

# **THE 1982 REGISTER**



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Published by The United States 1869 Pictorial  
Research Associates, Inc.

... dedicated to the advancement of knowledge  
through research and study of the U.S. 1869 issue.

Editor: Jonathan W. Rose

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## THE 1982 REGISTER

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## FOREWORD

This elaborately illustrated book is the culmination of four years of effort to produce the second bound volume offered by the United States 1869 Pictorial Research Associates, Inc. It is also the fourth *REGISTER*, and follows the 1978 *REGISTER*.

Emphasis in the 1982 *REGISTER* is on postal history, specifically covers showing usage of the 1869 stamps and 1875 re-issues. This is in line with a growing trend among 1869 specialists and other classicists to collect covers showing rates and usages. New in this issue is a color plate section, whose subjects relate to the articles in the *REGISTER*.

The 1982 *REGISTER* contains only five articles, but they are detailed, lengthy in most cases, and well-illustrated. Several begin to approach being the last word on the subject and are definitive treatments of the subject. The others are explorations of topics, which will require further research and contributions from other students.

Writers have labored to explore their subjects as well as they could, given the constraints of time and availability of information. As with the 1978 *REGISTER*, our publication policy is to require reasonable background, a measure of original research, and as accurate a presentation as information sources permit. The results, we hope, will provoke additional discussion and unearth new information.

The officers and directors of the United States 1869 Pictorial Research Association, Inc., invite writers to submit articles to Dr. Michael Rosove, editor of the quarterly *1869 Times*, so that the tradition of research and discussion of the 1869 Issue may continue. We also look forward to the publication in 1986 of the GREAT 1869 COVER CENSUS in book form.

Pleasanton, California  
November 1, 1982

Jonathan W. Rose, Editor  
*THE 1982 REGISTER*



# 10c 1869 Covers To Germany

by Michael Laurence

## INTRODUCTION

During the lifetime of the 1869 stamps, the modern nation of Germany was being formed, as the Kingdom of Prussia progressively absorbed the old German states. Except for the subsequent loss of Baltic Poland—40,000 square miles east of the Oder-Neisse river line that were placed under Polish and Russian administration by the Potsdam Agreement in 1945—the boundaries of the Germany that coalesced under Bismarck during the 1869 era were essentially the same as the boundaries of the Germany (or the two Germanies) that we know today.

Covers from the U.S. to Germany during 1869, 1870 and 1871 have much to reveal about the postal history of their times. The study at hand is limited to a consideration of covers bearing the U.S. 10¢ 1869 stamp; but these were commonly used on correspondence to Germany during the years in question, so that covers survive in some abundance, providing a good basis for generalization. Covers to Germany, as a group, are the most common of all 10¢ 1869 covers. Of 850 or so 10¢ 1869 covers so far recorded, more than 200 of them are addressed to destinations within what was then known as the North German Union.

One of the most interesting things about 1869 covers to foreign destinations is that the brief lifetime of the 1869 stamps bridges an era of dramatic evolution in the rates and routes by which the international mails were carried. In the case of correspondence to Germany, the 10¢ 1869 covers span a period encompassing two rate changes for each of the two basic routes—illustrating the rapid progress in international postal rate reductions which paved the way for the Universal Postal Union. The cover listing appended herewith describes every 10¢ 1869 cover to Germany that has come to my attention after many years of diligent searching. The listing is surely incomplete and additions are welcomed. The covers are grouped according to the rates and routes discussed below.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The evolution of the modern German state can be said to have begun in 1864, when an alliance of Austria and Prussia took the German duchies of Schleswig and Holstein back from Denmark. This alliance came apart in 1866, when Prussia defeated Austria (and most of the southern German states which had allied with her) in the Seven Weeks' War. In the settlement Austria agreed to let Prussia reorganize northern Germany. The southern states of Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg and Baden paid indemnities but remained intact. Prussia absorbed Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse-Kassel, Nassau and Frankfurt-am-Main.<sup>1</sup>

Shortly thereafter, in early 1867, Prussia established the North German Union, which through additional treaties now included all the German states north of the Main River, together with the southern kingdom of Saxony. The remaining German states south of the Main soon forged military alliances with Prussia; while technically independent, they were for all practical purposes under Prussian control.<sup>2</sup>

By this rapid expansion, Prussia had absorbed most of the territory historically served by the hereditary Thurn and Taxis postal system. On 1 July 1867, Prussia purchased the entire franchise from the Taxis family.<sup>3</sup> This included the postal service in the ostensibly independent southern states. Almost simultaneously, negotiations began between the U.S. and the North German Union to establish a postal treaty to replace the previous arrangements with Bremen, Hamburg and Prussia.<sup>4</sup> The documents were signed in the fall of 1867 and the new treaty became effective 1 January, 1868. This "Treaty of 1867" was still in effect when the 1869 stamps came into use. With several modifications of rates and other details, it would last right up to U.P.U.<sup>5</sup>

After the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in the summer of 1870, Baden joined the North German Union, followed by Bavaria and Württemberg at the end of November. Thus, at least three states were technically independent from Germany (though the N.G.U. handled their external postal affairs) during the period in which the 1869 stamps were on sale at U.S. post offices. At least two redirected covers, discussed and illustrated below, survive to show this interesting state of affairs—bearing the U.S. 10¢ 1869 stamp along with stamps of the states of Baden and Württemberg, respectively. On 18 January 1871, the empire of Germany was proclaimed, with William, Prince of Prussia, taking the title of Emperor William I.

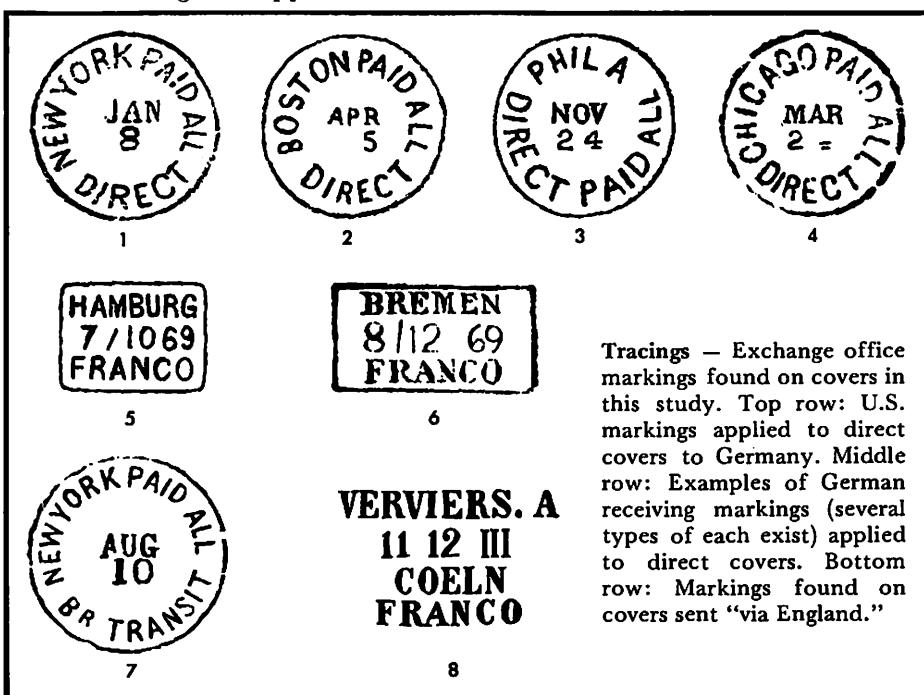
Throughout this period, mail could be sent from the U.S. to Germany by two different routes. The cheaper and slower was the "direct" route, via steamers of the Hamburg-American (HAPAG) or the North German Lloyd (NGL) lines. Except during the disruptions of the Franco-Prussian War, each line sailed weekly throughout the 1869 period from New York to Germany, with HAPAG debarking its direct mails at Hamburg and NGL debarking its direct mails at Bremen. Both lines made regularly scheduled intermediate stops at England (HAPAG also stopped at France), but their direct mail stayed on board to the German port. The other route to Germany, faster and more expensive, was "via England," successor to the Prussian closed mail route.

As we enter the 1869 era, the postal rate from the U.S. to Germany

was 10¢ per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce via the direct route and 15¢ per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce via England, both these rates having become effective on 1 January, 1868. Thirty months later, on July 1, 1870, the direct rate was reduced to 7¢ and the rate via England to 10¢. Since the 1869 stamps generally continued in use throughout the summer of 1870, those who fancy the 1869 issue can collect covers to Germany in four distinct categories: direct and via England, and before and after the rate reduction. We will discuss these four cover categories in turn, beginning with the direct covers.

### DIRECT COVERS—10¢ RATE

The detailed regulations for the 1867 treaty established exchange offices, for direct correspondence between the U.S. and Germany, as follows: in the U.S. at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago; and in Germany at Hamburg and Bremen. The great majority of the direct covers in this study show markings of both the U.S. and the German exchange offices. The detailed regulations of the treaty also stipulated<sup>6</sup> that prepaid covers from the U.S. be stamped "PAID ALL," to which markings the exchange offices add the word "DIRECT," presumably to distinguish such covers from those going "via England," some of which crossed the Atlantic in the same ships. The U.S. exchange office markings typically applied to direct mails seen in this study are shown as markings 1-4 in the tracing plate; examples of the markings applied by the German receiving exchange offices are shown as markings 5 and 6. Curiously, the Baltimore post office, which was not an exchange office for these mails, handstamped at least some of its direct covers to Germany with a red straightline "PAID ALL" marking; see Appendix C.



Tracings — Exchange office markings found on covers in this study. Top row: U.S. markings applied to direct covers to Germany. Middle row: Examples of German receiving markings (several types of each exist) applied to direct covers. Bottom row: Markings found on covers sent "via England."

The evidence of the surviving 10¢ 1869 covers suggests that the vast preponderance of the direct covers to Germany during this era passed through the New York exchange office and received its circular handstamp (marking 1). Of 165 direct covers in this study (those listed in Appendices C and D), 121 passed through the New York exchange office and were so marked. Boston was the next busiest office, with 35 covers, a number that would be considerably smaller were it not for the Ruth Burrage covers, a large find of personal correspondence (sometimes two or three covers posted the same day), which accounts for almost all the Boston covers to Germany from the first half of 1870. Eight covers are assumed to show the Chicago exchange office marking. Assumption is necessary in a few instances because of Chicago's unfortunate habit of applying its marking on the back of the cover. Obviously, markings so placed do not get illustrated in auction catalogs. Oftentimes they don't even get written up in collections, despite their scarcity. While I am reasonably certain such items exist, I don't recall ever seeing an 1869 cover with a CHICAGO PAID ALL DIRECT marking on its front. Such a 10¢ cover is not yet represented in my records.

Least often seen of the four exchange offices is the Philadelphia marking. So far only one 10¢ cover is recorded which shows it. This is the cover illustrated as Figure 1, which shows a single 10¢ 1869 stamp on cover to Germany. This was lot 472 in the fourth Juhring (Frankfurt) sale. The cover bears a clear strike of the magenta PHILA/DIRECT PAID ALL marking, dated NOV 24, and a boxed Bremen receiving marking dated 8/12/69. Throughout the 1869 period, the Philadelphia exchange office marked prepaid covers with a striking and distinctive magenta ink. The other exchange offices used red.

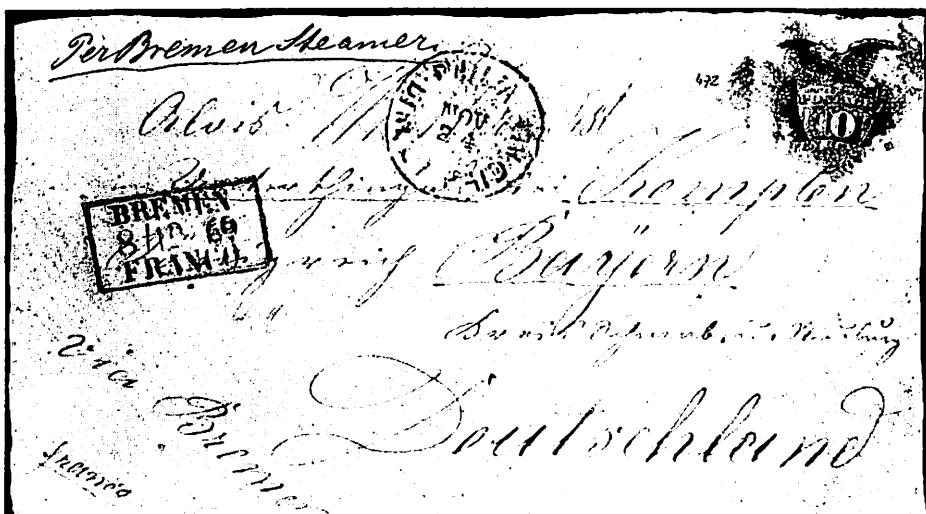


Figure 1. A 10¢ direct cover to Bavaria sent Nov. 24, 1869 shows the seldom seen magenta Philadelphia "Paid All Direct" exchange office marking.

The cover in Figure 1 crossed the Atlantic on the NGL steamer MAIN, which left New York on Nov. 25, 1869, the day after the cover was hand-stamped at the Philadelphia exchange office. The covers in this study pro-

vide additional evidence to support the observation that, at least during the 1869 era, mail from the Philadelphia and Boston exchange offices was made up and datestamped one day before the scheduled departure of the New York steamer; and that mail from the Chicago exchange office was handstamped two days before.

Sailing data for the direct steamers has been assembled from the *New York Times*, the daily London press and other contemporary sources by Clifford Friend and Walter Hubbard. For the HAPAG steamers, this information was published in *Chronicles* 105 and 106; for the NGL line, in *Chronicle* 101. Regrettably, the Friend-Hubbard data for these two lines commences with 1870. Thus, for the calendar year 1869, sailing data is still not conveniently available, a situation we hope will someday be rectified.

The cover in Figure 2, originally addressed to Baden was posted at Rochester, N.Y. on May 31, 1870. The red NEW YORK PAID ALL DIRECT marking shows JUN 2, departure date of the NGL steamer HERMANN, which touched at Southampton June 13 and reached Bremen two days later. The boxed Bremen exchange office marking on the left of the cover, similar to marking 5 in the tracing plate, shows 15-6-70. The cover was redirected internally, with the addition of a Baden 3 kreuzer rose stamp (Scott #27). As noted earlier, Baden was still technically an independent state in 1870. According to the *Scott* catalog, the postage stamps of Baden were superceded by those of the German Empire on 1 January 1872.



Figure 2. A 10¢ direct cover sent May 31, 1870 showing mixed franking. A Baden 3 kreuzer rose pays the internal forwarding (redirection) fee.

In 1975, when I wrote a long survey article on the subject of mixed franking covers bearing the 10¢ 1869 stamp,<sup>7</sup> I was not aware of the existence of the cover in Figure 2. It came to my attention when it was sold as lot 82 in the Corinphila sale of 8 May, 1979, for S.F. 4800 + 10% (then equivalent to \$3430). The cover was subsequently offered on those shores for around \$8500, and was most recently seen in May, 1981 as part of

Ryo Ishikawa's award-winning U.S. exhibit at WIPA.

The cover in Figure 3, one of the most colorful 10¢ 1869 items in existence, was posted at New York City on 19 July, 1869, addressed to Württemberg. The NEW YORK PAID ALL DIRECT marking, of the type shown as marking 1 in the tracing plate, is obscured, but the boxed Hamburg exchange office marking, dated 3-8-69, is conclusive evidence that the cover left New York on June 20 aboard the HAPAG steamer ALLEMANIA, which reached Hamburg August 8. (Other covers in this study confirm this sequence of dates; see Appendix C.)

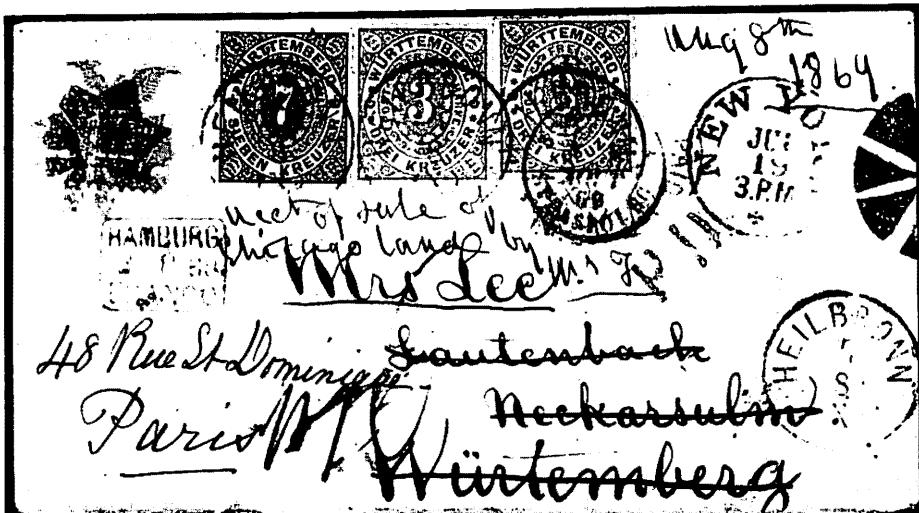


Figure 3. This colorful cover shows a 10¢ 1869 plus 13 kreuzer in red and blue Württemberg stamps on a direct cover from New York to Württemberg, redirected to Paris. Cover went on HAPAG steamer ALLEMANIA.

At Heilbronn, in Württemberg, the cover in Figure 3 was redirected to Paris, with the addition of 13 kreuzer postage, paid by two copies of the rouletted Württemberg 3 kreuzer rose (Scott #49) and one copy of the rouletted 7 kreuzer blue (Scott #50). One of the 3 kreuzer stamps, applied on top of the New York exchange office marking, is tied by a blue French entry mark, indicating the cover entered France at Strasbourg. The red "P.D." marking, to the right of the address, is presumed to have been applied there. This most appealing cover, ex Knapp, sold for \$5100 as lot 490 in the fourth Juhring (Frankfurt) sale, and is now in the collection of PRA President Elliott Coulter. As noted earlier, Württemberg joined the North German Union in late 1870. However, it continued autonomous as a stamp-issuing entity until 1902.

The covers in Figures 1 through 3 suggest that direct covers from the U.S. were all handstamped in Germany with the rectangular receiving markings of the Hamburg or Bremen exchange offices, such as are shown as markings 5 and 6 in the tracing plate. These boxed markings, which occur in several different types, are (on 1869 covers) always struck in red or red-brown ink, showing "HAMBURG (or BREMEN)/date/FRANCO," with the date presented in the Continental style (IE: 11/3/70 = March 11, 1870).

An exception to this general observation is those covers carried by either of the direct steamer lines to destinations within the city of Bremen. These seem not to have received the expected Bremen or Hamburg box. (Note that the cities of Bremen and Hamburg are only 60 or so miles apart and even in the 1869 era were well connected by rail. Covers addressed to either city were not held for the appropriate direct steamer from New York, but were dispatched on the next steamer to Germany, regardless of which port it would call at.)

In the Siegel sale of 27-28 September, 1971 were auctioned eleven 10¢ 1869 covers, dating between 10 November, 1869 to 8 June, 1870, all from the same correspondence—from London, Ohio to Bremen, addressed to Robert M. Hanson, then the U.S. consul at Bremen. All 11 covers bore the expected NEW YORK PAID ALL DIRECT marking, and all travelled via NGL or HAPAG steamers. However, not one of these covers showed either the Bremen or the Hamburg boxed receiving mark. Instead, all 11 bore circular markings on reverse, showing “AUSG” and the date.

Reference to the direct covers listed in Appendix C will indicate that this practice was applied quite consistently. Note, for instance, the three covers that bear the NEW YORK PAID ALL DIRECT marking dated MAR 5 (1870). These covers all crossed the Atlantic in the NGL steamer UNION, arriving Bremen 19 March, 1870. Two of them, addressed to destinations beyond Bremen (Weimar and Hesse), bear the boxed Bremen receiving marking dated “19-3-70.” The third, addressed to Bremen, does not show the boxed marking; but instead shows a circular “AUSG” marking on reverse, dated “19-3.”

Note also the four covers that transited on the HAPAG SILESIA, bearing NEW YORK PAID ALL DIRECT markings of JAN 11 (1870) or BOSTON PAID ALL DIRECT markings dated JAN 10. These covers entered Germany at Hamburg. The three addressed to destinations other than Bremen show the predictable boxed Hamburg marking, here dated “23-1-70.” The fourth, addressed to Bremen, shows the circular “AUSG” marking on reverse, dated “24-1.”

While there are some exceptions, the evidence of this study suggests that, at least during the period under consideration, direct covers from the U.S. to the city of Bremen were given some special treatment that prevented them from receiving the boxed exchange-office marking that was ordinarily applied. Covers addressed to other destinations within the state of Bremen, as well as covers addressed to Hamburg, seem not to have received this special treatment; though the Hamburg covers in this study are far fewer in number, so that their evidence is less conclusive. Perhaps students of the Bremen and Hamburg mails can shed additional light here.

#### **DIRECT COVERS—7¢ RATE**

The 1868 postal treaty required revision by 1870, after the U.S. and England had agreed to a reduction in the bulk postage paid to the steamer lines carrying mail between them, and after both the NGL and HAPAG lines agreed to accept lower fares on the direct carriage of mail.<sup>8</sup> Additional articles of agreement, signed in the spring of 1870, produced lower rates that went into effect on 1 July 1870. The 15¢ rate via England was reduced to 10¢, and the 10¢ direct rate was reduced to 7¢.

However, the Franco-Prussian War was looming just as the lower rates took effect. War was declared by France on 19 July 1870. While the emerging German juggernaut was destined to prevail in eight short months, Germany had no navy. German ports being easily subject to French blockade, the HAPAG and NGL steamers were withdrawn to neutral locations. The result was that while the 7¢ direct rate existed theoretically, there was soon no service by which such mail could be carried.

In its August 1870 issue, the *U.S. Mail and Post-Office Assistant* published an official notice from the superintendent of foreign mails, dated 23 July 1870, as follows:

“The direct lines of German steamers heretofore plying between New York and Bremen and Hamburg, respectively, having suspended their trips to those ports, in consequence of the Franco-Prussian War, the reduced rates of postage chargeable under the existing postal convention with North Germany on letters . . . forwarded by the direct route, are, for the present, inoperative.

All correspondence for North Germany will, consequently, until direct steamship service is resumed, be forwarded by closed mail via England.”

In all, the direct steamers made seven transatlantic crossings from New York during July 1870, prior to the suspension of service because of the war.<sup>9</sup> Nonetheless, covers showing the 7¢ direct rate from this pre-war period are not often encountered. Hargest knew of none when he wrote his book<sup>10</sup> and had learned of only one when he returned to this subject in *Chronicle* 73.<sup>11</sup> That cover, bearing a 6¢ and a 1¢ National Bank Note Co. stamp, was sold not long ago, as lot 420 in the Walter Hubbard collection (Siegel sale #590, November 30, 1981). In the auction catalog, this cover was described as “the only cover so far recorded showing the 7¢ rate prior to the suspension of the service,” an observation doubtless based on Hargest’s *Chronicle* pronouncement, which however had since become obsolete. Another 7¢ cover—this bearing a 1¢ 1861 and a 6¢ 1869—had been sold as lot 723 in the Second Hessel sale in 1976. The Hubbard 7¢ cover crossed on the HAPAG SILESIA, departing New York July 19, while the Hessel cover crossed on the HAPAG HOLSATIA, departing July 12.

The cover in Figure 4 is yet another pre-war cover at the 7¢ direct rate. While not as sexy as the two covers just mentioned, it is more appropriate to this study, because here the 7¢ rate is overpaid by a 10¢ 1869 stamp. While the date of the BOSTON PAID ALL DIRECT marking is unfortunately not clear, we know from the evidence of other covers that the Bremen 14-7-70 marking was applied to mail carried by the NGL DONAU, which left New York on 2 July 1870 and arrived at Bremen July 14. Thus this cover crossed to Germany on the first vessel available to carry direct covers at the 7¢ rate.

One of the many 10¢ 1869 covers that have come down to us from the Ruth Burrage correspondence, the cover in Figure 4 was received at Dresden and then redirected to St. Moritz, then and now a toasty resort town in Switzerland, thus explaining the red crayon Swiss due markings.

Another 10¢ cover at the 7¢ rate was sold as lot 465 in the fourth Juhring sale (Frankfurt) in 1978. Posted at Milwaukee in early July 1870,



INTERNAL FORWARDING—A 10¢ direct rate cover sent May 31, 1870, from Rochester, NY, to Baden and redirected with 3 kreuzer deep rose (#27) Baden stamp to Mauer. Note boxed red Bremen exchange office marking.



COMBINATION—A 2¢ Bank Note and a 10¢ 1869 pay the double 6¢ direct rate to Germany, which became effective on 1 October 1871. Although the sender routed this February, 1873 cover "via England," the NEW YORK PAID ALL DIRECT marking and the Hamburg receiving mark, both in red, show direct routing to Germany.

this cover bears (on reverse) a "CHICAGO PAID ALL DIRECT" marking dated JUL 7 and (on the front) a Bremen receiving marking, dated 21-7-70. It must have crossed on the NGL MAIN, which left New York July 9, arrived at Southampton on July 19 (the day war was declared), discharged all its mails and stayed there. How the mails from this and other aborted crossings actually reached Germany is not known. Presumably they travelled the same train route as the "via England" covers, discussed below. The Hessel cover bears markings that confirm such treatment.

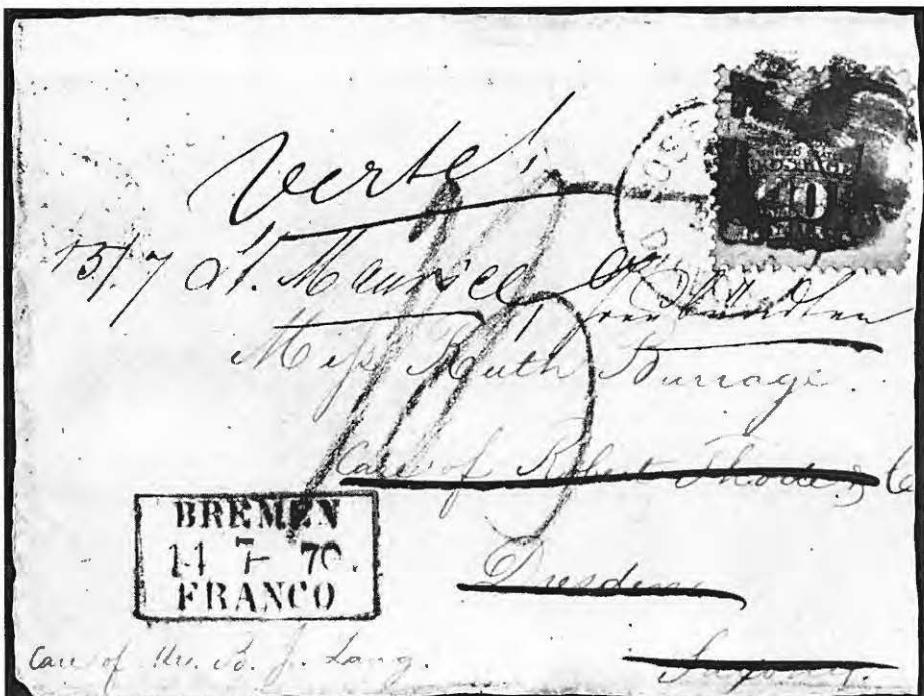


Figure 4. A 10¢ 1869 stamp overpays the 7¢ direct rate to Germany in July, 1870. This is one of a handful of covers known showing this rate before it became unavailable due to disruptions caused by the Franco-Prussian War.

Given the number of eligible crossings and the volume of mail reportedly carried, it seems remarkable that so few 7¢-rate covers have thus far been reported from this brief but most interesting July period. One suspects that a great many more such covers exist, most of them bearing Banknote stamps.

Service at the 7¢ direct rate was revived fitfully in the fall of 1870 and became regular at the end of the war in February 1871. Covers from this postwar era are more frequently seen, but by this time the 1869 stamps had generally been supplanted by the Banknotes, so that 1869 covers are uncommon. Note, however, that Appendix D lists three 10¢ 1869 covers at the 7¢ direct rate after the resumption of service in early 1871.

The 7¢ direct rate was reduced to 6¢ on 1 October 1871, and this 6¢ rate continued all the way up to the end of June, 1875, when the 5¢ UPU rate took force. Figure 5 is the only 10¢ 1869 cover I know of that shows the 6¢ rate. Addressed to Berlin, the cover is presumably double rated. It is franked with a 10¢ 1869 and a 2¢ Banknote, posted at New York City

in late February, 1873. While the sender routed the cover "via England," it clearly was sent direct, as evidenced by the NEW YORK PAID ALL DIRECT marking, dated FEB 28, and the Hamburg receiving mark, dated 13/3/73. This cover crossed on the HAPAG Cimbria, which left New York 28 February 1873 and touched at Plymouth on 10 March.



Figure 5. This interesting late use of the 10¢ 1869 stamp plus a 2¢ Banknote illustrates the two times 6¢ direct rate on an 1873 cover from New York to Berlin.

#### COVERS VIA ENGLAND—15¢ RATE

As noted earlier, the other route to Germany, more expensive and thought to be faster and safer, was "via England." This was essentially the same service previously known as "Prussian Closed Mail." Mail from the U.S. to Germany "via England" would cross the Atlantic on any of the steamers regularly engaged in carrying mails between New York and England—including the two direct lines just discussed. Such mail would then cross England by train in closed bags, by ferry across the channel to Ostend, in Belgium, thence by train to Verviers, Belgium, and on to Cologne, on Germany's western border.<sup>12</sup> On the postal sorting car between Verviers and Cologne, the bags were opened and their contents marked.

For this service the 1867 treaty designated just one exchange office in each country. In the U.S., New York was the exchange office, and it typically applied to these covers the circular NEW YORK PAID ALL/Br TRANSIT marking shown as #7 in the tracing plate. Thus, while the direct 1869 covers can be collected to show four different U.S. exchange office markings, the "via England" covers show just this one.

On the German side, the designated exchange office was the postal sorting car on the train between Verviers and Cologne, which applied to these covers the red marking shown as #8 on the tracing plate. In the date

plug of this marking, the first digit(s) indicate the day and the second digit(s) the month. The significance of the third group of numbers (which frequently say "3" or "III") is not known to this writer, nor is the significance of the letter "A" or "B" that typically appears after the "VERVIERS." Hargest speculated<sup>13</sup> that these might be code markings indicating a particular train or crew.

As we enter the 1869 era, the rate to Germany via England, effective since 1 January 1868, was 15¢ per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce. Since this rate remained in effect through 30 June 1870, a good number of 1869 covers survive to show it—most of them bearing 15¢ 1869 stamps and some showing 12¢ plus 3¢. My listing shows 11 covers bearing the 10¢ 1869 stamp used in combination with other stamps to make the 15¢ rate.



Figure 6. Three different 1869 stamps pay the 15¢ rate via England on this cover from New Orleans to Hanover, posted in April, 1870.

Typical of these is the cover shown as Figure 6. Addressed to Hanover and posted at New Orleans on 17 April, this cover is franked with a 10¢, a 3¢ and a 2¢ 1869 stamp. The NEW YORK PAID ALL Br TRANSIT marking shows APR 21 and the VERVIERS/COELN marking shows 3-5-3. This cover presumably crossed the Atlantic on the NGL steamer HERMANN, which left New York on 21 April, 1870 and unloaded its British mails at Southampton on May 2. Had this cover been posted at the 10¢ direct rate, it would have remained on the steamer all the way to Bremen, and would have shown the "direct" markings discussed earlier.

COVERS VIA ENGLAND-10¢ RATE

As noted, the 15¢ rate via England was reduced to 10¢ effective 1 July 1870. The disruptions of the Franco-Prussian War simultaneously conspired

to eliminate the direct route, with the result that virtually all correspondence from the U.S. to Germany during the last half of 1870 and the first months of 1871 travelled via England at this 10¢ rate. Since the 10¢ 1869 stamp continued on sale at many post offices—especially the smaller ones—through 1870 and sometimes into 1871, covers showing the 10¢ rate via England are not uncommon. (Note from the cover listing in Appendix B, that most of these covers originated in small towns.)

The cover in Figure 7 shows a 10¢ 1869 stamp on a cover from San Francisco to Germany. The San Francisco circular date stamp shows AUG 10 and the stamp is well tied by a distinctive killer known to have been used at San Francisco during the summer of 1870. (A similar fancy killer, used at San Francisco during this same period, is listed on page 74 of the Skinner-Eno book.)



Figure 7. A cover from San Francisco to Thuringia, mailed in August, 1870, shows the 10¢ rate via England, shortly after the charge was reduced from 15¢.

