

August 1983 (No. 119)

THE CHRONICLE

The

Chronicle

of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues

August 1983

Volume 35, No. 3

Whole No. 119

**MOST MEMBERS OF
THE CLASSICS SOCIETY
ARE AMONG OUR
FRIENDS AND SUBSCRIBERS**

We handle more United States classic stamps and covers than any other auction firm. Auction Realization over \$10,000,000 in 1982.

If you are not acquainted with American's premier philatelic auction house we shall be pleased to send you with our compliments our next two catalogs of postal history or United States classics offerings.

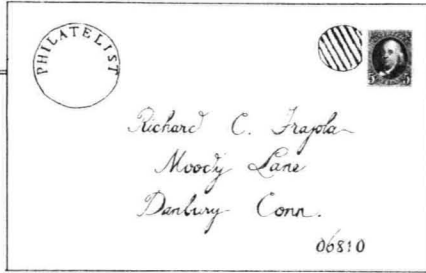
Robert A. Siegel
AUCTION GALLERIES, INC.

160 EAST 56th STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

TEL. (212) - 753-6421
ESTABLISHED 53 YEARS

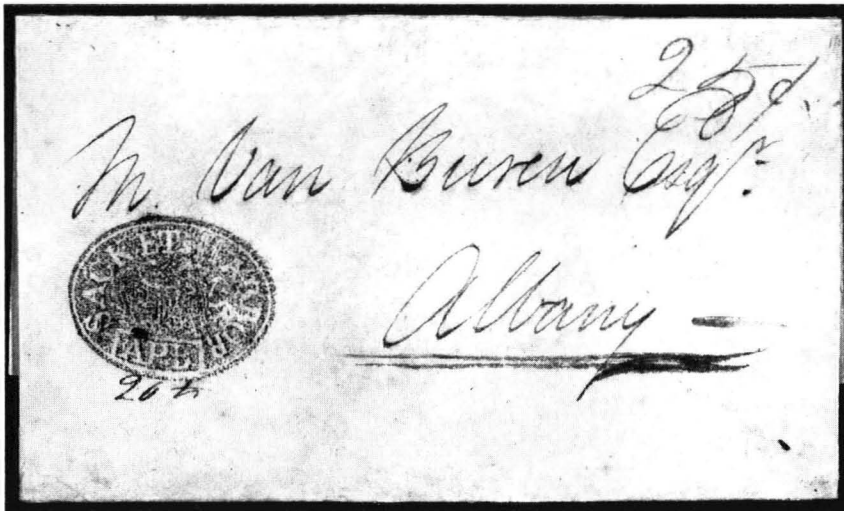


Telephone
203 - 792-5374



Quality adhesives and
postal history of the
classic period

We welcome you to contact us in regard to the services we extend to all those in the field of postal history.



Sackett's Harbor, New York; negative, eagle and shield illustrated, April 26 postmark on 1815 folded letter to Albany. Manuscript 25 1/2 War Surcharge Rate. The only recorded example of this very early illustrated marking.

RICHARD C. FRAJOLA, INC.
MOODY LANE
DANBURY, CT 06810

**COMPREHENSIVE STOCK
OF
U.S. CLASSIC ISSUES AVAILABLE**

**Very strong in ESSAYS, some PROOFS, outstanding
STAMPS and COVERS**

**WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE
ON APPROVAL?**

SELECTION GLADLY SENT AGAINST SPECIFIC REQUESTS

MAY WE HEAR FROM YOU?

**Satisfaction or Immediate Refund — Gladly Sent on Approval with References
Installment Payment Terms if Desired — (No Interest or Carrying Charges)**

Jack E. Molesworth, Inc.

**APS
SPA**

**88 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass. 02108
Phone: 617-523-2522**

**CSA
USPCS**

THE CHRONICLE, published quarterly in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. by the U. S. Philatelic Classics Society, Inc., at 2030 Glenmont Ave., N. W., Canton, Ohio 44708. Second class postage paid at Canton, Ohio 44711 and additional mailing office. Subscription price \$16.00. Printed in U.S.A.

The Chronicle of the U. S. Classic Postal Issues

ISSN 0009-6008

August 1983

Published Quarterly, in
February, May, August, and November.

Vol. 35, No. 3
Whole No. 119

\$3.50 Members
\$4.00 Non-Members

Official publication of the U. S. Philatelic Classics Society, Inc.
(Unit 11, A. P. S.; Chapter 111, S. P. A.)

Annual dues
\$15.00

SOCIETY OFFICERS

THOMAS J. ALEXANDER		<i>President</i>
	500 Commerce Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 64106	
SUSAN M. McDONALD		<i>Vice-President</i>
	2030 Glenmont Dr. N. W., Canton, Ohio 44708	
ROBERT R. HEGLAND		<i>Secretary</i>
	P.O. Box 1011, Falls Church, Va. 22041	
LEON HYZEN		<i>Treasurer</i>
	P.O. Box 256, San Clemente, Cal. 92672	
ELIZABETH C. POPE		<i>Program Chairman</i>
	55 South Gore Ave., Webster Groves, Mo. 63119	
DALE R. PULVER		<i>Advertising Manager</i>
	7725 Beaver Creek Dr., Mentor, Ohio 44060	
MICHAEL C. O'REILLY		<i>Chairman, Membership Committee</i>
	P.O. Box 1131, Huntsville, Ala. 35807	
PHILIP T. WALL		<i>Chairman, Grievance Committee</i>
	536 Woodvale Dr., Greensboro, N. C. 27410	
JACK L. JENKINS		<i>Chairman, Publication Sales Committee</i>
	P.O. Box 615, Bloomington, Ill. 61701	
LOUISE VAN INGEN		<i>Editor of Chairman's Chatter, Publicist</i>
	P.O. Box 369, Placentia, Cal. 92670	

Directors: THOMAS J. ALEXANDER '85, ELLIOTT COULTER '85, DUANE GARRETT '83, RICHARD B. GRAHAM '83, CREIGHTON C. HART '83, ROBERT R. HEGLAND '85, LEON HYZEN '83, RYOHEI ISHIKAWA '84, SUSAN M. McDONALD '85, ROBERT A. PALIAFITO '84, DALE R. PULVER '84, PHILIP T. WALL '84, *ex officio*: DAVID T. BEALLS III, CLIFFORD L. FRIEND, SCOTT GALLAGHER, MORTIMER L. NEINKEN, Regional Vice-Presidents: WILBUR F. AMONETTE, JOHN A. EGGEN, JR., JEFFREY FORSTER, WALTER HUBBARD, JACK L. JENKINS, WILLIAM K. McDANIEL, JAMES C. PRATT, EUGENE REED, JOSEPH F. RORKE, PERRY SAPPERSTEIN, RICHARD F. WINTER.

EDITORIAL BOARD

SUSAN M. McDONALD		<i>Editor-in Chief</i>
SUSAN M. McDONALD, <i>Associate</i>		<i>Prestamp & Stampless Period</i>
CHARLES I. BALL, <i>Associate</i>		
CREIGHTON C. HART		<i>1847-51 Period</i>
	2700 Verona Rd., Shawnee Mission, Kan. 66208	
THOMAS J. ALEXANDER		<i>1851-61 Period</i>
DAVID T. BEALS III, <i>Associate</i>		
RICHARD B. GRAHAM		<i>1861-69 Period</i>
	259 E. Dominion Blvd., Columbus, O. 43214	
WILLIAM K. HERZOG, <i>Associate</i> , P.O. Box 6038, Saginaw, Mich. 48608		
C. W. CHRISTIAN, KENNETH D. GILBART, <i>Contributing</i>		
RICHARD M. SEARING		<i>Bank Note Period</i>
	P.O. Box 1174, Yorba Linda, Cal. 92686	
CHARLES L. TOWLE		<i>Railroad Postmarks</i>
	4621 E. Don Jose Dr., Tucson, Ariz. 85718	
CHARLES J. STARNES, <i>Associate</i>		<i>The Foreign Mails</i>
	1205 Wyllys St., Midland, Mich. 48640	
WALTER HUBBARD, <i>Associate</i>		
SCOTT GALLAGHER		<i>The Cover Corner</i>
	P.O. Box 42253, Cincinnati, Ohio 45242	

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

© U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, Inc. 1983.

Put me to work for you.

When it's time to consign your "yesterday's collection" to auction, call me. I'll go to work for you right away. First, I'll personally come out to see you. (If I'm not in when you call, it's because I'm on the road seeing another collector. But I'll call you back.) Then, in the comfort and privacy of your home or office we can discuss the best way to handle your collection. You'll find me helpful and sympathetic.



As soon as your material is in my shop, I'll study it to determine the best way to realize the most for you.

Important decisions will be weighed. Shall we clear it all out in a single auction? Shall we place parts of it in our auctions of specialized material where they would fit in nicely? Shall

we place parts into sales of "name" collections where they might be enhanced by such proximity? Shall we put aside exceptional items for inclusion in our annual Gem Sale where realizations are often astonishing? You won't be left out of these deliberations. You'll get my recommendations and reasons why before we lock up the sales.

After that, we'll turn to the critical business of lotting and describing. We pride ourselves on this. Since we know our collector-buyers, we break lots down with their interests in mind. We don't cherry-pick the easy ones and relegate the rest to large lots and remainders. We milk each decent item. This means better realizations for the collector-seller. In each lot, we look for the "hidden value" — the unusual cancel, the faint double transfer, the out-of-the-ordinary usage that would make that item a prized addition to a collection. And this too makes for better realizations for you.

We're meticulous in our descriptions. For instance, when is "fine" not so fine? A stamp off-center top and bottom is worth more than the same item off-center left

and right. Yet each can properly be described as "fine." To make sure the better "fine" gets the better price, we photo it. Who benefits? Both you and the buyer.



I work for you in other ways:

All auction catalogs are not created equal. I honestly think mine are better. Since "presentation" in a catalog is so important, you'll see that I picture 75% of the items, many larger than actual size. This 75% compares with an average of 50% in most others' catalogs. That's important for your material, because most buyers can't come personally to view the lots. If a buyer can't see what he's buying, chances are he won't buy. But a photo does the trick. Also, you'll find the important items illustrated in

full color in every sale. This draws attention to them and they realize more. And as much as possible, we position photos adjacent to their lot description. That's a convenience to the buyer and a giant headache to us. But since buyers expect it and sellers request it, we do it.

A truism: "If you're willing to sell, they're willing to buy." I make

sure your material is offered in my catalogs to thousands of collector specialists and dealers here and abroad. Their collecting interests cover a broad spectrum. They're a very receptive audience for quality material and they're serious buyers.

As an auction is concluded and the hammer falls on the last lot, we'll already be hastening our settlement with you to get your money into your hands. A number of factors will be working for you here. First, our computerized system eliminates the mountain of tedious paper work in tracking and invoicing every lot and bidder. Secondly, our buyers tend to pay promptly; we discourage slow payers by dropping them from the catalog list. Most important, our return rate is surprisingly low. We work hard at that by making sure our descriptions are accurate, our claims not exaggerated, and most material photographed.

Let me respectfully suggest that when the time comes to sell, take a few minutes for a toll-free call to me (800-424-9519). Let's discuss your collection. You may end up putting me to work for you then and there.



John W. Kaufmann

**John W.
Kaufmann,
Inc.**



1522 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

CALL: (202) 638-5658



IN THIS ISSUE

GUEST PRIVILEGE

- Hawaii: Its Stamps and Postal History — Meyer-Harris Revision 152
The Annapolis Postmaster's Provisional Envelopes, *by Philip T. Wall* 153

THE PRESTAMP & STAMPLESS PERIOD

- 1815 War Surcharge Rates, *by Richard C. Frajola* 158

U.S. CARRIERS

- The Carrier Stamps of the United States—Philadelphia,
by Elliott Perry, edited by Robert B. Meyersburg
(Continued from *Chronicle* 118:98) 168

THE 1847-51 PERIOD

- One Step Beyond, *by Susan M. McDonald* 174
Pennsylvania Interim Report, *by Creighton C. Hart* 175

THE 1851-61 PERIOD

- Unusual Forwarding and Advertising Prepayment, *by Stanley M. Piller* 178
Early Uses of Three Cent Stamps to Foreign Destinations 179
Yeardated Postmarks of New York State in the Prestamp Period,
by Calvet M. Hahn (Continued from *Chronicle* 118:107) 179
Two Unusual Turned Covers, *by Z. Seron, M.D.* 183

THE 1861-69 PERIOD

- A Listing of 24¢ "F" Grill Covers, *by William K. Herzog* 186
An Infinite Variety of Shades, *by C. W. Bert Christian* 192
Mails Suspended—Backstamps and Other Data 194
A Military Correspondence of 1869 Covers, *by Richard B. Graham* 195

THE BANK NOTE PERIOD

- Another 90¢ Cover Surfaces 198
The National Letter Return Association 198
Future Projects 201

RAILROAD POSTMARKS

- Newly Reported Markings 202
Catalog Assistance Requested 203

THE FOREIGN MAILS

- The "Informal Arrangement" between the U.S. and Hamburg of Fiscal Year 1857,
by Richard F. Winter 204
Unlisted U.S. Postal Markings on Bremen Mail, *by Fred Scheuer and Allan Radin* 206
The Cunard Line's Mail Packets on the North Atlantic 1860-1869,
by Walter Hubbard (Continued from *Chronicle* 118:140) 208

THE COVER CORNER

- Answer to Problem Covers in Issue No. 118 213
Problem Covers for this Issue 214



**THINK QUALITY. EXPECT QUALITY.
GET QUALITY.
COUNT ON WOLFFERS QUALITY EDGE.**



US#1 and US#2 realized \$675 and \$2100 respectively in March '83 auction.

**NEXT SALES
AUG. 12, 13 & 14
SEPT. 21, 22 & 23
OCT. 26, 27, 28 & 29
DEC. 7, 8 & 9**

RICHARD WOLFFERS, INC.
Stamps of quality | Stamp Auctions of integrity

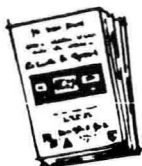
127 Kearny Street, San Francisco, California 94108 · Tel. (415) 781-5127

© 1982 RICHARD WOLFFERS, INC.

DO YOU COLLECT U.S. OR WORLDWIDE STAMPS & POSTAL HISTORY? ARE YOU A SPECIALIST?

ESPECIALLY FOR SPECIALISTS

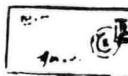
Schiff Auctions are "Especially for Specialists®"
In fact this is our trademark!



If you do not get our catalogues you are missing out! Send \$8.50 (\$12.50 overseas) for a full year's subscription to Schiff auction catalogues and prices realized or send \$1.00 (\$1.50 with prices realized) for a Sample copy of our next sale. If picked-up at our office the catalogue is complimentary.

WHAT IS A SCHIFF "ESPECIALLY FOR SPECIALISTS®" Auction?

It's an auction designed with YOU in mind. whether you are a buyer or a seller - each specialized area of collecting is listed in a separate section, making it easier for YOU to locate lots of particular interest.



ESPECIALLY FOR SPECIALISTS

FUTURE AUCTION DATES

US & WORLDWIDE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY
(At APS Convention, Pittsburgh - Official Auctioneers)
Public Auction #150, Aug. 26-28, 1983
(At New York City)
Public Auction #151, Oct. 5, 6, 1983
Public Auction #152, Nov. 18, 20, 1983
(Consignments now being accepted for future auctions)

We invite you to consign individual stamps or covers, entire collections or estates - for unreserved Public Auction or Private Treaty Sale. WE ALSO PURCHASE OUTRIGHT! Contact us first, describing your material. Include your address and telephone numbers.



Jacques C. Schiff, Jr., inc.

195 MAIN ST.
RIDGEFIELD PARK, NJ 07660

Licensed & Bonded Auctioneers
Established 1947



Telephone: (201) 641-5566

From NYC: 662-2777

**WE WILL SEND YOU A BROCHURE DETAILING OUR SERVICES UPON RECEIPT
OF A STAMPED SELF ADDRESSED LEGAL SIZE ENVELOPE.**

ESPECIALLY

FOR SPECIALISTS • ESPECIALLY FOR SPECIALISTS

GUEST PRIVILEGE

HAWAII: ITS STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY — MEYER-HARRIS REVISION

The Meyer-Harris handbook on the stamps and postal history of Hawaii is now in process of being updated. The existing handbook, sponsored by the Philatelic Foundation and based mainly upon the collection of Admiral Frederic R. Harris, with research and material culled from other sources, was put together by the late Henry A. Meyer during the World War II years and published in 1948.

The book was an excellent pioneering work, especially considering that Henry Meyer didn't have available the research tools we have today such as *U.S. Mail & Post Office Assistant*, complete runs of the *U.S. Postal Laws and Regulations* in the "official" area, and catalogs of postal markings such as *Simpson's U.S.P.M.*

Meyer developed the concept of the rating "Periods" for the Hawaiian-U.S. mails, based upon rate changes or revisions in handling of the mails of both countries. Also used in the original book was a numbering system for both stamps and postmarks, based upon the Dewey decimal system, as applied by William J. Davey. Although this has been much criticized, it will be continued (with supplementary data supplied) in the revised edition since most collectors of Hawaiian material use the basic system.

This writer is serving as overall editor of the revised book, with a working committee being formed from the specialists and collectors having major holdings in the field. Nearly all the material included in the first edition will be included in this edition, except where it needs correction or has been superseded by newer information or research.

There are several areas where research and data are needed. With the kind permission of the USPCS, this writer will conduct a section (or whatever seems appropriate to the editors) in the *Chronicle* to help develop the data or encourage the research.

As is well known, the postal history of the Kingdom and Republic of Hawaii from the beginning has been tightly interwoven with U.S. postal history. Many classic covers bear both Hawaiian and U.S. stamps and a very high percentage of early Hawaiian covers directed to locations outside the Islands passed through the U.S. postal system.

However, some of the problems to be dealt with concern the Interisland mails. Figures 1 and 2 display two aspects associated with the "Numeral" issues, which stamps were largely used on the local or "Interisland" mails, 1859-65.

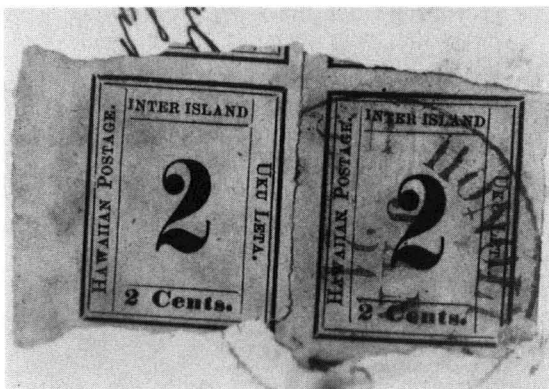


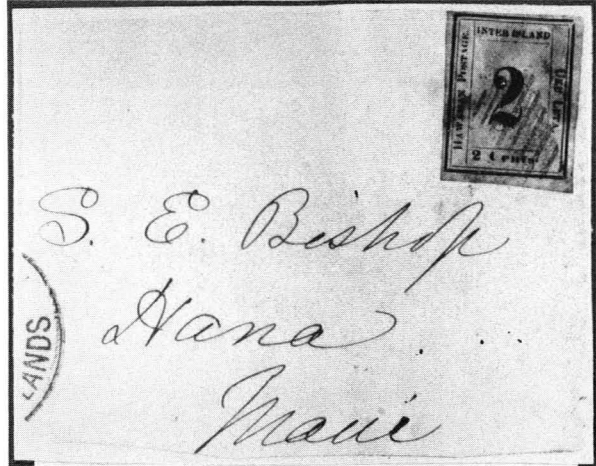
Figure 1. A reunited pair of Hawaii No. 16. (A third stamp adjacent to the right hand stamp at the bottom is shown with these two in the Westerberg book).

Figure 1 shows a reunited pair of Scott No. 16; in the late Fred Westerberg's *Plating the Hawaiian Numerals* (Mission Press, Honolulu, 1968), his plating or really arrangement of the columns of the individual settings, contradicted that of Henry J. Crocker, done in 1909. Now, several collectors of this issue are not so sure that the data were interpreted correctly, although Westerberg's work was still a giant step in the right direction. However, the key

element in plating is multiples; and reports of multiples, in photocopy or photographic form, are solicited for the use of the committee.

Coupled with this is a question aroused by the copy of No. 17 shown on a piece of cover in Figure 2. While the catalogs show pricing for this stamp on cover, many of the collectors in this field state they do not believe this stamp exists on a full cover, but that several examples of partial covers bearing it, all from the Rev. Sereno E. Bishop correspondence, exist. So, does any USPCS member own a full cover with #17, as a full front or completely intact?

Figure 2. Hawaii No. 17 on a piece of front. Do any examples of this stamp exist on a full cover?



The Westerberg book contained forms in the back, based upon the Westerberg platings, titled a "Checklist of Hawaiian Numeral Stamps," which he requested be filled out and sent to a common source so that a survey could be made. Several collectors with major holdings responded to his request, and the survey was significant. Whether the accumulated information has ever been published is not presently known to this writer. If it has not or even if it has, the summary may be of interest to readers of the *Chronicle*, and possibly arrangements can be made for its publication. Just the same, the survey was made 15 years ago and undoubtedly, additional material has surfaced in the meantime.

Another factor is that interests have changed — not that there is less interest in the stamps, but their existence on cover deserves to be recorded. Therefore, it is proposed to repeat the survey, but including in the "used" section, whether the stamp is on a piece of front, a full front, or a full cover. Multiples, of course, are also of great interest, and some means may be used to record such aside from the form, and based upon photocopies submitted.

Forms are being "worked up" and may be secured from the writer at the address given in the front of the *Chronicle*.

All data mentioned above, as well as material to be described in future issues, may be sent to this writer and will be distributed to those working on the various phases of this book. Also, if the senders so request, this writer will gladly keep confidential the ownership or source of any material submitted.

Richard B. Graham

THE ANNAPOLIS POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL ENVELOPES

PHILIP T. WALL

Very little is known about the provisional envelopes issued by Martin F. Revell, Postmaster at Annapolis during the 1845-1847 period. Only two such envelopes are known to still exist, and the whereabouts of one for the past 70 years is unknown to this writer.

No information is known as to the number of envelopes embossed, number sold or date of issue. The two known envelopes are postmarked "20 Mar" and "Apr 8" which would indicate they were postmarked either in 1846 or 1847. As will be discussed later, two

distinctly different dies were used to emboss the envelopes.

The device used for the embossing is suggestive of a seal and is approximately 23.5 mm in diameter (and not 18.5 mm as is sometimes reported). To the left of this seal there appears the figure "5" and the word "PAID" with the figure "5" being directly above the letters "ID" of PAID. All of the embossing is in a dull carmine red ink and was apparently applied in one motion near the upper right corner of the envelope. It is reported the design is so deeply impressed that parts of it are visible on the back flap of the envelope.



Figure A. Annapolis provisional dated Apr 8. The ex Ferrari, Hind, Caspary, and Lilly cover.

The two recorded envelopes were both discovered in 1895 in the same correspondence in Philadelphia by Gus Burger of the well known New York stamp firm of Burger and Company. Both envelopes are addressed in the same handwriting to Charles S. Carstairs, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The better known cover is postmarked "Apr 8" and was sold to Ferrari of Paris shortly after its discovery. As will be noted in Figure A, the "O" in Annapolis is more or less upright on the ex-Ferrari cover, which was lot 537 in the third Ferrari sale held April 7, 1922, in Paris. This cover realized a total purchase price of \$2,786 which included a 17½ percent French Government surtax. It was bought for Arthur Hind. At the Hind Sale held by Charles J. Phillips on November 20, 1933, in New York City, this cover realized only \$2,500 when it was sold to Alfred H. Caspary of New York.

H. R. Harmer, Inc., sold the Caspary Collection in a series of auctions held in New York City in the 1950s. The U.S. Postmasters' stamps and envelopes were Part I and were sold November 15, 1955. This Annapolis cover was lot 5 and sold for \$11,000 to Josiah K. Lilly of Indiana. Robert A. Siegel sold the Lilly Collection in a series of auctions held in New York City in the late 1960s. This particular cover was lot 4 in Part I sold February 2, 1967, and went to Raymond H. Weill for \$25,000. Mr. Weill has since sold the cover to a buyer who wishes to remain anonymous. This cover is 112X71mm.

The lesser known Annapolis cover is postmarked "20 Mar" and was sold to W. A. Castle of New York City in the 1890s. Robson Lowe of London tells me this cover was exhibited by the Earl of Crawford at the International Stamp Show held in London in 1906. Despite numerous inquiries I have been unable to learn what happened to this cover when the Earl died shortly before World War I and his collection was dispersed. This cover is 120X71mm.

William W. Cummings, Editor of the *Scott Specialized Catalog of United States Stamps* informs me that the Annapolis stamped envelope — now Scott 2XU1 — was first listed, but unpriced, in the 1898 edition of the *Scott Catalog*. The cut used for the first edition and for each succeeding edition shows the "O" in Annapolis to be slanted to the left in a diagonal manner. There is a simple reason why this particular illustration is used by the Scott Company (and not the illustration of the better known cover). When John Luff discussed this recently

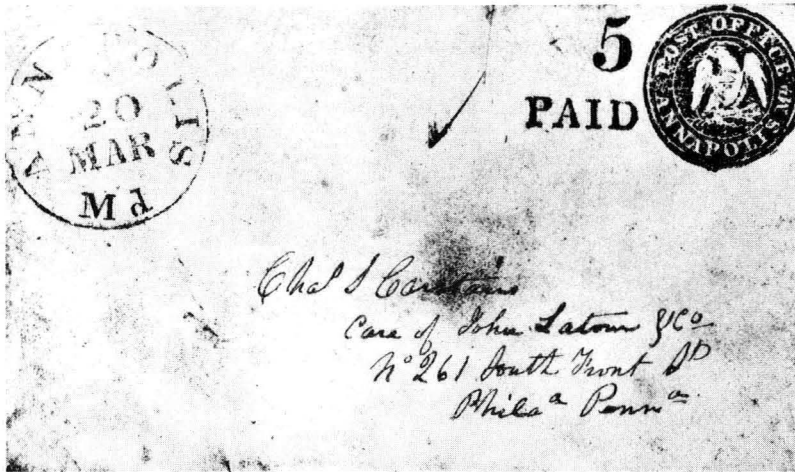


Figure B. Annapolis provisional postmarked 20 Mar. Formerly in the Castle and Earl of Crawford collections.

discovered provisional in the *American Journal of Philately* in 1897 and subsequently in the 1898 *Scott Catalog*, and then in the 1902 edition of his famous book, *The Postage Stamps of the United States*, he found it much easier to borrow a cover already in New York City for the necessary photography work than it would have been to obtain a cover from the Ferrari Collection in Paris. The ex-Castle, ex-Earl of Crawford, Annapolis stamped envelope is shown in Figure B. The only photograph I have ever seen of this cover is found on Plate III of the 1937 edition of the Luff Book — Part I Postmasters' Provisionals.

FAKES

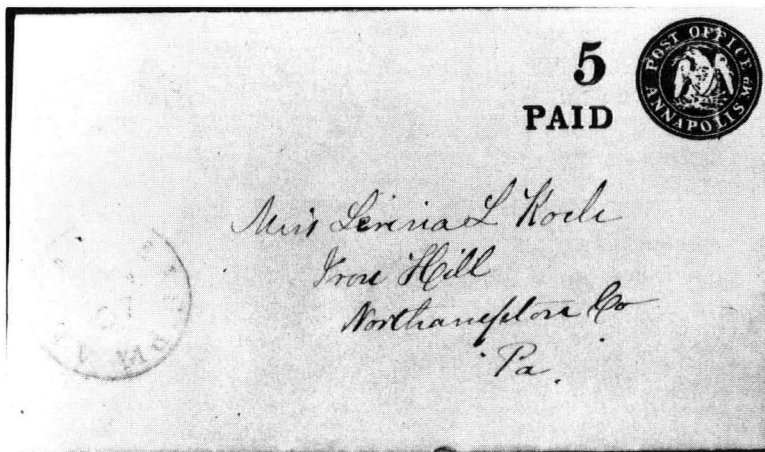


Figure C. Counterfeit Annapolis envelope which appeared in the 1930s.

