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THE PENNY POST

Official Journal Of The Carriers And Locals Society



INSIDE THIS ISSUE

BEGINNING OF ADHESIVE POSTAGE
IN THE U.S. - PART III

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THE PENNY POST



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CONTENTS

- The Beginning of Adhesive Postage In the U.S. – Part III,**
by Calvet M. Hahn.....Pages 2-20
- Printed on Both Sides – A Major Boyd’s Variety,**
by John D. Bowman.....Page 21
- Deceit and Dispersal – Hussey and Taylor and Their Products,**
by Herbert A. Trenchard.....Pages 22-34
- President’s Letter, by Steven Roth.....Page 35**
- Charleston 3 + 1?, by Donald B. Johnstone.....Page 35**

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1993 Canada’s 2nd Philatelic Literature Exhibition..... Silver
1992 Sescal California..... Vermeil
1992 PHILITEX New York..... Large Silver

THE BEGINNING OF ADHESIVE POSTAGE IN THE U.S. – PART III

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There is no known die proof of the government adhesive. From the image on the issued stamps, we can say it was not identical to either that used for the Greig essay or to the issued Greig stamp. The portrait is centered midway between the Greig essay and the issued adhesive (top to bottom). It is probable that a laydown die from the Greig essay was used and retouched. The notch in Washington's hair at left was filled in, outer lines were added around the hair at right, a series of shading lines (slanted vertically) were added at the bottom of the portrait, the apostrophe in 'CENT'S' was eliminated and a period added after the word. The frame 'bug' ornament is closely imitated, but the propeller wings are omitted.

It appears safe to state that the stamp was produced from a V. Balch die and probably printed by his firm or one where he was connected. (In Part I, I noted the Figure 11 'standing Washington' bore Balch's name as engraver. Figure 12 with the 1850 banknote showed A. Halbert as engraver. The firm was incorrectly given as Farino & Co. due to my misreading of a photocopy of the banknote. Barbara Mueller correctly pointed out that Dr. Julian Blanchard had identified the company as Narine & Co., which is otherwise unknown).

The U.S. City Despatch adhesive was not a Rawden, Wright, Hatch & Edson production as there is no record of it in any of their archives, and no claim to it was made by their designers. The only connection is that asserted (I now believe wrongly) by John Luff.

It has plagued writers and students ever since. The lettering is somewhat lighter and more graceful than that found on the issued Greig adhesive and the sharpness of image contrasts with that adhesive, but is compatible with the Greig essay, which is equally sharp and clear.

There is no known essay of the government stamp in terms of a black on white or black on light blue. There are two possible trial colors, one of which is generally felt to be a color changing, the green. The generally accepted 'essay' or trial color is in black on rosy buff paper, unsurfaced but colored through. There is one reported example of this 6LB2 rosy buff, untied, on a cover to which it is felt it does not belong. As the examples I have examined of the rosy buff are less sharp than the issued black on light blue 6LB3, I am not sure the rosy buff was produced first.

Most, if not all, examples of the rosy buff come from a block owned by J. Walter Scott in the 1870s. He broke the block into the singles we know today. It would appear to have been a block of 20, for we can plate examples from both panes in the top two rows (positions 1L-10L and 1R-10R), indicating this size block rather than the block of ten which is sometimes alleged.

Perry illustrated four of the rosy buff examples. One was Caspary lot 296, Middendorf lot 190. It is position 1R. The second was Caspary lot 297 and Middendorf lot 191. It is position 1L. The third is the ex-Ham, Middendorf lot 189 example which plates

as 9L. The fourth, an ex-Hessel item, appears to plate as 8R. The Moody III sale copy, lot 269, plates minor double transfer position 4R. In the Siegel 1995 Rarities sale of the Kapiloff holding, lot 347 is position 6R, while lot 350, a used example (described as on yellow straw surface-colored paper that is unglazed and different from rosy buff), plates as 3L. It was recognized by Perry in the 1950s and included in a set of photos he made then which I am using to illustrate some of the plating positions. It bears the red 'U.S.' in octagon that was introduced as a killer for the U.S. City Despatch stamps. It poses the problem of whether the rosy buff or a similar item was actually issued.

Among the rosy buffs which I have not plated due to the poor quality of the photos of them I have examined, is the Meyersburg 'used' example found in Rohrbach and Newman's *American Issue* book on page 45. The soft paper printing of the book prevents me from plating it, but presumably it, too, comes from the 1870s Scott block of 20. A different, narrow-margined example, unused, is seen as lot 1100 in the Hind sale. The Storrow/Green VIII catalog shows a large margined example with a small tear at left as lot 487. It appears different from all of the above, as does the Donald Patton example (lot 1013 Lowe sale of 3/15/72).

The plating of the rosy buffs answers one question and poses a second. As examples from the top two rows of both the left and right panes have been plated, we know that Scott's block was of 20 not 10 and that it was unused as always reported. The existence of two examples with killers poses the question of whether we have fake killers or were some examples actually used. If the two 'killers' are genuine, there should be unused examples in collections that match the 3L and Meyersburg position, from the Scott unused block. This, in turn, would raise the question of when a rosy buff printing was issued.

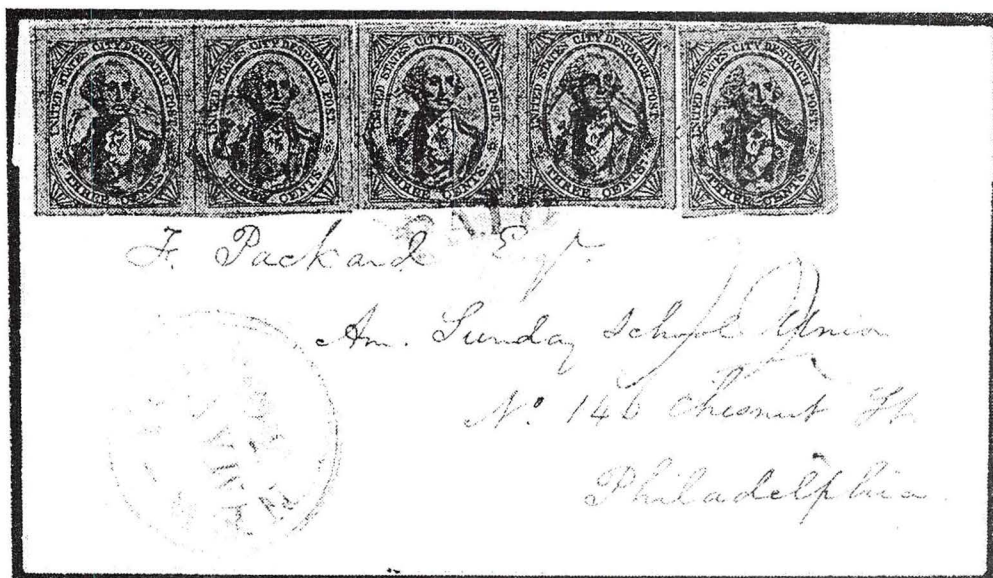
The second possible trail color proof is Scott 6LB4, printed in black on yellow green wove paper, unglazed. It is called a probable color changling in the *Specialized*. The con-

fusion on this item goes all the way back to John Luff who listed several green shades. The problem is it has been mixed up with the so-called 'apple green' shade. Even Elliott Perry in his *CCP Supplement I*, seems to mix the greens. He illustrates three green examples as figures 26, 27, and 28. Figure 26 is a bright green colored through, unglazed paper and plates as 1L. The Caspary holding had an unglazed black on yellow green (lot 319) which is better seen in the Lilly sale (lot 553) and which plates as 22R. It is different from the one in *Supplement I*. Scott Trepel suggests there may be three or four examples.

Perry's *Supplement I* figures 27 and 28 are of what he calls the apple green shade. The color was apparently first applied to a stamp found on a heavily stained cover addressed to Mr. Speyer at 30 Wall Street and postmarked February 14 (1843). It sold as lot 1107 in the Hind sale where it was called 'apple green' on surface colored glazed paper. The heavy staining, which affected the stamp would account for the idea that the shade was a color changling.

Under Perry's figure 27 'apple green' (possibly 4R) which I have been unable to definitively plate because of the mottling on the photo, but which is described as the finest 'apple green' and, which is different from the Caspary copy, Perry notes the color was probably applied by someone who had a russet apple in mind. However, russet is a reddish yellow shade more likely to be a changling of a rosy buff than a green.

Also listed as an 'apple green' is Perry's figure 28 where the photo was supplied by George Sloane. As I write I have this Sloane stamp before me. It is position 19L and the color is far from russet, rather it is a dull version of the yellow green found on a Granny Smith apple. Finally we have lot 349 in the 1995 Rarities portion of the Kapiloff holding, which Trepel terms a black on green un surfaced paper in the 'true Apple Green shade, faintly cancelled.' It has several small filled pinholes. It appears to be position 6R, the same as the rosy buff lot 347 in the same sale. It does have a greenish cast but is con-



May 30, 1843 intercity cover with positions 1-2R, 6-7R and 8R.

siderably more yellow than the Sloane apple green.

In sum for the three to four 6LB4 adhesives Trepel notes, we have at least four different shades of 6LB4, or the apple green. There is the bright yellow green colored-through unglazed Caspary copy, the russet shade surface-colored glazed paper of the Hind and Perry's figure 27, the dull yellow green of a Granny Smith apple of the Sloane copy and the green cast yellow of the Kapiloff 'true apple green.' For what little it is worth, my opinion is that the Hind is a color changling and the Perry figure 27 may be a rosy buff changling, which is closer to russet than green, while the Sloane and the Kapiloff yellow greens may be similar shades with the Kapiloff color changed due to the repairs. If the Caspary is a proof, then a full sheet existed because of its plating position.

The first issued adhesive is Scott 6LB3, which is printed in black on unglazed light blue colored-through paper. Luff, in his 1902 work, notes the shades as 'gray-blue, and dull gray-blue,' as well as recording a 'pale green' of 6LB4 and the rosy-buff of 6LB2. Herbert Bloch described the 6LB3 colors as

'blue' and 'bluish' with the latter being found on the August 19th cover of Postmaster Graham. Richard Frajola called the colors 'light greenish blue' and 'light blue,' reserving the latter for an October 18, 1842 example. He also noted a late (11/21/44) use in 'light bluish green.'

THE PERRY PLATING

Elliott Perry's plating was originally scheduled to run as part of the *CCP* series of *Supplements* to the *APS 100 Years Ago* handbook in 1950, but was withdrawn along with the rest of the series as a result of a disagreement between him and the Governors of the club. His plating is here published for the first time.

As I could not complete arrangements for photographing the Middendorf plating (lot 208) and own none of the stamps, I have had to rely upon published illustrations to show the characteristics noted by Perry. Chief among these is the ex-Caspary block of 12 (illustrated by Trepel and Perry) best seen in the *CCP Supplement I* of January 1949. I have also used various other photos from that issue.



May 25, 1843 intercity cover with 6-10R in strips.

About half the Middendorf plating positions have been made available by Scott Trepel and Robert L. Markovits and have been used to check and augment by direct observation the Perry plating descriptions.

Perry did not discuss the original plate laydown lines which can be seen in a number of positions. He mentions some as vertical scratches and I have augmented his notes by showing where these are laydown lines. Most are to be found in the right pane, again suggesting this was the first laid down. About 20 per cent of the plate still shows traces of the laydown.

Perry focused upon dividing lines and position dots, the former of which he suggests were added after the plate was laid down. His analysis here is most useful for multiples and very large margined stamps; however, most collectors will have to plate their holdings based upon the more minute differences found within the framelines. While at no point are the framelines discussed as a plating measure, the weakness or strength of the lines is useful as a confirmation of a particular position when compared with published photographs. The same is true of the four corners.

POSITION DOTS

If one or more position dots can be seen, it is possible to help determine the plate position. There is no left position dot on positions 1R, 6R, 11R, 16R, 21R, 24R and 1L, 6L, 11L, 16L and 21L. There is no right position dot on 23R. Double dots are found on 12L (at right) and 13L (at left). The left position dot is to the left of the dividing line on 20L, 4R, 7R, 9R, 14R and 18R. The right position dot is to the left of the dividing line on 19L, 1R, 3R, 5R, 6R, 8R, 11R (touching), 12R, 13R, 17R.

DOUBLE TRANSFERS

Frank Levi reported no double transfers in the plating of the Greig adhesive. Perry noted seven double transfers in the U.S. City Dispatch Post plating. They are important in determining how the plate was transferred. All are on the right pane. They are 4R (right oval and bug), 6R (UNI), 9R (right inner oval), 11R (N of UNITED), 14R (right inner oval), 21 R (UN and right inner oval), 25R (UN and lower position of stamp). There does not appear to be one in 1R or 16R, but the remaining edge positions do have it (6, 11, and 21R) suggesting that entries were



July 5, 1843 intercity cover with positions 16-20L in a strip.

made from top to bottom. The large double transfer of 25R continues in lesser form in the next row (4, 9 and 14R) indicating the transferring again was from top down and from right to left.

On page 12 of *One Hundred Years Ago*, Perry discussed the transferring of the Greig adhesive as,

“Transferring to the plate began with what became the top row of six stamps on the sheet and continued with the second and successive horizontal rows, so that what became the bottom row of six stamps on the sheet was printed from the last row which had been entered on the plate ... the transfer roll was rocked across the die sideways (instead of from top to bottom), thus bringing the short dimension of the design circumferentially on the roll. Hence, each entry on the plate had to be made with the roll rocking the design from side to side instead of from top to bottom.”

On page 26, he discusses the U.S. City Despatch stamp noting that:

“the long dimension of the stamp design was placed circumferentially on the transfer roll and the plate was entered in vertical rows.”

Perry had not plated the stamp at this time, but his comment about transferring in verti-

cal rows has proven to be correct. More thought is needed regarding the statement that the long dimension was placed circumferentially on the transfer roll, which means the design was rocked in vertically as is consistent with the position dots. The Greig plating had top and bottom dots rather than the side dots.

A stamp rocked in top to bottom would show primary doubling in a vertical position, with lesser horizontal slippage. The U.S. City Despatch Post double transfers focus on the lines of the right inner oval with the shift to the right, and the ‘UNI’ as in 9R and 11R. Position 21R shows this horizontal displacement, but some vertical displacement as well. It seems more consistent with a side to side rocking process. Perry did not comment upon the transferring after his 1942 booklet, despite his subsequent plating.