On the cover in Figure 7, the NEW YORK PAID ALL Br TRANSIT marking reads AUG 18, departure date of the Cunard steamer PALMYRA, which discharged its mails at Queenstown, Ireland, on 29 August 1870. The Cunard Line had refused to carry mails to England at the new lower seapost rates that went into effect on the first day of 1870, but by June the disagreement had been reconciled and Cunard had resumed carrying the British mails.<sup>14</sup>

Note that the cover in Figure 7 does not show the expected VERVIERS-COELN marking (#8 in the tracing plate). Sometime in July, 1870, just after the “via England” rate was reduced from 15¢ to 10¢, use of this marking was discontinued. Whether this was due to the greater influx of mail in the absence of the direct rate, to other war-caused disruptions, or to some other reason entirely, we do not know. The Ostend-

Verviers-Cologne mail route presumably did not change, and there is no evidence to suggest that the postal sorting cars were eliminated. All we know is that after mid-July, 1870, covers that travelled the former Prussian closed mail route no longer received the VERVIERS-COELN handstamp. Covers to Germany at the 10¢ rate via England are thus less rich in markings than the 15¢ covers that preceded them. They are more difficult to recognize, given the absence of German exchange office receiving marks, and they are more difficult to year-date.

The 10¢ rate via England continued through 30 September, 1871. It was replaced by a 7¢ rate, effective 1 October 1871, which ran concurrently with the 6¢ direct rate all the way up to U.P.U. I have never seen a 7¢ via-England cover bearing a 10¢ 1869 stamp, though there's no reason to think that such a beast does not exist. Such covers are quite common with 7¢ Banknotes.

### REGISTERED COVERS

Germany is one of the few overseas destinations (England is another) for which registered covers from the classic era survive in any abundance. The 1867 treaty with Germany designated a registration fee, in the U.S., "not exceeding 10 cents,"<sup>15</sup> and it is clear, both from the surviving covers and the monthly issues of *U.S. Mail*, that the actual fee charged in the U.S. was 8¢.<sup>16</sup> This 8¢ registry fee applied both to direct and via England correspondence, and was fixed regardless of the weight of the cover. Surviving covers from the 1869 era suggest that while Germany applied the same exchange-office markings seen on ordinary mail, the U.S. did not.



Figure 8. A registered direct cover, sent from Philadelphia to Berlin in March, 1870, has 28¢ in postage paid by three different 1869 stamps. This amount covers the two times 10¢ direct rate plus 8¢ registry fee.

Figure 8 shows a cover bearing 28¢ in postage, paid by a 15¢ (Type II), a 10¢ and a 3¢ 1869 stamp. At upper right the cover is struck with a black

circular REGISTERED/PHILA. PA. marking whose date seems to say MAR 6. The red boxed Hamburg marking, a different type than that shown as #5 in the tracing plate, shows 20-3-70.

This is a double-rate direct cover at the 10¢ rate (a red crayon "2" is boldly written across the front of the cover), registered at the 8¢ fee, for a total of 28¢. It must have crossed the Atlantic on the HAPAG steamer HOLSATIA, which left New York 8 March 1870, and arrived Hamburg March 20. The Hamburg exchange office, in addition to the boxed receiving marking, applied the boxed RECOMMANDIRT marking (German for "registered"), as was required by the 1867 treaty. This cover was recently sold as lot 395 in Robert Siegel's auction of the Walter Hubbard collection (30 November, 1981), where it realized \$900. Another double-rate registered cover from Philadelphia, posted a week later, with the 28¢ overpaid by three 10¢ 1869's, had sold for \$2100 in the Siegel rarity sale in 1980.

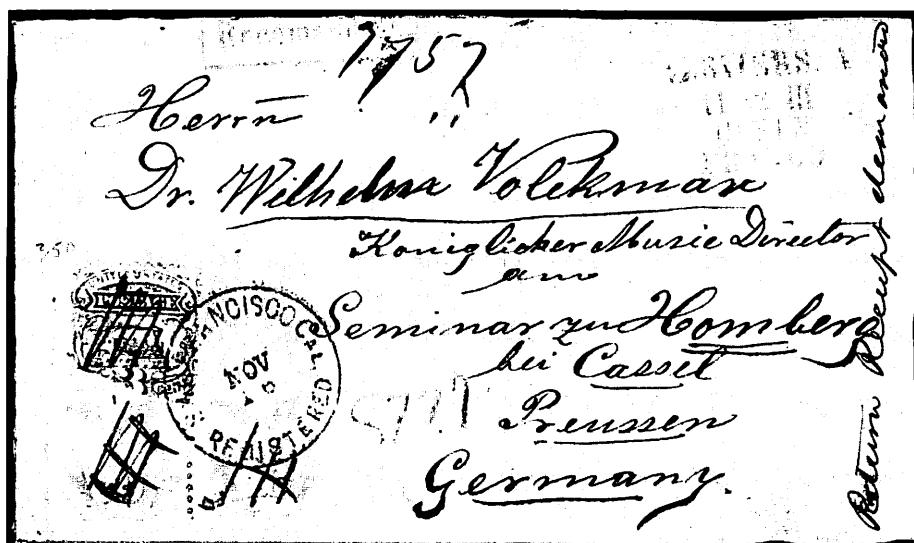


Figure 9. Here is another registered cover, this one posted in November, 1869, at San Francisco, and showing the 15¢ rate via England plus the 8¢ registry fee, totaling the unusual figure of 23¢.

The cover in Figure 9 is a single-rate registered cover at the 15¢ rate via England. The 23¢ in postage (a very unusual increment) is paid by a pair of 10¢ 1869 stamps and a 3¢ 1869 which, alas, was torn prior to being affixed to the envelope. All three stamps are tied by the circular San Francisco registered marking dated NOV 16. The cover bears no New York exchange office markings, but it does show at lower right a part strike of a magenta double-circle NEW YORK/REGISTERED marking that is strikingly similar to the registry markings in use today. The marking is clearly dated NOV 30, indicating the cover took two full weeks to cross the country, an extremely slow transit perhaps explained by the time-consuming security procedures inherent in the registry process.

November 30 is presumed to be the date on which the cover passed through the New York exchange office, and that is the New York departure date of the HAPAG SILESIA, bound for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg. A number of direct covers survive from this same crossing (see Appendix C). They show the NEW YORK PAID ALL DIRECT marking

dated NOV 30 and the boxed Hamburg receiving marking dated 12-12-69. The "via England" cover shown as Figure 9 shows the VERVIERS-COELN marking dated December 11, suggesting that—in this instance at least—carriage "via England" was indeed faster than "direct." My presumption is that the RECOMMANDIRT marking on this cover was applied on the postal sorting care between Verviers and Cologne. That too was mandated by the treaty.

## INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID COVERS

Given our focus on covers bearing the 10¢ 1869 stamp, we should not be surprised at the paucity of insufficiently prepaid covers in this study. As I hope has been made abundantly clear by now, 10¢ was enough postage, throughout the period under discussion, to send a single-rate cover, by one route or the other, from the U.S. to Germany. Nonetheless, we do record a few overweight covers that illustrate the treatment of inadequately prepaid mail. One of them is shown as Figure 10.

The 1867 treaty was quite specific about the handling of insufficiently prepaid covers. They were to be delivered, but charged with the deficient postage plus a fine, which in the North German Union was not to exceed two silbergroschen (5¢ in the U.S.).<sup>17</sup> The detailed regulations added that such covers "shall be stamped in the United States 'insufficiently paid'... and the amount of the deficient postage expressed in figures (black) on the face in the money of the receiving office."<sup>18</sup>

The cover in Figure 10, and other 1869 covers to Germany, suggest that these terms were only partly adhered to. The U.S. exchange offices seem not to have expressed, in black or any other color ink, the German currency equivalent of the deficient postage. This sum was left for the German receiving office to calculate, sometimes with bizarre or spectacular results. The U.S. exchange offices, however, did typically mark these covers with an INSUFFICIENTLY PAID handstamp. The familiar New York straightline marking, 4mm × 56mm, is found on covers to many other destinations as well as Germany. Less frequently seen are the INSUFFICIENTLY PAID markings applied at the Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago exchange offices.

The Boston marking is faintly struck on the cover in Figure 10. This is a single circle marking, about 22mm in diameter (in the cover Figure 10 it surrounds the "B" in "Burrage"), containing the words INSUFFICIENTLY PAID. This is similar to a marking listed in *Blake-Davis* (page 191, marking 951), containing the misspelling "INSUFFICIENTLY." Perhaps the compilers of that book refer to another marking which actually contains a spelling error, since they don't list the marking with the correct spelling. More likely the error is in their own tracing. Certainly the marking in Figure 10 has the word properly spelled, and a clearer strike of the same marking, also without misspelling, is illustrated in lot 210 in Robert Siegel's sale of some of the Marc Haas covers (sale 561, 22 April 1980).

The Philadelphia marking, an attractive oval about 16mm × 23mm, is not recorded on a 10¢ 1869 cover. In fact, I don't recall seeing it on any 1869 cover, though such items must surely exist. Examples of the marking do survive on loose single 1869 stamps. A nice strike on an off-cover 10¢ 1869 was sold as lot 509 in the first Juhring (CAPEX) sale SPB sale #20,

14 June 1978. A 15¢ Lincoln cover showing this same marking (on a cover to France) was illustrated on page 157 of *Chronicle* 90.

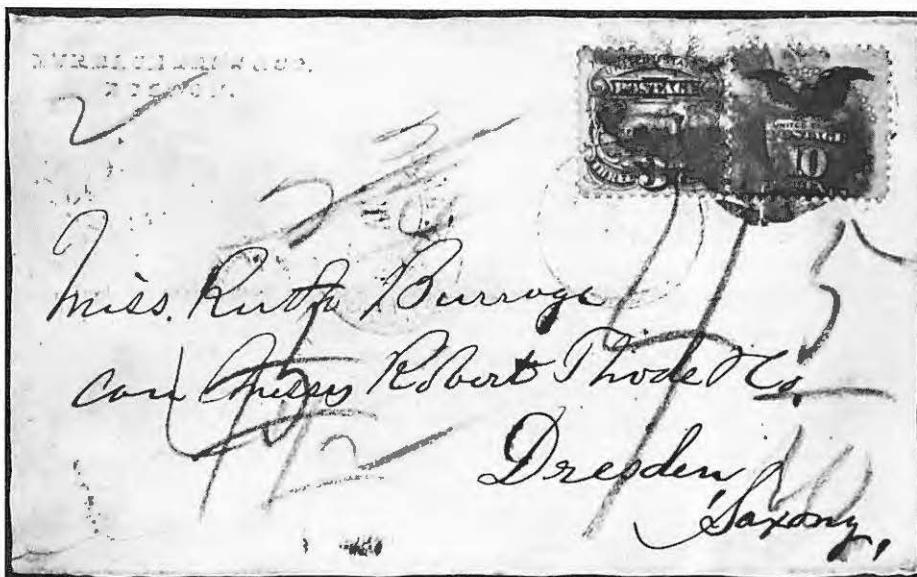


Figure 10. An example of an insufficiently prepaid cover from Boston to Dresden. This overweight direct cover required 20¢ in postage. The computation represented by the German due markings is explained in the text.

I have no record of a Chicago insufficiently paid marking on covers (or loose stamps) from the 1869 era, though such a marking must have been employed, and covers very likely survive to show it. In Charles Starnes' most useful chapter on transatlantic mail markings in the Simpson-Alexander book, is illustrated an 1860 cover from Chicago to England, bearing a blue INSUFFICIENTLY/PREPAID marking with the words arranged in an arc format. Perhaps this marking was still in use during the 1869 era. Can any reader provide additional evidence here? Considering the similarities of the exchange-office markings applied to fully prepaid covers, it is interesting to contemplate the profound dissimilarities in the shapes of the markings clerks used to designate insufficiently prepaid mail. Was the selection of four such different types—straightline, circle, oval and arc—done by design? Perhaps we shall never know.

The cover in Figure 10 is another one from the Ruth Burrage correspondence. While the dates are probably not clear in the photo, the cover was posted at Boston sometime in late February, 1870. What rate of postage the combination of a 10¢ and a 3¢ 1869 was intended to pay I cannot imagine. The cover must have weighed more than one-half ounce, else 10¢ would have been adequate. The blue crayon "2" marking, in the upper left corner, was applied by the Boston exchange office. It indicates a double rate cover not fully prepaid. (The same type crayon marking, in red, is found on fully prepaid multiple rate covers from Boston.) A black Boston "DIRECT" marking, lacking the word "PAID," ties the 3¢ stamp.

The numbers scrawled across the front of the cover are Germany's attempts to compute and assess the proper amount of postage to be col-

lected from the recipient. Those markings are ineluctably a part of this cover, and ought to be regarded not as a detraction but as an enhancement. I say all this because I recently encountered a similar cover whereon some idiot craftsman had gone to considerable length to remove all the blue German crayon markings, presumably thinking them extraneous.

Note first the "2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " written above the address. This is almost certainly the German restatement of the 7¢ deficient U.S. postage. The exchange rate established by the 1867 treaty was 5¢ U.S. = 2 silbergroschen. At this rate, the fraction "2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " is as close as one can conveniently come, using basic fractions, to the equivalent of 7¢ (whose decimal equivalent would be 2.8 silbergroschen).

Per the terms of the treaty, to be added to the deficient postage was a fine no greater than 2 silbergroschen. I assume that at least in this case the fine was 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  sgr., because this amount, when added to the "2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " deficient postage, would yield the "4 $\frac{5}{10}$ " sgr. at which the cover was finally rated for collection. This explanation is admittedly speculative; I would much enjoy hearing from readers who can expand upon or refute it.

## CONCLUSION

The 10¢ 1869 covers to Germany survive in abundance and variety to exemplify several interesting aspects of the postal history of their era, especially the rapid rate reductions that preceded U.P.U. The 10¢ 1869 covers show the distinction between direct and via-England carriage, and illustrate how the terms of the postal treaties were in most but not all cases adhered to. Given the limited focus of this survey, we have doubtless gone astray here and there. Comments, criticism and clarification—as well as additional 10¢ 1869 cover citations to add to the appended listing—will all be welcome.



## REFERENCES

1. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1966, Vol. 10, p. 316.
2. *World Book Encyclopedia*, 1969, Vol. 8, p. 154.
3. Smith, A. D., *The Development of Rates of Postage*, Quartermann reprint, 1977, p. 355. This book contains much useful information, not available elsewhere, about the evolution of the international mails.
4. *XVI U.S. Statutes-at-Large*, pp. 953, 958, 963.
5. *Ibid*, p. 979. The background to the treaty negotiations, and the terms, are usefully summarized in George Hargest's *History of Letter Post Communication* etc., pp. 150–151.
6. *XVI U.S. Statutes-at-Large*, p. 984.
7. *Chronicle* 88, pp. 232–242.
8. Hargest, *op. cit.*, pp. 153–154; *XVI U.S. Statutes-at-Large*, pp. 1003–1004.

9. Using evidence from the 1870 *Postmaster General Report*, Hargest (p. 154) deduced that no more than five pre-war crossings could have been made at the 7¢ direct rate. However, the Friend-Hubbard data, based on contemporary newspaper accounts from both sides of the Atlantic, indicate seven trips, to wit:

<u>LINE/STEAMER</u>	<u>SCHEDULED NYC DEPARTURE</u>
NGL DONAU	JUL 2
HAPAG ALLEMANIA	JUL 5
NGL NEW YORK	JUL 7
NGL MAIN	JUL 9
HAPAG HOLSATIA	JUL 12
NGL BREMEN	JUL 14
HAPAG SILESIA	JUL 19

10. *Hargest, op cit.*, p. 154.

11. *Chronicle* 73, pp. 38-39.

12. *Chronicle* 65, p. 42.

13. *Chronicle* 65, p. 44.

14. *Chronicle* 107, p. 206.

15. *XVI U.S. Statutes-at-Large*, p. 981.

16. This information was usually published on the third page of the monthly issues of *U.S. Mail*, under the heading "Registering Foreign Letters." See, for example, *U.S. Mail* (Chicago reprint), p. 443.

17. *XVI U.S. Statutes-at-Large*, p. 980, Article 7.

18. *Ibid*, p. 984, Section VII.

#### NOTES ON THE COVER LISTING

The list of 207 covers which follows are those known to the author which bear the U.S. 10¢ 1869 stamp used to destinations within the North German Union, including covers originally addressed to Germany and redirected elsewhere. The covers are grouped according to the four rate and route categories discussed in the accompanying article. They are arranged chronologically within each of these four categories.

The first column in the list gives the date in the circular date stamp—typically the date on which the cover entered the U.S. mails. Following columns show the U.S. origin and cover destination (usually German), stamps on the cover, date of the U.S. exchange office marking and date of the German exchange office marking.

Covers are arranged according to the date of the U.S. or German exchange office markings, so that in some cases the circular date stamp data (first column) will seem to be out of order. In all cases a "?" indicates information which might be available, if the cover could be inspected. An "X" indicates information that the author has concluded cannot be determined from an examination of the cover itself.

The "REFERENCES" column includes, wherever possible, an accessible auction catalog citation or other source to enable the reader to locate a photo of the cover. Specific abbreviations used include:

In Appendix A, the "V-C" column contains the date information included in the Verviers-Cologne handstamp (marking #8 on the tracings plate).

In Appendices C and D, the U.S. exchange office is shown by the letter before the date—"B" stands for Boston, "C" for Chicago and "P" for Philadelphia. The absence of a letter signifies the New York office. In the German office date column, "H" is for Hamburg and "B" stands for Bremen.

## APPENDIX A

## 10¢ 1869 COVERS TO GERMANY—15¢ RATE VIA ENGLAND

<u>CDS 1869</u>	<u>ORIGIN/DESTINATION</u>	<u>STAMP(S)</u>	<u>NEW YORK PAID ALL BR TRANS</u>	<u>V-C</u>	<u>REFERENCES</u>
JUL 5	Charleston, S.C./Berlin	114 + 116 on U59	XX	20-7	III Hessel 612; 1¢ overpaid
JUL 18	Pittsburgh/Bremen	116	JUL 20	2-8	Insufficiently prepaid
SEP 22	NYC/Oldenburg	113 + 114 + 116	SEP 22	3-10	II Knapp 1736
NOV 16	San Francisco/Prussia	114 + 2 - 116	NOV 30	11-12	Figure 9; registered
DEC 15	NYC/Prussia	2(113 + 114 + 116)	DEC 15	26-12	I Juhring 796; double rate

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JAN 27	Memphis/Prussia	2 - 114 + 116	?	18-2	Jack Molesworth
FEB 11	Boston/Dresden	116	—	none	Downing 1313; British open mail
FEB 2?	NYC/Stuttgart	113 + 114 + 116	FEB 23	10-3	Rob't Kaufmann, sale #10
MAR 16	NYC/Stuttgart	113 + 114 + 116	MAR 16	28-3	IV Juhring 488 (Frankfurt)
APR 12	Montrose, Pa./Berlin	2 - 116	APR 13	26-4	Siegel 583, lot 511; 5¢ overpaid
APR 17	New Orleans/Hanover	113 + 114 + 116	APR 21	3-5	Figure 6

## APPENDIX B

## 10¢ 1869 COVERS TO GERMANY—10¢ RATE VIA ENGLAND

<u>CDS 1870</u>	<u>ORIGIN/DESTINATION</u>	<u>STAMP(S)</u>	<u>NEW YORK PAID ALL BR TRANS</u>	<u>REFERENCES</u>
JUL 2	Ft. Wayne, Ind./Germany	116	?	Siegel 556, lot 1219; shows V-C marking
JUL 15	Cincinnati/Leipzig	2 - 116	JUL 19	Downing 1319; double rate
JUL 1?	Pittsburgh/Bremen	2 - 116	JUL 1X	double rate
JUL 20	Chicago/Germany	92, 115, 116 on U58	JUL 23	Gibbons Frankfurt sale, April 18-21, 79, lot 1149; three-issue franking
JUL 25	Cannelton, Ind./Frankfurt	116	JUL 30	missent to Frankfurt, Kentucky
AUG 6	Mayville, Wisc./Cologne	116	AUG 10	Siegel 4 May 72, lot 1076
AUG 8	Dedham, Mass./Heidelberg	116	AUG 10	Siegel 12 June 73, lot 268
AUG 10	Pittsburgh/Bremen	2 - 116	AUG 10	SPB 41, lot 1243; double rate
AUG ?	Waverly, Iowa/Oldenburg	116	AUG 10	Jim Cryer
AUG 10	San Francisco/Germany	116	AUG 18	Figure 7
AUG 18	Dedham, Mass./Heidelberg	116	AUG 20	Jeffrey Forster
AUG 25	Cincinnati/Bavaria	2 - 116	?	double rate
AUG 27	Danville, Pa./Silesia	116	AUG 31	Hubbard 384

<u>CDS</u> <u>1870</u>	<u>ORIGIN/DESTINATION</u>	<u>STAMP(S)</u>	<u>NEW YORK</u> <u>PAID ALL</u> <u>BR TRANS</u>	<u>REFERENCES</u>
AUG 29	Dansville, N.Y./Westphalia	116	AUG 31	
AUG ?2	Grand Island Sta., Neb./Germany	116	?	Siegel 20 May 69, lot 508
SEP 7	Iowa City/Hesse	116	SEP 10	IV Juhring 471 (Frankfurt)
SEP 12	Providence/Heidelberg	116	SEP 14	Koerber 4 June 80, lot 480
SEP 19	St. Joseph, Mo./Germany	116	SEP 2?	Paige 29 April 60, lot 547
SEP 28	Kirkwood, Mo./Prussia	116	OCT ?	Hubbard 383
NOV 11	Dedham, Mass./Hamburg	116	NOV 12	Manning 21 Nov. 81, lot 765
NOV 14	Dedham, Mass./Hamburg	116	NOV 16	Elliott Coulter
DEC 2?	Savannah, Ga./Bremen	116	DEC 28	Alevizos 4 June 81, lot 1294
DEC 29	St. Mary's, Pa./Germany	116	DEC 31	Siegel 507, lot 329
<u>1871</u>				
JAN 23	Dedham, Mass./Berlin	116	?	Siegel 575, lot 700
JAN 23	Dedham, Mass./Berlin	116	JAN 25	Not the previous cover
JAN 27	Bay, Mo./Germany	116	JAN 30	David Beals III

<u>CDS</u> <u>1871</u>	<u>ORIGIN/DESTINATION</u>	<u>STAMP(S)</u>	<u>NEW YORK</u> <u>PAID ALL</u> <u>BR TRANS</u>	<u>REFERENCES</u>
FEB 10	Baraboo, Wisc./Germany	116	FEB 14	Grant/Colfax campaign envelope
MAR ??	Savanna, Ill./Württemberg	116	MAR 28	IV Juhring 464 (Frankfurt)
MAY 1	Madison, Wisc./Berlin	116	MAY 4	stamp on reverse of cover
MAY 1	Ohio/"Alsace, France"	2 - 116	MAY 4	Hubbard 393
JUN 29	Sandy Hook, Ct./Hamburg	76, 116, 146 on U84	JUN 29	Siegel 333, lot 840

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#### APPENDIX C

##### 10¢ 1869 COVERS TO GERMANY—10¢ DIRECT RATE

<u>CDS</u> <u>1869</u>	<u>ORIGIN/DESTINATION</u>	<u>STAMP(S)</u>	<u>US EXCH</u> <u>OFFICE</u>	<u>GERMAN</u> <u>EXCH OFFICE</u>	<u>REFERENCES</u>
APR 20	NYC/Württemberg	116	APR 20	H 4-5-69	Alan Atkins
APR 20	NYC/Dresden	116	APR 20	H 4-5-69	Frajola 13, June 81, lot 931
MAY 6	NYC/Württemberg	116	MAY 6	B 18-5-69	George Turner
MAY 13	NYC/Germany	116	MAY 13	B 25-5-69	SPB sale #41, lot 1244
MAY 18	NYC/Hesse	116	MAY 18	H 30-5-69	Siegel 529, lot 417

MAY 27	NYC/Prussia	116	MAY 27	B 8-6-69	IV Juhring 462 (Frankfurt)
JUN 3	NYC/Hesse	116	JUN 3	B 1?-6-69	Henry Spelman
JUN ?	NYC/Bohemia	116	JUN ?	H 24-6-69	Siegel 555, lot 417
JUN 15	NYC/Württemberg	116	JUN 15	H 28-6-69	Robbins 22 Sept 81, lot 936
JUN 23	Rochester, N.Y./Germany	116, 113	JUN 24	B 7-7-69	Harmer 14 Oct 80, lot 261; overpaid
JUN 24	NYC/Hesse	116	JUN 24	B 7-7-69	Donald P. Skove
JUL 1	NYC/Bremen	116	JUL 1	none	Siegel 527, lot 342
JUL 8	Sacramento/Saxony	116	C JUL 8	none	Siegel 587, lot 435
JUL 15	Pittsburgh/Germany	2 - 116	?	?	PF files, #8332
JUL 19	NYC/Württemberg	116 + others	JUL 20	H 3-8-69	Figure 3
JUL 20	NYC/Hamburg	116	JUL 20	H 3-8-69	Ken Laurence
JUL 20	NYC/Naumburg	116	JUL 20	H 3-8-69	James W. Beach
JUL 20	NYC/Frankfurt-am-Main	116	JUL 20	H 3-8-69	Hubbard 379
JUL 2?	NYC/Prussia	116	JUL 2?	H ?-8-69	Kaufmann #53, lot 409
AUG 5	NYC/Hesse	116	AUG 5	B 16-8-69	PB 28 Oct 77, lot 1422
AUG 7	Pottsville, Pa./Hanover	2 - 116	AUG 10	H 22-8-69	IV Juhring 485 (Frankfurt)
AUG 10	Mequon River, Wisc./Germany	116	?	?	Scott 27 March 79, lot 207
AUG 12	NYC/Frankfurt-am-Main	116	AUG 12	B 25-8-69	Jack Molesworth

<u>CDS 1869</u>	<u>ORIGIN/DESTINATION</u>	<u>STAMP(S)</u>	<u>US EXCH OFFICE</u>	<u>GERMAN EXCH OFFICE</u>	<u>REFERENCES</u>
	AUG 14 Burlington, Iowa/Germany	116	?	?	Harmer 2 Nov 65, lot 303
	AUG 18 Baltimore/Bremen	116	AUG 19	none	Elliott Coulter
	AUG 19 NYC/Frankfurt-am-Main	2 - 116	AUG 19	1-9-69	Hubbard 394
	AUG 28 NYC/Dusseldorf	116	AUG 28	B 11-9-69	Henry S. Nowak
	SEP 9 NYC/Bremen	116	SEP 9	none	Manning 21 Nov 81, lot 766
	SEP 9 Evansville, Ind./Saxony	116	SEP 14	H 27-9-69	Koerber 21 Nov 78, lot 519
	SEP 11 NYC/Memel, Prussia	116	?	none	Elliott Coulter
	SEP 23 NYC/Bavaria	116	SEP 23	B 5-10-69	Jim Cryer
	SEPT 28 NYC/Frankfurt	116	SEP 28	none	SPB 29 April 80, lot 314
	SEP 25 Louisville/Germany	116	SEP 30	B 12-10-69	Gibbons
	SEP 30 Jersey City/Bremen	116	OCT 5	H 18-10-69	Fred Lopez
	OCT 18 Boston/Gotha	116	B OCT 18	H 31-10-69	Phillips 16 Feb 80, lot 174C
	OCT 19 NYC/Hanover	2 - 116	OCT 19	H 31-10-69	SPB 30 Oct 79, lot 314
	OCT 19 NYC/Hesse	116	OCT 19	H 31-10-69	Siegel 452, lot 542
	OCT 19 Davenport, Iowa/Holstein	116	none	H 7-11-69	II Knapp 1711
	OCT 31 Baltimore/Germany	116	NOV 2	H 16-11-69	Elliott Coulter, "Paid all"

NOV 11	NYC/Germany	116	NOV 11	B 24-11-69	Robbins 22 Sept 81, lot 935
NOV 10	Ft. Madison, Iowa/Germany	116	?	H 29-11-69	III Hessel 591
NOV 10	London, Ohio/Bremen	116	NOV 16	none	Hanson find
NOV 17	Baltimore/Hesse-Cassel	116	none	B 1-12-69	“Paid all”
NOV 19	Dubuque, Iowa/Prussia	116	?	H 6-12-69	Downing 1318
NOV 22	Chicago/Germany	116	C NOV 22	B ?-12-69	Harvey Karlen
NOV 23	NYC/Naumburg, Hesse	116	NOV 23	H X-XX-69	III Hollowbush 351
NOV 24	Philadelphia/Bavaria	116	P NOV 24	B 8-12-69	Figure 1
NOV 26	Washington, D.C./Germany	116	NOV 30	H 12-12-69	Hyers 15 March 80, lot 271
NOV 27	Morristown, NJ/Gothingen	116	NOV 30	H 12-12-69	IV Hollowbush 127; S. W. Emery
NOV 30	Brooklyn/Germany	116	NOV 30	H 12-12-69	Walter J. Orton III
NOV 30	NYC/Württemberg	2 - 116	NOV 30	H 12-12-69	Siegel 452, lot 551
DEC 2	St. Paul/Saxony	116	DEC 2	B 14-12-69	IV Juhring 461 (Frankfurt)
NOV 27	Zumbrota, Minn./Germany	116	DEC ?	H 19-12-69	IV Juhring 466 (Frankfurt)
DEC 6	Boston/Dresden	116	B DEC 6	H 22-12-69	Richard Frajola
DEC 6	London, Ohio/Bremen	116	DEC 7	none	Hanson find
DEC 7	Chicago/Detmold	2 - 116	C DEC 7	B 21-12-69	IV Juhring 481 (Frankfurt)
DEC 8	Webster, Mass./Saxony	116	DEC 9	none	Siegel 587, lot 433

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DEC 9	NYC/Dresden	116	DEC 9	B 21-12-69	Kaufmann, 9 Jun 79, lot 410
DEC 11	Chicago/Prussia	116	?	H 2?-12-69	Ex Haas; Gibbons 15 April 81, 330
DEC 13	Louisville/Weimar	116	DEC 16	B 30-12-69	Siegel 27 Jan 72, lot 1568
DEC 13	Milwaukee/Bremen	116	none	none	Herst 14 Mar 72, lot 149
DEC 27	Boston/Dresden	116	B DEC 27	H 9-1-70	Frajola 13 Jun 81, lot 933

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JAN 4	Troy, Ohio/Coburg	116	JAN 8	B 21-1-70	Harmer 2 Feb 65, lot 118
JAN 8	NYC/Leipzig	116	JAN 8	B 21-1-70	Downing 1314
JAN 8	NYC/Frankfurt	116	JAN 8	B 21-1-70	Clearinghouse Nov 80, lot 68
JAN 10	Boston/Dresden	116	B Jan 10	H 23-1-70	Jeremy Wilson
JAN 10	Boston/Dresden	116	B JAN 10	H 2?-1-70	not the previous cover
JAN 4	Fairabault, Minn./Germany	116	?	H 23-1-70	SPB 30 Oct 79, lot 309
JAN 8	London, Ohio/Bremen	116	JAN 11	none	Hanson find
JAN 14	Boston/Germany	116	B JAN 14	B 28-1-70	Herst 14 Mar 72, lot 412
JAN 15	NYC/Hesse	116	JAN 15	B 28-1-70	Wiescz sale Jan 79, lot 73

JAN 15	NYC/Darmstadt	116	?	B 28-1-70	
JAN 21	Boston/Gotha	116	B JAN 21	B 3-2-70	IV Juhring 463 (Frankfurt)
JAN 22	Baltimore/Hesse	116	JAN 22	B 3-2-70	IV Juhring 478; "Paid all"
JAN 20	Davenport, Iowa/Württemberg	116	?	B 3-2-70	ex Grunin
JAN 19	London, Ohio/Bremen	116	JAN 22	none	Hanson find
JAN 22	NYC/Linz, Germany	116	JAN 22	B 3-2-70	Jack Molesworth
JAN 24	Boston/Dresden	116	B JAN 24	H 7-2-70	Alan Atkins
JAN 31	London, Ohio/Bremen	116	FEB 2	none	Hanson find
JAN 31	Montrose, Pa./Heidelberg	2 - 116	FEB 1	H 19-2-70	Harmer 7 Apr 72, lot 661
?	Boston/Saxony	116	B ?	H 19-2-70	Siegel 587, lot 431
FEB 4	Boston/Dresden	116	B FEB 4	B 20-2-70	Burrage correspondence
FEB 7	Boston/Dresden	116	B FEB 7	H 23-2-70	Siegel 556, lot 1218 A (Burrage)
FEB 7	Boston/Dresden	116	B FEB 7	H 23-2-70	Burrage corr; not previous cover
FEB 12	Montreal/Germany	116	FEB 12	none	bootlegged to NYC; Wunsch 412
FEB 14	Boston/Dresden	116	B FEB 14	H 1-3-70	Siegel 583, lot 509
FEB 19	NYC/Germany	116	FEB 19	B 3-3-70	Clearinghouse 19 Nov 80, lot 69
FEB 23	Cincinnati/Saxony	116	FEB 26	B 11-3-70	Norman Robinson
FEB 23	Pittsburgh/Bremen	2 - 116	FEB 26	none	Mozian 17 Nov 71, lot 83
FEB 24	Greencastle, Pa./Berlin	116	FEB 26	B 11-3-70	Siegel 526, lot 199

