

THE CHRONICLE February 1997 (No. 173)

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of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues

February 1997

Volume 49, No. 1

Whole No. 173

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IN MEMORIAM



C.W. "BERT" CHRISTIAN 1905 - 1997

Our past society president and long-time member, Calvin Waters Christian, known to all of us as "Bert," died quietly on 14 January 1997 at the age of 91. He was born in Clinton, Illinois, a small farming community, and as a child began collecting stamps which he purchased from mail-order offers.

In the early 1920s, Bert taught himself to play the drums and joined a traveling Dixieland band which toured the mid-west and east. Those of us who knew him well find it somewhat difficult to identify the soft-spoken and self-effacing Bert Christian with a jazz drummer traveling from town to town with his drums strapped in the rumble seat of his Model A, who was called Bert since Calvin did not fit the drummer image.

Traveling west after getting married, he finally settled in Southern California where he was active in the restaurant and drugstore businesses. With a partner, Bert owned and operated two drug stores, and remained active, working every day until the age of 78 when he retired to devote full time to his favorite avocation, philately.

Subsequent to World War II, Bert entered the field of serious philately, and embarked on a quest to assemble outstanding collections of the 1¢, 3¢ and 10¢ values of the 1861 series. He was eminently successful in this, and his exhibits won many national and international awards. He was a prolific writer, and his articles appeared in most of the major philatelic journals of the period. He was particularly supportive of the Classics Society, and his work appeared in many issues of the *Chronicle*.

During the years, Bert corresponded with many of the outstanding philatelic students of the day such as Brazer, Perry and Ashbrook. He was always appreciative of their support and help in providing answers to difficult philatelic questions, and resolved to follow their lead and to share his accumulated knowledge whenever possible.

I was one of the fortunate recipients of his generosity. Twenty years ago, shortly after I had decided to specialize in the 1¢ Franklin of 1861, I was introduced to Bert by Louise van Ingen (later to become Bert's wife). Bert immediately took me under his wing, provided me with copies of his extensive notes and made his library and philatelic holdings available for study. I was a newcomer to the field of postal history and exhibiting, and we spent hundreds of hours together discussing every possible aspect of philately.

About four years ago, when I started to write a book on my specialty, Bert accepted my invitation to be a joint author. Unfortunately, advancing years were beginning to take their toll, and he was not able to take an active part in writing the manuscript. He did, however, loan me his library, and made available his outstanding collection of the 1¢ stamp for research and photography. The book has been completed and Bert's name will join mine on the cover. He helped so much to provide a foundation for my work.

During our association, we became very close friends, and I feel a strong personal loss at his passing. He was a true gentleman in every sense of the word, and his sense of responsibility and integrity was unsurpassed.

Bert was very active in organized philately, and held office in many of the leading societies and groups. He was president of the USPCS from 1988-1990, and a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London. His list of awards include the USPCS Chase and Brookman cups, the Lester Downing Award, the USPCS Distinguished Philatelist award, and induction into the Writers Unit #30 Hall of Fame. He was a 50-year member of the APS, and was presented with their Luff Award for outstanding service.

The philatelic world has been enriched by his presence, and will be poorer for his leaving. I shall miss you, Bert, and it has been an honor and pleasure to work with you and to be your friend.

- Don Evans □



PERRY MALCOLM SAPPERSTEIN
AUGUST 22, 1927 - JANUARY 9, 1997

Perry M. Sapperstein, 69, died at his home in Gastonia, N.C. on January 9, 1997, after an extended illness of more than four years. Following high school, Perry served in the U.S. Army Air Corps, and after completing his military service attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Perry lived in Gastonia for the remainder of his life,

except for approximately one year in the mid-1950s when he worked for the Robert A. Siegel auction firm. He was initially in the men's wear business and later in the retail shoe business.

Perry was a life-long stamp collector, and in the early 1950s he began specializing in the 3¢ stamps of the 1861 issues. In the late 1950s he was instrumental in forming the 3¢ 1861 Study Group, which eventually reached a membership of approximately 50. This group tried to make a go of it, but without a journal of its own found the task most difficult. Perry was the leading force in merging that group into the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society.

From 1964 to 1967 Perry served as a director of our society. He was always willing to serve the society when his help was needed. Perhaps his greatest service was in the recruitment of new members. For roughly 15 years in the 1970s and 1980s Perry contacted every new member of the American Philatelic Society who had indicated a collecting interest in any aspect of classic U.S. philately, and invited them to join the USPCS. He told me one time that he had recruited approximately 50 new members for the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society.

Perry's 3¢ 1861 collection was sold September 27-28, 1994 by the Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc. This was the largest collection of these stamps ever formed, and made over 350 auction lots.

Perry was a regular visitor at national as well as international stamp shows, and thoroughly enjoyed the social aspects of philately. He had a keen sense of humor, and will be greatly missed by his many friends.

I had known him for 40 years. Rest in peace, my friend.

Philip T. Wall □

FROM THE EDITOR

GO WEST...TO PACIFIC 97

By far the biggest philatelic extravaganza in the U.S. during 1997 is the PACIFIC 97 international philatelic exhibition (May 28-8 June, in San Francisco).

We haven't had a full international exhibition on our own turf in over ten years, and this will be the first one west of the Mississippi. Also, the show is being held in the centennial year of the 1847 issue. So expect this to be a major event, with world-class exhibits, a wide variety of dealers and postal administrations, numerous first-day events, seminars, society meetings (including the USPCS annual meeting, May 31), and other special events.

In honor of PACIFIC 97, this issue of the *Chronicle* emphasizes related subjects. The 1847s are represented, of course, with a solid contribution from Tom Alexander. There are several "westward movement" articles—one dealing with Wells Fargo fakes, one by Les Lanphear treating a unique 10¢ Executive departmental cover and the history behind it, and a challenging set of western puzzle-pieces in the Cover Corner. In addition, Dick Winter has shifted his gaze from the Atlantic long enough to provide an exceptional analysis of San Francisco's short-lived erroneous overseas rates of July 1851.

We hope that these articles will help to encourage your own westward movement in May/June 1997, should you not already have that on your planning calendar. See you in San Francisco! □

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CHRISTIE'S
ROBSON LOWE

**CENSUS, WITH OCCASIONAL COMMENTARY: COVERS CARRIED
BY PRIVATE MAIL POSTS IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND****STEVEN M. ROTH**

The following census of Baltimore related covers arose from my attempt to discern an accurate sense of the scarcity (or not) of the covers carried by the independent mail companies and the locals posts which operated from Baltimore.

When I began studying and collecting Baltimore related private mails many years ago, I was very discouraged by the apparent rarity of usages available from most of the posts. I was not wrong to be discouraged. For the most part, as this census will show, these Baltimore covers are very scarce. I readily concluded that for me, collecting the Baltimore private mail posts would neither be feasible nor be anything other than frustrating. Yet this census, which has been checked by some of the leading collectors against their own holdings and records, does have use beyond my own desire to have gauged the wisdom (or not) of collecting Baltimore covers. It gives us for the first time in one place a fairly complete and accurate account of how many (or how few, if you will) such covers are out there for each known post, and just what those covers are, together with enough information to enable us to recognize those which already have been enumerated should seemingly new examples later surface.

In preparing this census for publication, I have not discussed the operation and history of the posts because this subject was well researched and written up by Denwood N. Kelly, Jr. twenty-five years ago. No one has improved upon Mr. Kelly's findings since that time nor significantly added to his listings except to an incremental degree, the results of which are reflected in this census. I recommend Mr. Kelly's articles to you both for their content and as a fine model of philatelic scholarship.¹

One other point. I anticipate that there will be at least one reader who undoubtedly will "take me to the woodshed" in a Letter to the Editor because I have elected not to list every known prior owner and/or auction session through which each cover has passed (even when I have this information). I only give this data to the extent necessary to clearly identify the covers reported in this census so that they are not "rediscovered" as new finds and later listed as additional covers. Similarly, since I was not able to examine every cover, but often had to rely upon partial photographs, the descriptions are not always complete. This problem has been ameliorated in part by the help of some of the collectors who now own the covers.²

The Independent Mail Companies Operating in Baltimore**I. American Letter Mail Company**

In a letter written in 1947, Elliott Perry stated that he had never seen an American Letter Mail Company cover used to or from Baltimore.³ My records (kept since 1987 without regard to those of Perry and Kelly) confirm those of Mr. Kelly made twenty-five years ago, and reflect only two (2) such covers reported, as follows:

- (1) January 26, 1844. To: "Messrs. Wm. Jessup & Sons/New York/91 John." #5L1 tied by red ink smear. Folded letter docketed "Rec'd 1/28/44." D. Kelly records.

¹D.N. Kelly, "Private Posts in Baltimore 1844-1860," *The Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol.50, Nos. 2-6 (March- December 1971), pp. 83-96, 146-68, 219-31, 290-305 and 355-63.

²I want to express my particular thanks to Richard Schwartz and Gordon Stimmell, both of whom reviewed this census and offered corrections and additions from their holdings and records.

³Perry to Denwood N. Kelly, January 7, 1947. D. Kelly records. Although Mr. Kelly's holdings of Baltimore covers recently were sold to an Eastern collector, Mr. Kelly's records are available for use at the library of the Baltimore Philatelic Society.

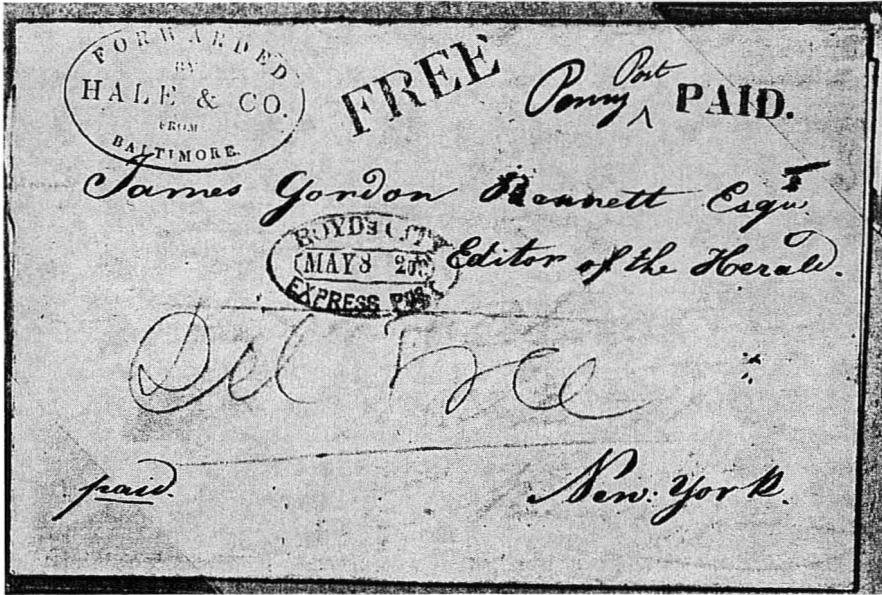


Figure 1. May 7, 1845 cover, Baltimore to New York. Brought to the door of the Herald newspaper by Boyd's City Express Post, often used by Hale for city deliveries in New York. The Hale charge of 6¢ was prepaid; the 2¢ charge by Boyd's for doorstep delivery was waived as the press was privileged by Boyd to have their mail delivered free. The "PAID" is Hale's; the "FREE" is Boyd's.

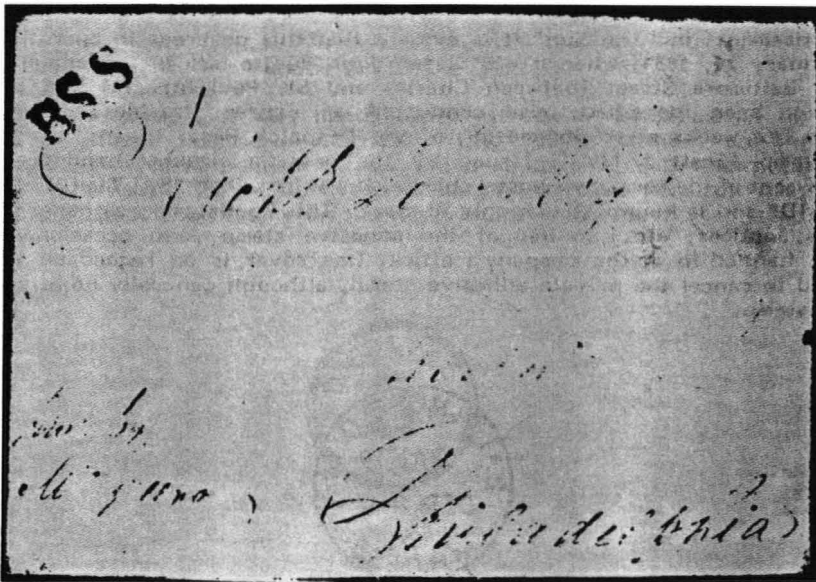


Figure 2. BSS cover to Philadelphia, October 17, 1783.

- (2) February 8, 1844. To: "Messrs. Pairhall Baker & Co[?]/Philadelphia." #5L1 tied by red ink smear. D. Kelly records.

II. Hale & Co.

I record twelve (12) usages, of which only one cover was incoming to Baltimore, as follows:

- (1) April 28, 1845. To: "President of the/Girard Trust Life Insurance/ Company/ Philadelphia." SFL. Red oval Hale & Co. Baltimore h/s and red "PAID" h/s on face of letter. Also, pencilled notation on face of letter in the handwriting of William Edwards, Hale & Co.'s agent in Baltimore. D. Kelly records.
- (2) May 7, 1845. To: "James Gordon Bennett Esq./Editor ... Herald/NYC." SFL. Hale's red oval h/s and red "PAID" h/s. Conjunctive use with Boyd's City Express [Boyd's oval h/s and "FREE" h/s]. See Richard Schwartz' article on "The Unknown Boyd," *The Penny Post*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (July 1995), p. 20. Irwin Heiman sale 4/25/47, Lot #2 [illustrated]; John A. Fox sale 1/20/53, Lot #1059 [illustrated]. Richard Schwartz collection. See **Figure 1**.
- (3) May 8, 1845. To: "Rev. J.M. Morison/c/o Hon. D.A. White/Salem/Mass." SFL. Hale's red oval h/s; red Hale's rectangular "COLLECT SIX CENTS" box h/s with "SIX" crossed out and replaced with manuscript "12-1/2." Frajola Sale 4/21/91, Lot #390 [illustrated].
- (4) May 17, 1845. To: "Mr. James Richards/c/o Mulberry & Howard/Baltimore." SFL. Manuscript "Per Hales Express" on face of folded letter. Red Hale's oval h/s and red rectangular Hale's "COLLECT SIX CENTS" h/s. This folded letter originated in NYC. D. Kelly records.
- (5) May 19, 1845. To: "Benja. Brandreth M.D./No.241 Broadway/New York." #75L5, canceled by red Hale's "collect" rectangular h/s and by a curious drawing of a dwarf (?) with the manuscript initials "WE" within the drawing. Second example of same h/s on face of letter. Also, manuscript "Underpaid" on face of letter. *Note*: This seems to have been a double rate letter which received only one payment; hence, the second rectangular "collect" h/s. Red oval Hale's h/s. ex-Hollowbush. SM Roth photo files.
- (6) May 21, 1845. To: "Leonard Jarvis Esq./Baltimore/Md." #75L5. Hale's red oval h/s. Red "PAID" h/s. Richard Schwartz collection.
- (7) June 2, 1845. To: "Messrs. Lindsay & Blakiston/Book Publishers & Sellers/corner of Fourth & Chesnut [sic] Sts/Philadelphia." SFL. Red Hale's oval, rectangular "collect" h/s's, but with a red "PAID" h/s over the "collect" box. Manuscript "pd" on face of letter. D. Kelly records.
- (8) June 2, 1845. To: "Mr.I.W.Smyth/corner of Wall & Front St/New York." SFL. Red Hale oval h/s and rectangular "collect" h/s. ex-Hollowbush. SM Roth photo files.
- (9) June 7, 1845. To: "Benjamin Brandreth M.D./No. 241 Broadway/New York." #75L5. Adhesive canceled with Hale's red rectangular "collect" h/s. *Note*: Since the letter was prepaid, the "collect" h/s served only as an obliterator. Red Hale's oval h/s. D. Kelly records.
- (10) June 9, 1845. To: "Richard Irvin Esq/... Front St/New York." Manuscript "Hale & Co" at lower left of face of letter, #75L5, canceled with a red negative seal with the initials "W.E." *Note*: "W.E." were the initials of William Edwards. Red oval Hale's h/s and manuscript "Paid." D. Kelly records.
- (11) June 15, 1845. To: "Benja. Brandreth M.D./No. 241 Broadway/New York." #75L5 canceled with red negative seal with initials "W.E." Red oval Hale's h/s. Wm. A. Fox, Inc. sale 4/10-11/74, Lot #96 [illustrated]. Richard Schwartz collection.
- (12) June 23, 1845. To: "Benja. Brandreth M.D./No. 241 Broadway/New York." #75L5, canceled with a large ink "R." *Note*: I have recorded this same "R" on Hale's covers originating in Philadelphia, addressed to NYC. Red oval Hale's h/s. D. Kelly records.

III. BSS

We do not know the meaning of the initials "BSS" or if the marking is even genuine. It has been stated, without substantiation, that the initials represent "Baltimore Stage

Service.” Herman Herst, Jr., in an article called “Baltimore Stage Service,”⁴ relates a story told him many years ago by the Baltimore collector, H. Findlay French. According to French’s story, the phrase “Baltimore Stage Service” had been created by Michael Miller, who had discovered the cover. The story, according to Mr. Herst, makes it clear that the name of the post is apocryphal, although it has caught on.

- (1) October 17, 1783. To: “Nicolas Low/Philadelphia.” ex-Knapp. See **Figure 2**.

The Local Post Companies Operating in Baltimore

I. B. Post

- (1) No date. To: “Wm. A. Stewart/Attorney at Law/Balt.” Stenciled half-circle at top “B.POST/3.” Note: The “3” might be a “5.” Robt. A. Siegel sale 7/15-17/70, Lot #1 [illustrated], ex-Dr. A. Jay Hertz. SM Roth photo files.
- (2) No date. To: “Mr. William Alcock/Care Diffender [?] & Bros/Lexington St. above Howard/Baltimore.” Same h/s as prior cover. D. Kelly records.



II. Butcher & Sandy’s Despatch Post

- (1) November 16, 1849. To: “George Fletcher/Alexandria/Va.” H/s “5” in circle. ex- Hollowbush. John A. Fox sale 7/8/66, Lot #642 [illustrated]; Robson Lowe “Uncommon Market” sale [Basel] 3/1/73, Lot #1527 [illustrated]. See **Figure 3**.

III. City Despatch Post [Johnson & Co.]

There are two (2) reported covers, one of which has suffered disfigurement from burning.

- (1) January 25, 1848. To: “Mr. James Dunn/159 Broadway/Balt.” #90L1 is not canceled. Cover damaged. See **Figure 4**. ex-Casparly; ex-Boker. H.R.Harmer Inc. sale 3/18-21/57, Lot #842 [illustrated].
- (2) February 19, 1848. To: “Harry Lannum [?] Esq/Franklin Street/West of Cathedral Street/Baltimore.” See **Figure 5**. ex-Casparly; ex-Lilly. Robert A. Siegel sale 9/14/67, Lot #798 [illustrated].

IV. City Despatch Post [M.W. Mearis]

A. Circular Handstamp Only

- (1) April 7, —. To: “Mrs. Geo. M. Ransom (care of Joseph Horie, Jr., Esq/45 Liberty St)/American Hotel/New York.” Readdressed: “22 Brevoort Place, 10th St.” Red “Baltimore Railroad/Apr.6” CDS. Also, red Boyd’s oval applied in NYC + “PAID/J.T.B.” Manuscript “5.” ex-Casparly.
- (2) April 15, 1846. To: “Baltimore Infirmary/Lanham St.” Manuscript “Despatch” on upper right corner. Round Mearis h/s. ex-Boker. See **Figure 6**.
- (3) April 28, 1846. To: “Messrs/Whittington & Snyder/Baltimore.” Yellowish red Mearis h/s. Manuscript “3” rate in upper right corner [Why?]. ex-Boker
- (4) May 20, 1846. Addressee unknown. Philip Ward “Picker” sale 10/24/46, Lot #232.
- (5) December 21, 1846. To: “Messrs Oelrichs & Lurman[?]/Present.” Mearis orange-red h/s applied to a sheet other than the cover, then cut out as a cut-square, and attached to the subject cover. Note “3” rate [Why?]. Some commentators consider that the h/s did not originate on this cover; others disagree. See Kelly article, p. 158. ex-Casparly; ex-Middendorf. Robert A. Siegel sale 3/26/96, Lot #297 [illustrated].



⁴*The Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 71, No. 1 (January-February 1992), p. 81.



Figure 3. Butcher & Sandy's Despatch Post cover, November 16, 1849, Baltimore to Alexandria, Va.