SIMPLIFIED PLATING

For simplified plating, one of the first places to look is the ‘U’ of ‘UNITED’ where identifying peculiarities can be seen in eleven positions (3, 8, 11, 12, 19, and 21R and 2, 4, 10, 14 and 17L). A second area to examine

is the word 'CITY,' where traces of a lay-down line may be found or an extra dot or changes affecting the 'I' or 'T' can be seen. Positions 10, 15, 23R and 24L have peculiarities affecting the 'I' while 20, 22 and 24L have identifying characteristics affecting the 'T' and 12, 21R and 21L have a laydown line.

In the left pane, one of the best starting places is the wordset 'UNITED STATES.' Five positions have dashes in the frame nearby or dots in the letters of 'UNITED' (positions 1, 2, 3, 7 and 9L). Six positions have marginal dots or scratches associated with the two words: 5L (dot in margin near 'DS'), 6L (dot in margin opposite the 'U'), 12L (dot

in the second 'S' of 'STATES'), 18L (scratch in the margin over 'TE'), 19L (marginal scratch next to the second 'S'), and 23L (scratch in the second 'T' of 'STATES').

The word 'DESPATCH' needs checking, for there are six left pane positions with marks associated with it: 8L (scratch opposite the 'TC'), 11L (inner oval scratch near 'S'), 15L (two dots below the 'E'), 18L (scratch through the 'S'), and 24L (dot over the 'C'). In addition to the 21L scratch in 'CITY', 13L has a dot to the right of the 'Y'. In the word 'THREE', 20L has a dot touching the 'R' while in 'POST' 22L has a scratch into the 'P'. In 'CENTS' 17L has a marginal dot opposite the 'S'.



1R

2R

3R

RIGHT PANE PLATING

Positions 1-4R can be seen on the intercity rate cover to Morris in Philadelphia dated June 16, 1843, while 6-10R can be seen on the cover to the same addressee of May 25, 1843. Positions 1-2R, 6-7R and 8R are seen on the intercity May 30th cover. Other sources are cited under the individual positions, where available or are illustrated.

Position 1R -- No position dot at left. The right position dot is to the left of the dividing line and clear. There is an additional vertical guide line at right, running through that dot. There is a gap between the bottom dividing line and the left dividing line that is only found in this position. There is a position dot on the top dividing line just to the right of the right dividing line (in line with the

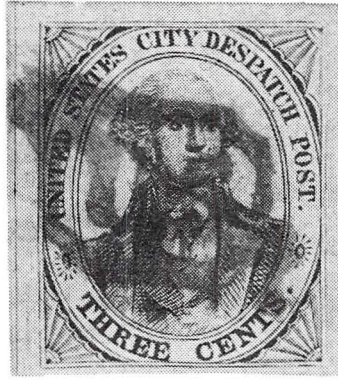
extra vertical guide line at right). There is also an additional fuzzy guide line above the top guide line. The rosy buff 1R and the June 16, 1843 covers are good for seeing these characteristics. There is a dot in the left margin opposite the 'TE' of 'UNITED'. There is also a dot above and to the left of the 'C' of 'CENTS', as well as two curved dashes in the bottom margin below that 'C'.

Position 2R -- The left position dot is to the left of the line and clear of it. An additional guide line runs through it. The dividing line from position 1 extends slightly above the top dividing line. The right position dot is to the right of the right dividing line, but touching. There are extra position dots at the upper ends of both the left and right dividing lines. That at the right is a double, with a vertical guide line running through it.

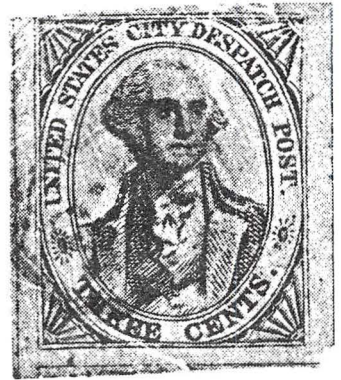
There is a short vertical dash above the 'H' of 'DESPATCH' A vertical scratch runs through the 'E' of 'CENTS'. Several curved scratches cross the top frameline near the right end, but these are variable.



4R



5R



6R



7R



8R



9R

Position 3R -- The position dot at left is to the right of the dividing line and touching it. The right position dot is on the left side of the dividing line, but clear of it. There is a double guide dot at the upper end of the left dividing line (Caspary lot 334 shows this well), and a single dot at the top of the right dividing line. The double dot has a vertical guide line through it.

There is a *small spur on the 'U' of 'UNITED'* and a vertical ghost laydown line *scratch through the second 'S' of 'STATES'*.

A deep green 6LB5s can be seen as lot 631 in Siegel's sale of May 5, 1995.

Position 4R -- The left position dot is to the left of the dividing line, but clear. It has a vertical guide line running through it. The right position dot is to the left of the dividing line, but touching. There are guide dots at the upper ends of both the left and right dividing lines. There is a *double transfer in the right 'bug' and the lines of the inner oval opposite the 'bug'*. The June 16, 1843 intercity multiple cover shows this. There are *vertical scratches in the right frame and right margin opposite the lower right spandrel*.

Position 5R -- Both left and right position dots are to the left of the dividing line but touching. There are guide dots at the upper ends of both

left and right dividing lines. The bottom dividing line is in two sections, with the right half lower than the left half. The right half does not meet the right dividing line. There is a *diagonal dash in the left margin opposite the 'I' of 'UNITED'*. There are *extensive vertical scratches and a dot in the left margin opposite the lower left spandrel*. There is a dot in the right margin opposite the 'bug'. There are two ghost laydown lines in the margin that lie between the 'bug' and opposite the lower left spandrel. Each has a ghost dot in that section. This position can be seen on the Heckscher cover of Aug. 20, 1845.

Position 6R -- There is no position dot at left, while the right position dot is to the left of the line and touching. The top and bottom dividing lines do not meet the vertical dividing line at left. The bottom line ends in a hook (Caspary lot 311 best shows this).

There is a *double transfer in the letters 'UNI' of 'UNTIED'*. There is also a dot in the right margin, opposite the 'O' of 'POST' near the right dividing line, and a *vertical scratch through the left 'bug' as well as one through the 'S' of 'CENTS' and another between the 'C' and 'E'*.

This position is seen on the Kapiloff rosy buff (lot 347), as well as on the third stamp on the

May 30, 1843 cover with five adhesives to Philadelphia.

Position 7R -- The left position dot is to the left of the dividing line and touches it; the right position dot is to the right of the dividing line and also touches. There is a *vertical scratch through the 'S' of 'DESPATCH'*. In the left margin there is a dot opposite the 'E' of 'UNITED' and a dot *can be seen in the outer oval above the 'T' of 'STATES'*. There is a dot in the right frame toward the upper end. *A dot is seen between the 'C' and 'E' of 'CENTS'*. There are vertical scratches in the right margin opposite the shoulder line and in the left margin there is a diagonal scratch opposite the 'bug'. This is seen alongside the 6R on the May 30 intercity cover to Philadelphia, and in figures 33 and 34 in the Perry *CCP Supplement 1*, also lot 635 in Siegel sale of May 5, 1995.

Position 8R -- The left position dot is to the right of the dividing line and touching. The right position dot is to the left of the dividing line and clear of it, but it has a vertical guide line running through it as did position 3R above it. There is a dot in the bottom of the 'U' of 'UNITED'. There is a tiny vertical scratch between the 'T' of 'THREE' and the 'bug' as well as a vertical scratch in the right margin opposite the 'bug'. There is a vertical dash in the inner oval above the first 'E' of THREE' which is more clearly seen here than in most other positions where only traces are found. This position is found on a May 1 cover to Donaldson in Baltimore.

Position 9R -- The left position dot is to the left of the dividing line with a vertical guide line through it. The right position dot is to the right of the dividing line and touching. There is a *horizontal double transfer in the lines of the inner oval, opposite the right shoulder*. A ghost laydown line can be seen before the 'C' of 'CENTS'. A ghost laydown line faintly runs down from the 'TE' of 'STATES' across the oval to the hair. This position is on a 6LB3 cover dated Oct. 12, 1842 and one to William Morris dated April 2, 1844. It can also be seen in Middendorf lots 203 and 219.

Position 10R -- The left position dot is to the right of the dividing line and touching it. The right position dot is to the right of the dividing line and clear. *The top dividing line is in two sections, with the right half slightly lower than the left; the halves do not meet, and the right half does not meet the right division line.* There is a dot in the top margin just above the top frameline, about 3mm from the upper left corner. There is a *tiny dash at the top of the 'I' of 'CITY'*. In some copies, there are several marks in the 'CH' of 'DESPATCH'. This can be seen as the lower right stamp on the intercity multiple cover of May 25, 1843.

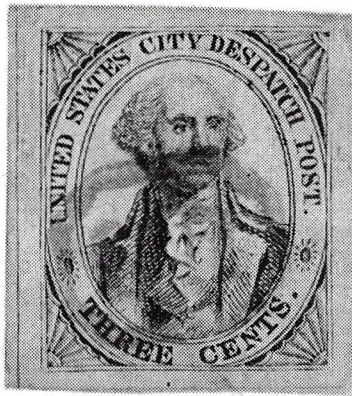
Position 11R -- There is no position dot at left, while the right position dot is to the left of the dividing line and touching it. The top dividing line does not meet the left dividing line; it ends in a hook. There is a *double transfer in the 'N' of 'UNITED' and a dash of a double transfer in the lower part of the 'U'*. There is a *dot to the right of the final 'S' in 'STATES'*, and a vertical ghost laydown line scratch through it from the upper margin down through the hair into the shoulder. *A parallel set of ghost laydown lines runs through the 'Y' of 'CITY' and the 'D' of 'DESPATCH' running down through the head; a second pair runs from the top margin down through the 'T' and 'CH' to the inner oval.* Two others go through the 'T' of 'THREE' and the 'C' of 'CENTS'.

The parallel sets of laydown lines suggest that this position, which also has a double transfer, may be quite important in analyzing just how the plate was originally laid down and transferred. It is worthy of a separate catalog listing. This position can be seen in Caspary lot 333 and Middendorf lot 193 and on a cover to Mr. Sanford, found by a relative in 1883, from the Middendorf plating misidentified as 16R.

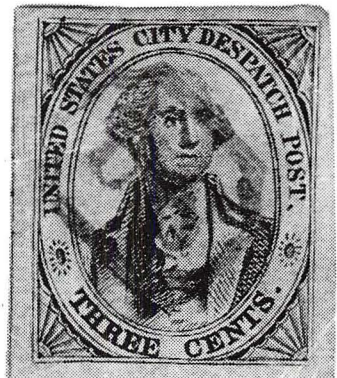
Position 12R -- The right position dot is clear of and to the left of the dividing line. *This right dividing line is in three sections, the upper part being about 3 mm long, the middle about 9 mm and slightly to the right of the upper part, while the*



10R



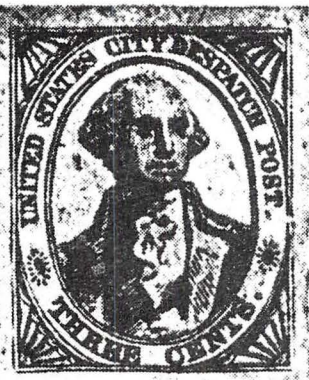
11R



12R



13R



14R



15R

lower part is about 14 mm long and still further to the right. There is a *spur on the outside lower left part of the 'U' of 'UNITED'*. A vertical laydown scratch is seen to the left of the 'C' of 'CITY' which runs down into the hair. There is a small dot between the 'O' and 'S' of 'POST' not always seen clearly. An extra horizontal line (laydown?) is seen in the bottom margin. This position can be seen in Middendorf lot 212 and Kapiloff lot 357.

Position 13R -- The left position dot is to the left of the dividing line and clear of it. As noted in 12R, this dividing line is in three sections. The right position dot is to the left of its dividing line and touching. There is an extra horizontal line (laydown?) in the bottom margin. There is a *dot to the right of the second 'S' of 'STATES'*, and another in the right margin opposite the upper right corner. This position is seen as the left stamp of an unused pair photographed by Perry.

Position 14R -- The left position dot is to the left of the dividing line and touching. The right dot is to the right of the dividing line and clear. The bottom dividing line is offset for part of its length (ghost laydown line?) from a point below the first 'E' of 'THREE' to where it meets the left line. This offset is parallel to the original guide line.

There is a *double transfer in the lines of the inner oval* opposite the line of the right shoulder. There is a dot in the left margin, opposite the 'A' of 'STATES'. There is a vertical *laydown scratch* through the 'E' of 'STATES', and another through the 'T' of 'THREE' which runs up through the shoulder. This can be seen in a pair photographed by Perry.

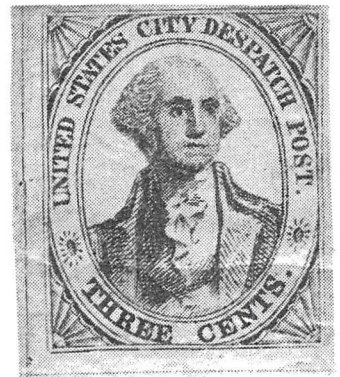
Position 15R -- The left position dot is to the right of the dividing line and clear of it. The right position dot straddles the right dividing line. There is a guide dot at the right end of the bottom division line, just outside the right division line. Probably there is a similar dot at the right end of the top line. There is a *dash sitting on the right side of the 'I' of 'CITY'* and a dot in the inner oval below the 'AT' of 'STATES'. There is also a dot in the right frame opposite the 'H' of 'DESPATCH' midway between the frame and dividing line. There is an *apostrophe dash over the 'T' of 'UNITED'* and another under the 'U'. There is a ghost parallel frame line next to the lower left spandrel. A ghost laydown line runs from the 'T' of 'STATES' down to the shoulder and a lighter one from the 'S' of 'DESPATCH' down to the hair. Two examples from the Middendorf plating



16R



17R



18R

show this; one was lot 632 in the Siegel sale of May 4-5, 1995.

Position 16R -- There is no position dot at left, while the right position dot straddles the dividing line. The bottom dividing line does not quite meet the left dividing line; it has a knob at its end. Logically, this position should show a double transfer, as the one above and the one below do; however, Perry does not mention one. There is an apparent *vertical laydown scratch through 'UNITED' and the 'bug'*. Another laydown scratch extends downward from the 'E' of 'STATES'. Other scratches are a laydown one through the first 'E' of 'THREE' and another to the right of the second 'E'. These markings can be seen on lot 337 in the Caspary sale, which is a cover to Rev. Williams of Jan. 19, 1843.