<u>CDS 1870</u>	<u>ORIGIN/DESTINATION</u>	<u>STAMP(S)</u>	<u>US EXCH OFFICE</u>	<u>GERMAN EXCH OFFICE</u>	<u>REFERENCES</u>
	FEB 25 Boston/Thuringen	116	B FEB 25	B 11-3-70	Hyers 3 Nov 79, lot 239
	FEB 2? Pittsburgh/Bremen	116	FEB 28	none	Fred Lopez
	FEB 25 New Orleans/Bremen	116	MAR 5	none	IV Juhring 477; forwarded to Paris
	FEB ?? Boston/Dresden	114, 116	B ?	none	Figure 10
	MAR 1 Chicago/Prussia	2 - 116	C MAR 3	B 19-3-70	Harmer 1 Dec 81, lot 164
	MAR 1 London, Ohio/Bremen	2 - 116	MAR 5	none	Hanson find
	MAR 5 NYC/Wiemar	2 - 116	MAR 5	B 19-3-70	Siegel 452, lot 553
	MAR 5 NYC/Hesse	116	MAR 5	B 19-3-70	SPB 9 Mar 81, lot 387
	MAR 6 Philadelphia/Berlin	114, 116, 119	_____	H 20-3-70	Registered; Figure 8
	MAR 7 Boston/Dresden	2 - 116	B MAR 7	H 20-3-70	Siegel 583, lot 512
	MAR 8 Williamsburgh, N.Y./Germany	116	MAR 8	H 20-3-70	Louis Reich
	MAR 8 Mayville, Wisc./Germany	116	MAR 12	B 25-3-70	Harmer 14 Feb 79, lot 625
	MAR 9 London, Ohio/Bremen	116	MAR 12	none	Hanson find
	MAR 11 Philadelphia/Sternberg	3 - 116	_____	B 25-3-70	Siegel 5 Apr 80, lot 130; registered
	MAR 12 NYC/Stuttgart	116	MAR 12	B 25-3-70	Mel Schuh; hotel corner cachet
	MAR 13 Dedham, Mass./Hamburg	116	B MAR 13	H 27-3-70	Gibbons 15 Apr 81, lot 328
	MAR 13 Boston/Dresden	116	B MAR 14	H 27-3-70	Burrage correspondence

MAR 14	Boston/Dresden	116	B MAR 14	H 27-3-70	Scott Gallagher
MAR 18	Wilmington/Bremen	116	MAR 19	none	Larry Davidson
MAR 19	NYC/Prussia	116	MAR 19	B 1-4-70	George Turner
MAR 21	Boston/Dresden	116	B MAR 21	H 3-4-70	Burrage correspondence
MAR 22	NYC/Württemberg	116	MAR 22	H 3-4-70	Harmer 21 May 61, lot 274
MAR 21	Greencastle, Pa./Berlin	2 - 116	MAR 22	H 3-4-70	Siegel 452, lot 552
MAR 22	? Iowa/Prussia	116	C MAR 24	B 10-4-70	Author's collection
MAR 23	Milwaukee/"near Bremen"	116	?	B 10-4-70	ex Haas
MAR 25	Greencastle, Pa./Berlin	116	MAR 26	B 10-4-70	forwarded to Paris
MAR 26	NYC/Worms	116	MAR 26	B 10-4-70	Siegel 503, lot 502
MAR 28	Boston/Dresden	116	B MAR 28	H 13-4-70	Burrage correspondence
MAR 28	Boston/Baden	116	B MAR 28	H 13-4-70	Walter J. Orton III
MAR 31	London, Ohio/Bremen	116	APR 2	none	Hanson find
APR 1	Baltimore/Weimar	116	APR 2	B 14-4-70	Mel Shuh; Baltimore "Paid all"
APR 1	Baltimore/Esfelth, Bremen	116	APR 2	B 14-4-70	II Moody 135
APR 2	NYC/Osterholz, Germany	116	APR 2	B 14-4-70	Zimmerman 24 Mar 79, lot 348
APR 2	NYC/Eisenath, Germany	116	APR 2	B 14-4-70	II Hessel 699; Edward Busch coll.
MAR ?	Baltimore/Germany	116	MAR ??	H 18-4-70	ex Haas; something funny here
APR 4	Boston/Dresden	116	B APR 4	H 18-4-70	Burrage correspondence

<u>CDS 1870</u>	<u>ORIGIN/DESTINATION</u>	<u>STAMP(S)</u>	<u>US EXCH OFFICE</u>	<u>GERMAN EXCH OFFICE</u>	<u>REFERENCES</u>
APR 4	Boston/Dresden	2 - 116	B APR 4	H 18-4-70	Paige 27 Mar 53, lot 353
APR 4	Boston/Dresden	3 - 116	B APR 4	H 18-4-70	Siegel 583, lot 513
APR 5	NYC/Bremen	116	APR 5	H 18-4-70	J. Kaufmann sale 74, lot 209
APR 5	Rossville, N.Y./Hanover	116	APR 9	B 20-4-70	Wes Crozier
APR 6	St. Louis/Bremerhaven	116	APR 9	B 20-4-70	Siegel 452, lot 545
APR 9	NYC/Prussia	116	APR 9	B 20-4-70	Gibbons 15 April 81, lot 329
APR 11	Boston/Dresden	116	B APR 11	H 26-4-70	Burrage correspondence
APR 11	Boston/Dresden	116	B APR 11	H 26-4-70	not the previous cover
APR 9	London, Ohio/Bremen	116	APR 12	none	Hanson find
APR 13	Racine, Wisc./Hamburg	116	C APR 14	B 28-4-70	Chicago collector
APR 18	Boston/Dresden	116	B APR 18	H 1-5-70	Harmer 7 Apr 72, lot 657
APR 18	Richmond, Va./Germany	116	?	H 1-5-70	Siegel 27 May 71, lot 1186
APR 25	Boston/Dresden	116	B APR 25	H 8-5-70	Burrage correspondence
APR 25	Boston/Dresden	116	B APR 25	H 8-5-70	Burrage cover; not the previous cover
APR 27	London, Ohio/Bremen	116	APR 30	none	Hanson find
APR 26	Columbus, Ohio/Offenbach	116	APR ??	B 13-5-70	Harmer 29 Nov 77, lot 2142

MAY 5	NYC/Leipzig	116	MAY 5	B 19-5-70	Siegel 24 Apr 73, lot 265
MAY 5	London, Ohio/Bremen	116	MAY 7	none	Hanson find
MAY 9	Boston/Dresden	116	B MAY 9	H 2?-5-70	Burrage correspondence
MAY 18	London, Ohio/Bremen	116	MAY 21	none	Hanson find
MAY ??	Peoria, Ill./Leipzig	2 - 116	C ?	B 2-6-70	Koerber 22 Aug 79, lot 4511
MAY 23	Boston/Dresden	116	B MAY 23	H 7-6-70	Gerald Neufield
MAY 19	San Francisco/Heidelberg	116	MAY 28	B 9-6-70	Siegel 12 June 73, lot 263
MAY 2?	Peoria, Ill./Leipzig	116 on U40	?	B 9-6-70	Gibson 451
MAY 31	Rochester, N.Y./Germany	116 + Baden #27	JUN 2	B 15-6-70	Figure 2
JUN 2	Terre Haute/Thuringen	116	JUN 4	B 1?-6-70	Siegel 551, lot 2042
JUN 4	NYC/Stuttgart	116	JUN 4	B 17-6-70	Siegel 575, lot 699
JUN 8	Washington, Mo./Germany	116	JUN 11	B 23-6-70	PF files, #6047
JUN 8	London, Ohio/Bremen	116	JUN 11	none	Hanson find
JUN 13	Boston/Dresden	116	B JUN 13	H 26-6-70	IV Juhring 467 (Frankfurt)
JUN 14	Troy, N.Y./Germany	116	JUN 14	H 26-6-70	Siegel 12 Jun 73, lot 259
JUN 5	San Buenaventura, Cal./Bremen	116	_____	B 1-7-70	ex Haas
JUN 21	Chicago/Germany	116	?	B 7-7-70	A. Stappo

## APPENDIX D

## 10¢ 1869 COVERS TO GERMANY—7¢ DIRECT RATE

<u>CDS</u> <u>1870</u>	<u>ORIGIN/DESTINATION</u>	<u>STAMP(S)</u>	<u>US EXCH OFFICE</u>	<u>GERMAN EXCH OFFICE</u>	<u>REFERENCES</u>	
JUN ??	Boston/Dresden	116	B JUN ??	B 14-7-70	Figure 2	
JUL 7	Milwaukee/Hanover	116	C JUL 7	B 21-7-70	IV Juhring 465 (Frankfurt)	
<u>1871</u>						
32	FEB 13	Dedham, Mass./Berlin	116	B FEB 13	H 27-2-71	Hubbard 387
	APR 22	Mt. Carmel, Ill./Germany	116	APR 27	B 11-5-71	Walter J. Orton
<u>1872</u>						
	JUN 10	Atlanta, Ill./Mainz	116	?	?	Harmer 23 Apr 63, lot 227
<u>1873</u>						
	FEB ??	NYC/Berlin	116, 146	FEB ??	H 13-3-73	Figure 5; 2 x 6¢ rate

# 1869 Stamps and Re-issues Used on Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers

by Margaret Wunsch and Jon Rose

A good supply of stamped envelopes and wrappers printed by George F. Nesbitt & Co. was on hand during the 1869-71 period in which 1869 adhesives were in general use. But only infrequently were 1869 stamps used on postal stationery. This happened chiefly when additional postage was required for registered mail, overweight letters or foreign mail.

When Margaret Wunsch's extensive gold medal collection of 1869 issues was sold by Robert Siegel in the spring of 1978, it included only five examples of postal stationery used together with 1869 stamps. Three were outstanding:

(1) A cover sent July 1870, from British Columbia to London, England. This was a *Scott U58* (3¢ pink Nesbitt) entire bearing a 3¢ 1869 and a 5¢ on 3p bright red British Columbia (#9). The postage paid the British Columbia internal rate plus the 6¢ rate from the United States to England. See Figure 1.

The British Columbia stamp is tied by a blue oval "35" grid. Black wedges tie the embossed issue and 3¢ 1869. The cover has a blue two-line "For Great Britain/and Ireland" and blue oval "WELLS, FARGO & CO. VICTORIA." There are red New York and London transit markings.

The cover illustrates that prior to 1871 all British Columbia mail passed through the United States. The Victoria Post Office kept U.S. postage on hand for use by patrons.

(2) Another cover was mailed in January, 1870, from New York City to Paris, France. The sender placed a 12¢ 1869 on a 3¢ U58 entire. There is a stamped "16" due marking and a blue two-line "INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID," which shows that the 15¢ postage paid was not enough. France charged the addressee 16 decimes due for double postage. French treaty provisions did not recognize partial payments. This was lot 450 in the Siegel sale.



Figure 1. A July, 1870 usage from British Columbia via the US to London, England. BC postage paid by a Scott #9. A 3¢ 1869 on a 3¢ pink Nesbitt pay the 6¢ rate from the US to England. London arrival on Aug. 8. One of two covers with British Columbia origin.



Figure 2. Pair of 2¢ 1869's, pair of 10¢ F grill Washingtons and a 3¢ 1869, all on a U58 from New Orleans to Bordeaux, two times the 15¢ per quarter ounce treaty rate. New York credit 12 (June 19) and Calais entry show carriage on Inman steamer "City of London," which sailed from New York City June 19, 1869.

See Figure 2 for a fully prepaid double rate cover sent to France, showing a combination of grilled issues, including 1869's, on a 3¢ Nesbitt.

(3) The third cover is franked with a 15¢ Type I on a 3¢ pink Nesbitt. The 18¢ franking covers the 15¢ registry rate plus single domestic 3¢ rate. The cover went from New Orleans to Fort Scott, Kansas. It bears a "REGISTERED" handstamp in long oval. We found only five Type I 15¢ 1869 on stamped envelope combinations. This cover was sent in June, 1869, typical early period of use for *Scott* #118. This was lot 469.



Figure 3. Three different 1869 values (1¢, 3¢ and 6¢) combine with a 2¢ black on buff die 3 Jackson to pay the 15¢ registry rate plus 3¢ domestic charge on this May 3, 1870 cover from Duxbury, Mass., to Woonsockett, R.I.

Figure 3 illustrates a choice combination of 1869 adhesives on a 2¢ Jackson envelope (U50), all paying the 15¢ registry plus 3¢ domestic rates.

The foregoing covers typify the diversity of combination 1869 with stamped envelope or wrapper usages, which our intensive search revealed. Although the list of these has grown to 141 examples, the original search by Margaret Wunsch turned up only 65 covers. In her words:

"When we sat at the dealers' tables or thumbed through auction catalogs and happened to find a combination usage which interested us, we bought almost every one, if it was in fine condition.

But in all our searching—spanning 40 years—we found few examples of postal stationery with 1869 adhesives."

The "we" in the above quotation is Mrs. Wunsch herself and her husband, Dr. Charles L. Wunsch, a noted collector and exhibitor of U.S. postal stationery, especially the Nesbitt issues. Dr. Wunsch currently has about eight postal stationery entires showing usages with 1869's.

## STAMPED ENVELOPES: A BRIEF EXPLANATION

Postal stationery entires (stamped envelopes or wrappers) have always been embossed with the colorless areas raised slightly above the colored or printed-flat background. This prevents its removal and is one of the advantages listed by the Post Office Dept. (Postal Service) to prevent fraud.

One can easily learn to identify the embossed stamp by issue, date and contract manufacturer. Then, one checks the design, color and die of the embossed stamp. The color of the paper is important because many colored papers were used prior to 1950.

The stamp is embossed on laid or wove paper; if laid, it may be vertical or horizontal. The paper is usually watermarked with special designs, used exclusively by the U.S. government. These are important factors in identification. These watermarks were used from the earliest issue to the present. They identify the envelope contractor and, since 1911, the paper manufacturer.

The size of the envelope and knives are also important in identifying the entire, as well as the gum, whether round or square.

## OBSERVATIONS ABOUT THE COVER CENSUS

Because in so many instances it was impossible to verify the date of use, the 141 covers listed in the appendix below are classified according to the highest value of 1869 stamp or re-issue used on the cover and arranged by *Scott* number, #112 through #133. There are six re-issue covers.



Figure 4. Three 2¢ 1869's on a 10¢ yellow green entire (U40) pay the 10¢ transpacific plus 6¢ rate to Ireland. Cover is believed to be of Nagasaki, Japan, origin, via San Francisco (Apr. 14, 1870 backstamp) to Dublin. Red "2" may be Irish internal rate mark.

For example, if the cover has a 3¢ 1869 (#114) and a 12¢ 1869 (#117), both used on a 3¢ pink Nesbitt entire, the cover will be listed in the 12¢ 1869 section. Where possible covers are arranged by date of usage with the earliest first.

Of the 141 covers surveyed, 92 are domestic usages (including the unused 1869 essays) and 49 are foreign-bound. Two covers have both origin and destination abroad. One originated in British Columbia and traveled to London via the United States (cover in Figure 1 discussed above). The other started in Japan and travelled via the United States and two oceans to Dublin, Ireland (see Figure 4).



Figure 5. A strip of four 30¢ 1861, a 10¢ F grill and a 3¢ 1869, all on a 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt, combine to pay the 4 x 34¢ rate from Holmes Hole, Mass. (19 Aug. 1869) to Tumbez, Peru, British mail via Panama. "Paita" rec. mark on reverse. U.S. credited 40¢, remaining 96¢ for Br. sea postage, Panama transit and Peruvian inland charge.

As for foreign destinations only, Germany leads the pack with 13 covers. Other common destinations abroad are England and France, each with nine, and Canada, eight. Some of the more unusual foreign destinations are: Tumbez(s), Peru (see Figure 5); Shanghai, China (see Figure 6); Monteria, Colombia; and Rio de Janeiro (two covers). There are also two covers to Hawaii.

The list includes one cover originating in Alaska Territory and two in New Mexico Territory. Two covers originated in British Columbia. See Figures 1 and 7. Figure 8 is a companion 10¢ rate cover (1¢ overpay) to Figure 7, which illustrates the reverse routing—from San Francisco to Victoria, B.C. Both are 6¢ Nesbitt envelopes.

Table I shows the number of times each 1869 adhesive appears on postal stationery. Included are 13 covers (all unused) showing use of an

1869 essay. These, such as the 5¢ Washington and 10¢ Lincoln, were placed on the left side of the envelope. These rare freaks were sold in February, 1980, by Sotheby Parke Bernet Stamp Auction Co., Inc. They originated with Mandell, then found their way into the Earl of Crawford collection. Later, they were acquired by Rudolf Wunderlich.



Figure 6. Nashville, Tenn. (Aug. 23, 1869?) to Shanghai, China, via San Francisco on American packet. A 2¢ overpayment of the 10¢ transpacific rate paid by a strip of three 3¢ 1869's on a 3¢ pink entire. Blue grid cancels.



Figure 7. Mixed franking comprising Br. Columbia 5¢ on 3p red (#9), U.S. 2¢ 1869 pair on 6¢ purple Nesbitt entire pays the Br. Col. internal rate plus 10¢ charge to the United States. Blue "Wells, Fargo & Co. May 14, Victoria" oval handstamp struck twice on this Wells, Fargo printed frank entire.



If not delivered within 10 days, to be retained to

Figure 8. A 2¢ and a 3¢ 1869 on a 6¢ Nesbitt overpay by 1¢ the 10¢ rate from San Francisco (5 July 1869) to Victoria, British Columbia. In July, 1870, 10¢ rate was reduced to 6¢. See Figure 7 for reverse usage.

The 1869 issue boasts essay envelopes of its own—not hybrids. Some of these are illustrated in the *Thorp-Bartels Catalogue of the Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers of the US*, 1954 Century Edition.

Table I includes a tabulation of the stamped envelopes or wrappers, themselves, as found in conjunction with 1869's or re-issues. Examples run the gamut from a *Scott* U10, the 3¢ red die 5 first Nesbitt printing on diagonally laid paper, to U218, the Plimpton centennial issue of 1876, showing the mounted mail carrier and train. There is even a 4¢ carmine Jackson, U324, from the 1887-94 Plimpton-Morgan set.

In between these are examples from the 1861 Nesbitt issue (U34-45); 2¢ Jackson envelopes and wrappers; the 1864-65 Nesbitts; Reays (U74-107); and a scattering of the first Plimptons.

The most common are examples of the 3¢ pink Nesbitt, U58 (68) and U59 on buff (20). From catalogue descriptions and illustrations it was often difficult to determine whether the specimen was a U58 or a U59, so some errors probably exist.

#### SUMMARY AND REQUEST

The authors wish to thank all persons who have contributed information and photos for this article. We wish also to apologize for any inaccuracies which may have occurred, due to lack of information. In some cases educated guesses had to be made.

We realize that quite a few stamped envelopes and wrappers used with 1869 or 1869 re-issue adhesives will not appear on this list. We hope that an addenda will be published at a future date in the *1869 Times*. We welcome any additions and corrections from readers.

**TABLE I****DATA SUMMARY****1869 STAMPS AND RE-ISSUES USED ON POSTAL STATIONERY**

Stamp Use Scott #		Postal Stationery Use Scott #	
112	18	U10	1
113	19	U35	1
114	59	U40	2
115	8	U40a	1
116	9	U50	3
117	11	U52	1
118	5	U54	4
119	22	U55	1
120	0	U56	2
121	0	U57	3
122	0	U58	68
123	2	U59	20
124	1	U60	2
125	1	U62	1
126	0	U64	3
127	1	U65	2
128	0	U67a	1
129	0	U74	1
130	1	U80	2
131	0	U82	9
132	0	U83	4
133, 133a	2	U84	1
		U85	1
Essays		U87	1
(115E, 116E, 121E)	13	U163	1
		U164	1
		U189	1
		U218	1
		U227	1
		U324	1

*Note:* In regard to some of the covers, the authors had to make an educated guess as to which type of postal stationery was employed, due to lack of descriptions, photos, color plates, etc.

## APPENDIX

### LIST OF 1869 STAMPS AND RE-ISSUES USED ON U.S. POSTAL STATIONERY

#### One-cent 1869

1. #112 on 2¢ Jackson on buff entire (U50, die 3). May 2, 1869(?), Philadelphia to New Brunswick, NJ. Probably double 2¢ circular rate. [Gibbons Merkur S-14, 10/78, lot 113.]
2. #112 on 2¢ Jackson on buff entire (U50, die 3). July 16, (1869), Portland, Maine to Rochester, NY. Carrier backstamp. [Dr. Charles Wunsch Coll.]
3. #112 on 2¢ Jackson on orange entire (U56, die 4). July 19, (1869), Detroit, Michigan cds. [Sotheby Parke Bernet Stamp Auction Co., Inc. S-26, 10/78, lot 586.]
4. #112, #73 on 3¢ red Nesbitt on buff entire (U10, die 5). Oct. 2, (1869), Statesville, NC, to Alabama. Double domestic rate. [Harmers, NY, S-2491-93, 2/79, lot 529.]
5. #112 on 2¢ black on light manila wrapper (W57, die 4). Lawrenceville, Ga. to Alfred, Maine (H. B. Shaw cover). Oct. 17, (1869). [P. Ward Gibson Coll. 6/14/44 Sale, lot 380.]
6. #112 on 2¢ Jackson on buff (U54, die 4). Dec. ?, 1869(?), New York City 5 pm cds. [Sotheby S-56, 5/81, lot 460.]
7. #112 on 2¢ Jackson on orange (U56, die 4). Jan. 28, (1870), Chicago to Kaukauna, Wis. [Daniel F. Kelleher Turner Coll. S-548, 12/80, lot 396.]
8. #112, #147 (2) on 3¢ green on white Reay (U82). Sept. 24, (1870), Serbin, Texas to Germany. 10¢ rate via England. [P. Ward West Coll. S-10, 4/43, lot 1167.]
9. #112, #147 on 3¢ green on white Reay (U82). Mar. 30, 1871, San Francisco to Berlin, Prussia. 7¢ direct rate. [Ward Gibson Coll. 6/14/44 Sale, lot 386.]
10. #112 on 2¢ black on light manila wrapper (W57, die 4). Short paid circular "via German steamer" to Berlin. 3¢ postage unpaid. "Short Paid" in octagon. [J. Forster Coll.]
11. #112 on 2¢ Jackson on orange (U52, die 3). St. Louis, Mo., to Alfred, Maine (?). [Parke Bernet Knapp Coll. 11/41 Sale, lot 1663.]
12. #112 on 2¢ black on buff entire (U54, die 4). Philadelphia to Pa. address. [Robert Siegel S-583, 7/81, lot 458.]

#### Two-cent 1869

13. #113 (vert. pair), Br. Columbia #9 (5¢ on 3p red) on 6¢ purple on white Nesbitt (U64). May 14, (1869), Victoria, BC, to San Francisco. Wells, Fargo & Co. printed frank. 10¢ rate to California. [John Fox 1980 sale.]
14. #113, #92 on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). May 31, 1869. St. Johnsbury, Vt., to Barnet, Vt. Corner card. [Gibbons Merkur S-14, Juhring, 10/78, lot 139.]

15. #113 (2) on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). June 23, (1869), New York City, JUN 23, 2:30 PM cds. 1¢ overpay of double domestic rate or triple carrier. [R. Siegel S-516, 8/77, lot 394.]
16. #113 on 2¢ black on light manila wrapper (W57, die 4). Aug. 21, 1869, New Orleans (?) to Bordeaux, France. [Knapp Coll. 11/41 Sale, lot 1665.]
17. #113 (2), #94 (hor. pair) on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Sept. 2, 1869 NYC transit, Dubuque, Iowa, to Oldenburg, Germany. Possible 3¢ overpay of 10¢ direct rate to Germany. [SG Frankfurt, 10/29/80 Sale, lot 689.]
18. #113 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Dec. 17, 1869, Springfield, Ill., to Providence, RI. 3¢ domestic plus 2¢ local forwarding. [Sotheby Juhring S-20, lot 695.]
19. #113 (3) on 10¢ yellow green Nesbitt on white (U40). April, 1870, Japan (Nagasaki (?)) to Dublin, Ireland via San Francisco. April 14 SF backstamp. [M. Mack Coll.]
20. #113¢ (rt. vert. bisect) on 2¢ brown on orange Jackson entire (U80). East Clarendon, Vt., to Mt. Holly, Vt. Black "Paid" in circle ties bisect. [Harmer William Moody Coll., Pt. 2, 11/50, lot 27.]
21. #113, #148 on 3¢ green on amber Reay (U83). Ms. 1874 town mark, to Wisconsin, 8¢ registry plus 3¢ domestic rates. [R. Siegel Wunsch Coll., S-529, 5/12/78, lot #167.]

### Three-cent 1869

22. #114 (3 singles), #97 (?) on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). April 26, 1869, Ripley, Ohio, to Ensign Hemphill, USS Kenosha, c/o B. F. Stevens, U.S. dispatch agent, London, England. Double 12¢ rate. [J. Stever Coll.]
23. #114 on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). April 29, (1869), Detroit, Mich. cds to ?. [Gibbons Merkur S-14, 10/78, lot 215.]
24. #114 on 3¢ pink on buff 1861 Nesbitt (U35). May 17, 1869, New York City to Demorestville, Ont., Canada. 6¢ rate to Canada. [Richard Wolffers S-45, 12/75, lot 555.]
25. #114 on 3¢ pink on buff entire (U59). May 28, 1869 (?), Woodville, Miss., to New Orleans, La.
26. #114 (2) on 6¢ purple on buff entire (U65). June 2, (1869), San Francisco to Victoria, BC. Possible 2¢ overpay of 10¢ rate. [Knapp Coll., 11/41 Sale, lot 1683.]
27. #114, #69 on 3¢ pink on buff Nesbitt (U59). June 7, 1869 (?), High Forest, Minn., to Winona, Minn. 15¢ registry plus 3¢ domestic. [Robt. G. Kaufmann net price S-12, 1980, lot 267.]
28. #114, #113 (vert. pair), #96 (vert. pair) on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). June 14, 1869, New Orleans to Bordeaux, France. Red NY credit 12. Double 15¢ rate. [J. Rose Coll.]
29. #114 on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). June 26, 1869 (?), San Francisco to Richmond, Va. Wells, Fargo & Co. printed frank. Central Pacific RR cds, Crittenton correspondence. [Richard Frajola 10/23/81 Sale, lot 47.]



**DOMESTIC COMBINATION**—A type I 15¢ 1869, one of less than 20 known used on domestic cover, tied on a 3¢ green Reay (Sc. #U82), together pay the 15¢ registry rate plus 3¢ domestic postage, on cover from Rossville, Ind., to Dayton, Ohio, year date unknown.



**COMBINATION TO FRANCE**—A 12¢ 1869 (with split grill) used on a 3¢ pink Nesbitt (U58) from New York City to Paris, France, January, 1870. Franking (expired 15¢ per  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. Fr. Convention rate) was insufficient to prepay double (over  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.) 10¢ rate assessed on US packet mail going directly to France, here 20¢. Fr. 16 decimes due mark struck to indicate full postage due from addressee. Partial prepayment not counted.

30. #114, #113 on 6¢ purple (?) entire (U64?). July 5, 1869, San Francisco to Victoria, BC. 1¢ ovpt. of 10¢ rate. [J. Stever Coll.]

31. #114 (horiz. strip of 3) on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). July 7, 1869 (?), Charleston, SC, to London, Canada. Double 6¢ rate. [Gibbons Merkur S-14, 10/78, lot 200.]

32. #114, #113, #97 on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). Aug. 2, 1869, Milwaukee, Wis. to Waldeck, Germany. Double 10¢ rate, via Bremen. [M. Mack Coll.]

33. #114 (horiz. strip of 3), #112 on 10¢ blue green on white Nesbitt (U40a). Aug. 15, Peoria, Ill., to Liverpool, England. May be 2¢ overpay of triple 6¢ rate, then 1870 usage. [Ward Gibson Coll., 6/44 Sale, lot 387.]

34. #114, #71 (horiz. strip of 4), #96 (or #89) on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Aug. 19, 1869, Holmes Hole, Mass., to Tumhez(s), Peru. Four times 34¢ rate to Peru, Br. mail via Panama. [J. Stever Coll.]

35. #114 (horiz. strip of 3) on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Aug. 23, 1869 (?), Nashville, Tenn., to Shanghai, China via San Francisco. 2¢ overpay of 10¢ trans-pacific rate. [J. Stever Coll.]

36. #114 (4) on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Sept. 18, 1869, Anderson, Ind., to Knaresborg, Yorkshire, England. [C. Wunsch Coll.]

37. #114 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Oct. 6, 1869 (?), Albany, NY, to Sarnia, Ont., Canada. [C. Wunsch Coll.]

38. #114 tied on top of 2¢ black on buff entire (U54), die 4). Oct. 21, 1869, Philadelphia, Pa., to Newport, Del. 2¢ carrier, 3¢ forwarding. [R. Kaufmann S-18, 12/81, lot 409.]

39. #114 (horiz. pair), #113, #112 on 3¢ pink on buff entire (U59). Nov. 8, (1869), Jacksonville, Fla., to Scotland. 12¢ rate to Britain. [R. Siegel S-433, 6/73, lot 106.]

40. #114, #113 (horiz. pair) on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Nov. 15, 1869, Louisville, Ky., to Oldenburg, Germany. 10¢ direct rate.

41. #114 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Nov. 16, 1869 (?), Baltimore, Md., to New Orleans, La. "STEAMBOAT" in st. line. Ms. "Due 12." [Sotheby S-26, 10/78, pt. of lot 674.]

42. #114 (horiz. pair and single) on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt front (U58). Nov. 18, 1869, New Providence, Iowa, to London, England. [R. Wolffers, S-45, 12/75, lot 558.]

43. #114 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Nov. 26, (1869), Detroit, Mich. to Victoria, Ont., Canada. [C. Wunsch Coll.]

44. #114, #113 (vert. pair) on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Dec. 9, 1869, Chicago to Bruchsal, Baden (Germany). 10¢ direct rate. [Gibbons Merkur, S-14, 10/78, lot 144.]

45. #114 on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). Dec. 22, 1869, San Francisco to Chichester, NH. "PAID PACIFIC UNION EXPRESS" printed ribbon frank. [J. Stever Coll.]

46. #114 on 3¢ pink on buff entire (U59). Dec. 24, 1869 (?), Mt. Morris, Ill., beer mug cancel. [R. Siegel S-375, lot 412.]

47. #114 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). 1869 usage, Dundee, NY to Farmington Hill, Pa. 3¢ has continuous margin grill. [ex-M. Wunsch, R. Siegel, S-529, lot 345.]

48. #114 (2) on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Jan. 2, 1870, Lockport, NY to Sacramento, CA. Triple domestic rate. [J. Stever Coll.]

49. #114 (horiz. strip of 3) on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). Jan 21, 1870, New Orleans to Bordeaux, France via London. Appears to be triple rate (3 x 4¢) part-paid to France. [Sotheby Juhring S-20, 6/78, lot 765.]

50. #114 (horiz. strip of 5) on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Jan. 30, 1870, Jobe, Mo. cds. 15¢ registry plus 3¢ domestic. [Sotheby S-24, 10/16/78, lot 177.]

51. #114, #113 (vert. strip of 3) on 3¢ pink on buff entire (U59). Feb., 1870, Newark, NJ to San Francisco, Mar. 4, 1870 SF rec. mark. [Sotheby S-24, 10/78, lot 752.]

52. #114 on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). March 1, 1870 (?), Philadelphia, Pa. to Danville, NJ. Ad. cover.

53. #114 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Mar. 28, (1870), Shreveport, La. to Kingston, Pa. [J. Forster Coll.]

54. #114 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Apr. 17, 1870, Centreville, Ca. (?) to San Francisco (?). "Bamber & Co.'s Paid Express" ribbon frank, blue Wells, Fargo San Francisco oval datestamp [Sotheby Juhring S-20, lot 765.]

55. #114 on 3¢ pink on buff (?) entire (U59). Santa Fe, NM Territory to Taos, NM Territory, Apr. 20, 1870 (?), Santa Fe cds. [J. Stever Coll.]

56. #114 (horiz. pair), #112 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). May 16, 1870, Buffalo, W. Va. to Paris, France. Cherbourg transit, 8 decimes Fr. due mark. [R. Siegel S-527, lot 331, de Wasserman Coll., 4/5/78.]

57. #114 (3) on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). May 19, 1870, San Francisco to Hilo, Hawaii. "Per Ajax" ms. mark. [Kelleher S-551, 10/81, lot 319.]

58. #114 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58), June 3, (1870), Point Arenas, CA to Alma Middle River, Pecton Co., Nova Scotia. "PAID WELL'S, FARGO & CO." frank. Ms. Rec'd. July 7. [J. Stever Coll.]

59. #114 on 3¢ green on white Reay entire (U82). June 16, (1870), Sitka, Alaska, to Eureka, Ca. Type E Wells, Fargo & Co. printed frank. Probably either double pre-paid ship letter or 2 x 3¢ rate. [see CENPEX, Alaska Centennial Philatelic Exhibition, catalog.]

