

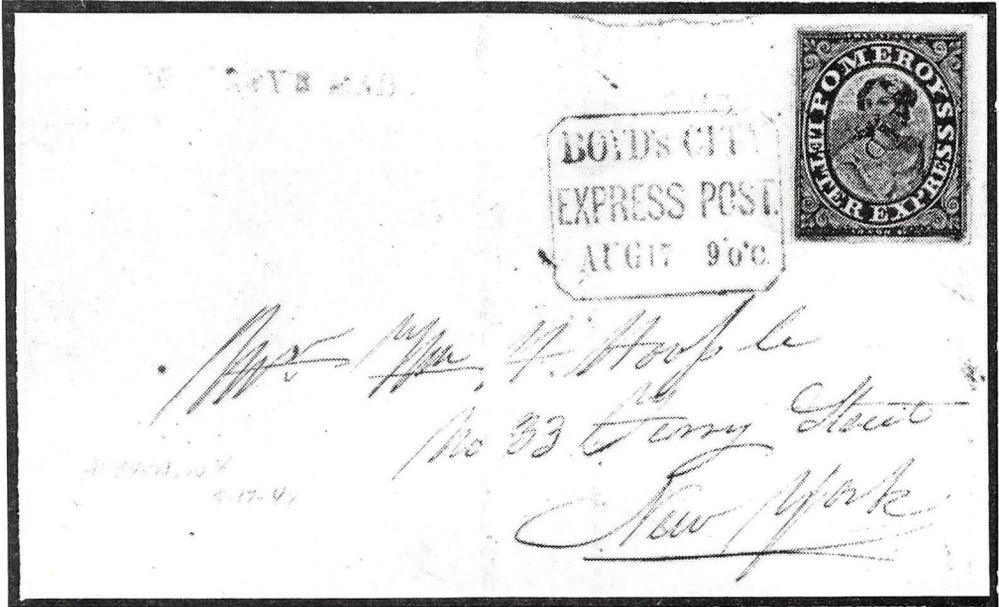
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THE PENNY POST

Official Journal Of The Carriers And Locals Society



Conjunctive Boyd-Pomeroy cover with Boyd's first handstamp, Aug. 17, 1844.

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1994 Sescal California.....Vermeil
1993 Stampshow Houston.....Gold
1992 Sescal California.....Vermeil

BOYD'S POSTAL MARKINGS¹

By John D. Bowman and Lawrence LeBel

When John T. Boyd established his local post in New York City in 1844, he could not have known that his enterprise was destined to exist longer than any other U.S. private post. In fact, when he died on June 8, 1859, business prospects were gloomy.

In mid-1860, when the nation was becoming more and more divided, Boyd's suspended its services. The government was arguing its case against local posts by taking the other major post, Blood's in Philadelphia, to court.

The outcome was disappointing to John T. Boyd, Jr., who sold his late father's business to the Blackhams at the end of 1860. The Blackhams continued to operate the "post" for two more decades.

Boyd's letter mail delivery service was finally suppressed by the government in 1883, but delivery services continued for some years afterwards for such items as bank notices and parcels.

Throughout these years, Boyd's employed a number of service markings, including handstamps and prepaid markings. Some of these were used after 1883, and thus may not be "postal" in the usual sense.

Although Boyd's and Hussey's posts continued to operate after the raid in 1883,² their service for individual citizens was discontinued in favor of business patrons. Bulk mailings, circulars, bank notices and occasional special deliveries encompassed the changed nature of their business.³

Private mail carriage was finally ended except for short-lived and non-competitive posts that may be generally regarded as curiosities. Some of the markings illustrated here may represent usage other than private mail carriage.

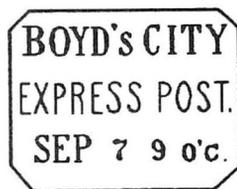


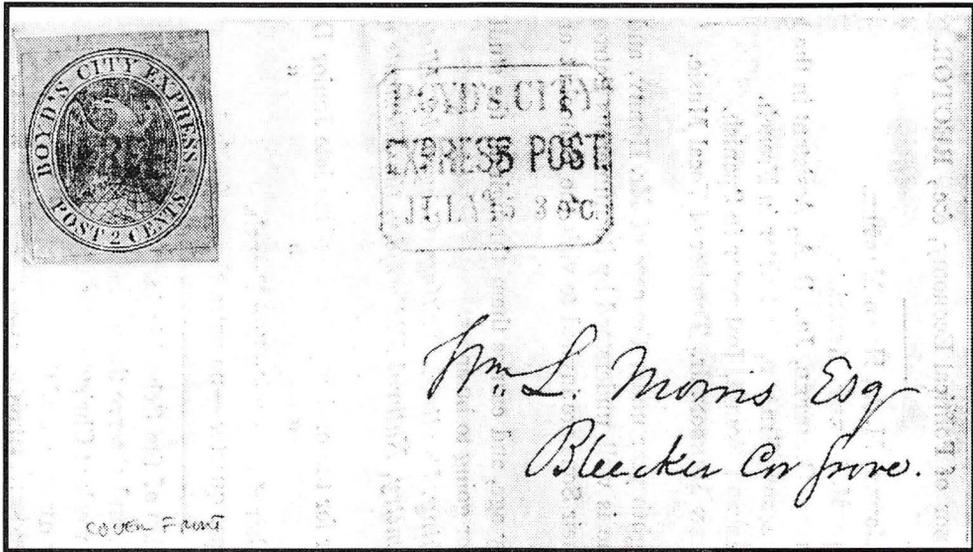
Figure 1

Philatelists actively seek these later posts, as they represent the last of the nineteenth century private mail carriers. Today, a number of alternative services will deliver your mail and packages, and recently, your electronic mail, to addressees for competitive rates.

Donald Patton⁴ illustrated most of Boyd's postal markings in his classic work on New York local posts. Henry Abt illustrated and discussed many markings in his series of articles on Boyd's in the *Collector's Club Philatelist*.⁵ Other markings are listed in the *American Stampless Cover Catalog* (ASCC), published by David G. Phillips⁶ (a newly updated *Volume II*, containing the local post sections, is due out as this article goes to press).

The purpose of this article is to update these scholarly works and encourage collectors to offer additional information through this journal. There is no question that some Boyd's markings may have been omitted from this list, and some of the markings illustrated may not represent authentic private postal use.

For reference, **Table 1** relates the figures in this article with Patton's and Abt's reports, and the *American Stampless Cover Catalog*. The period of use of each marking is that given in these references, unless otherwise noted from the authors' personal observations.



Boyd's first handstamp and stamp (20L1) on a July 1844 cover.

FREE

Figure 2

**PAID
J.T.B.**

Figure 3

**PAID
J.T.B.**

Figure 4

THE HANDSTAMPS

The first handstamp used by Boyd traces the history of the post through its first few months of operation (**Figure 1**). It was struck only in red, and is found on stampless covers, all authentic covers franked with 20L1, on at least one cover with 20L2, and on covers transferred to Boyd's by Pomeroy's for delivery in New York City. It was used from June until September of 1844 and measures 31 x 24 mm.⁷

Noted by Henry Abt but not by Patton, the red "FREE" prepayment marking (**Figure 2**) was always used with 20L1 and 20L2 to cancel the stamps, and with 20L3 until April, 1845. It is also noted with 20L4 on covers dated from June until at least September of 1845. In addition, it was used on stampless covers to indicate that no "collect" charges were due from the addressee. Most, if not all, of these markings were applied to the stamps without tying them to cover. This suggests that the "FREE" was applied to the stamp before it was affixed to its cover. (If

this were the case, this marking is one of the earliest U.S. precancellations.) It measures 12 x 5 mm.

The "PAID/ J.T.B." marking in **Figure 3** was initially used on covers brought to New York City by the express companies in 1844 for Boyd's to deliver locally. Boyd apparently had arrangements with Pomeroy's, Letter Express Company, Hale's Express Company, and others. The use of this prepaid marking continued for several years. Struck in red, and later in black, it is normally seen on covers franked with 20L4 and 20L7, as well as stampless covers, until mid-1850. The letters in "PAID" are 5 mm tall, while those of "J.T.B." are 3 mm.

A similar black marking (**Figure 4**) but not as tall (4mm/3mm) occurs occasionally. The period of use is unclear; Abt reported it was used from 1846 through 1852, although only 1851 and 1852 covers have been noted by the authors. It is not common. It is not illustrated by Patton.

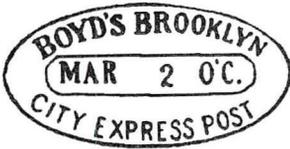


Figure 5

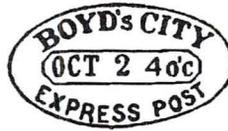


Figure 6

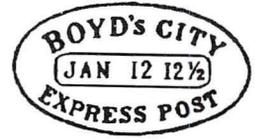


Figure 7

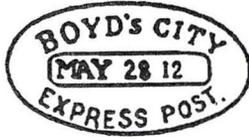


Figure 8

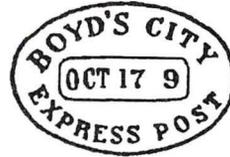


Figure 9

Figure 5 illustrates the very elusive postmark of the Brooklyn branch of Boyd's⁸. The marking is struck in red on local stampless covers in Brooklyn from September 1844 until May 1845. A straight-line "PAID" is noted by the ASCC, which may have been used by the Brooklyn branch (not illustrated).

The marking usually seen on early Boyd's covers is an oval datestamp struck in red (**Figure 6**). First noted in September, 1844, its use continued until 1847 or 1848. (Patton's book contains a typographical error, listing the period of usage as 1844 to 1844, while Abt offered a latest known use of March (?), 1848; the authors have not found an 1848 cover so far.) Note that the upper letters have serifs, while the lower ones are sans-serif. The date is enclosed in a frame with rounded or blunted corners. The oval measures about 28 x 15 mm. Abt states that several minor variations exist due to the use of duplicating handstamping equipment. The need for additional stamping devices probably reflected the growing volume of mail handled by the post. Covers with 20L4 cancelled with an obliterator and this marking are often seen, and sometimes mistaken for 20L7 covers because the obliterator can hide much of the stamp design.

The replacement for this postmark may be the one illustrated as **Figure 7**. It is slightly larger, and all the lettering is in seriffed cap-

itals. It is noted in red used from January, 1847, to late 1849. It measures 32 x 18 mm.

Another handstamp, **Figure 8**, is similar to the previous two markings but has sans-serif letters across the bottom inscription with a period after "POST." It is also noted used from 1847 to 1849, with the **Figure 3** prepaid marking and 20L4, or with the New York post office CDS in the case of outgoing mail.

Figure 9 shows a postmark struck in red from early 1848 until mid-1850, and in black from early 1849 until ca. 1857. It measures 30 x 20 mm. Patton cites at least six minor subtypes of this marking. This is a commonly encountered marking, and is used with 20L4, 20L7, 20L8 and 20L10. It is not known with certainty how late this handstamp was used, but the authors have not noted its use with the next series of stamps, 20L11, 20L12, and 20L13.

The "FREE" prepayment mark in **Figure 10** is uncommon. It has been noted in red and in black. Reported covers range from 1845 to 1850, but the marking is so seldom found on Boyd's covers that it may not be one of their markings.⁹

From 1845 or 1846 until about 1859¹⁰, obliterator marks were often used to cancel the stamps (**Figure 11**). These were struck in black. Occasionally a red smudge marking is seen, but it is difficult to ascertain its char-

FREE I W J III

Figure 10

Figure 11

PAID

Figure 12

**PAID
J.T.B**

Figure 13

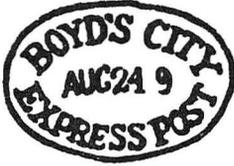


Figure 14

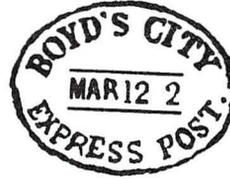


Figure 15

acter. It may be an obliterating mark like these, or perhaps a worn cancel of another type. Several types of the black obliterator have been noted; some are attractive grids, while others are indistinguishable smudges that detract from the quality of the stamp.