Position 17R -- The position dot at left straddles the dividing line, while the *right dot is just clear to the right of its dividing line, which breaks just at this point*; the top half being slightly to the left. There are several ghost vertical laydown dividing lines on the left side of the break, and a *second position dot can be seen between these ghost lines and the left dividing line*. There is a *spur on the left side of the 'C' of 'CENTS'*. A long vertical laydown scratch is seen in the right frame from opposite the 'T' of 'POST' to the 'bug'. Another vertical laydown scratch runs through the 'TCH' of 'DESPATCH'. There is a position dot just above the bottom dividing line on the right side of it. It can be seen in the poor photocopy of the Middendorf plating.

Position 18R -- The left dividing line breaks at the point of the position dot, which is just clear to the right. The top half of the line is offset slightly to the left. There is a ghost laydown dividing line to the left of the break as noted in 17R with a second position dot. The right position dot is to the right of the dividing line and clear of it. There is a diagonal scratch in the left margin opposite the first 'S' of 'STATES', as well as a *mark in the foot of the 'A'*. There is a dash in the left frame oppo-

site the shoulder. A dot is seen under the 'S' of 'POST', while there is a *vertical dash above the 'E' of 'CENTS'*. A vertical laydown line scratch can be seen between the two 'E's of 'THREE' together with other scratches and dots in the right margin opposite the lower right spandrel. Another *laydown scratch line is seen in the background between the hair at right and that shoulder*; it is seen above the head in the background on a line to the 'E' of 'DESPATCH'. This position can be seen on the Brodhead cover of Sept. 6, 1844; Middendorf lots 202 and 218 also show it.

Position 19R -- Both position dots are to the right of their dividing lines and clear. There is a *mark in the lower part of the 'U' of "UNITED"* as well as a *vertical scratch running downward from the 'S' of 'CENTS'*. There are two dots in the top margin just above the upper right corner. A *short dash is seen in the oval above the right 'bug'*. This position is only viewable from a poor copy of the Middendorf plating.

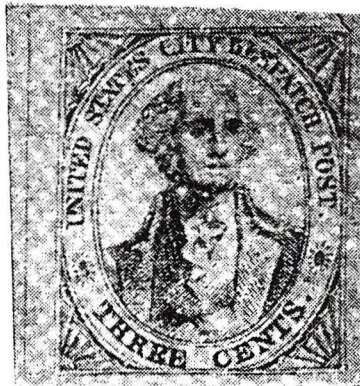
Position 20R -- The left and right position dots are to the right of their dividing lines. The one at left is clear and the one at right is touching. There is a guide dot at the right end of the top dividing line, just outside the right line. There is a dot in the left margin opposite the 'A' of 'STATES'. There is a *dash above the 'T' of 'CITY'*, and a *dot in the inner oval below the 'Y'*. There is a dot in the outer oval above the 'P' of 'DESPATCH', and a diagonal scratch crossing the left frame opposite the 'UNI' of 'UNITED'. This can be seen as lot 636 in the Siegel sale of May 4, 1995, as a 6LB5b.

Position 21R -- There is no position dot at left, while the right dot is to the right of the dividing line and clear. There are guide dots at the lower ends of both left and right dividing lines where they meet the bottom dividing line. That bottom line is doubled below the lower left spandrel. The top dividing line does not quite meet the left line; it ends in a knob.

This is a double transfer position with *two tiny dots below the 'U' and a spur on the 'N' of 'UNIT-*



19R



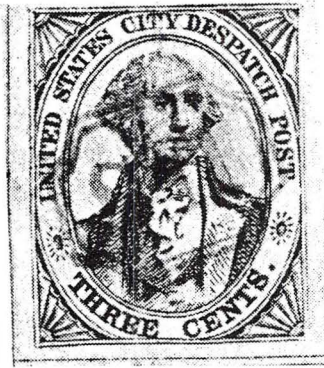
20R



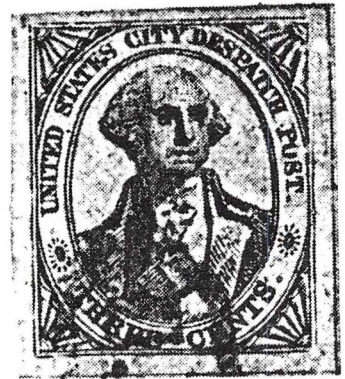
21R



22R



23R



24R

ED' as well as a vertical scratch through the 'ED'. There is a diagonal line in the left margin opposite the lower left spandrel. There is a *double transfer* in the lines of the inner oval, opposite the 'T' of 'POST', as well as a dot above the 'T'. There is a laydown scratch between the 'C' and 'I' of 'CITY', as well as one running down from the 'Y' into the head. There are two parallel vertical scratches between the 'D' of 'UNITED' and the 'S' of 'STATES'. This position again raises the question of precisely what happened during the transfer rocking process. Note the double transfers are at left and right centered around the middle of the stamp rather than primarily at top or bottom. This position can be seen on the Henry Remsen cover of Nov. 2, 1843. Caspary lot 362 shows it in a rare straddle position copy. It is also seen in Middendorf lot 204, a cover to Moses Taylor post-marked Dec. 31, 1842, ex-White and Knapp.

Position 22R -- The left position dot is to the right of the dividing line and clear; the one at right is to the left of the dividing line and touching. There are guide dots at the lower end of both left and right dividing lines, where they meet the bottom dividing line. There is a *line of short dashes* in

the left margin, opposite the lower left corner, as well as a dot in the top margin over the upper right corner. A vertical laydown scratch is seen through the 'T' of 'CITY'; it runs down into the head. There is another between the 'C' and 'E' of 'CENTS'. This position is shown as Caspary lot 319, the rare 3 cent black on yellow green, but is best seen as Lilly lot 553.

Position 23R -- The position dot at left appears weak and seems to straddle the dividing line. There are guide dots at the lower end of both the left and right dividing lines, where they meet the bottom dividing line. There is a vertical laydown scratch between the 'C' and 'I' of 'CITY' that extends downward into the head. There is a vertical scratch through the left 'bug'. A vertical line is found in the right margin, opposite the lower right spandrel. This position occurs on the Aug. 19, 1842 cover from postmaster Graham (Middendorf lot 198) and on a blowup photo as figure 22 in the Perry *CCP Supplement I*. It is also on the A. Mitchell cover (lot 356 in 1995 Siegel Rarities) which was offered in the Shreve sale of Jan. 20, 1996 and is a circular dated Dec. 20, 1842.



25R

LEFT PANE PLATING

Position 24R -- The left position dot appears weak and straddles the dividing line. The right position dot is to the right of the dividing line and clear of it. There are guide dots at the lower end of both the left and right dividing lines where they meet the bottom dividing line. There is a dot to the right of the second 'S' of 'STATES' and a dash above the 'T' of 'CITY'. There is a dot in the upper right spandrel, over the 'S' of 'DESPATCH', and a dot to the left of the 'P' of 'POST'. A laydown vertical scratch can be seen through the second 'E' of 'THREE'. This can be seen in a bottom sheet margin example (lot 210 Middendorf) and as lot 322 in the Harmer Shierson sale of May 22, 1961 on a July 24, 1843 cover.

Position 25R -- This is the largest double transfer in the plating; it is also a position upon which 'kiss' prints are found. In his *CCP Supplement I*, Perry shows two examples of the 25R 'kiss' impressions as figures 29A and 29B. They are slightly different, with a greater displacement on 29B. The left position dot on 25R is to the right of the dividing line and clear. The right position dot straddles the dividing line. There are guide dots at the lower end of both left and right dividing lines, where they meet the bottom dividing line. The double transfer shows in the bottom margin, spandrels and 'UN' of 'UNITED'. There is a dot between the 'U' of 'UNITED' and the 'bug'. A spur can be seen on the inner line of the right frameline opposite the 'OS' of 'POST'. Another dot is in the outer oval below 'HR' of 'THREE'. There are scratches in the right margin opposite the lower left spandrel. An example of the 'kiss' 25R on cover is one dated March 1 addressed to ex-president Andrew Jackson at Nashville (Siegel Oct. 6, 1991, lot 489). Lot 162 in Siegel's Feb. 22, 1967 sale shows a 6LB5b double transfer untied on an 1844 cover. Best known of the 25R covers is a badly stained example addressed to Miss. M.H. Sharp, Charlton St. New York dated Feb. 15, 1843 (lot 496 Storrow/Green VIII sale Harmer Rooke May 1943; later extensively cleaned and offered as lot 307 Harmer sale of July 22 1976).

As the right pane plating indicates, there was one, or possible two, earlier laydowns which do not appear to have been used in transferring the final impressions. I have not been able to figure out just what was in the mind of the siderographer when he created this laydown.

Transfer problems are evident in the right pane, but not in the left. The laydown lines and transfer problems differentiate the U.S. City Despatch plating from the Greig. It suggests there was a change in printers between the two; also that the right pane was done before the left.

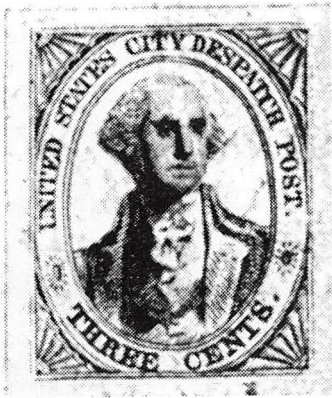
Position 1L -- The top and left dividing lines are joined by a dot; however, neither line extends. There is a dot at the upper end of the right dividing line, just above the top line. There is no position dot at left, while the position dot at right straddles the dividing line. There is a tiny dash in the left margin opposite the 'A' of 'STATES' and a larger dash opposite the 'N' of 'UNITED'. There is a diagonal line in the right frame between the 'T' of 'POST' and the 'bug'. There is also a horizontal line in the bottom margin below the 'E CEN' of 'THREE CENTS'. This position can be seen as Middendorf lot 192 rosy buff, but is best illustrated in the Perry *Supplement I* as figure 17B.

Position 2L -- Both the left and right position dots straddle the dividing lines. The top dividing line is doubled above 'Y DESP'. There is a diagonal line in the left frame opposite the 'TA' of 'STATES' and a mark in the 'U' of 'UNITED'. There is a horizontal line in the bottom margin below 'HREE CENT', which may be part of a ghost dividing line. This position is Middendorf lot 199, on a cover to Dr. Francis coming in from abroad, the only example from abroad of 6LB3. It is also seen as Caspary lot 318.

Position 3L -- The left position dot straddles the line, while the right dot is to the right of the line. There are dots at the upper ends of both the right and left dividing lines, just above the top line which is doubled for almost its entire length. There is a dot in the top frame above 'ES' of 'STATES.' A vertical scratch is found in the left margin opposite 'D S', and a dot is opposite the 'D'. There is a dot in the right margin opposite the 'S' of 'POST'. A horizontal line in the bottom margin extends from the lower left corner to a point below the 'N' of 'CENTS'. This position was the 'yellow straw' example sold as Kapiloff lot 350. It is also seen on a Mrs. Evans cover to Philadelphia dated May 23, 1844 rated 12 1/2 cents.

Position 4L -- The left position dot is to the right of the dividing line, while the right dot touches its line on the right side. There are dots at the upper ends of both right and left dividing lines, just above the top line. The top dividing line is doubled almost its entire length. There is a short vertical scratch outside the left frame between the 'U' and the 'bug'. There is a mark in the 'U' of 'UNITED'.

Position 5L -- The position dots at both left and right touch the dividing line on the right side. There are dots at the upper ends of both dividing lines, just above the top dividing line. The dot at right has an extra horizontal line through it. The top dividing line is doubled from above the upper left corner to a point above the 'D' of 'DESPATCH'. The position dot at the right end of the



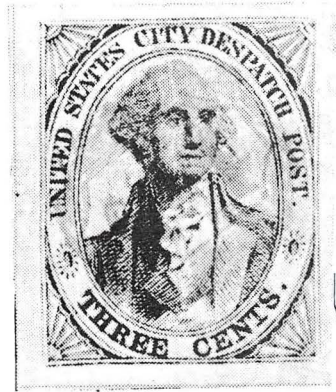
1L



2L



3L



9L

bottom dividing line is just outside the southeast corner of the dividing line. There are dots and dashes in the left margin - one opposite the space between 'D' and 'S', with a second opposite the space between 'U' and the 'bug', while a group of three (very faint) is seen opposite the lower left corner ornament. There is a dot on the right dividing line opposite the space between 'H' and 'P'.

Position 6L -- There is no left position dot, while the right position dot straddles its dividing line. The top dividing line does not quite meet that at left. There is a vertical dash in the left margin opposite the 'U' of 'UNITED,' as well as a tiny dash above the right leg of 'N' of the same word. In the right margin there is a vertical dash opposite the 'S' of 'CENTS'. This position is on the Dec. 24, 1846 cover (Middendorf lot 209, Caspary lot 386). Another 6L cover is the Pollen & Colgate 6LB3 cover of Sept. 12, 1843 (lot 640 Siegel May 4, 1995 sale). Off cover this is the left stamp of the Hessel strip of three, lot 943 seen as figure 38 of the Perry CCP Supplement I.

Position 7L -- The left position dot straddles the line, while there are two right position dots, both to the right of the line, one touching and one

clear. There is a diagonal scratch in the left frame opposite the 'ITED' and a vertical scratch opposite the 'bug'. There is a dot above the 'E' of 'STATES'. In the right frame there is a line of dots opposite the space between 'S' of 'CENTS' and the 'bug'. There is a horizontal line in the bottom margin below the letters 'EE C'. This position can be seen on a cover dated Oct. 18, 1842 to Prime, Ward & King (Middendorf lot 200). It is also seen off cover as the middle stamp of the Hessel strip of three (Perry figure 38).

Position 8L -- There is a double position dot at left, both of which are to the right of the dividing line, one touching and one clear. The position dot at the right is to the right of the dividing line and clear. There is a diagonal scratch in the right frame, opposite the 'TC' of 'DESPATCH'. The outer frame line is weak opposite the left 'bug'. This is the right stamp of the Hessel strip of three (Supplement I, figure 38), as well as the top left stamp of the Hawkins/Caspary block of 12.

Position 9L -- Both the left and right position dots are to the right of the dividing line and clear. There is a line of three small dashes in the left margin and in the left frame opposite 'UNITED'. There is a dot in the first 'S' of 'STATES' and two small dots between the 'D' and 'S' as well as



The noted block of 12 from the left pane consisting of, from the top, positions 8L, 9L & 10L; 13L, 14L & 15L; 18L, 19L & 20L; 23L, 24L & 25L.



6L

7L

8L

two in the outer oval opposite the first 'S' of 'STATES'. There is a dot near the 'T' of 'THREE' and another in the margin near the lower left corner. There is also *one below the 'E' of 'CENTS'* and one in the background opposite the 'N' of 'UNITED'. *Two horizontal dashes are in the background, opposite the right side of the mouth.* This is on the cover to Lyon Stone of Sept. 5, 1842 (Middendorf lot 206) as well as the rosy buff (Middendorf lot 189, Caspary lot 296). It is the second stamp on the block of 12.

