

Kelleher's

# Stamp Collector's

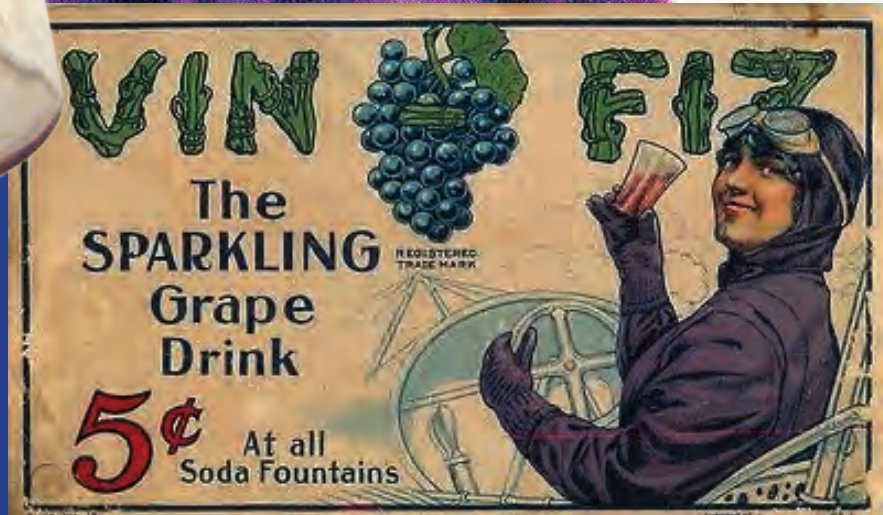
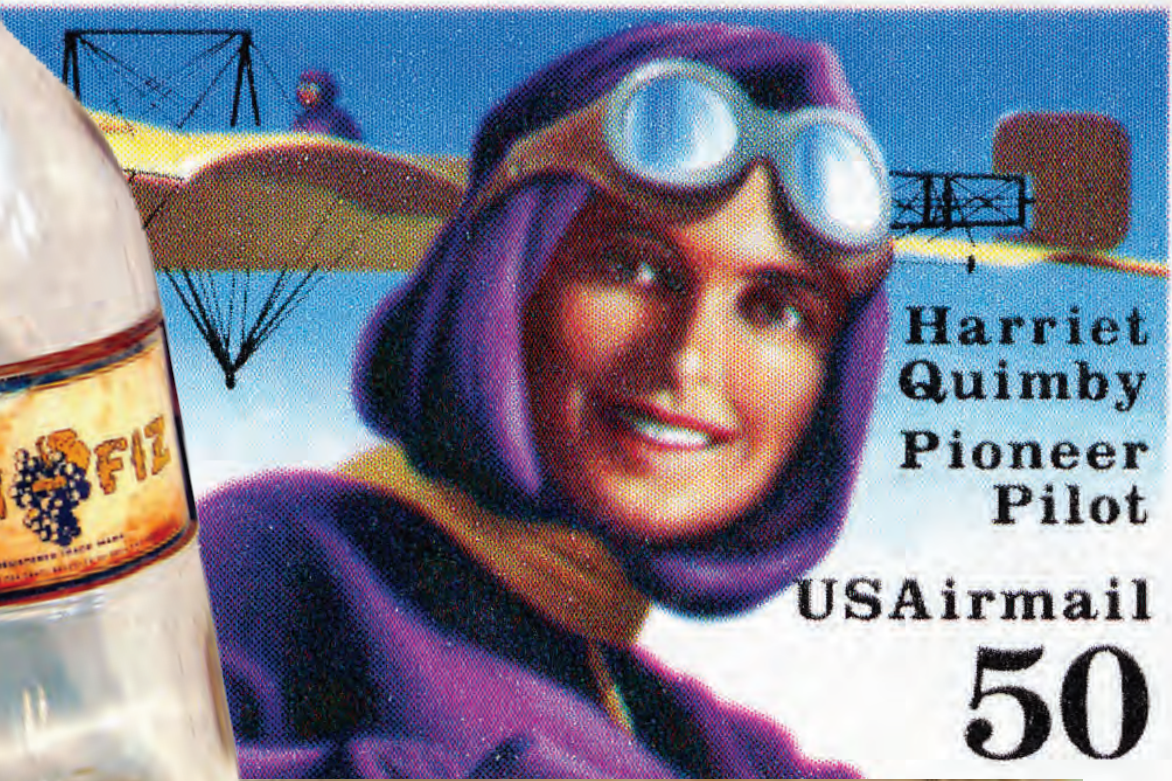
## Quarterly

3rd Quarter 2021

Vol. VII • No. 3

Whole No. 27 • \$7.50

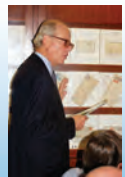
**America's First Great Aviatrix! p. 56**



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**POSTAL HISTORY AND ACCOUNTING OF PAID**  
On Liberian Covers between 1847 and 1857




Many friends of John Sacher, among them, were saddened by his passing. Shown here at a Collectors Club meeting in 2006, the well-known specialist in classic African philately and former president of the Royal Philatelic Society London, had many interests common with this writer.

We never met, but had many email conversations about Liberian covers, stamps and most importantly, pre-UPU postage rates. John was a member of the Liberian Philatelic Society for a couple years, but his interest was strictly in pre-UPU postal history and there wasn't much discussion on this subject within the LPS at the time, so he moved to



Kelleher's  
**Stamp Collector's Quarterly**  
3rd Quarter 2021  
Vol. VII • No. 3  
Whole No. 27 • \$7.50



**VIN FIZ**  
The SPARKLING Grape Drink  
5¢ At all Soda Fountains

**Harriet Quimby Pioneer Pilot**  
USAirmail 50



Late November, Newcomb hired Earl Hoffman to design the block. The original artwork was on paper, lightly mounted on card. (Figure 14) He made a coloring. There were proofs of two versions on gummed paper. The first, in December, had a red background for all the marks. (Figure 15) Second, on January 4, changed the background for each mark, using a 200-mesh fine-line screen. (Fig. 15b) Newcomb commented that 1) the white mark must cover, 2) the pink line is not over all, and 3) the larger cross must not run over the edge and run with the background. None of these changes were made.

The first important NBP sheet of 100, including slugs block, were made in early January. The eye proof was mostly solid. The printer's mark at post #17 had not yet been added. (Figure 16)

The second NBP, the printing error, was ordered on January 20, 1939 and sent to Kent. (Figure 17) This print was the bottom one "Special proof" by Kent - Jan. 20, 1939 - U.S. Lab. - Experimental #7. This print is characterized by guidelines in the top and in all four corners of each mark. (Figure 18)


The final proof plate used sheet one made February 22, gauged 12 1/2" x 27". One of the great proofs had very wide margins. (Figure 19) As no printer's mark is present, Newcomb sent at least three perforated sheets to Kent on February 18th a request to sign them for himself and his wife Harriet about this one is signed "Earl Hoffman, New York, N.Y. - and How-Block with Kent" (Figure 20)

May 24, the printer's mark at post #2 had been added. It is United States Printing and Lithography. An important plate proof sheet was made, without showing the marginal guidelines. These final proofs were trimmed to proper size. 100 of them were by Kent, numbered on the back, for radio auction and a final one, expected to sell for \$2500. (Fig. 21)


The actual production perforated sheets followed these important proofs. Progressive color proofs made by both United and Bunka. As well as those at Earle's workshop.

The final NBP's were more ready for distribution to three printers: Edwards and Deutsch Lithography Co. (25) of Chicago (25), Stockley Lithography Company (25) of Cincinnati, Ohio and Earle Specialty Company (25) of Cincinnati, Ohio. Each print will be discussed individually. The simplest way to buy a particular printer is by their mark at post #2. It is determined by its perforations. Characteristic single printers can only be identified by constant dates.

On Nov. 20, 1939, President Roosevelt bought his own Earle's Stamp Collector's Quarterly 3rd Quarter 2021.



Rockwell Kent and his wife, Frances Lee, ca. 1939



Using 90% processing power of the 1939 used to the governor of North Carolina, C. C. Terry

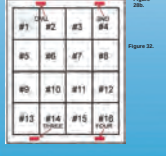


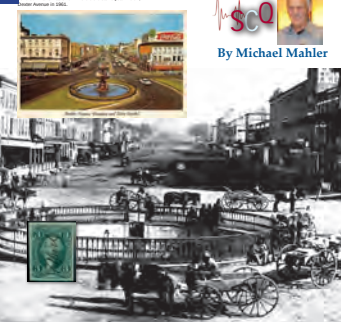
Figure 21  
Figure 22

- JUST A FEW OF THE SHOWS WE WILL BE TRAVELLING TO:**
- BALPEX/Baltimore**  
Sept. 2-4
- PHILATELIC SHOW**  
**Boxborough, MA**  
Sept. 24-26
- NAPEX**  
**McLean, VA.**  
Oct. 22-24
- CHICAGOPEX**  
**Itasca, Illinois**  
November 19-21

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Our latest front cover & some pages from other back issues.

*A unique (and rather spectacular) 80-page quarterly magazine that's filled with philately. But it's so much more than that!*  
(Edited by Randy L. Neil, RDP)

**Rebel Documents**  
**Yankee Stamps**



By Michael Mahler

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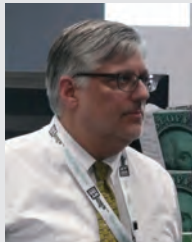
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## Stamp Shows & Market Update



By  
David  
Coogle

**WESTPEX 2021, in July? We, like everyone else, anxiously awaited the first major post-COVID show.**

We arrived in the Bay area of San Francisco on Thursday after a lovely wine-tasting foray. Many of the trade had not been eyeball-to-eyeball in almost two years!

After the initial shock of how well (or not so well) we stamp professionals had aged in the forced absence from each other, word was just spreading of the dangers of DELTA—not a triangular meeting of waters, nor a new branch of a military strike force—but the latest permutation of COVID! 20% of the dealers were “no-shows”, presumably due to this fear.

*Continued on page 67...*

Kelleher's Stamp Collector's Quarterly was honored with a Gold Medal in the 2021 Great American Stamp Show national philatelic literature competition

# • Table of Contents • Autumn 2021

## Hubbard L. Hart's Florida Stage Line

A delightful and historical look at the founding of the postal history of a key stage line in the dangerous wilderness of south Florida in the 1850s.

Thomas Lera.....6

## Rebel Stamps and Yankee Documents This time: Mississippi & the Carolinas

America's revenues expert presents his fifth installment.

Michael Mahler..... 19

## Stamp Dealer Elliott Perry—Part Two Nemesis—A decades-long argument

Before or since, there has never been anyone like him.

Perry was certainly a controversial figure in philatelic history.

Here is the story of the famous long feud 'tween him and one famous philatelist and controversial personality, Henry Needham.

Kevin Lowther.....33

## Auction Reviews

Some pertinent commentary on Kelleher's recent August 6-7 Collections, Accumulations and Stocks periodic auction draws some major surprises among the bidders when some of the lots hit the roof! Another indication of the boom the market is in! Also: some explanation on what our Collections sales are all about.

DFK Auction Staff.....41

## Recasting how Confederate States Exhibits might adapt to the current controversial historical issues

A longtime exhibitor of Confederate postal history, the author offers ideas and solutions to some current dilemmas. And some bright proclamations for its future in the hobby.

Randy L. Neil.....42

## Harriet Quimby Aviatrix The Fascinating Story of a Great Pioneer

Long before Amelia Earhart entered the sky there was the beautiful daredevil Harriet Quimby, who lived a short career of huge fame in the second decade of the 20th century. Here is Part One of her amazing story.

Arthur h. Groten MD.....57

## Indonesian Revolution Postal History On the Island of Java 1945-1949

The fascinating story of how simple Indonesian postal cards management caused quite a stir in Post World War II in the vast Southeast seaborne nation encompassing thousands of square miles.

Bryant Korn FRPSL.....68

## Our Auctions and Events Schedule

### Auctions:

**September 14th -17th**  
Flagship Sale #760  
US, British & Worldwide

**October 25th – 28th**  
Flagship Sale #761  
US, British & Worldwide

**November 19th – 20th**  
Kelleher & Rogers, Ltd  
Hong Kong Sale #33  
Allan Warren - Tibet  
All Asia incl China PRC

**December 3rd - 4th**  
Collections, Stocks  
& Accumulations  
Sale #762  
US & Worldwide  
Langs Stock & Private  
Holdings II

**December 7th – 10th**  
Flagship Sale #763  
US, British & Worldwide

### We Will Be at These Events:

**September 2nd – 4th**  
BALPEX 2021  
Booths 12-13  
Cockeysville, MD

**September 24th – 26th**  
Philatelic Show 2021  
Booths 1A-1B  
Boxborough, MA

**October 8th – 10th**  
San Diego Stamp Show  
Booth 32  
La Jolla CA - Marriott Hotel

**October 15th – 17th**  
NOJEX 2021  
Meadowlands Hilton, NJ

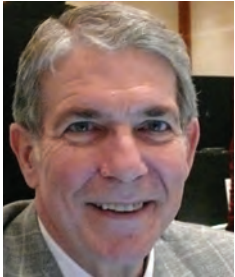
**October 22nd – 24th**  
NAPEX 2021  
Booth #41  
Tyson's Corner, VA

**November 19TH – 21ST**  
CHICAGOPEX 2021  
Itasca, IL WESTIN  
CHICAGO NORTHWEST  
HOTEL

## I always loved Mark Twain!

**Like him, stories of my demise are greatly exaggerated—Thankfully!**

**H**aving the opportunity to edit one of our hobby's most-followed specialty society journals was a great pleasure and honor for me over the 46 issues that I was at the helm as its editor for 12 years (2010-2021). But as I approached the beginning of the 13th year, it was time to move on. Much of the contents of *The Philatelic Exhibitor*, official organ of the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors, deals with the business of the Association. It was time for the AAPE board to find a bright, talented new editor.



The transition began with my good friend Mike Ley, president of the AAPE, announcing my "retirement." At that point, I made a slight mistake, I forgot to mention to him that, far from it, I'm only retiring from the AAPE job. My delightful work as editor & designer of the magazine you're now holding in your hands will continue!

This story actually began back in 1964 when I was working as assistant promotions director of Ward Parkway Center, then the second "enclosed-mall shopping center" in the United States. It was a wonderful job—not a dull moment every day of the week. Over 1 million square feet of shops bustling 7 days a week.

My boss, Roger Hunt, who's still one of my best friends at the age of 84, were enjoying a meal one Fri-

day evening back in 1964 and we happened to be chatting about how much we loved our jobs and wishing the jobs would last forever. That night, we made a pact between both of us vowing that we would never "retire."

We shook hands on it vowing that, if "...we ever retired," the only way it would happen is for someone to come and "bodily" drag us out of our offices. Through the years, as we evolved into what we became (that's another pair of stories...indeed!), we would meet regularly and would comment periodically that we both still would vow that "retiring from work" would never happen.

Roger remained in the shopping center and real estate business all of his business life...while I hopped thru various weird jobs: Head of cheerleading and game ceremony for the NFL Kansas City Chiefs, comes to mind from the early days. Then, so does running a company I founded that staged hundreds of camps that taught high school & college cheerleaders in most of the states (25 years). And CEO of the National Film Society in Hollywood, then an ad agency for stamp dealers and auction houses (26 years).

The latter place is where I became best friends with dozens of some of the finest people I've ever known. To me, all of the good things that have been said about stamp collecting as a hobby and as a business are thoroughly true.

Still very much alive today and remaining as active as he ever has been, my old boss in the shopping center business finally decided to really retire about three years ago.

Happily, he pretty much lives the Life of Riley.

Me?...as I said to Roger and anyone who'd listen in those early days, I can't think of a single reason why I'd ever want to "retire!" I still feel that way.

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Volume VII • Number 3 Third Quarter 2021 No. 27



*Daniel F. Kelleher Auctions*

*Kelleher & Rogers*  
Fine Asian Auctions Ltd

The **STAMP** Magazine from Daniel F. Kelleher Auctions and Kelleher & Rogers Ltd. Hong Kong

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**Kelleher's Stamp Collector's Quarterly** is the once-every-three-months philatelic magazine published for philatelists and dealers throughout the United States and around the world. This is an informative publication devoted to increasing and enhancing the knowledge base of philatelists everywhere.

If you are a philatelic writer, we encourage you to contact us about writing for *KSCQ*. Your work will reach well over 50,000 philatelists throughout the world. Our electronic edition is made available free to countless tens of thousands more. Subject matter herein is always wide-ranging. Online: [www.kelleherauctions.com](http://www.kelleherauctions.com)

If interested, please feel free to contact either Randy Neil or Michael Zelenak at either of the email addresses shown at the left.

# Kelleher & Rogers

Fine Asian Auctions Ltd.

## The Legend of the Dragon Collection Record Prices Realized!

1897, Small  
4¢ on 3¢ Red  
Revenue  
US\$21,820



1903 (Oct. 13) neat  
envelope from Kuts-  
ing to Shanghai  
US\$ 21,820



1900 (Mar.) envelope to England  
redirected internally US\$ 12,470

1878, Large Dragon on  
thin paper, complete sheet  
US\$ 65,455



1888, Small Dragon  
overprinted for use  
in Taiwan, US\$ 12,470



Military Stamp, 1953, "Air  
Force" (M2), \$800 orange  
yellow, brown purple & red  
US\$11,690



1878, Large Dragons/thin paper, 1ca-5c (#1-3) US\$ 3,470



1962, Mei Lan-fang,  
imperforate (C94i)  
2 complete US\$ 7,800



1897, Large Figures  
surcharges on Small  
Dragons, 1¢ on 1ca-5¢  
on 5ca complete,  
US\$ 10,130

1885, Small Dragon, 1ca green,  
proof, imperforate on thick paper  
without watermark, US\$ 10,130



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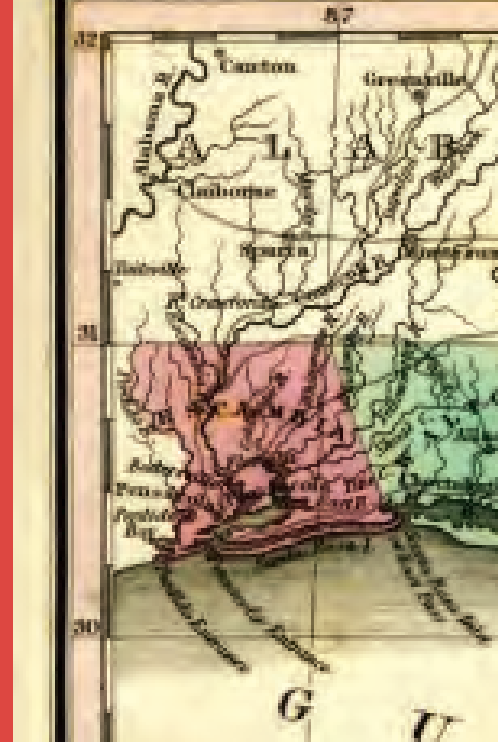


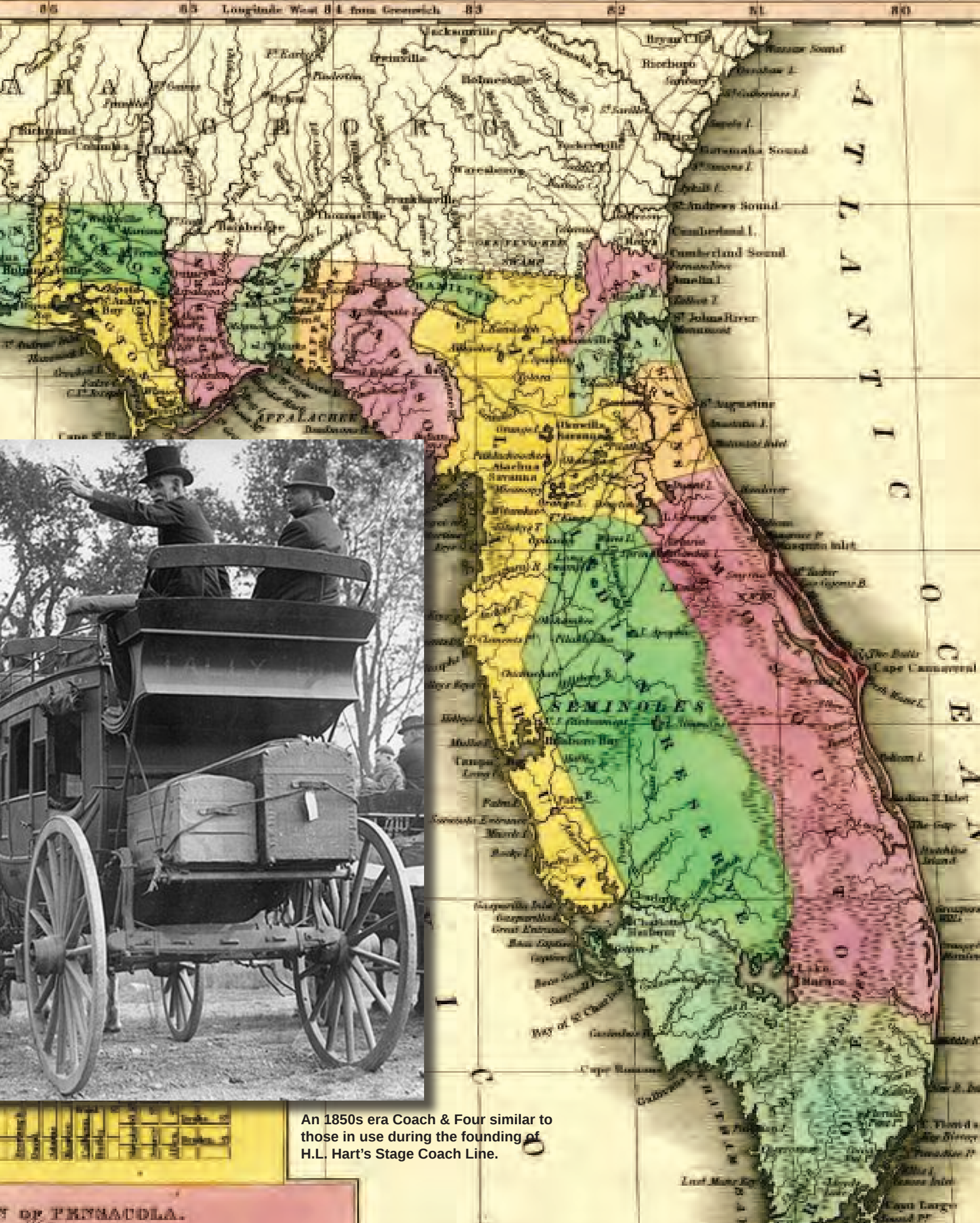
Moving to Palatka, Florida, in 1855. In July of that year, a young (32) Hubbard L. Hart got a contract as a U.S. mail carrier for a route from Ocala to Tampa, even though there was danger of Seminole Indian attacks. This mail route took him by the emerging village at Silver Springs, and gave him an idea—he recognized the region's natural beauty and climate as a vacation draw for northerners, weary of cold, bleak winters. So he developed a stage coach line.

# Hubbard L. Hart's Florida Stage Line

By Thomas Lera

**T**he Fort King Road was a 20-foot-wide military trail that had been cleared through the wilderness of Central Florida in 1827 by U.S. soldiers. Its starting point was Fort Brooke (Tampa), and its terminus was about 100 miles north at Fort King (Ocala).<sup>1</sup> The few existing roads in the central Florida counties were little more than wilderness tracks which became sand traps in dry weather and mud holes. When it rained speeds were only a few miles-per-hour and crossing rivers meant waiting for a ferry. When bridges were built, they often were swept away by hurricane winds and flooding.





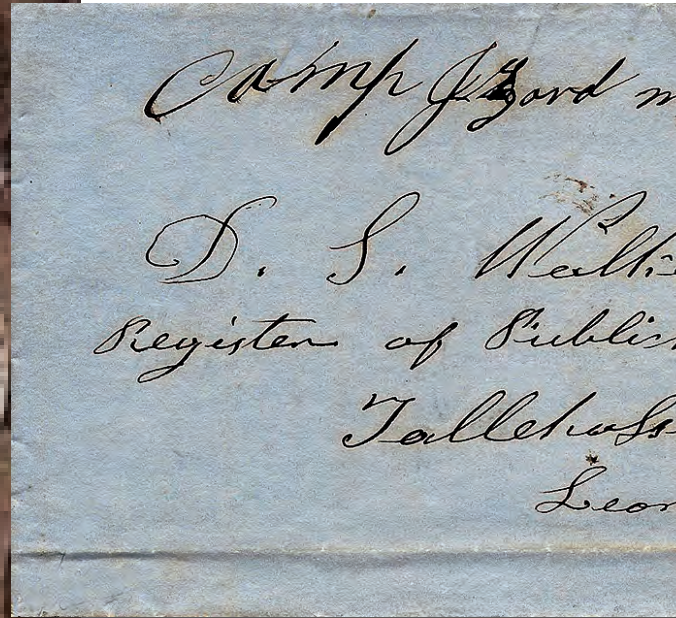
An 1850s era Coach & Four similar to those in use during the founding of H.L. Hart's Stage Coach Line.

County	Area	Population	Area	Population
Alachua	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bay	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Brevard	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Calhoun	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Charlotte	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Clay	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Collier	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Columbia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Duval	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Escambia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Franklin	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Gadsden	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hamilton	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Harney	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hendry	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hernando	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Indian River	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jefferson	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lake	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Levy	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Liberty	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madison	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Manatee	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Marion	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Meade	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monroe	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Nassau	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oklawaha	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Okechobee	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Osceola	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Palmetto	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Panola	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Polk	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Putnam	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Johns	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Leon	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tallahassee	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Taylor	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Union	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Volusia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wakulla	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Washington	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Watts	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Way	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Yamouca	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Y of PRINCEWILLIA.




Old abandoned stage coach



**United States Mail.**

---

**Change of Proprietorship.**

CONCORD  GOOD  
COACHES, HORSES, &c.

---

**PILATKA to TAMPA,**  
Via Orange Spring, Orange Lake, Ocala, Camp Izard,  
Augusta, Melendez, Pierceville, and Ft. Taylor.

---

**Stages leave Pilatka and Tampa, Mondays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.,** arriving at Tampa and Pilatka, (respectively,) the following Wednesdays and Saturdays; (resting at night, thereby affording Invalids a better opportunity for travelling,) connecting at Tampa with the

**N. Orleans and Key West Steamers,**  
and at Pilatka with the Steam-Boats for Savannah and Charleston.

---

Also: Intersecting this line, is a Stage from Ocala, via Flemington, Micanopy, and Newnansville, to Alligator.

---

**EXTRA CARRIAGES & HORSES ON HAND,**  
at Pilatka, to convey Passengers to Micanopy, Flemington, Silver Spring, &c. &c.

---

**ALL EXPRESS BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.**

---

OFFICE IN PILATKA, AT COL. J. O. DUVAL'S HOTEL  
July, 1855. **H. L. HART, Proprietor.**

**Introduction** (Continued from p. 6)

The Pilatka to Tampa Post Road was approved June 15, 1844, to run through Orange Creek (later Orange Lake and Orange Springs), Fort King, Warm Spring, Fort Dade, and Fort Foster.<sup>2</sup>

**Concord Stage Line**

John Scott, who ran the Concord Stagecoach Line, was awarded a 4-year contract in 1851 for Mail Route 3506 from Pilatka to Orange Springs, Orange Lake, Ocala, Camp Izard, Homosassa, and Spring Hill, terminating at Tampa.<sup>3</sup> It was a 3-day trip, so passengers spent nights at hotels, boarding houses, or stage stops along the way. Two of these stage stops were Camp Izard and Orange Lake.<sup>4</sup>

Figure 1 shows each letter was prepaid 3-cents because Camp Izard and Orange Lake were each less than 3,000 miles from Tallahassee.

If it had not been prepaid, the rate would have been 5-cents. Both letters were collected on the northbound John Scott's Concord Stagecoach Line from the City of Tampa.

Figure 2. Hart Broadside announcing the new Pilatka to Tampa mail contract.<sup>5</sup>



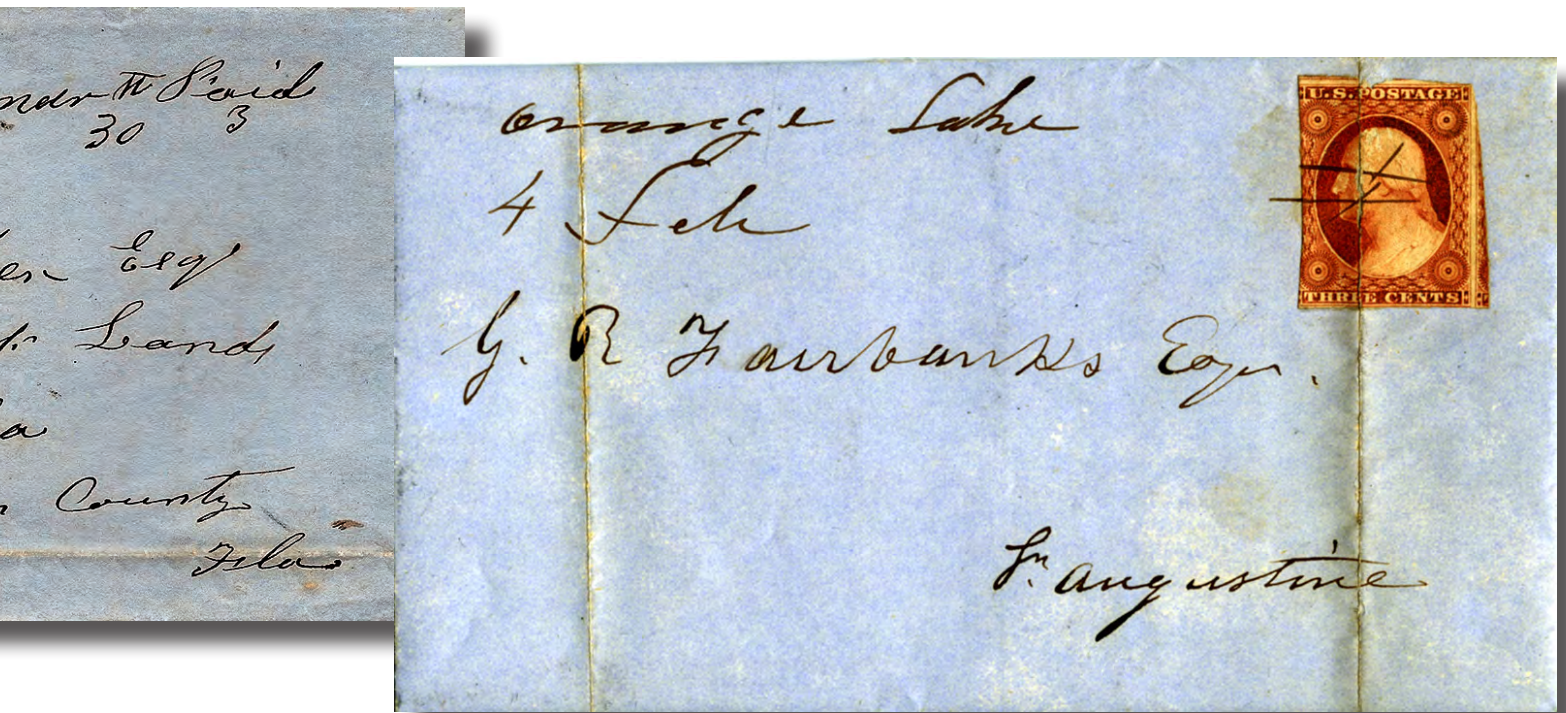


Figure 1. Left above, Camp Izard, dated 03/31/1852; at right, Orange Lake, dated 02/04/1852.

### Florida Stage Line – Pilatka to Tampa

The Concord Stagecoach Line was purchased by H. L. Hart in 1855 and renamed the Florida Stage Line. It carried two types of mail. The first, mail processed by a post office, was placed in a locked box or bag, and given to the stage driver. Figure 1 is an example. Stage-carried locked-box mail can only be confirmed as such by determining the route of the letter once one is familiar with the mail route contract.

The second type was loose letters handed to the driver by individual senders. Letters carried by a stage not having a mail contract were equivalent to loose 'Way letters' and were accepted either as a courtesy to the sender or for payment to the driver or a passenger.

