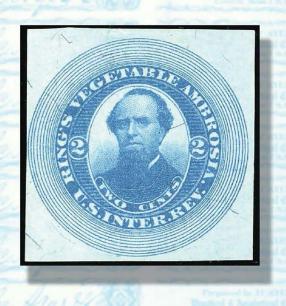
# The Donald Green Collection of Private Die Medicine Stamps



Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions

DECEMBER

12

# SCHUYLER J. RUMSEY

Philatelic Auctions, Inc.

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# The Donald Green Collection of Private Die Medicine Stamps

Public Auction No. 64

To be held in our Galleries

2:00 PM Saturday, December 12, 2015

# Viewing the Lots:

**December 9-10:** Viewing of all lots in Our Gallery (10:00 AM to 5:00 PM). **Please note that no lots will be available for viewing during the sale dates.** 

Please visit our website: www.rumseyauctions.com

#### **Bidding Increments**

\$10-\$300\$10	\$3,000-\$7,500 \$250	\$75,000-\$150,000 \$5,000
\$300-\$500	\$7,500-\$20,000\$500	\$150,000-\$300,000 \$10,000
\$500-\$1,000	\$20,000-\$30,000 \$1,000	
\$1,000-\$3,000 \$100	\$30,000-\$75,000 \$2,500	

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Tel: (041) 44-780-6067

Email: hanspeterthalmann@bluewin.ch

	Symbols		
**	Mint (never hinged)	В	Booklet or Booklet Pane
*	Mint (hinged)	E	Essay
(*)	Mint (no gum/regummed)	P	Proof
0	Used	S	Specimen
	Block	//	Incomplete Set
$\bowtie$	Cover		On Piece
$(\boxtimes)$	Cover Front		

#### **Grading and Condition**

Extraordinary item in the finest condition. Superb

**Extremely Fine** Outstanding and exceptional quality.

Very Fine Choice, first-class condition.

Fine-Very Fine (F-VF) Stamp or cover in sound condition; if a stamp, it is slightly less well-centered than Very Fine but

better centered than Fine.

Fine Sound in all respects. Perforated stamps will have the designs clear of the perforations; the designs

of imperforate stamps will not be cut in to any significant degree.

Very Good (VG) Imperfect centering (stamps) or poor general appearance.

Any stamp faults such as a thin spot, tear, crease etc., will be described at all times. Postally used covers should be expected to have the normal degree of wear associated with them and this wear is not grounds for return of a lot. The grade of a cover is independent of the grade of the stamps on it. Covers from the famous Carroll-Hoy correspondence will normally have a small unobtrusive staple hole. In lots containing several items, degrees of condition denote the overwhelming average and examples above and below such condition can be expected.

# **Terms of Sale**

## **Bidding**

- All bids (whether by floor bidders, mail bidders, or telephone bidders) will have a premium of 15% added to the auction sale price.
- II. All bids are per lot as numbered in the catalog unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale. The right is reserved to withdraw any lot prior to sale, to divide a lot, or to group two or more lots, or to act on behalf of the seller. Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc. will execute bidding instructions on behalf of clients, but will not be responsible for any errors in the execution of such bids. Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc. is not liable for bidding errors related to live auction internet bidding and/or the loss of internet connection during the live auction.
- III. The highest bidder shall prevail; lots are sold at one increment over the second highest bid. Should any dispute arise between bidders, the decision of the auctioneer as to the successful bidder and the reoffering or resale of the lot under dispute shall rest entirely on the judgment of the auctioneer. The auctioneer shall regulate the bidding and reserve the right to refuse any bid believed by him not to be made in good faith.
- IV. Consignor has and retains the right to bid personally, or by his duly appointed agent, through the auctioneer, unless the sale is advertised and announced as one restricting such bidding by consignors or their agents.

# **Payments of Purchases**

- V. FLOOR BIDDERS. Floor bidders shall furnish the auctioneer their names and addresses prior to bidding on any lot. The name and address of the buyer of each lot shall be registered with the auction house following the sale of each lot. Payment of the whole purchase price shall be made by the floor buyer in such manner as the auctioneer may determine. Special credit arrangements must be made prior to the sale.
- VI. MAIL BIDDERS. A successful mail bidder will be notified of lots purchased and must remit payment before the lots are sent. Auction bills are due and payable upon receipt of notification. If buyer's payment is not received within ten (10) days, Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc. may resell all lots without notice. Any and all losses incurred as a result of resale will be passed on to the defaulting buyer. Cost of postage, registration, etc. will be charged to buyer. Proof by the auctioneer of receipt of sending at the advised address shall constitute delivery.
- VII. DIRECT DRAFTS/TRANSFERS. A successful mail bidder known to us may contact our office at (415) 781-5127 for the information necessary to pay directly into the vendor bank account. Any additional charges resulting from processing payments by this method shall be borne by the buyer. Method of payment should be noted on the bid sheet.
- VIII. Title shall not pass to the buyer until full payment is received by Schuyler J. Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc.
- IX. All of our lots are sold as genuine. Lots accompanied by recent (within 5 years of sale date) expert certificates are sold "as is" based on the description in the certificate. The aforementioned expertized lots may not be returned under any circumstances including those instances in which subsequent certificates yield conflicting opinions. The accepted authorities for U.S. stamps are the Philatelic Foundation (P.F.), the Philatelic Stamp Authentication and Grading, Inc. (P.S.A.G.) and the Professional Stamp Expertizing Committee (P.S.E.), however we do not accept "graded certificates", nor do we accept "encased" certified items. The accepted authority for Confederate stamps and covers is the Confederate Stamp Alliance and the Philatelic Foundation of New York.

- X. All extensions must be paid in full, in advance. There will be no exceptions.
- XI. All lots on extension must be submitted for expertizing by the auctioneer exclusively. Each lot is sold as genuine, except those described "as is", but when, in the opinion of a competent authority acceptable to Schuyler J. Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc., the lot is declared otherwise, the purchase price will be refunded in full. The lot must be received by Schuyler J. Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc. within a period of 21 days from the date of auction. No lot will be accepted under any circumstances after four calendar months from the auction date. Expenses incurred for purposes of expertizing shall be borne by the purchaser except where the lot is found by said competent authority to be materially not as described, in which case the consignor will be responsible for expertizing costs incurred. Proof of the inability of said competent authority to express a definite opinion is not grounds for return of an item.
- XII. Any lot, description of which is incorrect, is returnable (A) within three (3) days of receipt and (B) if received by Schuyler J. Rumsey Philatelic Auctions, Inc. within twenty-one (21) days from the date of the auction. All disputed lots must be returned intact, in the condition received; no adjustments will be made. The following lots are not returnable: collection lots containing ten (10) or more items; lots from purchasers OR THEIR AGENTS who had the opportunity to examine them before the auction; items described as having defects or of a quality standard "Very Good" (V.G.) or below; lots with disputed centering or margins when the item is photographed; lots described "as is".

#### California State Sales Tax

- XIII. The California State Sales Tax or that of another state as ordered by the laws of such a state (as appropriate) is payable by buyers liable to tax. See below.
- XIV JURISDICTION. In the event of any dispute between the auctioneer and bidders, or between any parties requesting inspection of any of the lots and the auctioneer, or between persons offering their lots to be auctioned and the auctioneer, the jurisdiction over the dispute shall be in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.
- XV In the event of any dispute, the prevailing party shall be entitled to court costs and reasonable attorney's fees.
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- 2.) You are not a California resident and your lots are being shipped to your out-of-state address.

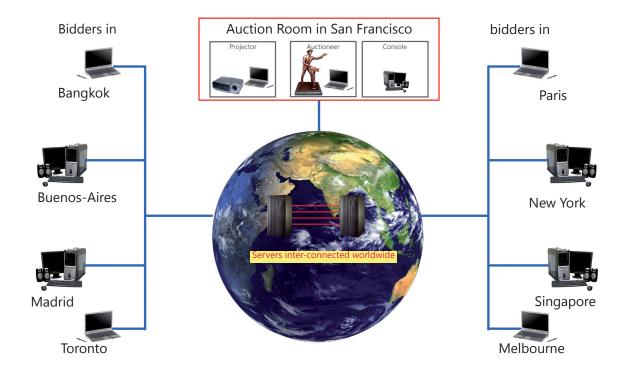
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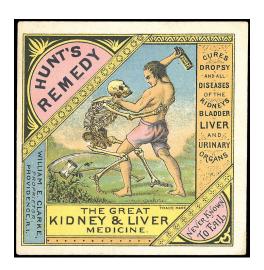
# **Table of Contents**

# The Donald Green Collection of Private Die Medicine Stamps

**♦** 

# Saturday, December 12, 2015, at 2:00 P.M.

1501-1818	Civil War Era Private Die Medicine Stamps
1819-1821	Spanish-American War Era Private Die Medicine Stamps
1822-1832	Private Die Medicine Collections



# The Donald E. Green Collection United States Revenue Medicine Stamps

Dr. Donald E. Green, Ph.D.



Donald Eugene Green, the youngest of three children of Hungarian immigrants, was born in 1926 in Napa, California. He lived there through his freshman year of high school until his family moved to Woodland, California. His parents owned a series of neighborhood bakeries in several Central Valley towns, where his father became renowned for his unique, award-winning sugar-icing paintings and his genius as a cake decorator.

In his early youth, Don developed passions for Stamp Collecting, Scouting and Chemistry, all of which remained important aspects of his adult life. His first stamp album was a gift from his sister Virginia on his 11th Birthday, consisting of elaborate oak covers, leather bindings and heavy parchment sheets, on which Don had handwritten the title "United States Revenue" on the first page. Don was active in the Boy Scouts of America; he attained the rank of Eagle Scout with three Palms by earning virtually every

merit badge available at that time. Don continued with scouting in his adult years, earning Vigil Honors in the Order of the Arrow for his volunteer work as an Assistant Scoutmaster, Neighborhood Commissioner and Merit Badge Counselor for various badges, including Stamp Collecting, Chemistry and Bugling

At age 18, Donald Green enlisted in the U.S. Navy and was stationed for one year in Butte, Montana, where he was Naval ROTC company bugler, and began his studies in Chemistry at the Montana School of Mines. Reassigned to the Office of Naval Research, 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District, Treasure Island, San Francisco, he worked as a Burn Lab Research Chemist. While in the U.S. Naval Reserve Seaman Green earned a B.S. degree in Chemistry from the University of California, Berkeley (1948) and married Margaret Ann Maurer, also a U.C. Berkeley graduate (M.S. Psychology), in 1951. He went on to earn an M.S. in Pharmaceutical Chemistry (1952) as well as a B.S. in Pharmacy (1955) from the University of California, San Francisco. Honorably discharged from the Navy in 1953, he relocated to Pocatello, Idaho and Pullman, Washington, where he taught Pharmaceutical Chemistry at Idaho State and Washington State Universities. In 1962, after obtaining a doctorate degree (Ph.D.) in Medicinal Chemistry from Washington State University, Donald and Margaret finally settled in Sunnyvale, California, where they raised five children. Don currently resides in Chico, California.

Dr. Donald E. Green enjoyed a professional career as an analytical and research pharmacologist, toxicologist and biochemist. He was employed at Varian Associates, several Veterans Administration Medical Centers and Applied Immune Sciences, Inc., and worked part-time as a registered pharmacist at several local pharmacies. Don was dedicated to professional and community service and was always recognizable in his iconic, ever-present bow tie. He was an active member of many professional chemical and pharmaceutical societies, particularly Alpha Chi Sigma Fraternity — where he showed leadership in various capacities. Alpha Chi Sigma nationally acknowledged Don's decades of dedicated service to the Fraternity and the chemical sciences — awarding him their highest and most prestigious John R. Kuebler Award in 2004.

Don was an active member of the American Philatelic Society Chapter 836. He assisted with founding the Western Philatelic Library in 1969 and the SUNPEX regional stamp show, and was actively involved in the organization of the annual WESTPEX Stamp Show. Don was a philatelic judge and received emeritus status in 2006. He is a life member of the American Philatelic Society, The Friends of the Western Philatelic Library and was an active member of the American Revenue Association and the Arizona Philatelic Rangers.

Don combined his interest in pharmaceutical chemistry with philately by gradually accumulating an impressive collection of United States Regular Issue Revenue stamps, with particular emphasis on Private Die Medicine Revenue stamps. Patent medicine companies issued these stamps during and after the U.S. Civil War to pay excise tax on their products. Stamps of this type have never been issued by any other country at any time. The quantities and types of these revenue stamps were limited, and many are exceedingly rare.

Don enthusiastically participated in national and international stamp auctions and over thirty-five exhibitions. His exhibit "Patent Medicine" Companies of the U.S. Civil War Era received numerous American Revenue Association Gold and Reserve Grand awards, in addition to Grand awards in 1998, 2000 and 2004. This exhibit included an impressive series of stamps illustrating the history of the fourteen major companies controlled by the three men who reigned as Kingpins of the patent medicine trade during the U.S. Civil War. Stamps from 118 other companies who issued revenue stamps during the 21 years covered by the Civil War Tax Act complement this collection. His exhibit documents the changes in ownership of these companies and the relationships between their stamp designs.

In addition to Private Die Medicine Stamps, Don acquired many examples of "provisional private medicine stamps," used by some companies before their private die printings were made, as well as facsimiles used after the war tax was repealed. His collection also included every type of encased postage that carried advertising of medicine companies, as well as essays from every medicine company that commissioned private die stamps but never used them; thereby representing the widest variety of stamp-type items used by Civil War medicine companies. A number of stamps in Don's collection were obtained at auction in 1991 from the renowned Morton Dean Joyce Collection, which at that time was considered the finest collection of its type in private hands. More than 30 items in Don's collection are unique — by virtue of their nature or documented scarcity.

Dr. Donald E. Green has been a passionate collector, exhibitor and philatelic judge, taking great pride and enjoyment in the details and history of each stamp in his collection. In addition to the Private Die Medicine stamps and Revenue stamps assembled here, his other collections included early used U.S. Postage, mint U.S. Plate Blocks, and mint and used Hungarian stamps.

Now offered here is Don's collection of stock and exhibited Revenue and Private Die Medicine stamps and related items. His wish is that fellow philatelists may share his appreciation for their history and experience the same thrill of search, discovery and compilation that he has enjoyed while accumulating and exhibiting this fine collection. Donald's international award winning exhibit may be downloaded in a PDF Format from the Schuyler J. Rumsey Philatelic Auctions website at URL: http://www.rumseyauctions.com/pdfs/Sale\_064.pdf.



# The Rise of the Private Die Proprietary Stamps



Not long after Butler & Carpenter had starting printing the regular revenue stamps, a number of manufacturers of proprietary medicines saw an opportunity to advertise their products through the use of the proprietary stamps that they were now obliged to use. They questioned whether they could obtain their own distinctive stamps that bore their company design and trademark on them.