Position 10L -- The left position dot is to the right of the dividing line and clear; the right position dot is to the right of its dividing line and touching. There are position dots also at the right end of both the top and bottom dividing lines, just outside the right line. There is a *small dash below the bottom of the 'U' of 'UNITED'* and in the left margin opposite the 'bug'. In the right margin are scratches opposite the 'OS' of 'POST' and opposite the 'bug'. This position is the upper right stamp in the block of 12. Lot 632 in the Siegel May 5, 1995 shows a dark green version of it.

Position 11L -- There is no position dot to the left and the one at right straddles the dividing line. There is a *horizontal dash in the left frame, opposite the 'bug'*. Opposite the shoulder line in the right margin there is a dot. In the bottom margin there is a horizontal line extending from below the lower left corner to below the 'E' of 'CENTS'. While faint on most examples, it can be seen on the George Elliott cover postmarked Feb. 17 (Middendorf lot 220).

Position 12L -- The position dots at both left and right straddle the dividing line. There is a ghost dividing line just above the bottom dividing line. It extends from the lower left corner to below the 'N' of 'CENTS'. There is a *dot in the lower part of the second 'S' of 'STATES'*. A group of dots are seen in the margin outside the lower right corner. This position can be seen as the second stamp in

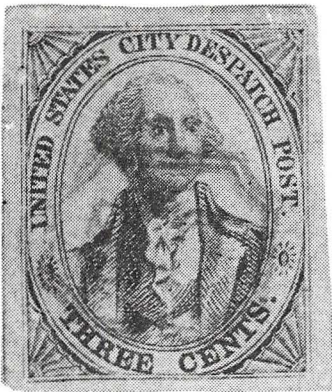
the vertical strip on the intercity cover to Dr. Wheeler at Athens, N. Y. (*Supplement 1* fig. 37).

Position 13L -- The left position dot straddles the line, while the right one is clear and to the right. There is a ghost bottom dividing line that extends from below the lower left corner to below the last 'E' of 'THREE'. There is a *dot to the right of the 'Y' of 'CITY'*, and another *one over the 'S' of 'DESPATCH'*. A group of dots is seen in the margin outside the lower left corner. There is a *vertical dash to the right of the period after 'POST'*. This position is found as the left stamp of the second row in the block of 12.

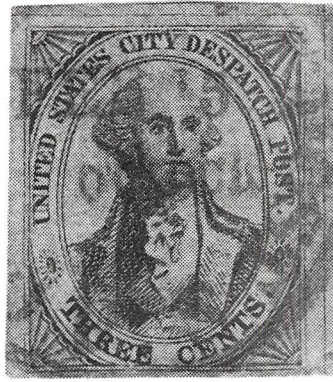
Position 14L -- Both the left and right position dots are to the right of the dividing lines and clear. The ghost bottom margin dividing line runs across almost the entire width of the stamp. There is a *mark in the bottom of the 'U' of 'UNITED'*, and there are several dots in a line in the left margin, opposite the lower left corner and halfway between the frame and dividing line. This position is seen on a 6LB5d cover to H.M. Ragge dated Aug. 14, 1843 which was lot 646 in the Siegel May 5, 1995 sale. This is the middle stamp, second row, of the Caspary block of 12.

Position 15L -- The position dot at left is to the right of the dividing line and clear. The right position dot straddles the line. There are extra position dots at the right end of both the top and bottom dividing lines, just outside the right line. The ghost bottom dividing line can be seen under 'CEN' of 'CENTS'. There are *two dots below the 'E' of 'DESPATCH'*. Several parallel vertical scratches are in the right margin opposite the upper right spandrel. There is a tiny dot in the right frame opposite the 'T' of 'POST' and two dots in the right margin opposite the line of the shoulder. This position is the right stamp, second row, of the block of 12 and is also found on a May 7, 1845 cover to John Dodd (Caspary lot 347? with its dark blue stamp).

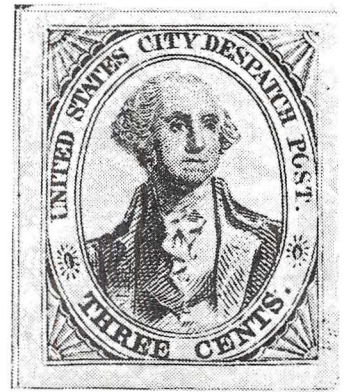
Position 16L -- There is no left position dot, while the one at right is to the right of the dividing



10L



11L



12L

line and touching. The left dividing line is doubled opposite 'UNITED' and the 'bug'. It has a ghost bottom dividing line. The top dividing line extends slightly to the left of the dividing line. There is a faint dot in the left margin opposite the 'N' of 'UNITED'. There is a tiny dash in the left margin about 12 mm above the bottom dividing line, about opposite the 'U'. This position is seen, along with 17-20L, on the July 5 intercity multiple cover (Middendorf lot 214, or figure 36 in Perry's *Supplement*). Lot 628 in the Siegel sale of May 5, 1995 probably shows this position on a 6LB3.

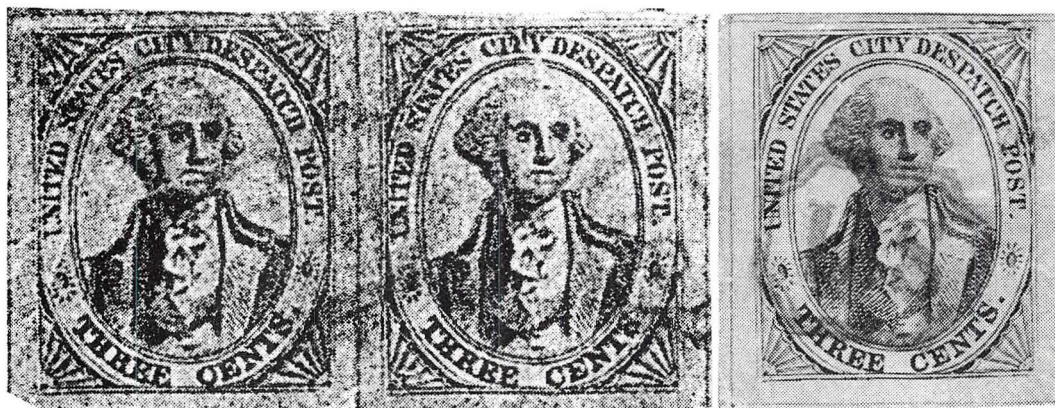
Position 17L -- The left position dot is to the right of the dividing line and touching; the right position dot straddles its dividing line. The ghost bottom dividing line probably exists on this stamp but I've not seen it. There are marks in the bottom of the 'U' of 'UNITED', as well as a dot in the right margin opposite the 'S' of 'CENTS'. A group of dots is in the right margin opposite the upper corner. This is the second stamp on the July 5, 1843 intercity cover to Philadelphia.

Position 18L -- Both the left and right position dots straddle their dividing lines. The ghost layout bottom dividing line is seen below 'THREE CENTS,' and is fairly sharp in the *Supplement 1*, figure 9 photo. There is a group of dots in the margin outside the upper left corner and a vertical scratch (laydown line) across the top frame over the 'TE' of 'STATES' as well as in the background running into the shoulder at left. Another vertical scratch crosses the top frame line and runs into the 'S' of 'DESPATCH'. This is the first stamp in the third row of the Hawkins/Casparly block of 12 as well as the third stamp on the July 5, 1843 intercity cover to Philadelphia. A single is Kapiloff lot 351.

Position 19L -- The left position dot straddles the dividing line, while the right dot is to the left of the line and clear of it. The bottom ghost laydown dividing line extends from below the lower left corner to below the 'S' of 'CENTS' where it seems to merge into the bottom dividing line.

There is a top ghost laydown dividing line about 1 - 1 1/2mm above the top dividing line, which is also seen at the bottom of 14L. There is a vertical ghost laydown line crossing the top frame and extending into the oval to the right of the second 'S' of 'STATES'. In some examples, it can be seen going into the background above the hair, in others only a bit of it can be seen next to the 'S'. A second ghost laydown line is seen in Washington's stock running down to the right side of the second 'E' of 'THREE' and well into position 24L. It is best seen next to the 'E'. There is a dot in the left margin opposite the upper left corner. A diagonal line is seen in the left margin opposite the 'ED' of 'UNITED' and there are short vertical dashes in the 'N' and 'T' of that word. There is also a dot in the top margin just above the upper right corner. A vertical line can be seen in the right frame opposite the 'S' of 'POST', while the inner frame line is weak over the period after that word. The left frame line splits opposite the 'bug'. This position is in the Casparly block of 12 and the July 5, 1843 intercity cover and in the *Supplement 1* 'apple green' shown as figure 28. A deep green 6LB5d example is lot 629 in Siegel's May 5, 1995 sale.

Position 20L -- The left position dot is to the left of its dividing line and clear. The right position dot is to the right of the line and touching. There are extra position dots at the ends of both the top and bottom dividing lines just outside the right line. The ghost laydown bottom dividing line extends from below the lower left corner to under the 'N' of 'CENTS', as seen in the Middendorf strip of three. There are two tiny dots in the left margin opposite the 'E' of 'UNITED', as well as a group of dots in the background opposite the 'UNI'. There is a bold dot in the oval below and to the right of the first 'S' of 'STATES'. A heavy diagonal dash is seen in the bottom margin below the last 'E' of 'THREE', while a dot touches the right side of the 'R'. This position is seen in both the Casparly block of 12, the July 5 intercity cover, the Laurence cover of June 20, 1845, and in the Midden-



16L

17L

18L

dorf plating strip of three (lot 634 Siegel May 5, 1995).

Position 21L -- Perry gave no data on this position, but I have examined an example in the Middendorf plating. There is no left position dot while the right dot is to the left of the dividing line and touching. There are position dots at both top and bottom of the left dividing line (the top is actually within the bounds of 16L). There is a dot at the top of the right dividing line just outside the top dividing line. There is a ghost laydown bottom dividing line just below the bottom line which is visible on the left side of the stamp almost as a line doubling. The top dividing line splits over the 'A' of 'STATES' with the left small portion being higher than the rest. There appears to be a bump on the top of the first 'T' of 'STATES'. In addition, there is a dot in the lower half of the 'E' of 'DESPATCH', and a dot above the 'S'. There is a small scratch across the right bar of the 'T' in 'POST'.

Position 22L -- The left position dot is to the left of the dividing line and touching, while the right position dot straddles its line. The extra ghost laydown bottom dividing line is clearly seen. There are vertical scratches in the lower left spandrel, one of which extends to the 'bug'. There is a tiny dash above the 'PO' of 'POST' and a vertical scratch running into the 'P'. There is a vertical dash in the right margin opposite the 'T'. This position can be seen on the left stamp of the Kapiloff strip of four (lot 354). A single is Middendorf lot 197.

Position 23L -- The left position dot straddles the dividing line while the right position dot is to the right of the dividing line and touching. The bottom ghost laydown dividing line makes the bottom dividing line appear doubled, as it firms up in this position. There is a vertical laydown line scratch above and below the second 'T' of 'STATES'. Another ghost laydown line runs through the lower left spandrel and extends upward between the 'T' of 'THREE' and the 'bug.'

Bits of it can be seen opposite the 'ITE' of 'UNITED' as well as parallel to the 'STATES' laydown scratch. There are two dots in the left margin opposite the 'N'; of 'UNITED' and a dot in the top margin over the upper right corner. A tiny dash can be seen below the left leg of 'N' of 'CENTS'. There is a dot in the lower right corner where the outer frame lines join. This position is in the lower left of the Caspary block of 12 and the second stamp in the Kapiloff strip of four.

Position 24L -- The left position dot is to the right of the line and touching as is the right position dot. The 'ghost' bottom dividing line is strong and almost merged with the bottom dividing line. There is a vertical laydown scratch between the 'I' and 'T' of 'CITY', as well as one through the 'S' of 'CENTS'. A dot is in the left margin opposite the 'A' of 'STATES', while another is in the bottom margin about 2mm to the right of the lower left corner. There is a vertical dash above the 'C' of 'DESPATCH', and another to the left of the 'C' of 'CENTS'. This is the middle stamp at the bottom of the block of 12 and the third stamp in the Kapiloff strip of four (lot 354). It is the left stamp of the Kapiloff pair (lot 352 of 1995 Siegel Rarities).

Position 25L -- The left position dot is to the right of the dividing line and touching, while the right dot is to the right and clear of its dividing line. The regular and ghost dividing lines have merged into one. There are extra position dots at the right end of both the top and bottom dividing lines, just outside the right line. Both the inner and outer frame lines at right are recut at the upper end. There is a long vertical laydown scratch running upward from the left shoulder, past the hair, and into the 'E' of 'STATES'. This is the lower right stamp at bottom of the block of 12 and the right stamp in the Kapiloff strip of four (lot 354). It is best seen as the right stamp (before it was trimmed) in Supplement I, figure 32. A single off-cover is Middendorf lot 194.



22L



24L



25L

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The design of both the Greig and U.S. City Despatch Post adhesives was by V. Balch of New York, who was not part of the Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson concern. The Greig stamp was laid out as a sheet of 42, with entries onto the plate made across the top row first and then the second row proceeding down the plate. While neither Perry in his *One Hundred Years Ago* APS booklet of 1942, nor Frank Levi in his 1954 *CCP* article on the plating of the Greig stamp notes whether it was position 1 or 6 that was entered first, the Greig bottom row position dots seem to indicate transferring went from right to left. The U.S. City Despatch Post adhesive transferring also went right to left, but proceeded column by column rather than row by row.

Perry initially felt the dividing lines on the Greig stamp were designed for separation and laid down *after* the stamps were transferred. Levi, who had Perry's advice, concluded they were put down first as in the case of the Confederate frameline. Guide dots were put at the top and bottom of each dividing line. This seems more likely, not only for the Greig but also for the U.S. stamp in each column dividing line, and at the right and left of each row dividing line. Perry's plating did not indicate this also happened at the top and bottom of each column in the U.S. City Despatch stamp, but his figure 17A

shows one at the top not on his plating chart, while the block of 12 (Hawkins/Casparly) shows one between positions 23L and 24L that his position dot chart also omitted. Neither he nor I have found enough bottom margin examples to say that this happened all across the plate, but I believe it did.

On the left pane of the government plate, each horizontal dividing line has a position dot at right, while three of those on the first-transferred right pane do not. In examining the dividing lines of the U.S. City Despatch stamp, I would conclude that the dividing lines were laid down first on both issues. The U.S. City Despatch stamp was laid down in two panes of 25 each.