Between 1855 and 1859 Hart submitted offers to the Post Office Department (POD) on 12 different Florida mail routes. He was the successful bidder on two of them. The first route was:

"Florida Route No. 6804 from Pilatka to Tampa, 159 miles, twice a week; four-horse coach to Ocala, two horse coach residue; dated April 30, 1855, at \$4,350 per annum; to expire June 30, 1859. Leave Pilatka Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m.; arrive at

Tampa next Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p.m. Leave Tampa Monday and Thursday at 2 a.m. arriving at Pilatka on Wednesday and Saturday by 10 p.m."

In July 1855, after Hart was awarded this mail route, he posted a broadside notifying a change of proprietorship. He identified the major stops as Orange Spring, Orange Lake, Ocala, Camp Izard, Augusta, Melendez, Pierceville, and Fort Taylor (Fig. 2).

The letters shown in Figure 3 were carried by Hart's Florida Stage Line on the northbound route.

Throughout the stagecoach mail period, the POD withheld portions of payments for various reasons. In 1856, Hart's Pilatka to Tampa Mail Route No. 6804 was fined 4 times in July for \$83.60, 5 times in August for \$104.50, 5 times in September for \$104.50 and once in October for \$20.90, all for Failure to Arrive.<sup>6</sup>

I suspect Hart's probable reasons for missing delivery may have been Seminole Indian activity, Tampa's yellow fever epidemic, summer and fall weather related issues like flooding and the washing out of the post roads. The typical 4-year con-

Figure 4. Hart's advertisement in the Tampa Florida Peninsular.

**U. S. M A I L.**  
PALATKA TO TAMPA, FLORIDA,  
*Via. Orange Springs, Ocala, Augusta  
Pierceville, &c.,*  
**BY STAGE.**

**L**EAVE Palatka and Tampa, on Mondays  
and Thursdays. Arrive at Tampa and Pa-  
latka, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

A good and efficient guard has been furnish-  
ed by the State, for the protection of the *Mails  
and Passengers*, from Tampa as far as needed,  
and Stands are established at convenient stop-  
ping places, so that the public can rely upon  
being carried through with comparative com-  
fort and safety.

H. L. HART, *Proprietor.*  
Nov. 1, '56 34-mo3



tract did not provide payment for missed or late arrival trips, regardless of weather conditions.

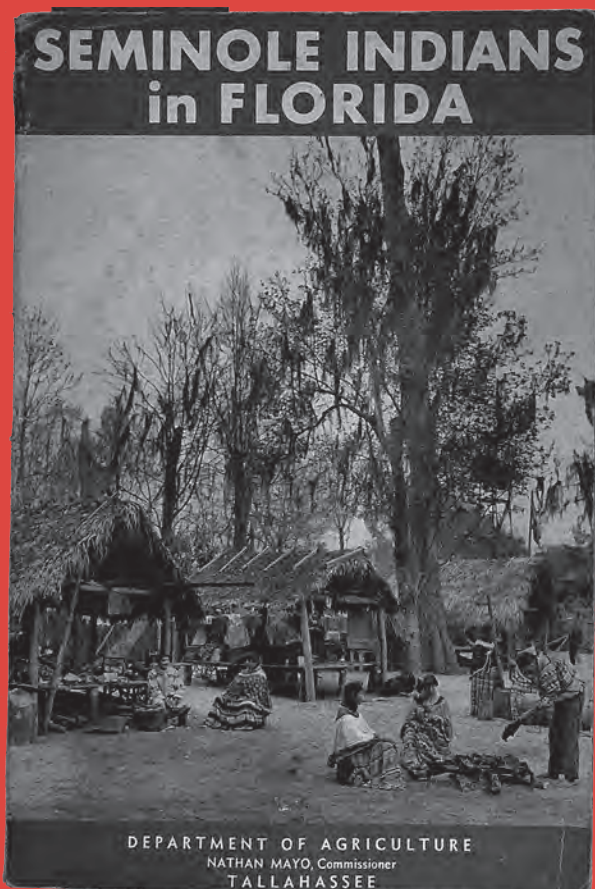
The 3rd Seminole War, fought between 1855-1858, was a final effort by the government to

remove the remaining Indians from Florida. A November 1, 1856 advertisement in the *Tampa Florida Peninsular* newspaper illustrates the fear of encountering Indians along stagecoach routes (Fig 4).

Hart's advertisement read: "U.S. MAIL: Palatka to Tampa, Florida, via Orange Springs, Ocala, Augusta, Pierceville, etc. BY STAGE. Leave Palatka and Tampa, on Mondays, on Wednesday and Saturdays.

"A good and efficient guard has been furnished by the State, for the protection of the Mails and Passengers, from Tampa as far as needed, and Stands are established at convenient stopping places, so that the public can rely upon being carried through with comparative comfort and safety." Hart ran this advertisement for six months.<sup>7</sup>

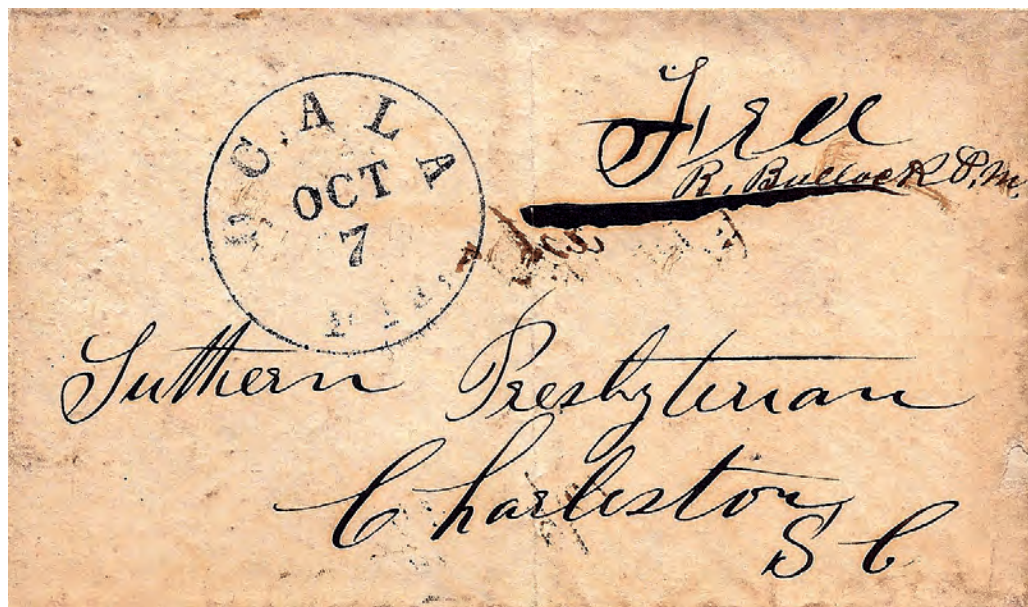
On March 6, 1858, William H. Dundas, Second Assistant Postmaster General, sent Florida Senator David L. Yulee a letter informing him the POD approved one additional weekly trip between Ocala and Tampa on Mail Route 6804. They amended Hart's contract adding the additional trip and



Always a key concern upon Hubbard Hart and his developers were the Seminole Indians whose villages were generally nearby the routes.



Figure 3. At Left, Pierceville, Fla. dated, 11/05/1855; Right below, Ocala, Fla., dated 10/07/1858.



increasing his annual fee to \$5,792, an increase of \$1,442.<sup>8</sup>

### Orange Springs Stage Stop

William Spears, the owner and manager of the Orange Springs Hotel, handed a folded letter (Fig. 5) to the Florida Stage Line driver who carried it as a loose letter and deposited into the mail, without postage, at the Pilatka post office. It was then delivered like any other mail to Hart at his office in Colonel J.O. Duval's Hotel.

In the letter, Spears offered the Orange Springs Hotel as a stage stop for passengers and drivers. Hart must have accepted his offer because several Florida Stage Line way bills show Spears was a passenger and shipped freight, both at no charge. (Fig. 6 on page 13).

The above way bill was written August 28, 1858, marking the transfer of passengers and goods from Pilatka to Ocala, stopping at Orange Springs and Orange Lake. Details show who was sending items, from where, to where, the fees, and who received payment. This post road, established to carry mail on Route 6804, was later used by Hart on other trips to include freight and passenger travel.

### Florida Stage Line – Pilatka to Ocala

In 1859, Mail Route 6804 was split into two routes: Pilatka to Ocala Mail Route 6522 and Gainesville to Tampa Mail Route 6510 with a stop in Ocala.

In 1859 Hart was awarded Mail Route 6522. The contract read:

*“Florida Route No. 6522 from Pilatka to Ocala, 54 miles, three times a week from October 1 to July 1, twice a week from July 2 to August 31st; all trips using a four-horse coach; dated April 25, 1859, at \$1,500 per annum.”*

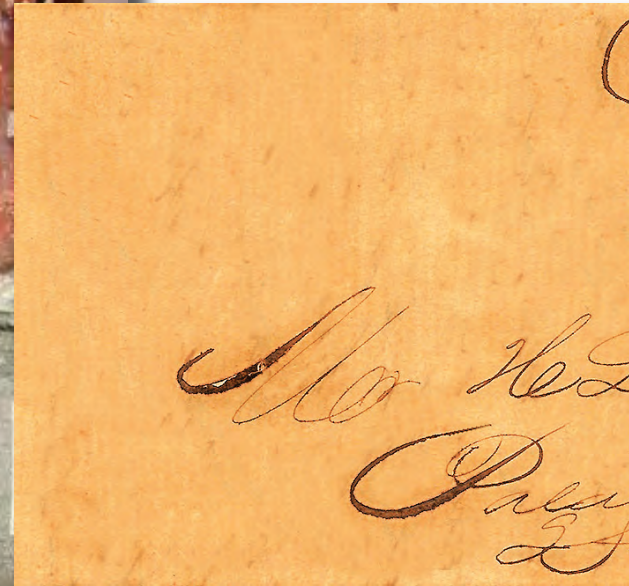
The trip took 15 hours. The contract was made with the consortium Hart, Mason & Merrill and was terminated after January 1861 when Florida seceded from the Union.

Figure 7 (page 15) shows a letter from Orange Spring collected on the northbound route. At Pilatka it was transferred in a locked pouch to a steamboat headed to Charleston. Less than two months later, Florida seceded from the Union.

Figure 8 (page 15) shows the routes for the two Hart mail contracts. The Pilatka to Tampa route had several post road options they could take, depending on conditions, as long as mail was picked up and dropped off at the appropriate post office.



The leather interior rigging of a stage coach from the 1850s era in central Florida. Passenger comfort was of paramount importance.



### Florida Stage Line – Serving Central Florida

Stage travel advanced personal and commercial transportation in Florida. In preparing this article, I examined 34 Florida Stage Line way bills written between 1855 and 1859.<sup>11</sup> They were: Ocala to Tampa and return (8), Tampa to Gainesville and return (3), Tampa to Adamsville (2), Starke to Tampa and return (12), Starke to Newnansville (1), Pilatka to Micanopy and return (2), and Pilatka to Ocala and return (6).

Looking at the departure and destination locations, it is clear a variety of well-maintained post roads and stage stops were utilized.<sup>12</sup>

When Hart was awarded the mail contract in July 1855, he advertised passenger services on his route stretching from Pilatka south to Tampa, with at least eight different stations in between. His broadside (Fig. 2 on page 8) also announced extra carriages and horses on hand at Pilatka to carry passengers to Micanopy, Flemington, Silver Spring, and a stage Ocala via Flemington, Micanopy, Gainesville, Newnansville to Alligator (now Lake City). Several of the Starke to Tampa way bills show the routes north from Ocala were managed with the cooperation of his partners William Dribble and F. N. Mason.

For six months, Hart advertised in the *Florida*



A photograph taken of Hubbard L. Hart looking to be in his 50s. (Courtesy of R. H. Thompson's family documents.)

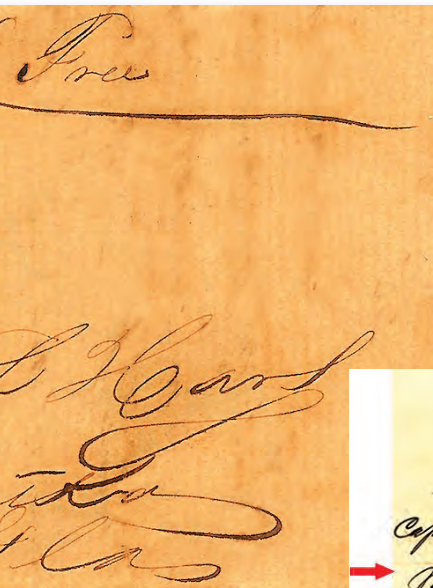


Figure 5. William Spears letter docketed August 19, 1858, from Orange Springs to Pilatka.

Figure 6. The way bill with red arrows shows W. Spears traveled to Orange Springs with one sack of potatoes.<sup>9</sup>

**WAY-BILL.**

PILATKA TO OCALA, *Wednesday Aug. 27 1858*

Names of Passengers.	No. Seats.	Baggage.	Where from.	Where to	\$	cts.	By whom received.
<i>Capt. W. D. Hooker</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Palatka</i>	<i>Ocala (Oranpa)</i>			<i>out. Tr. B.</i>
<i>W. P. Hooker</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>do</i>	<i>"Orange Springs"</i>			<i>out. Tr. B.</i>
<i>W. Spears</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Ocala</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>W. Spears</i>
<i>J. W. Hooker</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Orange Lake</i>	<i>25</i>		<i>F. W. H.</i>
<i>J. J. Dickson</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Orange Springs</i>	<i>25</i>		
<i>W. P. Hooker</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>50</i>	

Peninsular reiterating the broadside and identifying an alternate mail route because the Postmaster General opened a new post office at Sumterville and ordered Hart to visit for mail, both going and returning. The advertisement read:

“U.S. MAIL. HART’S STAGE LINE. Palatka to Tampa – via Orange Springs, Orange Lake, Cottage, Souterville, Ocala, Long Swamp, Adamsville, Sumterville, Brooksville, Pierceville, & Fort Taylor. [Route had a ferry crossing at Munroe’s Ferry.]

“SERVICE & SPEED INCREASED!  
FARE REDUCED !!

“Coaches leave Palatka every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, or on arrival of Savannah and Charleston Mail Boats; leave Ocala at 4 o’clock p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Friday; arrive at Tampa 12 o’clock next night – connecting with New Orleans and Key West Steamers.

“Returning: leave Tampa Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 o’clock a.m.; leave Ocala at 9 o’clock, a.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, arriving at Palatka same evenings making close connection with Steamboats *St. Marys*, *Everglade*, and *St. Johns* for Savannah and Charleston.

“Passengers can rely upon this being the coziest and cheapest route, particularly between Fernandina and Ocala, and the ONLY route where a through seat, for Tampa, can be secured.

“Fare between Ocala and Palatka was \$6.00; Ocala and Fernandina \$9.00; Ocala and Savannah \$14.00; and Ocala and Charleston \$16.00 (meals and lodging on boats included.) Fare between Tampa and Palatka was \$12.00.

“This route is stocked with the best well-broke horses, driven by careful, experienced, and responsible drivers. Extra horses and coaches constantly on hand at Palatka, for the accommodation of traveling public to any portion of Florida.

“Tickets can be secured of the Proprietor or R. J. Adams, Palatka, the drivers along the route, and F. F. Weston, “Florida House” Tampa. H. L. HART, Proprietor, Palatka, Fla. May 24, 1858.”<sup>13</sup>

### 26-Mile House Stage Stop

Records show a regular station was established by 1858, 26 miles north of the main post office in Tampa. It became known as the 26-Mile House.

The 3rd entry on the way bill in Figure 9 shows Monroe Bullock was picked up there and the first entry at the bottom a bundle was delivered to Mrs. Bullock.

The stage stop employed a regular crew of hired horse handlers. When the stage arrived, the horses were unhitched and fresh ones, already harnessed, were hitched in their place. This change could be made in less than ten minutes, giving passengers a brief opportunity to stretch,

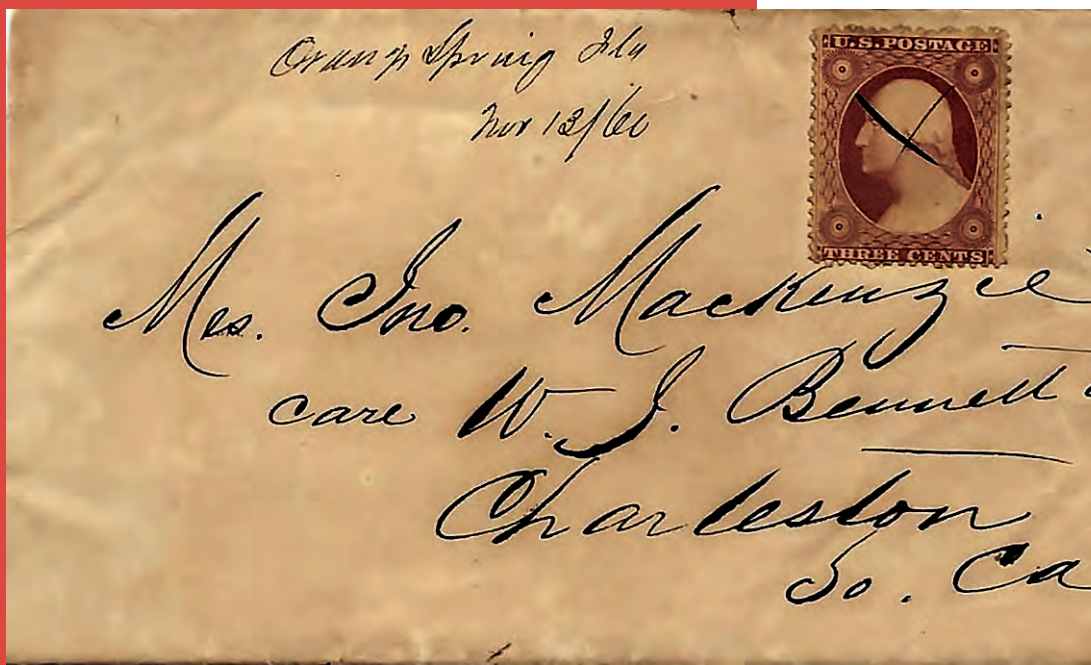


Figure 7. Orange Spring Fla. dated 11/13/1860.

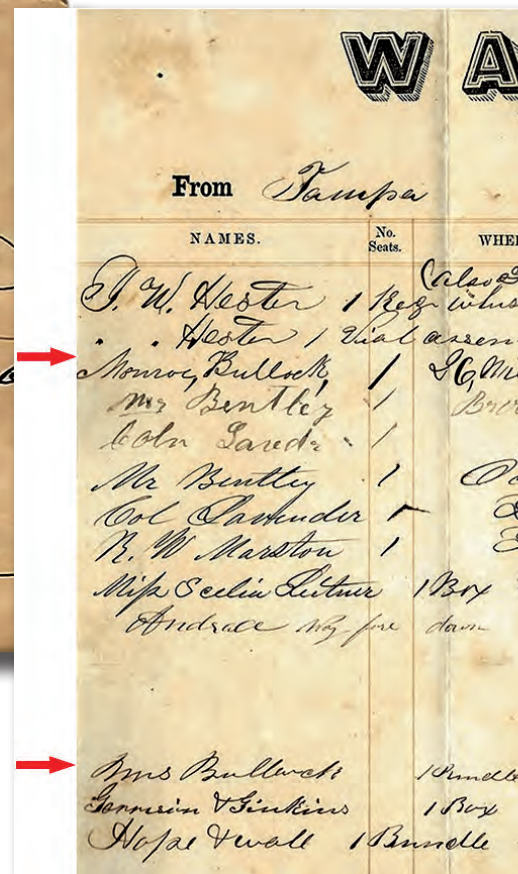


Figure 9. December 1, 1858, way bill. Red arrows show the 26-Mile House stop.

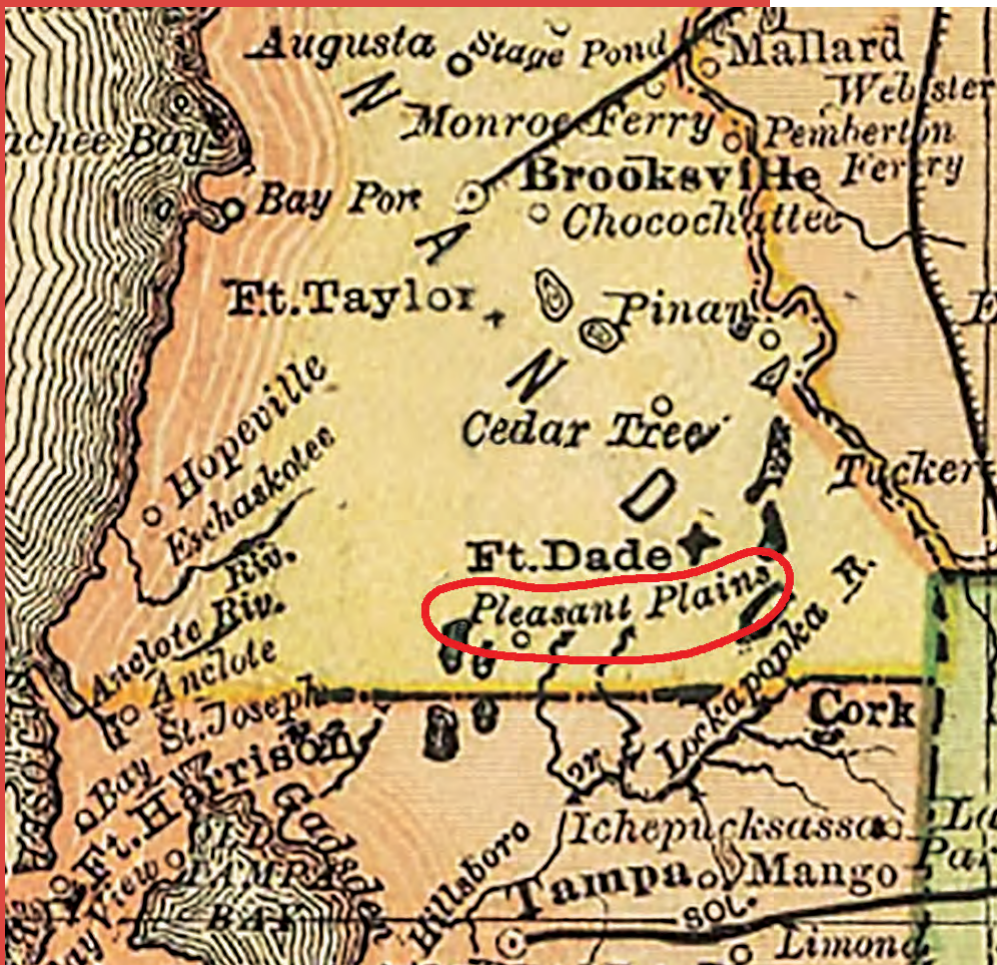


Figure 10. Pleasant Plains on 1884 Rand McNally & Co. Florida Map.<sup>16</sup>

use the toilet facilities, and drink some fresh water. Stations often served meals and, in some cases, offered overnight lodging.<sup>14</sup>

The P.O. Application for Pleasant Plains, Hernando County was submitted April 23, 1878, and is the possible site of 26-Mile House.

Twenty-four miles due north of Tampa, 26-miles south of Brooksville, 20-miles southwest of Fort Dade (Fig. 10), it was located in the Northwest Quarter of Section 7, Township 26, Range 16.

The post office was established February 10, 1879, with James H. Pedrick postmaster, and discontinued September 17, 1879.<sup>15</sup>

Yellow fever ravaged New Orleans during the summer, and on September 30, 1858, it appeared in Hillsborough County including Tampa. By the middle of October,

cases were widespread, and deaths were common. Many citizens fled to the countryside for protection and at month's end.

STAGE BILL.			
Florida Stage Line.			
To <i>Stark</i>		Dec 21 1858	
FROM.	DESTINATION.	Dolls. Cts.	BY WHOM RECEIVED.
<i>Freight on Key from Adamsville to Tampa</i>	<i>Adamsville</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>Adam</i>
<i>Key Tampa</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Adam</i>
<i>Key Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Adam</i>
<i>Key Do</i>	<i>Ocala (Dead Head)</i>	<i>7.00</i>	<i>W. B. Burnett</i>
<i>Key Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>7.00</i>	<i>S. B. Burnett</i>
<i>Key Do</i>	<i>Gainesville</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>Adam</i>
<i>Key Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>Adam</i>
<i>Key Do</i>	<i>Micanopy</i>	<i>3.25</i>	<i>No go</i>
<i>Key Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>W. B. Burnett</i>
<i>Key Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>W. B. Burnett</i>
<i>Tampa</i>	<i>26 Mile House</i>		
<i>Do</i>	<i>Brooksville</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>A. M. Munroe</i>
<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>Do</i>



Figure 8. Red line, 1855 Mail Route 6804 Pilatka to Tampa; Blue line, 1859 Mail Route 6522 Pilatka to Ocala.<sup>10</sup>

The *Florida Peninsular* reported, “Our city is almost depopulated.”<sup>17</sup>

On Oct. 14, 1858, D. B. McFarland, Hart Stagecoach driver, resting at 26-Mile House, wrote a letter to F. F. Weston in Palatka, “We have no fear yet, but I have great excitement about yellow fever. Yet nearly all of the people have left town and on Sunday there is no one to be seen. I wrote the Boss [H.L. Hart] a few lines yesterday morning after I reached this place giving him the news.”<sup>18</sup>

During this yellow fever epidemic, the Florida Stage Line received 5 fines in 1858 from the POD totaling \$80.04 for failure to arrive or failed to arrive on time at Tampa on Sept. 23 and 30, Oct. 30, and Nov. 6 and 13.<sup>19</sup> The epidemic lessened in late November, due to the cooler weather, and normal stage operations resumed.

### Munroe’s Ferry Crossing and Stage Stop

In *Laws of Florida*, Chapter 714: An Act to Authorize Neill Monroe to Establish a Ferry on the Withlacoochee River stated:

“Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and

House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, The Neill Munroe be, and he is hereby authorized to establish a Ferry across the Withlacoochee River at a place known as Munroe Ferry.

“Section 2. Be it furthered enacted, The Neill Munroe, his heirs and assigns, shall keep a good and sufficient Flat at Said Ferry, to cross loaded wagons and teams, and shall receive such Ferriage as may be from time to time established by the County Commissioners of Hernando County.”

The Act was passed by the House, December 7, 1854, by the Senate December 11, 1854, and was given final approval December 15, 1854.<sup>20</sup>

Its location is seen on the map in Figure 11. The map shows Munroe Ferry northeast of Brooksville on the Withlacoochee River.

Hart’s Stage Line used the ferry to/from Tampa when going to Sumterville, Adamsville, and Pine Level in Sumter County. Figure 12 shows Hart paid Neill Monroe \$15.50 for the quarter ending June 30, 1858, for 62 trips/crossings at 25¢ each.

Munroe’s Ferry was established as a post office



Figure 11. Monroe Ferry on 1879  
Rand McNally Florida Map.<sup>21</sup>

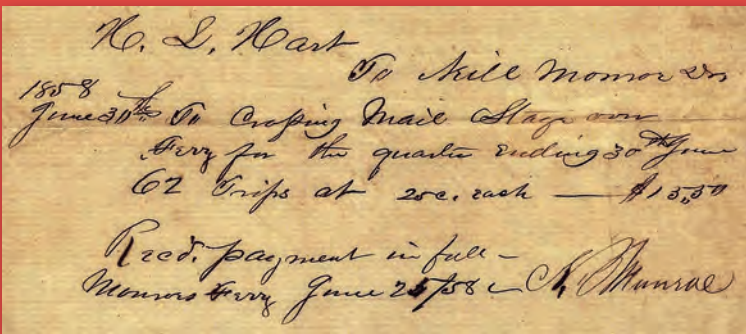


Figure 12. Neill Munroe charged the Florida Stage Line 25¢ per ferry crossing.<sup>22</sup>

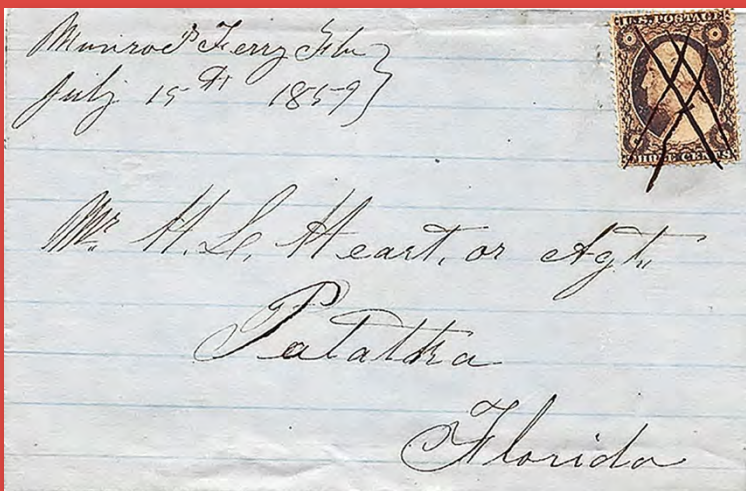


Figure 13. Munroe's Ferry Fla. manuscript postmark with pen tied Scott #26.

January 30, 1858 in Hernando County, and discontinued January 17, 1860 – less than 2 years later. Neill Munroe served as the only postmaster.

He wrote to H. L. Heart [misspelled Hart] or Agt. [Agent] on July 15th, 1859 (Fig. 13).

“Dear Sir. My object in writing to you is to let you know that I hear nothing from the provisions I got you to send me. I have sent to the Springs twice but can’t hear nothing from them. Please if you can give me any information about them; or do anything toward forwarding them on to do so, as I am in pressing need of them, and oblige yours  
Neill Munroe.”

Neill Munroe enlisted in the Confederacy in Ocala November 14, 1863 at the age of 38. He served in the 9th Inf. Regiment, mustered out on February 10, 1865, and returned to Brooksville.<sup>23</sup>

### Conclusion

In the sparsely settled Florida of the 1850s, Hart’s Florida Stage Line was an important life-line, carrying passengers, packages, and the U.S. mail. In due course, POD mail contracts became an important source of reliable income for stage lines.<sup>24</sup>

Hart must have been aware the impact the railroad was having on mail transportation and travel. A March 15, 1858 *Florida Peninsular* printed an advertisement with its headline in large bold letters: FLORIDA RAILROAD and Stage Line, from Ocala, via Flemington, Micanopy & Gainesville.<sup>26</sup> It was signed Mason & Dribble Proprietors Fla. Stage Line, partners with Hart as per his advertisement previously discussed.

In 1861, The Hart Florida Stage Line mail contract was suspended due to the Civil War, and never fully recovered.

After the war, Hart’s businesses were centered in Palatka where he established a steamboat line operating mainly on the Ocklawaha River. He was an orange grower and shipper, built and operated the Putnam House hotel, and was on the board of directors of several steamboat and canal companies.

### Acknowledgements

I thank the following collectors who assisted me by reviewing this article. Deane R. Briggs, M.D. for providing images of the covers, Steve



Patrick for H. L. Hart Florida Stage Line way bills and papers originally collected by Herbert P. McNeal and Deane R. Briggs, M.D., and Steven M. Roth for his review, comments, and his discussion about New Jersey stagecoach lines. His article (see Endnote 24) is a must read if you are interested in stagecoach mail. Lastly, I am grateful to Phil Eschbach and Sandy Fitzgerald for their input in finalizing this article.

## References:

<sup>1</sup>The Seminole Wars Heritage Trail. 2015. John and Mary Lou Missall, eds. The Seminole Wars Foundation, Dade City, Florida, p. 38.

<sup>2</sup>Congressional Record – 1848 28th Congress, Session I, House Chapter 65, p. 669.

<sup>3</sup>Pilatka - The first post office opened December 15, 1826. This was the 12th post office established in the Florida Territory but was discontinued for twelve years from June 30, 1829 to Aug 17, 1841. On May 24, 1875, the post office officially changed the spelling to Palatka.

<sup>4</sup>Camp Izard, located in Marion County on the north bank of the Withlacoochee River, was the site of the famous Seminole Indian War battles of 12/31/1835 (General Clinch) and 02/37/1836 (General Gaines). It was a post office from 01/31/1845 to 12/31/1890. The Spring Hill post office was established 08/04/1851 and discontinued 12/15/1852.

<sup>5</sup>Poster announcing change of ownership of a stagecoach line from Palatka to Tampa. 1855. State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory. <https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/11534> accessed 17 May 2021.

<sup>6</sup>United States. Congress. (1817). United States Congressional serial set #956. Washington: U.S. G.P.O. pp. 19, 34, 50. <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b3984774> accessed March 15, 2021.

