

# THE PENNY POST

Official Journal Of The Carriers And Locals Society

**CHEAP POSTAGE**—A Messenger will leave Cleveland **DAILY**, for Detroit and Buffalo. All Eastern Packages and Letters, will go by the morning boat from Detroit. Office at the Bookstore of M. C. YOUNGLOVE. July 10

**OPPOSITION POST OFFICE.**  
LETTERS sent daily to Chicago, Buffalo and all intermediate ports, at...  
Letters east Buffalo to New York, and Interac. . . 6c.  
Office at the Bookstore of M. C. YOUNGLOVE. July 7

**CHEAP POSTAGE!**  
THE AMERICAN LETTER MAIL COMPANY take the earliest opportunity to inform the Public that they have now finally and firmly settled, by a decision in their favor in the United States Courts, their right to establish Mail routes throughout the Union, that they continue to increase those routes, and have now established offices in all the principal towns throughout the Northern, Western, and Southwestern States.  
They would beg the public to remember that they are the original projectors of the Cheap Postage System—that they have contended with the Government against every obstacle which they could place in their way, both by force and Law, in establishing this system—and that that the public are now to reap the advantage—and may they not now with confidence of success—ask the public patronage?

**Postage Reduced.**  
  
POMEROY'S LETTER EXPRESS

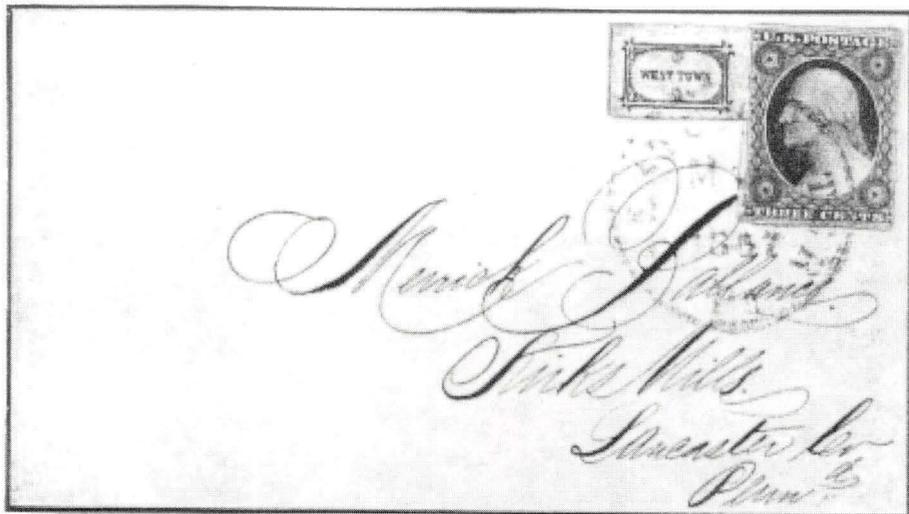
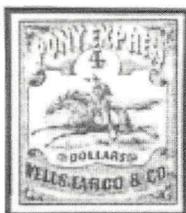
**POSTAGE REDUCED.**  
THE DAILY LETTER EXPRESS having been extended to this place is now prepared to carry Letters at the following rates—  
Ten stamps will be sold for \$1. Half a stamp will secure the delivery of a letter to any place in the above list rated at 6¢ cents, and one stamp to those rated at 12¢ cents, and one and a half stamp to those rated at 18¢.  
Letters containing two pieces will be charged double, or require two stamps.  
Office at the Bookstore of M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Apr. House. July 12, 1844.

Advertisements appearing in the *Cleveland Herald*, July-October 1844.  
Scholars have presumed that M. C. Younglove was an agent for both Wells & Co. and the Letter Express.

## INSIDE THIS ISSUE

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- THE BLUE CITY EXPRESS POST ON COVER
- INTERNAL REFERENCES TO INDEPENDENT MAIL USAGE
- FORGERY UPDATES
- THE BEGINNINGS OF ADHESIVE POSTAGE IN THE U.S. PART 7

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# THE PENNY POST

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## Official Journal Of The Carriers and Locals Society

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Publicity .....Lawrence LeBel, 40-2A Woodsedge Dr., Newington, CT 06111-4281

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## EDITOR'S MESSAGE

This is the first issue of the second year since *The Penny Post* resumed publication. Being in my sophomore year I will strive to avoid some of my freshman mistakes. Please see the following letters to the editor which adjust some previous presentations. I have received many messages applauding *The Penny Post* and telling me that I am doing a good job and I appreciate the support.

This magazine is dedicated to being a quality, scholarly publication and we are committed to presenting differing points of views. The universe is not static and as things change and more information is found there can be new opinions and changes in beliefs. Along these lines you will find on pages 6-16 an article that I have written which presents my opinions on the Adams City Express (2L2-2L4) and in particular my categorizing the 2¢ blue City Express stamp as a reprint and my condemnation of a cover bearing this stamp. I also present my belief that all of the 1¢ City Express stamps are reprints. This is contrary to Elliot Perry's thoughts in his time. Perry is one of my heroes and he has an extremely fine track record of which I am in awe, nevertheless he was one of us humans. Scott Trepel presents an opposing point of view in a beautifully detailed answer. It is left to the reader to draw his own conclusion.

Stephen Gronowski provides us with an article on "Internal References to Independent Mail Usage" which is a delightful new way to view covers from different Independent Posts.

We have forgery updates by John Halstead, Carl Kane, John Bowman, John Swade and myself. These are the first articles on forgeries in over two years and we welcome further discoveries.

We conclude the issue with Calvet Hahn's Part 7 article on the early U.S. City Despatch adhesives and the first surcharged adhesive.

John Bowman and I would like to see our membership grow to the 300 level. Please consider buying a subscription gift for a friend or relative. The price of \$25.00 for four issues of *The Penny Post* is a bargain. Any contribution over the \$25.00 dues level is tax deductible to the fullest extent permitted by law. On page 16 we honor members who have made contributions above the basic dues level. If you haven't already made a contribution please consider sending one now. If you have already made a contribution please consider adding further support to the Society.

I know the first thing you will notice is that the cover is not in color. This is not due to any financial restraints. It is more my feeling that the previous two attempts were both awful, even though I had as many as three different proofs made.

I thank the authors of articles for their submissions. If you are currently doing research on a subject, drop me a letter or send me an e-mail at [Lminskoff@aol.com](mailto:Lminskoff@aol.com).

I hope that you enjoy the presented articles and it is my pleasure to serve you as Editor of this magazine.

Larry Lyons

## Letters to the Editor

I would like to submit my comments about your articles "Boyd's City Dispatch Entires, 1874 and 1875" and "Understanding Boyd's Trefoils," published in *The Penny Post*, Volume 8, No. 4.

The first article is a good explanation for the Scott U.S. Specialized catalog listings for the Boyd's stamps and envelopes; however, I believe there are more questions to answer. First, I am not aware of any year-dated covers for 20L26 or 20LU22-28, although they most certainly may exist. I do note that most, if not all, of the bank notices used for the 1874 year with the L62 design display characteristics of the so-called second state of the die and your figure for 20LU45, the 1874 notice, does seem to show traces of an old address. On the other hand, the bank notices for 1875 and 1876 clearly show traces of an old address. These observations beg the question of which of the two "states" of the die was first in use.

In addition, I am not totally convinced that the only explanation for the small differences noted between the two "states of the die" is that the master die was altered. It is equally possible that a change in production techniques may have resulted in over- versus under-inking of this portion of the die.

Finally, examination of the sheet of 20L26 indicates an intermediate transfer plate of ten subjects was used to create the sheet of 100 stamps. On this transfer plate, variations in the address-removed portion of the design show positions that might be construed as "first state" as well as positions that might be "second state." I welcome further input on this subject, particularly from owners of dated covers of this address-removed design of Boyd's.

Regarding the second article, "Understanding Boyd's Trefoils," you have illustrated Figure 1 as the Type L67(A) die, but later you illustrate the same die as Forgery B. These are both illustrations of the same Taylor forgery. In my article "Boyd's Framed Eagles, Envelopes and Stamps," *The Penny Post* Volume 8, No. 5, I point this out, and note that the Scott U.S. Specialized catalog has used the Taylor forgery to illustrate Type L67(A) for many years. The example you illustrate as Figure 5 is the true L67(A) die, which is a completely different die from L67(B). Thus, you have perpetuated the confusion that has existed in the catalog for so many years.

To further complicate matters, the Scott U.S. Specialized catalog for 2001 has replaced the illustration for L67(B) with a picture of the true L67(A), and retained the Taylor forgery to illustrate L67(A). Previous editions illustrated the correct die for L67(B) but used the same Taylor forgery for L67(A). Collectors should use your Figure 5 or my Figure 1 as the correct illustration of Type L67(A), and refer to your Figure 2, my Figure 2, or the L67(B) type in catalogs prior to 2001 to correctly identify their envelopes.

I have, in my article, suggested that the catalog list these dies as L67a and L67b, to identify them as completely different dies, rather than continue the designations of L67(A) and L67(B) as different states of the same die.

I hope these comments will signify an end to a confusing situation that has existed for over 100 years regarding the second series of Boyd's envelopes, and was unfortunately continued in *The Penny Post* with your otherwise excellent article.

As a final comment, I want to point out to readers that there are also errors in the catalog listings for the Boyd's bank notices, which I hope to correct in future editions.

John D. Bowman

### **A Riff on Boyd and Hussey**

© Calvet M. Hahn 2001

The *Penny Post* issue of January 2001 provides inspiration for several riffs on the published material. First is John Bowman's article on the Boyd Maltese Cross as a duplex. Ordinarily, his evidence would seem to be conclusive proof that his oval Type 30 PAID 1 Park Ave. handstamp was a duplex, with a 5mm gap between the oval and the Maltese cross. There are several similar styles and it is difficult to check when the measurements are not given. Consequently this is a plea for more precise citations particularly in the locals and carriers field where so much is unknown or only partially known.

As the late Elliott Perry was fond of stating 'facts are stubborn,' and as I collect Boyd in stampless format, it was disconcerting to find that I have two examples of what Bowman and LeBel term their style 30 that seem to refute the article's conclusion. One has a good 13mm between the oval and the edge of the cover with no Maltese cross and the other has an 11mm gap to the edge of the cover with no sign of a Maltese cross. How can this be?

The style 30 described in the referenced *Penny Post* of July 1997 is reported to measure 49x21mm, but the illustration is 47x21mm and is dated five days after my first cited stampless copy of October 10, 1880, which also measure 47x21mm! My second stampless copy is dated October 10, 1881 and is not magenta but gray and also measures 47x21mm. In both cases **the PAID is 10mm wide.**

The duplexed copy that Mr. Bowman illustrates in his figure 2 seems to measure 41x20mm if I can use the photograph as a guide, and the PAID measures 17mm. It is also dated in 1883. Now I have a second stampless example dated June 8, 1882 that measures 50x21mm and **it has a 18mm wide PAID** as well as a very small distance to the edge of the envelope so that a Maltese cross might be struck off the envelope.

The conclusion I draw from this is that Mr. Bowman is not discussing style 30 as he thought he was, but 30A, an unlisted and unrecognized style, which was introduced not in 1879 as was style 30, but rather in the summer of 1882 and which lasts until the government raid in May 1883. My notes don't indicate if Marty Richardson's exhibit collection makes the distinction between these two similar markings, but I suspect not.

In a related article Mr. Bowman asks about dates of the circled 23mm PAID of Boyd, noting the only date he records is April 1, 1879, but that it is used on covers that seem to be from 1867 to that date. My records show it used on covers of 5/2/70, 8/11/70, which fall into his time frame as well as an example of 12/28/80, which extends the period by a year and a half.

## The Hussey Riff

The second item that drew my curiosity in the issue was the Hussey 87L11 article by William Steele. The question here, in my mind, is the relative dating of the 87L10 and 87L11 and the probably cause of the 87L11. Mr. Steele makes a point that the only other copy he knew about of 87L11 was the Sloane one killed by FREE and with a cut **lower left** corner illustrated in *Byways*, page 224, and that he had never seen one at auction. My auction records show that lot 632 in the John Fox sale of 10/10/67 had an example that does not appear to be the ex-Sloane copy. It is not illustrated but was described as having four margins with the **lower left** corner clipped at an angle that just touched the design and bearing a black company cancel.

An interesting point in this matter is that Woods, who printed most Hussey stamps and his 'reprints' of other posts, printed no stamps between June 2, 1858 when 47,000 stamps were printed and March 20, 1862 when print runs were of about 5,000 stamps each; it was in this period that the 87L10-12 were produced.

The Hussey post 'removed' to 50 William Street by January 26, 1858 (the date on a cover in my holding) with the 82 Broadway still being used on 12/1/1857, so any stamp with the 50 William Street address had to be dated subsequently. The Perry/Hall *Byways* book (page 39) indicates that the 87L10 is known in the later part of 1859 into 1861. It also indicates that the orange red version (not known used) was probably produced in April 1862 or June 1864 (page 21.) However, the Fox sale of 3/31/61 had as lot 635 a 87L10 example to L.A. Osborn with address correction handstamp, a handstamp known as early as June 19, 1858 on a cover in my holding indicating the possibility of a year earlier uses of 87L10. The Hall holding had and 87L10 example dated October 29, 1861. Both extend the possible dates of use.