The only fake Annapolis stamped envelope of which I have a record was concocted in the 1930s by the same central Pennsylvania dealer, whom I will call Mr. J, that made the fake Alexandria cover discussed on page 83 of the May 1983 *Chronicle* (No. 118). The fake 2XU1 cover illustrated in Figure C was offered to Charles J. Phillips, the New York dealer, in January 1936 for \$3,500 with the notation that it was purportedly postmarked June 27 (1847). There is a longhand notation of \$2,600 at the bottom of the letter sent to Mr. Phillips which may represent either a counter offer or a subsequently reduced asking price. It will be noted this fake has the slanted "O" in Annapolis and was undoubtedly modeled after the cut in the *Scott Catalog*. Phillips offered the cover to Caspary who compared it with his own ex-Ferrari, ex-Hind cover (Figure A) and found it to be a fake. Mr. J was arrested, tried and found guilty

in Federal Court and was for all practical purposes banished from philately although he did not die until 1959. If any Annapolis 2XU1 covers other than those illustrated in Figures A and B are offered for sale, they should be authenticated before being purchased.

FOR THE RECORD

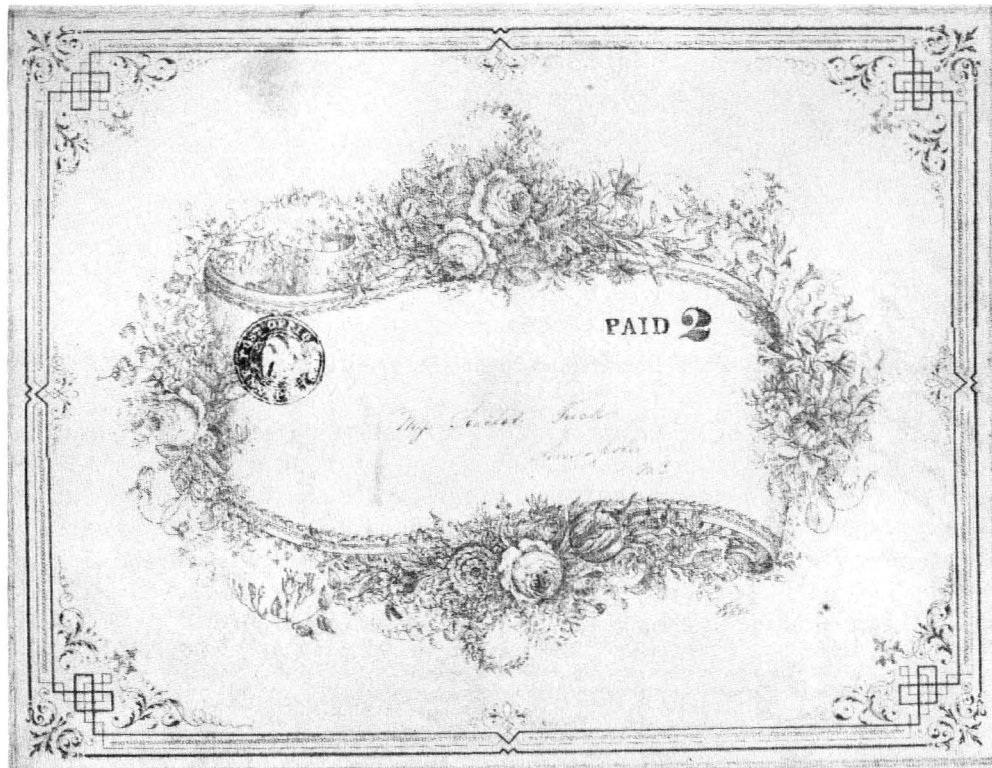


Figure D. Local use of Annapolis seal on prepaid Valentine envelope. See text.

Beneath the 2XU1 listing in the *Scott U.S. Specialized Catalog* there appears the following: "Envelopes and letter sheets are known showing the circular design and figure '2' handstamped in blue or red. They were used locally. Price \$1,500. A letter sheet is known showing the circular design and figure '5' handstamped in red. Used from Annapolis to Washington. Price \$2,000. Similar circle design in blue without numeral or PAID is known to have been used as a postmark." These types of Annapolis covers have been the subject of much debate for several decades. Several well known experts think these envelopes deserve catalog listings as provisionals, but the consensus, with which the Scott Company apparently concurs, has always been that they are stampless covers. However, it should be mentioned that these stampless covers are the only covers of this type listed and priced in the *Scott Specialized Catalog*.

I do not consider these envelopes to be Postmaster's Provisionals because whereas the true 2XU1 is embossed near the upper right corner of the envelope and parts of the impression show through on the back flap, these seals and rate markings are applied much more lightly and apparently after the letters have been mailed. Most if not all of those people who favor listing these envelopes as provisionals are under the mistaken impression the seal is always applied near the upper left corner of the envelope. While more of the covers have the seal applied near the upper left corner than in any other location on the envelope, covers are known with the seal applied in various locations; *i.e.*, on the back flap — lot 4 of the Robert A. Siegel Rarities Sale held March 24, 1970, and midway between the top and bottom of the left side of the envelope — lot 2 of the Robert A. Siegel Rarities Sale held March 25, 1969.

Also, see lot 61 in the D. G. Phillips Sale of May 26, 1979. The markings on this last cover were in black and presumably because of this fact the Philaletic Foundation declined to express an opinion as to its genuineness.

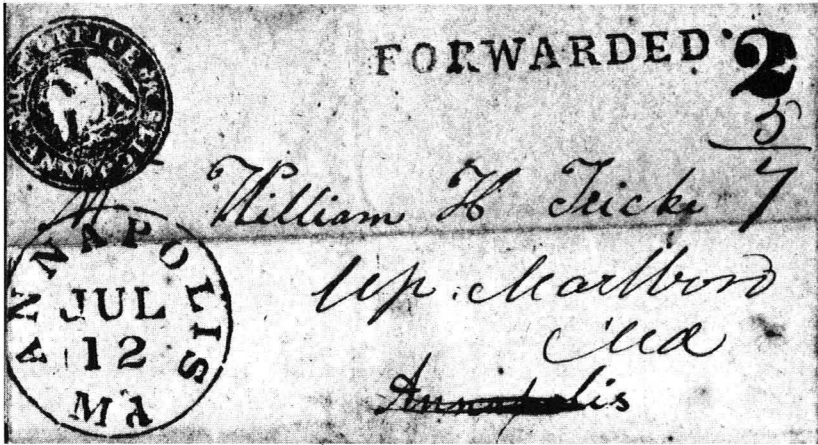


Figure E. Annapolis seal on unpaid local letter, forwarded with 7¢ collect.

Another reason I do not consider these envelopes to be provisionals is that some were used long after the authorized 1845-1847 provisional period. While some provisional adhesive stamps were used shortly after the 1847 5¢ and 10¢ stamps were issued, I have no record of any provisional stamped envelopes used after June 30, 1847. Lot 7 in the Caspary Sale referred to above has the blue seal near the upper left corner, a blue handstruck 2 near the upper right corner, and between these markings in manuscript "Febr 14, 1850" which was apparently the date of use.

(Continued on page 167)

We buy better covers of

United States Offices in China

and

19th Century Trans-Pacific Mail

Please phone or write:

George
Alevizos



2716 Ocean Park Blvd., Suite 1020
Santa Monica, CA 90405 USA
Tel: 213/450-2543

1815 WAR SURCHARGE RATES

RICHARD C. FRAJOLA

Increases in postage rates have been applied as a means of raising general revenue for the Treasury of the United States three times.¹ In each case this was occasioned by involvement in a war (War of 1812, World War I, and World War II). The precedent-setting first postal rate surcharge of 50 percent was passed into law on December 23, 1814, a day before the signing of the Treaty of Ghent which officially ended the War of 1812. In effect from February 1, 1815, through March 30, 1816, these rates are commonly referred to as the 1815 War Rates. The purpose of this article is to briefly discuss the political and economic pressures which necessitated their passage, review the rates, illustrate typical usages, and evaluate their success in increasing revenue.

Since the purpose of the 1815 War Rates was to increase revenue to the Treasury, it is proper to discuss the economic situation at the time of their passage. Prior to the War of 1812, with Albert Gallatin as Secretary of the Treasury, the public debt had been reduced from over \$86,000,000 in 1802 to under \$46,000,000 on January 1, 1812.² This was accomplished primarily by drastic cuts in Federal spending which at no time in the period 1801 to 1812 exceeded the amount spent in 1800. Gallatin's success was partially due to the increased custom tariffs flowing into the Treasury as a result of the foreign trade boom caused by the Napoleonic Wars. The loss of this tariff income at the onset of the War of 1812 left few options available for financing a war. Excise taxes were not in keeping with the political thinking of the Republican Party then in power. After Gallatin was able to secure some loans for the Government, he was replaced as Secretary of the Treasury. On February 9, 1814, George Campbell became Secretary of the Treasury. By the time he was replaced by Alexander J. Dallas on October 6, 1814, a crisis precipitated by a deficiency in public revenue and a depreciation in public credit had developed. The lack of public confidence in the fiscal ability of the Government had by this time made it extremely difficult for the Government to secure the needed loans.

On October 10, 1814, the Ways and Means Committee of the House considered, as part of a system to support public credit by taxation, an increase of 50 percent in the postage rates. Their proceedings were suspended in order to give the new Secretary of the Treasury a chance to review the recommendations and make suggestions. A. J. Dallas presented a masterly report to the Committee on October 18, 1814, in which he showed that the necessary money could be raised in part only through taxation, with the balance having to come from loans.³ In order to raise a loan he proposed the establishment of a Government bank (this did not receive final approval until April 3, 1816). For the purpose of this article, the most interesting section of the A. J. Dallas report is Proposition II. In this proposition he lists 10 revenue producing taxes or duties, and the sums which he estimates would be raised annually. Item number 9 proposes "an addition of 100 percent on the existing rates of postage" which he estimates will produce a revenue of \$500,000 annually. Four of the other items in Proposition II include surcharges varying from 50 to 100 percent on existing duties. The explanatory remarks make it clear that the proposed measures were only to be temporary.

1. Wesley Rich, *The History of the United States Post Office to the Year 1829*, 1924, p. 1.

2. *Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, 1887, volume II, p. 578.

3. Letter from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Subject of a System of Revenue to Revive and Maintain Unimpaired the Public Credit, with the Answer of the Secretary thereto., October 18, 1814.

TABLE 1

WAR SURCHARGE RATES, PREDICTED AND ACTUAL REVENUES

Predictions are based on the same quantity of letters posted and expenses increasing at an annual rate of 8.666% per year (the average increase for each of the preceding 5 years).

	Actual 1814	Actual 1815*	Prediction 50% surcharge	Prediction 100% surcharge
GROSS REVENUE	730,370.	1,043,065.	1,095,555.	1,460,740
TOTAL EXPENSES	727,126.	748,121.	790,138.	790,138.
NET REVENUE	3,244.	294,944.	305,417.	670,602.

* Includes January 1815, during which the rates of 1799 were still in effect.

Whenever the war shall be happily terminated in an honorable peace, and the treasury shall again be replenished by the tributary streams of commerce, it will be at once a duty and a pleasure to recommend the alleviation, if not an entire exoneration of the burthens which necessarily fall at present upon the agriculture and manufactures of the nation.

This \$500,000 estimate of net postal revenues on a 100 percent increase in postage rates has been seen by some as an exaggerated expectation based on the gross revenue of the Post Office Department being only \$703,155 in 1813.⁴ Based on my extrapolations (Table 1) I think it was, in fact, conservative in expectation as I would have predicted a net revenue over

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Postmasters will take notice, that by an act of Congress, passed on the 23d instant, the several rates of postage are augmented fifty per cent; and that after the first of February next, the

Rates of Postage for single Letters will be,

		Cents.
For any distance not exceeding	40 miles,	12
Over 40 miles and not exceeding	90 do.	15
Over 90 do.	150 do.	18½
Over 150 do.	300 do.	25½
Over 300 do.	500 do.	30
Over 500		37½

Double letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates.

Triple letters, or those composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates.

Packets, or letters composed of four or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce or more, avoirdupois, are to be rated equal to one single letter for each quarter ounce.

Newspapers.

Each paper carried not exceeding 100 miles, or for any distance, not being carried out of the state in which it is printed, 1½ cents.

If carried out of the state where printed, and over 100 miles, 2½ do.

Magazines and Pamphlets,

	Cents.
Carried not over 50 miles, for each sheet,	1½
Over 50 and not exceeding 100 miles,	2½
Over 100 miles,	3

But pamphlets are not to be received or conveyed by post on the main line, or any cross road, where the mail is large.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jun.

Post-Master General.

*General Post-Office,
December 28, 1814.*

4. Rich, *op. cit.*, p. 139.

Figure 1. Post Office Circular of December 28, 1814.

\$650,000. On December 23, 1814, an Act of Congress was passed which increased the existing rates of postage (those of 1799) by 50 percent rather than the 100 percent proposed by A. J. Dallas.

A circular announcing the new surcharged postal rates (Figure 1) dated December 28, 1814, was sent out to postmasters by Return J. Meigs, the Postmaster General. The effective date is given as "after the first of February next" which is a contraction of "from and after the first" as found in the actual Postal Act; which means beginning February 1, 1815.⁵ This interpretation is supported by a folded letter (Figure 2) that was mailed at Baltimore, Maryland, on February 1, 1815, and was rated under the new schedule at 25½ cents for a distance of between 150 and 300 miles. The same folded letter would have been rated at 17 cents the previous day under the old rates.



Figure 2. First Day 1815 War Surcharge Rates.

The single letter rates are given in six steps according to distance conveyed (Table 2). The distances correspond to the six steps set forth in the March 2, 1799, Act and the new rates reflect a 50 percent surcharge to each of the 1799 rates. It should be noted that:

The distances on which the rates of postage are chargeable, are those on the road or route by which the mail actually passes; that is, the Post-road, and not the shortest cut by which a traveller could pass from one place to another.⁶

Double and triple letters are defined as in the 1799 Act based on two or three sheets of paper respectively. Similarly, packets weighing one ounce or more are rated a single letter rate for

TABLE 2

THE WAR SURCHARGE RATES

In effect February 1, 1815 through March 30, 1816.

For any distance not exceeding	40 miles	12 cents (8 plus 50%)
Over 40 miles and not exceeding	90 miles	15 cents (10 plus 50%)
Over 90	do. 150 miles	18¾ cents (12½ plus 50%)
Over 150	do. 300 miles	25½ cents (17 plus 50%)
Over 300	do. 500 miles	30 cents (20 plus 50%)
Over 500 miles		37½ cents (25 plus 50%)
Ship Letters not carried by mail		9 cents (6 plus 50%)

After March 23, 1815, all fees were to be the same as under the 1799 Act.

5. The Post-Office Law, with Instructions and Forms, Published for the Regulation of the Post-Office, dated 1812 with additional pages dated to March 23, 1815, p. 139.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 39.



Figure 3. Five Times Rate for 1¼ Ounce Packet.

each quarter ounce. Figure 3 shows a packet weighing 1¼ ounce used from Hudson, N.Y., to Albany. It was rated with 12 cents for each quarter ounce for a total of 60 cents, collect. Rates for Newspapers, Magazines and Pamphlets are also given and reflect a 50 percent surcharge on the rates of 1799. The Postmaster General Instructions of 1810 give an insight as to why no examples showing the newspaper rates have been recorded:

It will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive papers through your office, at the commencement of every quarter to pay the amount of one quarter's subscription in advance, and without such payment in advance not to deliver them any newspaper though they tender you money for them singly.

Regarding Magazines and Pamphlets, the Instructions state:

It is probable very few will be sent in the mail . . . You are not to receive any unless the postage is paid in advance, or you are sure that the person to whom it is addressed will pay the postage.

The circular of December 28, 1814, surprisingly includes no reference to ship letter rates, way fees or drop letter charges. The first official reference to port of entry ship letter

GENERAL POST OFFICE, *March 21, 1815.*

SIR,

AN offer has been made to the owners of the several steam boats to contract for carrying the mail by their boats, and to deliver and receive the mails at a certain wharf at the several landings. There has not yet been time to receive an answer; but presuming that they will contract, and agree to deliver the mail at a wharf convenient to your office, it appeared proper to advise you of the project, that you may have the mail carried to and from the wharf, provided it can be done at a reasonable price, of which you will please to advise me. Letters conveyed in this way are to be rated with postage in the same manner as those conveyed by land, excepting that no one is to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless they contain more than four distinct letters.

By an act passed at the last session of Congress, published in the National Intelligencer of the 7th instant, every master of a vessel is required to deliver all letters which he carries, into the post-office of the place to which they are addressed, if he stops there, under a penalty of thirty dollars. It will be necessary for you to endeavor to prevent and to prosecute for any infractions of this act.

The masters of steam boats and other vessels, who do not carry the mail by contract, are entitled to receive two cents for each letter and packet which they deliver to a post-master: these letters and packets are chargeable with a postage of nine cents.

Yours, respectfully,

Figure 4. Circular of March 21, 1815, to P.M. at Athens, N.Y.

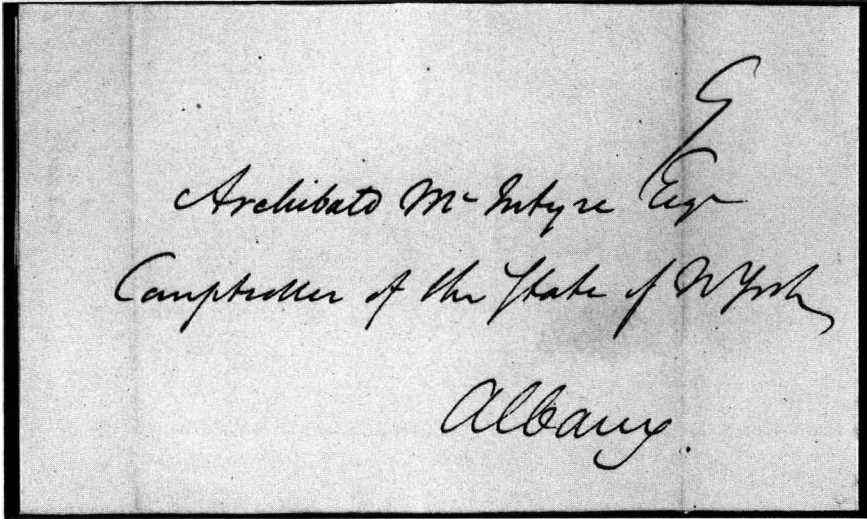


Figure 5. Port Of Entry Delivery Rate Of 9 Cents.

rates, that I am aware of, is to be found in a March 21, 1815, circular from R. J. Meigs to the Postmaster at Athens, N.Y. (Figure 4). In addition to discussing the prospect of contract steamers to carry the mail, the last paragraph states:

The masters of steam boats and other vessels, who do not carry the mail by contract, are entitled to receive two cents for each letter and packet which they deliver to a post-master: these letters and packets are chargeable with a postage of nine cents.

The 2 cents fee to be paid to the Captain for each letter remains as in the 1799 law but the rate for port of entry ship letters, 9 cents, reflects a 50 percent surcharge on the old rate of 6 cents. It should be noted that, as in the 1799 law, the rate is for a letter or packet of any weight. A letter dated from New York, N.Y., on April 14, 1815 (Figure 5) and carried by a non-contract vessel to Albany, where it entered the mails for port of entry delivery, shows the correct 9 cents collect rate. A similar usage (Figure 6) from New York, on November 18, 1815, shows conveyance by contract steamboat (manuscript "B") to Albany, N.Y. It is correctly rated with the overland rate of 25½ cents, times two for a double weight letter, for a total of 51

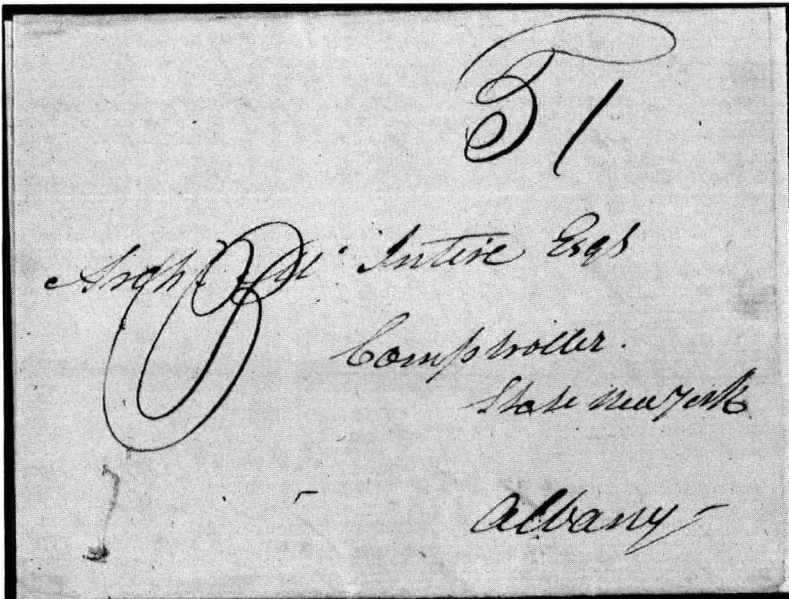


Figure 6. Contract Steamboat, Double Rate From New York To Albany.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

According to the act of Congress, passed on the 23d December, 1814, the several rates of postage are augmented fifty per cent; the

Rates of postage for single Letters are.

	<i>Cents.</i>
For any distance not exceeding - - 40 miles,	12
Over 40 miles and not exceeding - 90 do.	15
Over 90 do. - - - - - 150 do.	18 3-4
Over 150 do. - - - - - 300 do.	25 1-2
Over 300 do. - - - - - 500 do.	30
Over 500 do. - - - - - - - -	37 1-2

Double letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates.

Triple letters, or those composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates.

Packets, or letters composed of four or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce or more, avoirdupois, are to be rated equal to one single letter for each quarter ounce.

Ship Letters not carried by mail, 9 cents.

Newspapers.

Each paper carried not exceeding 100 miles, or for any distance, not being carried out of the state in which it is printed, - - - - - 1½ cents.

If carried out of the state where printed, and over 100 miles, - - - - - 2¼ do.

Magazines and Pamphlets,

	<i>Cents.</i>
Carried not over 50 miles, for each sheet, -	1 1-2
Over 50 and not exceeding 100 miles, - -	2 1-4
Over 100 miles, - - - - -	3

But pamphlets are not to be received or conveyed by post on the main line, or any cross road, where the mail is large.

No alteration is made in the sum to be paid masters of vessels for ship letters, or in the additional charge of two cents to the ordinary postage when forwarded by post. The allowance for way letters, for letters delivered by letter carriers and for letters left in a post office not to be carried by post, continues as under the former law.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jun.

Post-Master General.

General Post Office,
March 23, 1815.

Figure 7. Post Office Circular of March 23, 1815.

cents, collect. A circular dated March 23, 1815 (Figure 7), clarifies ship fees for letters forwarded by post, way fees, fees for letters delivered by carriers, and drop letters. In each case the fees remained the same as under the 1799 law. The ship fee for letters to be forwarded to some other office was 2 cents in addition to the ordinary land postage. A single weight letter that arrived at Providence, R.I. (Figure 8) from the non-contract vessel *Easton* on

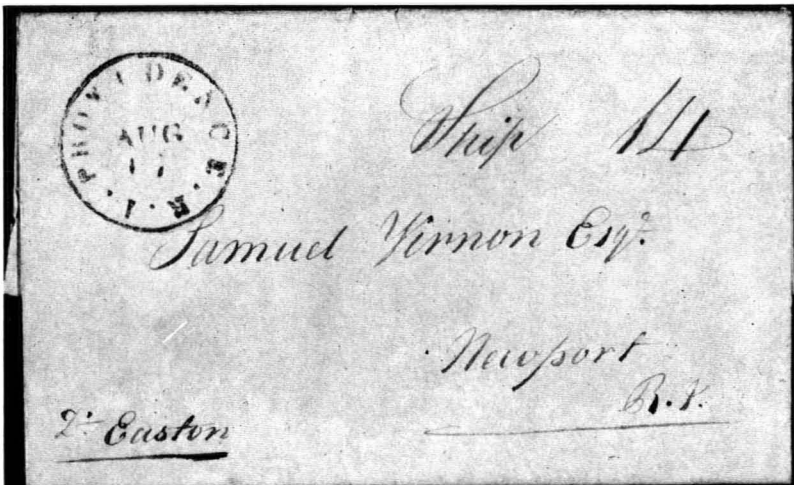


Figure 8. Ship Letter Fee of 2 Cents Plus 12 Cents Inland.

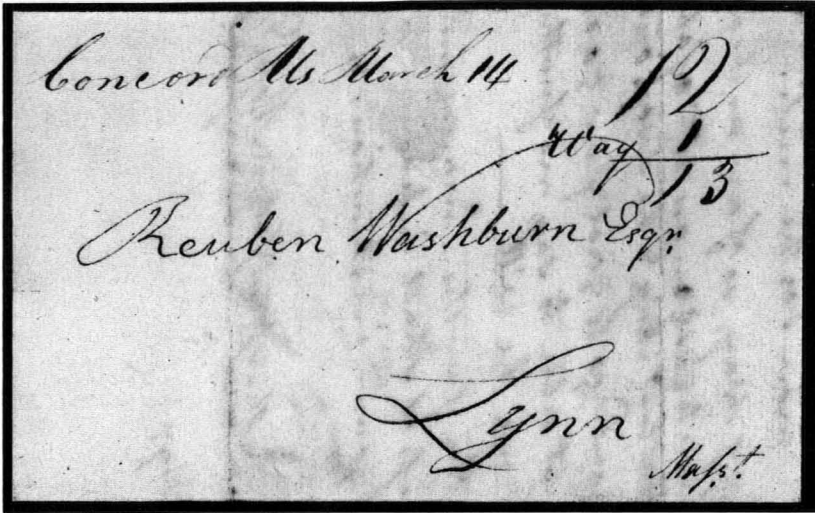


Figure 9. Way Letter Fee of 1 Cent Plus 12 Cents Inland.

August 17, 1815, is rated with the correct 12 cents inland rate for postage to Newport, R.I., plus the 2 cents ship fee for a total of 14 cents, collect. Way letters are defined in the 1810 Postmaster Instructions as:

... such letters as a mail carrier receives on his way between two Post-offices, and which he is to deliver at the first Post-office at which he arrives. You are to enquire of the carrier at what places he received them, and rate them with postage from those places to the offices to which they are directed; writing against the rate the word way.

These were subject to 1 cent in addition to the postage. A letter dated from Sterling, Mass. (Figure 9) on March 12, 1815, was given to the post rider. It entered the mails at Concord, Mass., two days later and is rated with the correct 12 cents rate for overland postage from Sterling to Lynn, Mass., plus 1 cent way fee for a total of 13 cents collect. One cent was also to be paid to the post rider for each letter delivered. The regulations for carrier service and letters for delivery at office of mailing (now termed drop letters) also remained as previously. The April 30, 1810, Act, Section 34, gives the regulations:

And be it further enacted, That letter-carriers shall be employed at such Post-offices as the Post-master General shall direct, for the delivery of letters in the places respectively where such Post-offices are established; and for the delivery of each such letter, the letter-carrier may

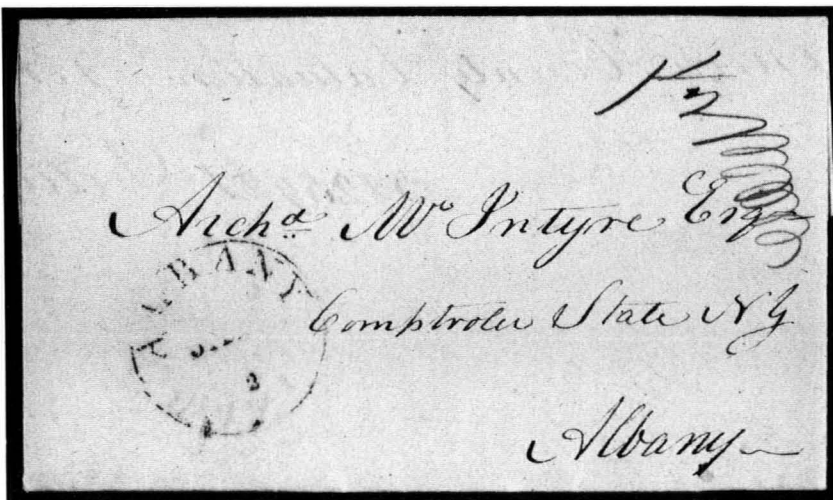


Figure 10. Office Of Mailing Delivery 1½ Cent Unauthorized Fee.

receive of the person to whom the delivery is made, two cents: Provided, That no letter shall be delivered to such letter-carrier for distribution, addressed to any person who shall have lodged at the Post-office a written request that his letters shall be detained in the office. And for every letter lodged at any Post-office, not to be carried by post, but to be delivered where it is to be so lodged, the Post-master shall receive one cent of the person to whom it shall be delivered.