<sup>7</sup>*Florida Peninsular* May 16, 1857.

<sup>8</sup>Official Register of the United States, September 30, 1859, p. 460, shows in 1857 Mail Route 6804 annual compensation was \$4,350; in 1859 the annual compensation was \$4,350 + 1,442 (additional trip) totaling \$5,792.

<sup>9</sup>The way bill in Figure 6 shows J. J. Dickison had a package of tea delivered at Orange Lake. During the Civil War, he was known as the “Florida Swamp Fox” and was commander of the 2nd Florida Cavalry. He destroyed the Union gunboat *Columbine* on the St. John’s River near

**Figure 14. Abandoned stage coach that very well may have been part of H.L. Hart’s fleet.<sup>25</sup>**



Pilatka, the only Union gunboat destroyed by cavalry.

<sup>10</sup>1856 Map of Florida, published by Charles DeSilver, in Samuel Mitchell’s *New Universal Atlas*. [www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~252713~5518605:A-New-Map-of-Florida](http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~252713~5518605:A-New-Map-of-Florida) accessed May 12, 2021.

<sup>11</sup>H. L. Hart Florida Stage Line way bills and papers originally collected by Herbert P. McNeal and Deane R. Briggs, M.D., and currently held in Steve Patrick’s archives. (Short reference Hart’s Papers)

<sup>12</sup>McNeal, Herbert P. “Florida’s Hubbard L. Hart” *Florida Living*, Vol. 8, No. 2, February 1988, p.4-7.

<sup>13</sup>*Florida Peninsular*, August 28, 1858.

<sup>14</sup><https://patch.com/florida/landolakes/stagecoach-es-once-rumbled-through-pasco> accessed May 20, 2021.

<sup>15</sup>Portion of the 1884 *Rand McNally & Co. Florida Map* at the Tampa Bay History Canter, Touchton Map Library, Accession Number 2001.051.039.002.

<sup>16</sup>National Archives, Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations, 1837-1950, Florida Hernando County, Pleasant Plains application. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/68260769> image #860 accessed May 25, 2021.; History of Pasco County Post Offices [http://www.fivay.org/post\\_offices.html](http://www.fivay.org/post_offices.html) accessed May 15, 2021.

<sup>17</sup>*Tampa Florida Peninsular*, October 2 & 17, 1858; Tallahassee *Floridian & Journal*, November 6 & 27, 1858.

<sup>18</sup>From Hart Papers, see Endnote 11.

<sup>19</sup>United States. Congress. (1817). United States Congressional Serial Set #1048. Washington: U.S. G.P.O.

pp. 15, 19. <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b3984709> accessed March 15, 2021.

<sup>20</sup>Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Florida, 7th Session, Tallahassee, 1855, p. 92.

<sup>21</sup>*Rand McNally & Co.’s 1879 Business Atlas* containing large scale state map of Florida, pp. 180-181. Accessed May 12, 2021, on David Rumsey’s Historical Map Collection, image 4520035.

<sup>22</sup>From Hart Papers, see Endnote 11.

<sup>23</sup>1865 List of Voters in Hernando County, Florida, Poll-book or List of Voters at Brooksville Precinct, Hernando County, Florida. accessed May 23, 2021. [http://www.fivay.org/1865\\_voters.html](http://www.fivay.org/1865_voters.html) accessed May 23, 2021.

<sup>24</sup>Roth, Steven M. “Stage Operations and The Mails In New Jersey,” *New Jersey Postal History Society*. Vol. 41: No. 1 & 2 (Whole No. 189 & 190) February & May 2013.

<sup>25</sup>The State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory image #30358 accessed April 21, 2021

<sup>26</sup>*Florida Peninsular* January 22, 1859.

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# Rebel Documents

# Yankee Stamps

Part Six

**T**homas' Legion was North Carolina's only Confederate Civil War legion—also known as Thomas' Legion of Indians and Highlanders, was the largest single military unit raised in North Carolina during the American Civil War (1861-1865). The legion consisted of infantry, cavalry, artillery, an Indian battalion, and it fired the Last Shot of the Civil War east of the Mississippi. Commanding **Colonel William Holland Thomas** (at right) was the only white man to have served as a Cherokee chief and his cousins included President Zachary Taylor and President Jefferson Davis.



By Michael Mahler

**Cherokee Indians of Thomas' Legion pose during the 1903 Confederate Reunion in New Orleans.**  
Digitally Enhanced by <http://thomaslegion.net>



# Rebel Documents, Yankee Stamps

## How the Union Collected Its Stamp Taxes in the Confederacy,

## During Wartime Occupation and by Postwar Retroactive Stamping

### Part 6. Retroactive Stamping: Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina

By Michael Mahler

**Summary.** As part of a broad tax program designed to offset the rising costs of the Union Civil War effort, the United States Congress enacted a detailed schedule of documentary stamp taxes, to take effect October 1, 1862. The federal government considered these taxes payable in the Confederate States of America, which in the Union's view were simply eleven "rebellious states." This occurred in two stages:

**I. Occupied Confederacy, 1863–5.** This was first done directly, in Union-occupied areas, primarily within U.S. Internal Revenue (USIR) collection districts established in 1862–3 in Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana; but also in Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas North Carolina, and other parts of Virginia.

**II. Retroactively, 1865–72.** The main thrust of this effort, though, came after the cessation of hostilities,

when wartime documents executed within the former Confederacy, in areas never occupied or in which stamps were not available, were required to be stamped retroactively. In practice this applied only to documents still in effect, such as promissory notes, deeds mortgages, bonds and the like.

The usages by which this story has been pieced together are rare; the entire field consists of fewer than two hundred recorded items. Until now they have been virtually unrecognized by philatelists.

The preceding five installments dealt with documents stamped in real time within Union-occupied areas and retroactively in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Georgia. This one continues with retroactive stamping of wartime documents from Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina.

#### Retroactive Stamping: Mississippi

##### Hinds County: Triply Erroneous!

Figure 15 shows the sole recorded Mississippi usage, a promissory note made in Hinds County, with three errors in its stamping. It was made August 29, 1861, for \$855.26, with 45¢ stamp tax paying the 1864 Inland Exchange rate of 5¢ per \$100, canceled "CEM 9th Jany 1866." It is attached to a complaint for non-payment, made in the Hinds County Circuit Court, May Term 1866, praying judgment, by attorney Chas. E. Mount, who canceled the stamps. On the outside of the

complaint is notated "Filed and summons Issued January 8th 1866" and "Jury verdict for plff \$1362.68" including interest.

The first and most obvious error here is that no tax was due on the note itself, as it was made before the stamp taxes took effect on October 1, 1862. However, the complaint itself was liable to the 50¢ Original

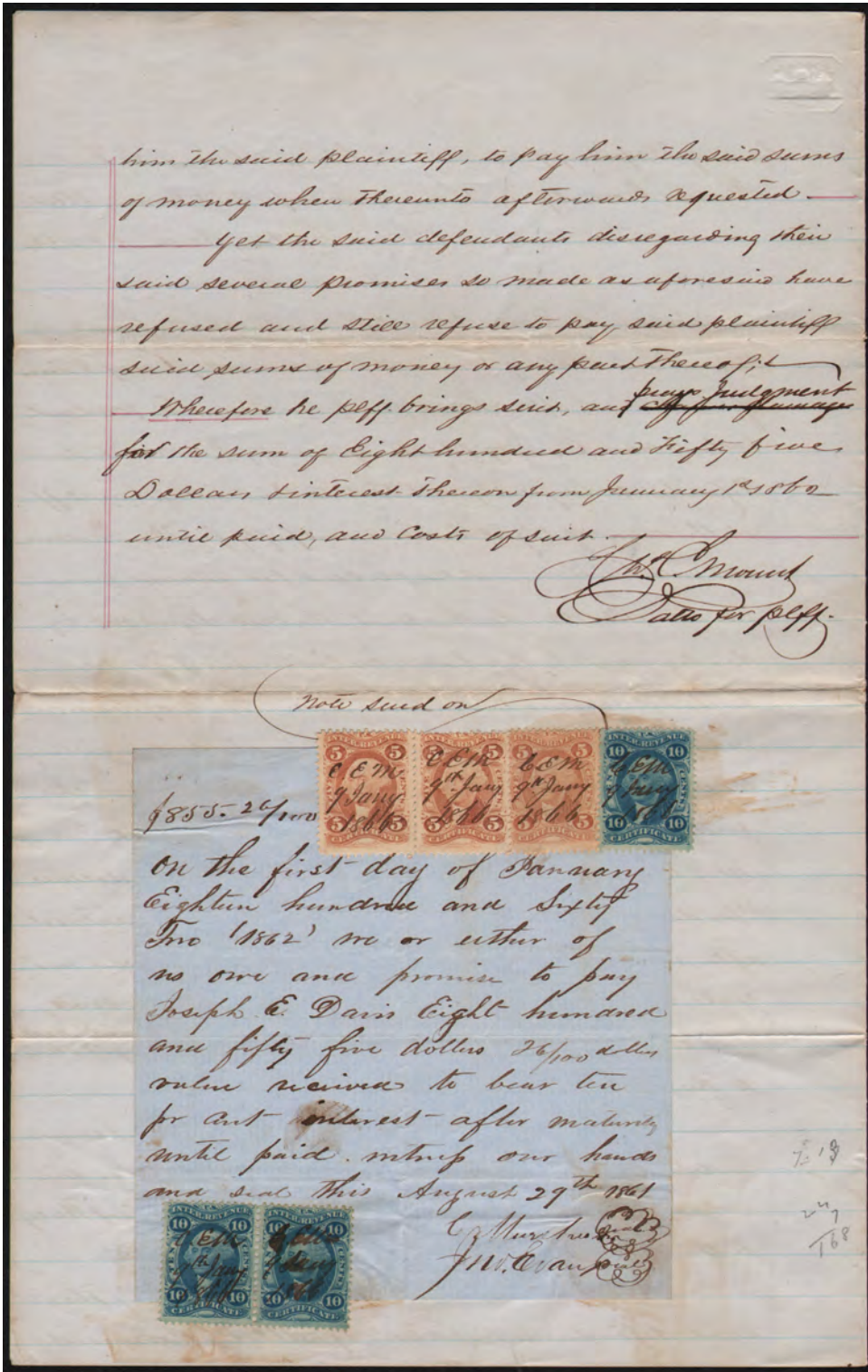
Process tax! The errors nearly cancelled, leaving Uncle Sam just 5¢ short of his due. Finally, the January 1866 retroactive stamping predates its authorization by the Act of July 13, 1866. This piece neatly exemplifies the observation that parties effecting retroactive stamping often had only a rudimentary understanding of the tax laws, predictably so given their complexity.

#### Retroactive Stamping: North Carolina



Figure 16 shows one of three recorded examples of retroactive stamping in North Carolina, a deed to property in Hertford County made March 15, 1863, amount \$500. The Conveyance tax was paid by a 50¢ Original Process canceled "JOA 15 Mar/63," the initials of the maker (albeit in a different hand and ink) and date of execution, evidently backdated.





An appended notation of the Probate Court (at Winton, the county seat) is dated March 16, 1869, which is presumably where and when the stamp was affixed and cancelled. This places this stamping in the “limbo period” after January 1, 1867, when by the letter of the law, retroactive stamping by a party other than a Collector was not authorized. An Act of July 14, 1870, would extend the deadline for such stamping to December 31, 1871.

are canceled “December 3, 1866 WB,” the initials those of administrator William Blakely. The \$1.25 tax presumably

Figure 15. 1861 promissory note made in Hinds County, Mississippi, stamped in January 1866

Figure 17 shows a promissory note of the Sapona Iron Co., Gulf, N.C., made June 21, 1862, for \$1,500, signed by five sureties including its president, George Washington (!). 75¢ stamp tax paid the Inland Exchange 1864 rate of 5¢ per \$100, but once again, the note need not have been stamped, as it was made before October 1, 1862.

The stamps were canceled with the initials of the five signers, but all in the same hand, and with dates that betray a rather obvious lack of focus: three are “1865” and three “1866”! Suffice it to say that the note was definitely stamped retroactively.

With the loss of access to Northern sources for iron, North Carolina iron production became important for the Confederacy. The Sapona Iron Co. produced about five tons of pig iron per day during 1861–5 (Figure 18).

**Retroactive Stamping: South Carolina  
Laurens; Note for Purchase of Slave!**

Figure 19 shows a promissory note made at Laurens, South Carolina, or environs, November 25, 1862, for \$2,394.25 to estate administrators. \$1 and 25¢ stamps



Figure 16. 1863 deed made in Hertford County, North Carolina, evidently stamped in 1869

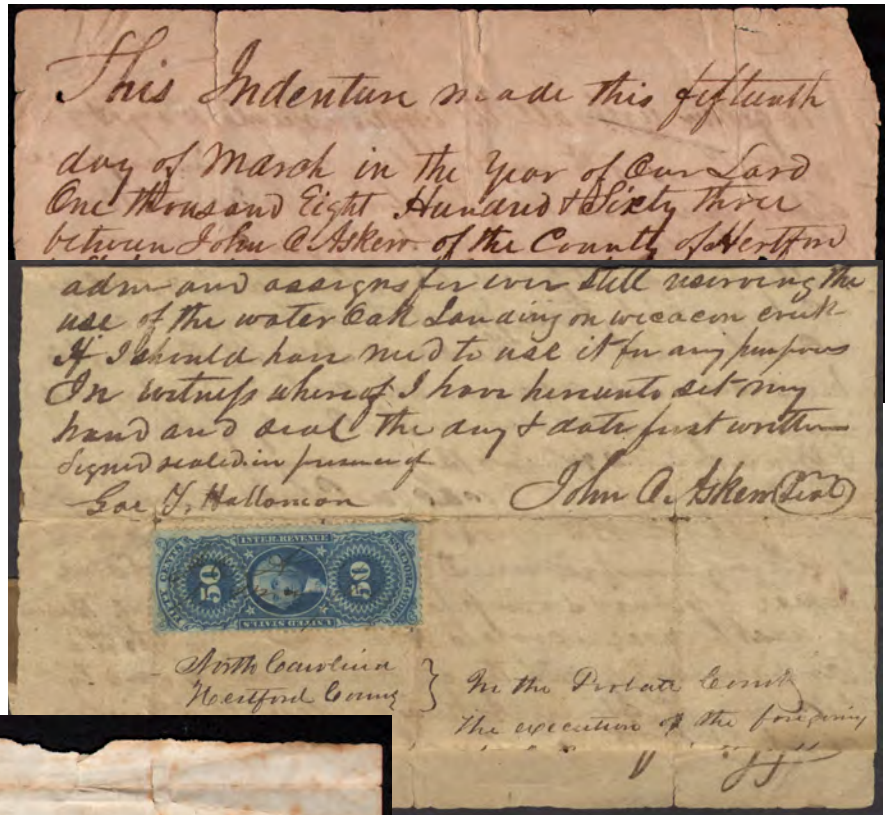


Figure 17. 1862 promissory note of Sapona Iron Co., Gulf, North Carolina, stamped in 1866



Figure 18. Ruins of smelter on Ore Hill, Chatham County, site of Sapona Iron Co. works



Twelve Months after date we or either of us  
 promise to pay <sup>Wm Blakely & Nancy Owens, Admins</sup>  
 of the estate of R. S. Owens, dec'd, or Bearer  
 Twenty three hundred & ninety four Dollars 25 cts  
 with interest from date for value received, interest  
 payable annually November the 35<sup>th</sup> 1862  
 Witness our hands & Seals  
 Richard Adams (S)  
 Hugh H. J. Bonds (S)  
 Wm. H. A. Massey (S)



Hugh H. J. Bonds Note	\$ 1236.00
this Note includes Negro Boy Martin	1150.00
	<hr/> 86.00
R. Adams Note	\$ 2394.25
this Note includes Negro Boy Peter for	1500.00
	<hr/> 894.25

Figure 19. November 1862 promissory note for \$2,394.25 made at Laurens, South Carolina, or environs, stamped in December 1866; an attached note shows that \$1,500 was for "Negro boy Peter."

later to Nancy Blakely. The administrators named on this note were thus his father-in-law and wife. This is the sole recorded retroactively stamped document from Laurens, and one of 20 recorded from South Carolina.

An attached slip shows there was sensationally more to this note than meets the eye:

"this Note includes Negro boy Peter for \$1500"!

By 1866 Peter was free, thus the makers of the note no longer had the full "value received" for which they had promised to pay in 1862. Were they still liable for the full amount? This was evidently the issue that brought the note into dispute. This slip makes the argument that the \$1,500 promised in exchange for ownership of Peter should be deducted from the amount due. Readers, what say you?

### Charleston: Impossibly Early Cancel Date

Figure 20 shows a three-page agreement made at Charleston, June 9, 1862,

slightly overpaid paid the \$1.20 due at the Inland Exchange 1864 rate of 5¢ per \$100; however the correct tax was the Inland Exchange 1862 \$1 rate for amounts above \$1,500 to \$2,500, which applied at the time the note was made.

No location is mentioned, but the note was made to William Blakely and Nancy Owens, administrators of estate of R. S. Owens. Capt. Robert S. Owens, born in Laurens County, S.C., in 1824 and reared there, upon outbreak of war organized Company F, 14th South Carolina Volunteers. In the battle of Frayser's Farm, Virginia, June 30, 1862, he was mortally wounded and died in hospital at Richmond two weeks later. The Confederate Camp Owens, at Clinton, was named in his honor. He was married first to Martha Jane Ferguson,

with 2¢ USIR strip of eight canceled "June the 9th 1862 C.D.A.," the initials those of one of the parties.

The 16¢ tax presumably paid the Agreement tax of 5¢ per page, here 15¢. However, once again the document need not have been stamped, as it was made before October 1, 1862. The cancel is obviously backdated; in June 1862 revenue stamps existed only as a twinkle in the taxman's eye!

On the outside are a recording notation dated March 16, 1868, and ms. "stamps wanted"; probably the stamps were affixed at this time. By the letter of the law, after January 1, 1867, retroactive stamping by a party other than a Collector was not authorized, making this another usage from the "limbo period" from that date until July 14, 1870, when the deadline for stamping was extended.

## Charleston: Uncle Sam Laughs Last

Figure 21 shows a deed made at Charleston, May 1863. This is one of eight recorded wartime documents from Charleston on which the makers, presumably as an expression of pride in their state's having been the first to secede from the Union, employed a device seen nowhere else: in the printed "year of the [Sovereignty and] Independence of the United States of America," the words "United States of America" were changed by hand to "State of South Carolina," or in one case to "Confederate States of America"!

After the war, though, to ensure the legality of these instruments, parties to the transactions were forced to retroactively pay the Yankee stamp taxes. The presence of the stamps alongside the defiant statements of a few years earlier is a cruel irony, rubbing salt into the wounds of defeat.

### Currency Conversion: 3.8 to 1

This deed is the first of four shown here illustrating a fascinating aspect of retroactive stamping. The transactions were typically based in Confederate currency; the stamp taxes,

though, were assessed on the equivalent amounts in U.S. currency. In the case at hand, the selling price was CSA\$2,500, and \$1 stamp tax was paid, the stamp canceled "HTR June 25 1866" by the Register of Deeds. Had the price been US\$2,500, the proper tax would have been \$2.50 at the Conveyance 1864 rate of 50¢ per \$500

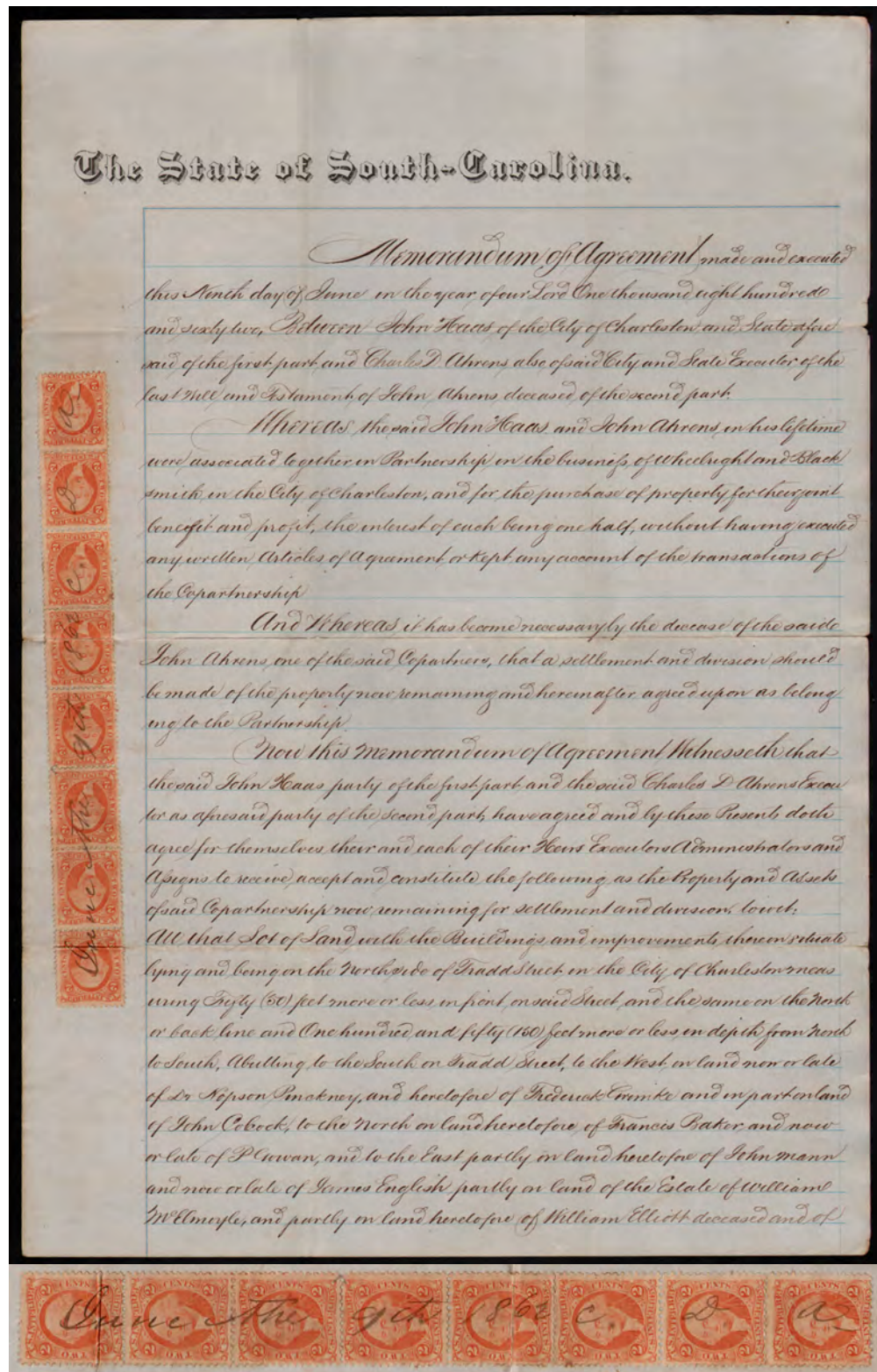


Figure 20. June 1862 three-page agreement, Charleston, stamped with 2¢ USIR strip of eight canceled "June the 9th 1862"

This cancel date is impossibly early: the stamp taxes did not take effect until October 1862, and the 2¢ USIR stamp was not issued until June 1864! Right, close view of the cancel



then current, or \$2 at the 1862 rate applicable at the time of execution, which was probably unknown to the Register. Why was only \$1 paid?

As explained In Tables 1–4, on May 2, 1863, US\$1 was equivalent to about CSA\$3.80. CSA\$2,500 was thus equivalent to about US\$660, for which the Conveyance tax was \$1 by the 1862 or 1864 rates.

### Currency Conversion: the Mechanism

The value of Confederate currency relative to that of the U.S. can be determined via an intermediate, most

conveniently gold. (Direct exchange of the two would have been considered treasonous by both governments, thus infrequent, difficult to document, and not necessarily an accurate index of relative values.) The classic work *The Confederate States of America* (Schwab, 1901) gives the amounts shown in Table 1 for the average monthly value in Confederate dollars of one gold dollar, based primarily on market reports in the Richmond, Charleston and New Orleans newspapers. The corresponding values of the U.S. greenback versus gold at the New York Gold Exchange can be found in Wesley C.

Mitchell’s monumental compendium, *Gold, Prices and Wages under the Greenback Standard* (1908), given in Table 2. Combining these figures yields the average monthly values in Confederate banknotes of one dollar in U.S. banknotes shown in Table 3.

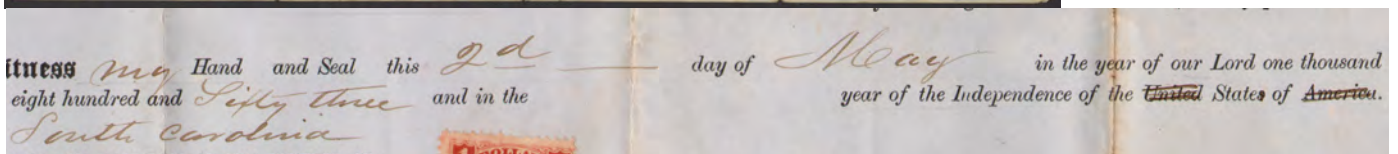
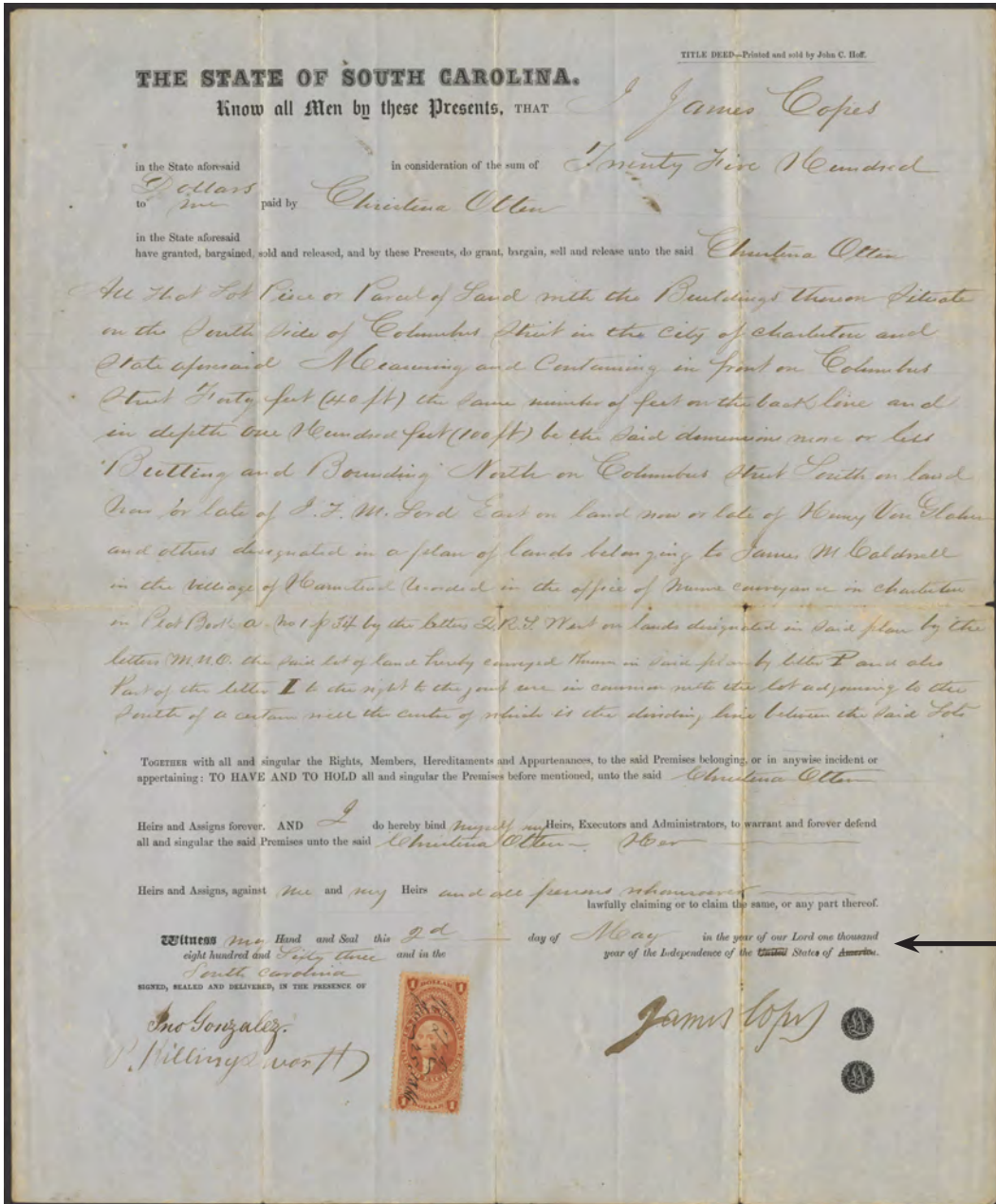
### South Carolina Scaling Act

South Carolina went further, declaring the value of Confederate notes in “lawful money of the United States,” for each day during the war,

Figure 21. May 1863 deed, Charleston, amount CSA\$2,500, equivalent to about US\$660, \$1 stamp tax paid in 1866

Bottom, close view of alteration of “United States of America” to “State of South Carolina”

Uncle Sam laughed last when his stamp tax was collected!



**Table 1**  
Average Monthly Value in Confederate Dollars of One Gold Dollar (Schwab, 1901)

	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
Jan.		1.2	3	21	53
Feb.	1	1.2	3.3	23	58
Mar.	1	1.3	4.1	22	61
Apr.	1	1.5	4.5	21	
May	1	1.5	5.2	19	
Jun.	1	1.5	7	17	
Jul.	1.1	1.5	9	20	
Aug.	1.1	1.5	12	22	
Sep.	1.1	2	12	23	
Oct.	1.1	2	13	26	
Nov.	1.2	2.9	15	30	
Dec.	1.2	2.9	20	38	

**Table 2**  
Average Monthly Value in U.S. Banknotes of One Gold Dollar (Mitchell, 1908)

	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
Jan.	1	1.025	1.451	1.555	2.162
Feb.	1	1.035	1.605	1.586	2.055
Mar.	1	1.018	1.545	1.629	1.738
Apr.	1	1.015	1.515	1.727	1.485
May	1	1.033	1.489	1.763	1.356
Jun.	1	1.065	1.445	2.107	1.401
Jul.	1	1.155	1.306	2.581	1.421
Aug.	1	1.145	1.258	2.541	1.435
Sep.	1	1.185	1.342	2.225	1.439
Oct.	1	1.285	1.477	2.072	1.455
Nov.	1	1.311	1.480	2.335	1.470
Dec.	1	1.323	1.511	2.275	1.462

**Table 3**  
Average Monthly Value in Confederate Banknotes of One Dollar in U.S. Banknotes

	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
Jan.	1	1.17	2.07	13.51	24.51
Feb.	1	1.16	2.06	14.50	28.22
Mar.	1	1.28	2.65	13.51	35.10
Apr.	1	1.48	2.97	12.16	
May	1	1.45	3.49	10.78	
Jun.	1	1.41	4.84	8.07	
Jul.	1.1	1.30	6.89	7.75	
Aug.	1.1	1.31	9.54	8.66	
Sep.	1.1	1.69	8.94	10.34	
Oct.	1.1	1.56	8.80	12.55	
Nov.	1.2	2.22	10.14	12.85	
Dec.	1.2	2.19	13.24	16.70	

to be as shown in Table 4. Between any two successive dates listed, the value was declared to change in linear fashion (from “An Act to Determine the Value of Contracts Made in Confederate States Notes or Their Equivalent” South Carolina Statutes, 1869, No. 187).

The method utilized to calculate these values was not revealed. However, the extreme variations during certain months, especially March, July and November 1863 and September and October 1864, suggest that the currencies were related via the prices of a volatile intermediate, probably gold. Whatever the method, there is a rather good agreement with values calculated from the tables of Schwab and Mitchell reproduced above.

The currency conversions discussed herein illustrate a significant problem bedeviling the entire postwar South: the settling of obligations transacted in a volatile currency that was no longer current. J. P. Dawson and F. E. Cooper’s treatise of over a hundred pages in the 1934 *Michigan Law Review*, “The Effect of Inflation on Private Contracts: United States, 1861-1879,” provides an admirably thorough treatment of this fascinating but mind-numbingly complicated legal morass.