The **undated** 1CT PAID handstamp is known used early in the 87L10 – 97L11 era. My ex-Malcolm stampless example is dated June 1, 1858, while another ex-Malcolm handstamp is dated June 25, 1859, the ex-Judd example that sold as Golden lot 1205. This undated style generally precedes the use of the dated examples such as found on Mr. Steele's cover, pushing the date of use of his cover to 1860-1862.

The 1 CT PAID **dated** handstamp found on Mr. Steele's example of 87L11 does not have any damage under the word Hussey. This marking without damage is known until at least 1862 as found on a copy from the Schwartz holding. Thus the example with damage below the HUSSEY, seen as lot 1206 in the Golden sale, should date after this or November 15, 1862 again extending the period of use of 87L10.

Based upon the above the most likely date for Mr. Steele's cover is October 3<sup>rd</sup> of 1859-1862, with the odds favoring 1860-61. If only one lithographic printing was done, as would be indicated by the late Woods printing quantities, then this 87L11 would be a color variant caused by a failure to adequately stir the ink pot. The earliest uses of 87L10 are a pinkish rose shade, suggesting that the darker 'lake' and red shades may have been printed first and remained on the bottom of the stock stamps with new stock overlaying them until late 1861. There seems to be no evidence of two or three printings.

# The City Express Post and Adams City Express Post

By  
Larry Lyons

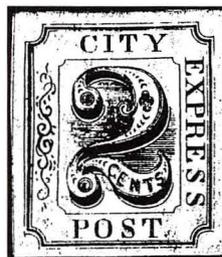
The blue 2¢ City Express Post on cover to Mr. Jas. (James) A. McConnell, dated April 10, 1852, was owned by Elliot Perry for more than 40 years. (See Figure 1 on page 17.) It subsequently became the property of Richard Schwartz. In letters dated June 19, 1967 and November 29, 1967 Elliot Perry wrote to Gene Costales and expressed his opinion that this cover was genuine. He believed it to be genuine solely based on having gotten it from someone who had no idea what it was and he had “no reason to suspect chicanery”. Perry did not however, urge Costales to list this cover in the *Scott Catalog*. The blue 2¢ City Express stamp had been Scott listed as number 6207 until the early 1900’s when it was delisted. The stamp on cover was never listed.

It is my belief that the blue stamp on the McConnell correspondence is a reprint made by Hussey between 1862 and 1866 and was added to the cover which dates from 1852. This article will set forth my presentation on how I came to this conclusion.

Thomas Wood was Hussey’s printer and he kept a record of the reprints that he made for Hussey. With regard to the 2¢ City Express Post his record is as follows:

### 2¢ Reprints made for Hussey

<u>Color</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Date of Printing</u>
Black	1085	March 20, 1862
Black	500	January 14, 1863
Black	1000	April 14, 1864
Black	1000	June 22, 1866
Blue	1000	June 28, 1862
Blue	500	November 25, 1863
Blue	1000	August 16, 1864
Blue	1000	June 22, 1866



**2¢ City Express Post,  
Reprint Pos. 68/100.**

In a very thorough review of the known 2¢ reprints found in my collection and other collections that I examined, I identified the eight different printings of the Hussey reprints. I have found eight clearly different paper varieties which I enumerate at the top of the next page.

The reprints come from two different stones. The second stone contained 50 subjects. The arrangement of the stone positions is shown in the middle of page 11 of Patton’s, *Private Local Posts of the United States* and again on pages 6-7 of the *Lyons Identifier*. This second stone was made by Hussey presumably in 1862 and was used only to make reprints. The first stone contained 100 subjects arranged 10x10. The subjects on the 10x10 stone do not repeat on the second stone of 50.

## The 2¢ City Express Post Reprints

	<u>Printed from sheet of</u>	<u>Paper thickness</u>
1. blue on thin white wove	50	.05mm
2. navy blue on thin white wove	50	.045mm
3. blue on creamy wove (gummed)	100	.07-.11mm
4. blue on creamy laid	50	.05mm
5. black on amber wove	100	.055-.06mm
6. black on creamy laid	50	.05mm
7. black on thin buff wove	100	.06mm
8. black on amber laid	50	.085mm

The stone of 100 was made for use for the “City Express Post” variety. There are at least three known covers with the genuine 2¢ adhesive and they are all from 1851 or earlier. **The genuine 2¢ adhesive from the stone of 100 is black on gray wove paper.** A good example of a cover with a genuine 2L4 black on gray adhesive is Lot 437 in the Golden sale held at the Siegel Auction Galleries November 15-17, 1999. (See Figure 2) The picture is an accurate representation of the color. I therefore conclude that the stone of 100 was produced prior to 1851 and possibly as early as 1849.

Sometime prior to 1862 George Hussey obtained the original stone of 100 that was used to make the genuine 2¢ City Express Post adhesive. Between 1862 and 1866 Hussey used this stone three times to make reprints of the 2¢ City Express Post. **All three times he used papers totally unlike the original adhesives.** From the stone of 100 he printed reprints in 1) black on thin buff wove paper, 2) black on amber wove paper and 3) **blue on creamy wove paper.** I believe that the McConnell cover contains the reprint in blue on creamy wove paper. I have matched the stamp on the cover to my reprints. It is a perfect match.



Figure 2. Genuine Black on Gray, 2L4, Golden sale Lot 437.

Hussey also created his own stone of 50 and made five other printings of reprints between 1862 and 1866. The paper varieties are indicated in the chart above.

### **Examination of the McConnell Cover**

The McConnell cover has a 2¢ blue City Express Post adhesive which is loosely adhering to the cover. It has a brown ink “x” on the stamp which has bled through to underneath the stamp and has burned holes in the stamp. The ink “PAID” on the cover has not caused any paper damage and may not be the same ink that is on the stamp. It is unlikely that the Adams company would have used destructive inks.

I believe that the same person who added the City Express stamp to the McConnell cover might also have created the cover shown in figure 3 addressed to Mrs. May A. Wilsen. The stamp on the Wilsen cover is also loosely adhering and is “cancel tied” in the same brown ink. This adhesive is reprint position 8 from the sheet of 50. It is blue on thin white wove paper from the Hussey reprint sheet. The McConnell cover was in the Dick Schwartz collection and the Wilsen cover comes from the David Golden holdings.

The McConnell correspondence contains another cover with a Boyd’s stamp. This is shown on page 19 Figure 3. This cover should not be considered as having any bearing on the authenticity of the 2¢ blue City Express cover. In fact it should be noted that all of the McConnell correspondence covers are valid as stampless covers.

There are many factors which can still be investigated in order to further evaluate the McConnell cover with the blue 2¢ City Express stamp. The ink needs to be analyzed, the New York cancels need to be dated and information on the addressee could all produce arguments against this stamp being legitimately placed on this cover in April 1852. It is also not significant that the ink burn has penetrated the stamp onto the cover beneath. If it was applied in 1900 it would have produced the same effect. Since this cover is being resubmitted for reconsideration these factors will be considered. We will keep you advised of developments as they occur.

On four occasions Hussey had 1¢ and 2¢ City Express reprints made on the same day. These dates are January 14, 1863, November 25, 1863, April 14, 1864 and June 22, 1866. It is very possible that he used the same paper and ink to make both the 1¢ and 2¢ reprints on those days. Examination of examples of the 1¢ blue on creamy wove paper match the 2¢ blue on creamy wove paper. It is therefore my conclusion that these stamps were produced by Hussey in the 1863-66 time period.

### **The Original 2¢ Black on Gray Covers (2L4)**

1. April 12 (1852) to Mrs. C. J. Morehous in Willsborough, NY, tied by NY 5 cts datestamp from the Golden Sale Lot 437. (Year date by Calvet Hahn) This same cover was featured in Harmer Rooke March 6-7, 1951 Lot 186.
2. October 13 (51) to Mr. Gidion P. Hathaway in Freetown, Mass., not tied but with 5 cts NY datestamp from the Lilly collection sold at Siegel’s September 13-14, 1967, Lot 597. Ex. Chapman, Caspary. This same cover was in the Caspary collection sold at H.R. Harmer’s March 18-21, 1957, Lot 539.

3. October 3, 1850 to Maj. O. Taft H in Providence, RI, not tied but with a US Express Mail datestamp which was applied at the railway station in New York. Patton *Local Posts of New York*, Page 10. Siegel's Hugh Richardson sale of Dec. 13-16, 1983 Lot 1565 (Year date by Calvet Hahn)
4. October 11, (1851) to Baden via LeHavre with a NY datestamp. The adhesive has been torn out and replaced. This cover is mentioned in Lot 406 of the Hall sale, Siegel's November 13-14, 2000.



Figure 3. Blue 2¢ City Express Post reprint from the stone of 50.

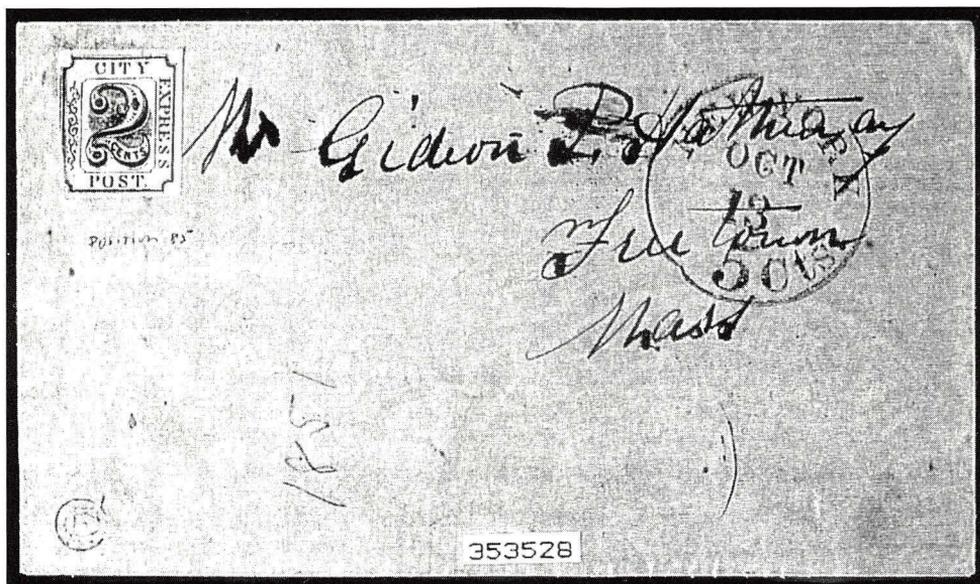


Figure 4. Adams Black on buff, 2L2, Caspary lot 537, Census #2.

## **The Adams Black on Buff (2L2)**

This stamp does not plate to the stone of 100. It also does not plate to the stone of 50.

The known covers are as follows:

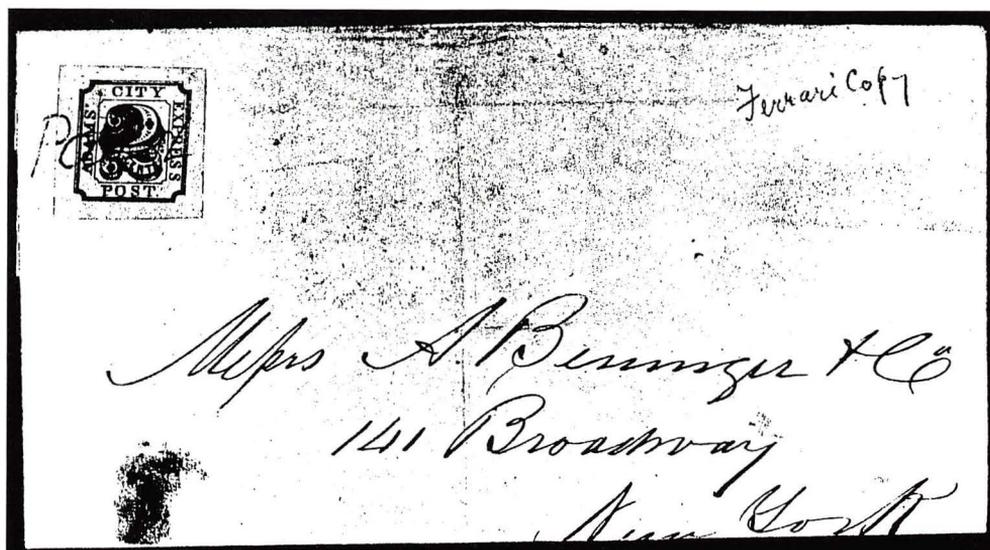
1. April 22 to Miss Adeline B. Harmon in East Boston, not tied with red 5 cts NY date stamp. Golden Lot 436. In 1992 Calvet Hahn dated the handstamp as 1849, and theorized that the stamp may not belong.<sup>12</sup> Received a "Genuine Usage" in 2000. Perhaps the proper year of usage is 1851.
2. April 8 to Hon. Edwin D. Morgan in Albany, cover with tied #1, cover has a red NY datestamp. Caspary Sale, Lot 537. Calvet Hahn attributed this cover to 1850 or 1851.<sup>12</sup>
3. June 10, 1851 to McAllister & Co. in Philadelphia, cover with tied #1, cover has a red NY datestamp. Caspary sale Lot 538 and again in Middendorf Lot 346.
4. June 14, 1851 to Adolf Schafer, to Nassau, Baden, via Bremen, black 24¢ NY datestamp. Hall sale Lot 406. (No opinion available since the Hall sale) I believe it to be a genuine usage.
5. March 15, 1855 to Mr. H. S. Hovey, in Philadelphia, cover has a red paid 3 cts NY datestamp. This cover received a "Decline Opinion" in August 2000. It is unlikely that this is a proper usage.
6. September 28, 1850 to Buchanan Carrol & Co., New Orleans, LA, cover has a NY CDS 10 ct date stamp. (Not expertised)<sup>11</sup>
7. August 24 (1850 or 1851) to Mrs. Rosamund Clark care of David Brust of Waterford, New York with a 5 cent #1. Lot 101 in the Edgar Mohrmann sale of October 22, 1973.
8. 1850 cover addressed to Mr. Smith. The Adams stamp is tied by a red circular grid cancel. Lot 223 in the Hollowbush auction of John Fox on August 15, 1966.
9. May 12, (1851) to McAlister & Co. 48 Chestnut St. Philadelphia with a 5¢ #1. From the Leonard Hyzen exhibit.
10. Single on cover dated December 9, 1844 to C.I. Hemson Esq., Philadelphia. It is highly unlikely that this is a proper usage.