The record of double transfers shows that the U.S. City Despatch transferring began with position five of the right pane and proceeded down to position 25 (with its major double transfer) before beginning again at position four in the next column (minor double transfer) and proceeding downward.

Earlier I noted that the double transfer evidence focused upon doubling in the center of the stamps up and down from the position dot location. This suggested the possibility that despite the side position dots, that a horizontal rocking in of the transfer might have taken place rather than the vertical rocking in used on the Greig stamp. Another possibility is a dropped transfer roll at the beginning of

the entry that was not removed. The fact that such central doubling (but not on the face) occurs on three of the last positions to be transferred on the right pane (6R, 11R, and 21R) suggests inexperience.

The siderographer of the Greig stamp was competent, if not a perfectionist. The siderographer of the U.S. City Despatch laydown was not of the same quality as evidenced by the double transfers in this column as well as the major 25R double transfer and the subsequent minor double transfers on the next few positions transferred.

In the Greig laydowns, position dots for the positioning of the mandrel's side point (to create a locked in location for the transfer roll to be locked in) are missing from positions 17 and 40. Yet, the positions show no doubling. In the government stamp, only position 23R is missing a position dot, although there are two for position 7L. Some of the dots on 7L may have been caused by using the wrong position dot. The vertical line at the bottom of 23R in the margin may be the result of guessing the location of the position dot and creating a ghost initial frame line.

I do conclude from the difference in quality that the same siderographer did not lay down the two stamps. It is probable that a different firm, associated with Balch, was used for the second. It might be the Narine & Co. about which Barbara Mueller made the correction to Part I. Certainly that firm had ac-

cess to the Balch die. We do not know whether the smaller firms had separate siderographers as well as engravers in the early days.

The ghost laydown lines are almost completely absent from the right pane. The first position transferred that shows them is 23R with 11R also with obvious ones. On the other hand they are common on the left pane, particularly on 18L, 19L, 23L, 24L and 25L. This suggests they were designed to be used at the beginning of the left pane transferring, following the right pane problems of dropped transfers. The sloppiness in erasure again indicates a less experienced siderographer than the one who did the Greig plate.

I have not been able to come up with a rationale for the parallel ghost laydown lines, such as on 11R, or why the others are to the left or right of the stamp's center. Perhaps some student reader who is better informed on the transferring process will comment on these.

As I commented earlier regarding the rosy buffs, the design details do not seem to me so sharp as on the 6LB3s as to lead me to the conclusion they are proofs produced prior to the 6LB3 adhesives. The paper may make a difference, but the conclusion they are proofs is still open in my mind. Regarding the 6LB4 greens, the few seen do appear to be color trial proofs for the December 1842 green printing.

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Basic \$25.....Contributing \$26-50.....Sustaining \$51-100.....Patron \$250 and up.

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Rates are \$100 per page for each insertion.

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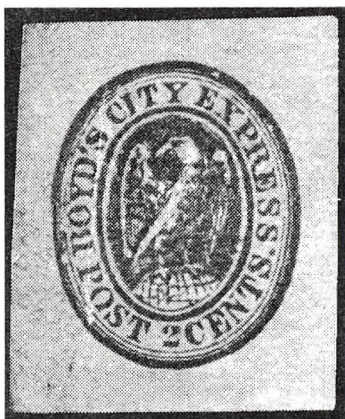
Requests may be sent to Martin Richardson, Back Issues Chairman.

PRINTED ON BOTH SIDES: A MAJOR BOYD'S VARIETY

By John D. Bowman

Stamps which have been printed on both sides are far from common. To the best of my knowledge, this variety has not been reported previously, although at least two specimens exist. **Figures 1 and 2** illustrate both sides of an example of 20L13 that belonged to Elliott Perry. I am not aware of another U.S. local that is known printed on both sides.

In Elliott Perry's working collection of Boyd's locals was a page of 20L13 (the dull



orange on white, eagle in oval, **Figure 1** type VIII design). This page included examples from 24 of the 25 positions on what Patton refers to as Plate B. (Plates A and B were used to print the stamps that were used postally, while Plate C is the setting from which reprints were made.)

In addition, position 16 (**Figure 1**) was mounted with the position number noted, as well as the position numbers of the two partial impressions found on the reverse of the stamp, positions 6 and 11 (**Figure 2**). Thus, Perry knew of this variety, although he did not report it in *Pat Paragraphs*. Microscopic examination reveals no differences in the ink color or density on either side.

In the Kukstis Auction of Feb. 19, 1993, lot 1647 was described as 20L13 printed on both sides. The lot was illustrated, showing a partial impression with apparent large sheet margin below, and, faintly showing through

from the back, an image of a centered impression was visible. The author has not seen this stamp, but believe it is likely to be a specimen from the same sheet as the one illustrated herein.

Perhaps this was printer's waste. Nonetheless, at least two stamps have survived and are in philatelic hands. Others could be lurking in collections, perhaps even on covers. (I don't recommend soaking your 20L13s off their covers!).

Patton reports that the setting for a sheet of 20L13 was a 5x5 pane repeated to make a sheet of 100. This was certainly true of 20L23, since *tete-beche* pairs exist, as well as large blocks, that confirm the plate layouts for this design. However, the absence of multiples or sheets of 20L13, an identical design, adds uncertainty.

Circumstantial evidence in this case would be strong evidence that the same setting was



employed; for example, the existence of specimens printed from both Plate A and Plate B would suggest a

Figure 2 plate layout of 100. (Plates A and B were always combined to prepare the sheet of 100, composed of four panes of 25 in various arrangements).

Please drop me a note if you have an example of this variety. Since there are two known specimens, it should be listed in the Scott *Specialized Catalogue*.

DECEIT AND DISPERSAL

Hussey and Taylor and Their Products

By Herbert A. Trenchard

FOREWORD

Stamp collecting began in the 1850s as a simple hobby of collecting attractive pieces of paper from foreign lands. By the early 1860s, a few European collectors and dealers had made the first steps in organizing the hobby. By 1863, about two dozen cataloguers, most of them dealers, had attempted to list the stamps issued throughout the world.

Not many stamps had been issued – in fact, there were so few that the dealers of the time did not have enough variety to satisfy the demands of the rapidly increasing number of collectors. But each of these cataloguers attempted to be as complete and accurate as possible.

Both the dealers and collectors of the early 1860s sought new stamps to add to their lists. The stamps used by the private posts in the United States during the two previous decades immediately caught their fancy.

Stamp collecting progressed more slowly in the United States. Even though there were dealers selling stamps to collectors as early as 1857 in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, it was not until 1862 that the first philatelic “events” occurred.

John W. Kline of Philadelphia issued the first American stamp catalogue in December, in time for the holiday season.¹ The D. Appleton Publishing Company of New York advertised the sale in December of a simple blank album for mounting postage stamps.² A few lots of stamps were included in two sales of coins and collectibles in New York City during the year.³

The other philatelic “events” of 1862 in the U. S. did not add any glory to the status of American philately. S. C. Upham advertised his imitations of Confederate postage stamps⁴, and George Hussey ordered his first

imitations of private local post stamps. Up in Montreal, Canada, S. Allan Taylor also began to create his imitations and fabrications of private local post stamps⁵.

Upham’s Confederate States imitations spread quickly and were offered for sale in London before the end of 1862. But by the end of 1863, their status as poor imitations of the real stamps was recognized by most dealers and collectors, and they no longer posed a threat to the hobby.

The emissions of Hussey and Taylor were not immediately recognized and were sold as genuine stamps both in the U.S. and Europe for the rest of the 1860s. During that period and for some time afterwards, American philately suffered considerable harm. On the one hand, philatelic writers in Europe criticized Hussey and Taylor and their products in their journals and catalogues, while on the other hand they offered these very products in their advertisements and price lists.

The introduction and spread of the Hussey and Taylor products can be demonstrated by their appearance in stamp dealer price lists. Unlike the cataloguers, who might (and often did) list items they’d heard about but had never seen, the stamp dealer’s price lists contained items the dealer had to sell.

In this article, price lists of the 1860s will be illustrated and discussed. Many are extremely scarce. By their very nature, they were cheaply made, and quickly replaced by the new edition containing more stamps for sale. Unlike the catalogues, they were not aimed at completion since they only listed what was at hand.

By the end of the 1860s, price lists and catalogues had merged. Each dealer then wanted his catalogue to be the most complete, and his stock to be equally complete, with the stamps priced to sell. This led to a new

Catalogue of Stamps for Sale.

CLEAN COPIES.

	EACH.		EACH.
Austria, oval, 2, 3, 5 kr.	0 3	Mecklenburg, env., 1, 1½ sch.	0 5
" " 10, 15 kr.	0 5	Newfoundland, ld., 2d.	0 5
" env., 20, 25, 30, 35 kr.	1 0	" " 8d.	0 5
Baden, arms, 1, 3 kr.	0 2	Odenburg, oval, ½, 1, 1 gro.	0 4
" " 6, 10 kr.	0 4	" " 2, 3 gro.	0 6
" env., 3, 6 kr.	0 4	" env., ½, orange, 1, red	0 8
" " 0 kr.	0 5	" " 2, blue, 3, brown	0 10
Belgium, 1 cent.	0 5½	" old, ½, 1, ½ gro.	0 6
Bergedorf, ½, 1, 1½ sch.	0 5	" " env., ½, 1 gro.	1 0
" " 3, 4 sch.	0 6	" " " 2, 3 gro.	1 2
set of 5	2 4	Papal States, ½, 1 baj.	0 8
Bremen, 3 grots.	0 3	" " 2, 3, 4 baj.	0 6
" " 5, 7 grots.	0 6	Portugal, new kind, 5, 25 reis	0 5
" env., local, 1 grots.	0 2	" " 50, 100 reis	1 0
Brunswick, ½, 1 gro.	0 4	" " old head, 5, 25 reis	0 8
" env., 1 gro.	0 4	" " " 50, 100 reis	2 0
" " 2, 3 gro.	0 0	Spain, new kind, 2 cuartos	0 4
Finland, 5 kop.	0 5	" " 4 cuartos	0 5
" " 10 kop.	0 7	" " 12 cuartos	0 6
Hamburg, ½, 1 sch.	0 3	" " 10 cuartos	0 10
" " 2, 3 sch.	0 5	" " 1 real	0 6
" " 4 sch.	0 7	set of 5 stamps	2 4
" " Noten Institut, ½ sch.	0 8	" local, ½ onza	
" " Packet Expedition	0 10	" " 1 onza	
" " Letter "	0 8	Thurn and Taxis, new, ½, 1, 1 gro.	0 8
Hanover, ½, 1, 1 gro.	0 8	" " env., 1, 2 gro.	0 6
" env., 1, 2, 3 gro.	0 5	" " old, ½, 1 gro.	0 6
Ionian Islands		United States—	
Italy, 1, 2 cents.		New York Local Stamps, viz.:	
Liberia, 6 cents.		Bank Insurance City Letter Post,	
Lübeck, ½, 1, 2 sch.	0 4	Boyd's City Express,	
" " 2½, 4 sch.	0 0	City Despatch Post,	
set of 5	1 6	McIntire's City Express,	
Luxemburg, 2, 4, 10 cents.	0 8	Metropolitan Express Co.,	
" " 12½, 20, 30 cents.	0 5	Price's City Express,	
" " 37½, 40 cents.	0 6	Schwartz's City Despatch,	
set of 5	3 0	Brooklyn—	
		City Express,	
		Philadelphia—	
		Blood's Penny Post,	

N.B.—On all orders of £1 and upwards 15 per cent. discount allowed.

ADDRESS—

C. E. MOORE, 62, CLARENCE GROVE, EVERTON, LIVERPOOL.

Figure 2. C. E. Moore (Liverpool) Price List [1862].

kind of catalogue, which attempted to be as complete and accurate as possible, and with prices which truly reflected the stamps' character. The weeding out of the Hussey and Taylor products began. But it took a long time and is still in progress.

It is not possible to illustrate and discuss these early price lists without also discuss-

ing the progress of stamp collecting. In America, Hussey published the first price list; Taylor, the first journal. In England, the two most important philatelic journals in the world were published by Stafford Smith and by Edward Moore. Both were the first to sell the Hussey and Taylor products through their price lists and among the first to question their authenticity.

EARLY PHILATELY THROUGH 1862

The first recorded work on stamp collecting appeared in September, 1861. It was a privately produced manuscript catalogue by Francois Georges Oscar Berger-Levrault, of Strasburg, for private distribution. The first printed stamp catalogue, (dated December 21, 1861), was issued by Alfred Potiquet. During 1862, no fewer than 17 catalogues were published. One of them, by John W. Kline, was published in the U.S.⁶

The early history of stamp collecting has been treated in great depth in the monumental work by Carlrichard Bruhl.⁷

Calvet M. Hahn has written an important paper which includes illustration of the sections on U. S. private posts in many of the pioneer stamp catalogues, and his analyses concerning them.⁸ The locals sections of both Berger-Levrault and Potiquet are illustrated there.

The first dealer price lists appeared in 1862. There were only a few. H. Stafford Smith of Bath, an important pioneer dealer, issued two single-page sheets, but only a fragment of one exists.⁹ They may not have differed very much from the single-page list "just published in February, 1863" which lists Boyd's City Express Post, (Brooklyn) City Express Post, Hussey's Bank Insurance City Post, Swart's City Dispatch Post and Swart's for U. S. Mail, (Figure 1).

Some of these items could have been Hussey products. The *Memorandum Book* of Thomas Wood, Hussey's source of many of his products, indicates Hussey had ordered Boyd's, Swart's, and (Brooklyn) City Express Post by early 1862. Smith's prices were very high for these locals, being either 1sh 6d or 1sh 9d each. Hussey's prices for his products were much lower, indicating Hussey probably was not Smith's source. In fact, Smith may have been listing genuine stamps.

Smith's list also included a few dollar value Pony Express stamps (used) at prices from 2sh 6d to 7sh. The Pony Express remainders had not yet reached the stamp market.

Three other 1862 price lists, all from Liverpool, contain U. S. local stamps, (Figures 2, 3, 4). The earliest is the one by C. E. Moore, the next is by Edward Moore & Co., and the latest one is by C. H. Clark. C. H. Clark is a pseudonym used by C. E. Moore (his mother's maiden name), and C. E. Moore and Alexander Perris were partners in the firm of Edward Moore and Company.¹⁰

The C. E. Moore list contains nine U. S. locals, none priced; the Edward Moore & Co. list contains the same nine, but priced. The seven New York locals are priced at 10 d or 9 sh per dozen. The Brooklyn City Express and Blood's Penny Post are priced at 1 sh each. Like the Smith list, the prices are too high and the varieties too few for them to be Hussey products, but they were available in quantity.