### Currency Conversion: 6+ to 1

Figure 22 shows a deed made at Charleston, September 14, 1863, amount CSA\$18,000, stamped retroactively with \$3 Manifest canceled “December 1866,” evidently stamped at the Conveyance 1864 rate in effect at the time, 50¢ per \$500, the \$3 tax covering amounts above \$2,500 to \$3,000. The conversion factor applied to the CSA\$18,000 thus must have been in the range 6.0–7.1.

This is in rough agreement with the factor of 8.8 based on the gold tables. By the South Carolina scaling table of 1869, on September 14, 1863, the factor was even higher, CSA\$10.70 to US\$1.

**Table 4**  
South Carolina Scaling Act:  
Value in Confederate Banknotes  
of One Dollar Lawful Money of the  
United States

	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
Jan. 1	\$1.05	\$1.20	\$2.30	\$13.90	\$26.00
15				12.90	29.63
31	1.05	1.22	1.94	12.82	24.39
Feb. 1	1.05	1.22	1.94	12.74	24.51
15				13.12	22.86
28/29	1.05	1.48	1.89	16.35	27.22
Mar. 1	1.06	1.48	1.89	16.35	27.50
15				11.72	32.20
31	1.06	1.73	3.50	11.51	46.35
Apr. 1	1.07	1.73	3.50	11.44	46.35
15				12.13	54.79
(20th)					68.44
(26th)					132.45
30	1.07	1.87	3.80	11.11	
May 1	1.08	1.87	3.80	11.30	833.00
15				10.40	
31	1.08	1.89	4.48	9.47	
Jun. 1	1.09	1.89	4.45	9.47	
15			5.13		
30	1.09	1.90	5.47	7.05	
Jul. 1	1.10	1.90	5.51	7.05	
(20th)		1.83	7.75	8.00	
31	1.10	1.90	10.93	7.84	
Aug. 1	1.10	1.90	10.85	7.84	
15			12.00	8.62	
31	1.10	2.17	11.02	8.54	
Sep. 1	1.11	2.17	11.02	8.54	
15			10.68	9.86	
30	1.11	2.23	9.22	14.06	
Oct. 1	1.12	2.23	9.22	14.06	
15			8.01	11.62	
31	1.15	2.30	8.96	11.60	
Nov. 1	1.15	2.30	8.96	11.06	
15			10.54	11.91	
30	1.20	2.33	13.51	13.91	
Dec. 1	1.20	2.33	13.51	14.09	
15	1.30		14.00	14.89	
31	1.20	2.30	13.90	22.22	

As to the \$3 tax, in September 1863 deeds were taxed at the Conveyance 1862 schedule, by which the tax was \$5 for amounts \$2,500 to \$5,000; there was no possible

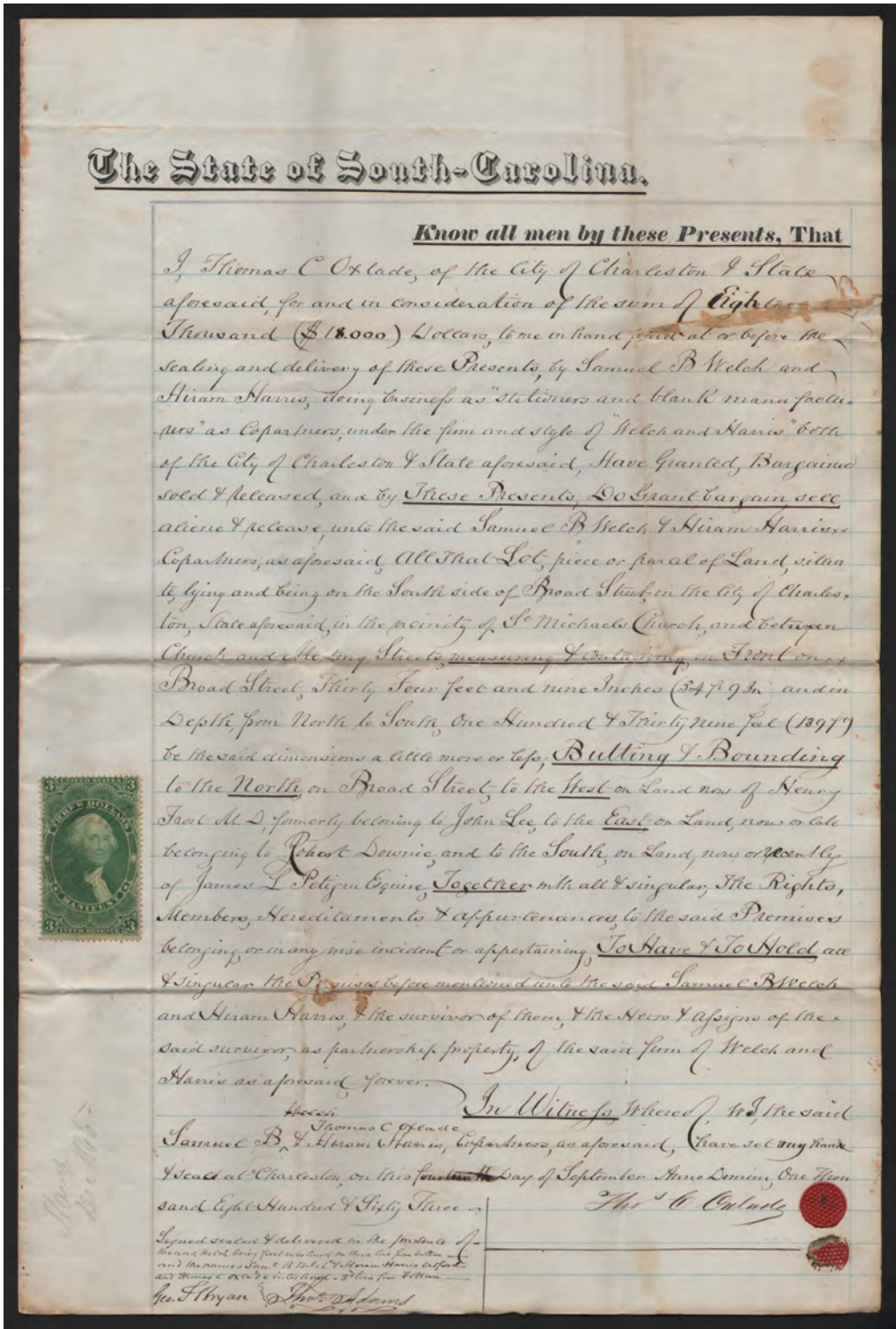


Figure 22. September 1863 deed, Charleston, amount CSA\$18,000, equivalent to only about US\$2,045, \$3 stamp tax paid in 1866

The \$1 tax covered amounts above \$500 to \$1,000, so the conversion factor applied to the CSA\$9,450 must have been in the range 9.45–18.8. From the Schwab/Mitchell gold tables the conversion factor for November 1863 was 12.85, making CSA\$9,450 equivalent to US\$735. By the South Carolina scaling table of 1869, on November 20, 1863, US\$1 was equivalent to CSA\$11.53, and CSA\$9,450 to US\$820. However, on close inspection, in this case the exact currency conversion method is revealed! On the outside is penciled “20 Nov 63 10 [into] 9,450 [equals] 945” and “Stamp \$1.” The conversion factor of 10 was in reasonable agreement with those of the Schwab/Mitchell and South Carolina tables, all specifying \$1 stamp tax.

Incidentally, December 31, 1866, was the last day for stamping by a party other than a Collector.

A companion deed to Trenholm, stamped the same day but made seven months earlier on April 20, 1863, amount CSA\$14,300, is similarly annotated: “20 Apl

\$3 tax. Again, knowledge of the fine points of the stamp taxes was essentially missing in the postwar South.

**Currency Conversion Method Revealed: 10 to 1**

Figure 23 shows another Charleston deed, to CSA Treasurer George A Trenholm, made November 20, 1863, notated “Eighty-Eighth [year] of the Sovereignty of South Carolina,” amount CSA\$9,450, stamped with \$1 Inland Exchange canceled “TDW 31 Dec 66.”

63 3 [into] 14300 [equals] 4766 5,000” and “Stamp \$5,” and bears a \$5 stamp. The conversion factor of 3 was again in good agreement with the values of 2.97 and 3.70 from the Schwab/Mitchell and South Carolina tables.

These two calculations make it clear that a system was being used similar to those of Tables 3 and 4 here, but more rudimentary, given that the conversion factors 3 and 10 have only one place of accuracy. Close enough for government work!

Figure 23. November 1863 deed, Charleston, amount CSA\$9,450, equivalent to only about US\$945, \$1 stamp tax paid in 1866  
Below, calculation on reverse revealing that a currency conversion factor of 10:1 was used

20 Nov 63 10 / 9,450  
945

TOGETHER with all and singular, the Rights, Members, Hereditaments and Appurtenances to the said Premises belonging, or in anywise incident or appertaining:  
TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the Premises before mentioned unto the said George A. Newholme his Heirs and Assigns forever.  
do hereby bind myself and my Heirs, Administrators, to WARRANT and forever DEFEND all and singular the unto the said George A. Newholme his Heirs, against myself and my Heirs, and all other persons, claiming, or to claim the same, or any part thereof.  
WITNESS my Hand and Seal this fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty three and in the eighty seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America, of the County of Charleston State of South Carolina  
AND DELIVERED IN THE PRESENCE OF  
James H. Robinson  
Isaac Perry  
James H. Robinson  
Isaac Perry

**BOND.**—Printed and sold by A. J. BROWN, 46 Broadstreet.

The State of South Carolina.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I James H. Robinson, Trustee of Lucy Surpin am hold and firmly bound unto Isaac Perry in the full and just sum of Two Thousand Two Hundred Dollars to be paid unto the said Isaac Perry his certain Attorney, Executors and Administrators, or Assigns: To which payment, well and truly to be made and done I bind myself and each and every of my Heirs, Executors and Administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with my Seal, and dated the fourth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty three and in the eighty seventh year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America, of the County of Charleston

The Condition of the above Obligation is such, That if the above bound James H. Robinson, Trustee as aforesaid Heirs, Executors or Administrators, shall not do well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the above named Isaac Perry his certain Attorney, Executors or Administrators, or Assigns, the full and just sum of One thousand One Hundred Dollars, on or before the fourth day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and Eighty Six with interest on the whole principal sum or any part thereof, that may at any time remain unpaid, payable annually, from the date hereof, until the whole debt, be fully paid and satisfied

then the above Obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to remain in full force and virtue.

SEALED AND DELIVERED IN THE PRESENCE OF  
James H. Robinson  
Isaac Perry  
James H. Robinson  
Isaac Perry

This Bond's estimate and paid as follows:  
\$1100 principal @ 19%  
for one - 122.22  
for interest  
37% - 45.22  
157.44  
Sept 4/67  
Int 3 yrs @ 9% 43.95  
\$ 211.39  
Paid this day of  
65.75  
April 4, 1867 \$ 145.64

James H. Robinson  
Isaac Perry  
by James H. Robinson  
Attorney  
Isaac Perry

Figure 24. July 1863 bond, principal CSA\$1,100, 50¢ stamp tax paid circa 1867  
Immediate left, calculations revealing conversion factors of 9 to 1 against gold and 1.37 to 1 of gold against greenbacks!

The State of South Carolina. Charleston District

TITLE OF REAL ESTATE.—Printed by Evans & Cogswell, 3 Broad-st., Charleston.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That *J. John Buchmyer*

In the State aforesaid  
*Dollars*

and

in consideration of the sum of *the sum of Sixty Thousand*  
to *me* paid by *William Marscher*  
in the State aforesaid,

have granted, bargained, sold and released, and by these Presents, Do GRANT, bargain, sell and release, unto the said *William Marscher* all the right, title, interest, property of said *John Buchmyer* of, to and out of all that certain *Three Story Brick Store* and lot of land, situate, lying and being on the East side of *East Bay Street* in the City of *Charleston* and State aforesaid, and known and distinguished in the Plan of the said lands drawn by *R. G. Penckney*, Surveyor, on a survey, and dated *February 1850* and recorded in the Office of the Register of *Meane Conveyance* for *Charleston District* in *Plat Book A No 1 p 52* by the letter *C or No 4* measuring and containing on the North and South lines *one hundred and twenty feet four inches* including therein the width of an alley way *eighteen feet wide* common to this and the four adjoining *Story* and lots of land, running from *Genison Street* to *Cordes Street*, on the West line fronting on *East Bay Street*, *twenty one feet six inches*, and on the East line *twenty one feet six inches*, more or less, according to the Plan aforesaid. Putting and bounding to the West on *East Bay Street* to the North on a lot of lands and lettered *B or No 3* on the said Plan, now or late of the Estate of *Mr Catharine Probean* to the East on lands of *Napier* and to the South on a lot of land lettered *D or No 5* in the said Plan and now or late of the Estate of *Mr Catharine Probean*, together with the right of way and use of the Alley aforesaid which is reserved and kept open for the use of this and the four aforesaid *Stores* forever together with all and singular the rights, members, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises, belonging or in any way incident or appertaining, To have and to hold all and singular the premises before mentioned, unto the said *William Marscher* his Heirs and Assigns forever.

Together with all and singular the Rights, Members, Hereditaments, and Appurtenances to the said premises belonging, or in any wise incident or appertaining:

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the Premises before mentioned, unto the said *William Marscher* his Heirs and Assigns forever. And

I do hereby bind my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, to warrant and forever defend all and singular the said Premises unto the said *William Marscher* his Heirs and Assigns, against

and all persons and heirs lawfully claiming or to claim the same, or any part thereof.

Witness my Hand and Seal this *Seventh* day of *January* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *Sixty five* and in the *Eighth* year and the Sovereignty and Independence of the *State of South Carolina*

*John C. Buchmyer*



ED, SEALED AND DELIVERED, IN THE PRESENCE OF  
*J. A. Reucker*  
*Adam B. Green*



Figure 25. January 1865 deed, Charleston, amount CSA\$60,000. Even with the demise of the Confederacy imminent, "United States of America" was boldly obliterated and defiantly replaced with "State of South Carolina." CSA\$60,000 was by then worth only about US\$2,250, with \$2.50 stamp tax paid in December 1865.

Figure 26. August 1863 deed, Charleston, amount \$1,600, with 50¢ stamp duty paid circa 1866, and label stating that the \$1,600 was in “so-called Confederate Treasury Notes,” and that the stamp duty was estimated on the value “in lawful money of the United States.”

### Currency Conversion Method Revealed (6.57 to 1)

Figure 24 shows a surety bond for payment of CSA\$1,100, Charleston, July 4, 1863, taxed retroactively at 50¢, evidently stamped at the Surety Bond 1864 rate in effect in 1866, 50¢ per \$1,000 on the penal amount of CSA\$2,200.

Based on the tax, one can say only that the conversion factor applied to the \$2,200CSA must have exceeded 2.2. Fortunately though, on this extraordinary piece, the conversion to an equivalent obligation in federal dollars is shown in detail on the reverse:

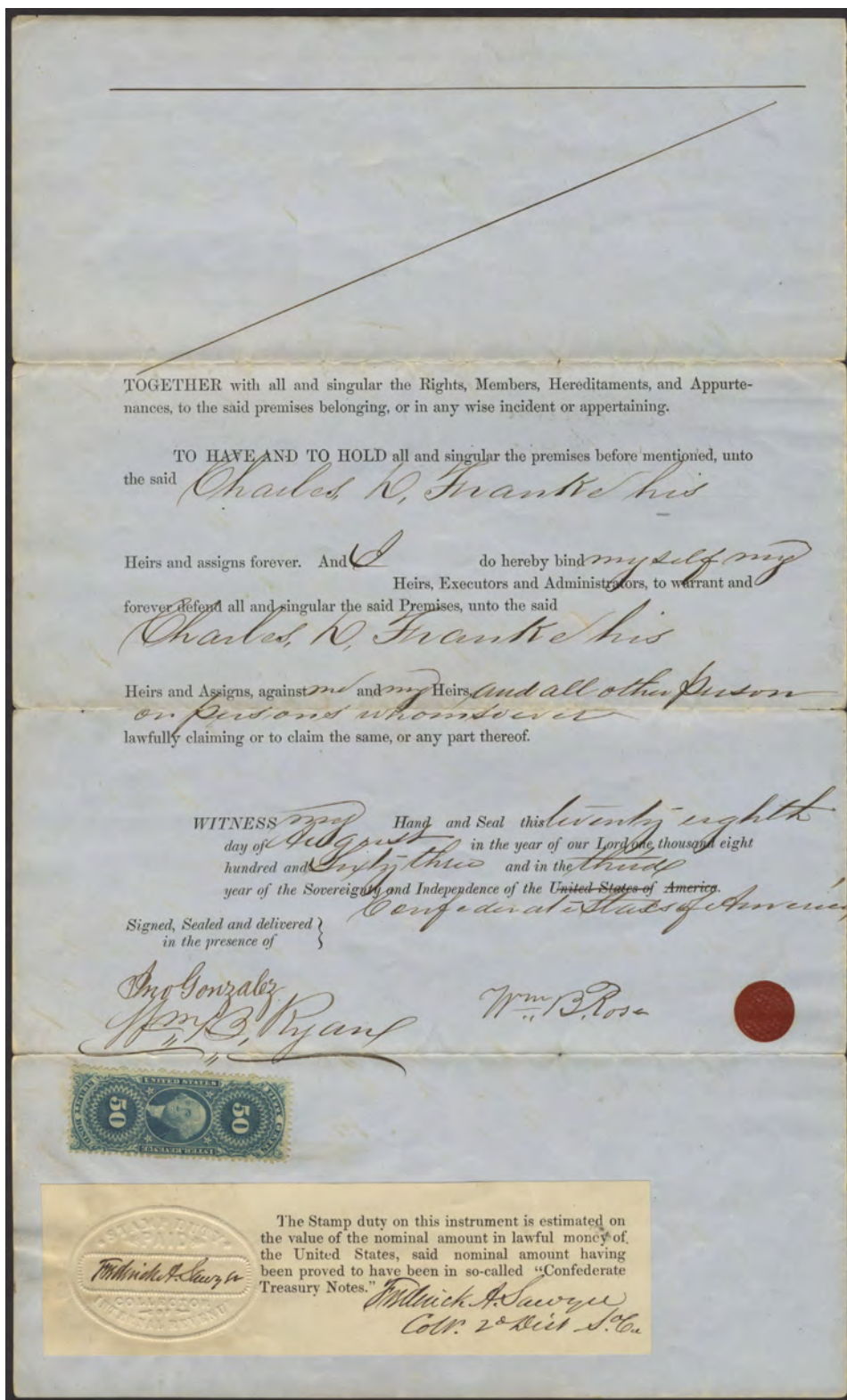
*This Bond is estimated and paid as follows -*  
 \$1100 Princip @ \$9 for one [CSA vs. gold]- 122.22  
 for Greenbacks 37% [vs. gold] 45.22  
 167.44

These conversion factors of 9 and 1.37 for the Confederate and U.S. currencies against gold are in good agreement with those of Schwab (1901) and Mitchell (1908) tabulated above, which for July 1863 are CSA\$9 and US\$1.306. The more important point is the revelation that the mechanism used here to establish relative values of the Confederate and federal currencies was the use of gold as an intermediary, just as posited herein in the construction of Table 3.

The resulting factor of \$6.57CSA per \$1US used here (9/1.37) reduced the CSA\$1,100 to US\$167.44. This scaling factor is necessarily close to the value of 6.89

from the Schwab/Mitchell tables. The South Carolina 1869 scaling table gives CSA\$5.54 and \$7.75 per US\$1 on July 1 and July 15, 1863, which by linear interpolation yields 6.28 for July 4.

It should be noted that these calculations were made primarily to effect payment of the bond, and only incidentally applied to the stamp tax. As to that tax, matters



are not so straightforward. Presumably it was assessed at the then-current rate of 50¢ per \$1,000 on the penal amount of CSA\$2,200, which per the calculations shown was equivalent to US\$334.88, hence the 50¢ tax.

In fact no currency conversion was necessary: when this bond was executed in July 1863, by the Surety Bond 1862 rate then in effect the tax on a bond for payment of money had been 50¢ regardless of amount! While it is possible that the correct tax was paid here knowingly, it seems far more likely to have been done inadvertently, after an unnecessary currency conversion. Available evidence suggests that retroactive stamping in the South was usually done according to the rates then in effect, and not, as the letter of the law required, by the rates applicable when the documents were executed. For surviving documents on which the correct and then-current taxes differed, in nearly every case the current one was paid. Indeed another Charleston surety bond, this one made in 1862 and stamped in 1866, has \$2 stamp tax instead of the requisite 50¢.

On this bond once again the printed “year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America” was changed to “year of the Sovereignty of South Carolina,” but Uncle Sam had the last word.

### **Currency Conversion (27 to 1!) Acknowledged**

Figure 25 shows a deed made at Charleston, January 16, 1865, amount CSA\$60,000, with \$2 and 50¢ stamps canceled “*FAS Dec 28 1865.*” On the dateline the printed “... Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America” has once again been changed to “... Sovereignty and Independence of the State of South Carolina,” with “United States of America” boldly obliterated, probably an expression of frustration and defiance with Appomattox less than three months in the future.

At the Conveyance 1864 rate of 50¢ per \$500, the \$2.50 tax covered amounts above \$2,000 to \$2,500. The conversion factor applied to the CSA\$60,000 thus must have been in the range 24–30, in good agreement with the factors of 24.5 based on the Schwab/Mitchell tables, and 29.30 based on the South Carolina scaling table.

Alongside the stamps is meticulously written in red:

*This deed was stamped by me Dec. 28, 1865,  
and the stamp duty paid according to value of  
consideration in lawful money, said consideration*

*having been proved to have been in so called  
“Confederate money.” The penalty for omission to  
stamp at time of execution is hereby remitted proof  
having been given that no stamp could be procured.  
Frederick A. Sawyer, Collr. 2nd Dist So. Ca.*

As shown by the deed on the following page, Collector Sawyer later procured a label and handstamp which obviated the need to laboriously write all of this.

This October 1865 retroactive stamping was authorized by the Act of March 3, 1865, as it was done within 12 months of the date the deed was made in January 1865.

### **Currency Conversion Label**

Figure 26 shows a deed made at Charleston, August 28, 1863, amount CSA\$1,600, stamped retroactively with 50¢ Surety Bond, uncanceled. Alongside is a printed label stating:

The Stamp duty on this instrument is estimated on the value of the nominal amount in lawful money of the United States, said nominal amount having been proved to have been in so-called “Confederate Treasury Notes.” (signed) “*Frederick A. Sawyer, Collr. 2nd Dist So. Ca.*”

with “STAMP DUTY PAID / COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE” embossed handstamp signed by Sawyer. This is the sole recorded example of this label.

From the Schwab/Mitchell gold tables the conversion factor for August 1863 was 9.54, making CSA\$1,600 equivalent to just US\$168. By the South Carolina scaling table of 1869, on August 28, 1863, US\$1 was equivalent to CSA\$11.20, and CSA\$1,600 to just US\$143. For both methods the Conveyance tax was 50¢. However Collector Sawyer should have known better than to leave the stamp uncanceled!

### **“Third year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the Confederate States of America”**

The printed “year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America” was changed to “*third year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the Confederate States of America.*” There would be a fourth such year, but no more.

*To be continued. The next and final installment will cover retroactive stamping of wartime documents executed in Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.*

## Elliott Perry, a Leading Expert On 19th-Century Stamps, Dead

Elliott Perry, a foremost researcher of facets of 19th-century United States stamp design, died Wednesday night at Stuhlfelder Hospital, Plainfield, N.J., where he had long been a patient. He lived in Westfield, N.J., and was 87 years old.

Mr. Perry was the list of a number of men who devoted years to fathoming printing methods of 19th-century United States stamps, postal rates and services. They thereby augmented frequently lost record-keeping by post offices and the private producers of United States stamps before the Government established the Bureau of Engraving and Printing early in the twentieth century.



Elliott Perry

His studies were mainly contained in a series of booklets, "Pat Paragraphs," which appeared intermittently over the years, and are avidly sought by collectors of 19th-century United States stamps as guides to what is worth collecting in this field. Until recently, Mr. Perry also wrote numerous articles for stamp-collector journals.

### Stalled Carrier Stamps

His most recent research, which had occupied many years' effort, was concerned with United States carrier stamps. Until the Government established home delivery of mail in major cities, postage carried a letter only from city to city. Local delivery services were established, beginning in 1842 and extending in 1861, by private organizers in numerous cities. Subscribers to these services paid a fee for mail delivery. Many of the private carriers produced their own stamps in denotation of payment of this additional postage. Tracing down these local carriers, with the assistance of others in the field, has produced a manuscript and illustrative material that is to be published by Robert Cowie, Ltd., of London.

In 1938, with the carrier study

under way, Mr. Perry was honored by dozens of his friends at a party at the Elms Manhattan Hotel (now the Royal Manhattan) that was organized by William J. Stebbendorf, now United States Ambassador to the Netherlands, Morton Donn Joyce, the late Morris Peruggia and others.

Mr. Perry was a member of the major American philatelic societies, and an honorary life member of the Essay Print Society, the Postal History Society, and other groups.

He was born Dec. 30, 1884, in Webster, Mass. He married Christiana Westlake in 1913.

Mrs. Perry, known as "Carlyle" to thousands of collectors, accompanied Mr. Perry on many of his forays to address stamp clubs.

Surviving also are two sons, Sherman W. and Robert A.

A funeral service will be held Sunday at 2:30 P.M., at Gray's Funeral Home, 370th Street, Westfield.

Burial will be Monday at Westminister, Warren County, near Philadelphia.

Elliott Perry • Dec. 30, 1884 - Sept. 27, 1972





# Nemesis

Henry C. Needham (above) died on March 18, 1939. His ghost haunted renowned dealer Elliott Perry (left) until he died on September 27, 1972. The haunting lasted 33 years.

**By Kevin Lowther.** Few U. S. philatelists in the 20th Century came close to matching Perry’s knowledge of the “classic” early U. S. issues. His Pat Paragraphs (1931 to 1957) were required reading for any serious collector or dealer. As I wrote in the *Kelleher’s Stamp Collector’s Quarterly* #26, he held his leading contemporaries—such as John Luff and Stanley B. Ashbrook—to extraordinarily high standards of scholarship and integrity. He held “Himself” to an even higher standard.

Needham, pictured in 1913 in *The Philatelic Gazette* (Figure 2 above), was among the most prominent and respected philatelists in the U. S. in the late 19th Century and during the first third of the 1900s. A lawyer, one might have assumed that he would have cleared Perry’s elevated bar of expectations. In fact, he did—until Needham asked Perry in 1919 to broker the sale of his extensive collection.

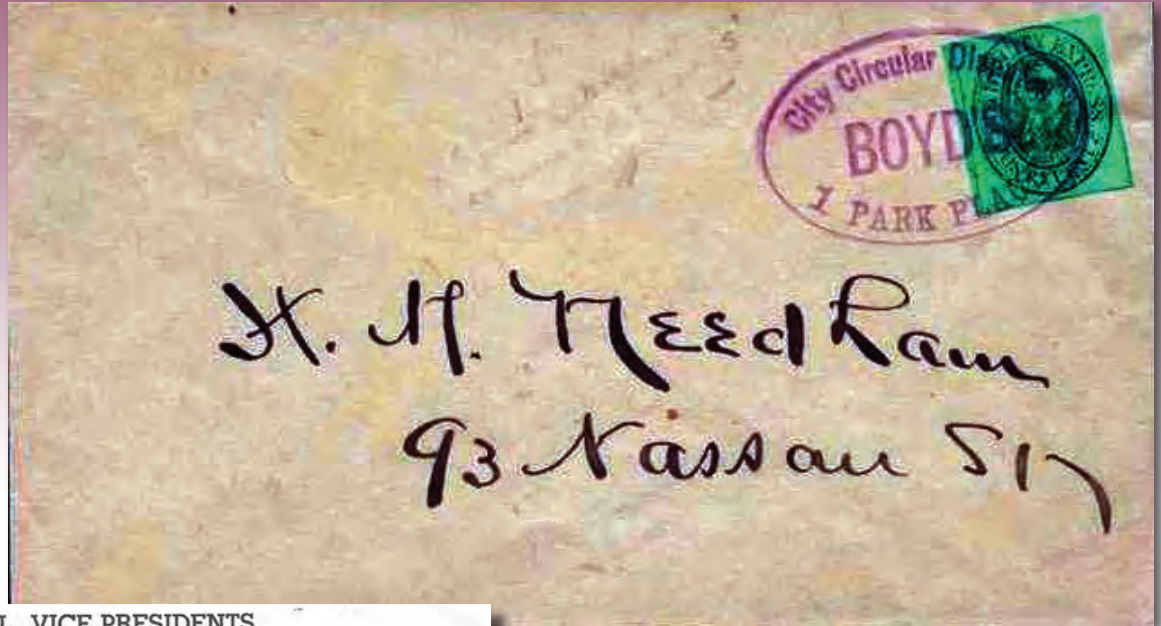
Needham had assembled a first-class holding of “Locals,” labels used by several private carriers during the transition from the stampless era in the mid-1800s. Collectors had long ignored these items. A forged example of a Boyd’s stamp on cover (Figure 3) was addressed to Needham’s residence at 93 Nassau Street in New York.



At left: the very first ASDA National Postage Stamp Show at the Park Avenue Armory in NYC in 1947. Elliott Perry was there.

The largest known strip of U.S. #2. Once in Elliott Perry’s inventory.

Figure 3. Courtesy of United States Philatelic Classics Society member John D. Bowman, who found this forged cover on eBay in 2020. Bowman wrote in an email on March 30, 2020 that “the hand-stamp is either phony or it was used much later and then a scalawag got gold of it and canceled several different Boyd’s stamps on covers. . . .”



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An editorial in the December 1912 edition of *The Philatelic Gazette* remarked, “No issues of the U.S. have been more unpopular than those issued by private posts or carriers, especially since spaces for them have been omitted from printed albums.”

They had been dropped from the catalogue, but were then enjoying a revival thanks to a specialist—almost certainly Needham—who had published a revised list of attractive prices. Now, the *Gazette* reported, “a number of collectors are adding as a side line U.S. Locals to their collections.”<sup>1</sup>

They were doing so, however, at enormous risk. Much misinformation regarding the Locals had been published in the 1870s and 1880s. Researching the provenance of many Locals, mainly through newspaper articles and advertisements of the 1840s and 1850s was, in the view of one philatelist, “tedious.”

Then there were the reprints. “Literally by the thousands,” Stephen G. Rich (Figure 4) wrote in 1952, “many of the locals were reprinted from the original plates or lithographic stones” largely between 1875 and 1886. As a result, unwary collectors in the late 1800s and early 1900s acquired reprints which they assumed were genuine.

“Beyond this,” Rich elaborated, “forgers quantity-produced imitations of at least half the U. S. Locals...These went to the collecting public with their nature unknown. So plentiful were they that

**Henry C. Needham** was beginning to climb in leadership credentials in the U.S. stamp hobby by serving on the committee of the Third International Philatelic Exhibition in May 1936. He is shown here with some of the hobby’s heavyweights, though he hardly qualified.



Figure 4. Stephen G. Rich (1890-1958) was a well-known and prolific postal historian and a major figure in the Collectors Club of New York.



Elliott Perry at His Office, Circa 1960

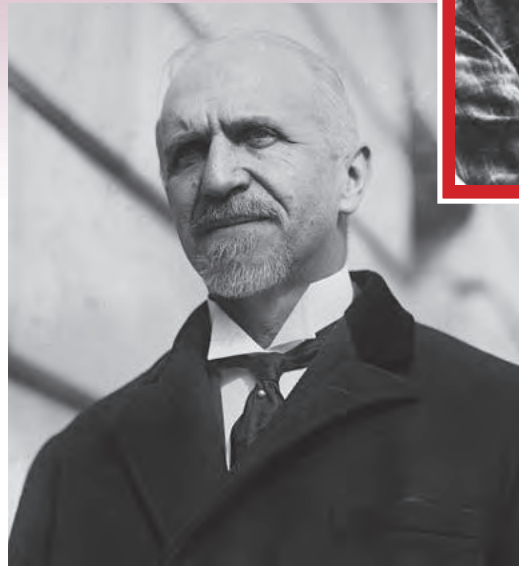


Figure 5. Ernest R. Ackerman (1863-1931), a Republican politician from New Jersey, developed one of the most important U.S. stamp collections of the early 20th Century. He served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1919 until his death.

some of the Scott Catalogue illustrations still in use [in 1952] were derived from such counterfeits.”<sup>2</sup>

There was yet another wrinkle in this saga.