## **The Single Stamps**

11. Used single. Hall Lot 407. This was removed from a cover with a January 20, 1852 NY datestamp.
12. Unused single, Lilly sale at Siegels 9/14/67 Lot 596. This single is Lot 435 in the Golden sale where it reappears having been re-cut at the left.
13. Used single, black CDS, from the Gronowski collection.

## **2¢ Adams Black on Grayish, Engraved**

1. On cover dated February 23, 1850 to Miss A. Bessenger, letter from Newark. Usage of the stamp on this cover is highly doubtful. The stamp was first purported to be engraved and is considered by some students to be a proof on a cover to which it does not belong. (See Figure 5) This stamp was listed in the Scott catalog for more than a decade beginning in 1952 as 2L2A.



**Figure 5. 2¢ Adams Black on Grayish,  
considered to be a proof due to the size of the margins.**

### **The 1¢ Adams Black on Buff**

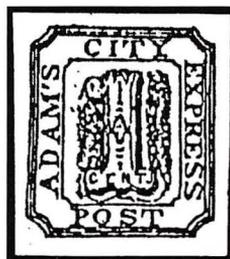
The 1¢ Adams black on buff was added to the Scott catalog listing in 1895. An illustration of this 1¢ stamp replaced the 2¢ illustration beginning after 1908 and continued to be listed as 2L1 until about 50 years ago when it was delisted. (See Figure 6)

The Moens 1864 catalog did not contain a 1¢ Adams picture and it does not appear as a forgery on the Moens gold sheet. It did appear as an illustration in the 1888 Scott International Album with no period after “EXPRESS” or “POST” and an apostrophe in “ADAM’S”. It appeared this exact same way as #1790 on planche 67 in the 1892 Moens catalog. Also shown below is the Scott catalog cut from 1945 in which it is pictured with a period after “EXPRESS” and “POST” and no apostrophe in “ADAMS”. In the Mekeels 1895 catalog the stamp appears with a period after “POST” and no period after “EXPRESS”.

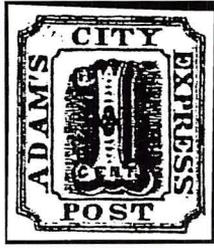
I have never seen a forgery of this stamp and an original does not exist.



**1¢ Adams City Express. 1945  
Scott catalog cut. A Scott  
forgery that does not seem to  
exist.**

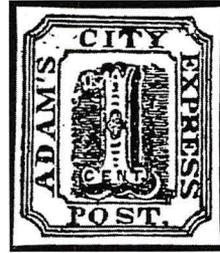


**1888 Scott album cut.**



Moens 1892 cut.

No forgeries known to exist.



Mekeel's 1895

catalog cut.

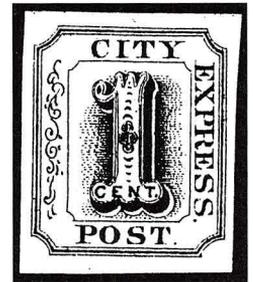
Figure 6. The 1¢ Adams cuts not known to exist

### The 2L3 1¢ Reprints

According to Thomas Wood, Hussey made nine printings of the 1¢ adhesive. His record is as follows:

#### 1¢ Reprints made for Hussey

<u>Color</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Date of Printing</u>
black	1000	April 19, 1862
black	500	January 14, 1863
black	1000	June 22, 1863
black	1000	April 14, 1864
black	1000	June 22, 1866
blue	500	December 22, 1862
blue	500	November 25, 1863
blue	1000	April 14, 1864
blue	2000	February 18, 1865



1¢ City Express  
Post reprint,  
Pos. 24.

In a very thorough review of the known 1¢ reprints found in my collection and other collections that I examined, I identified the nine different printings of the Hussey reprints. I found the following clearly different paper varieties.

### The 1¢ City Express Post Reprints of 2L3

	<u>Printed from sheet of</u>	<u>Paper thickness</u>
1. black on Amber pelure	25	.065-.075mm
2. black on White wove	25	.075-.08mm
3. black on Creamy wove	25	.08-.09mm
4. black on Buff wove	25	.075-.08mm
5. black on Amber wove	25	.08-.09mm
6. blue on thin White wove	25	.075-.08mm
7. blue on Creamy wove	25	.09-.10mm
8. blue on Creamy laid	25	.09-.10mm
9. steel blue on White wove	25	.075-.08mm

All of the reprints plate to the stone of 25 as depicted on page 11 of Patton's *Private Local Posts of the United States* and again on pages 4-5 of the *Lyons Identifier*.

### The 1¢ City Express Post Originals (2L3)

I do not know of any certified usages of the 1¢ City Express stamp on cover. In the Patton book on page 10 there is depicted a 1¢ City Express Post stamp on a November 23, 1852 envelope presumably carried by the City Express Post to the New York Post office from where it was carried to Port Mead, Florida. (See Figure 7) In August of 2000 the Philatelic Foundation examined this cover and on certificate number 0353527 stated that the cover has a “Genuine 2L3” but “declines opinion as to whether the stamp originated on this cover.” The stamp is black on gray pelure paper with stain spots. It can be plated to the stone of 25. It is position 20, however the flaws are not yet fully developed. The pelure paper stamps are the first made from the stone.

The 3¢ dull red #11 is from 1853-55 which would be too late for the City Express Post.

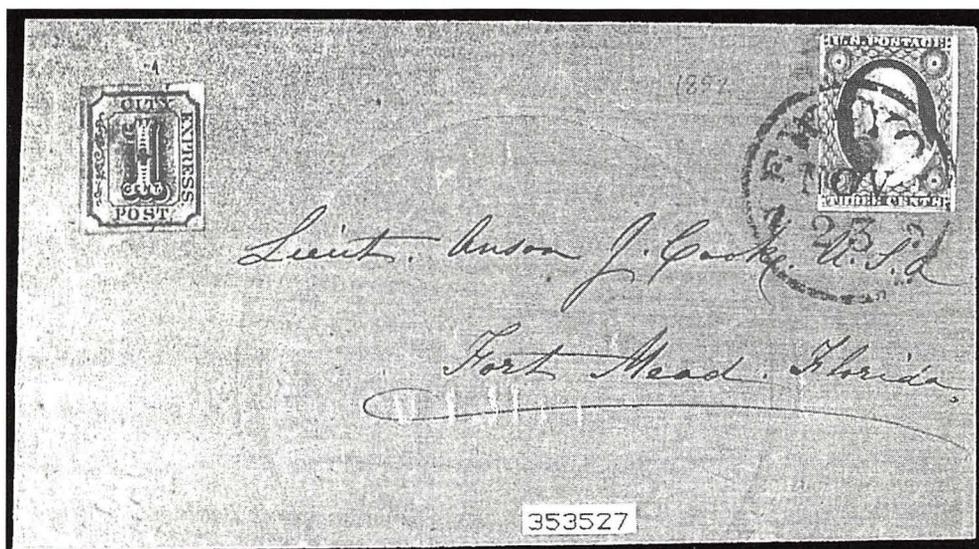


Figure 7. The 1¢ City Express Post. A Hussey creation?

Another adhesive, which also received a “Genuine 2L3” certification on certificate number 0350759, is the same black on gray pelure paper with the same stains. This adhesive plates to the stone of 25 and is position 9. Position 9 is distinguished by two flaws. This certified original only exhibits the dot on top of the “R” of “Express” and not the thickening of the middle frame line below the “S” of “Post” which had not yet developed on the stone at the time of this printing.

I have examined other examples which are all black on gray pelure with and without stains and plate to positions 17, 18 and 20. The major similarity of these stamps is that they are sharp images with none of the later deterioration of the stone. The gray pelure paper is however, very, very similar to the amber pelure paper. So much so that they could be one and the same. I am certain that the amber pelure paper was among the first papers from which this stone made adhesives. The black on buff wove paper was certainly right after that since they are also quite clear. At

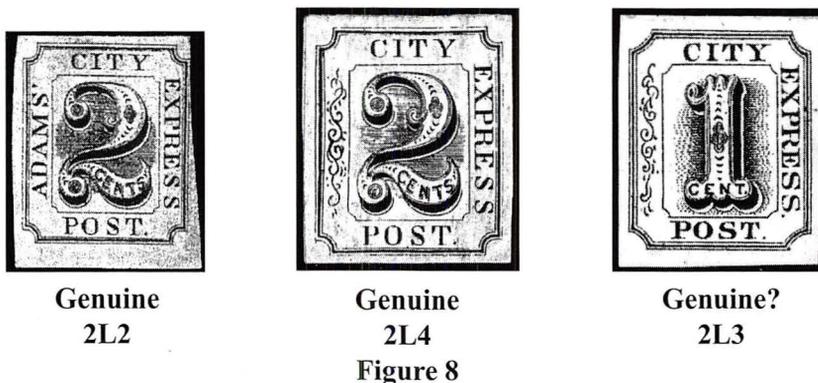
the other extreme, the blue on creamy wove examples that I have examined have more flaws than described in the identification listing and are from the deteriorated stone.

I come to two possible conclusions. If the stone of 25 was created in the early 1850's then genuine 2L3 adhesives are black on gray pelure and this stone was obtained in the early 1860's by Hussey who used it 9 times to make reprints on the papers I have described.

The second possibility is that the stone was created by Hussey in the early 1860's when he made the 2¢ stone of 50, and that all of the 1¢ City Express Post stamps are fakes. In support of this second theory, I offer the following reasoning. The 2¢ stone of 50 was created by Hussey in 1862 as shown by this research. The stone of 100 was used in 1851 to create the genuine 2¢ City Express Post stamps in black on gray paper. The 5x5 stone of 1¢ City Express Post stamps was used to make all of the adhesives. The left marking scrolls and the lettering on the 1¢ City Express Posts adhesives is different from the 2¢ City Express Post adhesives. Comparison of the amber pelure reprints and the grayish paper reprints is too close for my liking. The absence of any certifiable covers with 1¢ City Express Post adhesives also weighs heavily on my mind.

It is noted that none of the known 2¢ City Express Post or Adam's City Express Post covers were to local destinations. It is presumed that this was not a company making local delivery and therefore there would be no need for a 1¢ adhesive.

I am also not comfortable with the lettering on the 1¢ City Express post adhesives. It is totally different from that on the 2¢ Adams 2L2 and the 2¢ City Express Post 2L4. There is a period after Express which also does not appear on the other two originals. The border is also different. (See Figure 8) I point these things out only to show the differences. No conclusion can be drawn just from there being differences.



In February 1863 the Edward Moore & Co's catalog advertised the City Express Post 1¢ and 2¢ stamps in both blue and black.<sup>2</sup> If Hussey was the creator of the 1¢ it would have been done by April 19, 1862, the first date of his 2L3 reprints.

There is of course the possibility that I have not identified one of the papers used to make reprints of the 1¢ City Express Post adhesive. In that case perhaps

both the gray pelure paper stamps and the amber pelure paper stamps are originals. If this is the case then the original would be somewhat common (I have six) and we still would not have a genuine usage on cover. I do not believe that the stamp is genuine.

### **Theorizing the History**

Adams City Express Post was a local postal service operating in New York in the early 1850's and used a 2¢ adhesive stamp printed on buff with "Adams" at the left.

The black on gray 2¢ original 2L4 covers from the City Express Post predominantly date between October 3, 1850 and October 13, 1851. The only cover out of that period is item 1 which is undated but has been given an 1852 year date by Calvet Hahn.

There are nine known Adams 2L2 black on buff covers. (#10 being considered a single) Two are dated in June 1851. Cover #5 to Mr. H.S. Hovey is dated March 15 and has a red paid 3cts NY datestamp. This type datestamp is known used from 1854-1855. It seems out of place and most likely did not originate.