60. #114, #113 (2) on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). June 24, 1870 (rec. dkt), San Francisco to Hilo, Hawaii. SF pmk. Blue Hawley & Co. bkst. [Kelleher, S-551, 10/81, lot 318.]

61. #114, Br. Columbia #9 on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). July, 1870, Victoria, BC to London, England. Wells, Fargo & Co. printed frank. Blue 2-line "For Great Britain/and Ireland." [R. Siegel, Wunsch Coll. S-529, lot 268.]

62. #114 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). To D. P. Goewey, Lansingburgh, NY. Double 3¢ rate. [J. Stever Coll.]

63. #114 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Napa Valley, Ca. to Santa Cruz, Ca., fwd. to Watsonville, Ca. Blue "Wells, Fargo Napa Valley" hndstmp. Carried on Napa Valley RR. [J. Stever Coll.]

64. #114 on 3¢ pink on buff Nesbitt. Roseburg, Ca. to San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co. printed frank. [Harmer, NY, Hessel Sale II, 6/10/76, lot 716.]

65. #114 (vert. strip of 5) on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Liberty Mills, Va. cds. Ex-Gibson. [Sotheby S-24, lot 747.]

66. #114 (horiz. strip of 6) on 6¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U62). Ogdensburg, NY to Plattsburgh, NY. 8 x 3¢ domestic rate, legal envelope. [R. Siegel, Wunsch Coll. S-529, lot 243.]

67. #114 on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). Claremont, NH (cds) to Granby, Conn.

68. #114 on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). Baltimore, Md. to New Orleans. St. line "STEAMBOAT," blue Ms. "Due 6." [R. Siegel, Wunsch Coll. S-529, 5/12/78, lot 267.]

#### Six-cent 1869

69. #115 on 3¢ pink on buff entire (U59). Oct. 30, 1869, Charlottesville, Va. to Washington, DC. 3 x 3¢ rate. [Harmer, NY, Hessel Sale III, 11/4/76, lot 608.]

70. #113, #114 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Nov. 15, 1869, Ripley, Ohio (cds) to U.S. Steamship Plymouth, c/o B. F. Stevens, dispatch agent, London. 12¢ rate to England.

71. #115, #112 on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). Jan. 28, 1870, Wheeling, W. Va. to Würtemberg, Germany. "HAMBURG/FRANCO/9.2.70" in box. Cor. card. 10¢ NGU direct rate. [R. Siegel Emmerson C. Krug Coll. S-210, 5/21-22/58, lot 698.]

72. #115 (2) on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). Feb. 17, 1870, Cambridge, Mass. (cds) via NYC (2/22 cds) to Italy. Late use (if not overpay) of 15¢ rate. Ex-Knapp, Juhring. [Gibbons Merkur S-14, 10/78, lot 442.]

73. #115, #113, #112 on 3¢ brown on white entire (U60). April 2, (1870), Rockport, Texas, to Galveston, Texas. 4 x 3¢ rate. [Alice L. Erickson Coll.]

74. #115, #114 on 3¢ pink on buff entire (U59). April 12(?), 1870, Philadelphia to Canada. 2 x 6¢ rate. [R. Siegel S-375, 5/19-22/70, lot 554.]

75. #115 (2), #114, #112 on 2¢ Jackson die 3 on buff (U50). May 3, 1870, Duxbury, Mass., to Woonsockett, RI. 15¢ registered ("Reg. No. 7") plus 3¢ domestic. Ex-D. Baker [J. Rose Coll.]

76. #115aE-Essay, 5¢ carmine essay of 6¢ on 2¢ black on buff entire (U54), 160 x 90mm. Ex-Mandell, Crawford. [Sotheby S-41, 2/80, lot 1095.]

77. #155aE-Essay, 5¢ violet essay of 6¢ on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58), 141 x 84mm. Ex-Mandell, Crawford. [Sotheby S-41, 2/80, lot 1096.]

78. #115aE-Essay, 5¢ green Washington essay of 6¢ on 6¢ purple on buff entire (U65), 141 x 84mm. Ex-Mandell, Crawford, [Sotheby S-41, 2/80, lot 1097.]

79. #115aE-Essay, 5¢ green essay of 6¢ on 2¢ brown on orange entire (U80), 141 x 84mm. Ex-Mandell, Crawford. [Sotheby S-41, 2/80, lot 1098.]

## Ten-cent 1869

80. #116, #114 on 9¢ orange yellow on buff Nesbitt (U67a). May 19, 1869, New York City to Red Bluff, Tehama County, Ca. Ms. "Overland." 15¢ Registry plus 2 x 3¢ domestic. Ex-Juhring. [Illust. in *Chronicle* 112, Nov., 1981, p. 259.]
81. #116, #114 on 3¢ pink on buff entire (U59). July 5, 1869, Charleston, SC to Berlin, Germany. 1¢ overpay of 15¢ CM via England rate. [Harmer, NY, Hessel Sale III, 11/4/76, lot 612.]
82. #116, #146, #147 on 3¢ green on white entire (U82). April 17, 1870 (?), Richfield Springs, NY to ? 15¢ Registry plus 3¢ domestic. [Sotheby Juhring S-20, lot 799.]
83. #116, #113 on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). April 23, 1870, New York City to Caussade, France. London/Calais transit marks. Rev: NY Paid All Br. Transit Apr. 23 in red. Red "8" Br. credit. [M. Mack Coll.]
84. #116 on 10¢ yellow green on white Nesbitt (U40). May, 1870, Peoria, Ill. to Leipzig, Germany. "Bremen, Franco 9.6.70" in rectangle. Double 10¢ direct rate. [P. Ward Gibson Coll. Sale 6/14/44, lot 451.]
85. #116 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Oct. 11, 1870, Linden, Miss. to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Red NY Paid All Oct. 24 cds. Ms. "via New York & Brazil Steam Ship Line." Blue Rio 19 Nov. 70" bkstmp. [H. Warm Priv. Treaty S-1, lot 596.]
86. #116 on 3¢ green on white entire (U82). Port Gibson, Miss. via New York City to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. April, 1871 (red NY Paid All Apr. 24 cds), red "FRANCA" in rectangle. Ms. "via NY & Brazil SS line" [Sotheby Juhring S-20, 6/78, lot 800.]
87. #116 on 1¢ blue on white Reay (U74). May 31, 1874, New London, Wis. to Iron Ridge, Wis. 8¢ registry plus 3¢ domestic. [R. Siegel S-464, 1/75, lot 897; also see *Chronicle* 112, p. 260.]
88. #116 (horiz. pair) on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). After 1/1/1870. New York City (?) to Paris, France. Winchester Sporting Arms corner card. Possible 3¢ overpay of 2 x 10¢ pd. to frontier rate. [P. Ward Gibson Coll. Sale 6/14/44, lot 456.]
89. #116E-D Essay, 10¢ green Lincoln on 2¢ black die 4 on buff entire (U54), 142 x 84mm. Ex-Mandell, Crawford. [Sotheby S-41, 2/80, lot 1184.]
90. #116E-D Essay, 10¢ red orange Lincoln essay on 2¢ black die 4 on light manila wrapper (W57), Ex-Mandell, Crawford. [Sotheby S-41, 2/80, lot 1185.]
91. #116E-D Essay, 10¢ red orange Lincoln on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58), 161 x 86mm. Ex-Mandell, Crawford. [Sotheby S-41, 2/80, lot 1186.]
92. #116E-D Essay, 10¢ violet Lincoln on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58), 122 x 75mm. Ex-Mandell, Crawford. [Sotheby S-41, 2/80, lot 1187.]
93. #116E-D Essay, 10¢ green Lincoln on 6¢ dark red on white entire (U85), 163 x 85mm. Ex-Mandell, Crawford [Sotheby S-41, 2/80, lot 1188.]

## Twelve-cent 1869

94. #117, #114 on 3¢ pink on buff entire (U59). May 11, 1869 (?), Portsmouth, Va. to Philadelphia. Blk. st. line "REGISTERED." Seaboard & Roanoke RR cancel. [R. Ishikawa Coll.]

95. #117 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Aug. 27, 1869, Quincy, Ill. to Rodenberg, Germany. Red "NY Paid All Br. Transit," 15¢ CM via England rate. [R. Siegel S-578, 4/81, lot 261.]

96. #117, #73 (block of 5, 3 x 2), #93 (?), #65, all on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). Aug. 28, (1869), New Orleans to Auzon, Haute Loire, France. NY Paid 6 in red. 2 x 15¢ rate. [Robson Lowe, London, Wm. Tapp Sale S-1196, 6/10/53, lot 149.]

97. #117, #114 on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). Sept. 2, (1869), Hernando, Miss. to Alfred, Maine (H. B. Shaw). 15¢ registered (ms. "No. 21") plus 3¢ domestic. [Harmer NY, Hessel II, 6/10/76, lot 732.]

98. #117, #114 on 3¢ pink on buff entire (U59). Sept. 27, 1869 (?), Rock Falls, Ill. to Alfred, Maine (H. B. Shaw). Registered ("No. 18" ms.). [R. Siegel, S-433, 6/73, lot 313.]

99. #117, #115 on 3¢ pink on buff Nesbitt (U59). Dec. 29, 1869 (?), Mobile, Ala. to Bethel Station, Tenn. Prob. 15¢ registry plus 2 x 3¢ rate. [J. Rose Coll.]

100. #117 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). 1869 (?), Newark, NY (cds) to Berlin, Germany, fwd. to Dresden. "Verviers/Coeln Franco," 15¢ CM via England rate. [R. Siegel S-444, 1/30 to 2/1/74, lot 820.]

101. #117 on 3¢ pink on buff entire (U59). Feb. 22, 1870, Frankfort, Ky. to Montreux, Switzerland. 15¢ dir. CM via England rate. [R. Siegel, D. Baker Coll. S-526, lot 208.]

102. #117 (split grill) on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). January, 1870, New York City to Paris, France. "16" decimes due mark, Blue St. line "INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID." 2 x 15¢ underpaid rate. Ex-M. Wunsch.

103. #117, #147 on 3¢ green on amber Reay (U83). April 11, (1870), Salisbury, Mo. to Braintree, Vt. "reg. No. 18" in ms. [Sotheby S-56, 5/81, lot 481.]

104. #117 (2) on 3¢ brown on white Nesbitt (U60). Chariton, Iowa, to Indiana. Legal size cover, reduced, possible 9 x 3¢ rate. [R. Siegel S-412, 5/72, lot 1083.]

#### Fifteen-cent Type I 1869

105. #118 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). June 1, 1869, New York City to Cartagena, Colombia, fwd. to Monteria, Col. Red "8" (c) credit to England. 10¢ rate NYC to Aspinwall; 8¢ England credit Royal Mail service to Colombia. [E. Coulter Coll.]

106. #118 on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). June 18, 1869, Gonzales, Texas to Virginia. ms. "Reg. No. 53," 15¢ reg plus 3¢ domestic. [Sotheby S-24, 10/16/78, lot 238.]

107. #118 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). June, 1869, New Orleans, La. to Fort Scott, Kansas. Signed Ashbrook. 15¢ plus 3¢ rates. [R. Siegel Wunsch Coll. S-529, 5/12/78, lot 469.]

108. #118 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Brandenburg, Ky. to Alfred, Maine (H. B. Shaw), Sept. 28, 1869. 15¢ plus 3¢ rates. [Sotheby Juhring S-20, 6/14/78, lot 816.]

109. #118 on 3¢ green on white Reay (U82). 1871, Rossville, Ind. to Dayton, Ohio. Ms. "Reg. 23." 15¢ plus 3¢ rates. [R. Siegel S-556, 1/80, lot 1222.]

## Fifteen-cent Type II 1869

110. #119 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). June 17, 1869 (?), Vienna, Ill. to Alfred, Maine (H. B. Shaw). 15¢ plus 3¢ rates. [Harmer, NY, Hessel III, 11/4/76, lot 619.]

111. #119 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Oct. 23, 1869 (?), Selma, Ala. to ? Ms. "Reg. #36," 15¢ reg. plus 3¢ domestic rate. [Harmer, NY S-1658-1661, 11/65, lot 314.]

112. #119, #114 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Dec. 20, 1869 (?), Mobile, Ala. to ? Mobile cds. 15¢ registered plus 2 x 3¢ rates. [R. Siegel S-464, 1/75, lot 863.]

113. #119 on 3¢ green on white Reay front (U82). 1/15/1870, Peru, Indiana (cds) to Everett, Cass Co., Mo. 15¢ plus 3¢ rates. [R. Siegel S-556, 1/80, lot 1223.]

114. #119 on 3¢ pink on buff entire (U59). Jan. 18, 1870, Wilcox, Pa. to Alfred, Maine (H. B. Shaw). "Registered No. 9" in ms. [Danam Stamp Auctions 7/80 Sale, lot 278.]

115. #119, #114 on 3¢ pink on white Nesbitt (U58). Feb. 3, (1870), Fayette, Miss. to Oxford, Miss. Reg. No. 52. [Sotheby Juhring S-20, 6/78, lot 822.]

116. #119, #114 on 3¢ pink on white entire. Feb. 10, 1870 (?), Washington, DC (registered cds) to Virginia. Ms. "784." [J. Stever Coll.]

117. #119 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Feb. 11, 1870, Claremont, Minn. to Winona, Minn. (White correspondence.) Ms. "Reg. No. 28." [R. Siegel, S-516, 8/77, lot 410.]

118. #119 on 3¢ pink on buff Nesbitt (U59). March 9, 1870, Claremont, Minn. to Winona, Minn. (White correspondence.) Ms. "Reg. No. 33." [Harmer, NY, Caspary Coll. Sale 6, S-1043 to 45, 11/56, lot 400.]

119. #119 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Mar. 10, 1870 (?), Mountain Home, Ala. to ? Mt. Home cds. 15¢ reg. plus 3¢ domestic rates. [R. Siegel Krug Coll. S-210, 5/58, lot 779.]

120. #119 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). April 2, 1870, Brattleboro, Vt. to Jacksonville, ? No regis. markings [Sotheby S-24, 10/16/78, lot 244.]

121. #119, #114 on 3¢ pink on buff Nesbitt (U59). April 28, 1870 (?), Long Valley, Lassen Co., Ca. to North Penobscott, Hancock Co., Maine. 15¢ plus 2 x 3¢ rates. (Long Valley P.O. est. 12/29/69). [J. C. M. Cryer Coll.]

122. #119 on 3¢ green on white Reay (U82). April 28, 1870 (?), Madison, Ga. to Bastrop, Ca. 15¢ plus 3¢ rates [R. Siegel S-551, 9/17/79, lot 2054.]

123. #119 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). May 6, 1879 (?), Omega, Va. to Black Walnut, Va., ms. "Registered/No 3." [Sotheby S-41, 2/80, lot 1336.]

124. #119 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). May 17, 1870 (?), Norfolk, Va. to Louisburg, NC. Ms. "Registered 102." [J. Forster Coll.]

125. #119 on 3¢ green on white Reay (U82). Sept. 6, (1870), Kingston, Minn. to Unitia, Tenn. [R. Siegel S-342, 10/68, lot 767.]

126. #119 on 3¢ green on cream Reay (U84). Oct. 1, 1870 (?), Las Cruces, NM Territory to Boston. Black "REGISTERED" in circle. [R. Siegel, S-410, 4/72, lot 706.]

127. #119 on 6¢ dark red Lincoln on cream (U87, Reay). June 15, (1871), Tracy City,

Tenn. to Nashville. Legal size cover, 15¢ plus 3¢ rates. [Harmer NY, Hessel III, 11/4/76, lot 621.]

128. #119 on 3¢ green on amber entire (U83). Front only. Meriden, Minn. to Winona, Minn. (White correspondence.) [Sotheby S-41, 2/80, lot 1334.]

129. #119 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Pa. town to Philadelphia. Ms. "No. 12." [R & R S-69, 10/6/78, lot 45.]

130. #119 on 3¢ pink on white entire (U58). Claremont, Minn. to Winona, Minn. Ms. reg. "No. 21." 15¢ registered plus 3¢ rates. [Sotheby Juhring S-20, 6/78, lot 825.]

131. #119 on 3¢ pink on buff Nesbitt (U59). Atlanta, Ga. to ? "REGISTERED" in oval. Embossed design. [R. Siegel S-410, 4/72, lot 705.]

### **Thirty-cent 1869**

132. #121E-C Essay, 30¢ orange Burgoyne on 2¢ black on buff die 4 entire (U540), 140 x 84mm, ex-Mandell, Crawford [Sotheby S-41, 2/80, lot 1435.]

133. #121E-C Essay, 30¢ yellow green Burgoyne on 3¢ pink on buff entire (U59), 140 x 84mm, ex-Mandell, Crawford [Sotheby S-41, 2/80, lot 1436.]

134. #121E-C Essay, 30¢ black Burgoyne on 6¢ purple on white entire (U64), 140 x 84mm, ex-Mandell, Crawford [Sotheby S-41, 2/80, lot 1437.]

135. #121E-C Essay, 30¢ carmine Burgoyne on 3¢ green on amber entire (U83), 140 x 84mm, ex-Mandell, Crawford [Sotheby S-41, 2/80, lot 1438.]

### **1875 Re-issues of 1869 Issue**

136. #123, 1¢ re-issue (vertical pair) on 3¢ red 1876 Centennial Plimpton entire (U218). 1877, Chicago (red "Paid All" cds) to Colchester, England, 5¢ UPU rate.

137. #123, #214 on 10¢ chocolate die 2 Jefferson (U189). June 28, 1889, Doylestown, Pa. to Cleveland, Ohio. 10¢ registry rate plus 2 x 2¢ domestic. [Sotheby Juhring S-20, 6/14/78, lot 831.]

138. #123, 3¢ re-issue, #124, 2¢ re-issue, #133a, 1¢ brown orange re-issue of 1880, #205 (?), #209, #210 on 2¢ red (?) on white Washington entire (U227?), New York City, Apr. 29, 1884, to Paris, France. 10¢ registry plus 3 x 5¢ UPU rates. [Harmer NY, Caspary Coll. Sale 6, 11/56, lot 453.]

139. #127, 10¢ re-issue, on 3¢ green on amber entire (U164). Mar. 21, 1883, New York City to Wellington, Ohio. Boxed blue Mar. 21, 1883 registered, from Scott Coins & Stamps. [Sotheby S-41, 2/80, lot 1499.]

140. #130, 24¢ re-issue, on 2¢ green die 2 Plimpton on white entire (U163). Date obscure, New York City to Berlin, Germany. "N. F. Seebeck, 3 Vesey Street, New York" advertising collar around U163; U.S. & Ger. registry markings. [D. F. Kelleher S-552, 2/82, lot 384.]

### **1880 Re-issues of 1869 Issue**

141. #133, 1¢ buff, on 4¢ carmine Jackson on white Plimpton entire (U324 or var.). Doylestown, Pa. (Mar. 25, 1889 cds) to Ferriby, Yorkshire, England. Attorney corner card, 5¢ UPU rate. [R. Markovits Coll., illust. in *The 1978 Register*, p. 103.]\*

\*Also see cover #138 above.



# Three Cent 1869 Plate Number Stamps on Cover With Theories on Plate Usage

by R.H. Stever

## PART I

A total of 386,475,900 three-cent 1869 stamps were printed by the National Bank Note Company and delivered to the Stamp Agent.<sup>1</sup> Within this rather large printing for the mid-nineteenth century were 5,153,012 plate number stamps. This figure is based on the fact the 3¢ 1869 stamp was printed on ten plates, there being two panes to a plate and two plate number positions (a top and a bottom) per pane. Surely a substantial number of these plate position stamps survive on cover. After all, if something on the order of 120 15-cent Type I covers survive out of a printing of only 200,000, there must be scads of 3-cent plate singles on extant covers. So far this has not proven to be the case.

There may be a goodly number, but for reasons stated below, less than 40 such covers have been recorded to date. The author listed 30 covers (and two pieces) in the February, 1979 issue of *1869 Times*.<sup>2</sup> During the two years since that initial effort, only six additional covers have been noted. Table 1, which follows, shows the current list, which includes one notable find, the only reported Plate No. 30 cover. With this discovery only Plate 29 is now unknown on cover.

Why so few covers? One reason is that the plate numbers were printed on the selvedge, which was usually torn off. Only on "capture copies," those stamps whose horizontal perforations are shifted upward at the top of the sheet or downward at the bottom, is all or part of the plate number likely to be visible. Plate position stamps without any of the number showing can be recognized by the plate number position dot,<sup>3</sup> but only if they are top plate number stamps. This is confirmed in Table 1 where several of the top plate covers listed show only the plate number dot. All seven bottom position covers listed show at least part of the plate number. The problem with bottom plate number position dots is that they are well

down on the selvedge below the plate number where, even if not torn off, they are on blank stamp paper and cannot be related to any portion of the stamp design as at the top of the pane.



Figure 1. A marvelous bottom Plate No. 8 stamp with full selvedge cancelled by a black San Francisco CDS and blue Wells, Fargo & Co. oval. What a pity!

The great majority of plate number covers that once existed were, of course, destroyed by addressees, etc.; but many that made their way into the philatelic world suffered another fate. The stamps were removed by unthinking collectors and dealers. Figure 1 is a good example of what once was a great cover. Used, off-cover plate singles are seen in auction catalogues from time to time. The total number of these is unknown but there could be at least 200 and perhaps many more. (The author personally owns more than 75.) There are no doubt many plate number and plate dot covers in dealer's stocks and reposing in collections where the owner's thrust is not toward plate positions or plate number position dots.

Shown and discussed in the following pages are some of the more significant 3-cent plate number covers. Given certain information, it is possible to differentiate right and left pane positions for the top plate number stamps by minute differences in the plate number position dots and plate layout dots. These are reported, if known. No attempt was made to deduce panes for bottom plate number stamps.



Figure 2. Plate No. 7 right pane single (at left) with second locomotive paying six-cent rate to Canada. Posted at Ainsworth, Iowa, July 21, 1870 and addressed to Halloway, Ontario. 1870 year date derived from Canadian backstamp.

#### Plate No. 7

Only three full covers bearing 3-cent 1869 plate number stamps printed from Plate No. 7 are currently known. All are top positions. Of the three covers, two bear stamps showing only the plate number position dot. The third, shown in Figure 2, has at the top of the left stamp a portion of "No. 7." Unfortunately the two stamps on this cover are not a pair. Whenever a top position 1869 low value (1-cent through 12-cent) plate number stamp is attached to a horizontally adjoining stamp, the pane (right or left) can almost always be determined. This is because the plate number stamp is the second stamp from the gutter between the panes and adjoins the arrow stamp. The latter has a straight edge owing to the fact the panes had to be separated by scissors or a knife. If an arrow stamp is present, the pane can be readily determined. However, if the stamp attached to the plate number stamp has no arrow and is perforated vertically at its "outer" edge, it is obviously the third stamp from the gutter and again the pane can be easily determined.

The plate number stamp in Figure 2 has its plate dot in the middle of the white arc under "United States" and exactly under the center of the middle ornament. A known left pane off-cover multiple from Plate 7 has a dot position slightly left of that described above. The Figure 2 plate stamp must therefore be from the right pane.

## Plate No. 8

Plate 8 is represented in Table 1 by covers with top position stamps from both the right and left panes plus a bottom position cover whose pane designation is unknown. Figure 3 is a domestic-use double weight advertising cover with a pair of stamps from the top row of the left pane of Plate No. 8. A plate number stamp for this pane has its position dot in the lower of the two plate 8 dot positions. Shown in Figure 4 is a cover with a plate single from the right pane of Plate No. 8. Its plate dot position, higher than that on the plate number stamp in Figure 3, is between the second and third horizontal shading lines above the "POSTAGE" label. The cover in Figure 5 has a bottom plate position stamp showing but a remnant of an "8." As discussed earlier, surviving covers bearing bottom plate position stamps are logically scarcer than those bearing top plate positions.

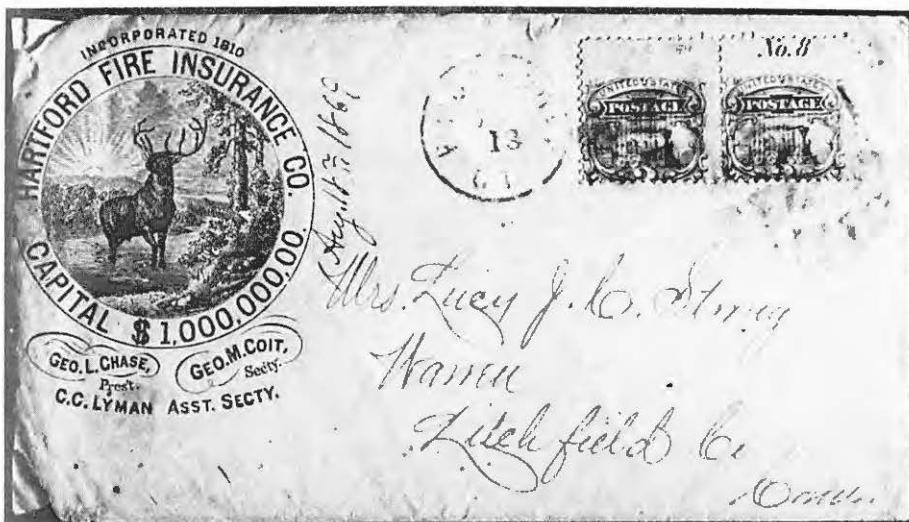


Figure 3. Pair from left pane of Plate No. 8. Double weight cover from Hartford to Warren, Connecticut dated August 18, 1869.

## Plate No. 9

The cover in Figure 6 has a top Plate No. 9 stamp but whether it is from the right or left pane is not yet known. However, the pane can no doubt be determined by comparison with the position dots on existing India proof plate blocks. Figure 7 shows the one currently known cover bearing a bottom Plate No. 9 stamp.

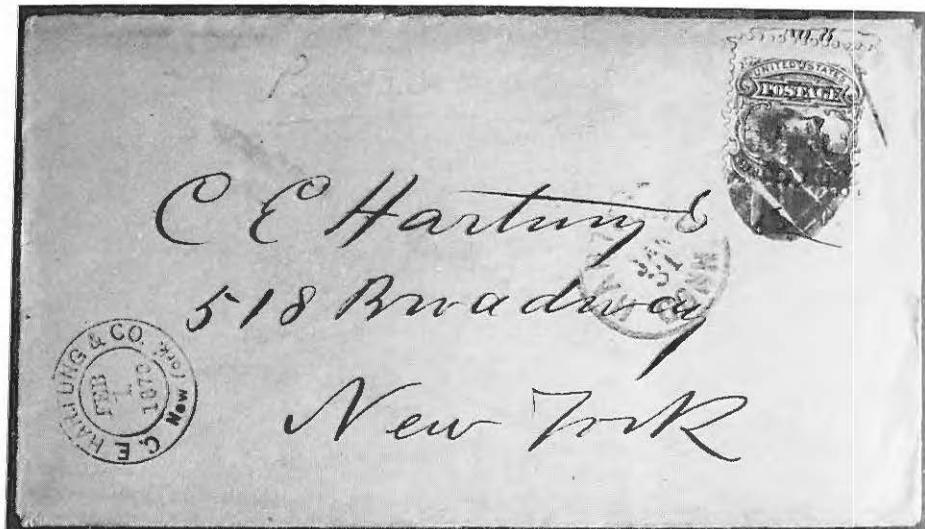


Figure 4. Plate No. 8 right pane single tied to January 31, 1870 cover from Hartford, Connecticut to New York.

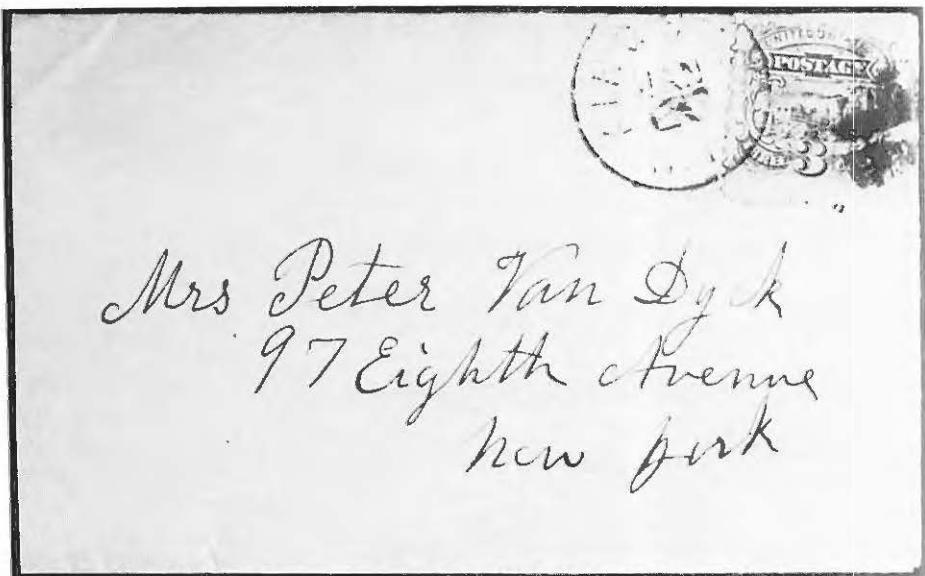


Figure 5. Bottom Plate No. 8 stamp on cover from Kingston, N.Y., to New York City. Date is January 20, probably 1870.

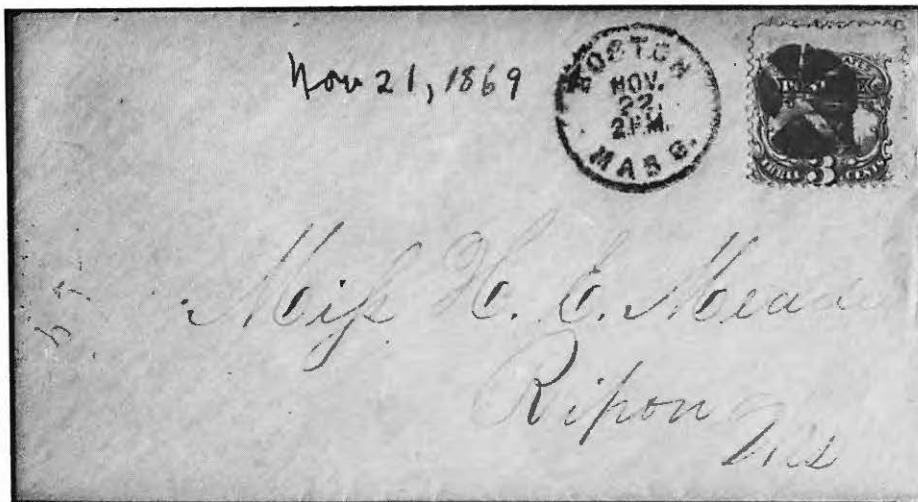


Figure 6. Top Plate No. 9 single on cover from Boston to Ripon, Wisconsin. Close inspection near top perforations shows bottom portion of "No. 9." Manuscript date of unknown origin possibly denotes date of enclosure.



Figure 7. Small cover with bottom Plate No. 9 stamp posted at White Plains, N.Y. on January 12, probably 1870 to New Haven, Connecticut. Only known example of bottom Plate 9 stamp on cover.

## Plate No. 10

Figure 8 is a handsome cover with a plate single from the left pane of Plate No. 10. Its pane is proven by the pair on the cover in Figure 9 which includes the top arrow stamp. No cover is currently known bearing a top right pane plate number stamp from Plate 10. The right pane position dot is under and slightly left of the center ornament whereas a left pane dot is directly under it. The only currently listed bottom Plate 10 cover is illustrated in Figure 10.

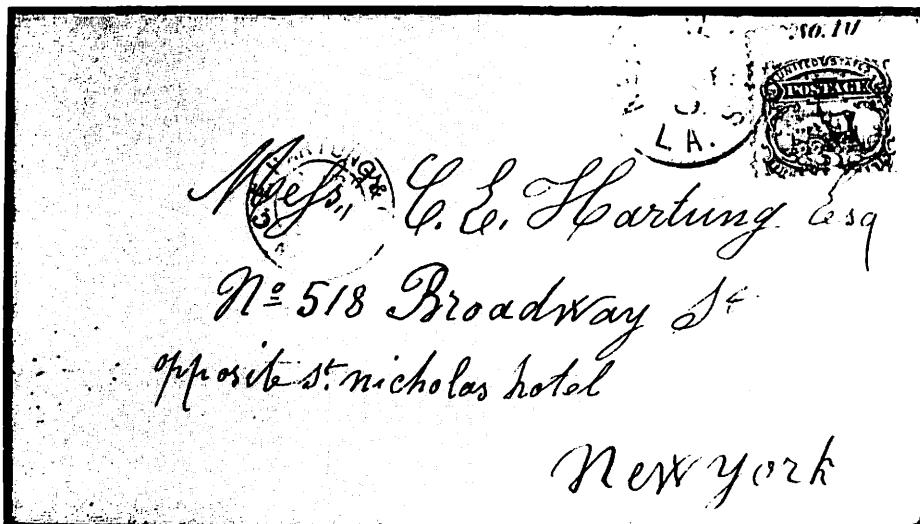


Figure 8. Plate No. 10 left pane single on March, 1870 cover from New Orleans to New York. A prominent plate number position dot can be seen directly under the center ornament in the area of horizontal shading lines above the "POSTAGE" label. A right pane position dot is slightly left of above position.