“Not only were the locals forged,” Rich explained,



Both Perry and Needham exhibited their collections in 1936’s TIPEX international exhibition at NYC’s Grand Central Palace—in frames that were side by side (Nos. 78 and 79). Needham exhibited his U.S. Locals collection, Perry his extensive Match and Medicines.

“they were fraudulently applied to perfectly good covers, and if needed an imitation postmark was hand stamped (with the wrong kind of ink, as a rule).”<sup>3</sup>

Needham compounded the damage by posing, between 1910 and the 1930s, as the leading expert on the Locals while relying on—and embellishing—the misinformation laid down decades earlier.

According to Rich, Needham “seems not to have made any real effort to discover which items were forgeries or reprints. . . . Thus, a completely inaccurate series of statements became current, and mostly still are. . . . [N]obody even dreamed that he had mistaken forgeries for plate position varieties, or reprints for varieties of paper.”<sup>4</sup>

Needham’s carelessness and deliberate creations had so polluted the field of U. S. Locals that Rich recommended that collectors avoid them unless they were prepared to be “deep” scholars and to pay the high prices commanded by genuine examples.<sup>5</sup>

Rich was writing long after Elliott Perry had castigated leaders of the philatelic community for tolerating Needham’s masquerading as the expert on Locals. We need to pause, however, to explain the origin of Perry’s animus toward Needham, which was unrelated to the controversial Locals.

In spring 1919, Needham asked Perry to find a buyer for his collection. After what Perry described

Figure 6. One of the covers believed to have been forged by Henry C. Needham was offered by Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries Co. in 2000 (Sale 830, Lot 715). The Mes-senkepe Union Square Post Office



label was applied to the 1850 cover decades after its posting. “[W]e know for a fact,” the lot description explains, “that the stamp offered here did not originate on this cover...probably the work of [Henry C.] Needham. The cover once belonged in the prestigious Worthington and Caspary collections. (Courtesy Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries.)

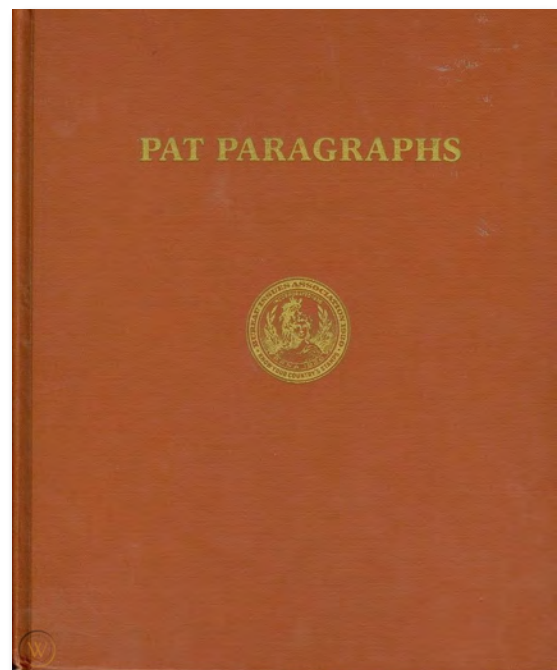
as “long and difficult negotiations,” he consummated sale of most of the collection to U. S. Senator Ernest R. Ackerman of New Jersey (Figure 5)—Perry lived in Westfield, N. J.—for more than \$3 million in today’s dollars.

Perry had not bothered to secure a written agreement with Needham regarding a fee. In an undated six-page typed letter to the board of vice presidents of the American Philatelic Society (APS), Perry claimed that Needham had verbally assured him of a compensatory favor: to give Perry his separate collection of Sanitary Fair stamps.

Two years passed before Needham, reminded by Perry, sent him a group of Sanitary Fair stamps. Missing, however, were those of particular interest to Perry and which he knew had existed in Needham’s holdings. Perry wrote Needham four times to request these items and received no response.

Perry also claimed that Needham had promised, in lieu of a fee for brokering the Ackerman sale, to buy \$25,000 worth of stamps and covers from Perry. In the end, he purchased only a tenth of that amount.

Charging him with conduct unbecoming an APS member, Perry wrote that Needham “deliberately took advantage of my confidence in him as an honorable gentleman to obtain the use of my very valuable services without proper compensation.”<sup>6</sup>



The unique, philosophical, personal take on his world of philately—including opinions, some diatribe, most of all, the great intellect of philately’s foremost dealer and professor. Published from 1932 into 1958, Elliott Perry’s *Pat Paragraphs* were tiny little booklets, later the compilation above. Also in four bound volumes, circa 1958.

Although there is no record of the board’s response, if any, to Perry’s allegations, Needham—Life Member 129—remained in good standing with the APS until his death.<sup>7</sup>

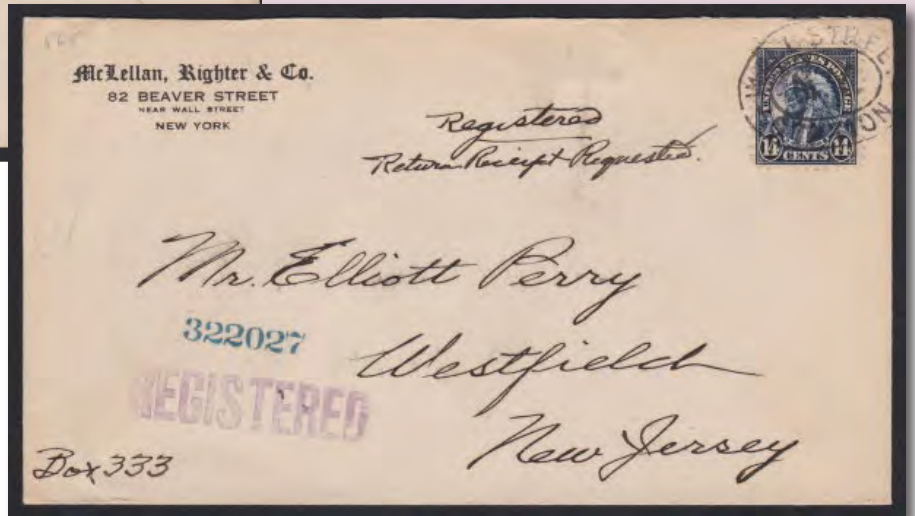


Figure 7a & 7b. A piece of Elliott Perry's own personal correspondence. A registered cover mailed at New York City's Wall Street Post Office Station on January 12, 1924. From stock brokerage McLellan, Righter & Co. on Beaver Street. Possible enclosure might have been a monetary settlement of some kind.

Perry spent the remaining three and a half decades of his life attacking Needham and several philatelic bodies which he believed gave him cover. These included the APS, the Collectors Club of New York, the Association of Stamp Exhibitions and the editors of the *Scott Catalogue*.

Perry was especially angered at what he viewed as these organizations' collective tolerance of the substantial misinformation belatedly discovered in Needham's "United States Local Stamps, A Concise History and Memoranda."

"Of the first thirty articles in that History that have been checked in the present research," Perry wrote sarcastically in his *Pat Paragraphs*, "ONLY THIRTY have been found to be unreliable."<sup>8</sup>

When Perry began preparing *Pat Paragraphs*, mainly for his clients, in the early 1930s, he erected a platform from which he could openly express criticism of Needham and the philatelic establishment, in addition to correcting erroneous information on the classics which had been accumulating for decades. Needham also used Locals to doctor covers, as shown in Figure 6.

The most contentious issue, for Perry, was the trove of "Bissell" covers which had been posted in the 1870s to an American missionary in India. These had passed through Needham's miscreant hands and emerged in doctored form to enhance their value.

Perry had compiled a detailed record of many of the Bissell covers, and when he learned in 1932 that the Collectors Club was thinking of publishing an article on them, he offered to assist. Instead, he was invited to write the piece himself, which he did. After much discussion of the draft with senior members of the club, Perry submitted a revision with the understanding that it would appear verbatim in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*.

While perusing the October 1933 issue, Perry was stunned to discover a short article, "The Bissell Find," over the name of Charles J. Phillips, a prominent collector and dealer. It mentioned Needham in passing, but said nothing about the forgeries he had inflicted upon many of the covers.<sup>9</sup>

Twenty years later, Perry vented his resentment of Phillips and H. L. Lindquist, the CCP's editor, in a memorandum "To Whom It May Concern." Neither had informed Perry in advance of publication, knowing that he would have rejected their use of the data he had provided in his final draft.

"I resented the contemptible treatment I received," Perry wrote in the memorandum, "and still resent the way the Collectors Club has backed them up" — meaning Lindquist and Phillips. Perry alleged that they had conspired "to conceal the truth about the Bissell fakes" and to "protect the reputation of the forger [Needham] who profited by their sale..."<sup>10</sup> Perry wrote his memorandum midway through con-

# A Case in Point for Mr. Perry!

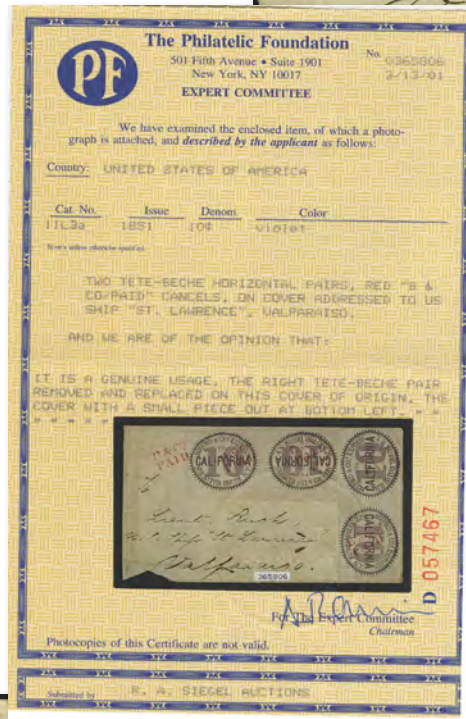
From Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries  
**CALIFORNIA EXPRESS  
 CARRIER STAMP**

With logical Elliott Perry Assistance...

One of two covers recorded bearing a Berford & Co.'s tête-bêche pair and the only cover with two tête-bêche pairs, additionally one of only four covers with Berford franking showing the 40c rate to the West Coast of South America. There are thought to be less than 20 covers total extant from this short-lived company, and only five covers with the 10c value.

Only three tête-bêche pairs of 11L3a exist (all contained on two covers), making this amongst the scarcest varieties of all local stamps. **According to Elliott Perry this cover was missing the righthand pair when Senator Ackerman acquired it and the right edge of the cover was**

Image courtesy Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc.



**folded over.** It was only at a later date that the missing pair was once again offered and reunited on its original cover. This unlikely occurrence adds an air of romance to what is already one of

the most significant local covers in existence. Did Perry have a hand in it?

Logically.

Throughout the online or analog records of large numbers of 19th century United States postal history — records from great major and not so major auction houses...and in the papers of virtually countless serious (and great) philatelists, one finds brief and, often, very detailed records such as this — and commentary from stamp people...ranging from astute auction house lot describers to scholarly philatelists. They, the many, have one thing we've found in common. They mention Elliott Perry and note his wide and deep expertise. Sometimes just a casual mention, more often than not, at times, paragraphs from the man, himself.

His writeup about the missing California Express pair of stamps from the cover in question, is a case in point. It was said, many times during Perry's long life, that he had an eagle's eye for detail and a beaver's steel trap for memory. Once he saw and handled a rare stamp or piece of postal history, he might ponder it in his mind for decades. An honest, decent man

with a wily sense of right.

Mr. Needham, ten times over, had met more than his match.

# Elliott Perry: Unmatched Knowledge w/ The Great Rarities ....& the Great Philatelists He Knew



Image courtesy Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc.



Henry Gibson

## The Rush Cover

The largest known strip of the U.S. No. 2 on cover  
Considered the Most Important of all Covers using a 19th Century U.S. Stamp

On February 24, 1926, **Elliott Perry** appeared before the members of the Collectors Club of New York specifically to introduce this cover, explain it, and thereby establish its pre-eminence among all known U.S. covers from the 19th century. It is the rarest of the rare among them. Standing next to him was its owner: Henry Gibson.

ducting a voluminous correspondence during the 1950s with Stephen G. Rich. Beginning in early 1951, Rich—who was an officer of the Collectors Club—tried patiently to respond to Perry’s belaboring of old concerns, including his nemesis Needham, the U. S. Locals and the Bissell covers. Their back-and-forth prompted Rich to write his long article on the Locals for *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*.

Rehearsing the Perry-Rich correspondence would be tedious and pointless here. Many of the letters are two- and three-page typed pages. One wonders at the time and psychic energy wasted by Perry, in particular, who expended countless hours which he could have devoted to his research, writing and dealing.

Perry was convinced that the CCNY was pro-

tecting Needham long after the man’s death. Although Rich sympathized with Perry regarding Needham’s misdemeanors, he firmly defended the club against Perry’s conviction that it was complicit.

“You take everything as a deliberate attempt to ‘shield Needham,’” Rich wrote on February 3, 1951, from his office in Verona, New Jersey. He revealed that “it seems to have gotten to the ears of several who carry much weight in making C. Club policy, that Needham’s heir is a very cantankerous and nasty person, who is both willing and able to start legal actions for libel in case anything derogatory to Needham is said in print anywhere.”<sup>11</sup>

Like a dog with a bone, Perry would not let go. As their correspondence continued, Rich stroked Perry’s ego.

"For a quarter of a century," he wrote on December 31, 1954, "I have more or less basked in your friendship...I like you personally, and even when you seem cantankerous about something that to me seems of little moment...I don't...ever expect you to be different from the way you are."<sup>12</sup>

To prove his point, Rich listened patiently as Perry persisted in iterating complaints about Needham and the Collectors Club's treatment of him. Finally, not long before he died in August 1958, an exasperated Rich expressed his frustration:<sup>13</sup>

"We are just going round in circles, rehashing affairs, judgments, events perfectly well known and understood by us both...I can't help thinking...that you really don't want any of these matters remedied."

Rich had mentioned to Perry earlier that several collectors, while discussing *Pat Paragraphs*, had agreed that Perry's fixation on Needham in the newsletter's columns stole space from subjects of genuine philatelic value. But it was Perry's journal, Rich allowed, and he could write what he wished.

George Brett may have distilled how many in the philatelic community regarded Perry.

"I had forgotten your caustic comments on the Needham business," Brett wrote Perry in September 1951, "and your sailing into Stan Ashbrook, and its (sic) like old times. Hell, one of these days maybe you'll be working me over..."<sup>14</sup>

## The Bissell Covers

Figure 8. Elliott Perry had compiled information on the "Bissell" covers, which a missionary society had sent to Rev. Lemuel Bissell in India between 1868 and 1875. Henry Needham had altered some of these covers. After agreeing to write an article on the Bissell trove for the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Perry was incensed when the journal substituted Perry's article with one by Charles J. Phillips. Perry's anger was compounded by Phillips' failure to mention Needham's forgeries.

The cover shown here was mailed to Bissell in 1868, franked with a 2c stamp (Scott 85B with Z Grill), as well as a 24c stamp (Scott 78A) and 30c stamp (Scott 71). Courtesy Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries.

The major highlight of this cover, is the 90c Blue on cover, displaying bright colour, used with the 10c Yellow Green and 12c Black, E Grill in 1868. It is the only recorded use of the 90-cent 1861 issue on a cover to India. It is also the earliest recorded cover from the Bissell correspondence.

## Endnotes

1. "United States Locals at Auction," *The Philatelic Gazette*, December 1912, p. 63.
2. Stephen G. Rich, "Those U. S. Locals," *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, December 6, 1952, pp. 436-7.
3. Ref 2, p. 437.
4. Ref 3.
5. Ref 3.
6. Elliott Perry to the Board of Vice Presidents, American Philatelic Society (undated, but probably in the mid-1920s), Elliott Perry Papers, American Philatelic Research Library (APRL), Bellefonte, PA.
7. Scott Tiffney, APRL director, in email to author, September 27, 2019.
8. *Pat Paragraphs*, in book published in 1981 by the United States Stamp Society, p. 351. Needham's "Concise History" appeared the April and May 1915 issues of *The Philatelic Gazette*.
9. C. J. Phillips, "The Bissell Find," *Collectors Club Philatelist*, October 1933, p. 180.
10. "To Whom It May Concern," typed memorandum dated June 1953, Perry Papers, APRL.
11. Stephen G. Rich to Elliott Perry, February 3, 1951, Rich folder in Perry Papers, APRL.
12. Stephen G. Rich to Elliott Perry, December 30, 1954, Rich folder, Perry Papers, APRL.
13. Stephen G. Rich to Elliott Perry, February 14, 1958, Rich folder, Perry Papers, APRL.
14. George Brett to Elliott Perry, September 18, 1951, Brett folder, Perry Papers, APRL.





## Kelleher Auctions August 6-7, 2021 "Collections, Stocks & Accumulations of the World" Sale Announces Astonishing Results

Daniel F. Kelleher's massive, dedicated collections sale offered incredible results nearly across the board, with gross sales exceeding \$2.6 million, easily surpassing the pre-sale estimate, with an incredible 98% sell-through rate, with 667 of 682 lots finding new owners.

The extensive and wide-ranging United States section which constituted the entire first day of the sale, was buoyed by a splendid range of lots from the legendary William S. Langs Estate. These extraordinary lots typically opened fast and never looked back. A few noteworthy examples were lot #2087, Official Card and India proof stock, offering dozens of issues in varying quantities. This lot, which is likely never to be duplicated, carried an aggregate Scott Catalog

Value of \$29,600, fetched the remarkable sum of \$22,800, including buyer's premium. Lot #2188 from the Langs Estate, was an exceptional unused holding of premium 19th Century issues on original cards from the Langs incredibly popular eBay store. This remarkable holding opened at \$15,000 and finally hammered at \$50,400 after fierce competition. Dozens of lots from

Langs' holding offered like results, as did properties of over 30 consignors in the United States section.

Day two, which consisted solely of General Foreign collections by country or area, plus stocks and mixed accumulations, showed considerable interest and strength of coverage, nearly across the board.

Among the highlights of this session were many lots from the superb Johann Strauss collections of Germany and area. Among the more noteworthy examples was a magnificent, highly specialized Bavarian collection of 1849-1920 issues, estimated at \$3000-\$4000 but realizing \$8700 after intense competition. A massive all-world collection packed into 13 bulging Supreme Globals realized \$24,000, a figure that well exceeded its pre-sale estimate. An incredible, 70 volume, worldwide postal stationery collection impeccably assembled and presented, fetched a princely sum of \$16,800 versus a presale estimate of \$6000-\$8000. Not to be outdone, a

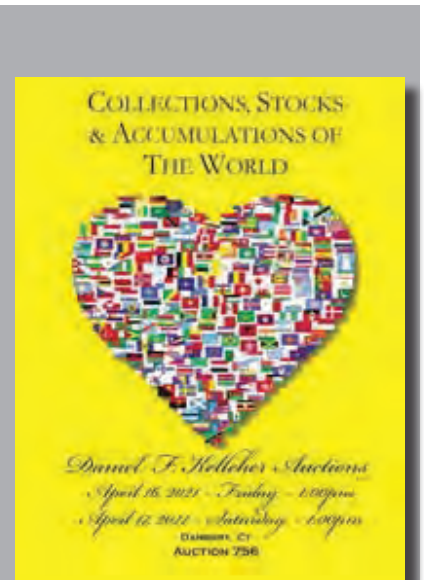
breathhtaking Latin American ca 1930's-40's Essay and Die Proof Collection housed in a pair of elegant Frank Godden Ltd Albums realized \$8700 after opening at \$1500.

The Kelleher firm is widely regarded as the leading seller of collection lots in the United States, being the only auction firm to offer dedicated collection sales on a regular, quarterly basis. As such, the firm has established itself as a top provider of merchandise to both the internet and show bourse dealers. Their well-established and cultivated clientele actively participate in these quarterly sales.

Whether you are a collector ready to sell or a member of the trade looking to either replenish or liquidate holdings, please contact the firm to discuss your particulars. Remember, our representatives tirelessly crisscross the country to obtain suitable material for these sales.

Any inquiries should be directed to the firm at the listed contact information for Kelleher & Rogers on page 5.

**Laurence Gibson/Co-Chairman**



# Reviews

Some Philosophy, if you please...

# When a controversial issue gets a little too serious, it may be time to bring in a few smiles.

**P**reface to this article: One of the major moments of my young life over five decades ago was something my mother and father set down as a cardinal rule of the household when I was in 4th grade. You see, I had picked up a terrible word one day in school and, of course, brought it home and spoke it. You might forgive me if I don't write that word here—suffice to say that my mother on that day spoke quietly and firmly to me in a low voice, "If you ever speak that word again in this house, you'll not sit at the dinner table for one full month!"

That "cardinal rule" has lasted a lifetime. And there is some background to that rule. The illustrations at the top of the next page tell a bit of the story. Our family heritage is immersed in the Land of Lincoln in Illinois—from within a small town near the state capital in Springfield. Called Petersburg, it was a town of abolitionists in the years before the Civil War.

When I was a boy in northeast Kansas back in the 1950s, my mother would sometimes, wistfully, wish that my sister and I were being raised in Menard County, Illinois, where she had spent her childhood. She had lived in Petersburg which was quite a political hotbed. A surveyor by the name of Abraham Lincoln had platted it in the 1840s when the nearby town of New Salem had succumbed to flooding of the Sangamon River. He was then a practicing attorney down the river in Springfield. After, of course, the time Lincoln had spent as a store keeper and postmaster of New Salem.

He and his good friend, my greatgrandfather



**By Randy L. Neil**  
RDP FRPSL

Thomas Langrell Harris, also a practicing attorney, formed a pact with two other lawyers, the four of whom would run (and hopefully win) and then hold onto the seat in Congress's 7th Illinois District for a number of years, collectively. It worked. Harris was first, then Lincoln, then their friends and then Harris again. He died in 1858 while serving in the 35th Congress.

Lincoln was a Whig, Grandfather Harris was a Democrat. Both were strongly against slavery. So was Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, my greatgrandfather's very good friend. The preceding is my family heritage.

For 52 years I've collected Confederate States postal history because it is unique postal history, having accomplished something that was thought impossible. It had been the Only Profitable Postal Service in America in its Whole History dating back to our country's founding.

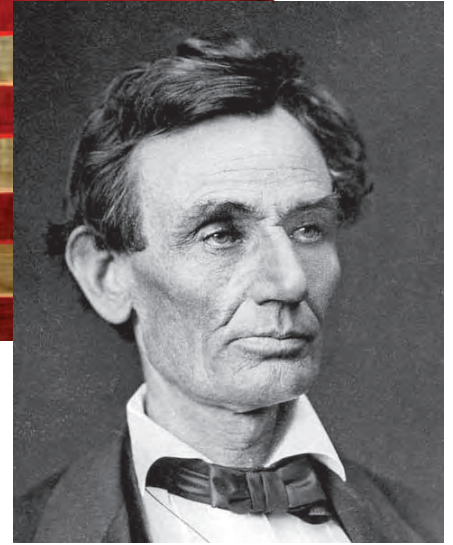
The preceding are my bona fides. I state them here with appropriate pride.



The 31-star American flag in use during the late 1840s. Below: Lincoln as he was during his time in Springfield.



**Thomas Langrell Harris** (1816-1858), the author's great grandfather. Member of the 31st, 34th and 35th Congresses of the United States from the 7th District of Illinois. A beardless Abraham Lincoln, at right, succeeded Harris and served one term in Congress, the 32nd.



## Recasting the True Purpose of Exhibiting and Collecting the Philately of the Confederate States of America

**H**istorians and librarians, alike, have stated that well over 20,000 English language books have been written and published about World War II—and the Civil War is not far behind that number. Regardless of the reasons for the conflicts (and there were some very ugly ones in both wars) countless scholars have studied every conceivable aspect of each. Many thousands have not only done that, they have meticulously collected every kind of artifact from them—and in our case, especially those concerned with the mail services.

There have been, all along, messages from the past to be delivered and broadly studied in regards to how the mails were organized, handled and delivered during the two wars. Lessons to be listened to, read about, and even heeded because of the innovations that were made during the conflicts.

We in philately, for instance, have marveled for 155 years as to WHY and HOW the Confederacy's Postal Service endured the vagaries of war while simultaneously making a very attractive profit—something the USPOD (and its USPS successor) could never accomplish.

Studying this vast anomaly is just one of the many fascinating facets of southern Civil War mails that have attracted every kind of philatelist, from the modestly-budgeted stamp collector interested in cancels, to the world's richest collector—a man named Col. E.H.R. Green back in the early 20th century—who was paying tens of thousands of dollars, even then, for Confederate postmaster's provisionals on cover.

That anomaly of profitability for the Confederate postal service took place, by the way, during a unique period of massive adversity on both sides of the war.

It should be obvious that the current title (below) of the author's exhibit on the Confederacy's 10-Cent Steel Plate Issues should be dramatically updated.



## The Confederate States of America The 10-Cent Steel Plate Issues of 1863-65

### Type (or Die) I

Line engraved in March-April 1863 by John Archer. Ornaments openly visible at corners. Davis beard is fuller under chin. Nose pointed.



### Type (or Die) II

Line engraved in April 1863 by Frederick Halpin. A thin line encloses entire design around full perimeter. Beard of Davis is less full.



Archer & Daly Printing  
1863-64



Keatinge & Ball Printing  
1864-65



Archer & Daly Printing  
1863-64



Keatinge & Ball Printing  
1864-65

**PURPOSE OF THE EXHIBIT.** Using research and study that began in 1970, this is the story of the design, development, production, postal markings and uses of the key letter rate postage stamps that guided the mails of the CSA during its final two years. Included in the off-cover material are all known states of marginal imprints from both printers of the stamps—plus varieties and the extraordinary “experimental” perforated stamps.

These 10-cent stamps were issued at the mid point of the Civil War (April 1863) after which many uses became especially rare—when before that halfway point, they were much more common.

Patriotics, railroad uses, semi-official envelopes, college covers, prisoner-of-war uses and even ordinary manufactured envelopes, themselves, became truly scarce. The specific reason: wartime paper shortages became extreme by mid-1863.

Virtually every cover in this exhibit represents a highly elusive use. Among the most significant are:

- A Cover addressed by Pres. Jefferson Davis in his own hand.

- Both West-to-East and East-to-West uses of Trans-Mississippi River Express Mail—plus one of only six known single rate uses.
- Two covers to/from one of the “Immortal 600”, tragic Confederate prisoners of war who lived through a unique ordeal.
- Captured Union patriotic covers used in the Confederacy.
- Major adversary uses including a cover smuggled out of Union-held New Orleans to be mailed from Mobile, Alabama—plus covers made from unusual materials, like colorful wallpaper.
- Clear strikes of the “Jackson, Miss.” and “Goodson, Va.” straightline and the “Army of Tennessee” cancels, among others.
- Two uses relating to Confederate Missouri—only 6 known.
- Unique cover to Capt. of the ironclad warship, *Merrimack*.
- Unique cover with contents describing the sinking of the famed Confederate submarine *H.L. Hunley*.
- A Cushing Express-labeled private Trans-Mississippi use.
- Fancy Valentine on a cover bearing a 7-Star patriotic sticker.
- *The last known legitimate use of a CSA stamp on cover.*

### The Outline

#### I. The Printers and the Printings

- All five states of the Archer & Daly Richmond printings
- All states of the Keatinge & Ball Columbia printings

#### II. The Shades

- Archer & Daly - Types I and II
- Keatinge & Ball - Types I and II

#### III. The Few Printing & Production Varieties

#### IV. Experimental & Unofficial Perforations

- Types I and II on and off cover

#### V. Cancels

- Shades of cancels in order of rarity
- Unusual cancels & Markings
- The Army of Tennessee cancel
- Army of Northern Virginia cancels

#### VI. Postal Rates

- Overpaid drop, double, triple & quadruple rates
- The Trans-Mississippi Express Mail

#### VII. Special Uses

- Prisoner of War mail
- Flag of Truce mail
- Patriotics, including Union ones used in the South
- College mail
- Official & Semi-Official mails
- Railroad uses
- Commercial mail

#### VIII. Adversity Mails

- Turned Covers
- Handmade & wallpaper uses

#### IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses

#### X. Very Late Uses

**Special Note:**  
Red background behind certain items denotes material of high importance.

**August Dietz**, lifelong collector, writer and publisher of everything related to the hobby of collecting of Confederate States stamps and postal history. In February 1935, Dr. Marye Y. Dabney suggested to Dietz that a national society of Confederate collectors should be formed. Two years later, the Confederate Stamp Alliance had 81 members. (Photo taken in the mid 1940s)

accept package mail? [Too expensive and too risky.] Why didn't registered mail exist with them? [Hugely difficult to make money with it—not to mention the danger of bandits.] And quite often, folks picked up their mail at a post office instead of expecting home delivery. [Faster, safer in virtually all instances.]

And finally, it must be borne in mind that thousands of former trained employees of the USPOD had gone to work for the latter's counterpart in the South.

All of them were happy to be working for a postal service that had no trouble meeting a payroll.

The above is why I have collected Confederate covers and stamps since I left college. They are full of entrancing reasons to collect them for all the wartime horrors they endured.

The sidebar that was equally as fascinating for me—being a citizen of Kansas, a state actually founded in the 1850s as an abolitionist territory—was the war's key purpose, among many, of freeing an entire race of people who had been trapped in this continent for

How, for instance, did mails cross the Mississippi River when scores upon scores of union gunboats patrolled its waters from Memphis to the Gulf?

Well, the postage for a half ounce piece of mail to cross—going either east or west—the Mississippi River was 40 cents. To send a normal piece of letter mail anywhere else cost 10 cents, over three times the cost of same in the northern states where the USPOD operated. The CS postage prices were logical and fair—and profitable!

And why didn't the Confederate postal service

Two uncommon embossed corner card covers that were originally manufactured in the North. The “enemy’s” influence was always present.

centuries. Runaway and freed slaves actually founded two towns in Kansas that still exist today.

The CSA’s postal service was managed and run by employees who did their work in spite of the war and alongside it. The vast majority of them owned no slaves. Their essential job was to keep people connected. And they did that admirably.

I remark on these facts because, in my five-decades of countless encounters with collectors of Confederate philately, the element of bigotry has never been an issue in the ranks of these specialists.

But issues exist in America—manifesting themselves in disheartening and bizarre ways. The very fact that the Confederate battle flag (not the official single-star flag of state of the “Confederate States”, but the “stars & bars” flag carried by forces in battle) existed inside the state flags of several modern day southern states (now having been removed) brought the issues of the Civil War to life again.

Those, like us, who study our collectibles in the reflections of Civil War history, know full well that the 11 Confederate States were never recognized as a sovereign nation and were, in fact, in rebellion to the Constitution of the United States. And were until Ulysses S. Grant allowed Robert E. Lee’s soldiers to turn and go home with their weapons intact. Lincoln, then Andrew Johnson, followed suit with full pardons: “Pardons for ex-Confederates were given by U.S. Presidents Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson and were usually extended for those who had served in the military or civilians who had exercised political power under the Confederate government.” The power to pardon offenses to the U.S. government was given to the chief executive in the Constitution under Article II.

Pre-war Embossed Corner Cards | Made in the North



From Murphy & Co. Lithographers, New York City  
Green medallion embossed imprint for cabinetmakers and undertakers. From Charleston, S.C.  
Type II stamp with manuscript cancel.



Distinctive blue embossed imprint of northern manufacture—Commission Merchants.  
Type I tied by August, Ga., cancel on cover to Danville, Va.



Such pre-war corner card envelopes are very uncommon due to drastic stationery shortages from this point in the war and to the end.

And as Lincoln remarked countless times, the Confederacy never “legally” left the Union.

I mention the preceding because it was Lincoln/Johnson’s desire at the end of the war to forgive and to pardon. How else would it have ever been possible for the two sections of the country to, once again, unite to fight with honor, decades later, the two world wars?

This “forgive and forget” policy in ending wars runs like a vein through all of the wars this country ever fought, with the possible exception of one with the Seminole tribe in Florida over a century ago. Despite the huge atrocities and rancor with Germany and Japan in World War II, the U.S. not only forgave these adversaries, but we largely financed their recovery.

Though battle flags continue to be symbolic of racism and bigotry, any importance they presume today should, without fail, always be concretely denied. Most especially, they have no part in philately, ever more. Perhaps they once did when one reaches back to when

### The "Great Locomotive Chase" Cover

A Corner Card Cover from the Scene of the Civil War's Most Exciting Raid

Under the United States spy Major James J. Andrews, 23 Union soldiers infiltrated Confederate Georgia and, at Big Shanty, Ga. on April 12, 1862, stole a steam engine called *The General*. Racing north, they cut telegraph lines and ripped up track hoping to give Union forces unimpeded ability to invade Chattanooga, Tenn. "The Great Locomotive Chase" ensued as the original conductor of the locomotive they stole, using another engine, the *Texas*, finally ran them to ground.