The first company to recognize this and take advantage of the new regulations was the firm of L.R. Herrick & Company of New York who marketed the products "Herrick's Pills & Plasters" and "Harvell's Condition Powders". On October 15, 1862, Butler & Carpenter wrote back to Dr. Herrick stating "We will do all we canno more. Your stamp will be the first private proprietary die printed: and, in this respect, you will enjoy an advantage over your equally afflicted brethren in trade" and a further correspondence on November 6, 1862 stating "We have seized the first opportunity to get your stamps out and you are far ahead of all other private proprietary stamps.". This

advantage was eventually extended to all proprietary companies by a regulation set in place by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued in January of 1863.

Soon after, other proprietary companies followed suit but this was not without cost to these firms. These proprietors would have to incur the additional costs of producing their own private die and any additional cost in producing the plates and printing the stamps. These cost where satisfactory as they where outweighed by the advantages that where found in using such stamps. Not only did these stamps carry an additional advertising value to the products they were placed upon, but these distinctive government stamps conveyed the notation that the federal government was placing a 'government seal of approval' on the products that bore these stamps. This idea was soon taken literally, for in 1863 Dr. Benjamin Brandreth produced his first proprietary stamp that bore the inscription in whole 'United States Certificate of Genuineness'. He was quick to seize this opportunity and had all of his advertisements changed to read "See my private stamp upon each box, by the permission of the Honorable Commissioner of Stamps. Observe B. Brandreth in white, which insures the genuine Pills." Brandreth later took this idea one step further on his next stamp and proposed the additional insertion of the words "Guaranteed Genuine". This however was met with rejection and, in addition, a letter in 1875 from Butler & Carpenter stating in part "You will: therefore, please alter the 'Small Stamp Plate' by striking the words 'United States Certificate of Genuineness,' and inserting the words: 'Allcock's Porous Plaster'" and "Our proposition is to have the wording in both stamps alike, the difference being in size only." Although the government had put a stop to such statements of official endorsement, they did avail to the proprietary firms a 5 to 10% discount on the dies that they had prepared for producing their own stamps.

Section 99 of the revenue law stated in part, "That in all cases where such stamp is used, instead of his or their writing, his or their initials and the date thereon, the said stamp shall be so affixed on the box, bottle, or package, that in opening the same, or using the contents thereof, the said stamp shall be effectually destroyed;..." Their relative scarcity is due to this fact and that sound examples of these issues are quite rare.

On March 3, 1883, the Revenue Act of 1862 was repealed after the issuance of approximately eight billion revenue stamps. Of these stamps, over five billion of these issued were private die proprietary issues. In 1898, at the start of the of the Spanish-American War, proprietary medicines saw a brief time again to take advantage of the private die stamp when President McKinley signed into law "An Act to Provide Ways and Means to Meet War Expenditures..." which provided for a stamp tax which only lasted until 1901. In the entire course of the private die proprietary issues, two hundred and seventy seven proprietary companies officially issued their own revenue stamps.



#### D.B. Seth Arnold

# Ayer & Co.

The J.C. Ayer & Company was started by James Cook Ayer in Lowell, Massachusetts. He was one of those people who became active in many areas including railroad building, invention, and patent medicine. He began to manufacture his own medicines while running an apothecary shop in the 1840's. When the Revenue Act of 1862 was passed he viewed it as an opportunity to advertise and differentiate his products through private die stamps. His stamps were issued from April of 1863 until the stamp tax was repealed in 1883.





1507 (*)□	Ayer & Co., 4¢ Blue, Imperf, Old Paper, block of 6 rejoined vertically, strong bright color, corners trimmed into stamps and other small	
	flaws, <b>Fine appearance</b> , a very rare multiple.	
	Scott No. <b>RS10a</b> \$2,400	
1508 о	Ayer & Co., 4¢ Blue, Imperf, Silk Paper, full even margins, bright color, Very Fine.	
	Scott No. <b>RS10b</b>	
1509 о	Ayer & Co., 4¢ Blue, Imperf, Watermarked USIR, clear to large margins, fresh with rich color, small filled thin, otherwise Very Fine.	
	Scott No. <b>RS10d</b>	



Ayer & Co., 4¢ Green, Old Paper, Die Cut, cut-to-shape removing points, deep color, Decent Appearance, a presentable example of this great rarity, only 2 examples are recorded in the Aldrich census not counting this recently resurfaced example, ex-Springer; with 2002 P.S.E. certificate.

# Ayer & Co. Encased Postage



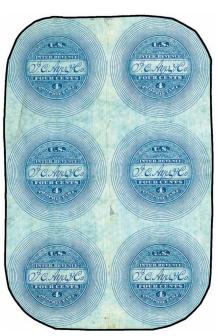


(Front & Reverse)













1511 (Front & Reverse)









1513 (Front & Reverse)





1514 (Front & Reverse)



1515





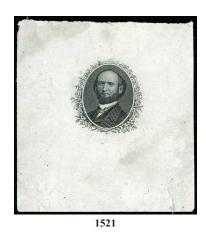






Ex 1520

Ex 1519







Ex 1524

## Barham Pile Cure Co.

Barham's Pile Cure was a animal salve, the recipe for which was obtained by Claudius Augustin Winfield Barham in 1876, then sold to W.T. Blackwell, owner of Bull Durham Tobacco, and Julian S. Carr, a textile manufacturer, in 1877. They revised the formula and went into business for about two years, when they apparently abandoned the business and returned the formula to Mr. Barham. The stamp was only issued once in 1878 bearing a distinctive diamond shape watermark pattern.

## D.S. Barnes

Demas Barnes, conducting his medicine business from New York, was a man of many talents. He served as a Congressman, trustee of the Brooklyn Bridge, director of the Long Island Railroad, and owner of proprietary medicine patents bought from various developers. The stamps were issued from March of 1863 to February of 1865.



1310 0	Scott No. <b>RS15a</b>
1517 o	Barnes, D.S., 2¢ Vermilion, Old Paper, nicely centered, deep color, small tear at lower right and trivial natural internal wrinkle, Very Fine appearance, an attractive example of this very scarce stamp.
	Scott No. <b>RS16a</b>
1518 о	Barnes, D.S., 4¢ Vermilion, Old Paper, well centered for this notoriously off-centered issue, deep color, flaws including small sealed tears and horizontal crease, FV.F. appearance, only 24 examples recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 17 are reported to be faulty). Scott No. RS17a
1519 P	Barnes, D.S., 1¢-4¢ Black, Plate Proofs on Card, single of each with ample to large margins, 2¢ & 3¢ with bottom margin, a Very Fine set. Scott No. RS18P4-RS20P4
1520 P	Barnes, Demas, 1¢-4¢ Black, Plate Proofs on India, single of each, 4¢ mounted on card, ample to large margins, 1¢ with left sheet margin,
	a Very Fine set.
	Scott No. <b>RS21P3-RS23P3</b>

## Barnes & Co.

Demas Barnes chose to use Demas Barnes &	Company on his stamps and they were re-designed in 1866. Th	he stamps were
issued from September 1866 to February of	1872.	

1521 E	Barnes & Co., Vignette Essay, oval portrait used for the unadopted 6¢ essay, with additional floral border, on India (46x50mm),	Very Fine
	and rare, only two examples reported. (Photo pg. 13)	
	Estimate	\$300 - 400

Barnes & Co., 1¢ Green, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with large even margins, fresh and Very Fine. (Photo pg. 13) 1522 P 



Barnes & Co., 1¢ Black, Large Die Proof, initial approval proof on on India (88x43mm), with manuscript "approved Aug 28th, 1866" 1523 P approval date and "E.A. Rollins" signature of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, some mounting gum soak and thinning at right away from stamp design, accompanied by original the original Demas Barnes entry from Butler & Carpenter order book for the 1¢, 2¢ & 4¢ plates, F.-V.F.

Scott No. **RS24P1**..... Estimate \$1,000 - 1,500

1524 P Barnes & Co., 1¢-4¢ Black, Large Die Proofs on India, each with wide margins (82x34mm or larger), couple small flaws, otherwise Very Fine. (Photo pg. 13) Scott No. RS24P1-RS26P1. .....\$525

# **Barry's Proprietary**

Alexander C. Barry was a wigmaker in New York City before introducing "Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound for Restoring, Preserving and Beautifying the Hair..." and promoting its use for other bodily pains. The stamps were issued from June 1865 to February of 1874. The Barry stamp was registered in the name of Barclay & Company who apparently took over the Barry products in 1873. A new design of the stamp was issued from March of 1874 to August of 1882.

Barry's Proprietary, 2¢ Black, Compound Trial Color Large Die Proof, in conjunction with Eugene Jones & Co. 1¢ B.J. & Co. Match 1525 P essay, on India die sunk on card (119x74mm), bright and fresh, Very Fine and choice, a rare compound die proof of a issued Medicine and an unissued Match stamp. 

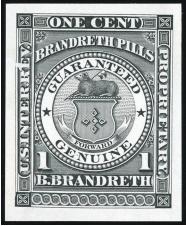
Barry's Proprietary, 2¢ Trial Color Large Die Proofs, two in blue and red, on India, stamp size with wide even margins, fresh and 1526 P pristine, Very Fine and choice. 







Ex 1526





1529

1530



#### **Benjamin Brandreth**

Brandreth's Pills were first manufactured around 1835, in New York City. The operation soon moved to Ossining. At some point Allcock's Porous Plasters became another product line. Brandreth was always attuned to advertising, and commissioned private die stamps early on. The stamps were issued from July of 1863 to February of 1865.

# Frederick Brown Medicine Company

Frederick Brown began to manufacture proprietary medicines as early as the 1820's. His items included Essence of Jamaica Ginger for curing affections of the stomach and bowels, Cholera Mixture, Extract of Taraxacum Juice, Bitter Wine of Iron and Anti-Dyspeptic Powder. After 1862 the company used general issue stamps until several years after Brown died and was replaced by his son, Frederick Junior, in 1866. Private die stamps were then issued for this product from May, 1869 through February 21, 1883. 874,318 were printed on old paper, 1,793,460 on silk paper and 1,656,763 on pink and watermarked papers.



# John I. Brown & Son

John I. Brown & Son, a Boston, Mass. based firm, originated Brown's Bronchial Troches in 1850. They also sold Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges and other preparations. In 1865 the firm entered into a limited partnership arrangement with Jeremiah Curtis & Son known as Curtis & Brown, for the purpose of marketing medicinal preparations other than Brown's Bronchial Troches and Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, the leading Curtis product. The stamps were issued from February 1863 to May of 1883.





Ex 1533





1535



1536





1538

1534 o	Brown, John I. & Son, 2¢ Green, Watermarked USIR, strong color, thin at top, Very Fine appearance.  Scott No. RS40d
1535 о	Brown, John I. & Son, 2¢ Green, Watermarked USIR, bold vivid color, small margin thin at top, otherwise FV.F.  Scott No. RS40d
1536 о	Brown, John I. & Son, 4¢ Brown, Old Paper, rich color, flaws including small nicks at top and small tears, Fine appearance, scarce wit 40 examples recorded in the Aldrich census (26 of which are faulty).  Scott No. RS41a

# Dr. John Bull

A Louisville, Ky. firm, Dr. John Bull's preparations included Sarsaparilla, Cedron Bitters, Worm Destroyer and Smith's Tonic Syrup. The firm went into business around 1865 and the stamps were issued from April of 1866 to February of 1883.

- Bull, Dr. John, 1¢ Black, Pink Paper, rich color, pressed out horizontal crease, F.-V.F. appearance, rare with only 28 recorded in the 1537 o Aldrich census (of which 10 are reported to be faulty).
- Bull, Dr. John, 1¢ Black, Pink Paper, deep color, faint hint of corner crease at bottom left, otherwise Fine, rare with only 34 are recorded 1538 o in the Aldrich census (of which 19 are reported to be faulty).

#### Burdsal & Co.

F.E. Suire & Company took over the business of the United States Proprietary Medicine Company near the end of 1871, but they did not have the private die stamps altered. In July of 1874 J. S. Burdsal acquired Roback's Blood Pills, though perhaps not the Blood Purifier or Stomach Bitters. The wrappers were redesigned to include the Burdsal name below the other printed information. The stamps were issued from August 1874 to October of 1880.

This label was added in the lower margin of the wrapper used by the predecessor company, The United States Proprietary Medicine Co.





ONE OF TWO KNOWN EXAMPLES OF THE BURDSAL & CO. 1¢ BLACK ON YELLOW WRAPPER ON SILK PAPER.

Although Scott lists a 1¢ black on yellow wrapper (RS45A, cataloged at \$5,000), it does not distinguish between the silk (should be designated as RS45Ab) and watermark (should be RS45Ad) varieties.





1546













Ex 1542

1543

1544 (Front & Reverse)

1545 (Front & Reverse)

# Burnett & Co.

Joseph Burnett of Boston, Mass. manufactured flavoring extracts, cologne water, Cocoaine hair tonic, Kalliston skin wash, and Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy. The stamps were issued from November 1870 to August of 1882.

1542 P	Burnett & Co., 4¢ Large Die Proofs, trial colors on India in blue and green and black large die proof on India, stamp size, blue trial color or card, rich colors, Very Fine, a complete set of large die proofs.  Scott No. RS46TC1, RS46P1
1543 o	Burnett & Co., 4¢ Black, Pink Paper, wide margins, corner crease at top right, FV.F. appearance, ex-Joyce.  Scott No. RS46c
	Burnett & Co. Encased Postage
1544 *	Burnett's Cocoaine Kalliston, 3¢, stamp with rich deep color, couple small cracks in mica, FV.F. Hodders & Bowers No. 74.  Scott No. EP45
1545 *	Burnett's Cooking Extracts, 3¢, stamp with strong color, intact mica, slight case discoloration, otherwise Very Fine. Hodders & Bowers No. 82.  Scott No. EP53
	Campion & Co.

The J.W. Campion & Company was based in Philadelphia, Pa. and marketed Dr. L.Q.C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial reputedly cured Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat, etc.. The firm began to market its product in 1859, but private die stamps were not issued until 1875 and last issued on November of 1882.













1551



1553





1555



1556

#### Cannon & Co.

Between 1868 and 1869 the firm of Hutchings and Hillyer was dissolved and the medicine was then taken over by Dr. Cornelius Cheeseman. After that E.L. Borneisler & Company bought it. All of these successor owners presumably used the Hutchings & Hillyer stamps. In 1876 the preparation and the die of the proprietary stamp were passed on to Cannon & Company. The design of the stamp was altered to reflect this ownership. The stamps were issued from July of 1876 to March of 1883.

# Chase, Son & Co.

Doctor Alvin Wood Chase was a resident of Ann Arbor, Michigan, but his patent medicines were manufactured in Toledo, Ohio. They consisted, in part, of Dr. A.W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, Dr. W.A. Chase's Ointment, Dr. A.W. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and Dr. A.W. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, The stamp were issued from May of 1877 to October of 1880.



