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The

Chronicle

of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues

November 1983

Volume 35, No. 4

Whole No. 120

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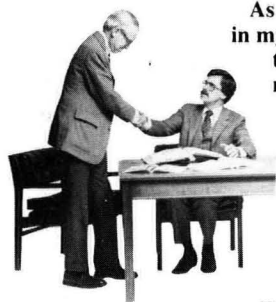
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Put me to work for you.

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.

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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.



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IN MEMORIAM

TRACY W. SIMPSON

1886 - 1983



Philately has lost one of the last of its great scholars from the generation that produced Dr. Carroll Chase, Stanley Ashbrook, and Elliott Perry. Tracy W. Simpson died on September 23, 1983, just four days short of his 97th birthday.

In those many years he built a distinguished career in his chosen profession of electrical engineering, but he will be remembered for the brilliant work that grew from his avocation — philately and postal history.

His interest in the 3¢ 1851-61 stamps and the postal history of that decade was sparked by his contemporary, Dr. Carroll Chase. In 1939 his collections of these issues won the grand award at the APS convention in San Francisco. Shortly thereafter he began the long series of articles on these subjects that identified him as a master in the field. A founding member of the 3¢ 1851-1857 Unit (which later became the U. S. Philatelic Classics Society) in 1948, he was the editor and publisher of *The Chronicle* for the first 15 years of its existence. In that position he established the standards of excellence and scholarship for which our journal is justly famous. In 1963, when *The Chronicle* was expanded to include other classic fields, he continued as editor of the 1851-61 section and wrote material for that section for an additional six years. Thus, a total of 62 issues were wholly or partially his responsibility.

In 1959 Tracy published his magnificent work, *United States Postal Markings and Related Mail Services 1851 to 1861*. For the first time collectors had available a comprehensive listing of these markings coupled with a lucid explanation of their use and the operations of the pre-Civil War postal service.

Tracy received from the Society both the Ashbrook and Chase Cups, the highest awards that were available during his years of labor. His legacy to us is *The Chronicle* and *USPM*.

At the beginning of his last illness, when it was apparent he could not recover, his son, Charles S. Simpson, wrote: "A life well-lived is a joyous thing and there are no regrets. Dad's life has been unique, productive, cheerful, versatile and he has contributed definitively to the world's storehouse of knowledge, and I guess that is what life is all about anyway."

T.J.A.

THE JUDGE ROBERT S. EMERSON SALES

STANLEY M. BIERMAN, M.D.

The remarkable classic United States collection formed by Judge Robert S. Emerson was dispersed in the period 1937 through 1951 through private treaty sales and by auctions of Daniel F. Kelleher, Percy G. Doane and Harmer, Rooke, New York. Robert Stephen Emerson was born on September 1, 1876, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, descendant of Stephen Emerson, a member of the Rhode Island Legislature. His grandfather, who had begun his career as a woolen merchant, had kept all his mill correspondence from the 1845 to 1869 period, and together with his official letters from the Department of Agriculture had squirreled away this philatelic treasure in the family garret. The twelve year old grandson uncovered this great find, beginning a long career as a great collector.



Judge Robert S. Emerson

Prior to entering college at Brown University, the eighteen year old Emerson chose to sell off a portion of the collection for \$300; the portion contained a complete set of U.S. Reprints which his grandmother had acquired at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition (*Stamps* 18:365, 1937). Following his graduation in 1903 from New York University Law School, and his admission into the Rhode Island Bar in 1905, the young Emerson entered into the private practice of law. During this tenure in which he established a successful legal career, he pursued his philatelic interests putting together a large general collection of the world. With his accession to Probate Judge for Pawtucket district he turned to more specialized areas, albeit his interests were broad enough for John Luff to refer to him as "The Universal Specialist."

Emerson was a kindly man of sober mien reflective of his position as a judge

and was commanding in appearance standing over six feet tall, and weighing in excess of two hundred pounds. Behind his steady eyes and greying hair was a provincial mind of which his only known vices were his great interest in stamps and passion for chocolate candy.

Emerson entered portions of his 1842-1883 U.S. original covers into the 1926 New York International Philatelic Exhibition along with ten frames of his then recognized national class U.S. Revenues; neither collection was entered into competition. Ten years later Emerson was a Judge at the 1936 TIPEX where the same two updated collections were exhibited along with his collection of stampless covers, 1800-1870 pre-stamps, Confederate states, foreign stamps on cover; since he was a judge, these items were not entered into competition. Judge Emerson was a member of most of the important philatelic societies but never wrote scholarly treatises for the philatelic literature. Nevertheless he succeeded in amassing one of the most important collections of U.S. material extant.

The Emerson collection of U.S. Revenues was considered the finest known, aside from that of Clarence Eagle revenue collection reposing in the Smithsonian Institution. The

collection was practically complete and mostly in blocks of four or larger. The Emerson U.S. Revenue Collection was acquired intact in 1943 by Ezra Cole and Frank Levi for a sum reported to be \$50,000 (*Stamps* 43:41, 1943) representing half the estimated Scott catalogue value. Cole, however, in personal communication (July 1983) claimed that the figure was \$65,000 and Levi provided only financial backing for the venture. Cole sold off \$25,000 of the Emerson Revenues to three clients and the unsold remainders were to appear at the 225th sale by Harmer Rooke of October 25, 1944. The collection, consisting of copies of the First, Second and Third issues as well as Proprietaries, came from the world famous collections of Henry L. Dean, William S. White, Senator Ernest Ackerman, Henry Gibson and Clarence Eagle. The Harmer, Rooke sale brought an exceptionally sound \$45,703 which was an average of \$100 per lot for the 453 lots comprising the sale. Y. Souren and Philip Ward, Jr., were large buyers at the auction.

Ezra Cole was involved in many of Judge Emerson's initial acquisitions and subsequent sales. The 7R1E strip of three 1¢ 1851 blue which figured in the first Emerson sale was acquired by Cole following the sale of the item to Edward Stern of the Economist Stamp Co. for the sum of \$2,250. Stern had initially acquired the gem from an army colonel named Spaulding who had been stationed in Cuba, purchasing the item for a sum of \$1,500. Cole sold the piece to Emerson for a tidy \$500 profit. Cole also bought much of Emerson's important Confederate collection, selling the balance to Alfred Caspary and Harold Brooks, while Civil War Patriotics and Confederate Covers were to go to Van Dyke McBride, August Dietz, and Earl Weatherly.

Emerson's deluxe collection of U.S. issues 1847 to 1888 was contained in seven large volumes and included examples of the best used superfine specimens then known. His U.S. Adhesive Covers which embraced the same period was claimed by Charles Phillips to be the finest extant, albeit many would question the validity of this statement given the strength of the Gibson, West, Chase, and Ashbrook holdings of this era. Likewise Phillips accorded Emerson the accolade of holding the largest collection of Confederate States given the dispersal of the Drinkwater Confederates in 1935 to Frank Godden, and the Walcott sale by Robert Laurence in that same year. Emerson's Used Patriotic Covers included many ex-Ackerman, ex-Knapp and ex-Moeldner rarities. Other important collections included his used Departmental Issues, U.S. Carriers and Locals and grand lots of Western Franks and Pony Express, and important British North American issues. He had specialized collections of Mississippi Packets ex-Chase, and had complete U.S. Presidential Franks less only Harrison. Also included were 80 complete sheets of Confederate issues ex-Ackerman, which were subsequently to appear in the Colonel Green collection through Ezra Cole's intervention.

Judge Robert E. Emerson died on January 23, 1937, following a fractured hip and resulting bronchopneumonia. Following Judge Emerson's death the family sold off much of his specialized collections through Ezra Cole including portions of his U.S. Postmaster's Provisionals which included many examples of St. Louis Bears, Brattleboro, New York and Millbury on cover. The remainder of his unsold collections was dispersed in twenty-six sales over the period 1937 to 1951 to an acquisitive philatelic community. The following list consists of all the known auctions from the dispersals.

The author is indebted to Ezra Cole for much specific detail present in this manuscript.

JUDGE ROBERT S. EMERSON SALES BY KELLEHER (DFK) AND DOANE (PGD)
First Series or Pre War Sales

<i>Auction</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Notable Items</i>
DFK#394	10/19/37	U.S. Covers 1847-1870 276 lots realized \$27,261	1¢ 1851 blue, strip of 3, No. 7,8,9. No. 7R1E is the real type I, the other being type IB @ \$2,800. 90¢ 1857 blue, 30¢, 10¢ and a pair of 1¢ used for \$1.32 rate Boston to Cape Good Hope @ \$1,300.

<i>Auction</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Notable Items</i>
DFK#395	11/19/37	BNA On and Off Cover	Canada 6d 1852 wove paper, block 6, lt. cancelled @ \$1,450.
PGD#297	12/13/37	U.S. 20th Century	2¢ 1901 center inverted on piece of cover "Brooklyn P.O." cancellation.
DFK#396	1/31/38	Western Franks, Pony Express, Mississippi Packets & Gen'l Issues	Wells, Fargo & Co., "Pony Express" stamps, 1861, \$2 used to Maine on 10¢ green envelope; "Freeman's Express Co." frank @ \$550.
PGD#299	3/7/38	U.S. 20th Century	
DFK#399	6/11/38	Selected U.S. Covers	12¢ 1857 lower diagonal half used as 6¢ on cover from San Francisco to Delhi. ECV \$700 2¢ 1867 black used with diagonal half of 93a on cover from Jericho Centre, Vt., to Croydon, N.H. ECV \$500.
PGD#301	5/18/38	Foreign Stamps on Cover	Hawaii 13¢ 1852 Missionary "HI & U S" type II tied to cover by red "Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid Jul 24" @ \$825; Hawaii 13¢ (6) superb copy tied with "Jul 12" cancel @ \$700.
DFK#400	11/9/38	19th & 20th Century U.S. + Foreign	Chiefly from Emerson Estate
DFK#401	1/7/39	20th Cent. Br. Col.	567/1060 lots from Emerson Estate
DFK#402	2/23/39	U.S. Postmasters, General Issues, Carriers and Locals on Original Covers	5¢ NYPMP w/o signature, No. 17f tied on cover to England pmk. "Jul. 15" thus earliest known use of stamp. 1851 Franklin 1¢ dull blue tied to cover by blue Phila. pmk. ECV \$1,500.
DFK#405	6/3/39	U.S. Original Covers	169/559 lots from Emerson Estate.
PGD#313	10/21/39	U.S. On Cover & Foreign	
DFK#408	10/21/39	U.S. & Foreign	Railroad, Express and Mississippi Packet Postmarks on Cover + Revenues.
DFK#411	4/27/40	U.S. including 1869 Inverts. Chiefly Emerson Estate	1869 15¢, 24¢ and 30¢ used inverts. 1st & 3rd c sl. tear in margins.
DFK#413	10/18/40	U.S. Envelopes	88 lots of envelopes
DFK#416	5/17/41	Foreign Stamps on Cover	308 lots
DFK#417	6/21/41	U.S. Revenues	294 lots
DFK#419	1/17/42	U.S. Revenues	273 lots
DFK#421	6/6/42	U.S. General Issues, Envelopes & Revenues	Not stated as RSE Estate but majority 210 lots.
Harmer, Rooke#225	10/25/44	U.S. Revenues	1st Issue 3¢ Playing Cards, green. Perfect vertical pair (R17) @ \$2,000.

Post War Deluxe Sales of Judge Emerson by Kelleher

DFK#438	11/16/46	5¢ New York's and Deluxe 1847 Issues	27 lots NYPMP, 239 lots 5¢ 1847 incl. used B6, 110 lots 1847 10¢ incl. used B4.
DFK#439	4/12/47	Stamps of 1851-57	307 lots 1¢ 1851 incl. Type I (7R1e) with thin @ \$430. 10¢ used B 6 incl. 4 varieties @ \$1,350.
DFK#441	11/29/47	Stamps of 1857	Numerous used B4s & 6s.
DFK#443	5/15/48	Issues of 1861-67	Numerous used B4s & 6s + Scott 81 30¢ grilled ECV \$3,500.
DFK#445	3/26/49	Issues of 1869-71	15¢ B9 used
DFK#450	4/21/51	Issues of 1873-88	1879 90¢ B25 used.

Editor's note: The preceding article is the first in a planned series by Dr. Bierman on notable U.S. collectors and collections of the past. Dr. Bierman has a very extensive library of philatelic literature and auction catalogs, going back more than a century. which he has generously offered to share with Classics Society members. He will furnish copies at 10¢ per page plus SASE. Please be as specific as you can in your request. The address is Century City Medical Plaza, 2080 Century Park East, Los Angeles, Cal. 90067. A representative (but by no means complete) list of available material follows.

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| 1. Scott Stamp and Coin (1872-1917) | 11. Harmer London (1934-1983) |
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| 5. J. C. Morgenthau (1905-1920) | 15. Edson Fifield (1943-1956) |
| 6. Plumridge (1898-1915) | 16. Mercury Stamp Co. (1943-1978) |
| 7. Eugene Klein (1911-1947) | 17. Sylvester Colby (1944-1958) |
| 8. Robson Lowe (1930-1983) | 18. Samuel Paige (1951-1963) |
| 9. Harmer, Rooke, London (1938-1966) | 19. Herman Herst (1941-1973) |
| 10. Harmer, Rooke, N.Y. (1930-1978) | 20. Irwin Heiman (1936-1974) |

HAWAII: MEYER-HARRIS REVISION II

Figure 1 shows a copy of Scott's No. 27, the "Boston Lithographed" of 1861-63 on a piece of front. Attempts to plate this stamp (together with No. 28, which came from the same plate and differs only by the direction of the laid lines of the paper) are being made and again, records and detailed photos of multiples, margin copies, etc. are needed. Since plating these will depend upon rather minute details, either good photos or the actual viewing of the multiples will be needed.

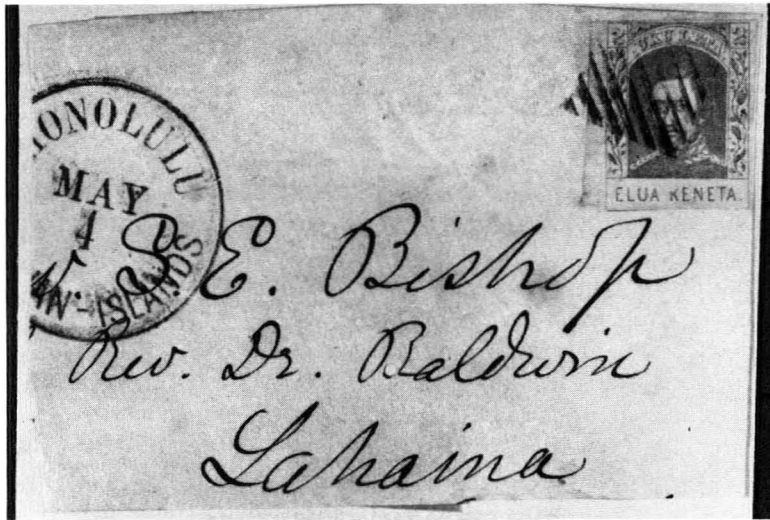


Figure 1. Hawaii No. 27 on a piece of front from the Bishop correspondence. Does the similar No. 28 (vertically instead of horizontally laid paper) exist on a full cover? How many copies of No. 27 are there on cover?

Figure 1 also brings out the question of whether these stamps, as cataloged "on cover" are mostly on covers or on pieces of front. Several of these, just as with the copy of No. 17 shown in Figure 2 the August *Chronicle*, are on pieces of front with portions of the address and postmarks and are from the Sereno E. Bishop correspondence.

The suggestion has been made that a certain prominent New England dealer of earlier years bought the covers with stamps from this accumulation and feeling his customers weren't much interested in local covers, reduced the covers of this correspondence to the size shown so that he could tuck them in a small envelope and carry them in his vest pocket!

One word of caution applies to covers bearing these stamps. Reports are desired of covers from the earlier years when the stamps were current. The Hawaiian Post Office Department usually kept earlier issues available for collectors and, in fact, this is the reason why many of the early stamps were reprinted. Occasional uses are found of genuine Nos. 27 or 28 with postmarks of later periods or on covers from later years. While these have their place in postal history, they are not exactly what is being considered here.

Figure 2 shows a cover bearing one copy each of the U. S. 5¢ brown of 1863 (#76) and the Hawaii 5¢ blue of 1866 (#32), the cover having been mailed at Honolulu in May and addressed to California. The cover just could be of 1866 vintage, since the Hawaiian 5¢ stamps arrived in the Islands in April or May of 1866; it thus couldn't have been sent earlier than 1866 and is probably an 1867 or later usage.



Figure 2. Bearing a 5¢ U.S. No. 76 and a 5¢ Hawaiian stamp of 1866 (#32), this cover shows prepayment of the 3¢ domestic plus 2¢ presumed "SHIP" fee after 1 July 1863 when the U.S. ship letter rate was made double postage whether prepaid or not. Similar covers with reliable year dating are needed for research.

The Meyer-Harris "Tenth Period," 3 Dec. 1864 to 14 Oct. 1867, repeated the rates of the Seventh Period, 1 July 1863 to 16 Sept. 1864. The two periods between were very short, reflecting misunderstandings and errors at Honolulu and San Francisco as to what the correct rates should have been in consideration of the U.S. "Steamship" rate of 1864.

The Eleventh Period, according to Meyer-Harris, was from 15 Oct. 1867 to 30 June 1870 and applies to covers rated at 10¢ and bearing the oval "Hawaiian Steam Service" markings. These have been ably written up, with the sailing dates of the contract steamers listed, by Kenneth D. Gilbert in *Chronicles* 99:210-15 and 106:131-33. Dr. Harry Sharbaugh is making these a project at present, and reports will be transmitted to him or Mr. Gilbert.

Covers without the Hawaiian Steam Service marking and sent from Honolulu via San Francisco by other means than the contract steamers and bearing 5¢ and 10¢ Hawaiian or U.S. stamps or combinations of these between 1 July 1863 and 30 June 1870 present a group of problems. These involve questions as to why the presumed included ship rate, which should have been double postage, whether prepaid or not under the act effective 1 July 1863, should have continued at 5¢ for prepaid letters. We also wish to know, during the Hawaiian Steam Service period, just how these were rated with respect to the 10¢ "steamship" rate, when they were carried by non-contract ships.

Research is needed in this area, including an examination of the Post Office Department's letter books in Washington for this period relative to what was told San Francisco.

Then, there remains the evidence of dated covers. For this purpose, again an appeal has to be made to USPCS members owning covers with U.S. and/or Hawaiian stamps and which have not been recorded by either Mr. Gilbert or Dr. Sharbaugh in connection with the Hawaiian Steam Service project. Again, photocopies (would those submitting such be

generous and send two copies?) together with notes on color of markings, dates that may not show up well in the photocopies and above all, docketing or other data giving us year dates, would be highly appreciated as essential to work out the detail needed here.

Richard B. Graham

THE MILLBURY POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL STAMP

PHILIP T. WALL

One of the lesser known postmaster's provisionals about which very little has been written is the one issued sometime in 1846 under the auspices of Asa H. Waters, Postmaster at Millbury, Mass., from 1836 to 1848. While the Millbury stamps, and more particularly the stamps on covers, have been favorites of many famous collectors, little is known about these early primitives. The only past references to the 7X1s that I have been able to find are a few short articles about individual covers, and in the various editions of the Luff book.

Nothing is known about the origin of these stamps as to how they were printed, how many were printed, who printed the stamps, exactly when they were first placed on sale, and how many were sold, etc. The stamps are printed in black on a bluish wove paper. No multiples are known and it is probable they were printed one at a time, but this is only a theory and not a fact. If they were printed one at a time, one thing is unusual about the surviving copies: almost all are cut in on one side and several copies are cut in on two sides. Why is this? Stanley J. Richmond of Boston has expressed to me the possibility the stamps may have been printed by stamping the die at random on a single sheet of paper much in the same manner a housewife would cut out biscuits from a large piece of rolled-out dough. This would cause uneven margins between the stamps when they were cut individually from the sheet of paper. Again, this is only a theory but it is one with which I tend to agree until someone presents a better solution. This stamp differs from all other U.S. postmasters' provisionals (except the controversial Boscawen stamp) in that it bears neither the name of the issuing postmaster nor the city where it was issued. It contains a crude likeness of George Washington.

Asa Holman Waters

Asa Waters was born February 8, 1808, the third child of Asa Waters, II, and Susan Holman. Because of the similarity of the name with those of his father and grandfather he added his mother's maiden name as his middle name. Asa Holman Waters graduated from Yale University in 1829 and, after attending Harvard University Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1835. He practiced law, went into politics, became a bank president, wrote several books and papers and eventually took over the family's armory business. After he served as postmaster he established several textile businesses.

Waters was appointed Postmaster of Millbury on January 18, 1836; but, because of his other activities mentioned above, he actually spent very little time at the post office. It is reported that Henry Waterman, formerly a Millbury jeweler, actually ran the post office for Waters and that Waterman is the man responsible for issuing the provisional stamp. Waterman succeeded Waters as postmaster on November 10, 1848. Waters was highly successful in his businesses and disposed of them all about 1870. He died January 17, 1887.

Number of Copies Known to Exist

Luff tells us that between 12 and 15 copies of 7X1 are known and over the years various auction describers have estimated anywhere from 10 to 15 copies still extant. Although I have seen and examined briefly only two copies, I have records of what I believe are 17 genuine stamps broken down as follows: unused, 1; used on cover, 7; used on piece, 3; and used not on piece, 6. There are possibly one cover and perhaps two used stamps of which I do not have a record, and I would estimate there still exists a total of some 20 stamps. Because of the rarity of these stamps and the fact they have never been illustrated together before, I propose to describe and show all of them in this article.

(To be continued)

PRESTAMP & STAMPLESS

SUSAN M. McDONALD, Assoc. Editor

CHARLES I. BALL, Assoc. Editor

POSTAL MARKINGS OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, 1814-1832

RICHARD B. GRAHAM

The early postal markings of Columbus, Ohio, offer a wide variety of interesting forms, some of which were in use but for a few days. Which is to say, they are a confusing tangle that offers a considerable challenge to the research oriented postal historian.

For example, the current (1978) edition of the *American Stampless Cover Catalog* lists the arc/S.L. "Columbus/Ohio" type of 1818/19 as "Arc 27 x 12 variable; OHIO st. Line 14 x 3 variable." As will be seen this is an accurate although not a very informative description.

Two previous efforts on the subject exist in standard reference works. John L. Tipton wrote on the "Postal History of Columbus, Ohio" in the *15th American Philatelic Congress Book* of 1949. Dr. G. P. Grabfield wrote in the first *Postal History Journal* (May 1957) on "The Postal Markings of Columbus, Ohio before 1851." Referring to Tipton's article, Grabfield remarked that the former's "accounts of the development of the postal services and routes . . . are splendid," but went on to say Tipton's description of the postal markings were in "grave error." Actually, they were not so much in error as incomplete, the earliest marking noted being a double oval of 1824. Tipton listed none of the handstamps used prior to 1820 and Grabfield listed three. As may be noted from Figure 4, this writer has recorded products of eight different instruments, — counting those produced from instruments reassembled from the same type but in a different form after a previous style fell apart. There are probably more.

Columbus was founded in 1812 to be the capital of Ohio, being laid out in Franklin County on the east, high bank of the Scioto (pronounced "sigh-oh-ot") River with such in mind. The Ohio General Assembly had accepted the offer of the proprietors of the area in February 1812, enacting that the proposed town (then a heavily forested area) would be the new capital and that the name previously selected with another site in mind, "Columbus," would be its name. The act provided the move would be made not later than December 1817.

Thus, Columbus, Ohio, in common with Washington, D.C., had the distinction of being designated a capital city before it was platted, which didn't occur until the spring of 1812.

