “DOLLAR.”

**Position 13** – A plate scratch is visible starting above the “C” of “CO.” and extending to the right and slightly downwards into position 14 in the “M” of “AMERICAN.” Another scratch occurs above the eagle’s wing, below the “CAN” of “AMERICAN.” There is a position dot NE of the usual dot at the middle left of the design.

**Position 14** – The scratch mentioned above extends from the left into the “M” of “AMERICAN.” There is a position dot NE of the usual dot at the middle left of the design.

**Position 15** - There is a position dot NE of the usual dot at the middle left of the design. A double transfer occurs in the lower left corner. There is a partial top horizontal guide line that appears at the upper left and extends a bit into the margin.

**Position 16** – This position is slanted slightly to the right, so that a faint vertical guideline enters it close to the inner vertical frame line. There is a connection horizontally at the upper left from the inner to the outer frame line.

**Position 17** - There is a position dot NE of the usual dot at the middle left of the design. The position dot appears wider than normal but without the second dot above as in position 8. A horizontal guide dash appears above the upper left corner and extends partially into the margins.

**Position 18** - There is a position dot NE of the usual dot at the middle left of the design. There is a heavy dot in the lower right corner between the frame lines. There is a faint dot very close to the outside of the right outer frame line across from the central dot in the side scrollwork.

**Position 19** - There is a position dot NE of the usual dot at the middle left of the design. There is a double transfer at the upper right, and another at the lower right which can be observed in the shading of “DOLLAR.” The right scrollwork shows the most prominent double transfer in this area of any position. There is a

strong dot about in the middle of the right margin across from the second leaf of the lower right corner ornament, between positions 19-20.

**Position 20** - There is a position dot NE of the usual dot at the middle left of the design. The horizontal guide line at upper left extends into the margin. There is a dot immediately to the right of the lower outer horizontal frame line, and another attached to the right vertical frame line to the right of the heavy line of the lower right ornament. There is a strong dot about in the middle of the left margin across from the second leaf of the lower left corner ornament, between positions 19-20.

### Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Gordon Stimmell and Richard Frajola for their invaluable help and support in preparing this article. Stanley Piller helped me connect the dots between the numbered die proofs and the colored die proofs when he sent me a high resolution scan of his item.

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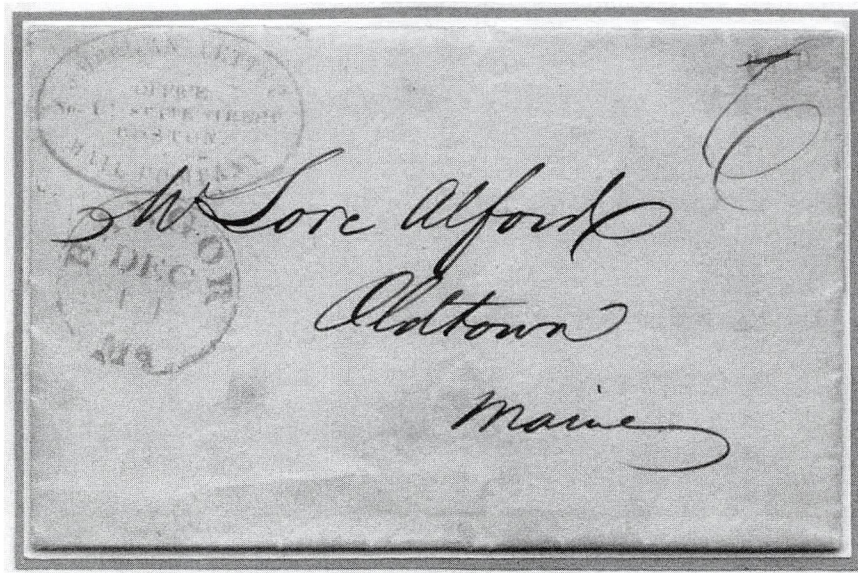
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# The American Letter Mail Company and the Post Office Department: Conjunctive Partners

By  
William W. Sammis

The American Letter Mail Company and the United States Post Office Department were more than competitors; they were bitter rivals. Given the animosity shared between the two the above title is provocative (and an intentional exaggeration). However, on at least one occasion the American Letter Mail Company perhaps didn't mind seeking out the services of the venerable and, according to the company's founder Lysander Spooner, antiquated federal department.

During the Independent Mails Period (1843–June 30, 1845) conjunctive arrangements were necessary innovations allowing companies to extend their service areas. Details of letters being passed between companies at shared junction points have appeared in articles published previously in *The Penny Post*<sup>1</sup>. The **Figure 1** cover is an example (unique?) of the American Letter Mail Company enlisting the services of the Post Office Department to fulfill a delivery obligation.



**Figure 1. Boston, Massachusetts via Bangor, Maine to Old Town, Maine December 6, 1844**

<sup>1</sup>. e.g., Scott R. Trepel. Understanding Independent Mails Mixed Frankings. *The Penny Post*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (Oct) 2003, pp. 3-10.

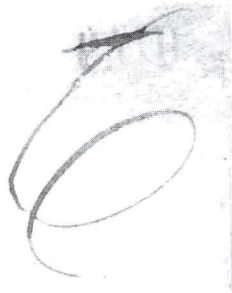




**Figure 2.**

The American Letter Mail Company accepted this single weight letter (under one-half ounce) at Boston along with the payment of six and one-quarter cents (“one-half bit”). They handstamped it with ALM-BOS-F03<sup>2</sup> (**Figure 2.**) advertising their 12 State Street, Boston address and a “PAID” handstamp marking ALM-BOS-P04<sup>3</sup>.

The Eastern and Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroads were used for transportation to Portland and the steamship *Portland* carried the expressman (and the letter) to Bangor arriving there Friday evening December 6, 1844. Old Town, the letter’s destination, was still some thirteen miles away by stage. At this point, whether out of necessity or expediency, the American Letter Mail Company decided to avail themselves of the services of the federal mails. The letter was turned in at the Bangor Post Office where it was date-stamped December 11<sup>th</sup>, the “PAID” handstamp (**Figure 3.**) was crossed out (after an unsuccessful attempt was made to erase it) and a federal six-cent collect rate (under thirty miles) was assessed for service to Old Town. (It would be interesting to know if this procedure was anticipated and disclosed to the sender at Boston or whether in fact that person thought that he had prepaid service all the way through to Old Town<sup>4</sup>.)



**Figure 3.**

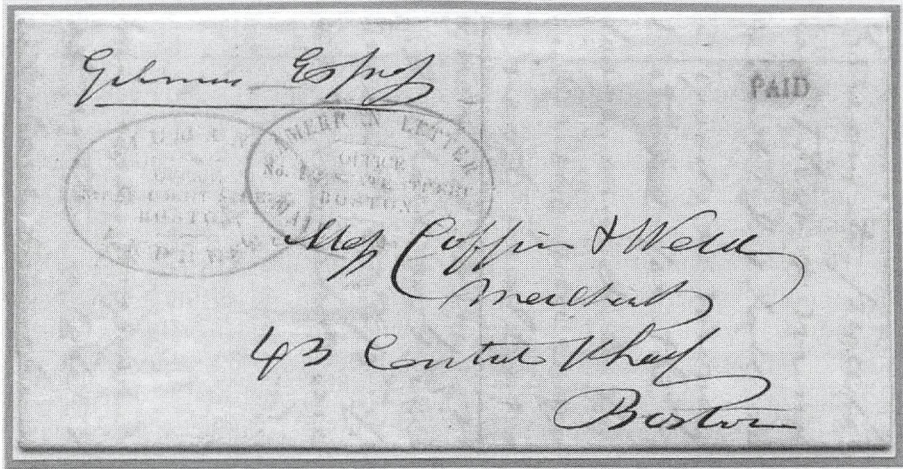
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<sup>2</sup> John D. Bowman and Gordon Stimmell. Handstamps of the American Letter Mail Company. *The Penny Post*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Apr) 2006, pp. 4-10.

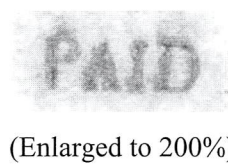
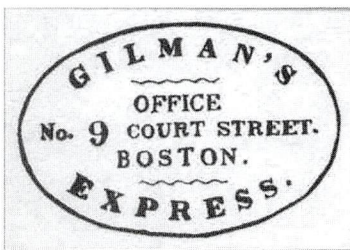
<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> This post office was known as “Old Town” (two words) from its opening in 1825 until a name change to “Oldtown” in 1894. Sterling T. Dow. *Maine Postal History and Postmarks*, 1976, p. 146.

Other possible scenarios for this cover need to be considered. It has been noted that the American Letter Mail Company advertised service to Bangor<sup>5</sup>. However, I have been unable to find any of their ads in the local Bangor papers available to me<sup>6</sup>. It is therefore possible that they did not hold office space in Bangor but instead relied upon a real conjunctive partner for service there. In fact there is significant postal history to confirm that the partner they used was Gilman's Express (and Gilman was a regular advertiser in the *Bangor Daily Whig and Courier*).



**Figure 4. Bangor, Maine via Portland, Maine to Boston, Massachusetts September 18, 1844**



**Figure 5. Gilman's oval handstamp and 10x3mm PAID markings.**

Gilman's Express accepted the **Figure 4.** folded letter at Bangor and marked it with both an oval handstamp advertising their 9 Court Street, Boston address<sup>7</sup> as

<sup>5</sup> John D. Bowman and Gordon Stimmell. Offices of the American Letter Mail Company. *The Penny Post*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (Oct) 2006, pp.28-38.

<sup>6</sup> e.g., *Bangor Daily Whig and Courier*, 1844-1845.

<sup>7</sup> It is interesting to note how similar Gilman's and The American Letter Mail Company's oval handstamps are. Both went into service around August and September of 1844. It is speculative but likely that they were acquired from the same (Boston?) source.

well as their "PAID" handstamp (**Figure 5**). (Gilman's 10 X 3 mm. "PAID" handstamp should not be confused with the 10 X 4 mm. ALM-BOS-P04 "PAID" handstamp used by the American Letter Mail Company to which it bears a passing resemblance.<sup>8</sup>) The letter was carried to Portland on the steamship *Charter Oak* and to Boston on the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth and Eastern Railroads.

It is entirely possible that it was an agent for Gilman's Express that walked into the Bangor Post Office with the **Figure 1**. letter. Had they known, the American Letter Mail Company would perhaps have been just as surprised as the mailer and the recipient.

Clues for a third possible explanation for the disposition of this cover can be found in the American Letter Mail Company's handbill dated January 25, 1844<sup>5</sup>:

Until further notice, letters, on arrival at their destination, unless promptly called for, will be delivered by carriers, **or deposited for delivery in the Government Post Office.** (emphasis added)

The American Letter Mail Company may have made it clear to the sender that their delivery network did not extend beyond Bangor and that if the letter was not claimed there by the addressee they, the American Letter Mail Company or Gilman's Express acting as their agent, would turn the letter over to the federal mails. There was sufficient time between Friday, December 6<sup>th</sup>, when the letter arrived at Bangor, and Wednesday, December 11<sup>th</sup>, when it was turned over to the Post Office Department, for the letter to have been deemed unclaimed at Bangor by either the American Letter Mail Company or Gilman's Express.

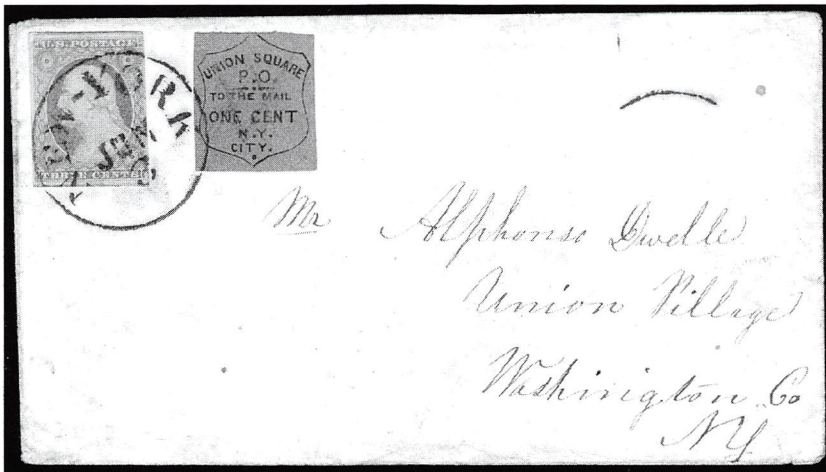
In any case, additional expense was incurred (six cents) once the letter left the Independent Mails system and was given to the Post Office Department for their minimal involvement. On the other hand the six and one-quarter cents paid by the sender at Boston plus the six cents paid to the Post Office Department by the recipient at Old Town was still cheaper than the federal rate from Boston which would have been eighteen and three-quarter cents (zone 4: 150-400 miles).

---

<sup>8</sup> William W. Sammis. Gilman's Express: Their Handstamps & Forwarding Labels. *The Penny Post*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (Apr) 2004, pp. 5-9.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. p. 28.

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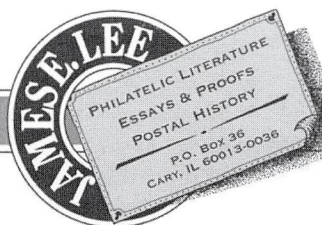
For a complete listing visit our website: [www.jameslee.com](http://www.jameslee.com).

## Books

- *The Fresno and San Francisco Bicycle Mail of 1894*, Cooper, 1982, 134p, HB. \$50.00
- *The Chatham Square Post Offices and Swarts City Dispatch Post*, Hall, 1941, 34p, CC. \$10.00
- *Handbook of Private Local Posts*, Hurt & Williams, 1947 ed., 169p, HB. Covers local posts of the world (Billig's handbook no. 6). \$40.00
- *Boyd's Local Posts in New York City: 1844-1882*. Patton, 49p, CC. \$15.00
- *The Local Posts in Brooklyn, NY: 1844-1882*, Patton, 28p, CC. \$10.00
- *Private Local Posts of the United State: Volume I – New York State*, Patton, 1967, 350p, HB. \$45.00
- *U.S. Letter Carrier Stamps of Philadelphia under the Fee System*, Perry, 1954, 18p, CC. \$10.00
- *Byways of Philately: Privately Owned Posts and Early Locals*, Perry & Hale, 1966, 281p, HB. \$37.50
- *One Hundred Years Ago*, Perry & Hale, 1942, 68p, CC. Story of City Dispatch Posts. \$30.00
- *Pat Paragraphs*, Perry, 1981 reprint, 648p, HB. \$55.00

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- *Amb. J. William Middendorf II Collection of Carriers and Locals*, Frajola net price sale no. 4, • 1990, 787 lots, illustrated. \$25.00
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# A Visit From Boyd's Messenger

By  
Scott R. Trepel

On the evening of December 5, 1849, Clement Clarke Moore, author of the famous poem *The Night Before Christmas* (also published as *A Visit from St. Nicholas*) and a prominent landowner in New York City's Chelsea and Greenwich Village districts, penned a letter to Virgil Cornish, steward of the The Retreat for the Insane in Hartford, Connecticut.