Figure 12 illustrates a scarce "PAID" prepayment marking struck in black and red, and used briefly in late 1850 and early 1851. It measures 20 x 5 mm.

Several minor variants of **Figure 13** exist. This common prepayment marking is first noted in early 1852, and was used until the closing of the post in June, 1860. The letters are 4 mm tall, and it is struck in black. The overall dimensions are about 19 x 10 mm.

The oval in **Figure 14** has no box around the date, and the letters are larger, with the upper and lower lines of the company inscription almost touching each other. It is struck in black and is found on covers used in late 1853 to 1855. It measures 31 x 20 mm.

A taller oval postmark (30 x 23 mm) was introduced in mid-1855 (**Figure 15**) and used until the post was closed in 1860, and perhaps also by Blackham in 1861. It is struck in black. The date is placed between two lines, although the ASCC illustrates a boxed date. This marking has been noted on covers franked with 20L16, the first issue of Blackham's proprietorship. Such a use must be regarded as provisional, combining the new

owner's stamp with the existing postmarking device. (Blackham stopped including the date early in 1861, leaving the two upper and lower lines as in **Figure 19**.)

Figure 16 is a prepayment mark similar to that in **Figure 13**, but enclosed in an eight-sided frame. It is struck in black and was used occasionally from 1856 until 1860 (previously noted by Patton to be from 1857 to 1859, and by Abt from 1854 to 1858). It measures 20 x 13 mm.

Late in 1860, John Boyd Jr., sold the post established by his father to William and Mary Blackham for an undisclosed sum. The Blackhams reopened the post under the name "Boyd's City Express" during the last week of December, 1860. At the beginning of 1861, the postage rate for locally delivered letters was restored to 2 cents from the 1 cent rate Boyd had initiated. Times were difficult, and surviving covers from this period are not frequently encountered. The Blackhams retained the 1 cent rate for letters carried to the U.S. post office, as well as a 1 cent circular rate. Accordingly, they prepared two new stamps, 20L16, the orange-red 2 cent stamp, and 20L17-18, the so-called lilac and blue-gray 1 cent stamps.

On occasion, a postage due marking "Collect 1 Cent" is seen on cover. This marking (**Figure 17**) is noted in black from 1861 until about 1864, usually with 20L17. One of



Figure 16

COLLECT
1 CENT.

Figure 17



Figure 18



Figure 19

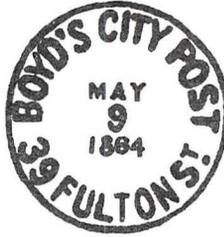


Figure 20

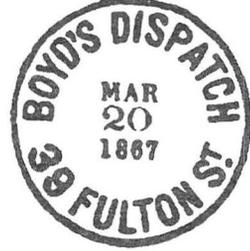


Figure 21

the authors (LL) believes he has seen a cover which appeared to have this marking with "2 Cents" instead of "1 Cent".

Figure 18 shows the new prepayment marking introduced in 1861 by the Blackhams. This "PAID" in oval handstamp is struck in black, and sometimes in blue, from 1861 until 1864. It measures 19 x 12 mm. The handstamp in blue seems to have been used almost exclusively on the "CENTS" error of 20L17 and 20L18. Boyd knew about the "error," cancelling it in blue instead of black.¹¹ The significance of this observation is as yet unknown, although one of the authors (JB) believes that blue handstamps were used on covers requiring the 2 cent rate, and black for the one cent rate.

The Blackhams did modify one of Boyd's handstamps, Figure 19, by stopping the practice of including the date slug in the marking shown in Figure 15. It is found struck in black ca. 1861-62, and measures 30 x 23 mm.

In early 1863, Blackham introduced a "Boyd's City Post" circular datestamp (Figure 20). It is 30 mm in diameter (although both Patton and Abt reported it as 20 mm in diameter). This marking was prepared after the Blackham's moved the post to 39 Fulton Street from its offices on William Street towards the end of 1862. Both Abt and Patton

noted its period of use was from 1863-1865. The ASCC notes a 39 Fulton St. oval cancel with "Boyd's Special", used in 1862 (this marking is not illustrated here).

Boyd's first stamped envelopes were issued in 1864. Fewer and fewer local deliveries were made, until 1869, when the business of the post consisted primarily of circulars, special delivery service and wedding cards. At this time, the post's given address was 41 Fulton Street, although 39 and 41 Fulton Streets were one and the same address. Figure 21 illustrates the datestamp used from approximately 1865 through 1870. It differs from the previous datestamp in the name of the post, now "Boyd's Dispatch." The diameter is 32 mm.

Figure 22 illustrates an uncommon "PAID" marking with letters 6 mm tall. Struck in black, it is seen on covers from 1865 to 1869, according to Abt.

More common is the black handstamp in Figure 23. The circle is 23 mm in diameter and the letters are 8 mm tall. Many covers are undated, but it seems to be used from the fall of 1867 until 1879. It is nearly always found cancelling the stamps used during this time period (20L26 - 20L43, 20LU26 - 20LU35). It is noted on 20L43 in 1878 and early in 1879;¹² occasionally with 20L44 in 1879; but not on subsequent issues. (Patton

PAID

Figure 22

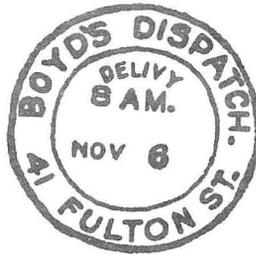


Figure 24



Figure 23

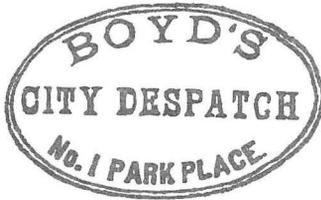


Figure 25



Figure 26



Figure 27



Figure 28

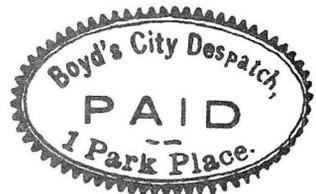


Figure 29

merely reported it was used until the mid-1870's.)

In 1869, when the address of the post changed to 41 Fulton Street, the datestamp also changed (Figure 24). Instead of including the year, the marking gave the time of delivery. Perhaps this was important to Boyd's customer mix at the time. With Boyd's focus on business mail delivery, the lack of year dates and frequent lack of dated enclosures and docketings precludes a firm opinion on the time period this handstamp was in use. This double circle datestamp is 33 mm in diameter.

Figure 25 reflects the change in address to "No. 1 Park Place". The name of the post is now given as "Boyd's City Despatch." It is an oval with double outer line struck in black, measuring 42 x 28 mm. The ASCC reports its use in 1877.

Figure 26 illustrates an oval datestamp with the address "1 Park Place." It is probably the first postal marking struck in magenta.

Very similar to the previous datestamp is the dated oval in Figure 27. The address is given as "1 Park Place, N.Y." It was used from 1878 to around 1880, and is struck in magenta. Examples are known without the date (Figure 28), presumably used around 1880. It measures 40 x 22 1/2 mm.

The sawtooth oval in Figure 29 seems to have been used during the late 1870s, perhaps the 1880s as well. Ornaments appear above and below "PAID", although some specimens lack the upper ornament. The ornament is observed to have minor variations. It is struck in black and less frequently in magenta. Unused, unaddressed envelopes bearing this marking are known, so it may

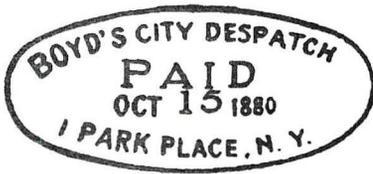


Figure 30



Figure 31



Figure 32

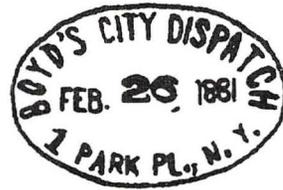


Figure 33

SPECIAL.

Figure 34



Figure 35

have been sold as postal stationery. The inner dimensions are 36 x 22 mm.

The magenta handstamp of **Figure 30** is frequently seen cancelling stamps from 1879 throughout the 1880s (Patton reported the initial use was in 1880). This is the most commonly encountered marking on the Mercury stamps, which were first issued in 1878. It measures 49 x 21 mm.

The undated oval in **Figure 31** has been noted on covers bearing 20L56. It must be remembered that Boyd's post was raided on May 4, 1883. Boyd's covers dated after the raid must be considered carefully. Some are philatelic.

Figure 32 was used on circulars from 1880 to 1882 or 1883. It is struck in magenta and is 34 mm in diameter.

The oval datestamp in **Figure 33** was fashioned after Figure 27, but with "Place" abbreviated and the post's name in larger letters. It has a crude appearance.

Figure 34 illustrates a "SPECIAL" handstamp that is very elusive. It is noted used in late 1882 and early 1883. Perhaps it indicated a special delivery service. It is struck in magenta. Abt noted it in his series. The letters are 5-6 mm tall.

The Maltese cross in **Figure 35** is observed on some covers used in 1882-1883. The use of this symbol was a fad during this time period, and it is assumed that Boyd's also participated. It is found cancelling the stamp in conjunction with Figure 29's dated oval. It is struck in magenta.

The "City Circular Dispatch" oval handstamp in **Figure 36** has been used to produce philatelic covers, as it has been noted on covers with a variety of stamps, including the so-called philatelic issues (20L19-20L22). Perhaps it was actually used by Boyd's but later was acquired by someone who prepared favor Boyd's covers. Nonetheless, the cover is desired by collectors



Figure 36



Figure 37

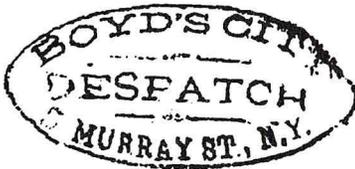


Figure 38



Figure 39

BOYD'S CITY DISPATCH,
E. J. WILLIAMS, Mgr.
16 BEEKMAN ST. N. Y.

Figure 40

who place its usage, for whatever purpose, in the 1880s. It measures 40 x 26 mm.

Boyd's City Despatch moved to Beekman Street sometime in the mid-1880s. This occurred after the May 4, 1883 raid on Boyd's that effectively ended their mail delivery business. However, with the resurgence of local posts in the 1880s, Boyd's apparently was able to rekindle his local mail delivery business, as covers dated into the late 1880s are known. Some covers from this time period are not authentic.

Two postal markings are known with the address "5 Murray St., N.Y." **Figure 37** has been noted on wrappers in 1888, while **Figure 38** was probably used in 1889. Both are printed in magenta. This address could have been a branch office of Boyd's while they were located at 1 Park Place.

Figure 39 is noted on locally delivered covers, probably during the late 1880s. It is struck in magenta, and several varieties exist

which have different centers in the ornaments above and below "DESPATCH". One cover has been seen without the lower ornament. Its size is 36 x 18 mm.

The three-line handstamp in **Figure 40** indicated "E. J. Williams, Mgr." It is noted on a local cover to the "Empire Pure Water Supply Co." at 203 Broadway. No return address appears on the cover. Apparently, he was still manager when the post was located at 19-21 Beekman Street, ca. 1909. This may have simply been an advertising or return address handstamp.