Covers #2, #3, #4, #6, #7 and #9 could possibly all be from April to August 1851. Some may be from the year 1850. It seems very likely that the usage period of the Adams buff covers was during the same usage period as the black on gray City Express Post stamps which certainly can be narrowly depicted as being used October 3, 1850 to October 13, 1851.

There was a postal act of March 3, 1851 which Calvet Hahn mentions in his article as being a possible factor in a company name change but I see no evidence in the known covers to conclude other than that both companies were in use at the same time.

In June 1994 Calvet Hahn concluded that "There is a high probability that Robert Wescott was the operator" of both companies.<sup>13</sup> I believe that both companies were owned by Adams and operated independently, perhaps from different addresses and managed by perhaps separate individuals.

All of the known covers emanate from New York. My predecessors have stated their theory that "at some point the Post changed hands and the name "Adams" was deleted from the stamp and replace by scroll ornamentation." I do not believe this to be true. I theorize that the City Express Post began in 1849 or 1850. There could have been a handstamp in use in 1849 which has yet to be associated with the adhesive. The black on gray City Express Post adhesive 2L4 came into use in the fall of 1850 and were in use for about 1 year. A man named Adams, not associated with the Adams Express Company, became involved in this City Express Post operation and both company names were active concurrently.

If you disagree with the theories put forth in this article we will be happy to present your opposing point of view. If you have additional evidence we would also welcome that information.

## Bibliography

1. Private Local Posts of the United States, Patton, p.10-11.
2. Chronicle 177/February 1998/Vol. 50, No.1, page 41
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4. Thomas Wood's Notes, Sloanes Reference Collection.
5. Byways of Philately, H. Warren K. Hale, p. 174-176.
6. The Identifier for Carriers, Locals, Fakes, Forgeries and Bogus Posts of the United States, Lyons, p. 4-7.
7. Hall Sale, Siegel Auction Galleries, Lots 406 and 407.
8. Golden Sale, Siegel Auction Galleries, Lots A435-A437.
9. The Sloanes Reference Collection.
10. The Robson Lowe Forgery Collection.
11. The Sherwood Springer Collection.
12. Postal History Journal No. 92, June 1992, page 18. Article by Calvet Hahn.
13. Postal History Journal No 98, June 1994, page 56. Article by Calvet Hahn.

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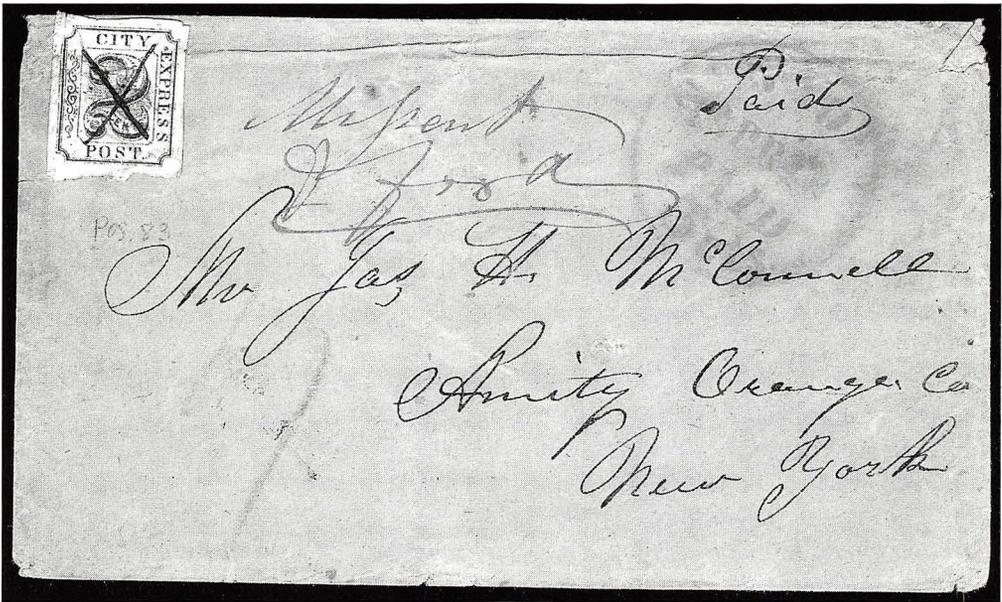
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# The McConnell Cover: Genuine in Elliott Perry's Eyes (and for Good Reason)

By  
Scott R. Trepel

The article by Larry Lyons conveys a lot of information about the Adams City Express stamps, covers and the variety of reprints made for George Hussey in the 1860's. However, this author takes issue with Mr. Lyons' premise that the McConnell cover owned by Elliott Perry for more than 40 years is fake.

Specifically, Mr. Lyons claims that the Adams City Express Post 2c Blue stamp is a Hussey reprint added to a genuine stampless cover. The Philatelic Foundation issued certificate 351974 dated April 11, 2000, stating "it is a reprint which did not originate on this cover", an opinion that Mr. Lyons encouraged and still supports. The cover and certificate are currently under "reconsideration" review by the P.F. Expert Committee.



**Figure 1. The McConnell cover discovered in an original correspondence  
by Elliott Perry**

This author's opinion is that the stamp is original and was genuinely used on the cover in April 1852. Readers are advised that this author has a profit interest in the outcome of the authentication process and stands to benefit from a "genuine" P.F. certificate. However, the strongest advocate for the McConnell cover was Elliott Perry. Perry's observations and opinions will be presented in this article, and they are certainly above the slightest suspicion of self-interest.

## Humble Origins of Perry's McConnell Cover

Mr. Lyons makes reference to two letters to Eugene Costales, in which Perry states his opinion that the McConnell cover is genuine, largely due to the source of the McConnell correspondence.

In fact, Perry's letters to Costales, who edited the Scott *U.S. Specialized Catalogue* for many years, mention the McConnell cover at least nine times between 1959 and 1969. Perry and Costales were trying to sort through the Adams 2L1-2L4 listings, to determine a reliable method for distinguishing Hussey reprints from originals (Mr. Lyons covers some of this work in his article).

The McConnell cover was Perry's evidence that the 2c Blue from the plate of 100 (10 x 10) was actually used in 1851-52, but he cautioned Costales about listing it in the catalogue for fear that there was no reliable method to identify off-cover 2c Blue stamps from the 10-by-10 plate as reprints vs. originals.

Perry's frequent references to the McConnell cover include the following information verbatim (significant content boldfaced for emphasis):

[August 3, 1959] "When opportunity offers other material will be examined and if the results are satisfactory I will approve listing the 2c blue if you concur, next year. Two covers are known to me. One was in the Ackerman collection. It went from New York to Phila. in March 1851. The stamp is pen crossed in violet or purple cray-on and does not 'tie' — hence its use on the cover is not readily provable. **The other cover went from New York City to an upstate town at about the same period. The stamp is pen crossed in ink and not tied, but it was found in original correspondence under circumstances which hardly admit even slight doubt that is wholly authentic. The price at which the correspondence was sold shows that the finder had very little idea of the value.** Another cover was worth several times his price for the lot. It bore three 1c 1857 which had been a vertical strip from Plate 2, with the big crack running thru all three stamps, which were torn apart and affixed to appear as a horizontal strip. You may have seen that cover. I suppose it is unique. No other covers in the correspondence had special value."

[October 15, 1966] "**I know of one 2c blue on white which I am satisfied is correct. The stamp is pen-cancelled and not tied, but it is on a cover which was found in an original correspondence which, in my opinion, eliminated any chance of fraud.** The same correspondence contained a cover bearing what appeared to be a horizontal strip of three 1c 1857 with the big Plate 2 crack on each stamp, but had been a vertical such strip. **The correspondence was in a small shoe box and was sold for less than that one cover was worth.** The letters went from New York to a small place in Orange County, N.Y."

[June 19, 1967] "The Ackerman cover has a blue stamp cancelled by purple pen cross at upper left and New York pmk of Mar. 3, 1851 at U.R. The stamp is #25 on the 10x10 sheet. **Another cover was found in original correspondence some forty years ago. It is pen crossed in black at U.L. and is not tied. Ms. "Paid" at upper right for postage paid in cash and a red New York pmk including slanting PAID over 3 cts. used on such mail. (\*the pen canc. stamp is from position #83 on the 10x10 sheet). Another cover in the same correspondence is a small white envelope and has the same New York pmk clearly struck. The man who sold the**

correspondence certainly had no idea that it contained an extremely rare stamp and there is no reason to suspect chicanery.”

The small white cover Perry describes and a Boyd’s cover from the McConnell correspondence are shown in Figures 2 and 3.



Figure 2. Another cover from the McConnell correspondence with pencil notation indicating that 4c was paid, including 3c postage plus 1c, presumably to a local post, because carrier delivery “to the mails” was free in New York City in Feb. 1852, when this was mailed.

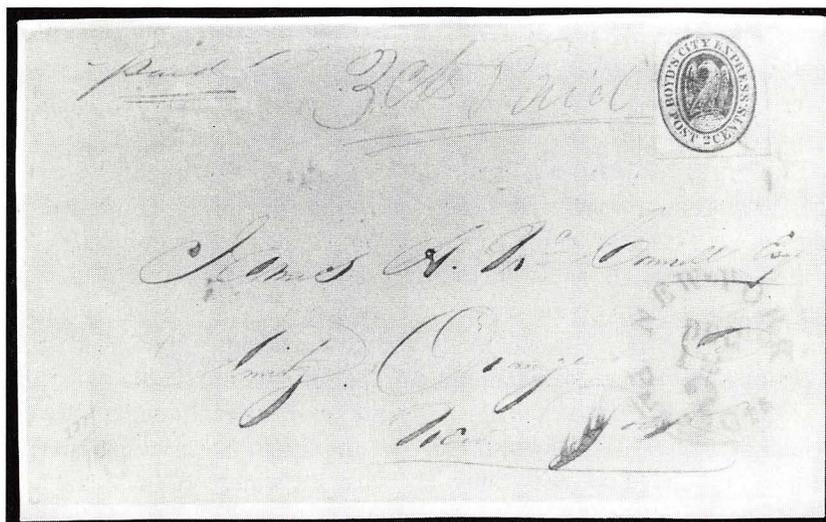


Figure 3. This photograph of a Boyd’s cover comes from Elliott Perry’s photo files. It comes from the McConnell correspondence and is additional evidence of the sender’s habit of using a local post to bring mail to the post office (regular postage paid in cash).

[November 29, 1967] **“I have no doubt that the 2c blue L8 on the McConnell cover is genuine**, but have never regarded the same stamp on the cover Ackerman had with great respect. However, both stamps plate on the 10x10 sheet, as do two other singles...(\*) **Probably I have had the blue 2c on the McConnell cover at least forty years. Have never asked to have it listed and don’t now. Whether you do or don’t is quite O.K. with me.”**

[June 8, 1969] “Now in regard to the L8 in blue on covers. I do not wish to appear ungrateful for your desire to help me unload them or either of them for cash. **What I anticipate is that if the blue is listed as a genuine variety it will be inviting trouble. How can we be sure that all the 2c in blue from the 10x10 sheet are originals?”**

[Undated] “Regarding the C.E. 2c blue on cover, I would prefer to let the P.F. see the Ackerman cover and a single off cover, before they see the McConnell cover — if I let them. You may be the only person who has ever seen either of them since they came to me. In the past forty years I have neither offered either of them for sale, nor shown them, and I am not keen to turn them into cash...A single in blue and the Ackerman cover are enclosed. Ackerman may have had it when I first knew him, around 1915. I have no idea where he obtained it. **The McConnell cover came to me in a small shoebox of covers, mostly 3c 1851-57-61, for which the owner asked only a few dollars...**[continues with description of 1c 1857 Plate Crack cover].”

As his own words testify, Perry never doubted that the McConnell cover was genuine, which made him certain that the plate of 100 (10 x 10) produced some 2c Blue stamps that were issued by the City Express Post and used in 1851-52. However, Perry cautioned Costales that there might be “trouble” if Scott listed the 2c Blue, because there was uncertainty whether or not all stamps from the 10 x 10 plate were originals. This is a significant point that Mr. Lyons does not make clear in his article: **Perry might have been wary of a 2c Blue listing, but he had no doubt that the McConnell cover was a genuine usage.** Despite the benefit he would receive if the 2c Blue were listed by Scott, Perry took a scholar’s more cautious approach.

### **A Thorough Examination of the McConnell Stamp and Cover**

Mr. Lyons examined the McConnell cover at the P.F. and compared the stamp to examples in his extensive reference collection. He concludes in his article that the stamp on the McConnell cover is “the reprint in blue on creamy wove paper” and adds “I have matched the stamp on the cover to my reprints.”

In his article Mr. Lyons accurately conveys previously-published information from the Thomas Wood records of stamps printed for Hussey. He also identifies eight “reprint” varieties from examples in his own holdings. We can immediately rule out the four 2c Black varieties. We can also rule out the 2c Blue varieties from the plate of 50 that never produced original stamps, because the stamp on the McConnell cover is Position 83 on the plate of 100. There is only one variety listed by Lyons that is Blue from the plate of 100: he identifies it as #3 on his list, “Blue on creamy wove (gummed)” paper with a thickness of .07-.11mm.