Moore was clearly irritated with Mr. Cornish for sending a "messenger" with a draft for \$46.34, which Mr. Moore was asked to settle on the spot in payment for the institution's care of a Miss Susan Taylor. The woman was probably a relative of Moore's wife, Catherine Elizabeth Moore (nee Taylor), who died years earlier at the youthful age of 30.

For years Moore had promptly paid The Retreat's drafts through the Merchant's Bank in New York City. In response to the unexpected visit from a messenger, he expressed his indignation:

"I hope to hear no more of it. But if you have made any new arrangements in the manner of collecting you [sic] dues, I should certainly be made aware of it, and should be enabled to make my payments to some responsible person."

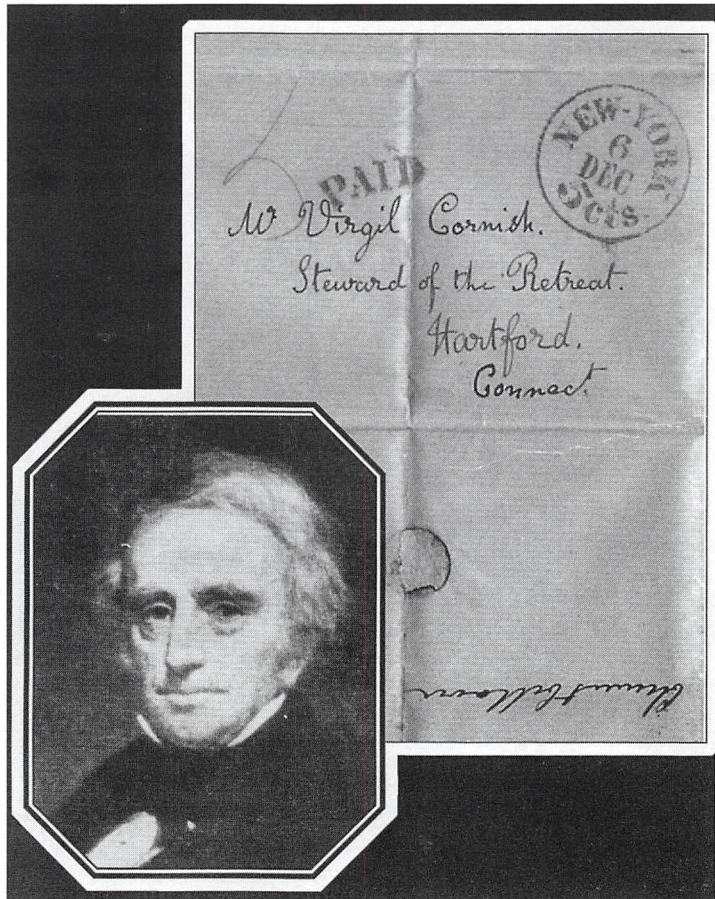


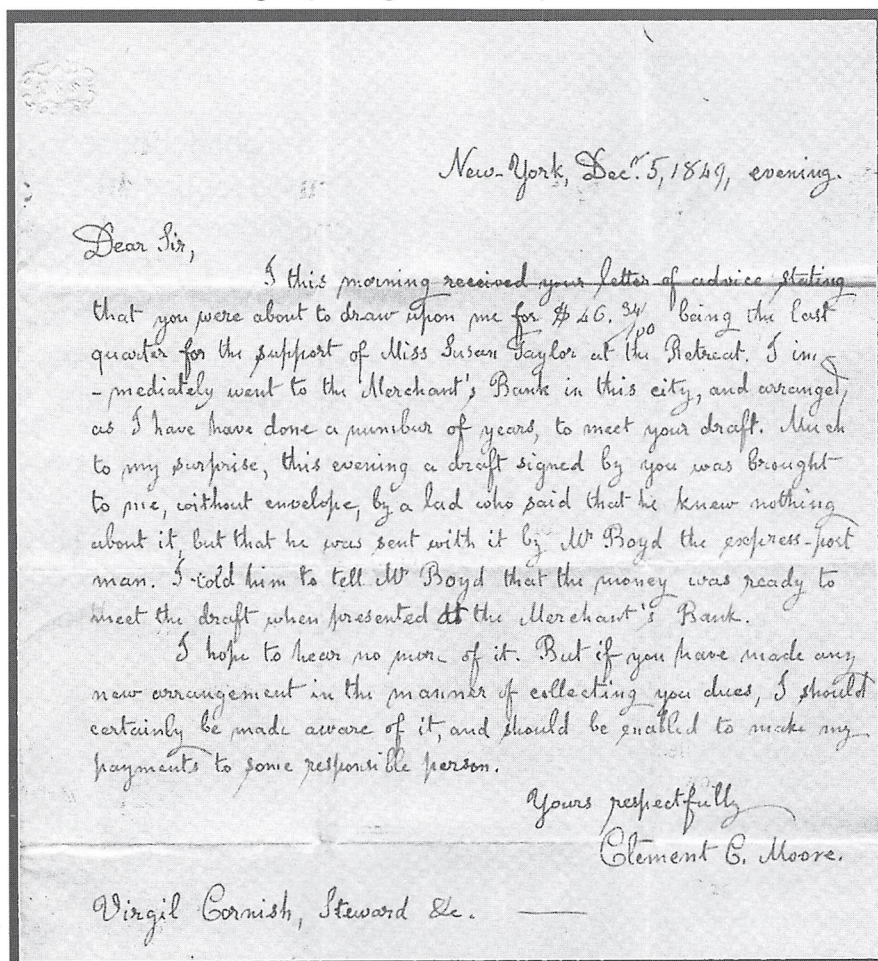
Figure 1.

The messenger who showed up at Moore's Chelsea doorstep was employed by John T. Boyd. The letter describes the encounter:

"Much to my surprise, this evening a draft signed by you was brought to me, without envelope, by a lad who said that he knew nothing about it, but that he was sent with it by Mr. Boyd the express-post man. I told him to tell Mr. Boyd that the money was ready to meet the draft when presented at the Merchant's Bank."

In addition to carrying letters, Boyd's City Express provided a messenger service to transmit valuables and cash. In this case, Boyd's messenger was expected to present the sight draft, collect the \$46.34, and return. The messenger, presumably a young man who knew of Mr. Moore's wealth and fame, must have walked away empty-handed and mortified, assuming that Moore did, indeed, shoot the messenger before writing his letter to Mr. Cornish.

The letter was offered in an R. M. Smythe auction. The photos are reproduced from the catalogue (see **Figures 1 and 2**).



**Figure 2.**

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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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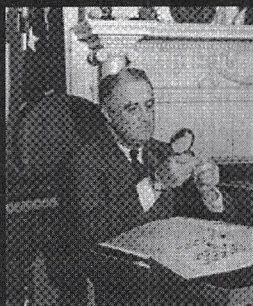
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# Patriotic Covers Carried By Private Local Posts

By  
Clifford J. Alexander

Collecting patriotic covers reportedly was one of the first topical areas pursued by early stamp collectors. They can be found from the earliest days of the Civil War through World War II.<sup>1</sup> The April 2003 issue of *The Penny Post* included an article by Larry Lyons on “Collecting Areas that Overlap Local Posts”<sup>2</sup> which identified patriotic covers as being one of “about 40 specialized collecting fields” that might be of interest to collectors of carriers and locals.

Until 1845, postage rates in the U.S. were based on distance and the number of sheets of paper that comprised a letter. Up to this time, postal patrons typically sent folded letters sealed by wax because an envelope represented an additional letter sheet and cost more to mail. In 1845, Congress made envelopes less expensive by reducing rates and eliminating the per sheet charge. As the use of envelopes increased after the change, so too did the use of illustrated covers. Initially, cover illustrations were advertisements for businesses. In the 1850s, illustrations promoting political candidates became popular<sup>3</sup> (**Figure 1**).

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, the patriotic fervor created by the conflict expressed itself in many ways including the growth of a large industry that printed patriotic covers. One collector has estimated that as many as 200 printers created covers with patriotic designs;<sup>4</sup> and the Scott catalogue reports that “There are believed to be as many as 12,000 varieties” of patriotic cover illustrations.<sup>5</sup> They depict a broad range of subjects, including flags, American eagles, animals, the U.S. Constitution, soldiers, sailors, military officers, politicians, Lady Liberty, camp scenes, cities and states.<sup>6</sup>

In an article written for *The American Philatelist* 50 years after the firing on Fort Sumter, Charles A. Nast summarized the broad range of sentiments reflected in civil war era patriotic covers.

Many bear only the picture of a flag, or other patriotic device and legend, but many more were made the vehicle for protest against the government, or its policies. They caricatured and lampooned public men, whose conduct

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<sup>1</sup> See “Collecting Civil War Patriotic Covers,” at [http://reviews.ebay.ca/COLLECTING-CIVIL-WAR-PATRIOTIC\\_COVERS](http://reviews.ebay.ca/COLLECTING-CIVIL-WAR-PATRIOTIC_COVERS) WOQQugid,” by wrw 1943.

<sup>2</sup> Larry Lyons, “Collecting Areas that Overlap Local Posts,” *The Penny Post*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (April 2003) at p. 3.

<sup>3</sup> See Harvey M. Karlen, *Chicago Postal History*, The Collectors Club (1971) at pp. 67-68.

<sup>4</sup> “Walking the Berkshires,” a personal blog at [http://greensleeves.typepad.com/Berkshires/2006/09/patriotic\\_cover.html/](http://greensleeves.typepad.com/Berkshires/2006/09/patriotic_cover.html/).”

<sup>5</sup> *Scott Specialized Catalogue*, at p. 22 (2006).

<sup>6</sup> A good description of the different types of patriotic designs can be found in an article by Michael Fabre, “Popular Civil War Propaganda: The Case of Patriotic Covers,” *Journal of American Culture*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Summer 1990) at p. 223.

was condemned or applauded in these pictorial representations. Many were hideously drawn, some were vile in suggestion, some noble, but a great majority dealt with the questions arising out of the war in a labored kind of way designed to be humorous. These extravagant and ridiculous drawings, often printed in colors, all served to accentuate public feeling and were the means of disseminating political information not otherwise attainable. We had no comic weeklies then, and color printing, or in fact any kind of illustration in the daily newspapers, was unknown. A thousand printing presses were kept busy striking off envelopes emblazoned with pictures and verses.<sup>7</sup>

### Summary of Survey

There are very likely tens of thousands of unused and used covers with patriotic designs. However, a survey by the author has found only 59 patriotic covers delivered by local posts.<sup>8</sup> Fifty-seven of the covers have adhesives and two have only a local post handstamp. Forty-four were delivered by Blood's and eight by Boyd's. One each has been found with adhesives of California City Express, Carnes City Express, Chicago Penny Post and Wells Fargo. Two covers were delivered by Floyd's Penny Post in Chicago, one of which has only a handstamp.

The earliest use of a patriotic cover that was carried by a local post in the survey has an acid tied Blood's bronze on lilac stamp (15L14) and a Blood's May 11, 1861 black double line circle datestamp ("c ds"). Forty-one of the Blood's covers have the small bronze on lilac stamp (15L14) that was first issued in 1854 and in use for many years. Two have the Kochersperger stamp (15L18) that was issued in 1855. And one has only the Blood's black double line cds.

It is not surprising that 75 percent of the covers were carried by Blood's. Philadelphia was a large city that sent many men to the war. Pennsylvania was one of the few Union states that saw fighting. And Blood's was a successful local post at least up to the last months of 1861.

Twelve of the Blood's covers are local uses. The 3 cent 1857 issue is found on 15 Blood's covers and the 3 cent 1861 issue is on 14 Blood's covers; and one did not require a stamp. All of the Blood's covers have the Blood's handstamp typical for this period – the black double line cds that was in use from 1851 to 1861. Two different Philadelphia cancels appear on Blood's covers delivered to a post office. The black octagon cds appears on covers in the survey through August, when the 3 cent 1857 issue was in use; and a larger round cds appears on covers after the 3 cent 1861 issue was introduced.

All eight covers delivered by Boyd's have the Type X 1861 issue. One of these has the black on red (20L16), another has the black on lilac (20L17), and six have the black on blue gray (20L18).

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<sup>7</sup> Charles A. Nast, "History from War-Time Envelopes," *The American Philatelist*, Vol. XXIV, No. 3 (May 1911) at p. 10.

<sup>8</sup> The survey primarily involved: examination of auction catalogues, reference books, articles and published exhibits on carriers and locals, as well as patriotic covers; research at the Philatelic Foundation; and assistance from a number of members of the Carriers & Locals Society.

Seven of the Boyd's covers were delivered to the mails and one appears to have been a local use. Only one cover has the 3 cent 1857 issue stamp, and six have the 3 cent 1861 issue stamp.

### **Union Demonetization of Stamps**

All but five of the covers in the survey appear to be from 1861, the first year of the Civil War. This is not surprising because the Civil War began in that year, and 1861 also was the last full year that local posts actively carried regular mail. Although Blood's won a significant court decision in 1860 that limited the federal monopoly, the U.S. Post Office Department ("POD") continued its campaign to put local posts out of business; and Blood's soon succumbed to the government pressure, closing its doors on January 10, 1862. Boyd's continued to operate until the 1880s but apparently modified its business sometime after 1861.

The 3 cent 1857 issue is found on all patriotic covers in the survey up to August 1861; and after August, the 3 cent 1861 issue appears on patriotic covers. This transition was the result of efforts by the Union to substitute the new issue for all existing stamps. In the summer of 1861, the Union demonetized outstanding stamps to prevent the Confederate states from using them to fund their war efforts. The order was issued in June but only became effective in each locality after notice was published by its local post office.

