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VOL. 16 NO. 2

THE PENNY POST

Official Journal Of The Carriers And Locals Society



Washington – U1
“THREE” in short label with
curved ends; 13mm wide at top

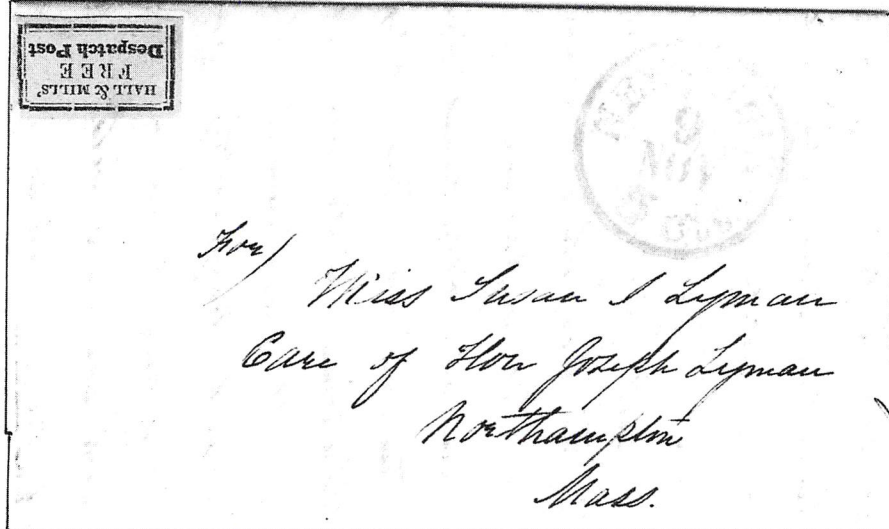
Cover dated Nov 5 and docketed 1853 on the back. The paper is white laid and the indicia is U1. The Blood's envelope is Type III, (L45).

There is no listing for this item in *The Scott Catalogue*.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

BLOOD'S POSTAL ENVELOPES, PART I
WELLS FARGO TO BOYD'S CONJUNCTIVE USAGES
“ONS” ERROR ON THE BALTIMORE RUNNING HORSE
A NEW PAPER FOR HONOUR'S FIRST CARRIER STAMP
A NEW BOYD'S DISCOVERY
AND MORE

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CONTENTS

Editor's Message.....	Page 2
“ONS” Error on the Baltimore Running Horse.....	
Government City Dispatch Carrier Stamp by Larry Lyons.....	Pages 3-8
Wells Fargo to Boyd’s Conjunctive Usages by Larry Lyons.....	Pages 9-24
Blood’s Postal Envelopes, Part I	
by John Bowman, Clifford Alexander and Martin Richardson.....	Pages 26-34
Hussey’s Time Posted Labels: Addendum by William Sammis.....	Pages 36-38
Printing Variations in Taylor Forgery B	
of Bouton’s Manhattan Express Stamp by Larry Lyons.....	Pages 39-43
Review of Book-on-CD “New Jersey Private Express Companies” by John Bowman	Pages 44-45
A New Boyd’s Discovery—The Blue on Lilac Pink Laid Paper,	
Mercury Series Type I by Larry Lyons.....	Pages 47-51
A New Paper for Honour’s First Carrier Stamp by Scott Trepel.....	Pages 56-58
J.W. Scott’s Request for Devices to Make Local Stamps by Larry Lyons.....	Pages 59-60

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Editor's Message

By
Larry Lyons

Writing an Article

Some articles require the writer to do an enormous amount of research before an article can be composed. The *Wells Fargo to Boyd's Conjunctive Usages* article contained in this issue is just such an example. The quantity of information on these local post and express companies is so voluminous that it took about 50 hours to sift through the available information to produce the relatively small census necessary to write the article. It also proved enormously helpful to consult with others knowledgeable in this field who own a sizeable number of these covers.

Some articles have been researched and studied for a number of years before the article is actually written and some articles are greatly enhanced by a collaborative effort. The Blood's stationery article found in this issue is a perfect example. The authors worked on understanding this subject over period of more than 7 years. Several months ago John Bowman enlisted the assistance of co-authors Cliff Alexander and Marty Richardson. Together they worked through and studied the Blood's stationery to produce the article contained in this issue. It is part I of multiple parts. Part II is schedule for the next issue.

New Discoveries

It is amazing how many new discoveries are being made and shown for the first time in *The Penny Post*. Scott Trepel has an article for us on a newly discovered Honour's first carrier stamp on bluish gray paper. Issued in 1849 this now comes to light 159 years later. Thanks to Scott for the discovery article.

The Baltimore Running Horse Government City Dispatch carrier stamp has a "ONS" instead of "ONE" error in two different positions on latter printings. An article on this new discovery is presented in this issue by yours truly.

It's time to take another look at your Boyd's Mercury Series stamps. The 20L50 stamp exists with a variation in blue on lilac pink. This ink color was previously unnoticed and is now certified by the Philatelic Foundation. An article on this new discovery appears in this issue also by yours truly.

Other Articles

Thanks to Bill Sammis for an addendum article on the Hussey Time Posted Label. His article shows a similar label of British design.

We also have a review of Bruce Mosher's new book on CD entitled "New Jersey Private Express Companies". The review is by John Bowman.

We have an article on J.W. Scott's request for devices to make local stamps.

A lot of work is being done on the S. Allan Taylor forgeries and there is much yet to be done. As a start we have an article on the Bouton's Manhattan Express Forgery B stamps with a look at the printing variations. We should have more articles on this subject in future issues of *The Penny Post*.

Hope you enjoy this issue of *The Penny Post* and Happy Collecting.

See page 38 for information on the joint dinner with the USPCS at NOJEX.

“ONS” Error on the Baltimore Running Horse Government City Dispatch Carrier Stamp

By
Larry Lyons

In the carrier section, the Baltimore “Running Horse” adhesives are pretty common and popular. A single stamp catalogues \$50-65 in black, 1LB8, and \$90-100 in red, 1LB9. Stamps on cover catalogue \$125 for the black and \$175 for the red. Covers with tied stamps and special usages have higher value. There are two position errors that have subtype listings. The first is the “SENT” error from position 7 which has a listing as 1LB8a in black and 1LB9a in red. See **Figure 1**. The second is position 2 which has short rays above the banner and has a listing as 1LB8b in black and 1LB9b in red. See **Figure 2**.

Recently I came across the cover shown in **Figure 3**. While checking the stamp for quality with a magnifying glass I was drawn to the word “ONE” which appears as “ONS”. See **Figure 4**. A second example is also shown in **Figure 4**. This second example of “ONS” is a single stamp from Position 7 which also has the “SENT” error. **Figure 5** is a third example on cover on a U10 envelope. The “ONS” is shown enlarged.

When I want to know the plate position of a Baltimore “Running Horse” stamp I usually refer to the Golden sale Lot 130 or the Hall sale Lot 51. See **Figure 6**. I was able to quickly plate the stamp shown on the cover in **Figure 3** as position 5. It occurred to me that perhaps plate deterioration enhanced this error and perhaps it would be useful in dating these covers which are almost always not year dated. John Bowman and the late Wilson Hulme did pioneer research in this area in March 2004 with a presentation on Baltimore handstamps and their year dating. I believe the Baltimore handstamp on the cover shown in **Figure 3** is Type 15. See **Figure 7**. According to the “work in progress” report created by Wilson Hulme the Type 15 handstamp is known from December 1851 to January 1855. The “Running Horse” stamps were not issued until 1857 so this suggests either the Type 15 cancel device was used for about two more years or that the carrier stamp does not belong on this cover. The “Running Horse” stamps continued to be used into 1861. An update on the initial Bowman-Hulme study would be helpful. For now **the focus of this article is one the “ONS” variety of position 5 which has not previously been reported.**

There are 13 different reported forgeries of the Baltimore “Running Horse” stamps. For a reference see the *Lyons Identifier*, Volume 3, pages 950-955.

I had been sending scans of all Baltimore Carrier covers to Wilson Hulme to assist in his ongoing study, which was to hopefully result in an updated report. Due to Wilson Hulme’s death we need a Baltimore Carrier specialist or someone interested in this study to complete this important work. Most Baltimore carrier stamps are not tied on to the cover and this cds analysis is helpful in weeding out the covers with the stamps added to them but the accuracy of the record is only possible with a large data basis of study. The Running Horse stamp on cover in **Figure 5** is tied by the Baltimore Type 15 cds. On the basis of what is known now I would have to conclude that the cover shown in **Figure 3** has a genuine 1LB8 adhesive with a

position 5 error reading “ONS” and it is on a cover to which it does belong. This is based on the tied example in **Figure 5**.

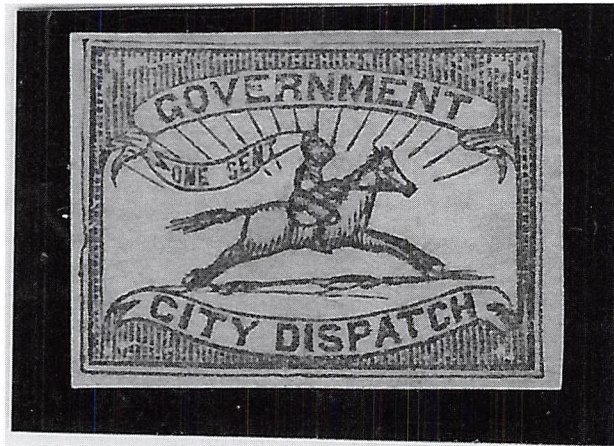


Figure 1. The “SENT” error from Position 7. This is the black 1LB8a stamp.

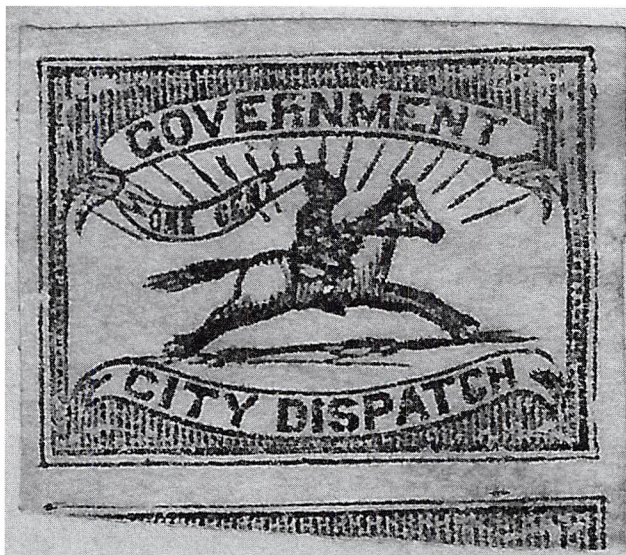


Figure 2. Rays 3, 4, 5 and 6 from the left over the banner are short. This is the short ray variety from Position 2. This black stamp, 1LB8b, is on a cover with a three cent U12 star die indicia on buff paper to Harford, Massachusetts.
From the Lyons collection.

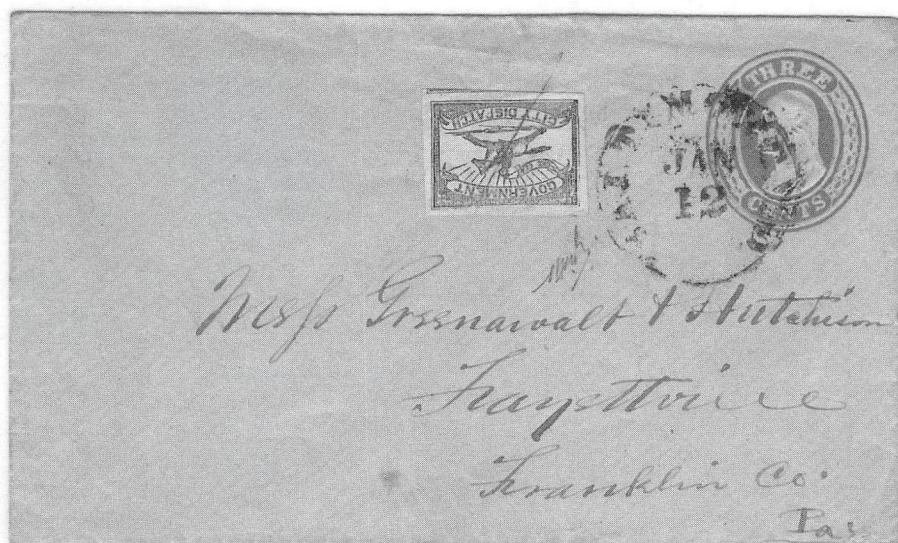


Figure 3. A Black Baltimore Running Horse Carrier 1LB8, but with a misspelling of “ONE”.



Figure 4. The word “ONE” appears as “ONS”. The left stamp is from the cover in Figure 3. The stamp is position 5. The right stamp is from Position 7 with the “SENT” error and “ONS”.

The “S” in the misspelled “ONS” in position 5 as shown in **Figure 4** is not the same as the “S” error found in position 7. See **Figures 5 and 8**.



Figure 5. A black Baltimore Running Horse carrier 1LB8a stamp tied on a U10 cover by the Baltimore Type 15 cds. This stamp is from Position 7 with the “SENT” misspelling. The word “ONE” is also misspelled “ONS”. Retouched at right.

Suggested Catalogue Revision

1LB8c “ONS”, position 5

1LB8ac “ONS SENT”, position 2, on cover



Figure 6. At the left is a pane of ten black Running Horse stamps from the Golden sale. The pane of black stamps at the right is from the Hall sale.