Among the author’s reference collection of City Express stamps and reprints there is a complete sheet of 100 (10 x 10) of the 2c Blue on paper that could be

described as white or possibly “creamy white”. It is ungummed and has an embossed stationer’s crest at upper left. Whether this is a “reprint” as Mr. Lyons states or a remainder—that is, a sheet from the original printing left over after the post ceased to exist—this author cannot state for certain. Perry was also unsure whether stamps from the plate of 100 were necessarily reprints, remainders, or both.

A comparison between the stamp on the McConnell cover (removed for examination) and the sheet of 100 in blue is shown in the halftone illustration in Figure 4. To see these scans (and others in this article) in color, readers may go to [www.siegelauctions.com/enc/carriers/adams/blue.htm](http://www.siegelauctions.com/enc/carriers/adams/blue.htm)

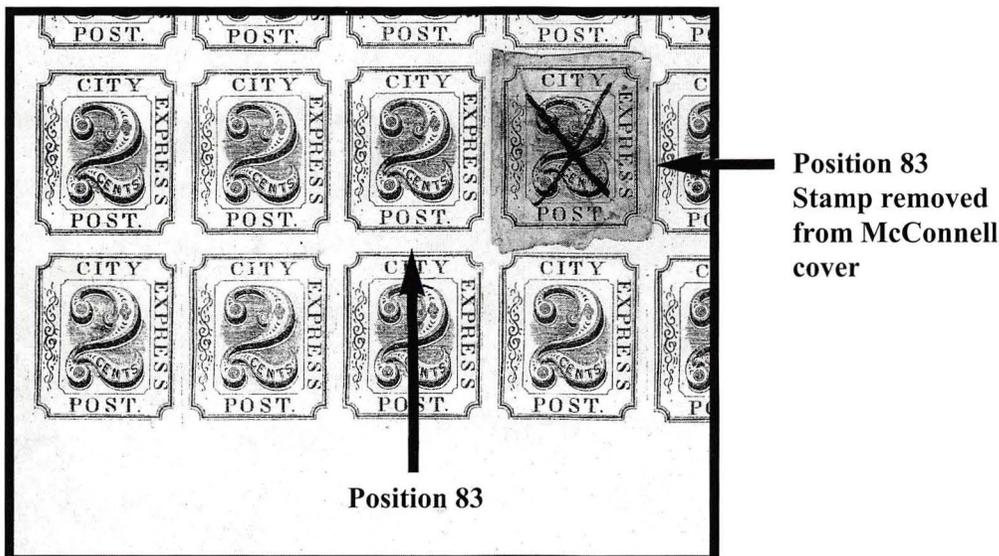


Figure 4. Segment of a 2c Blue sheet of 100 with the Position 83 stamp from the McConnell cover overlapping for comparison.



Figure 5. Enlarged scan of back of stamp removed from McConnell cover. The “X” bleeds thru and breaks paper.

The McConnell stamp is somewhat stained and toned, which would be expected if originally used on the cover. The illustration in Figure 5 shows the back of the stamp after removal from the cover. The iron gall ink of the “X” has bled through and caused the paper to crack in places.

The sheet of 100 is in pristine condition. Comparing the blue inks and paper under strong light (reflected and transmitted), it is possible that the McConnell stamp matches the sheet of 100. Under ultraviolet light, the McConnell stamp is darker from staining, but some spots show the same reddish purple fluorescence of the sheet.

If Perry’s theory that the 10 x 10 sheet was a remainder and not a reprint, then one would expect the McConnell stamp to match the reference sheet.

Mr. Lyons does not give much weight to the “X” cancel and its effect on the stamp and cover, but the cancellation and aging of the ink are positive indicators of genuineness. The author will now focus on this aspect of the McConnell cover.

A significant fact, not noted in Mr. Lyons’ analysis nor evident in the grayscale illustration, is that **the address is in blue, but the “Paid” at upper right is in brownish-black ink that matches the “X” on the stamp** (see Figure 6). Covers carried by a carriers or local posts frequently have a pencil or pen notation applied by the postman who delivered the cover to the post office, indicating that money was received to pay the regular postage. This way, the letters and money could be separated, but when the letters were taken to the post office later, the postman would know which ones were prepaid. The McConnell covers shown in this article have such “Paid” markings. In the case of the 2c Blue, it is significant that the “Paid” ink and handwriting is not the same as the address. Clearly, someone received the cover, cancelled the stamp with an “X” and wrote “Paid” at the upper right to indicate they received cash for regular postage.

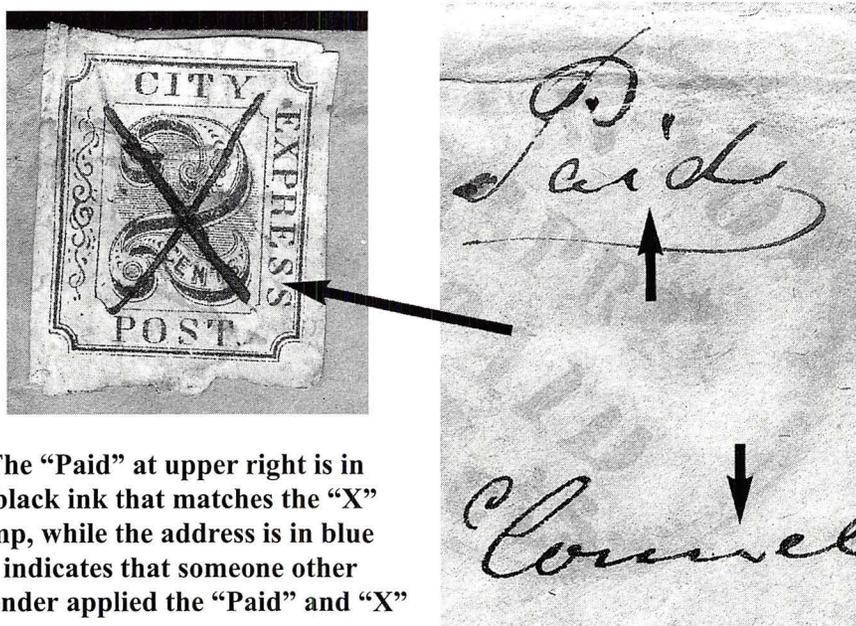


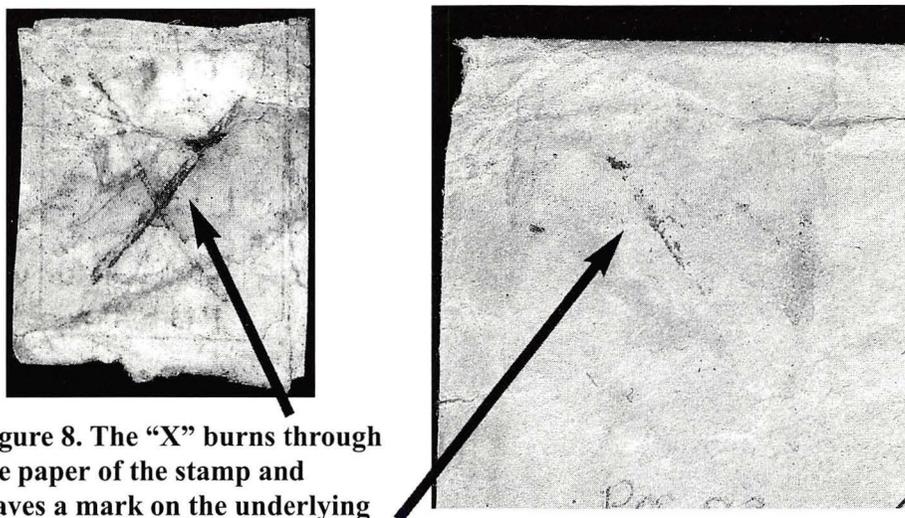
Figure 6. The “Paid” at upper right is in brownish-black ink that matches the “X” on the stamp, while the address is in blue ink, which indicates that someone other than the sender applied the “Paid” and “X”



Figure 7.

The universally-accepted genuine cover with a 2c Black City Express stamp is the ex-Golden cover to C. T. Morhous. It is also a “to the mails” usage, but regular postage was not prepaid. The 2c stamp is cancelled with the same brownish-black “X” found on the McConnell cover, but there is no “Paid”. A detail of the stamp and “X” cancel is shown in Figure 7 for comparison.

Clearly, these factors support the presence of the 2c Blue on the McConnell cover, even if Perry’s provenance is disregarded.



**Figure 8. The “X” burns through the paper of the stamp and leaves a mark on the underlying cover (at right). This is effectively a tying cancellation.**

Mr. Lyons mentions the bleed-thru of the “X” but did not give the readers a clear impression of what this iron gall ink has done to tie the stamp to the cover. The illustrations in Figure 8 show that the stamp paper has been “burned” by the oxidation of ink over time, and this burn has affected the cover beneath the stamp.

Ink “burn” is not just bleeding. It actually makes the paper brittle. Although certainly not a selling point with condition-conscious collectors, the burn from the “X” on the McConnell stamp and its effect on the underlying cover indicate that it has been affixed to the cover for a very long time. Mr. Lyons states that the fake Wilsen cover has the same effect, but this is not accurate. The ink tying the stamp on the Wilsen cover is feathered, but does not have the oxidation burn of aged iron gall ink.

### **The Difference Between Knowing and Presuming**

It has been written in the art world that to call a fake genuine is a serious error, but to brand a genuine work as fake is an unforgivable sin.

Although the Hussey reprints and existence of manipulated Adams City Express covers have clouded the field, the provenance of the McConnell cover, as documented by Elliott Perry, and the characteristics of the stamp, cancel and cover are overwhelming evidence in support of its genuineness.

Perry believed that the McConnell cover was real and that it meant some 2c Blue stamps were issued and used. The author concurs.

While Mr. Lyons and others are entitled to their opinions, they should not so readily dismiss the testimony of a scholar such as Elliott Perry. They should also be careful not to presume to know that all of the 2c Blue stamps from the plate of 100 are reprints, dismissing the possibility that some are remainders of an original issue. Perry, although he believed the McConnell cover proved that some 2c Blue stamps were original, was unwilling to make the claim that all of them were original. Perry’s approach should be a model for today’s philatelists.

# Internal References to Independent Mail Usage

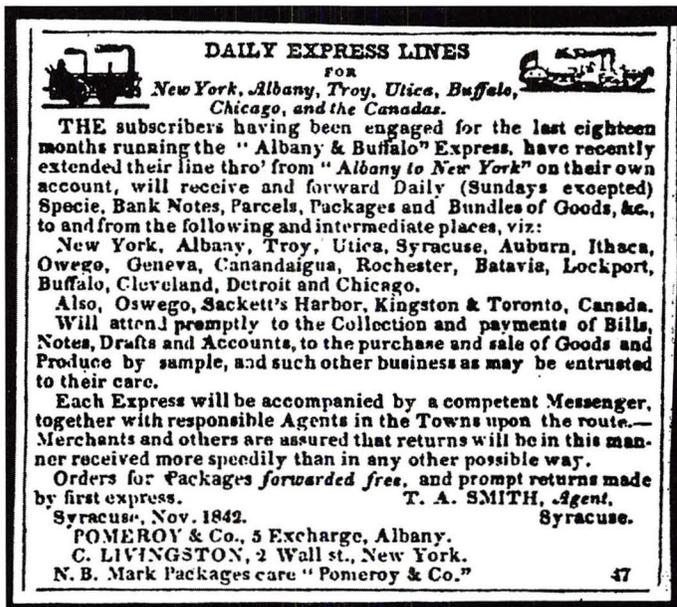
By

Stephen Gronowski

The history of the inception, flourishing and final demise of the Independent Mail companies has been told many times but never seems to lose its luster. I suppose no one can resist the tale of David versus Goliath even when set against the backdrop of mail delivery in the middle of the nineteenth century.

Beginning in or about June of 1844 various Express Companies such as the American Letter Mail Co., Hale & Co., Hoyt's Letter Express, Letter Express and Pomeroy's Letter Express began to deliver mail between cities in the Northeast region of the country and between Great Lake area cities such as Detroit and Cleveland and the Northeast. These companies are commonly referred to as "The Independent Mail Companies" and they competed directly with the United States Post Office Department over routes serviced by both.

Although similar Express Companies such as Pomeroy & Co. existed as early as 1841, there is little evidence that they delivered mail. (see lengthy commentary on this subject in the Express Mail section of Elliot Perry's Pat Paragraphs) Instead these companies delivered "Specie, Bank Notes, Parcels, Packages and Bundles of Goods, &c." to many of the same areas served by the mail delivering Express Companies. (see figure 1 for a contemporary November 1842 ad for Pomeroy & Co. that appeared in Syracuse and Buffalo newspapers).



**DAILY EXPRESS LINES**  
FOR  
*New York, Albany, Troy, Utica, Buffalo,  
Chicago, and the Canadas.*

THE subscribers having been engaged for the last eighteen months running the "Albany & Buffalo" Express, have recently extended their line thro' from "Albany to New York" on their own account, will receive and forward Daily (Sundays excepted) Specie, Bank Notes, Parcels, Packages and Bundles of Goods, &c., to and from the following and intermediate places, viz:

New York, Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Ithaca, Owego, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, Lockport, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

Also, Oswego, Sackett's Harbor, Kingston & Toronto, Canada.