The actual termination dates are difficult to determine because post offices throughout the country had different delivery times for the 1861 issue and notice dates. This was due to difficulties that the POD encountered in printing and shipping the new stamps. The larger eastern cities received their supplies first and some smaller western post offices did not receive them for a number of months. Because of this, the POD sent a notice to post offices in September 1861 advising post masters to continue accepting the old stamps until they received the new ones. Delivery delays continued to occur through the fall of 1861, forcing the POD to send additional notices that eventually extended the "official" national deadline to January 2, 1862.

In Washington, D.C., for example, the September 12, 1861, *Washington Star* published a POD advertisement stating that "Notice is hereby given that all persons having in their possession Postage Stamps of the old issue can exchange same for stamps of the new issue for six days from the date, and not after that time." On September 28, 16 days later (and 10 days after the deadline had passed), the *Star* carried another ad notifying the public that the new stamps were available.

Official notice was published in Philadelphia on August 19, 1861, and in New York City on September 15, 1861. Under the original POD order specifying a six-day period for exchanging old stamps, the 3 cent 1857 issue was not to be used in Philadelphia after August 19 or in New York after September 21. The Philadelphia post office did begin to enforce the demonetization order in September of 1861. However, New York was not as strict.

### **Highlights of Blood's Covers**

Fourteen Blood's, five Boyd's, one Chicago Penny Post and one Floyd's covers in the survey have the 3 cent 1861 issue. The earliest known use for the 3

cent 1861 issue is a pink Scott 64 dated August 17, 1861. The earliest 1861 issue found on a patriotic cover carried by a local post is a rose 3 cent tied by a black grid cancel below a September 2, 1861 Philadelphia black cds. A Blood's bronze on lilac (15L14) is acid tied at the top right. Another early use of the 1861 issue is a rose pink 3 cent (#64b) with a black grid cancel and a September 24 Philadelphia black cds. It has a Blood's bronze on lilac acid tied at the top right corner of the cover. This is the only cover found by the author with a pink or pink variety 3 cent 1861 issue stamp (**Figure 2**).

One patriotic cover delivered by Blood's has no stamp (**Figure 3**). This cover has the typical Blood's black double line cds dated December 5, 1861. It also has a black grid cancel that ties the 3 cent issue and a black Philadelphia cds with the same date. The cds indicates that delivery to the post office was prepaid in cash.

One of the more colorful designs is a June 10, 1861 cover with a copy of the Blood's bronze on lilac (15L14). It has an illustration of a Union soldier firing his rifle through an open door while Col. E.E. Ellsworth slumps mortally wounded at his side. (**Figure 4**) Col. Ellsworth was the first Union soldier to die from a Confederate gun shot. Reportedly, President Abraham Lincoln saw a Confederate flag on the roof of a hotel in Alexandria, Virginia, just across the Potomac River. Colonel Ellsworth, who was stationed at the White House, led a group of soldiers to remove the symbol of secession that had offended the President. The events that followed his arrival were described by Nast:

[Ellsworth] ascended to the roof of the hotel in Alexandria, kept by a Southern sympathizer named Jackson, who had hoisted a Confederate flag on the building. In descending the stairs, bearing the offending flag in his hands, [Ellsworth] said, "Behold my trophy," when Jackson, springing up suddenly, responded with, "And behold mine," and fired the contents of his gun in Ellsworth's breast. The next moment a sergeant of the detail shot down Jackson."<sup>9</sup>

Eight of the Blood's covers are addressed to James C. Hufty, who served in Company C of what was called the "California Regiment." Its name came from the fact that it was led by a prominent Californian, Col. Edward D. Baker, who was a friend of President Lincoln. Col. Baker was killed while leading his troops in the battle of Ball's Bluff, in Northern Virginia just west of Washington, on October 21, 1861. Actually, many of the soldiers in this regiment came from Philadelphia; and after Col. Baker's death, it was renamed the 71<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The regiment fought in 17 major battles and campaigns. Two covers in the survey were addressed to Hufty in June of 1861 when the regiment was at Fort Schuyler in New York. Two of the covers were sent to him in July 1861, while the regiment was at "Fortress Monroe" in Hampton, Virginia. An August 21 letter was sent to Hufty at "Camp Oregon - Washington DC." September 27 and October 10 letters were sent to him at "Camp Advance" in Fairfax County, Virginia and an October 14 letter was addressed to Hufty at Poolesville, Maryland, which is just north of Washington, D.C. Hufty reportedly was captured 7 days after the October 14 letter was cancelled at the post office.

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid at p. 15.

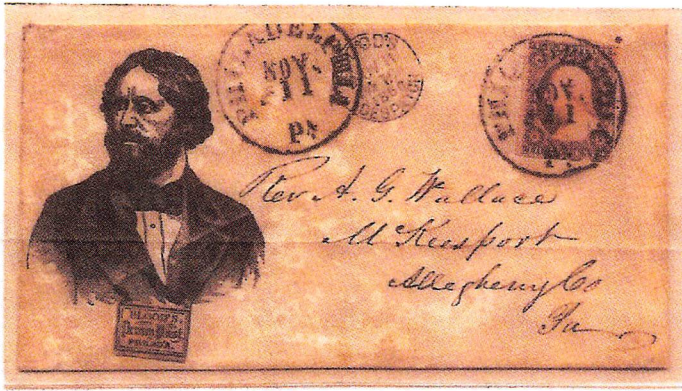


Figure 1. Political cover carried by Blood's to the mails on November 11, 1856. Compliments of Vern Morris.



Figure 2. Patriotic cover with U.S. 3 cent 1861 issue and Blood's bronze on lilac.

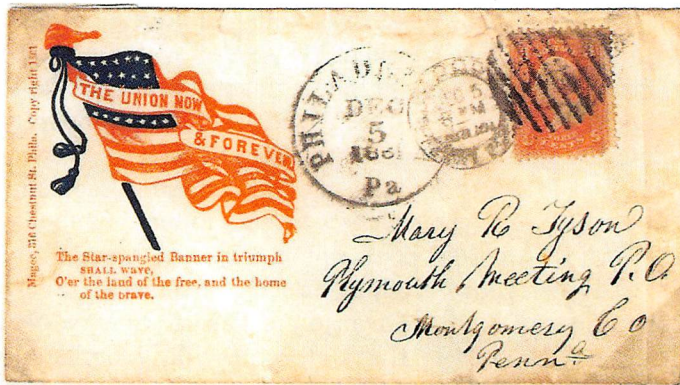


Figure 3. Patriotic cover with only a Blood's cds, showing that delivery to the post office was prepaid in cash.



Figure 4. Patriotic cover depicting Col. Ellsworth, the first Union soldier to die from a gunshot wound. Nutmeg, Oct. 19, 2006.

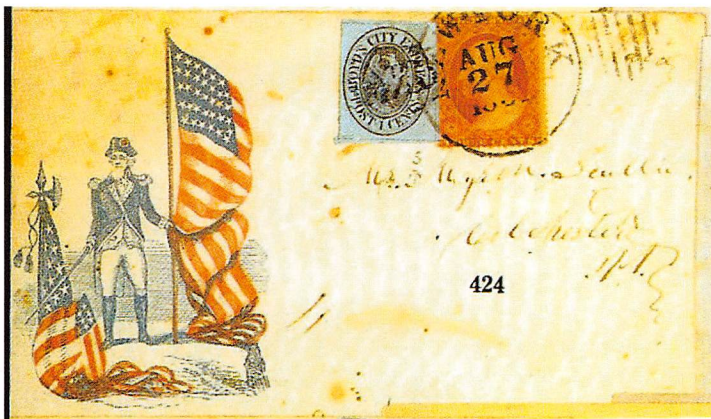


Figure 5. Patriotic cover with the "cents" variety of Boyd's 1 "cents" black on blue gray 1861 issue. Frajola (Middendorf sale).



Figure 6. Patriotic cover with Hoog's & Madison's California City Letter Express 10 cent green on white. Siegel (Golden sale).



Figure 7. Patriotic cover with Chicago Penny Post orange brown on white.  
 “Chicago Postal History.”

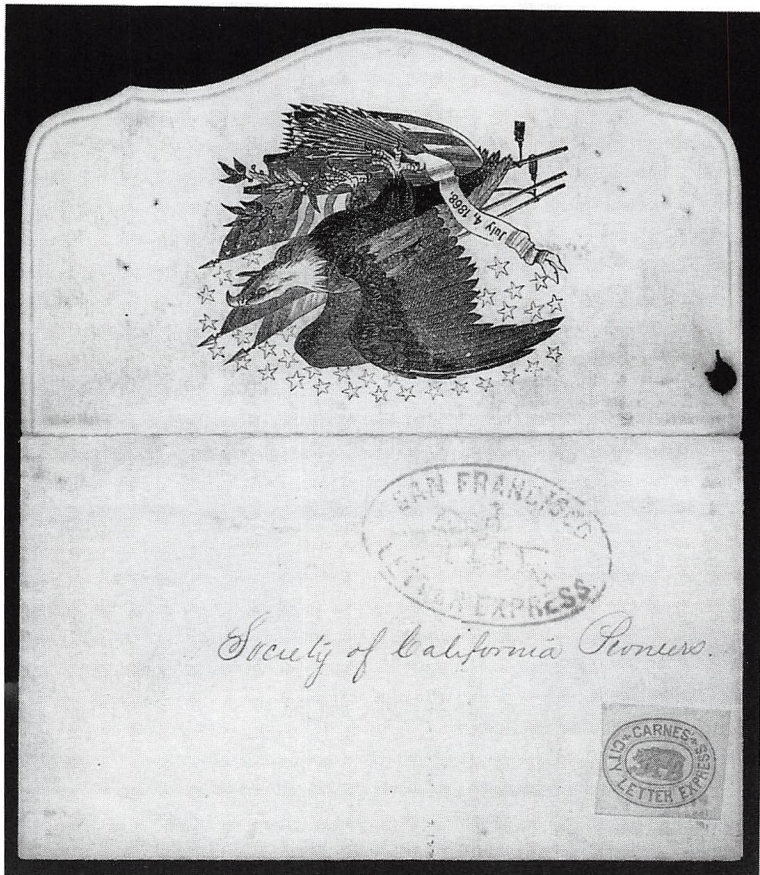


Figure 8. Front and back of patriotic cover with Carnes 5 cent rose on white.  
 Siegel (Golden sale).



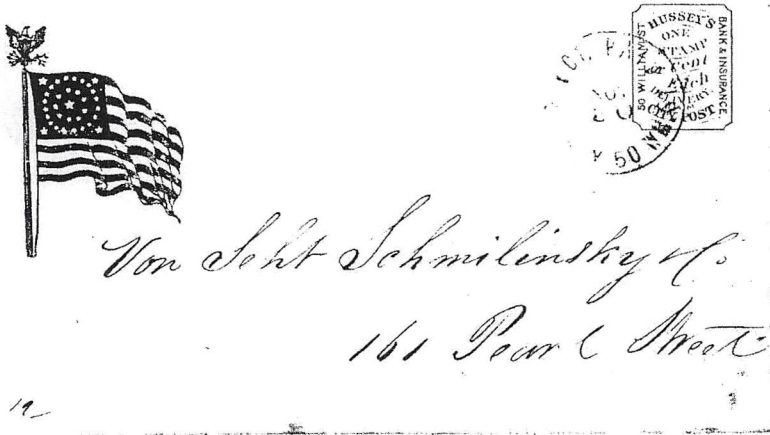


Figure 9. Patriotic cover with Hussey's rose red 1859 issue. Boker photos - Collectors Club.

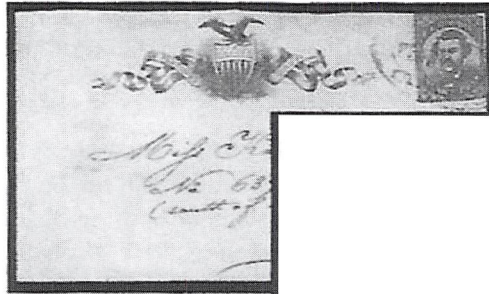


Figure 10. Patriotic cover carried locally by Floyd's Penny Post. Nutmeg, June 21-23, 2000.

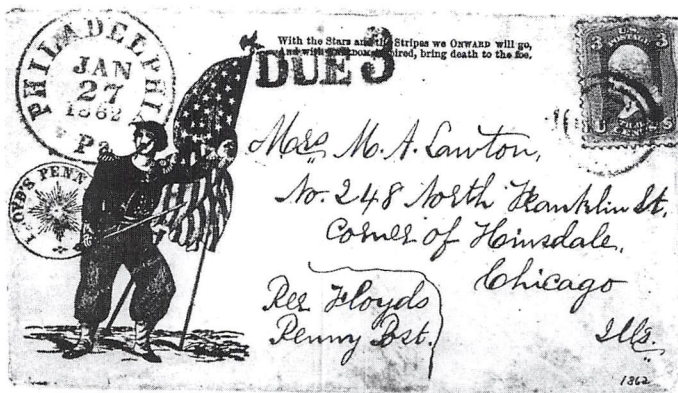


Figure 11. Patriotic cover from Philadelphia to Chicago with Floyd's sunburst handstamp. Weiss, *The Catalogue of Civil War Covers*.



**Figure 12. Cover to Hamburg with Wells Fargo stamp tied by Wells Fargo San Francisco cancel.**

### **Highlights of Other Covers**

Eight covers were delivered by Boyd's. One of the blue gray stamps is the "one cents" variety (20L18a) (**Figure 5**); and one of the blue gray stamps on cover received a negative Philatelic Foundation ("PF") certificate that stated the local stamp "did not originate" on the cover.

Perhaps the rarest local stamp on a patriotic cover is a Hoogs & Madison's California City Letter Express Co. 10¢ green on white (33L6) (**Figure 6**). This cover formerly was in the collections of Caspary, Edwards and Golden. In the Golden sale, Siegel Auction Galleries reported that "the stamp was originally affixed upside down next to the patriotic design where it was lightly creased by a file fold – It was moved to its present position before the 1975 Caspary sale."