## Plate No. 11

On only one of the Plate No. 11 covers is any of the plate number visible. That cover, shown in Figure 11, has a top plate number stamp from the left pane. With this plate the top plate number position dots are similar for both panes. Right and left are differentiated by the layout dot at the upper left corner of the stamp. This dot is slightly above the ornament leaves on the left pane but in a lower position abutting one leaf on the right pane. There are no bottom Plate 11 covers known at this time.

An important Plate 11 cover was previously discussed by Richard Niezabitowski in the 1978 *Register*.<sup>4</sup> This cover (bearing a left pane stamp) gives Plate 11 the distinction, at least for the present, of being the only known plate from which the "gray paper" variety of 3¢ 1869s were printed.



Figure 9. Plate No. 10 left pane pair paying 6-cent rate from Fulton, Michigan to Markham, Ontario. Plate number position dot corresponds with that in Figure 9.

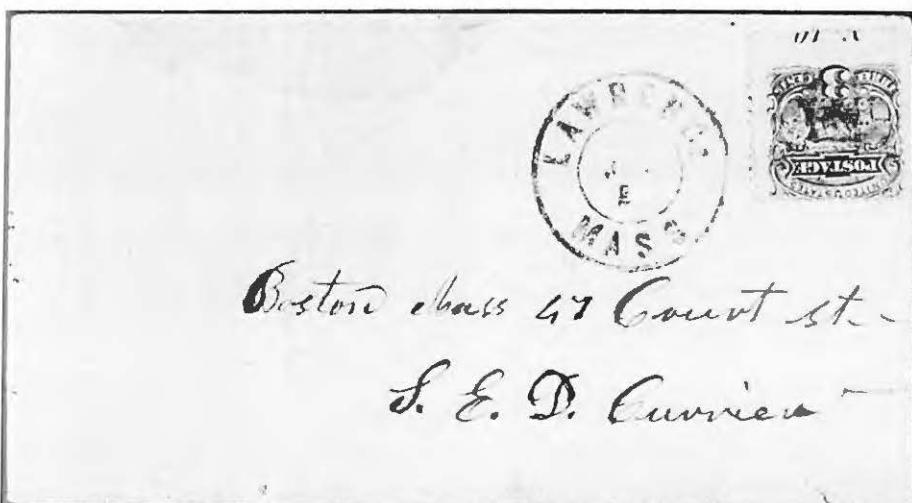


Figure 10. Bottom Plate No. 10 stamp on cover dated June 2, probably 1869, from Lawrence, Mass. to Boston. Note address written in reverse order.

#### Plate No. 12

Figure 12 is one of the most beautiful of all 3-cent 1869 covers, a pristine peach-colored envelope with clear black Smithville, Mass. CDS and black target cancel tying a locomotive with full "No. 12" at top. The stamp on this outstanding cover is from the right pane. Pane designations for Plate 12 are, like Plate 11, determined by the upper left layout dot. As with Plate 11, the left pane layout dot is above the leaves and the right

pane dot touches a leaf. This relationship was observed on off-cover multiples, as no Plate 12 covers are known with top row pairs or strips. The cover in Figure 13 bears a top left pane stamp.

Plate 12 is the only plate which boasts more than one known plate number cover from a bottom position. Figure 14 shows one of these.

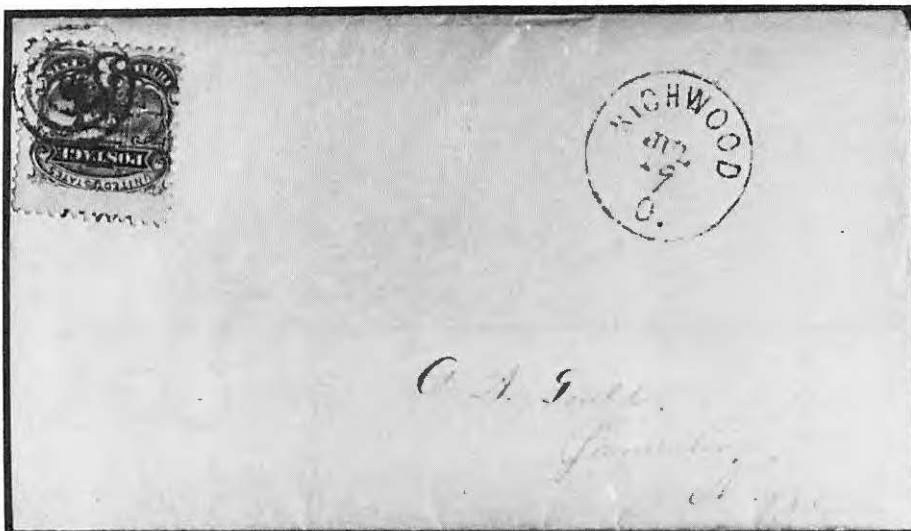


Figure 11. Top plate number stamp from the left pane of Plate No. 11. Cover posted at Richwood, Ohio to Jamestown, N.Y. on July 19, probably 1869.

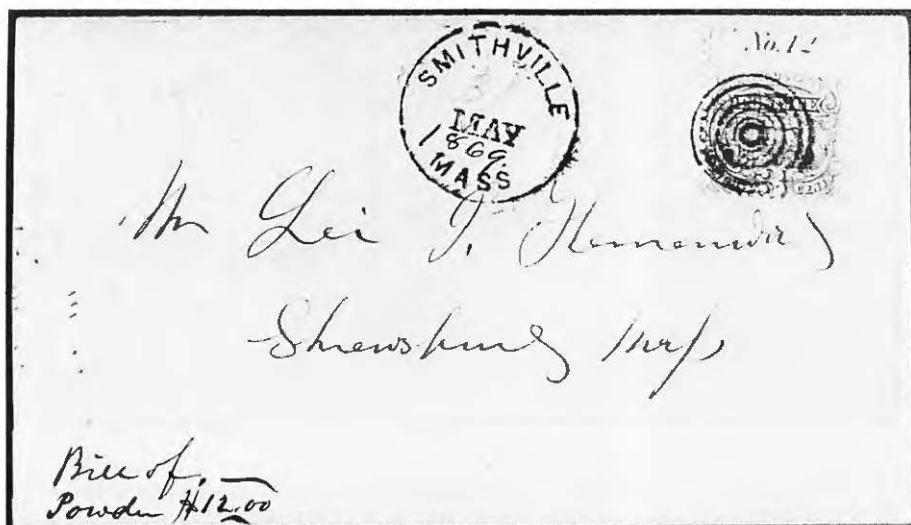


Figure 12. Top Plate No. 12 stamp tied to cover from Smithville to Shrewsbury, Mass. Posted May 31, 1869, this is one of the earliest 3-cent 1869 plate number covers recorded to date. Layout dot at upper left touches the leaf, indicating this stamp is from the right pane.



Figure 13. Plate No. 12 left pane stamp on July 10, probably 1869, cover from Chicopee to Templeton, Mass. Upper left layout dot clearly above the leaf.



Figure 14. Bottom Plate No. 12 on January 31(?), probably 1870, cover from Perrysburg, N.Y. to Past Mills, Vermont.

## Plates No. 25 and 26

Table 1 lists only two known covers from these plates, one with a bottom Plate No. 25 stamp and one with a top Plate 26 stamp. These are Figures 15 and 16 respectively.

There are reportedly four known full panes (150 stamps each) of the three-cent locomotive as issued to postmasters. All four are right panes from Plate 26 and could possibly have a common source as remainders from the same post office. One of these is illustrated in Brookman's *United States Postage Stamps of the 19th Century*.<sup>5</sup> The present whereabouts of this particular pane is unknown. The author has seen a full pane on three separate occasions, one of which could have been the Brookman pane. The top plate number position dot on these full panes corresponds with the position dot on the stamp in Figure 16. Thus it is assumed the latter is a right pane stamp. This could be an erroneous assumption, however, if the pane-determining feature is later found to be the upper left layout dot as in Plates 11 and 12.

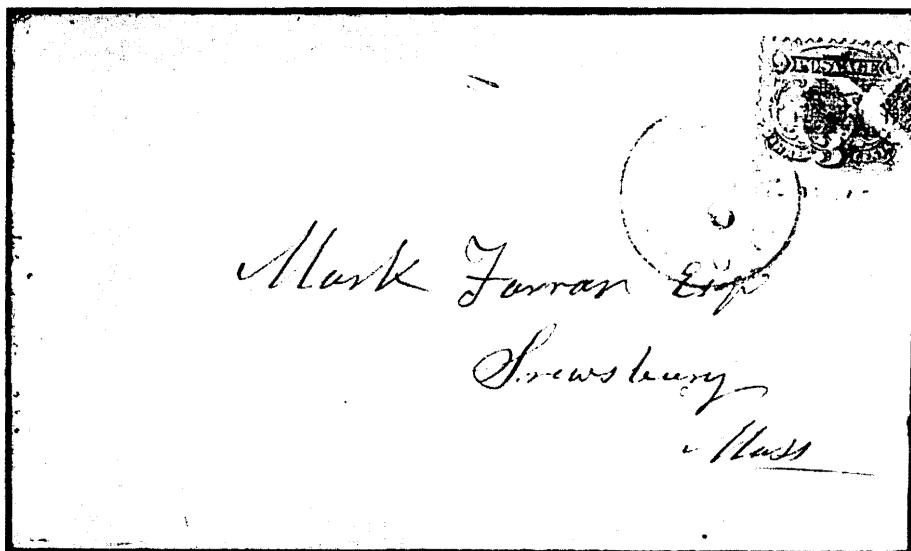


Figure 15. Bottom Plate No. 25 single tied to January 6, probably 1870, cover from New London, Ct. to Shrewsbury, Mass. No other Plate 25 covers are reported to date.

## Plates No. 29 and 30

Until recently there were no known covers from either of these plates. Figure 17 is the Plate No. 30 cover discovered by 1869 PRA member Grant Crowell. Unfortunately, the selvedge is torn across the plate number in such a way that it's difficult with naked eye inspection to say whether it is a "29" or a "30." Either one would be a rarity. However, under magnification and by comparison with off-cover plate singles, it was tentatively

determined to be a stamp from Plate No. 30. The jury is still out, and it may later be assigned to Plate No. 29. So far, no other covers have been found bearing a plate number stamp from either Plate 29 or Plate 30.

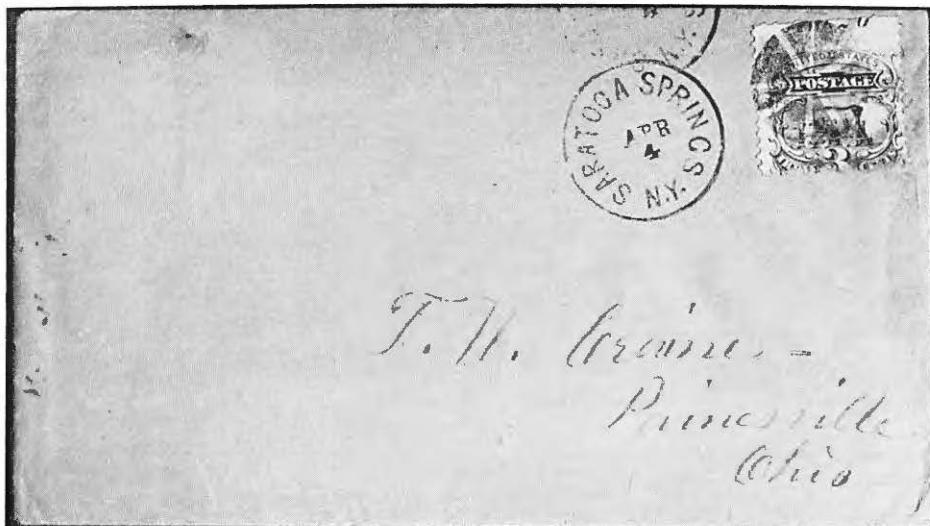


Figure 16. Only known Plate No. 26 cover. A top right pane single used from Saratoga Springs, N.Y. to Painesville, Ohio on April 4, no doubt 1870.



Figure 17. Recently discovered Plate No. 30 cover from Auburn to Richmond, Maine, dated May 22, probably 1870.

## PART II

Although Table 1 lists less than 40 items, it does demonstrate that stamps from Plates 7 through 12 were used on covers posted in both 1869 and 1870. Of course, the date a letter was mailed may be far removed from the date the stamp on the letter was purchased at the post office. And while it may be a somewhat tenuous conclusion to draw from only three known covers, it nevertheless does seem likely that Plates 25, 26, 29 and 30 were not used until 1870. The usual rather glib explanation attributes printing from these later plates as being the result of wear and replacement of early plates. This is probably true for Plates 25 and 26 but very likely not true as regards Plates 29 and 30. The answer seems to lie in a reasoned analysis of the sequence of plate numbers for the entire 1869 issue.

It is clear that the *original intention* of the National Bank Note Company was to assign plate numbers to the 1869 stamps as follows:

- 1 cent — Plates 1 and 2
- 2 cent — Plates 3, 4, 5, and 6
- 3 cent — Plates 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12
- 6 cent — Plates 13 and 14
- 10 cent — Plates 15 and 16
- 12 cent — Plates 17 and 18
- 15 cent — Frame plate 19, vignette plate 19
- 24 cent — Frame plate 20, vignette plate 20
- 30 cent — Frame plate 21, vignette plate 21
- 90 cent — Frame plate 22, vignette plate 22.

Note that all these numbers are in proper numerical sequence. The numbers were *reserved* for the various denominations but apparently not actually put onto the plates until after trial printings were made. According to *Brookman*,<sup>6</sup> "Luff stated that he had seen proofs from plates without plate numbers but there is little question but that the proofs were from the above plates before the numbers had been added." Although this quote appears in Brookman's discussion of the 24-cent stamp, it may well apply to all the 1869 denominations.

Surely no one could contend that people at the National Bank Note Company were not knowledgeable printers. This being the case, they must have recognized the difficulty in printing the 15-cent frame and vignette in proper "register" and also recognized the fact that the delicate pictorial engravings of the 15-cent and 24-cent vignettes would be susceptible to plate wear. This they knew before the stamps were ever issued. So a new frame plate for the 15-cent stamp was made, one with extra lines around the inside of the frame and including a diamond-shaped ornament under the "T" of "Postage." Also made were second vignette plates for the 15- and 24-cent stamps.

At this point, the National printers made a decision. They had no inkling of the forthcoming unpopularity of the issue or request by the Postmaster-General as early as October, 1869, for preparation of new designs. They were thinking in terms of printing the 1869 designs for the

duration of their four-year contract. They knew that the new, revised 15-cent frame (Type II) was the one for the long haul and it was given the primary plate number, frame Plate 19, which would accompany vignette Plate 19. The other unusable frame plate (Type I) was assigned the next available number, number 23. Also, the second 15-cent vignette became vignette Plate 23 and the second 24-cent vignette became vignette Plate 24. They were still following the numerical sequence.

These same knowledgeable printers also knew the 3-cent plates would suffer heavy wear because three cents was the domestic letter rate and National was going to print many millions of these in the next four years. Plates 25 and 26 were thus made and set aside to be used as replacement plates as the primary plates wore out. The 2-cent plates were likewise candidates for heavy wear so replacement Plates 27 and 28 were also made and set aside. In fact, the volume of 3-cent stamps printed over four years would be staggering and two replacement plates might not be enough. Better add a couple more plates, 29 and 30. Then there is the 15-cent situation. The domestic registry fee and foreign rates to France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland would require printing more of these than any of the other high values. With two vignette plates but only one serviceable frame plate, why not make another frame plate? Hence frame Plate 31, a second Type II frame. Again, note the numerical sequence.

By this time it was well into March, 1869 and time to commence deliveries to the Stamp Agent. Now the owners of the National Bank Note Company were not only knowledgeable printers, they were also businessmen. They had an investment in time and money in an unsatisfactory 15-cent frame plate, Plate 23. Why not first run off a couple thousand sheets (200,000 stamps) using this frame (Type I) and collect enough on the contract to recoup the monetary investment? Afterwards, the "primary" 15-cent frame plate, Plate 19, and the second 15-cent combination, frame plate 31 and vignette plate 23, would be used in all subsequent printings over the next four years (Type II).

The above scenario has no basis in fact other than the sequence of plate numbers and the denominations on which they are found. But it is logical that something on this order must have occurred, as it aptly fits several heretofore unexplained facts. First, it explains why John Luff's 15-cent Type I is our Type II. Apparently, Luff based his type designation on the plate numbers. To him, frame Plate 19, the lowest 15-cent number, is Type I and he is vindicated to this extent. Luff erred not in type designation but in stating that his Type I (our Type II) was printed and issued to the public first. We all know it wasn't. J. C. M. Cryer's<sup>7</sup> speculation that Luff didn't have the benefit of covers later discovered could be the reason for his error. Anyone who doubts that Luff's type criteria is the number sequence should refer to Ashbrook's<sup>8</sup> reproduction of a Luff paper printed in the American Journal of Philately concerning the 1861 issue. Here Luff lists the eight denominations as Plates 1-8 calling them "first types" and all higher numbered plates as "second types."

Further, it seems likely that in 1875 the National Bank Note Company decided to resurrect the relatively unused and thus only slightly worn Type I (our Type I) frame plate and alter it slightly to make the Type III reissue frame.

Getting back to the 3-cent locomotive, it is probable that the original six plates became worn and some were replaced. As previously stated, the National Bank Note Company printers anticipated wear on the 3-cent plates and had prepared Plates 25, 26, 29 and 30 as replacements. The Plate 25 cover listed in Table 1, posted January 6, 1870, indicates printings from Plate 25 were probably made sometime during the year 1869. Of the early plates, plates 8 and 12 are well represented in Table 1, and also seem to be the commonest of the off-cover plate number singles. One can speculate that they may be the plates replaced by Plates 25 and 26. Apparently, Plates 8 and 12 were the workhorses during the early months of 3-cent printing, as there are no covers currently known from Plates 7, 9, 10 and 11 dated earlier than June, 1869. However, the latter four plates are represented by covers posted well into 1870. Of the six original plates, Plate 7 is by far the scarcest, both on and off cover. It possibly was used more sparingly, perhaps because it is the "cracked plate."

What about Plates 29 and 30? Why would these plates be put into service, undoubtedly in the spring of 1870, when the 3-cent Banknotes had already made their appearance? Probably not to replace worn plates since issuance of the Banknotes would serve this purpose. It could be the demand for postage had increased substantially and they were needed for this purpose. This would be especially true if there were start-up problems which slowed or delayed the printing of the 3-cent Banknotes. However it was, surviving plate number stamps, on or off cover, from Plates 29 and 30 are exceedingly rare.

## CONCLUSION

From the foregoing discussions in both Part I and Part II, one clear fact emerges: that the few plate number stamp covers listed can only produce speculations or at best educated guesses about the 3-cent 1869 plates. With 3000 possible plate positions (10 plates and 300 positions per plate), it is unlikely the stamp will ever be plated. The best remaining approach, in lieu of plating, is to relate top and bottom arrows and printer's imprints to the various plates and add covers bearing these features to a more comprehensive list, thus more effectively dating plate usage. Side arrows are useless because multiples of at least 50 stamps would be required.

It is hoped this discussion will cause reporting of additional plate number and plate dot covers not listed here, and spur others to research the 3-cent 1869 plates and their usage.

## FOOTNOTES

1. Brookman, Lester G. *The United States Postage Stamps of the 19th Century*, H. L. Lindquist Publications, Inc., New York, 1966, Vol. II, p. 164.
2. Stever, R. H. (Jim), "Notes on the 3¢ Plate Positions," *1869 Times*, February, 1979, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 7-9.
3. Birkinbine, John, II. "A New Discovery on the United States 1869 Issue," *American Philatelic Congress Book*, 1969, pp. 49-66.

4. Nezabitowski, Richard J. "The Three Cent Gray Paper," *The 1978 Register*, The United States 1869 Pictorial Research Associates, 1978, p. 105.
5. Brookman, Lester G., *op cit.*, p. 162.
6. Brookman, Lester G., *op cit.*, pp. 179-80.
7. Cryer, J. C. M. "The Landing of Columbus—The Three Types," *The 1977 Register*, The United States 1869 Pictorial Research Associates, 1977, p. 73.
8. Ashbrook, Stanley B. *The United States Issue of 1869 Preceded by Some Additional Notes on The Premieres Gravures of 1861*, The American Philatelic Society, Inc., 1943, p. 20, figure 23.



**TABLE 1**  
**3¢ 1869 COVERS WITH PLATE NUMBER STAMPS**

<u>Plate Top/Bottom</u>	<u>Date*</u>	<u>Origin/Destination</u>	<u>Plate No. Stamp</u>	<u>Dot Stamp</u>
7 T	9/07/(69)	Lockport, NY/(piece)		x
T	9/10/69	Chicago/Ipswich, N.H.		x
T	11/18/69	Tecumseh, Michigan/?		x
T	7/21/70	Ainsworth, Iowa/Halloway, Ont.	x	
67				
8 T	4/26/(69)	Westchester, PA/Wilmington, Del.	x	
T	7/09/69	Pittsburg, PA/Detroit, Michigan	x	
T	8/18/69	Hartford, CT/Warren, CT	x	
T	10/09/69	Carollton, NC/Kingston Center, OH		x
T	12/10/(69)	Owatonna, MN/Canton Centre, CT	x	
B	1/20/(70)	Kingston, NY/New York, NY	x	
T	1/31/70	Hartford, CT/New York, NY	x	
T	3/22/70	Charlotte, NC/Orange, NC		x

9 T	6/17/(69)	Chicago, IL/(piece)	x
T	7/23/(69)	Newport, RI/New York City, NY	x
T	11/21/69	Boston, MA/Ripon, WI	x
B	1/12/(70)	White Plains, NY/New Haven, CT	x
T	3/23/70	Portsmouth, NH/Philadelphia, PA	x
10 B	6/02/(69)	Lawrence, MA/Boston, MA	x
T	10/17/(69)	? ?, Ohio/Evansburg, OH	x
T	10/25/(69)	Howes ?, Michigan/Memphis, TN	x
T	11/23/(69)	Harwichport, MA/Boston, MA	x
T	3/08/70	New Orleans, LA/New York, NY	x
T	5/02/70	Fulton, Michigan/Markham, Ont.	x
11 T	7/19/(69)	Richwood, OH/Jamestown, NY	x
T	8/18/69	Washington, DC/Wilmington, OH	x
T	12/16/69	Hartford, CT/Amherst, MA	x
T	1/10/70	Cazenovia, NY/Cincinnatus, NY	x
T	5/23/(70)	Brooklyn, CT/Putnam, CT (Gray Paper)	x

<u>Plate Top/Bottom</u>	<u>Date*</u>	<u>Origin/Destination</u>	<u>Plate No. Stamp</u>	<u>Dot Stamp</u>
12 T	5/25/(69)	Bergen, N.J./Almond, N.Y.		X
T	5/31/69	Smithville, MA/Shrewsbury, MA		X
B	6/01/69	Louisville, KY/New York, NY		X
T	7/10/(69)	Chicopee, MA/Templeton, MA		X
T	9/01/(69)	Monroe, NH/S. Newbury, VT		X
B	1/31/(70)	Perrysburgh, NY/Past Mills, VT		X
69	T	??? Camden, NJ/? (Lot 351 Gibbons Merkur Oct. 1978)		X
25 B	1/06/(70)	New London, CT/Shrewsbury, MA		X
26 T	4/04/(70)	Saratoga Springs, NY/Painesville, OH		X
30 B	5/22/70	Auburn, ME/Richmond, ME		X

\*Year dates in parentheses are assumptions based on the earliest known usage date for the 3¢ 1869 as March 27, 1869, and 3¢ Banknote appearance March 13, 1870.



# The Port Chester Cover Find : A Great Moment in U.S. Philately

by Elliott H. Coulter

On May 9, 1961, Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc. auctioned 45 lots of U.S. 19th century covers from the Port Chester Find, some of the most glorious postal history material ever offered in America. Collectors of the 1869 pictorial issue were especially interested in the group, encompassing 45 lots, numbers 72 through 116 in the catalogue. Although many of the covers bore 1869 issue stamps, some had stamps from the 1861-67 issues and Bank Note period. Nine covers had 24¢ 1869 stamps. In fact, one bore five 24¢ 1869 stamps plus a 12¢ "Adriatic." See Figure 1. The 24¢ usages on these covers generated terrific excitement.

Let us consider briefly the philatelic nature of this interesting material. The postage rate from Port Chester, New York, to Lima, Peru, at the beginning of this correspondence was 22¢ per half ounce. In 1867 the rate (via Panama) was increased to 34¢ a half ounce. On Feb. 16, 1870 the rate was reduced to 22¢ per half ounce.

However, many of these covers were double or triple-rated, and the postage required was substantial in almost every case. Philatelic explanations of these 45 covers will be delineated in this article.

To help understand and appreciate this correspondence, it would be useful to know who Mr. David H. B. Davis was and what brought about this letter writing between Port Chester and Lima, Peru. After much effort spent tracking down the history and genealogy of Mr. Davis, questions are still unanswered. Apparently Davis, and later his wife, journeyed to Lima for reasons not yet determined—probably commercial. All the letters in the 1961 Harmer, Rooke sale were addressed to Mrs. D. H. B. Davis. Many of the covers found were docketed "Care Davis Brothers" or Mr. D. H. B. Davis, Esq."

One conjecture is that Davis was not well known in Port Chester, N.Y., and the correspondence was from Mrs. Davis' family, writing her in Peru.

In the whole correspondence there is known to me but one cover addressed to "Mrs. Jeanette E. Davis," care of "D. H. B. Davis" in Lima. This cover with enclosure was mailed from Port Chester on Jan. 20, 1870.



Figure 1. Five 24¢ and a 12¢ 1869 pay the six times 22¢ rate in June, 1870, from Port Chester to Lima, Peru. This spectacular cover, which was lot 101 in the Harmer, Rooke Port Chester Find sale of May 9, 1961, has since been restored, the right cover margin having been trimmed, for example. Formerly in the Charles Hirzel collection, the cover was donated to the Swiss PTT Museum, Bern, Switzerland. *Photo courtesy of Swiss PTT Museum.*

## THE SECOND AUCTION

On Jan. 26, 1966, Harmer, Rooke & Co. held an auction with a special consignment of mostly 1869 covers, including 28 of the 45 covers previously auctioned on May 9, 1961. These were lots 113 through 140. Why were these covers sold at auction again? The reason was that many of the items in the 1961 auction were bought in by Harmer, Rooke and marked "to the book." So these covers were sold at auction again in 1966.

Photocopied pages taken from the May, 1961, Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc. auction catalogue can be found in Appendix I. Listed are lots 72 through 101, including all covers from the Port Chester Find bearing 1869 stamps. Prices realized from both the 1961 and 1966 sales are also shown. In some cases the prices are remarkably close for both auctions.

Some material, including the five 24¢ 1869's with the 12¢ 1869 on one cover, did not appear in the second sale. This cover (Figure 1) currently is in the Swiss PTT Museum in Bern, Switzerland. This has been confirmed by letter and photograph from museum officials.

## PORT CHESTER FIND Part Two

After the first Harmer, Rooke sale, a dealer in a small shop in Stamford, Conn., was approached one Sunday morning by a man and a woman who came to him with a brown paper bag. For its contents they requested a certain amount of money. The dealer studied the material, and then accepted the offer. In the bag were 40 additional covers from the Port Chester Find. These were dispersed some time later by two major stamp dealers.

I have been able to track down 17 of these covers. It would be helpful if any reader of this article would ascertain whether he or she knows of any covers from the Davis correspondence not listed here. The 17 include a cover with a 15¢ Type I and a 15¢ Type II plus two 2¢ 1869's making up the 34¢ rate; the only 30¢ 1869 cover in the find; and at least one other 24¢ cover.

A new twist in the Davis correspondence story grew from the second part of the find. Among the covers in the paper bag were two from Port Chester to Lima, both patriotic covers dated 1861. These earlier-use covers were a surprise, since all others in the find were concentrated in the 1869-72 period. They also offer the possibility that Mrs. Davis did not go to Lima until 1869, as these two 1861 covers were addressed to Mr. D. H. B. Davis. There is a chance that other Davis covers from the 1861 to 1869 period may exist.

What follows is a brief description of each of the 17 recorded covers from Part Two of the Port Chester Find. They add scope to the find and include several landmark items.



Figure 2. From the early period of the Davis correspondence, this Civil War patriotic is franked with two Type II 20¢ Franklins (#20) and two Type V 10¢ Washingtons, paying the earlier 22¢ rate to Peru. Note that it is addressed to Mr. D. H. B. Davis. Almost all the 1869-70 period correspondence is addressed to Mrs. Davis. The Port Chester cds is also larger than that struck on later covers. Sent July, 1861.

Cover #1: This was sent from Port Chester June 29, 1961 to Lima, and franked with a 12¢ 1861 stamp and a 10¢ 1861, types not determinable. There is a multicolored flag in the upper left hand corner of this Civil War patriotic cover.

Cover #2: This is franked with two 1¢ Franklins (*Scott's* #20) and a vertical pair of the 10¢ Washington Type V. This is also a patriotic with a U.S. flag in the upper left hand corner. See Figure 2. The cover left Port Chester on July 10, 1861, and arrived in Panama on July 22, 1861. Surprisingly, this is the same date Cover #1 (mailed June 29) arrived at Panama. These two covers are both addressed to Mr. D. H. B. Davis, Lima, Peru, South America. Each has the manuscript notation, "Post Office," in the lower left hand corner. It is significant that the patriotic covers are addressed to "Mr." D. H. B. Davis, rather than Mrs. Davis, as are almost all the covers dating from the 1869-70 period.



Figure 3. This Davis cover shows 34¢ postage paid by a 30¢ 1869 and two 2¢ 1869's. Mailed August, 1869, this is the only cover in the correspondence known used with a 30¢ stamp. Red "24" credit to England. Formerly in the Marc Haas collection.

Cover #3: Here is a landmark 1869 cover that went via Panama on Aug. 30, 1869. The postage of 34¢ was paid by a 30¢ 1869 and two 2¢ 1869's. See Figure 3. This is the only 30¢ 1869 stamp known used in the Davis correspondence. This gem was part of the Marc Haas collection, which has been sold in recent years.

Cover #4: This rare cover is franked with two copies of the 15¢ Type I, plus a 1¢ and a 3¢ 1869, making up the 34¢ rate to Peru. It transited Panama on Aug. 30, 1869. See Figure 4. This cover displays the correct 24¢ credit marking and is addressed to Mrs. D. H. B. Davis.

Cover #5: This colorful cover bears two 2¢ 1869, a 6¢ 1869 and two 12¢ 1869 stamps, all used on a mourning cover, paying the 34¢ rate to Lima and mailed on Sept. 11, 1869. The cover front shows the proper 24¢



DAVIS COVER—A 10¢ and a 24¢ 1869 pay the 34¢ rate from Port Chester, NY, to Lima, Peru, on this cover mailed September, 1869, and sent via Panama. Red "24" credit to England mark ties 10¢ 1869. This Davis correspondence cover arrived in Peru on Oct. 1, according to manuscript marking.



TRIPLE COMBINATION—Although rated for the double 22¢ rate (red 24¢ credit to England) in effect by March, 1870, the sender affixed 68¢ in postage (double expired 34¢ rate), comprising five 12¢ 1869, and one each of the 2¢ and 6¢ 1869 stamps. Part of Davis correspondence from Port Chester, NY, to Lima, Peru.



Figure 4. Two copies of the 15¢ Type I, a 1¢ and a 3¢ 1869 make up the 34¢ per half ounce rate. Markings are similar to those of cover in Figure 3. Type I 15¢ stamps, typically used during the early part of the 1869 issue period, are rarely found on Davis covers.

credit marking. The handwriting on this cover is somewhat different than that on the others.

**Cover #6:** This is one of several 24¢ plus 10¢ 1869 combination usages, paying the 34¢ rate via Panama on Sept. 24, 1869 with 24¢ credit marking. For differentiation purposes, the 24¢ is placed above the 10¢ stamp, forming a vertical franking layout.



Figure 5. Two Type II 15¢ 1869's and two 2¢ horse and rider stamps pay the 34¢ rate to Peru in effect in December, 1869. Again, red "24" ¢ credit to Great Britain. Note from Dec. 31, 1869 docketing that the cover took about 29 days to travel from Port Chester to Lima. Ex-Haas.

**Cover #7:** Here is one with two Type II 15¢ and two 2¢ 1869 stamps, comprising the correct 34¢ rate to Lima. See Figure 5. The cover includes

the proper 24¢ credit to Great Britain for her portion of the transit. It was mailed from Port Chester on Dec. 2, 1869, and arrived in Lima on or about Dec. 31, 1869, per docketing. This is another cover formerly in the Marc Haas collection.