Franklin County had been formed in 1803, but the earliest settlement in central Ohio, Franklinton, on the west bank of the Scioto across from what is now downtown Columbus, had been founded in 1797. This was the first county seat of Franklin county and its post office was established in 1805, but all known markings are manuscript postmarks. Franklinton was laid out on low ground and was not platted to accommodate state offices, so it was never seriously considered as a site of the state capital. Its greatest moment of glory was when William Henry Harrison's Northwest Army was headquartered there during the early part of the war of 1812.

The first sale of lots in Columbus took place on the same day, June 18, 1812, that Congress declared a state of war with Great Britain, thus making the War of 1812 a formal thing. In spite of the War of 1812, which ended in 1815, Columbus had a population of 700 by that time, and the buildings housing the state government were well along. In February 1816, the legislature resolved that the State Auditor and other state officials would move to Columbus in October, and in December 1816, the legislature itself met for the first time in the new state house in Columbus.

Colonel James Kilbourne, who had founded Worthington, about 10 miles north of Columbus, in 1804, had a many-faceted connection with the establishment and early operations of the Columbus post office. Kilbourne became Congressman for the central Ohio

district in 1813. One of his first actions was to ask that a post office be established in Columbus by a letter to Postmaster General Gideon Granger.

Kilbourne had established the Worthington Manufacturing Co., a manufacturer of woolen cloth and other products and also the first newspaper in the area, *The Western Intelligencer*, at Worthington in 1811. The manufacturing company soon had stores (consumer outlets, we'd call them today) in operation in Worthington, Franklinton, and, by 1813, Columbus. The Columbus store was the site of the town's first post office, and among Kilbourne's clerical employees were Matthew Matthews and Joel Buttles, recorded as the first two postmasters of Columbus, although the former apparently never got a full post office operation going.

Kilbourne, as Congressman, had recommended that Matthews be appointed the Columbus postmaster. Matthews lived in Franklinton, about two miles away and across the river from the Columbus store, where he was employed as a clerk.

He was appointed postmaster in August 1813, but apparently never moved to Columbus and he was superseded by Joel Buttles by February 1814. It has been said (by Tipton, in his Congress Book article, previously cited) that Matthews would pick up the Columbus mail at the Franklinton post office on his way to work and distribute it from his clerical desk at the store in Columbus. Why he didn't provide a full post office operation isn't known; possibly he couldn't "make his bond" which was a very common reason appointed postmasters didn't serve at that time.

In any case, petitions were being circulated in October 1813 that Columbus should have a post office, and by February 1814, Joel Buttles, manager of the Worthington Manufacturing Co. Columbus store, was officially the postmaster of Columbus. Figure 1 illustrates early Columbus manuscript markings, and tracing "A" on the plate is a free frank legend and manuscript postmark applied by Buttles on a letter to his sister dated February 25, 1814. In a

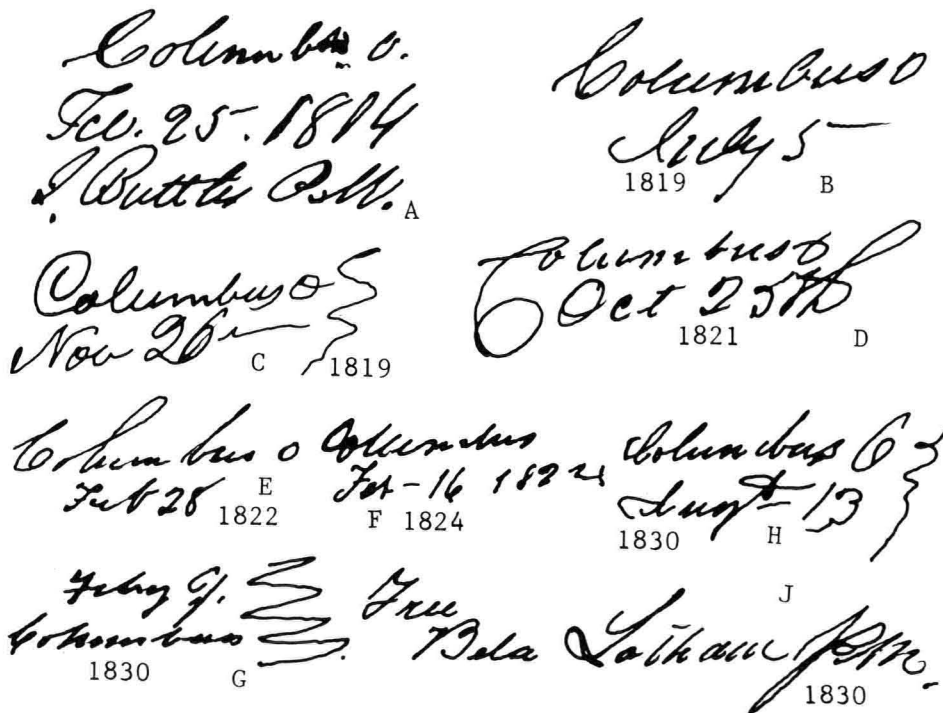


Figure 1. Manuscript postmarks and franking signatures of postmasters, Columbus, Ohio, 1814-1830. Although Joel Buttles (A) was postmaster 1814-1829, it appears that many Columbus postmarks of his tenure were not written by him. The manuscript of his successor, Bela Latham, is shown by his franking signature; (J).

letter to this writer, the late Rendell Rhoades, who specialized in Ohio postmarks, stated this was the first letter sent from the Columbus, Ohio, post office after it was established. The Buttles letter is in the Ohio Historical Society archives in Columbus.

In the letter, Buttles asks his sister in Connecticut to write often, as "it would cost nothing, directed to me as postmaster, Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio."

Buttles continued as postmaster until he was removed by the incoming Jackson administration in 1829. As may be seen from Figure 1, manuscript markings were used from time to time, even as late as 1830, and even though the standard issue government double oval had been in use since the early 1820s. Previously, as will be seen, various hand-assembled products from type available locally in the fonts of the *Western Intelligencer* & *Columbus Gazette* had been in use since 1816.

It is often assumed that manuscript markings of an early post office came first, which was usually the case, but the added assumption, commonly made, that once handstampers with date logos, etc. were available, manuscript markings disappeared for good, isn't valid. For most cities, the pattern shown here is normal. The manuscript markings, as shown in Figure 1, were used from time to time for reasons which are easy to speculate about and will be discussed later. Even the later postmaster, Bela Latham, appointed in 1829, was using manuscript markings in 1830-31 at times.

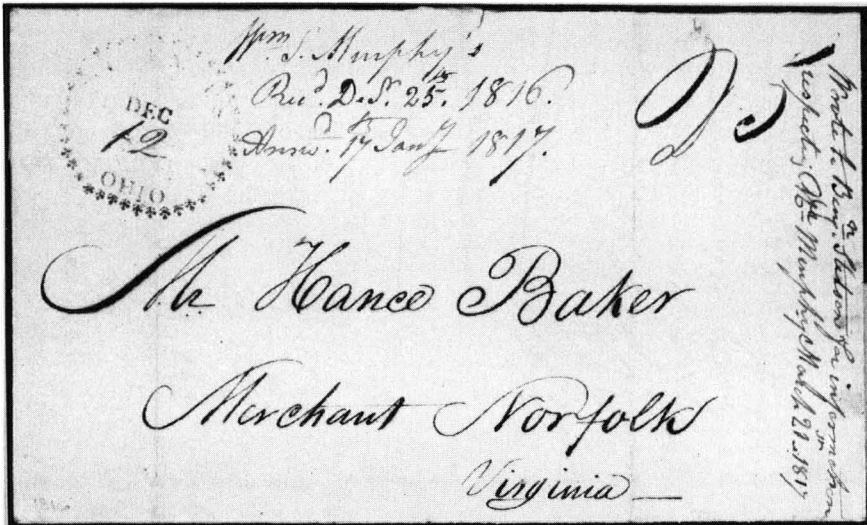


Figure 2. A cover bearing the earliest Columbus, Ohio, handstamped marking known to the writer, used December 12, 1816. The marking, struck in black, is a circle of 40 tiny trifoliate ornaments, probably taken from the type font of the local newspaper.

Figure 2 shows the earliest Columbus cover bearing a handstamped postmark known to the writer, with a date of December 12, 1816. The marking, shown as tracing (1) in Figure 4, consists of 40 tiny ornaments of a trifoliate or fleur-de-lis style in a circle, flattened at the bottom under "OHIO." Eight covers, all with the marking in black, have been recorded by the writer, the latest being dated January 1, 1817. Most of these were recorded by Associate Editor Charles I. Ball in archives in Ohio.

Figure 3 shows a second ornamental postmark used at Columbus, this consisting of a circle of seventeen "symbolic torch" type ornaments. A dozen covers with this marking have been recorded, the earliest being dated January 15, 1817, and the latest December 28, 1817. Six, struck in black, show a late date of Sept. 17, and the earliest of the six in red is dated November 19, 1817. Most of these, again, are in archival collections as recorded by Charles I. Ball.

The Columbus handstamps prior to 1820 are shown as tracings in Figure 4, as they have been recorded by the writer. Although this is a twenty year assemblage of data, no claim is

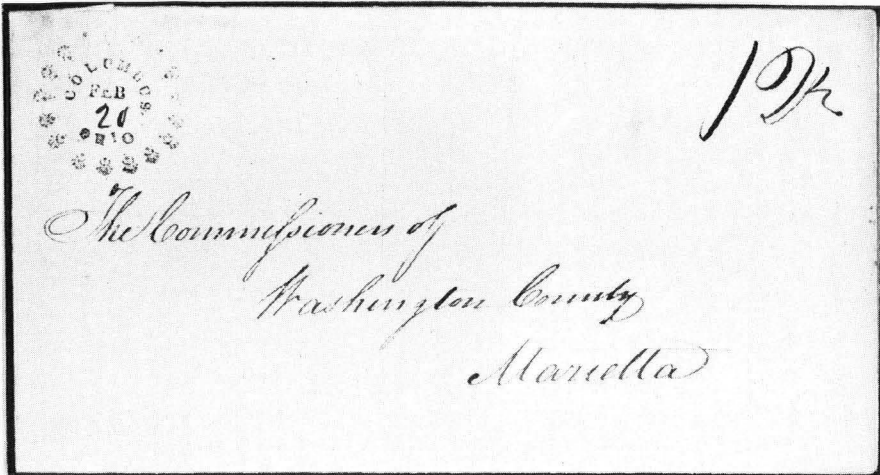


Figure 3. A cover bearing the second style of Columbus handstamped postmark. Also set up with ornamental type, known to have been from the fonts of the *Western Intelligencer*, the circle consists of 17 "symbolic torches." This marking was in black for most of 1817, but appeared in red in November and December of that year.

made that it is complete. Table I gives the details of the markings traced in Figure 4.

It should be noted at this point that a Columbus, Ohio, cover with a large "COLUMBUS" straightline marking made from ornamental type and with an included letter dated 16 January, 1816, has been offered recently. Further data must be developed concerning this cover before it can be added to this writer's list. An explanation is needed why a 12½ cent rate is on the cover, sent from Columbus to Wooster, Ohio, then considered to be over 90 miles via the post roads. Since the War of 1812 "War" rate was in effect in January 1816, the rate should have been 18¾¢ as per the table in Richard Frajola's article, "The War Surcharge Rates," in *Chronicle* 119. During that period, from February 1, 1815, through March 30, 1816, per Mr. Frajola's article, the "War" rate contained no 12½¢ rate, although it did contain a 12¢ rate for distances under 40 miles.

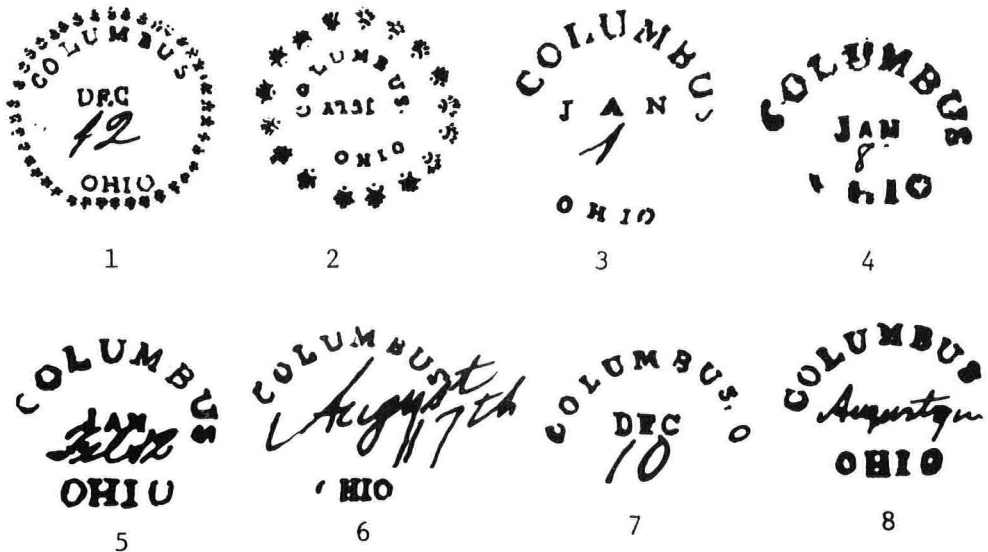


Figure 4. Tracings of Columbus handstamped postmarks, 1816-1819. For details, see Table I. Nos. 3 through 8 were probably made by setting frequently revised groups of loose type into the same wooden hub. Differences in measured dimensions given, between two markings where the type wasn't changed are from differences in inking and impression.

TABLE I

"COLUMBUS/OHIO" OR "COLUMBUS, O." POSTMARK TYPES OF 1816-1819, (FIGURE 4)

Tracing #, Fig. 4	Color	Dates of Use Early & late as now recorded	Overall Dimensions, mms.	COLUMBUS Arc	COLUMBUS Type, hgt.	OHIO
1.	Black	12 Dec 1816- 1 Jan 1817	27, circle of 40 trifoliate ornaments.			
2.	Black	15 Jan 1817-25 Sep 1817	27½, circle of 17 symbolic torch ornaments.			
2.	Red	19 Nov 1817-28 Dec 1817	Same; ornaments badly clogged and worn.			
3.	Red	1 Jan. 1818*	27x27	27x13	¾	12x2½
4.	Red	8 Jan 1818*	28x21½**	28x13**	¾ +	17x3½
5.	Red	15 Jan 1818-12 Feb 1818	27x22**	27x12**	¾	15x3½
6.	Black	? Aug 1818*	26x22½	26x9½	2½	9½x2½
7.	Black	10 Dec 1818-20 Feb 1819	27x12½	See Note***	2¼	
8.	Black	? Jul 1819-8 Dec 1819	26½x20½	26½x9½	3	14½x3¾

*Only example recorded. **No. 4 is heavily overinked; No. 5 is much lighter.

***"COLUMBUS, O." arc.

It is possible, of course, that the sender misdated his letter, writing "1816" when "1817" was meant. This isn't an unusual thing, for letters written in January. If the cover was sent in 1817 rather than in 1816, 12½ cents would be the correct rate for a single letter. In the meantime, further research into the activities of the sender, a brother of the addressee of the cover, will be made, as it is believed considerable biographical material is available on that family.

The late Rendell Rhoades once commented that the ornamental "symbolic torches" used in the postmark on the cover shown in Figure 3 were also used to form decorative boxes and for other purposes in the local newspaper, the *Western Intelligencer*. Mr. Rhoades spent considerable time working in various archives during his undergraduate days, so he noted, and he made a study of such factors.

Joel Buttles, Columbus postmaster from 1814-1829, was owner of the *Western Intelligencer* which he bought and moved to Columbus in July of 1813. The name of the paper was changed to *Western Intelligencer & Columbus Gazette* and when Buttles sold the paper, in 1815 or 1816, the first part of the name was dropped entirely and it became *The Columbus Gazette*. In later years, it became the *Ohio State Journal* and, in fact, is a distant ancestor of one of Columbus's modern newspapers.

Buttles had worked on the *Western Intelligencer* in Worthington and published it in Columbus. Even though he sold it early in his postmaster stint, he knew what was in the fonts and how to handle type.

From 1816 until the double oval "stock" postmarking instrument supplied by the government to the larger towns became available about 1820, Buttles used a succession of postmarking devices apparently assembled from newspaper type with a homemade hub, presumably of wood. Some of these markings were in use but a few days, only to reappear in a revised form using some but not all the same type in a different arrangement.

Manuscript markings had been satisfactory until the move of the Ohio state government to Columbus in late 1816, when the volume of mail passing through the Columbus post office must have increased a great deal. It is probably no coincidence that Postmaster Buttles started using a handstamp at the time the Ohio Legislature first convened in Columbus.

Figure 4 contains eight tracings of Columbus postmarks used between 1816 and late 1819. The first two show the early ornamental circle types used between December 1816 and December 1817. All the rest are various similar arrangements with "COLUMBUS" in an irregular arc, 26 or 27 mm wide and from 10 to 13 mm in depth. Type size ranges from 2¼ to 3½ mm. Judging from the markings, at least three different sets of type were used at one time or another to form "COLUMBUS."

The word "OHIO" shows even more variation, not only in size but in location and arrangement.

Tracing No. 3 in Figure 4 shows the first of these markings, appearing on a cover dated (inside) December 27, 1817, with the postmark date being New Year's day of 1818. The marking is struck in red. The cover, addressed to Ohio Congressman Peter Hitchcock, in Washington, was sent free. The marking, on a cover located in archives in Ohio and reported by Charles I. Ball, was traced from a photocopy and is the only such I have seen. Overall dimensions of the marking traced as No. 3 are 27 x 27 mm, with "COLUMBUS" being 27 x 13 mm in an arc and of type 3¼ mm high. "OHIO" is 12 x 2½ mm, and is both aligned and spaced irregularly.

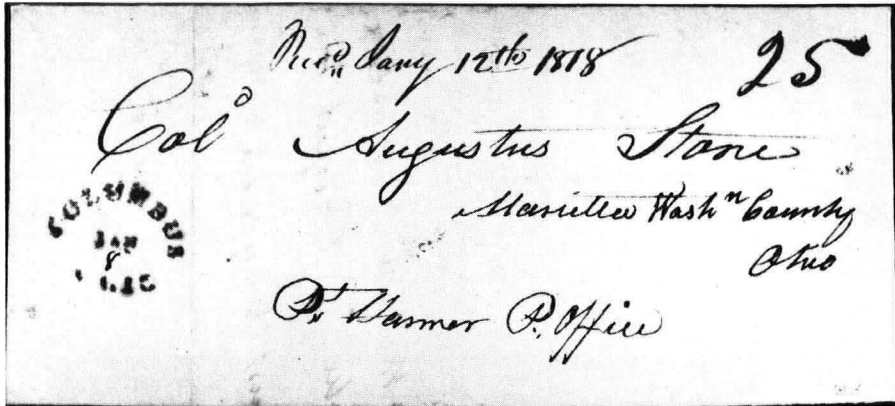


Figure 5. Mailed Jan. 8, 1818, this cover bears the only example of the "No. 4" tracing of Figure 4 seen by the author. The strike is so heavily inked (in red) that it penetrated the cover front, forming a "mirror" impression on the inside.

Tracing No. 4 in Figure 4 shows the next version of the marking, in which the "COLUMBUS" arc is apparently just the same, but "OHIO" is of type 3½ mm high, set in a shallow arc about 17 mm long so as to form a rough oval with "COLUMBUS." The overall height of the marking measures approximately 22 mm, and the only cover seen by this writer with it, dated Jan. 8, 1818, is shown in Figure 5. The marking is struck in a heavy, thick paint-like ink which probably clogged postmarking tools rather quickly. (In fact, it soaked clear through the cover and appears inside in reverse.) The month "JAN." is set in type with a manuscript date. The same is true of No. 4's predecessor of a week, No. 3, but the type is different and it is spaced differently — not significant in considering date logos normally, but, as will be seen, the "JAN" was probably permanently fixed in the hub, for No. 4.

The month logo, "JAN.," carried over to the next type of Columbus marking, shown as tracing 5 in Figure 4, and the "COLUMBUS" arc also remained the same, but for this one, Postmaster Buttles provided a fine, big straightline "OHIO," 15 x 3½ mm. Four covers bearing this marking have been recorded by the writer, the earliest being postmarked on January 15, 1818. Two of these have February dates written in, defying the "JAN" of the datestamp, probably fixed in place since it wasn't removed. The marking is 22 mm high overall and is struck in a thick red ink. Both these covers evidently emanated from the State Auditor's office in Columbus.

The cover shown in Figure 6 skips to August in the sequence and since the type as well as the arrangement differs from its predecessors, no claim will be made that it is the next style in the series. Furthermore, the color is black, so it isn't known when in the six months span between February and August 1818, that the change was made from one marking to another, or in color of ink.

The marking is traced as No. 6 on Figure 4, and the "COLUMBUS" arc measures 21 x 9 mm and was composed from type about 2½ mm high. The "OHIO" is 9½ x 2½ mm and may be from the same font. Overall height of the marking is 22½ mm.

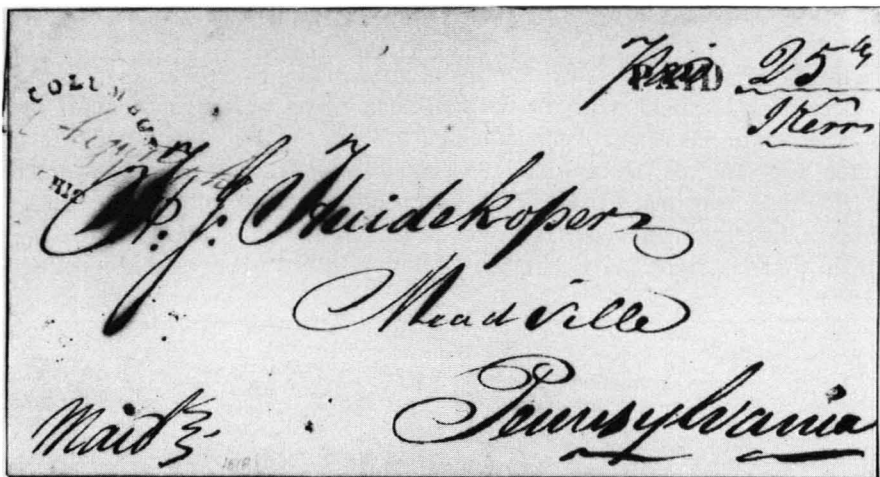


Figure 6. Sent in August 1818 (day illegible), this marking, tracing No. 6 in Figure 4, was struck in black and is also the only example of the type known to the author. Sent by John Kerr, one of the founders of Columbus and its second mayor. The use of the handstamped "PAID" at Columbus has been questioned.

The cover in Figure 6 bearing this marking is the only one seen with it, and has a controversial feature, the black "PAID" which measures 17 x 4½ mm.

For some years it was listed in the *American Stampless Cover Catalog* on the basis of a report by Dr. Grabfield (who illustrated this cover in his *Postal History Journal* article, previously cited) of it as a Columbus marking. The late Rendell Rhoades objected, stating the marking was applied at Meadville, Pa., to which the cover was mailed, and asked that the "PAID" be deleted from the Columbus listings in the catalog. However, this wasn't done and the marking is still listed in the current edition.

Just how Rhoades formed his opinion isn't known to this writer. *The American Stampless Cover Catalog* doesn't list any Meadville handstamps prior to 1828, although the Postmaster's compensation figures for Meadville and Columbus, as given for the fiscal year, 1816-17 in the 1817 *U.S. Register*, were \$190.64 and \$196.19, respectively, indicating the two offices handled about the same volume of mail.