Will attend promptly to the Collection and payments of Bills, Notes, Drafts and Accounts, to the purchase and sale of Goods and Produce by sample, and such other business as may be entrusted to their care.

Each Express will be accompanied by a competent Messenger, together with responsible Agents in the Towns upon the route.— Merchants and others are assured that returns will be in this manner received more speedily than in any other possible way.

Orders for Packages forwarded free, and prompt returns made by first express.

T. A. SMITH, Agent,  
Syracuse.

Syracuse, Nov. 1842.

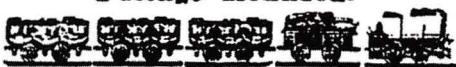
POMEROY & Co., 5 Exchange, Albany.  
C. LIVINGSTON, 2 Wall st., New York.  
N. B. Mark Packages care "Pomeroy & Co."

47

Figure 1. 1842 ad from Syracuse and Buffalo newspapers.

The impetus that led the Express Companies to deliver mail and compete with the Post Office, was a two fold demand from the public for quicker and more efficient mail service and cheaper postage rates. The Independent Mail Companies

**Postage Reduced.**



**POMEROY'S LETTER EXPRESS** will leave daily, for New York, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Batavia and Buffalo, at 6½ cents for single letters to all of the above places, and 20 stamps for \$1.  
12½ cents to Boston, Philadelphia, New Haven, Hartford, Norwich, Providence, Worcester, Lynn, Salem, Lowell, Bangor, &c.  
The Mail will close for the east at 8 o'clock, P. M.  
do do do west at 2 o'clock, P. M.  
H. J. HASTINGS, Agent, 6 State st.  
Letters will be delivered in Rochester by a Penny Post.

---

**POSTAGE REDUCED.**



**GEO. E. POMEROY'S LETTER EXPRESS**, daily for New York, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, Schenectady, Troy. 6½ cts each letter—20 stamps for \$1.  
Offices, 2 Wall st. New York; 5 Exchange, Albany; 1 Exchange, Buffalo.

---

**“POSTAGE REDUCED.”**—Pomero-roy's Letter Express will receive and forward letters daily, to the following places, for 6½ cts. When prepaid 20 free stamps for \$1.

Errie, Pa.	Coneaut, Ohio.
Ashtabula, Ohio.	Grand River, Ohio.
Painesville, “	Cleveland, “
Huron, “	Sandusky City, “
Toledo, “	Maumee “
Monroe, Michigan.	Detroit, Michigan.
Ypsilanti, “	Ann Arbor, “
Jackson, “	Milwaukee, W. T.
Southport, W. T.	Chicago, Ill.

Office, No. 1 Exchange st., Mansion House Block. jy 12-1m

Figure 2

**TRANSPORTATION.**

**WELLS & CO'S. EXPRESS.**



**FOR**

**BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA, DAILY.**

**WELLS & COMPANY**, having completed arrangements with the Steam Boat Association for forwarding their Express from Buffalo to Cleveland, Detroit and intermediate places during Lake Navigation. Will despatch a Messenger Daily, from the above places. This Express connects at Buffalo with Livingston, Wells & Pomeroys (late Pomeroys & Co's) Eastern and Canada Express, thereby enabling them to forward Packages of Bank Notes, Specie, Bundles and Parcels of Goods, Invoices, Bills of Lading, Account Currents, &c. &c., as soon, and often in advance of the Mails.  
Merchants, Booksellers, Commission, Forwarding & Banking Houses, will find this a safe, cheap and expeditious way of sending packages destined for Eastern cities and the Canadas.  
Unsent orders for Packages and bundles of goods will be forwarded free and returns made by first Express. Particular attention will be given to the collections and payment of Notes, Bills and Accounts. The business on this Line will be conducted on the same principles and with the same promptness and despatch that has characterized the Eastern Lines.  
The proprietors by giving a strict attention to business, will endeavor to merit a liberal share of public confidence and patronage. **M. C. YOUNGLOVE,**  
**HENRY WELLS,** } Proprietors. Agent.  
**D. DUNNING,** }  
**WM. G. FARGO,** }

je3

Figure 3

accomplished the former by often carrying mail by packet boat and steam train. Their ads often carried caricatures of the same (see Figures 2 and 3 for contemporary ads for Pomeroys's Letter Express and Wells & Co.s).

More important than the efficient service provided for by the Independent Mail Companies though, was the drastically reduced fees they charged for delivering mail. By an act of Congress on April 9, 1816(effective May 1, 1816) postal rates were set at 6 cents for not over 30 miles, 10 cents for 30 to 80 miles, 12 1/2 cents for 80 to 150 miles, 18 1/2 cents for 150 to 400 miles and 25 cents for over 400 miles. These rates were largely unchanged by 1844.

Conversely Independent Mail Companies such as Letter Express charged 6 1/4 cents for delivery to Detroit, 12 1/2 cents for delivery to Buffalo and 18 3/4 cents for delivery to Norwich. Letters containing two pieces were charged double (see Figure 4 for contemporary ad for Letter Express which appeared in the Cleveland Herald on July 12, 1844). Patrons of the Independent Mail companies further saved money by buying stamps in bulk. The ad in figure 4 indicates that stamps could be purchased for 10 for \$1.00 with a half a stamp paying the 6 1/4 rate (these are the wonderful Letter Express bisects that we encounter on cover such as lot 1373 in the January 4, 1966 Frank Hollowbush sale), a full stamp paying the 12 1/2 cent rate and one and half stamp paying the 18 3/4 rate (perhaps best shown by the dramatic one and half tete-beche bisect pair sold as lot 1305 in the Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc. sale of

**NEW POST OFFICE.**  
**POSTAGE REDUCED.**

**T**HE DAILY LETTER EXPRESS having been extended to this place is now prepared to carry Letters at the following rates:—

To Detroit, Mich. . . . . 6½	To Utica . . . N. Y. . . 12½
" Monroe, " . . . . . "	" Schenectady . . . . . "
" Ypsilanti, " . . . . . "	" Troy . . . . . "
" Ann Arbor, " . . . . . "	" Albany . . . . . "
" Jackson, " . . . . . "	" N. York City, " . . . . . "
" Toledo, Ohio . . . . . "	" New Haven, Ct. . . . . 18½
" Huron, " . . . . . "	" Hartford . . . . . "
" Sandusky, " . . . . . "	" Norwich . . . . . "
" Ashtabula, " . . . . . "	" Providence, R. I. . . . . "
" Conneaut, " . . . . . "	" Worcester, Mass. . . . . "
" Erie, Pa. . . . . "	" Boston . . . . . "
" Buffalo, N. Y. . . . . 12½	" Lynn . . . . . "
" Batavia, " . . . . . "	" Salem . . . . . "
" Rochester, " . . . . . "	" Newburyport . . . . . "
" Canandaigua, " . . . . . "	" Haverhill . . . . . "
" Geneva, " . . . . . "	" Portsmouth, N. H. . . . . "
" Waterloo, " . . . . . "	" Portland, Maine . . . . . "
" Ithaca, " . . . . . "	" Bangor, " . . . . . "
" Auburn, " . . . . . "	" Philadelphia, Pa. . . . . "
" Syracuse . . . . . "	

Tea stamps will be sold for \$1. Half a stamp will secure the delivery of a letter to any place in the above list rated at 6½ cents, and one stamp to those rated at 12½ cents, and one and a half stamp to those rated at 18½. Letters containing two pieces will be charged double, or require two stamps.

Office at the Bookstore of  
July 12, 1844. M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Am. House.

Figure 4. Reduced postage ad, July 12, 1844.

the David Golden collection). Pomeroy Letter Express apparently did not anticipate bisects so their stamps were sold at 20 for \$1.00 with single stamps making up the 6 1/4 rate and pairs making up the 12 1/2 cent rate (see figure 2).

Independent Mail companies such a Letter Express and Pomeroy's Letter Express were quick to exploit the public's desire for "cheap postage" and emphasized the notion of "Postage Reduced" in their advertisements. (see figures 2 and 4).

Unfortunately all good things must come to an end. By the middle of 1845 the United States was effectively crushing the Independent Mail Companies by the utilization of lawsuits and changes in postal regulations. The most important regulatory change was the March 3, 1845 Act of congress (effective July 1, 1845) which reduced postage rates to 5 cents for half-ounce letters under 300 miles and 10 cents for half-ounce letters over 300 miles. Furthermore no longer would patrons be charged for single or double sheets as the half-ounce standard would now govern this. This law also monopolized for the United States Postal System all postal routes between towns and cities. The Independent Mail companies were now put out of business as it was illegal to compete against the Post Office Department. More importantly one could send letters through the United States Mail just as cheaply.

It is not surprising that while the Independent Mail Companies flourished, patrons flocked to them to utilize their more efficient and cheaper service. It is also not surprising that such patrons were more than willing to tell friends or business colleagues of these benefits. Perhaps this was out of a sense "of wanting to share a good thing" or perhaps these individuals just couldn't help showing their preference for private enterprise.

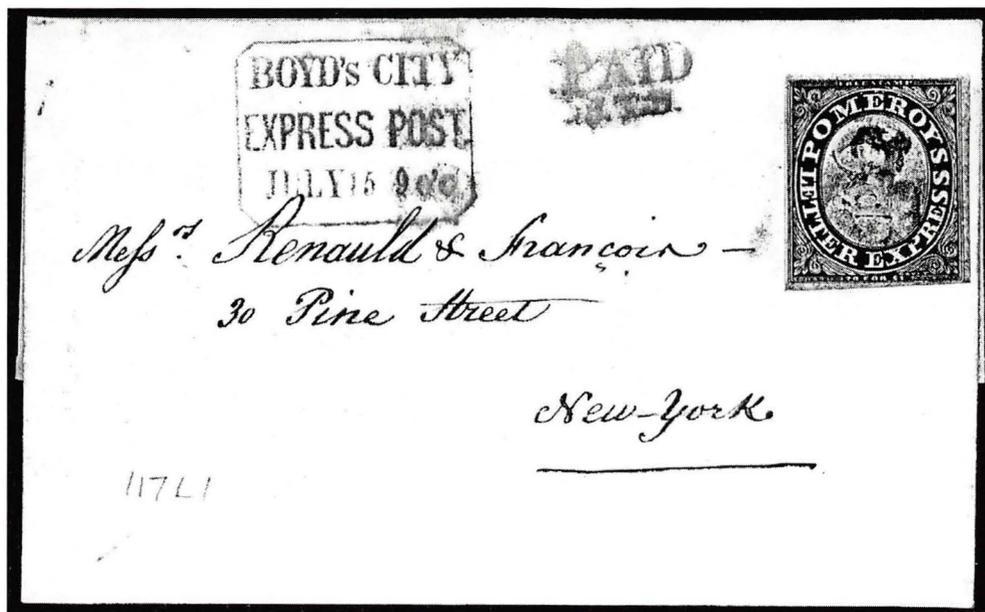
Perhaps the best way to tell someone of the benefits of the Independent Mails was to expound on them in a letter carried by such a company. The remaining portion

of this article describes several covers that do just that. For purposes of this piece I am not including manuscript directional notations such as “Per Wells & Co.s”. Instead the notations specifically mention the patrons use of the post or the cheap postage afforded by the post.

### REFERENCES TO CHEAP POSTAGE

The first cover is described in Pat Paragraphs on page 308, as being from the Robert Emerson collection. Although this cover is not photographed it is described as being sent from Buffalo, N.Y. headlined July 3, 1844 and bears a 117L1 Pomeroy’s Letter Express canceled with a red Cd. The sender states “Please inform me by Pomeroy & Co. Express” and “Pomeroy & Co. are carrying letters between here and N.Y. (the probable destination of this letter) for 6c each or 20 stamps for a letter. It reduces the expense”. Clearly the sender here refers to Pomeroy’s Letter Express’ “Reduced Postage” and is obviously encouraging the addressee to use Pomeroy’s Letter Express.

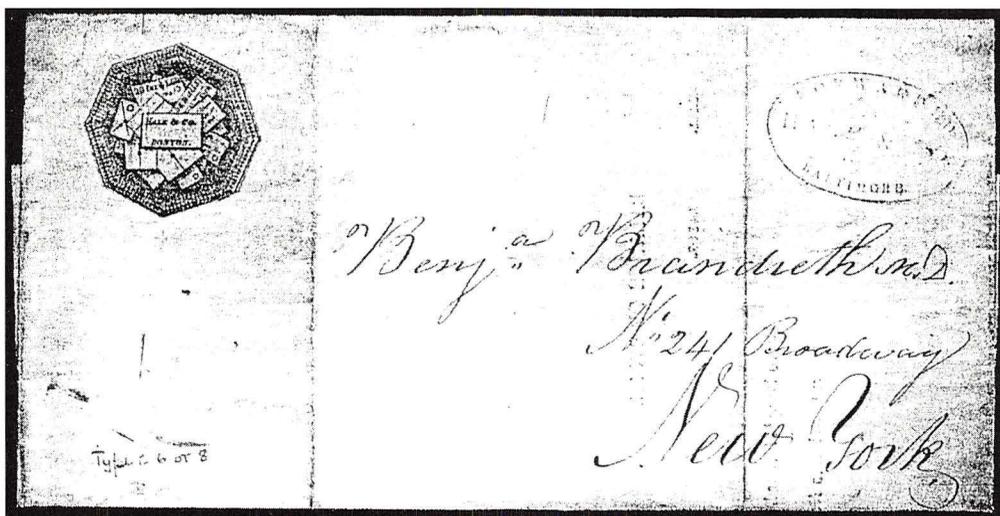
A similar cover is in the collection of the author (formerly in the Jarrett and Knapp collections) and also bears a 117L1 Pomeroy’s Letter Express stamp canceled by “Cd” in red (see Figure 5). This folded letter is headlined Buffalo July 13, 1844 and was sent to Renault & Francois, who were French cigar dealers in New York City. It was delivered by Pomeroy’s to New York City (apparently on July 15 as indicated by the Boyd’s handstamp) where it was turned over to Boyd’s City Express. Boyd’s applied their distinctive red boxed company handstamp and “Paid J.T.P.” and delivered the letter to the addressee.