It should be noted that the Postmaster was to receive 1 cent from the addressee for each drop letter. A few 1½ cent drop rated usages from New York, N.Y., and Albany, N.Y., during the War Rate period are known. Apparently such charges were not justified by postal regulation. A folded letter (Figure 10) written from New York and carried privately to Albany, where it entered the mails January 2, 1816, for office of mailing delivery, and charged 1½ cents collect, is typical of such usages.

These circulars which clarified the fees are dated almost two months after the War Rates became effective. It is quite probable that there was some confusion as to how ship fees, way fees, and drop letters were to be handled during this two month period. A ship letter (Figure 11) which entered the mails at New York during this two month period, on February 11, 1815, shows a 3 cent fee added to the postal rate. From Cork, Ireland, via ship *George* to New York, it is rated with triple 25½ cents postage to Baltimore (76½) plus 3 cent ship fee for a total due of 79½ cents.



Figure 11. Ship Letter Fee of 3 Cents, Unauthorized, Plus 76½ Cents Inland.

A circular of April 12, 1815 (Figure 12), describes the free franking privileges in effect during the War Rate period and does not alter previously existing regulations. A frank of A. J. Dallas, as Secretary of the Treasury, is shown in Figure 13.

By an act of February 1, 1816, effective from March 31, 1816, a Sunday, the rates of 1799 were restored and the 50 percent surcharge repealed. The 1815 War Rates were in effect for 14 months. Although it is somewhat difficult to judge how effective they were in increasing revenue, because of reporting procedures and increased correspondence due to the end of the war, a general conclusion can, I think, be made. The net revenue of the Post Office Department in 1814 was \$3,244 on gross receipts of \$730,370. For the year 1815, which included one month under the old rates, the net revenue was \$294,944 on receipts of \$1,043,065, an increase of 42.8 percent in total postage over the previous year. Because this includes one month at the old rates, the actual increase would be even higher. These figures indicate a surprising effectiveness of the surcharge rates which increased net revenue by \$290,000 over the previous year.

POST-MASTERS •

WILL take notice that the following public officers are authorised to frank letters and packets written by themselves, or by their order on the business of their several offices, and receiving such as are addressed to them free of postage, under the restrictions referred to.

President of the United States,
Vice President of the United States,
Accountant of the Navy,
War,

Adjutant and Inspector General, 1.
Adjutants General, 1.
Adjutants General of Militia, 2.
Apothecary General, 1.
Assistant Post-master General,
Attorney General,
Auditor of the Treasury,
Clerk of the House of Representatives, 3.
Collector of Direct Taxes, 1.
Commissary General, 1.

Do. do. of Ordnance,
Do. do. of Supplies,
Commissioner of the General Land Office,
Commissioner of the Navy Board, 1.
Commissioner of the Revenue, 4.
Comptroller of the Treasury,
Inspector General, 1.
Inspector of the Army,
Paymaster of the Army,
Physician and Surgeon General, 1.
Post-master General,
Post-masters, 5.

Quarter-master General, 1.
Register of the Treasury,
Representatives in Congress, 3.
Secretary of Navy,
Senate, 3.
State,
Treasury,
War,

Superintendent General of military supplies, 1.
Superintendent of Indian Trade,
Treasurer of the United States.

The Vaccine Agent may frank letters and packets, and receive free of postage, such as relate to vaccination, and do not exceed half an ounce in weight.

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, late Presidents of the United States.

NOTES.

1. May receive free of postage, and frank, letters and packets on public business only; newspapers are not free.
2. May receive free from any Major General or Brigadier General of Militia, and frank, letters and packets addressed to those officers, which merely relate to the militia.
3. May not frank or receive free letters and packets weighing more than two ounces, and only during actual attendance, and for twenty days after the expiration of the session. Their newspapers free for the same periods.
4. Not entitled to newspapers free.
5. Post-masters can only frank and receive as free, letters and packets which do not exceed half an ounce in weight.

The several officers and persons above named are authorised to receive newspapers free of postage, excepting those having the reference 1 or 4.

The Secretary of the Treasury, of State, of War, of the Navy, and the Post-master General, may frank letters and packets on official business prepared in any other public office, in the absence of the principal thereof. Every person who shall frank letters other than those written by himself, or by his order on the business of his office, excepting in the above cases, incurs a penalty of ten dollars.

If any person authorised to receive letters free of postage, receives any letter or packet addressed to a person not authorised to receive them free, it is his duty to mark off the letter the place whence it came and to return it to the post-office that it may be charged with postage.

Every postmaster is hereby required to prosecute immediately for every breach of the law in relation to franking which comes to his knowledge, and without delay to communicate the subject to this office. The great number of persons who are authorised to frank, and consequent injury to the revenue from abuses, makes it important that the postmasters should be vigilant in this respect.

R. J. MEIGS, Junr.
Postmaster General

General Post-Office, April 12, 1815.

Figure 12. Post Office Circular of April 12, 1815.

During the repeal hearings, Secretary of the Treasury A. J. Dallas urged that the rates be kept high for revenue production but a Committee of the House reported:

The communication of intelligence between different parts of the country, it appears to the Committee to be the just policy of our Government to facilitate and encourage; and although it



Figure 13. Free Frank of Alexander J. Dallas, Sec. of Treasury.

might have been right to exact a revenue from it under circumstances which made it necessary to apply every resource to the defense of the States, the present situation of the Treasury may well allow its repeal.⁷

This policy, to encourage communication, continued to be a cornerstone for postal expansion during the 19th century. It was also during the 1815 War Rate period that conveyance by private means to avoid paying postage became more prevalent. Postmaster General R.J. Meigs, in a letter dated December 21, 1815, to the House of Representatives, remarks: "From the information which I have received, much pains are taken to avoid postage, by seeking private conveyances."⁸ This problem was to plague the Post Office for several decades.

The 1815 War Surcharge Rates provide an interesting study of the interface between the U.S. Government fiscal policy and the Postal System. The relationship that developed during the brief 14 month period of the War Rates was to have a profound effect on postal policy which lasted well into the twentieth century.

7. *American State Papers*, Finance, iii, 1815, p. 64.

8. *American State Papers*, Post Office Department, Wierenga reprint, p. 48.

(Continued from page 157)

At least one of these handstamped postmarks has been reduced to a cut square — see lot 1 of the Robert A. Siegel Sale held June 22, 1967. Possibly others have been similarly reduced. Also, at least one cover has the rate marking in manuscript — see lot 1 of the John Kaufmann Sale held March 29, 1975. Lot 8 of the Caspary Sale has "Drop 2" in manuscript. The only such cover of which I have a record that was apparently prepaid is the large Valentine cover shown in Figure D which was last sold as lot 46 in the Daniel F. Kelleher Sale of March 22, 1983. Figure E illustrates an interesting forwarded cover that was lot 1 in the J&H Stolow Sale held October 25, 1982. The seal and 2 are in blue and the postmark and FORWARDED are in red.

The last word has undoubtedly not been written on the Annapolis Provisional envelopes, and I invite correspondence, especially as to the whereabouts of the ex-Earl of Crawford 2XU1 cover and comments regarding why the drop letters should or should not be considered as provisional envelopes. I would like to thank those people whose names I have mentioned in the article along with Dr. Stanley M. Bierman, Richard C. Frajola and Robert B. Meyersburg for their helpful assistance.

THE CARRIER STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES
ELLIOTT PERRY
ROBERT B. MEYERSBURG, EDITOR
PHILADELPHIA.

(Continued from *Chronicle* 118:98)

STAMPED ENVELOPES AND POSTMARKS
SCOTT TYPES C31 AND C32 AND THE VARIETY PERRY C33

Catalogues list stamped envelopes for Scott types C31 and C32. These are the ordinary envelopes of the period, occasionally white or blue but usually various dull orange or yellowish paper called "buff", with an impression of one of the handstamps in blue, black, or red. The impressions often avoid the upper right corner of the envelopes, and this may have been intentional — to leave a clear space for postage stamps — but otherwise they do not show use of special care, either in uniformity of position or in clearness. Type C31 is often rather less distinct than was common with postmarks at that time (Figure 59). The general appearance of these covers in connection with the idea that they were issued as stamped envelopes at one of the most important post offices in the United States is not impressive.



Figure 59. Scott type C31 stamped envelope. Red on buff uncanceled. Envelope postmarked May 11 (1852).

Individuals or concerns who had quantities of notices or circulars to mail might be inconvenienced by having a supply of envelopes on which the carrier fee was prepaid. U. S. stamped envelopes were provided for in the act of August 1852 but were first issued on or about July 1, 1853. In Philadelphia the carrier department may possibly have prepared and sold prepaid carrier envelopes in advance of the government envelopes, or subsequently; or the users may have taken unused envelopes to the post office to have a carrier "stamp" struck on them. The Luff book mentions an unaddressed envelope in the Tapling collection which seems to be evidence that prepaid envelopes were prepared.

Whether the handstamp on a used envelope indicates a carrier fee paid in advance, or paid at the time of mailing (Figure 60), may depend on whether or not the impression was cancelled. In one case the buyer received the "tangible evidence" that makes the impression a stamp which would be cancelled; in the other case the buyer purchased a service and the handstamp impression is not a stamp — it is merely a postmark recording the transaction —

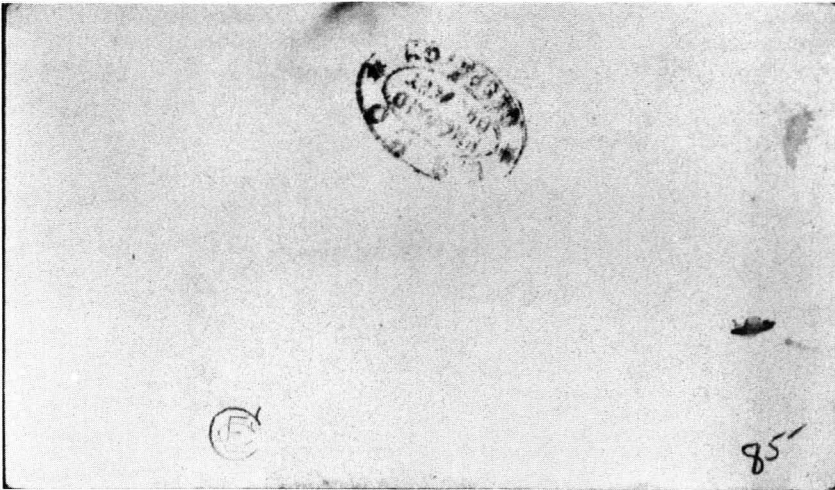


Figure 60. Scott type C32 struck in black on an unused envelope, intended for use as a prepaid envelope.

and would not be cancelled (Figure 61).

When these handstamps were struck on folded letter sheets the impressions have been classed as postmarks. When they occur on envelopes some of them must be postmarks unless all of them are carrier stamps. Certainly it is difficult to believe that all the envelopes bearing handstamped impressions of C31 or C32 that passed through the Philadelphia Post Office and its Carrier Department for several years had received a prepaid carrier marking prior to the time of mailing.

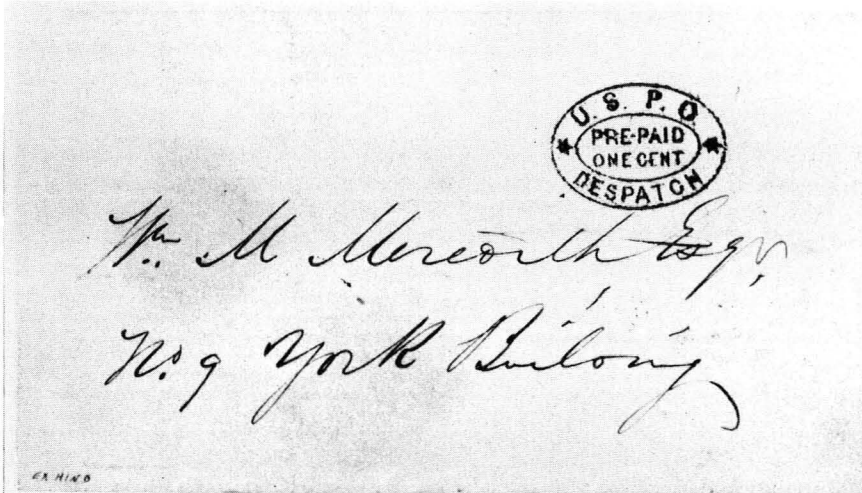


Figure 61. Scott type C32 carrier handstamp in red on local letter, with carrier fee prepaid in cash.

Type C33 has all the inscriptions except "PRE-PAID" in serif capitals. Otherwise this handstamp and C32 are identical. C33 has not been seen cancelled, but George B. Sloane noted it used as a canceller on a perforated three cent 1857 in *Stamps* of July 17, 1937, page 85. Except for this one reported item, dated covers indicate use of C33 for six months beginning in August 1852. Earlier or later use is uncertain. All recorded impressions are in red.

During a year or more from August 1852 handstamp C32 in black was in use to make adhesive stamps, and C32 was also used in black or in red for stamped envelopes or as a postmark. C31 was also in use as late as December 1852. The similarity among these handstamps has caused them to be confused. C33 was equally suitable for the various uses to

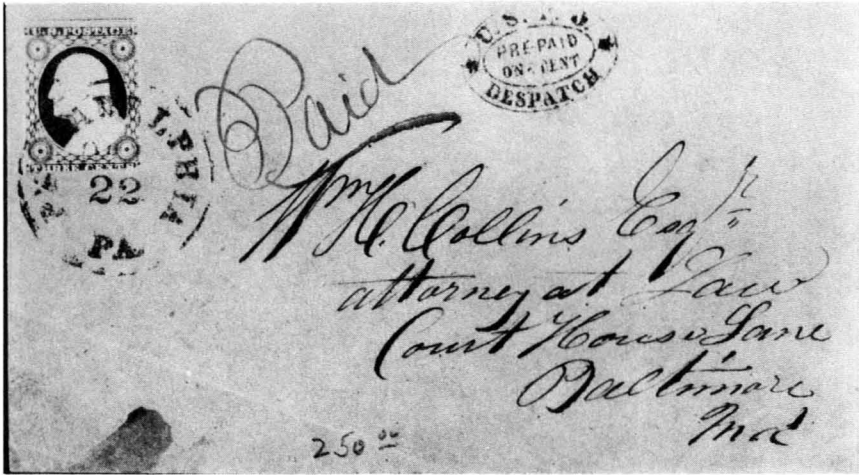


Figure 62. October 22, 1852. Perry type C33 carrier oval shows cash prepayment of the collection fee with a three cent 1851 paying postage to Baltimore.

which C31 and C32 were put, but unless proof of other use of C33 is established, it should continue to be classed as an official carrier postmark (Figure 62).

The Hollowbush collection contained a cover bearing an uncanceled strike of C33 with a three cent 1851, dated February 11, 1853, addressed to Louisiana (Figure 63). If this envelope was sold *with the carrier marking on it* there can be no question that it is a prepaid carrier envelope, and establishes the right of type C33 to be classified as a carrier stamp when so used. But if the carrier marking was impressed on the envelope *after* the latter arrived at the Philadelphia Post office because the letter carrier who brought in the letter had already received one cent in money from the sender, the handstamp is a record of payment for that service, and not for a stamp. If that is what happened the type C33 impression on this envelope is a postmark.

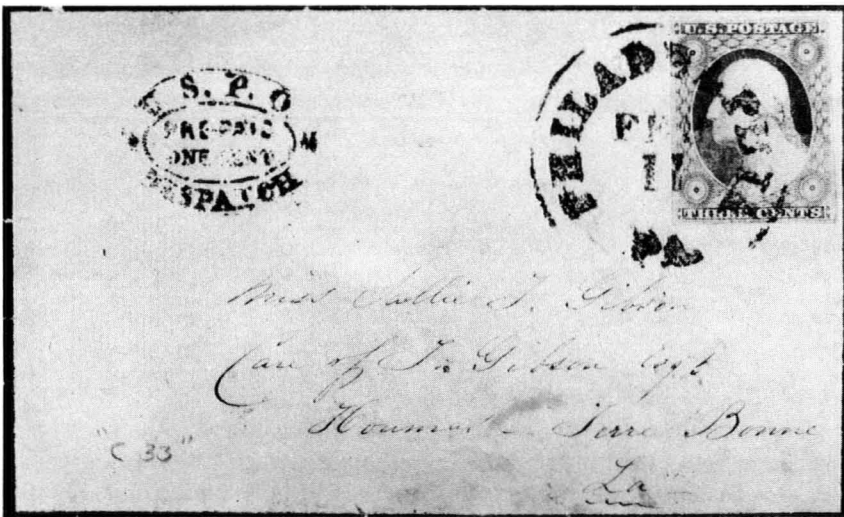


Figure 63. February 11, 1853. Perry type C33 carrier oval shows cash prepayment of the collection fee, with a three cent 1851 paying the postage to Louisiana.

A statement of such facts as appear indicate the following conclusions to be substantially correct:

(1) It was customary to cancel stamps, but not postmarks, except to occasionally correct errors.

(2) Adhesives of types C31 and C32 are found cancelled because they are stamps.

(3) Unused envelopes having a carrier handstamp are stamped envelopes, as are used envelopes on which the handstamp is cancelled, but if the carrier handstamp which is struck on a used envelope is not cancelled, the strike is a postmark.

(4) Impressions of the handstamp on letter sheets were not cancelled; therefore they are postmarks.

IMITATIONS

Scott type C31 — No imitations of the C31 handstamp have been recorded, but the reprint of the Luff book in 1937 (page 182) contained an inaccurate illustration which was used in Scott catalogues prior to 1898. This old "picture" has no periods after "CENT" and "DESPATCH", two marks have been added between "PRE" and "PAID", the live eagle surmounting the oval frame looks like a dead buzzard, and the whole has been improved (?) by enclosing it in a rectangular frame line which C31 does not have.

Scott type C32 — The only reported imitation of the C32 handstamp which may have been intended for an adhesive is a copy in the black on white set in the Ragatz collection. In "U.S.P.O." the "O" is rounder and the inscriptions are heavier than they usually appear on strikes from the original handstamp. This variety appears as an illustration on page 236 of the original Luff book and has been used in Scott catalogues since 1898.

The illustration of C32 on page 182 of the 1937 reprint of the Luff book was used in Scott catalogues prior to 1898. There is no hyphen between "PRE" and "PAID" and the ornaments are hardly recognizable as the six-pointed stars of the original design. On the first three letters of "U.S.P.O." the serifs imitate those on the type C33 handstamp while "DESPATCH" is sans serif in imitation of C32. Nothing but confusion is likely to result from the unwise and unnecessary resurrection of such an impossible combination. No other handstamp that resembles C33 has been noted.

THE OCTAGONS: U.S.P.O. DISPATCH, U.S. PENNY MAIL

As early as January 1861 the C32 oval handstamp was succeeded by one or both of two octagonal carrier postmarks which are found struck in black on Philadelphia covers. One of these octagons has an inner circle enclosing the month (abbreviated) and day on one line and in a lower line the hour of delivery appears: "8 AM", "11 AM", or "2½ PM". Between the inner circle and the octagonal outer frame line is "U.S.P.O. DISPATCH" above and "PHILA." below, with a tiny star separating them. The dates of use which have been noted are from January 6, 1861, to April 9, 1862 (Figure 64).

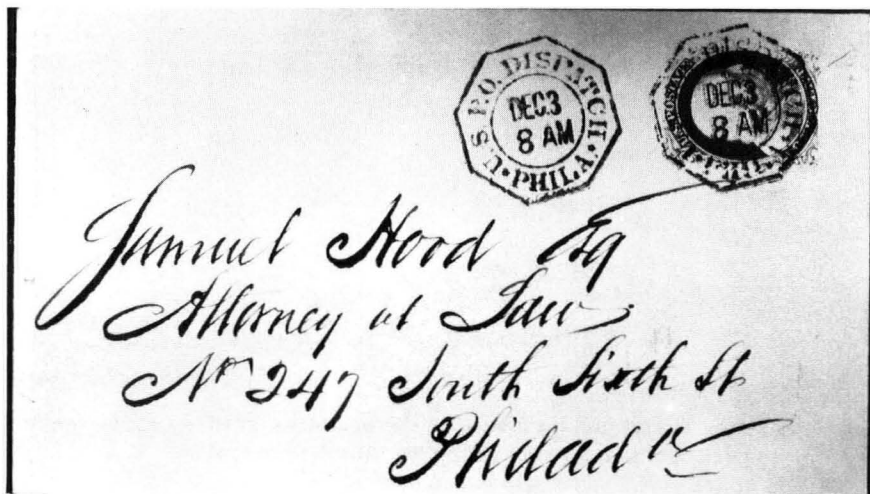


Figure 64. U.S.P.O. DISPATCH octagonal carrier cancellation December 3, 1861. Collection fee to the post office prepaid by one cent postage stamp of 1857-60.

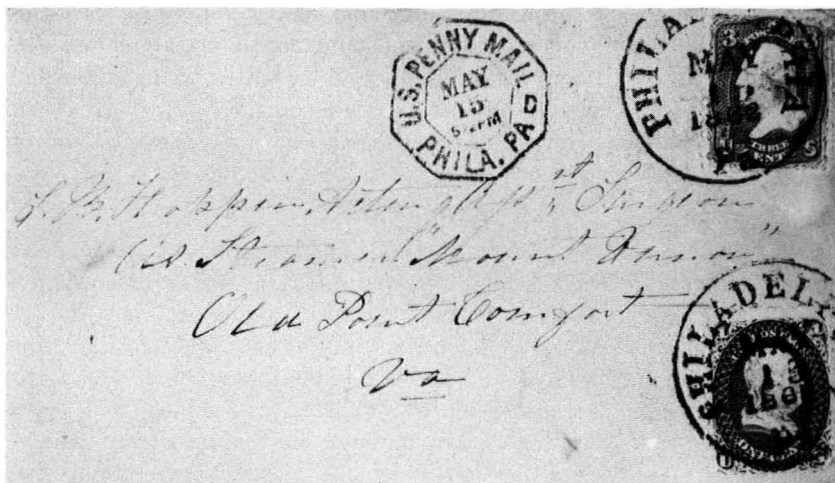


Figure 65. U. S. PENNY MAIL octagonal carrier cancellation May 15, 1862. The one cent carrier fee to the mails was paid by a one cent postage stamp of the 1861 series.

The other carrier postmark has an inner and an outer octagon. The inner octagon enclosed the month, day and hour of delivery in three lines. Three deliveries are noted: 11½ AM, 2½ PM and 5½ PM. Between the inner and outer octagons is "U.S. PENNY MAIL" above and "PHILA. PA." below. At the right side, below the "L" of "MAIL" a capital letter indicating a sub-post office may appear, such as "A", "B", "C", "D", and possibly "E". Normal use was to strike this postmark once on the postage stamp as a canceller and again on the cover as a postmark. The "U.S.P.O. DISPATCH" octagon was used in the same way and also struck singly as a canceller on one cent postage stamps or as a postmark on stampless covers (Figure 65).

Strikes of the "U. S. PENNY MAIL" octagon often are not clear, but all the clear strikes which have been noted contained a sub-office letter, and some other evidence seems to indicate that this type was in use at sub-offices while the "U.S.P.O. DISPATCH" octagon was being used at the principal post office.

Use as early as the summer of 1861 is indicated and as late as May 7, 1863, is certain.



Figure 66. Many carrier covers had no special carrier postmark. Both the carrier fee to the post office and the regular postage rate were paid with 1861 series stamps.

Usually the covers with the four cent collection fee-plus-postage rate do not have a carrier cancellation (Figure 66). As in New York the ordinary postmark and canceller were used. The covers noted show that the one cent collection fee was in effect in 1856 and 1857

and again from early in January 1861. Perhaps this fee was abolished for a while as at Boston and resumed after June 1860.

Returns of the carrier service at Philadelphia from July 1, 1851, to the end of the fee system, June 30, 1863, appear in the reports of the Postmaster General. If all the letters are rated at a two cent fee until June 30, 1860 (and at one cent thereafter), by adding the fees for delivering circulars (one cent each), and one-half cent for each newspaper or pamphlet, the total each year will exactly agree with the amount received and paid out for carriage in the fiscal years 1854, 1856, 1857, 1862 and 1863.

The letters reported for the year ending June 30, 1852, totalled 1,601,491. If these included 90,304 at one cent each the figures will reconcile. The 90,304 letters would have comprised only city letters — with or without another cent for drop letter postage — if “mail letters” had been taken to the post office “FREE OF CHARGE” during that entire twelve-month. It is evident, however, that free collection of mail letters “to the post office” did not last more than a few months at most from September 1851. The Eagle carrier is known used to prepay a one cent collection fee on a “mail letter” as early as January 6, 1852, and covers indicate it was so used to a considerable extent through 1853 or 1854, and less frequently as late as 1856.

In 1855 the total reported is \$2 short (quite possibly a typographical error), while in 1853, and in 1858 to 1861 inclusive the total as reported is from \$75 too much in 1858 to \$363.90 too much in 1860. Even if the number of “circulars” at one cent actually included letters on which the fee was also one cent, the total of more fees earned by the carriers than were paid back to them will not reconcile.

<i>Fiscal year</i>	<i>Number of letters</i>	<i>Number of circulars</i>	<i>Newspapers & pamphlets</i>	<i>Amount rec'd and paid out</i>
1852	1,601,491	56,405	250,114	\$ 32,941.40
1853	1,701,554	43,433	248,514	35,868.18
1854	1,868,923	38,217	318,268	39,351.97
1855	1,937,881	36,992	358,042	40,915.75
1856	1,992,866	17,367	354,218	41,802.08
1857	2,050,543	14,620	355,930	42,936.71
1858	2,040,225	39,114	359,822	43,069.74
1859	2,134,162	72,722	379,988	45,595.40
1860	2,197,062	82,051	408,264	47,166.97
1861	2,093,020	49,713	331,504	23,320.38
1862	2,566,967	none	283,988	27,089.61
1863	3,243,074	none	299,360	33,927.54

In the autumn of 1863 one hundred and nineteen carriers were employed. Their salaries totaled \$70,700, an average of slightly less than \$600 each.

The 2¢ Red Brown of 1883-87

Seriously interested in acquiring specific items pertaining to this issue (#210): trial color proofs, NY Supplementary Mail usages, Alaska territorial usages, covers from U.S. Post Office/Shanghai, unused multiples, fancy cancels. Send description and prices.

Also, if you collect fancy cancels on this issue, several of us invite you to participate in updating this section of the Willard book.

Randolph L. Neil (RA 1316), P.O. Box 7088, Shawnee-Mission, Kansas 66207.

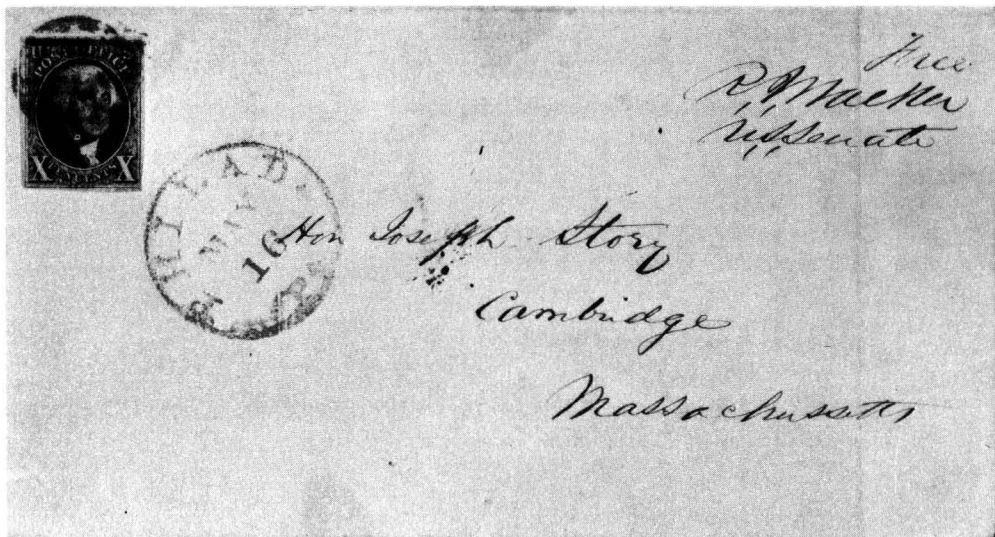
THE 1847-51 PERIOD

CREIGHTON C. HART, Editor

ONE STEP BEYOND

SUSAN M. McDONALD

The recent Philatelic Foundation publication, *OPINIONS: Philatelic Expertizing — An Inside View*, reveals some of the methods and standards used in judging the genuineness (or otherwise) of stamps and covers. But some unusual considerations may apply in special cases, and enable an unequivocal opinion to be rendered. Such is the case with the cover illustrated with these notes.