Grabfield makes the point that the manuscript "Paid 25" on the cover shown in Figure 6 is in the hand of the same person that addressed the letter. "J. Kerr," whose name is written with the "Paid 25" and in the same hand, and who evidently wrote the letter originally enclosed (no longer present) is believed to have been John Kerr, one of the four proprietors who founded and laid out Columbus, Ohio. It seems logical that Kerr, then one of the town's most prominent people, would have had a post office charge account with Postmaster Joel Buttles. (Postmasters were not forbidden to allow charge accounts but were personally responsible for the moneys involved.) It is believed that Kerr's signature is an authorization or instruction to charge the postage on the letter to his account, and it seems quite logical that the handstamped "PAID" would have been applied at Columbus to verify this.

The "PAID" and the Columbus datestamp are not struck in inks matching perfectly, but are close. Such differences may usually be accounted for by the fact that rating up of letters was supposed to have been done when they were presented at the post office, but the town datestamp was not supposed to be applied until the day the letter was sent out with the mails from the post office.

(To be continued)

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EDITOR'S NOTE

First, to all those gracious readers who wrote letters of appreciation about the carrier articles, the editor and the Society thank you. We will continue to publish articles about the carrier system which we hope you will find entertaining and informative. If you have any new or hitherto unpublished information, send it along and we will bring it to the attention of the readership. The same holds true of pictures.

There is a correction to the first installment of the Philadelphia chapter. The map of the city, Figure 1, is not an 1851 map but was done in 1860. It shows the division of the city into numbered wards, and Bob Stets advises that this division took place at the time of "Consolidation" in 1854.

For those readers who want a more intimate glimpse into Philadelphia's postal history, I recommend two booklets published by the Associated Stamp Clubs of Southeastern Penna. and Delaware Inc. (SEPAD).

1. *Independent Postoffices of Philadelphia County, 1800-1867* compiled by Robert J. Stets and John L. Kay (1979).
2. *Philadelphia Postal History* (1980).

Bob Stets points out that the Philadelphia Post Office notice of Nov. 25, 1857 (*Chronicle* 116:241) provides a glimpse into one of the earlier attempts of the Philadelphia Post Office to put Blood's out of business. That this attempt was not very successful is attested to by two receipts he has seen for payment to one of the Philadelphia letter carriers, showing payment of 24¢ for January 1859 plus 26¢ for February 1859, and a payment of 46¢ for the month of April 1859.

He further points out that although the Post Office notice is dated November 1857, the first time that a sub-post office appears in the Philadelphia *City Directory* is in 1859, and only 1621 Chestnut St. is listed in that edition. The 1860 edition is the first to list all four sub-stations mentioned in the 1857 announcement, and by that time the "Western" office was located at 1713 Chestnut St. The 1860 *City Directory* also lists the location of 245 post office letter boxes. These were the lamppost letter boxes patented by Albert Potts in 1858 (illustrated on p. 64 of the *1981 Congress Book*).

John Kay was kind enough to send a photocopy of this listing as it appears in the 1860 *City Directory*, along with a map of Philadelphia with the locations marked. If any reader would like copies of these items, write me and I will be pleased to supply them.

John Kay also sent copies of two significant orders from the Daily Orders of the Office of the Postmaster General:

June 3, 1851 *Streets, Avenues, Roads & Post Routes*.

In pursuance of the provisions of the 10th Section of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes" approved March 3, 1851, it is hereby ordered and [sic] declared and the Postmaster General does hereby order and direct, that from and after the 30th day of June 1851, all the *Streets, Avenues, roads* and *public* highways in the Districts of "Kensington", Northern Liberties, Moyamensing and Southwark in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, shall be and they are hereby declared, under the provisions of 10th section, designated and established as Post Routes, in as full and ample a manner as is authorized or provided for in said act.

September 17, 1852 *Dispatch Posts*

Ordered, that the instructions which have hitherto governed the organization of the United States Dispatch posts in the several cities where the system of Dispatch posts has been established, be so modified as that the several Postmasters of those cities, and of others where Dispatch posts may be established, be authorized, and they are hereby authorized, to charge one cent for the carriage and delivery into the Post Office, of each letter dropped into the

dispatch boxes for mailing; the same to be pre-paid by stamp provided for the purpose.

It is further ordered, that such dispatch stamps as may be from time to time required by said Postmasters, shall be furnished by Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Philadelphia, upon requisitions addressed to the 3rd Assistant Postmaster General, and by him endorsed and forwarded to the contractors, who will receive payment therefor from the Postmaster receiving them; this Department becoming in no way responsible for such payment.

This could explain why no records of delivery of the Eagle carrier stamp are to be found in the Post Office Department records, after the initial delivery of 20,000 stamps to Philadelphia on November 17, 1851.

Both Bob Stets and Edward T. Harvey point out that the Philadelphia post office moved from the Merchants Exchange in 1854 to Dr. Jayne's new building across the street at 237 Dock St. The post office leased the first floor and remained there until 1863 when the new building at 5th and Chestnut Streets became available, opening for business February 26 of that year.

Concerning the octagonal USPO DISPATCH and US PENNY MAIL carrier cancellations used in Philadelphia from early 1860 until the end of the carrier fee period in mid-1863, two views have been offered.

Bob Stets disagrees with Perry's assumption that the USPO DISPATCH marking was used at the main post office while the US PENNY MAIL mark was used at the sub-post offices. He believes that the two markings were used successively. From those dated covers seen by the editor, the US PENNY MAIL strike could indeed have superseded the USPO DISPATCH octagon. Can any reader show a dated USPO DISPATCH letter later than April 9, 1862, or a US PENNY MAIL cover earlier than April 10, 1862? If so, please advise the editor. Stets has written at some length on this subject in the *Pennsylvania Postal Historian*.

On the other side of the coin, Edward T. Harvey says: "The USPO DISPATCH appears to be the postmark applied to those 1¢ local drop letters delivered by the main post office. They could have been collected in the main post office area or in any other area of Philadelphia and sent to the main post office. Of the eight covers in my collection only one is addressed outside the central area and that one is to Germantown, Pa., politically a part of Philadelphia, but still operating its own post office. The one cent rate was accepted but the letter would have been sent to Germantown for delivery."

THE CARRIER STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES

ELLIOTT PERRY

ROBERT B. MEYERSBURG, EDITOR

WASHINGTON (CITY), D.C.

Population figures were in 1840, 23,364; in 1850, 40,001; and in 1860, 61,122.

The importance of Washington, D. C., as a major element in the history of the carrier service is just now beginning to be recognized. In addition to providing very early evidence of the existence of carrier service in the Post Office Department (1798), Washington was one of the principal users of the government's official eagle carrier stamp, along with Philadelphia and Cincinnati; and the covers available show that the eagle stamp was not invalidated in Washington while the fee system of compensating U.S. letter carriers remained in effect, one being known postmarked May 7, 1863 (Figure 1).

The earliest record found of letter carrier service in Washington is dated April 18, 1798, addressed to Postmaster Lund Washington, and is quoted herewith;

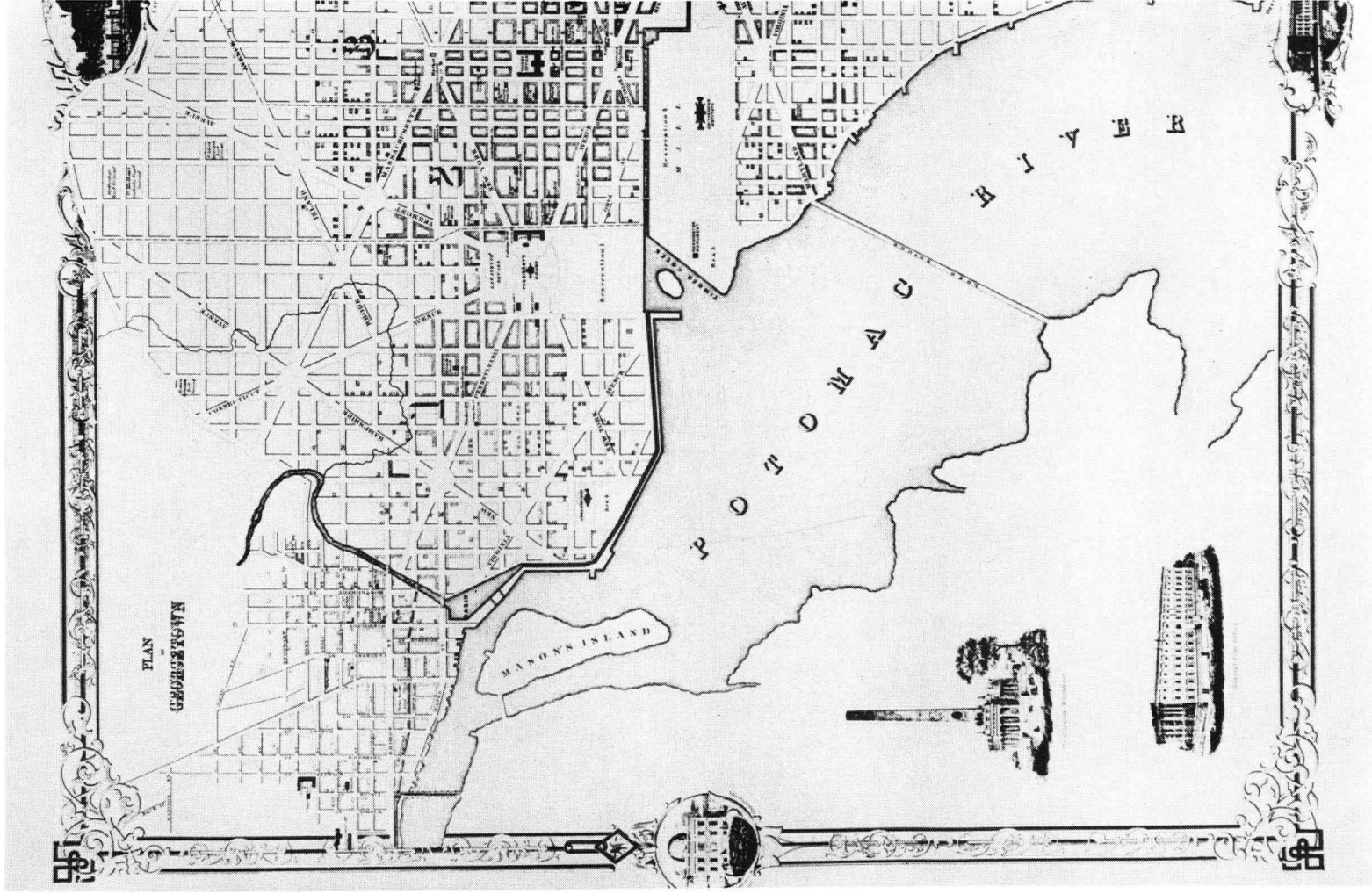
General Post Office, Philadelphia, April 18, 1798

Lund Washington, Esq.

Sir: Yours of the 18th Ultimo was duly received. Blanks for accounts of letters, etc., received and sent, were forwarded immediately, and for accounts current are sent herewith.

You will please to employ a letter-carrier for the delivery of letters in Washington City

(Text continued on page 242)



Map of Washington, D.C. in 1850.



MAP
of the CITY of
WASHINGTON
D. C.
JAMES KELLY SURVEYOR

LLOYD VAN DERVEER
PUBLISHER
Corner 1-30 N. STREET



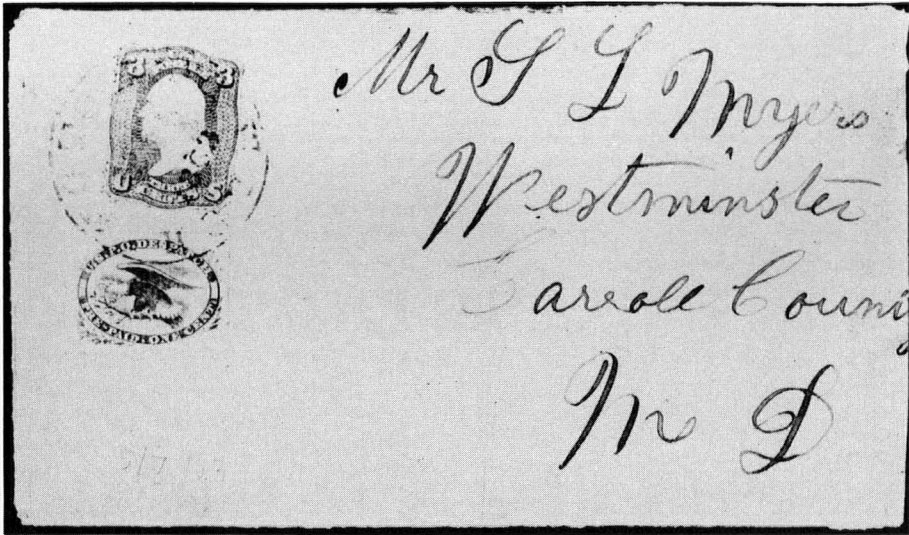


Figure 1. Eagle carrier stamp used with a 3¢ 1861 to Westminster, Md. Both stamps are cancelled with a May 17, 1863, Washington, D.C. postmark. This is the latest recorded use of the eagle stamp.

whenever you find a proper person, and as long as it shall appear to you of use.

Charles Burrall
Asst. PMG

(Letters of the Asst. PMG, Book C, p. 42)

Another letter, which follows, was written in 1799 by the Postmaster General, approving the employment of a letter carrier in Washington City.

General Post Office, Philadelphia, April 11, 1799

Thomas Monroe, Esq.

Sir: The establishment of a line of stages from this city to Baltimore has for some weeks past engrossed so much of my attention that I could not conveniently reply earlier to your letter of the 25th of February.

There are no times fixed for the arrival of mails at the city; and I presume they vary so much that it would be very difficult to prescribe the hours of attendance at your office. The inhabitants are also scattered over such an extent of ground that it would be a subject of just complaint with many who are already dissatisfied with the present situation of the office.

The law authorizes me to increase the compensation of the deputies to 50 percent on the first hundred dollars collected in a quarter at such offices where the mails arrive regularly between the hours of 9 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning; and you will be allowed at that rate during the period you are engaged with the mails at the unseasonable hours you have mentioned. No other charges are provided for except for stationery, cases for the safekeeping of letters, and for advertising the list of letters remaining on hand. Charges for firewood, candles, and office rent of course cannot be allowed, as they would not be passed at the Treasury.

The letters for such persons as may empower Mr. Cooke to receive them must be delivered to him; you are right, however, not to employ him as penny-postman. I do not recollect to have given my consent to his acting as such; but if I did, I must have had a favorable opinion of his character at the time.

If you find it necessary, I shall have no objection to your employing a letter-carrier. A person in that capacity must take the oath prescribed by law.

I am convinced that your expenditures for some time to come will far exceed your compensation; but it is not in my power to place you on a better footing at present, there being no discretionary powers vested in me to increase the commissions of the deputies.

Joseph Habersham, PMG

(PMG letter book H, p. 442)

Although no names of letter carriers have turned up that can be positively associated with the two letters just cited, a persuasive confirmation of the existence of a Washington carrier may be found in the following letter published in the *National Intelligencer* of Washington City on February 27, 1804:

Feb. 27, 1804

The subscriber intending to relinquish the employment of letter-carrier on the 31st of March next, supposes it may not be improper to give such previous notice thereof as may prevent an inconvenience that may arise from the want of time to employ a person in his stead, or to make any other arrangements on the subject that may be deemed necessary. He avails himself of this occasion to return his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have so generously contributed to enable him to encounter the peculiar disadvantages attending a carrier in this place; but notwithstanding their liberal aid, he finds his emoluments so inadequate to a livelihood that he is compelled to resort to other means of support.

Edward Eno

The 1822 City Directory lists John Bailey as letter carrier, and the 1834 Directory names George Venable in that position.

The next record found of letter carrier service in Washington is dated January 13, 1843, and refers to the appointment of James H. Ross in place of John E. Neale, resigned.

C. W. C. Dunnington was appointed April 15, 1845, in place of Ross, but declined, and James F. Bartlett was appointed on April 19 of that year.

T. O. Clark resigned and was replaced on June 30, 1845, by Joseph W. Davis, who appears as "Penny Post" in 1846.

Thomas Sessford was appointed August 30, 1849, worked until December when he resigned and was replaced by John E. Neale.

E. Kealey and A. H. Young were also appointed on August 30, 1849. Young appears as "Letter Carrier" in 1850.

A fourth appointment on August 30, 1849, was Thomas F. Harkness, who appears as "Letter Carrier" in the directories from 1855 to 1863.

On June 2, 1853, E. Kealey was removed for reasons unknown and replaced by Alexander Cross.

An official order of the Postmaster General on July 6, 1853, states:

LETTER BOXES

Authorize places of deposit for letters to be established at different points in the city of Washington - to consist of secure leathern boxes or pouches, to be fixed inside of proper apartments and communicated with by an aperture in each case through the apartment for the reception of letters - each one to be secured by a mail lock. The key is to be in the hands of the carrier who will bring the contents of each box to the Post Office as frequently as the Postmaster shall prescribe, but at least daily. The number and places to be designated by the Postmaster and reported by him to the Department.

On July 25, 1853, the following account appeared in a local newspaper:

SUB-POST OFFICES. - It will be interesting to a large portion of the public to learn that the following places have been designated as depots for the reception of letters:

J. Shillington, bookseller, 4½ street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Dr. J. B. Gardner, druggist, Capitol Hill.

Dr. Walsh, druggist, near the Garrison, Navy Yard.

W. B. Sotheron, grocer, L and P streets, Navy Yard.

Dr. Boswell, druggist, Virginia avenue and 7th street south.

J. W. Nairn, druggist, New York avenue and 15th street.

J. B. Moore, druggist, Pennsylvania avenue, between 19th and 20 streets.

J. Russell Barr, grocer, M and 11th streets north.

James H. Stone, druggist, 7th and M streets north.

Thomas F. Harkness, Pennsylvania avenue, between 17th and 18th streets.

The letter-carriers will be furnished with keys, and are instructed to visit each depot in time to receive any letters left on deposit, to be mailed at 4 o'clock p.m. daily. They are, as we heretofore stated, required to be prepaid - one cent labels being sold for that purpose by the carriers, or at the sub-post offices.

Your editor believes the "one cent labels" were eagle carrier stamps.

The 1855 *Washington Directory* gives the routes of the letter carriers:

John H. Tucker. - South side of Pennsylvania avenue, from west side of Seventh street, with the Island, to Fifteenth street, including the Treasury, War, and Navy Buildings.

Thomas F. Harkness. - From west side of Fifteenth street to Georgetown - except State, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments.

Robert G. Ball. - From west side of Ninth street to east side of Fifteenth street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, including State Department.

Douglas Tolson. - From east side of Ninth, above E street, to west side of Third street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, from Seventh to Third street.

V. R. Jackson. - From east side of Ninth street, above Pennsylvania avenue, and south side of E street - south side of Pennsylvania avenue from Seventh street to the Capitol; north side of Pennsylvania avenue from Third street to Indiana avenue, including Capitol Hill and Navy Yard.

The directories of 1858 and 1860 are similar, with the only change being Cornelius A. Dougherty, who was appointed on June 29, 1857, in place of John Tucker, who resigned (Figure 2).

(To be continued)

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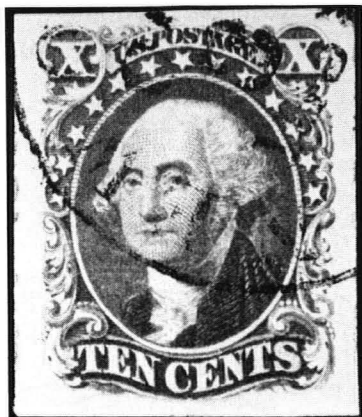
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THE 1847-51 PERIOD

CREIGHTON C. HART, Editor

1847 COVERS FROM PENNSYLVANIA CREIGHTON C. HART

Elliott Perry in his *Pat Paragraphs* of May 1937 lists all of the Pennsylvania post offices that received 1847 stamps from Washington and comments that seven-eighths of the total was sent to Philadelphia. Perry further notes that covers from any other post offices "are scarce or unknown." So I have found it to be from my records and from Classics Society members who specialize in Pennsylvania postal history.

In addition to the list of known covers reported in the May '83 *Chronicle* only a single new postmark has been reported and it is from a post office that has since been incorporated into the Philadelphia postal system. This interesting cover from West Philadelphia (Figure 1) is in the collection of Robert J. Stets, Jr., who writes that the West Philadelphia post office was in a drug store at what is now 38th and Market. At present there are no additions to Table I and only West Philadelphia to add to Table II so it doesn't seem advisable to republish the lists in the *Chronicle* 118. However, maintaining a list of "new" post offices is an on-going operation so please write the Section Editor at a later date of any new postmarks that come to your attention.

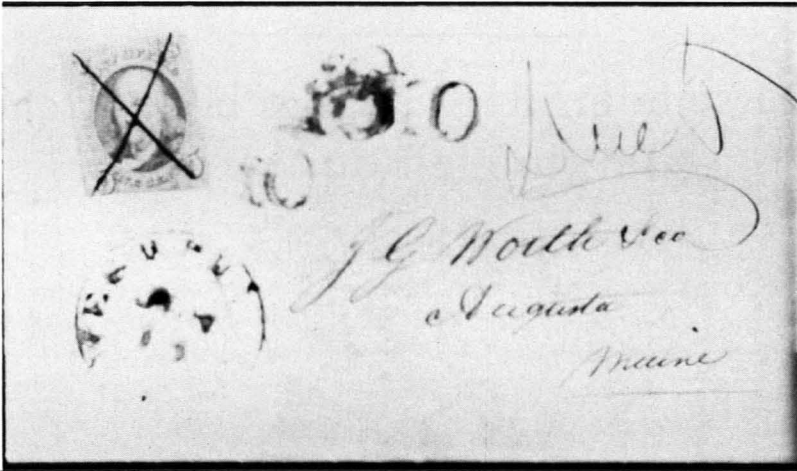


Figure 1. West Philadelphia postmark in blue on a folded letter mailed June 15, 1851, to Augusta, Maine. The rate to Augusta was 10¢ so 5¢ was due from the addressee. Desirable letters from small post offices are frequently pen cancelled. (Robert Stets, Sr., Collection)

In 1976 Philadelphia hosted the International Philatelic Exhibition (Interphil '76) and our *Chronicle* had a special edition (100 pages) honoring that event featuring Philadelphia postal history. The 1847 section had an in depth article that almost pre-empted this one on Pennsylvania covers. That article illustrated 12 different postal uses on 1847 covers and collectors who want more information may refer to that article.

Waterways had been important for early transportation of the mail but by the mid-19th century railroads were competitive. Letters carried by steamboat were deposited in the first post office and there stamped "Steam Boat" to show origin. Covers given to the New York post office so handstamped are well known but into other post offices are seldom seen.

Edward T. Harvey writes that he has five letters with the Philadelphia Steam Boat marking all dating from 1824-30. Four have Philadelphia as their destination and one is directed beyond. There are probably no '47 covers into Philadelphia with a steamboat handstamp.

Harvey assumes that the Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington Railroad undercut the

steamboat service at least for mail. Harvey has compared the markings on his covers to the Steam Boat illustration in Theron Wierenga's book *United States Incoming Steamship Mail 1847-1875* and finds that full size illustration excellent (p. 10).

Perry also commented that Pennsylvania's use of '47 stamps was exceeded by southern New England. Perhaps postmarks from that area should be the subject of articles in the near future.

CONDITION IS ALL IMPORTANT

CREIGHTON C. HART

Scott's United States Specialized catalogue first appeared in 1925 but it was not until 1945 that a full page notice (Figure 1) appeared opposite the expanded listings beginning with the 1847 issue. The wording of this full page notice has been changed twice and was discontinued in 1977. All of the illustrations (Figures 1, 2, and 3) were furnished by and are reproduced through the courtesy of Scott Publishing Company.