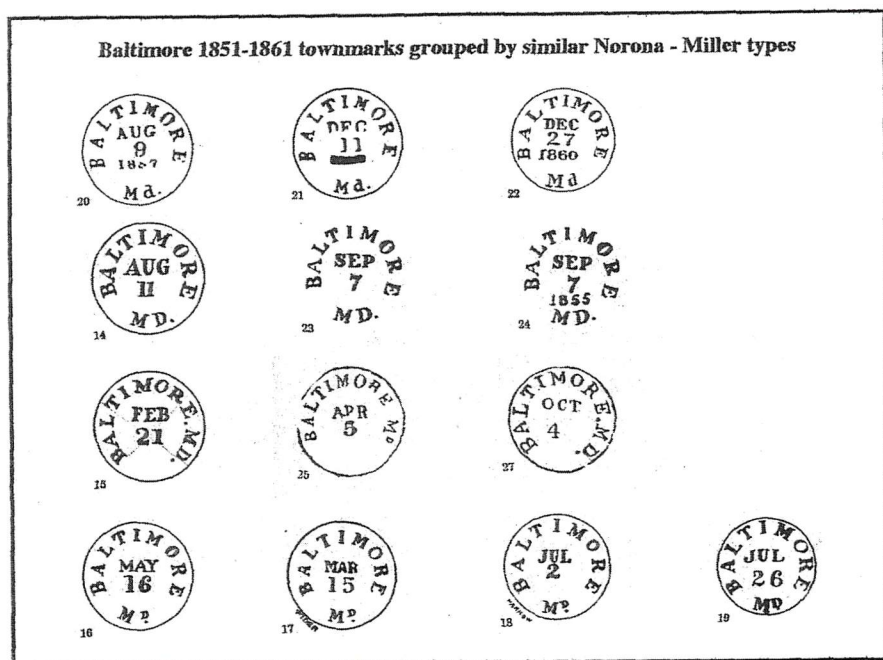
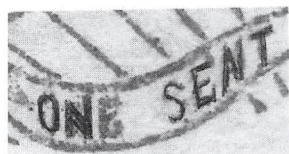


Figure 7. Thirteen of Baltimore's circular handstamps from 1851-1861 grouped by similarity.



Stage 1'



Stage 2



Stage 3

Figure 8. The author believes that the “E” in “ONE” changed to an “S” as a result of damage to the letter. The first stage (Compliments of John Bowman) shows the center arm of the “E” bent upwards. The author believes the center arm of “E” eventually bent downward and connected with the serif of the bottom leg of the “E”. This is shown in Stage 2. The transformation is complete in Stage 3 when the back of the “E” loses a piece just below the middle arm. The “ONS” now resembles the one on cover shown in Figure 5. All of the stages have been retouched for clarity.

Confirmation

Can anyone confirm these two position misspellings? Check your stamps and covers and see if you have one of these “ONS” errors. If you do please send me a scan and drop me a line.

ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions	25
James E. Lee	35
Stanley Piller	46
H.R. Harmer, Inc.	52
Nutmeg Stamp Sales	53
Matthew Bennett, Inc.	54
Shreves Philatelic Galleries, Inc.	55
Park Cities Stamps	Inside Front Cover
Eric Jackson	Inside Back Cover
Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc.	Back Cover

Wells Fargo to Boyd's Conjunctive Usages

By
Larry Lyons

It is very exciting to see covers indicating two enterprising companies entered into agreement with each other to carry letters to destinations that each did not serve. These are called "conjunctive usages". There are a few covers which were carried by three private companies and these are called "triple conjunctive usages". Some of the western express companies that handled mail to the east entered into agreement with local post companies in New York and Philadelphia to have the mail delivered in those cities. We know that Wells Fargo had such an agreement with Boyd's City Post to have mail delivered in New York City. We know this from the fair number of surviving examples which show the Wells Fargo to Boyd's conjunctive use. See **Figure 1. The questions this original research article seeks to answer include the following:**

1. Which are the earliest and latest dates of conjunctive usage of Wells Fargo to Boyd's? This will broadly determine the contractual years of this arrangement.
2. How many Wells Fargo to Boyd's conjunctive use covers are known? A census will be presented.
3. Which Boyd's handstamps are found on covers originating from Wells Fargo and can we determine the usage period?
4. Will we learn new information about the usage periods of the Boyd's handstamps?

The research begins for me with the tedious task of looking through my records of more than 12,000 Boyd's covers and about 8,000 Wells Fargo covers and recording all of the conjunctive usages that I could find. I would also ask my fellow collectors and friends for information they might have on this subject. I would enter this information into a census which my research produced. I would analyze all the handstamps on those covers. For the analysis I would use the Boyd's Postal marking types shown in the *Lyons Identifier* in Volume III in the addenda pages 27-30, partially shown in **Figure 2**. We are indebted to John Bowman for providing this information to me in 1998. In January 2000 John Bowman wrote an article on the periods of use of these Boyd's postal markings. That article can be found in the January 2000 *Penny Post* on pages 26-28. A partial listing is shown in **Figure 3**.

The Census

The census resulting from this original research contains 50 covers with Wells Fargo conjunctive use with Boyd's in New York for local delivery. The census contains 5 covers from the Mary Sharp correspondence and 3 covers from the Mrs. Henry Wetherbe correspondence. There are at least 8 covers from the 1850's. Let's look at those first.



Figure 1. Wells Fargo franked cover delivered by Boyd's in New York on June 6, 1867. Census #16. Boyd's handstamp type 21 and Type 22 "PAID". Lyons collection.

The Earliest Date of Conjunctive Usage

One folded letter is dated October 19, 1852 and is the earliest date I record for conjunctive use with Boyd's delivering a cover in New York from Wells Fargo in the West. See **Figure 4**. Wells Fargo incorporated in New York in June 1852 but did not open their western office in San Francisco until July 13, 1852. The cover shown in **Figure 4** seems to indicate that almost from the beginning of their express business Wells Fargo had an arrangement with Boyd's for local delivery. Cover #2 in the census is dated January 28, 1853 and cover #3 is dated July 29, 1853.

Conjunctive Use Under Blackham's Ownership

Boyd's City Express was sold to William and Mary Blackham who resumed operation of the post on December 24, 1860. The post had been suspended for about six months. It is under the Blackham ownership that we find at least 40 examples of Wells Fargo conjunctive use with Boyd's City Express. The breakdown is as follows:

1862	1
1862-3	2
1864	1
1865	5
1866	5
1867	13
1866-7	4
1868	6
1866-8	3

The Latest Date of Conjunctive Use

The latest date I record of a conjunctive use cover delivered by Boyd's and originating from Wells Fargo in the west is June 12, 1868. There are four covers with possible but unconfirmed usages in 1868. None of these four would be later than June 12th I know this because they are June 6, March 23, May 31 and May 6 and therefore are not later than June 12, 1868. See **Figure 5**. Census #49 could be November 1868.

The Covers with Boyd's Adhesives

There are three covers in the conjunctive use census with Boyd's adhesives. All three are from the same correspondence! In addition I was able to find two more covers from the same correspondence delivered by Boyd's but having traveled thru the U.S. mail from San Francisco. I believe these covers tell a story and have a discernable pattern. The various adhesives and handstamps on the conjunctive use covers are as follows:

20L17 and 20L18

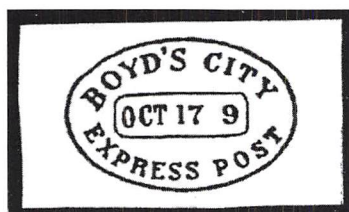
Handstamps types 6, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23

These handstamps are shown in **Figure 2**.

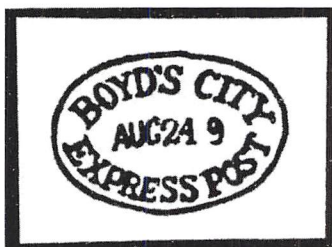
The Wetherbe Correspondence

In order to do the research for this article I had to look through all my records on Boyd's. I was plucking out all the Wells Fargo conjunctive uses with Boyd's and while doing so I tabbed other express company conjunctive uses for a second article. I didn't want to have to go through this massive task twice. My eye was also drawn to covers coming from San Francisco being handled in New York by Boyd's with payment to Boyd's by a Boyd's adhesive. I soon knew I was recording three Wells Fargo conjunctive use covers with Boyd's adhesives from the Mrs. Henry Wetherbe correspondence. These three covers are numbers 10, 11 and 12 in my census. **Figure 6** shows one cover from this correspondence. The cover was sent from Wells Fargo in San Francisco on March 11 and arrived in New York April 5 ca. 1862. The cover was sent as a triple rate letter from San Francisco and the postage rate was paid with a 30¢ orange (#71) stamp. The cover did not enter the mails in San Francisco. I believe that Boyd's picked up the letter from the Wells Fargo office in New York as directed by Mrs. Henry Wetherbe and redirected her mail to Westfield, Massachusetts. The two U.S. 3¢ rose (#65) stamps were applied in New York and the cover was forwarded as a double weight letter. Boyd's placed the letter in the post office in New York where the two 3¢ U.S. stamps were cancelled with a duplex cancel. The Boyd's stamp is 20L17. When this cover was sold by Christies in 1990 as part of the Robert Paliapito collection of 1861-1868 thirty-cent issues on cover it was described as being, according to Christies records the only thirty-cent cover extant used with a local stamp. The Boyd's stamp was misdescribed by the auction house as a 20L24.

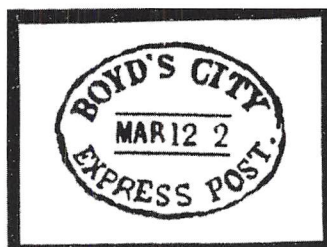
BOYD'S CANCELLATION TYPES



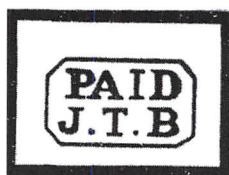
Type 9



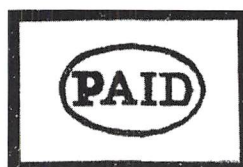
Type 14



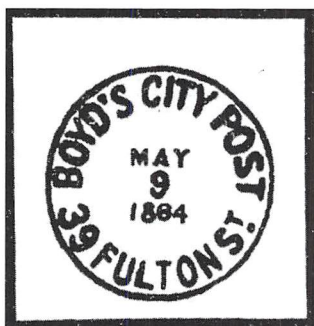
Type 15



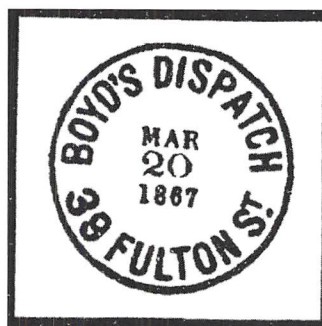
Type 16



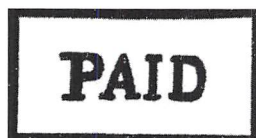
Type 18



Type 20



Type 21



Type 22



Type 23

Figure 2. Select Boyd's cancellation types

PERIODS OF USE OF BOYD'S CANCELLATIONS

Cancel Type	Earliest Use	Latest Use	Probable latest use / Notes
9	Mar. 20, 1845	Apr. 11, 1857	53 covers
14	Oct. 12, 1852	Mar. 8, 1855	10 covers
15	Aug 18, 1855	Jan. 18, 1861	32 covers
18	Mar. 25, 1861	May 26, 1864	27 covers
20	Mar. 25, 1856	Oct. 4, 1867	July 2, 1861 – Nov. 2, 1865 / 20 covers
21	Feb. 8, 1866	June 2, 1868	25 covers
22			None Listed
23	Apr. 1, 1879		No others listed

Figure 3. Select cancel types showing the previously determined periods of use. Penny Post January 2000, pages 26-28 by John Bowman. These and other listings will be updated by John in a future issue of *The Penny Post*.



Figure 4. Folded letter dated October 19, 1852 with Boyd's handstamp Type 14 indicating November 17 (1852) 4 o'clock. This is census #1 and is the earliest recorded use of a Wells Fargo-Boyd's conjunctive use. Siegel (Golden), November 15-17, 1999, Lot 721.

I was now on the alert for Wetherbe letters and lo and behold I was able to find two covers from this correspondence which were not handled by Wells Fargo. The first is shown in **Figure 7**. This letter entered the mails in San Francisco and the San Francisco cds reads December 12, 1861. The 10-cent postal rate was paid by the dark green "First Design", (#62B) adhesive. Boyd's redirected the letter to Westfield Mass., applied a 20L17 adhesive and the postage to Massachusetts was paid by one US 3¢ rose (#65) stamp. The New York cds is January 16, (1862).

The second Wetherbe cover I was able to find is shown in **Figure 8**. Again this cover was not handled by Wells Fargo. This letter entered the mails in San Francisco and the San Francisco cds reads January 24, 1862. The 10 cent postal rate was attempted to be paid by one 10¢ dark green (#68a) stamp. The cover was deemed double weight and the "due 10" was applied. Boyd's redirected the letter to Westfield, Mass., applied a 20L18 adhesive and the postage to Westfield, Mass. was paid as double rate by two U.S. 3¢ rose (#65) stamps. The New York cds reads March 3, (1862).

The first Wetherbe cover dated December 12, 1861 took 35 days from the San Francisco post office until entering the New York post office on January 16, 1862. The cover dated January 24, 1862 took 38 days from the San Francisco post office until entering the New York post office on March 3, 1862. I believe the sender tried using Wells Fargo to see if the delivery would be quicker if the letter traveled out of the U.S. mails. One of the Wells Fargo to Boyd's conjunctive use letters arrived February 8 and is census number 11. I do not know the date the letter was sent but the cover #12 in the census gives us a better picture. That one was sent March 11 from San Francisco and was carried out-of-the-mails to New York by Wells Fargo. The New York date of entering the mails is April 5. The comparative number of days is 25, a savings in time of 10-13 days over the U.S. mail! The third Wells Fargo conjunctive use cover with Boyd's is census #10. This cover is docketed 1862. It is my belief that all three Wells Fargo conjunctive use covers with Boyd's are from 1862. The known usage period of the 20L18 recorded by John Bowman is May 23, 1861 to December 31, 1863 so 1863 is not excluded but the covers cannot be later than 1863.