Another unique cover has a Chicago Penny Post orange brown on white (38L1) (**Figure 7**). It was illustrated by Harvey Karlen in his *Chicago Postal History*, where he estimated it was from early 1862. The cover has a Jan 22 Chicago double circle cds. At the top left is a waving flag in a circle and an advertisement for the "Root & Cady Music Dealers" company. The author has found one other patriotic cover with an advertisement. It was for the "T. Morris Perot & Co., Drug Warehouse, Philadelphia" and has a Blood's black on lavender stamp (15L14). The ad is at the top left above a waving Union flag.

One of the covers has a patriotic design on the back flap rather than the front. On the front of that cover is a Carnes 5¢ rose on white (35L1) and a hand stamp of a greenish blue "SAN FRANCISCO LETTER EXPRESS" oval with a horseman in the center (**Figure 8**). This cover has an imprint date of July 4, 1868 and was mailed after the Civil War ended. The cover formerly was in the Caspary collection.

There is one Hussey cover in the survey. (**Figure 9**). It has the rose red 1859 issue (87L10) at top right tied by a November 20 “1 ct PAID HUSSEY/50 Wm. St.” cancel. The cover was addressed locally to “Von Seht Schmilinsky & Co/161 Pearl Street,” and has a U.S. flag at left.

One cover in the survey was carried by Floyd’s Penny Post to a local Chicago address (**Figure 10**). The blue on white stamp (68L1) is tied by a blue Floyd’s oval cancel. At the top of the cover is a blue illustration of an eagle on a shield of stars and stripes and a ribbon with the slogan “E PLURIBUS UNUM.”

A second Floyd’s cover is highly unusual because it was a “from the mails” use. (**Figure 11**). The cover was sent on January 27, 1862, from Philadelphia to Chicago with the notation “Per Floyd’s Penny Post.” It has the typical Floyd’s sunburst cancel at left. At the top is a “DUE 3” handstamp, presumably because it was a double weight letter.

A \$2 1861 green issue Wells Fargo stamp (143L4) is on a cover to Hamburg Germany, the only patriotic cover carried by a local post that was sent to a foreign destination. (**Figure 12**). The local stamp is tied by a Wells Fargo San Francisco oval handstamp. A copy of the 30 cent 1857 issue (#38) tied by a cds is at the top left. At the left is a portrait of George Washington.

Two covers with labels were not included in the survey. One of these had a Hussey Time Posted label on a red, white and blue 35 star flag overall design.<sup>10</sup> The cover was addressed to Londonderry, Ireland. The Time Posted label was sold by Hussey so that customers could identify the time and date a letter was left at the post office. The author has not seen any of these labels affixed to letters actually carried by Hussey’s to the post office.

A second cover not included in the survey has a copy of a black on green surface colored Johnson’s Box label with a picture of Abraham Lincoln. The *Lions Identifier* states that “These adhesives are considered advertising labels.” They were attached to covers placed in the mailbox at the business of a local merchant who took the covers to the post office. There was no charge for this service. The cover has a 3 cent red 1867 issue (#94) tied by a target cancel and 1868 Philadelphia black cds. It was addressed to Waynesboro, Pa.

A third cover was likely carried by a local post but has not been included in the survey because it does not have a local stamp or handstamp. The cover has a 3 cent 1857 issue tied by black cds that appears to be from West Whiteland, Pa. The date is unclear but may be June 11. The cover is addressed to “Debby D Thomas/Westtown School/Chester Co Pa.” At the left is an illustration of a U.S. flag with the caption “THE UNION” and the “CONSTITUTION.” The owner believes that, because there were no post office deliveries to the school, the cover was carried by wagon to the school after being picked up at the post office.

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<sup>10</sup> This cover is illustrated on the cover of the January 2005 issue of *The Penny Post*, Vol. 13, No. 1.

# Survey of Patriotic Covers Carried by Local Posts

## Blood's Penny Post Bronze on Lilac (15L14)

1. Blood's acid tied at top left, with Blood's black double line cds dated May 11, 1861. At top right addressed locally to "Jos. W. Hunsicker Esq/Atty at Law/No. 120 South 6<sup>th</sup> Street/Phila Pa." Received notation "May 13, 1861" at left. Red, white and blue U.S. flag illustrated at left. Private collection.
2. Blood's acid tied at top right, with Blood's black double line cds beside stamp dated June 3, 1861. Addressed locally to "Mr.A.Hart/ Corner of 4<sup>th</sup> & Church/Philadelphia." Red, white and blue illustration of Lady Liberty standing in front of a flag at left. PFC #358422 Robert G. Kauffman (May 13, 1989) Lot 851; Robert G. Kauffman (July 14, 1990) Lot 796.
3. Blood's acid tied at top right beside a 1857 dull red 3¢ (#26) with Blood's black double circle cds dated June 5, 1861 and Philadelphia black octagon cds dated "June 5, 1861" at center. Addressed to "James C. Hufty/Company C/Col. Bakers Regiment/Fort Schuyler/New York." Figure at left of two shaking hands in front of a copy of "The Constitution" and a U.S. flag. PFC #309213 states "Gen usage of local stamp but 3¢ stamp D.N.O. on this cover." Robson Rowe Ltd. (London "Americana" Sale) (Oct. 1974) Lot 322.
4. Blood's acid tied at top right with Blood's black double line cds dated June 8, 1861 at top center. Locally addressed to "Miss Mary Micky." Red, white and blue flag above slogan "THE UNION FOREVER." Private collection.
5. Blood's acid tied at center bottom with a 1857 dull red 3¢ (# 26) at top right tied by black grid cancel with Philadelphia black octagon cds dated June 10, 1861 at top center to "R.L. Myers MD/Clarence Center/Erie Ct./N.Y." Blood's black double line cds at bottom left. Illustration of soldier firing through door while an injured Col. Ellsworth leans against him. At top right is a verse by "Gumpert" titled "Memorial to Col. Ellsworth."

Thou noble warrior, young and brave,  
Sleep sweetly in thy silent grave,  
For millions praise thy name.  
Thy courage ne'er shall be forgot.  
A nation weeps. Thy mournful lot  
Aids but unto thy fame.

Illustrated in Bischel #702. 1982 PFC #110960. Bennett Harbour Sale #299 (Jan. 18-22, 2006) Lot 1772; Nutmeg Sale #118 (May 18, 2006) Lot 1294; Nutmeg Sale #122 (July 27, 2006); Nutmeg Sale #126 (Oct. 19, 2006) Lot 1433.

6. Blood's acid tied at top right with 1857 dull red (# 26) tied by black grid cancel, with Blood's black double line cds dated June 11, 1861 at lower right and Philadelphia black octagon cds dated "June 11, 1861" at center. Addressed to "Mr. William Handy/care of/Col. T.G. Morehead/Company B Philadelphia/Lightguards/ Pattersons Park/Baltimore/Maryland." Illustration of firing cannon in front of flag with inscription below "Shoot the first Man that attempts to pull down the American flag." Steven M. Roth Exhibit, "Philadelphia Local & Intercity Posts and the U.S. Post Office Department." (Nov. 23, 1993). Zimmerman (March 3, 1973) Lot 399.
7. Blood's acid tied at top right on local cover; with Blood's black double line cds beside stamp dated June 21, 1861. Figure of George Washington in oval at left. Addressed to "Mr Magee/Chestnut St below 3<sup>rd</sup>/South Side/ Philadelphia." PFC #00884 Siegel Sale No. 294 (Jan. 6-7, 1966) Lot 225.
8. Blood's acid tied at top left with 1857 dull red 3¢ (# 26) at top right with gum stains and Blood's black double line cds at bottom center. Date is unclear but appears to be June 1861, when we know Hufty was stationed at Fort Schuyler. PFC #307213 states that "3¢ stamp D.N.O. on this cover." Addressed to "James C. Hufty Esq/Company C Cap Smith/Care of Col. Baker/California Regiment/Fort Schuyler/New York." This cover has the same Figure as No. 3, which was also addressed to Hufty at Fort Schuyler.
9. Blood's acid test at top left on local cover; with Blood's black double line cds dated July 1, 1861 at top right. Red, white and blue illustration of flag at left with inscriptions "He who ASSAILS OUR" above the flag and "MUST DIE" below it. Siegel Sale No. 817 (Golden Sale)(Nov. 15-17, 1999) Lot 529. Siegel (May 20, 1970) Lot 684.
10. Blood's acid tied at top left with Blood's black double line cds at top right dated July 6, 1861(?). Address of locally delivered cover is obscured in auction catalog. Illustration at left of U.S. flag above caption "THE UNION and the Constitution." Coast Stamp & Coin Co. (January 26, 1957).
11. Blood's acid tied at top right beside 1857 dull red 3¢ (# 26) tied by black grid cancel. July 9, 1861 Blood's black double line cds at bottom center and July 9, 1861 Philadelphia black octagon cds at top center. Red, white and blue Figure on "Col E. Elmer Ellsworth/Late of the N.Y. Fire Zouaves, U.S.A." at left. Addressed to "Mrs James Parks/Eastern/Northampton Co/Pennsylvania." PFC #360872 states "The 3¢ stamp on this cover, and the tying cancel is CFT."
12. Blood's acid tied at top left; 1857 3¢ rose (# 25) at top right tied by black grid cancel; Philadelphia black octagon dated July 10, 1861 cds at top center and Blood's black double line cds dated July 10, 1861 at bottom left. Red, white and blue design of soldier holding flag in right hand and rifle in other hand at left of cover. Addressed to "Mr. Josiah Helerman/Cheltenham /Montgomery County

/Pa.” Butterfield Johnson Guillio, June 7, 1997 (Stromberg and Solers Collections) Lot 1292.

13. Blood’s acid tied at top left, with 1857 dull red 3¢ (# 26) at top right cancelled by black grid; with Blood’s black double line cds dated July 11, 1861 at left and Philadelphia black octagon cds dated July 11, 1861 cds at top center. Addressed to “James C. Hufty Esq/Hampton Camp/Virginia/Company C/Col Bakers Regiment/Fortress Monroe.” Red, white and blue illustration of a patriot climbing a flagpole with a raised hammer above the words: “Shoot the first man that insults the AMERICAN FLAG.” Fox (December 2, 1988) Lot 566; Koehler (August 12, 1974) Lot 2165; Kaufman (August 25, 1981) Lot 1068; Siegel Sale No. 875 (Apr. 27-28, 2003) Lot 1177.
14. Blood’s acid tied at top left with part of stamp over top edge, together with 1857 dull red 3¢ (# 26) at top right with grid cancel with Blood’s black double line cds dated July 24, 1861 at bottom left and Philadelphia black octagon cds dated July 24, 1861 at top right. Addressed to “James C. Hufty Esq/Company C/Col. Bakers Regiment/Camp Hampton Fortress Monroe/Virginia.” Red, white and blue illustration of Lady Liberty at left standing before flag with the following inscription at top center:

See the flag of our country.  
How fair to behold!  
Long may it wave o’er this land –  
May the Stars and the Stripes  
All be spangled with gold,  
Ne’er be touched by a traitor’s hand.

Robson Lowe Ltd (London “Americana” Sale) (Oct. 8, 1874), Lot 322.

15. Blood’s acid test at bottom left; 1857 dull red 3¢ (# 26) dated July 29, 1861 tied at top right by Philadelphia black octagon cds dated July 29, 1861; and Blood’s black double line cds at top left. Addressed to “Mr. H.L. Niles/Williamsburgh/Mass.” Flag and eagle above “Our Union! Our Constitution! And our Flag! Not for a Day – but for All Time.” (Illustrated in Walcott, #2495) Private collection.
16. Blood’s acid tied at bottom left with 3¢ 1857 dull red (# 26) tied by black grid with Blood’s black double line cds dated July 29, 1861 and Philadelphia black octagon cds dated July 29, 1861 at bottom center. Addressed to “Mrs. Sara M. Kazlit/Washington St. above/Seventh Wilmington/Del.” Red, white and blue illustration of flag on a globe of the world with the inscription “OUR COUNTRY” in an ocean. Regency Superior (Aug. 25-27, 2006) Lot 3457.
17. Blood’s acid tied at top center of cover with August 5, 1861, Philadelphia black octagon cds and August 5, 1861 Blood’s black double line cds. (This cover does not have a U.S. stamp.) Illustration at left of Jeff Davis hanging on a gallows with the caption “UNITED STATES TRAITOR.” Includes original content of

patriotic letter sheet with red, white and blue design of soldier and flag. "Kernal Harris/Commanding Officer/Marines Barracks/Washington/D.C." Fox (June 10, 1960) Lot 1211; Nutmeg (June 21-23, 2000) Lot 2104.

18. Blood's acid tied upside down at top right, with 1857 dull red 3¢ (# 26) at bottom left and Philadelphia black octagonal cds dated August 5, 1861 at center. Addressed "To Commanding Officer of/Marine Barracks/Washington/D.C." Illustration at top left of eagle perched on shield of stars and stripes with four U.S. flags on each side. Ex Boker.
19. Blood's acid tied at top left with 3¢ 1857 dull red (# 26) tied by "Blood's Despatch Post/Aug 8/1861" black grid cancel at top right. Philadelphia black octagon cds and Blood's black double line cds at center and Philadelphia black octagon cds dated August 7, 1861 at top center. Addressed to "Miss Chloe Elye/Holyoke/Mass." At left is a blue eagle perched on a limb above a shield with stars on a field of blue and 13 red and white stripes. The eagle has its wings stretched behind it and a Union flag in its mouth. PFC #360869. Fox (February 26, 1958) Lot 175; Nutmeg (June 21-23, 2000) Lot 4517.
20. Blood's acid tied at top right beside 3¢ 1857 dull red (# 26) that is tied by grid cancel. Blood's black double line cds at bottom left and Philadelphia black octagon cds at top center, both dated August 6, 1861. Address is unclear. Illustration at left of U.S. flag with "THE UNION NOW & FOREVER" and the caption "The Star-spangled banner in triumph/shall wave,/O'er the land of the free, and the home/of the brave." Levi auction catalog information is unclear.
21. Blood's acid tied at center and also tied by Blood's black double circle cds dated August 13, 1861, with 1857 dull red 3¢ (# 26) at top right cancelled by grid cancel. Address is obscured. U.S. flag is illustrated at top left above "The UNION & CONSTITUTION." Fox (February 26, 1958) Lot #175.
22. Blood's acid tied at top right on local cover with Blood's black double line cds dated August 20, 1861 at bottom center. Addressed to "Powers & Wrightman/9<sup>th</sup> & Parrish/Philada." Illustration of flag at left below ad in top left corner for "T. Morris Perot & Co./Drug Warehouse/Philadelphia;" with inscription at bottom left ending in the words "Whole Country." Robert G. Kaufmann Net Price Sale (undated) Item 277; Robert G. Kaufman (September 9, 1989) Lot 1528.
23. Blood's acid tied at top right beside 3¢ dull red 1857 (# 26) tied by black grid cancel; both are tied by Philadelphia black octagon cds dated August 21, 1861. Addressed to "James C. Hufty Esq/Col. Bakers Regiment/Camp Oregon/Washington DC." The cover has the same design and verse as cover (Illustrated in Walcott #2333 variety). 1992 PF cert.; ex Gabriel and Boker. Matthew Bennett Sale 288 Lot 114; Nutmeg Sale 141 (Apr. 17, 2007) Lot 4649.
24. Blood's acid tied at top right with a 3¢ 1861 rose (# 65) at bottom center tied by black grid cancel. September 2, 1861. Blood's black double line cds at bottom

left and September 2, 1861. Philadelphia black cds at top center. Figure of red, white and blue flag at left with caption "THE UNION and CONSTITUTION." PFC #310946.