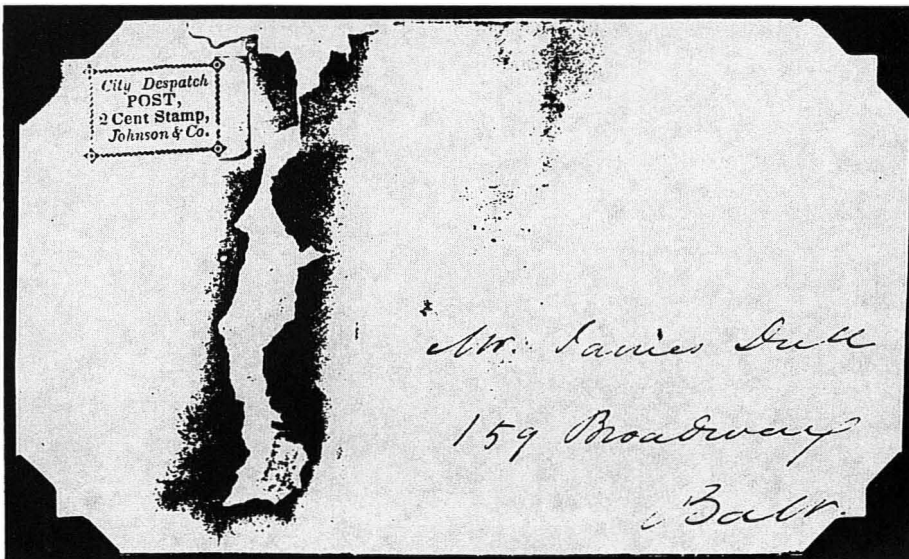


Figure 4. City Despatch Post, January 25, 1848; cover damaged by burning.

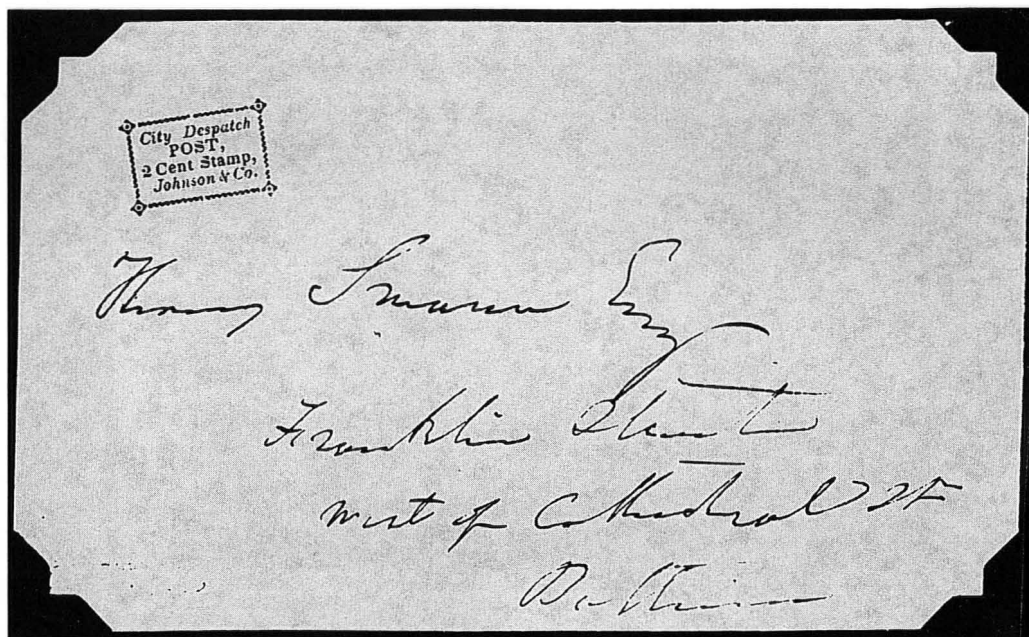


Figure 5. City Despatch Post, February 19, 1848 cover.



Figure 6. Mearis' City Despatch Post cover, April 15, 1846, to Baltimore Infirmary; with circular handstamp, no adhesive.

- (6) No date. To: "Miss Adeline L. Thomas/care of D.E. Thomas/No.12 Aisquith Street/Baltimore/Md." Mearis orange red h/s. Christie's sale 10/9-10/90, Lot #1177 [illustrated].

B. Rectangular Handstamp

- (1) June 1, 1846. To: Messrs. Murray, Gosnell &/Blakeney City Commrs. [?]/City Hall/Balt." Rectangular Mearis h/s.
- (2) No date. To: "Miss Gertrude H. Horton/No. 78 Pelt St/Baltimore." ex-Hollowbush.



C. Rectangular Handstamp and Adhesive

- (1) No date. To: "Mr. Charles H. Carville/.../S. Gay Street/Baltimore." Partial copy of #103L3 or #103L5 [there is too little of the stamp remaining to identify clearly] and Mearis rectangular h/s. ex-Abt. *Note:* This cover also had a "Hanford Penny Post/2cts" h/s on its face [Fake?]. I have been informed that the Hanford h/s has been removed although I have not been able to confirm this. The cover has been in the same collection since it was acquired by its present owner in 1974.

D. Adhesive Only

- (1) February 18, 1846. To: "Edward Stabler, P.M./Sandy Spring/Montgomery County/Maryland." Baltimore CDS ties #103L1 [Harmer catalogue, cited next, incorrectly refers to the adhesive as #103L2]; h/s "5" in circle. Monogram "CEC" by Calman on face of cover. ex-Caspary; ex-Middendorf. H.R. Harmer, Inc. sale 3/18-21/57, Lot #864 [illustrated]; Christie's sale 9/25/91, Lot #81 [illustrated]. Frajola Private Treaty Sale #4, Lot #668.
- (2) March 22, 1846. To: "Messrs. Waln & Gleaming/Merchant/Philadelphia." #103L1, initialed but uncanceled. Baltimore CDS and "5" in circle h/s's. ex-Hollowbush; ex-Lilly; ex-Boker. Robert A. Siegel sale 9/14/67, Lot #809 [illustrated].
- (3) No date. To: "Miss Elizabeth Garrett/Care of Robert Garrett Esq/Fayette Street/Baltimore." Manuscript "Paid" in lower left corner. #103L5, initialed in ink, "MWM." Princeton University Library. Robert A. Siegel sale 10/6/81, Lot #514.

E. Circular Handstamp and Adhesive

- (1) No date. To: "Wm. P. Preston Esq./Attorney at Law/Fayette Street." Partial #103L5 and circular Mearis h/s. Kelly article Figure 17.

V. City One Cent Dispatch

- (1) June 4, 1851. To: "Messrs Roosevelt & Son/No. 94 Maiden Lane/New York." Baltimore CDS; h/s "STEAM" on face of cover; #47L1 tied by h/s "10." Letter originated in Norfolk, Va. ex-Ferrari; ex-Needham; ex-Caspary. Ferrari Sale No. 10 (1924), Lot #105. SM Roth photo files.

VI. Cook's Dispatch

- (1) March 31, 1853. To: "Levin Woolford Esq./Clerk of Somerset County/Md." #51L1 tied by h/s "I.Cook." Also "5" h/s and Baltimore CDS tying an advertising label for Cook's Dispatch. ex-Boker. H.R. Harmer "Roosevelt" sale No. 1, 10/29-31/51, Lot #894 [illustrated].
- (2) April 4, 185—. To: "Mr.Blow March/New York." #51L1 canceled by single pen stroke. With #11 tied by Baltimore CDS. Harmer Rooke & Co. sale 7/1/58, Lot #294; Frajola "Middendorf" Private Treaty Sale, Lot #527 [illustrated].
- (3) No date. To: "Wm. Samson I. [?] Esq/Corner of St. Paul & Fayette Sts/Balt." #51L1 canceled by single pen stroke. *Note:* There is a "Lipman's Adhesive Despatch" embossing on the back envelope flap. ex-Ferrari; ex-Y. Souren; ex-Lilly. H.R.Harmer "Y.Souren" sale, 10/31/51, Lot #893 [illustrated]; Robt. A. Siegel "Lilly" sale V 9/17/67, Lot #720 [illustrated].

VII. Davis' One Cent Dispatch

Of the eight (8) Davis' covers I have recorded, three (3) are genuine, three (3) have genuine Davis' adhesives which were added to stampless folded letters, one cover has a

genuine Davis' adhesive properly used on it but has had a U.S. #1 added to the cover, and one (1) cover originated in Philadelphia too early to have been genuinely used on this cover.

- (1) No date. Addressee unknown. No Davis' adhesive on this stampless envelope. Davis' red h/s on back of Valentine envelope. Illustrated as Figure 44 in Kelly article. Kelly states that this is the only stampless Davis' cover he had seen. D. Kelly records.
- (2) No date. To: "Capt. Wm. N. Yirdin/Westren [sic] Hotel/Baltimore/Md." #57L1 tied by red Davis' h/s. Stamp has been repaired with tiny piece added one corner clear of design. Corner card of "Fountain Hotel/Light St. Baltimore." Robert Siegel sale 9/26-28/72, Lot #1778.
- (3) No date. To: "Miss Louise Sempt [?]/359 Mulberry St./Baltimore." Davis' adhesive (#57L1) tied on back envelope flap by red Davis' handstamp. The Davis' stamp is the bottom right corner copy. ex-Caspary; ex-Boker. H.R. Harmer, Inc. sale 3/18-21/57, Lot #743 [illustrated].
- (4) No date. To: "Miss Caroline Landen/Baltimore." #57L1, untied, in upper left corner of envelope. The adhesive is upper left corner copy. ex-Hollowbush. John A. Fox sale 8/15/66, Lot #267 [illustrated].
- (5) No date. Addressee unknown. #57L1 tied by red Davis' h/s. U.S. #1, tied by a blue grid, added to cover. *Note*: #1 was demonetized before Davis' post began operation. Kelly, in his notes, wrote that this was the finest Davis' cover he had seen. ex-Stephen D. Brown. H.R. Harmer sale 11/3/39, Lot #2068.
- (6) January 26, 1852. To: "Messrs. Cornelius Baker & Co./Philadelphia/Pa." Black h/s "5" and black Baltimore CDS. This use was too early for Davis', which began business February 1, 1856. The cover has written on its front in pencil: "Signed by Sloane/57L1 (cat.\$250 as single)/cat. \$500 on cover/NET \$100.00." H.R. Harmer Inc. "Y.Souren" sale 10/24/52, Lot #454. J. & H. Stolow, Inc. sale 6/21-23/82, Lot #334.⁵
- (7) October 15, 1852. To: "Messrs. Berida & Bros./Baltimore." Baltimore CDS and "PAID/1" h/s in arc. #57L1 is genuine right margin copy. Cover, on its face, has the small circular h/s of the vandal collector "Charles E. Calman." On the back of the cover, in pencil, is a guaranty of genuineness by Burger & Co. ex-Leon Hyzen; Robert G. Kaufmann sale 6/6/84, Lot 466 [illustrated].
- (8) April 4, 1853. To: "Messrs. Henry Farusson Co.[?]/Philadelphia." #57L1 is genuine. Baltimore CDS and "PAID/3" h/s's. Robert Siegel "Burger & Co." sale 6/24-30/53, Lot #675 [illustrated].⁶
- (9) — 2, 1852. To: "Prof. C. Morfit/..." #57L1 is genuine right margin copy, untied. #11 tied by Philadelphia CDS. H.R. Harmer sale [date unknown], Lot #1408 [illustrated].

VIII. Grafflin's One Cent Despatch

- (1) November 8, 1856. To: "Crawford & Palmer/New York." #73L1 canceled with black smudge. #11 tied by Baltimore CDS. D. Kelly records.
- (2) May —, 1857. To: "Colonel Stuart/19 East 24th Street/New York." #73L1 and #11 are tied with Baltimore CDS. ex-Hollowbush; John A. Fox sale 7/8/66, Lot #650 [illustrated].
- (3) May 3, 1857. To: "Dr. John Morfit/Chicago, Illinois/Box 867." #73L1 and #26 tied by Baltimore CDS. ex-Boker.
- (4) May 13, 1857. To: "Doctor Williams/Druggist/S.W. Cor. 13th & Shipper Sts/Philadelphia." #73L1 and #11 tied by blue Baltimore CDS. ex-Caspary; ex-Middendorf. H.R. Harmer sale 3/18-21/57, Lot #808 [illustrated]; Frajola Private Treaty Sale #4, Lot #580 [illustrated].
- (5) August 14, 1857. To: "Mr. Joseph Forrest/Oak Hill P.O./St. Mary's Co./Md." #73L1 cancelled by red crayon "X" or pencil stroke. #26 tied by Baltimore CDS. H.R. Harmer sale 10/12/70, Lot #2135 [illustrated].

⁵Locals posts collectors should add this catalogue to their library, if possible. The sale is rife with illustrations of forged stamps and also adhesives added to covers, each being passed off as the genuine article.

⁶The genuine Davis' adhesive has been removed from this cover.

- (6) October —, 1857. To: “Wm. Browne, Jr., Esq/40 St. Paul St.” #73L1 not canceled. D. Kelly records.
- (7) January 17, —. To: “Messrs. Maurice & Oliver/Huvanna Co./Va.” #73L1. #26 tied by blue Baltimore CDS. Jacques C. Schiff sale 6/9/76, Lot #79 [illustrated].
- (8) December 30, 185—. To: “Messrs. Riley, Hoover & Riley/New Albany/Indiana.” #73L1 and #11 tied by blue Baltimore CDS. Robert A. Siegel sale 3/25/93, Lot #371 [illustrated].
- (9) No date. To: “W.W. Deatherage & Co./Flint Hill/Rappahannock County/Virginia.” #73L1 (“Gash on shoulder” variety) and #10 tied by Baltimore CDS. Wolfers sale 10/14/93, Lot #1278 [illustrated].
- (10) No date. To: “Messrs. Lapham & Bulkley/Leather Dealers [sic]/No 26 & 28 Henry Street/New York.” #73L1 not canceled. #11 tied by Baltimore CDS. Piece missing from top left of center of envelope. SM Roth photo files.
- (11) No date. To: “Mr. Wm. G. McClellan/Upper Strasburg/Franklin Co./Penna.” #73L1 not canceled. #11 tied by blue Baltimore CDS. Signed Robson Lowe. Wm. A. Fox sale 4/10-11/74, Lot #95 [illustrated].
- (12) No date. To: “Wyman R. B.../Albany/NY.” ex-J. King Horner. SM Roth photo files.
- (13) No date. To: “Mr. Sabel/care of Geo. W. Gail Esq/28 Barret Street/Balt.” #73L1 not canceled. D. Kelly records.
- (14) No date. To: “Miss Nannie C. Oliver/Brino Bluff P.O./Huvanna County/Va.” #73L1 (“break in upper right frameline” variety) not canceled. # 26 tied by blue Baltimore CDS. Robert A. Siegel “Burger & Co.” sale 12/2-4/52, Lot #805 [not illustrated]. D. Kelly records.
- (15) No date. To: “Mary Ann Eastburn/Care of Mozel Eastburn/New Hope/Bucks County Pa.” #73L1 and #26 tied by Baltimore CDS. David Feldman (Zurich) New York sale 11/20-24/85, Lot #35310.
- (16) No date. To: “Mr. D. H. Van Mater/c/o Jos. W. Quincy/John Street/New York.” H. R. Harmer “John A. Klemann” sale 11/12/53, Lot #1427. D. Kelly records.
- (17) No date. To: “Ben L. Swope Esq/care S.H. Bufort & Co./Chicago/ Illinois.” #73L1 is not canceled. #11 is tied by blue Baltimore CDS. Cover has Calman h/s on face. Laurence & Stryker sale 5/7-10/48, Lot #644.
- (18) No date. To: “Mr. Allen Mar.../Davi...” #73L1 not canceled. #11 tied by Baltimore CDS. Robert G. Kaufmann sale #51, 10/10/87, Lot #523 [illustrated].
- (19) No date. To: “John H. Reddish Esq/50 North Broadway.” #73L1 canceled by pencil stroke. SM Roth photo files.
- (20) September 30,—. To: “Honble Wm. M. Moro.../Philadelphia/Pa.” #73L1 tied by faint violet-blue “PAID”; #11 tied by blue Baltimore CDS. Kelly says the two blues fluoresce differently; he concludes the blue “PAID” has been fraudulently applied, that #73L1 did not originate on this cover. D. Kelly records.

IX. L.M.B.

Nothing is known about this post. It is not even clear that the adhesive is a local post’s emission rather than that of a post office carrier or of the Baltimore Post Office. The only reported example of the stamp, which is on the cover listed below, was first described in the philatelic press by Harry M. Konwiser.⁷ It was addressed in detail by Denwood Kelly in his Baltimore article, but was misdescribed as “E.M.B.”⁸ The next report was by Robert B. Meyersburg in this Section.⁹ In his report, Mr. Meyersburg stated that, “There is no record of either a U.S. letter carrier or local postman with the initials LMB.”¹⁰ Since the publication of that report, Mr. Meyersburg and I have discovered that the *Orders [“Journals”] of the Office of the Postmaster General*¹¹ show the appointment of L.M.

⁷“Postal Markings” column in *Stamps*, December 30, 1944.

⁸Kelly, *ibid.*, pp. 160-61.

⁹R.B. Meyersburg, “A Mystery Adhesive,” *Chronicle*, Vol. 45, No. 2 (May 1993), p. 102.

¹⁰*Ibid.*

¹¹Record Group 28, Post Office Department, The National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Bennett as a letter carrier on July 12, 1849.¹² Note, however, that there is no record either of L.M. Bennett or of L.W. Bennett in the City Directories. I call your attention to the similarity among the "E.M.B." adhesive and #s1LB1-1LB5, which were issued by the Baltimore Postmaster in 1850.

- (1) October 23, 1849. To: "Ezekial Hughes/Advocate George Town/DC." Baltimore CDS and "PAID" h/s; manuscript "5." See illustration in Meyersburg report.

X. Rickett's & Hall One Cent Despatch

- (1) February 17, 1857. To: "Hon. George C. Whiting/Commissioner of/Pensions/W. City/D.C." Corner card advertisement: "Basil Root/Justice of the Peace/Corner of/Eutaw & Saratoga Sts/Baltimore." #127L1 pasted over rear flap of envelope. #11 on front of cover, tied by Baltimore CDS. ex-Lilly; ex-Boker. Robert A. Siegel sale 9/13-14/67, Lot #856 [illustrated].
- (2) May 15, 1857. To: "Mr. George N. Forney/Hanover/York Co./Pa." #127L1 cut to shape on front of envelope; also, 3¢ red embossed entire [#U9]. Front only. Blue Baltimore CDS tying embossed stamp. ex-Hollowbush. Signed "Sloane." John A. Fox sale 7/16-17/68, Lot #536; Frajola sale 9/14/86, Lot #266 [illustrated].
- (3) No date. To: "Master Ham...[?] Kiplinger/No. 480 W. Lexington St./Balt." #127L1 is cut square on front of cover. D. Kelly records.

XI. Stringer & Morton's City Dispatch

A. Circular Handstamp only

- (1) October 24, 1850. To: "Messrs. Cornelius & Co/Philadelphia/Pa." Manuscript "5." No CDS. ex-Boker.¹³

B. #134L1 only

- (1) November 14, 1850. To: "Samuel Kirk Esq/172 Baltimore St/Balt". ex-Hollowbush. Robert A. Siegel sale 3/26/96, Lot #313 [illustrated].
- (2) November 15, 1850. To: "Buchanan Carroll & Co/New Orleans." Adhesive barely tied by two pencil strokes. Blue Baltimore CDS and red "10" h/s. H.R. Harmer, Inc. "John A. Klemann" sale, 11/12/53, Lot #1470.
- (3) November 19, 1850. To: "Messrs. Cornelius & Co./Philadelphia/Pa." Manuscript "5"; blue Baltimore CDS. Harmer Rooke & Co., Inc. "Y.Souren" sale 10/22/52, Lot #382.
- (4) November 20, 1850. To: "Messrs. R.C. Wright & Co./No. 63 S. Gay St/Baltimore/Md." H.R. Harmer "John A. Klemann" sale, 11/12/53, Lot #1469.
- (5) December 9, 1850. To: "Mr. A. Leemullal/Baltimore Md." Red "WAY/5" h/s. ex-Boker.
- (6) December 31, 1850. Addressee unknown. Stamp oxidized and scraped. Red "5" h/s. Blue Baltimore CDS. Percy Fuller sale ["Minister's" Lot] 4/17/48, Lot #856. D. Kelly records.
- (7) October 29, —. To: "Anna I. Mitchell/Care of G.J. Mitchell/No.24 Buttonwood St/Philadelphia." Baltimore CDS and red "5" h/s. #134L1 located at lower right corner of cover. John W. Kaufmann sale 10/28/78, Lot #575.
- (8) December 19, —. To: "Col. Thos Hammond/Liberty/Frederick County/Md." #134L1 in center of cover. Baltimore CDS and "5" h/s. SM Roth photo files.
- (9) No date. To: "Mr. Swann, Esq./President Baltimore & Ohio/Rail Road Comp./Hanover Street/Balt." Harmer Rooke & Co., Inc. sale 3/6-7/51, Lot #363. Richard Schwartz collection.
- (10) No date. To: "Mr. Thomas I. Gott/Baltimore." #134L1 located in upper right corner of cover. ex-Casparly; ex-Middendorf. Frajola Private Treaty Sale #4, Lot #744.
- (11) No date. To: "Isaac Hazlehurst Esq/Walnut near 5th/Phila." ex-Boker.



¹²The middle initial in Bennett's name appears, at a casual look, to be a "W." In fact, upon close examination, it is the letter "M."

¹³In his article, Mr. Kelly mentions that he owns a second example of the handstamp on a stampless cover, but he gives no information about it. *Idem* at 166. I have no record of such a cover.

- (12) No date. To: "John H. Thomas, Esq/Att'y/St. Pauls Street/Betwn Lexington & Saratoga." Baltimore CDS. Also, red h/s "2" [drop letter rate?] ex-Lilly. Robert A. Siegel sale 9/14/67, Lot #873.
- (13) No date. To: "Thos. B. Woolman/Burlington/New Jersey." Partially struck blue "PAID" h/s at bottom of cover. H.R. Harmer "John A. Klemann" sale 11/12/53, Lot #1467.