The Boyd's Handstamps

There are 46 covers listed in the census used for this article. Do the Boyd's handstamps on these covers give us any new information on the usage periods of those handstamps? The handstamps most often found on the Wells Fargo conjunctive use covers are the Boyd's types 21 and 22. John Bowman previously had no recorded usage period for the type 22, stating "none listed". My census has 16 examples of this type 22 "PAID" handstamp. The usage period seems to be January 12, 1865 to April 20, 1868 and perhaps two months later (one usage might be June 1868). According to Abt he believed the type 22 handstamp was in use 1865-1869. Also according to Abt the type 23 handstamp was put into use in the fall of 1867. My census has 15 examples of the type 23 handstamp. I confirm 8 recorded examples from 1867 with a usage period of August 21, 1867 to June 25, 1868. John Bowman lists April 1, 1879 which is probably an error.

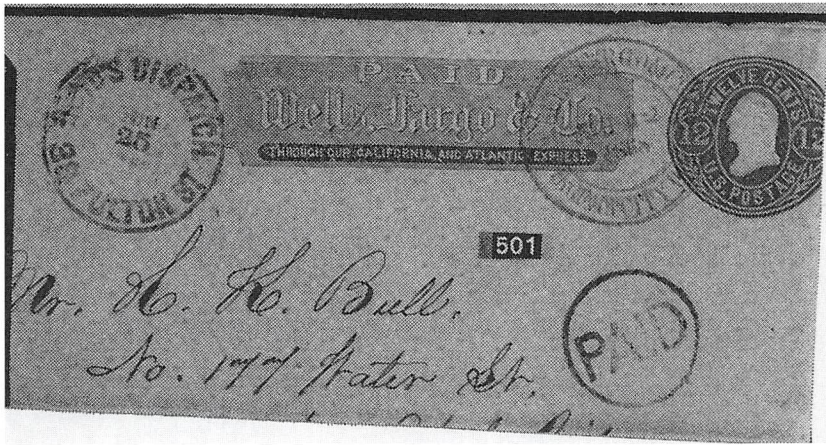


Figure 5. Cover dated June 12, 1868 with Boyd's handstamp of June 25, 1868. Census #20. The latest Wells Fargo-Boyd's conjunctive use cover recorded by this author in this census. Harmers (Barkhausen), November 8, 1955, Lot 501.

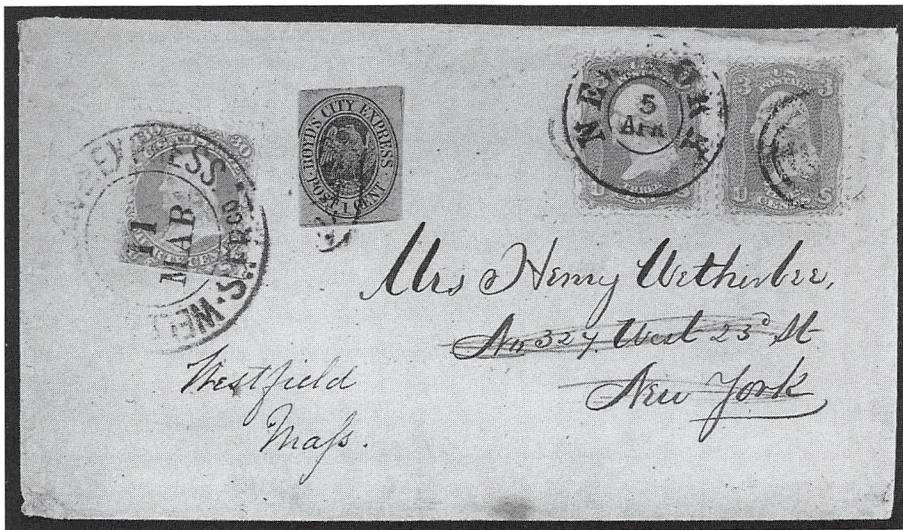


Figure 6. One of three Wells Fargo-Boyd's conjunctive use covers with a Boyd's stamp. This is census #12. The three covers in the census are all from the same correspondence. This is the only trans-continental cover recorded with a thirty-cent U.S. stamp and a local stamp. Christies (Robert A. Palfiato), June 12, 1990, Lot 2001.



Figure 7. Cover from the same correspondence as the one in Figure 6 but this one was not carried by an express company. It entered the mails in San Francisco, December 12, 1861. The datestamp in the New York post office is January 16 (1862). This cover took 35 days to be delivered which was much longer than future covers in this correspondence sent by express. Siegel, April 27, 1990, Lot 398.



Figure 8. Another cover from the same correspondence as those in Figures 6 and 7. This cover was not carried by an express. It entered the mails in San Francisco on January 24, 1862. The datestamp in the New York post office is March 3, (1862). This cover took 38 days to be delivered which was much longer than future covers in this correspondence sent by express. Kelleher, November 15, 1982, Lot 431.

In all we find 9 different Boyd’s handstamps on the covers in the census compiled for this article. The types 22 and 23 were discussed above. The other 7 handstamps all fall into the usage periods in John Bowman’s table and in fact this author relied on these usage periods.

U.S. Postal Rate Periods

Except for a brief period of time in 1855 when the rate was six cents, the early covers fall under the ten cent rate for over a 3,000 mile journey. See **Figure 9**. This rate was abolished effective June 30, 1863 and the first class postage rate became three cents anywhere in the United States. At this point Wells Fargo ceased using its red Atlantic frank and began using its black California and Coast route frank on covers for transcontinental mail.

Summary

From the research done for this article we can conclude that Wells Fargo had an arrangement with Boyd’s for local delivery in New York and this arrangement began almost at the opening of the Wells Fargo company in San Francisco. The earliest conjunctive use cover I have recorded is October 19, 1852. The latest cover I have recorded with a Wells Fargo-Boyd’s conjunctive use is June 25, 1868.

In the section entitled “Boyd’s Handstamps”, I was able to extend the previous recorded research into Boyd’s handstamps types 22 and 23 and establish a usage period.

Anyone with additional information or further conclusions on Wells Fargo-Boyd’s conjunctive usages is urged to write to this author.

Acknowledgement

I want to thank John Bowman, Lawrence Lebel, Michael Perlman and Marty Richardson for their generous outpouring of research material for the census. Without their help many covers would have been missed.

Future

A similar article will appear in the *Western Express*. I will advise on any additional information or insights which can be gathered by the western express collectors.

The Boyd’s tables created by John Bowman in January 2000 will be updated in a future article.

**Wells Fargo to Boyd’s
Conjunctive Usages**

	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Cover Information</u>	<u>Boyd’s Handstamps</u>
1.	Chas. P. Levench, Esq. Burling Slip New York	San Francisco Letter dated October 19, 1852	Type 14 – Nov. 17, 4PM (1852)
	Auction Record: Siegel (Golden) November 15-17, 1999, Lot 721. Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. 29, No. 3, page 161.		

	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Cover Information</u>	<u>Boyd's Handstamps</u>
2.	Ambrose P. Spenser Irving House New York	W/F manuscript + W/F handstamp	Type 9 – January 28, 1853
	Auction Record: Schuyler Rumsey, April 15-17, 1999, Lot 1159. Richardson collection.		
3.	Msr. D.P. Lanman & Co. 69 Water St. New York	Originating in Columbia To W/F in N.Y. Given to Boyd's for delivery	Type 15-July 29, 1853
	Record: Lebel Collection		
4.	Ambrose P. Spenser Irving House New York	San Francisco November 29, 1853 ms Wells Fargo	Type 9? Type 16 – PAID January 8 12 o'clock
	Auction Record: Schuyler Rumsey, April 15-17, 1999, Lot 1159.		
5.	Mrs. A.O. Spencer Care Ambrose P. Spencer Irving House New York	WF manuscript	Type 14 – July ca. 1853- 54
	Record: Provided by David Snow.		
6.	Mrs. Anna J. Walsh 2 Canal, 111 Pearl St. New York	Woodcut frank U18 10¢ green (Issued 1855)	Type 15 September 10, 2pm
	Auction Record: Siegel, April 24-25, 1968, Lot 1122. Schuyler Rumsey, April 15-17, 1999, Lot 1162. Mazza collection.		
7.	Mrs. Ann H. Alan Care of Thomas Wardle, Esq. 180 Front St. New York	Wells Fargo shield San Francisco 1 - #7, 1-#11, U13 (6¢) (U13 Issued in 1853)	Type 15 May 15 12 o'clock (Probably ca. 1856)
	Auction Record: Schuyler Rumsey, Dec. 1-3, 1998, Lot 463.		
8.	Miss Mary Sharp Care of Eagleton, Esq. 279 Fourth Avenue New York City	Helena, Montana Feb. 14, 1868	Type 21-March 6, 1868 Type 23 (PAID)
	Auction Record: Christies (Jarrett), Oct. 10, 1990, Lot 1303.		
9.	Miss Mary Sharp New York City	Helena, Montana Sept. 4, 1867 Holladay Overland Mail franked envelope	Type 21-Oct. 20, 1867 Type 23 - PAID
	Auction Record: Siegel (Golden), November 15-17, 1999, Lot 722.		

	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Cover Information</u>	<u>Boyd's Handstamps</u>
10.	Miss Mary Sharp Care G.J. Eagleton, Esq. 279 Fourth Avenue New York City	Helena, Montana January 27, 1868	Type 21 February 13, 1868 Type 23 - PAID
	Auction Record: Kaufmann (Kramer), September 15, 1990.		
11.	Miss Mary Sharp Care of G.J. Eagleton, Esq. 279 Fourth Avenue New York City	Helena, Montana November 29, 1867	Type 21 – December 16, 1867 Type 23 - PAID
	Auction Record: Kelleher, January 20-22, 1988, Lot 3250.		
12.	Miss Mary Sharp In care G.J. Eagleton, Esq. 279 Fourth Avenue New York City	Helena, Montana Oct. 22, 1867	Type 21 – Nov. 7, 1867 Type 23 - PAID
	Auction Record: Roger Koerber, May 20-21, 1977, Lot 82.		
13.	Miss Mary Sharp Care/G.J. Eagleton, Esq. 279 Fourth Avenue New York City	Helena, Montana Dec. 4, 1867	Type 21-Dec.23, 1867 Type 23 PAID
	Record: Lebel collection		
14.	Mrs. Henry Wetherbe 327 West 23 Street New York Redirected to Westfield, MA	New York Double circle cds 1862 docket 3¢ #65, U41 Repaired at right	20L17 Type 18 – PAID 1862 Docket
	Auction Record: Siegel (Kuphal), November 16-16, 2006, Lot 1401. Siegel, November 20, 1993, Lot 339. Costales, March 23, 1944, Lot 159.		
15.	Mrs. Henry Wetherbe 327 West 23 Street New York Redirected to Westfield, MA	San Francisco New York cds February 8 U41, #68, 2 - #65 U41, issued 1861 #68 earliest use Aug. 20, 1861 #65 earliest use Aug 19, 1861	20L18 Type 18 – PAID (20L18 known used from May 23, 1861 to Dec. 31, 1863) Must be ca. 1862 or 1863
	Auction Record: Kaufmann (Kramer), September 15, 1990. Kelleher, November 15, 1982, Lot 433.		

	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Cover Information</u>	<u>Boyd's Handstamps</u>
16.	Mrs. Henry Wetherbe 327 West 23 St. New York Redirected to Westfield, MA	San Francisco March 11 New York cds April 5 36¢ stamps	20L17 Type 18 – PAID Ca. 1862 - 1863
	Auction Record: Christies (Paliafito), June 12, 1990, Lot 2001. Siegel, May 3-4, 1972, Lot 481.		
17.	Henry Knight Esq. Care Yeast Knight Bros. 124 Front Street New York	San Francisco March 31	Type 21 – April 22, ca. 1867 Type 23 (PAID) Probably 1867 or 1868
	Auction Record: Schuyler Rumsey, April 15-17, 1999, Lot 1270.		
18.	Messrs. Southwick & Wood	San Francisco Oct. 8? From Crescent City	Type 20 – November 20, 1865
	Auction Record: Kaufmann, December 1980, sale 13, Lot 446.		
19.	Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co. 47 Exchange Place New York	Salt Lake City, UT Oct. 31	Type 21 – November 7, “86 Fulton St” Type 23 – PAID ca. 1867
	Auction Record: Kaufmann, Aug. 20, 1983, Lot 707. Frajola, January 13, 1989, Lot 503.		
20.	Messrs. Gilman & Son No. 47 Exchange Place New York	W/F frank W/F handstamp at Salt Lake City Nov. 1 (1867)	Type 21 – Nov. 9, 1867. Type 23 - PAID
	Record: Lebel collection		
21.	Caleb Sherman, Esq. Care Harlan Murray & Co. 141 Broadway New York	W/F frank W/F handstamp Austin, Nev. Terr. April 21 (1865)	Type 21 – May 14, 1865 Type 22 - PAID
	Record: Lebel collection		
22.	Caleb Sherman Esq. Care Harlan Murray & Co. 141 Broadway New York		Type 21 – June 6, 1867 Type 22 – PAID
	Auction Record: Siegel (Golden), November 15-17, 1999, Lot 724.		