25. Blood's acid tied at bottom left; 3¢ pink 1861 (#64b) at top right with black circular grid cancel. Blood's black double line cds dated September 24, 1861 and Philadelphia black octagon cds dated September 24, 1861 at top center. Addressed to "Miss F. Young/Care of Wm. G. Browne/87 Eight Avenue between 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Streets/New York/New York City." Red, white and blue flag in red and blue oval of stars with "THE UNITED" above the flag and "FOREVER" below it. Weiss (March 21, 1970) Lot 17.
26. Blood's acid tied at top center beside 3¢ rose 1861 (# 65) tied by Philadelphia black octagon cds dated September 22, 1861 and Blood's black double line cds dated September 27, 1861. Addressed to "James C. Hufty/Company C. Col. Bakers/Regiment/Camp Advance/Fairfax County/Va." Red, white and blue flag at left (same design as Walcott #2978) with the following:

We must keep that Flag where it e'er has stood  
In front of the Free, the Wise, and the Good!  
And fight and fall, at our Country's call,  
To defend the Flag of the people!

27. Blood's acid tied at center bottom and 3¢ 1861 rose (# 65) at top right tied by Philadelphia black octagon cds dated October 8, 1861. Also Blood's black double line cds at bottom center and Blood's black double line cds dated October 8, 1861 at center. Addressed to "Miss Charlotte Lyles/Seneca Falls/New York." Design shows black figure holding a bag called "reason." PFC #360863. Private collection.
28. Blood's acid tied at top left (stamp apparently was cut and missing right 20% when affixed); 3¢ rose 1861 (# 65) at top right tied by two Philadelphia black cds dated October 10, 1861; Blood's black double line cds at bottom right dated October 10, 1861. Addressed to "James C. Hufty/Company C Col. Bakers/California Regiment/Camp Advance, Washington/DC." Red, white and blue flag (Walcott design #3054) at top left above the slogan "Death to Traitors." Private collection.
29. Blood's acid tied at top right with Blood's black double line cds at bottom center and 3¢ rose 1861 (# 65) at left tied by Philadelphia cds dated October 11, 1861. Addressed to "Daniel McCoy." Illustration at left of Southern soldier hanging from a tree with the caption "Jeff Davis in suspense/long may he wave." Levi auction catalog in formation is unclear.
30. Blood's acid tied at top right, with 3¢ rose 1861 (# 25) at left, tied by October 14, 1861, Philadelphia black cds. October 14, 1861 Blood's black double line cds. Addressed to "James C Hufty/CompanyC/Col Bakers



Brigade/Poolesville/Maryland.” Illustration at left of two shaking hands in front of a copy of “The Constitution” and a U.S. flag. Nutmeg (June 21-23, 2000) Lot 5069.

31. Blood’s acid tied at top right and 3¢ 1861 rose (# 25) at top center tied by Philadelphia black cds dated November 11, 1861. Also Blood’s black double line cds dated November 11, 1861 at bottom center. Addressed to “Miss Mary Jane Davis/Fox Chase, 23<sup>rd</sup> ward/Philadelphia County/Pa.)” Red, white and blue flag design (Walcott #3054) at left above the following:

And the star spangled banner  
In triumph shall wave  
Over the land of the free  
And the home of the brave.

Siegel Sale 859 (May 2003) Lot 167; Bennett Harbour Public Auction 319  
(June 21, 2007) Lot 355.

32. Blood’s acid tied at top right November 15, 1861. Blood’s black double line cds on local cover. Illustration of bell at left inscribed “PROCLAIM LIBERTY/For ALL the INHABITANTS.” PFC #135112.
33. Blood’s black double line cds dated December 5, 1861 and black grid cancel tie 3¢ 1861 (no adhesive) (# 65) at top center; also Philadelphia black cds dated December 5, 1861 at top center. Addressed to “Mary R. Tyson/ Plymouth Meeting P.O./Montgomery Co./Penna.” Red, white and blue flag is at left with a banner “THE UNION NOW & FOREVER” across it. Below is the verse “The Star-spangled Banner in triumph/shall wave,/o’er/the land of the free, and the home/of the brave.” (Same design as Walcott 3008). This is one of only two reported patriotic covers with a local cds but no stamp. Private collection.
34. Blood’s Penny Post 1¢ bronze on lilac (# 15L14), acid tied at top left with 3¢ rose 1861 (# 65) tied by black grid cancel; with Blood’s black double line cds dated December 17, 1861 and Philadelphia black cds dated December 17, 1861. Red, white and blue illustration of Lady Liberty standing in front of flag with the following inscription at top center: “The Union and the Constitution must and shall be preserved.” Siegel Sale No. 927 (Richardson Sale) (Dec. 20, 2006) Lot 1172.
35. Blood’s acid tied at top right beside 3¢ rose 1861 (#65), with Blood’s black double line cds and Philadelphia black cds dated December 24, 1861 at center. Address is obliterated. Illustration of woman holding scales of justice at left. Fox (June 4, 1953) Lot 226.
36. Blood’s tied at top center by Philadelphia black cds dated January 9, 1862, with 3¢ rose 1861 (# 65) at top right tied by grid cancel. Addressed to “Sergt Alexander W. Simon/5<sup>th</sup> Reg. NY Cavalry/Camp Clifffurn/D.C.” Received

notation "Jany 10, 1862." Illustration at left of a Zouave soldier holding a flag. Ex Boker. Siegel (August 11, 1976) Lot 108.

37. Blood's acid tied at top left. Address and date are obliterated. Design covers entire face of envelope with flag at left. Gibbons-Merkor (October 11, 1974) Lot 1294.
38. Blood's acid test at top left with 1857 3¢ dull red (# 26) at left and Blood's black double line cds. Addressed to "James C. Hufty Esq" but rest of address and date is covered. Levi auction catalog information is unclear.
39. Blood's acid tied at top right of local cover. The date and local address are unclear. At top left, white and brown horses are in front of an eagle above a coat of arms. Below is the caption "The Army of the Keystone State." EBay sale (Mar. 14, 2000).
40. Blood's Penny Post bronze on lilac (15L14) acid tied at top right beside 1857 3¢ dull red (# 26), both tied by black grid cds; with Philadelphia black octagon cds and Blood's black double line cds. Date is unclear from photo; however, the 1857 3¢ would indicate that the date is no later than the middle of August 1861. Addressed to "John Eklerman P.M./Clarence Center/Erie Co./N.Y." Red, white and blue flag design at left with inscription "THE UNION and the CONSTITUTION," Weiss No. F-L-43 variety; 1992 PFC #258397. Butterfield Johnson Guillio June 7, 1997 (Stromberg and Solers Collections) Lot 1150.
41. Blood's Penny Post 1¢ bronze on lilac (15L14), acid tied at bottom left on local cover. Date and addressee are unclear. Illustration at left of red eagle in a field of stars. Nutmeg (June 21-23, 2000) Lot 4446.
42. Blood's Penny Post 1¢ bronze on lilac (15L14), acid tied at center of local cover. Date is unclear. Addressed to "Mr. G. Willard George/1388 Spring Garden Dr/ Philadelphia/Penn." Illustration of Woman at left and title "DEDICATED to the GALLANT DEFENDERS OF OUR NATIONAL UNION." Weiss F-SI-65.

### **Blood's Penny Post Kochersperger Stamp**

1. Blood's Penny Post (15L18) uncanceled at top right; Blood's double line cds dated June 3, 1861 at top center. Addressed locally to "Miss Annie.../1801..." Eagle perched on red, white and blue shield at left. Below illustration is: "United we stand, Divided we fall." Siegel Sale No. 875 (Apr. 27-28, 2004) Lot 1183.
2. Blood's Penny Post (15L18) cancelled by red at top right; Blood's double line cds dated February 18, 1861 beside stamp. Addressed locally to "Dr. Mitchell/bet. 13<sup>th</sup> & Broad/ North Side." Sticker at top left of a blue and white shield containing the words "Liberty & Union." Illustrated in "Postal History"

by Richard B. Graham, "Linn's Stamp News," at p. 48 (Mar. 29, 2004). Kaufman (October 28, 1975) Lot 572.

### Boyd's City Express

1. Type X 1¢ blue gray "cents" variety (20L18a) with 3¢ dull red 1857 (# 26), both tied at top right by "New York/Aug 27/1861" postmark. Cover is addressed to Vermont. Red, white and blue illustration at left of Union general holding sword and standing between two flags. Frajola Net Price Sale #4 (Middendorf Sale) (May 1990) Lot 424.
2. Type X 1¢ blue gray (20L18) with 3¢ rose (# 65), both tied at top right by black "New York/Nov 6" double line cds. Red, white and blue illustration of waving flag at top left (Walcott #2908). Addressed to "Mr. Algermain Hoffman/New Haven/Conn." Nutmeg (June 21-23, 2000) Lot 5397; Schuyler Rumsey Public Auction No. 22 (Apr. 28-30, 2006) Lot 612.
3. Type X 1¢ blue gray (20L18) with 3¢ rose 1861 (# 65), both tied at bottom left by black circular target handstamp; 3¢ also tied by black New York double line cds with a March date. This cover appears to have been mailed in March of 1862. Addressed to "Mr J.W. Gail & Co/No. 28 Barre Street/Baltimore, Md." Red, white and blue waving flag at left with "Union and The Constitution" ribbon. Below the illustration is the following verse:

"Up with the stripes, down with the bars,  
This warning truth proclaim:-  
Where cease to wave the stripes and stars  
The people cease to reign!"

PFC #57242 states that "20L18 did not originate on cover with #65."

4. Type X 1¢ blue gray (20L18) tied at top left by black "New York" double line cds, with 3¢ rose 1861 (# 65) tied at top left by black grid. Addressed to Mr. Timothy J. Van Winkle/Camp H 25<sup>th</sup> New Jersey Regmt/Washington D.C." Illustration of confederate soldier standing at attention with rifle at bottom left in front of cannon and Union camp, with "Who Goes There?" below Figure. Ex Boker. Fox (May 31, 1961) Lot 578; Paige (December 8, 1961) Lot 725; William A. Fox (April 10, 1974) Lot 63.
5. Boyd's City Express Type X 1¢ blue gray (20L18) tied at top right by Aug. 12 New York black cds and black oval "J.T.B." hs, with 3¢ rose 1861 (# 65) tied at top right by black target cds. Addressed to "Mrs E Scofield/Meeshawatce/Indiana." Illustration at left of patriot on flag pole with hammer above verse "O' long may it wave/over the land of the free/and the home of the brave." PFC #60210. Kimelson (January 27, 1967) Lot 127.
6. Boyd's City Express, Type X 1¢ blue gray (20L18) tied at top right by black target cancel and also black oval "J.T.B." hs, with 1¢ rare 1861 (# 63) at top

right tied by some target cancel and New York black double line cds January 23 (probably 1862). Illustration at top right of red, white and blue U.S. flag. PFC #293980.

7. Boyd's City Express Type X lilac (20L17) tied by Boyd's black oval cds with 1857 3¢ dull red (# 26) tied by New York cancel. 1861 cover sent to North Carolina. Date and address information is unclear. Illustration at left of a man (labeled "Western Virginia") pulling a horse (labeled "Eastern Virginia") by the tail.
8. Boyd's City Express Type X red (20L16) tied at right by Boyd's oval cds with "Paid" in center. Date and address are unclear, but it appears to be a local use. Illustration of flag at left with banner "Union and the Constitution." Solkind (September 3, 1975) Lot 724.

#### California City Express Co.

1. 10¢ Green (33L6) on undated cover addressed to "Charles H. Brooks Esq/527 Sansome Street." Red, white and blue illustration of flag at top left corner of envelope on red globe with the words "Our Country." Siegel Auction Galleries reported in the Golden catalogue that "the stamp was originally affixed upside down next to patriotic design where it was lightly creased by a file fold - It was moved to its present position before the 1975 Caspary sale." PFC #250780. Harmer (Caspary Sale) (March 18-21, 1957) Lot 684; Fox (March 30-31, 1961) Lot 97; Christies Robson Lowe (Edwards Sale) (October 29, 1991) Lot 1083; Siegel Sale No. 817 (Golden Sale) (Nov. 15-17, 1999) Lot A863.

#### Carnes City Express

1. Carnes 5¢ rose (35L1) tied by blue dots at bottom right of small white envelope. Greenish blue "San Francisco Letter Express" handstamp of horseman in oval at top center. On the back flap is an illustration of an eagle and flag with a background of stars and "July 4, 1868" imprint. H.R. Harmer (Caspary Sale) March 18-21, 1957, Lot 698. PFC #345610. Illustrated in Lyons, "Gahagon and Howe City Express, Two Printing Positions of the First Stamp." *The Penny Post*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan. 2001) p. 30, at p. 34.

#### Chicago Penny Post

1. Chicago Penny Post (38L1) pen cancelled at top right on cover with 3¢ 1861 rose (# 65) that has been replaced; addressed to "Mrs. Geo E. Adams/Brunswick/Maine." Illustration of flag in circle at top left on ad cover of "Root & Cady/Music Dealers/85 Clark St/Chicago." Illustrated in Harvey M. Karlen, *Chicago Postal History* (1971) at p. 123; also *American Philatelist* (September 1957) Figure XXXIII. Fox (January 25, 1956) Lot 420.