Since 1977 this advice has been expanded and is now a subheading "Prices" under Special Notices on page VII in the 1983 edition. This page will be reproduced for easy reference in the follow-up article on condition as a factor in prices.

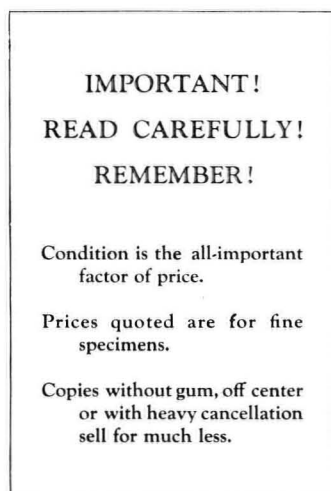


Figure 1. This notice appeared from 1945 until 1954 while Hugh Clark owned and edited the *Specialized*.

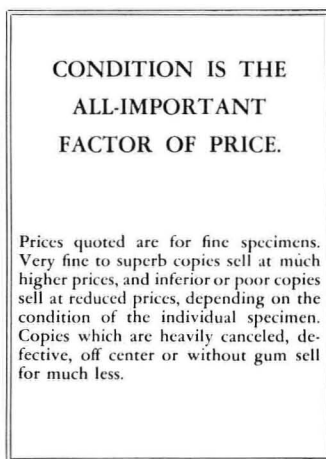


Figure 2. The second version of the full page notice appeared from 1954-1964. Notice that the exclamation marks (!) have been dropped.

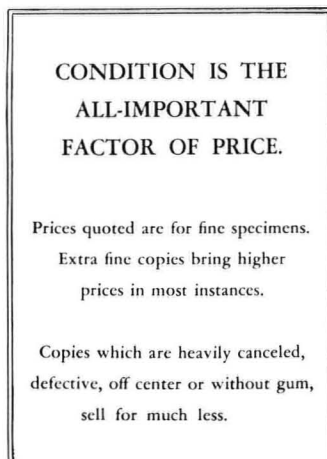


Figure 3. This is the final change in the All-Important notice and appeared from 1964 to 1977 when it was discontinued.

During the early fall season I interviewed or visited with a few prominent collectors and leading professionals in New York on this subject and believe our members will be interested in what they had to say. To give a broader base to the next article I would like to hear from our members in the rest of the country as well as those in New York whom I have not seen.

Even if you do not specialize in the 1847 issue, please write because as a member of the Classics Society you are a seasoned and thoughtful collector who has condition standards that will apply when you add 1847 stamps and covers to your collection. If you already have a special interest in the 1847s please let me know that. If you wish your letter to be wholly or partially confidential, say so and I promise to respect your wishes.

If you collect both stamps and covers please consider your condition requirements for each separately. For stamps, what condition is acceptable and do you sometimes make exceptions because of scarcity or unusual cancellations, etc. Are your standards for covers the same as for stamps or are you more interested in the postal history aspect for covers.

Other members will be interested in what condition standards you set up for your collection, if you have grown more or less demanding as the years go by. Did the full page

notices in *Scott's Specialized* affect your thoughts on what condition you should or should not expect? Or did you formulate your standards from some other source?

With speculators out of the market and prices for the *classic* issues, on and off cover, dependent upon collectors, what conditions our members demand should be known to all of us. The February *Chronicle*, I hope, will have an informative article for you on this subject.

Review: The Postal Markings of New Jersey Stampless Covers. By William C. Coles, Jr. Published by the Collectors Club of Chicago, 1983. viii + 287 pages, clothbound. Available at \$35 postpaid (\$40 with slipcase) from the publisher at 1029 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60610.

This is the first publication of the Collectors Club of Chicago in four years but it is well worth the wait. The book covers postal markings of New Jersey during the stampless period to about 1857; however, it is much more than a mere listing of post offices and their markings. The first half of the book consists of 26 chapters discussing and explaining the various kinds of markings (*e.g.*, manuscript, straightline, oval) and services (*e.g.*, drop, way, registration) involved.

These sections are extensively illustrated with photographs of unusual and interesting covers, in many cases unique examples of a particular postmark. There are 163 illustrations altogether. Seven are of maps or other collateral material, the balance of covers.

Chapters are also included on postal routes and rates.

The catalog section occupies the second half of the book. All post offices in operation during the period are listed in alphabetical order, regardless of whether any markings are recorded. Information on county, date of establishment and discontinuance, county change or spelling change (where applicable), whether ms. postmarks are known and the date, is listed for each office. Tracings of all handstamps, as well as rate marks and auxiliary markers, are shown full size, with details of color, dates of use, and rarity.

The Postal Markings of New Jersey Stampless Covers is a quality production throughout and reflects very favorably on the author and all those associated with him in the preparation and publication of this text. Highly recommended to all those interested in U.S. stampless material, and U.S. postal history.

Susan M. McDonald

Review: A Census of United States Classic Plate Blocks 1851-1882. By John C. Chapin. Published by the Collectors Club of New York, 1982. x + 116 pages. Hardbound, \$19.50; softbound, \$12.50. Available from Moretus Press, P.O. Box 530, Harrisburg, Pa. 17108.

John Chapin has long been interested in plate number blocks of the classic period, and some years ago decided to record all such material listed in auction catalogs and reported by collectors, in the hope of establishing an accurate census of the blocks now extant. This book is the result.

The introductory chapters define the limits of the census with respect to blocks listed and span of catalogs searched. Also discussed are problems of duplication, condition, identification, catalog listing, and rarity — of the stamps themselves and of individual plate numbers.

Representative examples of blocks showing imprints and plate numbers of various stamp printers are illustrated. In some instances reproduction is below average, because

auction catalog photos had to be used, and also because of the kind of paper chosen. However, they are adequate to show the varieties of plate numbers.

The census itself (with the chapter explaining its terminology) occupies two-thirds of the book. It lists all recorded blocks in order of Scott catalog number with details of size, position, plate number, whether used or unused, source, and other pertinent information.

The collector who owns or hopes to acquire some of these classic pieces (and the dealer handling them) will find this book a source of much useful and valuable information. It provides a solid base to correct some past misconceptions and to furnish accurate data on classic plate blocks.

Susan M. McDonald



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THE 1851-61 PERIOD

THOMAS J. ALEXANDER, Editor

DAVID T. BEALS III, Assoc. Editor

U. S. POSTAL MARKINGS: 1851-61

Wording	Tracing Number	Shape Type & Size	Reported by/ Notes
Straight Line, Oval & Fancy Townmarks			
California			
KNIGHT'S FERRY/California msD	A	sl-41x7½	Red, black
Massachusetts			
BLACKSTONE Mass./D	B	sl-40x3	S. M. Piller
New Hampshire			
FRANCONIA N-H./D/Yr	C	0-31x21½	D. L. Jarrett. Cover bears a 3¢ 1861, but Jarrett also reports use with 3¢ 1857, S5.
New York			
F. L. Jones, P.M./DYr/ EARLVILLE, N.Y.	Fig. A	o-57x28	D. Richardson. Also add to tmks with pm's name, <i>USPM</i> , p. 76.
MORINGVILLE P.O./D/WESTCHESTER CO. N.Y.	146	sl-55x20	W. S. Wagshall reports red as well as black. Also add to tmks with county name, <i>USPM</i> , p. 78.

Unusual Circular Townmarks

Massachusetts			
BALD HILL/msD/MASS.	D	K18 35	A. E. Beane
CHICOPEE/D/MASS.	E	K4 19	A. E. Beane
COLER-AINE/D/MASS	F	K3, 18 dc-32	A. E. Beane
CUMMINGTON WEST/ VILLAGE/D/MASS	132	K3, 5 40	A. E. Beane; better tracing than <i>USPM</i> .
DIGHTON/D/MASS.	G	K3 33	A. E. Beane; may be Collin type dlc; if so, inner circle not complete.
E. RANDOLPH./D/MASS.	H	K3 31½	A. E. Beane.
FELTON VILLE/D/M S.	I	K18 30-32	A. E. Beane. Not true circle; not oval.
HINSDATE DEPOT./ msD/*MASS.	J	K1 27½	A. E. Beane
MIDDLEFIELD/D/Mass.	K	K3 30½	A. E. Beane
NO. ABINGTON/D/MASS.	L	K11 32	A. E. Beane
NO. BILLERICA/msD/MASS.	M	K3 31½	A. E. Beane
NORTH DIGHTON/D/Mass.	N	K3 28½	A. E. Beane
PAXTON./D/MASS.	O	K7 29	A. E. Beane
SHIRLEY VILLAGE/D/MASS.	P	K3 29	A. E. Beane; red.
THORNDIKE/D/MS.	Q	K18 36	A. E. Beane; green.
WALES/msD/MASS	R	K18 28½	A. E. Beane
WEST BOXFORD/D/MASS.	S	K3 dc-33½	A. E. Beane
WEST MANSFIELD/D/Yr/MASS	T	K3 32	A. E. Beane
WEST SANDWICH/msD/MSS.	U	K3 29½	A. E. Beane; blue.
Texas			
GOLIAD/D/TEX	V	K7 r-22	W. Emery. Either rimless, or normal townmark that has lost its rim.

Townmarks Including "PAID" and/or Rate Numeral

C. Townmarks with "3 Ct" or "3"

Town and State	Tracing Number	Reported By/Notes
South Easton, Mass.	W	A. E. Beane; red.

KNIGHT'S FERRY
 California 28 *mch* BLACKSTONE [155.
 . JULY 9

A

B



C



D



E



F



132



G



H



I



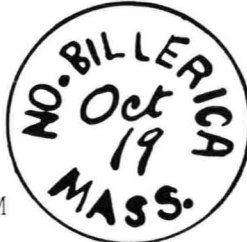
J



K



L



M



N



O



P



Q



R



S



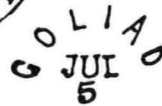
T



U



W



V

Cancelling Devices

Rating Marks Used as Obliterators

A. Plain or Decorative PAID Without Numerals or Obliterating Bars

<i>Town</i>	<i>Tracing Number</i>	<i>Shape & Size</i>	<i>Reported By/ Notes</i>
West Scituate, Mass.	X	M1-21x9	A. E. Beane

B. PAID in Same Handstamp as Obliterating Design

East Abington, Mass.	Y	M7-16	A. E. Beane
----------------------	---	-------	-------------

C. Rate Numerals, Framed or Unframed, With or Without CENTS, CTS. or C.

North Dighton, Mass.	Z	M10-7x9½	A. E. Beane; red.
Williamsburg, Mass.	AA	M10-8½x12	A. E. Beane; blue.

Rating Marks Found on Stampless Covers

D. PAID and Numeral, with or without CENTS, CTS, or C

Austin, Texas	BB	M18-18	W. Emery; red.
Felton Ville, Mass.	CC	M15-25x16½	A. E. Beane
Hinsdale Depot, Mass.	DD	M-15-28x17	A. E. Beane
West Boxford, Mass.	EE	M14-20	A. E. Beane

Obliterators Without Numerals or Lettering

Massachusetts

Winchester	FF	L11-17	A. E. Beane; six points.
Winchester	GG	L10-24	A. E. Beane

Texas

Waco Village	HH	L11-25	J. Alexander
--------------	----	--------	--------------

Unknown

II	L22-15x10	H. Nowak. Can anyone identify town? On cover without townmark, to Bethany, N.Y.
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Obliterators With Sundry Lettering

Ohio

<i>Town</i>	<i>Tracing Number</i>	<i>Wording</i>	<i>Shape & Size</i>	<i>Reported By/ Notes</i>
Haverhill	JJ	US	N4-20½x16	V. B. Krievins. <i>USPM</i> , p. 152, #2, from unknown town; this example on cover with ms Haverhill, O.

Way Markings

2. The Mark WAY and Numeral, With or Without DUE or "cents" Indication

Mobile, Ala.	7	Due/ WAY 1c	sl-41x17 with grid	J. S. Wagshall reports blue as well as black.
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Missent, Too Late

Providence, R.I.	KK	MISSENT	sl-30x3	A. E. Beane
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U.S. Carriers

<i>Postage/Carrier Stamp(s)</i>	<i>Tracing Number</i>	<i>Wording</i>	<i>Shape & Size</i>	<i>Reported By/ Notes</i>
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Charleston, S. C.

3c, 1851, S1	LL	CHARLESTON S.C./D/ PAID	c-32	J. D. Kohlhepp. Two examples are known with apparent "1" attached. In blue (1851); black (1856). A carrier marking?
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KK MISSENT

A NEW TOWNMARK CONTAINING POSTMASTER'S NAME

When *USPM* was published in 1979 only one townmark was known used in the 1851-61 decade that contained a postmaster's name. This was the Warrenton, Missouri, handstamp with the name of G. F. Boswell P.M.

Don Richardson has discovered an Earlville, N. Y., oval containing the name of F. L. Jones, P. M., shown in Figure A.

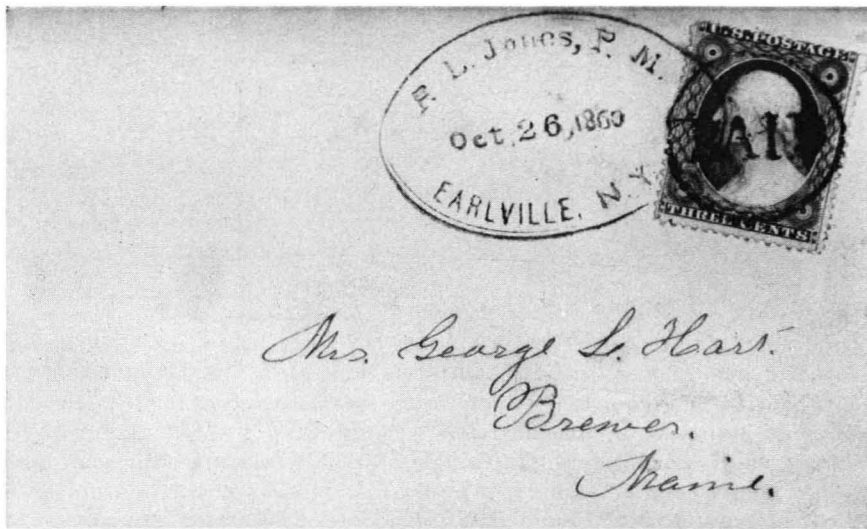


Figure A. Earlville, N. Y., oval containing postmaster's name.

YEARDATED POSTMARKS OF NEW YORK STATE IN THE STAMP PERIOD

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(Continued from *Chronicle* 119:182)

Of those circles that fall in the 1851-61 period, Figure 1 shows the Addison which is known in 1857 and 1858. I have recorded Albany in 1857 and 1859 with a handstamp 1¢ rate. An 1859 Albany is reported in *Postal Markings* of December 1940. Figure 2 shows the 1861

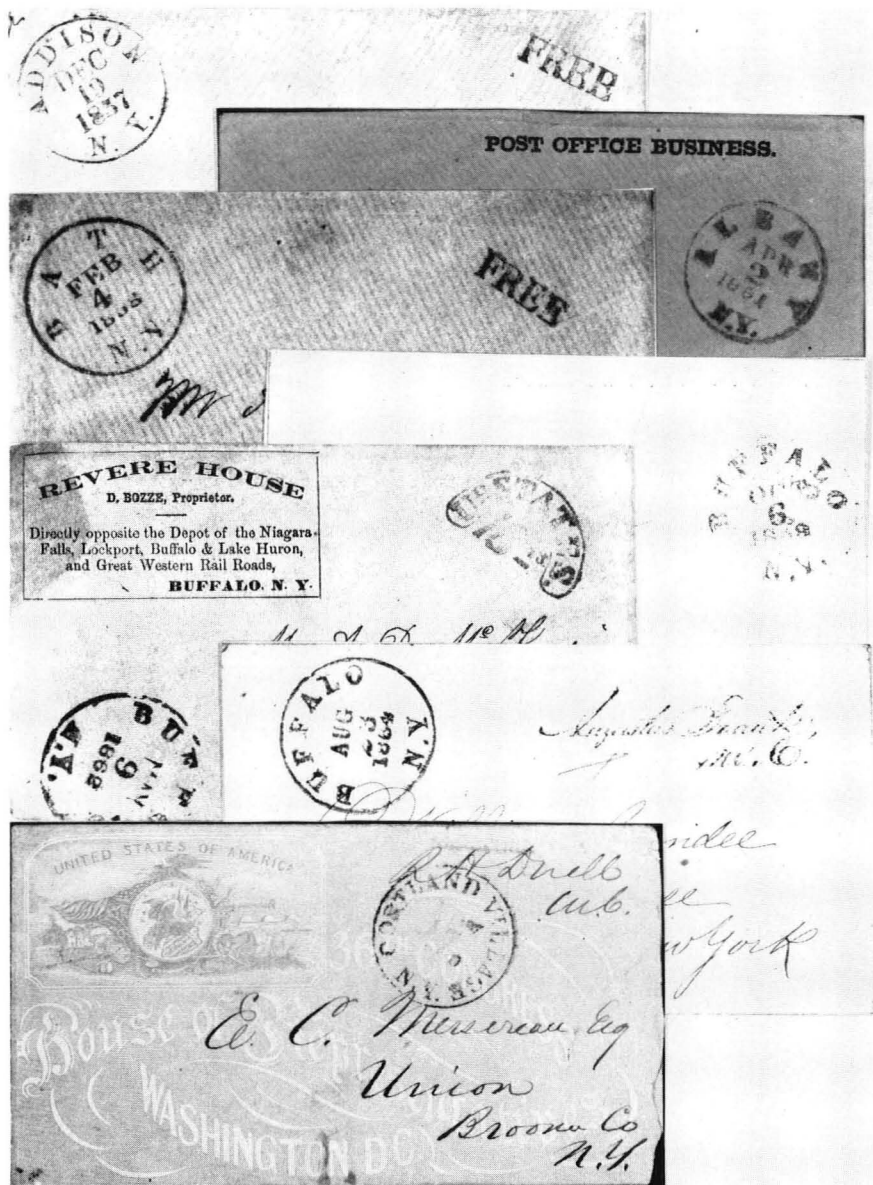


Figure 1. (top). Black 30mm ADDISON/DEC/19/1857/N.Y. circle and black FREE on letter to Michigan. Also known in 1858. Figure 2 (second). Black 30mm circle ALBANY/APR/2/1861/N.Y. on official POST OFFICE BUSINESS envelope addressed to the Postmaster at Jay, N.Y., and docketed as containing "an important bundle of letters". Figure 3 (third). Black 32mm BATH/FEB/4/1858/N.Y. circle and FREE. Figure 4 (fourth right). Black 31mm circle with worn outer ring BUFFALO/OCT/6/1859/N.Y. on a Board of Assessors drop letter. Figure 4b (fourth left). Revere House hotel cornercard and black 32½mm circle BUFFALO/MAY/9/1862/N.Y. and arc UD STATES/10cts to Canada. Illustrated in Bogg's *Canada*. Figure 4c (fifth). Black 32mm circle BUFFALO/AUG/23/1864/N.Y. with a handstamp frank 57x16mm Augustus Frank/M.C. Figure 5 (bottom). Black 33mm circle CORTLAND VILLAGE/NOV/17/1860/N.Y. franked by Congressman R.H. Duell on an allover 36th Congress House of Representatives "advertising" cover.

Albany on a Post Office Business printed envelope. Figure 3 shows Bath, N.Y., in 1858.

Buffalo year dated circles are known in 1859, 1861, and 1862 as well as in 1864. Figures 4a, b and c. The 1861 and 1862 types seem to overlap while the 1864 is a different style. The 26mm CORTLAND VILLAGE/N.Y. circle with a yeardate has been in the *Stampless Cover*



Figure 6 (top). Small mourning cover with unlisted black 31mm EAST WARSAW/MAY/21/1857/N.Y. and FREE, franked by first pm. S.R. Evens. This town only had a p.o. from 4/29/1856 to 11/2/1859, and this is the only letter known from it. Figure 7 (second). ETNA/JUN/11/1862/N.Y. and FREE on Postoffice Business letter to a postmaster. Known 1859, 1860 and 1862 with yeardates. Figure 8 (third). Purple triple border oval EAST WILLISTON/OCT/18/1884/QUEENS CO., N.Y. on a Post Office Department official postal card. Recording item. Figure 9 (fourth). Black 19mm circle FORT SCHUYLER/MY/31/1863/N.Y. and "Soldiers letter/O.J. Smith" and "3". This shortlived Westchester county office only lasted from 11/12/1862 to 6/21/66 with a two-month deactivation in 1863. Figure 10 (bottom). Black double bordered boxed straightline 34x24mm LA SALLE/NIA.CO./N.Y./MAR./14/P.M./1881/H.S. KINSEY, P.M. on a registered receipt postal card from the Edith Doane county cancel collection. Recording item.

Catalog since at least 1952, although I've not seen it. The 1860 variety is illustrated as Figure 5.

The previously unreported East Warsaw yeardated circle of 1857 is illustrated as Figure 6. Etna, N.Y., is known with a yeardated circle from 1859 through 1862. The 1860 variety is reported in *Postal Markings* of March 1936. I have seen the 1859 and illustrate the 1862 as Figure 7.

Some yeardated stampless covers date from quite a late period. Figure 8 shows the East Williston fancy vertical oval of 1884, while Figure 9 shows the 1863 yeardated small circle

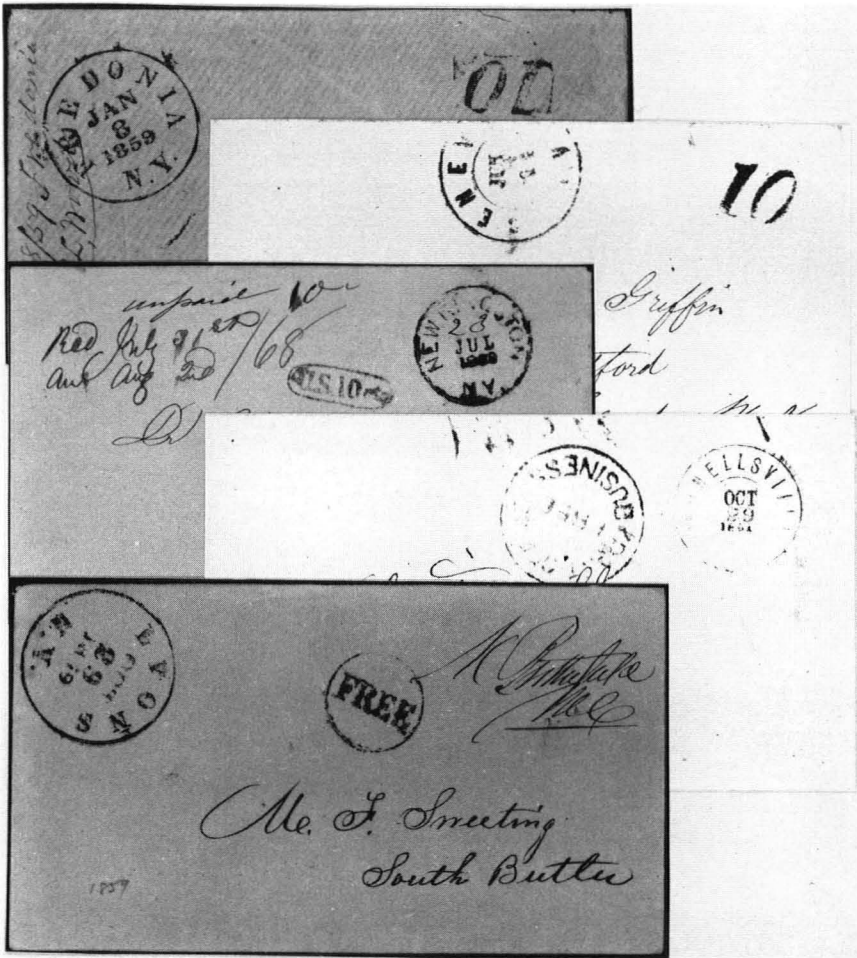


Figure 11 (top). Black 32mm circle FREDONIA/JAN/8/1859/N.Y. and 10 rate used to Canada. Figure 12 (second). Black 29mm double circle GENEVA/JUN/4/'64/N.Y. and black 10 used to Canada. Backstamped BRANTFORD/JU24/64/C.W. and 21mm B&L.H.R./WEST/JU24/64. Figure 13 (third). Black 25mm NEW KINGSTON/(23)/JUL/1868/N.Y. and black oval US. 10cts. Backstamped 21mm OTTAWA/AM/JY29/68/C.W. Figure 14 (fourth). Black 26mm double circle HORNELLVILLE/OCT/29/1861/N.Y. and black 30mm circle POST OFFICE/FREE/BUSINESS. Figure 15 (bottom). Black 32mm LYONS/OCT/29/1859/N.Y. and 21mm circle FREE. Franked by M. Butterfield. Contains printed Republican campaign literature on Tammany Hall. Dorr collection.

postmark of Fort Schuyler. This post office only existed from early 1862 until mid-1866. Another late yeardated item is the Lasalle, N.Y., boxed county marking, Figure 10.