	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Cover Information</u>	<u>Boyd's Handstamps</u>
23.	D.D. Colton Metropolitan Hotel New York City	San Francisco Oct. 12 (1864)	Type 20 – Nov. 23, 1864
	Auction Record: Siegel (Golden) November 15-17, 1999, Lot 723.		
24.	A.W. Caufield, Esq. Prest Twin River New York	Illustrated Envelope	Type 21 September 28 (1866 or 1867) Type 23 – PAID Probably 1867
	Auction Record: Kaufmann (Kramer), September 15, 1990, Lot 1522.		
25.		San Francisco	Type 21 – August 21, 1867 Type 23 - PAID
	Auction Record: Siegel, September 26-28, 1972, Lot 1742.		
26.	Mr. H.H. Bull 177 Water St. New York	Virginia City Montana June 12, 1868 12¢ U69 envelope	Type 21 – June 25, 1868 Type 23 – PAID
	Auction Record: Harmers (Barkhausen), November 8, 1955, Lot 501.		
27.	Miss Lois C. Davis Belfast, Maine	Sacramento November 21, 1866 New York cds Dec.17	Type 21 – December 17, 1866 Type 22 - PAID
	Record: Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. 29, No. 5, page 311. Schuyler Rumsey, April 25-27, 2003, Lot 117. Lebel collection.		
28.		San Francisco May	Type 21 – May 30, 1867 Type 22 – PAID
	Auction Record: John Fox, February 7, 1981, Lot 581.		
29.		San Francisco November 18	Type 21 – December 14 Type 22 – PAID ca. 1866-67
	Auction Record: Siegel, May 8-9, 1997, Lot 1735.		
30.	R.E. Bankenburgh Esq. 48-50 East 26 th St. New York	WF HS ?	Type 21 – January 12, 1865 Type 22 - PAID
	Record: Compliments of Bill Sammis from E-Bay.		

	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Cover Information</u>	<u>Boyd's Handstamps</u>
31.	Chi S.T. Dauchy 56 Beekman St. New York City	El Dorado February 2	Type 21 - March 23 Type 22 – Paid ca. 1866 - 1868
	Auction Record: Schuyler Rumsey, April 15-17, 1999, Lot 1272. Richardson collection.		
32.	Chas. L. Harmin, Esq. New York	San Francisco March (1868)	Type 21 – April 20, 1868 Type 22 – PAID
	Auction Record: Henry Spellman III, May 1-2, 1886, Lot 1841.		
33.	Chas Watrous Esq. 84 Wall Street New York		Type 21 – May 31 Type 22 – PAID ca. 1866 - 1868
	Auction Record: Feldman, _____, Lot 35276.		
34.		12¢ Indicia U42	Type 21 – September 14, 1867 Type 23 – PAID
	Auction Record: Siegel, March 3-4, 1971, Lot 1011.		
35.	S.W. Slossen, Esq. 71 Broadway New York	Carson City June 26 (1866) Senders co. hs	Type 21 – July 21, 1866 Type 22 - PAID
	Auction Record: Schuyler Rumsey, December 4-6, 2002, Lot 572. Lebel collection.		
36.		San Francisco April 18	Type 21 – May 6 Type 22 – PAID ca. 1866 - 1868
	Auction Record: Spellman, October 26, 1984, Lot 560.		
37.	W.H. Tiffany, Esq. Tiffany Co. New York	San Francisco March 30, 1867	Type 21 – April 23, 1867 Type 22-Paid
	Auction Record: Schuyler Rumsey, April 15-17, 1999, Lot 1269. Richardson collection.		
38.	S.Elasser, Esq. Care Schaffer 44 Broad Street New York	San Francisco March Greenhood & Newbauer Adv. cover	Type 21 – April 15, 1867 Type 22 - PAID
	Auction Record: Lazarus, December 3-4, 1963, Lot 200. <i>Western Express</i> , December 2001		

	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Cover Information</u>	<u>Boyd's Handstamps</u>
39.	Mrs. Estelle M. Camochan 14 East 16 th Street New York City	San Francisco February 28, 1867	Type 21 – March 25, 1867 Type 22 - PAID
	Compliments of Byron Sandfield.		
40.	Mrs. Margaret Earle No. 5 Bethune St. New York City	W/F handstamp Mailed March 31, 1855 6¢ - U14, last date of the 6¢ rate	Type 15? – April 24, 1855
	Record: Richardson collection.		
41.	Mr. George Hill Care of Miss Taylor New York	W/F Oct. 30, 1865	Type 20 – Nov. 20, 1865
	Record: Lebel collection.		
42.	Hon. Frank Fuller 25 Nassau Street New York	WF Jan 10 (1866) Paste up with 3 W/F envelopes on back	Type 21 – Feb. 1, 1866 Type 22 - PAID
	Record: Lebel collection.		
43.	Dr. Finestein 26 Henry Street New York, NY	W/F handstamp And frank 10¢ U18	Type 15? – Sept. 4, 1855
	Record: Lebel collection.		
44.	Henry Cummings Astor House New York	W/F frank ms due 2 cts	Type 20 – Nov. 2 (1865) Forwarded to Boston
	Record: Lebel collection.		
45.	C. Adams, Esq. National Bank New York	W/F Aug. 16, 1866 Paste up from Mazatlan, Mexico 2-25¢ envelopes	Type 21 Type 22 - PAID
	Record: Lebel collection.		
46.	Don Ramon Fernandez & Cirado New York City	W/F frank	Type 21 Type 23 - PAID
	Record: Lebel collection.		

	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Cover Information</u>	<u>Boyd's Handstamps</u>
47.	Julius Wadsworth Esq. Care Wm. Hart Smith 51 Exchange Place New York	W/F frank 2-12¢ U42 Overland Mail from Ruby City, Idaho Terr.	Type 21 – June 1, 1868 Type 23 - PAID
	Record: Lebel collection.		
48.	George Hickox, Esq. Care Duncan Sherman & Co. New York City	WF April 30 (1867)	Type 21 – May 25, 1867 Type 22 - PAID
	Auction Record: Harmers, June 1998, Lot 484.		
49.	47 Exchange Place New York City	W/F Virginia City, Montana Nov. 3, 1868	Type 21 – Nov. 18? (1868) Type 22 - PAID
	Record: <i>Western Express</i> , April 1956, page 9.		
50.	James Birkhead, Esq. New York	W/F "PAID" in double oval	Type 14? – Type 16 – PAID/J.T.B. Described as Nov. 1852. Indistinct.
	Auction Record: Schuyler Rumsey, December 4-6, 2002, Lot 622. Lebel Collection.		

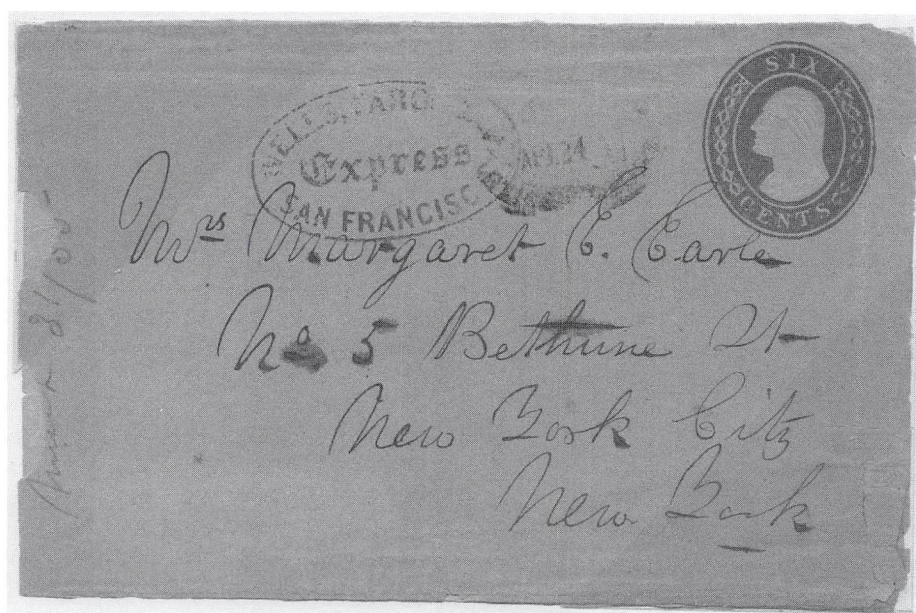
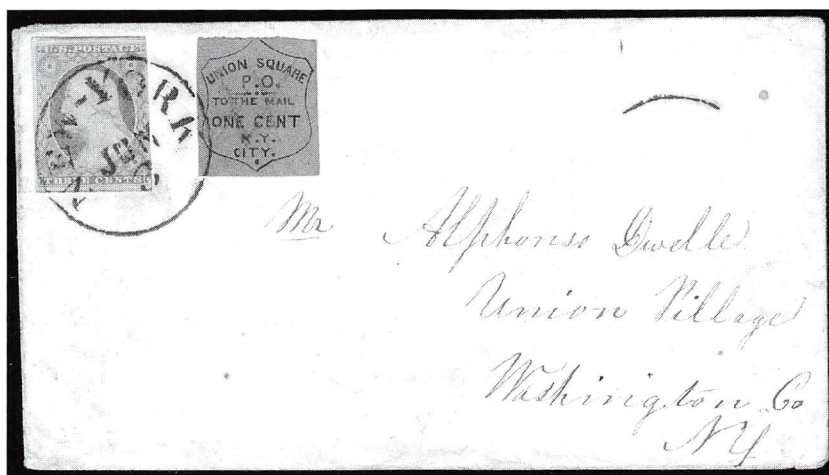


Figure 9. Cover mailed on March 31, 1855, the last day of the 6¢ rate. Carried by Wells Fargo from San Francisco to New York and delivered by Boyd's on April 24, 1855.

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Blood's Postal Envelopes

Part I

By

John D. Bowman, Clifford J. Alexander and Martin Richardson

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Collecting postal envelopes of U.S. locals is both interesting and challenging. Adams & Co. Express, Bicycle Mail Route, D.O. Blood & Co., Boyd's City Dispatch, California Penny Post Co., Carter's Despatch, Clarke's Circular Express, Hussey's Post, Mercantile Library Association, Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Co., Private Post Office, Public Letter Office, Wells Fargo & Co. and Westervelt's Post all issued postal envelopes. Many of these items are great rarities.

This two-part series focuses on the envelopes issued by Blood's. Although some Blood's envelopes are rare, or even unique, with only one or two known copies, many are relatively easy to find and reasonably priced. While much has been written about the history and operations of D. O. Blood & Co. and Blood's Despatch, there has never been a comprehensive analysis of Blood's prepaid stamped envelopes. This article reports the results of an analysis of over 100 envelopes from our collections and those of two other Carriers & Locals Society members.

The *Scott Catalogue* has 13 listings for Blood's envelopes: two each for Type I and Type II, seven for Type III, and two for a new albino variety of Type I recently added to the *Catalogue*. In addition, there are another nine sublistings. All three types are found on wove paper; and Type III also was printed on two laid paper patterns.

In fact, Blood's envelopes are even more varied than the *Scott* listings suggest. It is not commonly known that several knives were used to prepare the envelopes nor that some envelopes carry a colorless embossed Blood's advertising seal on the back flap. The envelopes were made in so many different sizes that grouping them is a difficult task. It is safe to say that no one has ever accumulated a complete collection of Blood's envelopes.

The purpose of this first part is to describe the major features of the *Scott*-listed Blood's envelopes, including dates of use, design types for the three colored embossed designs, paper types and size groups. The second part will focus on more specialized topics, such as the different knives used to cut the envelope blanks, the U.S. postage stamped envelope types and the new albino listing.

We hope that readers will provide us with details about their Blood's envelopes in order to update our database. Please send them to the e-mail address at the end of this article.

History of Blood's Prepaid Envelopes

Daniel Otis Blood and his brother, Walter H. Blood, formed D.O. Blood & Co. and purchased Philadelphia Despatch Post on July 7, 1845. The company was operated by various owners continuously (with only a few gaps due to U.S.

government litigation) until January 10, 1862. Initially, the “striding messenger” stamps were issued (15L3-15L6), then the double circle “City Despatch” stamps (15L7-15L9). In 1848, Blood’s began issuing both stamps and stamped envelopes, under the name “Blood’s Despatch.”

The U.S. Post Office did not issue stamped envelopes until sometime in June, 1853. The first U.S. Post Office stamped envelopes were produced by George F. Nesbitt & Co., at New York, N.Y.

Blood was a true entrepreneur and introduced several ideas to make using his post more convenient and efficient than the U.S. Post Office. Stamped envelopes were just one of his innovations. Blood’s Despatch also sold plain envelopes at the price of \$1.12 per thousand. Other ideas included mailboxes located in businesses and time of mailing postmarks, all duplicated in later years by the U.S. Post Office. Blood’s continued issuing stamped envelopes until 1859.

Only two of the seventeen Blood’s handstamps listed by the *American Stampless Cover Catalogue* have year dates (Types 13 and 15).¹ Blood’s did not include a year on a handstamp until 1854. For this reason, establishing the earliest and latest known uses for envelopes that were issued prior to 1854 is difficult. **Table I** lists the EKUs and LKUs for the envelopes included in our analysis. This table is both incomplete and inaccurate because of our limited sample of five collections, so we would welcome information from others.

Table I
Earliest and Latest Known Uses
For Blood’s Postage Stamped Envelopes

Scott No.	Design Type	Earliest Known Use	Latest Known Use
15LU1B	I	12/3/49	
15LU1Bb	I		
15LU2	I		
15LU3	II	5/2/51	
15LU4	II		
15LU5	III	3/15/53	12/24/57
15LU5a	III	--	--
15LU5b	III	12/14/54	4/23/59
15LU5c	III	11/5/53	--
15LU5d	III	--	--
15LU5e	III	--	--
15LU6	III	--	--
15LU6A	III	1/20/54	8/15/59
15LU6Ab	III	5/10/56	--
15LU7	III	1/16/56	11/11/61
15LU7a	III	4/21/56	11/28/56
15LU8	III	--	--
15LU9	III	3/11/54	3/22/57
15LU10	III	5/10/55	6/28/55

¹ *American Stampless Cover Catalogue* (4th Ed. 1987, Vol. II) at p.67.

Blood's Envelope Designs

All of the Blood's envelopes carry the wording "For Philada. Delivery" at the top of the circle. But they are also known used for carriage to the post office for out-of-town destinations. Indeed, some of the Blood's designs were impressed at the upper left corner on 1853 Nesbitt stamped envelopes that were acquired by Blood's from the U.S. Post office as a convenience to customers.