### Floyd's Penny Post

1. Floyd's Penny Post cds (no adhesive) at left cover with Philadelphia black cds dated January 27, 1862 and 3¢ 1861 rose (# 65) at top right tied by black target cancel. Handwritten note at bottom center "Per Floyds Penny Post." Also larger "Due 3" hs at top center. Addressed to "Mrs M. A. Lawton/No. 248 North Franklin St./Corner of /Tinsdale/Chicago/Ill." Illustration at left of Zouave soldier holding a flag with caption at top center: "With the stars and stripes we ONWARD will go/and with FREEDOM inspired, bring death to the foe." Ex Boker.
2. Floyd's Penny Post blue on white (68L1) tied at top right by blue Floyd's oval hs locally used. Date and address are unclear. Illustration at top of blue eagle on a shield with stars and stripes and an "E PLURIBUS UNUM" ribbon. Nutmeg (June 21-23, 2000) Lot 4313.

### Hussey's Post

1. Hussey rose red 1¢ 1859 issue (87L10) tied by November 20 "50 Wm Street" cds. Addressed to Von Seht Schmilinsky & Co./161 Pearl Street." Illustration of flag at left. Ex Boker.

### Wells Fargo

1. Wells Fargo \$2 dollar 1861 green issue (143L4) at upper right tied by oval Wells Fargo San Francisco hs dated September 14. Addressed to "Ms. H. Houschild/Elmshoen/By Hamburg/Germany." Illustration of George Washington at left with verse "To the EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION/A Government for the whole is/Indispensable." William R. Weiss, Jr., *The Catalog of Civil War Covers* (1995). #GW-190, at p. 48.

### **Conclusion**

The survey does not include covers with a 1 cent U.S. stamp used to pay for the POD carrier service that was offered in larger cities. Beginning around 1856, the regular issue 1 cent stamp was used for carrier payment. This ended July 1, 1863, when the extra charge for carrier service was terminated. Some of these carrier rate covers also have patriotic illustrations. Although carrier service postal history is another interesting area of history, it is beyond the scope of this article.

For readers interested in learning more about patriotic covers, there are four important references. The earliest is a 1934 catalog by Robert Lawrence that contains photographs of the collection of George Walcott.<sup>11</sup> In 1975, Robert Grant published part one of what was intended to be a series of books on patriotic covers.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Robert Lawrence, *The George Walcott Collection of Used Civil War Covers*, New York (1934).

<sup>12</sup> Robert Grant, *The Handbook of Civil War Patriotic Envelopes and Postal History*.

In 1995, William R. Weiss, Jr. published a catalog of over 5,500 illustrated covers.<sup>13</sup> And in 2000, Nutmeg Stamp Sales published an auction catalog of the patriotic cover collection of J. Bischel.<sup>14</sup>

There also are a number of patriotic cover collections accessible by the public. The Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland has approximately 5,000 varieties. The New York City Historical Society has approximately 3,000. And the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress also has about 5,000 varieties.

### **Acknowledgements**

The author gratefully acknowledges the valuable contributions of John Bowman, Bob Hegland, Dr. Vernon Morris, Al Staubas, Gordon Stimmell, the staff of the Philatelic Foundation and others who assisted the author.

Readers with additional information are requested to write and send copies or scans.

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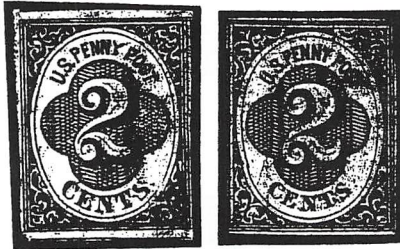
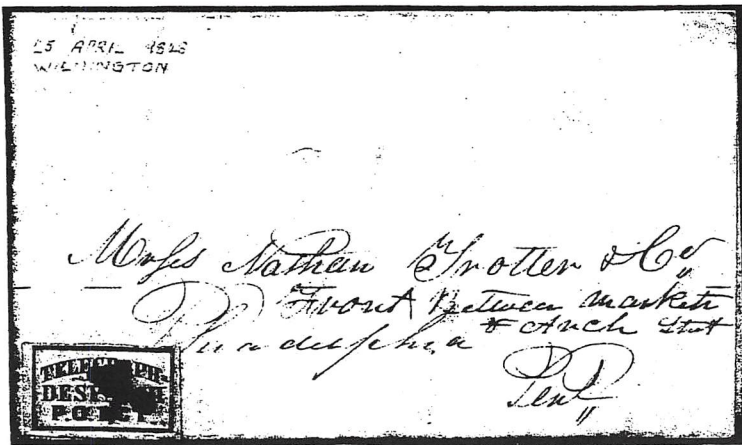
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<sup>13</sup> William R. Weiss, Jr., *The Catalog of Civil War Covers* (1995).

<sup>14</sup> Nutmeg Stamp Sales, Public Auction Sale #27 (June 21-23, 2000). Robert Siegel also has held at least two name sales of patriotic covers: Sale #220 (Hugh M. Clark Collection) June 9-10, 1959 and Sale #492 (A. Murl Kimmel Collection) May 18-19, 1976.

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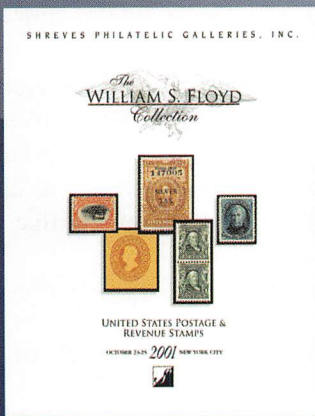
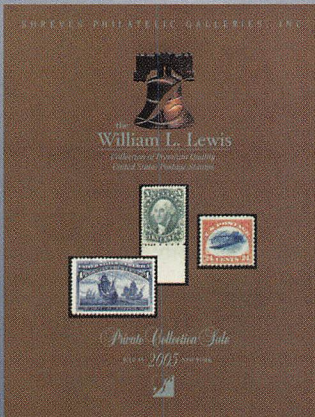
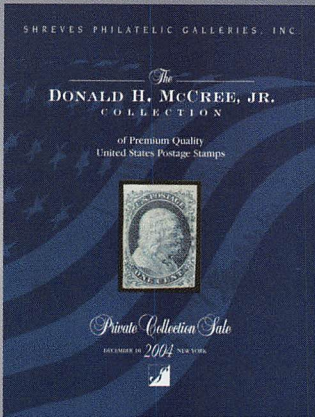
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# Honour's City Post

By

Larry Lyons

There are six different designs comprising the Honour's City Post adhesives. Four of these designs were printed in two colors producing ten *Scott* listed stamps. In addition there is one confirmed unlisted color of one design giving us a total of eleven different adhesives. The Honour's City Post stamps are known with more printing errors and varieties than any other carrier or local stamp. In all there are seven *Scott* listed varieties of the various Honour's City Post adhesives. See **Figure 2** for the six Honour's City Post designs.

The focus of this article will be to determine the correct order of issue of the eleven different adhesives. A census study will be presented with an analysis. The study will show the probable earliest and latest dates of each of the adhesives and the known quantities of the various adhesives. A study of the adhesive varieties will also be presented. First, a brief history of this carrier.

## History of the Honour's City Post

Charleston's carrier department was announced in an advertisement, which appeared in the May 9, 1849 issue of the *Charleston Mercury*. The announcement was made by Dr. John H. Honour who was the superintendent of the Charleston Carrier Department. Honour was a letter carrier from the 1849 inception date until his retirement in 1860. Honour's brother-in-law was engaged at the onset to assist him. His name was E.J. Kingman. They separated in 1851 dividing the carrier business of Charleston between them.<sup>1</sup>

## The Carrier Fee

The 2¢ carrier fee in Charleston applied to all categories of letters: intra-city, to the mails, and from the mails. Large valentines were charged two or three times the regular fee. There are several examples of Charleston carrier stamps used on mail received from other post offices. The 2¢ fee for delivering a letter from the Charleston Post Office to a local resident could be prepaid by the correspondent outside the city, using stamps purchased from the carrier department.<sup>2</sup> The cover shown in **Figure 1** is evidence of mail received from another post office and delivered in Charleston by Honour's City Post.

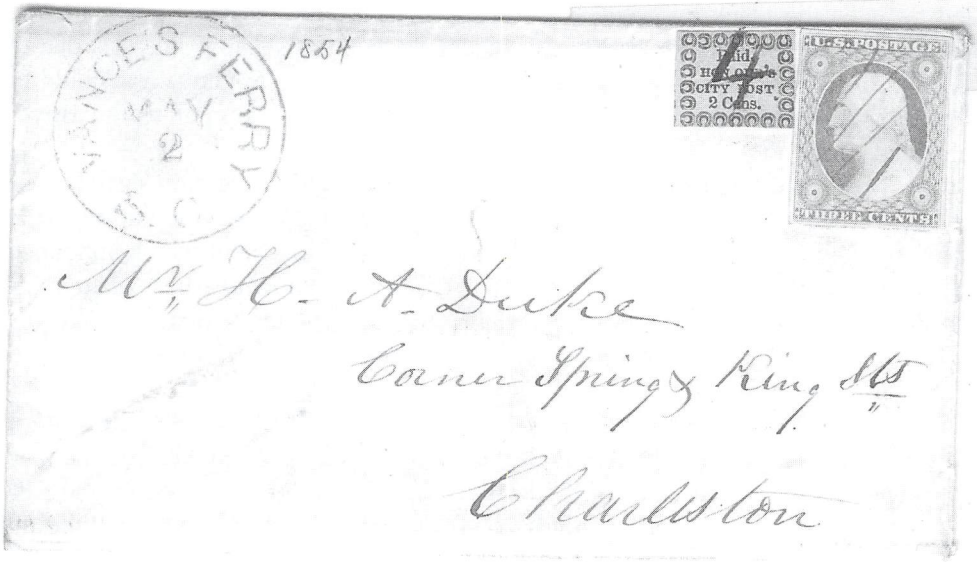
## The Printers

Honour's brother-in-law, E. J. Kingman recalled that "some" of the Honour's stamps were printed by A. J. Burke and "some" by Harper & Caloo.

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<sup>1</sup> 2007 *Scott Specialized Catalogue*, page 431.

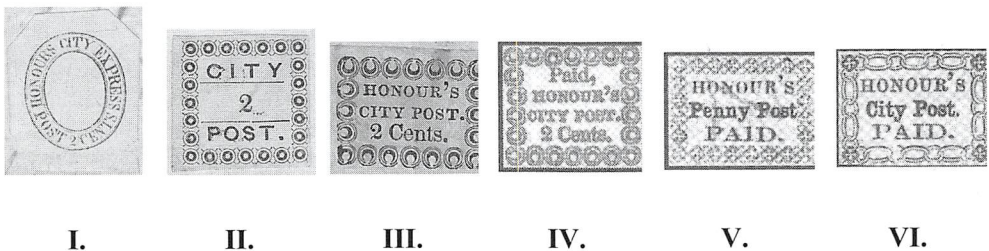
<sup>2</sup> *The 1851 Issue of the United States Stamps: A Sesquicentennial Retrospective, Carrier Stamps during the 1851 Issue Period*, Scott Trepel, page 207.



**Figure 1. Cover mailed at Vances Ferry, May 2, 1854 with the Honour’s stamp (4LB8b), applied to pay for the delivery in Charleston.**

### The First Honour’s Design

E.J. Kingman recalled that the first Honour’s oval stamp design (see **Figure 2**) was printed from a “stamp or die cut” that was “abandoned” and replaced with stamps made from “ordinary type”. Scott Trepel has pointed out that the Honour’s die was probably copied from the then-current Eagle & Globe stamp used by Boyd’s City Express of New York City.<sup>3</sup> The name “Honour’s City Express Post” on Honour’s first design does not appear in any contemporary ads or on any subsequently issued stamps. **The name “Honour’s City Post” appears on four subsequently issued stamp designs and appears in all the contemporary ads. The name of this carrier is therefore “Honour’s City Post” and the *Scott Specialized Catalogue* should be changed to show the correct company name.**



**Figure 2. The six different Honour’s designs.**

<sup>3</sup> Ibid, page 207.

**Figure 3** shows the Boyd's City express stamp design type IV which was used to make the black on green 20L4 stamp in 1845 and the black on gold 20L5 stamp in 1847. The blank oval at the center of the Honour's stamp suggests that the Charleston engraver was unable to timely engrave the Eagle & Globe and could not obtain a stock die. Note the "2" and the lettering is quite similar to the Boyd's stamp design.

The earliest known Honour's covers are those with the first design. The earliest known usage is a May 24, 1849 cover with a black on yellow 4LB2 adhesive. This date is only 15 days after the initial advertisement which announced the start of Charleston's carrier department. The second known earliest usage of the first design is a cover dated July 14, 1849 with a black on brown rose adhesive 4LB1. The third earliest known usage is a cover dated July 18, 1849 with a black on yellow 4LB2 adhesive.

There are only three recorded covers with the black on yellow 4LB2 adhesive and three genuine covers with the black on rose 4LB1 adhesive. This is a very small sample group from which to draw any conclusions. Based on the EKU cover having a black on yellow adhesive, 4LB2, some students will conclude that this color adhesive was issued first. The two July 1849 covers having an adhesive of each color certainly indicated that both colors were in use simultaneously. One example of a black on rose, 4LB1, adhesive exists on a piece with a date of August 6, 1849. A cover dated January 24, 1851, has a black on rose 4LB1 adhesive which did not originate on that cover. This is therefore a used cut-to-shape single. One other used cut-to-shape black on rose, 4LB1 adhesive exists and one unused cut-to-shape example exists. The total recorded examples of the black on rose 4LB1 stamp is seven with three being on cover, one on a piece and three singles.

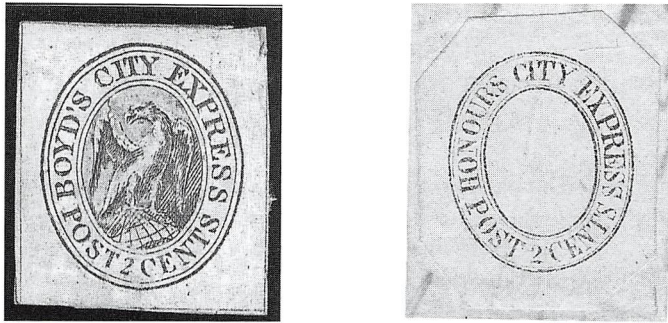
Besides the three recorded examples of the black on yellow, 4LB2, adhesive on cover there is one recorded cut-to-shape single.