This cover was offered about a year ago by a reputable firm. The description read:

1847 10¢ Black (2), four margins, tied by blue grid to outer FL pmkd matching Philada. cds, to Cambridge, Mass., ms Free Frank of R. Macke, U.S. Senate apparently not recognized; addr. to framed [sic] jurist Jos. Story, VERY FINE (APES cert.)

Although there is a certain superficial plausibility in this description and in the cover's appearance (after all, it did get past an expert committee), closer examination shows that there are at least four elements of the cover that should alert the careful student that something is wrong. See how many you can find before you read on.

First of all, the Philadelphia postmark is not a type in use during the 1847-51 period. Comparison with Philadelphia stampless covers and reference to the *American Stampless Cover Catalog* confirm that this circular postmark (without 5 cts or 10 cts) was in common use from the late 1830s to about 1841. The grid tying the stamp isn't quite right, either.

Next, even if it were true that this free frank was "not recognized," who would supply and affix the stamp, and pay for it? The generous Philadelphia postmaster? Not likely. If the frank had for some reason been invalid, the cover would have been rated with postage due, and some notation made of the reason for non-recognition.

Furthermore, there wasn't any Senator named R. Macke, then or ever, but there was a Senator from Mississippi by the name of Robert James Walker (1801-69). Careful analysis of the signature gives a clue to the correct name and a brief check in the *Biographical Directory of the American Congress 1774-1971* provides Walker's name and a summary of his career. The identification is confirmed by comparison of the signature on the cover illustrated here with Walker's frank as shown on p. 76 of Edward Stern's *History of the "Free Franking" of Mail in the United States*.

But this identification leads to a startling incongruity. The cover illustrated by Stern was franked by Walker as Secretary of the Treasury in the administration of James A. Polk. The *Biographical Directory* states that Walker served as Secretary of the Treasury from March 6, 1845, to March 6, 1849, and thereafter returned to the private practice of law. R. J. Walker's terms as Senator from Mississippi ran from March 4, 1835, to March 5, 1845, when he resigned to join Polk's cabinet. Therefore, the period during which Walker could frank as a member of the U.S. Senate had ended before the 1847 issue was a gleam in the Postmaster General's eye.

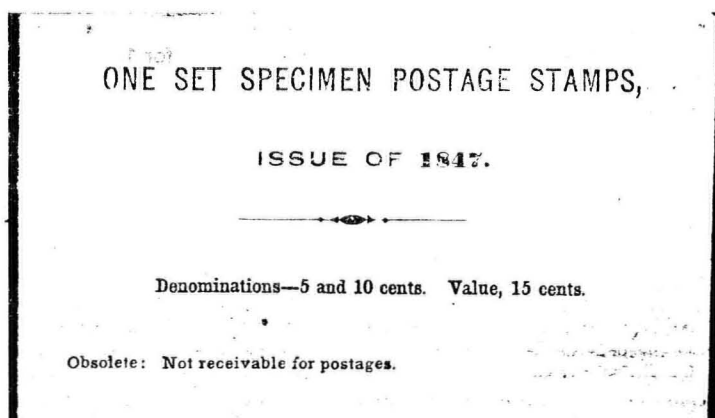
One final — and irrefutable — point. Joseph Story was indeed a famed jurist — an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1811. He was also a Representative from Massachusetts, and the facts of his career appear in the previously cited *Biographical Directory*, which records that he died at Cambridge, Mass., on September 10, 1845. Not only was Walker not a Senator when the 1847 stamps were current, but Justice Story was not alive.

When I phoned the auction house with this information, the cover was immediately withdrawn. At the risk of belaboring the obvious, this account should serve as an object lesson in the use of available sources. The expert committee that okayed this cover didn't develop the facts visible on the cover itself; if they had, the anomalies would have been apparent, and they would have recognized this as a stampless cover with the 10¢ 1847 fraudulently added.

PENNSYLVANIA INTERIM REPORT CREIGHTON C. HART

In the four weeks since the first article appeared on Pennsylvania postmarks, four members have sent me information. John L. Kay made the logical deduction that the Arlington Centre postmark was a misreading of Abingdon Centre, a post office in Luzerne County until 1851.

John Apfelbaum of the well known Earl P. L. Apfelbaum firm writes that he had seen and sold a cover handstamped West Philadelphia. Edward T. Harvey, who has a special interest in Pennsylvania postal history, sent copies of his covers including a 5¢ from Frankford. Harvey also writes that he has stampless covers with the Philadelphia "Steamboat" but only as late as 1830. In the next issue there will be a tracing so collectors will know what to look for. Such a marking might be on a '47 cover that missed receiving a Philadelphia postmark as well as unrecognized on a Philadelphia 1847 cover.

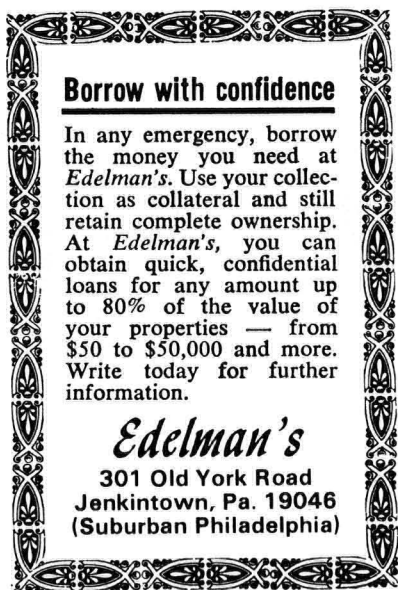


"1776 - International Exhibition Philadelphia - 1876" is the wording on the outside of the envelope in which the smaller envelope was mailed. The 5¢ and 10¢ postage stamps, Scott #3 and #4, have been called Reproductions, Official Imitations and Reprints. Here the U.S. Post Office tells us they are "Specimens" but they are not overprinted that way.

It is gratifying to a section editor to have so much cooperation at such an early time. I hope before the next deadline three months from now to hear from others. The *Chronicle* should be looked upon as a clearing house where members send their information to be sorted and reported by the editor as a joint effort for all collectors — present and future.

How many members know that the 1875 reprints (Scott #3 and #4) were sold at the Centennial in small envelopes priced at 15 cents (Figure 1)? It is a philatelic "Believe It or Not" that our United States Post Office sold stamps at face value that were *not* good for postage.

It is almost equally unbelievable that this historically interesting item was purchased from a dealer who purchased it from the man who bought it originally at Philadelphia in 1875.



Borrow with confidence

In any emergency, borrow the money you need at *Edelman's*. Use your collection as collateral and still retain complete ownership. At *Edelman's*, you can obtain quick, confidential loans for any amount up to 80% of the value of your properties — from \$50 to \$50,000 and more. Write today for further information.

Edelman's
301 Old York Road
Jenkintown, Pa. 19046
(Suburban Philadelphia)

WANTED: U.S. No. 11 with four margins, on complete folded letters. Edward McGrath, 223 Ontario St., Apt. 16, St. Catharines, Ont. L2R 5L2, Canada.

WANTED: The *Chronicle*, whole numbers 47, 55, 58 and 62 by Classics Society member. Will pay reasonable but generous price for excellent condition copy of each. Ronald D. Mitchell, P.O. Box 25458, Dallas, TX 75225.

WANTED: Original 1879 envelope. Approximately 3 3/4" x 2 3/8" printed to hold 1847 proofs on thin card. Envelope with pointed flap wanted with or without Specimen Proofs. C.C. Hart, 2700 Verona Rd., Shawnee Mission, Kan. 66208.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

NEED: VIRGINIA STAMPLESS COVERS. T. Tobias, 501 N. Rossmore Ave. B-1, Los Angeles, CA 90004.

WANTED: ALBUM PAGES for Elbe president Albums; also for Elbe No. 25 Cover Albums. Both are obsolete. Entire albums considered. Kesterson; Box 8097; Cincinnati, OH 45208.

WANTED: All Suffolk County Long Island postal history, especially Sag Harbor, Long Island Railroad. Daniel Knowles, 165 Hudson St., New York, NY 10013.

FREE INFO explains how you can save time, money and reduce risks with our auction agent service. Serious bidders get nationwide coverage, catalog "search" service, free monthly auction calendar, private treaty exchange and competitive rates. Details sent free. Write today. Purser Associates, Box 110-C, Moody Lane, Danbury, CT 06810. (203) 748-2237 or 748-8508.

WANTED: Highest prices paid for 19th century CHINA-US and US-CHINA mail covers and cards. Send descriptions and prices to Robert T. Lee, P.O. Box 505, Carlsbad, Calif. 92008.

1847 Plate Proofs wanted for cash. Brown, orange or black — on India paper or thin card — single or multiples — with or without Specimen overprint. C. C. Hart, 2700 Verona Rd., Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66208.

YOUR AD HERE FOR 50¢ A LINE.
Send payment to: Dale R. Pulver,
7725 Beaver Creek Dr., Mentor, OH 44060
Next Deadline, Sept. 15.

PHILATELIC BIBLIOPOLE

Authoritative Philatelic Literature



THE FRESNO AND SAN FRANCISCO BICYCLE MAIL OF 1894

by

Lowell B. Cooper



1983, 152 pages, 100 illustrations

Regular edition, printing of 500 **\$35.00**

Deluxe edition, printing of 25 **\$300.00**

Organized to meet the emergency of the ARU - Pullman strike

A fascinating story of philatelic and commercial operations

Stamps and envelopes issued by the post plus reprints

A mystery die noted in 1894 and then forgotten

Destruction of a counterfeit die in place of the original

Destruction of the original die

Diary of the engraver, Eugene Donze, not previously published

The 1935 rerun, authorized by the USPOD

Wells Fargo Franks issued for the ARU strike

etc.

To the best of our knowledge our deluxe Starnes and this Cooper are the only true deluxe books on US philately published since the 1929 Dietz. A true deluxe book must be printed on a fine paper different from the regular edition and have text changes within the signatures in addition to a fine binding. For both books we used Laid Curtis Rag paper and binding by Adolphus.

STOCK CATALOG \$2.00

Leonard H. Hartmann

(502) 451-0317

Post Office Box 36006
Louisville, Ky. 40233

THE 1851-61 PERIOD

THOMAS J. ALEXANDER, Editor

DAVID T. BEALS III, Assoc. Editor

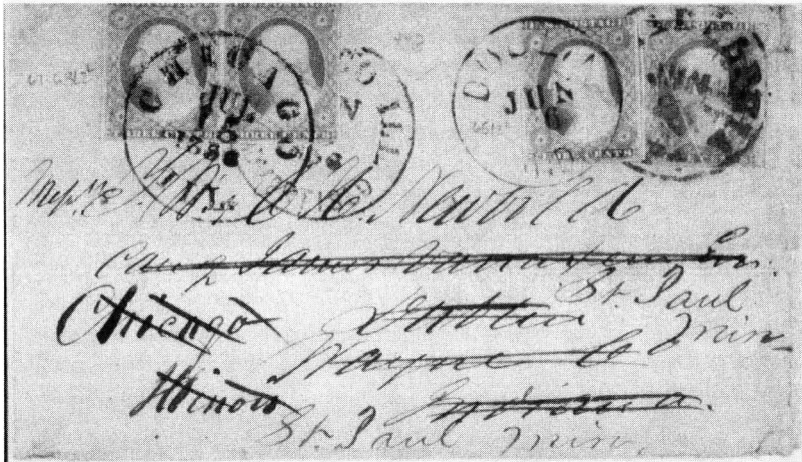
UNUSUAL FORWARDING AND ADVERTISING PREPAYMENT

STANLEY M. PILLER

The cover shown here represents a most unusual usage of 3¢ stamps.

First, a little background. Under the postal laws in effect in 1856, if a letter was not called for at its original destination, it was to be advertised in the largest local newspaper. If called for, an advertising fee of 1¢ was collected from the addressee in addition to the postage that had been prepaid. Letters could be forwarded collect or prepaid from the original destination for 3¢ per single weight.

This cover was mailed from Philadelphia to Dublin, Indiana, on June 2, 1856. On June 6 it was forwarded from Dublin to Chicago, the forwarding fee being prepaid with a 3¢ 1856 yellowish rose red stamp (65L2^L). The Chicago ADVERTISED handstamp was applied on June 15, so the letter must have arrived on June 8 (regulations required weekly advertising at an office with more than \$7,500 in annual postal receipts). On July 16, it was forwarded from Chicago to St. Paul, the forwarding fee being prepaid with a pair of 3¢ stamps in the same yellowish rose red color as the single (67-68L2^L).



Two questions immediately arise:

1. Since 3¢ only was required to carry this letter from Philadelphia to Dublin and to forward it from there to Chicago, it is certain that this was a single weight letter, and only 3¢ was required to forward it to St. Paul. Why the additional 3¢?

2. Is there any significance to the close match in color and plate position of the stamp used to forward the letter from Dublin and those used to forward it from Chicago? Since they are all the same color and came from the same row of Plate 2 Late, I believe they originated in Dublin, Indiana.

I believe that the Chicago postmaster, receiving no response to the advertisement, and noting that the forwarding fee had been prepaid at Dublin, wrote the Dublin postmaster asking for information on the addressee before he was required by the regulations to send the letter to the Dead Letter Office. Either the Dublin postmaster or someone else there knew that the addressee had gone on to St. Paul. He sent the pair of 3¢ stamps (from the same sheet as the stamp prepaying the original forwarding fee) to pay the 3¢ forwarding charge from Chicago and to overpay the 1¢ advertising fee.

To my knowledge this is the only instance of any stamp of this issue being used to pay an advertising fee — a most unusual usage.

EARLY USES OF THREE CENT STAMPS TO FOREIGN DESTINATIONS

James C. Pratt has recently sent the section editor photocopies of two covers, each bearing a 3¢ 1851 orange brown stamp (S1), and addressed to a foreign destination.

The first, dated July 7, 1851, is from Groton, Mass., and is addressed to Nova Scotia, arriving there, according to the backstamp, on July 12. The other, dated July 14, 1851, went from Hanover, N.H., to London, England, and was backstamped there on July 27. The stamp in the latter case is position 33R1^E. In neither case were these attempted partial payments recognized.

If members will send photocopies of other July 1851 covers bearing stamps to foreign destinations, the section editor will attempt to compile a census for the *Chronicle*.

YEARDATED POSTMARKS OF NEW YORK STATE IN THE PRESTAMP PERIOD

© Copyright CALVET M. HAHN 1983

(Continued from *Chronicle* 118:107)

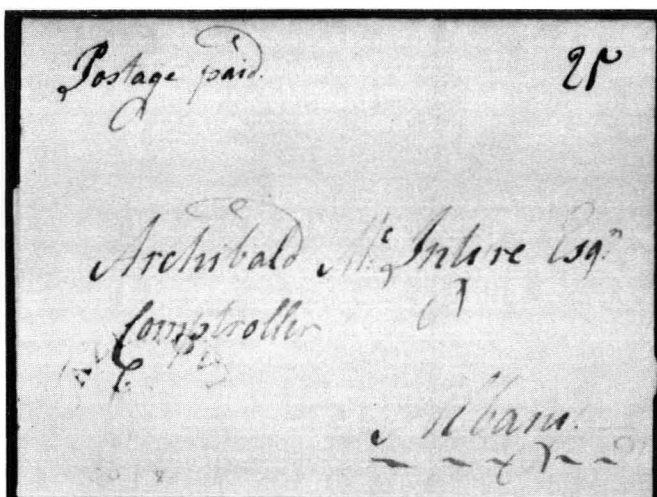


Figure 15. Black 32x30mm oval CAZENOVIA/Mar./12/1812, with ms. 25¢ paid. Recording example, ex-Dunsmoor. Not catalogued.

None of the New York state ovals with yeardates are in the adhesive period. I record: Cazenovia (1812), Fort Covington (1830-1), Monticello (1834), Norwich cogged oval (182) and Rochester (1825-9). The cogged oval is quite unusual while the Cazenovia appears to be unique.

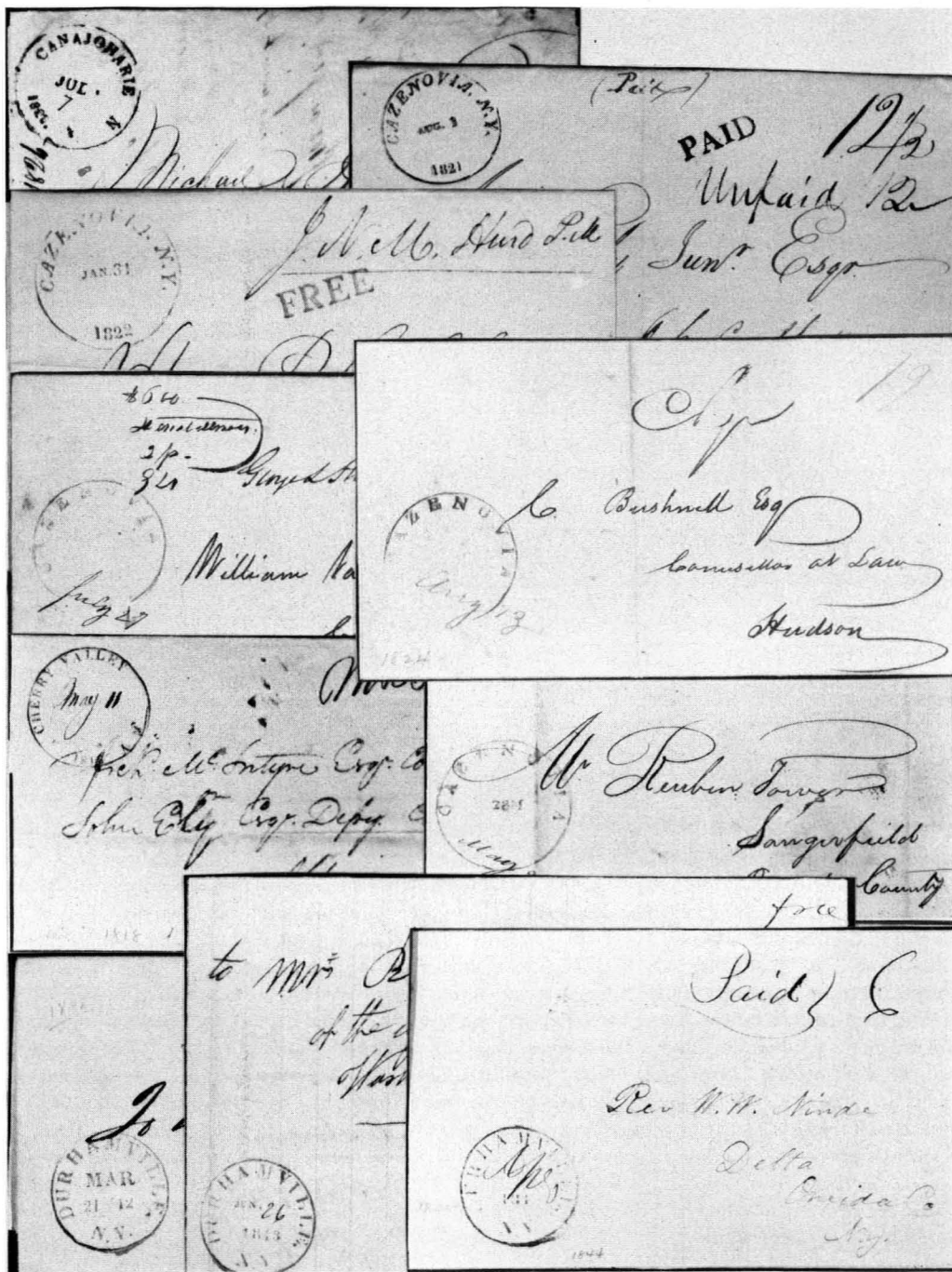
There are many New York state circles known with yeardates. In the early period I record the following: Cazenovia (1821-2 and 1823-4 — two different styles), Canajoharie (1826), Cent. Canajoharie (1832), Cherry Valley (1818), Columbiaville (1828), Durhamville (1842 and 1843 — two different yeardate styles); Jamesville (1819), Joslin's Corners (1829), Little Falls (1824-5), Manlius (1819-24), Newark Wayne Co. (1835), Palantine Bridge (1824-9), Schoharie Court House (1820-2), Syracuse (1827), Troy (1801-8). A number of these fall into the same era and have similar styles suggesting they came from one manufacturer. They are also located in mid-state. They are from Canajoharie, Cherry Valley, Little Falls, Jamesville, Manlius and Palatine Bridge.

I have not examined five of these and would appreciate seeing photocopies thereof. These include the Syracuse, added by E. N. Sampson in the 1965 *Stampless Cover Catalog*, the Columbia-ville (recorded for many years), the Cent. Canajoharie (which may have a manuscript year date; the old Konwiser catalog listed the marking as 1822 but the town did not have a post office until 1826), the Newark Wayne Co., and the Schoharie Court House, both of which could represent manuscript dates taken from an old time list that didn't differentiate.



Figure 16 (top). Red-brown 30x20mm oval FT. COVINGTON/APR 20/1830 and ms. paid 18¾¢. Ex-Smith. Recorded to 1832. Figure 17 (second). Red-brown 29x23mm oval MONTICELLO/(16) FEB 1834/N.Y. and ms. Way 26 Double letter (2 x 12½ + 1¢ way) reporting on religious situation in Liberty, N.Y. (both had p.o. at this time). Ex-Dunsmoor and Mayer; unique catalog listing item. Figure 18 (third). Red 40x27mm cogged oval NORWICH. (N.Y.)/(Oct. 23) 182(5) and ms. Paid 12½¢. Ex-Dunsmoor and Mayer; recording copy in red. Black in 1821 also known. Figure 19 (fourth). Red 31x23mm oval in old English letters Rochester/JULY 15, 1826./N.Y. and red boxed PAID with pointing hand. These y.d. ovals are known from this example through Sept. 16, 1826. A second example (bottom) ex-Bingham shows a clearer strike of July 25th.

Figure 20 (top). Black 29mm CANAJOHARIE N. Y./JUL/(7)/1826 and ms. 6¢ rate. Datedlined Derrpark July 1. Unique catalog listing item from one of the Knapp bulk lots. Earliest recorded Canajoharie handstamp. Figure 21 (second). Black 30mm circle CAZENOVIA, N.Y./AUG 3/1821 and PAID. Ms. 12½¢ for single, rerated double at Albany with "Unpaid 12½¢." Earliest recorded



Cazenovia circle. By December 5, 1821, marking is in red, two examples being recorded in italic format. Figure 22 (third). Red 30mm CAZENOVIA, N.Y./JAN 31/1822 and FREE. Franked by J.N.M. Hurd, P.M. on his last day in office protesting his removal. Second of two recorded examples. Figure 23a (fourth-right). An albino year date is found in 1823-5 as part of a 30mm CAZENOVIA circle with month and day inserted in pen as here. A "charge account" letter for 12½¢. Figure 23b (fifth-left). In 1825 only the 182 is albino as can be seen from a July 27, 1825, example, the final year slug not being inserted. Figure 24 (sixth-right). The so-called CAZRNOVIA/1824 yeardated circle. Actually this appears to be a clogged "E", but three members of a major expert committee see an "R" even under blacklight. Figure 25 (seventh-left). Earliest Cherry Valley circle is this 28mm red CHERRY VALLEY N.Y./ (May 11)/1818 with a "MAS Peirce" frank unrecognized and ms. 10¢ rate.

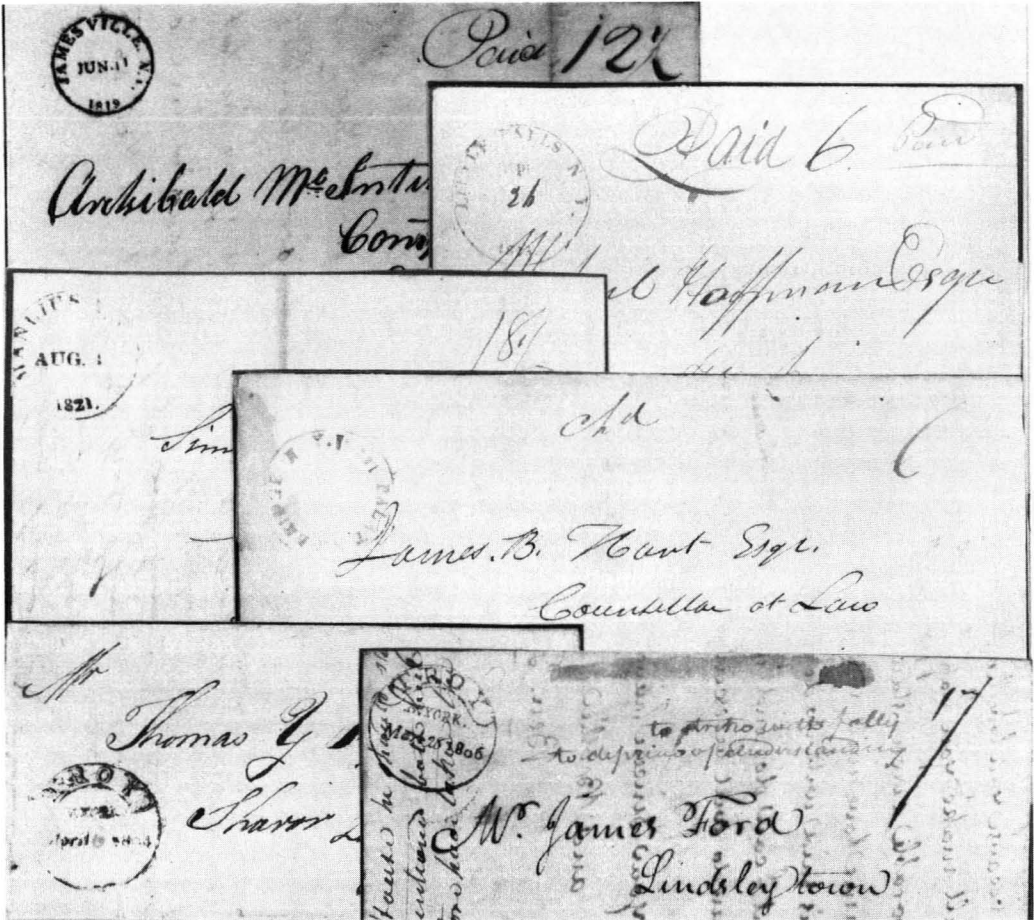


Figure 29 (top). Black 21mm circle JAMES VILLE N.Y./JUN.11/1819 with ms. 12½¢. Also struck on back. Ex-Knapp; one of four copies recorded. The other dates are: 6/9, 7/24, and 8/14. Figure 30 (second). Red 29mm circle LITTLE FALLS N.Y./APL/(26)/1825. and ms. Paid 6. This year date also known April 6, 1824, and May 9, 1825, latter with Free. Though cataloged higher it is more common than most others of this general style. Figure 31 (third). Black 27mm MANLIUS N.Y./AUG.4/1821. with ms. 18½¢ rate. Reports mail goes but once a week. An 1820 example is in the Lounsbury collection and a third, Nov. 22, 1821, is known. Earliest is 1/12/1819. Figure 32 (fourth). Red-brown 27mm circle PALATINE BRIDGE N.Y./182. A charge account letter on receipt, rated 6¢. This 2/15/1824 example apparently the recording item. Others known 12/3/26, 5/3/27, and 7/2/28. Figure 33 (fifth). Red 27mm circle TROY/N.YORK/April (6) 1804 with ms. 10¢ rate. Norona reports 1801 but it is an error for 1804. Earliest certified red Troy yeardated piece; dates to Sept. 12, 1804. Dorr collection. Figure 34 (bottom). Black 27mm circle TROY/N. YORK/May (28)1806. Known in black 9/14/1801 through to 1812, but not in 1802, 1808 or 1811. Many yeardates are quite weak.