Letters to Canada were able to go stampless long after domestic letters had to bear adhesives. This resulted in a number of late yeardated examples. Figure 11 shows the 1859 Fredonia circle, while Figure 12 illustrates the yeardated double circle of Geneva and Figure 13 shows that of New Kingston in 1868.

The franking privilege or post office business letters are also responsible for a number of yeardated stampless covers after 1856. Figure 14 shows the 1861 example from Hornellsville while Figure 15 illustrates a franked item from Lyons, N.Y., in 1859. I illustrated several other late markings in my 1970 book, *Essays on Postal History*. These included a Hamdert 1863, a Keeseville 1861 and a Utica 1864 yeardated circle (pgs. 85-7). Chase in his work on *The 3¢ Stamp of the United States 1851-57 Issue* reports a yeardated Hornellsville of October 15, 1855, but it was probably with an adhesive, although a stampless could be expected.

(To be continued)

REGISTRY FEE PAID IN CASH

It is now well settled that when the registry system was established in 1855 the 5¢ registration fee was payable in cash, in addition to the normal postage. Most early covers show no evidence of that payment, bearing only the registry number and sometimes the word "Registered" or the abbreviation "R."

Figure B is the first cover that has come to the attention of the section editor that uses a handstamp PAID 5 to indicate payment of the fee.



Figure B. Registered cover with handstamped PAID 5 for registry fee.

THREE CENT DOUBLE IMPRESSIONS

STANLEY M. PILLER

The two major printing errors found on 1851-61 stamps are printed on both sides and double impressions. Dr. Carroll Chase stated that the only double impression known on the 3¢ stamp was an imperforate example from Marshall, Michigan. Figure 1 is another example. This stamp was originally on a cover from Clear Spring, Pennsylvania. It was sold in the 1968 R. A. Siegel Rarity Sale, and has since been removed from the cover.



Figure 1.

10¢ 1855-59 PLATE NO. 1 AND NO. 2P

LEONARD S. SHERIFF

Any 10¢ stamp of the 1855-59 issue to which the margin strip with plate number is still attached is notoriously scarce. Neinken, in his definitive volume entitled *The United States Ten Cent Stamps of 1855-59* records 15 Plate No. 1 copies of which 10 are imperforate copies and five are perforated. Plate No. 2P copies are even scarcer. In an article by L. J. Mason in the *Chronicle of U.S. Classic Postal Issues*, May 1968, Mr. Mason quotes Mr. Neinken as commenting that he had no record of seeing number 2P on used copies of the 10¢ perforated stamp, although he refers to an illustration of a 2P plate number on the edge of an unused

stamp of 10¢ Type V which appeared in the Ashbrook work on the 10¢ stamp and was reprinted in the 1960 revised edition. This illustration apparently is Figure 44 (a 42-stamp unused block from the Neinken collection) in the Neinken book. Also in existence is a margin block of 8, with imprint & pl.# which is reported in *Scott's United States Stamp Catalogue*. Mr. Mason's article, therefore, was a report of a third example of Plate No. 2P of the 10¢ stamp, the first used example.

Used copies of Plate No. 1, therefore, are scarcer than unused copies (5 vs 10) and of plate No. 2P are scarcer than unused copies (1 vs 2).

Copies on cover are even scarcer. Mr. Neinken reports that there are two or three covers with the position 51 L imperforate and with the imprint and number 1. One such is illustrated as Figure A (from the J. David Baker collection) in the Neinken book, at p. 158.

Mr. Neinken also reports that despite a check of the past submissions for the last 35 years to the Philatelic Foundation, no perforated copy with the imprint and the No. 1 on cover has ever been submitted, and he does not recollect ever seeing one.



Pair of perforate 10¢ on 1858 cover with Plate No. 1.

Now a cover containing a used perforated pair has surfaced at a Zimmerman auction held June 24, 1983, described as Lot 120 (#32) (10¢ green, type II) a horizontal pair with left sheet margin, Plate No. 1 and partial imprint, on a double rate cover to California. An illustration is attached. This becomes No. 16 of the Plate I Imprints reported and the first perforated example on cover.

Anyone having knowledge of further Plate No. 1 covers, or of any Plate No. 2P cover, is invited to communicate through the *Chronicle*, as is anyone with further observations on the rare Plate No. 2P items.

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WANTED: Original 1879 envelope. Approximately 3½" x 2¾" 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.

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

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PHILATELIC BIBLIOPOLE

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NEW TITLES, IN STOCK

United States

The Postal History of New Jersey by William C. Coles Jr. Illustrates all stampless postmarks along with dates and rarity guide. First Collectors Club of Chicago book since 1978.

1983, 295 pages, cloth regular edition **\$35.00**
deluxe edition **\$40.00**

Stagecoach East, Stagecoach Days in the East from the Colonial Period to the Civil War by O. W. Holmes & Peter T. Rohrbach. Non philatelic but useful for the collector and quite readable.

1983, 227 pages, 351 markings and 90 illustrations, cloth **\$17.50**

Encyclopedia of R.F.D. Cancells by Harold Richow.

1983, 281 pages, 351 markings and 90 illustrations, cloth **\$30.00**

Arkansas, Check List of Post Offices by Patera and Gallagher. Not quite there PO listing but better than nothing, names and dates.

1983, 51 pages, card **\$6.50**

Nevada Post Offices, An Illustrated History by Gammet & Paher.

1983, 176 pages, covers 760 towns, cloth, **\$30.00**

A Census of U.S. Classic Plate Blocks 1851-1882 by John C. Chapin. A history with notes on each of the 524 plate blocks are detailed.

1983, 96 pages, cloth, edition of 250 **\$19.50**
card, edition of 750 **\$12.50**

Confederate States Two-Cent Red-Jack Intaglio Stamp by B. Green. A good general coverage of this stamp however it is of special value as it illustrates a number of fake covers and markings, some are evident fakes but a number are quite deceptive, recommended.

1983, 66 pages, 101 illustrations, card **\$10.00**

Maritime

South Atlantic Seaway by N. R. P. Bonsor. The major lines: Allan and Blue Star, Donaldson, Hamburg SudAmerika, Holland America, Messageries, Nelson, Norddeutscher Lloyd, Royal Mail Steam Packet, and White Star.

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THE 1861-69 PERIOD

RICHARD B. GRAHAM, Editor

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A BLACK JACK COVER FROM THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT

JOSEPH F. RORKE

The Red River Settlement/Fort Garry was in Rupert's Land, which was all the land drained by rivers flowing to Hudson Bay, and which was owned by the Hudson's Bay Company with full sovereign rights until it sold them to the Dominion of Canada in 1869.

The R. Maresch and Son auction sale #140, held at Toronto May 26, 1982, offered ". . . the magnificent collection of letters and documents relating to the Fur Trade formed by the late Charles P. DeVolpi." Lot #114 was described as follows:

"1865: Cover and letter, bearing a pair of 2¢ Black Jacks and pair of 3¢ Washington roses, from RED RIVER SETTLEMENT Nov. 27th with CANADIAN 5-ring targets to fabulous cover via PEMBINA, DAKOTA Dec. 11 to REV. ALEX McLEAN in Freulton, U.C. rec'd Dec. 28 from JAMES NISBET, planning his expedition to the prairies . . ."

Figure 1 shows the cover with its pairs of ungrilled stamps. The manuscript 'paid' seen lower left indicates a cash payment of the 1 penny (2 cents) carrier charge for carrying the letter from the Red River Settlement to Pembina (Figure 2). The backstamp transit mark Dundas U.C. De. 28 1865, shows southern route re-entry into Canada.

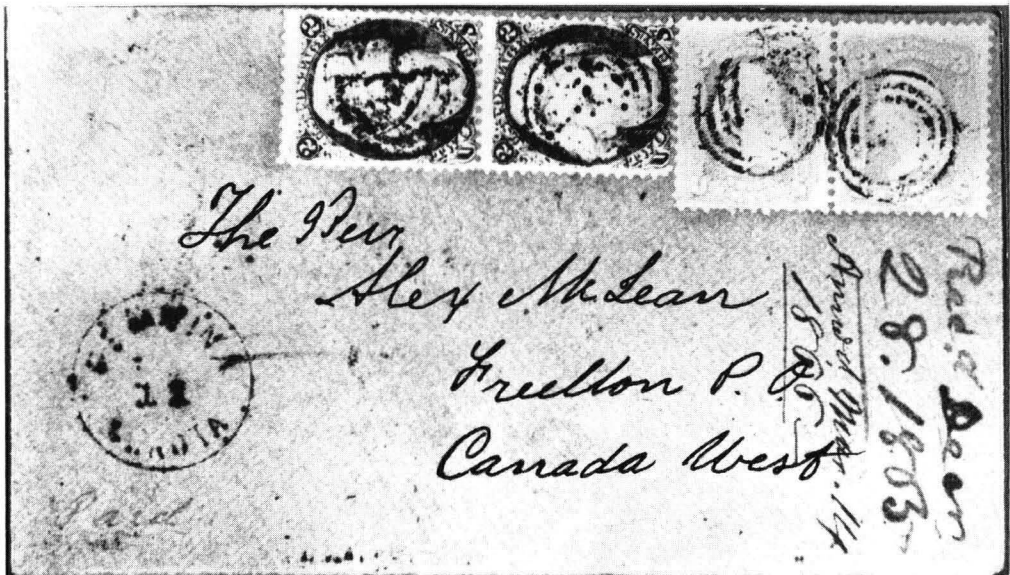


Figure 1. Cover from the Red River Settlement, Canada, via Pembina, Dakota, to eastern Canada. Franked by pairs of the Black Jack and 3¢ 1861.

The 1865 *U.S. Register* shows the Pembina, D.T., Postmaster's compensation to be \$550.32, a pretty good annual sum for a Territorial postmaster. In a Canadian P.O.D. letter dated 14 February, 1854, the Sec. of the Department, Wm. H. Griffin, stated, "When letters are posted at your Office bearing Stamps of the United States . . . it will be better not to obliterate or deface the Stamps in any way — let them pass to be accepted or rejected by the United States Post Office authorities." Section 128 of the 1857 United States *P.L. & R.* states, "Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices." In the case of the cover at hand, it would seem correct to say that the 5-ring target killers were more likely, and properly, applied at Pembina.

In *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada*, Appendix K, Winthrop S. Boggs

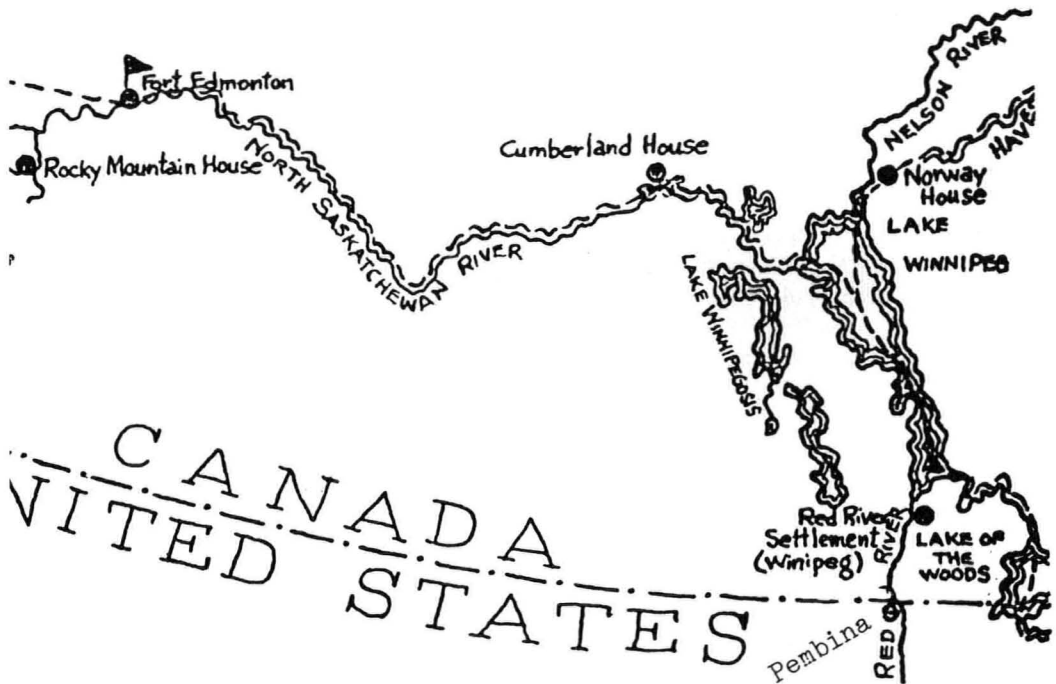


Figure 2. Map showing location of Pembina and the Red River area.

confirms the above and discusses in detail, through the contemporary letters on the subject to and from the Canadian Post Office Department, the mail service to the Red River District. A contract service was established in 1858 with Capt. Thomas Dick for a Red River Timber Route from Penetanguishene/Sault Ste. Marie, via Fort William to Red River. In 1859, a new contract was given to Mr. E. M. Carruthers for a monthly service over the Lake Huron-Red River route; however, only one through trip to Red River was performed. On 11 January 1860, W. H. Griffin wrote, “. . . Although the Red River Mail service has thus failed of satisfactory performance on the part of the Contractor, mails were nevertheless forwarded, under the sanction of the Department, by other parties [Capt. Dick and Assoc.] . . .” A succession of contractors followed, attempting to handle this difficult mail service from 1860-1863. By 1865 the contract was on a yearly basis, but in October 1865 W.H. Griffin wrote “. . . there is no channel of communication with the Hudson Bay Territory or with British Columbia through Canadian territory.”

That the mails were now routed through Pembina is shown by a letter from the Canadian P.O.D. secretary, W. White to the Postmaster at Pembina, Minnesota Territory, on 2 December 1868 in which he asked “whether prepaid letters posted in Canada for the Red River are subject at Pembina to any further charge for conveyance from thence.” In a 15 January 1869 letter to A.G.B. Bannatyne, Postmaster, Red River Settlement, White further states, “. . . that all letters fully prepaid in Canada are delivered in Red River Settlement without any other charge than 1d which is a local postage.” It is reasonable to believe that the mail travelling the opposite direction was handled in the same fashion. On February 19, 1855, P.M.G. James Campbell had written that letters “prepaid with United States postage stamps are received in this country from Canada charged by our frontier exchange officers as unpaid. This practice . . . is, strictly speaking, correct, . . . but in as much as the parties addressed feel aggrieved if postage is demanded on the delivery of such letters, . . . the postage having once been received by this Department, I am disposed to treat for the future such letters as prepaid, and deliver them as such.”

Bill Maresch includes this introductory remark in his preface to the sale catalog: “Postal

History and philately become entwined in a most extensive correspondence from Selkirk's Red River Settlement in Rupert's Land. The usage of American Postage Stamps in Canada has never been so well represented in one collection. Mr. De Volpi annotated his album pages extensively, not only with explanations of postal rates and markings, but often with notes on the writers and places involved. . . ."

Mr. De Volpi's notes, again from the sale catalog, page 14, state:

The rate for letters from Red River Settlement to Canada was 10 cents, which paid the postage from Pembina to Canada. (See also "Canadian Postal Guide", John Drew', pg. 19, Toronto, 1863). On top of this a carrier charge of one penny (two cents) per letter was payable in cash for conveyance to Pembina. The postmaster at Red River Settlement was actually acting as an agent of the United States Post office. All mail received by him for dispatch to the United States, Canada or abroad was charged as if the letter originated in the United States, he then forwarded the mail by carrier to Pembina, Minnesota, from where it was forwarded with the U.S. mails to destination. The fee for this service was one penny per letter to Pembina, which was also the fee from Pembina to Red River. The following excerpt from *Canada and its Provinces* by Adam Shortt and Arthur G. Doughty covers the situation: "In 1853 the isolation of the settlers was much alleviated by the United States Government, which established a monthly post between the end of its railway system in the north-west and Pembina on the borders of the Hudson's Bay Territories, sixty-five miles south of Fort Garry. The territorial government placed a courier on the route between Fort Garry and Pembina. As the territories had no means of connection whatever with Canada or any other British possession, they became virtually a dependency of the United States Post Office." From this date on, mail could be sent via the southern route through the U.S. The Hudson's Bay Ships still came and went twice a year, so much mail still went by this route, as it was cheaper though slower.

The sender of this letter was Rev. James Nisbet (1823-1874), a Missionary of the Presbyterian Church and the founder of Prince Albert in 1866. Writing to the Rev. Alex. McLean in Freelon, U.C., about planning his expedition to the prairies, among other things in a long letter, he states:

A little of what we may expect to meet up with in this trip is from 150 to 200 tents of Indians, about 500 naked, noisy children, 1000 dogs howling and like to eat up you and yours, occasionally the scalp of some unfortunate Blackfoot who had fallen into their cunning hands and their shouting and singing — it is hell upon earth — but all the more need for missionaries. . . .

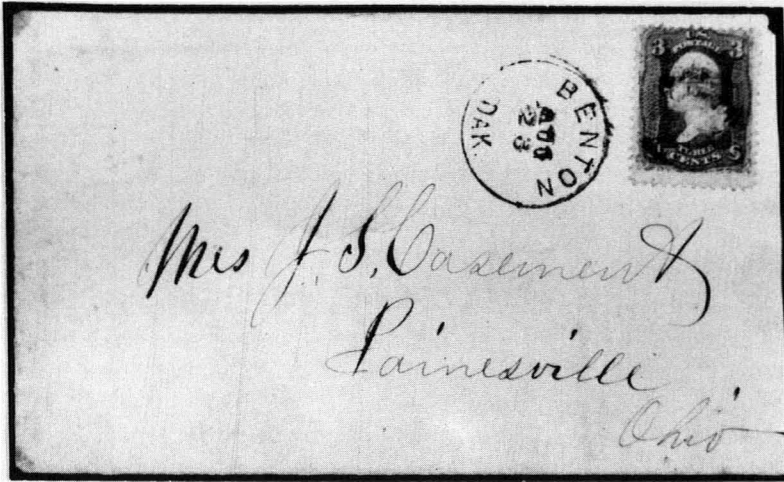
A lengthy list of "Black Jacks Abroad" was compiled by the late Paul J. Wolf and published by the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society in the *Chronicle* for May 1974 (Vol. 82) and "Black Jacks Abroad - An Update," published by the A.P.S. in *The American Philatelist* for November 1980 (Wh. No. 958). I would like to mark this first addition to his listings with a dedication to the memory of our friend and active, contributing member, Paul.

Readers are invited to submit other new covers for listing in the census, as well as any comments or suggestions to me at P.O. Box 4430, Scottsdale, AZ, 85261. Special thanks are given to Sam C. Nickle, Floyd E. Risvold, Henry W. Beecher, and to Richard B. Graham for their knowledgeable assistance and for supplying the figures used herein.

BENTON, DAKOTA (TERRITORY)

The cover pictured with this note has no content, docketing or date. It bears a 3¢ "E" or "F" grill and considering the August 23 postmark, it seems that the year of use would have been 1868 or later, as the "E" and "F" grilled stamps were not in use until February 1868. (The rather faint grill appears to be an "F" grill, but the additional rows of "E" points could be there.)

The owner states he has been unable to locate the Benton post office in either the 1868 or 1870 lists of post offices, nor can he locate any town of that name on any contemporary maps. Furthermore, in a great many years of collecting Dakota territorials, this is the only example of the Benton, Dak., postmark he's seen. So, the question is not only when was this post



Where and when was this Benton, Dak. marking used? The stamp is the "E" or "F" grill of 1868.

office established and discontinued, but where was it located?

The owner stated it has been suggested the town was one of those included in Wyoming Territory when that area was formed from (mostly) Dakota, Idaho, and Utah Territories.

Recourse to David Jarrett produced a record in the 1869 *U. S. Register* in which Benton is listed as in Carter County, under both Dakota and Wyoming Territories. Furthermore, Mr. Jarrett also believes the town was on the "old" Union Pacific Railroad route in Wyoming.

Wyoming Territory was established on July 29, 1868, so the marking, even though it reads "Dak." would have had to have been mailed in August 1868 or later, after the post office was included in Wyoming Territory. *U. S. Register* listings of the period considered were for September 30, so the dual listing in the 1869 *U. S. Register* simply reflects the establishment of Wyoming Territory. Both listings state "No returns" and give no postmaster's name. Such returns would have been for the fiscal year, July 1, 1868-June 30, 1869. Only about a month of the return would have been for the Dakota Territorial period.

Who can supply the needed data?

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING . . .

Post office "County" locations, as given by the Post Office lists and *U. S. Registers* for the western territories during the period considered here often don't establish locations very well. The Post Office Department would attach remote offices to counties hundreds of miles away for administrative purposes. This procedure was usually connected with mail route contracts, but without that data, the listings don't help much in locating a particular office geographically.

For example, there are three "Carter County" listings under Dakota Territory in the 1869 *U. S. Register*. These are Fort Sully, which was in what is now Sully County in central South Dakota; South Pass City, located in the old South Pass on the Oregon Trail and now in Fremont County, in west central Wyoming; and Benton, presumably on the Union Pacific Railroad line across southern Wyoming.

Under the Wyoming Territorial listings in the 1869 *U. S. Register*, Benton, Bryan, Carter, Gilmer, Green River City, and Point of Rocks are all listed as being in Carter County. Of these, the 1871 *U. S. Register* lists Carter, Gilmer, and Green River City as being in Carter County but Bryan is listed as being in Uinta County. The rest of the Carter County listings of 1869, including Benton, are dropped and Piedmont (west of Carter on the Union Pacific R.R.) and Miner's Delight and Atlantic City, in the South Pass area, added. Since Bryan lies between Green River City and Carter and all are on the Union Pacific, one wonders just what map the Post Office Department compiler consulted.

The purpose in making these remarks is to point out that the Chase-Cabeen "bible" on this subject, *The First Hundred Years of United States Territorial Postmarks, 1787/1887* needs to be updated. Even more important, similar maps and data on the seven major territories of the American West not covered in the book need to be added. These are Idaho, Montana, Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. I have been told the Chase-Cabeen notes are on file and probably available to the qualified and serious student who might wish to tackle "Volume II" of Chase-Cabeen.