The C. H. Clark is considerably different. There are 18 locals listed, including the nine on the other lists. But the prices are much lower: 6 d each, 5 sh per dozen. The Hussey products have arrived!

The C. H. Clark price list also lists 15 Confederate States, priced at 6 d each, 5 sh the set. These are the Upham facsimiles. Hussey offered 15 Uphams in his first price list. This suggests that Hussey may have been supplying Upham's fabrications.

Is the presence of the Upham and Hussey products in the Clark list the reason why Moore used a pseudonym? Later lists by Edward Moore and Company contained an increasing number of the Hussey products.

Of the 19 locals listed in the Clark list, one, Warwick's, is currently thought to be bogus. Warwick's was listed by many of the early cataloguers. Calvet M. Hahn makes a case for its being reconsidered as a genuine local.¹¹

John W. Kline's catalogue of December,

Catalogue of Postage Stamps for Sale.

CLEAN COPIES.

	PER DOZ.	EACH.		PER DOZ.	EACH.
Austria, oval, 2, 3 kr.	2 0	0 3	Liberia, 6 cents.	..	2 0
" " 5, 10, 15 kr.	..	0 0	" " 13 cents.	..	2 0
" env., 20, 23 kr.	..	1 0	" " 24 cents.	..	3 0
" " 30, 35 kr.	..	1 8	Malta, 4d.	8 0	0 4
Bahia, arms, 1, 2 kr.	2 0	0 3	Mecklenburg, env., 1, 1 1/2 sch.	4 0	0 5
" " 6, 9 kr.	4 0	0 5	Newfoundland, 1d., 2d.	3 0	0 4
" env., 3, 6 kr.	5 0	0 0	" " 3d.	..	1 0
" " 9 kr.	..	0 8	" " 4d.	..	0 8
Belgium, 1 cent.	0 0	0 1	" " 6d., 8d.	..	1 8
Bergedorf, 1/2 sch.	2 0	0 3	Nova Scotia, 1 c.	8 0	0 4
" " 1 1/2 sch.	4 0	0 5	" " 2 c.	..	0 10
" " 4 sch.	..	0 7	Oldenburg, oval, 1/2, 1 gro.	2 9	0 8
" set of 5.	..	1 0	" " 2, 3 gro.	..	0 0
Bremen, 3 grots.	2 0	0 3	" env., 1/2 orange, 1 red.	4 0	0 8
" " 5 grots.	0 8	0 3	" " 2, blue, 1/2 brown.	7 0	0 8
" " 6, 7 grots.	..	0 0	" " old, 1/2, 1 gro.	4 0	0 5
" " 10 grots.	..	0 0	" " env., 1/2 gro.	..	0 0
" env., local, 1 grots.	2 0	0 3	" " 3/4 gro.	..	1 0
British Guiana, 1, 2 cents.	2 0	0 8	Papal States, 1/2, 1 baj.	3 0	0 4
" " 4 cents.	..	0 7	" " 2, 3, 4 baj.	..	0 8
" " 8 cents.	..	0 10	" " 5, 7, 8 baj.	..	0 8
Brunswick, 1/2, 1 gro.	3 0	0 4	Portugal, new kind, 5, 25 reis.	..	0 5
" env., 1 gro.	4 0	0 5	" " 50, 100 reis.	..	1 0
" " 2, 3 gro.	..	0 8	" " old head, 5, 25 reis.	..	0 8
Denmark, 2, 4 sch.	2 0	0 3	" " 50, 100 reis.	..	2 0
Finland, 6 kop.	0 0	0 7	Prussia, new, 4 pfen., 1 gro.	..	0 8
" " 10 kop.	..	0 0	" " old, 4 pfen., 1 gro.	..	0 4
France, 1, 5 cents.	..	0 3	" " old env., 1/2, 3 gro.	..	0 10
" " 10, 50 cents.	..	0 3	Saxony, 1/2, 1 gro.	6 0	0 4
Great Britain, env., 2d., 3d.	4 0	0 5	" " env., 1, 2 gro.	..	0 8
" " " 4d.	5 0	0 6	Spain, new kind, 3, 4 castris.	4 0	0 5
Hamburg, 1/2 sch.	2 0	0 3	" " " 18 castris, 1 real.	..	0 7
" " 3/4 sch.	4 0	0 5	" " " 10 castris.	..	0 10
" " 4 sch.	..	0 7	" " set of 5 stamps.	..	2 0
" " Baden Postamt, 1/2 sch.	..	0 4	" " local, 1/2, 1 onza.	7 0	0 8
" " Packet Expedition, 15 kinds.	..	0 5	" " " 3 onza.	..	1 0
" " Letter " 10 kinds.	..	0 5	Thurn and Taxis, new, 1/2, 1 gro.	4 0	0 4
Hannover, 1/2, 1 gro.	2 0	0 3	" " " 1, 2 gro.	..	0 8
" " 3, 3 gro.	..	0 5	" " " old, 1/2, 1 gro.	5 0	0 8
" " env., 1 gro.	3 0	0 4	United States Local Stamps, viz.:	..	0 0
" " 2, 3 gro.	..	0 8	New York—Boyd's City Express	0 0	0 10
Ionian Islands, red, blue, yellow	..	0 1	Bank Insurance City Letter Post	0 0	0 10
Italy, 1, 2, 5, 10 cents.	3 0	0 4	City Despatch Post	0 0	0 10
" " 4 sch.	2 0	0 3	Melville's City Express	0 0	0 10
" " 3, 2 1/2 sch.	4 0	0 5	Metropolitan Express Co.	0 0	0 10
" " 4 sch.	..	0 7	Prince's City Express	0 0	0 10
" " set of 5.	..	1 0	Schwarz's City Despatch	0 0	0 10
Luxemburg, 2, 4 cents.	0 0	0 0	Brooklyn—City Express	..	1 0
" " 10, 12 1/2 cents.	..	0 0	Philadelphia—Blood's Penny Post	..	1 0
" " 20, 30 cents.	..	0 8	Württemberg, 1 kr.	1 9	0 8
" " 37 1/2, 40 cents.	..	0 0	" " 2, 3 kr.	3 0	0 4
" " set of 8.	..	4 9			

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SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED IN GOLD AND COLORS, THE ARMS OF ALL NATIONS,
90 Varieties at 2d. each, or 8s. per set. Samples post free for 5d.

Moore's "Manual," Second Edition	..	1s. 2d.	post free
" " "Illustrations," parts 1, 2, 3,	each	1s. 0d.
" " "Falsifications," English Edition	0s. 11d.
Lalier's Album, with ruled spaces and description opposite	..	8s.	3d.

ADDRESS:

EDWARD MOORE & CO., DEALERS IN FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, LIVERPOOL.

A stamped directed envelope must accompany every communication.

Figure 3. Edward Moore and Co. (Liverpool) Price List [1862].

1862, was the first philatelic publication in America.¹² It was mostly a straightforward plagiarism of Mount Brown's May, 1862 catalogue, one of the dozen European catalogues that preceded it. But its U.S. locals listing was original and more complete and accurate than its European predecessors. (The U.S. locals section of Kline's catalogue is illustrated in Hahn's work.)¹³ It was not tainted by any of the Hussey or Taylor products, although it does

contain inaccuracies.

The first strictly philatelic journal began its publication on December 15, 1862. The *Monthly Advertiser*, as it was then called, was published in Liverpool by Edward Moore & Co. In one of their ads, they offer "United States local stamps from 9d each", similar to their price list, (Figure 5).

By the end of 1862, Hussey had begun the spread of his nefarious products through the philatelic world.

CATALOGUE OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE

CLEAN COPIES.

	Dozen.	Each.		Dozen.	Each.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Baden.....	1 Kr.	0 8 0 1	Luxemburg	1 Centime	0 4 0 1
".....	3 do.	1 9 0 2	".....	do.	0 6 0 1
".....	3 do. env.	2 0 0 2½	".....	4 do.	0 10 0 1½
Bavaria.....	1 Kr.	0 9 0 1	".....	10 do.	2 0 0 3
Brunswick.....	¼ S. Gros.	0 9 0 1	".....	12½ do.	2 6 0 3
".....	½ do.	1 0 0 1½	".....	25 do.	4 0 0 5
".....	1 do.	1 4 0 2	".....	30 do.	.. 0 6
Belgium.....	1 Cent.	0 3 0 1	".....	37½ do.	.. 0 7
Burgdorf.....	¼ Sch.	0 10 0 1½	".....	40 do.	.. 0 8
".....	1 do.	1 9 0 2½	".....	(set of 9 stamps) 2/3	
".....	1½ do.	2 6 0 3	Malta.....	¼ d.	1 2 0 2
".....	3 do.	4 0 0 5	Mecklenburg....	¼ Sch.	0 5 0 1
".....	4 do.	5 0 0 6	".....	1 do. env.	1 10 0 2½
".....	(set of 5 stamps) 1/2		".....	1½ do.	2 4 0 3
Bremen.....	1 Grote, 2 kinds.	1 9 0 2	New Brunswick..	1 Cent.	2 0 0 2½
".....	1 do. env.	1 6 0 2	Nova Scotia.....	1 Cent.	2 0 0 2½
".....	3 do. adlies.	2 3 0 3	".....	5 do.	.. 0 5
British Guiana..	1 Cent.	2 6 0 3	Oldenburg.....	¼ S. Gros.	0 9 0 1½
Confederate States	2 Cents	3 3 0 4	".....	¼ do.	0 1 0 2
of America...)	15 kinds, 6d. each,	5s. the set.	".....	¼ do. env.	1 0 0 2
France.....	1 Cent.	0 3 0 1	Papal States....	¼ buj., 2 colours	2 3 0 3
".....	2 do.	0 5 0 1	".....	1 do.	3 0 0 3
French Colonies.	1 Cent.	2 0 0 3	Portugal.....	5 Reis	1 0 0 2
".....	6 do.	3 0 0 4	".....	10 do.	2 6 0 3
Germany (North)	¼ S. Gro. adlies.	0 10 0 1	".....	25 do.	2 6 0 3
".....	½ do.	0 10 0 1½	Prussia.....	4 Pfen.	6 8 0 1
".....	¾ do.	1 2 0 2	Switzerland....	2 Cents.	0 5 0 1
".....	1 do. env.	1 6 0 2½	".....	3 do.	0 8 0 1½
".....	(South) 1 Kr. adlies.	0 10 0 1½	".....	5 do.	1 0 0 2
".....	3 do.	1 8 0 3	".....	10 do.	2 0 0 3
".....	2 do. env.	2 0 0 2½	Turkey.....	20 Pias.	5 0 0 6
".....	3 do.	2 0 0 2½	Wurtemberg....	1 Kr.	0 9 0 1
Hamburg.....	¼ Sch.	0 10 0 1½	United States Local Stamps, viz.:-		
".....	1 do.	1 6 0 2½	Bank Insurance City Letter Post		
".....	2 do.	3 0 0 4	Blood's Penny Post		
".....	3 do.	4 0 0 5	Boyd's City Express		
".....	4 do.	5 0 0 6	Brady & Co.		
Hanover.....	3 Pfen.	0 9 0 1	Brooklyn—City Express		
".....	¼ do.	1 3 0 2	City Express Post		
".....	½ do. env.	2 0 0 2½	Cresmann & Co.		
Ionian Islands..	Yellow	3 0 0 4	Floyd's		
".....	Blue	4 0 0 5	McIntire's City Express		6d. each.
".....	Red	5 6 0 7	Metropolitan Express Co.		5s. 7 dozen.
".....	(set of 3 stamps) 11d.		Post-office Despatch Post		
Italy.....	1, 2 Cents.	1 6 0 2	Price's City Express		
Lubeck.....	¼ Sch.	0 9 0 1	Robison & Co.		
".....	1 do.	1 6 0 2	Schwartz's City Despatch		
".....	2 do.	3 0 0 4	Smeur & Co.		
".....	2½ do.	4 0 0 5	Staten Island		
".....	4 do.	5 6 0 6	Warwick's		
".....	(set of 5 stamps) 1/2		Winn's		

Also, Hamburg Botzn Institut, 10 kinds of Half Sch..... 1s.

Ten per cent. discount allowed off all orders amounting to 10s. and upwards.

Remittances in advance in Unent Penny Stamps, when under 5s.; if over that by Post-office Orders.

Stamped Envelope required with orders under 5s.

Address

C. H. CLARK,

DEALER IN FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,

LIVERPOOL.

Figure 4. C. H. Clark (Liverpool) Price List [1862].

PHILATELY IN 1863

Things started on a positive note with the publication by D. Appleton of a bona-fide stamp album.

By then, European albums were also available. But there was still no philatelic journal published in the U.S.

In mid-1863, Sever & Francis of Cambridge, Massachusetts, published the sec-

ond stamp catalogue to appear in the U. S. The name of the author, George Dexter, did not appear on the book.¹⁴ (The locals portion of Dexter's catalogue is illustrated in Hahn's paper).

In Europe, about two dozen catalogues were published in 1863. Eleven stamp journals were published in England. Only two of them were more than house organs

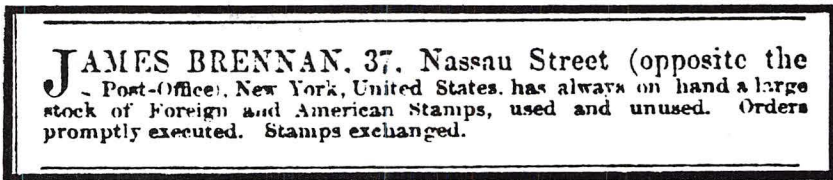


Figure 5. First U. S. Stamp Dealer Ad. (*Stp. Coll's Mag.* - Sept. 1863).

and advertising media. These were the newly named *Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*, published by Edward Moore and Co. in Liverpool, and *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*,¹⁶ published by Stafford Smith and Smith in Bath.

James Lesley, a retired American living in Nice, France, wrote a paper titled, "A Chapter On The United States Local Postage Stamps," which appeared in the November 1863 issue of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*. This was the first philatelic paper by an American.

John W. Kline of Philadelphia issued the second edition of his catalogue in late 1863, in time for the holiday season.¹⁷

James Brennan, one of New York's first stamp dealers, advertised in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* of September, (Figure 5). It was the first journal advertisement by any U. S. dealer.