1557





1558



Ex 1560



1562

## William E. Clarke

Hunt's Remedy - the Great Kidney Medicine - dated back to the very early days of Manhattan, and was manufactured for some time before William E. Clarke of Providence came into possession of it in 1872. Clarke subsequently added Health Pills and Liver Cure, as well as Hunt's Infallible Eye-Wash, to his products. His stamps were issued from 1879 through November 24, 1880.

## R.C. & C.S. Clark

The ABC of the Clark brothers' stamp stands for Anti-Bilious Compound. Rollin C. Clark and Curtis S. Clark appear in the Cleveland city directory in 1871 as "chemists." Their stamps were first issued in August of 1873 and up to June 1, 1882. 275,000 were printed on silk paper and 32,297 on watermarked paper.





#### Collins Bros.

William H. Collins and Louis E. Collins are first mentioned as patent medicine wholesalers in Saint Louis, Mo. in 1864. From 1867 at least through 1883 their business is shown as "patent medicines and druggists' fancy goods". The stamps were issued from January of 1867 to September of 1872.

#### **Charles N. Crittenton**

Charles N. Crittenton was first listed as a maker of patent medicine in the New York City Directory about 1863. He was a retailer and wholesaler until 1876, when he became a manufacturer. His main products were Pike's Toothache Drops and Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Private die stamps were ordered and first delivered in 1876.

# Jeremiah Curtis & Son

Jeremiah Curtis & Son was a New York based firm. Their flagship product was Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, which was first marketed in 1835. It contained a small amount of morphine, and was said to cure all diseases of children. The product was so well known that a movement in a divertimento by Sir Edward Elgar was titled after the remedy. The stamps were issued from February 1863 to sometime in 1880.

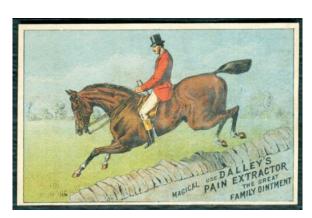


Curtis & Son, 1¢ Model Essay, pen, pencil and watercolor design on card with engraved lathework strips added at top and bottom, manuscript "This design is approved subject to the regulations of the office, Geo. S. Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue" approval at left; central vertical card crease, otherwise Very Fine, ex-Joyce.

1564 o	Curtis & Son, 2¢ Black, Watermarked USIR, deep color, thins and nibbed perfs at bottom, FV.F. appearance. (Photo pg. 23) Scott No. RS68d
	Curtis & Brown
	Curtis & Brown was a limited partnership of Jeremiah Curtis & Son and John I. Brown & Son. This entity was founded in 1865 to market various proprietary items other than Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup or Brown's Bronchial Troches.  The stamps were issued from August 1865 to September of 1877.
1565 P	Curtis & Brown, 2¢ Blue, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India mounted on card, stamp size with wide margins, bright and fresh, Very Fine.  Scott No. RS70TC1
1566 o	Curtis & Brown, 2¢ Black, Silk Paper, deep color, thin and central crease, FV.F. appearance.  Scott No. RS70b. \$200
	Curtis & Brown Mfg. Co.
	The Curtis & Brown firm was changed to the Curtis & Brown Manufacturing Company in 1877. These stamps were issued from November of 1877 to April of 1883.
1567 o	Curtis & Brown Mfg. Co., 1¢ Black, Pink Paper, choice centering, thinning, Very Fine appearance.  Scott No. RS71c
1568 o	Curtis & Brown Mfg. Co., 2¢ Black, Watermarked USIR, attractively centered, flaws including a couple of thins and slight scuffing. FV.F. appearance, rare with only 24 recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 16 are reported to be faulty)., ex-Rosenberg. Scott No. RS72d

# **Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve**

Henry Dalley began manufacturing Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor in 1839, but it was his son, Henry Dalley Jr., who introduced Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve in 1866. It was intended for a variety of animals. The stamps were from April of 1867 to August of 1882.



1569	P	Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve, 2¢ Green, Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with large even margins, bold color, small shallow thin, otherwise Very Fine.
		Scott No. <b>RS73P1</b>
1570	0	Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve, 2¢ Green, Old Paper, attractively centered, strong color, small thin, Very Fine appearance.  Scott No. RS73a
1571	0	Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve, 2¢ Green, Watermarked USIR, rich deep color, filled thins and a couple nibbed perfs, FV.F. appearance.  Scott No. RS73d
1572	P	Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, 1¢ Black, Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with large even margins, Very Fine and choice.  Scott No. RS74P1
1573	o	Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, 1¢ Black, Error (\$100 Instead of \$1), Old Paper, strong color, small thins and nibbed perf at right, FV.F. appearance, rare with only 27 examples recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 17 are reported to be faulty).  Scott No. RS74ah





















#### Davis & Son

Perry Davis & Son was a firm based in Providence, Rhode Island. Their major product was "Pain Killer", a mixture of alcohol, opium, camphor, pepper, myrrh, guaiac, oil of spruce and red saunders. It was claimed to cure everything from frostbite to cholera. The stamps were issued from September 1869 to February of 1883.

1574 P	bottom portion of 2¢ U.S. Int. Rev. Revenue at right and portions of a 3¢ First Issue Revenue issue at upper right and left in die sink area, bright and fresh, Very Fine, reported to be The Only Known Example of This Trial Color in Green, ex-Joyce. (Photo pg. 25) Scott No. RS75TC1
1575 P	Davis & Son, 1¢ Blue, Large Die Proof, on India die sunk on card (42x47mm), with card showing impression of top portion of 2¢ First Issue Revenue at left, Very Fine, a unusual and certainly unique large die proof.
	Scott No. <b>RS75P1</b>
1576 o	Davis & Son, 1¢ Blue, Pink Paper, rich color on bright paper, thin, Fine appearance, only 31 are recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 14 are reported to be faulty).
	Scott No. <b>RS75c</b>
1577 o	Davis & Son, 2¢ Brown Red, Old Paper, strong color, couple small thins, FV.F. appearance, scarce with only 26 examples reported ex-Joyce.
	Scott No. <b>RS76a</b> \$200

#### Drake & Co.

Patrick Henry Drake and Demas Barnes formed a partnership around 1862 to manufacture and market Drake's Plantation Bitters. In 1867 Barnes and Drake dissolved their partnership and Plantation Bitters was transferred to P.H. Drake & Company, with the dies to the horizontal Barnes stamps. The 2 cent and 4 cent dies were altered to include the new name and a picture of the distinctive log cabin bottle Plantation Bitters was sold in. The stamps were issued from January 1869 to March of 1875.



# THE UNIQUE BUTLER & CARPENTER 2¢ DRAKE & CO. MODEL APPROVAL ESSAY.













1582







1584



Drake & Co., 2¢ Black, Old Paper, deep color and sharp impression, small thins, Fine appearance, a very rare example of the Drake & Co. 1580 o 2¢ Black Medicine issue, only 12 are recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 6 are reported to be faulty). Scott No. RS82a. 1581 P Drake & Co., 4¢ Blue, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India mounted on card, stamp size with wide margins, Very Fine, ex-Joyce. Drake & Co., 4¢ Green, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with wide margins, small internal hole, otherwise Very Fine, 1582 P ex-Joyce. Scott No. RS83TC1 . . . . . . .

#### C.M. Evans

Charles M. Evans manufactured Doctor Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Christoph Wilhelm Hoofland invented the eponymous bitters in Germany in the 1840s and the product was introduced in America in 1850 by Charles M. Jackson. C.M. Evans was a clerk in Jackson's firm. By 1863, business directories listed Jones and Evans as patent medicine manufacturers, and beginning in 1864, they are listed as the manufacturers of Hoofland's German Bitters. Beginning in 1867, business directories list Evans as the sole proprietor of Hoofland's German Bitters. C.M. Evans had an essay prepared, most likely in 1866.

1583 E (Unissued) Evans, C.M., 4¢ Black, Large Die on India, stamp size with clear to ample margins, bright and fresh, Very Fine and scarce.



## Fahnestock, B.A.

Benjamin A. Fahnestock, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., began to market his vermifuge in 1830. It was successful, and when stamps were required in 1862 Fahnestock quickly had one prepared for the product. The stamps were issued from February 1863 to August of 1875.



# Father Mathew Temperance & Mfg. Co.

The Father Mathew Company appears to have been a rather short-lived attempt to break into the US market by a Canadian Company. The company's stamps were first issued 1878 and last issued prior to October, 1880. 14,300 were printed, on watermarked paper. The stamps are not rare despite the small number issued, as remainders were available.

# Dr. A.H. Flanders

Little is known about A.H. Flanders, maker of or agent for Rush's Pills. He was probably located in the vicinity of Boston in the late 1860's. Stamps were issued for the company from November, 1869 through June 2, 1883. 543,050 were printed on old paper, 1,434,897 on silk paper and 1,767,040 on pink and watermarked papers.

# Fleming Bros. Liver Pills

Doctor C. McLane died in 1855, but his proprietary medicines lived on as products of Fleming Brothers of Pittsburgh, Pa. They included Dr. C. McLean's Celebrated Liver Pills, Dr. C. McLean's Celebrated American Worm Specific or Vermifuge and Crudiform, for rheumatism of man or beast. The Flemings also marketed Fleming's Ivory Polish (for the teeth), Fleming's Mikado Cologne and Kidd's Cough Syrup. The stamps were issued from April 1863 to May 1883.



Fleming Bros. Liver Pills, 1¢ Black, Large Die Proof, on India (117x35mm), with pencil notations in margin, bright and fresh, Very Fine and choice. (Photo pg. 31)



- Fleming Bros. Liver Pills, 1¢ Black, Old Paper, ample margin, deep color, flaws including repaired defect at bottom left, Fine appearance, a very presentable example of the very rare Fleming Bros. Liver Pills 1¢ Black on Old Paper issue, only 13 are recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 10 are reported to be faulty), ex-Cunliffe.
- 1592 P **Fleming Bros. Vermifuge, 1¢ Blue, Trial Color Large Die Proof,** on India mounted on card, stamp size with large margins, deep color, **Very Fine and scarce,** ex-Joyce. (Photo pg. 31)

#### G.G. Green

G.G. Green's primary products were Boschee's German Syrup for diseases of the throat and lungs, Green's August Flower to treat things like dyspepsia and pain in the side, and Green's Ague Conqueror for malaria, chills and fever, and the worn-out feeling. The firm was in no hurry to have private stamps prepared. The stamps were issued from May 1878 to April of 1883. All in total 5,074,630 were printed, on watermarked paper.



Scott No. RS92h.
 Green, G.G., 3¢ Black, Rouletted, Watermarked U.S.I.R., deep color, small sealed tear at left, Very Fine appearance, scarce with only 34 examples reported.
 Scott No. RS93d.

#### Hall & Ruckel

William Henry Hall and John H. Ruckel were friends with shops on Greenwich Street in New York. In the early 1850's they went into business together, and by 1863 they were manufacturing a dentifrice called Sozodont. In 1869 Hall and Leonard W. Warner acquired the business of L.R. Herrick (Herrick's Family Medicines), and other preparations like Dr. J.R. Stafford's Iron & Sulphur Powders and Stafford's Olive Tar. Later they developed or bought Lubin's Violette Tooth-Powder, Hall & Ruckel's Improved Seidlitz Powders and Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer.



Hall & Ruckel, 3¢ Black, Large Die Proof, initial approval proof on India (51x52mm), with manuscript "Approved this day Sept. 6, 1865" approval date and "William Orton" signature of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, some mounting gum soak and sealed tears away from stamp design, accompanied by the original Hall & Ruckel entry from Butler & Carpenter order book (on Joyce album page), F.-V.F. appearance.



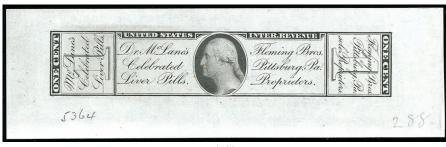


(C.C.CRIDEN) U.S.INT.REV. 1596





1587



1589



Ex 1591







1593 Ex 1605









#### A UNIQUE AND UNREPORTED EXAMPLE OF THE HALL & RUCKEL 3¢ IMPERFORATE ON WATERMARKED PAPER.

# Dr. Harter's

This firm was established in Saint Louis around 1868 by Milton G. and Samuel K. Harter and Thomas W. Boyer, originally Ohio residents. It operated as Dr. Harter & Company for several years, then by 1873 as The Dr. Harter Medicine Company. The company's products included Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Pills, Dr. Harter's Pile Ointment, Dr. Harter's Little Liver Pills - Do not Gripe or Sicken, Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, etc.



#### Hartman & Co.

Benjamin Mishler was in the brewing business in 1857 when he put together a concoction called Mishler's Herb Bitters, which was probably over a quarter percent alcohol. It proved to be a popular nostrum and around 1867 Dr. Samuel Brubaker Hartman of Lancaster and Pittsburgh, Pa. became the sole proprietor of the remedy. His stamps were issued from January 1868 to October 1880.





Hartman & Co., 4¢ Black, Pink Paper, showing portion of N.B.N.Co. imprint at right, deep color, couple small thins and sealed tear, Very 1602 o Fine appearance, only 31 are recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 20 are reported to be faulty), ex-Joyce. 



1603 o Hartman & Co., 4¢ Black, U.S.I.R. Watermark, very well centered, rich color, minor facial scuffs, otherwise Extremely Fine, rare with only 22 examples are recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 14 are reported to be faulty). Scott No. **RS99d**. \$1,900

1604 o Hartman & Co., 6¢ Black, Silk Paper, strong color, small thins and some nibbed perfs at bottom, F.-V.F. appearance, with only 57 recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 25 are reported to be faulty). (Photo pg. 31)

#### E.T. Hazeltine

Hazeltine & Company, a Warren, Pa. firm, began to produce Piso's Cure for consumption in 1864. The name of the company was changed to E.T. Hazeltine in 1868. Their stamps were issued from September 1873 to April of 1883.

1605 P Hazeltine, E.T., 2¢ Large Die Proofs, 2 different on India; in blue on card (stamp size with large margins) and black trial color (68x39mm), fresh and Very Fine. (Photo pg. 31) Scott No. RS102P1, RS102TC1 . . . .

Hazeltine, E.T., 4¢ Black, Imperf, clear to mostly large margins, fresh and Very Fine, Scott catalog \$1,100 for pair, ex-Joyce. (Photo pg. 1606 o

#### Helmbold's

Henry T. Helmbold began his career in the patent medicine business in 1846 with Helmbold's Extract Buchu and other medicines. Henry T. retired in 1876 and his son Albert L. Helmbold took over the business. He had the dies of two of the stamps altered to reflect his ownership. These stamps were issued from 1876 to April of 1882.