**Cover #8:** This is another cover not included in the Harmer, Rooke sale of May, 1961. It is franked with a 10¢ and a 24¢ 1869. The cover was sent on Dec. 4, 1869 from New York City at the 34¢ rate to Lima. See Figure 6. This item also shows the 24¢ credit to Great Britain, and was docketed on arrival "Dec. 31, 1869," the same date shown on Cover #7 above. This cover was in the Marc Haas collection.



Figure 6. Colorful combination of 10¢ and 24¢ 1869 pays the 34¢ rate to Peru in effect up to Feb. 16, 1870. Cover was sent on Dec. 4, 1869. This is one of the Port Chester covers from part two of the find which was sold privately. Ex-Haas.

**Cover #9:** This is the famous double type 15¢ 1869 cover. Besides copies of the 15¢ Type I and 15¢ Type II stamps, this cover also has two 2¢ 1869 stamps, making up the 34¢ rate in effect in January, 1870. This may be a unique cover. See Figure 7. It also is one of just two covers found in the Davis correspondence which bears a Type I 15¢ 1869 stamp. This seems somewhat odd, since it indicates that the Port Chester Post Office had 15¢ Type I stamps, and the Davis correspondence to Peru utilized a significant portion of the high-value stamps mailed from that small outlet during the 1869 period.

**Cover #10:** This one also has two 2¢ and two Type II 15¢ 1869's, paying the 34¢ rate to Peru on Jan. 20, 1870. This is the cover addressed to Mrs. Jeanette E. Davis, a variation from the rest of the correspondence, all of which is addressed to "Mr." or "Mrs." D. (David) H. B. Davis.

**Cover #11:** Here is another cover with two Type II 15¢ and two 2¢ 1869 browns, making up the 34¢ rate. There is no date on this one.

**Cover #12:** This cover shows five 12¢ 1869's (one torn) and a 10¢ overpaying by 2¢ the double 34¢ rate to Peru in early 1870. See Figure 8.



Figure 7. Both types of the 15¢ 1869 stamp are used on this possibly unique cover, Type II (left stamp) and Type I (right), along with two 2¢ 1869's to make up the 34¢ single rate to Peru in early 1870. *Photo courtesy of Swiss PTT Museum.*



Figure 8. Five 12¢ and one 10¢ 1869 overpay by 2¢ the double 34¢ rate to Lima, Peru. Red "48" credit to England. Cover is unusual for two reasons: Davis covers franked with too much or too little postage are rare and this cover is addressed to Mr. Davis, unlike most of the 1869-70 period Davis correspondence, which is addressed to Mrs. Davis. *Jon Rose photo.*

Docketing shows Mar. 4, 1870 arrival and there is the proper "48" credit stamp in red. Note that this cover is addressed to "Mr. David H. B. Davis."

Cover #13: This rare item is franked with a pair of the 10¢ 1869 stamps and a 24¢ bi-color. The date of sending is illegible; but this 44¢ double-rated cover has the proper 24¢ credit strike; showing usage after Feb. 16, 1870, the date of the rate reduction.

Cover #14: Here is a 6¢, 12¢ and 24¢ 1869 combination usage from Port Chester, Mar. 19, 1870, to Mrs. D. H. B. Davis, care of Davis Brothers, Lima, Peru. This cover is almost certainly fraudulent. See Figure 9. The franking and the rating don't jibe. The cover bears 42¢ postage for a single rate to Peru. But by Mar. 19, 1870 only 22¢ was required, so there is a 20¢ overpayment. The envelope shows a 12¢ credit marking to Great Britain for carriage beyond Panama. It is important to note that virtually every other cover in the correspondence, which encompasses three rate periods, has the correct rate of postage. (Cover #12 above has a 2¢ overpay.) So it would be unusual to find an envelope with this great an overpayment for normal usage. I suspect at least the 24¢ stamp did not originate on this cover. Possibly the entire combination was added, although a case could be made for the 12¢ stamp with a 10¢ stamp, which has been removed and replaced.

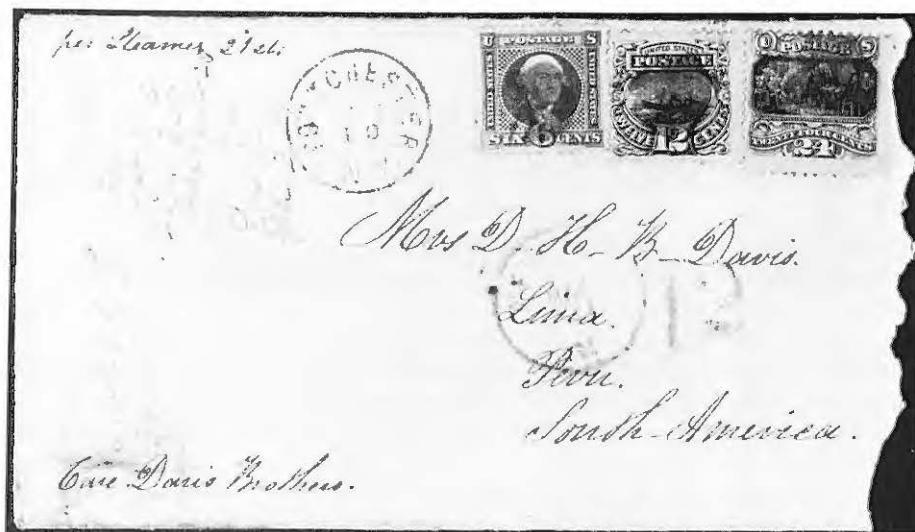


Figure 9. Here is a fraudulent cover where the franking has been tampered with, a rare occurrence among Davis covers. The date of mailing, March 19, 1870, and red "12" credit call for a 22¢ franking, but the cover bears 42¢ postage, 20¢ more than the required 22¢ rate.

Cover #15: This fine cover shows two 10¢ 1869's and a 2¢ horse and rider making up the 22¢ rate to Lima. It illustrates usage to Aspinwall, via the Pacific Mail Steamer "Arizona," which sailed from New York on Apr. 21, 1870. The cover shows 12¢ credit to England for transit beyond Panama via the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

**Cover #16:** This one also has two 10¢ 1869's and a 2¢ horse and rider. It was mailed from New York on April 21, 1870 and shows the 12¢ credit mark, a mate to the previous cover.

**Cover #17:** This one is from the Margaret Wunsch collection, sold by Robert Siegel Auction Galleries on May 12, 1978. It bears a 10¢ Bank Note stamp and a 12¢ 1869, a mourning cover dated Oct. 4, 1870. The Davis correspondence seems to end shortly after this date.

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Several stories have circulated about the original Davis find covers—how they were discovered. One says the covers were found by two workmen in a building that was in the process of being demolished. Being unaware of the value of the covers, the workers just split them up equally. This would support the theory that each part of the find consisted of approximately 40 to 45 covers.

A second story declares the covers were found and given to a local postman, who took them to persons who recognized their value. This seems somewhat illogical, especially regarding the first part of the find. The party who first brought the Davis covers to Harmer, Rooke to be auctioned in 1961 was later sued by the people who had turned them over to him at minimum cost.

Also, the dealer who received the second part of the find took the material to Ye Olde Kings Highway Stamp Club of Darien, Conn. It was at a meeting of the club that one of the members noticed that one cover bore copies of both types of the 15¢ 1869, now believed to be unique. See Figure 7 above. This cover is part of the Hirzel collection and is in the PTT Museum in Bern, Switzerland.

To return to the Harmer, Rooke sales, note that in the auction held on Jan. 26, 1966 only lots 113 through 131 were Port Chester 1869 covers. Lots 132 to 140 in that sale were part of the Port Chester Find, but consisted of covers with Bank Note issue stamps. So just 19 Port Chester 1869 covers from the 1961 sale were auctioned again five years later.

All 45 Port Chester covers in the 1961 sale were addressed to *Mrs. D. H. B. Davis*. Some explanation for this is in order. Observe that these covers were addressed to Mrs. Davis, but some of them had markings such as "Care Davis Brothers" and "Care of Mr. D. H. B. Davis, Esq." The only exception (not in the sale) is one cover addressed to Mrs. Jeanette E. Davis, care of D. H. B. Davis, Lima, Peru, South America (see Cover #10 listed above). This was mailed from Port Chester on Jan. 20, 1870.

It would be enjoyable to single out a few of the more important covers from the 1961 sale for special notice. One is lot 79, described as having a vertical pair of the 10¢ 1869 yellow and a horizontal pair of the 24¢ gray lilac of 1863, paying the double 34¢ rate to Peru. This cover has perhaps the most beautiful color combination in the correspondence.

Another interesting cover is franked with six 15¢ 1867 stamps (F grill) and a 12¢ 1869, making up the triple 34¢ rate. This cover is lot 84. Lot

94 has a pair of 10¢ 1869's and a 24¢ 1869 bi-color. See Figure 10. This is a double rate cover with 44¢ postage paying the 22¢ per half ounce rate which went into effect on Feb. 16, 1870. This was a reduction of 12¢ per half ounce from the previous rate.



Figure 10. A 24¢ 1869 and two 10¢ yellows pay the double 22¢ rate to Peru in May, 1870. Cover weighed between one-half and one ounce. This was lot 94 in the Harmer, Rooke sale of May 9, 1961. Note the crayon "2" (double rate) and red "24" (double 12¢) credit to England. Ex-Hirzel. Photo courtesy of Swiss PTT Museum.

Lot 98 is another brilliant cover. It is franked with a 24¢, a Type II 15¢, a 3¢ and a 2¢ 1869. Such a cover showing four different values of the 1869 issue is quite rare. This May 4 usage shows the double 22¢ rate. The postal clerk in error struck the cover "48" then overstruck this "24" for the new double 12¢ credit to England. This gem is illustrated in *Brookman*, Vol. II, p. 181.

Lot 101 is the most spectacular cover in the find. See Figure 1. This has five 24¢ 1869 stamps plus a 12¢ "Adriatic" to pay the six times 22¢ rate to Peru in June, 1870.

Worth repeating here is that nine of the thirty 1869 issue covers have one or more 24¢ stamps. This comprises some 13 percent of all known 24¢ 1869 covers. This fact by itself points up the great importance of the Port Chester Find. And this does not include the 40 additional covers from the second portion of the find, which surfaced in 1962.

It is worth repeating that the rate reduction, eliminating some of the need for high value postage used in the correspondence to Peru, took place in February, 1870. The March, 1870 edition of *U.S. Mail and Post-Office Assistant* contains this entry under the heading, "REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO PERU, BOLIVIA, ECUADOR AND CHILE":

"The postage chargeable upon correspondence posted in the United States and addressed to Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Chili has been

reduced to the following amounts, prepayment compulsory, viz.:

On letters, 22¢ per each half ounce or under.

On newspapers, 4 cents each if not exceeding four ounces, and 4 cents additional for every excess of four ounces, and on book-packets and samples of merchandise, 10 cents per each four ounces or under.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly from and after the date hereof.

Packets of patterns or samples for the states in question will be subject to the usual conditions which require them to be of no intrinsic value; to be enclosed in covers open at the ends or sides so as to be easy of inspection; to have upon them no writing other than the address of the sender and the address of the person for whom each packet is intended; and trademarks, numbers and prices written or printed on labels attached to the patterns or samples; and that no packet shall exceed the dimensions of two feet in length and one foot in breadth or depth.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

Joseph H. Blackfan, Supt. Foreign Mails."

This order was issued by the Office of Foreign Mails, Post Office Dept., Washington, D. C. By this order of Feb. 16, 1870, postage was reduced from 34¢ per half ounce to 22¢ on letters from Port Chester, NY, to Lima, Peru. From this point we see a sharp drop in the number of 24¢ stamps used and, of course, the total amount of postage required was reduced significantly.

I have reproduced a listing and photos of the 30 1869 covers that were part of the Harmer, Rooke sale of May, 1961. In addition, I have described 17 covers that were not marketed by Harmer, Rooke, but were part of the second portion of the Port Chester Find and sold privately. I wish to stress again that it would help if readers of this article would check their holdings or catalogues to ascertain whether they have any of the 23 or so unrecorded covers from the find.

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#### AUTHOR'S NOTE

One of the most frustrating aspects of my research was the fact that I reside within two or three miles of Port Chester, New York. I personally know many of the people who should have had some of the answers to my questions about this great group of covers and the Davis family itself. I continually drew a blank. Several major dealers and auction agents who were on the scene at the time of the find were unable to assist me in my investigation. Apparently, the find and the distribution of the material resulted in legal actions, which still haunt some people.

It is interesting to observe that there are very few fakes from the Davis correspondence in the marketplace. I have found one cover, mentioned

previously, which I question. This is the one with a 24¢, 12¢ and 6¢ 1869 and 12¢ credit mark. The Philatelic Foundation has declined to render an opinion on this cover. I personally think that the stamps did not originate on it.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## APPENDIX I

### AUCTION CATALOGUE PAGES TAKEN FROM HARMER, ROOKE & CO. MAY 9-12, 1961 SALE

#### THE PORT CHESTER FIND OF 1869 COVERS

LOT	PRICES REALIZED 1961      1966
72	2¢ 1869 Brown, horiz. pair (right stamp straightedge and pair 15¢ Black grilled of 1869, on small neat cover, lightly tied by cork cancels of "Portchester, N.Y." Face of cover bears Panama transit marking and red 24. Backstamped "Lima, Peru." Fine combination cover paying 34¢ rate. (See photo) (98, 113) \$190      \$110
73	2¢ Brown single, 3¢ Ultramarine pair, also horiz strip of 4 of 15¢ grilled 1867, all tied by cork and town cancels of "Portchester, N.Y." on neat cover paying double 34¢ rate. Transit marking and red "24" on face, backstamped "Lima, Peru." Fine and rare cover. With Foundation Certificate. (See photo) (98, 113, 114)      300      —
74	2¢ Brown single, 3¢ Ultramarine pair, and 4 singles 15¢ grilled 1867, on clean cover. The 2¢ Brown tied by cork cancel and red "24." Transit marking on face of cover and backstamped "Lima, Peru." With Foundation Certificate. Fine and rare. (See photo) (98, 113, 114)      120      —
75	2¢ Brown, single, 3¢ Ultramarine pair and strip of 4 grilled 15¢ of 1867 (some perfs severed and 2nd stamp slight nicks at top) on clean cover with tiny tear at right. The 1869 stamps are tied by light cork and town cancels of "Portchester, N.Y." On face of cover red "48," on reverse double receiving mark of "Lima, Peru." With Foundation Certificate. Rare combination cover. (See photo) (98, 113, 114)      270      —
76	2¢ Brown, single, 6¢ Ultramarine single, and strip of 3 and single 15¢ grill 1867 (left stamp creased and next stamp slight fault). All neatly tied by cork cancel to cover, slight tear at left in opening. Red "48" on face and backstamped "Lima, Peru." Rare combination. (See photo) (98, 113, 115)      200      125
77	2¢ Brown, split grill, 6¢ Ultramarine, and 15¢ grill 1867 folded over top of cover and with fault on badly damaged cover with some stamps missing. With Foundation Certificate. (See photo) (98, 113, 115)      175      130
78	6¢ Ultramarine, pair, and single, 10¢ Brown 1870 (small fault) 22¢ rate, all neatly tied to cover, fine except torn at top in opening. Rare combination. Foundation Certificate. (See photo) (115, 139)      100      70

PRICES REALIZED  
1961 1966

LOT

79	10¢ Yellow, vertical pair, and horiz. pair 24¢ Gray Lilac of 1863 (right stamp small nick at bottom) double 34¢ rate, tied to clean small cover with slight tear at upper right. Transit marking of "Panama" and red "48" on face of cover, backstamped "Lima, Peru." Very rare and attractive. Foundation Certificate. (See photo)	(78a, 116)	750	400
80	12¢ Green, single, pair and strip of 5 (right stamp faulty) all lightly tied to cover which was slightly torn at right in opening. One 12¢ is missing at right, nevertheless an extremely rare cover. Foundation Certificate. (See photo)	(117)	500	—
81	10¢ Yellow, single, with small closed tear, and 12¢, 2 singles (1 pasted over top of cover) all tied by geometric design to ladies note size cover which has small piece of back missing. Rare 34¢ rate combination. (See photo)	(116, 117)	200	—
82	12¢ Green, horiz. strip of 4 (left stamp straightedge) and single in combination with 2¢ Brown, 6¢ Ultramarine (small closed tear at top) paying double 34¢ rate, tied on clean cover with light crease at left beyond the stamps. Red "24" on face, backstamped "Lima, Peru." An extremely rare cover. Foundation Certificate. (See photo)	(113, 115, 117)	1000	725
83	12¢ Green, single and horiz. pair also 2¢ Brown and 6¢ Ultramarine paying double 22¢ rate on clean cover, slightly irregular at right caused by opening. On face red "New York 24," backstamped "Lima, Peru." The pair of 12¢ is tied. Very rare. Foundation Certificate. (See photo)	(113, 115, 117)	500	300
84	12¢ Green (scratches on face) 15¢ grill 1867, horiz. pair and strip of 4, all tied on clean cover. Triple 34¢ rate. Panama transit mark and red "48" struck twice on face, backstamped "Lima, Peru," lightly. All of the 15¢ stamps have minor faults or very light crease yet very attractive and very rare. Foundation Certificate. (See photo)	(98, 117)	200	200
85	12¢ Green, single. Also, 3 singles and pair of 15¢ grill of 1867 (2 copies with small closed tear) tied to cover that was torn in opening, and paying triple 34¢ rate. One 15¢ is missing at upper right. Backstamped "Lima, Peru." Rare. Foundation Certificate. (See photo)	(98, 117)	200	125
86	15¢ Brown & Blue, type II, 2 singles, each with slight fault and 1¢ Buff, piece missing on torn cover from which stamps have been removed. Foundation Certificate. (See photo)	(112, 119)	100	55

PRICES REALIZED  
1961 1966

LOT

87	15¢ Brown & Blue, type II, 2 singles pasted over top of cover (1 with piece missing) 2¢ Brown, straight-edge, and 6¢ Ultramarine (small closed tear) on damaged cover from which stamps have been removed. Foundation Certificate. (See photo)	(113, 115, 119)	100	60
88	15¢ Brown & Blue, type II, horiz. pair (light crease in upper right corner of right stamp) 2¢ Brown and 12¢ Green, single of each, to pay double 22¢ rate, all tied but 2¢ Brown to clean cover torn at left in opening. Red "24" on face, backstamped "Lima, Peru." Fine and rare cover. Foundation Certificate. (See photo)	(113, 117, 118)	300	250
89	15¢ Brown & Blue, type II, 2 singles and a horiz. pair, 2¢ Brown and 6¢ Ultramarine (straight edge) single of each, paying double 34¢ rate, all tied on ragged cover. Red "48" and N.Y. Paid All on face, backstamped "Lima, Peru." Very rare. Foundation Certificate. (See photo)	(113, 115, 119)	350	250
90	15¢ Brown & Blue, type II, horiz. pair, also singles of 2¢ Brown (creased) and 12¢ Green, all tied but 12¢ on creased cover with large part of back missing. Red "24" on face. Rare double 22¢ rate. (See photo)	(113, 117, 119)	400	200
91	15¢ Brown & Blue, type II. Single and horiz. strip of 4, partly separated between 2nd and 3rd stamps, also single 12¢ Green (straight edge and closed small tears) all lightly tied to cover, torn across top in opening. One 15¢ missing but 34¢ triple rate covers are very rare. (See photo)	(117, 119)	400	200
92	15¢ Brown & Blue, type II, horiz. pair (right stamp small closed tear). Pair 2¢ Red Brown 1870 and single 10¢ Brown all on clean cover, fine but for small closed tears at top. The 2¢ pair is lightly tied. On face red "New York-24," backstamped Lima, Peru. Fine and rare double 22¢ rate cover. Foundation Certificate. (See photo)	(119, 146, 150)	350	—
93	24¢ Green & Violet, 2 singles (left stamp 1 short perf and light trace of crease) both tied, and 1870-71 issue single of 6¢ Carmine and 12¢ Dull Violet on nice cover with red "New-York-24." Backstamped "Lima, Peru." Triple 22¢ rate. A rarity. Foundation Certificate. (See photo)	(120, 148, 151)	1400	—
94	24¢ Green & Violet, single, also pair of 10¢ Yellow (left stamp short perfs) all tied to nice cover with slight closed tear at top. Double 22¢ rate to Peru. The cover with red "24" on face, backstamped "Lima, Peru." Very rare. (See photo)	(116, 120)	1150	—

PRICES REALIZED  
1961 1966

LOT

95	24¢ Green & Violet, single (tiny closed tear in right margin) and 2 singles of 10¢ Brown 1870, the left stamp lightly tied, on cover with very small piece missing and 2 small closed tears. Red "New York-24" on face, backstamped "Lima, Peru." Double 22¢ rate. Very rare. (See photo)	(120, 150)	750	465
96	24¢ Green & Violet. Vertical strip of 3 (top stamp closed tear) and 15¢ pair (right stamp has ½ missing) all tied to clean cover with piece missing at top. Rare triple 34¢ rate. Backstamped "Lima, Peru." Extremely rare combination. Foundation Certificate. (See photo)	(119, 120)	1100	1175
97	24¢ Green & Violet, 2 singles; also, 3 singles 1870 2¢ Brown (left stamp slight faults) and single 12¢ Dull Violet, tied on clean cover, paying triple 22¢ rate. Red "New-York" on face, backstamped "Lima, Peru." A fine and extremely rare cover. (See photo)	(120, 146, 151)	1600	1300
98	24¢ Green & Violet, 2¢ Brown, 3¢ Ultramarine and 15¢ Brown & Blue, type II, single of each, all tied on clean cover paying double 22¢ rate. Red "24" and "48" on face. The 15¢ has merest trace of horiz. crease. Covers showing 4 different stamps on cover of a series are excessively rare, especially the 1869 issue. Foundation Certificate. (See photo)	(113, 114, 119, 120)	2000	1275
99	24¢ Green & Violet, 2¢ Brown (closed tear) 6¢ Ultramarine and 12¢ Green, single of each, paying double 22¢ rate, on clean cover. Red "New York-12" on face, backstamped "Lima, Peru." A rarity, showing 4 different stamps. (See photo)	(113, 115, 117, 120)	2000	—
100	24¢ Green & Violet, 2¢ Brown, 6¢ Ultramarine and 12¢ Green, single of each, all tied on clean cover, backstamped "Lima, Peru." Double 22¢ rate. Fine and exceedingly rare cover showing 4 different stamps. (See photo)	(113, 115, 117, 120)	1250	—
101	24¢ Green & Violet, 5 singles (1 with rounded corner) and single 12¢ Green all tied to cover with creases and very small piece missing at lower right corner. Faint red "New York" on face and double backstamped "Lima, Peru." A remarkable cover showing 6 times 22¢ rate, possibly unique. (See photo)	(117, 120)	5600	—

# **Mixed Franking Uses With The 1869 Issue**

**by Jeffrey Forster**

One of the rarest and most exotic usages the postal historian encounters is the mixed franking. The contrast in colors, markings, and the stamps themselves cause these covers to stand out in any collection or exhibit. The pleasure and enjoyment I felt, when I initially came across a mixed franking with the 1869 Pictorial Issue, led me to begin a "census" or listing of all covers which featured a mixed franking with stamps of the 1869 Pictorial Issue, and thereafter to write this article.

As has been pointed out by others in these pages, one of the long-term goals of the 1869 Pictorial Research Associates is to generate a census of all 1869 covers. In an effort to assist in the achievement of this goal, I have embarked on a study of the mixed frankings with the 1869 Issue. This article is the first generation of that effort. Although only 78 covers are listed as found in the tables, I hope that readers will alert me to still others; and I ask them to forward me reproductions or facsimilies of them for inclusion in an updated listing.

At the outset, it is important to understand what is meant by a mixed franking or at least to know how that term is used here. I define mixed franking to mean a cover bearing 1869 stamps legitimately used on that cover, together with stamps of another country or postal system or service. Others have assigned the term "combination cover" or "combination franking" to such a usage. I find that term vague, as to many it connotes the usage of stamps of two or more issues from the same country; i.e., a combination cover could feature 1861 and 1869 stamps paying the required postage for domestic or foreign usage.

In researching the mixed franking, I have attempted to [develop a thesis or to] observe a pattern in examining the mixed franking and the reason(s) the foreign stamps were used. To that end, I have concluded that there are three basic groupings in which a mixed franking cover can fall.

In the first grouping (Group I) are found those covers where *all stamps*, even those of the foreign country or postal system, were affixed at the time of initial mailing, together paying the necessary postage and fees to enable the letter to arrive at its ultimate destination. (In many instances, a small internal delivery fee is required by a country, which *may* not have been paid by the addressee; and perhaps because of foreign postal regulations, *could* not have been prepared by the sender.)

The second group (Group II) comprises those mixed frankings where the foreign stamp paid a forwarding fee, or the postage necessary to forward the letter from what was the original destination to a second destination, more often than not caused by an address change of the recipient. Here the foreign stamps are applied enroute to the ultimate destination. In essence, some of the stamps were attached at the time of mailing, the others enroute to the destination, but before reaching it, together paying the required postage and fees to pass the letter through two or more postal systems.

The third grouping (Group III) is akin to the second but, here, the foreign stamp pays a surtax or charge for letters not fully prepaid from the point of origin. The recipient is required to pay the additional fee evidenced by the denomination of the added stamp or markings reflecting the amount of this charge.

Each of the covers listed in the tables will belong to one of these three categories, and the listing will denote to which grouping the cover belongs.

For clarity and purposes of discussion, this article will separately focus on each denomination of the 1869 Pictorial Issue, present some observations within that denomination, and show representative examples of each denomination used in the mixed franking mode. If the remarks which follow seem tentative at times, this is due in part to lack of understanding or knowledge of the postal practices or regulations of the nations represented by the foreign stamps shown. I would, of course, welcome any corrections or further information regarding such usages, regulations or practices.

#### 1¢ (112), 24¢ (120) and 90¢ (122)

Surprisingly, there are no mixed franking covers with the 1¢ 1869 stamp. Perhaps this is due in part to the rates to foreign destinations, which were primarily made up of higher denominations, or just a coincidental usage of other stamps to pay this part of the rate. This same observation cannot be made for the 2¢ 1869 stamp, as we shall see shortly.

Not surprising, however, is the fact that there are no 24¢ or 90¢ 1869 covers with mixed frankings. It is generally believed that there is only one known 90¢ cover, with India its destination. Unfortunately, that cover was stolen from the collection of the late David Baker some years ago and has never been recovered.

Although there are approximately 60 24¢ 1869 covers, none required a foreign adhesive to pay any forwarding or other postage due. Also, none have been found which would fall into Group I of the three basic groupings, where all stamps, even those of the foreign country, were affixed at the time of initial mailing. Happily, there are two 30¢ 1869 covers with mixed frankings.

There are 20 2¢ 1869 covers with mixed frankings for which we have specific information, more than one-fourth of the total listed in the tables. Three of them also bear 3¢ 1869 stamps. Of the twenty covers 18 of them fall within Group 1, where all of the stamps, including the foreign stamps, were affixed at the point of origin. This is in large part due to the existence of a rather extensive correspondence from Havana to Barcelona, Spain, where the entire rate from Cuba, via the United States and thence to Spain, was prepaid by the sender, using for the most part bank note stamps and 2¢ 1869 stamps. This correspondence shows late usage of the 2¢ 1869 stamps (see Table Two); as the covers are from the years 1874 and 1875, and 10 such covers are known with the 2¢ 1869.

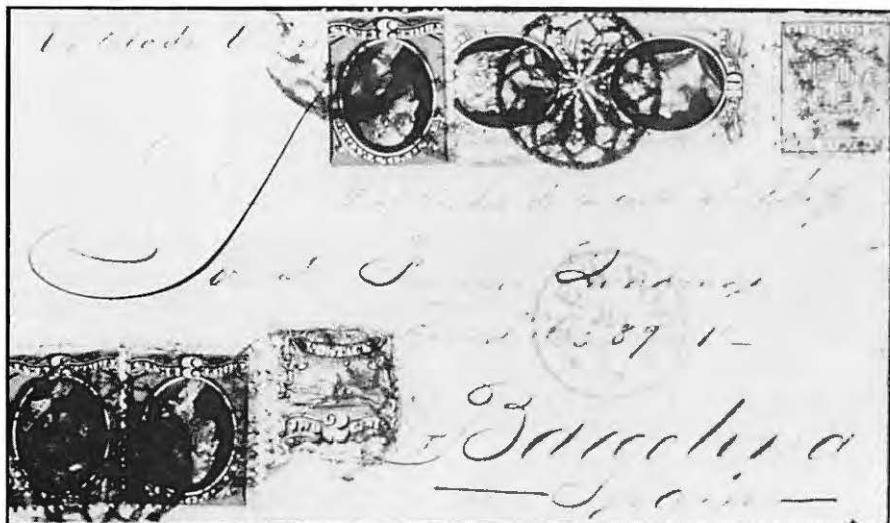


Figure 1. A 2¢ 1869 plus five Continental Bank Note Co. stamps, three 3¢ (#158) and two 10¢ (#161), are used in combination with a Cuban 50 centavos (#65) issue on this cover from Havana to Barcelona, Spain.

Figure 1 shows a cover presently in the collection of an eastern U.S. collector. It originated in Havana, Cuba, and the Cuban stamp (Scott's #65) presumably paid the internal Cuban postage. The 31¢ in U.S. postage appears to have paid the rate from Cuba to New York and from New York to Spain. The 10¢ stamps are from the Continental Bank Note Co. series of 1873. Apparently, the U.S. stamps were affixed to the cover by a forwarding agent in Cuba, who maintained a supply of U.S. stamps to pay the correct amount of postage for further transit. He evidently had a supply of 2¢ 1869 stamps remaining from the time when they were in current use. Unfortunately, I don't know the components of the 31¢ rate, but it would appear that this is a single weight rate, as other covers in the correspondence show multiples of this 31¢ rate. (This correspondence would be an ideal subject for another article on mixed frankings and the rates to Spain from Cuba via the United States). Finally, I have been told that there are

several covers from this same correspondence in the Havana National Museum.

Of the 20 covers bearing a 2¢ 1869, four of them originate in Honolulu, Hawaii. The Hawaiian stamps paid the local or internal Hawaiian postage, and the 1869 stamps paid the rate to the ultimate destination. All four covers fall within Group I.



Figure 2. Here is a mixed franking cover, mailed from Hawaii to England in 1870. A 12¢ grilled Washington and a pair of 2¢ 1869 stamps pay the 10¢ transpacific rate plus the 6¢ rate from the US to England. Hawaii #32 (5¢ blue) pays the internal postage.

Figure 2 shows a 12¢ grilled Washington used from Hawaii to England during the middle of 1870. The 5¢ blue Hawaiian stamp (#32) paid the internal postage. United States stamps needed to complete the prepayment of a letter to the U.S. or to other countries were apparently available at the Honolulu post office, and quite widely used for this purpose. The rate from Hawaii to the U.S. was 10¢ and the rate in 1870 to England was 6¢. These two rates are made up by the 12¢ stamp and a horizontal pair of 2¢ 1869s. The large circular HONOLULU HAWAIIAN-ISLANDS marking at lower left shows JUN 22, the SAN FRANCISCO magenta cds shows JUL 5, and the small LONDON PAID circular marking shows July 26, 1870. The U.S. stamps, as well as a tiny corner of the Hawaiian stamp, are tied by a quartered cork killer believed to have been applied in San Francisco.

Figure 3 shows another cover from Hawaii. This one is from the summer of 1869. The cover weighed between one-half and one ounce and thus required double postage. A vertical pair of the 5¢ blue Hawaii paid the local or internal Hawaiian postage, and the 15¢ grilled Lincoln in combination with the 2¢ and 3¢ 1869s paid the double 10¢ transpacific rate to Maine. The large circular HONOLULU HAWAIIAN-ISLANDS marking is dated JUN 23 and the black SAN FRANCISCO cds is dated JUL 5. Again, a black quartered cork killer cancel was used.

Only two covers in the 2¢ 1869 mixed franking listing show a usage of the foreign stamp necessary to forward the letter to its ultimate destination. The first, not pictured here, has two singles of the 2¢ 1869, paying the 4¢ "short paid" rate to France via Great Britain, and a French 10 centimes bistre paying a forwarding fee to another address within Paris.