The first published reference to the Hussey products appeared in a November 1, 1863, article by Dr. C. W. Viner titled "Addenda to Mount Brown's Catalogue of Postage Stamps."¹⁸ In the section titled: "Labels of Private Offices," Viner states: "We confess to a shrewd suspicion that our transatlantic cousins – ever on the lookout to turn a quasi-honest penny – have multiplied the colours and devices of their local stamps, in order to pander to the taste of the numerous and, we think we may add, increasing tribe of postage-stamp collectors. As it is, nevertheless, difficult if not impossible, on this side of the ocean, to eliminate the genuine from the spurious, it is the duty of the cataloguers to quote all the species offered for sale, lest a really unexceptional stamp be rashly excluded from collections."

Under the listing: "New York Post-Of-

fice, large rect.," Viner states:¹⁸ "This stamp, well known to collectors by the designation of 'big-head,' was formerly supposed to be a government issue, but is now ascertained to prove one of Mr. Hussey's legions of postal offspring. Having been exceedingly rare for some time, it now makes appearance both on white and blue paper."

Around the end of 1863, George Hussey distributed his first price list, (Figure 6). It was the first price list issued by a U. S. dealer. It contained "legions of offerings" and "multiplied the colours and devices of...local stamps," just as Viner had said.

Hussey's price list is a beautiful sales job. At the top, he advertises that he is "the sole proprietor of all the genuine varieties of Wells, Fargo & Co. Stamps." These are indeed genuine stamps, no longer valid for service from Wells, Fargo, and therefore no more than colorful remainders.

After listing the Wells, Fargo stamps, Hussey lists a mix of genuine and phony products. The Hussey stamps are genuine. The Confederates are probably genuine. The red Metropolitans are the genuine color, but the blue ones are phonies. All are Hussey creations. Winan is considered to be a bogus post, but Hahn has argued for its genuineness.¹⁹

At the bottom, Hussey lists the 15 Upham facsimiles, already recognized for what they are, as facsimiles.

Then there is the list in the middle. There are the Hussey products in all their glory. Hussey lists them in alphabetical order by prices: five cents (except for the Blood first issue at ten cents), two cents, and one cent, offering all of them by the dozen. It is a price list meant for both dealers and collectors.

TO STAMP DEALERS AND COLLECTORS.

BEING THE SOLE PROPRIETOR OF



ALL THE GENUINE VARIETIES OF

WELLS, FARGO & CO. STAMPS,

I now offer them for sale by the complete set, at **\$2.10**

Or Singly, as per following List:

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S PONY EXPRESS.—1 dol., red, 20 cts.;—2 dol., green, 30 cts.;—2 dol., red, 30 cts.;—4 dol., black, 50 cts.;—1 dol., green, 50 cts.;—10 cts., 1/2 oz., brown, 10 cts.;—1/2 oz., 1 dol., blue, 5 cts.;—Newspaper Stamp, blue, 10 cts.;—Envelope Stamp, 5 cts., each.

Also, HUSSEY'S SPECIAL MESSAGE POST STAMPS..... 5, 10, 15, and 25 cts. each.
 CONFEDERATE STAMPS, GENUINE..... 5 cts., blue and green, sell at 8 cts.;—10 cts., blue, sell at 12 cts. "
 NEW ORLEANS..... 5 cts., brown, sell 5 cts.;—red and blue, 2 cts., sell at 3 cts. "
 METROPOLITAN ERRAND AND CARRIER EXPRESS STAMPS.—1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 cts., red;—1, 5, 10, and 20 cts., blue, "
 WINANS' CITY POST STAMPS..... 2, 5, 10, and 20 cts. "

	Kinds of Cts. Each.		Kinds of Cts. Each.
American Letter Mail Co.....	1 5	U. S. P. O. Despatch (Eagle).....	1 5
Blood, D. O. & Co., man stepping over house.....	4 10	U. S. P. O. Paid.....	2 2
Blood's Penny Post.....	9 5	W. Wyman.....	1 5
Bouton's Despatch.....	1 5	American Express Co.....	1 1
Brady & Co.....	1 5	Boyd's City Express.....	9 9
Brinard & Co.....	2 5	Brooklyn City Express.....	2 2
Broadway Post Office.....	1 5	Carrier's Despatch.....	2 2
Carter's Despatch.....	1 5	City Express Post.....	2 2
Chester & Towle, Boston.....	1 5	Eagle City Post.....	1 1
Chicago Penny Post.....	1 5	Hussey's Bank and Insurance Post.....	8 8
City Despatch Delivery.....	1 5	International Express.....	2 2
Clark & Co.....	2 5	Johnson's Box.....	1 1
Clinton's Penny Post.....	1 5	McIntire's Express Post.....	1 1
Cornwell's Madison Square Post Office.....	1 5	New Jersey Express Co.....	1 1
Cressman & Co's Penny Post.....	1 5	Post Office Despatch.....	2 2
Do Ming's Penny Post.....	1 5	Roninann's Penny Post.....	1 1
Dupuy & Senecak Penny Post.....	1 5	Robison & Co.....	1 1
Eagle Post.....	2 5	Stait, W. City Despatch.....	1 1
East River Post Office.....	1 5	Swart's Despatch.....	2 2
Essex Letter Express.....	1 5	Union Square Post Office.....	2 2
Floyd's Penny Post.....	5 5	Warwick's Despatch Post.....	2 2
Government City Despatch.....	2 5	Westervell's Post.....	1 1
Graffin's Despatch.....	1 5	Boyd's City Express.....	3 1
Hale & Co, (Boston).....	1 5	Brooklyn City Express.....	2 1
Harford's Pony Express.....	2 1	Central Post Office.....	2 1
Honour's City Post.....	1 5	City Express Post.....	2 1
Hourly Express Post.....	1 5	Hussey's Bank and Insurance Special Message Post.....	9 1
Junkin's Despatch.....	1 5	Swart's, for U. S. Mail.....	1 1
Letter Express, Fawcett.....	1 5	U. S. Mail, pre-paid.....	2 1
Metropolitan, 15 American Bible House.....	1 5	U. S. P. O. Paid.....	1 1
Meady's Penny Despatch.....	1 5		
One Cent Despatch.....	2 5		
Pomroy's Letter Express.....	3 5		
Price's City Express.....	3 5		
Priest's Despatch.....	3 5		
Spicer & Co's Despatch.....	3 5		
Station Island Express Post.....	1 5		
Steinmeyer's City Post.....	2 5		
Teese & Co, Penny Post.....	1 5		

FAC SIMILES.

Confederate States.....	5 12
Baton Rouge.....	1 12
M. C. Railway.....	1 12
Memphis.....	1 12
Mobile.....	1 12
Nashville.....	2 12
New Orleans.....	4 12

Address, with Money or reference, GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William St., New York.

Figure 6. George Hussey (New York) Price List [Late 1863].

In the five-cent list, one of them, Hourly Express, is unlisted by Scott. Hahn has recently argued for its consideration as a genuine local.¹⁹ In the two-cent list, the locals unlisted by Scott are: International Ex-

press, New Jersey Express, Roadman's and Warwick's. The one-cent list adds Central Post Office. Hussey also includes the non-denominated bogus labels for the local companies, W. Stait and Johnson's Box.

Hussey is known to have used Thomas Wood for the printing of many of his own company's stamps and reprints and imitations of the stamps of other locals and carriers. Wood's *Memorandum Book*, listing the items he printed for Hussey, has survived.

Comparison of Wood's *Memorandum Book* to Hussey's price list indicates that many of the items listed by Hussey may not have come from Wood. Hussey lists stamps from 56 local companies, and eight carriers. Wood's *Memorandum Book* records 33 locals and three carriers. Five carriers and 23 locals on Hussey's list are not in Wood's book.

Thus Hussey's locals list contains material he may not have gotten from Wood. These don't seem different in character from the ones from Wood. Is the Wood *Memorandum Book* incomplete, or did Hussey have another source?

Of the six bogus items, three came from Wood. Calvet M. Hahn has speculated about these bogus labels that, "either they are products of an earlier forger (unlikely), or that they are genuine locals of which Hussey obtained stamps to copy or where he obtained genuine plates for reprinting."²⁰

Hahn presents data and arguments for reconsidering the bogus status of Winan's, International Express, and Warwick's, all printed for Hussey by Thomas Wood.¹⁹

Can one make the same arguments for the other listed bogus locals? Wood records delivering Hourly Express in June 22, 1866. This is too late for Hussey's price list. Did Hussey get the earlier batch of the bogus Hourly Express from someone else?

Hussey's list contains 28 items not in Wood's *Memorandum Book*. Three of these are unlisted by Scott: New Jersey Express, Roadman's, and Central Post Office.

Several of the items listed by Hussey but not by Wood have been recorded as "Hussey forgeries" by several philatelic students. Patton attributed Metropolitan (13 Am. Bible House), and Brooklyn Post

Office to Hussey.²¹ Hale claimed that Hussey was the source of Central Post Office bogus items.²²

Hussey's price list was the first and only price list by any U. S. dealer issued in 1863. But many of the Hussey products had already reached England. This is demonstrated by comparing the *Stafford Smith and Smith's Price Catalogue* (3rd edition), issued about October, 1863, (**Figure 7**). All fifty-three of the listed locals match with the main listings in Hussey's first price list.

The missing Hussey ones are: Dupuy & Schenck, Honour's, Metropolitan (13 Am. Bible House), Pomeroy's, Eagle City Post, International Express, New Jersey Express, Roadman's, Robison & Co., Hussey's S. M. Post and Swart's (for U. S. mail). In Alfred Smith & Co.'s Sixth Edition (1866), these Hussey products are also listed and priced.

Smith lists two bogus items from Hussey's list: Hourly, and Central P. O. Hourly is listed in Wood's book; Central P. O. is attributed to Hussey by Hale. Note that Smith's prices are relatively low compared to earlier English dealer price lists, consistent with his having these imitations in large number.

The *Stafford Smith and Smith Price Catalogue* (3rd Edition) contains a few dollar values of Wells, Fargo, but lists them as used only. Note that the price has dropped from between 2sh 6d and 7sh to between 1sh and 2sh. Smith doesn't yet have the demonetized Wells, Fargo stamps on sale "exclusively" by Hussey. In his sixth edition (1866), Alfred Smith lists them all in unused condition, as well as all the other items that Hussey lists at the top of his first price list.

Many other British stamp dealers issued price lists during 1863. Most notable is Edward Moore & Co. Through the ads in their journal *Stamp-Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*, one can trace the increase in availability of the Hussey products:²³

United States.		Unused.	Used.	Unused	Used.	Unused	Used.
ENVELOPE STAMPS.		Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
United States.							
ENVELOPE STAMPS.							
<i>old issues.</i>							
3 cents, large oval	red.	2 6	1 6				
6 " "	red.	3 6					
6 " "	green.	3 6					
10 " "	green.		2 0				
3 " small oval	vermilion.	1 6					
6 " "	"	2 6					
10 " "	green.	3 0	1 6				
<i>present issue.</i>							
1 cent, oval	blue	0 4		12 6			
2 " "	black	0 4		12 6			
3 " "	rose	0 4					
4 " "	blue & vermilion	0 6					
6 " "	rose	0 8					
10 " "	green	1 0					
12 " "	brown and red	1 3					
20 " "	blue and red	2 0					
24 " "	green and red	2 6					
40 " "	red and black	3 6					
LOCAL POSTAGE STAMPS.							
American Letter Mail Co.,							
1 kind, @		0 8					
American Express Co.,							
1 kind, @		0 3					
Blood, D. O. & Co.'s city							
despatch, 3 kinds @		1 0					
Blood's penny post, 9 kinds, @		0 5					
Bouton's despatch, 1 kind, @		0 6					
Boyd's city express, 12 kinds							
@		0 3					
Brooklyn city express, 4							
kinds, @		0 3					
Brady & Co.,							
1 kind, @		0 5					
Brunard & Co.,							
2 kinds, @		0 5					
Broadway post-office, 1 kind,							
@		0 8					
Carter's despatch, 1 kind, @		0 5					
Carrier's despatch, 2 kinds, @		0 5					
Central post-office, 2 kinds, @		0 3					
City express post, 3 kinds, @		0 3					
Cheever & Towle, 2 kinds, @		0 5					
Chicago penny post, 1 kind, @		0 9					
City despatch delivery, 1							
kind, @		0 5					
Clark & Co.,							
2 kinds, @		0 5					
Clinton's penny post, 1 kind,							
@		0 5					
Cornwell's Madison square							
p. o., 1 kind, @		0 5					
Cressman & Co.'s penny post,							
1 kind, @		0 5					
De Ming's penny post, 1							
kind, @		0 5					
Eagle city post, 2 kinds, @		0 3					
East river post-office, 1 kind,							
@		0 8					
Essex letter express, 1 kind, @		0 6					
Floyd's penny post, 5 kinds,							
@		0 6					
United States.							
Government city despatch, 2							
kinds, @							
0 5							
Graffin's despatch, 1 kind, @							
0 5							
Hale & Co., 4 kinds, @							
0 5							
Hanford's pony express, 1							
kind, @							
0 6							
Hourly express post, 1 kind, @							
0 5							
Hussey's bank and insurance							
post, 10 kinds, @							
0 3							
Jenkins' despatch, 1 kind, @							
0 5							
Johnson's box, 1 kind, @							
0 3							
Letter express free, 1 kind, @							
0 5							
McIntire's express post, 1							
kind, @							
0 6							
Moody's penny despatch, 1							
kind, @							
0 5							
One cent despatch, 2 kinds, @							
0 5							
Post-office despatch, 2 kinds,							
@							
0 3							
Price's city express, 3 kinds, @							
0 5							
Price's despatch, 3 kinds, @							
0 5							
Squier & Co.'s despatch, 3							
kinds, @							
0 6							
Stait, W., city despatch, 1							
kind, @							
0 3							
Swart's despatch, 3 kinds, @							
0 3							
Staten Island, express post,							
1 kind, @							
0 6							
Steinmeyer's city post, 3							
kinds, @							
0 5							
Tees & Co.'s penny post, 1							
kind, @							
0 5							
U. S. P. O. despatch (eagle),							
1 kind, @							
0 5							
U. S. P. O. paid, 3 kinds, @							
0 3							
U. S. mail, prepaid, 2 kinds, @							
0 3							
Union square post office, 2							
kinds, @							
0 5							
Warwick's despatch post, 2							
kinds, @							
0 5							
Wyman, W., 1 kind, @							
0 5							
Wells, Fargo, & Co. Penny							
Express of the Rocky							
Mountains.							
10 cents, rect. brown 1 6							
1 dollar " red 1 0							
2 " " " 1 6							
2 " " green 1 6							
4 " " black 2 0							
4 " " green 2 0							
Venezuela.							
ADHESIVE STAMPS.							
1859.							
1 real, small rect. yellow, 2 6 2 0							
1 " " blue, 3 0 2 0							
2 " " red, 3 6 1 6							
1862.							
1 centavo, large rect. green, 0 6							
1 " " purple, 0 7							
1 " " brown, 0 8							

Figure 7. "Local Postage Stamps," from Stafford Smith and Smith (Bath), Priced Catalogue (3rd Edition) [Oct. 1863].