◀ From a Knapp bulk lot; the catalog listing example. One of six towns apparently using same handstamp manufacturer. Figure 26 (bottom-left). Blue 25mm circle DURHAMVILLE/MAR/21'42/N. Y. and pen "Paid 25" rerated as a triple letter to additional "Due 50". Ex-Smith; earliest handstamp of this town, recording copy of abbreviated yeardate. Figure 27 (bottom-center). Full year date was used in 1843 as in this 25mm DURHAMVILLE/JUN.(26)/1843/N. Y. Free to the Army Adjutant General inquiring about brother. Ex-Smith and Dunsmoor. April 22 and January 11 known in blue. Long catalog recording of 1843 examples in black is probably an error. Figure 28 (bottom-right). Partial year date in 1844 as in this 25mm DURHAMVILLE/(Apr)/184/N. Y. and ms. "Paid 6." Dorr collection; only recorded example.

(To be continued)

TWO UNUSUAL TURNED COVERS

Z. SERON, M.D.

PRE-CIVIL WAR VERMONT "TURNED COVER"

Following the reduction in postal rates in 1840, the envelope rapidly replaced the 2-page letter sheet. Eleven years later, the U.S. postal rate dropped to 3-cents; and the envelope again dominated as the carrier for letters.

Exceptions persisted. The commercial use of letter sheets abounds to this date (with paper clip sealing). Letter sheet printings of "Prices Current", advertising messages, and religious tracts were not uncommon during the mid-19th century. Local folded letters and those to foreign destinations continued in use well into the Banknote period.

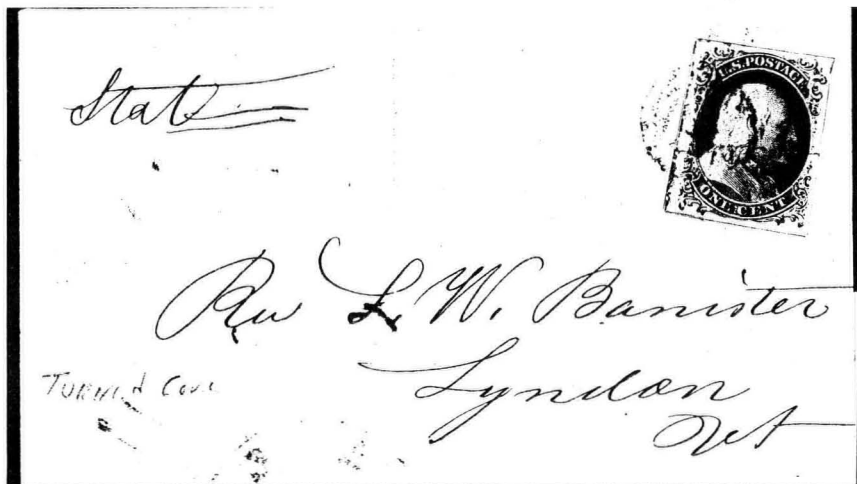


Figure 1. 1851 1¢ on letter sheet to Lyndon, Vt.

Illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 is a turned half of a cover page from a letter sheet discovered at an obscure estate auction in Santa Rosa, California. It is probably a unique example of pre-Civil War "turned covers" postal history, from Vermont. Figure 1 pictures the folded front, franked with a 1¢ blue Franklin, Type IV (Scott's number 9, issued in 1852). The full-margined stamp is tied by a green, 17mm. circular thimble-type fancy cancel. The lettering in the central area of the cancel is illegible; it could be "DROP", or "1 ct", similar to the currently used drop letter markings of the larger post offices (See USPM, page 229). At upper left of the folded cover is a script "Stat", probably indicating urgency. The letter sheet

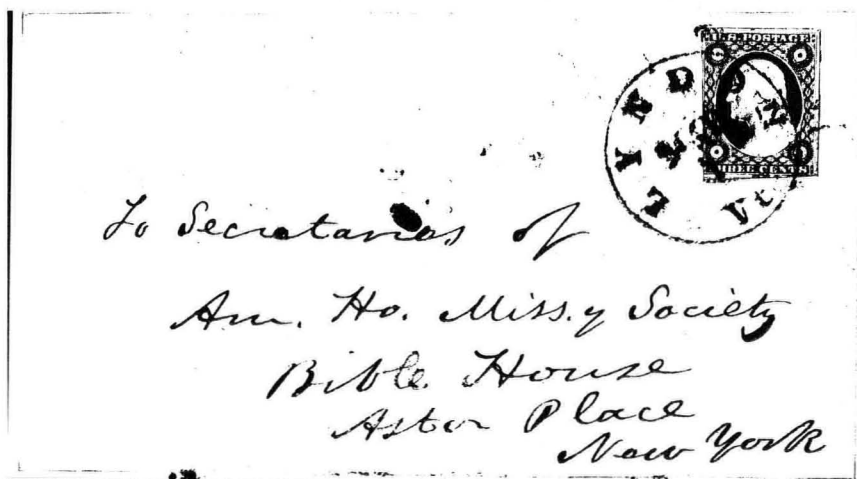


Figure 2. Reverse of letter sheet in Figure 1 with 3¢ 1851 tied by Lyndon, Vt., postmark.

is addressed to the "Rev L. W. Banister/Lyndon/Vt".

The dutiful Reverend, heeding the "Stat", must have promptly turned the covering sheet; refolded the letter; applied a 3¢ 1852 pale brownish carmine stamp (Scott's 11); and re-addressed the lettersheet "To Secretaries/Am. Ho.[me] Miss.y Society/Bible House/Astor Place/New York". The 3¢ stamp is tied by a 33mm. black "LYNDON Vt(?) JUL 1" cds. There are no year dates, but the letter could well have been mailed during 1852 or 1853.

The original fold of the drop letter is 12x7cm. Dimension of the second folding is 14x8cm. Unfortunately, the Reverend Banister's bottom folding creased the 1¢ Franklin horizontally. A careless filing clerk evidently folded the letter in one half, thus creasing the 3¢ stamp vertically! To the specialist of Vermont postal history, the minor creasing would in no way detract from the beauty of this turned cover.

A U.S. CLASSIC: QUADRUPLE-RATE TURNED COVER

With the advent of uniform postal rates in the United States (1845), letter writers utilized envelopes in lieu of folded letter sheets. This trend accelerated in 1851 when the rate was reduced to three cents.

Legal and juristic correspondence usually required special "legal-size" envelopes, often exceeding 8½ x 3¾ inches. Some attorneys and court officers occasionally used such envelopes more than once — to save pennies (in the 1850s "a penny saved was a penny earned").

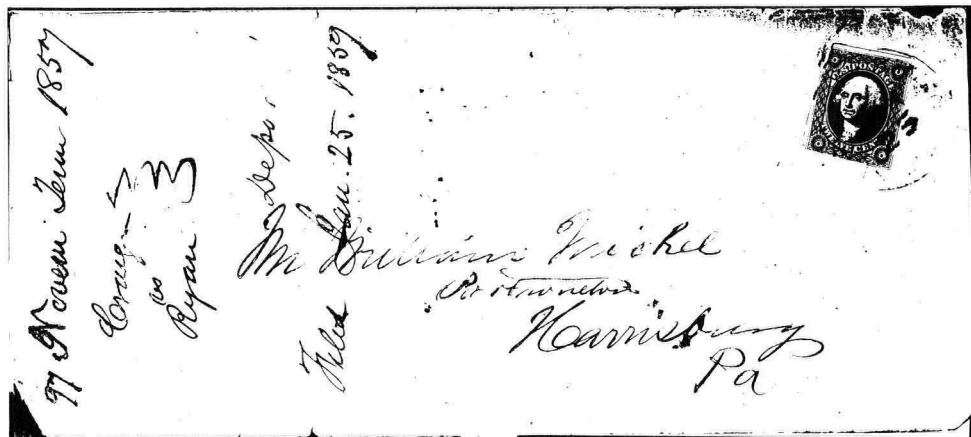


Figure 3. Turned legal envelope with 12¢ 1851 paying quadruple domestic rate to Harrisburg, Pa.

Illustrated in Figures 3 and 4 is such a turned cover, showing quadruple-rate usage. It is franked with an 1851 12¢ black Washington. The cover is addressed to "Mr. William Michel/Postmaster/Harrisburg/Pa." Vertically, across the left third, is a manuscript notation; viz., "[Case] 97 Novem Term 1857/Craig/vs/Ryan"; and the abbreviation, "Depo [sition]" and "Filed Jan. 25, 1859."

The opened-out envelope reveals Figure 4, showing a "REAPER & MOWER MANUFACTORY/ Harrisburg. Pa." corner card and the date "July 12, 1856." It is addressed to "John Morrison Esq/Justice Peace/Newton Hamilton/Mifflin Co/Pa." This side of the envelope is not franked with U.S. postage — evidently the enclosure and envelope were delivered by messenger.

Presumably, after three years, Justice Morrison must have saved a penny or two by turning the envelope and forwarding legal papers (a deposition?) to the postmaster in Harrisburg who may also have been an attorney for the Reaper & Mower Manufactory.

The turned cover, battered as it is by age, is a prime rarity showing the state-side use of Scott's #17 as a single franking a quadruple rate letter.

Noted is the partly legible black 32mm. cds. The town name begins with the letters "NE--", and ends with "---ILTNO" (Newton Hamilton?). The dating is fairly legible--

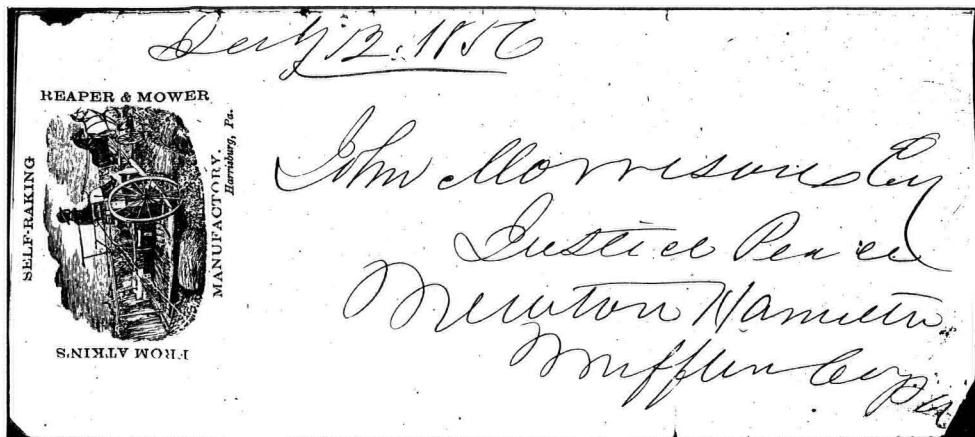


Figure 4. First use of Figure 3 envelope with corner card of Harrisburg firm used outside of mails to Newton Hamilton, Pa.

“JAN/25”; there is no year date within the cds.

For more than a half century, the cover has remained in seclusion in the collection of a Santa Paula, California, physician; it came into my possession at a Fresno Philatelic Society auction last year. The physician had turned over his remainder material to his son, a Fresno resident whose interests are mainly fine stamps — evidently, he disdained the battered condition of this rare specimen of postal history.

I'm certain that the readers of the *Chronicle* will truly appreciate the uniqueness of this rare bit from the Classics period. The marvel to me is that the #17 survived the common practice of the old-time collector of removing stamps from covers. Comments on either cover may be addressed to the author at 3553 N. Orchard St., Fresno, Ca. 93726.

WANTED QUALITY CLASSIC

- ★ STAMPS
- ★ COVERS
- ★ CANCELS

and other philatelic materials for inclusion in our regular public auctions, 8-9 held each year.

Consignment or outright purchase. Contact us for details and terms.

William A. Fox Auctions, Inc.

Dept CS Box F
Short Hills, N.J. 07076
201-467-2366

Classic United States Postal History

Stampless — 1900.

Want lists expertly filled. We are also active buyers at top market prices. Please call or write today.

CCC CHICAGO
CLASSIC
COVERS

P.O. BOX 98, WILMETTE, IL 60091
312/677-6403
APS SPA USPCS PHS CSA

THE 1861-69 PERIOD

RICHARD B. GRAHAM, Editor

WILLIAM K. HERZOG, Assoc. Editor

A LISTING OF 24¢ "F" GRILL COVERS

WILLIAM K. HERZOG

Are significantly fewer 24¢ 1869 (*Scott* 120) covers in existence than 24¢ "F" grill (*Scott* 99) covers? Although the catalogue value (*Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps*, 1983) for a 24¢ 1869 on cover is approximately 12 times greater than that for a 24¢ "F" grill on cover (\$9,500 to \$800), this writer suspected for a long time the answer to this question would be emphatically no. It was assumed the great disparity in on-cover value (the difference in used value is only \$500 to \$425) is simply a reflection of greater demand and popularity for on-cover examples of the 1869 stamp, rather than a significant difference in the number of surviving covers.

There are certain interesting similarities between these two stamps which indicate they should be of comparable scarcity, whether on or off cover:¹

	24¢ "F"	24¢ 1869
Period Issued to Post Offices	Oct. 1868-Sep. 1869	Mar. 1869-Apr. 1870
Period Issued Concurrently	Mar. 1869-Sept. 1869	Mar. 1869-Sep. 1869
Quantity Issued to Post Offices	234,075	235,250

The basis for an intelligent answer to the question was provided by Richard Searing in his fine article "A Listing of 24¢ 1869 Covers."² Shortly after its publication, this writer began compiling a list of 24¢ "F" grill covers for comparison with the Searing list. A listing of 30¢ "F" grill covers also was compiled simultaneously for comparison with the Searing article on the 30¢ 1869 covers. This list will be published separately at a later date.

Basically, the only problem encountered in the recording of 24¢ 1869 covers is determining their genuineness. The recording of 24¢ "F" grill covers presents some additional problems. It must be determined that the 24¢ stamp definitely is grilled, since the design does not give immediate recognition of the stamp, as does the design of the 24¢ 1869. This situation results in two potential problems. First, it is quite possible that covers bearing 24¢ "F" grills are mistaken for the more common 24¢ 1861 covers, especially if the grills are weakly impressed. On the other hand, it also is possible that covers franked by 24¢ stamps mistakenly are described and sold as bearing grilled 24¢ stamps. These problems make a listing of 24¢ "F" grill covers potentially less accurate than a list of 24¢ 1869 covers. Many of the covers in Table I have not been examined personally by this writer to verify that the 24¢ stamps are grilled. Of these, however, many clearly show the grills in their photographs.

Fake and dubious covers bearing 24¢ "F" grills purposely are not listed in Table I. Incorrectly described covers sold as bearing 24¢ "F" grills, which covers actually bear 24¢ 1861 stamps without grills, also purposely are not listed. However, the lack of a listing for a 24¢ "F" grill cover known to a reader will not indicate necessarily it is a fake, dubious, or misdescribed cover. It may mean this writer simply is unaware of its existence. In this regard, would any reader knowing of additional 24¢ "F" grill covers please report them for possible listing.

For the interpretation of foreign rates, which is a vital factor in determining the genuineness of a cover, the outstanding reference work *United States Letter Rates to Foreign Destinations 1847 to GPU-UPU* by Charles Starnes was consulted. It should be stated for the record that the inclusion of any cover in Table I does not preclude it from the possibility of being a fake or misdescribed cover.

1. William K. Herzog, "The Story of the United States Grilled Postage Stamps," *Forty-Fourth American Philatelic Congress*, 67-103.

2. *Chronicle* 93:42-9.

Both the foreign-rate covers and domestic covers are listed in Table I, which separates them alphabetically by foreign destinations, followed by domestic uses. The covers are listed chronologically under each destination. Additional cover information taken from Table I is summarized in Table II.

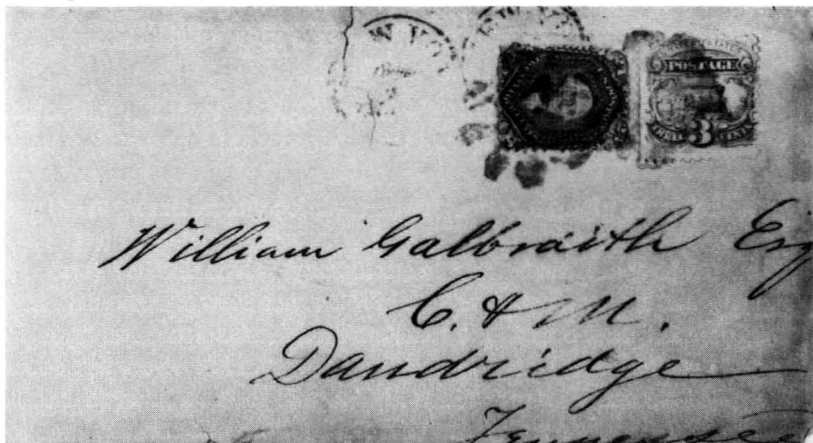


Figure 1. 24¢ "F" grill and 3¢ 1869 that paid heavy-weight, domestic postage. Courtesy of Edward Lawrence.

A perusal of Table I will show that between six and seven years of searching³ has thus far resulted in the listing of only 30 covers. These covers compare with the Searing findings for the 24¢ 1869 covers as follows:

	24¢ "F"	24¢ 1869
Domestic Uses	2	19
Foreign Uses	28	43
Total Covers	30	62

The most obvious difference here is the great disparity between the recorded domestic uses of these stamps. In view of the fact that only two and four domestic use covers are known



Figure 2. 24¢ "F" grill and 10¢ 1869 that paid the 34 cents British via Southampton rate to Bangkok, Siam.

3. Auction catalogs, dealers, philatelic literature, stamp exhibits, Philatelic Foundation files, correspondence with specialists in 19th century U.S. stamps, and the foreign rate clippings file of Charles Starnes were consulted for possible listings for Table I.

for the 30¢ “F” grill and 30¢ 1869 stamps respectively, this disparity resulting from the large number of 24¢ 1869 domestic use covers seems unexplainable.

Superficially, there appears to be a 30/62 ratio for the known covers. However, because of the identification problems encountered in listing 24¢ “F” grill covers, as well as a general lack of interest in them, this ratio probably is too high. Additionally, if the 2/19 ratio for the domestic uses and the 0/11 ratio for the Portchester, N. Y., find covers to Peru were removed, a ratio of 28/32 would result. This 28/32 ratio would match closely the as yet unpublished ratio for 30¢ “F” grills and 30¢ 1869s. Taking all this into consideration, it seems obvious that 24¢ 1869 covers are not rarer than 24¢ “F” grill covers in terms of numbers known.

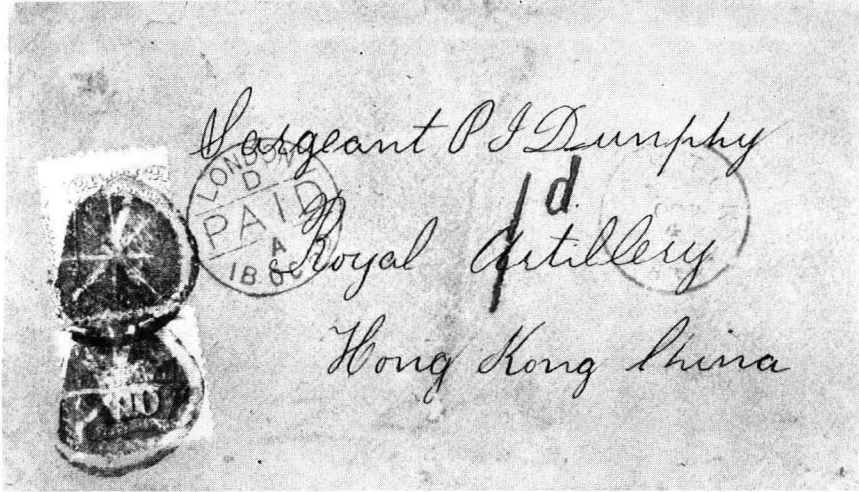


Figure 3. 24¢ “F” grill and 10¢ 1869 that paid the 34 cents British via Southampton rate to Hong Kong, China. Courtesy of Michael Laurence.

Figure 1 is a reduced, legal-size cover mailed from New York City to Dandridge, Tennessee, probably in 1869 or 1870. The 24¢ “F” grill and 3¢ 1869 paid nine times 3 cents in heavy-weight postage, as there are no apparent registry markings on the cover. This cover was issued P. F. Certificate 72426, which attests to its genuineness.

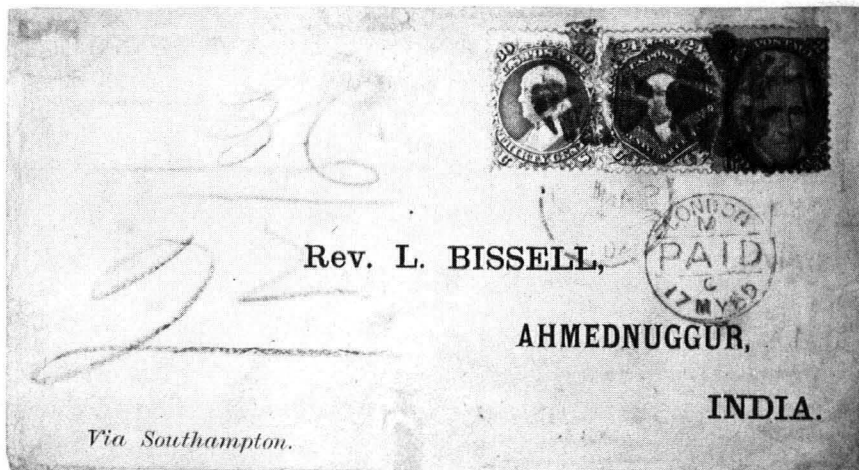


Figure 4. 24¢ “F” grill plus 30¢ and 2¢ “F” grills that paid two times the 28 cents British via Southampton rate to Ahmednuggur, India. Courtesy of Robert Paliafito.

Figure 2 illustrates a cover from the House correspondence that was mailed from New Haven, Ct., in early December of 1869, to Bangkok, Siam. The 24¢ “F” grill and 10¢ 1869 paid the 34 cents per ½ ounce British via Southampton rate (in effect from 1/68 to 1/70). The

red "24" is a New York applied credit of 24 cents to the United Kingdom, as the United States retained 10 cents. The red "NEW YORK, DEC. 8" on the back indicates it was carried by the Cunarder *Scotia*.

Figure 3, which illustrates an almost similar use as Figure 2, is a cover mailed from Boston, Mass., on October 4, 1869, to Hong Kong, China. The 24¢ "F" grill and 10¢ 1869 paid the 34 cents per ½ ounce British via Southampton rate (in effect from 1/68 to 1/70). The red manuscript "24", faintly visible to the right of the 10¢ stamp, is a credit of 24 cents to the United Kingdom, as the United States retained 10 cents.

Figure 4 is a cover mailed from Boston, Mass., on May 4, 1869, to Ahmednuggur, India. The 24¢ "F" grill, 30¢ "F" grill, and 2¢ "F" grill paid two times the 28 cents per ½ ounce British via Southampton rate (in effect from 3/68 to 1/70). The red manuscript "36/2" is a credit of 36 cents (2 x 18¢) to the United Kingdom, as the United States retained 20 cents (2 x 10¢). The cover probably was carried by the Cunarder *Siberia* from New York City on May 4, 1869. This is one of four covers bearing both the 24¢ and 30¢ "F" grills. Three of the four are from the famous Bissell correspondence to Ahmednuggur, India.



Figure 5. 24¢ "F" grill and pair of 2¢ Nationals without grills that paid the 28 cents British via England rate to Montevideo, Uruguay. Courtesy Charles Starnes.

The cover shown as Figure 5 was mailed from Petaluma, Cal., to Montevideo, Uruguay. The 24¢ "F" grill and pair of 2¢ Nationals without grills paid the 28 cents per ½ ounce British via England rate (in effect from 1/70 to 7/75). The red "24" in the New York exchange office marking of January 30, 1871, is a credit of 24 cents to the United Kingdom, as the United States retained 4 cents. This is one of six West Coast uses thus far recorded for the 24¢ "F" grills.

Figure 6 is a cover, still containing the letter of August 16, 1875, mailed from Trenton, N. J., on August 17, 1875, to Gaboon River, West Africa. The 24¢ "F" grill, 2¢ Continental, and 6¢ Continental overpaid two times the 15 cents per ½ ounce British rate to Africa, West Coast, which went into effect on July 1, 1875. The sender undoubtedly paid two times the old, pre-July 1875 British rate of 16 cents per ½ ounce. The manuscript "100/2" is a two times 50 centimes credit (20 cents) to the United Kingdom, as the United States retained 10 cents (2 x 5¢ Union rate). This is the latest use of a 24¢ "F" grill thus far recorded.

In summary, since only 234,075 24¢ "F" grills were issued to post offices during only a 12-month period, it is not surprising that only 30 covers have been recorded. Because of identification problems encountered in the listing of these covers, perhaps we may assume there will be 50 percent more covers reported in the future. It seems fairly certain that the 24¢ "F" grill covers will turn out to be rarer than 24¢ 1869 covers with regard to existing numbers.

TABLE I

24¢ "F" GRILL COVERS, LISTED BY DESTINATION (INCLUDING DOMESTIC)

<i>Stamps Sc #</i>	<i>Origin Date</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Service Rate</i>	<i>Year Verified</i>	<i>Source Owner</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Argentina						
99+92	Boston (?)	Rosario	Am + Fr Pkts, 1x25	?	Harmer 10/15/58:358	No photo*
Chile						
99+116	New Bedford, Ms.(2/19)	San Carlos	Br v Pan, 1x22	1870 backstamp	Chr. 85:41/Herzog	overpay
99+96	Boston (1/11)	Callao	Br v Pan, 1x34	? (1869 or 70)	Siegel 598:128	photocopy
China						
99+116	Boston (10/4)	Hong Kong	Br v S, 1x34	LONDON 18 OC 69	SPB 20:793/Laurence	ex-Juhring, Fig. 3
99(5)+96	NYC (?)	Hong Kong	Fr, 7x30	CALAIS ? ? 69	Daniels 11/5/53:339	block 4 #99
England						
99	NYC (2/3)	Liverpool	Br, 1x12+ suppl mail	LIVERPOOL 14 FE 69	Siegel 616:608	Rathbone cor.
99	NYC (2/10)	Liverpool	Br, 1x12+ suppl mail	LIVERPOOL 20 FE 69	Chr. 100:262/Hyzen	Rathbone cor.
99	NYC (2/20)	Liverpool	Br, 1x12+ suppl mail	LIVERPOOL ? ? 69	Gibbons A.G. 4:305	Rathbone Cor.
France						
99,99+114	NYC (10/21)	Paris	Fr., 5x15	CALAIS 2 NOV 69	Robbins 9/22/81:846/ Drews	photocopy, 24¢ "F" missing
99,100,95+77	SF (12/12)	Paris	Fr, 5x15	CHERBOURG 2 JANV 70	T. Raper stock/R. Hunt	photo, 1¢ (prob. 1869) missing
Gabon, West Africa						
99+157,159	Trenton, N.J.(8/17)	Gaboon R.	Br, 2x15	LONDON 39 AU 75	E. Lawrence	photo, Fig. 6
India						
99+71,71	Boston (1/5)	Ahmednuggur	Br v S, 3x28	LONDON ? JA 69	Siegel 210:665/ Searing	Bissell cor.
99,100+93	Boston (5/4)	Ahmednuggur	Br v S, 2x28	LONDON 17 MY 69	Siegel 210:666/ Paliafito	Bissell cor., Fig. 4
99,100+113	Boston (6/22)	Ahmednuggur	Br v S, 2x28	LONDON 5 JY 69	Siegel 516:366	Bissell cor.
99,100,100	Boston (8/17)	Ahmednuggur	Br v S, 3x28	LONDON 28 AU 69	Ward6 14.44:331/ Paliafito	Bissell cor.
99+93,93	Boston (?)	Ahmednuggur	Br v S, 1x28	LONDON ? ? 69	Siegel 210:667	Bissell cor.
Italy						
99+94,98	NYC (11/28)	Palermo	Fr., 2x21	PAQ FR H ? ? 68	Harmer 2/2/65:112	signed Brookman
99+94	Boston (3/3)	Rome	Fr., 1x27	CALAIS 16 MARS 69	C. Starnes	photo
Peru						
99+96	Oakland, Cal (8/28)	Lima	Br v Pan, 1x34	PANAMA SE 13 69	R. Drews	photocopy
99+116	SF (12/3)	Lima	Br v Pan, 1x34	1869, so stated	Chr. 85:40	
99+116	SF (2/3)**	Lima	Br v Pan, 1x34	SF, FEB 2 1870	Chr. 85:39	
99+116	SF (11/18)	Lima	Br v Pan, 1x22	1870, so stated	Chr. 85:43	overpay
Seychelles						
99	Taunton, Ms.(?)	?	Br v M, 1x24	LONDON ? ? 70	Siegel 406:1562	no photo
Siam						
99+116	New Haven (12/?)	Bangkok	Br v S, 1x34	LONDON 18 DE 69	SPB 20:792/Herzog	House cor., Fig. 2
Singapore						
99+96	New Bedford (6/9)	Singapore	Br v S, 1 x 34	LONDON 21 JU 69	Ishikawa col.	
99+116	New Bedford (?)	Singapore	?, ?	?	Harmer 5/22/61:280	
Spain						
99	NYC (12/15)	Cadiz	PAID ONLY TO ENGLAND	LONDON 27 DE 69	Harmer 1/24/68:845/ ex-Hubbard	

*This sounds like SPB sale 38:216 (photo), which sold with PF cert. calling stamps *Scott 78* and 92. If these are the same cover, the Argentina listing must be removed. Lot 216 was mailed from Boston Oct. 21, 1868.