Another "16 Beekman St." oval is shown in **Figure 41**. Its authenticity is unknown. It is noted on a stampless cover, with an illustrated corner advertisement for E. G. Soltmann.

Figure 42 illustrates a magenta oval with the address "19-21 Beekman Street." It is noted on a stampless covers, and measures



Figure 41

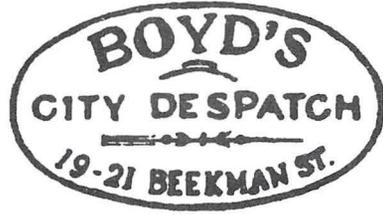


Figure 42

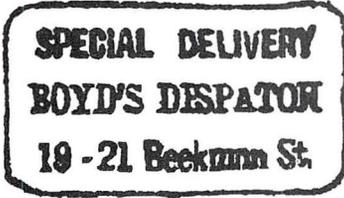


Figure 43



Figure 44

50 x 28 mm. The ASCC gives its period of use as 1880-1882.

A "Special Delivery" handstamp with the "19-21 Beekman St." address is noted in magenta on a parcel wrapper addressed to Mr. Ernest R. Ackerman from the American Museum of Natural History (ex-Elliott Perry) in **Figure 43**. Richard Schwartz illustrated this piece in *The Penny Post*.¹³

The handstamp in **Figure 44** has been noted used on an 1894 *Life* magazine. The address is "114-129 East 23rd St." and it is not known if this is a branch or processing center for circulars and magazines, or a main office. Nonetheless, Boyd's did not move to this address until much later than the date of the magazine, perhaps after 1909. Perhaps this marking is simply a return address handstamp.

Undoubtedly, some of the postal markings illustrated here have been used on favor or non-postal covers. Markings other than these may turn up, and collectors are encouraged to examine their Boyd's postal history and report any new information to the authors.

FOOTNOTES

1. The author wishes to thank Richard Schwartz for supplying photocopies of many previously unrecorded handstamps. Martin Richardson kindly scanned images for markings found in Patton, which were modified to correct minor printing errors in the book. Richardson also made a photocopy of his exhibit available for study. One of the authors, JB, scanned all the figures; in some cases only a photocopy was available, and the quality of the image is reduced.
2. George B. Sloane, in his column #1122 of March 13, 1954, "Postal Raid on Local Posts" stated that the raid occurred on May 4, 1883 at 7:30 a.m. on both Boyd's and Hussey's offices. Mail was reportedly seized. Nonetheless, these posts continued to operate. This was the first in a series of government raids.
3. Around 1864 or 1865, Blackham seems to have ended Boyd's services for individual patrons. Presumably, the hundreds or perhaps thousands of letter boxes were removed. Covers after this period usually bear a busi-

**CROSS REFERENCE FOR FIGURES WITH PREVIOUSLY
PUBLISHED LISTINGS OF BOYD'S HANDSTAMPS**

Figure	Patton Number	Abt Designation	ASCC Type
1	1	A	A
2	-	a	
3	2	b	
4	-	d	
5	3	B	
6	4	C	1
7	5	D	2
8			
9	6	E	
10	-		
11	7		
12	9	c	
13	10	f	3
14	8	F	4
15	11	H	5
16	-	g	
17	13	bb	
18	14	h	
19	15	J	5a
20	16	K	7
21	17	L	8
22	18	j	
23	19	k	
24	20	M	9
25			10
26			
27			
28			
29			11
30			13
31			
32			14
33			
34			
35			
36			
37			
38			
39			12
40			
41			
42			15
43			
44			
44			

Table 1.

ness advertisement or address, or, as in the case of some postal stationery, are addressed to a business, in which case they represent prepaid reply envelopes. Surely, this does not represent any sort of interference with the stated business of the U.S. Post Office! Nevertheless, the government raided them in 1883. What possible reason did the U.S. authorities have for these raids? Was Boyd's, in fact, riding the popular wave of resurging private posts?

4. Patton, Donald S. *The Private Posts of the United States. Vol. I, New York State*, Robson Lowe, London, 1967.

5. Abt, Henry E., *Collector's Club Philatelist*, Vol. 28 (3) July, 1849, "Boyd's City Express Post," and subsequent articles in this journal.

6. *American Stampless Cover Catalog, Vol. II*, 4th ed., David G. Phillips (ed.), David G. Phillips Publishing Co., Inc., North Miami, FL, 1987.

7. Measurements of the handstamps were made with Linn's Multi-Gage from outer edge to outer edge of the strike, rounding to

the nearest 0.5 mm. Some variation in handstamp size is expected from lateral displacement of the marking during cancellation.

8. For a short time, Boyd's owned this branch, but had to relinquish it when Congress decided that public post routes, including ferries, would become off-limits to any private enterprise for carrying mail. The Brooklyn City Express Post survived for nearly 20 years under various names and owners.

9. Schwartz, Richard. *The Penny Post*, Vol. 5 (3), July 1995, "The Unknown Boyd".

10. Both Abt and Patton reported that this marking was used until 1849. Undoubtedly, Abt's date of 1849 was a typographical error for 1859, which Patton simply copied.

11. Bowman, John D. *The Penny Post*, Vol. 6 (4) October 1996, "Two Boyd's Varieties: Eagle on Globe Series."

12. Bowman, John D. *The Penny Post*, Vol. 5 (2), April 1995, "Boyd's First Mercury Design - The Red Stamps".

13. Schwartz, Richard. *The Penny Post*, Vol. 1 (2), April 1991, "And Boyd's Lived On".

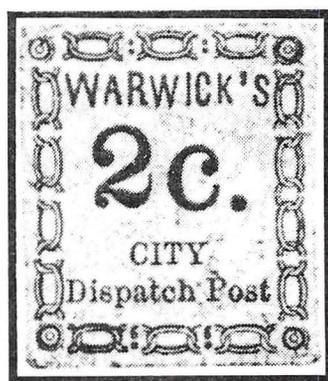
A GENUINE WARWICK'S?

By Carl E. Kane

One more thing in my Stimmell file from way back. As I compared my stamps to those in the Frajola study of Warwick's City Dispatch Post, I found this stamp which does not seem to fit any of his types.

It is a sub-type a, but on close examination you can see many printing differences:

1. The dots in the colons in the top border are smaller.
2. The top right leg of the K is short.
3. The ink is not so black.
4. There is a short vertical line at the top of the inner circle of the right bottom corner ornament.
5. The paper is darker than all the other sub-type a stamps and under the fluorescent light it is lighter than the others, back and front.



Is it possible we have an original here?

Does any other member possess an identical specimen?

If so, please drop *The Penny Post* a line.

LOCAL MAIL POSTS IN THE UNITED STATES:

A Bibliography of Items in the National Postal Museum Branch
of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries

Local mail posts were private enterprises that operated mainly in cities circa 1840-1861. Locals provided services the United States Post Office Department (USPOD) did not offer. Frequent daily deliveries and collections of mail as well as mail boxes at convenient locations were among the services they provided. Some local posts operated in association with the USPOD. In addition, some locals offered services that overlapped those offered by other independent mail carriers and express companies. Many local posts issued their own stamps.

Stamp collectors have conducted intensive research to identify local stamps and their origins, partly to separate genuine from faked stamps. Their investigations offer insights into small-scale, private enterprises which lost out to a government monopoly. These studies also present information about aspects of the development of cities, commerce, transportation, and, occasionally, a glimpse into the lives of individuals in the United States during the nineteenth century.

Many books and articles, including those listed below, refer to independent mail carriers, expresses and locals. Focusing on locals, and separating them from express companies and mail carriers, permits us to present a manageable bibliography.

Three journals specialize in the study of independent mail concerns, including locals. The Cinderella Philatelist, The Private Post and The Penny Post are devoted to independent mail concerns and their stamps. Each of these journals is indexed. Because of their extensive and specialized coverage, no arti-

cles from The Cinderella Philatelist and The Private Post appear in this bibliography. One article from The Penny Post on auction catalogs is listed. Researchers should review each issue of them. One article from The American Philatelist appears in this bibliography. Consult the index to the AP for a listing of articles on locals.

To promote the study of locals in this library, the Smithsonian National Postal Museum Branch presents the following bibliography. Please note that a faked or forged stamp can remain undetected for many years. Likewise, a misleading passage, article or book remains for the researcher to uncover and correct.

We would like to hear from you regarding this bibliography. Please send your comments to Timothy Carr, NPM Branch Librarian, MRC 570, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Timothy Carr and Francis Duncan compiled this bibliography, with the assistance of Herbert A. Trenchard and David Jickling. The latter three are volunteers at the Smithsonian Institution.

BOOKS

Blake, Maurice C., and Wilber W. Davis. Postal Markings of Boston, Massachusetts to 1890.

Portland, ME: Severn-Wylie-Jewett, 1949.

Boston Post Office from 1630, with a chapter on independent mails and penny posts. Seven types of private mail carrier concerns covered: 1) independent posts, 2) express companies with private mail service, 3) nationwide express companies; 4) regional expresses, 5) forwarding agents,

6) dispatchers, and 7) private local posts, 1844-58, chiefly Towle's; Libbey & Company; and Barker's City Post. Quotes sources in text. Illustrations.

Boggs, Winthrop S.

Ten Decades Ago, 1840-1850: A Study of the Work of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson of New York City, to which is added Sundry Comments, and Articles of Interest, Illuminating the Scene of the Time.

American Philatelic Society, 1949.

Engravers of stamps for City Despatch Post (1842, 3 cents), United States City Despatch Post (1842, 3 cents), New York Post Office (1845, 5 cents) and U.S. Post Office (1847, 5 cents and 10 cents), among others. This concern became part of the American Bank Note Company in 1858. Illustrations.

Bouvez, J.

Les Timbres Locaux des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

Amiens, France: Yvert & Tellier, 1921.

Brief history and descriptions of stamps issued by locals operating circa 1844-60, and a few that operated later. Includes Baltimore; Boston; Camden, NJ; Charleston, SC; Chester, PA; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Frankfort, KY; Glen Haven, NY; New York City; Philadelphia; Saint Louis, MO; San Francisco; Troy, NY; West-Town, PA; & Washington, DC. Index and illustrations. Written entirely in French.

Coburn, Jesse L.

Letters of Gold: California Postal History Through 1869.

Canton, OH: U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, 1984.

Brief section on and list of San Francisco locals operating circa 1849-71. Bibliography and illustrations.

Colson, Warren H.

Postage Stamps and Their Collection. A Series of Handbooks Describing the Great Col-

lectors and Collections of the World, Number 1 The Bowers Collection.

Boston, MA: Published by author, 1907.

Presents the collection of Dr. W. C. Bowers (1852-1926), which included stamps of some locals operating in New York City, Boston, and Philadelphia, with references to other stamp collections. Illustrations.

Coster, Charles Henry.

The United States Locals and Their History.
New York: Scott, 1877.

Includes Baltimore; Boston; Charleston, SC; Chicago; Cincinnati; Columbia, Wrightsville, and Easton, PA; New Orleans; New York City; Philadelphia; San Francisco; St. Louis; and Washington, DC, circa 1846-1876. Companies indexed. Illustrations.

Ernst, Carl Wilhelm.

Postal Service in Boston, 1639-1893.

Trustees of the Boston Public Library, 1975. Service in Boston and all Suffolk County, Cambridge and Somerville in Middlesex County, and Brookline in Norfolk County by the Assistant Postmaster at Boston, 1891-1893. In chronology, entry for June 4, 1857: "Street Letter-Boxes introduced in Boston," and July 1, 1863: "Free Delivery and Collection service begins." Appendix (The Neale Patent) and index.