- Helmbold's, 2¢ Blue, Large Die Proof, on India mounted on card (38x46mm), fresh and pristine, Very Fine and choice. (Photo pg. 35) 1607 P
- Helmbold's, 2¢ Blue, Silk Paper, rich color, sealed tear at right, about Fine appearance, with only 31 recorded in the Aldrich census (of 1608 o which 18 are reported to be faulty). (Photo pg. 35)
- Helmbold's, 3¢ + 6¢ Black, Composite Large Die Proof, on India (53x34mm), fresh with bold color, shallow hinge thin, otherwise Very 1609 P **Fine,** very scarce, ex-Cunliffe. (Photo pg. 35)
- Helmbold's, 4¢ Black, Silk Paper, deep bold color, Fine. (Photo pg. 35) 1610 o
- Helmbold's, 6¢ Essay, set of 5 colors on India, in black, blue, green, brown and plum, all except black (couple margin thins) mounted on 1611 E card, a Very Fine set, ex-Joyce. (Photo pg. 35)

#### A.L. Helmbold's



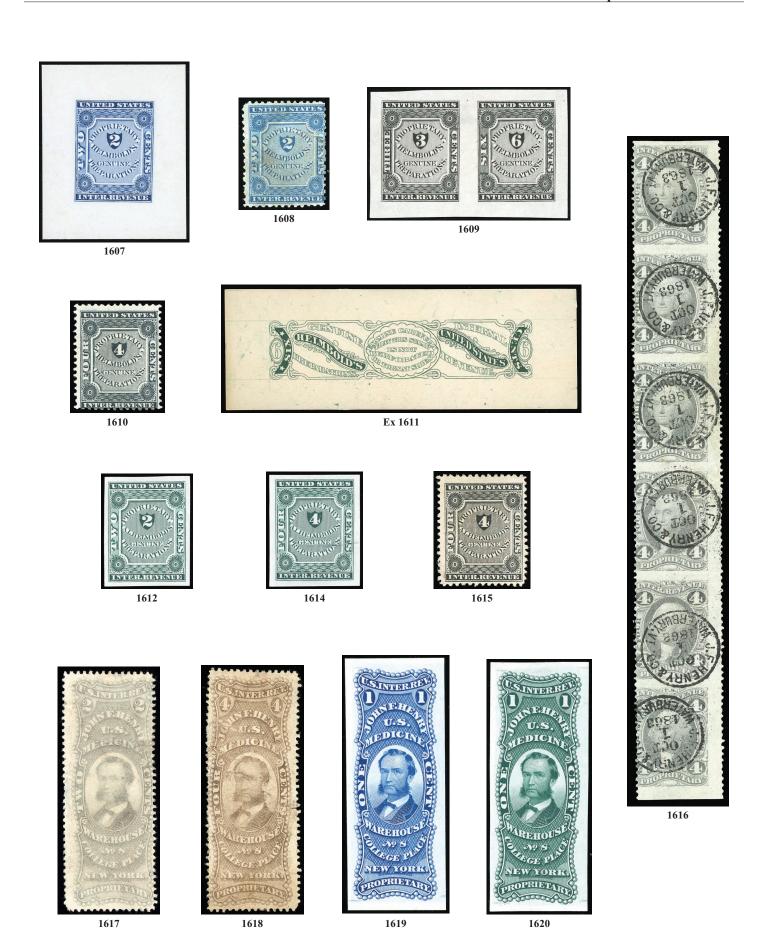
1613 o	Helmbold's, A.L., 2¢ Blue, Pink Paper, rich deep color, filled thins, Very Fine appearance, an attractive example of this very scarce stamp, with only 29 examples reported.
	Scott No. <b>RS110c</b>
1614 P	Helmbold's, A.L., 4¢ Green, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with large margins, natural thin spot, fresh and Very Fine, scarce.
	Scott No. <b>RS111TC1</b>
1615 o	Helmbold's, A.L., 4¢ Black, Pink Paper, bold color, filled thins, otherwise FV.F., very scarce and undercataloged in Scott, with only 26 examples reported, ex-Joyce.
	Scott No. PS111c \$210

# John F. Henry

John F. Henry was one of the sons in J.M. Henry & Sons, a proprietary medicine firm operating in the 1850's in Vermont. In 1865 John went to New York to work for Demas Barnes. Barnes wanted to run for Congress and pursue other activities, so in 1868 Henry took over as successor. By 1869 Henry must have run out of proprietary stamps from Barnes, so he ordered his own. The stamps were issued from October 1869 to February of 1883.



1616 o Henry, John F., 1862, 4¢ Proprietary, Part Perf, bottom margin strip of 6, each with "J.F. Henry & Co., Waterbury, Ct., Oct 1, 1862" circular date stamp cancel, horizontal creases with one affecting 2nd stamp and sealed internal tear in 5th stamp, otherwise Fine, Scott catalog value \$4,500 for pairs. THE LARGEST KNOWN MULTIPLE OF THE 4¢ PROPRIETARY PART PERF ISSUE. Henry, John F., 2¢ Violet, Old Paper, good color for this very fugitive issue, small thins and sealed tear at right, Fine appearance, scarce 1617 o with 34 examples recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 25 are reported to be faulty). The initial colors of Henry's 2¢ and 4¢ stamps were unsatisfactory and he quickly asked that they be reprinted... "in bright colors, as the last were shocking bad!". 1618 o Henry, John F., 4¢ Bister, Old Paper, good color for this very fugitive issue, nicely centered, flaws including sealed tears, natural wrinkling and pressed horizontal crease, Fine appearance, rare with 20 examples recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 11 are reported to be faulty). Scott No. RS113a \$2,000 Henry, John F., 1¢ Blue, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with wide margins, bright and fresh, Very Fine and choice, a 1619 P rare trial color proof, color unlisted in the Scott catalog, ex-Joyce. Henry, John F., 1¢ Green, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with large to wide margins, Very Fine, ex-Joyce. 1620 P 





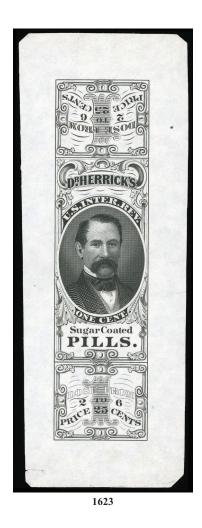


1622 o Henry, John F., 1¢ Black, Watermarked USIR, Horizontal Pair, Imperforate Between, separated and rejoined as always, deep color and sharp impression, left stamp with small tear and thin spots, Very Fine appearance, variety footnoted in the Scott catalog; with 1994 P.F. certificate.

A RARE EXAMPLE OF THE JOHN F. HENRY 1 % IMPERFORATE BETWEEN PAIR. ONLY THREE SUCH PAIRS ARE RECORDED.

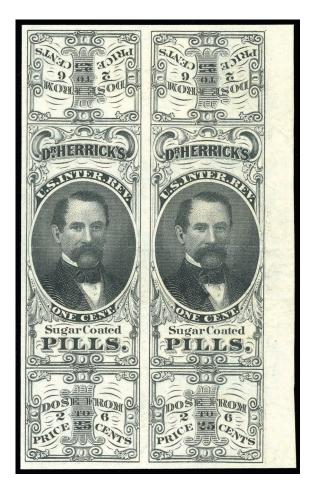
#### Herrick's Pills & Plasters

The Herrick "Plasters" stamp was the first private die stamp printed by Butler & Carpenter. The stamps were issued from November 1862 to May of 1883.











## $THE\ UNIQUE\ HERRICK'S\ MODEL\ ESSAY-THE\ VERY\ FIRST\ DESIGN\ OF\ ANY\ PRIVATE\ DIE\ PROPRIETARY\ ISSUE.$

On October 15, 1862, only 14 days after the Civil War Tax Act of 1861 went into effect, the printing firm of Butler & Carpenter wrote to Dr. Herrick stating... "Your stamp will be the first private proprietary die printed; and, in this respect, you will enjoy an advantage over your equally afflicted brethren in trade."





Ex 1628

1629



1631



1632



Ex 1630

1628 P	Herrick's Pills & Plasters, 1¢ Trial Color Large Die Proofs, two in blue and black, on India, large to huge margins, each with small flaw, otherwise Very Fine.  Scott No. RS118TC1
1629 P	Herrick's Pills & Plasters, 1¢ Red, Large Die Proof, on India (42x49mm), strong bold color, remarkably fresh, Very Fine and choice.  Scott No. RS118P1
1630 o	Herrick's Pills & Plasters, 1¢ Red Group, of 30 stamps; most bearing the printed "H.F.M." company cancels arranged by Beaumont types, one on original kidney plaster product, four others with handstamp cancellation including postal, also a group of 17 Hall & Ruckel issues (RS95) with the "H.F.M." printed cancels after their merger with Herrick in 1869; small flaws to be expected, Very Fine appearance overall.  Scott No. RS118

## J.E. Hetherington

John Hetherington moved from Ohio to New York in the late 1870's and went into patent medicines. His stamps were issued from 1879 to June 1882.

- Hetherington, J.E., 2¢ Black, Watermarked USIR, attractively centered, couple thin spots and sealed tear at bottom, Very Fine appearance, only 36 are recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 14 are reported to be faulty); with 1995 P.F. certificate.



1633 о	Hetherington, J.E., 3¢ Black, Imperf, horizontal pair, full well balanced margins, couple vertical creases in right stamp, otherwise Ver Fine, a very rare multiple with only a few known, only 23 total examples are recorded in the Aldrich census, ex-Joyce.  Scott No. RS121i
	Hiscox & Co.
	Hiscox & Company, a New York City firm, was formed in 1875 to offer patent medicines. Several of the remedies were their own including Parker's Hair Balsam, Greve's Ointment and Floreston Cologne. The stamps were issued from 1875 to May of 1883.
1634 o	Hiscox & Co., 4¢ Black, Pink Paper, nicely centered, bold color, Very Fine, a very scarce sound stamp, with only 38 examples recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 14 are reported to be faulty).  Scott No. RS123c
	Holloway's Pills & Ointment
	Thomas Holloway was based in England. Holloway's Pills and Ointment were introduced in the States in the 1850's. A private die stamp was ordered early in the tax period and first issued in April of 1863. In the early 1870's the company may have withdrawn from the American market, and the stamps were last delivered in September of 1870. When sale of the products was resumed in the U.S. in 1879, general revenue issue stamps were used.
1635 E	Holloway's Pills & Ointment, 1¢ Blue, Essay, on India die sunk on card, stamp size with clear to large margins, fresh and Very Fine.  Scott No. RS124E
1636 E	Holloway's Pills & Ointment, 1¢ Black, Essay, on India, stamp size with large margins, fresh and Very Fine.  Scott No. RS124E
1637 P	Holloway's Pills & Ointment, 1¢ Green, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with large margins, bright and fresh, Ver Fine and scarce.  Scott No. RS124TC1
1638 o	Holloway's Pills & Ointment, 1¢ Blue, Imperf, Old Paper, clear to large margins, deep color, repaired small flaws and sealed tears FV.F. appearance, only 43 are recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 31 are reported to be faulty).  Scott No. RS125a
	Holman Liver Pad Co.
	"Holman's Fever and Ague and Liver Pad - Cures without medicine, simply by AbsorptionThe only true cure for, and preventative of Malaria, in all its forms. Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Sea-Sickness, Neuralgia, Bilious Disorders, &c., &c." Holman also offered Spleen Belts, Abdominal Pads, Pectoral Pads and Absorptive Medicinal Foot Plasters (for Cold Feet, Headaches and Sluggish Circulation, per pair, 25¢), among other items. 208,280 of the Holman one-cent stamps were issued from 1879 until April 20, 1882. 216,438 of the four-cent ones were issued from 1879 until April 4, 1882. All were printed on watermarked paper.
1639 P	Holman Liver Pad Co., 1¢ & 4¢ Green, Large Die Proofs, on India die sunk on card, 1¢ (37x42mm) and 4¢ stamp size with full ever margins, Very Fine.  Scott No. RRS126P1, RS127P1
1640 P	Holman Liver Pad Co., 4¢ Brown, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India (39x64mm), with die number and A.B.N.Co. imprint below bright and fresh, some small thins not affecting design, otherwise Very Fine.



















Ex 1639









1647



1648



1649



Ex 1650



1651



1652



1653

#### Home Bitters Co.

James A. Jackson, James McQ. Douglas and Paris S. Pfouts were a firm selling wholesale groceries and liquors in Saint Louis in the 1860's when The Celebrated Home Stomach Bitters was introduced. In April of 1875 the Home Bitters Company took over from Jackson, Pfouts & Douglas. They had stamps printed in three denominations beginning with the four-cent green, first issued in June of 1875 and last issued March 3, 1883. 271,514 were released on silk paper and 213,617 on watermarked paper.

#### **Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company**

"Take HOP BITTERS three times a day, and you will have no doctor bills to pay." Although it was advertised as A Medicine, Not a Drink, it was pretty much alcohol flavored with hops, buchu, mandrake and dandelion. It was sold in pint bottles in liquor shops as well as druggists', and several teaspoonful dosages per day were suggested as a minimum. "FAR, far better for you than Beer, Ale or Porter, and free from the intoxicating effects, is HOP BITTERS." The company also made a Drunkenness & Intemperance Cure... It was less expensive to be taxed as a medicine than liquor, so the Hop Bitters Company had private die stamps issued from 1879 until March 3, 1883. 2,765,400 were printed on watermarked paper.

1645 P Hop Bitters Co., 4¢ Green, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with large margins, fresh and Very Fine.

\$300

#### S.D. Howe

Although Stewart (or Stuart) D. Howe acquired Duponco's Golden Periodical Pills in 1866 and had a design approved for issue that year, it was not until February of 1870 that the first of his private die stamps were issued. These were printed until Howe sold the product to Kidder, Wetherill & Company in 1873. The final delivery of stamps with Howe's name was March 25 of that year.



1646 P	<b>Howe, S.D., 4¢ Black, Large Die Proof,</b> approval proof on India, cut-to-shape and mounted on card (94x75mm), with manuscript "Approved, July 14, 1873" approval date and "Office of Internal Revenue, B.J. Sweet, Acting Commissioner" signature of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with blue "Jos. R. Carpenter, Philadelphia, Pa., Jul 23, 1873" cds, <b>Very Fine,</b> a unique approval proof, ex-Joyce. Scott No. <b>RS134P1</b>
1647 P	Howe, S.D., 4¢ Black, Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with large oversized margins, fresh and pristine, Very Fine and choice.  Scott No. RS134P1
1648 o	Howe, S.D., 4¢ Black, Old Paper, strong color, Very Fine, a scarce sound stamp.  Scott No. RS134a
1649 o	Howe, S.D., 4¢ Black, Silk Paper, well centered, small thin and some slight toning, otherwise Very Fine.  Scott No. RS134b
1650 */(*)	Howe, S.D., 4¢ Red & 4¢ Green, Silk Paper, Unissued, 4¢ red with repaired vertical separation, 4¢ green with vertical crease, Fine appearance.  Scott No. RS135b-RS136b
1651 o	Howe, S.D., 4¢ Blue, Watermarked USIR, well centered for this notoriously off-centered issue, rich color, filled thin at right, otherwise Very Fine, rare and grossly undercataloged in Scott, with only 24 examples reported.  Scott No. RS137d

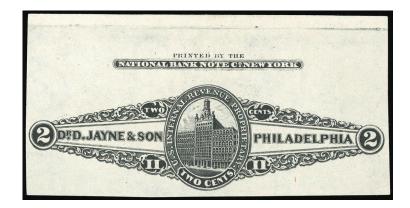
## Hull & Co.