**Lot 1158 of Chandler/Kendall sale 50 (4/14/83) is badly damaged front with 24¢ "F" grill and 10¢ 1869 to Lima, Peru, from San Francisco. It bears same type cancels and FEB 3 postmark as listed cover. This front is not listed with the full covers.

				Uruguay		
99+146,146	Petaluma, Cal(?)	Montevideo	Br v E, 1x28	LONDON 10 FE 71	C. Starnes	photo, Fig. 5
				Domestic		
99	Cincinnati (?)***	?	heavy weight	?	Siegel 459:246	no photo
99+114	NYC (?)	Dandridge, Tn.	heavy weight	?	E. Lawrence	PF cert., Fig 1

***Lot 820 of Siegel 297 (3/8/66) states "10¢-24¢ E, F Grills (90,96,two,99). Tied by corks and by town pmk, on two slightly reduced legal size covers to La., one registered, scarce, fine." Because there was no photo and the description is ambiguous, this potential domestic use is only footnoted. I hope additional information will turn up, leading to a full listing.

TABLE II SUMMARY OF DATA FOR THE 24¢ "F" GRILL COVERS

<i>Destination</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Year of Use</i>
India.....	Boston, Mass.....	1868.....
Peru.....	N. Y. C.....	1869.....
England.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1870.....
Chile.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	1871.....
China.....	Cincinnati, O.....	1875.....
Domestic Use.....	New Haven, Ct.....	Unknown.....
France.....	Oakland, Cal.....	
Italy.....	Petaluma, Cal.....	
Singapore.....	Taunton, Mass.....	
Argentina.....	Trenton, N. J.....	
Gabon, W. Africa.....		
Seychelles.....		
Siam, Bangkok.....		
Spain.....		
Uruguay.....		
30		

		<i>Stamp Use</i>
		Alone.....
		With 1861s.....
		With 1868s.....
		With 1869s.....
		With 1868+1869.....
		With B. N.s.....
		6
		1
		11
		9
		1
		2
		30

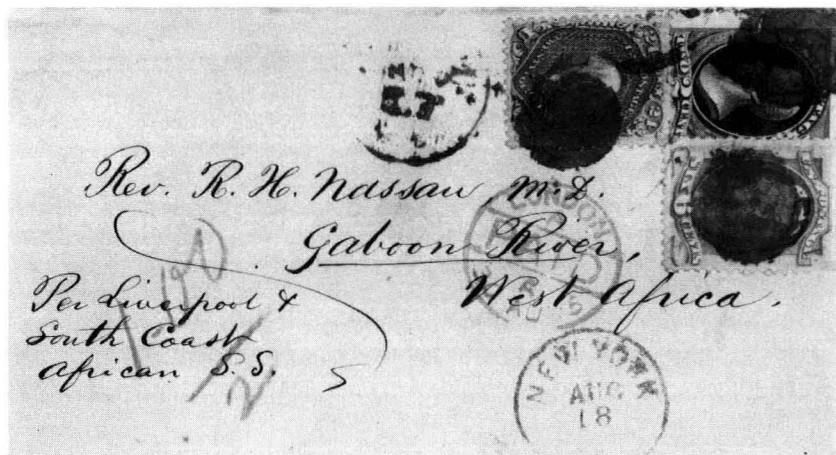


Figure 6. 24¢ "F" grill plus 2¢ and 6¢ Continentals that overpaid two times the 15 cents British rate to Gaboon River, West Africa. Courtesy of Edward Lawrence.

In this writer's humble opinion, the covers illustrated in this article, as well as all the covers listed in Table I, are equally desirable regarding frankings, rates, and destinations as the more popular 24¢ 1869 covers. The 24¢ 1869 stamps obviously are more beautiful than their 1868 "brothers". Also, they are much more expensive if acquired on original covers, which is a reflection of their popularity and demand. However, they simply are not as rare.

Covers were sent to 14 different foreign destinations (the 24¢ 1869 covers were also sent to 14 different foreign destinations). There were 10 different cities of origin: six in the East; one in the Midwest; and three in the West. The main period of use was 1869 into 1870 when 22 of the covers were mailed. Also, the 10 combinational frankings with 1869 stamps and

two with Bank Note stamps match the period very well.

The only 24¢ "F" grill cover mailed in 1868, and the earliest known use of the stamp, is the November 28, 1868, use to Italy (ex-Fleckenstein). The 24¢ "F" grill was removed for verification by Lester Brookman, who hinged it back and signed the cover, according to the auction description. The *Ville de Paris*, which sailed from New York City on November 28, 1868, carried this cover direct to France.

The publication of this article may turn up additional 24¢ grill covers for the list. It is of interest to note that only four new cover listings were added to Table I in the last three years.

A special thank you is given to all collectors who reported covers, especially to Richard Drews who searched certain auction catalogs not readily available to this writer.

AN INFINITE VARIETY OF SHADES

C. W. BERT CHRISTIAN

From the charismatic 'Pigeon Blood' through a wide range of rose tones and intensities and on to some of the late printings in rich brownish-red and even orange-brown, the 3¢ stamp of 1861 offers a color study equalled by few classic issues. This can readily be understood when one considers that the estimated printing to the conclusion of the contract, including the grilled issues, was in excess of two billion copies.



CARMINE INK REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT

Early problems with supplying an ink mix that was satisfactory to the Department also contributed to the extensive run of shades. A letter from J. MacDonough, then secretary of the National Bank Note Co., to A. N. Zevely, Third Ass't. P. M. General, under date of July 27, 1861, was published by Norton D. York in the July 1961 issue of *The American Philatelist*. Quotations from this letter may not be news to the seasoned student of color but those who have more recently adopted this specialty sideline may find them of interest.

To quote in part, Mr. MacDonough said, ". . . Although we continue to print in order to have a supply ready should it be absolutely necessary to deliver on the 1st August, we have continued to experiment and late this afternoon succeeded in a combination of *carmine* ink of the precise tint you desired . . . We will write you fully on Monday and send you finished specimens of all the stamps complete, boxes envelopes etc." Further in the letter Mr. MacDonough requests the delivery date be extended to 15th August, ". . . it would make up for the time lost in deciding upon colors etc., and would allow us to get an adequate supply ahead to meet any demand even should you not use the *red* stamps now printed."

EXPERIMENTS WITH INK CONTINUE

The experiment to produce an acceptable carmine ink was apparently not as successful as Mr. MacDonough indicated for in a subsequent letter dated Sept. 14, 1861, he replied to a message from the P. M. G., "On the adoption of the present color the memoranda in relation to the samples sent before was destroyed and we shall have to work it out again. We are preparing a specimen of the present so deep in tint that when printed and dried it will appear as strong and bright as the stamps you saw fresh from the press."

An analysis of MacDonough's comments would seem to indicate an excessive loss of intensity in the sheet drying process. A stable and satisfactory hue for the 3¢ stamp continued to present a problem until late in 1861 when in general the color became deeper though still presenting a variety of intensities.

PINKS AND PIGEON BLOODS

From the earlier printings come some of the most interesting and beautiful tints and intensities of the 3¢ value. It is quite probable that there were many more copies of these shades in the beginning than exist today due to excessive exposure to light, fumes, and handling during the previous hundred plus years. Although there are quite a number of copies available, both on and off cover, in the acceptable pink shade it is safe to say that very few collectors have had the opportunity to enjoy the superior lustre, under correct controlled lighting, of the hue called Pigeon Blood.

To become more familiar with this elusive tint it is suggested that one check the color sample 14 A-B 4 in the *Methuen Handbook of Colour*. Some viewers feel the true P. B. contains more blue than the pinks, yet others see in it a lavender patina. It is interesting to note that the Methuen chart has given this sample the color name Purplish-Pink, further indicating it is "light variations of purplish-red or violet-red."

By comparison the pink shade is more pale though still containing a hint of blue. Well preserved copies can usually be matched with Methuen sample 12 A 4, and if particularly brilliant even with 13 A 4, while the rose-pinks in losing the bluish haze find a better comparison in samples 11 A 4-5. Developing a comprehensive color chart requires the viewing of many copies. The writer has had the good fortune and the opportunity to examine many thousands of copies and it must be reported that very few pink shades turned up and not a single Pigeon Blood.

THE EMERGENCE OF BROWN

The predominance of rose with its numerous tints and tones was somewhat diminished in mid '63 by the appearance of stamps printed from inks showing the influence of brown. Through the balance of the contract period one finds dull reds, brownish-reds ranging from pale to dark and red-browns wherein the brown pigment has become dominant. The light brownish-red shades match well with Methuen 8 C 5-6 while a rich brown-red compares to 9 C 6. A handsome reddish-brown copy in the writer's color chart demonstrates the almost complete take-over of brown as indicated by Methuen sample 8 D 6. A very late printing on thin experimental paper with 'F' grill appears in a shade of orange-brown similar to 7 C 7.

BLUISH-RED OR CHANGELING?

The observant and color conscious collector may still find some unusual shades from this extensive printing. In the 1950s a remarkable unrecorded copy in a bluish-red hue surfaced in the private estate sale of a West Coast collection. It was examined by two of our foremost students of the classic issues, Stanley Ashbrook and Elliott Perry. First to Mr. Perry who stated, "The red color of this 'Clarksfield' stamp is brighter than any color I find in my reference material. Possibly an attempt has been made to tint it." He further offered the sage advice, "to lay it aside for reference, in case another turned up." The 'Clarksfield' reference is to the town cancel of Clarksfield, Ohio, March 4 stuck in blue.

Mr. Ashbrook's examination proved enlightening and more thorough. He, too, dis-

counted the possibility of the item being Scott #74, the scarlet proof, and elaborated, "My impression is that it is possibly okay and is merely a scarce shade of the 3¢, 1861 — I hope it is the latter because if it is — it is quite rare."

"I do not know if peroxide would affect the color but if it is a genuine shade it would not, on the other hand, if it has been chemically treated a peroxide bath might restore the original." At Mr. Ashbrook's request the stamp was submitted to an expertizing committee from whom the final verdict reads, ". . . not the scarlet, but a color changeling".

A TWIN COPY, AND YET ANOTHER

Following the advice of Mr. Perry, the bluish-red stamp was laid aside to wait for a companion piece. Not long in appearing, the number two copy was found in an extensive 3¢ collection in the East. Later the third copy was located in a California collection.

Can these be shades from the experiments Mr. MacDonough was making in his effort to provide a *carmine* ink? It is unlikely an answer will be found. Are there any more out there? If so, and if they are a *definite* match for the Methuen sample #12 A-B 8 the writer will welcome the opportunity to examine and record in color.

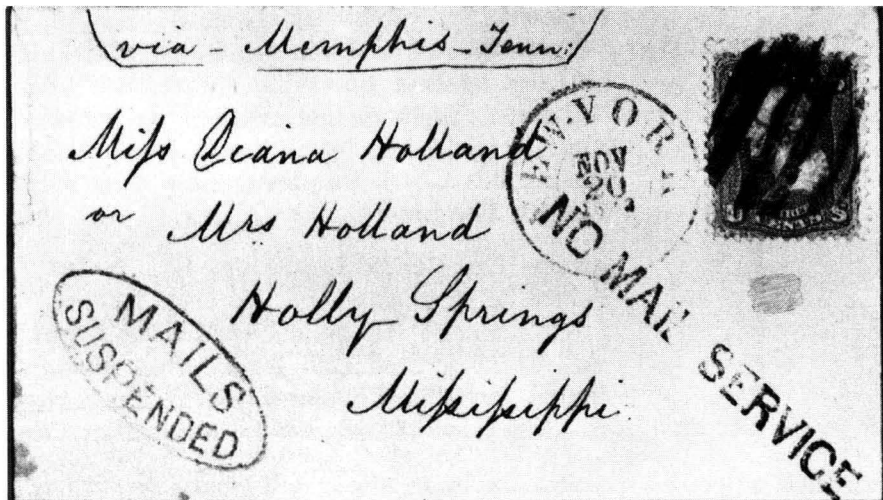
References

Methuen Handbook of Colour, 2nd edition, 1967.

Norton D. York, "The Initial U.S. 1861 Issue", *The American Philatelist*, July, 1961.

Abe Boyarsky, for assistance with dates of color use from an extensive record of dated covers.

MAILS SUSPENDED — BACKSTAMPS AND OTHER DATA



The Period Editor is attempting to compile data on the markings "MAILS SUSPENDED" together with other similar markings as "CANNOT BE FORWARDED" and "NO MAIL SERVICE" as appears on the cover illustrated with these notes.

There exist, in addition to the oval markings with the "MAILS SUSPENDED" legend, at least two more straightline types with the same wording.

According to the Postmaster General's annual reports for 1862, 1863 and 1864 (under the Dead Letter Office portions), large numbers of covers addressed to the seceded states from people in the north were marked with this legend and returned to the senders.

When letters were sent to the Dead Letter Office as unmailable, undeliverable, or not called for, they were required by Regulations to be backstamped at the sending post office with the date they were sent to the DLO.

While several students have been recording these covers for some time, often from auction reports and photos, as the covers command high prices, backstamps are not always mentioned and thus are often not recorded. Yet, they are a key part of the data for each cover.

Data are solicited concerning these covers, including their backstamps. Reports in the form of photocopies of front and back (if there is no backstamp, please so state), colors of the markings and year dates as determinable will be greatly appreciated.

Richard B. Graham

A MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE OF 1869 COVERS

RICHARD B. GRAHAM

In their column, *Bakers' U.S. Classics*, which ran in *Stamps* magazine, 1962-69, Hugh and Dave Baker often invited other collectors to write guest columns on their own specialized fields.

Among the most interesting columns on subjects one might consider somewhat unusual (fifteen years ago) were two columns by Mr. E. D. Warshauer of Wilmington, Delaware. These were about 3¢ 1869 covers from all the states and territories of the United States as it was when the 1869 stamps were current. While other collectors have taken the same approach with 1847 stamps and blackjacks, Mr. Warshauer's approach used just a single denomination out of an issue and the period involved was a somewhat later period than had normally been much considered by collectors of classic U.S. material at that time for that type of approach.

Mr. Warshauer stated in the second of his columns, published October 21, 1967, that, based upon his collection, Colorado and Washington uses of the 3 cents 1869 stamp on cover were the most common of the territorials. He considered Alaska covers with the 3¢ 1869 stamps the rarest, followed by those from Dakota and Idaho Territories. The remaining five possible territories of 1869-70 (Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming) were about on a par as to rarity, he thought.

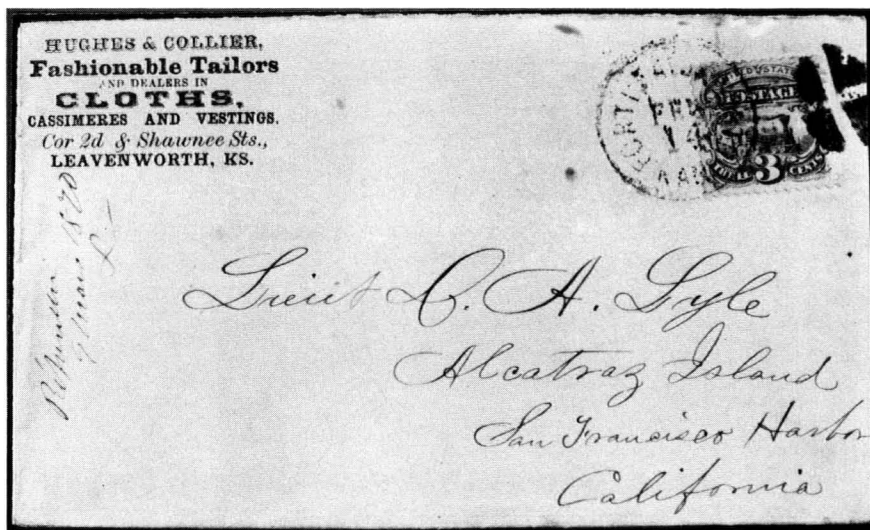


Figure 1. From Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Feb. 14, 1870, to Lt. David Lyle of the Second U.S. Artillery, on garrison duty at the fortifications at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Harbor, California.

In editing and putting together these columns for publication, illustrations of covers and stamps have been selected to supplement the text. (An announcement on the availability of this new book will be made in a few months.) Naturally, Mr. Warshauer's comments as made in 1967 pose something of a challenge to select photos for the book which illustrate what he considered to be the rarer uses.

Probably his remarks will pose the same challenge to members of the Classics Society and possibly to some members of the 1869 Pictorial Research Associates, although their current project of recording covers bearing the various denominations of that issue will probably be of much interest in the light of Mr. Warshauer's remarks. (I expect they will stand up rather well.)

The photos of three covers selected for use with the columns by Mr. Warshauer are included with these notes. All belonged to a now-deceased collector friend of the writer and all were picked out of the "10¢ box" of a local dealer. Obviously, this was a good many years ago. The source of these and also a few other nice territorials with later stamps was the correspondence of a young army officer, Lt. David Lyle, U.S. Artillery. Lyle graduated from the military academy on October 17, 1865, being 41st in his class at a time when even the top five graduates had difficulty in securing appointments in a regular army being reduced to a peacetime establishment.

Lyle was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd U.S. Artillery on 15 June 1869. He became a 1st Lieutenant of Ordnance in November 1874, a Captain 23 August 1881 and a Major on 7 April 1899. Apparently that was his rank when *Heitman's Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*, from which this information was taken, was published in 1903.

Figure 1 shows the earliest of the 1869 covers from the Lyle material. It was sent from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on Feb. 14, 1870 (year date docketed) and directed to Lt. Lyle at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Harbor, California.

The army post at that point was described in official reports of the time as "Fortifications" so the presence of an Artillery unit was appropriate. Alcatraz became a military prison in 1907 and a Federal prison for incorrigible civilians in 1934.

The return address, as given in the corner card, is that of a tailor at Leavenworth, Kansas. The love-hate relationship of young military officers with the tailoring profession is well known, so a reasonable guess may be made as to the content of the letter.



Figure 2. From Arizona City, Arizona Territory, February 19, 1870, to Lt. Lyle at Alcatraz Island. The cover was probably sent from an army friend of Lyle stationed at a quartermaster depot south of the town (now Yuma, Arizona).

Figure 2 shows another cover addressed to Lt. Lyle at the same post at about the same time, the address on this cover identifying Lyle as an officer of the 2nd Regiment Artillery. The cover bears a blue postmark of Arizona City, Arizona Territory. This is the site of present day Yuma, Arizona, located at the point where the Gila River runs into the Colorado River.

The first post office at the site opened on December 2, 1857, as Colorado City, New Mexico Territory. The name was changed to Arizona, New Mexico, on March 17, 1858 but the office was discontinued on June 8, 1863, only a few months after Arizona Territory was established on February 24, 1863. The post office was again established on Oct. 29, 1869, as Arizona City, A.T., and the name was changed — again — to Yuma, A.T., on April 14, 1873.

There had been military posts at the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers since Fort Yuma, California, was established on the west bank of the Colorado River in 1850. However, the probable source of the cover was an army acquaintance of Lyle's at a quartermaster depot which existed from 1864 until 1883 on the east bank of the Colorado, below the mouth of the Gila River.

Figure 3 illustrates the most interesting cover of the group, not only because of its source but because of its letter content. The cover bears a 3¢ 1869 stamp and is postmarked "SITKA/ALASKA T./ DEC/3," with a cork killer canceling the stamp. The cover is addressed to Lt. Lyle's father at Millersport, Fairfield County, Ohio. As may be seen from the letter heading (inset in Figure 3) the cover was sent from Head Quarters, Sitka Alaska Territory, in 1870.

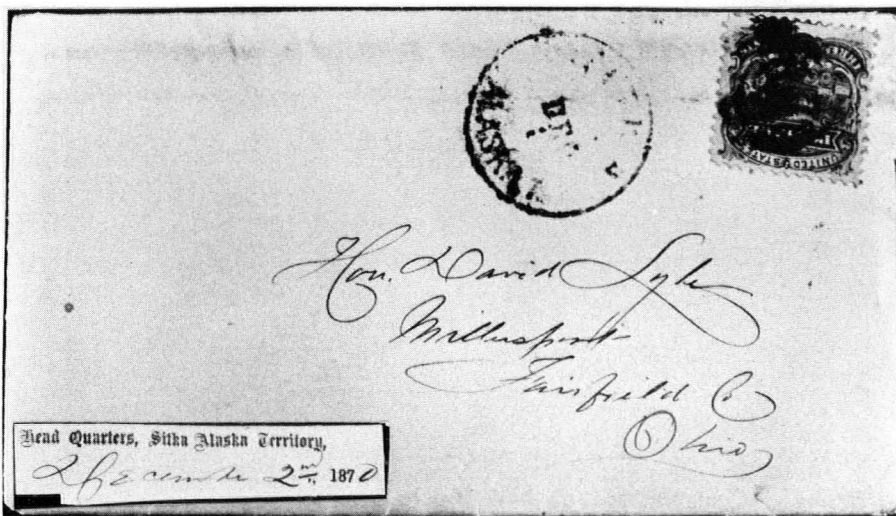


Figure 3. From Sitka, Alaska T., Dec. 3 (1870) as indicated by the letter heading (inset). The cover is addressed to Lyle's father at Millersport, Fairfield County, Ohio.

Although Mr. Warshauer, in his two guest Baker Columns of 1967 indicated only two Alaska covers with 3¢ 1869 stamps were then known, I am informed the number now known is probably six or seven. It is possible that Mr. Warshauer's remarks brought some of these "out of the woodwork."

The enclosed letter acknowledges a letter from Lyle's father of Sept. 30, 1870, as having been received the previous day, thus having been over 60 days in transit.

Lyle remarks that his commanding officer had been ordered to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty and Lyle had his hands full. He was sitting on a General Court Martial trying a man for murder; he was "Officer of the Day" every other day; Post Adjutant and Post Treasurer; Company Commander and "Officer in Charge of Destitute Russians." (Few of our readers will need reminding that Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867.)

In addition, his commanding officer had "left his wife in my charge" and Lyle went on to remark "she is very handsome and fascinating!"

He commented that the weather wasn't unpleasant, but "for 10 weeks we have only seen the sun twice, but yesterday, it was lovely here. It is dark at 3:15 PM; daylight at 8 AM; in the afternoons we lighted lamps at 2:45 PM; sun sets a little west of south with a rather small arc to traverse — and such darkness — I never conceived before how dark an arctic night can be."

There are two or three other 3¢ 1869 territorial cover photos available to use with the *Baker's U.S. Classics* 1869 section, including one from Idaho Territory. Who has a cover from Dakota Territory bearing a 3¢ 1869 stamp of which they will furnish a photo for use with the Warshauer columns in *Baker's U.S. Classics*?

THE BANK NOTE PERIOD

RICHARD M. SEARING, Editor

ANOTHER 90¢ 1890 COVER SURFACES

In Sale 27 of Robert G. Kaufmann on March 31, 1983, lot 275 showed a large piece of a registered package bearing a 90¢, 30¢ pair, and a 2¢ of the 1890 issue. This cover is shown in Figure 1 as originating from San Francisco to Springfield, Massachusetts, with no date and the stamps not tied to the wrapper. The piece appears to be genuine, but no expert opinion was given for this item so I am listing it as genuine, but subject to further verification.

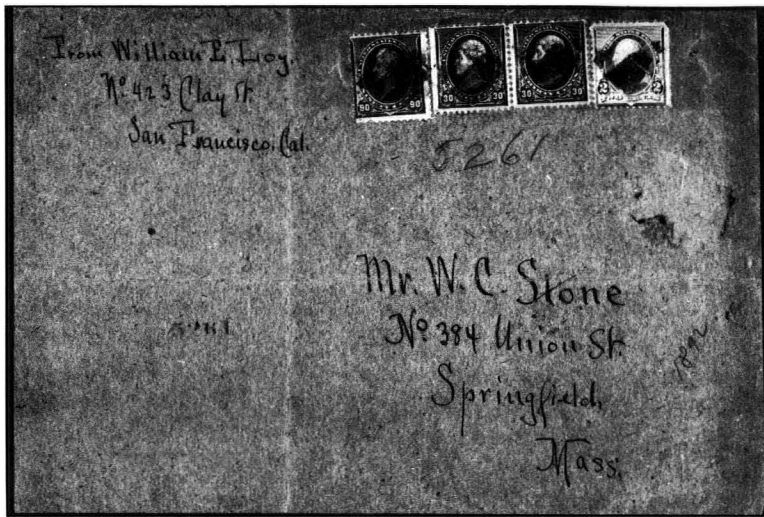


Figure 1. Ninety cent, pair 30¢, and 2¢ 1890 stamps used from San Francisco to Springfield, Mass., on large piece of package. The stamps are not tied.

THE NATIONAL LETTER RETURN ASSOCIATION

An author often wonders if anyone really reads his articles, but I no longer wonder due to the response to date to my small piece on the National Letter Return Association labels. Over ten readers have sent in information on the history of this group, including one from Spain. To all these people, thank you for enlightening me on this subject.

Apparently these curious labels have interested postal history buffs for nearly a century. The first article was written by the venerable John Luff in 1902 and the latest by Pat Herst in 1982. Two readers were kind enough to send in reproductions of the original advertising booklet put out by the Association. The front and back pages are shown in Figure 2. The first issue of *The Western Philatelist* in October 1887 carried an ad which expounded the Association's goals. Evidently the founder, John E. Woodhead of Chicago, advertised widely from 1885 through 1894 and had some official approval for his scheme from postal employees.

The question that arises in my mind is why these labels were needed to provide a service which the post office supplied free to any letter bearing a return address? The answer appears to be that in the 1880s, return addresses on letters were uncommon, and a large volume of mail ended in the Dead Letter Office. This is indicated by the following quote from an official letter from the post office department:

Your communication of the 25th inst. has been received.

The letter for which you inquire, addressed to Mrs. Fleischmann, has not been found.

If it was an ordinary letter, without money or other property value, there are no means of ascertaining whether it reached this office or not. Letters of this description are returned to the writers if possible; OTHERWISE, DESTROYED, AND NO ACCOUNT WHATSOEVER

NOVEL, NEAT AND USEFUL
THE LOSS OF A LETTER IN THE MAILS
IS NOW INEXCUSABLE.

CHICAGO, August, 1885.
 We the undersigned, having examined the plan of the NATIONAL LETTER-RETURN ASSOCIATION, believe it to be practical. From personal knowledge of Mr. J. E. Woodhead, the Manager, we can assure its patrons that the agreements of The Association will be fulfilled.