C. Circular Handstamp and #134L1 on same cover

- (1) No date. To: "J.H. Alexander Esq/258 W. Lexington St/Baltimore." #134L1 tied by S&M h/s. ex-Boker.

XII. Turner's Dispatch

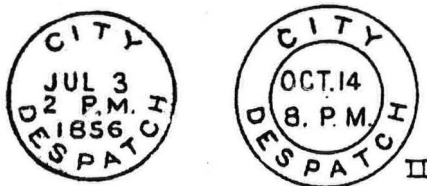
It is not certain if this was a genuine post operating in Baltimore. Mr. Kelly takes the position that it was not legitimate, that the adhesive is a fantasy which was added to otherwise good covers.¹⁴ Calvet M. Hahn speculates that the adhesive might be a remainder from some otherwise legitimate Turner's post located in some city or town other than Baltimore, but placed on Baltimore covers.¹⁵

The adhesive is not listed in Scott's *United States Specialized Catalog*. The adhesive is printed in dark blue on thin, slightly yellowish, wove paper.

- (1) May 14, 1859. To: "P.Friese, Esq./No.14-1/2 Mansion House/Corner of Fayette & St.Paul Sts/Baltimore/Md." Baltimore CDS and h/s "1" in circle. ex-Hollowbush; ex-Jeffreys. Robert A. Siegel sale 9/26-28/72, Lot #1906.
- (2) No date. To: "P.E. Friese Esq/Baltimore." H/s "PAID." D. Kelly records. *McKeel's*, May 22, 1939 [illustrated].
- (3) No date. To: "Edward Israel." D. Kelly records.
- (4) No date. To: "To Edward Israel Esq/No.7 Tract House/Fayette St/Balto." Richard Schwartz collection.
- (5) No date. To: "Henry F. Friese Esq/Attorney at Law/Mansion House." Richard Schwartz collection.
- (6) No date. To: "Mr.Friese/Baltimore." On large piece. Richard Schwartz records.
- (7) No date. To: "Edward Israel/....Fayette & St.Paul Sts/Balt/Md." D. Kelly records.

XIII. Wiley's One Cent Despatch

The stamp is #112L2. There are two (2) Types: Type "N" has the messenger's envelope pointing directly to the "N" of "ONE"; Type "O" has the envelope pointing between the "N" and the "O." There are two types [Types I and II] of company handstamps:



- (1) October 2, 1856. To: "Henry Hollyday Esq/Near Centreville/Queen Anne's County/E.S. of Maryland." Type "N" stamp; Type II h/s tying adhesive; second Type II h/s on face of cover. #26 tied by Baltimore CDS. SM Roth photo files.
- (2) October 5, 1856. To: "R.H. Moal, Esq/76 Franklin St." Type "N" stamp. Type II h/s tying adhesive. "PAID" h/s. SM Roth photo files.
- (3) October 6, 1856. To: "Philip Friese Esq/14 1/2 Mansion House." Type "O" stamp; Type II h/s tying adhesive. ex-Chapman. Rumsey sale 12/3-5/96, Lot #851 [illustrated].
- (4) October 24, 1856. To: "Lieut. J.L. Bro—/Portsmouth/VA/at Naval Hospital." Type "O" stamp; Type II h/s tying adhesive. Baltimore CDS ties #11. ex-Piller. Robert A. Siegel sale 3/25/93, Lot #376 [illustrated].

¹⁴*Ibid.*, p. 362.

¹⁵Hahn, "The Incunabula of Philatelic Literature on Locals and Carriers," *The Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 72, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct 1993), pp. 304-05.

- (5) November 3, 1856. To: "Mr. James S. Young/146 Market St/Philadelphia/Pa." Type "O" stamp; Type I h/s tying adhesive. Baltimore CDS ties #11. D. Kelly records.
- (6) November 5, 1856. To: "Mr. A.L. McClure/McClure Layton & Co/38 South St/Baltimore." Type "O" stamp; Type I h/s tying adhesive. "PAID" h/s. SM Roth collection.
- (7) November 5, 1856. To: "Mr. James G. Young/146 Market Street/Philadelphia." Type "N" stamp; Type I h/s tying adhesive. Cover is missing large piece on right [missing Baltimore CDS and 3¢ stamp]. SM Roth photo files.
- (8) November 7, 1856. To: "Dr. Baldwin/N. Exeter St/near Gay/Baltimore." Type "N" stamp; Type I h/s tying adhesive. ex-Caspar; ex-Boker. H.R. Harmer, Inc. sale 3/18-21/57, Lot #922 [illustrated].
- (9) November 7, 1856. To: "D.C.L. Baldwin/No.137 N. Exeter St/Baltimore/Md." Type "N" stamp; Type I h/s tying adhesive. "PAID" h/s. ex-Middendorf. Frajola Private Treaty Sale #4, Lot #709 [illustrated].
- (10) November 7, 1856. To: "Benj. M. Reddish/Dickinson Seminary/Williams Post/Lycoming Co/Pa." Type "O" stamp; Type I h/s tying adhesive. Blue Baltimore CDS ties #11. ex-Caspar; ex-Middendorf. Frajola Private Treaty Sale #4, Lot #710 [illustrated].
- (11) November 14, 1856. To: "Mr. Wm. A. Stewart/53 W. Fayette St opposite/Barnum's Hotel/Balto." Stampless cover. Type I h/s and "PAID" h/s. Kelly article Figure 56.
- (12) November 15, 1856. To: "S.Osborn Rollinson/Care of Robt. Colgate & Co/New York." Type "N" stamp; Type I h/s tying adhesive. Baltimore CDS ties #11. G. Stimmell collection.
- (13) November 19, 1856. To: "John Garrett, Esq/Director/B&O R Road." Manuscript directions, in pencil, in lower left corner of envelope: "Howard bet/Fayette & Lexington." Type "N" stamp; Type I h/s tying adhesive. "PAID" h/s on cover. SM Roth photo files.
- (14) November 24, 1856. To: "Mr. James G.Young/146 Market Street/Philadelphia." Type "O" stamp; Type I h/s tying adhesive. #11 tied by Baltimore CDS. SM Roth photo files.
- (15) November 26, 1856. To: "Dr. W.E. Wysham/Asst Surg Us Navy/Care Mrs. Williamson/Spruce St/Phila." # 11 tied by Baltimore CDS. Type "O" stamp; Type I h/s tying adhesive. ex-Boker.
- (16) November 28, 1856. To: "Miss Ella R. Jones/Patapsco Neck/Care Mr. Edward Ross/near Balt. St. Bridge." Type "O" stamp; Type I h/s ties adhesive. #11 tied by Baltimore CDS. Robert G. Kaufmann sale 12/17/88, Lot #344 [illustrated].
- (17) December 8, 1856. To: "Miss Margarette Godman/Washington/DC." Type "O" stamp; Type I h/s ties adhesive. Baltimore CDS ties #11. Richard Schwartz collection.
- (18) No date. To: "Miss Jennie N. Null/Woodstown/New Jersey." Type "O" stamp; Type II h/s tying adhesive. Baltimore CDS ties #11. Robert Kaufmann Private Treaty Sale, Lot #155 [illustrated].
- (19) No date. To: "J.N. Steele Esq/67 ... Madison St." Type "N" stamp; Type II h/s tying adhesive. "PAID" h/s. Kelly article, Figure 53.

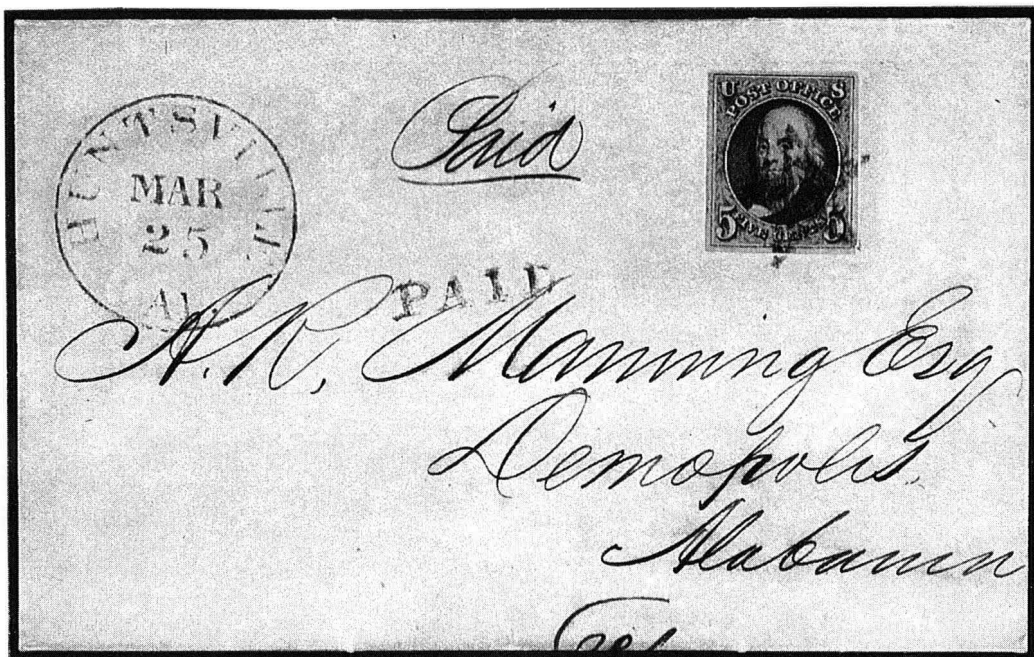
XIV. Wood & Co. City Despatch

- (1) October 3, 1857. To: "I.J. McConnell Esq/care of Hallister House/Erie/Erie County/Pennsylvania." #148L1 tied by manuscript "M." Baltimore CDS cancels 3¢ red #U10. ex-Caspar; ex-Middendorf. H.R. Harmer Inc. sale 3/18-21/57, Lot#1044 [illustrated]; Frajola Private Treaty Sale #4, Lot #786 [illustrated].
- (2) No date. To: "Edward Israel/Attorney at Law/Balt/Md." Manuscript inscription in lower left corner: "Fayette & St.Paul." #148L1 tied by manuscript "X." ex-Caspar. H.R. Harmer sale 3/18-21/57, Lot 1043 [illustrated].
- (3) May 12, 1856 [Date on printed circular]. To: "J.F.Cohen, Jr. & Bros/115 N. Charles St." Printed annual report. #148L1 tied by manuscript initial "M." Note: The annual report was printed by J.F. Wiley, Printer, American Building, Baltimore. H.R. Harmer, Inc. sale 10/3-6/60, Lot #530 [illustrated].
- (4) No date. To: "Mrs. Thrall/at Mrs. Abbotts/286 North Howard Street/Balt. Md." #148L1 cancelled by manuscript lines converging in the center of the stamp from each corner. D. Kelly records. □

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Editor's Introduction

To put the article appearing below in context, modern philatelic scholarship as it deals with the classic U.S. issues is now in its third generation. The first generation is of course the towering triumvirate of Dr. Carroll Chase, Stanley B. Ashbrook, and Elliott Perry, with Dr. Chase being the principal figure in this group. The second generation is represented by scholars who built upon the work of those three, and that generation includes Mortimer Neinken—certainly *primus inter pares*—Tracy Simpson, Remele, Towle, Cabeen and Hargest, among others. And now we find ourselves in the third generation, those who have made major contributions by building on the work of the second generation. Of this generation, Tom Alexander is in my view the foremost figure. His revision of the Simpson work on cancellations of the 1851-1861 decade remains as one of the indispensable references for any collector of the classic stamps of that period.

It is therefore a matter of great pride that this issue of the 1847 Section features an article by Tom Alexander. And it is even more exciting that this article represents a foretaste of Tom's current research project which is planned to be published in the future. As is well known in the philatelic community, Tom has been engaged for years in the momentous task of compiling a list of all known 1847 covers. This is a baton he took from the hand of his friend, the late Creighton Hart, the former editor of this section of *The Chronicle*. The data in Tom's article which follows is a section of that census.

It remains my view that census data constitute the cutting edge of current philatelic scholarship. By definition, no more collectibles are being produced in this area, and although significant finds still are made on occasion, such occasions occur far less frequently as time goes on. We are therefore at a point where reasonably thorough census data can yield significant information when assembled and analyzed.

In the case of this table, some conclusions leap from the page. Others, however, are more subtle, requiring deeper analysis. Accordingly, here is Tom's table for thoughtful consideration. Its significance will depend to some extent on what each reader brings to it.

DEMONETIZATION OF THE 1847 ISSUE

©THOMAS J. ALEXANDER

When it was decided to award the stamp contract to a new engraving firm in 1851, officials in the Post Office Department were concerned as to how to account for the old stamps remaining in the hands of postmasters and the public. On 11 June 1851, just 20 days before the new stamps were scheduled to appear, Postmaster General Nathan K. Hall issued the following demonetization order:

Notice to the Public and Instructions to Postmasters

The five and ten cent postage stamps issued by this Department under the provisions of the 11th Section of the Act of March 3rd 1847 and now in use by the public, will not be received in prepayment of postage after the 30th of the present month. Therefore persons holding any such will, as soon as practicable after that date, and before the 30th day of September next, present them for redemption to the Postmaster of whom they were purchased, or to the nearest Postmaster who has been authorized to sell postage stamps.

Postmasters who have heretofore received stamps for sale directly from the Department, and such Postmasters only, are directed to pay cash for all genuine postage stamps, of the denominations of five and ten cents, as above mentioned, which shall be presented to them for redemption between the 1st July and the 30th September of the present year.



Figure 1. One of two recorded first day of demonetization covers. This Saint Louis townmark (embodying the "10" rate) came into use in November 1850. Why it was still being used after demonetization is unknown. One possible explanation is that the cover was delivered to the St. Louis post office late on 30 June 1851, after the train carrying the eastern mails had departed. As a result, it was held over until the next day and received the townmark on the date of its actual departure for the East.

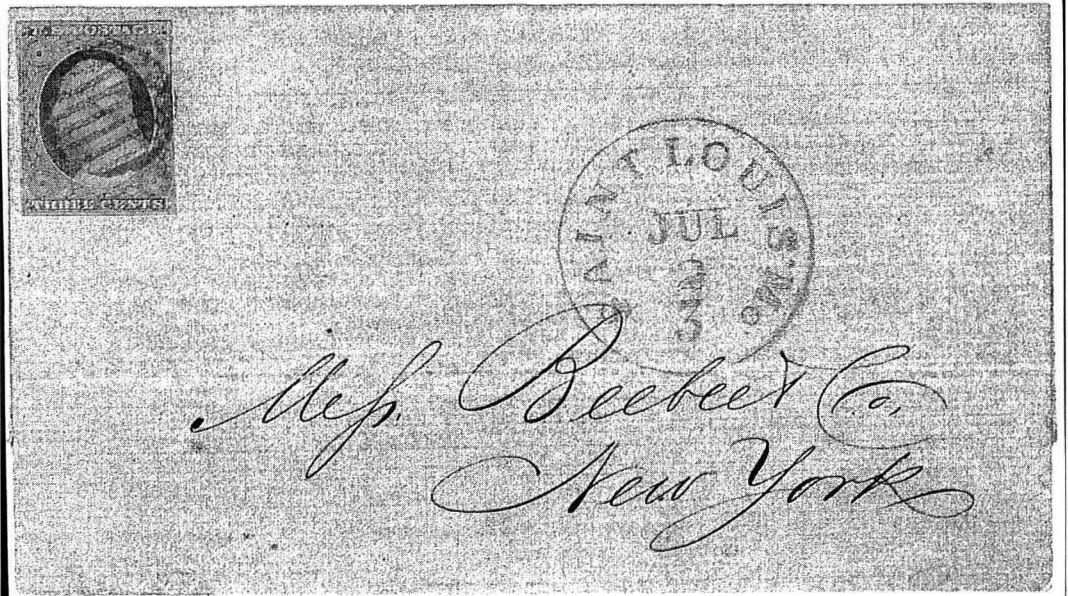


Figure 2. A companion piece to Fig. 1. By 2 July 1851 the Saint Louis postmaster had acquired a new townmark embodying the "3" rate rather than the old "10" rate. It is not presently known if the new stamps had been delivered to Saint Louis by 1 July 1851, but they were on hand and in use the next day.

Postmasters who shall redeem postage stamps under the foregoing order will return them to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, with particular certified statements thereof, on the last day of each month in the quarter ending September 30, 1851.

Postmasters who have been authorized to sell postage stamps, will close their Stamp account on their quarterly accounts current by the amount of stamps remaining unsold by them, respectively, on the 30th June 1851, and enclose the stamps unsold in a sealed package, addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, accompanied by a separate statement, showing the amount of each denomination of stamps returned.

The statements or accounts of Stamps received for sale by Postmasters and by them returned, as above directed, must be entirely separate and distinct from the statements of Stamps redeemed.

N. K. Hall

The emphasis is in the order and has not been supplied by the writer. This remarkably convoluted procedure was designed to conform to the requirements of the Post Office Department Auditor's forms rather than to accommodate the public. Note that stamps could not be redeemed before 1 July 1851 and that they had to be taken to the postmaster who had originally sold them, the alternative being to seek out one of the other postmasters who had been authorized by the Department to sell stamps.

This order certainly did not bespeak the same urgency that accompanied demonetization of the next issue of stamps at the beginning of the Civil War. It was nevertheless a clear and unambiguous declaration that the old 1847 stamps could not be used for postage as of 1 July 1851. The evidence before us is that postmasters throughout the United States ignored that part of the order. Although it has been speculated by some that this circumstance indicates a subsequent order must have revoked the first, no such revocation has ever been found, either in official records or in secondary sources.

Whatever the cause, of the 69 covers listed here that were postmarked after 30 June 1851 (78, if the covers with bad or declined opinions are included), only three bear evidence that their stamps were not recognized for the purpose of prepaying the postage. The list itself is taken from the current draft of the *1847 Cover Census*, which has not yet been published. It is presented here as an example of the kind of data contained in the *Census*. A key to the abbreviations found in the list is in the note following it. State and town headings indicate where each cover entered the mails.

No doubt many more demonetized covers are unrecognized because of a lack of year dating—either in letter datelines, docketing or some other extrinsic evidence. The writer would appreciate hearing of others that should be added to this listing. □

POST-DEMONETIZATION 1847 COVERS

| DATE | STAMP | CLR | ADDRESS | ADDRESSEE | NOTES |
|------|-------|-----|---------|-----------|-------|
|------|-------|-----|---------|-----------|-------|

FIVE CENT COVERS

CALIFORNIA

EEL RIVER

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|----|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1/08/59 | S+1¢, 10¢ & three 3¢ 1857 | MS | Washington | Hon Commissioner of Pensions | hdstp-PENSION OFFICE MAR 15 1859 |
|---------|---------------------------------|----|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

TEHAMA

| | | | | | |
|---------|----|--|------------|--------------------|--|
| 5/17/56 | HP | | Washington | Miss Mary Jane Mar | |
|---------|----|--|------------|--------------------|--|

CANADA

CHIPPAWA

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|----|---------------|------------------|---|
| 12/24/51 | S | BK | New York City | Mess Upjohn & Co | CANADA/PAID 10 Cts; 7 ring target cancel |
|----------|---|----|---------------|------------------|---|

QUEBEC

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 9/23/51 | S | R | New York City | Geo. Morgan | 3d Beaver; part of front |
| 4/06/53 | 2 | R | New York City | Messrs Nesmith & Sons | sl-PAID; sl-6; arc-CANADA |

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|------------|-----------------------|---|
| 9/19/51 | S | R | Berlin | Mr William D. Whitney | sl-PAID PART overstrikes sl-PAID; sl-AMERICA ÜBER BREMEN; ms "21"; ms "3"; ¼ of stamp torn away |
| 12/03/51 | S | R | Norwich CT | | grid cancel |

WALLINGFORD

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|----|----------|--------------------|--------|
| 9/11/51 | S | BK | Columbus | Hon Joseph R. Swan | OK-SBA |
|---------|---|----|----------|--------------------|--------|

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|--------------|-------------------------|---|
| 9/29/51 | S | | Annapolis MD | William H. McParlin Esq | ms "Ft Union/Augt 24th/1851," carried in military pouch to Wash- ington, where it entered the mails |
|---------|---|--|--------------|-------------------------|---|

GEORGIA

AUGUSTA

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|----|-------------|-------------------|--|
| 1/08/62 | S | BK | Eatonton GA | David H. Reid Esq | used during Confederacy to pay 5¢ rate under 500 miles; OK-SBA, PF 5 997 |
|---------|---|----|-------------|-------------------|--|

| DATE | STAMP | CLR | ADDRESS | ADDRESSEE | NOTES |
|------|-------|-----|---------|-----------|-------|
|------|-------|-----|---------|-----------|-------|

ILLINOIS

JACKSONVILLE

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|----|-------------|-------------------|---|
| 6/19/xx | S | BK | San Jose CA | James T. Reed Esq | sl-PAID; ms "6"; OK-PF 78 293 (ms cancel removed) |
|---------|---|----|-------------|-------------------|---|

INDIAN TERRITORY

DOAKESVILLE

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|----|--------------|-------------------|--------|
| 12/02/51 | S | BK | Eagletown CN | Col P P Pitchlynn | OK-CCH |
|----------|---|----|--------------|-------------------|--------|

EAGLETOWN

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|----|------------|----------------------|--|
| 7/14/54 | S | MS | Washington | Col. P. P. Pitchlynn | |
|---------|---|----|------------|----------------------|--|