The three types of colored embossed designs are easily distinguished by the wording at the bottom of the circle. Type I has "28 So. 6th Street" at the bottom (**Figure 1**). Blood's had an office at that address from 1845 until 1852. In the spring of 1849, Blood's expanded its office to include the adjoining space at 26 South Street, and sometime later issued Type II, which has the words "26 & 28 So. 6th Street" at the bottom of the circle (**Figure 2**). Blood's moved to 48 South 6th Street in 1852 when it revised the design for a third time and issued the Type III envelopes, which have the words "PRE-PAID" in lieu of an address at the bottom (**Figure 3**).

The red ink of the embossed design generally is uniform in color and shade. However, it is possible to find some designs that appear to be reddish-brown as well as lighter shades that tend toward pink. A few examples have been seen in which the colored design is misregistered with the embossed design. In addition to the newly listed albino type, at least the colored Type II envelope has also been noted without color.

Paper Types and Colors

The *Scott Specialized Catalogue* lists five paper colors: white, amber, buff, brown and blue. As we will explain later, it is likely that many small orders were placed for envelopes, resulting in paper color and other differences within the same *Scott* numbered listing. Because there are variations in the shades of these four colors, there have been errors made by collectors, dealers and auctioneers in describing their covers. It is important to emphasize that a collector must properly identify a paper color before purchasing an envelope; do not assume that the description is correct without your personal examination.

The white paper can be found in white, off-white and cream. The amber paper occurs in more than one shade, some almost orange in color (**Figures 4 and 5**). The buff paper can be found in shades from a darker buff to almost brown (**Figures 6-8**). We question whether the brown listing, 15LU6Ab, actually exists or is just a shade variety of 15LU6A. The authors are particularly interested in receiving scans of examples that readers believe are on brown paper, and we will report in Part II on information we receive from you.

Figure 9 shows an example of 15LU7a which is envelope U9 on white laid paper, Blood's Type III.

Two basic types of paper were used, wove and laid. The laid paper is found in two patterns – one with typical diagonal laid lines and vergune lines at 90 degrees, and another with wavy laid lines that we might call "fancy laid." These types will be illustrated in Part II.

Table II lists the paper types and colors by *Scott* number.

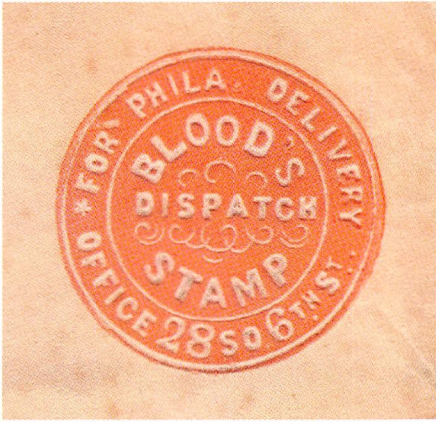


Figure 1. Blood's office was at 28 So. 6th Street from 1845-1852. This is envelope Type I. (Scott L43)

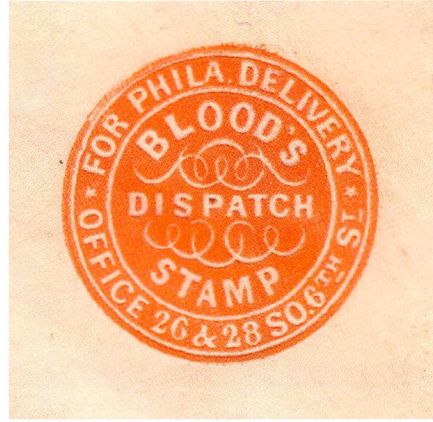


Figure 2. In the spring of 1849 Blood's expanded its office to include 26 & 28 So. 6th Streets. This is envelope Type II. (Scott L44)



Figure 3. In 1852 Blood's moved to 48 South 6th Street and revised the design to this envelope Type III which has the words "PRE PAID" in lieu of an address at the bottom. (Scott L45)



Figure 4. White wove paper. From left 15LU7, 15LU7 and 15LU1 (Shades).

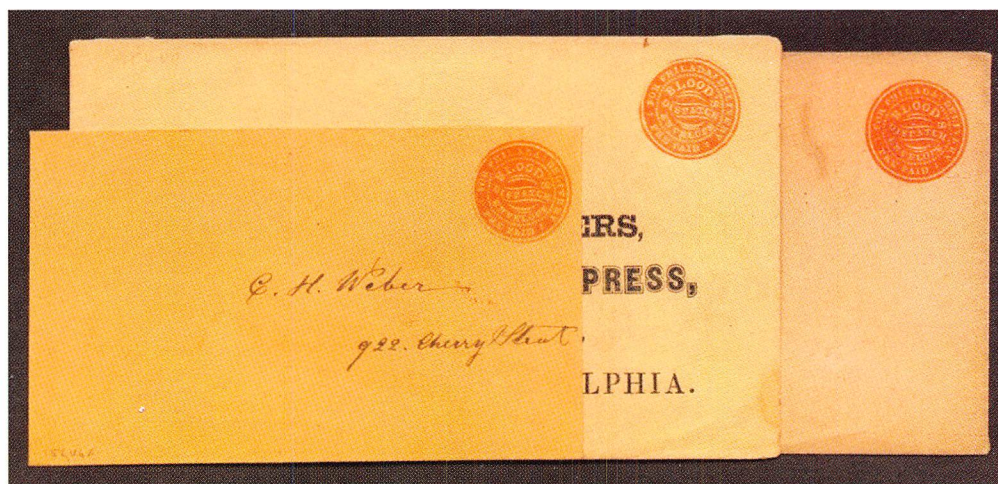


Figure 5. Amber wove paper. From left 15LU6, 15LU8 and 15LU6 (Shades).



Figure 6. Buff wove paper found on 15LU2. (Shades)
Two examples.



Figure 7. Buff wove paper found on 15LU4. (Shades)
Three examples.



Figure 8. Buff on brown wove paper found on 15LU6A. (Shades)
Three examples.



“THREE” in medium wide label with curved ends; 14.5 mm wide at the top.

Figure 9. Blood’s Type III (L45) on a white laid U9 envelope. This is 15LU7a. The cover is dated December 14, 1854.

Table II
Paper Types and Colors

Scott No.	Design Type	Paper Color	Paper Type
15LU1B	I	White	Wove
15LU2	I	Buff	Wove
15LU3	II	White	Wove
15LU4	II	Buff	Wove
15LU5	III	White	Wove
15LU6	III	Amber	Wove
15LU6A	III	Buff	Wove
15LU6Ab	III	Brown	Wove
15LU7	III	White	Laid
15LU8	III	Amber	Laid
15LU9	III	Buff	Laid
15LU10	III	Blue	Laid

Size Groups

We examined about 119 envelopes (although more information continues to arrive). Auction listings were not included in this analysis, only items that we could personally examine and measure. Seventeen envelopes in the analysis were printed on U.S. stamped envelopes. Three *Scott*-listed items were absent from our collections (15LU1Bb, 15LU5a and 15LU5c), while others were represented by only one or two examples.

Categorizing Blood's envelopes is a difficult task because they are found in so many sizes and papers. We believe this resulted from the various methodologies employed at that time to cut and fold the envelopes. As described below, early Nesbitt envelopes, and presumably the Blood's as well, were made by hand using steel forms or "knives" to cut the paper into what are called "blanks."² It is likely that at least some types were folded by hand.

We found about 70 different sizes of Blood's envelopes and have divided them into thirteen size groups. The differences in length and width for the envelopes included in each size group typically are about 3 mm. The smallest envelope we found measures 94 x 53 mm. The largest is the rare red on blue (Sc 15LU10) which measures about 156 x 86 mm. **Table III** lists the thirteen size groups by median size, size range and number of examples in the survey. Examples on U.S. postage stamped envelopes are separated from the Blood's envelopes, since the USPSE's were produced and folded before Blood's applied their embossed stamp.

² Bartel's Catalogue, at p. 2.

Table III
Summary of Size Groups
For Blood's Envelopes

Group	Median Size, mm	Size Range, mm	Number of Examples Not on USPSE*	Number of Examples on USPSE*
A	93 x 54	92-94 x 53-55	3	3
B	97 x 62	95-100 x 60-64	8	1
C	110 x 61	110 x 61	1	
D	114 x 67	113-115 x 66-68	6	
E	119 x 66	118-120 x 65-67	8	
F	121 x 72	120-123 x 70-74	7	
G	130 x 69	126-133 x 67-70	13	1
H	133 x 76	131-135 x 74-78	29	
I	132 x 80	132 x 80	2	
J	137 x 81	137 x 79-81	1	3
K	142 x 81	139-145 x 79-84	20	6
L	147 x 86	145-148 x 85-86	4	
M ^{4x6}	156 x 86	155-156 x 85-88	2	

*USPSE – U.S. Postage Stamped Envelope

Request for Additional Information

We have prepared a census list describing the envelopes included in the survey. We hope that readers will provide us with the following information on the Blood's envelopes in their collections: (1) *Scott* number; (2) size in millimeters; (3) whether there is a cancel and the type; (4) address; (5) description of any contents; (6) any docketing or other feature on the envelope; and (7) type of paper (color and wove or laid). As noted above, we are very interested in receiving color scans of any envelopes that readers believe are the red on brown 15LU6Ab, as well as 15LU1Bb, 15LU5a and 15LU5c. The information should be sent to jbowman@stx.rr.com. If any readers would like a copy of the survey, please contact us at the same e-mail address.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Larry Lyons and Vernon Morris for their very helpful assistance on this project.

Local Posts Literature and Auction Catalogs

Listed below is a sampling of the titles available from our inventory
of Locals and Carriers related titles.

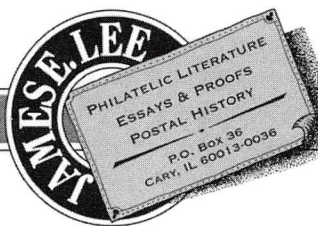
For a complete listing visit our website: www.jameslee.com.

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 1 – 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

Auction Catalogs

- *Amb. J. William Middendorf II Collection of Carriers and Locals*, Frajola net price sale no. 4, 1990, 787 lots, illustrated. \$25.00
- *Alfred Caspary Collection of U.S. Carriers and Locals*, HRH, 1957, 1046 lots. \$40.00
- *Cyril F. dos Passos Collection*, Robbins, 1981, 299 lots of Boyd's, Hussey's and Swart's. \$15.00
- *Josiah K. Lilly Collection – Part V*, Siegel, 1967, 402 lots of locals and carriers. \$35.00
- *David Golden Collection of U.S. Carriers and Locals*, Siegel, 1999, 1620 lots. Two vol. HB \$100.00. Three vol. SB in slip case \$75.00.



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Hussey's Time Posted Labels: Addendum

By
William W. Sammis

In the January and April 2005 issues of *The Penny Post* John Bowman and Clifford Alexander wrote authoritatively about Hussey's Time Posted labels. In the intervening three years I have uncovered a few items that will add, if insignificantly, to their body of work.

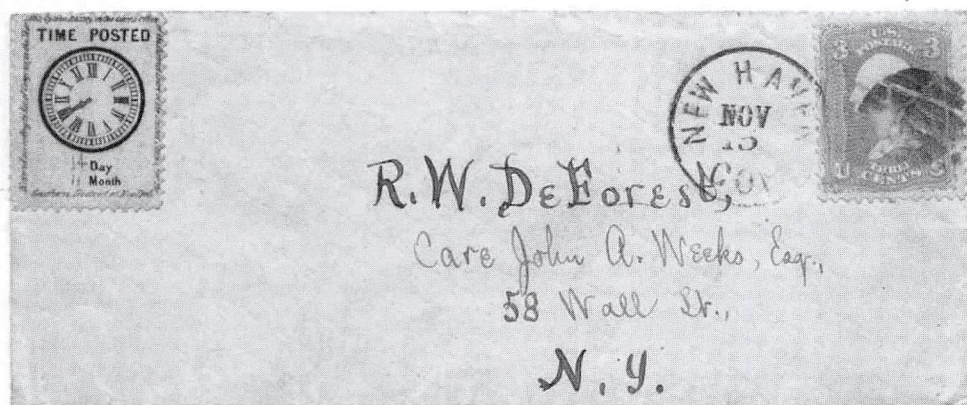


Figure 1.

Figure 1 shows a Type A1 (perforated, black) Time Posted label on a cover addressed to "R.W. DeForest, Care John A. Weeks, Esq., 58 Wall St., N.Y." with no return address. The three cent stamp (Scott #65) was cancelled and tied by a November 15 New Haven Connecticut duplex devise. The label is filled out to indicate the time of posting to be 7:40, November 14th. This can be added to the census as the third example of a Type A1 (black) label on cover.

The Philatelic Foundation issued a certificate stating that, "It is a genuine usage, but decline opinion with respect to whether the manuscript dates on the label are contemporary." I am a little puzzled by this appraisal. Affixing the label without filling in the time and date of a mailing would serve no purpose. Using a label without entering any data would indicate that the mailer failed to understand the purpose of the label in the first place. I do, however note two examples in John and Cliff's census where labels on cover are left blank.

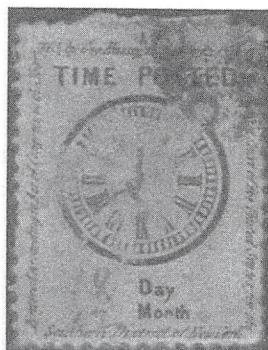


Figure 2. Left



Figure 2. Right

Figure 2 at left is an enlarged scan of an off-cover Type A1 label presumably cancelled with a legitimate P.O.D. devise. The label has been filled in to indicate a time of posting of 8:00, December 18th. The resolution is of unavoidably poor quality as the image was captured on E-bay. A copy of a clearer example is shown at the right.