JOHN R. FLOYD, *Cashier Am. Exp. Co.*, Chicago
 WM. W. CHANDLER, Jr., *Agt. Apple Exp. Co.*, Chicago
 A. WYOMANT, Chicago
 HENRY BOOTH, L.L.D., *Dean of Un'n Col. Law*, Chicago
 L. J. GAGE, *(First National Bank)*, Chicago
 H. H. BLAKE, *Cashier Home Nat'l Bank*, Chicago
 R. R. DONNELLY, *Publisher, 220 Monroe St.*, Chicago
 MILTON GEORGE, *Publisher Western Rural*, Chicago
 LORD & THOMAS, *Advertising Agents*, Chicago
 GUY MAGEE, *(City Editor Times)*, Chicago
 H. W. THOMAS, D. D., *Pastor People's Church*, Chicago
 REV. SAM'L FALLOWS, *R. B. Bishop of the N. W.*, Chicago

For convenience of the public these STAMPS are for sale at
CHICAGO POST OFFICE,

By C. S. SQUIRES,

and by postmasters and leading stationers throughout
 the country.

If your postmaster or stationer does not have them
 send \$1.00 direct to the Manager, who will send you
 a book of stamps by return mail.

(12)

—NATIONAL—
LETTERS: RETURN
 Association.
 (INCORPORATED.)

"NOTHING SHOULD BE DEPOSITED IN THE MAILS WITHOUT PROPER MARK FOR ITS RETURN..."



16,000 LETTERS GO TO THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE EVERY DAY, AND MOST OF THEM ARE DESTROYED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

A Sure, Simple, and Practical Method
of Insuring the Safe Return of all
MIS-SENT, MIS-DIRECTED AND NON-DELIVERED
LETTERS.

ADAPTED TO EVERY CLASS OF PEOPLE, UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, AT ANY PLACE, AND AT ANY TIME.

ENDORSED BY THE POST-OFFICE OFFICIALS, BY WELL-KNOWN, RESPONSIBLE CHICAGO GENTLEMEN AND BY ALL WHO ARE USING THE STAMPS.

J. C. Woodhead Manager.
 468 W. Randolph St.,
CHICAGO.

Read what Professor Swing says, on page 11

Physicians please read page 10, and Obergren page 11

Figure 2. Front (right) and back pages of the booklet put out in 1885 by the National Letter Return Association.

KEPT OF THEM.

Letters are required to be advertised, and subsequently retained one month in post office before being sent to this office. Missing letters should, therefore, be first inquired for at the post office to which they were directed.

The disposition of dead letters being dependent upon the classification according to the contents of value in money or other property, no reference being made to the subject matter of the correspondence such contents of letters applied for must be specifically stated in all applications.

Letters bearing a request for a return to the writer, or the writer's name and address, should be returned directly from the office addressed, and not sent to the Dead-Letter Office.

The following statistics are taken from the original Association booklet in support of their service:

SUGGESTIVE STATISTICS FROM THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE

- 4,808,000 Letters were last year sent to the Dead-Letter Office for various reasons; of which
- 3,583,000 were unclaimed letters.
- 101,716 were returned from hotels.
- 284,358 were mis-directed.
- 117,558 were held for unpaid postage.
- 16,668 were without address. Of these
- 3,819,703 were opened
- 1,621,393 returned to writers, and
- 2,536,224 destroyed.
- 17,588 of the above letters contained money, to value of \$1,795,764.00.

According to the Luff article, the labels were sold in booklets of 120 for 30¢ and 600 for

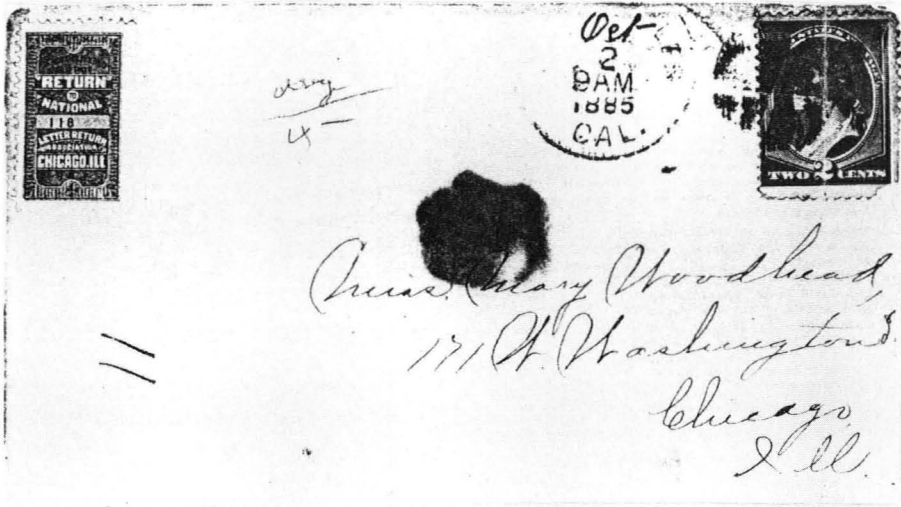


Figure 3. Letter mailed from Los Angeles Oct. 2, 1885, to daughter of NLRA founder J. E. Woodhead bearing an NLRA label. Very early use, presumably by Mr. Woodhead.

\$1.00 at the post office counter in Chicago, but they are known used elsewhere.

Figure 3 shows a letter mailed from Los Angeles that appears to be addressed to the founder's daughter in Chicago. Since Mr. Woodhead was the western representative for the Lamb Knitting Machine Company and the Sherman-King Vaporisor Company, it seems reasonable that he used the labels while on a business trip.



Figure 4. Letter mailed from Santa Barbara, Calif., to Atlantic City, New Jersey, bearing NLRA label and forwarded by post office. This letter bears a different type of label from that in Figure 3 and does not appear to be in same handwriting.

Figure 4 shows a use from Santa Barbara that does not appear to be a letter from the founder. However, the letter was forwarded by the post office to New Jersey and the label service was not necessary in this case.

How did the Association operate? Each booklet sold had its own identifying number which was recorded next to the purchaser's name. If a letter was undeliverable and returned to the Association, it was then sent to the return address recorded by the number. The list of current addresses was updated periodically as needed. By 1895 the Association had all but disappeared. The demise was greatly aided by the increasing popularity of preprinted return addresses for businesses and the increase in return address usage for private letters.

In his article John Luff described four types of the labels that were printed. A fifth type appears to exist, but I have never seen one. Does any reader possess all four or five types of these labels? Please send a photo; if you do so I can illustrate them in a future issue.

As a bonus for all you label sleuths, one reader sent in the item shown in Figure 5. Can anyone supply the history of this particular association? And a real postal use if it exists? I presently have no information whatsoever and neither does the member who submitted the photo.

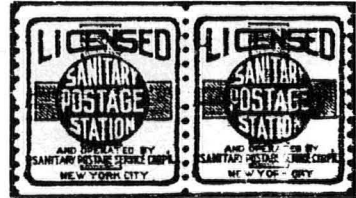


Figure 5. Pair of unknown labels issued in New York City. Does any reader know their history?

References

- Herst, Herman, Jr., *Linn's Stamp News*, 1982.
Ingram, Fred G. Personal letter to Richard McP. Cabeen.
Luff, John. *American Journal of Philately*, February 1, 1902, reprinted in *Postal History—USA*, June 1977, pp. 18-22.
Rapp, William, *Postal History—USA*, December 1975, pp. 59-60.
Turner, George T., editor. *Sloane's Column*, reprinted by the Bureau Issues Association, 1961, p. 187.

FUTURE PROJECTS

Since I wrote about postage dues, several readers have submitted material which I shall address soon. I have also received more information on the South Hanson, Massachusetts, locomotive cancel shown in *Chronicle* 117 which I shall discuss in future issues.

I am presently planning some feature articles on the rarest of the National Banknote grilled stamps. With regard to the 24¢ value, I ran across the auction listing for a Bruce G. Daniel auction (Hughes sale) in Boston on November 5 and 6, 1953, for lot 599 as follows:

24¢ purple *grill* (#142), single copy on legal cover in combination with 3¢ green, stamp is tied but has been lifted and replaced to ascertain grill, a great rarity and possibly unique cover. Signed on the back by Carroll Chase.

The pencil notation in the catalog says this item sold for only \$78! Does any reader presently own this cover or know of its whereabouts? I don't have the full catalog of this sale so could anyone supply a photo for the article? I have heard that two covers are in existence with this stamp. Your help is earnestly solicited to locate and place on the record these covers if they still exist.

Another project involves the 12¢ grilled stamp. I request that owners of covers with this stamp please send in the data and a photo if possible. Also, if you have an auction listing for these covers please let me know. I presently list about six of these very rare postal items.

CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION SERVICE

Professional university-trained paper conservators will undertake the cleaning and repairing of manuscripts and covers and the removal of soil, stains, ink and foxing from philatelic properties in accordance with strict museum standards.

References supplied upon request

Send items for quotation to

PHILATELIC RESTORATION WORKSHOP

1500 Grand Central Station
New York, N.Y. 10163

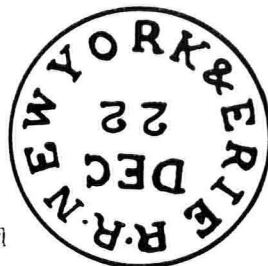
RAILROAD POSTMARKS

CHARLES L. TOWLE, Editor

N. B. R.
March 6

24-AK-1

54



N-12-d

N.Y. & E.R.R.
July 11

125-AH-1

s-man
K. R. Rogers

5

567-U-1

J. G. R.R.
Oct 17

709-T-1

Geo. R. R.
Nov. 23

355-K-1

NEWLY REPORTED MARKINGS

We thank Louis Call, Douglas Clark and David Phillips for reporting the following new early period markings:

24-AK-1: N.R.R., March 6, Rate "5," Manuscript. with script "Paid," Andover, N.H. to Chambly, Canada. Stanstead, L.C., double circle and script "7d Not Paid" on 1848 folded letter. Backstamped Waterloo, C.E., and Chambly, L.C. Northern R.R. chartered Jun. 18, 1844, and completed to West Lebanon, N.H., Nov. 29, 1847. First mail agents, Boston to West Lebanon, J. O. Parker and C. S. King appointed Dec. 10, 1847. Andover, N.H., located 28 miles north of Concord.

N-12-d: New York & Erie R.R., 33½ mm. First example reported in black on cover dated Dec. 22, 1858, Perrysburgh to West Yorkshire, N. Y.

125-AH-1: N. Y. & E. R. R., July 11, "5" rate in pencil manuscript on folded letter from Big Flat to Elmira, N. Y., probably July 11, 1850. Big Flat located 10 miles west of Elmira. New York & Erie R.R. chartered Apr. 24, 1832, and construction reached Owego Jun. 1, 1849, with route agent service being extended to that point June 5, 1849.

355-K-1: Geo. R. R., Nov. 23rd, manuscript ink on folded letter from Crawfordville to Milledgeville, Ga. 1853 usage. Script "Alexander Stephens, M.C., Free." Script "Via Madison." See *Chronicle* 118. Georgia R.R. & Banking Co. chartered Dec. 21, 1833, and completed Augusta to Atlanta, 171 miles, Sept. 1845. First route agent, William T. Beall, appointed July 18, 1846.

567-U-1: S.M. & N.R.R., Jan. 31, "5" rate, manuscript on folded letter from Sandusky City to Norwalk, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1852. Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark R.R. formed by merger of Monroe & Sandusky City R.R., chartered March 9, 1835, and Mansfield & Sandusky R.R. of 1843. Completed line from Sandusky to Mansfield, Ohio, 56 miles in 1846. First route agents appointed Dec. 9, 1850. Letter carried to Monroeville, 16 miles, and thence 4 miles over Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland R.R. to Norwalk.

709-T-1: I.C.R.R. Oct. 19. Manuscript on cover with 3¢ 1851, pen-cancelled, to Schenectady, N.Y. No back address or letter. Illinois Central R.R. was organized March 19, 1851. Eastern Branch, Chicago to Urbana, Mattoon and Centralia, 253 miles, completed Sept. 27, 1856. First route agent Chicago to Kankakee, 56 miles, appointed Oct. 22, 1853, and Chicago to Onarga, 85 miles, April 1, 1854.

CATALOG ASSISTANCE REQUESTED

CHARLES L. TOWLE

Some 25 years ago the U.S. 1851-60 Unit No. 11 of the APS, the predecessor of the USPCS, published *United States Railroad Postmarks, 1837-1861* by C.W. Remele. Since that time, many unlisted manuscript and handstamp route agent markings have been found and, in particular, knowledge of the assignments, names, and dates of operation of U.S. route agents has been greatly amplified through research in National Archives and elsewhere. Collecting habits have changed for economic and other reasons, so that focus is on geographical collecting areas, such as by states, regions, etc. Few collectors attempt collecting of route agent markings on a country-wide basis.

With the approval of the Board of Directors of the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, John L. Kay, co-author of three state postal history volumes, namely, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, and your editor, co-author of the *Towle-Meyer Catalog*, editor of the four volume *U.S. Transit Markings Catalog* and a collector of route agent markings of the 1837-61 period, have commenced work on a complete revision of the Remele 1837-61 work.

Route agent data are being assembled and route agent markings are being studied and checked at the present time. The new edition, which we hope will be published within the next two year period, will be revised so that markings are listed by railroad in geographical order, with an adequate alphabetical cross index. Development of the route markings will be correlated with the development of route agent operations, instead of with the less meaningful contract listings, and finally the catalog numbering system will be changed to allow additions and corrections and, at the same time, be computer compatible.

It is hoped that each group of related markings will be accompanied by a map of the route or routes, and that covers of significance will be illustrated. Manuscript route agent markings will be added to the listings, while railroad history and station listings of the former work will be continued. At the present time no decision has been made on the inclusion of the "so-called" station markings, and whether or not waterway route agent markings of the period will be added.

All members and readers are urged to offer suggestions for organization, listings, and features now, while the process of assembling material is still in the fluid stage. In particular, this is the time to report any handstamps or manuscript route agent markings of the 1837-1861 period that have NOT been listed in the original Remele work, in the 1979 edition of *Simpson's U.S. Postal Markings, 1851-61* by Thomas J. Alexander, or in the various articles, sections and issues of the USPCS *Chronicle* since the Remele book. Your input is needed *now* and will be most helpful and appreciated.

Charles L. Towle

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

THE FOREIGN MAILS

CHARLES J. STARNES, Assoc. Editor

WALTER HUBBARD, Assoc. Editor

THE "INFORMAL ARRANGEMENT" BETWEEN THE U.S. AND HAMBURG OF FISCAL YEAR 1857

RICHARD F. WINTER

In his annual report for 1856,¹ Postmaster General James Campbell stated that "An informal arrangement has been entered into with the free city of Hamburg for an exchange of mails, by means of the direct line of Hamburg steamers plying monthly between that city and New York. The single rate of postage established for letters is ten cents; no mail for places beyond Hamburg being transmitted by this line." Since no additional information on the details of this arrangement was available to Professor Hargest, when he prepared his premier reference book,² he was unable to address the postal markings which could be found on covers transmitted under this arrangement. A few letters have now turned up which show markings used and answer some of the questions raised by Professor Hargest.³

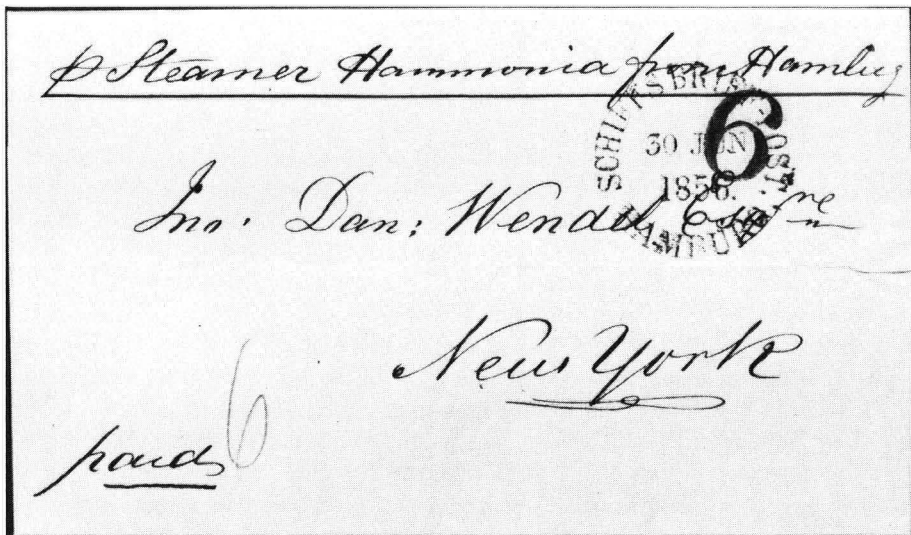


Figure 1. Letter by HAPAG *Hammonia* 30 June 1856 before the informal arrangement went into effect.

The Hamburg Amerikanische Packetfahrt Aktien Gesellschaft (HAPAG) Line of Hamburg steamers inaugurated a North Atlantic steamship service on 1 June 1856 with the sailing of *Borussia* from Hamburg directly to New York. This new service was monthly and appealed to Postmaster General Campbell as a possible U.S. mail carrier. He was faced with the possibility of severely reduced mail service to Northern Europe as the pending expiration of the ten-year contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company to carry mails to Bremen approached. First, he initiated a temporary contract with Cornelius Vanderbilt to carry U.S. mails to Bremen. Next, he sought an agreement for transporting mails to Hamburg, taking advantage of the new German steamship operation. As reported, he concluded an "informal arrangement." Although the date this arrangement first went into effect is not known, at least one cover suggests that it was sometime after June 1856. Figure 1 illustrates a cover posted in Hamburg on 30 June 1856, marked with a Hamburg ship letter handstamp. It is endorsed to

1. *Report of the Postmaster General*, 1856, p. 774.

2. *History of Letter Post Communications Between the United States and Europe 1845-1875*, George E. Hargest, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., 1971.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 119.

be carried by the HAPAG steamer *Hammonia* which departed Hamburg 1 July 1856 on its inaugural voyage to New York. This was the second voyage of the new steamship company. The letter was prepaid 6 schilling. When *Hammonia* arrived in New York on 18 July 1856, the letter was stamped in the upper right corner for a collection of 6¢, the incoming ship letter rate to the port of entry. The U.S. received none of the 10¢ equivalent prepayment in Hamburg because the “informal arrangement” was not yet in effect.

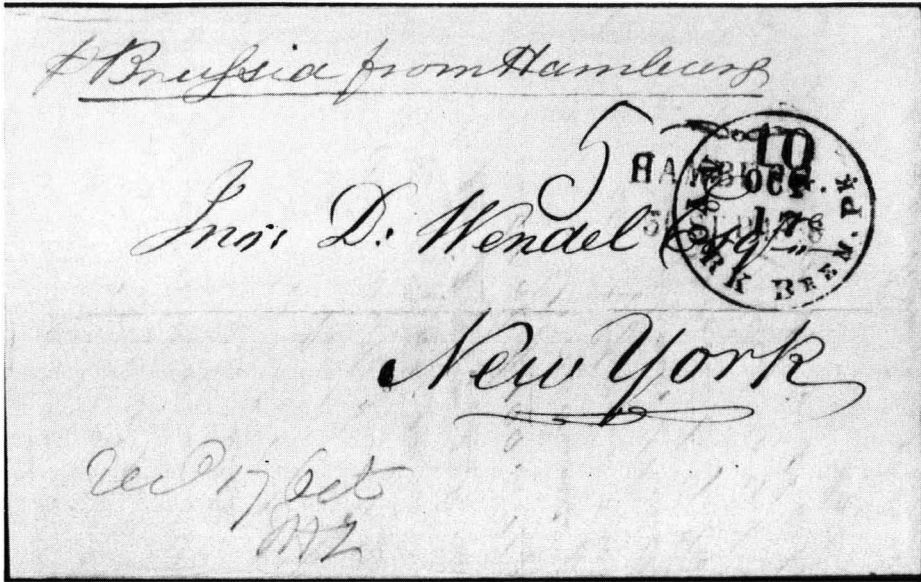


Figure 2. Letter from Hamburg 30 September 1856, by *Borussia*, showing operation of the informal arrangement.

Figure 2 presents the only cover seen by the author which demonstrates the effects of the “informal arrangement.” This letter, from the same Wendel correspondence as Figure 1, was posted on 30 September 1856. The Hamburg Exchange Office struck the familiar two-lined date stamp, which had been in use since 1827 in Hamburg.⁴ The letter was endorsed for the HAPAG steamer *Borussia* departing Hamburg on 1 October 1856 for its third voyage to New York. *Borussia* arrived in New York on 17 October 1856, the same day the recipient docketed the letter. Apparently, the New York Exchange Office did not have a circular date stamp showing Hamburg Packet service. A Bremen Packet service handstamp was used indicating 10¢ due for this unpaid letter. To the left of the Hamburg date stamp, the letter is marked for a 5¢ debit against the U.S. by the Hamburg Office. This cover illustrates that the “informal arrangement” required a 10¢ international rate, of which 5¢ was due to Hamburg for the packet service and 5¢ was due to the U.S. for an inland fee.

In his annual report for 1857, the new Postmaster General Aaron Brown announced the successful conclusion of a postal convention with Hamburg.⁵ This convention was similar to the existing U.S.-Bremen postal convention. The new convention went into effect on 1 July 1857 and terminated the period of the “informal arrangement,” a period of less than twelve months. Figure 3 illustrates a letter which was included in the first mails to come into the U.S. under the new convention. This letter was posted at Hamburg on 30 June 1857 for the 1 July 1857 sailing of the steamer *Hammonia*. The ship arrived in New York on 16 July 1857 after a swift voyage of 15 days from Hamburg. The New York Exchange Office correctly used a N.YORK HAMB. PKT.10 date stamp to show Hamburg Packet service and a 10¢ inter-

4. *The Encyclopedia of British Empire Stamps 1661-1951*, Vol. I, Second Edition, Robson Lowe, London, 1952.

5. *Report of the Postmaster General*, 1857, p. 974; pp. 1047-1050.

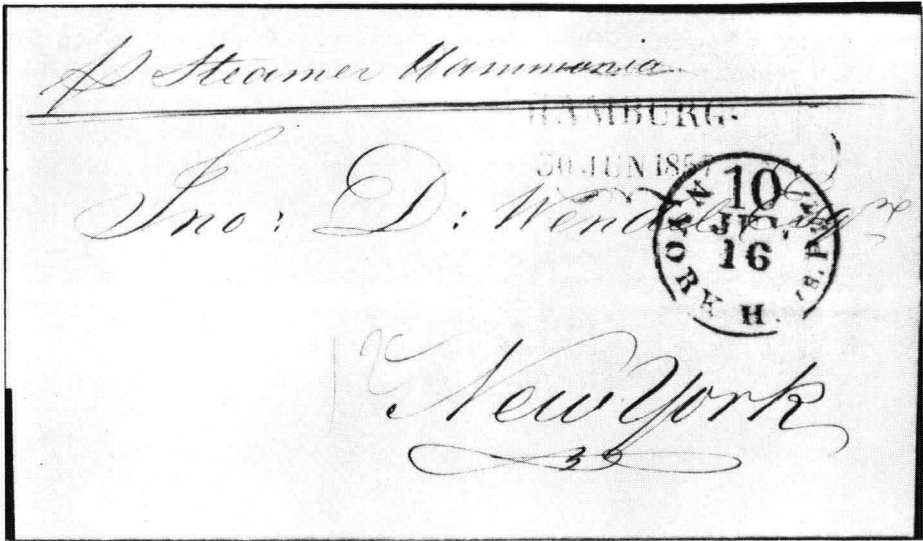


Figure 3. Cover by *Hammonia*, 30 June 1857, after the formal treaty had been concluded.

national rate due since the letter was sent unpaid. The Hamburg Exchange Office struck a handstamp showing that 5¢ was debited against the U.S. In addition, the cover shows a 12¢ pencil marking which the author believes to be a “chance” annotation placed on the letter by a letter carrier in New York to indicate the total amount due which included a 2¢ carrier fee along with the international fee.

A measure of the relative scarcity of covers from the “informal arrangement” period may be found in the annual report of the Postmaster General for 1857. During the fiscal year which ended on 30 June 1857, a total of 10,606 letters were sent and received by the Hamburg Line.⁶ This represents less than 0.2 percent of the total letters carried in the transatlantic mails for the year. Of the total Hamburg Line letters carried, seven came into the U.S. for every one which was sent out. Whether you have an incoming letter or one of the scarcer outgoing letters, any item from the “informal arrangement” period is a very desirable item.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 1118.

UNLISTED U.S. POSTAL MARKINGS ON BREMEN MAIL

FRED SCHEUER AND ALLAN RADIN

The two folded letters shown here were written two days apart in February 1849 to the same family in Boston by the same writer in Dresden, Kingdom of Saxony. Forwarded to Bremen, each was backstamped ST. P.A./16/3/BREMEN, indicating they waited to be conveyed by the Ocean Steam Navigation Company’s *Hermann* on her first return trip to New York after having been idle for almost the entire winter.

Features of interest on these letters are the boxed markings in red: PAID PART (57mmx8mm) shown in Figure 1, and PAID ALL (51mmx8mm) shown in Figure 2. They do not seem to have found their way into any listing of U.S. postal markings. They could have been applied in New York although Bremen seems more likely. Even in the latter case they may legitimately be considered U.S. postal markings since the Bremen postmaster was at the time an official agent of the U.S. Post Office Department. Perhaps readers can report other instances of their use.

The postal arrangement between the U.S. and Bremen was effectuated by regulations of 13 September 1847.¹ They provided that the postage could be fully prepaid, wholly unpaid,

1. See George E. Hargest, *History of Letter Post Communication Between the United States and Europe, 1845-1875*, p. 14.

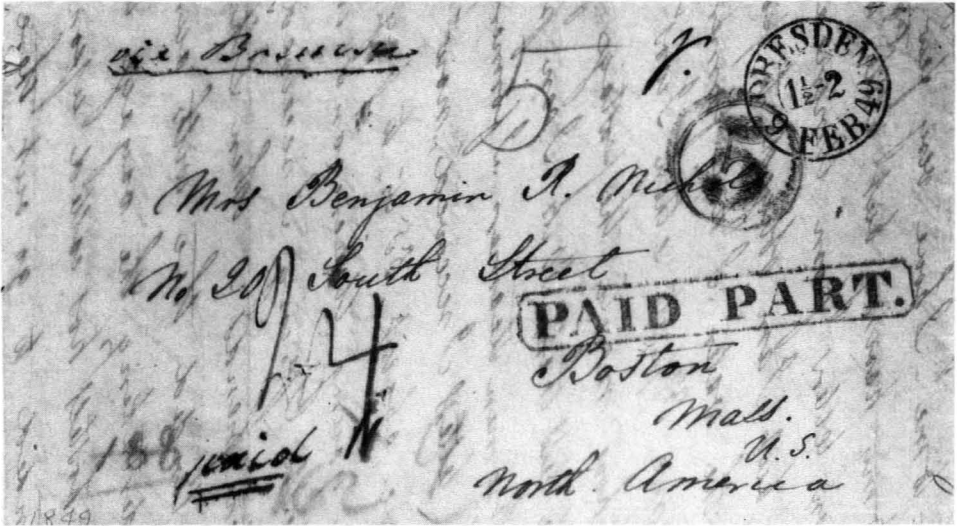


Figure 1. 1849 letter from Dresden to Boston, prepaid as far as New York; 5¢ postage due in Boston. Red PAID PART. (Collection of Lewis Kaufman).

or that postage only to Bremen could be paid, on either westbound or eastbound letters.