Ishikawa, Ryohei.

The United States Stamp 1847-1869: Ryohei Ishikawa collection.

Published by author, 1982?

Two color copies of local stamps on covers: Bouton's City Despatch Post in New York, with a U.S. 5 cent Franklin and Blood's Despatch Post of Philadelphia, with a U.S. 10-cent Washington. Reproductions are full-sized, or nearly so, with clear markings and legible writing, on page 22 of 154. Book illustrates private collection with no explanatory text.

Karlen, Harvey M., editor.
Chicago Postal History; selections that honor the collecting interests of Richard McP Cabeen.

Chicago: Collectors Club of Chicago, 1971.
Chapter on independent mails, local posts, and express services circa 1840-82. Companies listed with dates of operation. Sources in footnotes, illustration and maps.

Kielbowicz, Richard B.
News in the Mail: the Press, Post Office, and Public Information, 1700-1860s. Contributions in American History, number 138.
New York: Greenwood Press, 1989.

Scholarly tracing of Post Office and postal policies affecting newspapers and magazines. Chapter six applies to locals, "Most troubling ... was the growth of private mail companies whose intracity and intercity services, using newly completed rail lines, diverted a large portion of the lucrative letter mail from the post office." Notes the 1845 Act exempted "newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals" from the post office monopoly of delivering mail. Sources in footnotes, bibliography and index.

Knapp, Edward Spring.
Philatelic Iconography, being illustrations of rare and unusual stamps, covers, and cancellation included in the Edward S. Knapp collections. New York City, <1941>.

Several black and white photographs of locals, most are on covers.

Luff, John N.
The Postage Stamps of the United States.
New York: Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., 1902 <c1897>.

Describes locals in Baltimore; Boston; Charleston, SC; Louisville, KY; and New York City; mainly in connection with carrier stamps, which were issued by organizations carrying mail for the Post Office. Quotes sources, among them official reports. In "Historical Notes" section, Luff

quotes extensively from James Leslie on early postal laws and private posts. Illustrations and index.

Mikusko, M. Brady.
Carriers in A Common Cause: A History of Letter Carriers and the NALC. rev. ed. Washington, D.C.:

National Association of Letter Carriers, 1986.
History of National Association of Letter Carriers, who, "In the early days of the Republic received no salaries but were permitted by Congress to collect a fee of two cents for every letter they delivered." However, most citizens chose to pick up their mail at the Post Office. Free delivery in cities with 50,000 or more people started on July 1, 1863 – the first day of the battle of Gettysburg – when 449 mail carriers began serving 49 cities. National Association of Letter Carriers was organized in 1889, and book covers mostly post-1889. Illustrations.

Mitchell, William H., compiler.
The Standard Reference List of the Private Local Postage Stamps of the United States of America, including those used in Canada, Hawaiian Kingdom and Mexico.

Trenton, NJ: E. Fitzgeorge, 1887.

Covers Baltimore, Bayonne, NJ, Boston; Brooklyn; Charleston, SC, Chester, NY; Chicago; Cincinnati; Easton, PA; Frankford, PA; Glen Haven, NY; New Orleans; New York City; Philadelphia; San Francisco; St. Louis; Washington, DC.; West Town, PA; Wrightsville, PA; circa 1845-85. Includes locals with services to Hawaii, Canada, and Mexico. Index.

Morris, Robert Hunter.
Postmaster Robert Morris of N.Y.; being letters for the period June 11, 1847 to February 28, 1848. Extracted with a commentary by Winthrop S. Boggs.

New York: Collectors Club, 1960.

Short letter (#183) to John Boyd, proprietor of Boyd's Express Despatch, and an-

other (#178) reporting that Boyd does not own the letter box at 17th Street and Irving Place, New York City. Photograph of John T. Boyd on plate 19. Index.

Patton, Donald Scott

Boyd's Local Posts in New York City 1844-1882.

London, Regent Stamp Co., n.d.

Traces history of Boyd's and describes stamp issues and forgeries. Quotes sources in text.

Patton, Donald Scott

The Local Posts in Brooklyn, N.Y. 1844-1882.

London: Regent Stamp Co.; circa 1967.

Lists locals, forgeries of their stamps, and gives brief history of companies. Sources in text. Illustrations.

Patton, Donald Scott.

The Private Local Posts of the United States: a study of the history of the adhesive stamps with their reprints and forgeries.

London: Robson Lowe, 1967.

Superb work covers locals operating circa 1840-82 in New York State, mainly in New York City, Brooklyn, and Glen Haven (near Syracuse). Bibliography, illustrations and index.

Perry, Elliott, compiler.

Byways of Philately: Privately-owned Posts and Early Locals: In Memory of H. Warren K. Hale.

Federalburg, MD: J.W. Stowell Printing Co., 1966.

Mainly covers Hussey's Post, operating in New York City circa 1844-83; identifies stamps issued, and notes forgeries. Brief chapters on Boyd's City Despatch; A.M. Hinckley's Express Co., and McIntire's City Express Post, all in New York City, as well as Floyd's Penny Post of Chicago. Sources in text. Illustrations.

Perry, Elliott

The First United States Postage Stamp:

otherwise known as the United States City Despatch Post.

Beverly, MA: Severn-Wylie-Jewett; <1920?>

Suggests U.S. Post Office Department was not as conservative in issuing adhesive postage stamps as often alleged. Uses extensive quotations from Postmaster General reports of 1840 and 1842 to trace history of Greig's City Despatch Post from founding on Feb. 1, 1842 to purchase by U.S. Post Office on Aug. 16, 1842.

Perry, Elliott

One Hundred Years Ago, 1842-1942: commemorating the centenary of the first adhesive stamp to be issued to prepay delivery of letters by city letter carriers in the United States. American Philatelic Society, 1942.

City Despatch Post began February 1, 1842 in New York City and was purchased by the U.S. Post Office on August 16, 1842. The City Despatch Post issued, on February 1, 1842, the first adhesive postage stamp in the United States. Successor locals traced until 1856. Sources, chronology, maps and illustrations.

Perry, Elliott

Pat Paragraphs.

Takoma Park, MD: Bureau Issues Association, 1981.

Compilation of articles written and published by Elliott Perry between June 1931 and February 1958. Section on locals lists about 150 companies operating circa 1840-88. Some companies and their stamps are identified as bogus. Also included are forgeries of stamps issued by genuine and bogus companies. Cities covered: Atlantic City, NJ; Baltimore; Boston; Brooklyn, Buffalo, NY; Chicago; Cincinnati; Fitchburg, MA; Glen Haven, NY; Lancaster, PA; Newark, NJ; New York City; Philadelphia; San Francisco; Washington, DC; and Wilmington, DE. Sources cited in text. Illustrations and index.

NEW-YORK CITY DESPATCH POST.

Principal Office, 46 William Street.

The necessity of a medium of communication by letter from one part of the City to another, being universally admitted, and the Penny Post, lately existing, having been relinquished, the opportunity has been embraced to re-organize it under an entirely new proprietary and management, and upon a much more comprehensive basis, by which DESPATCH, PUNCTUALITY, and SECURITY,—those essential elements of success,—may at once be attained, and the inconvenience now experienced be entirely removed.

The Proprietors of the "City Despatch Post" enter upon the undertaking with an earnest impression of its responsibilities, and with a full determination so to perform the required duties as to merit the confidence and support of their fellow-citizens. They have engaged the most efficient and trustworthy Assistants and Letter Carriers, and no expense will be spared to bring the whole advantage of a well considered system into active operation.

The following is a brief outline of the plan.

BRANCH OFFICES.

Letter boxes are placed throughout every part of the City in conspicuous places; and all letters deposited therein not exceeding two ounces in weight, will be punctually delivered three times a day, at 8, 1 and 4 o'clock, at three cents each; option being given, either to free the letter, in the manner shown in the following regulations, or leave the postage to be collected of the party to whom the letter is addressed.

POST-PAID LETTERS.

Letters which the writers desire to send free, must have a free stamp affixed to them. An ornamental stamp has been prepared for this purpose, and may be procured at the Principal Office as above, or at those stores which will be advertised in the daily papers as having authority to sell them. The charge will be 36 cents per dozen, or \$2.50 per hundred; the reduction of price for the larger quantity being made with a view to the accommodation of those parties sending a considerable number of circulars, accounts, etc. Parcels not exceeding 1 lb. in weight will be charged a proportionate rate.

~~NO~~ NO MONEY MUST BE PUT INTO THE BOXES.

ALL LETTERS INTENDED TO BE SENT FORWARD TO THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR THE ISLAND MAILS, MUST HAVE A FREE STAMP AFFIXED TO THEM.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITORS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS WILL BE DELIVERED FREE.

UN-PAID LETTERS

Letters not having a free stamp, will be charged three cents, payable by the party to whom they are addressed on delivery.

REGISTRY AND DESPATCH.

A Registry will be kept for Letters which it may be wished to place under special charge. Free stamps must be affixed to such Letters for the ordinary postage, and three cents additional be paid for an additional free stamp be affixed, for the Registration; but all such letters must be specially deposited at the Principal Office.

A special "Despatch" will be expedited with any Letter or Packet, not exceeding one pound in weight (to an address within the limits), at 12 1/2 cents a mile, upon application at the Principal Office.

The advantages offered by this undertaking are:

FIRST. The secure and prompt transmission of all Registered Letters containing any special notice or matter by which means legal evidence may be obtained of the due delivery of the same; and the immediate despatch of any letter or small package requiring instant delivery.

SECONDLY. The certain and expeditious delivery of MERCHANDISE LETTERS and CIRCULARS, OF INVITATIONS and REPLES, (either under free stamp or unpaid,) and every description of COMMERCIAL, PROFESSIONAL, and SOCIAL CORRESPONDENCE; thus bringing the most distant parts of the city in effect near to each other, and providing the means of constant intercourse at a very moderate charge.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

MESSRS. PRIME, WARD & KING,
Provided it does not infringe the Post-Office Act.

J. W. & R. LEAVITT.
MOSES TAYLOR.
J. PRESCOTT HALL.
E. K. COLLIER & CO.
HALL BROTHERS.
W. G. BELL & CO.
AUSTIN, WILMERDING & CO.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

MESSRS. GOODHUE & CO.

JAMES McCALL & CO.
JNO. J. PALMER,
President Merchants Bank.
JNO. HAGUE & SONS.
CRIPP & CO.
SMITH, THURGOOD & CO.
WADSWORTH & SMITH.
ADAMS, PETRIE & CO.
D. C. & W. PELL & CO.
W. C. PRICKERSHILL & CO.

ALEXANDER M. CROGG, AGENT.

MESSRS. JOHN J. ANDERSON, F. R. S. S.
of London and Edinburgh, &c. &c.
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO. B'k
W. F. & P. C. HACKMEYER, JR.
BELKNAP & DURFER.
WARREN & BRINTSALL.
E. D. MORGAN.
MORRIS EARLE.
YOUNG, BITTET & CO.
JOHN JOHNSON'S SON.
SPOFFORD, DIBLESTON & CO.

~~THE~~ The Limits of the Despatch Post will extend to Twenty-First-street.

208

The Metropolitan Philatelist

[Feb., 1894

Feb., 1894)

The Metropolitan Philatelist

209

The 1842 announcement of the founding of the pioneer New York City Despatch Post, reprinted in The Metropolitan Philatelist of Feb. 1894, pp. 208-209.

Sidak, J. Gregory & Spulber, Daniel F.
Protecting Competition from the Postal Monopoly.

Washington, DC.: AEI Press, 1996.