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|----------|---------------------|--|
| 8/09/51 | S | R | Bordeaux | Monsieur Th. Cayron | sl-PAID/5; ms "Steam"; previous cancel removed; NG- PF 200 204 |
| 3/19/52 | S | R | Paris | M. A. LANDLLE? | ms "Steamer via England" |

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|--------------------|------------------------|---|
| 7/16/51 | S | R | New Bedford MA | Hon John H. Clifford | small black Boston PAID in circular grid; OK-SBA |
| 9/06/51 | S | R | Great Falls NH | John A. Burleigh Esqr | grid-PAID |
| 10/27/51 | S | R | Claremont NH | Jonas Livingston | |
| 7/27/52 | S | R | Greenland Depot NH | Mrs Lucinda R. Dresser | ms "paid"; PAID in circular grid cancel; OK-PF 39 621 |

MICHIGAN

KALAMAZOO

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|----|---------|----------------|--|
| 10/02/51 | S | BK | Detroit | Gen John Noble | grid cancel; ms "Old stamp Good for nix"; SL-5; OK-SBA |
|----------|---|----|---------|----------------|--|

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS

| | | | | | |
|---------|----|---|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 7/01/51 | HP | R | Philadelphia | Mess E. S. Whelen & Co | DO-PF 25 243; OK-PF 225 973 |
| 8/06/51 | S | R | New York City | Morgan & Co | |

| Date | STAMP | CL | ADDRESS | ADDRESSEE | NOTES |
|------|-------|----|---------|-----------|-------|
|------|-------|----|---------|-----------|-------|

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CLAREMONT

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|----|----------------|-----------------|--|
| 8/04/52 | S | BL | Wilmerville VT | James C. Knight | |
| 5/29/53 | S | BL | New Hampshire | | |

MANCHESTER

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| 7/15/51 | S | R | Contoocook Village NH | Miss Harriet Perkins | |
|---------|---|---|-----------------------|----------------------|--|

NEW MEXICO

FORT UNION

| | | | | | |
|---------|----|--|---------------|--------------------|---|
| 3/01/52 | HP | | Mt. Vernon NH | Miss Sarah Trevett | missing 1 stamp (only 1 still on cover) |
|---------|----|--|---------------|--------------------|---|

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|----|-----------|----------------|--|
| 10/02/51 | 2 | BL | Albany NY | D. B. St. John | |
|----------|---|----|-----------|----------------|--|

CANAJOHARIE

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|----|--------------|------------------|---|
| 12/14/xx | S | BK | Amsterdam NY | Mr P. Civert Esq | ms "unpaid 5"; ms "a Dead Stamp"; NG-PF 212 557 |
|----------|---|----|--------------|------------------|---|

EXETER

| | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1/04/56 | S+3¢ 1851 & TWO 1¢ 1851 (TY. IV) | R | San Francisco | Augustus W. Hale Esq | OK-PF 226 084 |
|---------|----------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------|---------------|

NEW YORK CITY

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|----|------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 7/01/51 | S | R | Naugatuck CT | S. J. Lewis Esq | |
| 7/26/51 | S | R | Washington | Richmond Smith | sh mgn L; OK-PF 86 605 |
| 8/24/51 | S | R | Marseilles FR | Messeurs/_ | red square grid cancel; c-NEW YORK/AUG/24/B ^R P; ms "Steamer Africa" |
| 9/06/51 | S | BK | Troy NY | Mrs Almira Barns | ms "Paid"; tmk contains 4 bars |
| 9/23/51 | S | R | Providence RI | | |
| 2/14/52 | S | | Gilman Center NH | Mrs Margaret Beilger | 6LB10 carrier |
| 9/25/52 | S | BK | Chillicothe OH | Daniel Gregg | Howard Hotel cc on flap |
| 10/02/52 | S | BK | Chillicothe OH | Daniel Gregg Esq | Howard Hotel cc on flap |
| 9/18/xx | S | BK | Philadelphia | Messrs Cohn Biach Blate & Co | 5 cts in tmk; circular grid cancel; believed to be a demonetized use, but year date unknown; OK-PF 90 092 |

| DATE | STAMP | CL | ADDRESS | ADDRESSEE | NOTES |
|------|-------|----|---------|-----------|-------|
|------|-------|----|---------|-----------|-------|

ROCHESTER

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|--|---------------|--|
| x/xx/52 | S | R | | O. H. Marsha_ | |
|---------|---|---|--|---------------|--|

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|--------------|----------|--|
| 8/11/51 | S | R | Salisbury NC | A. Davis | |
|---------|---|---|--------------|----------|--|

OHIO

CINCINNATI

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|-----------------|--------------------|---|
| 7/29/51 | S | R | Steubenville OH | Miss Jane W. Baird | red circular 7 bar grid cancel; OK-PF 103 309 |
|---------|---|---|-----------------|--------------------|---|

PENNSYLVANIA

CANNONSBURG

| | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|--|--------------|------------------------|--|
| 9/15/52 | S+1¢ 1851, Type II | | Lexington KY | Rev R. J. Breckenridge | with 1¢ 1851 to pay 2x3¢; ms "No Go" crossed out; ms "10"; OK-PF 262 267 |
|---------|--------------------|--|--------------|------------------------|--|

PHILADELPHIA

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----|----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 10/12/51 | S | BL | Bedford PA | Sam'l. Barclay | Bloods local |
| 6/26/52 | S | BL | Cowdersport PA | John T. Mann Esqr | OK-PF 21 159 |
| 10/22/52 | S | BK | New York City | Mrs V. T. Talbot | DO-PF 21 158 |
| 1/04/58 | S+1¢&3¢ 1857 | BK | New York City | Mr Moses Taylor & Co | triple rate |

WEST CHESTER

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|----|----------------|-------------|--------|
| 9/24/51 | S | BL | Westchester PA | Samuel Rush | OK-APS |
|---------|---|----|----------------|-------------|--------|

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|----|--|--|--|
| 5/06/54 | S | BL | | | |
|---------|---|----|--|--|--|

VERMONT

ST. JOHNSBURY

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|------------|------------------|--|
| 7/18/51 | S | R | Peacham VT | Mr Hazen Merrick | |
|---------|---|---|------------|------------------|--|

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|----|-----------|---------------------|------|
| 3/25/53 | S | BK | Baltimore | Mrs Mary I. Forrest | sl-5 |
|---------|---|----|-----------|---------------------|------|

| DATE | STAMP | CL | ADDRESS | ADDRESSEE | NOTES |
|------|-------|----|---------|-----------|-------|
|------|-------|----|---------|-----------|-------|

PETERSBURG

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|--|--------------|-------------|----------|
| 11/22/51 | S | | Philadelphia | Benj. Sharp | ms "Way" |
|----------|---|--|--------------|-------------|----------|

STATE AND TOWN OF ORIGIN UNKNOWN

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|--|-----------------|---|--|
| x/xx/xx | S+1¢1851, Ty. II | | Williamsport PA | The Clerk of the District Court of the/United States | no tmk; ms "5"; legal size envelope; DO-PF 24 351 |
|---------|---------------------|--|-----------------|---|--|

TEN CENT COVERS

ALABAMA

HUNTSVILLE

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|----|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 9/26/51 | S | BL | Philadelphia | Mess Wetmore & Bro. | NG-PF 17 459 |
|---------|---|----|--------------|---------------------|--------------|

CANADA

MONTREAL

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---------------|--------------------|--|
| 7/03/51 | S | | New York City | D. S. Kennedy Esqr | PAID/10; arc-CANADA; NG-PF 7 464 |
| 7/26/51 | S | R | New York City | D. S. Kennedy Esq | italic sl-PAID; ms "4½"; NG-PF 160 015, 211 599 |
| 7/28/51 | S | R | New York City | D. S. Kennedy Esq | sl-PAID; OK-SMM |
| 7/29/51 | S | R | New York City | D. S. Kennedy Esq | c-6 ^D ; canceled with target; arc- CANADA; sl-PAID |
| 9/04/51 | S | R | New York City | E. D. Morgan | |
| 10/12/51 | S | | New York City | D. S. Kennedy Esq | c-10; arc-CANADA; NG-PF 10 739 |
| 6/22/52 | S | | New York City | D. S. Kennedy | |

FLORIDA

APALACHICOLA

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------|---|-----------------|------------------|--|
| 7/107/51 | BISECT | R | N. Fairhaven MA | Mrs. R. N. Swift | LL diag.; ms cancel; ms "5" |
| x/xx/51 | BISECT | | N. Fairhaven MA | Mrs. R. N. Swift | UR diag.; probably the other half of the 7/10 cover; possibly also a demonetized use |

MAINE

PORTLAND

| | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------------|--|
| 7/16/58 | S+ two 1¢ 1857 + 3¢ 1857 | | Portland ME | Hon Wales Hubbard | |
|---------|--------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------------|--|

| DATE | STAMP | CL | ADDRESS | ADDRESSEE | NOTES |
|------|-------|----|---------|-----------|-------|
|------|-------|----|---------|-----------|-------|

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|----|---------------|--|--|
| 10/07/51 | S | R | Quebec | Thomas Casey | NG- PF 156 862 |
| 8/21/60 | S+1¢, TWO 3¢ (#24 & #26) | | San Francisco | Navy Lt. R. W. Meade Jr. | DO-PF 9 574, 10 626 |
| 12/13/ 1914 | S | | Brooklyn NY | DR Carroll Chase | |
| 8/21/xx | S+1¢ (#24) +HS-3 3¢ (#26) | BK | San Francisco | Lieut Richard W. Meade Jr/U.S. Navy | ocean mail tmk with grid; backstamped SAN FRANCISCO CAL/JUN 11 1861/ADVERTISED; ms on back "Found in dead letter box"; DO-PF 9 574, 10 626 |

OHIO

CINCINNATI

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|--------|--------------------|--|
| 12/05/51 | S | R | Boston | Mess Fay & Farwell | |
|----------|---|---|--------|--------------------|--|

OREGON TERRITORY

DALLAS

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|----|--------------|-----------------|--------|
| 8/23/53 | S | MS | Watertown MA | Rev C. R. Moore | OK-CCH |
|---------|---|----|--------------|-----------------|--------|

TENNESSEE

CHARLOTTE

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 9/01/52 | S | R | Murfreesburo TN | Miss Cornelia M. Bedford | |
|---------|---|---|-----------------|--------------------------|--|

JAMESTOWN

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|----|--------------|--------------------------|--|
| 3/09/53 | S | MS | Knoxville TN | Pension Off. of E. Tenn. | |
|---------|---|----|--------------|--------------------------|--|

U. S. EXPRESS MAIL/N. YORK

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|--------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 8/01/51 | S | | Boston | Mr Thos. R. Robinson | circular grid cancel; ms "Paid" |
|---------|---|--|--------|----------------------|---------------------------------|

VIRGINIA

NEW MARKET

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|----|----------------|-----------------|--|
| 11/13/63 | S | MS | Harfield(?) AL | Mill Gardroi(?) | |
|----------|---|----|----------------|-----------------|--|

| DATE | STAMP | CL | ADDRESS | ADDRESSEE | NOTES |
|------|-------|----|---------|-----------|-------|
|------|-------|----|---------|-----------|-------|

WATERWAY ROUTE AGENTS

PAN. & SAN FRAN. S. S.

| | | | | | |
|----------|------|---|-----------|----------------------------|--|
| 12/04/51 | HS-3 | R | Tepic MEX | Senores Barron Forbes & Co | stamps in UL corner of envelope; c-PAN & SAN FRAN SS/DEC/4 (in UR corner) |
| 12/04/51 | HS-3 | R | Tepic MEX | Mess/Barron Forbes & Co | stamps in LL corner of envelope; c-PAN & SAN FRAN SS/DEC/4 (in UL corner); dlo-E. & T. Serruys/& EA/PANAMA |

POTOMAC STEAMBOAT

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 10/30/xx | BISECT | R | Charlestown VA | Nathan S. White | LL diag.; ms "Illegal stamp" |
|----------|--------|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|

TROY & NEW YORK/STEAM BOAT

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|----|--------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| x/xx/xx | S | BL | Quebec | Messrs Gibb & Ross | 64R; c-MONTREAL/APR 9/1851/L.C. |
|---------|---|----|--------|--------------------|---------------------------------|

COMBINATION COVERS

OHIO

MASSILON

| | | | | | |
|---------|--------|---|------------|----------------------|---|
| 9/10/xx | 5¢+10¢ | R | Pittsburgh | Mess Wm. Holmes & Co | legal size envelope; OK-PF 223 200, "genuine use on cover after demonetization paying 5x 3¢ rate" |
|---------|--------|---|------------|----------------------|---|

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

| | | | | | |
|----------|------------|----|-----------|--------------------|---|
| 11/03/51 | 5¢+two 10¢ | BL | Liverpool | Henry E. Busch Esq | sl-19; sl-24; ms "Per Steamer/Nov. 5, 1851"; NG-PF 142 785; OK-PF 151 547 |
|----------|------------|----|-----------|--------------------|---|

COLUMN DESCRIPTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

- DATE** Dates are arranged: month/day/year. x or xx indicate digits in the date that are unknown or illegible.
- STAMP** S - single
 HP - horizontal pair
 HS - horizontal strip, followed by a numeral indicating the number of stamps in the strip
- CLR** This column refers to the color of a handstamped townmark—not the color of the stamp or the color of a cancellation. If the townmark is in manuscript, that is indicated by MS.
 BK - black
 BL - blue
 R - red

ADDRESS The town to which the cover is addressed. Large, well known cities do not have a state or country designation attached; smaller towns do. State designations are the two letter abbreviations currently in use by the U. S. Postal Service. Other abbreviations used:
CN - Cherokee Nation
FR - France
MEX - Mexico

ADDRESSEE The name of the addressee exactly as it appears on the cover.

NOTES c - circle
cc - corner card
diag - diagonal
dlo - double line oval
hdstp - handstamp
LL - lower left
ms - manuscript
r - rimless
sh mgn - sheet margin
sl - straight line
tmk - townmark
UL - upper left
UR - upper right
DO - declined opinion
NG - identifies a "Not Genuine" opinion, indicating an expertising service's opinion that at least some part of the cover has been altered, such as stamps or postal markings added.
OK - identifies a favorable opinion
APS - American Philatelic Society expertising committee
PF - The Philatelic Foundation
CCH - Creighton C. Hart
SBA - Stanley B. Ashbrook
SMM - Susan M. McDonald
64R - indicates this stamp's plate position

Blanks in a column indicate the desired information is not contained in the writer's records.

Authenticity

When The Philatelic Foundation has issued an opinion on any of the covers listed here, that opinion is noted, together with the certificate number. If the writer is aware of a favorable opinion by an individual expert, that fact is also noted. Unfavorable opinions by individuals are not recorded. Readers should understand that there are occasional disagreements among experts (whether individual or institutional) regarding the authenticity of classic covers and that both individual and institutional experts sometimes change their opinions when new evidence is forthcoming. When the Philatelic Foundation's opinions have changed, the highest certificate number indicates the most current opinion. Most valuable or unusual covers should be submitted to an expert committee for a formal written opinion. □



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NEWLY DISCOVERED PLATE FLAW ON 3¢ 1857 [Type II—Scott #26]
RICHARD C. CELLER

An unusual plate flaw on the 3¢ stamp of 1857 [Scott #26] has been reported by Roy Weber who has located and recorded four copies with this identical flaw. The flaw is a colorless diagonal line, five mm in length, running at about 45 degrees in a NW-SE direction. It is positioned in the dark background to the left of and below Washington's chin (see Figure 1) and is here designated the "chin flaw."



Figure 1. "Chin flaw" on 3¢ 1857, Type II.

The stamp is position 41L from Plate H.* Fortunately, 41L can be confirmed as the correct position from the engraver's imprint on the left. This writer has seen three additional copies of this position and all three show exactly the same flaw, confirming it as a constant plate variety; thus, not a printing variety.

*Dr. Carroll Chase assigned letter designations to his imprint reconstructions until he was able to identify each plate from a position copy showing the plate number. At the present time, there remain two left-side imprints that have not been assigned definitely to a plate; these are Chase's Plate "H" and Plate "I". The "chin flaw" is on position 41L from Plate "H" as designated by Chase. One of the two plates is Plate 13, the other is Plate 17; but, as yet, it has not been determined which is which. Stamps from both plates are very scarce (see Robert R. Hegland, "Identifying Imprint Copies of the 3¢ 1857 Perforated S4 and S5," *Chronicle*, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Whole No. 82)(May 1974), pp. 76-83.)

Why Hasn't This Flaw Been Reported Before?

This prominent flaw has not been noted previously. It seems apparent that earlier collectors, each having a single copy to examine, assumed that they had a freak print and never suspected that it might be a constant plate variety. Many years ago, Dr. Carroll Chase prepared photographs of his plate 9 through 28 imprint reconstructions and made them available to interested collectors. However position 41L from Plate "H" was a position Dr. Chase had not identified and was not on these photographs. Thus, this very prominent and spectacular plate flaw remained undetected for many years.

How Did the "Chin Flaw" Originate?

Most plate flaws are the result of scratches, dents, or other depressions in the recessed plates, caused by accidental damage to the surface of the plate; and, thus, will hold ink during the printing process and will "print" as an unintended line or mark [constant in impressions from this position on the engraved plate]. The "chin flaw" shows a *missing* area or line within the design and *lacks* ink or color. This five mm long line was *not* recessed into the plate surface. Instead, the area of the line was closed up or filled in and, thus, did *not* hold ink. It is most interesting to speculate what caused this most unusual flaw.

Can You Help? Do You Have a Copy of this Position?

Thus far, every identified example of position 41L from Plate "H" exhibits the "chin flaw." Can anyone submit a copy of this position that does not show the flaw? It should be noted that position 41L16 is very similar to position 41L from Plate "H" and can easily be mistaken for that position. Even more importantly, can anyone submit a left imprint stamp which captures a part of plate number 13 or 17?

Acknowledgments

This writer wishes to thank Roy Weber and other members of the "unofficial" 3¢ 1857 study group for the generous loan of material from their collections to be studied. □

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

In *Chronicle* 170, pp. 85-88, we discussed the "Early Year-dated Postmarks" in the 1851-55 period. On pages 86 and 87, an error or *lapsus calami* occurred four times. "August" appears in error for "July" three times in the second and third lines from the bottom of the last paragraph on page 86 and once in the second line of the first paragraph on page 87. We apologize for this error.

Further, fellow member Jerome S. Wagshal advises that he owns a year-dated postmark from "JUL /26/1853" struck on the 3¢ stamp [Scott #11], thus confirming this latest recorded date for the 1853 year-dated postmark. He and several others advised us of the *lapsus calami* as described above. We most sincerely appreciate this input from our readers.
Hubert C. Skinner and Keiji Taira □

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VOLUME 48 (1996)**

Compiled by C.J. Peterson

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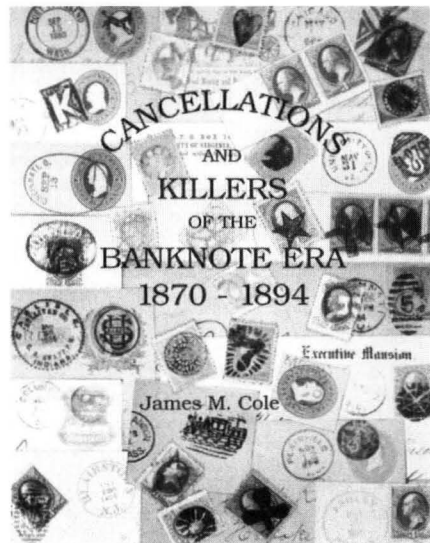
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Pony Express covers have long fascinated postal history buffs. Naturally, fakers have, from time to time, tried to exploit the high demand and high prices commanded by genuine examples of Pony Express usages. The three covers described below are fakes from the S.C.R.A.P. Reference Collection. **George J. Kramer** wrote for us a series of monographs on them, examining each in detail. His research was comprehensive, going into such areas as western state registers and almanacs, public philatelic auctions of the last 40 years, Philatelic Foundation opinions, and his own extensive collection and references. His work was reviewed by **William A. Fox** and **John Birkinbine II**. The following is taken from those monographs.

WELLS FARGO PONY EXPRESS USAGES
(S.C.R.A.P. Numbers 86-049-02, 86-049-03, & 86-049-06)

DESCRIPTION: Three similarly marked Wells, Fargo & Co. Pony Express usages: Figure 1 is a cover with a single 1862-64 issue Wells Fargo *blue* 25¢ local stamp on a U.S. 1861 3¢ pink on buff paper postal stamped envelope, canceled with a blue **WELLS, FARGO & Co./GOLD HILL, N.T.** oval date stamp, addressed to Folsom, California; Figure 2 is a cover with a single 1862-64 issue Wells Fargo *red* 25¢ local stamp on a U.S. 1854 3¢ red on buff paper postal stamped envelope with **PAID Wells, Fargo & Co.** imprint frank, canceled with a blue **WELLS, FARGO & Co./GOLD HILL, N.T.** oval date stamp, addressed to Yreka, California; and Figure 3 is a cover with a single 1862-64 issue Wells Fargo *brown* 10¢ local stamp on a U.S. 1861 3¢ pink on buff paper postal stamped envelope, canceled with a blue **WELLS, FARGO & Co./VIRGINIA CITY, N.T.** oval date stamp, addressed to Sacramento, California.

APPARENT USAGES: Fully prepaid, 3¢ per half ounce, U.S. single domestic rate, plus additional Wells, Fargo & Co. Pony Express fees (initially 10¢ but later 25¢ per half ounce) charged for carriage on the "Virginia City Pony," a service which Wells Fargo operated beginning in August 1862 between San Francisco, Sacramento and other intermediate points, and Virginia City in the Nevada Territory.