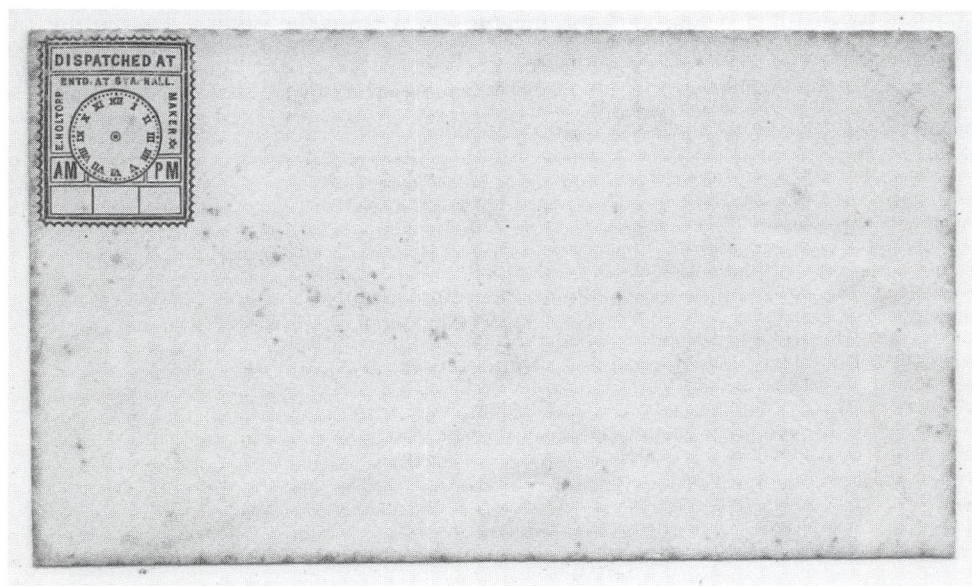


Figure 3.

From dealer Stephen T. Taylor¹ comes an unused cover with a printed, lightly embossed, blue corner impression intended to serve the same function as the Hussey Time Posted labels (**Figure 3**). The cover is undoubtedly British in origin as the abbreviation “ENTD: AT STA: HALL” stands for “Entered at Stationers’ Hall” which is a copyright notice. A Google search indicates that, “From 1554 until 1924 copyright was normally secured by registration with Stationers’ Company in London.”² I have been unable to determine the date that E. Holtrop, a Mason filed this item with the Stationers’ Hall. (Perhaps this information can be found during a visit to the British National Archives but it is not available to me online.)



Figure 4.

An intriguing possibility would be that E. Holtrop and George Hussey were contemporaries and that one appropriated this idea from the other. The border of Holtrop’s product is printed to mimic a perforated label. Could a Hussey Time Posted label have served as his model? (However, an examination of Mr. Hussey’s hands will disclose some dirt under the fingernails; a not unblemished record.)

USPCS NOJEX Dinner

A joint dinner with the C&LS will be held on Friday, May 23 at 7:00pm. at the Iberia Peninsula Restaurant on Ferry Street in Newark. Transportation will be provided both ways. It is “All You Can Eat” for \$45.00 per person and includes wine, beer and dessert.

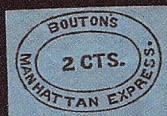
To make a reservation, mail your check to:

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P.O. Box 750368
New Orleans, LA 70175-0368

¹ Staylor995@aol.com & www.stephentaylor.co.uk

² <http://hans.presto.tripod.com>

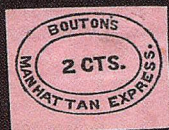
Row
1



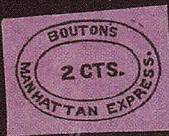
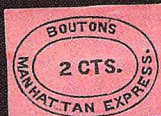
Row
2



Row
3



Row
4



Row
5



Row
6



Row
7



Figure 1.

Printing Variations in Taylor Forgery B of Bouton's Manhattan Express Stamps

By
Larry Lyons

The Taylor Forgery B is not found in any of the 27 Forms identified by Sherwood Springer yet there are 28 different colors listed in the *Identifier* for Taylor Forgery B.¹ I have been able to verify 25 different colored stamps. See **Figure 1**. These will all be from as yet unidentified forms. I have also been able to identify printing differences in the stamps which could be helpful identifiable characteristics for establishing new forms containing the Bouton's Manhattan Express Forgery B subject. My theory is to show six subtypes created by the wear and possible repair of the Bouton's Manhattan Express Forgery B wood cut and typeset block. This could provide some help in identifying which colors were printed at the same time. Another characteristic that might help identify which color stamps were printed at the same time is the shape of the paper around the design. Presumably stamps from the same form were cut out in approximately the same shapes.

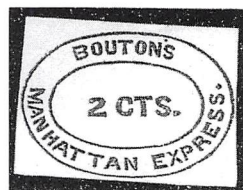
It might also be true that the minor variables in the printing of these stamps occurred within the same form but between printings in different colors. I suspect that ultimately this will be true to some extent. It therefore could mean that this exercise is just an exercise without meaning. I hope not, and the variations are interesting. It is also possible that one or more of these colors were used twice in two different unidentified forms. These two uses could possibly be distinguished by printing variations and the shape of the paper as it was cut out.

Here are my preliminary findings thus far. More analysis may show further evidence of differences in the Forgery B stamps in the various unidentified forms containing Bouton's Manhattan Express.

I believe that there are at least six identifiable variations of the Forgery B Bouton's Manhattan Express stamp. This is not a prediction of 7 different forms. There will be a number of different forms but they may have nothing to do with the printing variation...or they might. At any rate, the main variations in printing can be categorized as follows:

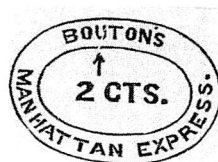
The Forgery B Variations

- Forgery B** None of the flaws found in B1-B6.
 No break in inner oval under "U" of "BOUTON'S".
 No dash between "TT" of "MANHATTAN".
 No dashes outside outer oval at top right.
 No dash outside outer oval to left of "BOUTON'S".

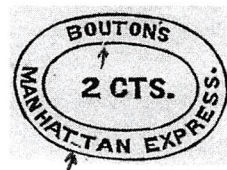


¹ *The Identifier for Carriers, Locals, Fakes, Forgeries and Bogus Posts of the United States*, Larry Lyons, Volume I, 1998 page 166.

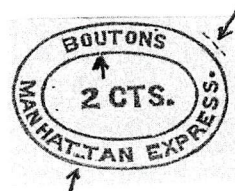
- Forgery B1** Break in inner oval under "U" of "BOUTON'S".
 No dash between "TT" of "MANHATTAN".
 No dashes outside outer oval at top right.
 No dash outside outer oval to left of "BOUTON'S".



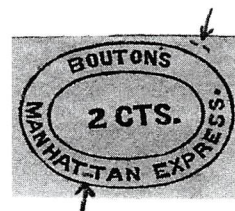
- Forgery B2** Break in inner oval under "U" of "BOUTON'S".
 Dash between "TT" of "MANHATTAN".
 No dashes outside outer oval at top right.
 No dash outside outer oval to left of "BOUTON'S".



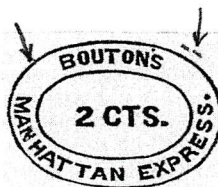
- Forgery B3** Break in inner oval under "U" of "BOUTON'S".
 Dash between "TT" of "MANHATTAN".
 Dashes outside outer oval at top right.
 No dash outside outer oval to left of "BOUTON'S".



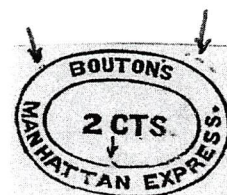
- Forgery B4** No break in inner oval under "U" of "BOUTON'S".
 Dash between "TT" of "MANHATTAN".
 Dashes outside outer oval at top right.
 No dash outside outer oval to left of "BOUTON'S".



- Forgery B5** No break in inner oval under "U" of "BOUTON'S".
 No dash between "TT" of "MANHATTAN".
 Dashes outside outer oval at top right.
 Dash outside outer oval to left of "BOUTON'S".



- Forgery B6** No break in inner oval under "U" of "BOUTON'S".
 No dash between "TT" of "MANHATTAN".
 Dashes outside outer oval at top right.
 Dash outside outer oval to left of "BOUTON'S".
 Big break in inner oval above second "AN" in "MANHATTAN".



Color names for Stamps shown in Figure 1

Row 1, Stamp 1	Black/light pale blue PCT	
Row 1, Stamp 2	Black/pale blue PCT	
Row 1, Stamp 3	Pale purple/ pink PCT	
Row 1, Stamp 4	Carmine/ thin dark creamy	
Row 2, Stamp 1	Carmine/ tan	
Row 2, Stamp 2	Black/dull orange yellow PCT	
Row 2, Stamp 3	Black/thin yellow	
Row 2, Stamp 4	Black/lilac gray PCT	
Row 3, Stamp 1	Black/pinkish light purple PCT	
Row 3, Stamp 2	Black/orange SC tan paper	
Row 3, Stamp 3	Black/green SC highly glazed amber paper	
Row 3, Stamp 4	Black/raspberry SC highly glazed	
Row 4, Stamp 1	Black/apricot PCT	
Row 4, Stamp 2	Black/deep pink PCT	
Row 4, Stamp 3	Black/pale pink	
Row 4, Stamp 4	Black/dark purple PCT	
Row 5, Stamp 1	Black/red wash SC	
Row 5, Stamp 2	Black/bright orange PCT	
Row 5, Stamp 3	Black/ green PCT	
Row 5, Stamp 4	Black/dark creamy gray PCT	
Row 6, Stamp 1	Black/deep red SC unglazed	
Row 6, Stamp 2	Light blue/pale yellow PCT H.L.	
Row 6, Stamp 3	Black/very pale blue PCT	
Row 6, Stamp 4	Light blue/light purple PCT	
Row 7, Stamp 1	Black/light purple SC tan paper unevenly glazed	

Colors found in each variation

Forgery B	Carmine/thin dark creamy	
	Black/green SC highly glazed amber paper	
Forgery B1	Black/dull orange yellow PCT	
	Black/orange SC tan paper	
	Black/light purple SC tan paper	
Forgery B2	Black/light pale blue PCT	
	Black/lilac gray PCT	
	Black/deep pink PCT	
	Black/red wash SC	
	Black/deep red SC unglazed	
	Black/very pale blue PCT	
	Light black/light purple PCT	
	Black/apricot	
Forgery B3	Carmine/tan	
Forgery B4	Black/raspberry SC highly glazed	
	Black/pale blue PCT	
Forgery B5	Pale purple/pink PCT	
	Black/thin yellow	
	Black/pinkish light purple PCT	
	Black/pale pink	
	Black/dark purple PCT	
	Black/bright orange PCT	
	Black/green PCT	
	Black/dark creamy gray PCT	
Forgery B6	Black/bright orange PCT	

Request for Assistance

If you have any other colors of the Bouton's Manhattan Express Forgery B stamp please send me a scan and a description. (paper colored through, "PCT", or surface colored, "SC", and whether the paper is wove or laid and give the direction if the stamp is laid, HL or VL).

More work on the Taylor colors is planned for future issues of *The Penny Post*.

Acknowledgement

I wish to thank John Bowman, Bill Sammis, Cliff Alexander and Gordon Stimmell for providing information and scans used in this study.

Review of Book-on-CD by Bruce Mosher “New Jersey Private Express Companies”

By
John D. Bowman

Our section editor on expresses, Bruce Mosher, has authored this book on CD that is being published by the New Jersey Postal History Society (NJPHS). He wrote a series of articles on NJ private express companies that were published serially as 15 articles in that society’s journal (the “NJPH”) during 2003 to 2007. Although NJPHS members have the articles, and could download color versions for most of them, this CD has enhancements that make it very worthwhile and inexpensive to purchase for those interested in this subject. The enhancements include color images to replace many of the original black and white images, plus significant New Jersey private express additions to the published information. A detailed index and bibliography are also provided.

Many of us know Mosher through his 2002 softbound book, *Catalog of Private Express Labels and Stamps*. This is the most comprehensive research on the subject that exists. His criterion for inclusion in this book was the presence of the words “express” or “delivery” on the label or stamp, and that it be from the US or Canada. Thus, it includes some *Scott*-listed local stamps, as well as many labels that did not provide ordinary letter mail service.

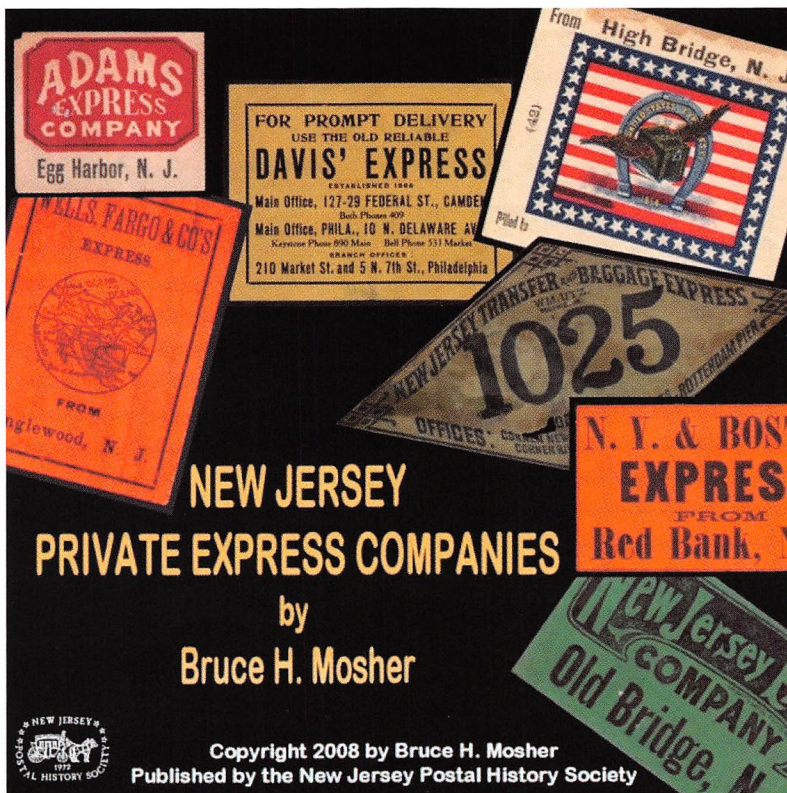
Because so little contemporary information has been published about private express companies, even advanced collectors are befuddled about this subject. For example, we know that independent mail companies went out of business from government action on June 30, 1845. What is less well known is the fact that thereafter, private parcel express companies could still send what appears to us to be letter mail, as long as it dealt with the cargo, bills of lading, and money including bank drafts, and newspapers.