One adhesive of each color is known on covers in combination with a ten-cent 1847 General Issue adhesive. These two covers have been included in the census counts stated above.

### **The Second Honour's Design**

The second Honour's design (see **Figure 2**) listed in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue* can be attributed and limited to the year 1854. It will be easily demonstrated that the third and fourth designs preceded the use of the second Honour's design and the *Scott Specialized Catalogue* should be revised to list the designs in the correct order of issue and with the corrected usage periods concluded in this article. We do not recommend a change in the *Scott* numbers already in use.

There are eleven recorded covers with the 4LB3 adhesive of which two are "fronts" only. In addition, there are two covers with used singles, one with a "did not originate" opinion and one with a "decline opinion" from the Philatelic Foundation. There is also a cover with a "did not originate" opinion which has an unused 4LB3 adhesive. A used single on piece is also certified and recorded. The total number of recorded adhesives is therefore sixteen. The number of recorded off cover adhesives is only four with one being unused and three being used. The unused single is not listed in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue*.



**Figure 3. The Boyd's City Express stamp, Type IV, (20L5 shown) from 1845 which was used by the engraver to make the first Honour's City Express design. Note the "2" and the lettering is quite similar to the Boyd's stamp design.**

### **The Third Honour's Design**

The third Honour's design listed in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue* was issued in two different colors. The 4LB5 stamp has black ink on bluish pelure paper and the 4LB7 stamp has black ink on yellow paper. It will be easily shown that these two stamps are listed in the reverse order of their issuance.

My census of the two stamps comprising the third Honour's design is the first recorded census for each of these adhesives. I record 12 covers with the black on yellow adhesive 4LB7, plus two covers which have received decline opinions from the Philatelic Foundation. The 12 recorded covers are dated between October 2, 1849 and April 12, 1850. I record ten covers with black ink on bluish pelure paper, 4LB5. The earliest usage is probably June 12, 1850 and the latest usage is probably February 9, 1852. It is clear that the black on bluish pelure adhesive, 4LB5, was issued after the black on yellow, 4LB7 adhesive. The 4LB7 stamp should be *Scott* listed on cover untied.

There is one recorded unique example of the black on bluish pelure stamp with "Cents" misspelled "Ceuts", 4LB5a, and there is also one recorded unique example of the black on yellow stamp on cover with "Cents" misspelled as "Cnts", 4LB7a.

**The third Honour's design clearly preceded the second Honour's design which wasn't issued until 1854.**

### **The Fourth Honour's Design**

The fourth Honour's design is the design which received the most use. The black on bluish adhesive, 4LB8, (comma after "Paid,"), is the most common adhesive of all the Honour's stamps. I would estimate that at least 150 covers exist with the 4LB8 adhesive. Many of these covers are not year dated and this is problematic; however, I was able to track 48 covers which were year dated with the following results:

<u>Year</u>	<u># Covers</u>
1851	24
1852	12
1853	11
1854	1

Two of the 1851 covers are from January and the 1854 cover is dated May 2, 1854. Based on this study I would conclude that the usage period for the 4LB8 adhesive was January 1851 thru May 1854. There is one cover, ex-Hollowbush, dated December 7, 1858 which probably led a previous student to believe a usage period of 1851-1858 which is what is indicated in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue*. I believe the contemporary period to be 1851-1854. The second Honour's design 4LB3, has an EKV of April 2, 1854 and this indicates to me that the second design immediately followed the 4LB8 adhesive. The one 4LB8 cover used on May 2, 1854 is an out-of-town to Charleston usage. This date is quite conceivable and understandable.

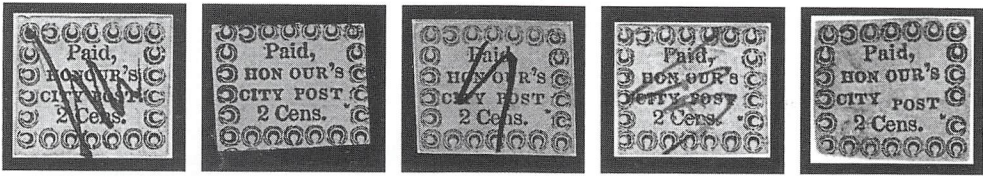
A stamp with a fourth Honour's design was issued with a period after "Paid." (4LB8a). A study of 12 dated covers of this type indicate a usage period of December 17, 1850 to April 26, 1851 for the 4LB8a adhesives. A previous student indicated that "pelure paper stamps are from a first setting with wide space between the stamps and a period after "Paid". These would include the 4LB8a stamps and the 4LB9 stamp. There is an unlisted stamp on pink pelure paper on a cover dated January 6, 1851. This cover has a Philatelic Foundation certificate indicating it is genuine. In the Kuphal sale held at the Siegel Auction Galleries on November 15-16, 2006, this cover was Lot 1187. The auction description states "we guarantee this stamp to be on pelure paper (with pink color) without a time limit." **This was formerly 4LB10 and should be reinstated in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue* based on the PF certification.** There are two known examples, both on cover.

Position 2 of the black on bluish paper stamps contains a spelling error. In this position the word "Cents" is spelled "Cens". This position error has been given the *Scott Specialized Catalogue* sublisting of 4LB8b. I have recorded at least seven dated covers with this misspelling subtype. The dates of the covers span the years 1851-1854, mimicking the basic 4LB8 period of usage I have indicated. A progressive breakdown of the position 2; 4LB8b adhesive was presented in the Golden sale and is repeated here. See **Figure 4**. This author records only two examples of the black on bluish pelure adhesive, 4LB9.

### **The Fifth Honour's Design**

The basic adhesive of the fifth Honour's design is the black on bluish 4LB11. In my census I record 20 covers with the 4LB11 stamp. It is my belief that this stamp first saw use in the summer of 1855 (probably July, 1855) and remained in use for less than a year (to perhaps March of 1856).

The 4LB12 stamp of the fifth design is black ink on bluish pelure paper. About six single stamps are recorded and no cover has ever been recorded.



**Figure 4. The “Cens” error (4LB8b) from position 2. From left to right we see the progressive break-up of the letter setting. The stamp at the right has a gap in the right border. Siegel (Golden), November 15-17, 1999, Lots 227-231.**

### **The Sixth Honour’s Design**

The sixth Honour’s design is the black ink on bluish paper, 4 LB13. This stamp has a period after “Post.” I record about 13 covers in my census. The dates on the covers seem to indicate a usage period of June 1857 to November 1858. One pair of stamps is known off cover. This stamp is scarce off cover and I guesstimate about 10 known examples. If you have a 4LB13 stamp in your collection please let me know. A scan would be useful.

There are two varieties of the sixth Honour’s design and both are listed in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue*. The first variety has a comma after “Paid,” and a period after Post.” This is 4LB13a. I record three known examples with no known examples on cover. One of the examples has been torn in half and rejoined. The second variety has no period after “Post” and is listed as 4LB13b. Only a single unique example is recorded.

### **Summary**

The stamps listed in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue* issued by Dr. John H. Honour are listed out of order. The correct order and the probably periods of usage are shown in the following table. Anyone with additional information or a different theory is invited to drop me a line with scans or copies of the new information.

### **Order of Issue of the Honour’s City Post Adhesives**

<b><u>Design</u></b>	<b><u>Stamps</u></b>	<b><u>Probable Period of Usage</u></b>
I (C8)	4LB2	May 24, 1849 to June 26, 1850
I (C8)	4LB1	July 14, 1849 to August 11, 1849
III (C11)	4LB7	October 2, 1849 to April 12, 1850
III (C11)	4LB5	June 12, 1850 to February 9, 1852
IV (C13)	4LB8a	December 17, 1850 to April 26, 1851
IV (C13)	4LB8	January 1850 to May 1854
IV (C13)	4LB8b	June 4, 1851 to May 2, 1854
II (C10)	4BL3	April 2, 1854 to December 14, 1854
V (C14)	4LB11	July 1855 to March 1856
VI (C15)	4LB13	June 1857 to November 1858

# Census Tables

By  
Larry Lyons

## 4LB1

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
Aug. 6, 1849 on piece		Siegel (Kuphal), Nov. 15-16, 2006, Lot 1177. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 208. Harmers (Casparly), March 18, 1957, Lot 191. Lowe, Sept. 15, 1982, Lot 493. Lowe, Oct. 26, 1973, Lot 2155. Ex. Worthington, Booker, PF 344,721.
July 14, 1849 W/#2	Mess XXXXX New York	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 210 Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 23, 1975, Lot 893. Ex. Waterhouse, Ferrary, PF 49,945, 344, 723
August 16, 1849	Messrs. Baleax & Co. New York	Siegel (D.K.) May 31, 2003, Lot 16. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 209. Siegel, Oct. 6, 1981, Lot 487. Ex. Hind PF 96,424, 344,722
Aug. 11, 1849 Damaged cover	Canonsboro Granitville, S.C.	Fox, July 30, 1962.
Jan. 24, 1851 DNO	Mr. S. T. Vail New York	Siegel (Hall) Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 72.
June Used single CTS		Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1991, Lot 2052. Harmer Rooke, June 12-14, 1951, Lot 216. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 106, PF 237,034
Unused single		PF

## 4LB2

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
June 26, 1850	Msrs. Chambry & Hutten New York	Siegel (Kuphal), Nov. 15-16, 2006, Lot 1176. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 207. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 108. Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1991, Lot 2053. Ex. Ferrary PF 344,725



<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
May 24, 1849	Aanos Grove Esq. Cincinnati, Ohio	Siegel (golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 206. Mohrmann, Oct. 16-17, 1973, Lot 32. Harmers (Casparly), March 18, 1957, Lot 192. PF 344,724
July 18, 1849 w/#2	A. Martin Esq. Montgomery, Alabama	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 107. Harmers (Casparly), March 18, 1957, Lot 193.
Single CTS		Siegel, Lilly 5, Sept. 13-14, 1967, Lot 537. Costales, May 21-22, 1951, Lot 397.

### 4LB3

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
Nov. 22 ca. 1854 Hotel corner	Falconer Esq. N.Y.	Siegel (Kuphal), Nov. 15-16, 2006, Lot 1178. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 248. Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 23, 1975, Lot 895.
Oct. 1 DNO (off cover stamp- unused)	Daniel Hand New York	Mohrmann, Oct. 16-17, 1973, Lot 34 Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 254.
Feb 7, 1851 DNO (used single)		Mohrmann, Oct. 16-17, 1973, Lot 35.
Dec 14, 1854	Mrs. Jane Miller Effingham, S.C.	Siegel (D.K.), May 31, 2003, Lot 23. Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 91. Ex. Ferrary
April 2 (1854) w/3¢ #11 ms "H"	Mr. John Henry Hertz Hempstead, N.Y.	Siegel, Nov. 15, 2003, Lot 3306. Schuyler Rumsey, April 26-29, 2001, Lot 2869. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 246. Fox, Sept. 20, 1967, Lot 223. Harmer Rooke, Dec. 2-5, 1940, Lot 93. 1968 Friedl cert. Ex. Lichtenstein
Dec. 4, 1854	Mr. Phillips Bk of Charleston Institute Savings Bank	Schuyler Rumsey, Dec. 10-12, 2003, Lot 1382. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 250. Christies, April 21, 1983, Lot 250. PF 350,419
Nov. 22 (1854) w/3¢ #11 front only "PAID"	John Salane 106 Duane St. New York	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 93 Siegel (Johnstone), Dec. 19-20, 2002, Lot 2536. Ex. Hind

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
Nov. 27 (1854) w/3¢ #11 front only "PAID"	Mr. J. A. Salane	Siegel (Hall) Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 94 Harmers (Caspary) March 18, 1957, Lot 196.
2 Dec, 1854 w/3¢ #11	Rev. J. H. Comish Aiken, S.C.	Siegel (Hall) Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 92. Harmers (Caspary) March 18, 1957, Lot 195. Harmer Rooke, (Col. Green), May 26-28, 1993, Lot 477.
July 22, 1854 w/3¢ #11	William Ellison Stateburg, S.C.	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 109. Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1991, Lot 2054. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 252.
"PAID"	Mr. H.A. Onc King.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 249. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 110. Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1991, Lot 2055. Laurence, Nov. 15, 1940, Lot 322. Ex. Mason.
Sept. 16 (1854) w/3¢ #11	Mrs. James Miller Effingham S.C.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 247. Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 23, 1975, Lot 894. Bartels (German), Nov. 3-5, 1921, Lot 641. PF 349,301
Oct 7 (1854)	Mrs. Mary Johnson Flinstville S.C.	Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 23, 1975, Lot 896. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 251. PF 349,789
Oct 10/ PF DO (used adhesive)	William C. Johnston New Orleans	Harmers (Caspary), March 18, 1957, Lot 194. Harmers, July 2, 1970, Lot 1129. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 253. PF 7876, 350, 420
(1854) used single on piece	_____ & sons	Ventura, Sale 141, Lot 77, PF 331,056 Scott (Hunter) Jan 10-18, 1900, Lot 596.

#### 4LB5

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
Feb. 7, 1851	Johnson Esq. Wentworth St.	Siegel (Kuphal), Nov. 15-16, 2006, Lot 1180. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 218, Ex. Caspary, Boker. Harmers (Caspary), March 18, 1957, Lot 199.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
Feb. 9 (1852) w/#11	Martin Weed New York	Siegel (Kuphal), Nov. 15-16, 2006, Lot 1179. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 219. Christies, April 21, 1983, Lot 251.
Sept. 5 (1850 or 51)	Mrs. Georgia Trumbull Aiken, S.C.	Laurence, Nov. 15, 1940, Lot 323.
July 11, 1850 w/pr #1a	Msrs. Cornelius & Co. Philadelphia	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 111, Ex. Caspary Harmers (Caspary), March 18, 1957, Lot 201.
June 15, 1850	Msrs. Cornelius & Co. Philadelphia	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 112. Ex. Caspary Harmers (Caspary), March 18, 1957, Lot 198.
Mourning cover		Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 23, 1975, Lot 897.
June 12, (1850)	Camden, S.C.	Harmers (Caspary), March 18, 1957, Lot 200.
Sept. 3 (1850 or 51) w/pr #1	Msrs. Corcoran & Riggs Washington City D.C.	British Library
Aug. 17 (1850 or 51)	England	Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 36.
April 2 (1851?)	Jane Miller Castleton, Vermont	Edgar Mohrmann, Oct. 22-24, 1974, Lot 585. Fox, Sept. 20, 1967, Lot 224.