(Jan. 15, 1863) - "U. S. local stamps, 70 kinds, from 6d each, *Monthly Catalogue*, Second Ed."

(Feb. 15, 1863) - U.S. local stamps, 114 kinds, from 6d each", *Monthly Catalogue*, Second Ed. (modified).

(March 15, 1863) - "U.S. locals, 130 kinds from 6d each", *Monthly Catalogue*, 3rd Ed., considerably augmented and revised.

(April 15, 1863) - "New and Revised Edition, including about 145 kinds of local express stamps, lately used in the Northern States of America at prices ranging from 4d to 5sh each."²⁴

In the April 15, 1863 issue of their journal, Moore and Co. specifically list for sale: Boyd's (10 diff.), McIntire's, Blood's (10 diff.), Swart's (4 diff.), Metropolitan (1, 5, 10, 20c in two colors), and Winan's (2, 5,

Unused American Local Stamps.

	EACH. s. d.		EACH. s. d.
American Letter Mail Company (Eagle)	1 6	Government City Despatch, 1 c. pink	1 3
Bloss's 1 cent Despatch	1 0	Hale & Co., Boston, (20 for a dollar) blue	1 3
" " P. O. Despatch	1 0	" " " " red	1 3
" " Penny Post, (Kocherperger and Co., Philadelphia)	1 6	Hanford's Penny Express Post, 2 c.	3 3
" " City Despatch, post paid (man over buildings)	1 6	Hourly Express Post, 1 cent	4 4
Boyd's City Express Post, 1 c. blue	1 0	Hussey's Bank and Insurance City Post, (various colors)	2 0
" " " " 1 c. green	1 0	" " International Express, 2 cents	1 0
" " " " 2 c.	1 0	" " " " Letter Express, 2 cents	1 0
" " " " 2 c. red	1 0	Jenkins' Camden Despatch	1 3
" " " " 2 c. gold	1 3	Letter Express Free	1 6
" " " " 2 c. silver	1 3	McIntyre's City Express Post, 2 c.	1 6
Brady & Co.'s (Letter-box), 1 c.	1 0	Metropolitan Errand & Carrier Express Company, } " " " " red, imp. 1 cent	1 3
Bouton's Rough & Ready Despatch, 2 cents	1 3	" " " " 5 "	1 6
Broadway Post-office (steam engine)	1 3	" " " " 10 "	1 3
Brooklyn City Express Post, 1 cent	1 0	" " " " blue, " 1 "	1 6
" " " " 2 " rose	1 0	" " " " 5 "	1 6
" " " " 2 " crimson	1 0	" " " " 10 "	1 3
M. C. Callaway Paid, 2 cents	1 0	Moody's Penny Despatch, Chicago	1 0
Carrier's Despatch, 1 cent blue	1 0	New Jersey Express Company	1 0
" " " " 1 " red	1 0	Post Office Despatch, 1 cent	1 0
Carter's Paid Despatch,	1 3	Price's City Express, bust, 2 c. red, 3 c. green	1 6
Cheever & Towle, City Letter Delivery 3 cents blue	1 3	" " " " head, 2 c. " 3 c. "	1 6
" " " " 2 " red	1 3	Robinson & Co.'s, 1 cent	1 0
City Despatch Delivery, 1 cent	1 3	Squier & Co.'s City Letter Despatch, 1 cent brown, } " " " " 1 cent green, 1 cent mauve	1 3
Clinton's Penny Post,	1 0	Swart's City Despatch Post, black	1 0
Cornwall's, P. O.	1 0	" " " " red	1 0
De Ming's Penny Post (Frankford)	1 0	" " " " Rough and Ready Despatch	1 0
Dupuy & Schenck's Penny Post	1 0	Union Square P. O. Despatch, 2 c. green, 3 c. rose	1 0
East River P. O. (Steamship)	1 3	Warwick's City Despatch Post, 2 c.	1 3
Essex Letter Express, 3 cents	1 3	Washington City Despatch	1 0
Floyd's Penny Post, blue, brown, black, green	1 3	Wyman's City Post, 2 cents	1 3
Graffia's Baltimore Despatch, 1 cent	1 3	" " " " 5 cents	1 6
Government City Despatch, 1 c. black	1 3		

N.B. These not priced are not on hand at present.

Orders above 1s. 6d. postage paid. A Penny Stamp must be sent with orders under that sum.—Remittances above 10s. to be made by Post Office Order.—All orders to be paid in advance in Unused Stamps.

E. C. HALL DEALER IN FOREIGN STAMPS, HARTLEPOOL.

W. SHADFORTH, Printer, Hartlepool.

Figure 9. "Unused American Local Stamps," E. C. Hall, (Hartlepool) (May 1, 1863).

10, 20c). All of these are Hussey products, (Figure 8). In subsequent issues of *Stamp-Collectors' Review*, Moore lists the same items but at decreasing prices, singly or by the dozen. Clearly Moore and Co. had Hussey's products in large quantities. Thus, by early 1863, a large number of Hussey products were already in England, and the number increased throughout the year.

Smith & Moore were not the only British dealers to have received the Hussey products. E. C. Hall of Hartlepool issued his price list, dated May 1, 1863, containing about 50 different U.S. locals, (Figure 9). All are Hussey products. Hall doesn't have as many items as Smith, and the prices are higher. Hall includes Dupuy & Schenck,

not in Smith's 3rd Edition, and an extra example of Price's and Wyman, not in Smith or Hussey.

Hall includes the bogus items Hourly and Warwick's (the 2c only), which are listed by both Hussey and Smith (3rd Ed.) Hall also includes International Express (2), and New Jersey Express, neither of which are in Smith's 3rd Edition. Hall doesn't include Roadman's, Warwick's and Central P. O. All but Roadman's are in Smith's 3rd Ed.

On the European continent, two important journals began publication. In Belgium, *Le Timbre-Poste*, edited and published by the cataloguer and stamp dealer, J.-B. Moens, started in February, 1863. In Germany, *Magazin fur Briefmarken-Sammler* was published by Zschiesche and

Koder, cataloguers and stamp dealers, in May, 1863.

The first two numbers of the German journal contain a listing (not priced) of U.S. private local posts.²⁵ This work was later expanded and included in the third edition of their catalogue which appeared in March, 1864. The authors noted that prices for the 89 listed items varied from 2 to 12 Ngr. (The locals section of this catalogue is illustrated in Hahn's paper.)²⁶

The November issue of *Le Timbre-Poste* contained the James Lesley paper, "Les Timbres-poste Americain," essentially the same paper (in French) which appeared in English in the November issue of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*.

Up in Montreal, Canada, S. Allan Taylor was not idle during 1863. His first appearance in the philatelic press was in *The Stamp-Collectors' Review* of September, 1863, with the simple ad (**Figure 10**) calling himself "Commission Agent and dealer in foreign postage and dispatch stamps." The ad was repeated in the further 1863 issues. Taylor was listed as a Foreign Agent in the December 15, 1863 issue of *Once A Month*.

In the same issue, James Wardley, a Manchester dealer, offered: "U. S. private posts, Ker's City Post 5c. 2d each, 1s 6d per dozen, 3 pence (two kinds) 3d each, Warwick's City Dispatch post, 2c (2d), 6c (3d) each...All stamps sold warranted genuine."

Taylor's products had reached the public!

PHILATELY IN 1864:

THE SPREAD OF THE HUSSEY AND TAYLOR PRODUCTS

In the spring of 1864, John W. Kline of Philadelphia issued his first price list, (**Figure 11**). As he had in the case of his two stamp catalogues, he used the name A. C. Kline (A. C. were his wife's initials). As can immediately be seen, Kline's list is remarkably similar to Hussey's first price list. But there are differences, most importantly that Kline lists more items.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Stock of American Local Express Stamps comprises the following:—Pony express, 1 dollar red, 2 dollars green, 4 dollars black, 10s. the set. Wells, Fargo & Co., ½ oz. 1 dollar, blue, 3s 6d. each; Boy's express, 1 cent, 2 cents, 10 kinds at 12s. per set, McIntyre's, pink, 9d. each; Blood's penny post (small,) 5 kinds at 1s. 6d. per set; Blood's city despatch 3 kinds, 3s 6d per set; Blood's paid despatch (dove,) 2 kinds, 8s each; Swart's 4 kinds, at 3s. per set. Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, 20 cents (2 colors of each.) 9s. per set. Wynan's post, 2, 5, 10, 20 cents, at 1s. 6d. per s.t. Discount on these for orders over £1—10 per cent. Edward Moore and Co., dealers in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

Figure 8. Edward Moore & Co. (Liverpool) Ad. (*Stp. Colls' Rev.*, April 15, 1863).

Samuel Allan Taylor, Commission Agent and dealer in foreign postage and despatch stamps, B. x 934, Montreal, Canada. N. B. -Old stamps purchased at liberal rates.

Figure 10. S. Allan Taylor (Montreal) First Ad. (*Stp. Coll.'s Rev.* - Sept., 1863).

Kline's list of Wells, Fargo remainders is identical to Hussey's except that the one dollar green error in Hussey's is corrected to four dollars. Kline's prices are identical to Hussey.

Kline lists the Hussey items in one alphabetical list, showing a few changes in number and price. Kline lists four Hale & Co. (Boston) items; Hussey lists one. This could have been a typographical error in Hussey's price list. Kline lists 11 Blood's; Hussey lists nine. In subsequent Hussey price lists, the number is 11. Kline omits Letter Express (Free), probably an error.

Kline lists eleven new locals: Barr's, Boyce's, Bridge, Brown & McGill, Brigg's, Cummings, Messenkope's, Mills, Russell P. O., Smith's and Westtown. Four of these (Boyce's, Brown & McGill, Messenkope's and Russell P.O.) are listed in the next Hussey price list which appeared shortly after Kline's list.

Kline also adds an additional Blood's City Dispatch, Eagle City Post, and Warwick's (bogus).

To Be Continued ...

ENDNOTES

1. Herbert A. Trenchard and George T. Turner, "John William Kline, America's First Philatelic Author," *Phil. Lit. Rev.* Vol. 42 (1993) 24-41.
2. Bill Welch, "America's First Stamp Album Celebrates Its 125th Birthday," *Amer. Phil.* Vol. 101 (Dec. 1987), 1134-1141.
3. "Catalogue of Coins, Medals, and Continental Money to be sold at Auction," Bangs, Merwin & Co. (NYC), March 19-20, 1862, Addenda, lot 52, "Postage Stamps, a small collection, some quite rare"; May 8-9, 1862, lot 639, "Postage Stamps, 20 var., uncancelled."
4. Varro E. Tyler, *Philatelic Forgers, Their Lives and Work*, *Linn's Stamp News* (1991) p. 143-144.
5. Thomas Wood, *Memorandum Book*, A list, with examples, of the stamps printed and supplied to George A. Hussey from August 1854 to June 1866, 35 pages. See Hale, *Byways of Philately*, (1966) p. 174-176, (endnote 22).
6. See Endnote 1.
7. Carlrichard Bruhl, *Geschichte der Philatelie* (in two volumes), Hildesheim: Georg Olms (1985).
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13. See endnote 8, (Kline's first catalogue), Part 3, pp. 298-302.
14. Herbert A. Trenchard, "George Dexter, America's Anonymous Cataloguer," *Phil. Lit. Rev.*, Vol. 42, No. 2 (1993), 108-114.
15. See endnote 8 (Sever & Francis), Part 2, p. 226.
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20. See endnote 8, Part 4, p. 359. The first nine pages of Thomas Wood's *Memorandum Book* are illustrated on pp. 360-362.
21. Donald S. Patton, *The Private Local Posts of the United States, Vol. 1 - New York State*, Robson Lowe Ltd. (London) (1967).
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23. Edward Moore & Co. ads in *The Stp. Colls.' Rev. and Mthly. Adv.*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Jan. 15, 1863), p. 15, No. 3 (Feb. 15), p. 28; No. 4, (March 15), p. 39.
24. Idem, No. 5 (April 15, 1863), p. 51:
25. "Privatmarken der Vereinigen Staaten von Nordamerika," *Magazin fur Briefmarken-Sammler No. 1* (May 1, 1863), pp. 4-5; No. 2 (June 1, 1863), pp. 10-11.
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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

The Society's 1996 Annual Meeting of members and directors will take place at BALPEX, Hunt Valley, Maryland (northwest of Baltimore) on Saturday, August 31. The exact time for the meeting has not yet been set.

At the member's meeting a new class of directors will be elected. The terms of Richard Friedberg, Byron Sandfield and Martin Richardson will expire on December 31.

Although I hope that each of these three will again stand for election, I ask that you send me the name of anyone you would like to nominate.

My term as President also will expire in the same time frame. Please send me the name(s) of your nominee(s) to replace me – including your own name if you would like to be President.

As of today, members have subscribed to BALPEX for 13 one-frame exhibits, an excellent showing for our Society.

If you have not submitted your exhibit application (stapled to the most recent Society newsletter), it is time to get it in.

I look forward to seeing many of you at BALPEX.

-- *Steven Roth*

CHARLESTON 3 + 1?

By Donald Johnstone

Elliott Perry wrote in *Ashbrook* Vol. II about the carrier service in Charleston, S.C., and indicated that Charleston postmarked covers bearing 3 cent + 1 cent regular issue stamps represented prepaid WAY fees rather than carrier collection in that city. Perry did not provide his reason for this, but it may have stemmed from the issuance and use of the several 2 cent semi-official carrier stamps that were used to convey letter mail to Charleston addresses as well as to the post office.

There has been some small evidence emerge that a 1 cent regular issue postage stamp prepaid the collection fee to the post office before the 1860 law requiring this. Of

the Charleston postmarked envelopes and folded letters in my files, and bearing 3 + 1 regular issue stamps, both addressed locally and outgoing, none show any evidence of prepaid WAY service.

At a time when the carrier collection fee in other cities was either 1 cent or free, it would appear reasonable for Charleston to accept 1 cent stamps for this service, in spite of the rare examples showing use of the 2 cent semi-official stamps for carrier collection.

Does anyone have material to either support or refute this suggested use, or, for that matter, a letter heading that would suggest a prepaid WAY fee? Feedback would be appreciated.

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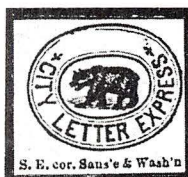
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