The cover shown in Figure 1 does not fall within the scope of the regulations cited. The red manuscript "24" (cents) credit to the U.S. would conform if the letter had been addressed to New York City and fully prepaid, but addressed to Boston it is not fully prepaid, wholly unpaid, or paid only to Bremen.² However, the regulations did not specifically prohibit

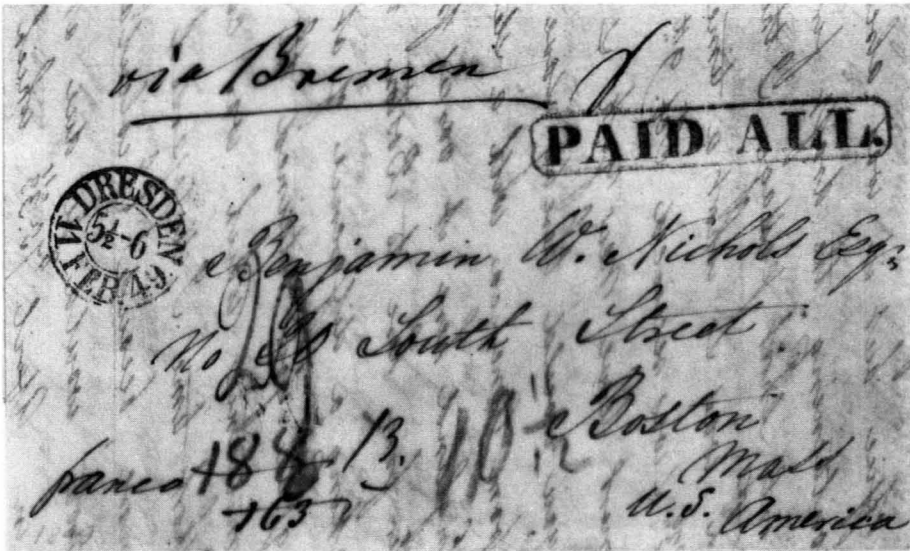


Figure 2. 1849 letter from Dresden fully prepaid to Boston. Red PAID ALL. (Collection of Lewis Kaufman).

2. The single rate was per ½ ounce. Packet postage of 24¢ belonged to the U.S. The U.S. inland postage was 5¢ for distances not more than 300 miles from New York, and 10¢ for over 300 miles. No inland postage applied in New York City. Thus an eastbound cover paid only to Bremen would have had to be prepaid 24¢, 29¢, or 34¢, depending upon origin. A westbound letter paid only to Bremen would have had to pay only the "European postage," which varied considerably, depending upon the postal administration of origin — none was applicable in Bremen — with applicable U.S. postage due from the recipient. See Hargest, *op. cit.*, p. 15.

recognition of partial payment. The New York exchange office, pursuant either to an instruction of which we have no record or an exercise of discretion, did the reasonable thing and forwarded the letter to Boston with 5¢ postage due. The red boxed PAID PART is also anomalous since the only use of such a marking provided in the regulations was that letters paid only to Bremen be marked "part paid" in black.

The cover shown in Figure 2 was fully prepaid to destination, as shown by the red "29" (cents) credit to the U.S. and as required it was marked PAID ALL in red. Although the regulations required a New York backstamp upon each of these letters, neither received one.

It is only an assumption that on 9 February the writer was misinformed of the postage to be prepaid at the Dresden post office, which overlooked the 5¢ U.S. inland. Two days later it had become aware of the mistake. What significance, if any, attaches to the fact that on the earlier letter the writer used the English word "paid" and on the later the German word "franco" is anybody's guess.

It is always a good idea to quit while ahead. Therefore no attempt is made to explain the various manuscript accounting markings (other than the "29") in Figure 2. They are baffling.

THE CUNARD LINE'S MAIL PACKETS ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC 1860-1869

WALTER HUBBARD

(Continued from *Chronicle* 118:140)

1861 (cont.)

PD LP QT	ARR NY or B	PACKET	PD NY or B	ARR QT or LP	NOTES
2 Mar 3	16 Mar(M) NY	ARABIA	27 Mar	7 Apr(2100)	note 4
6 Mar 8	23 Mar NY	EUROPA	30 Mar LP	13 Apr	note 5
9 Mar 10	25 Mar(M) B	CANADA	3 Apr	15 Apr(0500)	
16 Mar 17	31 Mar(M) NY	AFRICA	10 Apr	21 Apr(0845)	
23 Mar 24	5 Apr(M) B	AMERICA	17 Apr	29 Apr(01000)	
30 Mar 31	9 Apr(M) NY	PERSIA	24 Apr	4 May	
6 Apr 7	20 Apr(M) B	NIAGARA	1 May	12 May(1340)	
13 Apr 14	25 Apr(M) NY	ASIA	8 May	20 May(0145)	
20 Apr 21	1 May(M) B	ARABIA	15 May	25 May(early)	
27 Apr 28	9 May(M) NY	AFRICA	22 May	2 Jun(0445)	
4 May 5	15 May(M) B	EUROPA	29 May	8 Jun(1510)	
11 May 12	21 May(M) NY	PERSIA	5 Jun	16 Jun(0720)	
18 May 19	31 May(M) B	AMERICA	12 Jun	23 Jun(1300)	
25 May 26	5 Jun(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	19 Jun	28 Jun(1800)	
1 Jun 2	12 Jun(M) B	ARABIA	26 Jun	6 Jul(1300)	
8 Jun 9	20 Jun(M) NY	AFRICA	3 Jul	14 Jul(2400)	
15 Jun 16	26 Jun(M) B	EUROPA	10 Jul	22 Jul(0220)	
22 Jun 23	3 Jul(M) NY	PERSIA	17 Jul	26 Jul(1900)	
29 Jun 30	12 Jul(M) B	CANADA	24 Jul	3 Aug(2040)	
6 Jul 7	18 Jul(M) NY	ASIA	31 Jul	10 Aug(2045)	
13 Jul 14	25 Jul(M) B	ARABIA	7 Aug	17 Aug(0200)	
20 Jul 21	1 Aug(M) NY	AFRICA	14 Aug	24 Aug(1800)	
27 Jul 28	9 Aug(M) B	EUROPA	21 Aug	31 Aug(1500)	
3 Aug 4	14 Aug(M) NY	PERSIA	28 Aug	7 Sep(0030)	
10 Aug 11	23 Aug(M) B	CANADA	4 Sep	14 Sep(0645)	
17 Aug 18	29 Aug(M) NY	ASIA	11 Sep	21 Sep(2320)	
24 Aug 25	5 Sep(M) B	ARABIA	18 Sep	28 Sep(1500)	
31 Aug 1 Sep	12 Sep(M) NY	AFRICA	25 Sep	5 Oct(2100)	

4. ARABIA picked up AUSTRALASIAN's mails at Queenstown and carried them, in addition to her own, to New York.

5. EUROPA sailed from New York as an "extra" on Saturday 30 March and may have carried mail. She took AUSTRALASIAN's cargo from Queenstown to New York (and see *Chronicle* 89:63).

1861 (cont.)

PD LP QT	ARR NY or B	PACKET	PD NY or B	ARR QT or LP	NOTES
7 Sep 8	19 Sep(M) B	EUROPA	2 Oct	12 Oct(1245)	
14 Sep 15	25 Sep(M) NY	PERSIA	9 Oct	19 Oct(1500)	
21 Sep 22	6 Oct(M) B	NIAGARA	16 Oct	27 Oct(1410)	
28 Sep 29	11 Oct(M) NY	ASIA	23 Oct	3 Nov(0200)	
5 Oct 6	17 Oct(M) B	ARABIA	30 Oct	9 Nov	
12 Oct 13	25 Oct(M) NY	AFRICA	6 Nov	18 Nov(0215)	
19 Oct 20	1 Nov(M) B	EUROPA	13 Nov	23 Nov(1445)	
26 Oct 27	5 Nov(M) NY	PERSIA	20 Nov	1 Dec(1100)	note 6
2 Nov 3	16 Nov(M) B	NIAGARA	27 Nov	8 Dec(0730)	
9 Nov 10	21 Nov(M) NY	ASIA	4 Dec	15 Dec(0800)	
16 Nov 17	28 Nov(M) B	CANADA	11 Dec	21 Dec(2130)	
23 Nov 24	8 Dec(M) NY	AFRICA	18 Dec(20)	1 Jan(0200)	note 7
30 Nov 1 Dec	17 Dec(M) B	EUROPA	25 Dec	6 Jan(2030)	

1862

7 Dec 8	24 Dec(M) NY	AMERICA	1 Jan	14 Jan(0800)	
14 Dec 15	28 Dec(M) B	NIAGARA	8 Jan	19 Jan(0430)	
21 Dec 22	3 Jan(M) NY	ASIA	15 Jan	26 Jan(1220)	
28 Dec 29	10 Jan(M) B	CANADA	22 Jan	4 Feb(1420)	delayed by fog
4 Jan 5	20 Jan(M) NY	ARABIA	29 Jan(30)	10 Feb(0130)	
11 Jan 12	28 Jan(M) B	EUROPA	5 Feb	17 Feb(1520)	
18 Jan 19	31 Jan(M) NY	AFRICA	12 Feb	23 Feb(a.m.)	
25 Jan 26	11 Feb(M) B	AMERICA	19 Feb	4 Mar(1900)	
1 Feb 2	15 Feb(M) NY	ASIA	26 Feb	10 Mar(1120)	
8 Feb 9	24 Feb(M) B	NIAGARA	5 Mar	18 Mar(0820)	
15 Feb 16	4 Mar(M) NY	ARABIA	12 Mar	24 Mar(1230)	
22 Feb 23	7 Mar(M) B	CANADA	19 Mar	30 Mar(2100)	
1 Mar 2	14 Mar(M) NY	AFRICA	26 Mar	6 Apr(2150)	
8 Mar 9	24 Mar(M) B	AMERICA	2 Apr	14 Apr(1ate)	
15 Mar 16	26 Mar(M) NY	CHINA	9 Apr	21 Apr(1220)	F/V
22 Mar 23	5 Apr(M) B	NIAGARA	16 Apr	27 Apr(2000)	
29 Mar 30	11 Apr(M) NY	ASIA	23 Apr	4 May(1745)	
5 Apr 6	17 Apr(M) B	CANADA	30 Apr	11 May(1110)	
12 Apr 13	23 Apr(M) NY	PERSIA	7 May	16 May(1430)	
19 Apr 20	3 May(M) B	AMERICA	14 May	25 May(1618)	
26 Apr 27	7 May(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	21 May	31 May(0720)	delayed 13 hrs by fog
3 May 4	16 May(M) B	NIAGARA	28 May	8 Jun(1430)	L/V
10 May 11	21 May(M) NY	SCOTIA	4 Jun	14 Jun(a.m.)	F/V
17 May 18	31 May(M) B	EUROPA	11 Jun	21 Jun(0930)	
24 May 25	5 Jun(M) NY	PERSIA	18 Jun	27 Jun(1150)	
31 May 1 Jun	13 Jun(M) B	AFRICA	25 Jun	6 Jul(1815)	
7 Jun 8	18 Jun(M) NY	CHINA	2 Jul	13 Jul(1830)	
14 Jun 15	25 Jun(M) B	ARABIA	9 Jul	19 Jul(0130)	
21 Jun 22	1 Jul(M) NY	SCOTIA	16 Jul	25 Jul(1420)	
28 Jun 29	10 Jul(M) B	EUROPA	23 Jul	2 Aug(1630)	
5 Jul 6	16 Jul(M) NY	PERSIA	30 Jul	8 Aug(1700)	
12 Jul 13	24 Jul(M) B	ASIA	6 Aug	16 Aug(a.m.)	
19 Jul 20	30 Jul(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	13 Aug	22 Aug(1540)	
26 Jul 27	7 Aug(M) B	ARABIA	20 Aug	29 Aug(1930)	
2 Aug 3	12 Aug(M) NY	SCOTIA	27 Aug	4 Sep	

6. PERSIA made no further voyages with the mails until she sailed from Liverpool on 18 January 1862. In the meantime, sailing from Liverpool on 15 December, she had been used to take British troops to Bic on the south bank of the St. Lawrence River about sixty miles north-east of Rivière du Loup.

7. The United States Postmaster General paid compensation to the North German Lloyd Line for mails carried for them by AFRICA on this voyage (see *Chronicle* 102:150).

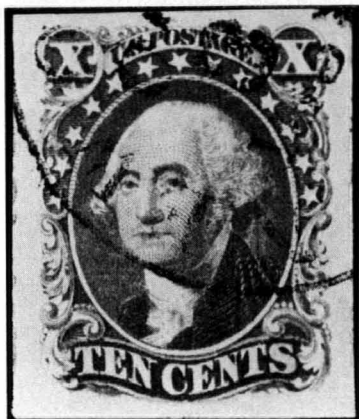
1862 (cont.)

PD LP QT	ARR NY or B	PACKET	PD NY or B	ARR QT or LP	NOTES
9 Aug 10	21 Aug(M) B	EUROPA	3 Sep	13 Sep(0920)	
16 Aug 17	27 Aug(M) NY	PERSIA	10 Sep	20 Sep(0100)	
23 Aug 24	5 Sep(M) B	ASIA	17 Sep	27 Sep(2300)	
30 Aug 31	10 Sep(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	24 Sep	4 Oct	
6 Sep 7	17 Sep(M) B	ARABIA	1 Oct	12 Oct	
13 Sep 14	23 Sep(M) NY	SCOTIA	8 Oct	17 Oct(1300)	
20 Sep 21	2 Oct(M) B	EUROPA	15 Oct	26 Oct(1330)	
27 Sep 28	9 Oct(M) NY	PERSIA	22 Oct	31 Oct(1530)	
4 Oct 5	17 Oct(M) B	ASIA	29 Oct	8 Nov	
11 Oct 12	24 Oct(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	5 Nov	15 Nov	
18 Oct 19	2 Nov(M) B	ARABIA	12 Nov	22 Nov	
25 Oct 26	8 Nov(M) NY	SCOTIA	10 Nov(20)	29 Nov(0300)	delayed 1d by fog
1 Nov 2	15 Nov(M) B	EUROPA	26 Nov	8 Dec(0350)	
8 Nov 9	20 Nov(M) NY	PERSIA	3 Dec	15 Dec(1315)	
15 Nov 16	28 Nov(M) B	AFRICA	10 Dec	19 Dec(1730)	
22 Nov 23	5 Dec(M) NY	CHINA	17 Dec	27 Dec(early)	
29 Nov 30	11 Dec(M) B	ARABIA	24 Dec	3 Jan	
6 Dec 7	19 Dec(M) NY	SCOTIA	31 Dec	10 Jan(late)	
1863					
13 Dec 14	27 Dec(M) B	EUROPA	7 Jan	17 Jan	
20 Dec 21	4 Jan(M) NY	ASIA	14 Jan(16)	28 Jan(0800)	delayed 2d by fog
27 Dec 28	10 Jan(M) B	AFRICA	21 Jan(22)	2 Feb(1630)	note 8
3 Jan 4	14 Jan(M) NY	CHINA	28 Jan	12 Feb(1630)	
10 Jan 11	21 Jan(M) B	ARABIA	4 Feb	15 Feb(1700)	
17 Jan 18	1 Feb(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	11 Feb	21 Feb(1230)	
24 Jan 25	11 Feb(M) B	EUROPA	18 Feb	3 Mar(1630)	
31 Jan 1 Feb	15 Feb(M) NY	ASIA	25 Feb	8 Mar(1840)	
7 Feb 8	23 Feb(M) B	CANADA	4 Mar	15 Mar(p.m.)	
14 Feb 15	28 Feb(M) NY	AFRICA	11 Mar	22 Mar(0014)	
21 Feb 22	8 Mar(M) B	ARABIA	18 Mar	28 Mar	
28 Feb 1 Mar	13 Mar(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	25 Mar(26)	4 Apr(1630)	delayed 1d by fog
7 Mar 8	24 Mar(M) B	EUROPA	1 Apr	12 Apr(1615)	
14 Mar 15	28 Mar(M) NY	ASIA	8 Apr	LP 19 Apr	
21 Mar 22	5 Apr(M) B	CANADA	15 Apr	LP 26 Apr	
28 Mar 29	11 Apr(M) NY	AFRICA	22 Apr	LP 3 May	
4 Apr 5	18 Apr(M) NY	ARABIA	29 Apr	9 May	
11 Apr 12	22 Apr(M) NY	PERSIA	6 May	16 May	
18 Apr 19	2 May(M) B	EUROPA	13 May	25 May	
25 Apr 26	6 May(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	20 May	29 May	
2 May 3	16 May(M) B	AMERICA	27 May	7 Jun(1220)	L/V
9 May 10	22 May(M) NY	CHINA	3 Jun	12 Jun(1900)	
16 May 17	27 May(M) B	ASIA	10 Jun	20 Jun(1030)	
23 May 24	3 Jun(M) NY	PERSIA	17 Jun	27 Jun(0245)	
30 May 31	11 Jun(M) B	AFRICA	24 Jun	4 Jul(1450)	
6 Jun 7	16 Jun(M) NY	SCOTIA	1 Jul	10 Jul(0815)	
13 Jun 14	26 Jun(M) B	CANADA	8 Jul	19 Jul(0530)	
20 Jun 21	1 Jul(M) NY	CHINA	15 Jul	25 Jul(2100)	
27 Jun 28	9 Jul(M) B	ASIA	22 Jul	1 Aug(2130)	
4 Jul 5	14 Jul(M) NY	PERSIA	29 Jul	8 Aug(0100)	

(To be continued)

8. AFRICA was detained one day at New York by a snow storm. Twenty-six hours after sailing, the intermediate shaft was discovered to be fractured and she was compelled to disconnect her screw and proceed under canvas. The shaft was reversed, end to end, and one engine got to work under which she continued safely to Queenstown.

Quality stamps aren't difficult to find
if you look in the right place.



Outstanding U.S. classics bought and
sold through our auctions.

NEXT AUCTION — JUNE 29th & 30th, 1983

Write Now for Free Catalogue



Simmy's Stamp Co., Inc.

148 State St.
Boston, Mass. 02109
617 227 2770 In Mass.
800 225 6276 Toll Free

The stamp of more personal attention.



There is one stamp that assures you of a bit more satisfaction than you might have expected when selling your holdings. That's the stamp of an Apfelbaum.

It means that from the moment your property enters our humidity-controlled security vault, until the time you have received payment, your stamps are guarded, inspected, scrutinized and analyzed by stamp lovers, and only stamp lovers, who just happen to be in the business of philately.

They know what it takes to build a collection. They are trained professionals who think like collectors. They appreciate what's gone into the collections they see every day. Including yours.

They can easily tell how much you've invested in your collection. And that's why they invest a bit more in their appraisal of your properties than you might have come to expect elsewhere.

For over 50 years and four generations, that's always been the way we've done business.

To hold out for your own free consultation and more good reasons to consider Apfelbaum when selling your stamps, call Apfelbaum today.

We'll tell you how to get the most for the ones you love.

Earl P. L. Apfelbaum Inc.
2006 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
215/567-5200 800/523-4648

Send me your monthly 64 page price list
Ads & Offers

Send me your auction catalogs.

I'm thinking of selling my philatelic
holdings.
Their approximate value is _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Best time to call _____

THE COVER CORNER

SCOTT GALLAGHER, Editor

ANSWER TO PROBLEM COVERS IN ISSUE NO. 118

Figures 1 and 2 show two stampless covers to France each with a "SHORT PAID" marking. These are shown in tribute to Michael Laurence, for years Editor of the 1869 section of the *Chronicle*, and now busy transforming *Linn's* into an interesting journal. In 1979 he threw down the gauntlet re this marking, offering to eat one of his own covers, garnished with "SHORT PAID" as a gourmet meal if he were in error. The argument concerned where the marking was applied. For those who want the whole story, read Michael's article the *1869 Times* #16, of August 1979.



Figure 1. Cover to France in 1864 with boxed SHORT PAID marking.

Brad Arch writes:

The marking is not a postal marking, but is in fact a company marking of the Munroe firm in Paris, who used it as a sort of explanation to their customers of the reason why additional postage was to be collected upon delivery, when it appears that most of the covers involved either showed short paid markings or adhesive stamps which the recipient would have assumed to be sufficient to cover the transmission, but which in fact, were not sufficient.

James C. Pratt, who has been an alert responder to previous problems, writes:

Both covers were sent postage due under the U.S.-France Treaty of 1857 (8 decimes per 7.5 grams), but the "SHORT PAID" markings are completely unrelated. The boxed marking was applied by the New York Exchange Office because the letter was prepaid a single rate but weighed a double rate (debit 2 x 3¢ U.S. domestic, appropriate for British Packet service), part payment disregarded. This marking was also used on letters to other countries, including Prussia and the U.K., and can be found in the '51-'61 period. See USPM, p. 291. The French disagreed with both the sender and New York, treating the letter as a triple rate and charging 24 decimes due.

The unboxed "SHORT PAID" is a private marking, applied to unpaid and part paid letters by John Munroe & Co., Paris forwarders, during the late 1860's and early 1870's. The purpose was probably to justify an extra charge when American travelers picked up their letters, which would explain how an English language marking came to be used in France. The nature of the unboxed marking was debated in an earlier Cover Corner, *Chronicle* 92:297, and drew additional comments from Michael Laurence in *Chronicle* 99:201. It is usually seen



Figure 2. Another cover to France, with a different style of SHORT PAID.

backstamped. The cover, of course, is shown by the 9¢ debit to be an unpaid single rate by American Packet to the U.K.

Another good answer was received from Richard Winter, who writes:

Re: the first cover, it was placed in the mail bags made up and closed on 1 March 1864 for the next day sailing of the Cunard mail steamer *Africa* from Boston. *Africa* arrived in Liverpool on 14 March 1864. The mail bag containing this letter was opened in Paris on 15 March where the French entry marking 3 ETATS-UNIS 3 SERV. BRIT. CALAIS (Salles #1785) was struck showing entry at Calais and British Packet service to England. Salles reports this marking in red or blue. The letter was originally prepaid 15¢, the single letter rate for a ¼ ounce letter to France. The New York Exchange Office determined the letter required two rates, marked it "SHORT PAID" and sent the letter on fully unpaid since the U.S.-French Treaty of 1857 had no provision for partially paid letters. New York debited France 6¢ or 2x3¢ for the treaty fees owed to the U.S. France was entitled to all the remaining fees of the expected 30¢ due from the adhesives since France had to pay England for the transit service across the Atlantic. When the letter got to Paris, it apparently was reweighed by the Paris Exchange Office, who marked the letter "3" in the upper left for three rates. The handstamp "24" was also struck as the amount in decimes due from the addressee (45¢). The French thought the letter weighed greater than 15 grams and required a triple rate. It is surprising that the New York Office let the letter get through for two rates when ½ ounce equated to slightly over 14 grams. Whatever the case, the French collected the equivalent of 45¢ and paid (on the books) 6¢ to the U.S. A good deal!

Michael Laurence also wrote that he was pleased that I had finally accepted the evidence that the unboxed sans serif "SHORT PAID" was applied at the Munroe & Co. office and not at any post office (Boston, NYC, etc.) and he invited me to stop in at the house in Sidney. This I did last week, just in time for his daughter's birthday party, and was served a portion of grilled fowl, probably crow.

PROBLEM COVERS FOR THIS ISSUE

Figure 3 shows a cover handled by the C.S.A. mail system and bearing a 5¢ provisional stamp tied by a Mobile, Ala. cds in black, dated 18 Dec. 1861. In a different, smudgy black is a bullseye marking with a "1" in the center. This is struck at the lower left and also upper

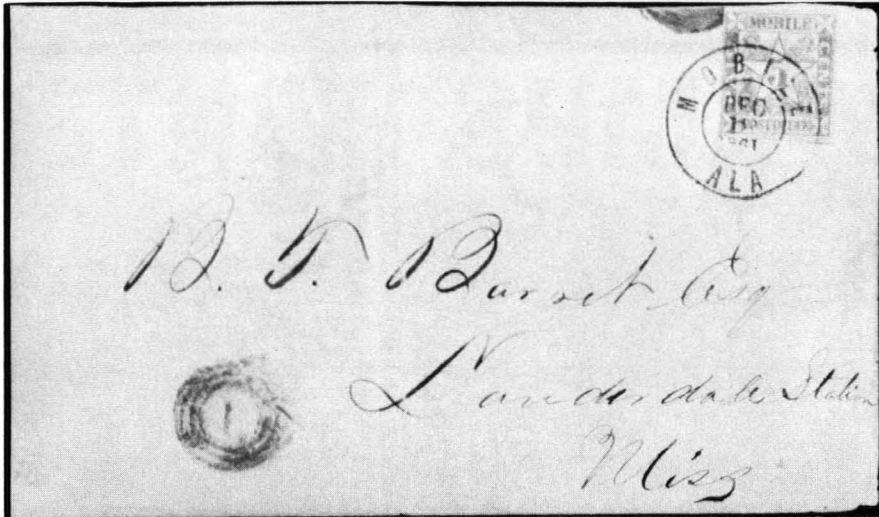


Figure 3. Mobile Confederate cover with mysterious "1" in circle.

right, partially beneath the stamp. On the back in ink, is what appears to read "Ex-Floyd". Handstamped markings on Confederate covers exist for "Paid", "Due", "Forwarded", "Missent", "Advertised", "Way", and various official, semi-official and express company usages; but neither Dietz's 1929 nor 1959 book shows a marking such as this bullseye. A number, perhaps one-fourth, of Classics Society members are interested in Civil War postal history; but those who have seen this cover have no knowledge of the marking. Perhaps one of our readers can explain this arcane item.



Figure 4. Cover from Berlin to New York City in 1857.

Figure 4 shows a stampless cover from George Hargest's collection, bearing a number of markings on the front, but nothing on the back. The circled "P" and "Paid" circular marking are in red and the other struck markings are in black. The crayoned marking is reddish, and the "26c" is in pencil. The date appears to be 1857, in docketing by Prof. Johnson. Can someone explain the various numerals?

Please send your answers soon to the Cincinnati P.O. Box.

STAMPS WANTED

TOP CASH PRICES PAID

- COLLECTIONS • ACCUMULATIONS • ESTATES •
- DEALER'S STOCKS • HOARDS •
- UNITED STATES • FOREIGN • COVERS •

WE BUY IT ALL!

- One of the World's Largest Stamp Firms
- 20 Years Experience
- We Spend Millions of Dollars a Year for Stamps
- Expert Appraisals and Advice
- Immediate Payment - No Collection Too Large
- We Conduct Public Auctions in New York City
- Listed by Dun & Bradstreet

MEMBER: American Stamp Dealers' Association
Philatelic Traders' Society (London)

BANK REFERENCE: American National Bank & Trust
Morristown, New Jersey

**OUR RELIABLE, PROFESSIONAL BUYERS
CAN TRAVEL TO YOU!**

CALL
TOLL
FREE

800-221-0243

**Greg
Manning**
COMPANY, INC.

© Greg Manning Company, Inc.

115 Main Road, Montville, N.J. 07045 201-299-1800

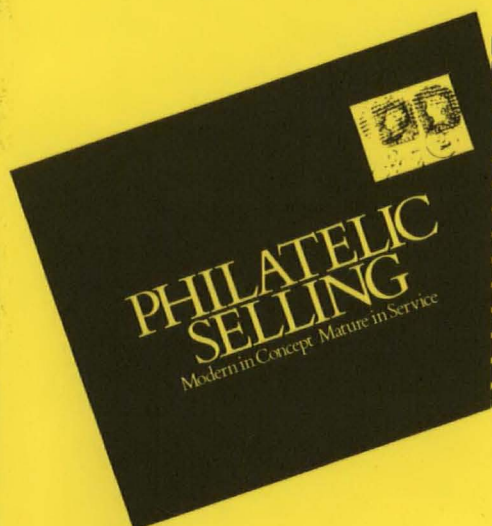
**Helpful Hints For
Selling Your Stamps**

... AUCTIONING INTERNATIONALLY

Harmers International, through the close liaison of our four active houses on three continents, will meet your need for top results with an international mailing list.

Everything you need to know about disposing of your philatelic property and the many unique services offered by Harmers are detailed in our brochure "Philatelic Selling" — it is yours for the asking.

Complete the coupon and return it today!



Harmers of New York Inc.
6 West 48th Street, New York, NY 10036
Tel. (212) 869 - 5400
Please send me your brochure,
"Philatelic Selling".
I am interested in selling my collection of.....
.....
....., market value \$.....
NAME
ADDRESS
.....
.....

HARMERS of New York Inc.
6 West 48th Street
New York, NY 10036
Cable: Harmersale New York Tel. (212) 869-5400

HARMERS of London
Stamp Auctioneers Ltd.
41, New Bond Street, London
W1A 4EH, England
Cable Phistamsel London W1, Tel. 01 629-0218

HARMERS of San Francisco Inc.
49 Geary Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
Cable: Harmersale San Francisco Tel (415) 391-8244

HARMERS of Sydney Pty, Ltd.
17-19 Brisbane Street
Sydney 2010, N.S.W.
Australia
Cable: Harmstamps Sydney, Tel. 264-8685

RECOGNIZED

Roger G. Weill

407

ROYAL ST.

RAYMOND H. WEILL CO.

NEW ORLEANS

LA.

Raymond H. Weill

BUYERS