Figure 1. A faked usage of the Virginia City Pony Express from Gold Hill, Nevada Territory to Folsom, California (S.C.R.A.P. No. 86-049-02)



Figure 2. Another faked Gold Hill, Nevada Territory origin, this time to Yreka, California (S.C.R.A.P. No. 86-049-03)



Figure 3. A faked cover from Virginia City, Nevada Territory to Sacramento, California showing carriage by Wells Fargo's Virginia City Pony (S.C.R.A.P. No. 86-049-06)

ANALYSIS: All of the covers shown at Figures 1, 2 and 3 were faked in approximately the same manner. In each case the faker took a genuine unused U.S. 3¢ postal stamped envelope, manually wrote the name and address to a legitimately known addressee, affixed a genuine unused 1862-64 issue Wells Fargo local pony stamp, and applied a counterfeit strike of a known Wells Fargo oval date stamp.

The general dimensions of the strikes of the **GOLD HILL, N.T.** oval date stamps in Figures 1 and 2 are quite close to the authentic in almost all areas. However, the overall quality of the strike appears very mottled (see Figure 4), with the letters fuller and not nearly as delicate in nature as with genuine examples. There are minor style differences in many letters, as well as differences of width and sharpness in certain of the letters. For example, the “G,” “L” and “N” in **GOLD HILL, N.T.** are from 0.5 to almost 1.0 mm wider than should be the case, even allowing for variations in strike pressure. Ironically, the letters of the date line are slightly sharper and smaller in Figure 2 than in the genuine.



Figure 4. Close up of the mottled oval date stamp of S.C.R.A.P. NO. 86-049-02 (Figure 1)

Similar mottled characteristics and dimensional letter variations are noted in the **VIRGINIA CITY, N.T.** oval date stamp in Figure 3. For example, the “C” in “& Co.” is not as narrow an oval shape and the position of the “o” is noticeably lower as related to the “C” than in the genuine. Additionally, the color of the blue cancel in this and the previous **GOLD HILL, N.T.** oval date stamps in Figures 1 and 2 is too light a shade when compared to genuine strikes.

Addressees and handwriting on the three covers provide the final damning evidence of fakery. The addressees on all three covers are known to postal historians for the period of indicated use. For example, *Rev J(ohn) E. Benton* shown on Figure 1 is known on no less than seven genuine Virginia City Pony covers of the period by four different senders. However, that name has also been found on at least three other **faked** Virginia City Pony covers. The handwriting on the Figure 1 cover exactly matches one of the latter. The slants and flows of the addresses in Figures 2 and 3 are similarly identical to those found on other recognized spurious covers. All three covers discussed here have the same aspects and traits as many other known fakes which have been attributed to a well known deceased New York dealer and postal history faker.

One final observation; *very* few genuine covers carried on the Virginia City Pony were **not** of the type with **PAID Wells, Fargo & Co.** imprint frank on an embossed postal stamped envelope. While the Figure 2 cover has such a frank, it is absent in Figures 1 and 3.

CONCLUSION: Genuine period U.S. postal stamped envelopes and genuine unused Wells Fargo local stamps were combined with spurious Wells Fargo oval date stamps to produce these dangerous philatelic fakes. □

**CORRECTIONS TO 1997 SCOTT CATALOG LISTINGS
WILLIAM E. MOOZ**

The 1997 Scott specialized catalog does not take into account recent findings published in this Section of the *Chronicle*. The catalog continues to rely upon the research of John Luff, as first published in 1902. That monumental work somehow overlooked some of the official data and records kept by the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, and this resulted in certain miscalculations and inaccuracies which have persisted to this day. This article will summarize the differences between what appears in Scott and what later research has shown to be true, and explain the significance.

1¢ 1869 Reprint (Scott 123, 133 and 133a)

Scott 123 was printed by the National Bank Note Company (NBNC) in 1875 on hard paper. The latter two stamps were printed by the American Bank Note Company (ABNC) on soft paper, and were reprintings of the first hard paper reprint listed in Scott as Number 123. Scott lists the latter two stamps as being produced in 1880, with a total number of 23,252 stamps being sold. Number 123 is listed as being buff in color, and 133a as being brown orange.

There are several corrections which are appropriate. First, there were not two stamps printed after the hard paper variety, but three. A second printing of 5,000 buff stamps on soft paper was produced by ABNC in 1880 and sold. This was followed in 1881 by a third printing by ABNC of 10,000 stamps on soft paper which were brown orange, and which sold out. A fourth printing of another 10,000 stamps on soft paper was made in 1882 by ABNC, and 8,252 of these were sold; these stamps were also brown orange. The total of these three soft paper reprintings by the ABNC is 23,252, which is exactly what is listed in Scott. However, the Scott data fails to indicate that the brown orange stamp is much more common than the buff stamp. Sales of the buff stamp totaled 5,000, while the two brown orange printings totaled 18,252 stamps. From a philatelic point of view, it is also important to know that while the buff stamp was printed in 1880, the brown orange stamps were printed in 1881 and 1882. Unfortunately, no way has yet been found to distinguish between the two brown orange printings.

5¢ Garfield Special Printing (Scott 205C)

The Scott specialized does not list the number of these stamps sold. These data were developed by Luff, who showed that 2,463 stamps had been sold. Later research showed that copies of the actual invoices for these stamps indicated that 2,312 of them had been sold during the period from February through July, 1882. Records for later sales are unfortunately not available to confirm the Luff figure, but there is no reason to doubt it.

2¢ Washington Special Printing (Scott 211B)

This stamp has endured a confusing description for many years. The Scott catalog now assigns this Scott number to a special trial printing by a steam press. Unfortunately, the catalog assigns no catalog number to the special printing of the contemporaneous 2¢ Washington stamp. Luff reports that 55 of these were sold, and the catalog uses this figure in a footnote. The catalog also states that there is no clear evidence that these 55 stamps can be differentiated from "no gum examples of Scott 210." This statement should be expanded to say that these 55 stamps also cannot be differentiated from the steam printing stamps. Whether or not the 55 special printing stamps had gum cannot be said, since they have never been identified. Since there is irrefutable evidence that the special printing was sold to the public, one wonders whether or not it should be assigned a catalog number, de-

spite the fact that it cannot yet be identified. It would seem that historical accuracy would require it.

1¢ Agriculture Special Printing (Scott O1SD and O1SDc)

The catalog lists the total of these stamps sold as 20,234, and indicates that they were issued in 1875. Actually there were three printings, and the number of each printing sold has been determined from the records. The first printing by the Continental Bank Note Company (CBNC) in early 1875 was on hard white paper (O1SD), comprised 10,000 stamps, and presumably was completely sold. This was followed by a second printing in late 1875 by CBNC of 10,000 stamps on ribbed paper (O1SDc), which again was presumed completely sold. Finally, an additional 5,000 stamps were printed by the ABNC in 1883, and 234 of these were sold. The catalog correctly lists the total number of 1¢ Agriculture stamps sold, but should refine this to indicate the proper dates of printing, and the numbers of each sold. Lacking also is any identifying number for the 1883 ABNC printing.

1¢ Executive Special Printing (Scott O10SD, O10SDb and O10xSD)

The catalog correctly lists the total of these sold as 24,652, but does not list the number of each sold, nor the fact that O10xSD was printed in 1881. The correct numbers of these stamps sold were 10,000 each for O10SD and O10SDb, and 4,652 for O10xSD. As mentioned, O10xSD was printed in 1881, and the other two stamps were issued in early and late 1875, respectively.

1¢ Justice Special Printing (Scott O25SD and O25SDc)

Again, the catalog correctly lists the total of these two stamps sold as 19,729. The correct breakdown is 10,000 O25SD and 9,729 O25SDc. Both were printed in 1875.

1¢ Navy Special Printing (Scott O35SD and O35xSD)

The total number sold is correctly listed in Scott as 14,182 stamps. Of these, 10,000 were the early 1875 printing on hard paper, and 4,182 were the 1881 ABNC printing on soft paper.

1¢ State Department Special Printing (Scott O57SD, O57SDc and O57xSD)

Here we have three different stamps, printed in early 1875, late 1875 and 1881, respectively. The Scott catalog correctly lists the total sales of the three as 21,672 stamps. Of these, the early 1875 CBNC printing on hard paper was of 10,000, the late 1875 CBNC printing on ribbed paper was of 10,000, and the 1881 ABNC printing on soft paper was of 1,672 stamps.

5¢ 1865 Newspaper and Periodical Reprint (Scott PR5 and PR8)

The first reprint, Scott PR5, is correctly described in the catalog as to date and number sold. There is an error regarding the second reprint. The catalog describes it as PR8, printed in 1881, with 5,645 sold. In fact, the 1881 printing by the ABNC was comprised of 5,000 stamps, all of which presumably were sold. Another printing was made by the ABNC in 1884, of which 645 stamps were sold. This last printing is not mentioned in the catalog, and it has no number assigned to it.

2¢ 1874 Newspaper and Periodical Special Printing (Scott PR33 and PR80)

The catalog assigns the above two numbers, but three stamps were actually printed and sold. Scott records a total quantity of 19,514 for the three stamps. The first printing by CBNC in early 1875 consisted of 5,000 stamps on hard paper. The second printing by CBNC in late 1875 consisted of 10,000 copies on ribbed paper. There is a notation in the catalog under PR33 that the ribbed paper variety exists, but unlike the Scott listings for the ribbed paper special printings of the 1¢ Agriculture (O1SDc), Executive (O10SDc), Justice (O25SDc) and State (O57SDc), this stamp is not assigned a formal designation. In view of the disparity in quantities, it would seem a separate listing would be called for not only for historical accuracy but for proper valuation as well. With respect to the 1883 ABNC printing on soft porous paper, 4,514 copies were sold.

3¢ 1874 Newspaper and Periodical Special Printing (Scott PR34)

The catalog listing of this stamp has the same omissions as that of the 2¢ stamp. Sales are reported as 6,952, but this is the total of two distinct stamps which were issued and sold. The first was the early 1875 CBNC stamp on hard paper, of which 5,000 were printed and sold. Then in late 1875 an additional printing on ribbed paper was made, of which 1,952 copies were sold. The ribbed stamp is listed under the PR34 designation, but is not assigned an identifying number or letter.

1¢ Postage Due Special Printing (Scott J8)

The catalog repeats the Luff error in counting the number of stamps sold, due to overlooking a printing of 5,000 stamps. The correct number of stamps sold is 9,420, resulting from three printings, two in 1879 and one in 1883. (Unfortunately, the history of this stamp is so convoluted that there is no way to separate these printings.)

1¢ Franklin Carrier Reprint (LO3 and LO4)

These two Scott catalog designations actually describe four stamps. Although no numbers of stamps sold are assigned to either the individual designations or the total of them, the introductory text identifies two printings of 10,000 stamps each. The Post Office Department Bill Books record three printings: one in early 1875, one in late 1875 and one in 1881. In addition, there was a printing of perhaps one sheet on the wrong paper, of which only six examples survive as Scott LO4. The recorded total number of these Franklin Carrier stamps sold was 22,110, probably not including the six surviving from the first sheet. Of these, there were 10,000 from the CBNC first printing in early 1875 on rose paper, using non-fluorescent ink. The second printing by CBNC of 10,000 in late 1875 was also on rose paper, but used fluorescent ink. Last, there were 2,110 stamps sold from the third printing by ABNC in 1881, which were on thick light rose paper. The catalog does not recognize these different stamps, nor does it publish the numbers sold. Strangely enough, the catalog refers to LO3 as a *reprint*, and to LO4 as a *special printing*, whereas they are both either the one or the other.

1¢ Eagle Carrier Reprint (Scott LO5 and LO6)

As with the Franklin Carrier, the Scott description of the Eagle Carrier suffers from many of the same problems. LO5 is described as a reprint, and LO6 is described as a special printing. No quantities are listed, nor is there any recognition of the three separate printings of the stamp. The early 1875 printing by CBNC was on hard paper, and was issued both in perforated and imperforate form, Scott LO5 and LO6, respectively. These two varieties of the same printing sold a total of 10,000 copies, with no easy way to determine how many of each were sold. A printing in late 1875 by CBNC using fluorescent ink also resulted in sales of 10,000 copies. Finally, the ABNC made a third reprinting in 1881 on thick wove or soft paper, of which 9,680 copies were sold.

The Scott specialized catalog is what most specialists rely upon for detailed and accurate information, and its continual updating and refinement is a laudable effort which can only assist specialists to understand the stamps which they have in their collections and provide less-knowledgeable collectors with identification and market guidance. Hopefully the data summarized in this article will be of use to specialists, and can be used as well as a guide by Scott. Detailed information on each of the stamps described above can be found in previous articles in this Section of the *Chronicle*. □

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10¢, 2¢, 3¢ EXECUTIVE COMBINATION USAGE

LESTER C. LANPHEAR III

In looking through history we see that politics has not really changed. The personal influence of people has been present throughout time.

Over twelve years ago I purchased part of the Lafayette E. Campbell correspondence. The main philatelic item was a cover that will be described later in this article. First let's discuss Lafayette E. Campbell, his family, military history, family connections to political figures, and the political intrigue contained in the correspondence. (All letters referenced are in possession of the author unless otherwise noted.)

Lafayette E. Campbell was born in Dayton, Ohio in 1845. When the Civil War broke out Campbell was attending Miami University. Within a few months, at the age of 17, he left school and traveled to Missouri to enter the war, the start of a long military career. He married Margaret Dent, the daughter of Colonel Frederick T. Dent of St. Louis, in 1875 while assigned to Fort Leavenworth.¹ Colonel Dent's sister, Julia Boggs Dent, had married Ulysses S. Grant in 1848.

In looking at the military records of Lafayette E. Campbell, we come across the following description of his early career:

Statement of Volunteer Record During the Rebellion, written by Lafayette E. Campbell on April 11, 1872 at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory.²

In 1861 was employed as a scout in Missouri - participated in numerous skirmishes and minor engagements in the winter of 1861 & 1862. Spring of 1862 attached myself to the 3rd Iowa Cavalry and remained with them until the 22 of July following when I enlisted in said regiment and served with them in the Campaign in Missouri. Was present and participated in the engagement at "Booth's Farm" "Moores Mills" [*sic*] Kirksville and on retreat of the Rebels was in pursuit and in engagement near Fulton Missouri was wounded in the mouth. Regiment went to South West Mo. was engaged [*sic*] in Battery of Hartsville Mo. In fall of 1862 was sent to the Army of the Tennessee then operating near Memphis and Corinth was in expedition with Genl Grant to Holly Springs **was captured and sent to Richmond. Was released by Vice President Stevens [*sic*] on account of personal relations between our families.** Returned to St. Louis and was transferred to the Marine Brigade served with this Corps in the engagement at Duck River Tenn. and at Raymond and Siege of Vicksburg was wounded and sent to St. Louis partially recovering I was detailed as Clerk Hd Qtrs Dept. of the Mo. Was appointed 1st Lieutenant 3rd U.S.V. Feby 22, 1865. Arriving at Davenport Iowa took command of 4 Companies of the regiment enroute [*sic*] to Fort Leavenworth. Was in command of the regiment armed and equipped it and commanded the regiment on the march from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney served a short time as Adjutant of the Post. Was on duty with the Cavalry on Indian expedition to the Hd Waters of the Elkhorn river. Was on active duty in pursuit of Indians guarding wagon trains etc, until in November 1865. Was ordered to Leavenworth Kansas for muster out. Was appointed 2nd Lieut 15th Inf 11 May 1866. Transferred to 33 Infantry in Sept 1866. Left out in consolidation and assigned to 22rd Infantry.

L. E. Campbell
1st Lieut., 22 Inf

In bold text in the above statement (my emphasis), you will notice the political influence of the family relationship to the Vice President of the Confederacy Alexander H. Stephens.

¹"Funeral Rites held today for Col. Campbell," *Denver Evening Times*, May 5th, 1919.

²*Appointment, Commission, and Personal File of Lafayette E. Campbell*, Record Group 94, Records of the Adjutant Generals Office, National Archives.



**Figure 1. Photo of Lafayette E. Campbell, circa 1875
Washburn, Canal Street, New Orleans**

The Third U.S. Volunteers was one of the regiments referred to as “Galvanized Yankees” and consisted of Confederate prisoners from the Rock Island, Illinois prisoner-of-war camp. The prisoners volunteered to serve in the West fighting Indians rather than spend their time in prison. This effort was designed to relieve troops in the West for other operations. Campbell was chosen to command the four Companies as he was the highest ranking officer at the time and the troops were needed to protect the stage line west of Fort Kearney without any further delay.^{3,4} The expedition to Elkhorn river is better known as the Powder River Expedition against the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians under Brigadier General Patrick E. Conner. Campbell later served on the staff of General Connor in Salt Lake. From 1869 to 1876 he was assigned to various posts along the Missouri River and was part of three Yellowstone Expeditions (1871, 1872 and 1873) with the Northern

³Brigham D. Madsen, *Glory Hunter, A Biography of Patrick Edward Connor* (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Publications, 1990), p. 129.

⁴D. Alexander Brown, *The Galvanized Yankees* (Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois, 1963), p. 17

Pacific Railroad survey party. After being promoted to Captain in 1876, Campbell served at the following posts with the indicated assignments:⁵

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Fort Monroe ⁶ , Virginia | August 5, 1876 | |
| San Antonio, Texas | October 19, 1880 | Directed construction of Fort Sam Houston |
| Fort Leavenworth, Kansas | November 22, 1883 | Depot Quartermaster |
| Denver, Colorado | November 8, 1887 | Supervised construction of Fort Logan ⁷ |
| Fort Sheridan, Illinois | July, 1891 | In charge of construction |

On October 31, 1891, after thirty years in the Volunteer and Regular Armies, Campbell applied for a medical leave of absence due to chronic muscular rheumatism. On December 12, 1892, Captain Campbell (still an assistant quartermaster) was retired from active service as a major. He was involved in many mining ventures with David H. Moffat and Sylvester T. Smith. In 1904 Campbell applied for a further promotion under provisions of a new law. After six years Campbell was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel (Retired). During his years in Denver he was known for his philanthropic work. He died in Denver in 1919 and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.^{8,9}

Little is known of his personal life. The nature of the family connection to Alexander Stephens is also unknown. When and where he first met his wife is not known although I believe he met her through General Grant from the following statement in his obituary: "He was transferred to Fortress Monroe in 1874 and was a close associate of General Grant, who intrusted [*sic*] him with a large share of his plans for the betterment of the army."¹⁰

Before being mustered out of the Volunteer Army in November, 1865, Lafayette E. Campbell desired to become an officer in the Regular Army. Because of the numerous volunteer and regular officers who served during the Civil War, there was much competition for what few positions were available after the war.

As early as August 10, 1865 Lafayette E. Campbell started the pursuit for a permanent position in the Regular Army. He contacted many military officers with whom he had served and asked for their assistance. With their testimonials he applied to the Secretary of War, E. M. Stanton, on several occasions for a position of Lieutenant in the Regular Army. The following is the text of one of these letters:

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Hon. E. M. Stanton | Headquarters Post Fort Kearney, N.T. |
| Secretary of War | August 10th 1865 |
| Washington DC | |

I have the honor to apply for a position as Lieutenant in Regular Service (in Infantry). I have been in the service of our country since 1861, and I now feel desirous of serving my country in the capacity of a Lieutenant.

Enclosed please find testimonials from officers with whom I am personally acquainted.

Hoping this may meet your favorable consideration. I await your reply.

I am Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

Lafayette E. Campbell

1st Lieut 3d U. S. Vols. and Post Adjutant

⁵Introductory remarks to a Military Estate Sale of Dent and Campbell in 1983.

⁶Fort Monroe is often referred to as Fortress Monroe although the name was changed in 1832.

⁷Robert W. Frazer, *Fortis of the West* (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1965, 1977 printing), p. 39.

⁸"Funeral Rites . . .," *op. cit.*

⁹Introductory remarks to a Military Estate Sale of Dent and Campbell in 1983.

¹⁰*Ibid.*

For a period of about a year Campbell continued in his pursuit of a position in the Regular Army. These efforts involved many people who wrote letters, testimonials, or personally met with the Secretary of War. Among these people are the following:¹¹

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Charles D. Drake | U. S. Senator from Missouri (40th and 41st Congress) |
| Thomas W. Tipton | U. S. Senator from Nebraska (39th and 42nd Congress) |
| Geo. Anderson | Member of Congress |
| Grenville M. Dodge | Major General |
| Joseph F. Bennett | Assistant Adjutant General |
| Jefferson C. Davis | Major General by Brevet |
| Christopher H. McNally | Colonel 3rd US Volunteers |

On May 11, 1866 Lafayette E Campbell received a commission of Second Lieutenant in the 15th U.S. Infantry and on September 21, 1866 was assigned to the 33rd U.S. Infantry.¹² Once in the Regular Army Campbell continued to seek a promotion to either First Lieutenant or brevet Captain.

Congressman Anderson wrote in June 1867 that he would personally see the Secretary of War regarding a promotion to First Lieutenant. On June 8, 1867, only months after Senator Charles D. Drake became Senator, he wrote to Campbell, "I saw the Secretary of War today on your behalf, and he at once made an order for your promotion to the 1st Lieutenancy vacant in your Regiment." In July 1867 Lafayette E. Campbell received a letter, via Senator Drake, indicating no position of First Lieutenant was available in the 33rd Infantry. Ahhh, the trials and tribulations of politics and promotions!

On February 8, 1868 Senator Drake wrote to Secretary Stanton requesting a brevet position for Campbell. On June 12, 1868 the following internal War Department report was prepared.¹³

An application for brevet promotion in the U. S. Army was received from Lieut. L.E. Campbell, 33 Infantry, through Senator Drake, June 5, 1868, dated Feb. 8 '68.