#### **4LB5a (Ceuts) (Unique)**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
		Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 217 PF Ivy, Shreve & Mader, June 25, 1995, Lot 1667.

#### **4LB7a (Cents) (Unique)**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
	Rev. Dr. Whitiford Smith	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 73. PF

**4LB7**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
Oct. 2, 1849	Simmons, Esq. New York	Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 136. Siegel (Sheriff), June 18, 1986, Lot 119. Christies, April 21, 1983, Lot 252. PF 118,931
Oct. 9, 1849	Miss Ellen Searneck Thompson Conn.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 211, Ex. Caspary, Boker. Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 38. Harmers (Caspary), March 18, 1957, Lot 205. PF 349, 302
April 6, 1850	Simmons & Co. New York	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 212, Ex. Hessel. Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 23, 1975, Lot 898.
March 27, 1850	Seemuller Baltimore	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 213, Ex Boker. Siegel (Jan. 9-12, 1968, Lot 1690. Harmers, July 22, 1976, Lot 1298. Mohrmann, Oct. 22-24, 1974, Lot 586. Fox, Sept. 20, 1967, Lot 225.
Feb. 26, 1850 PF DO	Mr. J. A. Rohe New York	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 214, Ex. Chapman Harmers (Caspary) March 18, 1957, Lot 203, Ex.Caspary, Boker PF 344, 726
Jan. 21 (1850)	Gottsberger Esq. New York	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lo 215. Ex. Hessel Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 23, 1975, Lot 899. PF 344,727
Dec. 18, 1850 PF DO	Jessop & Sons New York	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 216. Siegel, Oct. 6, 1981, Lot 488. PF 96,425
Oct. 20, 1849	Sunham & Son New York	Christies, June 18, 1985, Lot 53. Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 137.
Feb. 4 (1850)	Bishopville S.C.	Lowe, Sept. 15, 1982, Lot 494. Ex. Ferrary Lowe, Oct. 26, 1973, Lot 2156. Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1844. PF 112,329
Oct. 4, (1849)	William Ellison Stateburg, S.C.	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 114. Ivy, Shreve & Mader, July 14-16, 1993, Lot 3204. Siegel (Kuphal), Nov. 15-16, 2006, Lot 1181.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
March 5, 1850	Mr. Rohe New York	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 115 Ex. Caspary Harmers (Caspary), March 18, 1957, Lot 204. Mohrmann, Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 37. PF 241,501
April 12, 1850	Msrs. Cornelius & Co. Philadelphia	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 116. Wolffers, April 29-30, 1992, Lot 394. PF 236,743
March 11, (1850)	Ms. Emily Kingsbury South Glastenbury, Conn.	Siegel, Dec. 8-9, 2004, Lot 2039. Siegel, March 26, 1996, Lot 54. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 117. PF 135,810
Nov 12 (1849)	Mr. P.E. Hightmann New York	Kukstis, Nov. 29, 1992, Lot 792. Siegel, March 31-April 1, 1965, Lot 533.

#### 4LB8b (Cens)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
June 4, 1851 w/#1	Courtney Augusta, Ga.	Siegel, June 18-19, 1991, Lot 169. Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 913.
April 12 (1852) w/#11 (Brownish carmine 1851-52, 1856)	Rev Reed Mount Clio PO, SC.	Frajola, May 1991, Lot 124. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 230. Harmers (Caspary), March 18, 1957, Lot 240.
March 29 (1852- 54?) w/#11	Sandy Grove, SC.	Frajola, May 1991, Lot 125. Siegel (Golden), Nov 15-17, 1999, Lot 229. Harmers (Caspary), March 18, 1957, Lot 239.
Sept. 6 w/#10	Courtney Augusta, Ga.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 227. Harmers, July 22, 1976, Lot 1300. Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 912. PF 350,551
Jan 5 1856 w/#11 DNO	Miss Louisa Schuyler	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 231. Siegel, Oct. 22-25, 1968, Lot 847. PF 350,485
April 23, (1852- 54?) (851-1854)	Rev. Murray Anderson CH, S.C. Miss Ialia Whitinner	Siegel (Hall) Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 87. The Collectors Gallery, Dec. 18, 1978, Lot 9. The Collectors Gallery, Aug. 30, 1978, Lot 1788.
May 2, 1854 From Vance's Ferry	Mr. H.T. Duke Charleston	Siegel, April 27-28, 2004, Lot 1139.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
Dec. 17, 1856 w/ #11 DNO	J.R. Minton Mount Tabor, S.C.	Mohrmann & Co., Oct. 12-14, 1976, Lot 180. (1856) Mohrmann & Co., Oct. 14-16, 1975, Lot 1235. Mohrmann & Co., Oct. 22-24, 1974, Lot 589. Mohrmann & Co., Oct. 15-17, 1973, Lot 43.

**4LB8b is 1851-1854 from 4LB8 This is Position 2**

**4LB9 Position 12**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
July 3 (1851 ?) w/#11	Philadelphia	Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1991, Lot 2075.
single stamp	used	Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 914.

**4LB10 Black on Pink Pelure**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
Jan 6, 1851	Miss Sarah Book Selma, Ala	Siegel (Kuphal), Nov. 15-16, 2006, Lot 1187. Siegel, March 26, 1996, Lot 59. Ex. Chapman, Caspary, Middendorf Christies, March 10, 1992, Lot 2024. Harmers (Caspary), March 18, 1957, Lot 242. PF 230,342
Oct 4 (prob 1851) w/#11	Viets, Peck Bristol, RI	Lyons collection, PF 365,980

**4LB11**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
Pd Bellinger	Mr. F. Weston Hampstead (North Charleston)	Siegel (Johnstone), Dec. 19-20, 2002, Lot 2538. Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1991, Lot 2077. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 141. PF 235,816
V-Pair Feb. Valentine	Ms. Emily Chilos	Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1991, Lot 2076. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 140.

<b><u>Date</u></b>	<b><u>Addressee</u></b>	<b><u>Auction Record</u></b>
Nov 2 (1855) w/3¢ #11	Mr. Joseph Roach Sumterville, S.C.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 256. Ex. Lichenstein, Hollowbush Fox, Sept. 20, 1967, Lot 227. PF 350,412
Nov 19 (1855) w/3¢ Nesbitt piece		Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 257. Ext. Abt
Feb 20? w/3¢ #11	Mr. D.H. Van Mater Eatonton, Ga.	Siegel, March 17, 2006, Lot 4446. Ivy & Mader, March 8, 2001, Lot 2026. Ivy, Shreve & I Mader, March 23-26, 1994, Lot 2515. Lowe, Sept. 9, 1981, Lot 363. PF 223,672.
Oct. 19 (1855) w/3¢ #11	Ms. Jane B. Miller Effingham S.C.	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 95. Ex. Ackerman Harmers (Caspary), March 18, 1957, Lot 244. Mohrmann, Oct. 22-24, 1974, Lot 590.
Postage removed	Miss Nardla Lyons Abbeville, S.C.	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 99. Aldrich, June 23, 2001, Lot 543. Siegel, March 31-April 1, 1965, Lot 539.
Aug 13 (1855) w/3¢ #11	George W. Gail Baltimore	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 97.
Oct. 27 w/3¢ red Nesbitt	Samuel Ruggler Esq. New York	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 98.
Feb 14 (1856) w/3¢ #11 ms on #11 and 4LB11	Mr. Robert Fraser Bishopville S.C.	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 96. Ex. Seybold, Ward Siegel, March 31-April 1, 1965, Lot 540.
May 13 w/ #11a	Miss Gaile No. 28 Bane St. Baltimore	Siegel, Jan. 15-17, 1976, Lot 713. Siegel (Rarities), March 27, 1974, Lot 269. Am. Phil. Brokers, May 8, 1979, Lot 1052.
Nov 10 (1855-57) on piece		Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 915. Christies, June 11, 1990, Lot 1019. PF 350,537
Aug 24, 1852 w/3¢ #11 (DNO)	Haywood Drayton Phila.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 258. Siegel, Jan. 28-30, 1975, Lot 1216. Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1849. Siegel, Oct. 22-25, 1968, Lot 848. PF 344,728

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
Oct. 17, (1851) "H" (DNO) also 1848 stated	Seybecker New York	Siegel (Kuphal), Nov. 15-16, 2006, Lot 1188. Siegel (Meyersburg), June 25, 1997, Lot 140. Christies, Sept. 19-20, 1985, Lot 126. Lowe, Oct. 26, 1973, Lot 2157. Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1848. Harmers (Caspary), March 18, 1957, Lot 243.
Sept. 7 w/3¢ red Nesbitt	Mr. L. Solomon Agent Savannah, Ga.	Nutmeg, April 15, 2003, Lot 5511. Nutmeg, Oct. 29, 2002, Lot 1426. Harmers (Caspary), March 18, 1957, Lot 245.
July 3 w/3¢ #11 4LB11 Removed and reaffixed	Dr. Miller Effingham, SC.	Siegel, March 17, 2006, Lot 4445. Siegel (Schwartz), June 27-29, 2000, Lot 1472. Harmers (Caspary), March 18, 1957, Lot 246. (Described as 4LB12)
March 30	Mrs. Margaret Reed Maysville, SC	Fox (Hollowbush), Aug. 15, 1966, Lot 218. Feldman, Nov. 19-23, 1985, Lot 35200. Robson Lowe, May 19, 1971, Lot 1338.
Feb Valentine		Siegel, March 8-10, 1966, Lot 1970.
Oct. 19, w/3¢ #11	Rev Doc LH Miller Effingham, S.C.	Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 255. Mohrmann, Oct. 16-17, 1973, Lot 45. Harmers, July 22, 1976, Lot 1301.
Feb 24 w/3¢ #11	Alden Spooner Brooklyn, NY	Kelleher, March 5-6, 1991, Lot 1384.
March 19, 1856	Ireland	Wolfers, April 29-30, 1992, Lot 397.
	Steinmeyer Charleston, S.C.	Wolfers, Oct. 1-2, 1992, Lot 569. 1992 PSE
April 3	Margaret Reed Maysville S.C.	PF 160,883

### 4LB13

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
(1857-1858?)	Jill Agwood Front only	Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 150.
Nov 25, 1861 DNO		Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 151.
June 27 (1857 or 58) w/3¢ #11	Aiken S.C. to Charleston	Bennett, Feb 8-9, 2003, Lot 3593. Siegel (Rarities), May 13, 2000, Lot 371, Siegel, March 26, 1996, Lot 60. Siegel, March 25, 1993, Lot 338. Schuyler Rumsey, Dec. 1-3, 1998, Lot 1077. PF



<b>Date</b>	<b>Addressee</b>	<b>Auction Record</b>
April 26, 1858 w/3¢ Red Nesbitt	Thomas Fraser Sumpterville, SC	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 100.
May 19, 1858 w/3¢ #26	Rev. Wm Reeds Maysville, SC	Siegel, (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 260. Ex. Hessel Harmers, July 22, 1976, Lot 1302. Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 919. PF 349,303
Sept. 5, 1857 w/3¢ #25	Ceballes Esq.	Harmers of SF, May 1-2, 1978, Lot 392. Harmers (Hessel) Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 920.
June 17, 1857	Wm R. Y. Dwight care of Ronnel Esq	Harmers (Casparly), March 18, 1957, Lot 253.
Nov 29, 1858 w/3¢ #26 tied	Pittsfield, Mass	Siegel (Kuphal), Nov. 15-16, 2006, Lot 1189. Harmers, (Casparly), March 18, 1957, Lot 254. Ferrary (1924), Lot 320.
April 26, 1858 w/3¢ #26	Lorton Pendleton, S.C.	Mohrmann, Oct. 16-17, 1973, Lot 46. Harmers (Casparly), March 18, 1957, Lot 255.
March 11, 1858 w/3¢ #26	Dr. Stephen Miller Lynchburg, S.C.	Ivy & Mader, Dec. 13-14, 2002, Lot 3507. Christie, Robson Lowe, April 21, 1983, Lot 254.
Sept. 24?, 1858 w/3¢ #26	Rev Wm. Reed Marysville, SC.	Christies, Lowe, Sept. 12, 1991, Lot 1361. Christies, March 13, 1991, Lot 1537. PF 239,108
Aug 2, 1847 w/3¢ #11	Miss Hellen Ricka New York	Kelleher, Oct. 4-5, 1977, Lot 113.
June 19, (1857 or 58) w/3¢ #11	James Comperlord Esq. New York	Lowe, March 1, 1973, Lot 1850. Lowe, Oct. 26, 1973, Lot 2160.
June 27 (1857 or 58) w/3¢ #11	T.P. Rannel Esq. care of Mrs Marygeth Lin & Co. Charleston	Siegel (Rarities), May 13, 2000, Lot 371. PF 146,705

### 4LB13a

#### Comma after "Paid," Period after "Post."

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
Single		Siegel (Kuphal), Nov. 15-16, 2006, Lot 1190. Ivy, Shreve & Mader, July 14-16, 1993, Lot 3210. Ivy Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1991, Lot 2079. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 148. Harmers (Casparly), March 18, 1957, Lot 249.
Single torn in half and rejoined		Harmers (Hessel), Oct. 21-23, 1975, Lot 918.
Single		Harmers (Casparly), March 18, 1957, Lot 250.

### 4LB13b (Unique)

#### No Period after "Post"

<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
Single		Siegel (Kuphal), Nov 15-16, 2006, Lot 1191. Ivy, Shreve & Mader, July 14-16, 1993, Lot 3211. Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), Dec. 12-14, 1991, Lot 2080. Frajola (Middendorf), May 1991, Lot 149. Harmers (Casparly), March 18, 1957, Lot 248.

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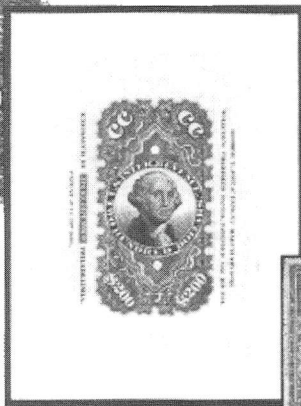


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