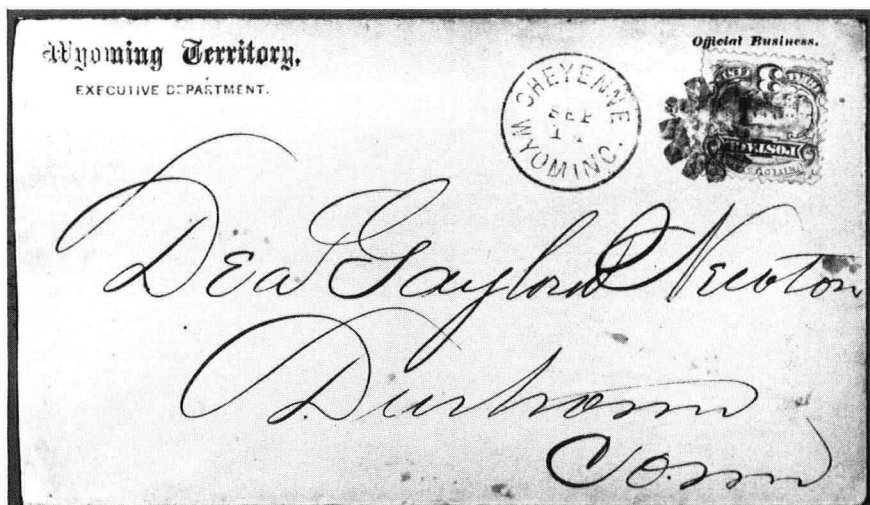
Richard B. Graham

3¢ 1869 TERRITORIAL COVERS AND THEIR SCARCITY

The article in *Chronicle* 119 about the Lt. David Lyle correspondence has brought some good comments. The aspect of the rarity of the 3¢ 1869 stamp on cover from the various territories brought most of this response.

One response came from a long-time collector friend who advised he bought the Warshauer 3¢ 1869 collection some years ago, and still having a good many of the covers, offered photos of some of them to illustrate the Warshauer columns in the upcoming *Bakers' United States Classics*. Obviously, this is much appreciated.

None of those commenting had much to say about Wyoming Territory as a source of 1869 covers. Yet, this territory was only created on July 29, 1868, about eight months before the 1869 stamps were issued. In such a situation, it isn't unusual that the various postmarking devices would continue to be used; the postmasters didn't rush out and have new postmark devices made to show the new territorial designation. In this case, as Wyoming Territory was cut from Dakota, Idaho, and Utah Territories, the existing postmarks would often be used from many offices showing those territorial designations, even though the office was then correctly in Wyoming.



A Wyoming territorial cover from Cheyenne, W. T., sent in September 1869 from the Executive Office there.

In the 1861 portion of this section, a question was asked about a cover bearing a 3¢ 1868 grill with the postmark of Benton, Dak. Since the 1869 *U.S. Register* lists this as a Wyoming post office, the question naturally arises whether any 3¢ 1869 covers exist with this "Benton, Dak." postmark. Reports of such would be appreciated. It also is obvious that it would be easy to have listed such Wyoming covers as being used in Idaho, Utah, or Dakota.

Two of our responses didn't take quite the slant intended regarding the comment made in the previous article about collecting Black Jacks or 1847s on covers from the various states or territories or at least, to or from certain areas.

Mr. C. C. Hart is well known for maintaining records of 1847 covers relative to origin, including reporting how many exist from the various states and territories. In commenting that a similar approach had been made in a Black Jack cover collection, reference was made to the late Paul Wolf's recording Black Jack covers to or from various foreign countries. Whether Mr. Wolf recorded and counted Black Jack covers from the states and territories, I do not know, but if he didn't, probably others are.

More important, in neither case, was there any reference to rarity from a various state being an index of value. While there is certainly a connection between rarity and value, the latter is usually far more a product of demand.

Rex H. "Jim" Stever commented about the possible rarity of the 3¢ 1869s on cover from the various territories. Since he is one of the leading collectors of the 3¢ 1869, and has been involved in the 1869 PRA census of 1869 covers, his remarks are of considerable interest.

He reports another Lyle cover, this being forwarded to Lyle at Alcatraz Island. (See Figures 1 and 2, pages 195 and 196, *Chronicle* 119.) He also called to this writer's attention the article listing 1869 covers from Sitka written by Mrs. Margaret Wunsch appearing in the *PRA 1869 Register* for 1977. The article lists five covers bearing the 3¢ 1869 from Sitka. The cover shown in *Chronicle* 119:197, is not one of these and still another Sitka cover is known which may be one of the covers listed by Wunsch. Summing up; either six or seven 3¢ 1869 Sitka covers are known.

This seems to confirm that Alaska 3¢ 1869 covers are the rarest territorial covers with that stamp. This is also supported by an article by John A. Ginn giving statistics on the distribution of the 3¢ 1869 stamps published in the *1869 Times* of February 1983. Ginn shows but \$281.14 worth of 3¢ 1869s sent to Alaska. That is but 0.002 percent of those issued. Arizona, which had the next most meager supply, had 0.014 percent and Dakota and Idaho Territories, 0.029 percent and 0.033 percent, respectively.

Stever considers Arizona covers to be the second most rare, but doesn't feel that Dakota covers are rarer than Idaho or New Mexico. His ideas are not based upon a census, but upon what he has observed in forming an extensive collection of the 3¢ 1869s, plus some input from Ginn's table of distribution.

Although a census of 1869 covers is now being conducted by the 1869 PRA, for obvious reasons, 3¢ 1869 covers are not included in the project at present. However, a census of 3¢ 1869 territorial uses should prove worthwhile and it is suggested that those interested report such covers to Mr. Stever, if they have not already done so in connection with the 1869 PRA project. The address: Mr. R. H. Stever, Bank & Trust Tower, BT 167, Corpus Christi, Texas 78477.

Reports in the form of photocopies with notes of postmark colors, pertinent content and docketing and backstamps are the most useful.

Richard B. Graham

THE STAR DIE WRAPPERS; USE AFTER JULY 1, 1863

An article concerning the appearance of the star die 1¢ wrappers appeared in *Chronicle* 118:116-18. It was pointed out that these wrappers appeared just when the other stamped envelopes bearing the single 1¢ star die imprint were being demonetized. It was also noted that their use could have continued after 1 July 1863, when the rate was increased for transient matter, but only by adding a 1¢ (or larger) stamp. A request was made for reports of such covers.

Mr. George J. Bernadt has reported such a cover. It is a 1¢ star die used from Troy, New York, to Colchester, Connecticut, with a small (25 mm) double circle postmark with date of Jan. 18. The year is either a slug or so badly over-inked as to be unreadable, but the wrapper does have a 1¢ 1861 stamp added and doesn't appear as if it contained a large newspaper.

The wrapper is endorsed "1 paper."

While this would appear to have been a use after 1 July 1863, when the rate was raised to 2¢ per 4 ounces, it could have been a double rate under the previous regulations. Those were 1¢ up to 3 ounces, with an additional cent per ounce required beyond that.

Does anyone have any similar, more positive uses to report?

CHICAGO POSTMARKS OF 1863 WITH INITIALS

RICHARD B. GRAHAM

Figure 1 shows a cover reported recently by Mr. Henry S. Nowak, formerly of Chicago but now of Scottsdale, Arizona. This is the first important addition to the subject of Chicago postmarks with initials in nearly 15 years.

The cover is a Chicago drop letter and it has some very interesting aspects relative to the rate and the possible attempted use of a demonetized envelope, but the key element of interest is that the postmark contains a "T" in the logo. This letter had not been previously recorded by this writer in the record of known initials.

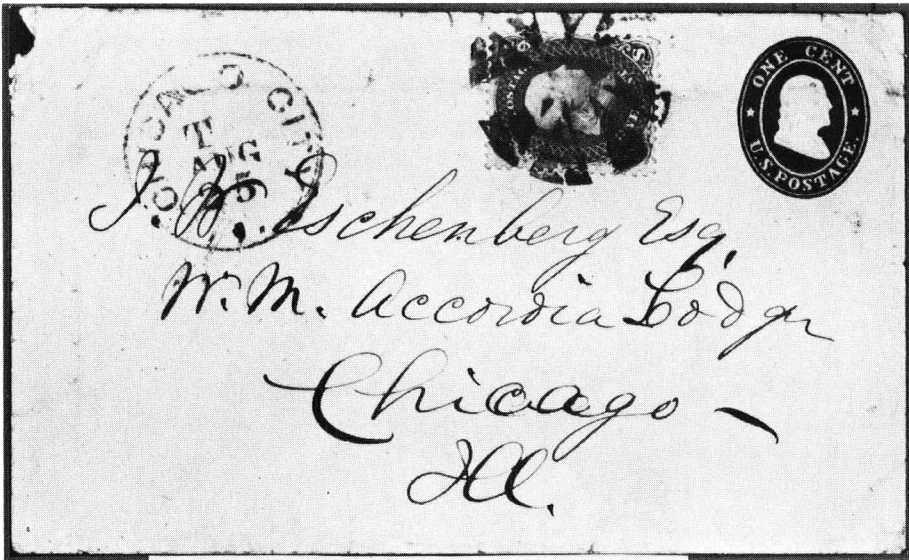


Figure 1. Chicago City postmark with initial "T" — a new listing in this category reported by Henry W. Nowak.

Figure 2 shows a typical cover with the initials in the logo. The "RA" initials in the Chicago large double circle logo is the commonest of all the markings of this type, and like this example, at least six more of the covers recorded with the "RA" have "CAMP DOUGLAS/EXAMINED/ PRISONER'S LETTER" ovals.

There were two types of postmarks with which these initials appeared. One was the large stock double circle as on the cover in Figure 2; the other was the single circle "Chicago City" type used on drop letters as shown in Figure 1.

Four different initials, "RA"; "GA"; "SB" and "X" appear with the double circles and the covers recorded range from 35 examples with "RA" to 5 with the "X".

With one exception, "KB" of which two examples are known, the seven initials known with the Chicago City c.d.s. have been recorded with only one example of each. The initials are "KB" (2); "PB"; "I"; "O"; "B"; and "KM", the latter having been reported by hearsay and never confirmed. And now we have "T" to add.

A comprehensive list of these markings, based mostly upon notes supplied by the late Richard McP. Cabeen just prior to his death, appeared in *Chronicle* 64 (November 1969) and this article was repeated, considerably expanded and edited, by Dr. Harvey M. Karlen in his *Chicago Postal History* under the title, "Chicago Double Circle and Local Postmarks With Initials."



Figure 2. Chicago double circle postmark with initials "RA." This is the commonest of the initials found in these markings, with no fewer than six appearing upon covers originating at the Camp Douglas prisoner of war camp.

No explanation of the meaning of the initials has been proven with certainty, although there is inconclusive evidence that the initials may be those of clerks who processed mail. For example, among the initials are "GA" and "SB" which could have been references to George Armstrong and Samuel (?) Bangs, Chicago mail clerks who were early participants in the development of the Railway Mail Service. However, no good "fit" has been found for most of the initials by reviewing the names of more than 130 clerks listed as having been employed in the Chicago post office as of September 1, 1863, from the 1863 *U.S. Register*. However, this fact also needs to be interpreted in the light that Samuel (some give the name as "George") Bangs, verified as a Chicago post office employee at about that time, is not in the list.

Although a possible pattern of usage can be detected, considering origin and initials, many deviations from such patterns are also present. The chief positive pattern is that all the covers with initialed postmarks originating at Camp Douglas bear the "RA" initials (but not all covers with Camp Douglas "examined" markings, even within the range of recorded dates, bear markings with initials).

Part of the problem is that most of the recorded covers have neither docketing, return address or any other indication of specific place of origin in Chicago.

Although a wide variety of cork killers was used with the initialed postmarks, no pattern can be found between shapes and initials used.

Returning to the cover reported by Mr. Nowak and shown in Figure 1, the possible attempted use of the demonetized "star die" doesn't make much sense with respect to rates.

In the years 1861-63 the drop letter rate was 1¢ prior to July 1, 1863, when it was raised to 2¢. The increase to 2¢ was done at all offices, but was based upon the initiation of free carrier service in many large cities, as of July 1, 1863. However, the announcement of May 1, 1865, restored the drop letter rate to 1¢ for those offices not having free carrier delivery by salaried carriers.

In fact, postmasters at offices not having street delivery by salaried carriers were permitted to restore the old system by which carriers worked for a penny per letter fee to be collected by them. A few did this, it is believed.

Chicago, however, did have letter carrier service from salaried carriers as of November 1865. According to the Postmaster General's Annual Report for 1865, Chicago employed 38 carriers whose aggregate pay was \$21,980.96 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865. So, the drop letter rate at the Chicago post office continued to be 2¢ from July 1, 1863, until well into the 20th century.

Many of the covers with the initialed postmarks bear black jacks or other stamps issued after July 1, 1863. The rate for local delivery on the cover shown in Figure 1 would thus have been 1¢ as a drop letter or local carrier letter until July 1, 1863, and 2¢ after that date. The date of August 25 is earlier than any other cover with initialed postmark, the dates on the approximately 70 covers on record ranging from September 5th to November 30th. It is assumed that all the uses were in 1863, although this assumption is by no means proven.

The next earliest dated cover is illustrated in the Karlen revision of my *Chronicle* article, and it also is a 1¢ star die cover with a 1¢ 1861 stamp added, although the star die is cancelled in that instance.

For the cover of Figure 1, there are two possibilities for the rate and handling of the cover. One is that the usage is an 1862 drop letter and the 1¢ star die was not cancelled, since the 1¢ stamp paid the rate for a drop letter. Thus, the fact the star die envelope had been demonetized would have been immaterial.

The second possibility, and one we consider more likely, is that the cover was mailed in August 1863 and the combination was accepted as paying the 2¢ rate, the demonetization of the star die being ignored. The illustration of the very similar cover by Dr. Karlen in *Chicago Postal History* would seem to point to if not confirm the latter, as the 1¢ star die was obviously accepted as paying a share of the postage on that cover.

The cover illustrated by Dr. Karlen bears the address of "Gen. W. L. Smith/Chicago" in a substantially different hand than that of the cover illustrated as Figure 1. The Karlen cover bears the Chicago City postmark with initials "OB" with date of SEP/5 and also has a handstamp, "NOT TO BE ADVERTISED."

It is interesting to receive reports of a cover pertaining to a subject not reviewed in almost 15 years. For those with interest in the subject, it is suggested the article in *Chicago Postal History* be consulted as the most recent discussion and also because it contains illustrations of some 11 covers with initialed postmarks.

It is believed the book is still available from the Collectors' Club of Chicago, the publisher, but if not, most dealers in philatelic literature have it in stock.

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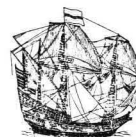
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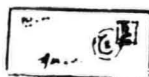
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THE FIRST DAY COVERS OF THE U.S. TWO CENT 1883-87

RANDOLPH L. NEIL

John N. Luff in his monumental *The Postage Stamps of the United States* (1897) noted that, in the third quarter of 1883, the U.S. Post Office Department issued more than 157 million two-cent stamps. Most of these had to have been the brand new two-cent brown (Scott #210) which was due to officially go on sale on October 1. The large quantity released at this time was in anticipation of the reduction of the first class letter rate from three cents to two cents on this date.

As a specialist in this stamp, I have always wondered why so few first day covers of it exist. The USPOD issued what may have been their very first "first-day circular" on July 18 issuing instructions to postmasters regarding this issue. It notes that the stamps were to be made available on September 15 and further instructs postmasters that sale of the stamps must not occur before the first of October. Combining the data from this notice together with the official records of two-cent stamps released before October 1, we can be relatively certain that some post offices were well supplied before the first day of issue.

Why then do specialists only record one usage of the stamp that pre-dates October 1 — and fewer than 30 first day covers?

Robert L. Markovits, the astute recorder of much data on early U.S. first day covers, surmises in *The United States Two Cent Red Brown of 1883-87* (Edward L. Willard, 1970) that "hundreds exist" and Willard goes on to remark that the total possibly now in existence does not exceed 200. At the time his book was published, Markovits and Willard had recorded only 11 known first day covers.

Willard's definitive book must have caused some interest in this stamp for, in the interim, a number of additional FDC's have materialized, and these form the present list compiled by Markovits and this writer. But the question still is haunting: why so few first day covers?

Of course, we can only surmise, but we believe that the answer lies in the traditional "commonness" of this stamp — at least up until recent times. (Willard's apparent boost to the popularity of the stamp has made any unusual items relating to the issue not only sought after, but elusive and pricey.) This "commonness" has caused a dichotomy of sorts. On the one hand, it has caused collectors and dealers (all through the years) to ignore the more common-looking covers and, perhaps, even throw out large quantities of them. And on the other hand, we surmise that many more FDC's lie stored away in collectors' shoeboxes and even in well-picked-over dealers' stocks. For as Pat Herst has always said, nothing pays off like knowing little bits and pieces of philatelic facts. How many people, in going through boxes of 19th century covers, can remember the first day of issue of even the most popular U.S. stamps?

And we suspect that the FDC's that have popped up since the Willard book have been discovered by alert collectors and dealers who just happen to know such "minor" data.

We should also keep in mind two factors always considered by classics specialists in tabulating the quantity of covers known on 19th century issues: 1. The ephemeral nature of ordinary mail has always dictated that recipients throw out most of the envelopes carrying the mail they receive. 2. Even up until recent years, philatelists were interested mainly in the stamps themselves. Covers were either tossed out or, if the stamps on them seemed unusual enough, they removed them. The latter occurred well into the 20th century. For instance, some early auction catalogs show many outstanding covers which, because they did not seem too outstanding at the time, later had their stamps removed.

The recent onset of the popularity of postal history appears to have stemmed this disastrous habit which only succeeded in making existing early covers rarer, and thus, more expensive for us now.

We, thus, come down to the following listing of known first day covers of the two cent 1883-87:

U.S. 2-Cent 1883-87 Issue/Scott #210
First Day Covers/Update: July 15, 1983

1. DANVILLE, N.J. — Blue CDS ties sgl. to New York w/original contents. Separate target killer in blue. Few small cvr faults. Irwin Weinberg/ Dec. 2, 1982. Priced at \$2,100.
2. POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. — Black "1" ellipse duplex killer ties vertical pair to cvr to Buffalo, N.Y. (bkstp: October 2). Randolph Neil collection.
3. WILMINGTON, DEL. — Sgl. tied by ellipse cancel on "Elliott, Johnson Co." cc to Smyrna, Del. USPCS *Chronicle* 102:134.
4. WILBUR, N.Y. — on piece. Thatcher sale #4, Lot 676, October, 1959, (Willard book). Realized \$40. Single.
5. NEW YORK, N.Y. — Single on cover. Thatcher sale #6, Lot 708, October, 1960 (Willard book). Realized \$72.
6. MISSENT cvr backstamped DUBLIN, VA. Sgl. Thatcher sale #7, Lot 423, April, 1961. (Willard book) Realized \$61.
7. WALPOLE, MASS. — single tied to cvr with star killer. Thatcher sale, Lot 467, April, 1962. (Willard book) Realized \$60.
8. BOLSTER'S MILLS, ME. — Sgl. Date shows in accompanying letter. Thatcher sale #9, Lot 517. (Willard book) Realized \$53.
9. ST. CLAIR, MICH. — Sgl. Cvr torn right and top. From Riverside Driving Park to Providence, R.I. Heiman sale March 10, 1964, Lot 136. (Willard book) Realized \$80.
10. GALESBURGH, ILL. — Single on cvr to Canton, Ill. (Willard book) Quality Investors, Middletown, N.Y. as of July 15, 1983.
11. FORT DENTON, M.T. — On 3¢ entire paying international rate to Funchal, Madeira Islands, West Africa. Date proved by backstamp. Sgl. LSF Collection (Willard book).
12. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. — Vertical pair, SE left on cvr to McGoldthrail, Mt. Holyoke, Mass. Sam Paige Sale, March 27, 1953, Lot 374. Realized \$43. (Willard book).
13. NEWBURGH, N.Y. — Sgl. on International Pottery Co. cc, to Trenton, N.J. Year date proved by REC'D bkstp. (Willard collection)
14. WOODBRIDGE, N.J. — Sgl. on F. and E.F. Moore cc to International Pottery Co. Year proved by bkstp. (Willard collection)
15. CHATHAM, N.J. — Sgl. tied by target to Miss F.H. Johnson, N.Y.C. USPCS *Chronicle* 112:267.
16. WORCESTER, MASS. — "D" vertical line ellipse ties sgl to piece of cvr. "10:45 am" T.O.B. in CDS. USPCS *Chronicle* 110:128.
17. SMITHPORT, PA. — Sgl. on cvr sold in J. Kaufmann sale Feb 26, 1977. James Wrobliske collection.
18. ALEXANDRIA, VA. — CDS ties sgl. to cvr to Rev. R.H. McKim, NYC.
19. PHILADELPHIA, PA. — "6" ellipse duplex killer ties sgl on cvr to John Anthony, Smyrna, Del. RR Auction, Boston, August 22, 1979. Realized \$775.
20. WILMINGTON, DEL. — "1" ellipse duplex killer ties sgl on cvr to International Pottery Co., Trenton, N.J. Small tear into cvr and middle top of stamp. William Weiss, Jr., stock as of December 3, 1982. Price \$850.
21. HANNIBAL, N.Y. — Sgl. tied by target on attorney's printed cc with double circle CDS. Zimmerman Auction, June 24, 1983. Realized \$1250.
22. LUDLOW, VT. — CDS ties sgl. that was torn when cvr was opened. On "Walker and Goddard/Hartford, Conn." cc. Robert Kaufmann Sale. Lot 726, July 13, 1983.
23. SAINT JOHNLAND, N.Y. — Sgl. tied by unreadable killer to Chauncey Low, Esq., New York City. Quality Investors, Middletown, N.Y., July 15, 1983.
24. PLAINFIELD, MASS. — Triple circle CDS w/pinwheel killer that does not tie. To Mrs. Eliza Higgins, Bellevue, Mich. Sgl. Quality Investors, Middletown, N.Y., July 15, 1983.
25. KINGSTON, PA. — Sgl. tied by Kingston duplex postmark. To Miss Carrie Leighton, Tunkhannock, Pa. Apfelbaum sale Nov. 9-10, 1983.

Even with a brief examination of the list the reader can see that most of the first day covers originated from eastern cities. And although we surmise that there are many more such covers out there somewhere, this factor will probably continue because the covers on our list were discovered over a wide period of years, and not in bulk as the result of one or two major finds.

This concentration of FDC's from the East coincides with the facts known concerning the release of the stamp. Quantities of it were not supposed to be ready for issue until September 15. We suspect that the American Bank Note Company put these stamps out a bit later than this and the majority of them reached only post offices near their New York headquarters before the first day of issue. This rather sparse (and possibly late) distribution could explain why no more than one pre-first day usage has ever been found. (We have never seen this earlier usage cover and as Willard mentions only that it was canceled on September 21, 1883 — he gives no originating city — it is impossible to include it in the data here.)

The FDC from Fort Denton, Montana is, of course, a little puzzling, but it is possible that some traveler obtained a few new Two Cent stamps, prior to their official release, before he journeyed to that western outpost. And it was quite probable that the Galesburgh, Illinois, post office did receive the new issue well in time for the October 1 release.

The preceding is the first record of these first day covers written since Ned Willard's book. It appears here for the purpose of seeking more data on them. Should any readers of the *Chronicle* know of any possible new additions to this listing or if any of you wish to offer comments, we would be pleased to hear from you through the address of our period editor.

References

- Luff, John N. *The Postage Stamps of the United States*. 1897, 1937 editions.
Willard, Edward L. *The United States Two Cent Red Brown of 1883-87*, 1970. Vol. 1.

POSTAL USAGES OF HIGH VALUE POSTAGE DUES

RICHARD M. SEARING

In *Chronicle* 112, I wrote about the introduction of postage due stamps in 1879 by the U.S. Post Office. In that article I neglected to mention that the first issue dues stamps were in fact three issues of the same designs but in different colors. The first stamps appeared in 1879 in a light brown to a deep brown shade. Sometime in the 1883-84 period, a second issue appeared with reddish brown to brownish red shades. Finally around 1891, the color was changed to shades of claret. The shades are generally easily distinguished from each other when placed side by side for comparison.