There is no evidence in this office or on the papers that Mr. Stanton, with whom the application was filed, approved it. He served as an enlisted man till appointed 1st Lieut. U. S. Volunteer Infantry in Feb. 1865, and rendered no service as a Commissioned officer of volunteers, for which he could be brevetted.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

J C. Kelton, 12 June 68, Ass't Ad'jt Gen'l

Senator Drake made several efforts on Campbell's behalf and then on June 24, 1868 sent the following letter to Campbell late in the Johnson Administration.

Lieut. L.E. Campbell, U.S.A.
Rome, Ga.,

Washington, June 24, 1868

Dear Sir

Yours of 16 th inst. is at hand.

There are a multitude of nominations for Brevets now before the Senate, upon which it is not likely that any action will be had during the present Administration. Even if yours should be sent in, it would not probably be acted upon any more than the rest. For this reason, & because I am not in favor with the Administration, I decline to ask anything of it, particularly as a Brevet is a matter in which you can only remotely have any actual substantial interest, however pleasant it might be to have it.

Yours truly

C.D. Drake

¹¹*Appointment, Commission, and Personal File . . . , op. cit.*

¹²Francis B. Heitman (Comp.), *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*, Vol. I (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1903, 1965 reprint), p. 278.

¹³*Appointment, Commission, and Personal File . . . , op. cit.*

In the world of politics and the military, if you wait long enough the winds will change. Fifteen days after Grant's election on November 3, 1868 Secretary Schofield sent the following letter to Campbell:

War Department

November 18th 1868

Sir:

You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has promoted you to the rank of First Lieutenant in the Thirty-third Regiment of Infantry in the service of the United States, to take effect from the Eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and Sixty-eight vice Sheibner, promoted. Should the Senate, at their next session, advise and consent thereto, you will be commissioned accordingly.

J.M. Schofield Secretary of War

No records are available as to who presented this promotion to the Secretary of War Schofield. It was most likely that Senator Drake contacted Secretary Schofield. Just before the war Schofield was a professor of physics at Washington University in St. Louis and at the start of the war he was the mustering officer in Missouri and served as major of the 1st Missouri Volunteer Infantry in 1862-63.¹⁴ During this time Drake served in the Missouri house of representatives and was a strong opponent of the secession movement.¹⁵ Schofield and Drake most likely knew each other during this time. The connection to Campbell is a little bit unsure. In 1862 Campbell, then seventeen years old, served as a scout for the same unit with Schofield but it is not known if they knew each other. At the time of the appointment in October it was obvious that Grant was going to win the election in November and Schofield would be replaced. If Schofield wanted to repay any old debts or create any obligation for the future the time was short. Colonel Frederick T. Dent, Campbell's father-in-law, was a classmate of U.S. Grant at West Point and graduated in 1843. While Lieutenant Grant was assigned to Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis he met his future wife through his classmate and was married in 1848. Over the years Frederick Dent served in both the Mexican War and the Civil War before becoming aide-de-camp to Lieutenant General Grant. After the war he served as an aide to General William T. Sherman from 1869 to 1873 and was assigned as military secretary at the White House of President Grant. Thus for over thirty years Dent and Grant were friends and comrades. It should be noted that most of President Grant's secretaries served under him during the Civil War.

Most of the correspondence in hand was received by Campbell before 1873 and as such was mailed under the free franking privilege for government officials. One of these covers is shown in Figure 2.

There is a gap in the correspondence between 1869 and 1875. In 1875 it again becomes apparent that Campbell still has aspirations for advancement. This is shown in the following letter from Frederick T. Dent, Mrs. Grant's brother, while he was secretary to President Grant.

Executive Mansion,

Washington

4th May 1875

Dear Mr. Campbell

I am sorry to inform you that the President has virtually [*sic*] filled the vacancy in the Com'y Dept the day after it was made by the death of Shiras - it was given to the Sec of War for the son of an old and very dear friend of both the Sec'y and the Pres't and whose war record was excellent. I have spoken to the President in your behalf and I

¹⁴William Gardner Bell, *Secretaries of War and Secretaries of the Army* (Washington, D.C.: United States Army Center of Military History, 1982), p. 74.

¹⁵*Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, Volume II (James Grant Wilson and John Fiske, editors)(New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1887), p. 223.



Figure 2. Free Frank cover from U. S. Senator C. D. Drake in 1867

think he will give you the next vacancy. Babcock has promised me to bring in the papers in your case as soon as a vacancy occurs. I will see McFeely an [sic] have him nominate you to the President whenever there is a vacancy. The Sec'y of War will also do so. It is I think only a question of time - you must be patient for a while it will all come out as we wish in the end.

I am glad you are to be with Madge's part of the way home. We would be glad to have you come to us any time you wish during the Spring or Summer. The latch string hangs on the outside of the door for you - at all times.

Mrs. Dent joins me in love to you.

Yours truly F.T. Dent

It should be noted that Brigadier-General Alexander E. Shiras died on April 14, 1875 while serving as Commissary-General of Subsistence and on the same day Brigadier-General Robert MacFeely was named to replace him.¹⁶ Note also that Madge was the name that Margaret Dent used instead of her given name.

The politics of appointments are again apparent in this letter. On May 29, 1876 Campbell was promoted to Captain and on June 17, 1876 Grant signed the Commission. By the time of Campbell's promotion it was apparent that Grant would not be the next President. Grant knew that a staff position would be short-lived or not confirmed by the Senate, and instead promoted Campbell to Captain.

It is apparent that Campbell was promoted because of his good service record, his previous association with Grant in 1874, and his being married to Grants' niece.

Among the correspondence were two obsolete free frank envelopes franked with Executive stamps. Among Departmental specialists it is recognized that covers of the Executive Office are the second most difficult to obtain of the Departmental issues (the Department of Agriculture being the most difficult). Few articles on Departmental covers have been written, other than the overviews by Philip H. Ward, Jr. In one of these articles Ward said of the Executive covers, "Any Executive cover other than one showing a single 3¢ is of the greatest rarity."¹⁷ Since this article was written additional Executive covers have come to light and the number of covers recorded for each value, except the 10¢, is greater than five. Most 2¢ uses are in combination with a 1¢ paying the 3¢ single rate.

¹⁶United States Department of War, *Annual Report of the Secretary of War on the Operations of the Department, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1875*, Volume I (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1875), p. 314.

Executive stamps were only used for 6½ years, with the latest known usage being January 19, 1880. No Executive stamps were delivered after June 30, 1877.¹⁸

In the same article Ward said, "Of the 10¢ not a single copy is known to exist on the entire cover." A small piece with a strip of five 10¢ Executives had been sold the month before in the Ackerman Sale.¹⁹ This strip shows the magenta stars from Long Branch, New Jersey.

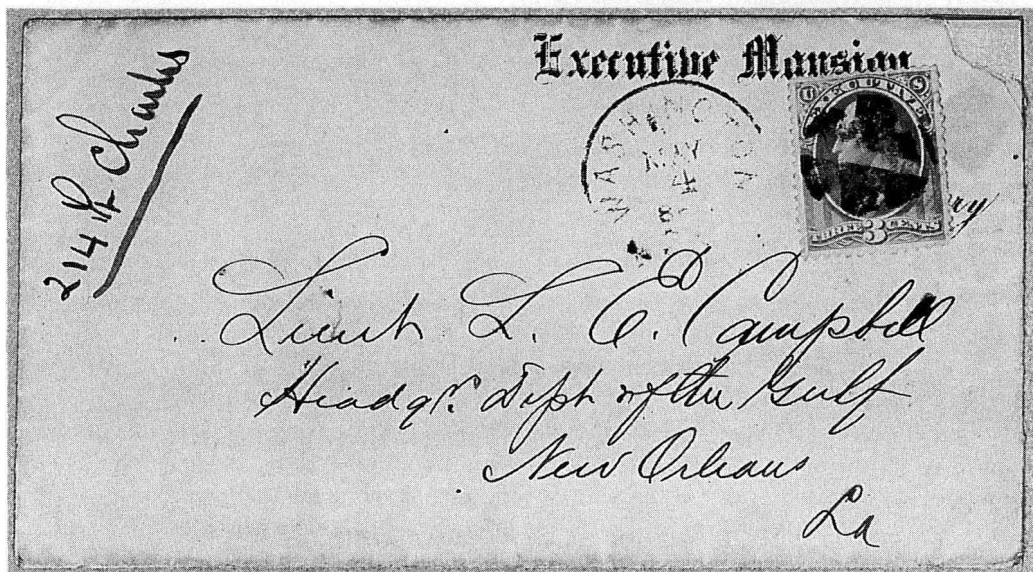


Figure 3. Executive Mansion cover from Dent

Of the two Departmental covers to Campbell, one was franked with a single 3¢ stamp postmarked on May 4th, 1875, and contained the letter from his father-in-law F.T. Dent previously cited (See Figure 3). The other is franked with a combination of the 10¢, 2¢ and 3¢ values, postmarked on December 20th, 1876, paying the quintuple domestic letter rate and signed by Secretary C.C. Sniffen (See Figure 4). This is the only cover recorded to date with a 10¢ Executive usage and is the greatest Executive combination recorded. The cover was sent to Campbell in 1876 and probably contained the official appointment to Captain signed by President Grant on June 17, 1876. The appointment is on folded parchment measuring 15½ by 19½ inches. The size and weight support the belief that the commission was probably the original contents of this quintuple-rate cover, accompanied perhaps by a letter of transmittal. (Campbell took the oath of office as Captain, Quartermaster Corps, on June 28, at his new headquarters in Michigan, and on August 5 was assigned to Fort Monroe, Va., awaiting orders for further assignment. The letter presumably was sent to Campbell at his permanent official address at Fort Wayne, Michigan, then forwarded on to him at Fort Monroe through military channels. One can only speculate on reasons for a six-month delay between signing of the commission and its mailing; Campbell's "awaiting orders" status is as likely an explanation as any.)

The only other 10¢, 2¢ and 3¢ Departmental combination covers recorded are Treasury Department covers sent to London paying the 15¢ triple UPU rate. It is interest-

¹⁷Philip H. Ward, Jr., "Departmental Covers," *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, January 1, 1934, p. 3.

¹⁸John N. Luff, *Postage Stamps of the United States* (New York: Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., 1902, 1937 reprint), page 217.

¹⁹Congressman Ackerman sale, December 5, 1933, J.C. Morgenthau Auction Firm, lot 24.

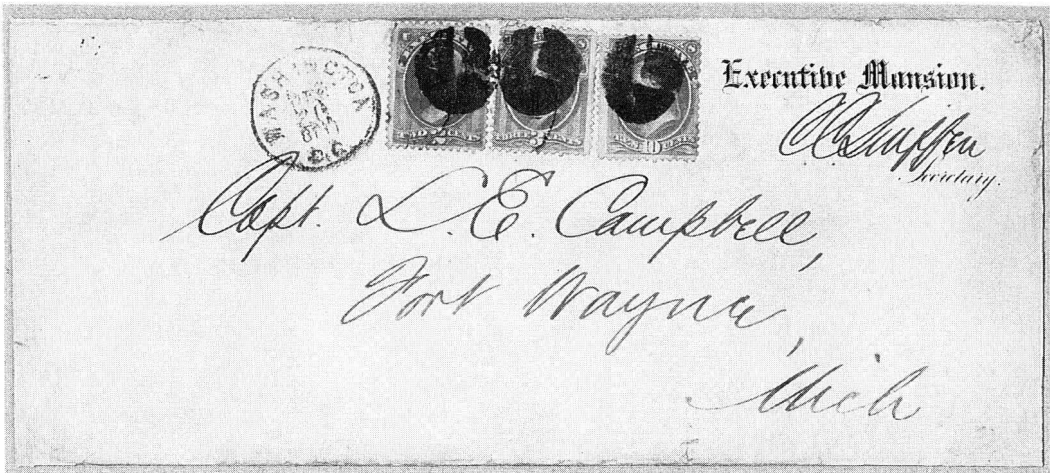


Figure 4. Executive Mansion cover with 10¢, 2¢ and 3¢ issues paying quintuple rate

ing to note that there are less than 20 recorded Departmental combination covers with three or more different values.

For the past 120 years no other 10¢ Executive cover has surfaced, although at one time, Michael Lawrence stated that one existed.²⁰ After an inquiry from the author, Mr. Lawrence checked his source and withdrew this statement in a later column.²¹

Only 5,150 stamps of the 10¢ denomination were delivered to the Executive Office.²² As there was little anticipated use of high value stamps by the Executive Office the 10¢ value was the highest value produced. Among Departmental collectors, the 10¢ Executive stamp is recognized as being harder to locate in used condition than in mint condition.²³ Only three mint blocks of four were recorded in 1939 by Philip H. Ward, Jr.²⁴ Two of these blocks have surfaced in recent years; the location or continued existence of the third block is unknown. A mint strip of four was offered to the author in 1977 during CAPEX. A single plate pair of the 10¢ value is the only recorded plate multiple.

Editor-in-Chief's Note: The Departmentals are often ignored by collectors, since their restricted usage tends to conceal the philatelic importance and challenges implicit in a study of these issues. The cover presented here is a major philatelic discovery. Hopefully, it will also help provide a better awareness of the historical as well as philatelic significance of these classics. □

²⁰Michael Lawrence, "19th Century U.S. Official Stamps Might Soon Revive in Popularity," *Linn's Stamp News*, January 10, 1983, p. 3.

²¹Michael Lawrence, "Fake Perforations on Early U.S. Revenues Exemplify Basic Law of Philatelic Economics," *Linn's Stamp News*, March 14, 1983, p. 3.

²²Luff, *Postage Stamps of the United States*, page 217.

²³Alan Campbell, "The Scarcity of Used United States Official Stamps," *Chronicle*, Vol. 47, No. 1 (Whole No. 165) (February 1995), p. 52.

²⁴Philip H. Ward, Jr., "United States News and Comment, Department Blocks," *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, February 27, 1939, Volume 53, No. 9, p. 103.

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SAN FRANCISCO OVERSEAS ERROR RATES OF JULY 1851
RICHARD F. WINTER

Two rates to overseas destinations were erroneously introduced in San Francisco for the July 1851 mails to Europe. Figures 1a and 1b show tracings of the handstamp rate markings that were made for this purpose. That fact that handstamps were made and used are clear indications that the San Francisco postmaster thought these rates were correct. This article will document the use of these rate markings on letters to Great Britain and France and offer a possible explanation for the error, which was short-lived.

25 22

Figure 1. Tracings of two rate markings used in San Francisco on mails to Great Britain and France in July- August 1851.

The Congressional Act of 3 March 1851 authorized major United States internal postal rate changes “. . . from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one . . .”¹ These changes affected not only rates used within the United States, but also rates on some overseas mails. To better understand the significance of the July 1851 rate changes, I will discuss the rates to Great Britain in effect before that change. When the United States and Great Britain negotiated their first postal convention in December 1848, California was a United States territory with a military government. California would not become a state until 9 September 1850. The Detailed Regulations to the 1848 Convention were not agreed to until 14 May 1849, and became effective on 1 July 1849. In these regulations, California and Oregon were listed as places beyond the Post-Routes of the United States, to which mails could be “conveyed via the United States” at a rate of 59¢.² If letters from California were conveyed between the East Coast and Great Britain on British contract steamships, the United States retained 40¢ per one half ounce, and if carried by American contract steamships, 56¢ per one half ounce. United States Postmaster General Jacob Collamer, in his instructions to postmasters on 19 June 1849,³ reiterated the rates to California, stating “the entire postage is 59 cents the single letter, which may be prepaid or sent unpaid, and of which the British share is 3 or 19 cents, depending on the circumstance whether conveyed by the United States or British packet; and the United States share is 56 or 40 cents, depending on the same circumstance.”

Covers to or from California and Great Britain before July 1851 are not particularly common. Letters could be sent either fully paid or unpaid from California.⁴ Mails from Great Britain to California were always prepaid. These letters show the manuscript British

¹*Postal Laws and Regulations of the United States of America 1852*, Wierenga Reprint, pp. 104-111. Although the Act specified “. . . from and after the thirtieth day of June . . .,” most postal historians consider 1 July 1851 as the first day of the new rates.

²U.S. 16, *Statutes at Large*, p. 790.

³*Report of the Postmaster General 1849*, Wierenga reprint, pp. 836-841.

⁴Before California became a state in September 1850, letters to Great Britain could also be sent paid only as far as the United States East Coast. Additional postage was due in Great Britain. The special circumstances that permitted this partial payment will be the subject of another *Chronicle* article.

prepayment and a handstamp PAID, which was applied in San Francisco upon arrival. Strangely, they do not show either a British credit to the United States or a New York exchange office marking, suggesting that they were in closed mail bags through New York. In the early days of the United States-British Convention, San Francisco was not designated an exchange office for British mails. As a result, California mails were sent from San Francisco by steamship to Panama City, overland across the Isthmus, and by steamship from Chagres to New York, where the accounting with Great Britain was done. On prepaid letters, San Francisco always marked the letters PAID, usually with a separate handstamp. The absence of the PAID handstamp indicated the letter was unpaid. Prepaid letters often showed pencil rates on the letters, often in the upper left corner, in addition to the handstamp rate markings. I believe the pencil markings were placed on the letters at the post office window when the letters were first brought in and prepaid. Later, in a separate operation, circular datestamps and rate handstamps were applied to the letters based on the pencil markings.

Figure 2 illustrates the 59¢ rate on a cover from the George Kramer collection. The letter was written in San Francisco on 30 April 1850, addressed to London, and was posted the next day for the scheduled steamship sailing. The letter was sent unpaid and marked in the upper right "59" to show the full rate for a letter from California to Great Britain. San Francisco applied the 34 mm. circular SAN FRANCISCO Cal. datestamp in the orange-red ink in use at the time. No markings that indicated prepayment were applied. The letter was placed on board the Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamship *Panama* under the care of mail agents Bannister Midgett and Samuel A. Seymour, who accompanied the mails all the way to New York.⁵ *Panama* arrived in Panama City on 21 May 1850, where the mails were carried overland to Chagres on the Atlantic coast. They departed there on the United States Mail Steamship Company steamer *Georgia* on 26 May 1850 and arrived in New York on 9 June 1850. New York applied the black circle "40" marking to show the United States debit to Great Britain. Since only 40¢ of the 59¢ total postage on this letter was claimed by the United States, we know the letter was to be carried to Great Britain by a British contract steamship. The letter was placed in the mail bags sent to Boston for the 12 June 1850 sailing⁶ of the Cunard steamship *Asia*, on her maiden return voyage to Liverpool. The letter arrived in Liverpool on 22 June and in London on 23 June 1850, where the London post office marked a postage due of 2 shilling 5½ pence, or 59¢.

25¢ Error Rate

On 1 July 1851, new internal United States postal rates went into effect. Although Postmaster General Nathan K. Hall had earlier recommended that Congress reduce the 40¢ cross-country rate to 20¢ per single rate letter,⁷ Congress approved two new rates for the West Coast. Those rates were 6¢ if the letter was prepaid and 10¢ if unpaid. This was the first time that the United States had used two different rates for the same distance, one a paid rate and the other an unpaid rate, a technique used many years earlier in Great Britain to encourage the prepayment of letters. The San Francisco postmaster, Jacob B. Moore,⁸ lacking formal instructions, decided that the new prepaid rate to Great Britain was

⁵Theron Wierenga, *The Gold Rush Mail Agents to California and their Postal Markings 1849-1852* (Muskegon, Michigan: Theron Wierenga, 1987), pp. 76-77. Theron's tables not only identify the mail agents but also reconstruct the mail steamships which made the various legs of the trip to New York based on his assembly of steamship sailing data and newspaper reports. This is an excellent source of routing information for early California mails.

⁶All transatlantic sailing dates in this article are from Walter Hubbard and Richard F. Winter, *North Atlantic Mail Sailings 1840-75* (Canton, Ohio: U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, 1988).

⁷*Report of the Postmaster General 1850*, Wierenga Reprint, pp. 408-409.

⁸Postmaster General Collamer appointed Jacob B. Moore postmaster of San Francisco on 16 May 1849, a position he retained until 20 March 1853.



Figure 2. San Francisco, 30 April 1850, unpaid to London at 59¢ rate. Orange-red 34 mm. SAN FRANCISCO Cal. cds and no PAID marking. New York debited G.B. 40¢. Postage due in London 2/5¹/₂d (59¢ equivalent).



Figure 3. San Francisco, 1 August 1851 to London, rated 25¢ in error at San Francisco. Figure 1a handstamp in orange-red, upper right, along with 32.5 mm. SAN FRANCISCO CAL cds and straightline PAID. New York credited G.B. to 19¢. No postage due.

25¢ and used a handstamp to show that rate. Apparently, he thought that the rate was to be a combination of the 6¢ paid rate across the United States plus the remaining 16¢ sea postage and 3¢ British inland postage specified by the United States-Great Britain Convention. His decision was not illogical, but it was also not what Washington, D.C. had intended. The rate to Great Britain published under Postmaster General Hall's name in the *Daily National Intelligencer* of Washington, D.C. for 14 June 1851 “. . . from and after the 30th June, 1851 . . .” was 24¢ per half ounce plus an additional 5¢ for letters to or from California and Oregon. It is not known when this or similar newspapers reached San Francisco, but the 25¢ error rate has been seen used on at least two covers which left San Francisco on 14 July and 1 August 1851. The next regular mail for San Francisco from New York after the new rates appeared in the Washington, D.C. newspaper was the mail steamer from New York on 26 June 1851. These mails arrived in San Francisco on 3 August 1851.⁹ It is conceivable that Postmaster Moore knew before the mid-August 1851 mail sailing that the 25¢ rate was an illegal rate, but I have seen no covers to show that he made corrections to the improper rates before 1 September 1851, a cover to be discussed later under mails to France.