Calvin E. Hull began his career in proprietary medicine in New York City around 1850. His partnership with Albert Spencer to produce a line of Hull and Spencer medicines came to an end in 1856 or 1857. He used general issue proprietary stamps until April of 1870, when his private die stamp was first delivered. It was last issued in December of 1882.

1653 o	Hull & Co., 1¢ Black, Watermarked USIR, Imperf Horizontally, wide top and bottom margins showing portion of adjacent stamp at bottom left, rich color, Very Fine, a rare and unlisted variety. (Photo pg. 42) Scott No. RS138d var
	T.J. Husband
	Calcined magnesia was first produced in England. It had the benefits of being more pleasant to take and being easier on the stomach than the raw product, but was rather high-priced. In 1844 Thomas J. Husband of Philadelphia produced Husband's Genuine Calcined Magnesia, an effective imitation of the English product. Shortly after the Revenue Act of 1862, Husband applied for a private proprietary stamp. The stamps were issued from April 1863 to January of 1870 and produced by Butler and Carpenter.
1654 P	Husband, T.J., 2¢ Green, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with large even margins, rich color, bright and fresh, Very Fine and scarce, ex-Joyce. (Photo pg. 46) Scott No. RS139TC1
1655 P	Husband, T.J., 2¢ Red, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India (72x27mm), bright and fresh, Very Fine and choice, ex-Joyce. (Photo pg. 46)
	Scott No. <b>RS139TC1</b>
	TWO CENTS PHONE TO PRICE TO PR
1656 o	Husband, T.J., 2¢ Violet, Old Paper, clear to ample margins, strong color, Very Fine, a handsome sound example of this rare stamp, only 25 are recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 16 are reported to be faulty), ex-Schuepbach. (Photo pg. 46) Scott No. RS139a
	Jackson & Co.
	James A. Jackson, James McQ. Douglas and Paris S. Pfouts were a firm selling wholesale groceries and liquors in Saint Louis in the 1860's when The Celebrated Home Stomach Bitters was introduced. It may well have been an offshoot of the liquor business, as a number of patent medicines were at that time. The stamps were issued from October of 1870 to April of 1875.
1657 o	Jackson & Co., 4¢ Green, Silk Paper, well centered, rich color, small thins and usual light central crease, Very Fine appearance, only 51 are recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 26 are reported to be faulty). (Photo pg. 46) Scott No. RS143b
	Jayne & Son
	Dr. David Jayne's "Family Medicines" began with Jayne's American Hair Dye and Jayne's Hair Tonic in 1830. Jayne's Alterative was introduced in 1851. In 1855 he joined with his sons David W. and Eben C. Jayne as well as John K. Walker to form the firm Dr. Jayne & Son. Why he did not put "Sons" in the name is not evident. The stamps were issued from January 1863 to March 1883.
1658 P	Jayne & Son, 1¢ Green, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with large margins, bright and fresh, Very Fine and scarce, ex-Joyce. (Photo pg. 46) Scott No. RS144TC1
1659 P	Jayne & Son, 1¢ Blue, Plate Proof on India and Card, single of each, both stamp size with ample margins, fresh and Very Fine. (Photo pg. 46)
	Scott No. <b>RS144P3</b> , <b>RS144Ps</b>
1660 o	Jayne & Son, 1¢ Blue, Imperf, Watermarked USIR, ample margins, rich color, small surface scuff and light horizontal crease, Very Fine appearance, only 40 are recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 19 are reported to be faulty). (Photo pg. 46) Scott No. RS144d



1662 P



Jayne & Son, 4¢ Black, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India (89x38mm), showing light guidelines around design, fresh and Very Fine, ex-Joyce. (Photo pg. 46)

Scott No. RS146TC1 \$300

Jayne & Son, 4¢ Blue, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India (104x47mm), rich color on bright paper, couple small natural thins away from design, otherwise Very Fine, ex-Joyce. (Photo pg. 46)











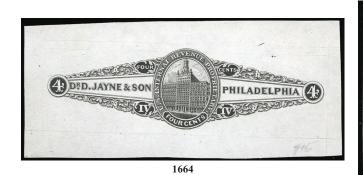


Ex 1659





Ex 1662











Jayne & Son, 4¢ Green, Perf'd, Old Paper, rich color, creased with torn corner at bottom right, about Fine appearance, still a presentable example of this Match & Medicine issue rarity, this being one of two known examples of the Jayne & Son 4¢ green perforated on old paper; with 1996 A.P.S. certificate.

In the Aldrich census it is noted that both the examples of this stamp where in the Joyce collection. At the Joyce sale, the other example realized more than \$4,000 and is still the basis for the woefully undercataloged value today.



#### AN EXTREMELY RARE EXAMPLE OF THE JAYNE & SON 4¢ RED IMPERFORATE ON OLD PAPER.

The Joyce collection included another example of this stamp, which realized \$6,500 hammer. It is interesting to note that both the red and orange color varieties of the Jayne & Son  $4\phi$  issues on old paper have a green offset on reverse in the shade that is similar to the green used on all other Jayne & Son  $4\phi$  issues.

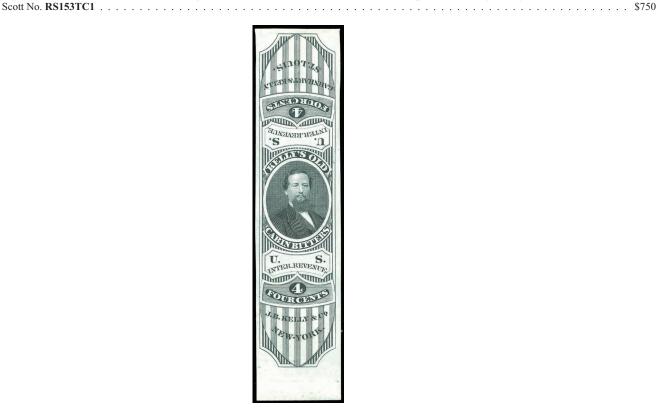


# AN ATTRACTIVE EXAMPLE OF THE UNIQUE JAYNE & SON 4 % ORANGE PERFORATED AND DIE CUT VARIETY ON OLD PAPER.

The Joyce collection included one example of this stamp in imperforate format, which realized \$7,000 hammer. In our Jonathan Bulkley Collection sale in 2012, the die cut example brought \$16,000 hammer (sale 48, lot 394). It is interesting to note that both the red and orange color varieties of the Jayne & Son 4¢ issues on old paper, have a green offset on reverse in the shade that is similar to the green used on all other Jayne & Son 4¢ issues.

## The Donald E. Green Collection of United States Revenue Medicine Stamps

1672 o	Jayne & Son, 1¢ Blue, Die Cut, Pink Paper, well centered, deep color, small thin, Very Fine appearance.  Scott No. RS147c
1673	Jayne & Son, 4¢ Green, Die Cut, affixed to Jayne's Alterative wrapper; wrapper faults, pasted down to Joyce album page, Fine and rare ex-Joyce.  Scott No. RS149
	I.S. Johnson & Co.
	Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment was to be used both externally (for chapped hands, burns, cuts) and internally (diphtheria, influenza, la grippe, croup, dysentery) it had been produced first in 1810, but I.S. Johnson & Company was not formed until the early 1870's. Their proprietary stamp was first issued in February of 1872 and last delivered March 7, 1883. 2,612,750 were printed on silk paper and another 2,696,305 on pink and watermarked papers.
1674 P	Johnson & Co., 1¢ Black, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with ample margins, bright and fresh, Very Fine, ex-Cunliffe. Scott No. RS150TC1
1675 P	Johnson & Co., 1¢ Green, Trial Color Large Die Proof, in India die sunk on card (73x114mm), some corner card thinning from mounting. otherwise Very Fine, ex-Joyce.  Scott No. RS150TC1
1676 P	Johnson & Co., 1¢ Vermilion, Large Die Proof, on India (32x38mm), bright and fresh, Very Fine.  Scott No. RS150P1
	Kelly & Co.
	James B. Kelly and John H. Garnhart appear to have had both New York and Saint Louis addresses. Their primary business was wholesale liquor, manufacture of vinegar and Kelly's Old Cabin Bitters, which was likely to have been mostly alcohol. The stamps were issued from March 1864 to December of 1870.
1677 P	Kelly & Co. 4¢ Rlue Trial Color Large Die Proof on India mounted on card stamp size with large margins fresh and Very Fine





#### Kendall & Co.

Dr. B.J. Kendall published two booklets entitled "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases" and "The Doctor at Home". His business, in Enosburg Falls, Vt., produced Kendall's Spavin Cure in versions for animals and humans, as well as Kendall's Persian Pills and Glycerine Oil for the hair. It was still active in the early years of the 20th century. The stamps were from September 1881 to February of 1883.



Kendall & Co., 4¢ Blue, Watermarked USIR, block of 18, full o.g. with a few reinforced perfs, fresh with rich color, F.-V.F., ex-Joyce. 1679 \* (Photo pg. 49) Scott No. RS154d .

This block was originally the right portion of a block of 27 and still may be the largest known multiple of this issue.

## Dr. Kennedy

Dr. Donald Kennedy offered Dr. Kennedy's Hair Tea, Kennedy's Salt Rheum Ointment, Kennedy's Scrofula Ointment and Kennedy's Prairie Weed, recommended for bronchitis, pleurisy, asthma, pneumonia, etc. Kennedy's stamps were issued from 1870 until March 31, 1883.

- 1680 P Kennedy, Dr., 6¢ Green, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India die sunk on card (45x86mm), fresh and Very Fine. (Photo pg. 49)
- 1681 (\*) Kennedy, Dr., 6¢ Black, Silk Paper, horizontal strip of 6, without gum, strong color, F.-V.F., considered to be the largest known multiple of this issue, ex-Joyce. (Photo pg. 49)

Scott No. **RS156b** . . . . . . . . .



## Kennedy & Co.

R. Monroe Kennedy was located in Pittsburgh. He was responsible for the production of Dr. Radcliffe's Great Remedy, The Great Vegetable Pain Destroyer, Seven Seals or Golden Wonder - that's the name of one nostrum, not four.

- 1682 P Kennedy & Co., 2¢ Trial Color Large Die Proofs, two different on India, in blue (75x44mm) & green (stamp size with large margins), fresh and Very Fine, ex-Joyce. (Photo pg. 49) Kennedy & Co., 2¢ Red, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India mounted on card (65x44mm), bright and fresh, Very Fine and scarce.
- 1683 P

## Dr. J.C. Kerr

James C. Kerr seems to have reinvented himself several times. In the Cincinnati City Directory for 1864 he is listed as "clerk", in 1865 as "showman", in 1866 as "museum" and in 1868 as "Kerr, Dr, J.C., system renovator". Kerr's System Renovator was introduced at a cost of \$1.50 per bottle. His stamps where issues from September 1869 to June of 1882.

- 1684 P Kerr, Dr. J.C., 4¢ Black, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India, showing major die crack at right, stamp size with large even margins, fresh and Very Fine.
- 1685 o Kerr, Dr. J.C., 4¢ Blue, Silk Paper, well centered, flaws including thins and sealed tear, Very Fine appearance.













## Lippman & Bro.

Jacob Lippman and his brothers Lewis and Lawrence manufactured Lippman's Great German Bitters in Savannah, Georgia and New York City. Their stamps were issued from November of 1870 to December of 1874.





#### Alvah Littlefield

Alvah Littlefield began in the proprietary medicine field by buying rights to Atwood's Quinine Tonic Bitters from Moses Atwood, then Smolander's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, and Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. One of his major distributors was Demas Barnes, and in 1869 the Littlefield account was taken over by John Henry. From 1862 until 1870 general issue proprietary stamps must have been used by Littlefield, but none have been identified. His private die stamps where issued from February 1870 to March 1881.

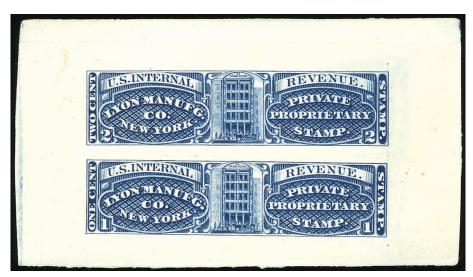
- Littlefield, Alvah, 4¢ Blue, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India (42x54mm), bright and fresh, few small hinge thins at top, otherwise Very Fine. (Photo pg. 54)
  Scott No. R\$165TC1 \$225

## Lyon Mfg. Co.

Demas Barnes and John D. Park formed the Lyon Manufacturing Company in 1871 to sell medicines then being handled by P.H. Drake & Co., but possibly not Cabin Bitters. The unused 1 cent Demas Barnes die was turned over to Lyon with the 2 cent Drake die, and both were altered. The stamps were issued from April of 1872 to February of 1883.



Lyon Mfg. Co., 1¢ Red, Progressive Large Die Essay, on India cut-to-shape and affixed to card (90x66mm), similar to issued design except "21 Park Row" address atop building which removed before the final plates were laid down, manuscript "Office Comr. Int Rev, January 26, 1872" and "approved J.W. Douglas Commissioner" approval notations on card, accompanied by Joyce album page with the original P.H. Drake & Co. entry from Butler & Carpenter order book and photostat of order book describing change of the Demas Barnes & Co. design, Very Fine and unique.