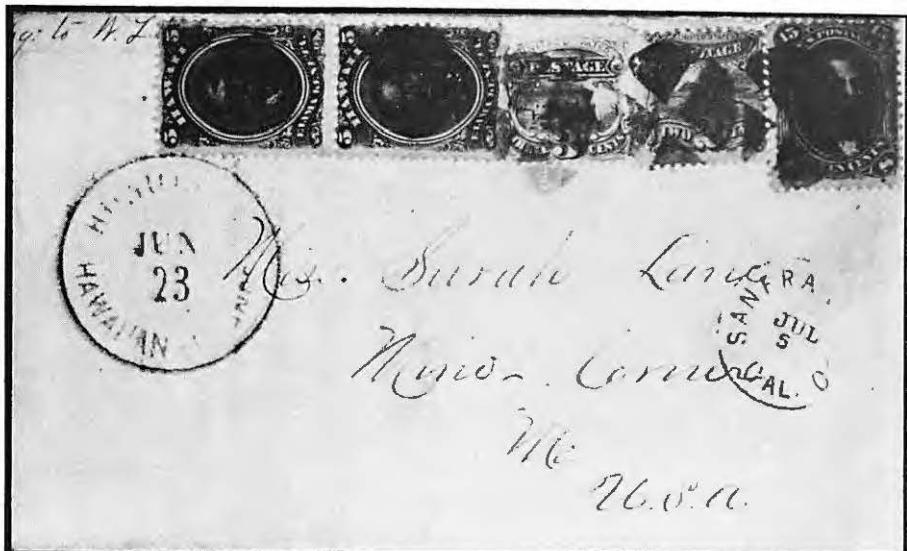


Figure 3. A 15¢ grilled Lincoln plus a 2¢ and a 3¢ 1869 pay the 20¢ trans-pacific double weight rate from Hawaii to Maine. A vertical pair of Hawaii #32 pays the double internal rate.



Figure 4. Here are five 2¢ 1869 stamps (overpaying the 6¢ rate) on a cover from Charleston, SC, to Liverpool, England. Cover was forwarded to London with a Great Britain penny red (#33).

Figure 4 shows five 2¢ 1869s apparently overpaying the 6¢ rate to England. The letter originated in Charleston, South Carolina, on August 2, 1870, as evidenced by the black Charleston cds. Though addressed to Liverpool, it was forwarded to London, that postage being paid by a Great Britain penny red (#33). The lower lefthand corner has a red LIVERPOOL receiving marking and the lower right shows a LONDON transit marking. Each of the 2¢ stamps is cancelled with a black quartered cork. This cover was in the Emmerson C. Krug sale held in 1958, and according to my records has not appeared in public auction since that time.

3¢ (114)

There are 16 3¢ 1869 covers showing mixed franking, not including three covers which are found in the 2¢ listing. They are included there as the 2¢ value is the dominant stamp on two of those covers, and the third is there because it is part of that large correspondence from Havana to Barcelona.

Of the 16 covers, 10 belong to Group I. Six fall into the Group II category and, interestingly enough, all six were forwarded by either French or British stamps to their ultimate destinations.

Those covers in the Group I category include three originating in Honolulu; three originating in Victoria, British Columbia (these will be discussed below in connection with Figure 5); one from France to Nagasaki, Japan; one from Canada to London; and the last two, originating in Dresden, Germany, with their ultimate destination the United States. Unfortunately, no photos were available for the latter two covers. One of these was in the Robert Siegel sale of Margaret Wunsch's collection, held on May 12, 1978 (lot 269). The other one was not photographed in the

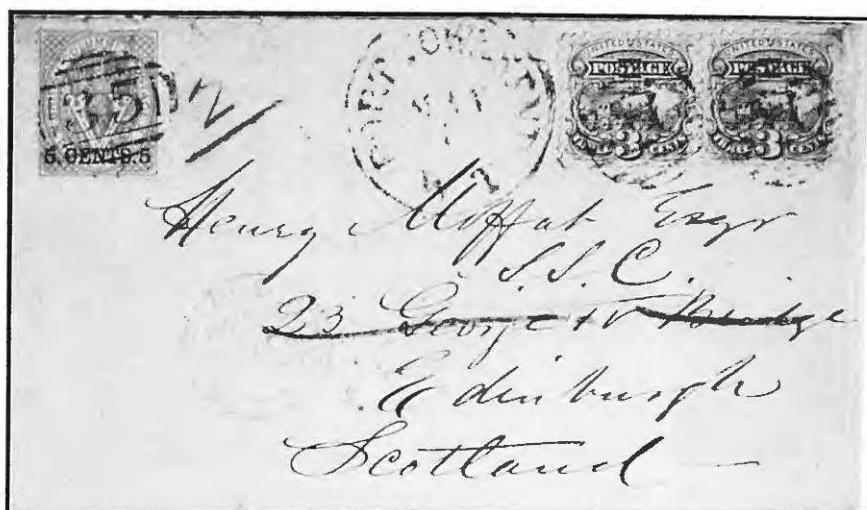


Figure 5. A mixed franking of British Columbia #9 (5¢ on 3p bright red) and a pair of 3¢ 1869 stamps took this cover from Victoria, BC, to Edinburgh, Scotland, via Port Townsend, Wash. Terr., and Chicago.

Juhring Sale held in Frankfurt, Germany, in October, 1978, and is lot 214 of that sale.

Figure 5 shows a cover which originated in Victoria, British Columbia, where all three stamps were affixed. The British Columbian stamp (#9) paid the local postal charge to the United States, and is tied by a blue "35" between bars (the Victoria cancellation).

The pair of 3¢ stamps is tied by a black grid and paid the established 6¢ rate to Scotland in May of 1870. Apparently, the post office at Victoria kept supplies of United States postage on hand for the convenience of its patrons, so that mail could get routed through the United States and to Europe via the U.S. postal system and transatlantic ship. The cover went from Victoria to Port Townsend, Washington Territory, as evidenced by the black PORT TOWNSEND, WT cds. From there it went overland to Chicago, as the reverse side shows a Chicago exchange office backstamp. This pink-colored envelope with its colorful postage exited North America via the St. Lawrence River, rather than through the port of New York. On arrival in Liverpool, a front receiving mark was placed, showing a date of June 3, 1870, and from Liverpool the cover made its way to Edinburgh, Scotland. Apparently, the addressee had moved, and his street address was crossed out with a black crayon. Next to the British Columbian stamp a "2" was written, probably indicating that a 2 pence forwarding charge was due from the recipient. How nice it would have been had that charge been paid by placing a British stamp on the cover. This cover was auctioned as part of the Edward S. Knapp collection (Part II) on November 6, 1941, along with a large group of other covers with United States stamps used in combination with stamps of foreign countries. That group is found in lots 2479 through 2584, 12 of which show mixed frankings with 1869 stamps. Presently, the cover is in the collection of a West Coast collector.



Figure 6. A Great Britain penny red affixed on a pair of 3¢ 1869 stamps pays the forwarding charge from Dublin to Belfast. The US stamps paid the 6¢ rate from New Providence, Iowa, to Ireland, in February, 1870.

As mentioned above, only six of the 3¢ covers belong to Group II, and those were forwarded by either French or British stamps to their ultimate destinations. Figure 6 is a cover from an eastern collector showing a Group II type usage. The letter was posted at New Providence, Iowa, on February 3, 1870. The two 3¢ stamps paid the 6¢ rate to Ireland and the cover, no doubt, passed through the Chicago exchange office, but no Chicago marking was applied. Covers with 1869 stamps bearing Chicago or Detroit office markings are scarce, although these offices must have handled a considerable amount of mail during the 1869-1870 period.

The Chicago exchange office must have routed the cover to Montreal because the Montreal backstamp clearly shows "FE 8 70." Whether the cover was sent to Montreal out of habit, by mistake, or because the St. Lawrence was thought not to be passable is not known. We do know that the cover was then sent to New York, being struck on the front with a red New York exchange office marking dated Feb 12. British receiving markings show "FE 24 70." Originally addressed to Dublin, the cover was then redirected to Belfast with the addition of the one penny British stamp. The red British stamp atop the blue 3¢ stamps, along with the various red and black markings, make an extremely attractive color combination.

#### 6¢ (115)

Only five mixed franking covers with the 6¢ 1869 stamp have been recorded, although a sixth is known. This one is included in the 2¢ listing, inasmuch as it has a pair of the 2¢ stamps together with Hawaiian stamps, making up a rate from Hawaii to San Francisco and back to Shanghai, China. This cover was recently submitted to the Philatelic Foundation and is believed to be genuine. Unfortunately, no photo was available for this article. Of the five covers in the 6¢ listing, there is only one Group I cover, although the cover described immediately above would be within that group were it within this listing. No dates are evident on this latter cover from Victoria, British Columbia, to Sussex, England. In addition to the 6¢ stamp, it also has a 6¢ entire and British Columbia #9, all prepaying the postage from Victoria to England in 1870. It should be noted that the cover is a Wells Fargo & Co. embossed 6¢ entire, and the 6¢ embossed as well as the 6¢ adhesive stamp are both cancelled with a black shield. The cover also has a Wells Fargo handstamp marking, showing that the cover emanated from Victoria, Vancouver Island. It is presently in the collection of a midwest collector.

The remaining four covers within the listing are all Group II covers, although one of them is a combination of both Group II and Group III, and will be discussed below as Figure 8.

Figure 7 shows a Group II cover with the 6¢ stamp tied by a cork cancel. The cover entered the mails in Portland, Maine, as evidenced by a red cds dated May 5, 1870. There is a small red "PD" in an oval marking, together with a LONDON PAID 24 MY 70 handstamp. The cover originally was addressed to London, England, but was readdressed and forwarded by J. S. Morgan & Co. of London (backstamp) and sent to France. The postage to France was paid by the horizontal pair of Great Britain four penny vermilion stamps. Apparently the recipient was not to be found in France,

and the cover was re-directed back to London. The first three covers found in the 6¢ listing are all Group II covers, and each was forwarded by British stamps to its ultimate destination. Figure 7 would appear to be typical of these three covers, although as noted, the cover was readdressed back to England when the recipient was not to be found in France.



Figure 7. A 6¢ 1869 is used with a pair of Great Britain four penny vermilion stamps, the latter paying the forwarding charge to France.



Figure 8. Here is a mix of two Italian postage due stamps (#J10) and a 6¢ 1869, the latter underpaying the 10¢ rate to Italy. The Italian stamps pay postage due and forwarding fees.

Figure 8 is a cover which was discussed in the February 1982 issue of the *1869 Times*. The cover originated in New York (town mark illegible). It is backstamped "NEW YORK TRANSIT OCT 4." From the other back-

stamps, the cover appears to have been mailed in October, 1871, a time when the 10¢ rate to Italy was in effect. The sender did not prepay the entire rate, leading to the creation of a Group II-III cover. The sender affixed a 6¢ 1869 stamp, which received a very ordinary black smudge cancel. The underpayment is indicated by a "4" in blue crayon to the right of the stamp added by postal authorities, as well as by the black marking, INSUFFICIENTLY PAID. Letters did not have to be fully pre-paid, but if unpaid or underpaid, they were subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage.

Apparently, the letter arrived in Rome on October 19, 1871, and probably passed through Firenze (Florence). There is an additional Rome marking for October 20, 1871 (backstamp). This latter marking may reflect the date when it left Rome on its way to Albano, Italy. The addressee, the Reverend Silas Chatard, was apparently residing in Albano. The 40 centesimi postage due stamp (*Scott #J10*) was applied to the top of the letter and received a "ROMA" town cancel. This would appear to have paid the deficient postage due for transit across the seas from the United States, as well as any fine to have been collected. Who paid for, or affixed, this first of two postage due stamps is a mystery. Perhaps someone at the American College in Rome, wishing to see that the letter was delivered to the president of the college, paid the postage due, and informed the Italian postal authorities of the addressee's whereabouts.

In any event, the letter appears to have left Rome on October 20 and to have arrived in Albano on October 21, 1871. This is evident not only from the backstamps showing the arrival in Albano, but also from the "ALBANO OTT. 21" on the *second* 50 centesimi postage due stamp. The second postage due stamp presumably paid the charges or postage from Rome to Albano. Close examination of the two Italian postage due stamps leads one to believe that they were not paid for nor applied at the same time. The two stamps are different shades (one has a stronger orange hue), and the margins of the two stamps are somewhat different. It seems likely that the second stamp was paid for and applied at the Albano Post Office, although it is difficult to exclude the possibility that the second stamp was applied in Rome, coming from a different sheet of stamps.

Besides presenting a rather unusual and colorful appearance, the red-orange Italian postage due stamps each served different purposes. The first stamp was used to pay postage due from carriage across the seas and the fine, whereas the second stamp was applied to pay the forwarding fee or postage due to carry the letter to a second city within the country of ultimate destination. This cover is the only cover showing both a Group II and Group III mixed franking.

#### 10¢ (116)

Of all the denominations in the 1869 Pictorial Issue, the 10¢ is, by far, the most often found on a mixed franking cover. This is probably primarily due to the fact that the 10¢ stamp was generally used to pay international transit rates, be it in the transpacific or transatlantic mails.

As Michael Laurence states in his article in *The Chronicle of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues* (November 1975, No. 88), this widespread overseas

use of the 10¢ 1869 stamp is by virtue of its having paid the 10¢ "blanket rate" to and from many destinations the world over. The "blanket rate" of 10¢ per half ounce was enacted by Congress in 1864, to apply to correspondence from the United States to any nation with which the United States did not have a postal treaty, but to which there was regular mail carriage. Most commonly seen examples of this rate are covers to France during 1870 and to various South American, Caribbean and Pacific destinations.

The Laurence census appeared in November, 1975, and included 18 covers. Since that time, six additional have been found and, of course, are included in this listing. In large part, it was the appearance of that article which generated my interest in mixed frankings and led me to write the article which appears in these pages.

At present I record 24 10¢ 1869 covers showing stamps of Württemberg, Peru, England, France, Danish West Indies, Hawaii, British Columbia, Baden, and India.

Of the 24 covers found in the 10¢ mixed franking listing, seven originated in Hawaii, three in the Danish West Indies, three in Peru, one in British Columbia and the remaining 10 in various cities within the United States.

Fifteen covers find themselves within the Group I category and the remaining nine within Group II. Five of the covers within Group II were, in fact, forwarded by French adhesives, and the remaining four were forwarded by stamps of Württemberg, Baden, Great Britain or India.

As one would expect, mixed franking covers with the 10¢ 1869 stamps are very colorful. When the yellow/orange 10¢ stamp is used in combination with stamps of other countries, it presents a very attractive picture, almost exotic.

I comment on five covers, each rather different and each presenting a very different visual picture, while also showing rather unusual rates, destinations and usages.

Figure 9 shows a cover posted in New York on July 19, 1869, addressed to Lautenbach, Württemberg, one of the old German states, and thereafter forwarded to Paris, France. The black circular time-of-day stamp shows JUL 19 3.P.M. The red NEW YORK PAID ALL BR TRANSIT marking is largely covered by one of the Württemberg stamps. The boxed red Hamburg marking, below the 10¢ 1869 stamp, shows arrival in Hamburg on August 3, 1869. The forwarding postage is paid by a 7 kreuzer Württemberg (#50) and two 3 kreuzer Württemberg (#49). The Württemberg stamps are tied by three strikes of a German circular date stamp (HEILBRONN 7/8/XX), and one of the stamps is also tied by a French date stamp. Thirteen kreuzer was the forwarding rate to France in July, 1869. The combination of the yellow 10¢ 1869 stamp, with the black eight-pointed rosette cancel, together with the blue 7 kreuzer and rose 3 kreuzer stamps, presents a striking picture. Many consider this one of the most beautiful 10¢ 1869 covers. It, as many others in this listing, was once part of the collection of Edward Knapp (second sale, lot 2491). As mentioned above, Knapp owned many of the 1869 mixed franking covers, building a remarkable showing in this group.



Figure 9. The rainbow cover! A 10¢ 1869 franks a cover from New York to Württemberg, which was forwarded to Paris by two Württemberg three kreuzer rose stamps (#49) and a seven kreuzer blue (#50).

The above cover to Württemberg is one of two covers to a German state included in the 10¢ mixed franking listing, both of which fall within Group II. The second cover, shown in Figure 10, originated in Rochester, New York, and was mailed on May 31, 1870. The 10¢ stamp, cancelled with a black quartered cork cancellation, paid the 10¢ rate to Germany. The red NEW YORK PAID DIRECT marking is dated June 4, and the cover has a red boxed BREMEN FRANCO marking, showing arrival in Bremen on June 15, 1870. The cover also bears a Bruchsal receiving marking for June 17. This same marking was used to cancel the Baden stamp. Al-



Figure 10. This 10¢ 1869 cover from Rochester, NY, to Baden, mailed May 31, 1870, was forwarded with a Baden 3 kreuzer rose carmine to Mauer from Bruchsal.

though originally addressed to Bruchsal, Baden, apparently the recipient had moved; so the 3 kreuzer rose carmine Baden adhesive was added, and the cover readdressed to Mauer. Here again the yellow 10¢ stamp and the rose carmine Baden stamp form a colorful combination.



Figure 11. Here is a combination of a 10¢ 1869 used with a 5¢ blue Hawaii (#32), sent from Honolulu (Feb. 8 cds) in 1870 via San Francisco (Feb. 24 cds) to Boston.

As mentioned above, seven of the covers in the 10¢ listing originated in Hawaii. Three of the seven show double rate uses, bearing a pair of the 10¢ stamp together with the appropriate Hawaiian postage. Two of the covers originating in Hawaii only passed through the United States, as they were addressed to England; and the appropriate postage was included by the sender to pay that additional transatlantic rate.

Figure 11 shows the typical U.S.-Hawaii cover from this period. It shows a 5¢ Blue Hawaii (#32), cancelled by the negative "HI" killer, and a 10¢ 1869 stamp, tied by a quartered cork at San Francisco. The large circular HONOLULU HAWAIIAN-ISLANDS marking is dated February 8, and the San Francisco cds shows a date of FEB 24. It is my understanding that the 5¢ stamp paid the Hawaiian local or internal postage, and the U.S. stamps were required to complete prepayment of the letter to the United States. They were available at the Honolulu Post Office and widely used for this purpose. The rate from Hawaii to the United States during the 1869-70 period was 10¢ per half ounce. (Although not tied, the 10¢ stamp appears to have originated on this cover and the cover has been signed by Ashbrook.)

It is indeed remarkable that we record four covers bearing 1869 stamps used in a triple combination mixed franking, and all four originate in Peru and have on them British, Peruvian and U.S. 1869 stamps. Three of the covers were sent from South America with 10¢ 1869 stamps on them. All three passed through the British post office at Callao, Peru, and then traveled via the British mails to Panama, where they entered the U.S. mail

service and were subsequently brought to this country. My understanding of the prevailing postal regulations and practices in Peru is as follows: The Peruvian government required one dinero postage on all letters leaving Peru through foreign post offices. As Michael Laurence points out, "This can be construed as a tax on all foreign correspondence, but it can also be seen as a reasonable response, on the part of the Peruvians, to revenues lost to foreign posts doing business on their soil. Whatever the construction, Peruvian stamps were required." (*The Chronicle of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues*, No. 88, page 238.)

The British, which during this period had a monopoly on mail service along the West Coast of South America, charged six pence per half ounce for carrying mail up the coast. This would seem to account for the six pence or one shilling stamps on all three of these covers found in our 10¢ listing. The U.S. charge for carriage from Panama to the United States was 10¢ per half ounce, thus accounting for the 10¢ stamps. Figure 12 shows one of these three triple combination mixed franking covers, apparently posted at Callao in September 1870. The cover was lot 724 in the Hessel sale, held by H. R. Harmer on June 8, 1976. Both a Peruvian stamp (#14) and the one shilling stamp (Great Britain #54) are tied by the British "C-38" marking that was used at Callao. The 10¢ 1869 stamp is cancelled by the N. YORK STEAMSHIP marking with an undetermined date. The cover also shows the black Panama cds dated "OC 4 70."



Figure 12. This triple mixed franking cover bears a Peruvian one dinero green (#14), a Great Britain one shilling green (#54) and a 10¢ 1869, sent September, 1870, from Callao, Peru, via Panama to Springfield, Ohio.

It would appear that the 10¢ stamps on all three covers which originated in Peru were indeed applied in Peru; and the New York steamship marking cancelling the 10¢ stamp, shown on the cover in Figure 12, was struck in New York. After arrival in New York, this cover was sent to its ultimate destination, Springfield, Ohio. It should be noted that the other two 10¢ covers originating in Peru are not part of the same correspondence.

Although not included in the figures accompanying this article, one cover in the 10¢ listing of mixed frankings shows usage of two blue half-

anna stamps of India (*Scott* #20). These were used to pay the Indian forwarding postage on a cover which was posted in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, on May 5, 1871, and addressed to Bombay, then forwarded to Calcutta. A pair of 10¢ 1869 stamps, in addition to a 2¢ bank note, make up what was then the current 22¢ rate via Southampton. The Indian stamps paid the postage necessary to forward the cover from Bombay to Calcutta. This cover is illustrated as Lot 761 in the catalog for the Emmer-son C. Krug sale of United States covers, held by Robert A. Siegel on May 21-22, 1958. This writer has not uncovered any other covers in the mixed franking listing which show the usage of Indian stamps.

My research has disclosed that there are seven covers with French stamps and a 10¢ 1869 making a mixed franking. Five are Group II covers. The sixth, although not illustrated here, has the French stamps paying a rate from the Caribbean to Boston. In fact, the cover remains somewhat of a mystery. It shows a 10¢ 1869 stamp and a pair of 40 centime French Napoleons (#35). The pair was originally a strip of three, one of which was subsequently removed from the cover. The cover also has a French rectangular "P.P" (postage partially prepaid) marking, and all of the stamps are tied by the French maritime anchor in a diamond of dots. Beneath the French stamp is a St. Thomas transit marking, dated October 30, 1869. The 10¢ 1869 stamp is additionally tied by the oft-encountered New York Steamship circular marking, which seems to be dated November 11. It appears that the French stamps paid part of the rate to the United States, together with the 10¢ 1869 stamp. This Group I cover joins a second Group I cover with French postage, which was recently sold at auction by Harmers of New York (April 19, 1982—Lot 2129). That cover, in addition to the 10¢ 1869 stamp, also has French Napoleon III 20¢ and 40¢ adhesives used to pay the rate from New York to Bordeaux, France. The cover has a New York forwarder's marking, dated February 4, 1870; an octagonal French packet marking, dated February 5, 1870, as well as the "P.P" (postage partially prepaid) marking; and the typical red New York cds, which appears to be dated February 3. The French stamps are cancelled by the French maritime anchor cancel, and the 10¢ 1869 stamp is cancelled with some form of a black cork crossroads cancel. This cover had not surfaced for many years. The bidding reflected this freshness, as it opened at \$3,500 and was knocked down for \$5,750.

As mentioned above, five of the seven covers showing French stamps together with the 10¢ 1869 stamp properly fall within Group II. Figure 13 shows the typical use of a French stamp to pay a forwarding fee. Here, however, the cover was forwarded not within France itself, but to Messina, Italy. This cover, originally in the Henry Gibson sale, was mailed from Richmond, Indiana, to Paris and thence forwarded to Naples and on to Messina. A 10¢ 1869 stamp paid the initial postage and a 40¢ Napoleon (#35) paid the forwarding postage. The cover was postmarked in Richmond on December 13, 1869, and has a red "New York cds paid" marking for December 16. The 10¢ stamp is cancelled by a black quartered cork cancel, and the French stamp by a dotted star with the numeral "22" within the star. Two boxed "PD" markings in red indicate the cover was fully prepaid. Interestingly enough, the rate in 1869 to France was 15¢ per

quarter ounce, so the 10¢ stamp appears to have been accepted in full pre-payment of that rate. The brown, red, blue, green and black markings combine to make this a rather attractive and colorful item.



**Figure 13.** Here is a cover showing a 10¢ 1869 used with a 40 centimes orange on yellowish French stamp (#35), sent from Indiana to France, then forwarded to Naples and Messina, Italy.



**Figure 14.** This cover shows a 12¢ 1869 used with a Great Britain one penny red (#33), the latter paying the forwarding charge from Knaresborough, England, to Liverpool.

There are only four recorded mixed frankings with the 12¢ stamp of the 1869 Pictorial Issue. Three of the covers belong within Group II and the fourth is found within Group I. The three Group II covers all have British stamps on them, each used to pay a forwarding fee. The fourth cover shows the green 6¢ Hawaiian stamp (#33), and it will be discussed below.

Figure 14 shows one of the Group II covers with the Great Britain stamp used to pay the forwarding postage from Knaresborough, England, to Liverpool. The cover originated in Seven Mile, Ohio, on September 21, 1869, arrived in Leeds, England, on October 6, and was received in Knaresborough on October 7. There it was forwarded with the 1 penny British stamp to Liverpool. The 12¢ stamp is cancelled by a black cork cancel, and the British stamp with a "424" numeral cancel in black. The envelope itself is yellow, which provides an interesting background for the red British and green U.S. stamps.

The Group I cover is not pictured here. It originated in Honolulu, September 25, 1872, and went on to Durham, England, via San Francisco. A 12¢ 1869 stamp, together with a 2¢ red-brown (#146), and a green 6¢ Hawaiian stamp (#33) paid the 6¢ Hawaiian rate to the United States, the 6¢ U.S. rate to Great Britain and an 8¢ registry fee. The cover has a red straight line REGISTERED marking and a "San Francisco Registered" cds. The two U.S. stamps are cancelled by segmented cork cancels, and the Hawaiian stamp by an indistinct black cork marking.

The scarcity of the 12¢ 1869 stamp used in mixed frankings is best explained by the fact that 12¢ was not a common rate to foreign countries in the period 1869-70. The exception is the 12¢ rate to Great Britain and Ireland until December 31, 1869.



Figure 15. A Type I 15¢ 1869 is used with a 30 centimes French Napoleon (#34), the French stamp paying forwarding postage from Paris to Switzerland. This June, 1869, cover was then re-directed back to Paris.

### 15¢ (118)

There are three mixed franking covers with the 15¢ Type I (118). Two are Group II covers and the third is a Group III cover, originating in San Francisco and addressed to Marostica, Italy. Besides the 15¢ stamp, the cover has two Italian postage due stamps (#J9), paying the remaining postage required for transatlantic carriage, as the cover was not forwarded.

Figure 15 shows a Group II cover which originated in New York and, although addressed to Paris, was forwarded in error to Switzerland and redirected back to France. The French 30¢ Napoleon no doubt paid the forwarding fee to Switzerland. It is tied by a Paris "dotted star" cancel with a black "3" within the star. As one can see, the envelope is literally covered by postmarks and transit marks, which were applied as it made its way back and forth between France and Switzerland. The red "New York Paid" marking of June 5, 1869 shows that the cover went via American packet, with the U.S. retaining 9¢ and the French receiving a credit of 6¢. The French receiving mark is dated June 17, 1869, and there is what appears to be a Swiss receiving mark dated June 19, 1869.

Both the above-described cover and the remaining unillustrated cover with a 15¢ Type I stamp are franked with French stamps. The other cover originated in New York and, although addressed to Paris, was forwarded to London with the use of a French stamp (#35).

### 15¢ (119)

Three of the four known mixed franking covers with the 15¢ Type II 1869 stamp are Group II covers. All three have French stamps paying a forwarding fee for either forwarding locally or forwarding to another country. The fourth cover, discussed below, is shown in Figures 16 and 17. It is a Group III cover where the foreign stamps paid a postage due charge or surtax for letters not fully prepaid from the point of origin.

Figures 16 and 17 illustrate the front and reverse of such a cover. It was posted in Haverhill, Mass., on February 9, 1870, addressed to Mrs. Mary E. Nutting, Care D. H. Nutting, M.D./Aleppo, Turkey. The 15¢ rate was prepaid by the 15¢ Type II stamp. In 1869 the international rate by direct mail to Bremen or Hamburg was 10¢ per 15 grams (one-half ounce). To this rate was added the postage beyond the limits of the North German Union mail of 2 silbergroschen or 5¢ in U.S. currency, making the total rate to Turkey, 15¢ per 15 grams. Haverhill sent the cover to New York, which struck on its reverse a "New York Paid All Direct" marking in red and a "5" in circle on its face, to indicate a credit of 5¢ to Bremen. The letter was then forwarded to Bremen by a steamer of the North German Lloyd, which sailed from New York on Saturday, February 12, 1870.

Upon arrival at Bremen, the Bremen Post Office applied a boxed BREMEN FRANCO marking in red and a boxed "Weiterfr. 2 SGR" marking, abbreviating Weiterfranco 2 silbergroschen, meaning "Paid beyond, 2 silbergroschen." As explained above, the 2 silbergroschen is the postage to be paid beyond the limits of North German Union mail.

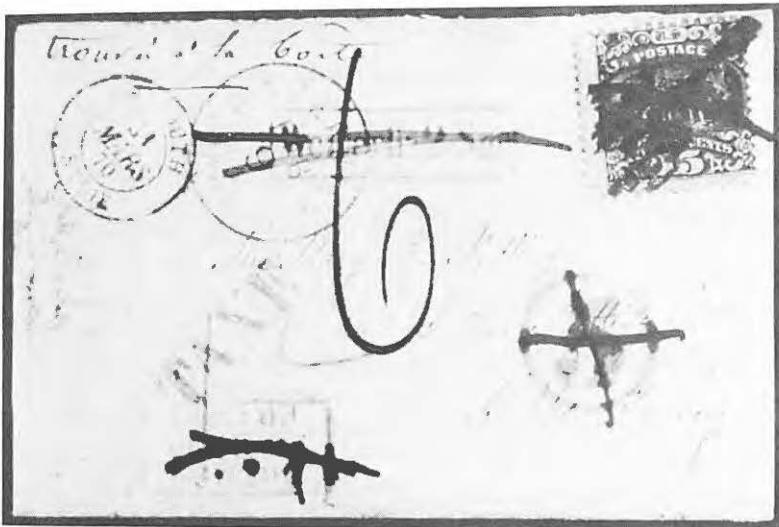


Figure 16. Here is the front of a cover, bearing a Type II 15¢ 1869, which took a long and involved trip from Haverhill, Mass., to Aleppo, Turkey.

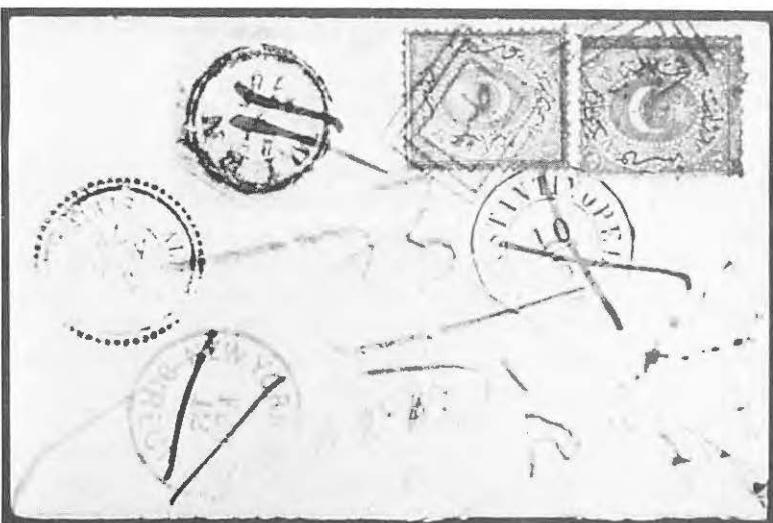


Figure 17. This is the reverse of the cover whose front is shown in Figure 16. Two Turkish postage due stamps (#s J16, 17) paid the unpaid portion of the rate.

The Bremen Post Office forwarded the letter to the office at Vienna, where it evidently arrived on March 2, 1870. The letter was forwarded in the Austrian postal system to the Austrian office at Constantinople, where it arrived on March 10. Because there was no Austrian office at Aleppo, the Austrian office at Constantinople could not forward the letter directly, and therefore placed it in the Turkish mails. The Turkish office determined that it would have to be sent by French mail; and, after performing some arithmetic on the back of the cover, affixed the 1 piaster and 20 paras

postage due stamps (#s J16, 17) on the reverse of the cover, partially covering the outer rim of the Austrian Constantinople marking. The amount of these two postage due stamps is equivalent to approximately 7½¢ in U.S. currency.

The cover was then forwarded to the French office at Beyrouth, which crossed out the 15¢ stamp with a black "X" and all markings on the cover, but not the Turkish postage due stamps. That office determined that the rate from Constantinople to Aleppo, via Beyrouth, amounted to 6 French decimes, and marked the cover "TAXE" and "6" in manuscript. It also marked it in manuscript "trouvé à la boite," which literally means "found in the box," but idiomatically refers to a forwarded letter. The date in the Beyrouth marking is March 31, 1870, and the letter arrived in Aleppo on April 3, 1870.

This cover is remarkable inasmuch as it passed through the United States, German, Austrian, French and Turkish postal systems. This writer knows of no other cover which demonstrates this outstanding accomplishment.

30¢ (121)

As I indicated at the outset of this article, there were no 24¢ 1869 stamps found which demonstrate a mixed franking usage. There are, fortunately, two covers which show the 30¢ 1869 stamp used in combination with foreign stamps.



Figure 18. This colorful beauty is franked with a 30¢ 1869 and a 20¢ blue French stamp (#33). The cover went from New Orleans to Bordeaux, then was forwarded to Paris by the 20 centimes stamp.