**Figure 5. July 13, 1844 letter to Renault & Francois in New York City from Buffalo.**

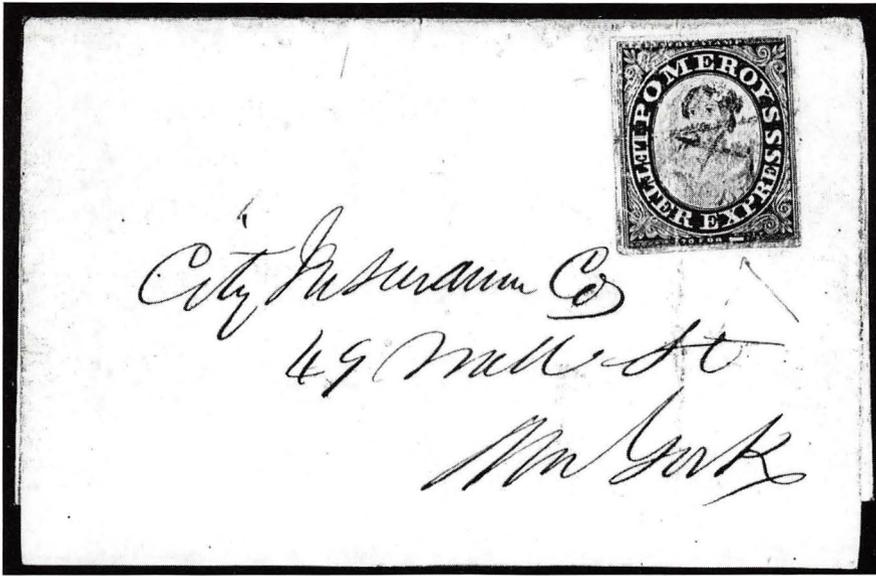
The letter's contents are in French and my wife was kind enough to translate the postscript. Translated it reads "Tiffany (Tiffany & Co. was the sender of the letter) asks these gentlemen to remit their letters until further notice through Pomeroy & Co. Because they charge 6 1/4 instead of 2/. Twenty stamps for \$1.00". The reference to the "2/" rate is somewhat cryptic and perhaps a society member can assist me here. Once again the sender was clearly expounding on the virtues of "cheap postage" and encouraging the addressee to utilize Pomeroy's Letter Express' services.

Lot 1114 of the Golden sale also contained a cover with a reference to "cheap postage". The cover sent to New York City bears a Hale & Co. 75L5 stamp and a Hale & Co. Baltimore handstamp and is datelined April 28, 1845. (see Figure 6). The sender informs the addressee that "I now send by the express mail, because I get ten stamps for 50 cts. which is worth saving, if they are delivered promptly." Again the sender is advising the addressee of the benefits of using the Independent Mails.



**Figure 6. Hale & Co. letter of April 28, 1845. The contents address saving postage.**

The folded letter shown in Figure 7 is also from the author's collection. It bears a 117L2 (value erased) Pomeroy's Letter Express stamp with a manuscript cancellation and is headlined Rochester, July 5, 1844. The contents of this letter are only partially legible. They are roughly translated in part as "In regard to future communications. Please adopt this course. Get 20 letter stamps of Pomeroy & let their two Policies be folded the other way & paid & ths will come by Me you see for 10 cents." "You can send each policy to Me without a wrapper at 5 cents & no delay. I paying postage at this end & you at that. What say you. Please try it & See. Send of course by Pomeroy's Letter Express 3 Wall St." Here the sender informs the addressee of "cheap postage", expediency ("no delay") and even goes to the extent of giving him Pomeroy's address in New York City (although apparently the correct address was 2 Wall St.)!



**Figure 7. Pomeroy 117L2, value erased, letter from Rochester to New York, July 5, 1844.**

### **REFERENCES TO EFFICIENT OR EXPEDIENT SERVICE**

Not all internal references in Independent Mail Company letters refer to cheap postage. The front shown in figure 8 was formerly in the author's collection and has recently been placed in what is becoming one of the greatest Independent Mail Company collections ever formed. I consider it to be one of the truly outstanding pieces in this area of collecting.

This front was dealt with in some detail in my article on pages 27-28 in the October 1994 issue of the Penny Post. The front bears a se-tenant pair of the 85L1 Hoyt's Letter Express stamp with the top stamp being the 85L1a "Letter" error. It also bears a pair of the 117L3 Pomeroy's Letter Express stamp and a strike in red of the Boyd's City Express boxed company handstamp. The point of origin of the front is unknown although Hoyt's carried the letter from some undeterminable point on the canal between Rochester and Dansville. Hoyt's turned the letter over to Pomeroy's at yet another undeterminable point on this same canal. Pomeroy's carried the letter to New York City where they turned it over to Boyd's for local delivery to the addressee.

The back of the front is also intriguing for purposes of this article. Although the contents are only partial, they read in part "... two stamps on yours... is necessary. Two stamps of the Express". I believe that the reader was giving the addressee instructions on how to respond to him expediently by using one of the Independent Mail Companies.



Figure 8. Triple conjunctive use, Hoyt's to Pomeroy to Boyd's.

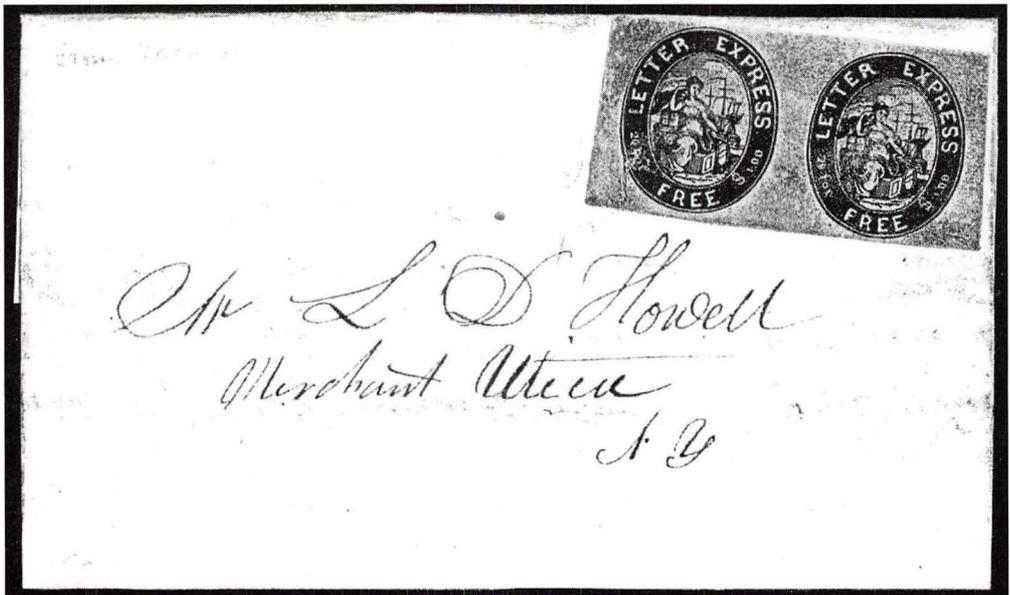
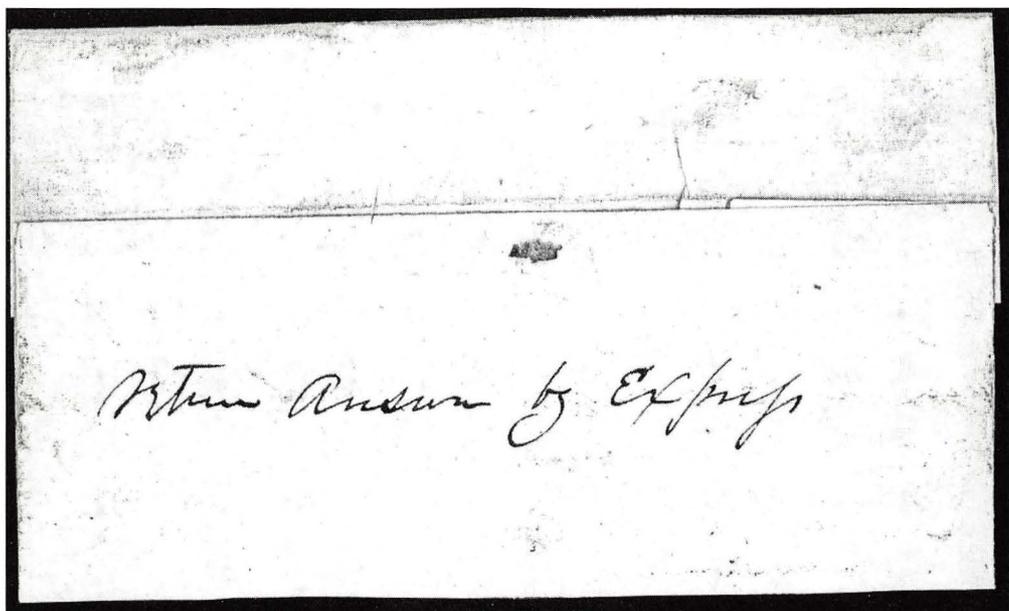


Figure 9. Jackson, Michigan to Utica, September 20, 1844.

Lot 720 in the Richard Frajola sale of the Middendorf collection is a 117L1 Pomeroy's Letter Express stamp on a folded letter datelined Albany, July 3, 1844 to Utica. (see figure 10) A manuscript notation on the back reads "See on back one of Pomeroy's tickets". The reference to a "ticket" clearly refers to the Pomeroy's stamp. Although I have not read the contents of this letter, I would not be surprised to see the sender encouraging the addressee to utilize Pomeroy's and informing him what the stamps look like.



**Figure 10. "Return Answer by Express."**

I have a 75L5 Hale & Co. stamp used on a folded printed business form used from Boston to Philadelphia and dated July 5, 1844. A portion of the letter reads "I sent you on Wednesday per Express Mail." Again I believe that the sender is inferring to the addressee that his past letter was sent in an expedient manner by one of the Independent Mail Companies. (Most likely the American Letter Mail company or Hale & Co. both of which served Boston and Philadelphia).

Finally the folded letter shown in figure 9 (from the author's collection) was sent to Utica and bears a pair of the 96L1 Letter Express stamp. It is datelined Jackson, Michigan, September 20, 1844. A manuscript notation on the rear of the letter states "Return Answer by Express". (See Figure 10) Once again the sender was indicating to the addressee a likely desire to have a reply in an expedient manner.

I am sure that society members have similar Independent Mail Company covers in their collections that contain similar references to the ones touched upon in this article. I would encourage them to inspect their holdings and report their findings in future issues of the Penny Post.