October 1863 Embossed Cameo Corner Card From The Hotel Where the Andrews Raiders Stayed the Night Before Their Raid The Marietta, Ga., cancel ties Confederate States of America 10-cent stamp to cover to Montgomery, Alabama.

Twenty-one of the Andrews Raiders spent the night of April 11 at Dix Fletcher's Fletcher House in Marietta, Ga. Early the next morning they met in James Andrews' room and proceeded to the depot next door. Boarding a train, they commandeered it a few minutes later in Big Shanty.



Walt Disney told the story in 1956 in the motion picture starring Fess Parker as Major Andrews.

The Fletcher House became the Kennesaw House in 1868.



On July 3, 1864, Union General William T. Sherman established his headquarters at the Fletcher House shortly before he invaded Atlanta, which would fall to his forces early in September.



The General today—on display in Marietta, Ga.



Actual photo of *The General*.

#### A Note About the Exhibit Pages Shown in This Article

In most cases, you are looking at pages that possibly need to be refined and, in some cases, have their writeup rewritten. In general, they reflect incidents and historic events that may reinforce the present-day continual feelings of animosity between the Union (North) and the Confederacy (South). For instance, it's a little known fact that Major James Andrews, the leader of the disguised Union soldiers/raiders, was caught and executed by the Confederate Army. What do you think?

### A Cover from Dix Fletcher's Fletcher House Inn with a Story to Tell!

The usage at left was not much more than a dirty little cover when I found it at a dealer's table nearly 20 years ago. Its condition was undeniably second rate—not something worthy of display. But it has a colorful embossed corner card. Being a Civil War student, I years later I began pondering the hotel's name on the corner card—and suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, I realized the cover came from the hotel where the Andrews raiders stayed the night before their raid on April 12, 1862. Serendipity provided a unique cover with a great story to tell! So I cleaned it up and put it on a page with the story.

there were still Civil War survivors alive. But not since I started collecting. I abhor the idea.

There is one aspect of Civil War era philately that has always stumped me. From the standpoint of stamp and cover collecting, why has the philately of the North during the war been studied and collected wholly separately from that of the South? They are so obviously entangled and bearing countless forms of similarity, it is difficult to keep them apart.

Since so much of the mail in the 1861-65 period here on this continent dealt with some aspect of war happenings and issues, one almost can't think of the story and postal history behind any cover, North or South, without pondering its relationship with the other side.

The answer to that question above lies with those who pursue the southern side of things. To me, it is the result of 85 year old faulty planning. In 1935, under the guidance of perhaps America's foremost expert on



**After the war, Dix Fletcher's Fletcher House Inn  
became the Kennesaw House**

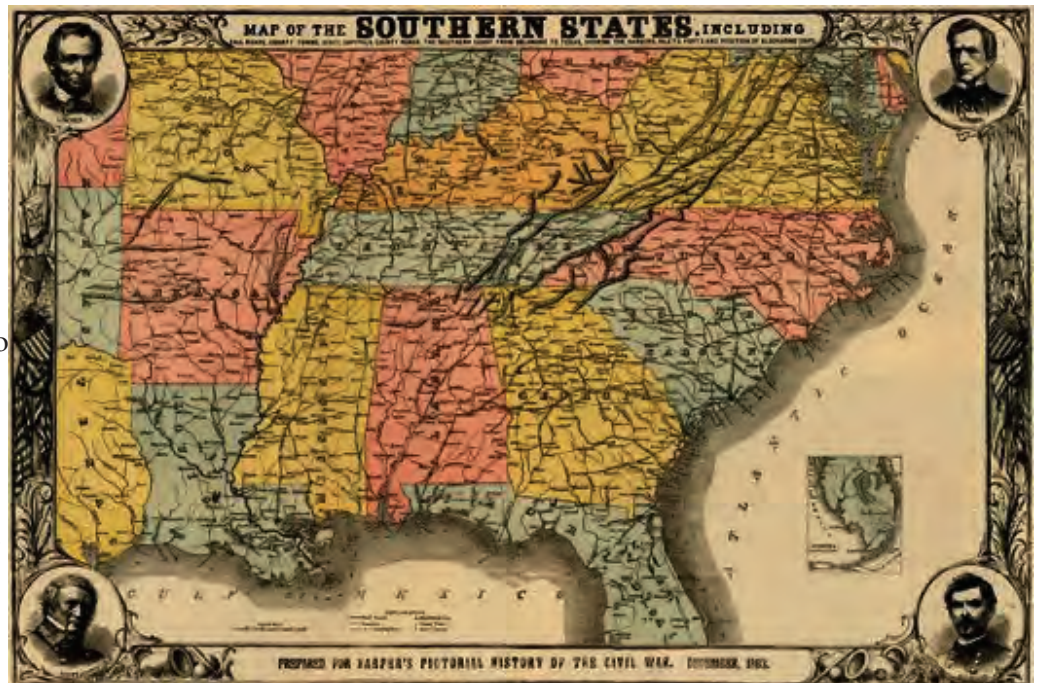
After the event in the spring of 1862, Fletcher's ownership of the inn as a famous landmark for the quite renowned hotel's rest stop for the Andrews raiders became well known. The name was later changed and this photograph turned out as the only image taken contemporary with the year of the raid.

Confederate States philately — August A. Dietz of Richmond, Va., and with the help of many of his closest friends—an organization called the Confederate Stamp Alliance was formed.

Down through the decades since, the CSA, like so many other specialty societies, welcomed collectors and dealers who were students, exclusively, of the stamps and covers of the rebel nation. To the exclusion of any attention being paid to the CSA's counterpartnation comprised of the states who had not "seceded" from the Union.

It was a war then and, for all practical purposes, the "separated spirit" of that war held sway in the Alliance. I know of no meeting of the CSA that ever included even a remnant of the large number of students/collectors of Union stamps and postal history. The twain never met.

That was fine with the organization of the Confederate Stamp Alliance. In a spirit of friendship and camaraderie—and for the sake of the philately of a whole section of 19th century southern America, this organi-



zation is filled with many, many people who've been dear friends and members who, over the years, conducted themselves within the highest levels of philatelic scholarship. Many delightful traditions have been enjoyed in a non-political atmosphere that is one of the CSA's hallmarks. Included in their annual meetings is a scrumptuous comfort food dinner accompanied by ice cold drinks.

## Blockade Mail from a Renowned Correspondence

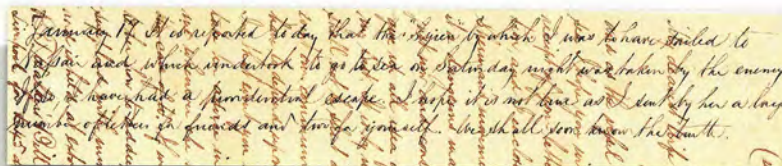
### Outgoing "BLOCKADE" Use Via Nassau, The Bahamas—February 1865

Inside is a 4-page personal letter to sender's wife in Liverpool, England



#### Carried by the Cunard West Indies Steamship *Corsica*

Outgoing blockade-run use originating from Charleston, S.C., via Nassau to Liverpool with uncommon rimless "Nassau—New Providence / "FE 13/1865" transit handstamp on reverse. Unpaid with 2 shillings due, comprising 1sh packer postage to England and 1sh penalty fee, blue crayon "1/5+7=2/-" accounting. Liverpool "4 MAR" receiver on front. From Cornelius L. Burckmyer in Charleston to his wife, Charlotte, in Liverpool.



Cornelius Burckmyer adds a postscript across the first of the 4-page letter to his wife, "January 17. It is reported today that the "Syien" by which I was to have sailed to Nassau and which undertook to go to sea on Saturday night was taken by the enemy. If so, I have had a providential escape. I hope it is not lost as I sent by her a large number of letters for friends and two for yourself."

### Cornelius Burckmyer and his wife constantly illegally sent blockade mail to and family members and friends in Great Britain

In addition, the Burckmyers, as residents of Charleston, acted as informal hidden "agents" assisting various friends, family and acquaintances in sending illegitimate correspondence via numerous blockade-running vessels. All involved in these actions were committing felonies and actual acts of war.

But to me, the Alliance's separation in philatelic scholarship with those who pursue Union-side philately is so sad. I have pondered, for many years, what the scholarship of Civil War philately could have been—and be—if we had/could have a specialty society that welcomed both sides.

Perhaps the symbolism of this schism provides us with why it remained this way for nigh onto a century. Until the current decade, the Confederate Stamp Alliance has included the "stars and bars" battle flag in its logo! Only recently was that symbol removed.

### Confederate Philately In the Future

Probably not since the Civil War, itself, has the Confederate States of America been in the news like its media exposure over the past four or five years—culminating with the murder of Minneapolis resident George Floyd on May 25, 2020. It's not my intention here to go into the series of happenings—some of them with major headlines like Mr. Floyd's killing—that has brought, simultaneously, the crystal clear civil right that **black lives matter** to the forefront of America's public attention and that some of the various Confed-



erate States flags had remained outright symbols of continuing racism, the key underlying cause of the Civil War—nearly 16 decades ago. Flags that have continued to be on display in countless locations across America.

Such manifestations and symbols of racism's past and present are just that: ugly reminders of oppression and how it continues to exist. For instance, until quite recently, the Confederate battle flag remained an integral part of the state flags of Georgia and Mississippi.

How should the horrors and the ugly part of America's social history, past and present, be treated within the confines of our vast hobby? After all, there are countless purely collectable artifacts of this history that exist to be studied and understood. Such artifacts, like it or not, are part of our culture's intellectual past. Perhaps they don't deserve to be loved, but they certainly can and should be studied. The Confederate philatelic specialty has pursued these aspects for well over 150 years on the part of philatelists around the world.

### Supporting "The Cause"?

I was once asked by one of the most experienced and prominent judges in the APS accreditation system, "Isn't the Confederate Stamp Alliance just an ancient organization of old southerners who sit around and dream about the days of yore—and wish the war could be fought again? And still retain a lot of the prejudices of yore?"

That man, one I considered a good friend, was exercising what I called then and now "sneaky bigotry". He was assuming that just because someone loves southern fried chicken and a well-conceived mint julep, he must be an intolerant racist.

Given that a majority of my earliest friends in the CSA back in the 1960s were veterans of WWII—and very patriotic Americans through and through, I never in those days, nor in the more recent eras, encountered any evidences of support for any element at all of the prejudices that once underlied the Confederate States existence. That is not to say that there were no members who may have harbored such feelings. I never knew any who were blatant about it.

I replied to that judge, whose own feelings about the issue seemed rather disjointed, that he couldn't be more wrong and that he should join and find out for himself! Meanwhile, I did my best to stay away from him as a judge when I was exhibiting Confederates.

We enjoy studying that monumental struggle, but we're not interested at all in fighting it again.

### Is Serious Change On The Way?

There are more than simple changes afoot. The hob-

by of philately has long needed a specialty organization (which very well could be one with a quite sizable membership) that encompasses the full scope of the Civil War. A society with a full range of activities and services, as well as a professionally-produced journal, and even a regular national convention and other forms of meetings. It would and should be an exciting, lively and enjoyable body of philatelists interested in a broad period that, perhaps, might even take in the periods before, during and after the war—for the issues during that broad timeline very much pertain to the whole conflict from the point of view of both sides—as well as in countries that were also affected by it.

The board of trustees of the Confederate Stamp Alliance is in the process of submitting to its membership for vote a proposal that would, in effect, change the name of their organization to the Civil War Philatelic Society. I, personally, would urge them to add the word, American, to its name. From my point of view as a pretty active collector, writer and editor, I think this would be the wisest thing the CSA could possibly do—in its entire history.

I have always thought that it is well nigh impossible to do scholarly and intellectual duty to Confederate philately without also focusing on the other side of the Civil War. How does one, for instance, study the mails going in either direction across the Mississippi River without the always-prevalent Union/Confederate encounters and interactions? Take the latter statement into *every* such incident in the war and one has the entire impression that one can't do justice to one side without involving the other.

This change will, of course, bother some of the very longtime CSA members (who have been called "colonels" for decades). But this move is an act whose time has clearly come—and even if the members do not adopt it by vote, the likelihood of a wholly separate Civil War Philatelic Society being meticulously founded and in operation soon stands, in my view, at nearly 100% possible.

Why is this so? The lively and dedicated collectors, scholars and exhibitors who populate the Confederate philately stronghold of the hobby are not at all interested in being a little-recognized and little-respected bastion of the pastime. The background of their element of the hobby has commanded honor and respect dating back 85 years. It can vigorously continue when, once and for all, the full spectrum of Civil War philately and postal history are at last being embraced. It's as simple as that.

### How Does All This Affect Exhibiting?

This leadup to the nucleus of this story has been

necessary to present the groundwork to how the Confederate collector will and/or should plan, execute and enter and compete with his/her competitive exhibits in the stamp shows of the future.

It is interesting that this is being written during the very first full-scale national and international **pause** in the vast array of public philatelic exhibitions and shows of all kinds. Many of us in CSA philately are of the opinion that some of the “personality” of our exhibits needs to move to a new level—and the treatment and presentation (call the latter what you will) needs to be recast.

In many, if not all, cases, there may be only a small handful of currently-owned competitive exhibits that will not have to undergo various kinds of changes and refinements. In my own exhibits, I don’t see the necessity for a lot of renovations, but the ones that are needed are, in my opinion, quite important.

Why would those of us who exhibit Confederates need to pay attention to a potential need for refinement?

The populace of our country may not be particularly knowledgeable about the Civil War (or as it is known to many in the Deep South as the War Between the States) in these current days. I have many friends and acquaintances who couldn’t tell anyone in what ocean and bay Fort Sumter is located—or what the word, Appomattox, means.

But a large number of people connect a prominent Confederate battle flag and the word, Confederate, to racism. And the latter have gotten on television rather frequently.

We are the collectors and exhibitors of materials from an entity of prejudice and racism the forms of which have never been tolerable—and which was soundly and heavily defeated. I believe that is a theme that needs to be present in some form in our exhibits.

The re-engineering of my main Confederate exhibit—something that has been constantly in the works and continually refurbished since 1969—will be the guinea pig. This will be covered in detail in the next installment of this article.

But first, take a hard look at the current title page of the exhibit (which has not been exhibited for three years). What would you do to this page to bring forth the new ways Confederate philately is being thought of these days? That and what else? Should changes be subtle or “up front”?

Near the end of this series, I’ll tackle the synopsis. This is the document where a judge might naturally look for any non-philatelic motives within the exhibit. Of course, my chief motive, by the way, has always been, and is, to always have fun with my pursuits in

this hobby. Refighting a war is not one of them.

**M**y Dad used to say: “Where were you when the Senses of Humor were handed out, Mr. Neil?” It might be time to look at this serious issue with a bit of a sidelight.”

By “sidelight” he meant coming at a particular bone of contention by shining a different light on it so that those involved with it could examine it from another point of view—and in many cases, perhaps even bringing one’s sense of humor to bear.

When one is involved with postal history in preparing an exhibit, there can be almost countless issues mixed in to make things more complicated. This is especially true in the realm of postal matters with the Confederate States of America. It was always a complex issue from square one. A group of feisty southern states suddenly decides to get out of the Union. Nothing in American history, before or since, has complicated things living on this continent more than what happened next. Climb on board! Take your side and then squabble forever! While you’re at it, fiddle around with human rights, start (and keep fighting *forever*) a war, and don’t forget to forget your closest relatives.

Then, why not take up collecting artifacts from this controversy; a good place to start would be the human ones: how about the postage stamps of one side or another, and the odd forms of mails that got sent. Things like formerly old soggy envelopes that almost drowned while being carried across a river, or one hand-carried by a 12-year old black boy on the same river?

Obviously, there’s tons of arguable facets of the kind of philately that heavily once involved (or still does) people hating each other; here we are, for instance, 156 years later where folks, North and South, can still bring to bear loaded weapons to fight a long dead event.

And then, here I am, an avid collector of all kinds of historic event artifacts (how ‘bout the Ringling Bros. circuses?) while trying my best to build a competitive exhibit of Civil Wartime philately from the southern side without raising anyone’s blood pressure!

I’ve been doing such things for well over 60 years. Who’d’a thought that the venerable old (and widely respected) Confederate stamp collectors’ organization would suddenly come to the magnanimous, congenial and peaceful decision to reform” their 85-year old organization and come together as a national club of philatelists studying & collecting the philately of not one, but both sides!

Recently, real life politics suddenly began to invade the world of a way-longer-than-a-century-old hobby and challenge its reasons for being.

Personally, I stand up strongly, and with firm purpose, for the right for any human being to study and collect the history and related tangible goods and pursue the answers to questions still not completely studied—no matter the still-argued question of any historic endeavor, no matter the controversy.

And so goes my quest to recast some of the elements—whether tangible philatelic items or an amateur historian’s

## VII. Special Uses

Patriotic Use / Woodblock Cachet

### A “Hanging Man” Imprint in the Patriotic Category—Unique



#### A hanging effigy that was likely Abraham Lincoln

A then-popular CSA political drawing in 1864 was the effigy of a hanging Lincoln—especially during the Confederacy’s losing 1864 Shenandoah Valley campaign. Sender of this cover from the valley town of New Market, Va. (site of battle earlier that year), added his woodblock rendition of such an event.



Enlarged image of woodblock print at lower left of cover.



### A Deadly Woodblock Effigy Hanging in Pen and Ink—Was it Lincoln?

During the bloody Shenandoah Valley Campaign that occupied much of the year 1864, political feelings on both sides inflamed the deadly angers coming from both sides in that year. The advent of Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation dramatically raised deadly hatred in the South.

written facts and opinions—in order to remove any hint of a bigotry I have never espoused. And while I am at it, I am showing my fellow exhibitors and judges what and how I am doing it. Your open-minded opinions will be appreciated!

#### Bare Beginnings were Bare Indeed

Finding a stamp magazine at 15 cents at a giant newsstand in Kansas City when I was 12 years old told me that my fledgling interest in collecting stamps was really a seri-

ous thing for countless adults. I bought it, then convinced my mom to subscribe to it.

One year later, as a junior collector, I entered my hand-lettered exhibit of hand-drawn cacheted FDCs in KC’s annual national stamp exhibition. I was in the game! Here, 66 years later, I’m still doing exhibits.

#### My Philosophies as an Exhibitor

Like you, this is something that has evolved over the years. If my early friends in this hobby were still around

(I'm referring to the older philatelists from the 1950s-60s), they'd probably vigorously shake their heads were they to read what I say here about how an exhibit should be prepared. They would, by the way, scream at the advent of something called a "synopsis page"!

And they would buckle at this remark:

Most stamp exhibitions today are called stamp **shows**. Even the biggies have that word in their title. Our American "huge" stamp event in New York in 2016 was called World Stamp Show. And to me, a "show" is a show—like the title Ed Sullivan used to call his weekly TV production on CBS. And a show calls to mind something that is entertaining. One comes to it to be entertained, enlightened, and to enjoy one's self.

But most stamp exhibits in the frames—*still...even now*—here in the era of Lady Gaga, the hands & eyes of Mike Trout, the hands and violin of Itzhak Perlman, the grand life of Julia Child, the mind of Ken Burns—are beautifully philatelic, yet not particularly exciting to view and enjoy, especially for younger people, a demographic stamp collecting has never given up on trying to attract. Philately is a visual pastime; stamps, covers—in many ways are lovely to view, but hard to really enjoy.

A philatelic exhibit should entertain.

A stamp exhibit should show off our hobby's No. One Eye Grabber. What we collect is eye candy.

**"What's this burning blimp?"** It's the famous *Hindenburg* burning to a crisp. Our exhibitable collectibles feature **Big-Time News**.

**Stamps Teach.** Do exhibits? They should.

I could go on with additional paragraphs on this, but my philosophy of how to conceive and develop a philatelic exhibit is obvious.

Exhibits are fun to assemble.

They should be greater fun for the viewer.

### **No Matter the Subject Matter**

The human condition is rarely a picnic. Even when stamps and postal history recognize and celebrate great achievements, often the road to such happenings was paved with treachery and heartaches.

During all of the time that I have collected the philately of the Confederacy—even before that—I carried with me the family heritage that I described here in these pages in the Fourth Quarter 2020 issue of this journal. I come from a family deeply rooted in politics having been active in it in the Lincoln Era in Illinois in the 1840s. Though family members fought in the Civil War as Democrats on the Union side, family history shows no background of hatred or rancor. So I carried in my philatelic involvement with CSA stamps no generations-long bitter feelings.

But it doesn't take earth-shaking events like the Civil War to split peoples apart in their opinions and loyalties. Collecting stamps and postal history takes us into issues of conflict on all levels of societies and politics. It's why politically separated people around the world eventually (usually) reunite.

No matter the subject matter, for the sake of a hobby, people in love with that subject, can and should come together.

From a personal viewpoint, it's easy to see how this can happen—it's been happening with me for years ever since I understood how delightful it could be in my end of the pastime if the collectors and philatelic leaders of both sides of the Civil War collecting pursuits, united with the common cause being the fun of it and the expansion of friendship.

Getting this objective to actually take place will be the responsibility of the collectibles, themselves!

### **It's Wednesday!**

Time for the fun of it! Back when I was a kid in junior high it was October of 1955,

In school every Wednesday was called "Anything Can Happen Day". It was derived from a title the Disney people gave to their programming on Wednesdays

That's what I called the day of the very first time I finally sat down to prepare a competitive philatelic exhibit. I kid you not. It was a day to use my imagination and I did. It was October 27, 1955.

The result was an exhibit of my own colored-pencil hand-drawn cacheted first day covers. One frame, six pages, a junior's exhibit; age 13. They weren't the spiffiest thing I'd ever done, but they were mine. I still have most of them.

Other kids filled their pages with mass-printed Aftcraft or Fleetwood FDCs. Mine were mine. My idea, even then, was to entertain people who knew nothing about what a cacheted cover was.

So here in my home over 65 years later, I needed to use whatever new idea or two I could dream up to bring a new kind of pizzazz, a new "trip" even, for my viewers and judges. I felt people needed to look at Confederate States of America stamps and postal uses in an entirely new and intellectually interesting light. After all, political conflict or not, it was an American wartime. A horror putting family against family, old friend an enemy of another old friend. Worst of all, it was a time of extreme bigotry, extreme prejudice, horrid unnecessary hatred. But still, even today, a story needing to be understood.

Could my stories be told in a fresh new idiom? Could I dig up some things (all true) that would make a viewer take special notice? Learn something important? Could I truly put some Fresh subject matter about an old story onto my exhibit pages?

And how about spreading the word? Could I write how I was trying to accomplish these things and make people try some of them, themselves?

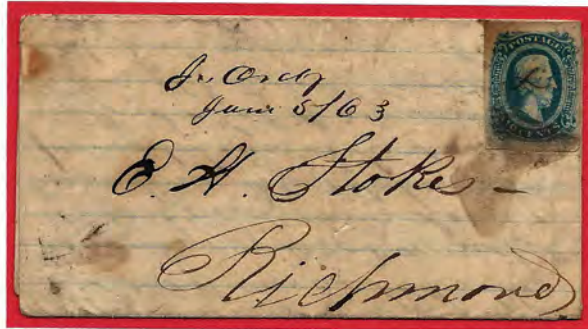
How does one retell one of the oldest, most difficult stories in American history, have it be better at capturing the seriousness and historical value of its philately—and give it a purpose that will draw people into studying it and being captured by its ability to explain why it did happen?

That's the rub. It did happen. Seemingly, it had to

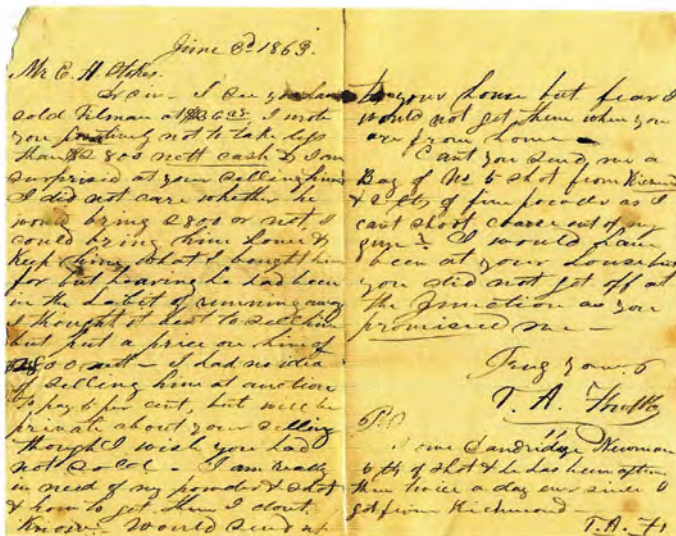
**IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses**  
**B. Historic Individuals**

To the key slave dealer  
of Richmond, Va.

*"I am surprised at your selling him..."*



**Correspondence Between Slave Seller and Slave Dealer—June 1863**  
Type 1 (A&D) stamp on folded letter with manuscript cancel from Jennings Ordinary, Va., to the infamous E.H. Stokes, the largest slave dealer in Richmond, Va. Sender (in Nottoway County) and recipient were well away from any areas occupied by Union forces—under whom all slaves had been set free by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of January 1863.



**T.A. Frottle, the sender of this letter was** perturbed that E.H. Stokes had sold his slave, Tilman, for less than he had directed him to...  
*"I wrote you positively not to take less than \$2,800 nett cash & I am surprised at your selling him [for \$2,600].... He had been in the habit of running away, I thought it best to sell him."*

**One of the More Controversial Items in the Exhibit:**  
**Correspondence Between Slave Seller and Slave Dealer—June 1863**

*"I am surprised at your selling him,"* slave owner T.A. Frottle tells dealer E.H. Stokes. Stokes was Richmond, Virginia's largest slave dealer. Both individuals were in Nottoway County, well away from areas occupied by Union forces. Hence, they were communicating as if the Emancipation Proclamation did not exist. "Business as usual."

happen before this nation could grow up. We're even still doing that now. Why does our postal history have so much to do with it?

**But What About the "Old" Ways?**

Today, one has to be careful getting involved in telling the story of a gigantic war based, almost exclusively, on a single question: Can a nation exorcise from its history

heinous acts and rivalry that, even today, continue to keep both sides from coming to grips with their pasts—and consequently, put down their ill feelings for the opposite side that still foster physical, intellectual and social separation? To me, this has to be done.

I believe the end results—which may not totally happen for years to come—are in the cards. That philately has such an abiding tradition of camaraderie among its adherents

that, no matter our differences, this hobby has in it the ability to bring two stubborn sides together.

We are about to find out. The Civil War Philatelic Society is now, by votes of the majority of its former self, the former Confederate Stamp Alliance and the new, friendly and bold CWPS. I think there is too much established congeniality in the past organization to allow its present state to do anything but survive and prosper.

To do that, we're going to need to put aside our paper swords, our tired debates, and breathe the fresh atmosphere of countless new ideas on how we can congenially enjoy the greatest hobby in the world.

After all, within the hundreds of members of the newly formed Civil War Philatelic Society only a small fraction of the membership are active exhibitors and/or judges. Beyond their membership level of less than 500 members, perhaps only one fifth of them have ever tried competitive exhibiting and, while there are, perhaps many potential fledgling exhibitors out there, the number of active exhibitors in their ranks aren't nearly what they ought to be.

During my 50+ years as a member of the old CSA, there were few members who weren't openly welcome to the idea of showing off their collections—in fact, there are probably another 50 members of the new form of their old organization who fall into this category—people who love talking about their collections and present seminars about them at club meetings and stamp shows. I count the latter collectors as “sidebar” exhibitors among the ranks. In preparing for any kind of presentation, a philatelist should be considering using some of the techniques of exhibiting. For instance, whether competitive exhibitor or not, how would you treat a presentation involving the unusual cover shown on the adjacent page 30?

It's been in my exhibit for years, but it's always been, in my own opinion, a controversial cover to show. It directly involves a rather mean slave dealer using his well known personality in a letter to one of his subordinates. Overall, it's an ugly piece of work, but it is strikingly able to demonstrate the slave trade. What's more, to spread controversy even more, the letter was written, sent and received *after the advent of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation!* A hugely illegal document, seemingly, but *not especially so*. Lincoln's Act freed only slaves in territory occupied by the Union Army and at the time the letter was written (June 1863) and sent, northern troops had not yet come into Nottoway County, Virginia—and suburb of Richmond not yet taken over by Union forces. It's one of the things that makes this little cover even more interesting that it is at first glance—and of course, even more exhibit-able. The latter historic fact also drove up the price for the cover by almost 100%!

When this cover was part of the subject matter for a presentation I once gave at a show. it drew a lot of conversation and questions. “Why do you need to have it in there?” was one of the queries from the audience.

Another audience member remarked. “A very ugly little cover (in more ways than one) smack in the middle of an

exhibit full of beautiful other covers and pieces of postal history,” said a fellow exhibitor. In other words, that one significant cover was reminding the viewer of what the whole Confederacy was in the first place. It placed it at the very center of the exhibit/collection's story.

The little slave owner cover had, suddenly in a way, brought the viewer right back to their senses and to the present day—that here was an historic period in our country's history shown strikingly in a candid, “full-of-truth” way. It couldn't be ignored. Did it hurt the exhibit, its chances for an award, or the kind of respect it was demanding? The general consensus of the audience was that it had not hurt the exhibit at all, intellectually and philatelically, for the Civil War and why it took place was, and has always been, the horrid truthful fact of our existence on this planet's north American continent.

### Old Ways Certainly Die Hard

But that didn't keep certain people from feeling these facts should be downplayed in a Confederate philatelic collection and exhibit. And it's that unreasonable feeling that can hurt such an exhibit's competitive strong points (and it has plenty, believe me). A feeling that happens whenever arch controversy is part of a stamp exhibit's reason for being. Think Hitler, mass immigration issues, women's suffrage, the Indian wars in America and every conceivable other kind of war, too, etc.

In this presentation we've reached the point where prejudice in all of its forms is a known spoiler to people who would see it harm an exhibit because any viewer and/or judge would allow any kind of non-intellectual prejudice to influence his official viewpoint.

### For Me, this Article is a Serious First Step

By the time you've finished this article, I am trusting that you'll envision what I am doing with my own love of the postal history of both sides of the Civil War and, most of all, using it to teach any person who holds animosity toward one side or the other that further such actions are useless and, most of all, just plain no fun anymore.

Behind the story of this war and how the postal service of the Confederacy pulled some magic in handling the South's mails at a serious profit and doing it in the middle of one of the largest, most vociferous controversies in world history, we have the family and childhood controversies that most of us—especially those of us who lived near where the action was taking place—were involved in clear back when we were learning to spell “f-r-i-e-d c-h-i-c-k-e-n”. I wore a Union kepi, my neighbor John Liegl across the street wore a gray one. We argued; sometimes it got real serious. “Lee's Traveler was the prettiest horse in the war!”

The War Between the States was the Civil War that still got so hot it became a forbidden subject at any meal table. Playground fights still took place in the 1950s!

I wonder, even now, what things might be like when the Blue and the Gray get together for cocktails at a Civil War

IX. Especially Unusual & Exotic Uses  
D. Notable & Particularly Unusual

MISSOURI in the Confederacy

Newly Discovered Cover

The only recorded cover from a member of the Missouri Confederate Volunteers  
(A unit different from the Missouri State Guard of which 6 covers are recorded; 1 is in this exhibit)  
Sent exactly one month after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Va.



To Soldier in Texas Partisan Rangers  
— Plus a VERY LATE USE AFTER SURRENDER

A Type I (A&D) stamp is tied by a Shreveport, La., May 9, 1865 date stamp on cover to John Gum, Co. D, Chism Regiment in Forney's Division. Endorsement at left: "Soldier's Letter from T.E. Peyton Co D 16 Regiment 2 Brigade Parsons Division MCV [Missouri Confederate Volunteers]." Both units surrendered on 26 May 1865. [P. Kaufmann, expert.]



12-star flag signifying Missouri's admission to the CSA.  
(Illustration from CSA Catalogue & Handbook)

Only eight Confederate-related postal uses of any kind are recorded relating to Missouri. Two are in this exhibit. Although Missouri was admitted as the 12th Confederate state in November 1861, its state government never officially seceded because of expanding Union occupation of most of the state.

Not every southern state could become a member of the Confederate States of America. Not even all of them wanted to.