## The Donald E. Green Collection of United States Revenue Medicine Stamps

1697	Е	<b>Lyon Mfg. Co., 1¢ Blue, Large Die Essay,</b> on India, stamp size with large to wide margins, similar to issued design except central building design showing "21 Park Row" at top, <b>Very Fine,</b> ex-Cunliffe.  Scott No. <b>RS167E</b>
1698	Е	Lyon Mfg. Co., 1¢ Red, Large Die Essay, on India, stamp size with ample margins, similar to issued design except central building design showing "21 Park Row" at top, natural wrinkle and couple small thins, FV.F. appearance.  Scott No. RS167E
1699	0	<b>Lyon Mfg. Co., 1¢ Black, Pink Paper,</b> wide margins, sharp impression, <b>FV.F.,</b> a scarce sound stamp, with 25 examples of the 1¢ on pink paper reported, ex-Joyce.  Scott No. <b>RS167c</b>
1700	Е	Lyon Mfg. Co., 2¢ Green, Large Die Essay, on India cut-to-shape, similar to issued design except central building design showing "21 Park Row" at top, small thin, otherwise FV.F. Scott No. RS168E
1701		Lyon Mfg. Co., 2¢ Black, Silk Paper, affixed to Mexican Mustang Liniment wrapper; wrapper flaws, Fine and rare, ex-Joyce.  Scott No. RS168b
1702	0	<b>Lyon Mfg. Co., 2¢ Black, Pink Paper,</b> showing partial National Bank Note Co. imprint at bottom, bold color, thins, <b>Fine appearance</b> , very scarce with imprint, ex-Cunliffe.  Scott No. <b>RS168c</b> \$200
1703		Lyon Mfg. Co., 2¢ Black, Watermarked USIR, affixed to Lyon's Kathairon wrapper; affixed to Joyce page, wrapper and stamp flaws, Fine and rare, ex-Joyce.  Scott No. RS168d
		Manhattan Medicine Co.
		Attwood's Quinine Tonic Bitters was originated in 1840 by Moses Attwood and sold to Alvah Littlefield about fifteen years later. The product was distributed by Demas Barnes, among others, and later by John Henry. In 1877 Henry bought the rights to the product and began to manufacture it in the new firm he set up, the Manhattan Medicine Company. He also moved the manufacture of Dr. Roger's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, Tar & Canchalagua, which he had purchased from A.L. Scovill & Company, to Manhattan Medicine.
1704	P	Manhattan Medicine Co., 1¢ Black, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with wide even margins, fresh and Very Fine.  Scott No. RS171TC1
1705	P	Manhattan Medicine Co., 1¢ Trial Color Large Die Proofs, two in blue (stamp size) and in green (38x62mm), on India, blue proof with small thin at top left, otherwise Very Fine. (Photo pg. 57) Scott No. RS171TC1
1706	Е	Manhattan Medicine Co., 2¢ Black, Essay, similar to issued stamp without top and bottom labels, on India die sunk on full card (150x224mm), with "4721" number and N.B.N.Co. imprint below, bright and fresh, Very Fine and rare. (Photo pg. 57) Scott No. RS172E
1707	P	Manhattan Medicine Co., 2¢ Trial Color Large Die Proofs, two in blue and green, on India, stamp size with ample to large margins, bright and fresh, Very Fine. (Photo pg. 57) Scott No. RS172TC1
1708	P	Manhattan Medicine Co., 2¢ Orange, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India mounted on card (28x57mm), with "4721" die number and NBN Co. imprint at bottom, strong bright color, Very Fine. (Photo pg. 57) Scott No. RS172TC1
		Mansfield & Co.
		Mansfield was on his own by 1875. The stamps were revised to reflect the change and were issued under the new name from 1875 until December of 1882.
1709	0	Mansfield & Co., 1¢ Blue, Pink Paper, deep rich color on bright paper, Very Fine. (Photo pg. 57) Scott No. RS174c
1710	0	Mansfield & Co., 1¢ Blue, Watermarked USIR, Imperf Between, horizontal pair, couple small thins, FV.F. appearance. (Photo pg. 57) Scott No. RS174di

1711 o	Mansfield & Co., 1¢ Blue, Pink Paper, Imperf Between, block of 4, rich vibrant color, horizontal crease between stamps and thin in top right stamp, FV.F. appearance, a scarce block.  Scott No. RS174cj
1712 o	Mansfield & Co., 1¢ Blue, Watermarked USIR, Imperf Between, horizontal pair, deep color, small thin spot, otherwise FV.F. Scott No. RS174jd
	T.W. Marsden
	Thomas W. Marsden was the manufacturer of Marsden's Pectoral Balm for coughs, colds and consumption, and Marsden's Carminative Syrup for diarrhea, dysentery and cholera. His private die stamps, with the 4 cent stamp issued on August 20, 1866 and the 2 cent stamp issued on December 13, 1866.
1713 P	Marsden, T.W., 2¢ Trial Color Large Die Proofs, two different on India, in black & green, stamp size (black with clipped corners), thin in green proof, otherwise Very Fine, a scarce pair.  Scott No. RS175TC1
	TWO CENTS : INTER. REV.
1714 o	Marsden, T.W., 2¢ Blue, Old Paper, strong color, faults including restored portion at lower right and slight soiling, Fine appearance, a great Medicine issue rarity with only 11 examples recorded in the Aldrich census of which only 7 are reported to be in sound condition, an elusive issue missing from even the most advanced Match & Medicine collections.  Scott No. RS175a
1715 P	Marsden, T.W., 4¢ Black, Large Die Proof, on India mounted on card (110x35mm), fresh and Very Fine.  Scott No. RS176P1
1716 o	Marsden, T.W., 4¢ Black, Old Paper, deep color, couple nibbed perfs and small filled thin, FV.F. appearance, scarce.  Scott No. RS176a
	Mercado & Sully
	The firm of Mercado & Seully was located in San Francisco. It was listed in the city directory as dealing in Sausevain's wines and bitters from 1862 to 1867, then for another three years as dealing in California wines and grape brandies. Their product, Sausevain's Bitters, was most likely a refreshing alcoholic drink. The stamps were issued from March 1867 to October of 1868.
1717 P	Mercado & Sully, 2¢ Blue, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India (157x47mm), bright and fresh, Very Fine and choice.  Scott No. RS177TC1
1718 P	Mercado & Sully, 2¢ Black, Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with full margins, fresh and Very Fine. (Photo pg. 59) Scott No. RS177P1
OAL	MERCADO & SEULLY MERCADO & SEULLY PROPRIETORS, PROPRIETORS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
1719 o	Mercado & Sully, 2¢ Black, Old Paper, margins large to shaving frameline at lower right, flaws including thins, creasing and tear, Fine

appearance, an extremely rare example of the Mercado & Sully 2¢ Black on Old Paper, with 15 examples recorded in the Aldrich census of

(which 10 are reported to be faulty), ex-Cunliffe.









Ex 1705







1706







CHOLERA MORBUS PECTORAL BALM COUCHS, FOR AND COLDS CONSUMPTION







## Merchant's Gargling Oil

Merchant's Gargling Oil got its start in 1833 in Philadelphia, though it was manufactured in Lockport, New York. George W. Merchant sold the business to M.H. Tucker around 1855. John Hodge joined the company as a teenager, and was elected Secretary when M.H. Tucker & Company was incorporated in 1858. Hodge married one of Tucker's daughters and gained control of the company in 1865 when Tucker died. The stamps were issued from May of 1869 to February of 1883.





1723

#### Mette & Kanne

Louis Mette and George Kanne were liquor dealers in Saint Louis, Missouri. There is nothing to indicate they ever were engaged in the proprietary medicine business other than their private die stamp. This was issued from 1879 until October 12, 1882.

#### Mishler Herb Bitters Co.

Mishler's Herb Bitters was sold under the Hartman name until late in 1879, when the company was reorganized as Mishler Herb Bitters Company. Only the 4 cent stamp was reprinted with the new company name. The new stamps were issued from 1880 until April of 1883.





Ex 1720











#### Dr. C.C. Moore

Charles C. Moore introduced his Throat and Lung Lozenges in 1867, but did not begin to use a private die stamp until 1877. His stamps were issued from 1877 to December of 1881, though the product continued to be offered well after the 1883 cessation of the tax.



Moore, Dr. C.C., 1¢ Model Essay, black A.B.N.Co. pen and ink model essay on card (97x68mm), with vignette and signature legend from 2¢ die affixed, manuscript Approved, July 25, 1879 approval and "Green B. Raum, Commissioner" signature of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Very Fine, ex-A.B.N.Co. Archives.

Scott No. RS183E. Estimate \$1,500 - 2,000

THE UNIQUE APPROVAL MODEL ESSAY FOR THE DR. C.C. MOORE 1¢ MEDICINE ISSUE.

1727 P Moore, Dr. C.C., 2¢ Green, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India die sunk on card (115x74mm), with N.B.N.Co. imprint at bottom, fresh and Very Fine, ex-Joyce. (Photo pg. 59)

Scott No. RS184TC1 \$225

1728 \*\* Moore, Dr. C.C., 2¢ Black, Watermarked USIR, top margin plate "No. 54" block of 12 with obliterated N.B.N.Co. imprint, o.g., never hinged, rich color, Very Fine, a wonderful exhibition multiple, ex-Joyce (taken from an irregular block of 46). (Photo pg. 59)

Scott No. RS184d . Estimate \$500 - 750

#### Morehead's Magnetic Plaster

Morehead's Magnetic Plaster was first produced around 1849. It was a yellow grease that could be spread on a wrapping (provided) for use. General issue proprietary stamps must have been used until January of 1864. Private stamps were issued then, until December of 1868.

- Morehead's Magnetic Plaster, Vignette Essay, on India (49x47mm), light creases, otherwise Very Fine, scarce with only a few known.

  (Photo pg. 62)
  Scott No. RS185E.

  Estimate \$300 400

## Morehead's Neurodyne

Morehead's Neurodyne appears to have been a liniment. It cost a dollar, so required a four cent stamp. It must not have been popular, as a private die stamp was issued in January of 1865, but not thereafter. Only 13,125 stamps were delivered to him.



#### The New York Pharmacal Association

Lactopeptine hit the market in 1877. The proprietor, John Carnrick, ordered private die stamps almost immediately, and they were issued from that year until May 19, 1883. 1,284,417 were printed on silk, pink and watermarked papers.

#### Perl & Co.

Doctor M. Perl was operating a drug store and chemical laboratory in New Orleans, La. in 1867-68. His business seems to have disappeared after that, so his private die stamps were only issued from May of 1867 until September of that year. Only 15,750 stamps were printed.











1740





1734

DISTRICT DEPUTED FOUR CENTER OF THE PROPERTY O





1738

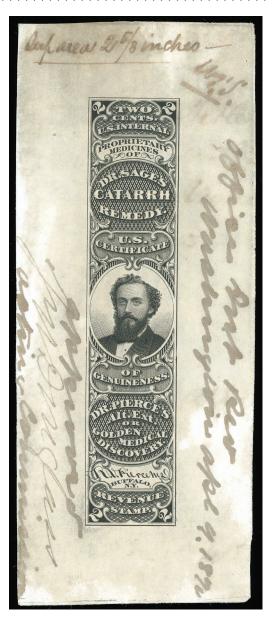
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FOUR GENTS

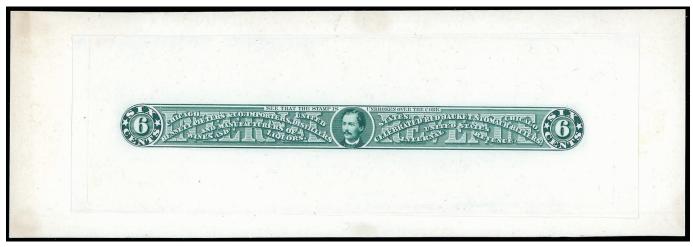
#### **R.V.Pierce**

Ray V aughn Pierce from Buffalo, N.Y received medical training and not only set up practice but also developed a variety of proprietary medicines, including Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for cure of bronchitis and consumption, Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed or Water Pepper for the bowels, compounded of several herbs and the Best French Brandy, and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the use of which is obvious. His stamps were issued from April 1870 to February of 1879.

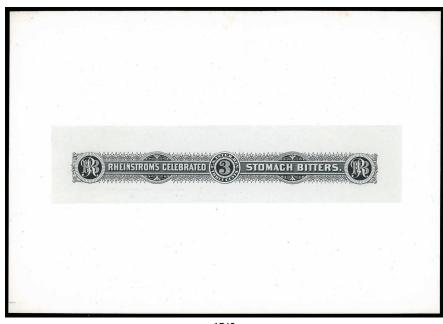
1736 P	Pierce, R.V., 1¢ Trial Color Large Die Proofs, three different on India, in blue (26x62mm), green (stamp size) and red (die sunk of 39x84mm), rich colors, 1¢ blue with light corner crease in margin, otherwise Very Fine, a complete set of trial colors.  Scott No. RS189TC1	
1737 o	Pierce, R.V., 1¢ Green, Pink Paper, rich bold color, attractively centered, couple small thins, otherwise Very Fine.  Scott No. RS189c	\$200
738 P	Pierce, R.V., 2¢ Green, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with large even margins, deep color, fresh and Very Fine.	, \$500

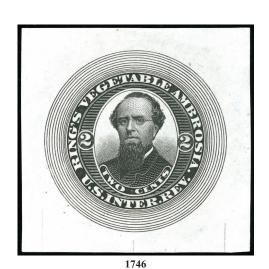












#### Pieters & Co.

From the looks of the Bennett Pieters stamps it is not difficult to guess that they were used on a liquor-type medicine. The company was listed in the 1864-65 Chicago city directories as dealing in wholesale liquors. Two years later it was marketing a "medicine", Celebrated Red Jacket Stomach Bitters. The stamps were issued from August 1864 to July of 1872.

1740 E	Pieters & Co., 4¢ Black, Essay, on India (159x34mm), similar to the design of the 6¢ issue with vignette portrait facing right, bright	ht and
	fresh, couple small thins, otherwise Very Fine, ex-Rosenberg. (Photo pg. 62)	
	Scott No. <b>RS191-E</b>	- 300



Pieters & Co., 6¢ Green, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India die sunk on card (212x71mm), bright and fresh, India separated from card, Very Fine.

#### Rheinstrom's Bros.

Little is known regarding this Cincinnati, O. firm who had a proof made for their Rheinstrom's Stomach Bitters, known as an Alcoholic Medicinal Preparation.

#### Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia

Philander Ring was an enterprising merchandiser who promoted Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer in the early 1860's, until he had it chemically analyzed and asked uncomfortable questions of Reuben Hall. The analyst, Dr. Elisha Munroe Tubbs, developed his own formula for restoring gray hair which he felt was safer and more effective. He, Mr, Ring and J.W. Fish formed E.M. Tubbs & Company to produce and market Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia in 1864. Fish sold his share to Person Colby Cheney a few months later. Ring left the business after several years, and went bankrupt in 1873. Dr. Tubbs died in 1878 and his interest was bought out by Cheney, who by then was a United States Senator and too busy to manage the company. Ring then became manager of the company with Cheney as a silent partner. By 1882, Ring had a controlling interest in the business. The private die stamps were issued from May 1873 to October of 1881.



Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, 2¢ Blue, Large Die Proof, on India cut-to-shape and mounted on card, with notations "Office of Int. Revenue, April 25, 1873, Approved J.W. Douglas Commissioner" on card, reverse with blue "Jos. R. Carpenter, Philadelphia, Apr 24, 1873" cds, accompanied by Joyce pages with original Butler & Carpenter order entry for the 2¢ stamp... Same as the four cent stamp... Want stamps in two weeks from this date., Very Fine, this initial proof was engraved by Joseph R. Carpenter, ex-Joyce.

## THE UNIQUE RING'S VEGETABLE AMBROSIA 2¢ APPROVAL DIE PROOF.



. . . . . \$3,/50



1749 o **Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, 4¢ Black, Imperf, Old Paper,** clear to ample margins, strong bold color, couple shallow thins, **F.-V.F. appearance,** a rare example of the Ring's 4¢ Imperforate on Old Paper, only 9 examples are recorded in the Aldrich census (4 of which are reported faulty), ex-Cunliffe.