Shown as Figure 18 is a cover originating in New Orleans. Though addressed to Bordeaux, it was forwarded to Paris with a blue French 20 centimes stamp (#33), tied by a bold "532" numeral within a dotted diamond cancel. The 30¢ 1869 stamp is clearly tied by a black quartered

cork cancel. Because of questions concerning the cover's genuineness, I will refrain from discussing the cover in any detail. One obvious problem is the treaty rate markings, which would indicate an 1869 usage; but the dates on the cover show transit during the year 1870. The cover has excellent provenance. It was lot 500 in the sale of the Henry Gibson collection, auctioned by Philip Ward in 1944, and was lot 792 in the Krug Sale, held by Robert Siegel in 1958. It has also been signed as "OK, Stanley B. Ashbrook." I understand that its current owner is considering sending it to the Philatelic Foundation for a certificate.

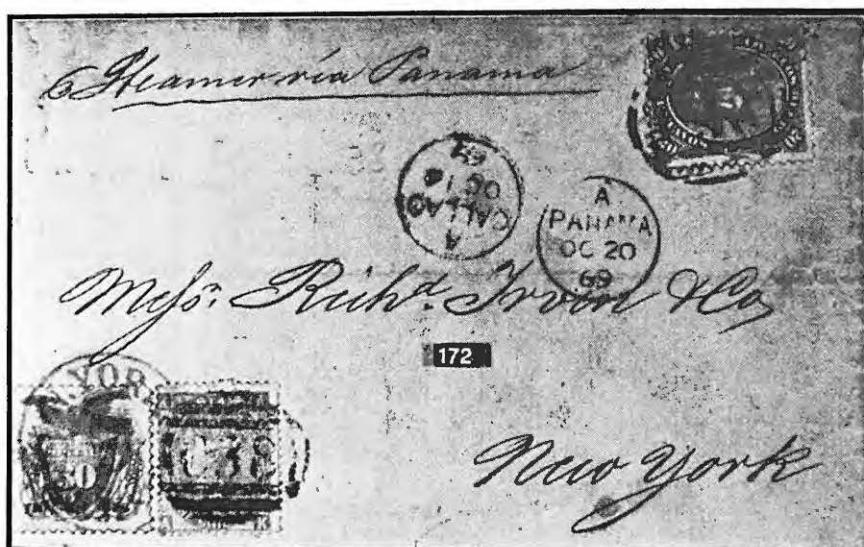


Figure 19. This triple franking 30¢ 1869 cover from Callao, Peru, via Panama to New York City, also shows a Peru 20 centavo brown and a British one shilling green (#54). An 1869 usage.

Figure 19 illustrates the only other 30¢ mixed franking cover known to exist, and shows the fourth example of a triple combination mixed franking cover. The 30¢ 1869 stamp is used with stamps of two other nations. Posted at Callao, Peru, the cover bears a 20 centavo brown Peruvian stamp (#18), a British one shilling green (#54) and the 30¢ 1869 stamp. Reviewing the markings, one notes the cover entered the British Post Office at Callao on October 14, 1869, and arrived at the British Post Office at Panama on October 20. At Panama the letter entered the U.S. Mail service and subsequently arrived in New York. The 30¢ stamp is cancelled with the "N. YORK STEAMSHIP" marking, the British stamp with a "C-38" marking used at Callao, and the Peruvian stamp appears to be cancelled with a fancy black cork cancel.

For many years I had wondered in whose collection this remarkable cover reposed, and it was only by accident as described below that I discovered its present whereabouts during the summer of 1982 while visiting in France and Switzerland.

Charles Hirzel, born in Switzerland and a resident of the United States for many years where he became interested in classical U.S. stamps, formed

two major collections, "Old Switzerland" and "Old U.S." Both of these collections were donated to the Swiss Postal Museum in Berne. I had known for many years that this collection contained many great pieces from the 1847-1869 period. While examining the 1869 material, I discovered that this cover had been a part of the Hirzel holdings, which he had donated shortly before his death in 1966. In the "flesh" the cover is magnificent. Affixed to a bluish envelope, the brown Peruvian stamp, the green British stamp, and the red, white, and blue 30¢ 1869 stamp display a breathtaking and stunning combination of colors, which I believe is surpassed by no other cover showing usage of 1869 stamps. The cover is truly magnificent and perhaps even worthy of a trip to the Swiss Postal Museum, where one will be rewarded by seeing almost ten frames of 1869 material. Perhaps this cover is proof of having saved the best for last. It is unfortunate that I cannot show a color photograph of this striking Group I item.

### Conclusion and Some Final Remarks

There are some 78 covers included in the 1869 mixed franking listing, a group which has grown steadily since this research began several years ago. I hope that it will continue to grow with the assistance of those readers who may find a mixed franking cover in their collections, which is not included in this listing. In preparing this monograph, I have borrowed from the collections and research of a number of individuals and institutions. I have kept them anonymous at their own request, but cannot help thanking them, collectively and publicly, for their continuing help and assistance, as well as suggestions. Special thanks go to Michael Laurence, Millard Mack, Elliott Coulter and Jon Rose, the editor of *The 1982 Register* for his patience and continued cooperation and guidance. Finally, I am eternally grateful to my secretary, Donna Jane Rivera, without whom this manuscript would never have become an article.

As many have pointed out, cover listings, like one's own collection, are by their nature both incomplete and incompletable. The primary purpose of such listings is to share the compiled information with other collectors and readers. An equally important by-product is that publication of the listing usually elicits additional information. In that sense, such listings have a life of their own, constantly expanding by the mere fact of their existence. This has been true since I began this research, and I hope it will continue to be true. My own personal feeling is that cover listings such as this one are the genesis and catalyst of further research, expanding it as well as producing the impetus for other philatelic research.

### Some Observations About the Listings and Tables

As I have indicated above, there are 78 mixed franking covers used with 1869 stamps. Tables 1-11 are breakdowns of the mixed frankings according to denomination of the 1869 stamp. The listings are in the best chronological order that can be determined, inasmuch as some covers are impossible to year-date. No mixed franking covers have been found with 1¢, 24¢ or 90¢ 1869 stamps on them. There are 20 2¢ covers, 16 3¢ covers,



**MIXED FRANKING**—This double rate cover was sent June 23, 1869 from Honolulu, Hawaii, to Minot Corners, Maine, via San Francisco. A mixed franking of Hawaiian and U.S. stamps, the latter a combination of the 2¢ and 3¢ values of the 1869 issue and a 15¢ grilled Lincoln of 1867, pay the double 5¢ Hawaiian internal rate and the two times 10¢ transpacific rate. Hawaii stamps are the blue King Kamehameha V of 1866. Cover weighed between one-half and one ounce.



**QUESTIONABLE**—Beautiful, yes, but is it genuine? This mixed franking cover shows a 30¢ 1869 used to prepay postage from New Orleans, via New York City, to Bordeaux. At Bordeaux the 20 centimes blue Napoleon was applied to pay forwarding charges to Paris. Date of mailing: Feb. 20, 1870. The New York credit "6" cds in red is characteristic of the U.S.-French Treaty period, which ended Jan. 1, 1870, and indicates payment of the double 15¢ rate. Could this be a fully prepaid "phantom-rate" cover sent via the British open mail route? This cover once reposed in the Gibson and Krug collections and has the imprimatur of Stanley Ashbrook.

5 6¢ covers, 24 10¢ covers, 4 12¢ covers, 3 15¢ Type I covers, 4 15¢ Type II covers, and 2 30¢ covers. Where a cover has more than one denomination of 1869 stamp, I have included that cover in the lower denomination listing. This only occurred in four instances and involved the 2¢, 3¢ and 6¢ stamps. Each of those covers is marked with an asterisk in the tables.

Table 12 provides a listing of the covers by group type and denomination. Surprisingly, there are 46 Group I covers, 29 Group II covers and only 3 covers in Group III. The large total of Group I covers is due primarily to the 10 2¢ 1869 covers, which originated in Havana and were addressed to Barcelona. They bear Cuban stamps, as well as 1869 and bank note issues. This group is also swelled by the covers originating in Hawaii, on which Hawaiian stamps were placed to pay the internal postage. The 1869 stamps paid the transpacific rate to the United States or points beyond. The 15 Group I covers in the 10¢ listing comprise in large part covers originating in Hawaii and the six covers, which had the Caribbean as their point of embarkation.

Only three covers are in Group III, two of which involve use of Italian stamps to pay postage due charges. The third cover, as the detailed explanation in the text indicates, bears two Turkish postage due stamps.

Table 13 shows the countries represented in the mixed franking census and the number of covers which contain stamps from those different nations. The 78 covers that have been recorded carry stamps of 14 different nations: Baden, British Columbia, Canada, Cuba, Danish West Indies, France, Great Britain, Hawaii, India, Italy, the North German Confederation, Peru, Turkey, and Württemberg. Not surprisingly, French, Hawaiian and British stamps were most often used—the French and British stamps as forwarding postage and the Hawaiian stamps for internal Hawaiian postage. The footnote to Table 13 explains that I did not include the British stamps on the four covers originating in Callao, Peru, as part of the British listing, inasmuch as those covers each had Peruvian stamps and each was a triple mixed franking combination cover. This triple mixed franking combination only occurs with Peruvian and British stamps.

Table 14 lists the covers according to origin and destination. Where covers originated in the United States, I deliberately omitted naming the town. With regard to destination, I have included only the covers ultimate destination. As one would expect, most of the covers originated in the United States (33), although 15 originated in Hawaii and 10 in Cuba. On the destination side, 20 covers ended their journeys in the United States, 16 in Great Britain, 14 in France and 10 in Spain.

One final note with regard to the listings under each individual denomination: In many instances I used as a cover source an auction catalog. I have used either the auctioneer's name, with the date of the sale and the lot number; or, where the sale is a "name" sale (the sale contains the collection of a famous collector), I have abbreviated the source by using the owner's name and the lot number. Famous sales include the collections of Gibson, Knapp, Krug, Juhring, Wunsch, Baker, and Hessel, as well as the Wiltsee collection, which is on permanent display in the Wells Fargo Museum, San Francisco, California.

Editor's Note: The following tables list all examples of mixed franking uses with the 1869 issue known to the author.

TABLE ONE  
ONE CENT 1869

None known to exist as of this writing.

TABLE TWO  
TWO CENT 1869

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Origin/Destination</u>	<u>Stamps ****</u>	<u>Source/Type</u>
6/23/69**	Honolulu/San Francisco/Maine	112 (2), 114, 15¢ ('67), Hawaii 32 (2)	Midwest collector, Group I, Fig. 3
12/10/69	Portland, Ore./Ontario, Can.	113 (2), Br. Col. 8	Gibson 495, Group I
3/12/70	New York/Paris	113 (2), France 32	Knapp II, 2483, Group II
6/22/70	Honolulu/London	113 (2), 12¢ grill, Hawaii 32	Midwest collector, Group I, Fig. 2
6/23/70**	Honolulu/Buckley, Ill.	113 (2), 114 (2), Hawaii 32	Wolffers 4/25/81, 2422, Group I
8/2/70	Charleston, SC/Liverpool/London	113 (5), Gt. Brit. 33	Krug 710, Group II, Fig. 4
8/6/70	Jersey City/Paris	113 (2), 6¢ Bknte., France 20c, 40c	Balasse Magazine 6/73, Group I
11/??/70***	Honolulu/SF/Shanghai, China	113 (2), 115, Hawaii 31b, 32	Philatelic Foundation, Group I
?/?/70?	France/Boston/Newport, RI	113, 145, France 32, 34 (2)	Krug 709, Group I

7/7/70?	Victoria, BC/San Francisco	113 (2), U38, Br. Col. 9	John Fox 7/20/80, 369, Group I
7/15/74	Havana/New York/Barcelona, Sp.	113, 161 (6), Cuba 59 (4)	Eastern collector, Group I
10/3/74*	Havana/New York/Barcelona	113, 114, 161 (5), Cuba 59 (2)	Eastern collector, Group I
11/13/74	Havana/New York/Barcelona	113, 161 (6), Cuba 59 (4)	Knapp II 2494, Group I
11/21/74	Havana/New York/Barcelona	113, 161 (6), Cuba 59 (4)	Eastern collector, Group I
1/20/75	Havana/New Orleans/NY/Barcelona	113, 161 (3), Cuba 65 (2)	Juhring IV, 604 (Frankfurt), Group I
2/18/75	Havana/New York/Barcelona	113, 161 (4), Cuba 65 (2)	Eastern collector, Group I
2/23/75	Havana/New York/Barcelona	113, 161 (6), Cuba 65 (2)	Eastern collector, Group I
3/3/75	Havana/New York/Barcelona	113, 161 (6), Cuba 65 (2)	Knapp II 2493, Group I
4/17/75	Havana/New York/Barcelona	113, 161 (5), Cuba 65 (2)	Harmer 1/17/80, 2069, Group I
7/3/75	Havana/New York/Barcelona	113, 158 (3), 161 (2), Cuba 65	Eastern collector, Group I, Fig. 1

\*Included here and not with #114 because it is part of the same correspondence.

\*\*Included here, although also has 3¢ 1869.

\*\*\*Included here, although it also has a 6¢ 1869 (115).

\*\*\*\*Stamp numbers are *Scott Catalogue* numbers.

TABLE THREE  
THREE CENT 1869

<u>Date</u>	<u>Origin/Destination</u>	<u>Stamps</u>	<u>Source/Type</u>
6/4/69	New York/Paris/Duchy	114 (5), France 34	Wm. Fox 7/30/70, 59, Group II
7/21/69	London/Saratoga, NY	114, Gt. Brit. 51	Juhring IV 214 (Frankfurt), Group II
9/2/69	New York/Paris/Heidelberg	114 (5), France 30c (2)	Midwest collector, Group II
1/13/70	Dresden/NY/Philadelphia	114, N. Ger. Conf. 5	Wunsch 269, Group I
2/3/70	New Providence, IA/Dublin/Belfast	114 (2), Gt. Brit. 33	Wolffers 12/8/75, 560, Group II, Fig. 6
2/22/70	????????/Torquay, England	114 (2), Gt. Brit. 33	Southwest collector, Group II
2/24/70	Victoria, B.C./London/Ireland	114, U58, Br. Col. 9	Stanley Gibbons 7/7/66, 82, Group I
3/23/70	NY/London/Paddington West	114 (2), Gt. Brit. 33	Midwest collector, Group II
5/3/70	Victoria, B.C./Pt. Townsend/Scot.	114 (2), Br. Col. 9	Knapp II, 2484, Group I, Fig. 5
7/??/70	Victoria, B.C./London/Ireland	114, U58, Br. Col. 9	Wunsch 268, Group I
7/27/70	Honolulu/SF/Nova Scotia	114 (2), Hawaii 31b, 32	Soth. Pk. Bernet 10/16/78, 691, Group I
8/5/70	Honolulu/Boston/Bethlehem, NH	114, Hawaii 31 (3)	Wolffers 2/2/74, 573, Group I
??/??/70	Canada/London	114 (2), Canada 37a (2)	R. Siegel 3/27/77, 103, Group I
2/1/71	Honolulu/SF/Kentville, N. Scotia	114 (2), Hawaii 31b, 32	Knapp II, 2485, Group I
7/31/71	Morez, France/Nagasaki, Japan	114, France 40c (2)	Soth. Pk. Bernet 7/7/81, Group I
??/??/??	????????????/???????????	114, N. Ger. Conf. 5 (2)	Juhring IV (Frankfurt) 214, Group I

TABLE FOUR

SIX CENT 1869

<u>Date</u>	<u>Origin/Destination</u>	<u>Stamps</u>	<u>Source/Type</u>
3/2/70	Philadelphia/Liverpool/London	115, Gt. Brit. 33	Midwest collector, Group II
5/5/70	Portland, ME/London/France/London	115, Gt. Brit. 4p vermilion (2)	Juhring IV (Frankfurt) 449, Group II, Fig. 7
8/6/70	Elizabeth, NJ/London/Liverpool	115, Gt. Brit. 33	Knapp II 2486, Group II
??/?/70	Victoria, B.C./Sussex, Eng.	115, 6¢ entire, Br. Col. 9	Midwest collector, Group I
10/4/71	New York/Rome/Albano, Italy	115, Italy J10 (2)	Western collector, Group III, Fig. 8

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TABLE FIVE

TEN CENT 1869

<u>Date</u>	<u>Origin/Destination</u>	<u>Stamps</u>	<u>Source/Type</u>
7/19/69	NY/Württemberg/Paris	116, Würt. 49 (2), 50	Knapp II 2491, Group II, Fig. 9
8/22/69	Callao, Peru/Panama/NY	116, Peru 12, Gt. Brit. 51	Knapp II 2488, Group I
9/18/69	New Orleans/Bordeaux/Cleon, France	116, 76, France 26	Knapp II 2490, Group II
9/?/?/69	Venezuela/La Guayra/New York	116, Dan. W. Indies 2	Eastern collector, Group I
10/30/69	St. Thomas/Havana/NY/Boston	116, France 35 (2, orig. 3)	<i>Chronicle</i> No. 88, Group I

<u>Date</u>	<u>Origin/Destination</u>	<u>Stamps</u>	<u>Source/Type</u>
12/13/69	Honolulu/London	116, 69, Hawaii 32	Knapp I 2071, Group I
12/13/69	Richmond, Ind./Paris/Messina, Italy	116, France 35	Gibson 497, Group II, Fig. 13
1/4/70	Honolulu/Reading, Mich.	116 (2), Hawaii 32 (2)	Midwest collector, Group I
1/4/70	New York/Paris	116, France 25	Knapp II 2489, Group II
2/3/70	New York/Bordeaux	116, France 20c, 40c	Harmer 4/19/82, 2129, Group I
2/8/70	Honolulu/New Bedford, Mass.	116, Hawaii 32	Knapp I 2073, Group I
2/8/70	Honolulu/San Francisco/Boston	116, Hawaii 32	Siegel 8/27/77, 584, Group I, Fig. 11
2/15/70	Quincy, Mass./Paris	116, France 32	Gibson 496, Group II
4/12/70	Victoria, B.C./Chester Cty, Pa.	116, Br. Col. 9	<i>Chronicle</i> No. 88, Group I
4/12/70	New York/Paris	116, France 33	Pelander 10/4/61, 45, Group II
4/21/70	Honolulu/San Francisco	116, Hawaii 32	J. D. Baker 232, Group I
5/31/70	Rochester, NY/Bruchsal/Mauer, Baden	116, Baden 3 kr	Western collector, Group II, Fig. 10
6/22/70	Honolulu/Reading, Mich.	116 (2), Hawaii 32 (2)	Knapp II 2487, Group I
9/??/70	Callao, Peru/Panama/DWI/Springfield, O	116, Peru 14, Gr. Brit. 54	Hessel II, 724, Group I, Fig. 12
10/22/70	Callao, Peru/Panama/Nashville, Tenn.	116, Peru 14, Gt. Brit. 51	Krug 762, Group I
11/10/70	San Francisco/Penrith, Eng./London	116, Gt. Brit. 33	Wiltsee collection, SF, Calif., Group II
5/5/71	East Greenwich, RI/Bombay/Calcutta	116 (2), 146, India 20 (2)	Krug 761, Group II

4/13/72	Christiansted, St. Croix/NY	116, Dan. W. Indies 2	South American collector, Group I
6/25/72	Honolulu/SF/Durham, England	116 (2), Hawaii 33	Alevizos 9/12/78, 176, Group I

**TABLE SIX**  
**TWELVE CENT 1869**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Origin/Destination</u>	<u>Stamps</u>	<u>Source/Type</u>
9/3/69	Baltimore/Oxford/Sheffield, Eng.	117, Gt. Brit. 33	Gibson 499, Group II
9/21/69	Seven Mile, Ohio/Knaresborough/ Liverpool	117, Gt. Brit. 33	Juhring IV 505 (Frankfurt), Group II, Fig. 14
9/25/72	Honolulu/SF/Durham, England	117, 146, Hawaii 33	Wolffers 3/4/81, 453, Group I
?/??/??	New York/Liverpool/Paris	117, GB 43	Krug 767, Group II

**TABLE SEVEN**  
**TYPE I FIFTEEN CENT 1869**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Origin/Destination</u>	<u>Stamps</u>	<u>Source/Type</u>
5/29/69	New York/Paris/London	118, France 40c (#35)	Harmer 11/26/58, 139, Group II
6/5/69	New York/Paris/Switzerland/Paris	118, France 30c (#34)	Siegel 6/12/73, 339, Group II, Fig. 15
7/13/69??	San Francisco/Marostica, Italy	118, Italy J9 (2)	Harmer 2/12/80, 391, Group III

**TABLE EIGHT**  
**TYPE II FIFTEEN CENT 1869**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Origin/Destination</u>	<u>Stamps</u>	<u>Source/Type</u>
6/11/69	New York/Paris	119, France 32	Knapp II, 2492, Group II
8/26/69	New York/Paris/Germany	119, France 30c	Plymouth 3/30/63, 51, Group II
11/18/69	Buffalo, NY/Paris	119, France 32	Siegel 12/11/69, 1272, Group II
2/9/70	Haverhill, Mass./Aleppo, Turkey	119, Turkey J16, 17	Siegel 6/12/73, 385, Group III, Figs. 16 and 17

**TABLE NINE**  
**TWENTY FOUR CENT 1869**

None known to exist as of this writing.

**TABLE TEN**  
**THIRTY CENT 1869**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Origin/Destination</u>	<u>Stamps</u>	<u>Source/Type</u>
10/14/69	Callao, Peru/Panama/New York	121, Peru 18, Gt. Brit. 54	Harmer Rooke 10/17/50, 172, Group I, Fig. 19
2/20/70	New Orleans/Bordeaux/Paris	121, France 33	Gibson 500; Eastern collector, Group II, Fig. 18

**TABLE ELEVEN**  
**NINETY CENT 1869**

None known to exist as of this writing.

**TABLE TWELVE**  
**CLASSIFICATIONS OF MIXED FRANKING 1869 ISSUE COVERS**

	GROUP I	GROUP II	GROUP III	TOTAL
1¢	0	0	0	0
2¢	18	2	0	20
3¢	10	6	0	16
6¢	1	3	1	5
10¢	15	9	0	24
12¢	1	3	0	4
15¢ I	0	2	1	3
15¢ II	0	3	1	4
24¢	0	0	0	0
30¢	1	1	0	2
90¢	0	0	0	0
<hr/>				
TOTALS	46	29	3	78

**TABLE THIRTEEN**  
**FOREIGN COUNTRIES REPRESENTED**

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF COVERS</u>
Baden	1
British Columbia	7
Canada	1
Cuba	10
Danish West Indies	2
France	19
Great Britain	12
Hawaii	15
India	1
Italy	2
North German Confederation	2
Peru	4*
Turkey	1
Württemberg	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>

\*The Peruvian stamps on these four covers were also accompanied by British stamps, but for purposes of statistics and numerical order, these covers are included within the Peru listing.

**TABLE FOURTEEN**  
**ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS**  
**OF MIXED FRANKING 1869 ISSUE COVERS**

<u>ORIGIN</u>		<u>DESTINATION</u>	
United States	33	United States	20
British Columbia	6	Canada	1
Canada	1	China	1
Cuba	10	France	14
Danish West Indies	2	Germany	3
France	2	Great Britain	16
Great Britain	1	India	1
Hawaii	15	Ireland	3
North German Confederation	1	Italy	3
Peru	4	Japan	1
Venezuela	1	Nova Scotia	2
Unknown	2	Scotland	1
		Spain	10
		Turkey	1
		Unknown	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>78</b>		<b>78</b>

**United States 1869 Pictorial Research Associates, Inc.  
Member List**

Jay R. Abandond	396	Ezra O. Cole	206
Norman Abeles	298	Collector's Club of Chicago	271
Robert Abelson	82	Bruce G. Corrigan	55
James D. Adams	155	Conrad P. Cotter	100
Alex Adelman	96	Elliott H. Coulter	12
Philip F. W. Ahrens, III	175	Delmer Cox	328
Stephen Albert	431	J. Eddy G. Craig, Jr.	302
George Alevizos	208	Warren H. Crain	220
Max M. Alexander	281	Joe H. Crosby	113
Martin L. Apfelbaum	234	William T. Crowe	51
Brad Arch	359	Grant Crowell	340
Robert N. Aymar	376	Wesley A. Crozier	404
Edward P. Babcock	103	J. C. M. Cryer	4
Francis X. Bachhuber	110	Richard W. Cutts, Jr.	401
George W. Baehr	257	Robert L. D. Davidson	231
Philip T. Bansner	266	Duane E. Deal	275
Keith Bantz	127	Charles W. Deaton	192
Thomas G. Barrett, Jr.	128	Roy E. DeLafosse, Jr.	62
Col. David B. Bartholomew	345	Frank A. De Zomba	379
William C. Bartusek	352	J. Leonard Diamond	79
Sam Bassous	200	Elwyn J. Doubleday, Jr.	351
Ralph L. Bauer	397	James W. Duplex	33
James W. Beach	120	Peter G. DuPuy	166
David T. Beals, III	14	G. E. Elvgren	398
Bradfield A. Beard	204	Sidney W. Emery	46
William H. Bernauer	307	Amos Eno	304
Phillip R. Beutel	244	Alice Lee Erickson	73
John R. Biddle	81	Mark Essner	19
Stanley M. Bierman	406	Charles Ewing	313
John Birkinbine, II	1	William P. Farrington	228
Elliot E. Blum	435	George E. Fickenscher	168
Jerry F. Bock	87	Falk Finkelburg	130
William G. Bogg	145	Gilbert A. Fitton	308
John E. Bonwell, III	156	Raymond A. Fleming	400
Richard J. Boucek	83	Opal Forcheimer	171
Paul D. Bourke	36	Jeffrey Forster	24
Richard Bredhoff	416	Barbara B. Fosdyke	411
John J. Brennan, Jr.	415	Richard C. Frajola	263
Herbert E. Brickles, III	427	Richard A. Friedberg	371
Jerry M. Brown	131	Michael K. Fukuda	305
John M. Buckner	254	Norman Gahl	270
John S. Burpulis	286	Jeffrey Gale	419
Edward E. Busch	262	Scott Gallagher	178
Robert W. Card	356	Duane B. Garrett	322
Raymond W. Carlin	436	Young K. Gayle, Jr.	372
Richard D. Carlson	56	John A. Ginn	246
David H. Carnahan	355	Henry M. Gobie	409
Richard A. Champagne	172	Richard B. Graham	399
Albert F. Chang	176	Robert B. Graham	330
Ben Chapman	3	J. A. Graves	215
M. C. Chase	332	John R. Green, II	88
Christie, Manson &		Edward S. Greenwald	39
Woods International, Inc.	417	Barnard C. Griffin	382
Roland H. Cipolla, II	217	Seth S. Gross	54
William S. Clark	233	Louis Grunin	181
Arthur F. Clifford	446	Walter M. Haag, Jr.	294

Marc Haas	137	Howard A. Mader	383
Donald E. Haller, Jr.	9	George E. Manter	377
Jules F. Halm	318	Stephen Marek	335
Christopher R. Harmer	430	Leonard S. Margulis	365
Keith Harmer	160	Robert L. Markovits	41
Labron Harris, Jr.	412	Frank G. Marx	38
Creighton C. Hart	15	Russell Mascieri	385
Leonard H. Hartmann	311	Alan M. May	418
Bruce W. Hazelton	17	Col. Robert G. McClellan	31
Bernard A. Hennig	331	William K. McDaniel	140
Don Herndon	329	H. F. McDermott, Jr.	212
Herman Herst, Jr.	125	Joseph D. McDonald	341
William K. Herzog	343	Gordon McHenry	309
Ed Hill	6	John McMahon	44
Homer Hilton, Jr.	264	Herbert P. McNeal	426
Steven Hines	151	Lester A. Meis	199
Cordell Hoffer	248	Austin Howell Manaker	277
Barry J. Hoffman	290	Wm. C. Metcalfe	414
Henry W. Houser	283	Richard K. Meyer	22
Judith Hungerford	136	Richard J. Micchelli	389
Edward C. Hyers	211	Thomas M. Mills	443
G. Brinton Ingram	288	Charles Miller	13
George M. Irey	122	John D. Miller	74
Ryo Ishikawa	321	Ethel Mitchell	184
Willard C. Jackson	189	Elliot M. Mitchnick	403
David L. Jarrett	53	Jack E. Molesworth	144
James Jordan	346	Theodore A. Morange	420
Richard B. Jordan	317	Barbara R. Mueller	143
Myron Kaller	159	Gerald J. Neely	428
C. R. Kannewurf	20	Richard J. Niezabitowski	68
Leonard Kapiloff	118	Michael C. O'Reilly	8
Seymour Kaplan	182	David J. Ogle	147
Lewis Kaufman	149	Walter J. Orton, III	324
John W. Kaufmann	259	Sylvia Oshins	344
Robert G. Kaufmann	422	James R. Owens	445
Larry Kelley	360	Robert A. Palafito	320
Keith H. Kelly	316	C. Angus Parker	121
D. Homer Kendall	423	E. Converse Peirce, II	310
Harold Kleiman	65	Jose Ruiz Perez	221
Philip S. Klein	287	Nelson Perry	386
Roger Koerber	202	John Peters	393
John D. Kohlhepp	424	Don Pfau	203
William G. Kremper	30	David G. Phillips	209
Victor B. Krievins	388	Donald D. Phillips	339
Larry R. Kuty	89	L. Gene Phillips	378
Saul Kwartin	162	Irving Piliavin	28
Kenneth R. Laurence	42	Stanley M. Piller	268
Michael Laurence	7	Michael Plett	86
Clifford Leak	174	Anthony J. Pollizzi	299
Robert H. LeBow	123	Ken Prag	387
James E. Lee	133	W. Ray Radford	429
H. Leland	18	Allan Radin	207
Andrew Levitt	67	Ted Raper	425
Jan E. Liddy	367	Marvin H. Raphael	148
Lynne A. Linchytz	434	James V. Rasdale	58
Robert L. Lisbeth	52	Anthony F. Renzo	369
Fredrick W. Lopez	23	Calvin H. Reuter	226
Millard H. Mack	10	John Reznikoff	437
Fred Macks	444	R. H. Rhodehamel	273

Kenneth L. Rice	61	Kazuyuki Takahashi	170
Don Richardson	285	John W. Talbert	222
Stanley J. Richmonde	347	Roy W. H. Tess	260
Lou Robbins	247	James C. Tillinghast	84
John L. Robertson	78	B. L. Timmerman	314
Michael Rogers	375	Philip E. Tomer	364
Joseph F. Rorke	72	Charles L. Towle	77
Jonathan W. Rose	47	Scott Trepel	291
Robert C. Rosenbloom	402	Justin A. Underwood	327
Michael H. Rosove	325	Edwin A. Upton	135
Steven Ruecker	439	Henry Vanden Boogard	326
M. E. Ruggiero	384	W. A. van de Weerd	413
Norman Rushefsky	97	John R. Veatch	201
John A. Russo	59	Ravi R. Vora	142
Howard L. Rust, II	253	George K. Wadleigh	102
Oscar Salzer	258	Philip T. Wall	239
C. E. Sawyer	124	C. Seabury Ward	289
Leo Scarlet	433	Harvey R. Warm	380
Gilbert A. Schaye	421	R. D. Warren	112
William C. Scheetz	80	William Wasserman	306
John R. Scheidegger	319	Morrison Waud	108
Jacques C. Schiff, Jr.	169	Raymond H. Weill	186
Kit Schonbrun	104	William S. Weismann	154
Graydon Lee Schreiber	32	Daniel P. White	129
James E. Schreiber	85	W. M. Wickert, Sr.	373
Augustus R. Schrowang, Jr.	279	Samuel H. Williams, Jr.	117
Mark L. Schwartz	432	P. D. Willis	191
Richard Schwartz	240	Richard H. Witt	265
Richard M. Searing	66	Mrs. Jon Wolfe	105
Daniel R. Seigle	295	Richard Wolffers	161
William H. Shafer, Sr.	323	C. Tyler Wood	405
William E. Shelton	229	John Worley	157
Leonard S. Sheriff	238	Rudolf G. Wunderlich	138
Mark C. Shier	368	Margaret L. Wunsch	2
Tom Shilton	441	Robert Young	293
Frank L. Shively, Jr.	241	Raymond J. Ziegler	98
Edward C. Shore	116	Al Zimmerman	407
Charles F. Shreve	410		
Robert A. Siegel	213		
R. James Sinclair	269		
Edward J. Siskin	392		
David Size	438		
Hubert C. Skinner	49		
Donald P. Skove	394		
J. Weston Smith	69		
Paul S. Soule	442		
Henry M. Spelman, III	64		
Peter Stafford	227		
James H. Stallings	198		
Leo Stawecski	45		
William Stearns	374		
Rex H. Stever	29		
Bruce Stone	261		
R. A. Stringfield	440		
S. Kellogg Stryker	245		
Gregory F. Sutherland	391		
Mark W. Swetland	255		
Dennis J. Swinehart	408		
Lloyd W. Taber	164		

# 1869/1982

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
APRIL	MAY	JUNE
S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

# 1870/1983

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
APRIL	MAY	JUNE
S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

**Editor's note:** Observe that the calendar of dates for the year 1869 exactly corresponds to that of 1982, and for the year 1870 to the year 1983.