Or did they?

How many states were officially admitted to the Confederate States of America. Some say eleven, some even say thirteen...but then perhaps, was it only ten? These arguments continue in one respect or another even today. One of the most controversial was Missouri. Technically, their official elected state legislature was not unanimous on the subject. But in any case, Missouri did have some armed forces serving their cause. That's a fact.

Philatelic Society dinner on into the future years. Part of the fun will also be the finer points of the strategies used by Jackson and Sheridan in the On-Again, Off-Again campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley. They were missing in the decades before both sides realized that the stamps and postal history of each were inalterably tied together in one form or another.

I really started pondering, in my childhood, whether philatelists collecting the material from one side would ever empathize with the collecting causes of the other side. Early on, I knew at some point I would have to collect the stamps of one side or the other—not both at the same time. One reason, of course, was the dough it was to end up costing me. It seemed kind of weird that a lot of the Confederate material, being often so shopworn and dowdy was so much more expensive than the neat and tidy look to Union unused patriotic covers and the plethora of unused “really new looking” stamps from the North's side.

Little did I realize, for instance, with the northern unused patriotic covers, that they had been all printed in the northern cities and towns and, thus, in their quantities, really cheap and widely available. I was first drawn to the Union side, of course, because, after all, they were the

ones that won the war! Later, I was to realize that some of the greatest stories and instances of postal adversity had come from the South. All my life I've wavered between the North and the South. My Dad's family was from little Golden City, Mo., my mother's from the heart of Lincoln Country, Menard County, Illinois.

As so many know, the bones of contention on both sides are what keeps this end of the American version of this stamp and postal history pastime burning with a steady flame. To move down the aisles at a philatelic exhibition where lie the 19th century postal history is holding sway is to pause with some of the most exciting and memorable tales of the embryonic pre-20th century years when America was hard at it building greatness. And fighting one another. And building an endless hoard of philatelic and postal history artifacts and stories.

Personally, I think the greatest of these relics—especially the most collectable ones—come from the Great Civil War. That “critical; mass” period from 1850 to 1870 when America pondered war between the states, then created the reasons for war, then fought it, then did our best to forget it. I never did that, but I did build a collectable philatelic base that supports my broad-cased love of it today.

Perhaps her greatest contribution was to give courage to women who wished to take to the air.

*“Men flyers have given the impression that aeroplaning is very perilous work, something an ordinary mortal should not dream of attempting,” she once wrote, “but when I saw how easy men flyers handle their machines, I said I could fly. Flying is a fine, dignified sport for women, it is healthy and stimulates the mind.”*

Quimby died doing what she loved, and in her demonstrative but ever feminine way, she was one of aviation’s true pioneers. And with her connection to the mails, too.



Fig. 14. A poster stamp, No. 3 from Series 1, used the same image to promote their magazine, the German monthly *Jugend*



The quite rare and expensive Vin Fiz stamp on a contemporary post card.



# Harriet Quimby, Aviatrix

By Arthur H. Groten, M.D.



**The Vin Fiz Company**, a division of Armour Meat Packing Plant of Chicago, recruited Quimby as the spokesperson for the new grape soda, **Vin Fiz**, after the death of Calbraith Perry Rodgers in April 1912. Her distinctive purple aviator uniform and image graced many of the advertising pieces of the day. The Vin Fiz airplane, piloted by Rodgers, made the first-ever transcontinental flight coast-to-coast in 1911.

**H**arriet Quimby (1875-1912) was commemorated on a United States air-mail stamp in 1991 (Scott #C128).

(Figure 1) Why was this undeservedly obscure woman so honored? Herein lies the tale. (Figure 2)

In this Part I of a two-part article, I will tell you why, particularly her connection with Cal Rodgers. In Part II, I will look at the end of her flying career, the commemorative air mail stamp and its postal history.

My interest in her story grew directly from my interest in Earle L. Ovington, the first official U.S. mail carrier. In my research I came across some photographs he had taken at the 1912 Boston Aviation Meet. One was of Quimby. I wondered why and thus my search began.



Figure 24A & B:  
Quimby featured on a very rare watch fob made as part of the advertising effort.

# Superstar Aviatrix in ju

Figure 11: Quimby, August 1, 1911.

I had the singular good fortune to have met Giacinta Bradley Koontz, the country's leading expert on Quimby, whose book *The Harriet Quimby Scrapbook* tells her entire story with many photographs and bits of ephemera to bring that story to life. I found myself enamored of the story [and, like many who have written about her, became smitten] and began accumulating as much original material as I could find.

## Early History

In order to understand why she became such a media sensation, I need to review her career. What drove her? While she is best known today as an aviatrix, she was so much more than that. She was one of the new breed of "modern" women who strode onto the stage of life, devouring it all. California was much less formal and stratified, I suspect that her being a Californian rather than a New Yorker enabled her to develop her singular style, one she brought East in 1903.

She was born in Michigan in 1875 although she often said 1885 and looked young enough to be believed. She moved to California with her family in 1888, moved five times, arriving in San Francisco in 1899.



Figure 4: Quimby in her automobile, 1911.



# st one year!



Figure 2:  
Harriet Quimby,  
1911.

Initially she worked there as a clerk while aspiring to an acting career. She had a few minor forays into that world. The most important was a

two-woman reading of Romeo and Juliet in mid-1900, a performance was reviewed by her friend Charlotte Thompson in the San Francisco Dramatic Review. Perhaps her most important friendship at this time was with D. W. Griffith, then a struggling actor, who would later, in 1911, ask her to write screenplays for seven of his silent films, such as "Fisher Folks" and "The Blind Princess and the Poet."

But she soon realized that her talents lay elsewhere, as a writer for the newspapers. She wrote free-lance, off-beat articles such as "Day with the Fishermen" for the San Francisco Call and "The Sacred Furnace of Mon War" set in Chinatown for the Overland Monthly, both in 1901.

Her native intelligence and



Figure 3: Quimby article for *San Francisco Sunday Call*, 1901.

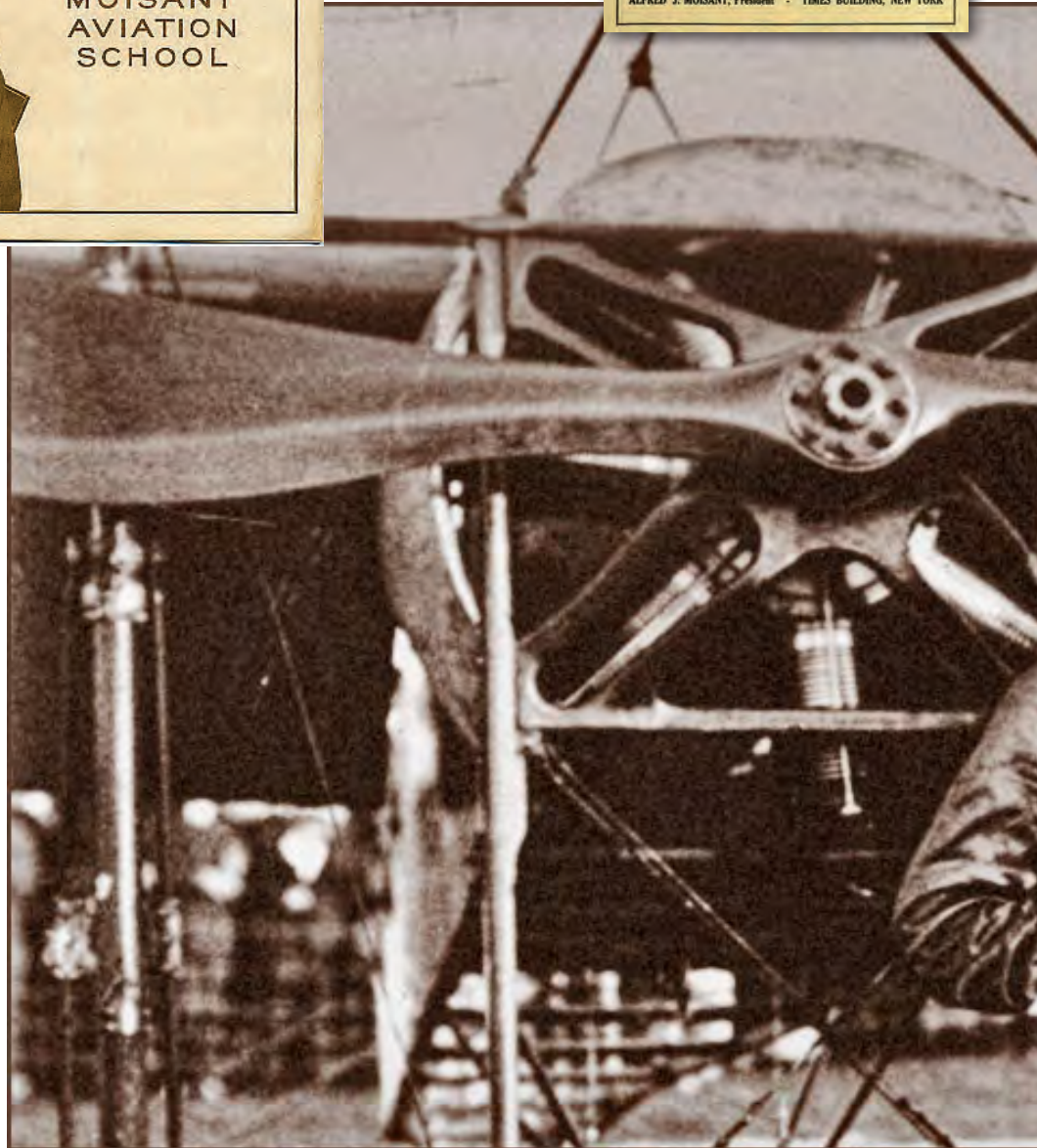
Figure 8: Front cover of brochure promoting the Moisant Aviation School, Hempstead Plains, N.Y.



beauty gave her rapid entrée into the more Bohemian aspects of San Francisco life. She became a fixture in the group known as the Bohemian Club with such members as Ambrose Bierce and Jack London, often attending their bawdy gatherings of artists and writers in Carmel. Indeed, her first front-page article for the San Francisco Call was "The Artists' Colony at Monterey." (Figure 3) Her knowledge of the theater resulted in her becoming a drama critic for the San Francisco Dramatic Review and the San Francisco Call.

By 1901 she was looking for new worlds to conquer and literally did so. In San Francisco, she became proficient with a camera, probably taught by the famous photographer, Arnold Genthe. After her arrival in New York in 1903, she became a feature writer for Leslie's Illustrated Weekly where she wrote on hundreds of articles on topics ranging from

Figure 7: Advertisement for the newly formed Moisant Aviation School that Quimby attended.



(Above) **Harriet Quimby became interested in aviation in 1910**, when she attended the **Be** national Aviation Tournament in Elmont, New York whown here). There she met John Moisant, a and operator of a flight school, and his sister Matilde. On August 1, 1911, she took her pilot's tes first U.S. woman to earn an Aero Club of America aviator's certificate. Matilde Moisant soon follo nation's second certified female pilot. Harriet Quimby and her Blériot XI, and in her in her purple became the first woman to fly across the English Channel (Leslie Jones Collection, Boston Publi

Figure 6: Mecca cigarette card of J. B. Moisant, c. 1910.



Figure 5: Entry ticket to the 1910 Belmont Meet.

drama, household tips, advice columns and automobiles, another of her idiosyncratic activities, as women rarely owned

cars at that time. (Figure 4) Indeed, hers was an elegant yellow convertible. Her dress style was similarly elegant. She invariably wore some sort of hat. Often she designed her apparel herself, most famously her purple flying outfit, made to be more comfortable for a woman

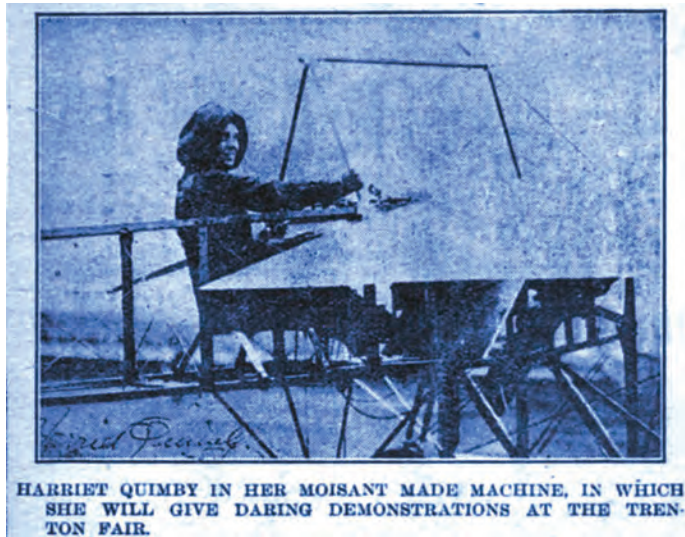
While working for Leslie's, she began a number of Nellie Bly-type trips through Central America, the Caribbean, Europe and the Middle East. Many of her photographs were published in Leslie's and gathered together with those of other photographers in a series of books *Around the World with a Camera*, published by Leslie-Judge



Belmont Park International Aviation Tournament, well-known aviator and became the first woman to fly solo and became the first woman to fly solo in a flight suit when she (c Library)

# ...a media sensation!

Figure 12: Photo of Quimby at Trenton in the *Monasquam Times* [N.J.], September 17, 1911.



from 1910-1919.

So we have in Harriet Quimby, a woman used to being in the public eye, setting out on what was to become her final and fatal adventure. For that's what she was, an adventurer at a time when women just didn't do that.

She was aware of aviation before she went to her first meet. But when she was sent on assignment to cover the October 1910 Belmont Air Meet on Long Island, she found what was to become her great and final passion – flying. (Figure 5)

### Harriet learns to fly

She was determined to learn to fly and, as she wrote over the next year-and-a-half, until her death, she wrote that women were just as capable of flying as men. All that was required was steady nerves and strict attention to the

**International Aviation Meet**  
(Sanctioned by the Aero Club of America.)  
2 P. M. Sat. & Sun. and 2:30 P. M. other days.

**To-day, Sept. 24th, to Oct. 1st,**  
On the grounds of the Aero Club of New York,  
**NASSAU BOULEVARD, LONG ISLAND**

Special train service starting 1 P. M. and running frequently from Penn. Station and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, to Nassau Boulevard Station. Round trip 75c.

Automobile Road: Queensborough Bridge, Hoffman Boulevard and Jericho Turnpike—48 miles. Free Bridge. Perfect Road. No Dust.

Racing in the air. Handicap, speed and heat races.  
All competitors flying at the same time.

Claude Grahame-White, Harry N. Atwood, Earle L. Ovington, F. O. M. Sopwith, Geo. W. Beatty and 30 other world famous aviators.

To-day, Biplane Speed Contests, Relay Races, Woman's Altitude, Aeroplane vs. Auto, Cross Country Monoplane Races.

General Admission.....50c	Good Seats.....\$1.00
Reserved Grand Stand Seats.....\$2.00	Box Seats.....\$3.00
Parking Space.....\$5.00	Private Automobile "Boxes".....\$12.00

Ticket Office, 337 5th Ave. (cor. 33d St.), phone 3282 Mad. Sq. or Tyson's, McBrule's and any of the leading ticket offices and hotels.

Figure 16: Newspaper ad for the Garden City Meet.

# Her ambition

## Aero Club Grants First Y

### Miss Quimby Secures M

**T**HE first pilot's license ever issued to a woman by the Aero Club of America, was won by Miss Harriet Quimby of the Moisant aviation school at Garden City, L. I., on August 1. The certificate was won in a Moisant type monoplane and her success assisted in establishing a record for the school. By landing within seven feet nine inches of the given mark, Miss Quimby probably established a world's record for contestants for pilot's licenses.

This was Miss Quimby's second attempt to secure a license, she having attempted it on the previous evening but failed owing to the fact that she neglected to shut off her engine and was carried more than the allowed distance beyond the landing point. The disappointment at the failure was evident and Miss Quimby told the officials that she would try again early the next morning.

It was not much after 6 A. M. when the applicant had her monoplane wheeled from the sheds. G. F. Campbell-Wood and Baron d'Orcy, the officials appointed by the Aero Club of America, were waiting for Miss Quimby and without any delay she gave the order to "let go." She rose quickly to a height of 150 feet and started to make her five circuits of the pylons. She flew steadily and banked her machine easily and prettily and soon accomplished her first test.

Taking warning from her previous experience, she landed and let her motor cool a few minutes, before attempting to try the landing test but when she finally arose she quickly started down again and alighted within seven feet, nine inches of her mark.

Then between her and her pilot's license stood only the altitude test. Miss Quimby started aloft

Figure 10: Article in September 1911 issue of *Fly Magazine* noting Quimby's becoming the first licensed aviatrix which had occurred on this day.



# on apparent.

AZINE

September 1911

## Woman's Pilot License

### uch-Sought Certificate



Photo by H. M. Neely

MISS HARRIET QUIMBY

gain in a series of spirals and then dropped easily to earth, her barograph registering 220 feet.

As soon as she saw the figures she turned to the officials and said, "Well, I guess I get that license." And the response was a chorus, "I guess you do." It was number 37.

Miss Quimby wore the conventional aviator's garb of brown skirt and trousers, close-fitting skull cap and goggles.



details of preparation and operation to assure safety. The accident that killed her was not for want of these things.

At the Belmont meet, she approached the Wrights who refused to teach women to fly. She then spoke to John Moisant (Figure 6) who was planning to open a flying school on the Hempstead Plains, the largest such flat expanse of treeless ground east of the Mississippi. John died in an accident in New Orleans on December 31, 1910. However, his school was finally opened in late May 1911 by his brother, Alfred. (Figures 7 & 8) Andre Houpert, a French aviator, was the instructor. Among its first five students was Harriet Quimby and Matilde Moisant, John's sister. (Figure 9) The aircraft used for training was powered by a 35hp plane on a Moisant-built frame under license from Bleriot. So famous was she that just a few days after entering the school, her AP photograph



Figure 15: Emil Flohri's portrait of Quimby, 1911, wearing the famous purple flying costume she herself had designed to provide greater comfort and mobility.

Figure 19: Cal Rodgers (below) preparing for take-off on his Vin Fiz transcontinental trip, Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N.Y., September 17, 1911.



Figure 21 (below left): The train that accompanied Cal Rodgers' Vin Fiz Transcontinental Flight. It created quite a sensation as it crossed the country from coast to coast.

in her student plane appeared in the May 12 issue of the *New York Daily Tribune*.

By late July, Houpert felt Quimby was ready to take her licensing exam and on August 1, 1911, she successfully became the first American woman to obtain her license from the Aero Club of America which was sanctioned to give the test in the US by the Federation Aeronautique Internationale (Figures 10 & 11). Her FAI license was #37.

She became a media sensation, flying in Richmond, NJ on September 6, Staten Island on September 13 (where she won \$1500 in prize money, making her the first professional female pilot) and Trenton on September 17 (Figure 12). An iconic photo taken at Trenton appeared in numerous newspaper and magazine articles and, re-drawn by artist Paul Reith, graced the front page of the German magazine *Jugend* in January 1912. (Figures 13 & 14) Perhaps the most famous image of her was painted by Emil Flohri in 1911 and available on request from Leslie's. (Figure 15) He made a second in 1912.

She flew at the International Aviation Meet in Garden City, N.Y., September 23 with Matilde Moisant, her dear friend and fellow student in Moisant's first graduating class. Matilde set a woman's altitude record while Quimby won the cross-country race, events noted in the newspaper advertisement for the Meet. (Figure 16) While there, she met Earle Ovington who had just become the first official airmail pilot at that Meet.

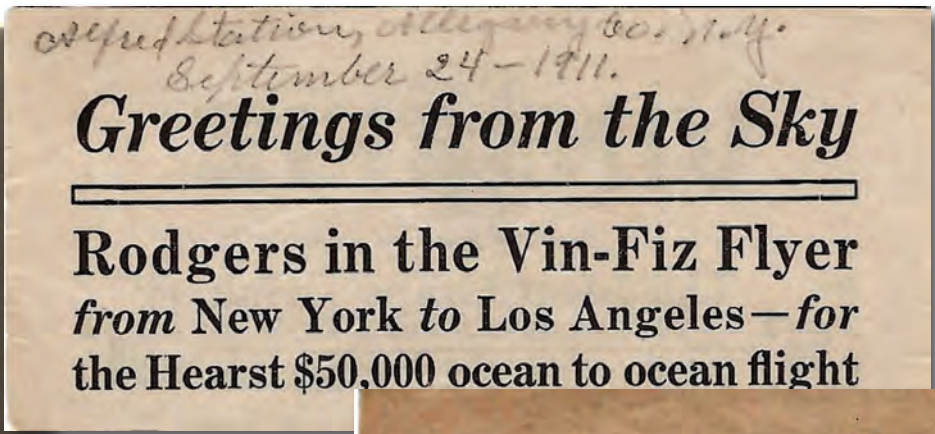
Prior to the Nassau Boulevard Meet, Alfred Moisant had hired both women to be members of

Figure 9: Photo of Quimby with her teacher, Andre Houpert, and her friend Matilde Moisant.



Previously unknown portrait photograph taken by Arnold Genthe in 1902 in San Francisco.





Figures 22a & 22b: A small leaflet dropped during the flight. Note penciled comment on the front (upper left): "Alfred Station, Alleg[h]any Co., N.Y./ September 24, 1911."

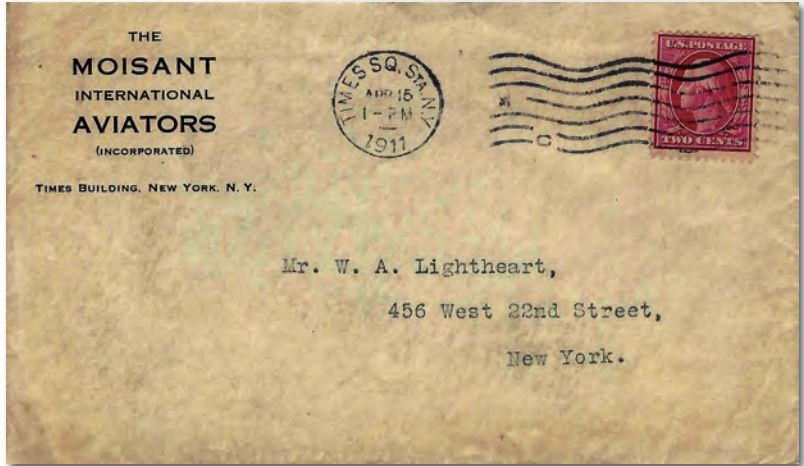


Figure 17: Advertising envelope for the Moisant International Aviators, 1912.



Figure 13: Quimby on the front cover of the German monthly Jugend for January 1912. Although she is not specifically named, the inspiration for Paul Reith's cover painting came from one of her most famous published images.

Figure 23: Vin FIZ promotional image featuring Quimby.



# Her immortality begins.



Figure 19: Cal Rodgers preparing for take-off on his trans-continental trip in the soon-to-be-world-famous **Vin Fiz Flyer**—Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N.Y., September 17, 1911.

his International Aviators (Figure 17) and that November they became the first women to fly in Mexico. While there, as a correspondent for *Leslie's*, she took photos for an edition of *Leslie's* book *Around the World with a Camera*. (Figure 18). On that trip she decided to make an attempt to fly across the English Channel and she left the Moisant Aviators for New York and began planning her flight across the Channel in the spring.

## Harriet's relationship with the Vin Fiz

Quimby was perfectly poised to leap into the world of stardom. She had the native ability and temperament to relish the limelight and to seek it.

But before the cross-Channel flight, in September 1911, she was hired by Armour Company, makers of the popular grape soda, Vin Fiz. They were sponsoring Cal Rodgers' historic flight across America, trying for the Hearst \$50,000 prize for the first to make the trip in under 30 days. As we know, he didn't meet the time requirement.

I have recently obtained a group of 34 photos taken during that trip, many of which have not been previously published, but that's a story for another time. He departed from Sheepshead Bay in Brooklyn, supported by a special Vin Fiz train, outfitted with a mechanic's shop and numerous spare parts, which proved invaluable in expedit-

ing repairs after his numerous crashes along the way. (Figures 19, 20 & 21) He dropped small leaflets along the way, avidly sought after by collectors. (Figures 22a & 22b)

But central to the Quimby story is that in her association with Armour and Vin Fiz, she became the first woman who was not an employee of a company to endorse that company's product. At this time, her image promoting Vin Fiz, wearing her famous purple flying suit, appeared on billboards, postcards and the like (Figure 23) across the country.

One of the most spectacular, and rarest, watch fobs of the era was produced for these. (Figures 24a & 24b, p. 59)) This was the beginning of the endorsement aspect of advertising for a company and lucrative remuneration for the endorser, a mainstay of America's decades-long love affair with celebrity commerce.

In this Part I, I have introduced you to quite a remarkable woman who was intimately involved with one of America's legendary flights, that of the Vin Fiz, of great interest to all postal historians.

In Part II, I'll talk about her death and the pioneer flight covers that were prepared but never used. Then I'll look at the commemorative stamp issued in her honor, Scott C128.



Continued from page 3...

## Stamp Shows & Market Update

By  
David  
Coogle

When the show finally opened Friday, it was as well run as any exhibition could be and had many interested buyers. Even with the attendance down, those with ample retail stocks fared well. My takeaway—WESTPEX 2021 had greater attendance than the 2021 Olympics!

Two weeks later we were whisked to Chicago at the Rosemont Convention Center awaiting GASS (Great American Stamp Show). Does anyone remember the 1978 NY Coliseum Show? Philatelic mobs of hundreds upon hundreds jockeying for the best entry positions before the opening bell! These images flashed before us as the lines cued. Unlike WESTPEX, Chicago was, or seemed to be, blissfully unaware of or unaffected by Delta. We saw the law of pent-up demand in the philatelic jungle on full display before us—namely, bears or cubs, or any other animals that have not been fed for a long time, are ravenously hungry and devour almost anything put before them!

This certainly was the case in the Windy City. There was a terrific turnout at a perfect venue. Foot traffic was, dare I say, Olympian, and collector-demand was torrid. I think everyone was pleased. So far, so good. Now, off to BALPEX, NOJEX, NAPEX and more.

As with all business today, in-person transactions are only a small part of the picture. This has become increasingly the case for a large auction firm like DFK, especially during the pandemic. It was downright eerie at times to call major sales with millions of dollars of philatelic material hammered down before only a handful of agents on the floor, with most bids handled online or by phone. Covid finally shifted the transition to the online marketplace into high gear.

Reviewing the results for our latest Search Engine Reports, we noted some very interesting statistics. As an early adopter and firm believer in these forward-based strategies (as well as putting out a six-figure annual budget for same), we were astonished by the results of the past year (July 2020- July 2021). For example, our internet impressions (the number of times an internet advertise-

ment is viewed) for the latest month available was an astonishing 81,000 times, or more than double that of a year ago! (For the Math majors out there, that breaks down to 2,700 times a day, over 112 times an hour, or almost two per minute!) These monthly “hits” resulted in 4,132 click-throughs (times an impression viewed was clicked through to the DFK website) or about 5% of the total impressions.

We are told that successful internet campaigns eventually reach 3% or higher! Apparently, our major investment in digital technology and “future tech” has coincided neatly with the rapidly transformed philatelic marketplace of the last two years.

Now you are all thinking - what about prices? Our results show a 22% increase in the overall number of clients and bids, with an almost 20% increase in prices for the most traded items, aka, the “bread and butter stamps.” That is pretty amazing and cause for us to take notice. The number of collectors growing, values surging due to increased demand, shortages of inventories everywhere—I wonder what the trend is here? Please be sure to read the Collection Sales review which is a testament to this marketplace.

Collectibles are still on the rise and support this pattern. Many of those dormant collectors that returned to the hobby have kept with it and rekindled their love of stamp collecting. Rising prices, pent up demand and short supplies are pushing collectibles into a strong market for the foreseeable future. Wait, did someone say inflation? Uh oh, this could boost prices even higher. (Don’t you wish you bought that Clemente rookie card two years ago?) With daily records being set in the sports card market, we can see the implications of this area and the “spillover effect” on collectibles as it continues to flourish and expand. Two years ago, demographics and price scales were all flat or trending downwards. Did it really take a pandemic to rescue philately as a mainstream “king of hobbies”? We would love to hear from you on this.



**Indonesian  
Revolution Postal  
History on  
Java 1945-1949**

One would have to have been watching black & white newsreels at a local movie theater back in the late 1940s to have any sense that Indonesia's peoples on the island of Java were holding a Revolution! A philatelic connection, too? Read about their crazy rates for the mailing of post cards!

### **Bryant E Korn FRPSL**

**T**his article discusses postal history on Java during the Indonesian Revolution, from the Declaration of Independence on 17-Aug-1945 to the formation of the United States of Indonesia (RIS) on 27-Dec-1949. This discussion will focus on Java postal rates associated with post-cards only, and primarily postal cards. Initially, only postcards were allowed to be used on Java as they were easy to censor, and every card was censored. Unsealed letters were later accepted. A few stamped postcards are shown for clarity as postal stationery was continually revalued. Documenting the revaluation of Indonesian postal stationery is key to understanding Indonesian postal history. The main postal rate reference is by P.R. Bulterman, who passed away last year. Expanding this subject beyond Java, and/or other aspects of Indonesian Revolutionary Postal History such as POW, Internee, RAPWI (Recovery of Prisoners of War and Internees) and Military mail is subject for further articles.



A long-time high level specialist in the postage stamps and postal history of Liberia (and current president of the Liberia Philatelic Society), **Bryant Korn** is also a philatelic writer and scholar we pleasantly met at the APS annual convention in Omaha two summers ago. His interests transcend the African continent to include places like the South Pacific in wartime.



Figure 1. Independence Day, 17-August-1945. Japanese 5 sen postal card for Java sent from Tegal to Magelang, cancelled "Tegal 17-8-05" with a Japanese year. Censor initials in pencil. 5 sen rate.



Figure 2. LASEM 12-Dec-45 to Magelang. 5 sen rate. Censor initials in pencil. Earliest known usage is 6-Nov-1945.



### Background

The Japanese invasion of the Netherland East Indies began on 11-Jan-1942 on Borneo and spread throughout the islands, and the Dutch capitulated on 8-Mar-1942. The Japanese managed the Netherland East Indies via three administrations: 1) the Army controlled Java, 2) the Army controlled Sumatra (initially with Malaya), and 3) the Navy administered Great East. Each area had its own stamps and postal cards.

The soon-to-be President Sukarno and other

Indonesian leaders generally worked well with the Japanese during the occupation, and in early 1945 discussions began between Japan and Indonesian leaders to form an independent Indonesian State by the end of 1945, which was to be administered by the Indonesians on behalf of the Japanese, primarily because the Netherlands East Indies was very difficult to administer due to its vast expanse, and Japan needed to focus its



Figure 4. PURWOREJO 4-Apr-46 to Jakarta. 5 sen rate. Uprated 100 sen in Japanese rectangular "Repoebliek Indonesia PTT". Censor initials in pencil.



Figure 2. Japanese 40 sen stamp for Express. Censor 1945.



Figure 3. JOMBANG 26-Dec-45 to Mojokerto. 5 sen rate. Japanese 5 sen military field postal card for Java. Uprated 30 sen with three Republic Indonesia 10 sen provisional stamps for Registration



Figure 4. 5 sen rate. First Republic Indonesia postal card for Java stamps for Express, obliterated by a censor or initials in pencil (bottom).



resources to the war effort. The Japanese formed many “Youth Camps” which trained Indonesians in warfare. Even though the Indonesians may not have liked the Japanese, they despised the Dutch, and they wanted their own autonomy. After the Japanese surrender on 15-Aug-1945, Sukarno was prepared to declare independence on 17-Aug-1945 since he had been planning for an Independent State during the previous 6 months.