One of the two covers that I have recorded showing the 25¢ error rate to Great Britain is illustrated in Figure 3. This letter, addressed to London, was posted in the San Francisco post office on 1 August 1851. Here, it was first rated in pencil 25¢ (the “2” of “25” is under the 32.5 mm. circular datestamp in orange-red, but the “5” clearly shows alongside to the right). Later, the San Francisco circular datestamp, the “25” handstamp shown in Figure 1a and a straightline PAID (under the London datestamp) were all struck in the orange-red color. The letter was placed in the mails which left San Francisco on 2 August on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer *Oregon*, which sailed one day late, arriving at Panama City on 20 August 1851. The letter was carried across the Isthmus to Chagres and left there on 26 August on the United States Mail Steamship Co. steamer *Georgia*, arriving at New York on 7 September 1851.¹⁰ I do not know why New York decided to accept the San Francisco short payment since partial payments were not acceptable under the convention with Great Britain. Perhaps it was a temporary concession to the postmaster in the distant western city. It is clear that the New York office accepted the letter as prepaid and marked a 19¢ credit to Great Britain. The letter was placed in the mails to be carried across the Atlantic on the Cunard steamship *Asia*, leaving New York on 10 September and arriving at Liverpool on 21 September 1851. The letter reached London the next day, 22 September 1851.

Based on evidence from other than the two covers to Great Britain which I have recorded, the error rates were probably corrected in late August 1851. The proper rate from California to Great Britain was 29¢, a rate which remained in effect until 1 July 1863.¹¹ The earliest 29¢ rate cover to Great Britain that I have recorded was a 1 November 1851 cover from San Francisco to London, lot number 1346 in the Robert G. Kaufmann auction of September 1990. Figure 4 pictures the second earliest 29¢ rate cover that I have recorded. This letter was despatched from San Francisco on 18 February 1852, addressed to Manchester, England. At the San Francisco post office, the letter was first marked in pencil “29” (under the San Francisco circular datestamp) to show the prepayment. Later, three separate handstamps were applied in an orange-red ink, the 32.5 mm. SAN FRAN-

⁹Theron Wierenga, *op. cit.*, pp. 67-66.

¹⁰Theron Wierenga, *op. cit.*, pp. 80-81.

¹¹ The Congressional Act of 3 March 1863 established a uniform domestic rate of 3¢ anywhere in the United States. The effect of this uniform postage was to eliminate the extra 5¢ charge for letters to and from the West Coast to Great Britain. The uniform treaty postage was 24¢ per half ounce from anywhere in the United States.

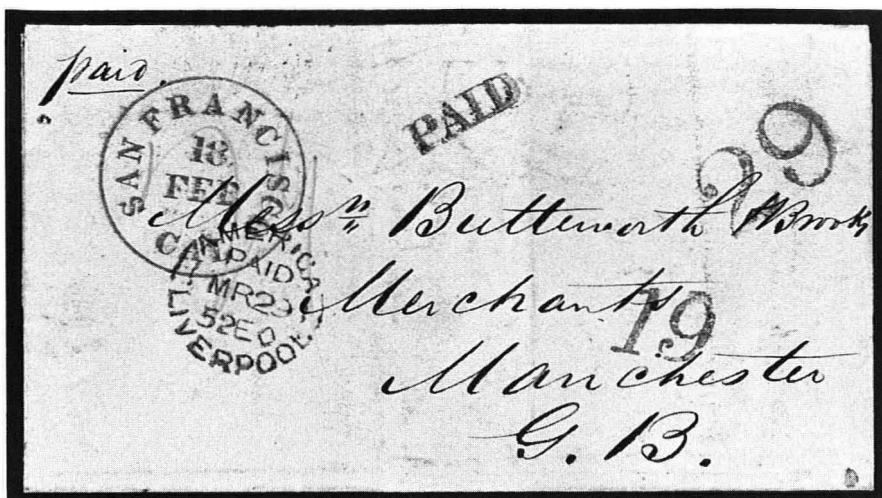


Figure 4. San Francisco, 18 February 1852, to Manchester, England. Prepaid proper 29¢ rate with scarce 29 handstamp in orange-red, upper right. New York credited 19¢ to G.B. No postage due. Manuscript "29" in pencil under San Francisco cds.

CISCO CAL circular datestamp, the PAID handstamp, and the 29 rate mark.¹² Transit to Panama was on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer *Panama* under the care of postal agent William Whitney, arriving at Panama City on 3 March 1852.¹³ The letter then went overland across the Isthmus to Chagres, from where it was conveyed on the U.S. Mail Steamship Company steamer *El Dorado*, which departed on 6 March and arrived at New York on 15 March 1852. New York applied the red "19" cents handstamp to show the credit to Great Britain. The letter was placed in the mail bags to go on board the Cunard steamer *America* from Boston on 17 March, arriving in Liverpool on 29 March 1852. A Manchester backstamp shows arrival there the next day.

22¢ Error Rate

The United States-Great Britain Convention of 1848 had provisions for sending letters beyond Great Britain using the well established and far-reaching British mail system. As long as letters arrived in the British mail system from the United States with no postage due up to that point, they would be forwarded unpaid in the British open mails to other countries with whom the British had postal arrangements. In some case, the postage to destination could be prepaid in the United States. This included the postage to Great Britain and the postage British citizens would pay if the letters originated there. These locations were published in United States postal rate tables. My use of the words "British mail system" means payment to a British contract mail steamship in the American harbor (5¢ prepayment in the United States) or to the British arrival port by American mail steamship (21¢ prepayment in the United States). In the case of mails from California, the higher cross-country fee had to be substituted for the United States portion used in the rest of the United States. In the period before the July 1851 rate changes, letters from California to France had to go via the British open mails as the United States did not have a separate postal arrangement with France. Therefore, they had to be prepaid 56¢ if intended to go overseas by American contract steamship (40¢ United States internal plus 16¢ sea

¹²While the 29¢ rate to Great Britain was in effect for about twelve years, the Figure 1a rate marking is a scarce marking. I have recorded only three covers, two in red (November 1851 and February 1852) and one in blue (June 1852).

¹³Theron Wierenga, *op. cit.*, pp. 82-83.

postage to Great Britain). If intended to go by the British mail steamships, the prepayment was only 40¢, the United States internal rate. I have recorded only one cover sent at the 40¢ prepaid rate.

Covers showing the 56¢ rate are not common. I have records of nine covers from California to France prior to July 1851. Each cover shows prepayment of 56¢ and a PAID handstamp (one cover has the PAID marking omitted) for American packet service from New York to England. In November 1850, San Francisco introduced a “56” rate handstamp. Prior to that time, the covers were marked in manuscript. This marking is also a scarce one. To date, I have recorded only three examples. The overwhelming use of the 56¢ vice 40¢ rate is not, in my opinion, accidental. I believe that the San Francisco postmaster told the public that this was the only available rate for letters to be sent in the British open mails. A San Francisco circular from the period just after the July 1851 rate change supports this suspicion by providing only the British open mail rate by American packet, and does not even mention the much cheaper British open mail rate by British packet as an option.¹⁴

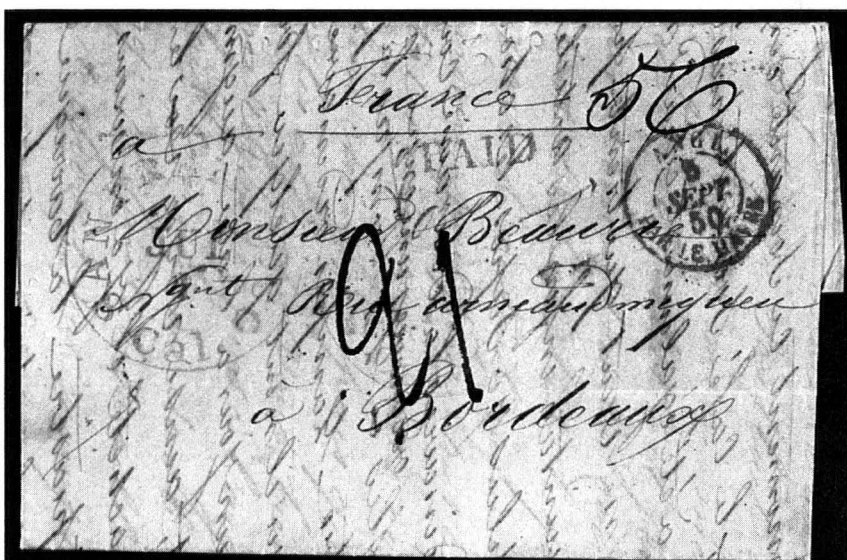


Figure 5. San Francisco, 30 June 1850, to Bordeaux, prepaid 56¢ for British open mail rate from California and American packet service from New York to G.B. Letter carried across Atlantic by Ocean Line *Hermann*, put off at Southampton, and taken cross-Channel to Havre by auxiliary steamer. Marked 21 decimes postage due in error instead of 15 decimes.

The 56¢ rate in manuscript is illustrated by the cover in Figure 5. This folded letter was written in San Francisco on 30 June 1850, addressed to Bordeaux, and was posted on 1 July 1850. San Francisco struck two markings in orange-red ink, a 34 mm. circular dates-tamp, SAN FRANCISCO Cal., and a straightline PAID handstamp. The British open mail rate from California for American packet service, 56¢, was written in black ink alongside the PAID in the upper right. The letter was despatched from San Francisco on 1 July with the mails carried by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer *California* under the charge of postal agent, H.D. Beach,¹⁵ arriving at Panama City on 20 July 1850. The mails were transported across the Isthmus and on 26 July, headed north from Chagres on the

¹⁴The 3c 1851-1857 Unit of the American Philatelic Society, *Perforation Centennial Book*, David Lidman, Editor (Philadelphia: National Philatelic Museum, 1957), p. 190.

¹⁵Theron Wierenga, *op. cit.*, pp. 76-77.

United States Mail Steamship Company steamer *Georgia*, arriving at New York on 7 August 1850. New York struck a 27 mm. red circular datestamp on the reverse with the date 16 August and transferred the letter to the Ocean Line steamer *Hermann*, which departed New York on 20 August 1850 *en route* to Bremen via Southampton. The French mails were transferred ashore when the vessel stopped in the Solent off Southampton on 3 September 1850. The letter received a blue backstamp of Southampton on 4 September. It was placed on an auxiliary steamer for the cross-Channel trip to Havre, arriving there on 5 September 1850. The French entry marking, ANGL. PAR LE HAVRE, is not often found on transatlantic mails. I have seen it used only on a handful of Ocean Line covers to France put off at Southampton during the period Nov 1848 -Jul 1851. Another backstamp in black shows arrival at Bordeaux on 8 September 1850. Because the letter did not go to London, it did not receive the boxed COLONIES &c ART.13 accountancy marking seen on other letters paid only to Great Britain and forwarded unpaid to France.¹⁶ A postal clerk in Havre marked the letter for a postage due of 21 decimes in error. This was the proper postage due for an unpaid letter from the West Coast of the Americas carried to England by a British West Indies packet. The proper rate to have been marked on this letter from California via New York was 15 decimes postage due, 10 decimes to be paid back to Great Britain and 5 decimes internal French postage.

Previously, I described the significant change in rates in the United States that occurred on 1 July 1851 when all new internal rates became effective. The same confusion in San Francisco that created the unapproved 25¢ rate to England also created an unauthorized 22¢ rate to France for British Open Mail by American packet. A 22¢ rate handstamp was created by the San Francisco postmaster, a tracing of which is shown in Figure 1b. Again, applying the same logic which was responsible for the 25¢ rate, it is reasonable to assume that this rate to France was made up of a 6¢ paid cross country transit fee and the 16¢ transatlantic fee established under the United States-Great Britain Convention of 1848. The intended rate published in Washington, D.C. was 26¢.¹⁷ To date, I have recorded four examples of the 22¢ error rate, all to France from San Francisco with dates of 1 July, 15 July, and 1 August 1851. Figure 6 illustrates one of the two recorded 15 July 1851 covers. This folded letter originated in San Francisco on 14 July 1851 and was addressed to Havre, France. It was posted in San Francisco the next day and was marked "22" in pencil in the upper left under the blue company corner marking, S. MARTIN & Co./SAN-FRANCISCO. San Francisco postal clerks later struck three separate markings, each in the characteristic orange-red ink in use until the late summer of 1852. They were a 32.5 mm. circular datestamp SAN FRANCISCO CAL, a PAID (partially covered by the French entry marking) and the 22 handstamp. The letter was despatched from San Francisco on 15 July with the mails carried by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer *Northerner* under the care of postal agent William Whitney¹⁸ and arrived in Panama City on 5 August 1851. Soon thereafter, it was heading north on the United States Mail Steamship Company steamer *Cherokee*, arriving in New York via Havana on 21 August 1851. New York struck no markings on this letter but included it in the mails placed on board the New York & Havre Line steamship *Humboldt*, which left New York on 23 August, proceeded directly to Havre, and arrived on 4 September 1851. Docketing shows the letter reached the addressee in Havre the next day. Entry at Havre was shown by the standard maritime entry marking in red, a circular datestamp OUTRE-MER LE HAVRE. The postage due on an

¹⁶See Jeffrey C. Bohn, "Franco-British Accountancy Markings on Transatlantic Mails from the United States 1843-1875," *Chronicle* 140:276-283 for more information on these accountancy markings.

¹⁷See the 14 June 1851 *Daily National Intelligencer* article previously referred to.

¹⁸Theron Wierenga, *op. cit.*, pp. 80-81.



Figure 6. San Francisco, 14 July 1851, to Havre, prepaid error rate of 22¢ for British open mail rate from California and American packet from New York. Figure 1b handstamp in orange-red, upper right. Havre marked 2x3 decimes postage due for letter over 7½ grams weight.

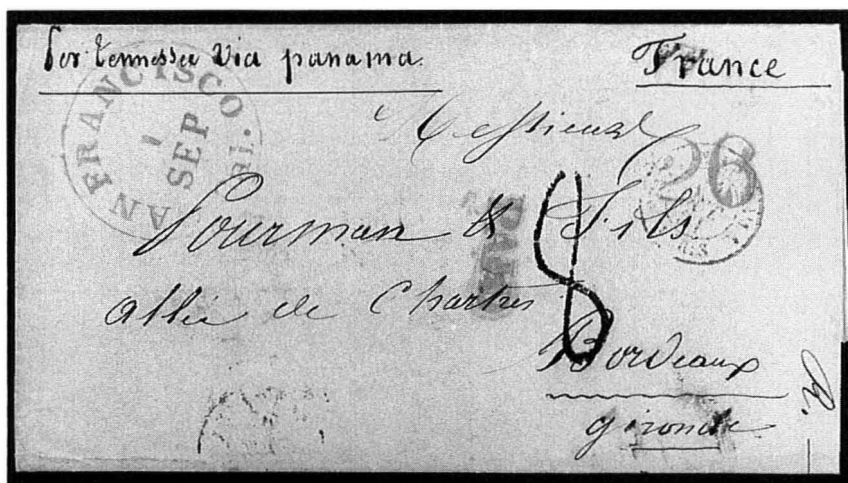


Figure 7. San Francisco, 1 September 1851, to Bordeaux, prepaid the proper 26¢ in orange-red handstamp, upper right. Paris marked 8 decimes postage due for letter from U.S. to G.B. by American packet.

incoming letter brought by the Havre Line steamer was 3 decimes per 7½ grams if the letter was addressed to the arrival port and 6 decimes per 7½ grams if the letter went inland beyond the arrival port. In this case, the letter was going to an addressee at the arrival port, but the letter weighed more than 7½ grams and required two rates (check mark in the upper left). It was marked for a postage due of 2x3 = 6 decimes. Note that, although this letter was insufficiently paid for the service by American packet to Great Britain, 26¢, it was prepaid sufficiently for the 20¢ per half ounce direct service route by American packet to France, also a new rate from 1 July 1851.

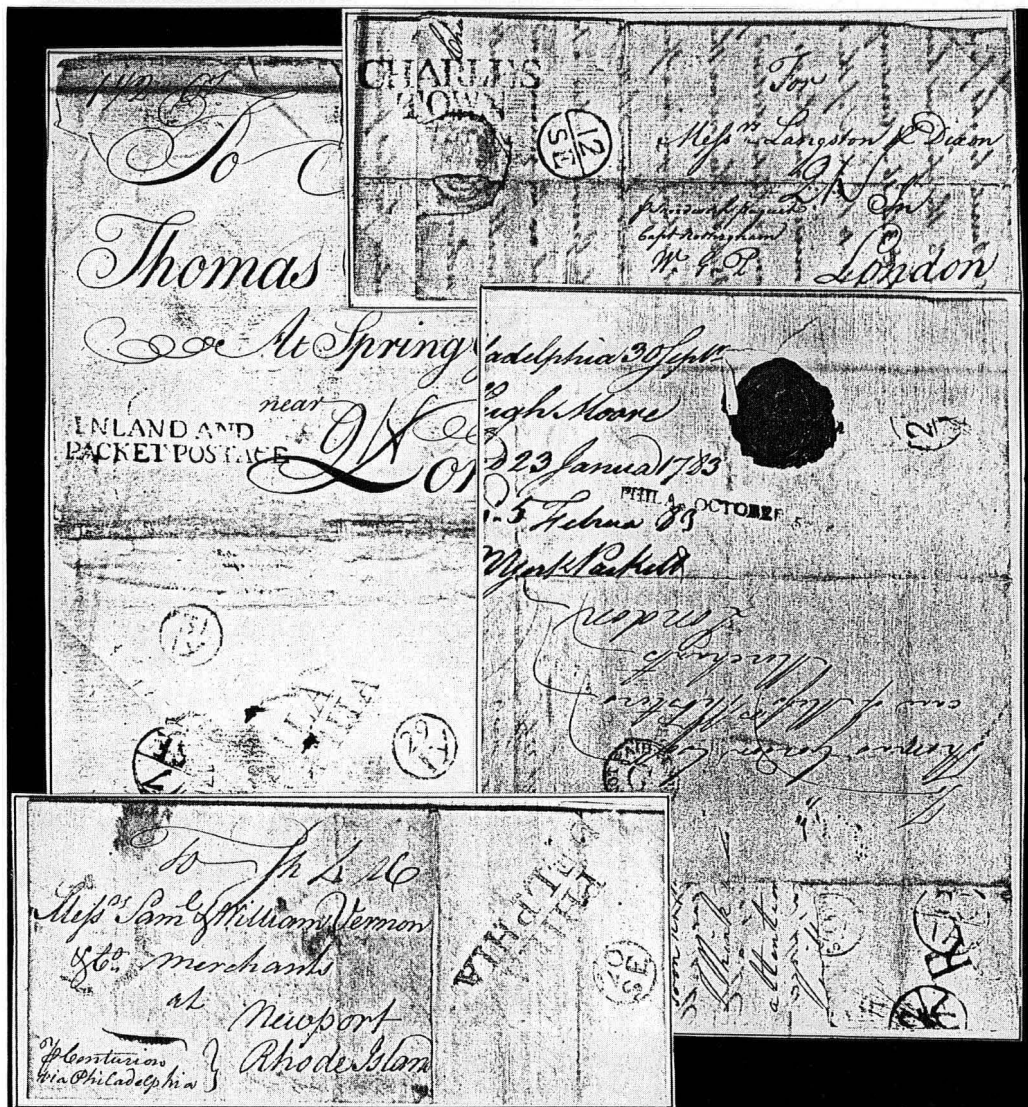
Since I have seen only four examples of the 22¢ rate marking of San Francisco, which cover the dates of three bi-weekly sailings in July and August 1851, I can not state that these are the only dates possible for the marking before the correct rates were used. It is possible that a 15 August 1851 date may turn up, which would confirm the latest use of the marking. Figure 7 illustrates the earliest date that I have recorded for the correct 26¢ rate marking used at San Francisco on mails to France, 1 September 1851. This is another folded letter with the dateline "San Francisco August 1st 1851." The month must have been written in error as the letter, in all probability, would not have been held one month before taking it to the post office. In any case, the letter entered the mails at San Francisco on 1 September 1851, where it received three separate markings in orange-red ink, the 34 mm. circular datestamp SAN FRANCISCO Cal., a straightline PAID, and the 26 handstamp¹⁹ for the correct rate. The letter was included in the mails under the care of postal agent Gouverneur Ferris on the 1 September 1851 sailing of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer *Tennessee*,²⁰ which arrived in Panama City on 19 September. After crossing the Isthmus, it headed north on the United States Mail Steamship Company steamer *Ohio*, departing Chagres on 24 September and arriving in New York on 7 October 1851. New York placed the letter in the mails despatched on the Collins Line steamship *Baltic*, which left New York on 11 October and arrived at Liverpool on 22 October 1851. A red backstamp showed arrival at London on 23 October. The French entry marking in red on the face was struck in Paris. It read ETATS-UNIS.PAQ.AM.A. PARIS and indicated the letter was from the United States by American packet to England. Paris struck the 8 decimes handstamp in black, the correct postage due at Bordeaux for this letter. A black backstamp showed arrival at Bordeaux on 26 October 1851, 56 days after leaving San Francisco.