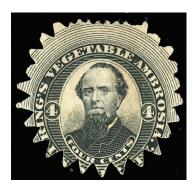




#### THE UNIQUE PAIR OF THE RING'S VEGETABLE AMBROSIA 4¢ BLACK PART PERFORATED ON SILK PAPER.



Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, 4¢ Black, Perf'd, Watermarked USIR, o.g., centered with perfs just in at left, strong color, F.-V.F., a rare sound mint example of the Ring's 4¢ black perforated and watermarked issue, only 13 examples are recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 7 are reported to be faulty).



THE EXTREMELY RARE AND QUITE POSSIBLY UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF THE RING'S 4¢ BLACK ON WATERMARKED PAPER PERFORATED AND DIE CUT.

This stamp sold in the Joyce sale for \$950 and is most likely the basis for the current Scott catalog value.

## J.B. Rose & Company

The J.B. Rose Company was another offshoot of the Demas Barnes drug empire. It was set up in 1872, with Charles H. Fletcher as a principal. The major products were Centaur Liniment and Castoria. Private die stamps were issued in two denominations, all of which were issued in black from November of 1872 until November of 1877.

- Rose & Co., 4¢ Black, "Mature Centaur" Essay, on India die sunk on full card (151x229mm), card with some tone spots well away from design, otherwise Very Fine.

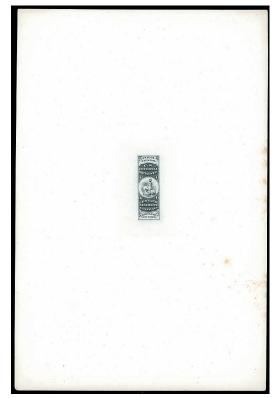


THE UNIQUE ROSE & CO. 4 % BLACK ON OLD PAPER - THIS IS THE PREMIER MATCH & MEDICINE RARITY TO BE DISCOVERED IN THE LAST FEW DECADES.

This stamp went unnoticed during the initial breakup of Joyce's prominent holdings.











1763



1755



## Scheetz's Bitter Cordial

Little is known about Jacob Scheetz or his Celebrated Bitter Cordial. His firm appears in the Philadelphia City Directory in 1870, but his private die proprietary stamp was first issued in July, 1872. It was last issued in August of 1875. In all, only 47,425 stamps were printed.



#### Schenck's Mandrake Pills

Joseph H. Schenck introduced his Mandrake Pills in 1836. The pills were reportedly rather bitter, but by the 1860's had been sugar coated to make them more palatable. Pulmonic Syrup (a treatment for consumption) and Sea-Weed Tonic (for dyspepsia) first appeared in the same year. The stamps were issued from September 1865 to April of 1880.





#### A WONDERFUL AND UNIQUE MODEL ESSAY FOR THE 1¢ SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS STAMP.

This stunning dual vignette model was last sold in the April 1999 Suburban Stamp Inc. auction sale, which showcased many of the unique approval proofs and models essays from the Morton Dean Joyce collection, and realized \$7,250 hammer (plus 10% premium).



Ex 1761

The National Bank Note Co. often offered proof sets of these five colors for consideration by potential private die users.





1766







1768



1770

#### Schwartz & Co.

When Fahnestock died in 1868, the firm of Schwartz and Haslett took over his drug and proprietary medicine business. They apparently continued to use the Fahnestock stamps until 1875. By then the firm was known as J.E. Schwartz, which is what appears on the revised design. Revisions were only made to the lower labels, leaving the design virtually the same to the shopper's eye. The stamps were issued from 1875 to December of 1882.

## A.L. Scovill & Company

As a doctor in his mid-twenties, Amon L. Scovill formed a partnership with Henry E. Morrill in 1849 to market Dr. Roger's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, Tar & Canchalagua. By 1857 the firm produced a number of other medicines, including D. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Scovill's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and Stillingia and Circassian Hair Restorative. By 1862 Scovill seems to have exited the firm, returning by 1867.

- 1764 P Scovill & Co., 1¢ Blue, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India (52x37mm), fresh and immaculate, Very Fine and choice, ex-Joyce. (Photo pg. 69)
  Scott No. R\$220TC1

# Seabury & Johnson

The firm of Seabury & Johnson was formed around 1874 to produce and market Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters. Private die stamps for the product, with their depiction of the Good Samaritan, did not appear until 1880. They continued to be issued until May 1, 1883.

The term "Porous" in connection with medicinal plasters had been copyrighted by B. Brandreth and a lawsuit was settled against Seabury & Johnson shortly after the stamp appeared. Many copies of their stamp have the word obliterated either by a printed bar or a pen mark. This variety is given a separate catalog listing.

1766 🖂	a	Seabury & Johnson, multicolored allover design on cover showing Award Medallions, Statue Figures & Building Fronts, franked with 2¢ Columbian tied by 1893 New York, N.Y. machine postmark; slight even cover tone and cover nick at top right edge, FV.F., a spectacular and rare design. (Photo pg. 71)  Sestimate
1767 🖂	ti	Seabury & Johnson, multicolored allover design on cover showing Award Medallions & Factory Scene, franked with 1890, 2¢ carmine ided by 1891 New York, N.Y. duplex postmark; slight cover reduction at right, otherwise Very Fine. (Photo pg. 71) astimate
1768 P	F	Seabury & Johnson, 1¢ Green, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with large even margins, fresh with rich color, Very ine and choice. (Photo pg. 71) Scott No. RS216TC1

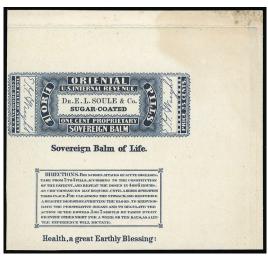


# Dr. D.H. Seelye & Company

Dr. D.H. Seelye produced Liquid Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Seelye's Bronchial Syrup in Freeport, Illinois. He must have used general issue proprietary stamps until October of 1865, when his eight-cent private die stamp was first delivered. 22,000 of them were printed, all on old paper, and the last delivery date was January 18, 1866.

# E.L. Soule & Company - New York

Dr. E.L. Soule introduced his Oriental or Sovereign Balm Pills around 1848. In the early 1860's rights to the product were bought by Elson T. Wright of New York City. Wright was able to gain permission to have a proprietary stamp incorporated into the wrapper for the pills.





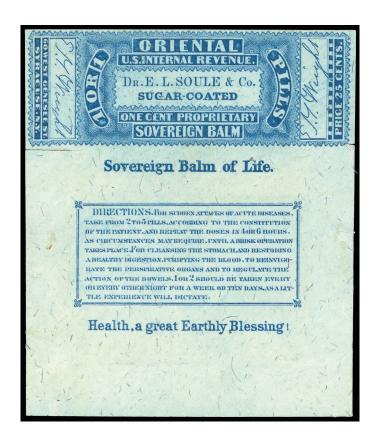


1771

1773

# Soule & Co., Syracuse

In 1866 the product was sold to A.N. Wright of Syracuse, New York. The main design change was the address to the left of the wrapper. These new stamps were issued from May of 1867 to May of 1876.



#### **James Swaim**

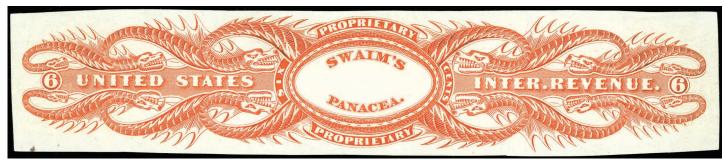
James Swaim, M.D. established a proprietary medicine business in 1820. He offered Swaim's Panacea and Swaim's Stomachic Elixir until 1870, when William Swaim, possibly the son of James, took over. The stamps were issued from April 1863 to May of 1864.



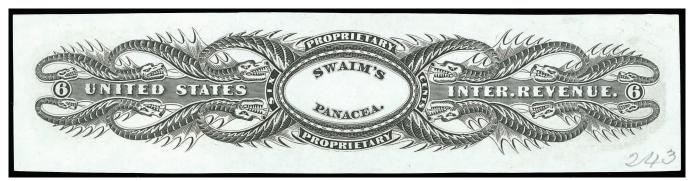
#### A MAGNIFICENT APPROVAL MODEL ESSAY FOR THE JAMES SWAIM 6¢ MEDICINE ISSUE.

This model shows one type of siderographic shortcut utilized by Butler & Carpenter to save time when engraving the multitude of new dies required by the Revenue Act of 1862. The left-hand 40% of the frame was rotated 180% and mated to the original 60% of the design (and the reason for the break in the card). Thus every engraved line in the upper left dragons is identical to its corresponding line in the lower right dragons.

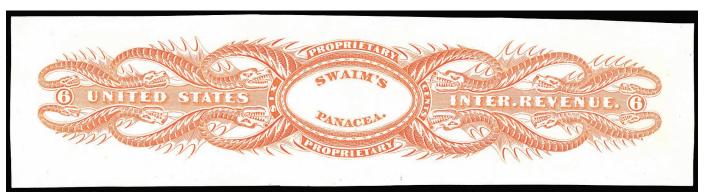
Swaim, Jas., 6¢ Black, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India (177x43mm), deep color, pencil numbering at lower right, fresh and Very



1776 P











Swaim, Jas., 6¢ Orange, Old Paper, Manuscript Signature, strong bright color, usual flaws including creases and small tears, F.-V.F. appearance, a lovely example of the Jas. Swaim 6¢ Orange Die Cut With Manuscript Signature, A Great Rarity With Only 9 Examples Recorded in the Aldrich census of which 6 are reported to be faulty, ex-Cunliffe.



Swaim, Jas., 8¢ Orange, Imperf, Old Paper, rich brilliant color, large margins, usual vertical creases, otherwise Extremely Fine, a very rare example of the Jas. Swain 8¢ Orange Imperforate on Old Paper, with only 14 examples recorded in the Aldrich census of which 7 are reported to be faulty, ex-Joyce.



Swaim, Jas., 8¢ Orange, Die Cut, Old Paper, Manuscript Signature, strong color, flaws including small tears and some soiling, Fine appearance, a Great Medicine Issue Rarity With Only 9 Examples Recorded in the Aldrich census of which all are reported to be faulty, undervalued in Scott, ex-Cunliffe.

#### William Swaim

The William Swaim stamps were delivered around 1870, until January 29, 1883. They exist imperforate and die cut, and a few are known without signatures or with manuscript signatures.



Swaim, Wm., 8¢ Orange, Imperf, Watermarked USIR, bottom margin single with N.B.N.Co. & A.B.C. monogram imprints, clear to large margins, deep intense color, central thin spot, couple creases and natural paper inclusion at right, Very Fine appearance, very rare with only a few known bearing a full imprint, with 35 examples recorded in the Aldrich census of which 11 are reported to be faulty, ex-Joyce.





AN ATTRACTIVE AND RARE EXAMPLE OF THE WM. SWAIM 8¢ DIE CUT WITH SIGNATURE INVERTED.

#### Dr. G.W., Swett

The Reverend J.W. Poland began in the proprietary medicine business when he became very ill and studied medicine to treat himself. He devised Dr. Poland's Cough Medicine, which reputedly cured him and some others who tried it, and off he went, developing Poland's Cedar Plaster, Poland's Canker and Chilblain Killer, Poland's White Mountain Bitters, Poland's Diarrhoea Elixir, and so on and so forth. He used general issue proprietary stamps for his products, and his mortar and pestle cancel is sought after.

Around 1864 Poland transferred some of his products to George W. Swett, M.D. of Boston. Swett eventually had a private die proprietary stamp prepared. It was issued from November of 1866 until January 8, 1870. 143,625 were printed, all on old paper.

Swett seems to have disappeared from the records after 1872. At that time the Reverend Doctor Poland transferred all of his remaining medicines to Littlefield & Hayes, who presumably ordered the four-cent green Swett stamps in 1876. These were last delivered prior to the end of 1879. 5,248 were issued on silk and watermarked papers. They are known perforated and die cut with perforations.



Swett, Dr. G.W., 4¢ Black, Large Die Proof, on India (91x50mm), with manuscript "Approved Aug 21, 66, Thomas Harland, Acting Comr." endorsement below design, India faults and rebacked, otherwise F.-V.F., an unique initial approval proof, ex-Joyce.

Scott No. RS236P1 ... ... ... ... ... Estimate \$750 - 1,000

Swett, Dr. G.W., 4¢ Green, Perf'd, Watermarked USIR, faults including soiled and rounded corner at bottom left, about Fine appearance, still a very rare stamp, with 19 examples recorded in the Aldrich census (14 of which are reported faulty).

Scott No. RS237d ... ... ... ... \$2,750

Swett, Dr. G.W., 4¢ Green, Perf'd and Die Cut, Silk Paper, deep rich color, thin spot, otherwise Very Fine, very scarce with only 34 examples recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 18 are reported to be faulty), undervalued in the Scott catalog.

Scott No. RS238b ... ... ... ... ... \$450

#### John L. Thompson

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Celebrated Eye Water can trace its origin back to 1795. Dr. Thompson's daughter Mary married an unrelated John L. Thompson, who acquired the medicine from his father-in-law (who later married his older sister - the reader can figure out the various relationships) and formed a company with several of his sons, John L. Thompson, Sons & Company, which lasted well into the Twentieth Century.



1788





1790



Ex 1791

# U.S. Proprietary Medicine Co.

Dr. C.W. Roback of Cincinnati, Ohio, introduced a group of proprietary medicines in 1855, designating them as "Scandinavien" in 1857. A year later the designation was changed to "Scandinavian" and applied to Blood Pills and Blood Purifier. By 1866, Scandinavian Stomach Bitters had made an appearance. All were distributed through a wholesale druggist, Demas Barnes. The United States Proprietary Medicine Company, also of Cincinnati, took over the business in 1866, whereupon "Dr." Roback was listed in the city directory as "Manufacturer of Fine Cut and Smoking Tobacco". This company issued stamps from May 1867 to June 1874.

1791 P **U.S. Proprietary Medicine Co., 4¢ & 6¢ Black, Large Die Proofs,** on India, stamp size with ample margins, 4¢ with margin nick and thin, **otherwise Very Fine.** 







Scott No. RS247a .



1795 o **U.S. Proprietary Medicine Co., 1¢ Black on Orange, Old Paper,** strong color, usual flaws including couple small internal tears, **F.-V.F.** appearance, very scarce.

\$1,000









Ex 1797

1800



1801

# **University Medicines**

University Medicines was a patent medicine company located in New York City. The patent medicine company was apparently affiliated with an entity known as the New York Medical University. The proprietor of University Medicines, and apparently the gentleman depicted upon the essay, was J.W. Scott. The University Medicines essay was approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on February 2, 1871, however no stamps were issued. This was likely due to the death of Mr. Scott. On March 9, 1870, Joseph Carpenter wrote to University Medicines to express his regret upon learning of the death of Mr. Scott, and to remind the company of the outstanding balance due Joseph Carpenter for engraving the essay.