In that same article I requested reader help in obtaining and photographing postal usages of the 30¢ and 50¢ postage due stamps on packages and letters of the banknote period. To date I have received no examples of the 50¢ brown, 30¢ red brown or 30¢ claret stamps on authentic covers. Any reader who has such, may send a photo or send the cover to me for photographing. Such items should be recorded and shared by all readers of this section.

I shall now share some of the items that have been submitted per my request.

Figure 1 shows a very rare usage of the 30¢ brown (J6) on a small incoming letter. The postmark on the cover reads "St. Helena Oct. 22, 1880" where the letter was posted to London unpaid and received there Nov. 15 (backstamp). The letter was then dispatched to Boston and received there on Nov. 28 or 29. A manuscript "6" and "110" have been written by different hands and crossed out before the penciled "32" at the upper right. Based on this last rate 32¢ in postage due stamps were affixed and the letter sent to the addressee. St. Helena did not join UPU until October 1896. The single letter rate in 1880 was 27¢, of which 22¢ belonged to Great Britain for service beyond UPU. The 110 centimes represents the 22¢ British claim. The 5¢ UPU rate between Britain and the U.S. was doubled, because unpaid, for a total of 32¢.



Figure 1. 32¢ postage due from St. Helena to Boston in 1880. The 32¢ is indicated by a 30¢ brown (J6) and a 2¢ brown (J2) of the first issue.

My second example (Figure 2) shows the more expected use of J6 to collect 98¢ postage due on printed matter mailed from N. Y. to San Francisco on Nov. 4, 1887. The 1¢, 2¢, and 5¢ stamps are clearly a deep claret shade, as I understand this shade, and not a reddish brown or brownish red. Since the accepted dates in the *Scott Specialized Catalog* for the appearance of the claret shades are currently the 1891-94 period, the question arises as to how they appear on an 1887 cover? Can any reader show a use of the claret shades earlier than 1891?

The regular postage stamps appearing on this piece are the Scott #209 and 213 which place the use in the late 1880s. The common practice of the period was to charge a 100 percent penalty plus the postage due on domestic mail so that $\frac{1}{2} \times 98¢ = 49¢ + 32¢ = 27 \times 3¢ = 81¢$ indicates that this piece weighed between 13 and 13½ oz. at the time of mailing. There is no indication that it was sent by registered mail.



Figure 2. Piece of large package front mailed from NYC to San Francisco in 1887 with 98¢ due. The amount due is indicated by three 30¢ brown (J6) and what appear to be the third issue claret 1¢, 2¢, and 5¢ values.

My third example as shown in Figure 3 appears to be a portion of a wrapper which contained a large bundle of unpaid mail with a total of \$5 postage due. This large amount is

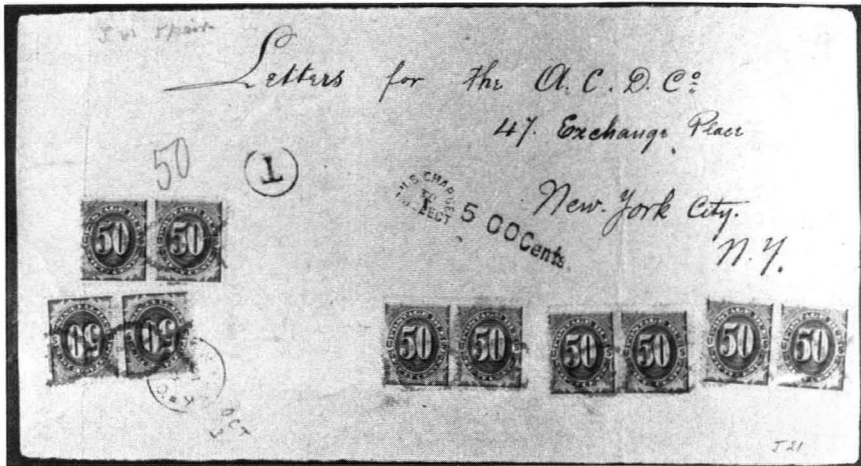


Figure 3. Postage wrapper containing unpaid mail with \$5 postage due indicated by 5 pairs of the 50¢ red brown (J21) stamp.

indicated by five pairs of the 50¢ red brown postage due stamp (J21). No year of use is indicated, but the date Oct. 3 is identifiable. Does anyone know what the A.D.C. company represented to receive so much unpaid foreign mail? Furthermore, perhaps some knowledgeable New York reader can identify the address "41 Exchange Place" in that period? There are no backstamps on this item which shows more J-21 stamps postally used than I have ever seen before.



Figure 4. Letter from Ecuador to San Francisco in 1902 with 70¢ due shown by the 50¢ claret (J28) and two 10¢ values of the bureau issue.

Figure 4 shows my final high value example. This letter was mailed at Ecuador in Feb. 1902 to San Francisco "via Panama and New York." The postage due of 70¢ is indicated by a 50¢ claret (J-28) and two 10¢ dues of the bureau issue. The backstamp indicates receipt at San Francisco on Mar. 8, 1902.

We now have examples of three of the six high value postage dues of the banknote period. When can I expect to show the other values?

Earliest Usage of 3¢ Red Brown (J17)?

In *Chronicle* 115, George Arfken wrote an article on the scarcity of the 3¢ reddish brown postage due stamp (J17) used on cover. In that article he stated that the reddish brown stamps appeared in early 1884 based on published research studies.¹

Recently, I was looking through a dealer selection at a national stamp show and came

1. Warren R. Bower, "The Mystery of the 'New York City Pearl' Precancelled Dues Late Usage," *The United States Specialist* 46, 472-7 (1975).

across the item shown in Figure 5. The date clearly says Aug. 6, 1883, but the stamp color is light reddish brown (J17) and not the brown color of J3. Is it possible that the reddish brown stamps originated in 1883 together with some of the other color changes made in the normal postal issues? Does any reader know of any evidence which could prove the issue date for the color change from brown to reddish brown? The post office circulars of 1879 clearly state that all stamps were issued as red brown shades, yet the first issue is clearly a brown color with no red present. What is the truth of this matter?

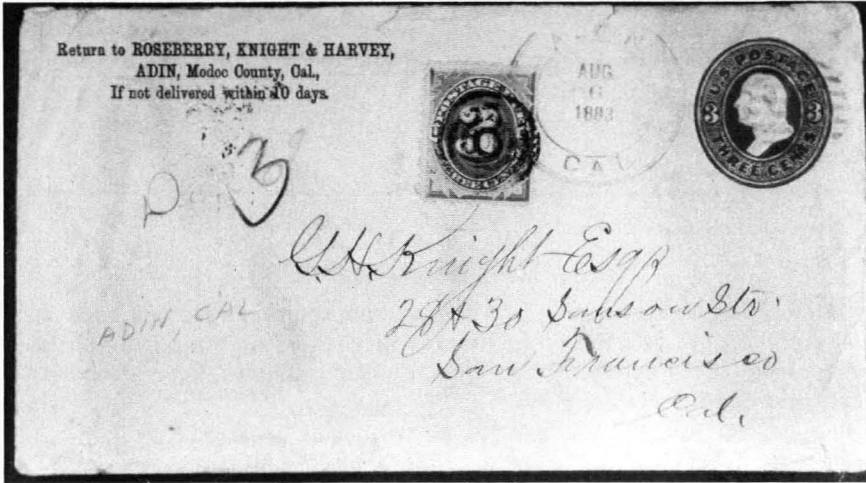


Figure 5. A possible usage of 3¢ red brown (J17) in Aug. 1883 to collect 3¢ due on domestic letter. No penalty was assessed.

Another thing about the cover in Figure 5 which seemed odd when I first spotted it was the apparent confusion in rates. The pencil notation "Due 6" has been struck over by a blue crayon "3" and the 3¢ stamp applied over the town postmark and canceled in black. The normal post office procedure on domestic underpaid mail was to charge a 100 percent penalty in addition to the postage due. Clearly the postmaster in San Francisco was undecided and finally did not charge the penalty in this case: was this a special favor to the addressee? Or a

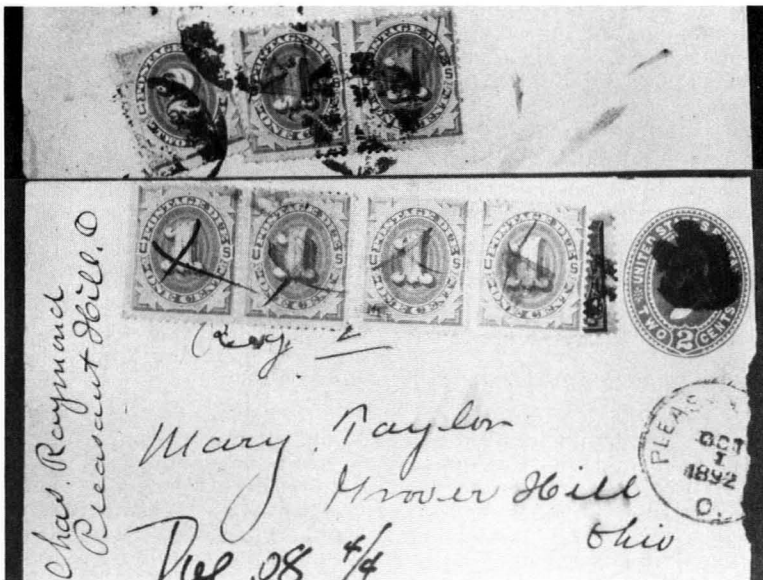


Figure 6a. Postage due on an underpaid domestic registered letter in 1892. 4¢ underpay of postage assessed by third issue dues. Figure 6b (upper). Reverse showing additional 4¢ due on letter.

favor to local businesses? Can any reader shed light on these puzzles? Comments are earnestly solicited from specialists in these areas.

Under-Paid Domestic Registered Letter

Recently a dealer friend of mine sold me the cover shown in Figures 6a and b with the comment that he had never seen any like it before. All domestic registered letters in this period required prepayment by postal regulation. This cover apparently was mailed on Oct. 1, 1892, at Pleasant Hill, Ohio, with two 4¢ and one 2¢ 1890 stamps paying the 2¢ + 8¢ registered rate. Somehow one of the 4¢ stamps was lost from the cover when it arrived at Grover Hill, Ohio, only 75 miles distant. As a result, the cover was rated as underpaid. The 4¢ due + 4¢ penalty is indicated by a strip of four of the 1¢ claret stamps on the front (Figure 6a) and the back (Figure 6b) shows the additional 1¢ + 1¢ + 2¢ stamps. Can any reader show a similar usage?

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.

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THE FOREIGN MAILS

CHARLES J. STARNES, Assoc. Editor

WALTER HUBBARD, Assoc. Editor

TWO SHORT-LIVED RATES TO SWITZERLAND

CHARLES J. STARNES

One of the attractions offered by interest in U.S.-foreign mails lies in the relatively frequent reward of the student/collector — the discovery and, perhaps, the acquisition of a cover showing a new exchange marking, an obscure mail routing, a new use for a known marking, little-known foreign auxiliary charges, or a rare rate. Which brings us to a discussion of the last category.

In a cursory study of rates to foreign destinations we found seven of one month duration,¹ four of two months,² and three of three months. No covers in the first two groups have been noted. The first rate in the third set — 12¢ to Japan via SF, U.S.-Japan convention, Jan. thru Mar. 1876 — was amply discussed and illustrated by William K. Herzog.³ We are now able to record the other two rates, 15¢ direct (via Bremen or Hamburg) and 20¢ closed mail (via England, Belgium, Coeln) to Switzerland, U.S.-North German Union (NGU)⁴ convention, Jan. thru Mar. 1868.⁵ So far we report on six covers, two the 20¢ and four the 15¢ rates. All are described since they form a non-duplicative series illustrating early U.S.-NGU handling procedures:

A. 20¢ NGU cm., *overpaid*. Franked at New York at the obsolete PCM rate of 33¢ with 30¢ + 3¢ '61 stamps. NEW YORK PAID ALL BR. TRANSIT and red 19mm. diam. ringed "5",⁶ lv. on Cunard *Russia* 5 Feb. 1868 - blue VERVIERS/ 16 2 /COELN/Franco with 54mm. sl. "Wfco 2"⁶ - Geneva. (Robert de Wasserman collection, 1974)

B. 20¢ NGU cm., *correct*. Hannibal, Ohio, franked with block of four 5¢ brown '63 issues - New York, Feb. 1868 and ringed "5" - Verviers-Coeln travelling office with ms. foreign postage notation - Meilen. (lot 173, Siegel 4 Apr. 1978)

C. 15¢ NGU, d., *overpaid*. Franked at Highland, Ill., 27 Dec. 1867 with 19¢ (15¢ '66 + 3¢ and 1¢ '61 issues), the then current U.S.-Bremen & Hamburg convention rate, which was effective to 1 Jan. 1868. On arrival at the New York exchange office this rate was obsolete, so the clerk processed it at the new 15¢ rate. Red NEW YORK PAID ALL DIRECT with red ringed "5",⁷ lv. 2 Jan. 1868 on the NGL *Bremen* (first sailing date of the new 15¢ rate) - red AMERICA/ÜBER BREMEN/Franco and ms. "wf 2" - Zug, 18 Jan. (Richard Drews collection)

1. Connected with the Marseilles-Brindisi shift (James C. Pratt, *Chronicle* 116, 282-4). The U.S. Office of Foreign Mails notices spanned 5 Nov. to 22 Dec. 1870, but the *USM&POA* published the two notices in their Dec. 1870 and Jan. 1871 issues.

2. Ceylon and India, Br. vS and vM, Jan. and Feb. 1868.

3. *Chronicle* 103, 213. Since publication of this article in 1979, four other covers have surfaced: lot 1536, Sotheby Parke Bernet 5-7 Feb. 1980 (2x12¢ - franked with 15¢ + 3¢ Cont.); one in the McDonald collection (12¢ - franked with four 3¢ Cont.); and two covers, lots 1203 and 1204, Alevizos 19-21 Aug. 1983 (both 12¢ - both franked with strips of four 3¢ Cont.). The last three items were part of the Barton correspondence to Yedo, Japan; there may be more.

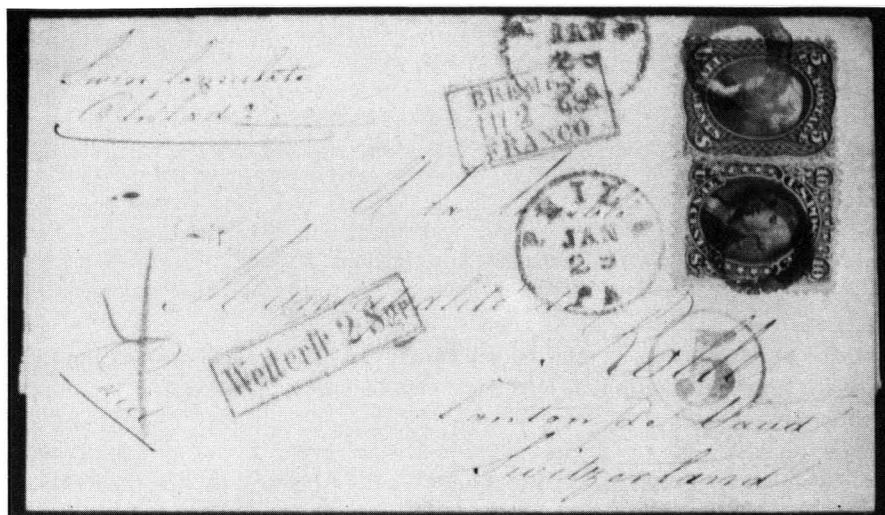
4. Any one at all interested in the postal unification of the German autonomies to the NGU Jan. 1868 and German Empire Jan. 1872 should read Leybourne's "The German Classics," *American Philatelic Congress*, Book 29, 145-99.

5. The NGU rates to Switzerland were discontinued 1 Apr. 1868, the effective starting date of the first U.S.-Switzerland convention.

6. Total rate = 15¢ international + 5¢ foreign. U.S. credit to NGU of 5¢, and NGU notation of 2 silbergroschen (5¢) foreign postage (Weiterfranco 2).

7. Total rate = 10¢ international + 5¢ foreign. U.S. credit to NGU of 5¢ and NGU notation of 2 sgr. (5¢) foreign postage (Weiterfranco 2).

D. 15¢ NGU, d., *part-paid*. From Genoa, Mich., 6 Jan. 1868 with 10¢ ty 2 '61 stamp. At New York marked with black sl. INSUFFICIENTLY PAID and black cds. NEW YORK DIRECT JAN 9 - blue BREMEN on reverse - Basel, 23 Jan., with red crayon 35 centimes due. (C.W. Christian collection)



Cover E. Philadelphia, 29 Jan. 1868 - Rolle, Switzerland. 15¢ NGU d.

E. 15¢ NGU, d., *correct*. From Philadelphia, 29 Jan. 1868, with 10¢ ty 2 '61 + 5¢ brown '63 stamps - red bkstp. NEW YORK PAID ALL DIRECT and front red ringed "5" - red boxed BREMEN/ 11 2 68/FRANCO and red boxed "Weiterfr. 2 Sgr." - Rolle, 14 Feb.

F. 2 x 15¢ NGU, d., *correct*. Franked at Chicago 18 Jan. 1868 with three 10¢ ty 2 '61 issues and stamped with ringed "10" credit to NGU (2 x 5¢ foreign postage) - purple boxed BREMEN/ 6 2 68/ FRANCO and red ms. "wf4" (2 x 2sgr.) - Switzerland, 8 Feb. (Hyers sale, 19 Jul. 1982)

A PUZZLING BANK NOTE COVER

REV. STEPHEN KNAPP

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Oh the possibilities the illustrated cover afforded! The markings indicate a direct mail rate to Paris, France, dispatched October 17 and received in transit in Cherbourg October 29, 1870. In the absence of markings to the contrary the cover was carried via the *Cimbria*, a ship

which ran direct mail from New York to Cherbourg. Close examination shows the markings to be authentic and unaltered. The stamps appear to be original to the cover (after black light examination) and constitute the correct direct mail rate to France for the period. However, certain clues indicate that this cover cannot be dated as the transit marking suggests.

My suspicion about the dating on this cover was aroused when I noted that the earliest known usage of the seven cent Bank Note (#149) is March 6, 1871. Consulting Luff revealed the following:

Mr. Tiffany again seems to be in error when he gives the date of issue of this stamp as July, 1870. He was probably misled by the fact that the postal treaty above referred to was to go into effect on the 1st of that month. But it is quite evident that the appearance of the stamp was delayed until a much later date.

On November 15th, 1870, the report of the Postmaster General, previously quoted, distinctly says: "It has not yet been issued to postmasters."

Finally, the records of the contractors show that no seven cent stamps were printed until March, 1871.¹

From this we must believe that the seven cent was not yet available at the time these markings were supposedly applied. Perhaps a new date of first use? Other factors preclude this likelihood.

The Hamburg-America Line provided direct mail service to France leaving weekly on Tuesdays calling at Cherbourg.² This service was suspended in July 1870 due to the Franco-Prussian war. The *Cimbria*, a steamer of this line and under German registry, was not running to France in October of 1870. Furthermore, Paris was under siege at this time and was sending or receiving mail only via balloon or diplomatic pouch. Transit marks from Cherbourg are not characteristic of such mail.

There is on the cover a vertical blue crayon mark which indicates 5 decimes (50 centimes) due in France. This is problematic for a usage in October of 1870, for as Hargest notes,

By an imperial decree of 22 December 1869, effective on 1 January 1870, letters arriving in France by the direct route were subject to a collection in France of 80 centimes (8 decimes) per 10 grams. On 1 July 1871, this collection was reduced to 50 centimes (5 decimes).³

Thus the marking should have been an eight rather than a five.

Finally, the New York marking was applied October 17 which in 1870 was a Sunday. It is not likely that special servicing would be given to mail destined not to leave port for two more days. Since the *Cimbria* departed on Tuesdays and the transit mark was applied on the 29th this meant the span was covered in 11 days, a bit less than the typical run.

Every thing about the cover is wrong if we insist on the dating in the transit mark. The use of the seven cent stamp is five months too early, the French due marking is too low, the date of mailing is a Sunday, the addressee was in a city at war and under seige, and the transatlantic carrier was under registry to an enemy nation. With so many problems one must conclude that either the cover is a complete fantasy, conjured up marking by marking, or the actual dating is contrary to the markings. The apparent genuineness of the markings suggests that the path of least resistance would be to consider alternative dates of handling.

While on the one hand we have a cover that is totally problematic by staying with a Cherbourg receiving date of October 29, 1870, there is no problem at all with a receiving date of October 29 in some later year. The ten cent direct mail rate to France was in force to August of 1874, reduced to nine cents, and reduced again to five cents in January 1876. This last rate obviated the use of the seven cent stamp on this mail, so no date after 1875 need be

1. John N. Luff, *The Postage Stamps of the United States*, New York (1902), p. 120.

2. George E. Hargest, *History of Letter Post Communication Between the United States and Europe 1845-1875*, Washington (1971), p. 165.

3. *Ibid.*

considered. Consulting a table of sailing dates⁴ shows that the only year in which the *Cimbria* sailed from New York during the month of October was 1872. By this time the schedule of departures called for Thursday as the day of sailing. Thus if we are to trust the accuracy of the "Steamer, *Cimbria*" marking the most likely year date is not 1870 but 1872. If the wrong ship was indicated in the routing instructions then the only alternative year would be 1871, in which the *Hammonia II* sailed from New York October 17. In any event it can be stated conclusively that the date indicated in the transit marking is in error.

4. Clifford L. Friend and Walter Hubbard, "The Hamburg American Line Mail Packets from New York 4 January 1870 to 23 December 1875, via Plymouth and Cherbourg to Hamburg," *Chronicle* 105:66-68; 106:134-138.

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

WALTER HUBBARD

(Continued from *Chronicle* 119:210)

1863 (cont.)