American Enterprise Institute work on the postal monopoly with sections on the private express statutes, regulation of mailboxes, and other matters. Footnotes, bibliography and index.

Sloane, George B.’

Sloane’s Column: A Compilation of the Subjects Arranged by George T. Turner.

West Somerville, MA: Bureau Issues Association, 1961.

“Sloane’s” Column appeared in Stamps, a weekly, from 1932-58. Locals section divided into “Locals, General” and “Locals.” Latter arranged alphabetically by company. Cites sources and illustrations.

Spooner, Lysander.

The Unconstitutionality of the Laws of Congress Prohibiting Private Mails.

New York: Tribune Printing Establishment, 1844.

Contends the Constitution permits Congress, “to establish post-offices and post roads.” The 27-point argument printed on behalf of the American Letter Mail Company rejects Congressional efforts to suppress private mails while establishing the public post. Presents the Postmaster General’s argument for exclusivity and a section on expediency.

Tester, H. E.

The Literature of Cinderella Philately.

London: Cinderella Stamp Club, 1972.

Two-page bibliography of books and articles on U.S. locals.

Tiffany, John K.

The History of The Postage Stamps of The United States of America.

St. Louis, MO: C.H. Mekeel, 1887.

Has a history of the City Despatch Post founded in New York City by A.M. Greig

in 1842 and bought out by the U.S. Post Office to become U.S. City Despatch Post that same year. Reproduces text of the Post Office Department letter and a notice of services offered in 1843.

United States Postal Service.

Guide to the Administration of the Private Express Statutes.

Publication 105, April 1997.

Statutory reference and definition for a letter, message, material not considered letters, post routes, private carriage and extremely urgent letter. Eleven advisory opinions of the statutes from USPS General Counsel’s office. An “internal document for the managers of business mail entry and the personnel of the Chicago Rates and Classification Service Center....”

JOURNAL

ARTICLES

Abt, Henry E. “Boyd’s City Express Post.” Chapters 1-8, Collectors Club Philatelist 28, no. 3 (July 1949): 163-171; no. 4, (October 1949): 272-286; 29, no. 1 (January 1950): 13-29; no. 2 (March 1950): 97-114; no. 3 (May 1950): 159-74; no. 4 (July 1950): 219-41; no. 5 (September 1950): 295-313; no. 6 (November 1950): 371-389.

Account of Boyd’s between 1842-69 in context of New York urban history. Sources and Illustrations.

Abt, Henry E. “Locals...A Field for the Enthusiastic Collector With Philatelic Scholarship Ideas.” Covers 13, no. 5 (May 1953): 16-22.

Author discusses how he began collecting stamps of local posts, their importance to the history of American philately, the pleasure of collecting them, and the need for scholarship. Illustrations.

Abt, Henry E. “The New York Penny Post, The Beginning of the Story.” Collectors Club Philatelist 28, no. 2 (April 1949): 100-105.

Penny Post served New York City circa

1839-1842 and was predecessor of (Greig's) City Despatch Post.

Abt, Henry E. "United States Locals, A Basic Force in Postal Progress." Stamps 51, no. 4 (April 28, 1945): 128-129; no. 9 (June 2, 1945): 302-303; no. 12 (June 30, 1945): 446-448; 52: no. 4 (July 28, 1945): 124-127; no. 9 (September 1, 1945): 295-296, 302-303; 1 (October 1, 1945): 58-60, 62.

Traces rise and fall of locals. September article graphs private city post operations from 1841-1877. Sources and illustrations.

Boker, John R. Jr. "Hale & Co. Boston, Mass. An Independent Mail Carrier." Collectors Club Philatelist 41, no. 5 (September 1962): 213-219.

Contains unpublished letter dated Dec. 12, 1887, from Hale, then 87 years old, to unknown addressee describing originals and stating why Hale stamps are so rare. Letter describes Hale's originals. Letter was in author's collection. Illustrations.

Bulkley, Grant. "Hale & Company, The Independent Mail Post 1844-1845." American Philatelist 92, no. 5 (May 1978): 477-81.

Hale's expanded rapidly and linked up with other companies, primarily serving New York City and New England until the federal government forced it out of business. Illustrations of covers.

Cabeen, Richard McP. "Allen's City Dispatch." Collectors Club Philatelist 22, no. 2 (April 1943): 116.

An instance of conflict between commercial and government mail service. Edward R. Allen, founder of the Chicago local, was arrested by postal authorities in February 1883 for creating a private mail service.

Gregory, Charles. "The Hale & Co. Post with an account of a New Discovery." The Metropolitan Philatelist 4, no. 10 (January 1894): 177-182.

Claims unchanged Post Office letter rates

for letters from pre-Revolutionary War times to Polk Administration (1845-49) produced climate for private posts. The discovery was "an unsevered pair of the first type in red, and a single specimen of the blue....," all surcharged.

Greig, Alexander M. The Metropolitan Philatelist 4, no. 11 (February 1894): 208-209.

Reprint of New York City Despatch Post circular of 1842, with plan and extent of service, with principal office at 46 William Street, with service to 21st Street. "Letter boxes are placed throughout every part of the City in conspicuous places; and all letters deposited therein not exceeding two ounces in weight will be punctually delivered three times a day at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock, at three cents each...."

Hahn, Calvet M. "Adams' City Express and the City Express Post." Postal History Journal 92 (June 1992): 12-25; 93 (October 1992): 6-19.

Analysis of stamps and covers of the two posts which operated in New York City, circa 1849-1852, to determine the history and relationship of the two locals. Sources cited and quoted in text and illustrations.

Hahn, Calvet M. "Adams' Express and Independent Mail." Collectors Club Philatelist 69, no. 3 (May-June 1990): 181-239.

Adams' originated in Boston circa 1840 and soon expanded to New York City, and continued mail operations until 1845, after which it operated as an express and investment concern. Article focuses on mail operations. Sources in text. Illustrations.

Hahn, Calvet M. "The Incunabula of Philatelic Literature on Locals and Carriers." Collectors Club Philatelist 72, no. 3 (May-June 1993): 181-185; no. 4 (July-August 1993): 213-226; no. 5 (September-October 1993): 295-307; no. 6 (November-February 1994): 17-27; no. 2 (March-April 1994): 85-100.

Considers the period of circa 1860-75 as

the birth of stamp collecting literature and Charles H. Coster's United States Locals and Their History (noted above in BOOKS section) as a basic work in the study of locals. Research on early dealers, catalogs, illustrated and priced catalogs, and albums in an attempt to separate genuine issues from forgeries. Discusses Winans local; Winans adhesives; International Letter Express; International Express adhesives; Warwick's City Dispatch; Warwick adhesives, Smiths Express Post, Smith City adhesives; Hourly Express Post and adhesives; Hanley's Express Post and Souter & Co.'s City Letter Dispatch, among others.

Hale, H. Warren K. "Boyd's City Express Post." Collectors Club Philatelist 10, no. 3 (July 1931): 239-242.

Check list and description of stamp issues 1844-1867 for service in New York City.

Harvey, Edward T. "Blood's Dispatch." The Chronicle of the U.S. Classic Postal Issue 41, no. 4 (November 1989): 230-46.

Traces Blood's Despatch of Philadelphia circa 1842-1862. Describes impact of federal legislation of 1845 and 1861, along with the 1860 decision of the U.S. Circuit Court, Eastern District, Pennsylvania, on forcing locals, among them Blood's, out of business. Uses city directory and other sources contemporary with period. Illustrations, lists of references, chronology and map.

Hennan, Clarence. "Chicago – The Stamps and Mail Service of the Private Posts." Second American Philatelic Congress Book. American Philatelic Society (1936): 24-34.

After analyzing stamps and available information, and warning of counterfeit issues, concludes that the following locals are genuine: Wells & Co. – Letter Express; McMillan's Despatch Post; Bronson & Forbes' City Express Post; Moody's Penny Dispatch; Whittelsey's Express, Brady and Co.'s Chicago Penny Post; Floyd's Penny Post; Chicago Penny Post; Allen's City Dispatch. Sources in text. Illustrations.

"Honor to James W. Hale." Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News 3 (February 16, 1893): 2.

Biographical sketch of Hale (1801-circa 1891), described as "author of the American cheap postal system." He founded Hale & Company which served mainly New England, with branches to other cities.

Hunter, Frederick W. "Boyd's City Post, Reference List of Adhesive Stamps." The Metropolitan Philatelist 2, no. 8 (November 1891): 157-161.

Paper read before the Philatelic Society [N.Y.C.] on August 13, 1891, presenting history of Boyd's, with a reference list of its adhesive stamps. Paper says Boyd's started in 1844 at 70 Grove Street and moved in 1845 to 45 William Street. It opines that the post ceased business from 1861 to 1863. Revived by William Blackham in 1863 at 45 William Street and by 1888 was at 5 Murray Street, "where it is still doing business in delivering, mailing, folding and addressing mail matter."

Hunter, Frederick W. "The Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Company." The Metropolitan Philatelist 4, no. 12 (March, 1893): 211-216.

Only local with "a charter from a State to transact a business which the United States Government claims as a monopoly." From August 1855, the "company consisted in collecting and delivering letters and parcels to or from any house in the city [New York] to any part of the world..." with an office at 11 Pine Street. Reference listing of adhesive stamps issued attached.

Kane, Carl E. with Lee L. Kane. "George Hussey, Stamp Dealer." Collectors Club Philatelist 61, no. 4 (July 1982): 228-232.

Portrays George Hussey, of Hussey's Post, as a master forger of locals and other stamps. Footnotes and illustrations.

Kelly, Denwood N. "Private Posts in Baltimore 1844-1860." Collectors Club Philatelist 50, no. 2 (March 1971): 83-96; no 3 (May

1971): 146-168; no. 4 (July 1971): 219-231; no. 5 (September 1971): 290-305; no. 6 (November 1971): 355-363.

Summarizes the following independent mail and local posts and dates of operation: American Letter Mail Company, Hale & Co., City Despatch Post, Johnson & Co. City Despatch Post, E.M.B., Butcher & Sandy's Despatch Post, Stringer & Morton's One Cent Despatch, A. B. Post, City One Cent Dispatch, Cook's Despatch, Despatch Post, Davis' Penny Post, One Cent Despatch, John Wiley & Co., Wood & Co., Grafflin's Despatch: Ricketts & Hall, Turner's Despatch; Winan's City Post. Sources in text. Illustrations.

Klemann, John A. "Greig's City Despatch, New York's First Postage Stamp." Sixth American Philatelic Congress Book. November 29-December 1, 1940; 28-32.

Quotes circular of February 15, 1842 establishing the local post, the Post Office Department letter of August 1, 1842 purchasing the local post, and letters on Greig's resignation from the enterprise in late 1844. Illustrations.

Levi, Frank S. Jr. "The Plating of the City Despatch Post Stamps 1842-1850." Collectors Club Philatelist 34, no. 2 (March 1951): 61-75.

Plating is locating the original position of stamps on a sheet using tiny marks on the stamps and margins. City Despatch Post operated in New York City.

Lowe, Robson. "Blood's Penny Post." Collectors Club Philatelist 43, no. 4 (July 1964): 205-225; 47, no. 3 (May 1968): 142, 184.

July 1964 article analyzes chronological order in which Blood's Penny Post operated in Philadelphia circa 1845-61, and issued its stamps. May 1968 article changes some conclusions of July 1964 article. Illustrations.

Needham, H.C. "To the Collectors Club, its officers, directors and members." The Met-

ropolitan Philatelist, 31, no. 12 (June 14, 1913): 92.