(Unissued) University Medicines, 4¢ Essays, two on India, in black (29x35mm) and in green (clear margins), both bright and fresh, Very 1797 E Fine. Estimate .

#### S.R. Van Duzer

Selah R. Van Duzer opened a drug store in New York City in 1849. He was a distributor of some matches and patent medicines, and had a product of his own, Mrs. S.A. Allen's Hair Restorer. His stamp was issued from May of 1869 to May of 1883.



1798 E Van Duzer, S.R., 4¢ Black, Progressive Die Essay, on India showing no vertical shade lines in central inscription area and horizontal shade lines in numeral areas, stamp size with ample margins, fresh and Very Fine, an extremely rare and possibly unique progressive essay, ex-Joyce. Scott No. RS249E. .

1799 o Van Duzer, S.R., 4¢ Black, Watermarked USIR, printed "S.R.V.D., Mar. 1, 1879" two-line cancel, small thin, otherwise Very Fine, scarce with only 23 examples reported. 





1803









# Weeks & Potter

Andrew G. Weeks and Warren Bailey Potter were both retail and wholesale druggists in Boston. In the late 1850's they were proprietors of patent medicines such as Mrs. M.N. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort & Horehound, as well as agents for Ayer, Fetridge, Kidder, Osgood and Schenck, among others. By the 1860's their own products included Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion for Chloasma, Collins' Voltaic-Electric Porous Plasters and Sanford's Radical Cure (for catarrh.) In 1878 they began to manufacture and sell Cuticura.

#### West India Mfg. Co.

It is likely that The West India Manufacturing Company bought out Moody, Michel in the summer of 1876. A revised stamp was issued under the new company name in July of 1877 and last issued April 20, 1883. The die was re-engraved at some point. The second die has a number of identifying characteristics, one of which is the location of the position dot within the central circle of the design. On the original die it is about a half-millimeter below the top rim of the circle, while on the re-engraved version it is about one millimeter below. All silk and pink paper stamps are Die I, and watermarked stamps may be either. The one shown is watermarked, Die II. Note the distance of the position dot compared to where it is in the Moody, Michel stamp.

#### The Donald E. Green Collection of United States Revenue Medicine Stamps

1802 o	West India Mfg. Co., 4¢ Black, Die I, Watermarked USIR, strong color, flaws including thins and vertical crease, FV.F. appearance, rare undercataloged medicine issue, only 27 are recorded in the Aldrich census (of which 13 are reported to be faulty).  Scott No. RS264d
1803 P	West India Mfg. Co., 4¢ Black, Die II, Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with ample margins, fresh and Very Fine.  Scott No. RS264AP1



#### **Edward Wilder**

Edward Wilder began to manufacture his range of proprietary medicines in Louisville, Kentucky in 1869. His private die stamps were first delivered later that year, in August. They were last issued on January 28, 1882.



1806 o	Wilder, Edward, 1¢ Green, Imperf, Watermarked USIR, clear to huge margins, deep color, couple small thins, otherwise FV.F., scarce with only 35 examples recorded in the Aldrich census (18 of which are reported to be faulty).  Scott No. RS265d
1807 P	Wilder, Edward, 4¢ Lake, Large Die Proof, on India mounted on card (49x76mm), bright and fresh, Very Fine.  Scott No. RS268P1
1808 o	Wilder, Edward, 4¢ Vermilion, Die Cut, Old Paper, exceptional centering, rich color, central thin, Extremely Fine appearance.  Scott No. RS267a
1809 o	Wilder, Edward, 4¢ Lake, Imperf, Silk Paper, clear to ample margins, strong color, filled thin, Very Fine appearance, only 47 examples are reported in the Aldrich census (of which 14 are reported faulty).  Scott No. RS268b



Rev. E.A. Wilson

In 1861 the Reverend Edward A. Wilson began advertising in numerous papers that he had been cured of consumption by a simple remedy, the recipe for which he would send free to anyone needing it. This continued into April of 1864, but only appeared once thereafter in May of 1867. In 1871 the Reverend must have decided to manufacture his cure and market it. The result was expensive, at \$3 a bottle. This required a twelve-cent tax stamp, the only medicine to have a private die stamp prepared for it in that denomination.

Wilson, Rev. E.A., 12¢ Green, Trial Color Large Die Proof, on India, stamp size with ample margins, fresh and Very Fine. Scott No. RS270TC1

1810 P

#### Thomas E. Wilson, M.D.

No one is certain why there is only one known copy of the Wilson stamp and a small handful of the proof known today, but a credible story is that Wilson had not consulted his partner about ordering them, and had left his partner's name off them, so his partner destroyed virtually all of them in a fit of pique.



# F. Woodbridge

This Hartford, Ct. firm had a proof prepared by Butler & Carpenter for their Dr. Woodbridge's Specific Headache Bitters, however no such stamp was ever issued. It was believed unique when discovered by E.B. Sterling in 1889 during his negotiations with Joseph Carpenter for his collection of U.S.I.R. proof stamps.



#### ONE OF TWO KNOWN EXAMPLES OF THE F. WOODBRIDGE SPECIFIC HEADACHE BITTERS DIE PROOF ESSAY.

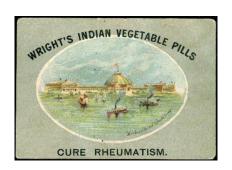
Another example, offer as unique in the 1991 Joyce sale, brought \$2,400 hammer. Virtually nothing is known regarding this firm.

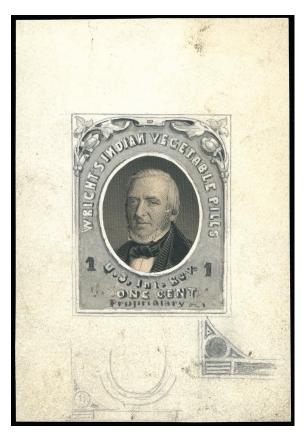
#### World's Dispensary Medical Assoc.

In 1873 Dr. Pierce organized a group of "medical gentlemen," as Holcombe delicately puts it, as the World's Dispensary. In 1878 he opened a hotel in Buffalo for treatment of chronic diseases, The Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel. In 1879 he merged the Consulting Department of the World's Dispensary with the hotel, and the World's Dispensary Medical Association was born.

### Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

William Wright was the vice-president of the North American College of Health, as well as the proprietor of Wright's Indian V egetable Pills during the 1840's and 50's. By the 1860's he seems to have moved into private practice and left the proprietary medicine field. Edmund Ferrett was a music publisher in Philadelphia in the 1850's, becoming an agent for Wright's Indian V egetable Pills by the early 1860's. He ordered the Wright private die stamp in 1862. The Wright stamp was held up a bit by an argument over whether the word "proprietary" needed to be on it. The ruling was that it did not, and the stamp was first delivered in February of 1863. The last delivery was prior to October 1, 1880.





#### THE UNIQUE MODEL ESSAY FOR THE 1¢ WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS ISSUE.

This composite model was last sold in the April 1999 Suburban Stamp Inc. auction sale, which showcased many of the unique approval proofs and models essays from the Morton Dean Joyce collection, and realized \$6,750 hammer (plus 10% premium).

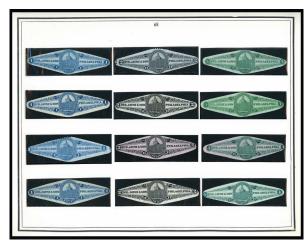
#### Zeilin & Co.

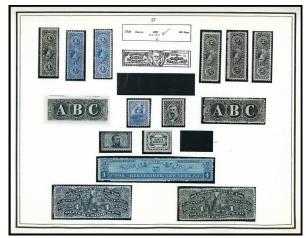
John Henry Zeilin was first mentioned in connection with patent medicines in Philadelphia in 1871. His firm probably began sometime in the previous year, as his private die stamps were first issued in February of 1871. They were last issued on May 15, 1883.

-RS310, RS311A, RS313-RS314 & Photo pg. 84) \$1,205					
proprietary stamps. were used, very likely hat the ones without sy not have seen some					
ine and scarce. (Photo pg. 84)					
d first prepared by a nacal Company.					
Lambert Pharmacal Co., 21/2 Red, Provisional, thins and minor staining, otherwise FV.F., a rare provisional proprietary issue. (Photo pg. 84) Scott No. RS335					
Walker & Taylor, 1862, 2¢ Proprietary, Perf'd, bold printed straight line "Walker & Taylor, Proprietors, W.B. Sloan's, Condition Powders, Horse Ointment, Family Ointment, Instant Relief, P.&B.'s Magic Oil, Irving's Pain Cure, 1866" cancel, small thin, FV.F. appearance, a attractive example of the scarce Walker & Taylor printed proprietary cancellation. (Photo pg. 84)  Scott No. R13c					
D.C. AplyCo.  FOUR OBNIS  LINES HAVENIER					
OF CAULTO					

Ex 1822

Private Die Medicine Proof Balance, a selection of 115 items; with a nice selection of large die, plate, card & trial color proofs, including 1822 P some better large die items including A.B. & D. Sands 1¢ blue trial color (RS208TC1, cat \$500), Ayers 4¢ black trial color (RS10TC1, cat \$300), Lawrence & Martin 4¢ blue trial color (RS161TC1, cat \$500), Mette & Kanne 3¢ large die and green trial (RS180P1 & RS180TC1, total cat \$575), etc., including 5 full card items and a small selection of essay items including some Helmbold essays and the 6¢ Demas Barnes unissued; some mostly modest duplication to be expected, Scott catalog in excess of \$19,950 not including the essay items, overall Very Fine. Estimate . . .





Ex 1823

- Private Die Medicine Collection Balance, housed in specialized Mull album, nice showing of lower to mid-range value issues; includes the D. Barnes black vertical format issues, complete Barry's issues, Dr. C.F. Brown issues complete including the scarce old paper, F. Brown issues, J. Brown issues with better, complete Centaur & Crittenton issues, W. Clarke issues present, J. Curtis missing only 2¢ watermark, McLane's issues near complete, Herrick's Pills issues present, strong showing of J. Henry, good Home Bitters issues, strong showing of the Jayne & Son die cut issues, Dr. Kennedy's and Kennedy & Co. issues complete, Merchant with better, Mishler & Moody, Michel & Co. issues, Schenck issues complete, couple Swaim die cut issues, Swett 4¢ silk (cat \$450), Wilson issues complete including watermark (RS270d, cat \$550), etc.; condition varies with condition a bit above the norm overall, Scott cat in excess of \$15,500.



Ex 1825

- Private Die Medicine Co. Cancellations on Revenue Issues, 1862-1901, balance of over 200 items mostly arranged on stockpages with nice array companies and issues; includes Swett with "Poland's Magic Powder" mortar & pestle on 2¢ Proprietary, range of S.R. Van Duzer handstamp and printed cancels on various issues, the Burnett & Co. boxed cancel on the various proprietary issues, Fred Brown two-line cancel, Rumford straight line types, the scarce Benton's Pine Tar illustrated cancel, Osgood on the scarce #RB17c, various Walker & Taylor ad cancels, Dr. Seth Arnold types, also a nice selection of later Battleship issues, etc.; condition varies with many nice cancellations throughout, generally Very Fine appearance.











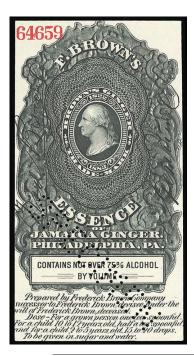


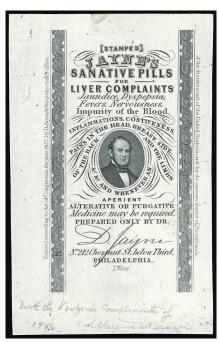


Ex 1829



Ex 1830 (Front & Reverse)

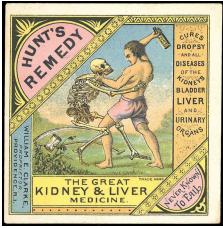






Ex 1831

Private Die Medicine Label & Ephemera Balance, over 110 items, mostly labels created after the 1883 repealed of the Revenue Act of 1862; includes Husband labels including 25 different A.B.N.Co. specimen varieties, various F. Brown labels, Hostetter labels including plate proofs, an array of Brandreth seals, N.Y. Pharmacal Assoc. seal proofs, a unique sample essay of a cut down 4¢ Burnett issue for the John Henry labels, etc., also some package label items with Jaynes Sanative Pills wrapper (ex-Brazer, Joyce); condition varies.



Ex 1832

**Private Die Medicine Ephemera Balance,** mix of material including approximately 150 advertising trade cards, bank checks including one to James Buchanan from Hiram Deats (Buchanan signed on reverse), other letterhead, bills, etc. from various companies, also a selection of medicine bottles, Ayer Pills, etc.

End of Sale - Thank You

SCHUYLER J. RUMSEY AUCTIONS IS PLEASED TO HAVE BEEN SELECTED AS AN OFFICIAL AUCTIONEER FOR:

# NEW YORK 2016

To be held at the Javits Center in New York City (MAY 28-JUNE 4, 2016)













We will be accepting select individual items or entire specialized collections for this important sale on a first come, first serve basis. Space will be limited, so please contact us at the earliest opportunity for inclusion in this sale.

Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions

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Collecting revenue stamps and the documents, forms, and objects upon which they are/were used is the (far) back-of-the book equivalent of postage stamp and postal history collecting. The ARA is a non-profit corporation serving the needs of ALL collectors of revenues, tax stamps, stamped paper, telegraph and railroad stamps, and general non-postal material - U. S. and foreign, federal, state, provincial, local, municipal and private.

The award winning journal of the ARA, *The American Revenuer*, features illustrated articles on every phase of fiscal and Cinderella philately (U. S.

and foreign, whether or not listed in the Scott Catalog,) historical data, catalogue listings, book reviews, and reports of new issues and discoveries. Every issue contains intriguing and exciting excursions into little-known and seldom-explored philatelic byways. In addition to *The American Revenuer*, the ARA offers sales circuits, auctions, an awards program in conjunction with major philatelic events, and sponsorship of book publication.

**Membership:** Interact with knowledgeable collectors of fiscal philately from all over the world by becoming a member of the ARA. You can do so online at <a href="www.revenuer.org">www.revenuer.org</a> or by completing this application and mailing it to the ARA Secretary, Lyman Hensley, 473 East Elm, Sycamore, IL 60178-1934, USA.

The undersigned applies for membership in the American Revenue Association, Inc., and agrees to comply with its Charter and By-Laws. Enclosed with this application is \$22.50 for dues (refundable if this application is not accepted.) Please make check payable to The ARA. For airmail delivery of *The American Revenuer* outside the United States add the following: Central American & Caribbean - \$12; South America, Western Europe, North Africa - \$16; other areas - \$20.

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