The two error rates of San Francisco, used on mails to Great Britain and to France, are among the more fascinating aspects of California postal history, which is rich in intrigue. I would appreciate hearing from any readers who may have other examples of these two rates, both of which are quite scarce. At best, the period of their use may only have been two months or four bi-weekly steamship voyages. Or, there may only be three possible dates. More examples will have to be recorded to precisely define the period of use. Meanwhile, these rate markings remain among the most elusive of the transatlantic mails from California. □

¹⁹To date, I have recorded 24 examples of this marking as follows: 13 orange-red (Sep 51-Jul 52); 4 blue (Sep 52-Nov 52); 7 black (Oct 52-Aug 53).

²⁰Theron Wierenga, *op. cit.*, pp. 82-83.

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FINAL ANSWER TO PROBLEM COVER IN ISSUE 168

Figure 1 shows an interesting problem cover from *Chronicle* 168, November 1995. Comments have been trickling in, and in October 1996 the Philatelic Foundation decided that the Central American Steamship Co. adhesive did not originate on the cover. Others said that there is no listing for a whaling vessel "Mary Carr." The purchaser of this cover was suspicious because postage to Panama should have been five cents, not two; but was hopeful that the 1886 C.A.S.S.Co. stamp had finally been found used on cover. An elderly dealer from Florida reported seeing used C.A.S.S.Co. stamps on pieces of kraft paper decades ago in a stamp shop in Panama.



Figure 1. Cover from New Bedford to Whaling Vessel Mary Carr

This item is spurious. The faker took a cover with a penciled address and a U.S. 2¢ red brown stamp of 1883 from New Bedford, Mass. As suggested by Jerry Devol (*Chronicle* 170), the address was then modified from "Maryland" to "Mary Carr," cleverly matching the pencil shading. The C.A.S.S.Co. stamp was added and tied with a handstamp "NOT PAID" in red. No such marking was known used in Panama in the 1880's.

Perhaps someone will eventually find a C.A.S.S.Co. stamp legitimately used on cover. Randy Moore writes that the Central American Steamship Co. does have a verifiable past, as cited in the *Standard Philatelic Dictionary* by Poole and Wylie (1922): "The company issued a series of stamps which, in May and June 1886, were used for the prepayment of postage on letters and newspapers carried by its vessels."

ANSWERS TO PROBLEM COVERS IN ISSUE 172

A Confederate flag adorns Figure 2. Its 3¢ stamp is canceled at Baltimore on ?? / 12, and docketed as written or received on "Apr 12 / 61." What is wrong with this cover?

Good responses were received from Jim Cate, Mike McClung, Jim Milgram, Pat Walker and Ben Wishnietsky. All concur that the 3¢ stamp, issued in August 1861, does



Figure 2. 1861 Confederate flag cover to Bristol, Rhode Island

not fit with the docketing of “Apr 12 / 61” (which, incidentally, is the day the first shots were fired on Fort Sumter). Therefore, either the docketing date is incorrect, or the 3¢ stamp did not originate on the cover and perhaps it replaced an 1857 stamp.

Mike McClung observed that the Baltimore cds on the stamp does not match perfectly with that on the envelope, resulting in a small bump in the circle at the right side intersection of the stamp and the envelope. Jim Milgram noted that the month in the Baltimore cds is unusually hard to read. These comments prompted our Cover Corner Editor, Scott Gallagher, to lift the stamp and to find:

- The month on the stamp appears to be JAN.
- The month on the cover beneath the stamp is APR.

This very early patriotic cover was once owned by Robert A. Siegel, who sold it to Scott Gallagher as a fake, the 3¢ 1861 stamp assumed to have replaced a 3¢ 1857. This assumption has now been confirmed.

Figure 3 is from Montreal to New York in 1848 with a pair of 5¢ U.S. 1847 stamps just tied to the cover with multiple pen strokes. There is a “4½” and a “10” in manuscript, and two “Paid” markings, one crossed out. Explain the U.S. rate and where the U.S. stamps were applied.

Both Dick Winter and Michael Brown (Administrator of the S.C.R.A.P. Project) remembered that this same problem cover was comprehensively analyzed by Susan McDonald in The Cover Corner at *Chronicle* 75, August 1972. Michael sent an analysis of this cover prepared in 1995 by Tom Alexander which clearly labels this cover as a fake:

But for the postage stamps, this is a typical stampless cover that was carried to New York City from Montreal. Each of the postal markings on the cover is genuine. The Montreal townmark, the italic straight line handstamp PAID and the manuscript 4½, all in red, were applied at the Montreal post office.

The latter two markings indicate prepayment of the Canadian postage to the border (less than 60 miles). Prepayment of its domestic postage of 4½ pence in cash (no Canadian postage stamps had yet been issued) was required by Canadian law for mail to the United States. Between November 16, 1847 and April 6, 1851 it was possible for a Canadian correspondent to prepay a letter through to its United States destination by affixing appropriate U.S. postage stamps. Prepayment of the U.S. postage in cash was not allowed by the Canadian government during this period.

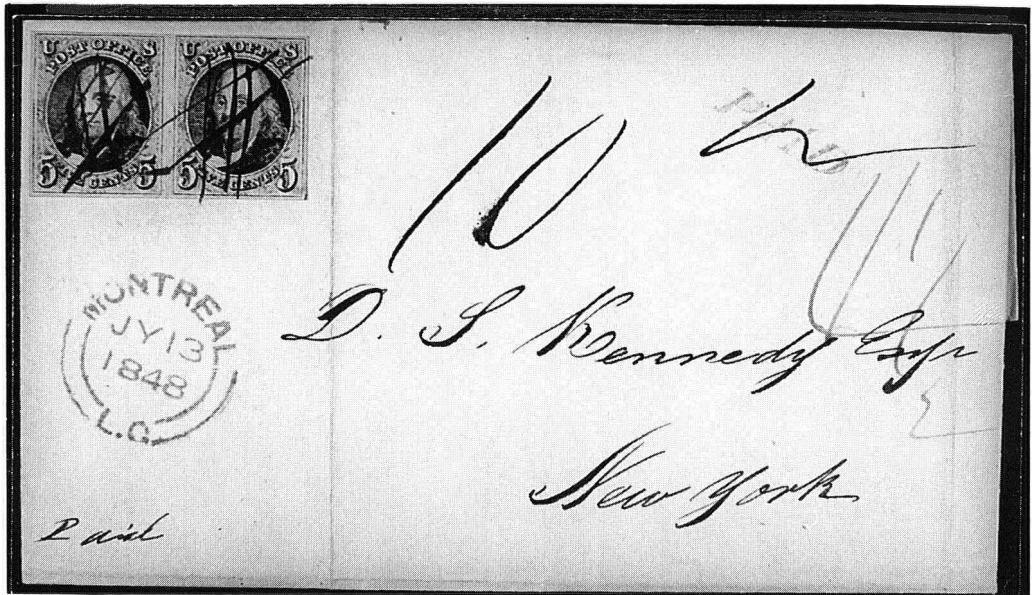


Figure 3. 1848 cover from Montreal to New York with two U.S. 5¢ 1847 stamps

The cover traveled the Montreal - New York “through” route in a locked bag. In contrast to mail on other routes to the United States, the bag was not opened at a border exchange point so that postal clerks there could apply appropriate U.S. markings to each letter. The two additional postal markings on this cover were applied by a clerk at the New York City post office. These were the blue manuscript scribble crossing out the straight line Canadian PAID and the blue rating mark 10, indicating that 10¢ United States postage (for a distance in excess of 300 miles) was to be collected from the addressee.

The stamps are canceled in black ink. The right stamp in the pair is very slightly “tied” by a pen mark which does not appear to be the same color as the strokes canceling the stamps and which does not naturally connect with those strokes. There would have been no reason for the clerk in New York to use one ink to cancel the stamps and another ink to write the New York manuscript postal markings.

PROBLEM COVERS FOR THIS ISSUE

The cover in Figure 4 had a fantastic journey. It was mailed at Papeete, Tahiti, as shown by the DC cds “AUX LETTRES / POSTE (TAHITI)” in black with manuscript date “27 Jan / 55.” and directed “Voire Panama et D’angleterre” to Cognac, France. It traveled to “*HONOLULU* / U.S. *Postage Paid* / FEB / 24” in red, to “SAN FRANCISCO / CAL. 31 / MAR” in black, via Panama to “NEW YORK / Am. PACKET / MAY / 2” in red, via England to Calais, Paris and Bordeaux to its destination in Cognac on 16 May (per back-stamps). There is a black “PAID” handstamp at right center, and the following manuscript markings: “28” in red to right of the Honolulu cds and “1855 / 1” in black below, and a faint “8” in black in upper right corner. Please explain the rate markings on this cover and identify, if possible, the ships used in its journey.

Al Valente submitted the cover in Figure 5 with the following information and questions:

The cover was processed by Noisy Carriers in San Francisco and passed through the U.S. Post Office in New York City, where the 10¢ stamp was canceled. Research indicates that it went via Nicaragua, not via Panama since the stamp was not canceled in San Francisco, possibly arriving in New York by the ship *Northern Light* on

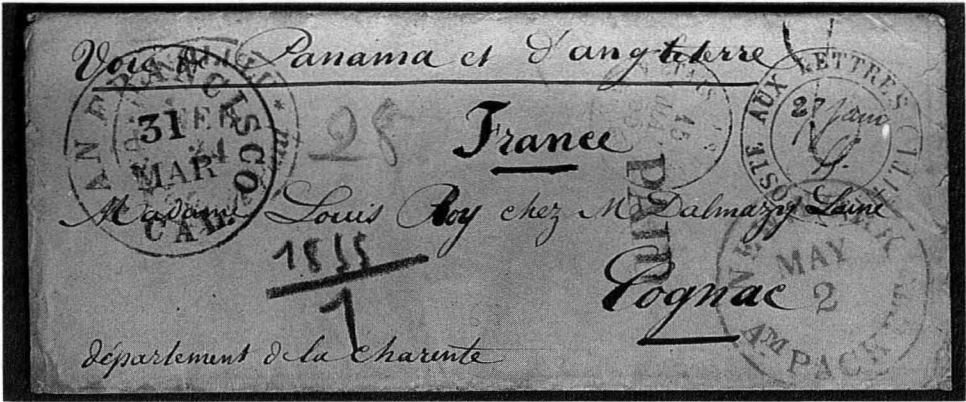


Figure 4. Tahiti cover to France via Honolulu, San Francisco, New York and England

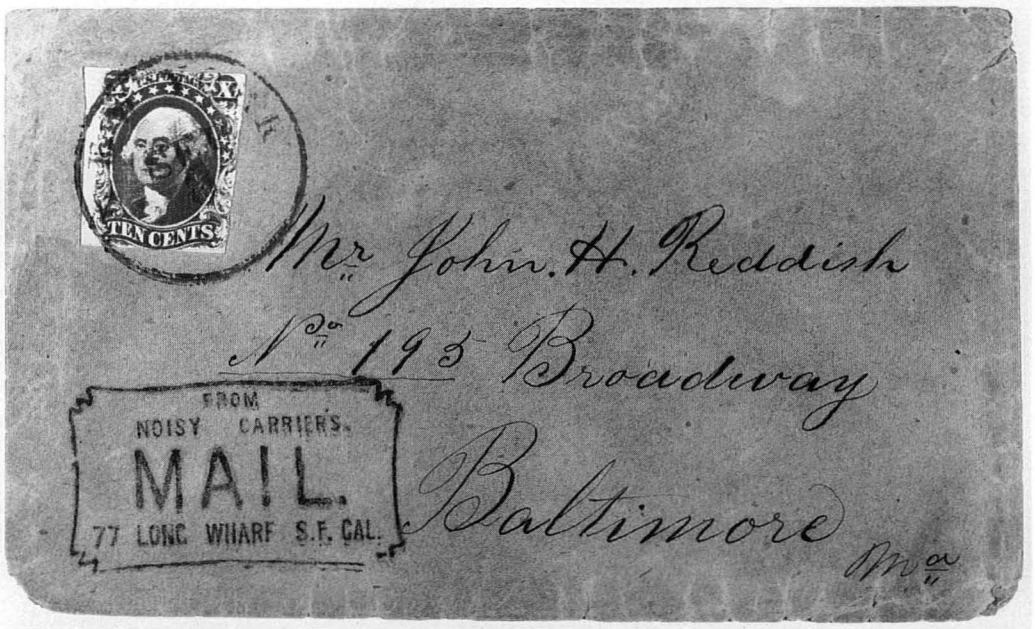


Figure 5. Noisy Carriers Cover via Nicaragua to New York



Figure 6. Obverse of 1876 Cover from Mexico to Los Angeles via Tucson

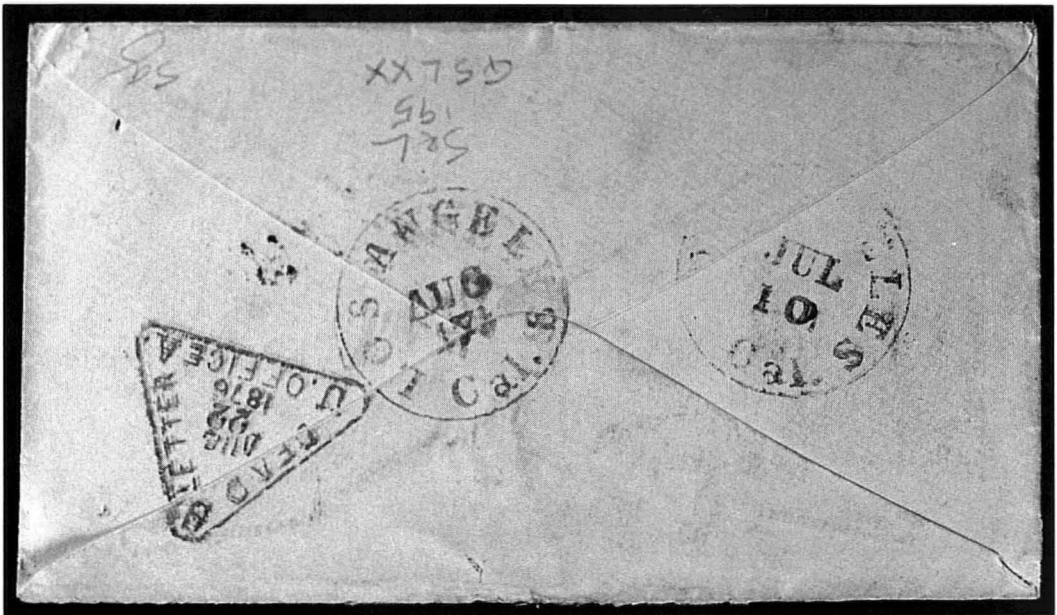


Figure 7. Reverse of 1876 Cover from Mexico to Los Angeles

September 8, 1855. This ship was the normal carrier of the Accessory Transport Company, formerly the Vanderbilt Line.

Both Ashbrook and Wiltsee claim that this type of Noisy Carriers handstamp has never before been seen on Nicaragua mail. The only handstamps found on mail traveling this route are those which bear the prominent "Via Nicaragua" advertising as part of the design.

Was this a mistake by expressman George Kimball of Noisy Carriers? Or was this mail bag simply rerouted as a result of a schedule change, or some other calamity which delayed the departure of the Pacific Mail Steamship out of San Francisco? Can anyone provide a confirming cover of the same date to show that the mail bag was indeed diverted to the Independent Line? Or, if this was simply a common mistake, can anyone provide another similar cover showing a different arrival date?

Figures 6 and 7 show the obverse and reverse of an 1876 cover from Mexico to Los Angeles franked with a Mexico 25¢ stamp and two 3¢ U.S. stamps. The cover went via "TUCSON / JUL / 16 / ARIZ.," arriving in "LOS ANGELES / Cal. / JUL / 10." It was "ADVERTISED" in oval and "UNCLAIMED" in circle, and left "LOS ANGELES / Cal. / AUG / 17," arriving at the "U.S.A. / DEAD / LETTER / OFFICE / AUG / 22 / 1876." Please explain the 6¢ U.S. rate, where the U.S. stamps were canceled, and the meaning of the "321" stamped on the cover front.

A 5¢ U.S. stamp and a "CLIPPERTON ISLAND / 1895 / POSTAGE" stamp are on the Figure 8 cover from "W. FRESE & CO." to Berlin. The stamps are canceled by two strikes of a "SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. / JUL23 / 630 PM / 95" duplex obliterator, and the Clipperton Island stamp appears to have a circle "W. FRESE & CO. / SAN FRANCISCO" handstamped in light violet. Was this cover ever at Clipperton Island?

Figure 9 has a Wells, Fargo & Co. indicia on a U.S. 10¢ stamped envelope which apparently entered the Confederate mails at "NASHVILLE / Ten. / AUG / 25 / 1861" (in blue) and was addressed to Atlanta, Ga. Cover markings are an oval "PAID" (in black), a straight line "PAID" (in blue), and a handstamp "5" (in blue), plus a manuscript underlined endorsement "Thro' Adams Express" (in pencil). Please identify where this cover originated, how it got to Nashville and then to Atlanta, and the meaning of the two "PAID" markings.

* * * * *

Please send your answers to these problem covers, and any further discussion of previous answers to other problem covers, within two weeks of receiving your *Chronicle*. We can receive mail at P.O. Box 42253, Cincinnati, Ohio 45242, as well as by Fax at (513) 563-6287.

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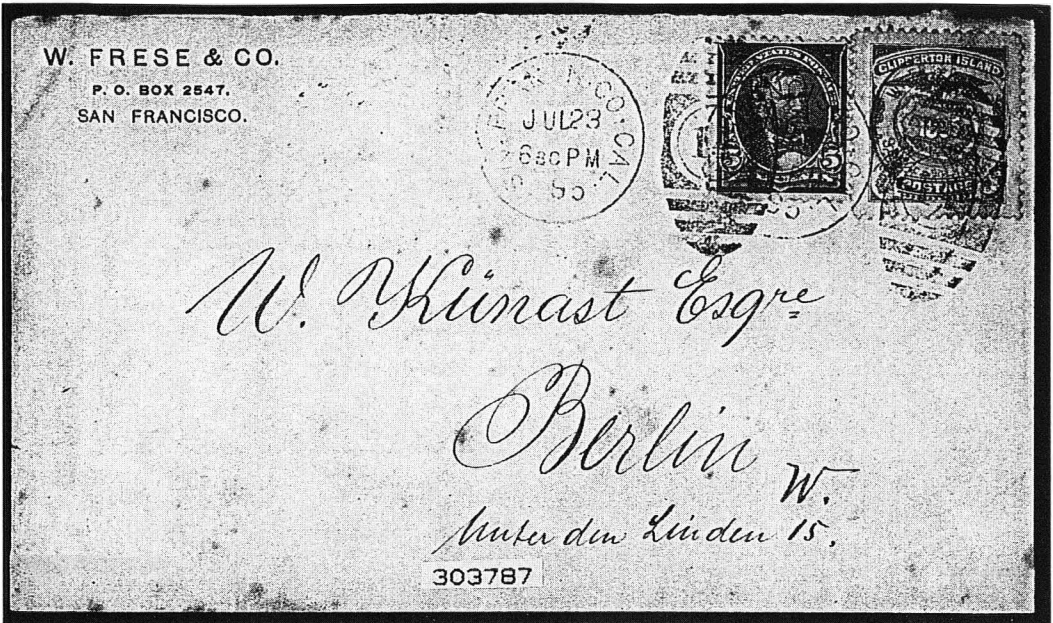


Figure 8. 1895 Clipperton Island Cover to Berlin

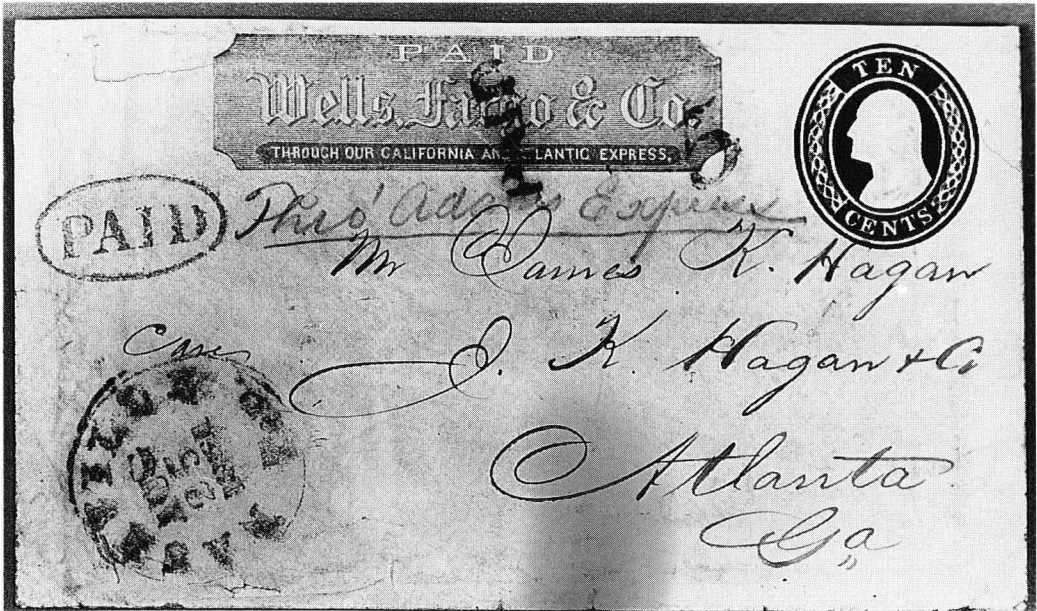
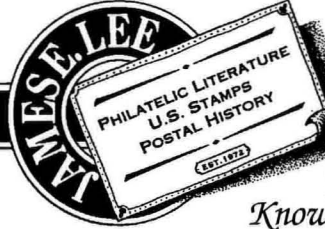


Figure 9. Wells, Fargo & Co. cover via Nashville to Atlanta in 1861

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