A book on CD media can offer many advantages over a printed book. First is the fact that the book can be printed in color or black and white, all of it or just parts, as desired by the buyer. The images can all be produced in color with no additional cost to the author. The biggest advantage is that a large book can be published in full color at very low cost. In this case, NJPH members can buy the CD for \$10 postpaid, and non-members for \$15. Send an email to NJPostalHistory@aol.com for purchasing options.

A book on CD should be evaluated for its ease of use as well as its content. This CD is in PDF format which anyone with a computer should be able to open without buying any additional software. This CD works on the MacIntosh as well as the standard PC computer. When I double-clicked on the file, it opened and I scrolled to the preface. Then I went to the Table of Contents and clicked on a particular chapter and was taken right to it. The index works the same way. If you want to print all or just part of it, the free Adobe Acrobat Reader software (which reads PDF files) lets you select all or part and also color or black and white. This CD is very easy to use, even for the computer novice.

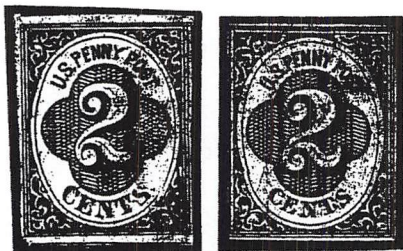
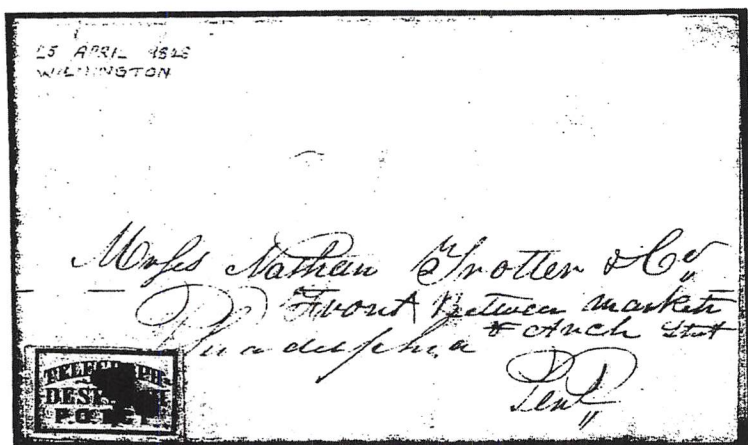
Believe it or not, over 120 express companies that operated in New Jersey between 1844 and 1918 are noted and discussed in this book. One of the most interesting discussions chronicles the extensive New Jersey operations of Wells, Fargo and Company, usually thought of mostly as a western express company. Over 100 express labels, about 55 covers and more than 35 express receipts are illustrated. In addition, corner cards from some of these companies, such as Adams' Express, are also included. The historical research is exhaustive on the subject of express companies, and differs from previous works by including adhesive labels, some company receipts and advertisements, all as images. For a number of companies, maps are illustrated of the railroad routes that were used by them to transport express matter. Advertisements, express receipts (which often advertised their routes) and other reference material are included. There are many images included, most in full color and scanned at high resolution. It is fascinating to scroll through the pages of this CD and see express labels and other historical artifacts that you have never seen or heard of before!

Mr. Mosher has performed an exhaustive study of one state's many and diverse express company operations. For the reasonable cost, this CD is an excellent resource for anyone with an interest in private express history, the colorful labels used by the express companies, or seeking information about letter mail carried privately after the government shut down most independent mail operations.



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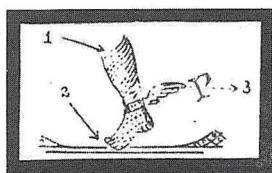
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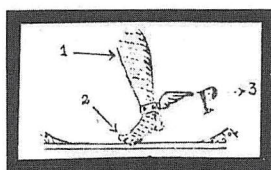
A New Boyd's Discovery The Blue on Lilac Pink Laid Paper Mercury Series Type I

By
Larry Lyons

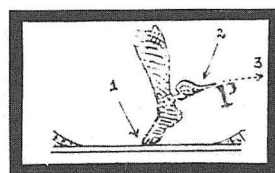
The Mercury series of stamps is divided into three distinct types. The *Scott Specialized Catalogue* calls these types Type I (L65), Type II (L65a) and Type III (L65b). The *Lyons Identifier* shows sketches of these three types on page 221. These are repeated here in **Figure 1**.



Type I



Type II



Type III

Figure 1. Identification of the three Mercury series types which appear on stamps.

The differences in the three types can be easily distinguished from each other as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| Type I | The small toe breaks the inner frame line. |
| Type II | The big toe is turned up. The little toe does not break the inner frame line. |
| Type III | The wing has a wide curved portion at the top. |

There are 21 stamps listed in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue* in the Mercury series. These stamps are given *Scott Catalogue* numbers 20L37 to 20L56. These stamps were issued over the years 1878 to 1882. These stamps can be broken down into groups as follows:

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Type I | Imperforate, wove paper, 20L37. |
| Type I | Imperforate, surface colored wove paper, 20L38-9. |
| Type I | Imperforate, laid paper, 20L40-42. |

The above listed items are called color trials of which some may have been postally used.

- Type I Perforate, surface colored wove paper, 20L143, 20L43A.
- Type I Perforate, wove paper, 20L44-48.
- Type I Perforate, laid paper, 20L49-50.
- Type II Perforate, wove paper, 20L51-52.
- Type II Perforate, laid paper, 20L53-54.
- Type III Perforate, wove paper, 20L55-56.

My prescribed method of cataloging a Mercury stamp is to first determine the type using **Figure 1**. The next question is imperforate or perforate. The third question is paper (wove or laid) and the last question is color.

The new discovery is pictured in **Figure 2**.



Figure 2.

This stamp is Type I, it is perf 12 ½. The paper is laid and the color is **blue** on lilac pink. The nearest *Scott Catalogue* listing is 20L50 which is Type I, perforate, laid but **black** on lilac pink. It is suggested that the new discovery should be listed as 20L50A with picture Type L65, blue on lilac pink, perf 12. This is under the laid paper section.

The Philatelic Foundation has examined one of these stamps and called it 20L50VAR. The certificate is shown in **Figure 3**. I don't know how rare this stamp is but this is the only certified example as of this writing. I suspect that other examples exist and will surface as a result of this article. Please advise if you own one or more of these stamps and I will suggest an approximate census count.

Now is the time to search thru and sort all of your Boyd's Dispatch Mercury series stamps. Perhaps you will find another new discovery. The only other advice I can offer is to consult auction catalogues such as the Golden sale (Siegel's, November 15-17, 1999) for color identifications.

Figure 4 is a PSE certificate for an unlisted 20L45E stamp. This stamp is Type I (L65), imperforate on wove paper. The color is black on blue. The *Scott Catalogue* does not have such a listing. Since the picture is the issued stamp in the issued color it was given the 20L45E designation. It can be suggested that it is a trial color (TC) not an essay. Since the stamp is imperforate on wove paper I would place it in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue* after 20L37. It could be called 20L45TC or 20L45E but it belongs in the imperforate division in my opinion. Lawrence Lebel, an avid long time specialist in Boyd's stamps records the following list of 15 colors of color trials.

Blue on gray laid paper, watermarked
Red on gray laid paper
Green on gray laid paper
Black on gray laid paper
Black on lemon wove paper
Orange red on lemon yellow wove paper

On surface colored wove paper:

Black on blue
Red on blue
Dark red on blue
Green on blue
Green on pink
Black on pink
Blue on lavender
Black on green
Green on green

The above list of 15 stamps is attributed to C.O. Jones who in 1878 printed sheets of one hundred cliches each of the accepted Mercury series design for Boyd's. The black on blue stamp was part of the color trials made by C.O. Jones in 1878 and should be considered a trial color. The *Scott Specialized Catalogue* lists some imperforate trial colors as 20L37-20L42. The six listings in the *Scott Catalogue* are in addition to the 15 recorded by Lawrence Lebel and attributed to C.O. Jones.

So you've now seen two new discoveries for the price of one!

It is my opinion that 20L49 is a great rarity. If you have an example please let me know. There is only one certified example.

This brings me to the inexpensive 20L51 stamp. I believe this to be rarer than the price indicates. Please let me know if you have any of these.

Thank you readers for your helpful cooperation.

		The Philatelic Foundation 70 West 40th Street • 15th Floor New York, NY 10018 EXPERT COMMITTEE		No. 440683 09/27/2006
We have examined the enclosed item, of which a photograph is attached, and <i>described by the applicant</i> as follows:				
<u>Country:</u> UNITED STATES OF AMERICA				
<u>Cat. No.</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Denom.</u>	<u>Color</u>	
20L50VAR	1881		blue on lilac pink	
Scott's unless otherwise specified. USED, LAID PAPER.				
AND WE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT: IT IS GENUINE, WITH A SMALL TONED SPOT BELOW THE FLAG, AND SOME TONED PERFORATIONS. *****				
				
440683				
				F 151858
For The Expert Committee Chairman				
Photocopies of this Certificate are not valid.				
Submitted by		LARRY LYONS		

Figure 3. Philatelic Foundation certificate for the newly discovered blue on lilac pink stamp.



No. 36 480

June 10, 1999

Professional Stamp Experts, Inc.

P.O. Box 43-0055, Miami, FL 33243 • (305) 670-1920

Authentication Committee

We have examined the enclosed item submitted to PSE, Inc. of which the photo is attached with seal and are of the opinion that:

Cat. #	Issue	Denom.	Color
US#20L45E	1879		Black on Blue

"it is an ESSAY on Blue paper with thin spot".

Philatelic Consultants:

1. R.C. Frajola 2. B. Sandfield 3. R. Shoemaker


Chairman, Board of Philatelic Consultants



Figure 4. A PSE certificate for an unlisted stamp identified as 20L45E.

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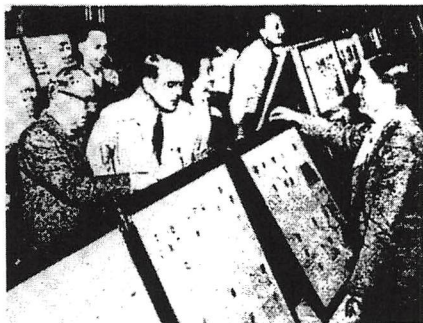
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An early photograph showing collectors assembling the exhibit frame for the APS convention in 1966. Andrew Levitt was there.

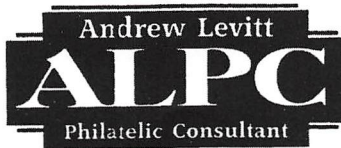
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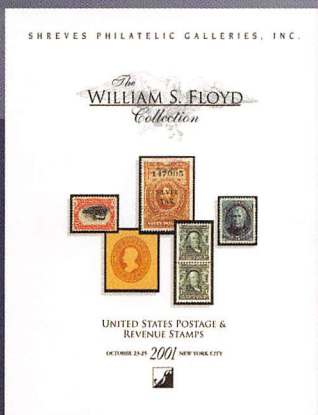
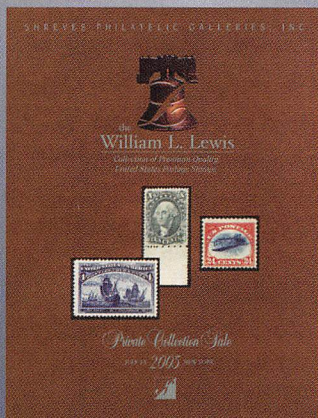
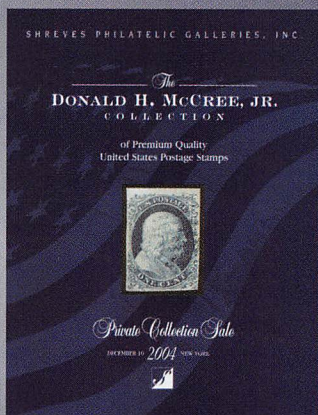
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A New Paper for Honour's First Carrier Stamp

By
Scott R. Trepel

A tenth example of the Honour's oval first-issue stamp has come to light in an estate collection. Its emergence is all the more remarkable, because the stamp is printed on bluish gray paper, not the yellow or brown rose papers identified as *Scott* 4LB2 and 4LB1, respectively. The newly-uncovered stamp should become a *Scott* 4LB2A.

A photo of the cover and enlargement of the stamp are shown in **Figures 1** and **1A**. The stamp is uncanceled and affixed at the right of a complete folded letter datelined "*Kalmia, August 9, 1849.*" The letter is written by a Mr. Boyce to a Joseph S. Beach in Charleston. The address panel has directions indicating carrier delivery, which read "*Cannonsboro, end of Bee St.*" The letter is postmarked in manuscript "*Graniteville SC, Augt. 11*" with a "5" cents due rate. Graniteville is located near Aiken, about 80 miles west of Charleston. Cannonsboro is a section (and street) in Charleston.