Letter to the Club, referring to gold medal received from it for his collection of United States Local Post stamps. Considers collections of Charles H. Coster and Clarence H. Chapman (gathered and arranged by Charles T. Harbeck) superior. Recognizes contributions of Coster, Sanford, Harbeck and J.W. Scott in compiling his articles on U.S. locals. The Metropolitan Philatelist was the house organ for J.W. Scott Company (October 18, 1913: 168).

Official Opinions of the Assistant Attorneys-General for the Post Office Department from March 18, 1892 to October 24, 1905. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 3 (1909) 162-3.

Opinion No. 1122, May 21, 1897. The entire abstract: "The streets of cities where free-delivery service has not been established are not post-routes within the statutes forbidding the establishment of a private express; and the operation of a private service for the carriage and delivery of mail matter, including sealed letters, on which no postage has been paid is not prohibited by such statutes."

Perry, Elliott. "100 Years Ago, Supplementary Notes on the Centenary Handbook of 1942." Collectors Club Philatelist 28, no. 1 (January 1949): 3-31; no. 2 (April 1949): 114-124; no. 3 (July 1949): 223-226; 29, no. 1 (January 1950): 55-57.

Presents evidence that stamps issued by United States City Despatch Post, formerly (Greig's) City Despatch Post in New York City, were the first United States postage stamps.

Perry, Elliott. "Stamps of the U.S. Letter Express." Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News 36, no. 42 (October 21, 1922): 509-11.

Believes this firm did not exist, and stamps of this concern, "on yellowish white wove paper, unwatermarked" are "space-fillers...openly sold for just what they were, imitations, at nominal prices," by stamp

dealers Hussey, Kline, Taylor and one or two others.

Petri, Pitt. Private Local Posts in Buffalo, N.Y." Collectors Club Philatelist 32, no. 2 (March 1953): 77-92.

Brief histories of Cutting's Dispatch Post, 1845-56; Spaulding's Penny Post, 1847-circa 1849; Hinwood & Co's Dispatch, 1849-circa 1850; Locomotive Express Post, 1849-circa 1851. Sources cited in text. Illustrations.

Phillips, H. B. "Banta's Fresno and San Francisco Bicycle Mail Frank." Filatelie Facts and Fallacies 2, no. 10 (July 1894): 163-165, 168-170.

Apparently written from personal knowledge, author describes in detail Banta's Bicycle Post, which operated between San Francisco and Fresno from July 6 to July 18, 1894 during a railroad strike.

Rogers, Lindsay. "The Postal Power of Congress; a study in Constitutional Expansion." Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science 34, no. 2 (1916): 9-189.

Scholarly work on Congressional establishment of the U.S. Post Office. The extent and scope of the postal monopoly affecting private deliveries of mail is presented on pages 41-45. Contends that there is no disputing the "power of Congress to establish a monopoly by forbidding private postal enterprises." Cites sources; table of legal cases (4 pp.); and index.

Schoenfeld, Abe. "Brooklyn Independent Carriers." Stamps 33, no. 6 (November 9, 1940): 210.

Study based on city directories covers 1846-1857. Mentions Walton & Co.'s City Express Post, Kidder's City Express Post, and Brooklyn City Express.

Scott, John Walter. The Metropolitan Philatelist, 18 no. 25 (March 21, 1903): 196.

Editorial by stamp dealer – and father of

U.S. philately – admiring Harbeck's stamp albums of U.S. locals shown at Philatelic Society [N.Y.C.] meeting noting, "Locals furnish a history of the country's growth. Government issues can be collected by children. Locals require study by the best intellects of amateurs." Also notes "Local stamps have been neglected for many years and probably will never again be fashionable. Ten new collectors would put prices at such a figure that none but millionaires could compete. The average local was printed by the hundred, against millions in government stamps."

Stern, Francis E. "The Hartford, Conn. Stamps." Collectors Club Philatelist 41, no. 3 (May 1962): 109-117.

Relates personal search for the "Hartford Local" issued circa 1844. Sources in text. Illustrations.

Stets, Robert J. "U.S. Government Authorized Private Mail Service 1787-1800." Parts 1-3. The Chronicle of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues. 44, no. 4 (November 1992): 233-37; 45, no. 1 (February 1993): 9-13; no. 2 (May 1993): 83-97.

Private postal service "where Congress and the U.S. Post Office decided it was not 'profitable' to supply that service." Presents three types of posts: 1) under contract to the Post Office; 2) operated by local governments; and 3) individually operated posts; circa 1840-61.

Trenchard, Herbert A. "Carriers and Locals at Auction." [Accepted for publication by The Penny Post.]

12,852+ lots of carrier and local stamps sold in 37 "name" (prominent collectors) and 14 auction house sales, from the 1890s to 1980. Includes an introduction to stamp auctions from 1870 to 1890s.

Van Den Berg, George. "Philatelic Notes." Stamps. 41, no. 2 (October 10, 1942): 56-7. Collecting locals "is the least-developed group in the U.S.A. field...." Identifies con-

temporary collectors of locals: Hurt and Williams brothers; Frank A. Hollowbush of Allenhurst, NJ; H.W.K. Hale of Montreal; and George Sloane of NYC.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

OPINIONS Philatelic Expertizing – An Inside View.

New York: The Philatelic Foundation.

Series of numbered volumes – the last was VI published in 1992 – containing articles summarizing the views of expert philatelists on such problems as authenticity of stamps, including stamps from locals and independent posts, submitted for examination.

Schwartz, Richard. “The Little Stamp that Missed the Boat: A Prince’s Letter Dispatch on Cover.” OPINIONS II (1984): 146-149. Examination of whether a stamp of the Princes Letter Dispatch, which operated between Portland, ME and Boston, and its cancellation are genuine.

Schwartz, Richard. “The Long, Long Road to Acceptance: A First Day Cover of the U.S. City Despatch.” OPINIONS VI (1992): 1-6. Examination of the authenticity of a first day cover bearing the 3 cent City Despatch Post stamp.

AUCTION CATALOGS

These publications are arranged alphabetically by auction house and chronologically within the named house. Selected auction catalogs have been cataloged for this branch of the Smithsonian. They are shelved in the book collection by call number. Search the library catalog for stamp catalogs, too. Worldwide web address: <http://www.SIRIS.SI.EDU>. See Trenchard, above, for a comprehensive listing of auctions.

Alfred H. Caspary Collection. H.R. Harmer, Inc., NY, March 18-21, 1957.

An 87-page listing (Sale 8) of United States carrier and local stamps – a comprehensive collection sold at public auction. Illustrations.

Louise Boyd Dale and Alfred F. Lichtenstein Collections. Harmers of New York Inc., April 19, 1989.

Sale 12, with eight lots of local stamps, including a 3-cent City Despatch Post stamp on cover. Illustrations.

Edward S. Knapp Collection of United States and Foreign Postage Stamps. Catalogued by the Philatelic Research Laboratories Inc., for public sale at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, 1941, pp. 94-132.

Lists locals alphabetically, often with dates of operation, and gives catalog values.

Joseph B. Leavy Collection of United States Stamps. Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Ltd., NY, March 15 & 16, 1897.

Listed are 228 lots of carrier (p. 54-7) and local (p. 64-9) stamps from collection of first philatelist (1913-1921) of the U.S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution; entire sale realized \$11,200; held at The Collectors Club, NYC. Leavy was a NYC resident and member of the Club before joining the Smithsonian.

Ambassador J. William Middendorf II, Collection of Carriers and Locals. Richard C. Frajola, Inc., Danbury, Ct. (No date given).

Price catalog with section on locals listing companies alphabetically, often with short history. Areas represented: Atlantic City, NJ; Baltimore; Bayonne, NJ; Boston, MA; Brooklyn; Camden, NJ; Chester, NY; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit; Easton, PA; Glen Haven, NY; Hartford, CT; Hopedale, PA; Milleville, NJ; Morrisville, PA; Newark, NJ; New Orleans; New York City; Philadelphia, and San Francisco. Color illustrations.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt General Collection. H.R. Harmer, Inc., NY, February 4-5, 1946.

One lot (one cover): Cook’s Dispatch of Baltimore from FDR’s stamp collection, a portion of which was sold at public auction. Illustrations.

STAMP CATALOG

Scott's Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps. (Sidney, OH: Scott Publishing Co.).

Catalog of postage stamps, with definitive listing of issues of the United States. Gives definition, illustrations, and prices of carriers and locals; updated yearly.

INDICES

CIS Index to U.S. Executive Branch Documents, 1789-1909: guide to documents listed in Checklist of U.S. Public Documents, 1789-1909, not printed in the U.S. Serial Set. Bethesda, MD: Congressional Information Service., 1990-1994.

Massive indexing and filming project of documents from ratification of the U.S. Constitution to 1909. Library has part six of six parts, without the corresponding full-text microfiche of the documents. Part six covers the Post Office Department.

Index to the Cinderella Philatelist 1961-1985 and to The Private Post 1977-1985.

London: L.N. Williams, 1987. Crane, Ian D., Compiler.

These two journals offer many articles on local posts and independent mails worldwide. The two separate indices have subject and author sections.

Author Index to the American Philatelist. Vol. 1-100 (1887-1986). State College, PA: American Philatelic Society, 1990. Peterson, Charles J., Compiler.

Index to the official publication of the American Philatelic Society.

Geographical Index to the American Philatelist. Vol. 1-100 (1887-1986). State College, PA: American Philatelic Society, 1990. Peterson, Charles J., Compiler.

Index to the official publication of the American Philatelic Society, arranged alphabetically by country.

The Penny Post Cumulative Index, Vol. 1-5 (June 1991-October 1995). Peterson, Charles J., Compiler.

The Penny Post is published quarterly by The Carriers and Locals Society, P.O. Box 1574, Dayton OH 45401. Arranged by author and subject. The Society encourages the study of private mail companies of the nineteenth century, including carriers and locals, and their postal emissions.

"The Ricketts Index of United States and Possessions." Philatelic Literature Review 44, no. 1 (1st Quarter 1995): 38-63; no. 2 (2nd Quarter 1995): 126-75; no. 3 (3rd Quarter 1995): 216-64; no. 4 (4th Quarter 1995): 308-60); 45, no. 1 (1st Quarter 1996): 20-59; no. 2 (2nd Quarter 1996): 108-46; no. 3 (3rd Quarter 1996): 192-246; no. 4 (4th Quarter 1996): 294-335; 46, no. 1 (1st Quarter 1997): 16-65; no. 2 (2nd Quarter 1997): [to be published].

Ricketts, William R. compiler.

Extensive indexing of carriers articles (1st quarter 1995), seven pages, and locals (4th quarter 1995), 32 pages, by "the greatest indexer in philatelic history." [PLR, 44, 1:4]. Original cards in the collection of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries.

"United States Local Section of the Philatelic Literature Bibliography Index....," Philatelic Literature Review 39, no. 2 (2nd Quarter 1990): 91-126; no. 3 (3rd Quarter): 173-215.

Ricketts, William R., compiler.

Reprint of 1915 *United Stamp Company Herald* publication. This was a section of the *American Philatelic Society Philatelic Index*, 1911 to 1926, which stopped at the end of the letter "G."

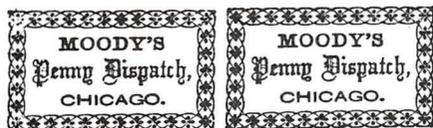


Figure 1: Roth example.

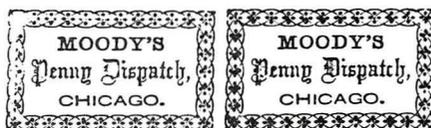


Figure 2: Kane specimen.

MOODY'S PENNY DISPATCH: AN UPDATE

By Steven M. Roth

There were a number of followups to my Moody's forgeries article, including feedback from Society members Geoff Rosamond, Carl Kane and Larry Lyons.