After Japanese capitulation, Java and Sumatra were occupied by the South East Asia Command (SEAC), led by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander of SEAC. His main function was to free the POWs and send Japanese prisoners back to Japan. During World War Two Indonesia was the responsibility of General MacArthur, but the USA transferred leadership to SEAC immediately after capitulation. This really upset both men. Mountbatten was more focused





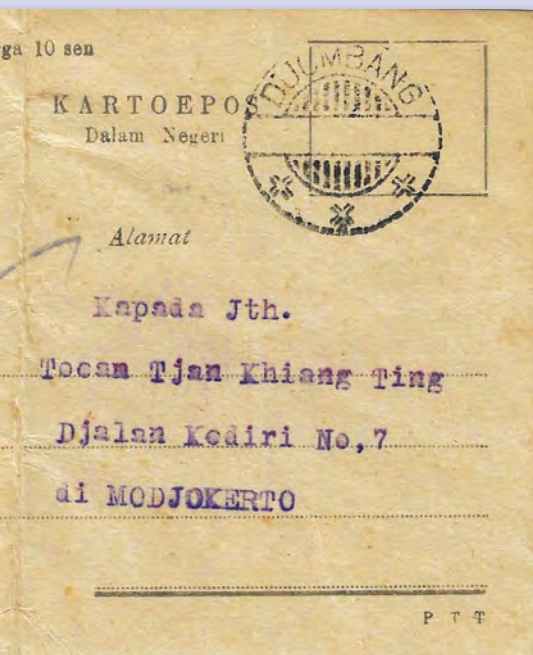


Figure 7. Kedung Bateng 21-Jun-46 to Jogjakarta. 10 sen rate (Harga 10 sen). Emergency postal card. SOLO open date CDS validates the card. Censor initials



Figure 7. KEDUNG BATENG 21-Jun-46 to Jogjakarta. 10 sen rate (Harga 10 sen). The SOLO open date cancel validates the card. Censor initials in green. "Bantoelah Pindjaman Nasional 1946" propaganda handstamp (Help with National Loans).



mid-1948 most territory was held by the Dutch.

This sets the challenge of documenting Indonesian postal history and postal rate info on Java (Sumatra had different postal rates due to inflation). The Dutch produced post-occupation stamps in late 1945 for the Great East, as did the Republic of Indonesia on Java in 1946. Due to impasses in negotiations, in July 1948 the Neth-

Indonesian Independence on 27-Dec-1949, two separate postal systems were in place in the NEI/Republic of Indonesia; they were not acknowledged by each other. In 1946, most territory on Java was held by the newly formed Republic (see painting at left) but by

erland's formed the "Federation of Indonesian States", and in Dec-1948 and Jan-1949 issued "Indonesia" stamps without the word "Republic", but these were rarely used by the greater Dutch population and seldom freely offered at Dutch controlled post offices as the Dutch had produced their own stamps. The Dutch refuted the existence of a "Republic of Indonesia". The Indonesians only used Dutch stamps out of necessity as the Dutch progressively occupied of their territory, and Republic of Indonesia stamps were not valid for use at Dutch post offices.

### Dutch Military Offensives

The Dutch had two main military offensives. First, in July/Aug 1947, half of Java became occupied by the Dutch, which essentially split the Republican areas into two areas – West Java and Central Java. This made postal communication very difficult between these two isolated areas. Secondly, in December 1948, the Republican capitol at Jogjakarta was captured and officials were exiled, including President Sukarno. As the Dutch and Republic postal systems were mutually exclusive, Republican mail became very scarce in 1948 and 1949. Not all postal rates in these later years have yet been documented on card or cover. Most late 1948-49 mail is only Military Mail: Pos Tentara (Army) or ARLI (Navy), and these are rare.



Figure 8. JOGYAKARTA 26-Sep-46 to Jakarta. 10 sen rate. “Kartupos Istimewa/Dalam Negeri” (Special Postcard / Domestic Use) with a RI Flag 10 sen indicium. Censor initials in pencil. The flag postcard had a cost 100 sen to “Support our Young Delegates going abroad”. Very scarce card.

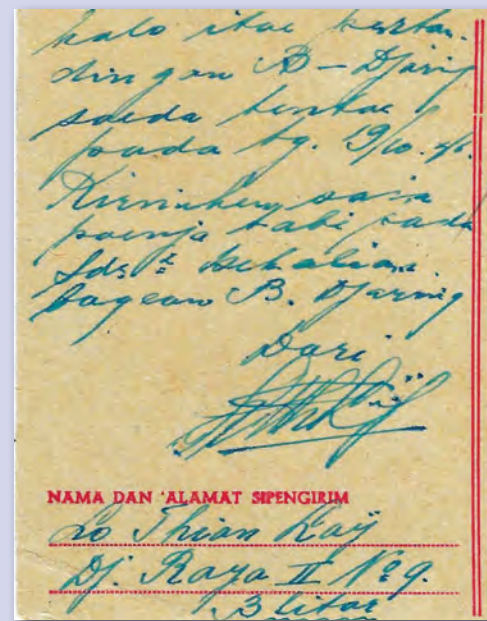


Figure 9. BILTAR 4-Oct-46 to Pasuruan. 10 sen price 110 sen. Valid to the end of 1947, regardless of the rate (1947). Many red/orange shades and paper type.

## Postal History

Due to changing rates, changing currency, and limited ability to readily print new stationery because of paper shortages, the Republic Post Office on Java made use of “open date” circular date stamps as validation handstamps on older stationery to accommodate the continued use of existing stationery after rates changed. In 1948, issued postal cards were valued higher than the printed face value. This makes Indonesian Postal History rates very difficult to interpret if just looking at the face value of the card.

When stamps and/or postal stationery were difficult to stock, primarily in 1946, cities made use of city-specific “Postage Paid” (Porto Dibajar) handstamps to indicate postage paid, and sometimes the value of the postage was noted in manuscript. These city-specific Porto Dibajar handstamps are highly collectable and are an important aspect of Indonesian postal history, but only briefly discussed here. Additionally various “Merdeka” (Freedom) propaganda handstamps were locally produced in 1945 soon after independence and are highly collectable in their own right.

As the newly formed Republic had no source of revenue except for stamp duty, they issued postal cards that required a surcharge for purchase. These surcharges are not documented on the cards (Figures 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12). Initially there

was a 5 sen surcharge on a 5 sen postal card, but then changed to a 100 sen surcharge for special 10 sen cards. Thus, some cards are very scarce to extremely rare, and only a few are shown here as the focus of this article is on postal rates.

Postal rates escalated exponentially over the four years of the Revolution, which also includes a 50 to 1 currency devaluation in October 1946 (Sumatra devaluation was 100 to 1). Inflation was rampant after the war, but this is a subject for future articles regarding Indonesian Revenues. Even decades later, raising government revenue from a “jungle economy” was problematic and most tax revenues were still based upon stamp duty. Up to, and until 28-October-1946, the Japanese Yen, Dutch Guilder and Indonesian Rupiah were valid currencies.

All Javanese mail was censored. Sometimes a handstamp was applied reading “Telah Ditilik” (Has been viewed/read), but more common is just an initial that has been scribbled on the front of the card.

Registered postcards are generally very scarce (Figure 3). Express postcards are much more common, even though they always cost more to send!

**Notes:** Cities within the text are spelt with current-day spellings; some Indonesian spelling



Red Cross Soldier charity (AMAL) postal card; absence of postal rate increases (Berlakne s/d akhir 1948) is noted. Censor initials in pencil.

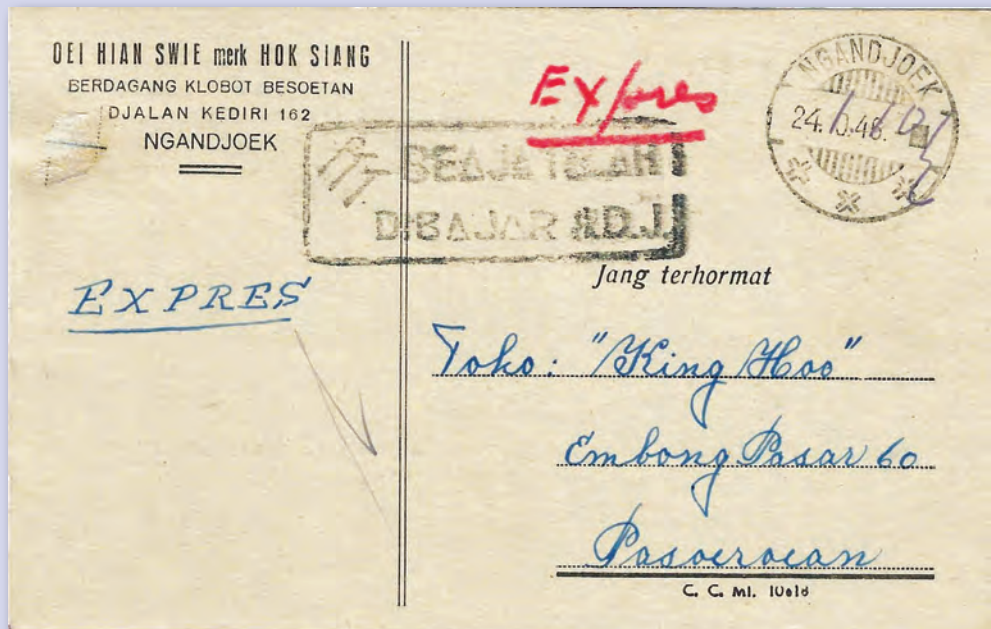


Figure 10. GANJUK 24-Sep-46 to Pasuruan. 10 sen postage + 100 sen Express rate. Very rare "PTT Beaja Telah Dibajar NDJ" Postage Paid handstamp. NDJ = Ngandjoek. Censor initials in pencil.



An Indonesian girl playing a tiny banjo sits among smiling Dutch soldiers on a military vehicle, surrounded by locals. This jovial image belies the fact that the streets of Surakarta, Central Java, on December 21, 1948 the day the photo was shot, were deserted as the Dutch had just renewed its military offensive on Java.



Figure 11. MAGELANG 13-Nov-46 to Ungaran. 10 sen rate. "Fonds Kemerdekaan" (Freedom Fund) 10 sen postal card marking 1 year of independence. Valid for use until the end of 1947 (although not noted on card). "Telah Ditilik" (Censored) and censor initials in pencil. Many paper shades (variations of brown, cream, green, grey, rose) and types of paper exist for this card.

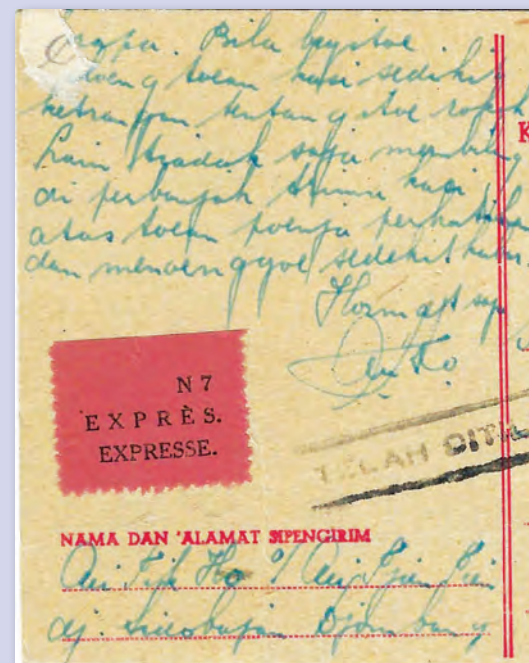


Figure 12. JOMBANG 3-Dec-46 to Pasuruan. 10 sen rate. "Fonds Kemerdekaan" (Freedom Fund) 10 sen postal card marking 1 year of independence. Valid for use until the end of 1947, regardless of currency. Valid under the new Republican currency.



Figure 14. MAGELANG PASAR 12-Jul-47 to Madiun. 15 sen rate. Generic postcard with a 1946/47 Republican 15 sen for postage and a 40 sen for Express. "Telah Ditilik" (Censored) and censor initials in pencil.

changed after Independence in 1950.

Currency equivalents in 1945: 100 sen = 1 Rupiah = 1 Gulden = 1 Yen; these changed dramatically within years.

**1-Jul-45 Rates: Postcard 5 sen, Registered 30 sen, Express 40 sen**

Java issued its first provisional postal card in November 1945 by overprinting the 5 sen Japanese Buffalo with "Republik Indonesia 5 sen", with vertical bars cancelling the Japanese text (Figure 2). The 3½ sen Japanese postal cards for Java issued before the July 1945 rate change were



sen rate. Red Cross charity (AMAL) postal card; of postal rate increases. Issued under Japanese y. Uprated 40 sen for Express.



Figure 13. LAWANG 26-Dec-46 to Jakarta. 10 sen rate postal card issued under Japanese currency. The additional LAWANG open date stamp validates the card as Republican currency. "Telah Ditilik" (Censored) and censor initials in pencil.



Photos from unknown photographers of Indonesian refugees (far left) and Republic soldiers in a refugee camp. At right: Dutch forces personnel carrier with civilian Indonesian refugees.



still accepted at the 5 sen rate without any additional markings, but 5 sen was still paid. This was common though March 1946 while the cards were in fair supply.

In 1945, Indonesia issued provisional stamps by overprinting Japanese and Dutch postage

stamps with "Repeeblik Indonesia" with an assortment of different killer bars that obliterated either the Dutch or Japanese text (Figure 3). In February 1946, the Postal Regulations required all non-overprinted Japanese and Dutch stamps to be cancelled with a "Repeeblik Indonesia PTT"





Figure 16. 10 sen rate. President Sukarno "front facing" 10 sen (Censored) and censor initials in pencil.



Figure 17. PATI 18-Sep-48 to Jogjakarta. President Sukarno "front facing" 10 sen postal card (valued at 30 sen). The additional PATI open date cancel validates the card as 100 sen. Censor initials in pencil.



going to "the cause".

**1-May-46 Rates: Postcard 10 sen, Registered 50 sen, Express 100 sen**

Due to an immediate rate increase, the Post Office implemented a few options. First, they used previously issued postal cards with a "Porto Dibayar" (Postage Paid) handstamp to indicate the additional 5 sen paid (Figure 5). Five extra cents was paid in cash, so the total amount paid was 15 sen, with 5 cents going to "the cause".

Second, they issued an "emergency postal

card" (Figure 6) with a "Harga 10 Sen" (Price 10 sen) noted at the top margin of the card above "Kartupos Dalam Negeri" (Domestic Postcard). This card was validated by an open date CDS and is a fairly scarce card as it was only in use for a few months.

The more common card is shown in Figure 7 and is printed "Republik Indonesia / Kartupos Dalam Negeri / Harga 10 sen" (Republic Indonesia / Domestic Postcard / Price 10 cents). This card is also validated by an open date CDS.



Figure 18. KUDUS 18-Sep-48 to Lasem. 100 sen rate. Republican 100 sen stamp issued 17-Aug-48 for the 3rd Anniversary of Independence. Rare usage. “Telah Ditilik” (Censored) and censor initials in pencil.



Figure 19. Jogjakarta 18-Nov-48 to Jogjakarta. 100 sen rate. Card (issued as a 30 sen card) overprinted and revalued by the Komando Militer Kota (KMK=City Military Command) Tawar



Jakarta trolley car with political statement from its passengers—most in favor of the new Indonesian Republic, circa 1948

Many special postal cards were issued in 1946 to raise money for the Revolution which required validation, and most had no indicium, just an empty box that was validated with an open CDS, as illustrated on Figures 6 and 7. But, a 10 sen card was printed with a Flag indicium and labeled “Kartupos Istimewa” (Special Postcard) (Figure 8). This, like other special cards, cost 110 sen with balance going to “the cause”.

Two of the most common fund-raising post-



cards were the 10 sen Red Cross “Charity” (AMAL) postal cards, priced at 110 sen.

These cards were hand-

stamped “valid to the end of 1947” (Berlakoe s/d achir 1947), regardless of any postal rate increases, which also included the October 1946 currency devaluation. Indonesia issued a Red Cross Wounded Soldier postal card (Fig 9) and a corresponding Red Cross Nurse card (Fig 12). Many red/orange shades and paper types exist for both cards.

There were many private and handmade postcards used in Indonesia. Figure 10 is an exquisite example of a private postcard handstamped





rate. President Sukarno “front facing” 10 sen postal to 100 sen. Rare usage. Army (Tentara) usage. “Kowwan Kamp” handstamp.

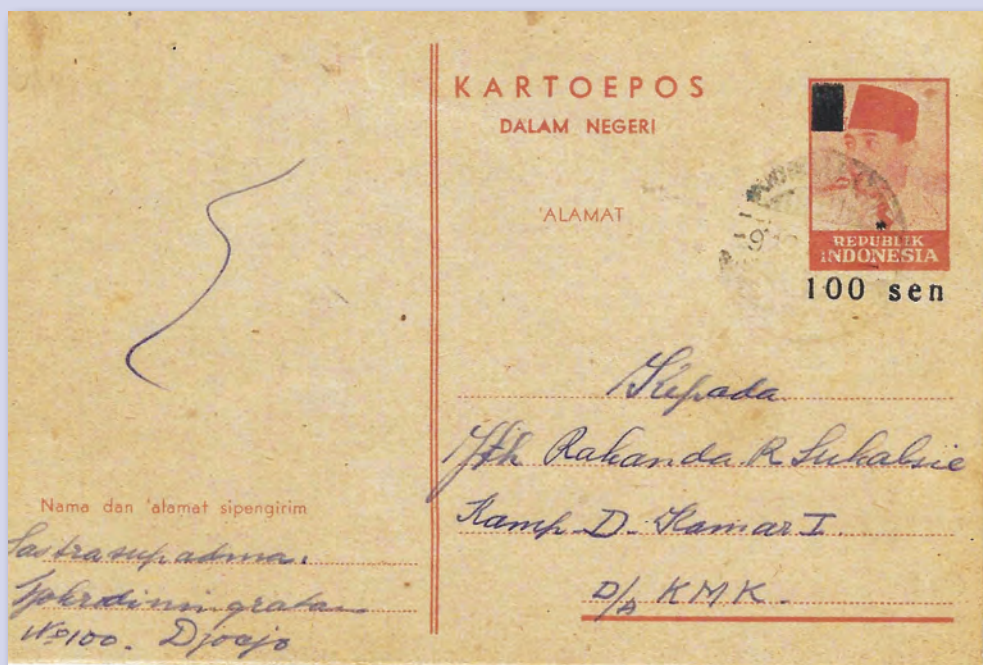


Figure 20. Jogjakarta 9-Dec-48 to Camp D c/o KMK (Komando Militer Kota). 100 sen rate. President Sukarno “left facing” 10 sen postal card (issued as a 15 sen card) overprinted and revalued to 100 sen. Rare Army (Tentara) usage.



As the +Revo-  
lution began to  
heat up in the  
late 1940s, the  
war took to the  
streets. A rare  
photo catches  
the action in  
color. Unknown  
photographer.

with an  
extremely  
rare “PTT  
Beaja Tel-  
ah Dibajar  
NDJ” (Cost  
Paid), re-  
flecting 10  
sen Postage  
and a 100

sen Express mail charge. Likely no stamps were available. Without knowing Indonesian rates, one would not know the 110 sen postage paid. Each town had their own postage paid handstamp, usually with the town’s initials. In this case, NDJ = Ngandjoek.

**28-Oct-46 New Republican Currency. Rates: Postcard 10 sen, Registered 30 sen, Express 40 sen**

On 28 October 1946 Indonesia issued their own new currency. No longer were Japanese or Dutch



A peaceful-looking street scene in Jakarta during the first year of the Revolution in 1945. The tranquility would not last long.

currency valid in the Republican areas of Indonesia. Correspondingly in Java, they devalued the Rupiah 50 to 1 (100 to 1 in Sumatra). Older postcards were no longer valid unless they had an open date CDS validation cancel to verify they were paid in the new currency (Figure 13), except for the Soldier and Nurse AMAL (charity) postcards (Figures 9, 12) which were valid until the end of 1947.

A new 10 sen postal card was issued with a "Fonds Kemerdekaan" (Freedom Fund) indicium which also cost 110 sen in the new currency, funding "the cause" (Figure 11).

**1-Jul-47 Rates: Postcard 15 sen, Registered 30 sen, Express 40 sen**

In July 1947, the basic post card rate increased to 15 sen. Bulterman attributed the 15 sen rate increase to August 1947, but examples exist in July 1947 (Figure 14). Indonesia was planning a new 10 sen Republican currency card but had yet been issued.

Indonesia first printed a 10 sen card with a "left facing" picture of President Sukarno, but it was not issued until the rate changed to 15 sen. The card was still issued, but it was valued 15 sen! This is an example of how misleading Indonesian philately can be.

Paper was very scarce; the post office did not want to waste previously printed postal cards to reflect new postal rates.

Very few "left facing" 10 sen Sukarno cards were produced, which were issued late in 1947. They soon changed to "front facing" 10 sen postal cards, which are more common, but still scarce. For some reason, the "front facing" 10 sen postal cards were not issued until the rate changed to 30 sen, which was February 1948 (Figure 16)!

Postal cards sent in 1948 and 1949 are very scarce because most all the territory was occupied by the Dutch. There was little Republican territory left to where mail could be sent!

**1-Feb-48 Rates: Postcard 30 sen, Registered 150 sen, Express 200 sen**

As mentioned above, Indonesia issued a "front faced" postal card of President Sukarno, but it was issued in 1948 after the rate changed to 30 sen. Registered or Express mail in 1948-49 is very scarce to rare to non-documented.

**1-Aug-48 Rates: Postcard 100 sen, Registered**



**Dutch controlled areas on Java in orange on 5-Aug-1947, after the First Dutch Military Action. On 19-Dec-1948, the Republican Capital of Djokjakarta was captured, and government officials exiled. Indonesian officials returned 6-July-49 to form the United States of Indonesia (RIS) on 27-Dec-1949.**

**300 sen, Express 500 sen**

In August 1948, the post card rate increased to 100 sen, so the post office used open date CDS handstamps to validate the new rate. Figure 17 illustrates a 10 sen face value card valued at 30 sen, with an open date CDS from PATI which revalues it as 100 sen. Figure 18 is a post card dated September 1948 with a 100 sen adhesive which verifies the 100 sen rate.

In late 1948, the post office overprinted both the "left facing" and "right facing" postal cards with a 100 sen overprint (Figures 19, 20). These cards are very scarce, and are usually only associated with military communications, as the entire island of Java was now occupied by the Dutch and the Dutch did not recognize any mail labelled "Republic of Indonesia".

**1-Nov-49 Postcard 200 sen, Registered 500 sen, Express 600 sen**

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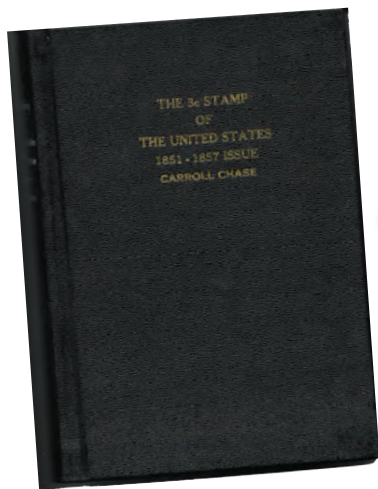
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*Katalog Prangko Indonesia 2018* (Indonesia Postage Stamp Catalogue)



# Books

by Randy L. Neil

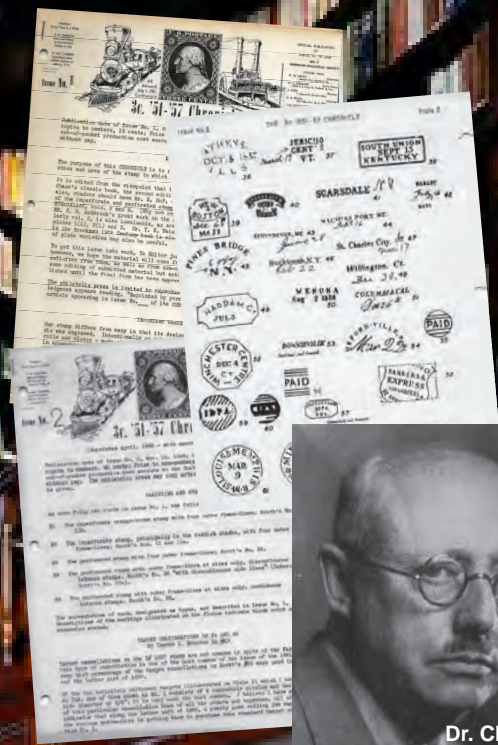
Some philatelic periodicals form a serious backbone to a respected specialty—This one may be the supreme example of that.

Throughout the history of United States philately there have been many high level philatelists who became high level students of our hobby simple by adopting one particular postage stamp that offers countless opportunities for collecting perhaps hundreds of plate and production varieties, unusual and notable cancels and markings, errors, freaks and oddies (helping one, by the way, to collect the specific position of a stamp on its original printing pane and/or sheet—called “replating”—and reform the sheet/pane using collectable specific stamps, blocks and strips), and so many types of uses it would be difficult to categorize them. The best form of this kind of individual collector would be **Dr. Carroll Chase**—the internationally known physician who wrote a formidable book on his love affair with the U.S. 3-cent stamp of 1851 (imperf) and 1857 (perforated).

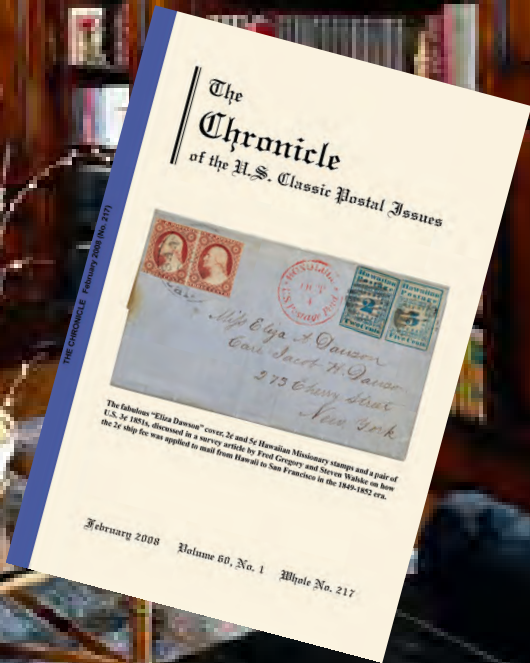
And that giant paragraph above doesn’t even begin to tell the story of what one can do/does with one tiny little stamp. Suddenly on July 25, 1948, a youthful Tracy W. Simpson, a midwestern very serious student of one single stamp, decided to take a leap and form a full-scale national organization. To do it he only needed to sit down and type out the first 12-page newsletter about his wonderful obsession, this 3-cent 1851-1857 stamp, have it mimeographed, then he sent copies (for 35 cents each) to every philatelist he knew who had the same interest...or near to it. The *3c '51-'57 Chronicle* was born, T.W. Simpson, Editor—which in turn, and rather rapidly, caused a flurry of enthusiasm all through the ranks of devoted pursuers of the America’s earliest stamps (say, everything prior to 1861). Who would have thought that, today this tiny mimeographed newsletter would turn out to be the beating heart of the collecting of America’s most important stamps—now *The Chronicle of the United States Philatelic Classics Society*, a 96-page magazine in full color.

Small pictures accompany this article showing some artifacts in my still growing library—most notable, the photo of Dr. Chase, the front cover of the **5th copy** of Chase’s limited first edition of 50 copies of his book in 1929, and, of course, the Actual Volume I, Nos. 1 ad 2 of Simpson’s newsletter.

At bottom left, proof positive that *The Chronicle* is still being published in its 73rd year! *The Chronicle* is the journal of the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society ([www.uspcs.org](http://www.uspcs.org)) and the most influential periodical in all of specialized U.S. journals. [Editor: *one of the truly great editors of our time, Michael Laurence. Our great periodicals, when kept and cherished, are witnesses to the continuous vigor of philately. And its fun!*]



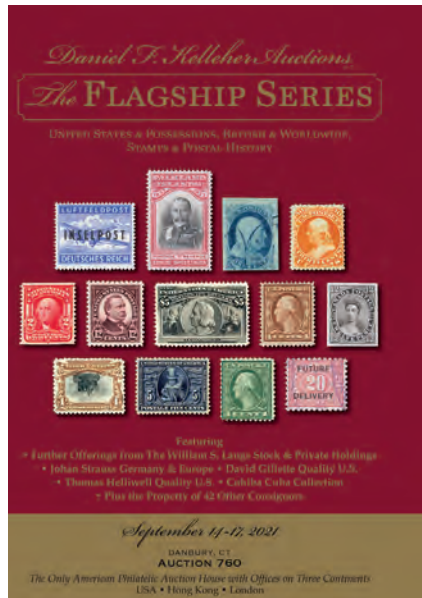
Dr. Chase



February 2008 Volume 66, No. 1 Whole No. 217

# Kelleher's September 14-17 Flagship Sale 760

**Further  
Important  
Offerings from  
The Spectacular  
William S. Langs  
Stock & Private  
Holdings**



**PLUS—Johan Strauss  
Germany & Europe  
David Gillette  
Quality U.S.  
Thomas Helliwell  
Quality U.S.  
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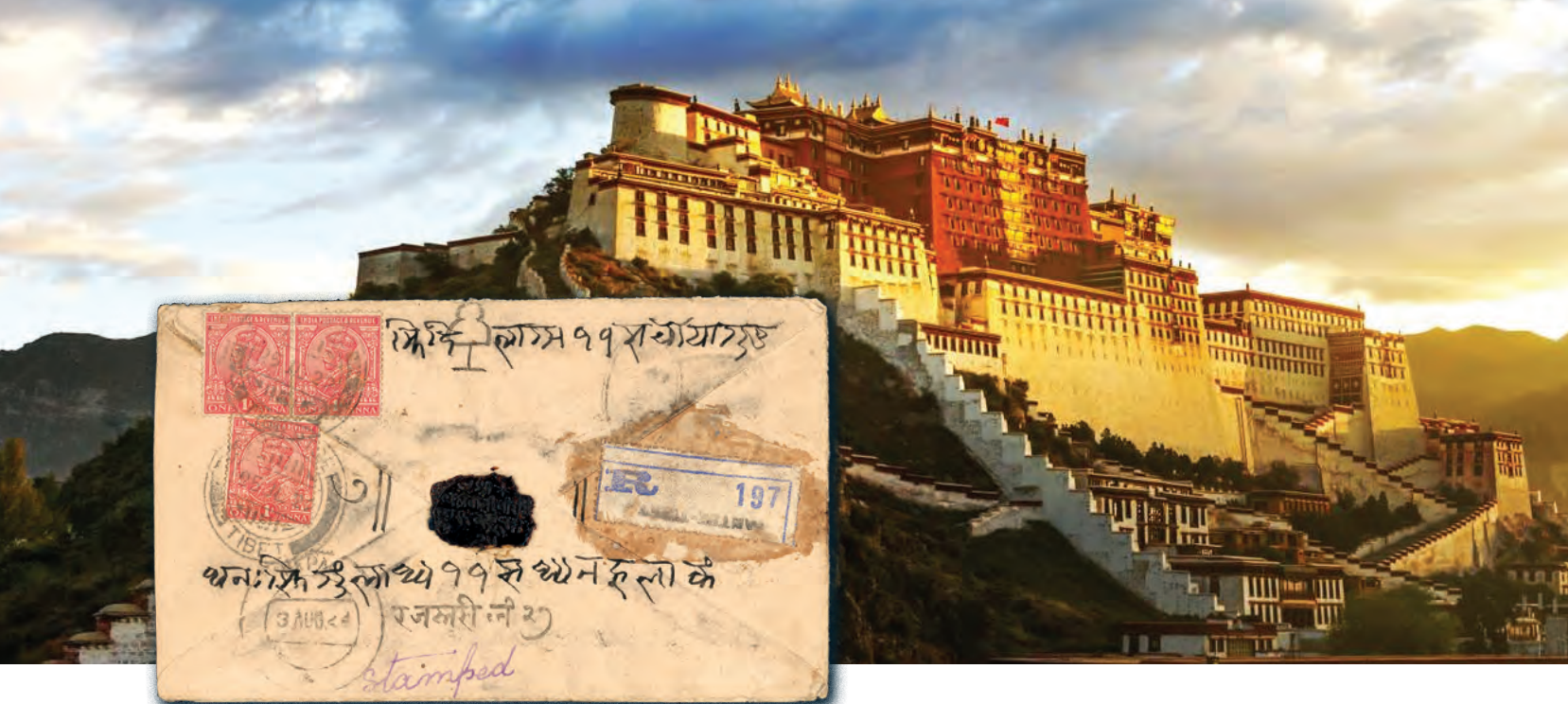
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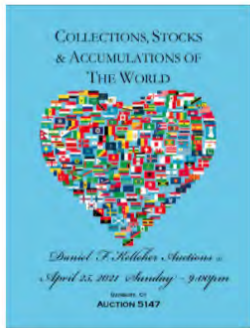
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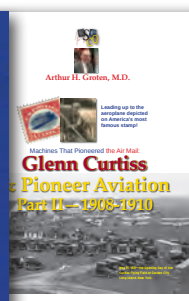
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