Honour's Post and Known First Issue Stamps

John H. Honour, Superintendent of the Charleston Penny Post, advertised the commencement of carrier service in the *Charleston Mercury* on May 9, 1849. The earliest recorded Honour's cover is postmarked May 24, 1849, establishing the oval stamp on yellow paper (*Scott* 4LB2) as the likely first issue of the Charleston carrier stamps. The same design on brown rose paper (4LB1) is recorded with July and August 1849 dates. The wording and configuration are identical to the contemporary Boyd's Eagle & Globe stamps (without the Eagle vignette). The bluish gray stamp paper on the newly-uncovered August 9, 1849, folded letter falls into the proper period of use for the oval stamp. The paper is comparable to the bluish-gray paper used for the subsequent typeset issues.

The author records four examples of the oval stamp on yellow paper:

1. May 24, 1849 cover, ex Chapman, Caspary, Boker, Golden (Siegel Sale 817, lot 206)
2. Jul. 18, 1849 cover, used with 10c 1847, ex Caspary, Middendorf
3. Jun. 26, 1850, ex Ferrary, Golden (Siegel Sale 817, lot 207) and Kuphal (Siegel Sale 925, lot 1176)
4. Cut to shape, off cover, uncanceled, ex Lilly.

The author records five examples of *Scott* 4LB1 as follows:

1. cut rectangular, in at top, used on Aug. 16, 1849 cover, ex Hind, Golden, D.K. Collection (Siegel Sale 862, lot 16)
2. cut to shape (brighter Pink paper), used with 10c 1847 on Jul. 14, 1849 cover, ex Hessel, Golden (Siegel Sale 817, lot 210)

3. cut rectangular, in at top, on piece dated Aug. 19, 1849, ex Worthington, Caspary, Boker, Golden (Siegel Sale 817, lot 208) and Kuphal (Siegel Sale 925, lot 1177)
4. cut to shape, cancelled by red Charleston circular datestamp (June date, no year), minor faults, ex Middendorf
5. cut to shape, sealed tear, added to 1851 cover with Jan. 24 datestamp, Siegel Sale 164, ex Hall (Siegel Sale 830, lot 72).

Use of the Bluish Gray Stamp on an Inbound Cover

The use of the Charleston S.C. carrier stamps on inbound mail originating in other cities (Aiken S.C., in particular) has been well-known to specialists for years. In 1875 a South Carolina philatelist named William H. Faber interviewed two of the men who had served as carriers in Charleston and learned that stamps were carried or sent to other places and used to prepay the carrier fees on mail addressed to Charleston (the Faber interviews were reported by John N. Luff in the *American Journal of Philately*, March 1898, and by Elliott Perry in *The Philatelist*, June 1974).

This August 9, 1849, letter is the earliest recorded inbound cover with one of the Charleston carrier stamps. However, in the author's opinion, the bluish gray stamp on this cover was probably applied after the letter reached Charleston's carrier department. Based on patterns of stamp use in other carrier departments – for example, Philadelphia – the author is convinced that certain carrier department stamps were sometimes applied by the carriers as receipts and as a means of recording how many letters they delivered and were paid for, rather than by the sender to prepay the carrier fee.

As the photo in Figure 1A shows, a piece of the stamp has been torn off, and the paper is skimmed in a triangular shape pointing toward the center, in the direction the paper was peeled. This damage might have been the result of a stamp collector trying to remove the stamp, but another possibility is that the carrier peeled off the “2 Cents” portion of the design. This might have been his way of “cancelling” the stamp once the 2c carrier fee and 5c postage was paid.

Readers who are skeptical of the author's theory should observe that the street address – “*Cannonsboro, end of Bee St.*” – is in handwriting that differs from the address and Graniteville postmark. A possible scenario is that the letter arrived at the Charleston post office and was given to the carrier department for delivery, based on standing instructions left by the addressee. The street address was added to the letter, and the carrier was instructed to collect 7c (5c postage plus 2c carrier fee). The carrier affixed the stamp as a receipt for money received, and he peeled off the bottom of the stamp (with denomination), which was otherwise left uncanceled. By using a stamp from his supply, the carrier could accurately report how much he received and was due for his services (the postage would be paid to the post office).

Obviously, this theory is purely speculative, and the damage to the stamp might be pure philatelic vandalism. However, if a stamp collector intended to remove the stamp, why not finish the job? The author believes the damage occurred in August 1849 at the hand of the Charleston carrier.

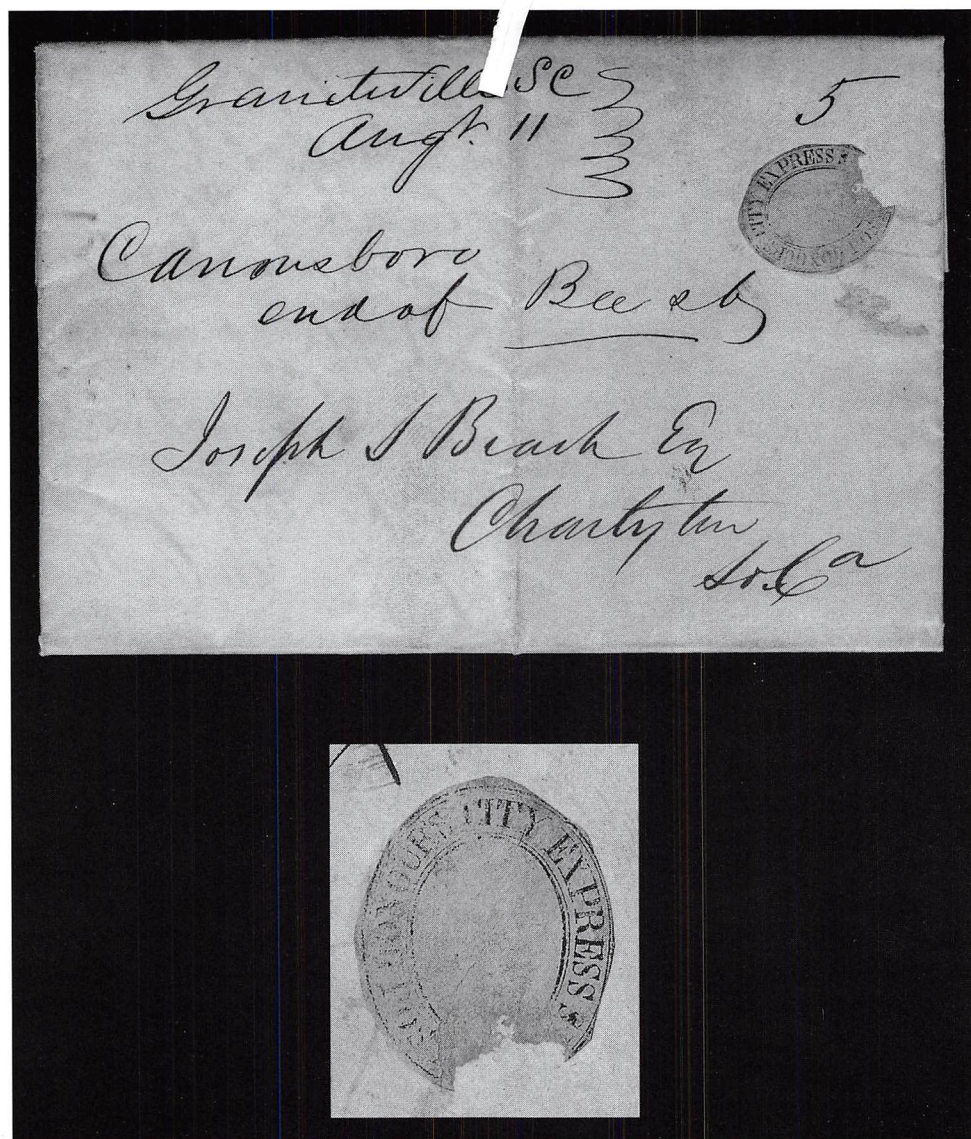


Figure 1. A newly discovered first issue Honour's stamp cut to shape on a cover with a piece missing. The color of the stamp paper is bluish gray. This color has not previously been reported.

J.W. Scott's Request for Devices to Make Local Stamps

By
Larry Lyons

In January of 1874 or 1875 John Walter Scott sent out post cards to all his clientele looking to obtain plates, stones, dies or electrotypes of local post stamps. A post card to this effect is shown in **Figure 1**. It was Scott's intent to make reprints of stamps from the original devices. When he was unable to obtain a device he created forgeries.

An analysis of the 12 stamps pictured on J.W. Scott's post card notice indicates the following:

- Boyd's Type V Forgery B (Scott)
- Hanford's Forgery A (Scott)
- DuPuy & Schenck Forgery A (Scott)
- Bouton's Manhattan Express Forgery A (Scott)
- Brooklyn City Express Forgery CC (Scott)
- G. Carter's Forgery A (Scott)
- Pony Express Forgery J (Scott)
- Essex Forgery A, which I now attribute to Scott.**
- Broadway Forgery C (Scott)
- Swart's Forgery A (confirmed as Scott's)
- City Despatch Post (Greig's) Forgery A1 (Scott)
- Blood's Type IV Forgery D (Scott)

The exercise in identifying all of the stamps shown on the post card from J.W. Scott yielded one good piece of new information and confirmed an open question. **The new information not previously reported is that the Essex Forgery A was made by J.W. Scott.** The confirming of a previously questioned identification is that the Swart's Forgery A was made by J.W. Scott.

This exercise proves it can be fruitful to study information in all forms. New findings are indeed possible.

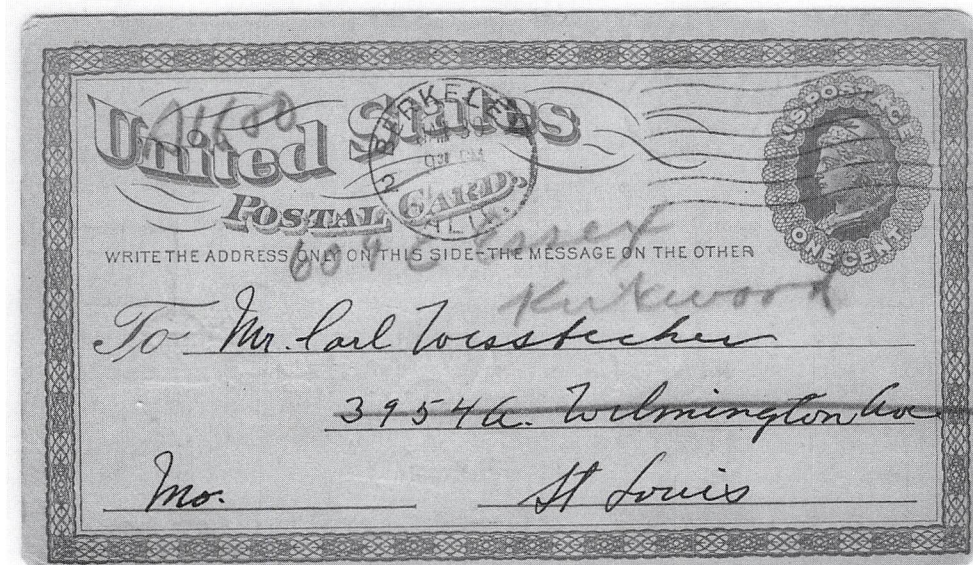
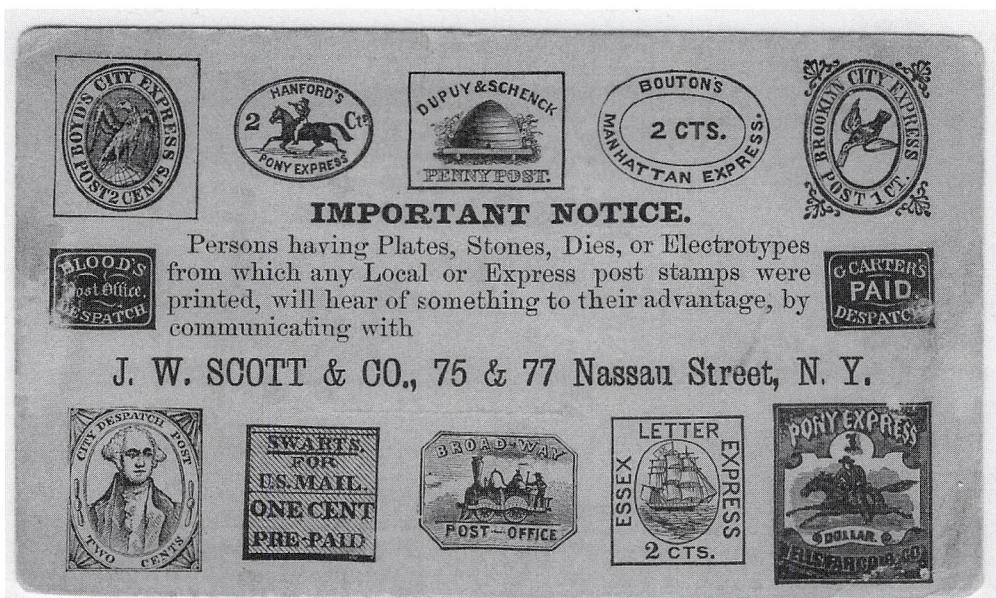


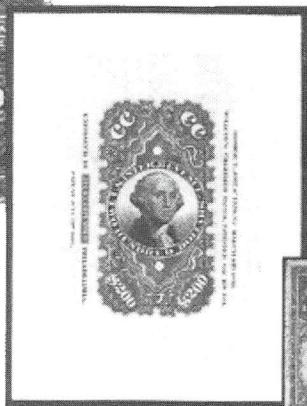
Figure 1. A post card sent out by J.W. Scott requesting to obtain plates, stones, dies or electrotypes of local post stamps. If you have any you will “hear of something to (your) advantage” by communicating with J.W. Scott.

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