In my report on Forgery A, I stated that I had never seen (nor did I know anyone who had seen) an actual Forgery A, as opposed to the cut in Moens. Now, British member Geoff Rosamond has sent me a photocopy of a Forgery A. It measures 16 x 26 mm. It is black on vermilion as reported by Moens.

Member Carl Kane sent me for inspection an unusual block of four of Hussey's Type B forgery. By coincidence, just before the original Moody's article was published in Vol. 7, No. 2 of the *Penny Post* (April 1997), I also acquired, at a local stamp show and as part of a mixed lot of counterfeit and genuine locals and carriers stamps, a similar block of four of Forgery B. My example is identical to the one Carl had sent me. My specimen is illustrated here as **Figure 1**.

The stamps shown in Figure 1 are exactly like Forgery B. However, as Carl Kane pointed out to me in his letter, these two blocks (**Figures 1 & 2**) were printed on very soft, porous, laid paper, quite unlike any paper usually found in respect of Hussey's

forgeries. Furthermore, the spacing of the clichés – in both my example and Carl's – is different from the Hussey's Forgery B shown in the first article at page 12.

In Carl's specimen (Figure 2), more so than on mine, the inking varies in intensity. Carl hypothesizes that this (taken together with the unusual spacing of the images) might indicate that the printer was running a trial proof.

Gordon Stimmell says the variance of inking could simply be due to separate "pulls", as each time a new sheet of paper is introduced, the ink varies, so a late pull would have fading ink, and also ink distribution varies depending on the prowess of the printer in brushing or laying it on. As most of these amateur forgeries were small runs with only a handful of clichés, he submits that such variance is almost a constant feature, as fickle as the humidity.

Larry Lyons examined his collection and contributes the following new colors to my Moody's update:

Bogus 1: Black on green.

Bogus 3: Black on dark tan; black on yellow-orange; black.

Bogus 4: Orange on white.

WINAN'S CITY POST: A FORGERIES OVERVIEW

By Carl E. Kane

There are four major studies (see Bibliography) of the forgeries of Winans' City Post. When it comes to organizing stamps into a presentable study, it is helpful to correlate the data presented by these studies. This article provides a cross reference of those types in chart form.

We will present Patton's 11 different forgery types, correct a few errors, add some other reported colors, offer additional information on Type A forgeries by Hussey and pose a few questions. This study will then present seven additional forgery types.

The stamps of Winans' City Post, a bogus local, have been sold to collectors of United States local stamps for so long and with such vigor that the number of different forgeries is even greater than is found for most of the popular legitimate local posts. Bogus or genuine, this unusual design is outstanding in the field of local express stamps.

Richard Frajola has determined that the Winans family were designers of steam locomotives in Baltimore and proposes that for his design Winans chose a smoking (steaming) retort with wings to signify speed. Another theory, mentioned by Perry and Patton, was that the design was inspired by a Crimean War hand grenade. That was a motif of the moment because the local post (if it existed as a genuine post) likely operated during the same time that war was raging.

Now, when collectors pick up a Winans' City Post stamp, they wonder where it came from, who made it, when, how many, and what makes it different from other Winans' stamps. It is not enough to know it is one of the four different values. What about the paper, the color of the ink and the distinguishing characteristics? That is when it

helps to know what literature references are available.

In order to build on previous knowledge, we will use Donald Patton's type descriptions for types A through K. Richard Frajola's and Sherwood Springer's types will bring the series further along with types L through P. There is a new type from my collection which is type Q, and another new type, R, from Gordon Stimmell's holding.

Because the Patton study is available only from *The Philatelist* of December, 1958 and January, 1959, there are few copies available. Patton's article is partly reproduced here, giving photos of types B through K. The other references are more commonly available, so this listing will include only the information from them which gives the description of some of the types L through R. That will extend the classification of forgery types in the Patton sequence.

PATTON'S TYPE A BY HUSSEY

We begin with an update of information of type A, Hussey's production. Patton shows only two positions in the vertical setting of four stamps in the 2 cents value in the early setting and none in the late setting, so the Frajola study is particularly useful. It illustrates the four sub-types in both the early and the late setting of the sheet of four stamps along with their distinguishing characteristics. It is offered here with a few additional characteristics to identify the four sub-types in each setting. (Figure 1).

It helps to add one characteristic for sub-type b in order to easily differentiate it from sub-type a. On sub-type b, the head of the P/POST is dented.

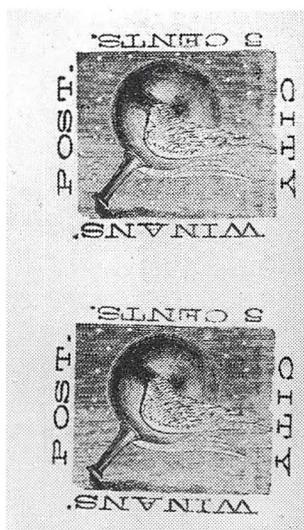
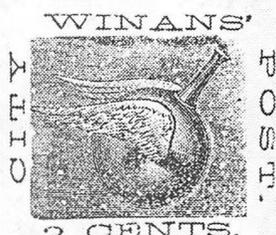
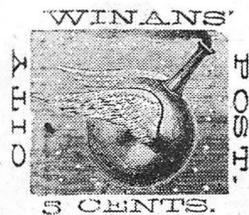


Figure 1 - Patton A
Early setting, 2 cents

Figure 1 - Patton A
Late setting, 2 cents

Figure 2 - Patton A
3rd intermediate
setting, 5 cents

Early 2 cents: Black/ vert. laid, from top: Types c, 1, c, b.
Late 2 cents: Black on wove, from top: Types a, d, c, b.

Early 5 cents (not shown) from top: Types d, a, c, b.
3rd intermediate 5 cents: Types b, a, a, b (tete beche).

The Sub-types for the 2 cents:

Subtype a - OS of POST close together, retouched bottom right corner
(early state, no solid spot flaw; late state, solid spot flaw in ball).

Subtype b - OS of POST close together, no flaw on bomb.

Subtype c - OS of POST spaced correctly, white flaw in bomb below wing
(early state, oval shaped flaw; late state, circle shaped flaw).

Subtype d - OS of POST spaced correctly, no flaw in bomb.

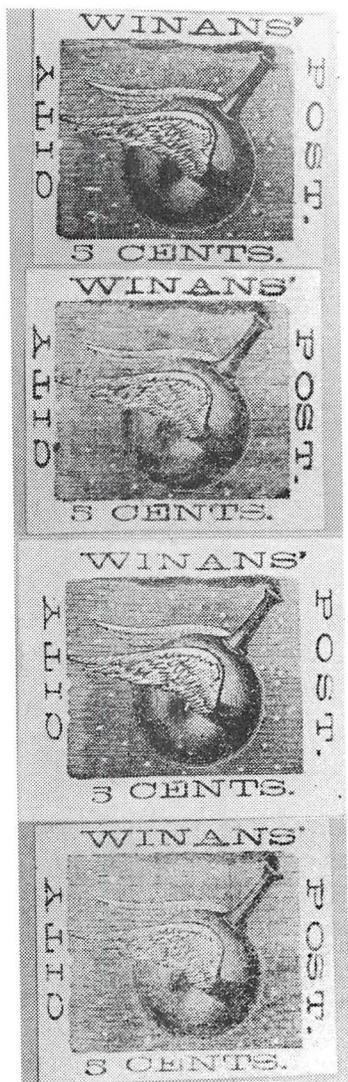


Figure 3
4th setting 5 cents

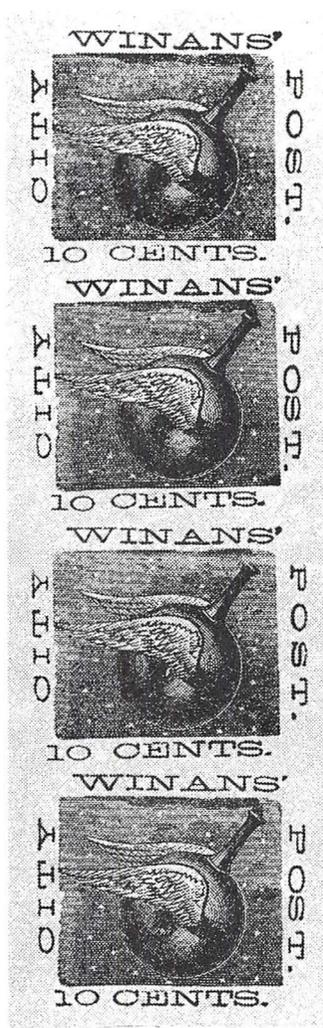


Figure 4
Early setting 10 cents



Figure 4
Late setting 10 cents

Early setting 10 cents: From top, Types d, a, c, b.
Late setting 10 cents: From top, Types a, d, c, b.

The Sub-types for the 5 cents:

Subtype a - OS of POST close together, retouched bottom right corner (early state, no solid spot flaw, intermediate state, no solid spot flaw).

Subtype b - OS of POST close together, no flaw in bomb, loop of P/POST is dented on top.

Subtype c - OS of POST spaced correctly, white flaw in bomb below wing.

Subtype d, OS of POST spaced correctly, large apostrophe in WINANS'.

The Sub-types for the 10 cents:

Subtype a - Early, no solid spot flaw. Late, flaw in ball, 1/10 is set lower.

Subtype b - Loop of P of POST is dented on top. Early, no breaks in bottom line of background. Late, break above 0/10, 0/10 is set lower.

Subtype c - White flaw in bomb below wing. Late, vertical mark to left of 10.

Subtype d - Upper left serif of W/WINANS' is broken.

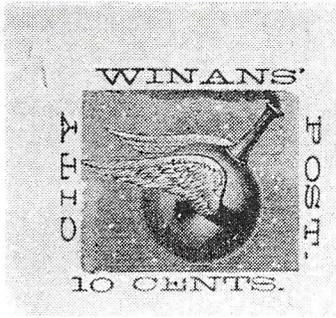


Figure 5 – sub-type b.

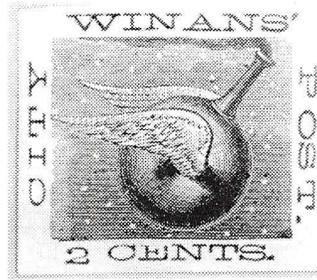


Figure 7 – sub-type X-1.

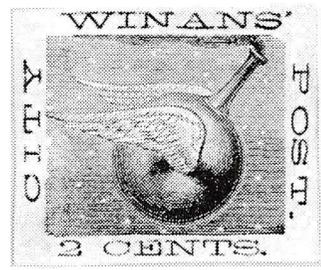


Figure 8 – sub-type X-2.

In the 5 cents, Patton shows a vertical sheet of three stamps plus a single for the top position of the early setting. That illustration is wrong, because the single stamp should be placed at the bottom of the three stamp sheet. It is the sub-type b with the dent in the head of P/POST.

Patton's illustration II of the 5 cents shows a vertical spacing of 4 1/2 to 5 mm between the stamps, and he calls it the first setting. It is probably the late setting, because it matches the spacing of the late setting of the 20 cents. The early setting of both the 2 cents and the 10 cents show a narrow spacing of 3 mm. There is no available sheet of the early setting of the 5 cents but it can be reconstructed by comparing sub-types with the early setting of the 2 cents and 10 cents.

There is a third intermediate setting for the 5 cents: a vertical pair with a very wide space, 10 mm, between the stamps. Sub-type b is placed above sub-type a, which shows no solid spot flaw in the ball, (Figure 2). A new discovery reveals this pair was printed tete-beche in a work and turn to create a vertical strip of four.