PD LP QT	ARR NY or B	PACKET	PD NY or B	ARR QT or LP	NOTES
11 Jul 12	22 Jul(M) B	AFRICA	5 Aug	15 Aug(2145)	
18 Jul 19	27 Jul(M) NY	SCOTIA	12 Aug	21 Aug(0700)	
25 Jul 26	5 Aug(M) B	ARABIA	19 Aug	28 Aug(2030)	
1 Aug 2	11 Aug(M) NY	CHINA	26 Aug	4 Sep(1900)	
8 Aug 9	20 Aug(M) B	ASIA	2 Sep	12 Sep(a.m.)	
15 Aug 16	26 Aug(M) NY	PERSIA	9 Sep	19 Sep(0320)	
22 Aug 23	3 Sep(M) B	AFRICA	16 Sep	25 Sep(2155)	
29 Aug 30	8 Sep(M) NY	SCOTIA	23 Sep	2 Oct(0530)	8½ days
5 Sep 6	16 Sep(M) B	ARABIA	30 Sep	10 Oct(a.m.)	
12 Sep 13	23 Sep(M) NY	CHINA	7 Oct	16 Oct(2345)	
19 Sep 20	3 Oct(M) B	EUROPA	14 Oct	25 Oct(1015)	
26 Sep 27	7 Oct(M) NY	PERSIA	21 Oct	31 Oct(a.m.)	
3 Oct 4	—(M) B	AFRICA			note 9
	21 Oct(M) B	H.M.S. Vesuvius			note 9
6 Oct —	NY 22 Oct B	OLYMPUS	28 Oct	9 Nov(1610)	note 9
10 Oct 11	21 Oct(M) NY	SCOTIA	4 Nov	13 Nov(early)	8½ days
17 Oct 18	29 Oct(M) B	CANADA	11 Nov	22 Nov	
24 Oct 25	4 Nov(M) NY	CHINA	18 Nov	29 Nov	
31 Oct 1 Nov	14 Nov(M) B	ASIA	25 Nov	5 Dec	
7 Nov 8	10 Nov(M) NY	PERSIA	2 Dec	11 Dec(2200)	
14 Nov 15	27 Nov(M) B	ARABIA	9 Dec	20 Dec	
21 Nov 22	4 Dec(M) NY	SCOTIA	16 Dec	24 Dec	record crossing
28 Nov 29	13 Dec(M) B	CANADA	23 Dec	4 Jan(1320)	
5 Dec 6	18 Dec(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	30 Dec	8 Jan(1840)	
1864					
12 Dec 13	24 Dec(M) B	ASIA	6 Jan	17 Jan(1600)	
19 Dec 20	31 Dec(M) NY	PERSIA	13 Jan	23 Jan(0030)	
26 Dec 27	9 Jan(M) B	AFRICA	20 Jan	30 Jan(a.m.)	
2 Jan 3	14 Jan(M) NY	SCOTIA	27 Jan	5 Feb(1815)	
9 Jan 10	27 Jan(M) B	CANADA	3 Feb	15 Feb	
16 Jan 17	29 Jan(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	10 Feb	19 Feb	
23 Jan 24	6 Feb(M) B	ARABIA	17 Feb	29 Feb(early)	
30 Jan 31	11 Feb(M) NY	CHINA	24 Feb	7 Mar	
6 Feb 7	21 Feb(M) B	AFRICA	2 Mar	13 Mar	
13 Feb 14	28 Feb(M) NY	ASIA	9 Mar	21 Mar	

9. AFRICA went ashore off Cape Race and had to go into St. John's for repairs. Her mails from Liverpool were taken to Boston by H.M.S. *Vesuvius* which landed them there on 21 October. The mails intended for AFRICA were taken by OLYMPUS, sailing from Boston on 28 October. (George E. Hargest *Letter Post Communication*, pp. 132-3).

1864 (cont.)

PD LP QT	ARR NY or B	PACKET	PD NY or B	ARR QT or LP	NOTES
20 Feb 21	7 Mar(M) B	CANADA	16 Mar	27 Mar	
27 Feb 28	9 Mar(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	23 Mar	2 Apr(0400)	
5 Mar 6	18 Mar(M) B	ARABIA	30 Mar	12 Apr(2150)	
12 Mar 13	23 Mar(M) NY	CHINA	6 Apr	17 Apr	
19 Mar 20	1 Apr(M) B	AFRICA	13 Apr	25 Apr	
26 Mar 27	6 Apr(M) NY	PERSIA	20 Apr off	30 Apr	
2 Apr 3	16 Apr(M) B	ASIA	27 Apr	8 May	
9 Apr 10	20 Apr(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	4 May	14 May(late)	
16 Apr 17	2 May(M) B	EUROPA	11 May	22 May(1700)	
23 Apr 24	3 May(M) NY	SCOTIA	18 May	27 May	
30 Apr 1 May	14 May(M) B	AFRICA	25 May	5 Jun(1300)	
7 May 8	18 May(M) NY	PERSIA	1 Jun	11 Jun(0630)	
14 May 15	26 May(M) B	ASIA	8 Jun	18 Jun	
21 May 22	1 Jun(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	15 Jun	25 Jun	
28 May 29	7 Jun(M) B	CHINA	22 Jun	1 Jul(0250)	
4 Jun 5	15 Jun(M) NY	SCOTIA	29 Jun	8 Jul(a.m.)	
11 Jun 12	24 Jun(M) B	AFRICA	6 Jul	16 Jul(0400)	
18 Jun 19	1 Jul(M) NY	ARABIA	13 Jul	23 Jul(0345)	
25 Jun 26	7 Jul(M) B	ASIA	20 Jul	30 Jul	
2 Jul 3	13 Jul(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	27 Jul	6 Aug(0900)	
9 Jul 10	21 Jul(M) B	EUROPA	3 Aug	15 Aug(0800)	
16 Jul 17	26 Jul(M) NY	SCOTIA	10 Aug	19 Aug(late)	
23 Jul 24	5 Aug(M) B	AFRICA	17 Aug	28 Aug	
30 Jul 31	11 Aug(M) NY	PERSIA	24 Aug	2 Sep(late)	
6 Aug 7	18 Aug(M) B	ASIA	31 Aug	11 Sep(1725)	
13 Aug 14	23 Aug(M) NY	CHINA	7 Sep	16 Sep(late)	
20 Aug 21	2 Sep(M) B	EUROPA	14 Sep	25 Sep(1600)	
27 Aug 28	6 Sep(M) NY	SCOTIA	21 Sep	30 Sep	
3 Sep 4	16 Sep(M) B	ARABIA	28 Sep	9 Oct(0530)	L/V
10 Sep 11	21 Sep(M) NY	PERSIA	5 Oct	14 Oct(2315)	
17 Sep 18	1 Oct(M) B	ASIA	12 Oct	25 Oct(1330)	
24 Sep 25	5 Oct(M) NY	CHINA	19 Oct	29 Oct(early)	
1 Oct 2	14 Oct(M) B	EUROPA	26 Oct	7 Nov(0700)	
8 Oct 9	18 Oct(M) NY	SCOTIA	2 Nov	11 Nov(0630)	
15 Oct 16	29 Oct(M) B	CANADA	9 Nov	21 Nov(a.m.)	
22 Oct 23	2 Nov(M) NY	PERSIA	16 Nov	25 Nov(1700)	
29 Oct 30	11 Nov(M) B	AFRICA	23 Nov	3 Dec(p.m.)	
5 Nov 6	16 Nov(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	30 Nov	10 Dec(a.m.)	
12 Nov 13	26 Nov(M) B	ASIA	7 Dec	18 Dec(0430)	
19 Nov 20	2 Dec(M) NY	CHINA	14 Dec	24 Dec(a.m.)	
26 Nov 27	14 Nov(M) B	CANADA	21 Dec off	2 Jan	
3 Dec 4	20 Nov(M) NY	CUBA	28 Dec	7 Jan	F/V
1865					
10 Dec 11	24 Dec(M) B	AFRICA	4 Jan	15 Jan(p.m.)	
17 Dec 18	29 Dec(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	11 Jan	21 Jan	
24 Dec 25	5 Jan(M) B	ASIA	18 Jan	30 Jan(early)	
31 Dec 1 Jan	13 Jan(M) NY	CHINA	25 Jan	4 Feb(early)	
7 Jan 8	25 Jan(M) B	CANADA	1 Feb	15 Feb	
14 Jan 15	28 Jan(M) NY	CUBA	8 Feb	18 Feb	
21 Jan 22	3 Feb(M) B	AFRICA	15 Feb	27 Feb(a.m.)	
28 Jan 29	9 Feb(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	22 Feb	3 Mar(1700)	
4 Feb 5	18 Feb(M) B	EUROPA	1 Mar	12 Mar	
11 Feb 12	21 Feb(M) NY	CHINA	8 Mar	17 Mar(1000)	
18 Feb 19	5 Mar(M) B	CANADA	15 Mar	27 Mar(1030)	
25 Feb 26	8 Mar(M) NY	CUBA	22 Mar	31 Mar(1700)	
4 Mar 5	18 Mar(M) B	AFRICA	29 Mar	9 Apr(2120)	

1865 (cont.)

PD LP QT	ARR NY or B	PACKET	PD NY or B	ARR QT or LP	NOTES
11 Mar 12	23 Mar(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	5 Apr	15 Apr	
18 Mar 19	31 Mar(M) B	ASIA	12 Apr off	23 Apr	
25 Mar 26	7 Apr(M) NY	CHINA	19 Apr	29 Apr(1105)	note 10
1 Apr 2	15 Apr(M) B	EUROPA	26 Apr	8 May	
8 Apr 9	19 Apr(M) NY	PERSIA	3 May	13 May(0510)	
15 Apr 16	28 Apr(M) B	AFRICA	10 May	21 May	
22 Apr 23	2 May(M) NY	SCOTIA	17 May	26 May(0600)	8½ days
29 Apr 30	12 May(M) B	ASIA	24 May off	3 Jun	
6 May 7	16 May(M) NY	CUBA	31 May	9 Jun(1300)	
13 May 14	26 May(M) B	CHINA	7 Jun off	15 Jun	
20 May 21	31 May(M) NY	PERSIA	14 Jun	24 Jun(early)	
27 May 28	8 Jun(M) B	AFRICA	21 Jun	2 Jul(0700)	
3 Jun 4	13 Jun(M) NY	SCOTIA	28 Jun	7 Jul(0200)	8½ days
10 Jun 11	22 Jun(M) B	ASIA	5 Jul	15 Jul(1015)	
17 Jun 18	27 Jun(M) NY	CUBA	12 Jul	21 Jul(1800)	
24 Jun 25	6 Jul(M) B	CHINA	19 Jul off	28 Jul	
1 Jul 2	12 Jul(M) NY	PERSIA	26 Jul	5 Aug(a.m.)	
8 Jul 9	21 Jul(M) B	AFRICA	2 Aug	12 Aug(0600)	
15 Jul 16	26 Jul(M) NY	SCOTIA	9 Aug	18 Aug(0500)	
22 Jul 23	3 Aug(M) B	ASIA	16 Aug	27 Aug(0825)	
29 Jul 30	9 Aug(M) NY	CUBA	23 Aug	1 Sep(1750)	
5 Aug 6	16 Aug(M) B	CHINA	30 Aug	9 Sep	
12 Aug 13	23 Aug(M) NY	PERSIA	6 Sep	15 Sep(1000)	
19 Aug 20	31 Aug(M) B	AFRICA	13 Sep	23 Sep	
26 Aug 27	5 Sep(M) NY	SCOTIA	20 Sep	29 Sep(1105)	
2 Sep 3	15 Sep(M) B	ASIA	27 Sep	8 Oct(1545)	
9 Sep 10	20 Sep(M) NY	AUSTRALASIAN	4 Oct	14 Oct	
16 Sep 17	28 Sep(M) B	CUBA	11 Oct	20 Oct(1515)	
23 Sep 24	4 Oct(M) NY	PERSIA	18 Oct	28 Oct(0040)	
30 Sep 1 Oct	10 Oct(M) B	CHINA	25 Oct	2 Nov(2325)	
7 Oct 8	19 Oct(M) NY	SCOTIA	1 Nov	10 Nov(1225)	
14 Oct 15	28 Oct(M) B	AFRICA	8 Nov	18 Nov(2130)	
21 Oct 22	2 Nov(M) NY	JAVA	15 Nov	24 Nov(1140)	F/V
28 Oct 29	9 Nov(M) B	CUBA	22 Nov	1 Dec(1345)	
4 Nov 5	15 Nov(M) NY	PERSIA	29 Nov	10 Dec(0100)	
11 Nov 12	22 Nov(M) B	CHINA	6 Dec	15 Dec(0515)	
18 Nov 19	29 Nov(M) NY	SCOTIA	13 Dec	23 Dec	
25 Nov 26	10 Dec(M) B	ASIA	20 Dec	31 Dec(1330)	
2 Dec 3	13 Dec(M) NY	JAVA	27 Dec	5 Jan(1845)	

10. Clearance at Queenstown was delayed as there was sickness on board.

(To be continued)

CORRIGENDA

In *Chronicle* 118, pp. 139-140 the following corrections should be made to the Cunard Sailing List 1860-1869:

CANADA, from LP 28 Jan (1860) arrived at Boston 12 Feb and

AMERICA, from LP 9 Feb (1861) arrived at Boston 24 Feb.

My thanks to Richard Winter for drawing my attention to these incorrect dates.

Footnote 3 (p. 140) should read: *Chronicle* 89:61.

W. H.

We buy better covers of

United States Offices in China and 19th Century Trans-Pacific Mail

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ANSWER TO PROBLEM COVERS IN ISSUE NO. 119

Figure 1 shows a C.S.A. cover with the provisional adhesive of Mobile, Ala, over a marking, which is restructed at the lower left. Had hoped that some student would be able to identify this "1" in a bullseye with the Louisiana Relief Committee (perhaps too early) or one of the many boats into Mobile from New Orleans and other ports. However, no answer was received in time. Perhaps we'll have one for the next issue.

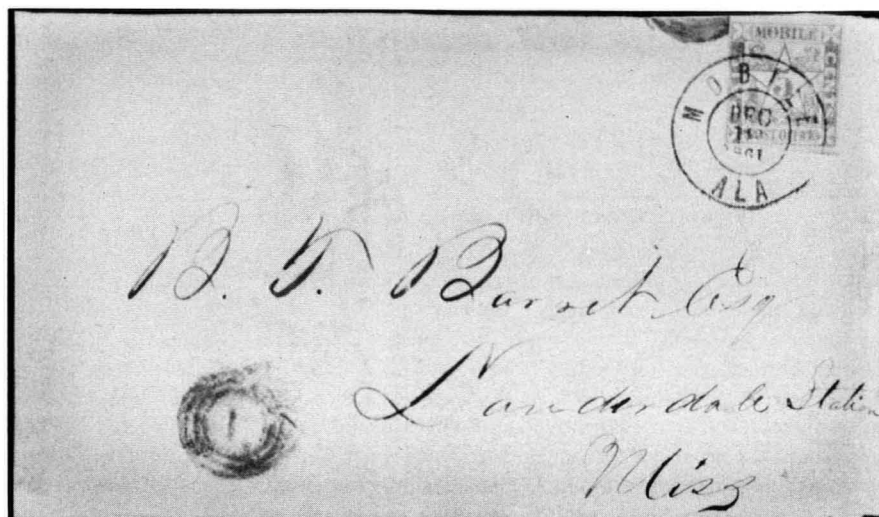


Figure 1. Mobile Confederate cover with mysterious "1" in circle.

We do have a letter from Wesley A. Crozier re the cover from *Chronicle* 115 (some answers in No. 116) showing the straightline MISSENT SOUTH marking. Wes enclosed a cover with a similar MISSENT EAST marking identical in size, details of letters, and bluish ink used. Both are addressed to Baltimore, and the blue seems the same as other auxiliary markings of Baltimore during the Civil War period. These two MISSENT markings are cited in Simpson's 1959 book and the second edition in 1979 enlarged and revised by Alexander. The town of use was unknown, but we feel confident now in giving the listings as Baltimore, and the reason for use as explanation of late delivery. It is possible that the mail was on the wrong train, or wasn't taken off; but we believe that the marking was not applied at the railroad, and was applied at the Baltimore P.O., and that it is genuine.

Figure 2 shows a stampless envelope from Berlin to N.Y.C. in 1857, from George Hargest's collection, and typical of the rates he enjoyed studying. We have answers from Allan Radin, Richard Winter and Robert Meyersburg. Here is Dick's letter:

This is an interesting cover because it travelled by routing which was not commonly used, that is Prussian Closed Mail to England under the Anglo-Prussian Treaty of 1852 and British Closed Mail under the U.S.-British Treaty of 1848.

The letter was prepaid in Berlin to be sent in Closed Mails to England. The feature which distinguishes this is the red, circular P., a marking required under the Anglo-Prussian Treaty. Since the letter was addressed to New York, the British sent it on under the provisions of the U.S.-British Treaty. Reconstructing the route of the letters follows:

- a. Entered Prussian postal system at Berlin on 2 March 1857
- b. Placed in Closed Mail bag for England at Cologne (date unknown)
- c. Arrived in London where mails opened on 4 March 1857
- d. Probably travelled to New York on Cunard steamer "Africa", which departed Liverpool on 7 March and arrived at New York on 24 March.

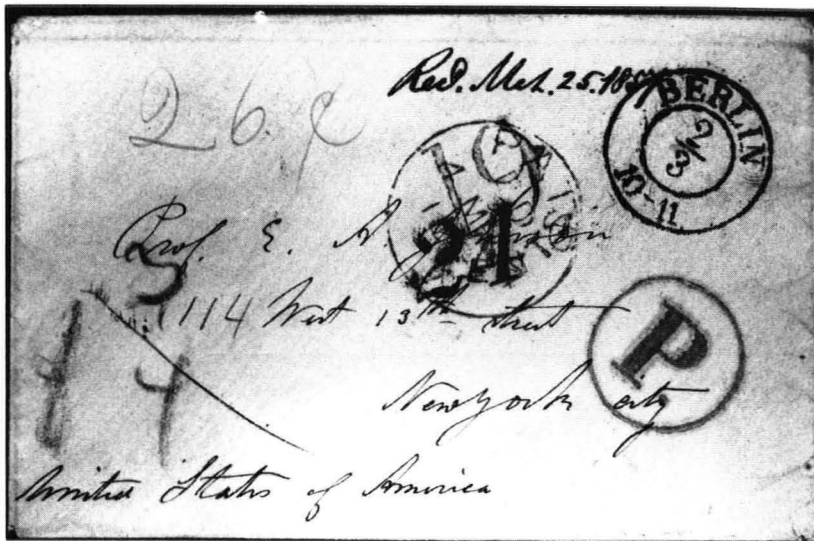


Figure 2. Cover from Berlin to New York City in 1857.

e. Docketed by the addressee upon receipt on 25 March.

I believe the letter was prepaid 7 silbergroschen in cash. In the lower left corner there is an annotation "f3/4" which should mean "franco" or "paid". The 7 silbergroschen is broken down into two parts which should signify that 3 silbergroschen goes to England for British fees and 4 silbergroschen is retained by Prussia for Prussian and Belgium transit fees. London marked the letter for a debit of 19¢ to the U.S. Since a British packet carried the letter, under the U.S.-British Treaty, G.B. was entitled to 16¢ transatlantic fee and 3¢ internal fee. New York marked the 24¢ postage due for a single international rate from England unpaid. Occasionally, you find a pencil marking of a sum 2¢ higher than the postage due on letters handled in New York before July 1860. I believe this pencil marking was placed on the letter by a postal carrier who delivered the letter to the street address for an extra 2¢. Therefore, the addressee actually paid 26¢ for this letter. Interestingly, this letter travelled on the exact same route which it would have travelled had it been sent under the provisions of the U.S.-Prussian Treaty of 1852 in Prussian Closed Mails. Because of the extra mail handling required since it was conveyed under two different postal treaties, the total letter cost was 36 percent higher. 30¢ would have been required under Prussian Closed Mails to the U.S. while this letter was paid the equivalent of 41¢. Prussian Closed Mail to the U.S. would have been bagged at Aachen, Prussia and not opened again until arrival in New York, passing through Belgium and Britain in closed bags. After the Prussian Treaty of 1852 with the U.S., few letters were sent this more expensive route. The uncommon, dual Treaty routing of this letter makes it a desirable item to the postal historian.

Allan Radin agrees that the prepaid postage was 7 silbergroschen with 4 retained by Prussia, 3½ for internal postage and ½ for Belgian transit. The remaining 3 sgr. was credited to Great Britain. He believes the circled "P" was applied at Aachen, and agrees that the 2¢ was for the carrier fee.

Review: *The Confederate States Two-Cent Red-Jack Intaglio Stamp.* By Brian M. Green. Published by the Philatelic Foundation. 62 pages, soft bound. Available from the Philatelic Foundation, 270 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016 at \$10.00 postpaid or \$7.50 to members.

This 60 page book, with about 100 good photographs, will be of value to Classics Society members with an interest in the Civil War period, and the 2¢ Black Jack. Both stamps were issued in 1863, and are shown on the cover. This study of the Red Jack, C.S.A. (Scott) #8, uses information from, and gives credit to *The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America* by August Dietz. This rare book, worth over \$500, as only 1250 were published in 1929, and not yet reprinted, is not available to many. Thus, Green's work, reasonably priced, fills a need. Further, Green gives information on fakes not available to Dietz, since most of

the foxily-crafted ones were made about 20 years ago. They are still circulating in the marketplace, and the information given in Green's book can save an unsuspecting buyer grief. The 2¢ red brown (actually there were two shades) was issued after the 2¢ green, and there were remainders, some picked up by occupying Union soldiers. They are still available, worth about \$35 each now, up from \$4 each 20 years ago.

The fakers used strips of five on Confederate correspondence carried out of the mails, and added fraudulent cancels. Submittals for expertization to the Philatelic Foundation, and also to the Confederate Stamp Alliance (Green is V.P. of the C.S.A.) have shown many #8 faked covers, some from the Hanks and Neblett correspondences.

This book has garnered for Green the 1983 C.S.A. August Dietz Award for distinguished service to Confederate philately in the field of research. It may be obtained from the Foundation and from dealers. Getting it while there is a supply is suggested.

Scott Gallagher

PROBLEM COVER FOR THIS ISSUE

Figure 3 shows a new problem cover with a 5¢ brown James Garfield mailed from Westport Point, Mass., on 13 Aug. 1886 (year established by backstamps) and addressed to Norfolk Island, South Pacific Ocean. On the cover front can be seen "Due 7¢" in pencil and "4" in blue crayon. HELD FOR POSTAGE is in black, and FOREIGN is in purple. On the back of the cover (not shown) are cds markings of New Bedford, Mass., (13 Aug.) and Boston, Mass., "F.D." (13 Aug.), San Francisco, Cal., "Rec'd" (20 Aug.) and San Francisco, Cal. (20 Aug.), the latter in purple. Readers would be interested in an explanation of the rates and routing. Please send any answers soon to the Cincinnati P.O. Box.

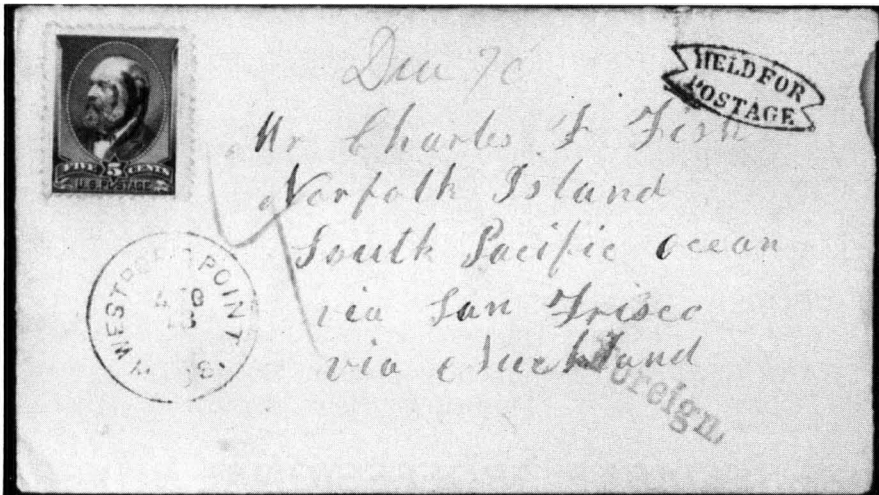


Figure 3. Cover to Norfolk Island in 1886.

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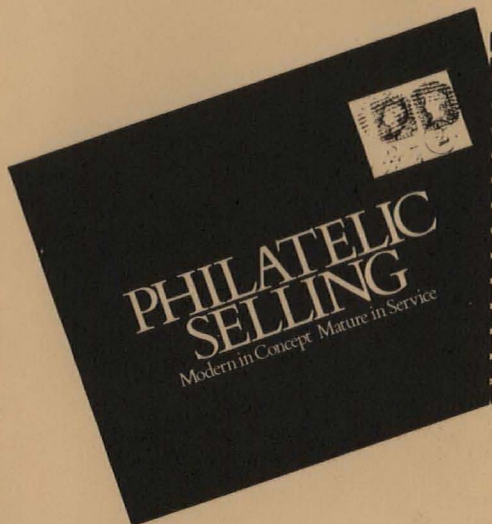
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