Finally, there is a fourth setting for the 5 cents which has the same vertical spacing, 4 1/2 to 5 mm between stamps as the late setting of the 2 cents and 20 cents. It shows sub-type a retouched to remove the solid spot flaw in the ball, and sub-type c retouched to remove the white flaw in the center of the ball (Figure 3).

Patton shows no sheet of four for the early

or late setting of the 10 cents. We show a sheet of four for the early setting and the sub-types are the same as the 2 cents early setting. Because we have not found a sheet of four for the late setting, we reconstructed the sheet of four by matching the four sub-types to those of the late setting of the 20 cents sheet. The two settings are shown (Figure 4) with the distinguishing characteristics to identify the four sub-types in each setting.

Just as in the 5 cents, which has an intermediate setting with 10 mm between the stamps, we have a 10 cents, sub-type b, (Figure 5) with margins that fit exactly into the top position in the same format as the pair of 5 cents shown in the third setting.

The Patton illustration IV of the 20 cents value shows the late setting. There is also a third setting which comes after the late setting. The chart (Figure 6) shows a partial reconstruction of the early state setting and part of a reconstruction of the third setting.

There may be other settings of the Hussey Type A forgeries because there are stamps that do not fit into the presently known Hussey printings. They are:

X-1: This is a sub-type a which has the spacing of the 2 and CENTS of the late setting, but there is no solid spot flaw on the ball (Figure 7).

X-2: This appears to be a sub-type a of the early setting, but the spacing of the 2/2 Cents is different and the apostrophe of WINANS' is small. (Figure 8).

Sub-types for 20 cents:

Subtype a - OS/POST close together, retouched bottom right corner.

Early, no solid spot flaw. Late, solid spot flaw in ball, 20 shows breaks, E/CENTS is missing top. Third, solid spot in ball, 20 is retouched, period touches S/CENTS.

Subtype b - Loop of P/POST is dented at the top. Early, 2/20 is set too low, break in line above 0/20. Late, 2/20 is raised, no break in line above 2/20. Third, flaw at lower right end of wing, break in top line of shading below I/WINANS', 0/20 has break in left side.

Subtype c - White flaw in bomb below wing. Early, solid apostrophe in WINANS'. Late, colorless spot in center of apostrophe. Third, apostrophe is broken, flaw in bomb is now a dot.

Subtype d - Large apostrophe in WINANS'. Early, no scratch on ball. Late, diagonal scratch on ball at 5 o'clock.

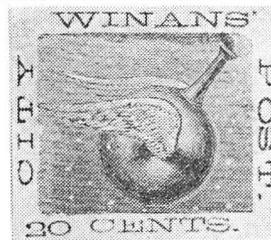
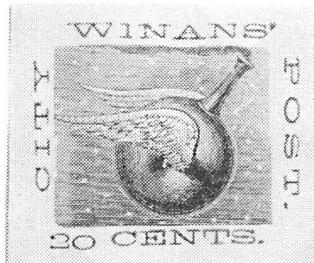
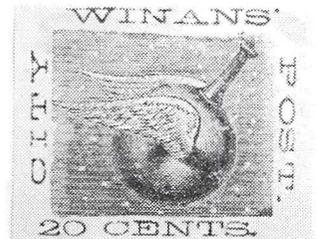
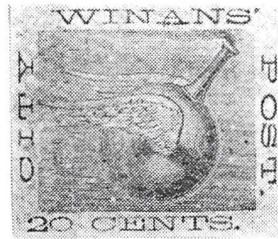


Figure 6
Early stage
20 cents

Figure 6
3rd setting
20 cents

Early setting 20 cents: from top, Types d, a, c, b.
Third setting 20 cents: Types a, d, c, b.



Figure 9 - sub-type X-3

Figure 10 - sub-type X-4.

Figure 11 - sub-type X-5

X-3: This is a sub-type b of the late setting, but has a large dark area on the ball at 5 o'clock. (Figure 9).

X-4: This is a sub-type b of the late setting, but the 2/2 Cents is placed lower than Cents and the spacing is a bit wider than normal. There is a round black spot below the N/WI-NANS. (Figure 10).

X-5: This 5 cent value is a sub-type b, but the 5 is in a position that does not fit either the early setting or the late setting. It is on line with CENTS and close to the shade line above it. (Roth collection, Figure 11).

Are there any multiples of these other settings?

UPDATES OF PATTON'S TYPES B-K

(For illustration of Patton's
types B-K see Figure 11A)

Patton type B, by S. Allan Taylor, lists four values in many colors. Here are some more.

More or less glazed surface colored paper: 10 cents black on crimson; 20 cents black on pale violet; 20 cents black on deep violet.

Wove paper colored through: 10 cents black on cream; 10 cents black on dark purple; 10 cents black on light yellow; 10 cents black on deep yellow; 10 cents black on pure white; 10 cents black on white with a fancy overall diamond grid.

Vertically or horizontally laid paper: 10 cent black on grey; 10 cents black on lavender; 10 cent black on flesh.

Frajola lists a 10 cent and 20 cent on blue green, no paper type noted.

PATTON TYPE C

This forgery is the same as Frajola type 11 which is shown as a tete-beche pair of 10 cent black on blue green and also as a vignette only, no frame, no color.

PATTON TYPE D

This fraud is the same as Frajola type 13, shown as a 5 cent black on orange brown.

PATTON TYPE E

This is the same as Frajola type 3, which is a 20 cent black on white. Springer lists a 20 cent black on pink.

PATTON TYPE F

This matches Frajola type 7 which shows a 2 cent black on white, 5 cent black on yellow, 10 cent black on pale green and 10 cents black on blue green.

PATTON TYPE H

Type H has a sub-type in 20 cent vermilion (Figure 12) with these characteristics:

1. A small dark puff of smoke at mouth of spout.
2. T/CITY has a damaged head and a slant line above it.
3. Uncolored rectangle in ball at 7 o'clock.
4. Two light spots on ball below right edge of spout.

PATTON TYPE I

This type has three additional values:

- 2 cents black on white;
- 5 cents black on yellow glazed surface colored paper;
- 10 cents black on green paper colored through.

PATTON TYPE J

Forgery type J has additional colors on white paper:

- 5 cents orange brown;
- 10 cents yellow green; 10 cents violet;
- 10 cents reddish violet (Steve Ross) and in the Frajola holding;
- 10 cents carmine; 10 cents orange brown;
- 10 cents black; 20 cents black; 20 cents gray blue; 20 cents blue green; 20 cents red.

PATTON TYPE K

This is from a Moens cliché and has a sub-type which has an apostrophe after Winans' and an outside frame.

NEW TYPES BEYOND

PATTON'S ARTICLE

TYPE L

Type L is in Springer's handbook as type 10 and is shown in Figure 13. Its characteristics:

1. No period after POST.
2. Malformed S/CENTS.
3. Malformed S/POST.
4. Small W/WINANS'.
5. 2/20 has a short foot.

There is only the 20 cent value. Colors are: Black on white (Springer)

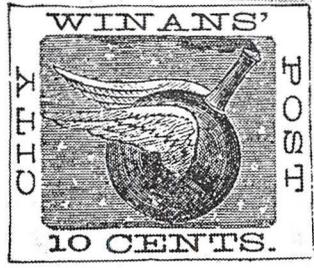


Figure 11A - Patton Type B, 3 of 4 known values.



Patton Type C, 3 of 4 known values.



Patton D



Patton E



Patton F - 1 of 3 values.



Patton G



Patton H - 1 of 4 values.



Patton I - 1 of 4 values.



Patton J - 2 of 3 values.



Patton K - 1 of 4 values.



Figure 12a – regular type.



Figure 12b – sub-type.

POST-PATTON TYPES



Figure 13 – Type L



Figure 14 – Type M

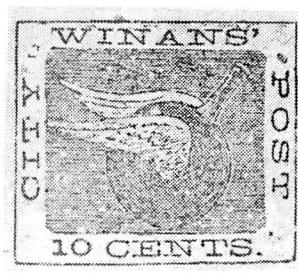


Figure 15 – Type N



Figure 16 – Type O



Figure 17 – Type P

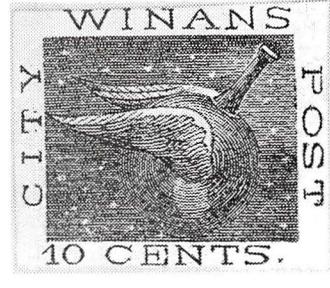


Figure 18 – Type Q



Figure 19 – Type R, the three values.

Black on purple (Springer)
Black on pale yellow (Frajola).

TYPE M

Type M is identified by Frajola as type 8 (**Figure 14**). Inverted value, 10 cents black on blue green. Question: Why do so many of the scarce forgeries in the Frajola presentation appear in black on blue green paper? They do not appear in other collections. Does this point to a single forger?

TYPE N

Type N is Springer type 8, a crude reproduction of type B, by S. Allan Taylor, (**Figure 15**), with these characteristics:

1. Ink smudge before P/POST.
2. Little or no smoke.
- 10 cents is only value, black on green and black on yellow green.

TYPE O

The Type O is Frajola type 4 (**Figure 16**) with these characteristics:

1. Deformed S/WINANS'.
2. Broken apostrophe /WINANS'.
3. Framed.
4. Colored illustration with advertising on back.

One value, 20 cents purple.

TYPE P

This type is Frajola type 14 (**Figure 17**).

1. Larger design, framed.
2. All corners of shading are rounded or broken.

One value, 10 cents black on violet.

TYPE Q

Type Q (**Figure 18**) is not found in the other studies.

1. Large light area on ball below wing.
2. Bottom edge of wing outlined with heavy dark line.
3. Wing tips sharply pointed.
4. Dark horizontal background shading.
5. Crude thin lettering.
6. W/WINANS' deformed.
7. S/CENTS deformed.
8. WINANS has no apostrophe.
9. POST has no period.

Only one value, 10 cents on yellow paper colored through.

TYPE R

Type R (**Figure 19**) is a new discovery consisting of three values, from the Stimmell collection. Old italic English catalogue descriptions adhere to the back.

1. WINANS'/S has a large top serif, a large top curve and a thin bottom curve.
2. POST/P has a large loop.
3. Upper left corner of shading has an extended point.
4. A dash after POST.

Values are 2 cents black on white, 10 cents black on green and 20 cents black on pale pink.

CONCLUSION

Hussey produced copies of existing local post stamps but there is no indication he created fictitious posts. Did he do his many printings of the Winans' stamp from the design of a genuine original stamp?

There are now 18 different types of the Winans' City Post stamps. Are they all forgeries of a bogus stamp or is one of them actually the original issue?

In bringing the organization of this material up to date, we have found some answers and some new questions.

...

I wish to thank Steven Roth, Richard Schwartz, Gordon Stimmell, Sherwood Springer, Jerome Wagshal and Carl Walske who loaned me Winans' stamps for this study.

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WINANS' CITY POST

Cross reference of forgery types

PATTON	SPRINGER	HAHN (fig)	FRAJOLA
A	1	21a,b	1
B	7	22	6
C	4	32	11
D	5	34	13
E	9	30	3
F	11	27	7
G	6	33	12
H	3	23	5
I	2	29	2
J	13	28	10
K	12	25	9
(L)	10	35	15
(M)	26	8
N	8
O	31	4
P,	36	14
Q
R

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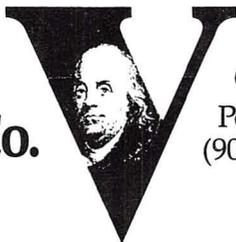
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