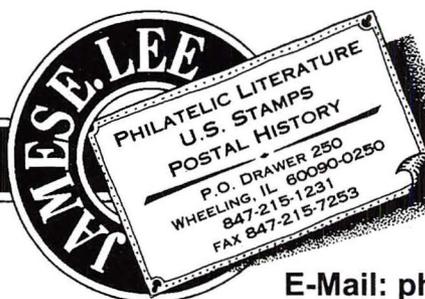
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center rarity - sold in Shreves  
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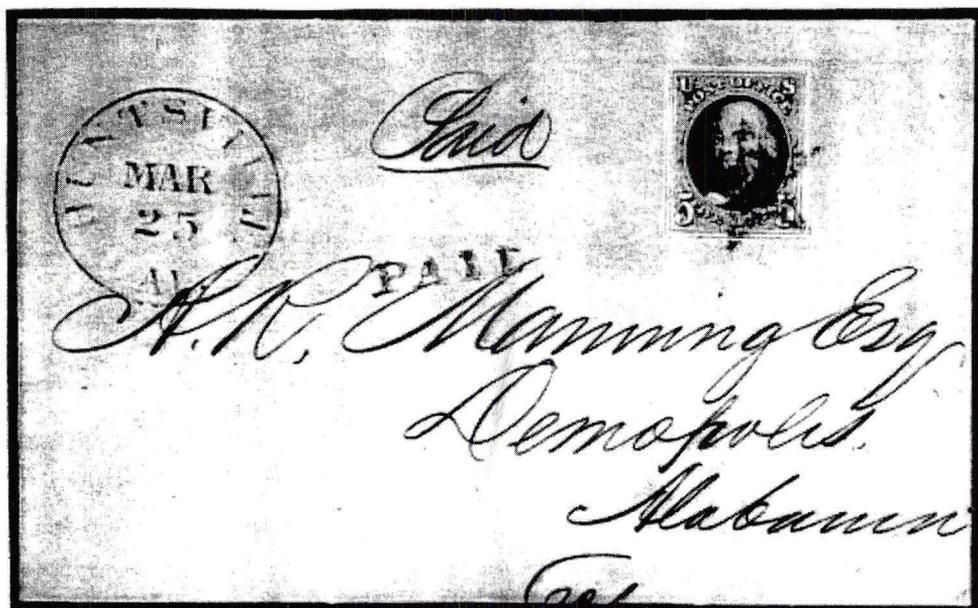
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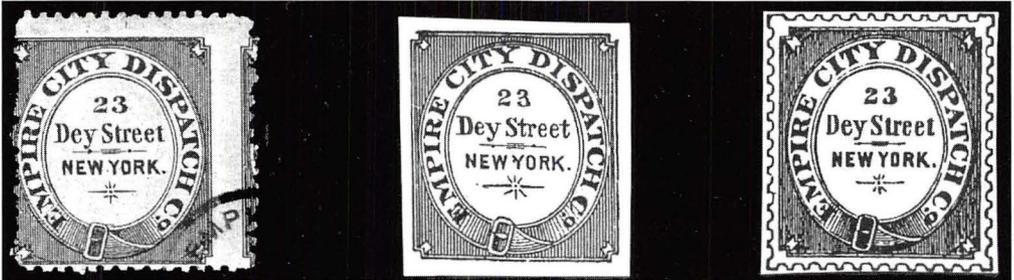
# Forgery Update

By  
John P. Halstead

## Empire City Dispatch New York City

While Patton stated that he knew of no forgeries, at least two have come to my attention. The first (Forgery A) appears in Scott's 1890's albums and in his article in the *American Journal of Philately*, December, 1888, p.405, where it is described as lithographed, black on light green paper, perforated 12. The same cut with the same description appears in J. Bouvez, *Timbres locaux des Etats-Unis Amerique* (1921), p.68, obviously copied from Scott. My copy is printed in dark blue on white wove paper and is imperforate, although the perforations may have been clipped.

I have not seen a copy of the second forgery (Forgery B) which appears as a cut in Moens' 1891 catalogue. It is described as black on water-green laid paper, perforated 12. From the design of the corner ornaments, and from the fact that he got the perforations and the color right, it seems certain that Moens copied this cut from an original. Has anyone seen a specimen?



Original  
64L1

Forgery A

Forgery B

with Purple Cancel

**Forgery A**      Typographed      (Probably Scott)

1. The corner ornaments are unlike the original.
2. The vertical background lines are heavier than in the original.
3. The "3" of "23" leans to the left and bulges outward at the lower right side.
4. The oval border outside "EMPIRE CITY DISPATCH" is much closer to the lettering than in the original.
5. The "t's" of "Street" have long upturned ends at the bottom.
6. The left horizontal line projecting from the star is longer than the right line.

Color: Blue on white wove.

**Forgery B**      Typographed      (Moens)

1. The star is not as delicate as it is in the original.

2. The shading lines under the first “E” of “EMPIRE” do not extend under the entire letter.
3. There is a break in the inner oval border below the “H” of “DISPATCH”.
4. The lettering of “EMPIRE CITY DISPATCH” is slightly closer to both the inner and outer oval borders than in the original.

**Government City Dispatch  
Baltimore Carrier**

On pages 950-955 of the Lyons Identifier are pictures of Forgeries A-L of this semi-official carrier. A variety of Forgery J appears below. We shall call it Forgery J1. Provenance unknown but possibly Scott.



**Forgery J**



**Forgery J1**

**Forgery J1**      “Horsemen”      Typographed      (Scott)

1. The identifying characteristics 1-4 of Forgery J are repeated.
2. The “C” of “CENT” is closer to the “E” of “ONE” than to the “ENT” of “CENT”.
3. The ends of the bottom curves of the “S” are not turned inward toward the body of the “S” as in Forgery J.
4. The loop of the “P” is smaller than in Forgery J.
5. The shading under the horse is different from any other forgery.
6. The right outer border is thinner than the bottom outer border.
7. There is an extra thin frame line 1 1/2-2 mm. outside the outer border.

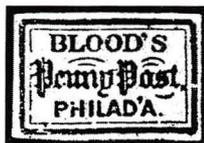
Color: Black on buff colored through

**Blood’s Penny Post  
Philadelphia**

**The small stamps**

Type III **Forgery C**      “Penny Post”      Typographed      (Lyons Identifier p. 123-125)

4. The inverted apostrophe after “PHILAD’A” is a position flaw.
6. The left and bottom inner frame lines have breaks.
7. There is an irregular period after the “t” in Post.” that is touching the inner frame line.
9. The “H” in “PHILAD’A.” is damaged in the pictured copy.
10. The apostrophe in “BLOOD’S” is fat.



**Forgery C**



**Forgery D**

Type III **Forgery D** “Penny Post” Typographed (Scott)  
 This is a Scott Forgery. It is identical to the cut in John Walter Scott’s article in the American Journal of Philately of October 1888 on page 340.

**City Dispatch, Philadelphia**  
 (*Lyons Identifier* p. 351-353 for stamps)  
 Bogus Label (Moen 1891)



**Bogus Label**

Type III **Forgery H** “Penny Post” Lithographed (Moens 1891)

1. **The bottom of the uprights in the “P”s of “Penny Post” curve to the right and end in a point.**
2. The apostrophe in “Blood’s” is an arrowhead pointing SE.
3. The crossbars of the “A’s” of “PHILAD’A” are not fully connected to the uprights.
4. The loops of the “P”s in “Penny Post” contain two horizontal and one vertical line, all strong and clear.



**Forgery H**

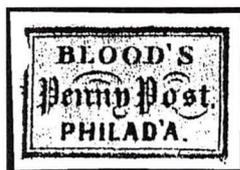
Type III **Forgery I** “Penny Post” Typographed

1. **The letters of “Blood’s” and “Penny Post” are smaller and farther apart than in the original and in Forgeries A-G.**
2. The loops of the “P”s in “Penny Post” contain two horizontal and one vertical line, all strong and clear.
3. The double crescent over “Post” and the single crescent under it are better formed than in the original.
4. The lettering is well formed and thinner, and the printing is sharper, than in the original.

Color: bronze on white wove



**Original**  
 15L15



**Forgery I**

Note: The apparent fault in the upper left corner of Forgery I is not a fault but a piece missing.

Type III **Forgery J** "Penny Post" Typographed

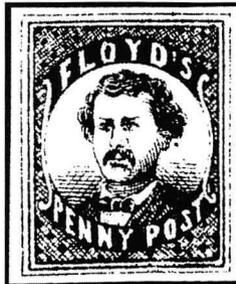
1. The letters of "Blood's" and "Penny Post" are smaller and farther apart than in the original and in Forgeries A-G.
2. None of the letters are connected.
3. The double crescent over "Post" and the single crescent under it are better formed than in the original.
4. The printing is blotchy.
5. The inner and outer frame lines are connected by color flaws in many places.

Color: milky blue on thick white wove.



**Forgery J**

**Floyd's Penny Post**



**Forgery M**

**Forgery M** Typographed

1. The stamp has a thin outer border and a border that is different from all of the forgeries A-L.
2. The face and hair is different from all the other forgeries.
3. The colors: red on thick white paper  
maroon on thick white paper

**Lincoln City Carrier**



color: red on yellow glazed surface colored paper

# Forgery Update

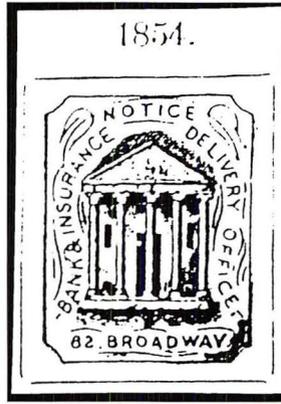
By  
Carl Kane

**Hussey's Post  
New York City**

There is a second type of Forgery A by Scott.

**Forgery B, Type I, 87L1 Greek Temple design** (*Lyons* page 607)

1. There are no corner dots.
2. The frame at the lower right corner shows repair and heavy inking.



**Forgery B Type I (Scott)**

**87L23 Greek Temple design Type IV** (*Lyons* page 612)

Forgery Type A and Type B are the same forgery. Both have the break in the “E” in “NOTICE”. Both have a similar break at the right end of the line below the pediment and most importantly both have a ragged right border line. The only difference in the two is the flourish under “BROADWAY”. It extends much further to the left and right in Forgery B. They are two states of the same Scott forgery.

*Editors Note: From Photos taken of stamps I found adhesives which resemble both states.*

**87L2 and 3 Letter Box Forgery A, Type I** (*Lyons* page 613)

This is the same as forgery C Type IV on page 621. There is no evidence that Moens made Letter box stamps with the dots in the corners. It is believed that Forgery A Type I by Moens as shown on page 613 does not exist.

**87L6, 7 and 8 Letter Box Forgery C, Type II** (*Lyons* page 615)

The illustrated Forgery C is a Moens Forgery. It exactly matches the illustration in Moens catalogue *Prix-Courant de Timbres-Poste*, 1891 Edition, Planche 70, Item 19.

**87L10, 11 and 12 “Words Only” Type I** (Lyons page 625-626)

There is a variation of the Moens Forgery D that was made by Bolaffi. It is clear but it does lack some of the characteristics of the original Moens cut. It is different in that there are two dots after the “A” in “H.A:M”

*Editors Note: This is new Forgery E.*

**Forgery E Type I (50 Williams St. at left) Typographed (After Moens) Bolaffi**

1. The identifying characteristics 1-7 of Forgery D are repeated.
2. There are two dots after the “A” in “H.A:M”.



**Type I Forgery E (Bolaffi)**

The gold sheet has two Forgery D cuts. One reads “H.A.M” instead of “11.A.M” and the other reads “H.A:M”.

**87L13-21 Type II (1 Cent Delivery)** (Lyons pages 627-633)

I believe that Forgeries C and I are the same. The Forgery C is just a lighter printing. Forgery J is also the same.

*Editors Note: Forgery J is from Moen cut 59 from 1864. Forgery I is from a picture of an actual stamp. Forgery C comes to us from Patton page 211 where Patton says that he has seen a copy in yellow-green.*

**87L24 Type IV (Letter Box Type - 82 Broadway)** (Lyons pages 620-622)

**ForgeryF Typographed (Moens)**

1. There are 5 lines under the first “E” in “LETTER” and 4 lines under the second “E”.
2. There are more flourish lines under “BANK & INSURANCE” and “CITY POST” than on the original and the other forgeries.
3. There is a dash between “CITY-POST”.

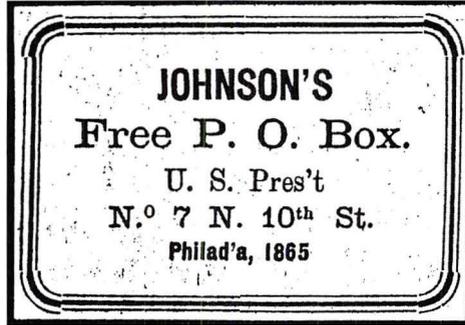


**Forgery F (Moen)**

# Forgery Update

By  
John Bowman

**Johnson's Box**



**New Discovery**

Color: Black on light buff, fully gummed

# Forgery Update

By  
John Swade

## **United States Letter Express**

I have several colors which are not listed in Volume III page 1070. The 2¢, 5¢, 10¢, and 20¢ stamps were made in Green, Orange, Dull Violet and blue.

*Editor's Note: I have been keeping a record of new colors but have not been updating this information. My present interest is in reporting newforgery types. I did find this letter of interest so I have presented it. The United States Letter Express stamps were printed in sheets of 40 (8x5). The top row of 8 stamps are one cent. The second row of 8 stamps are two cents. The third row are ten cents. The fourth row are five cents and the bottom row are twenty cts.*

# Forgery Update

By

Larry Lyons

## Third Avenue Post Office

On pages 1034 to 1036 of the *Lyons Identifier* there are pictures and descriptions of the oval forgeries A, B and C. Forgery D was shown and described as Bogus 4. Forgeries A and B are found in Patton on page 242 and forgeries C and D were new finds after the Patton work.

The rectangular adhesives were given bogus names in Patton on page 243 where A, B and C can be found. These are *Lyons* bogus 1, 2 and 3.

Shown below are new finds. The forgery E and the new Bogus 4 are both black on green glazed surface colored paper.



**Forgery D**  
Previously called  
Bogus 4 in Error



**Forgery E**  
New Find



**Bogus 4**  
New Find

## Grafflin's Baltimore Dispatch

On pages 522-525 of *The Lyons Identifier* forgeries A-G of the Grafflin's adhesive are shown and described. New forgery H is presented here. The lettering of Forgery H is similar to Forgery G. The tower in Forgery H is detailed and the one in Forgery G is not. there is an extra thin border line around Forgery H. Forgery H is shown here with an ink manuscript "G" but it can be found with other forms of face cancels. The stamp is black on white paper. Forgery G is attributed to A. C. Roessler.



**Forgery G**



**Forgery H**

## Acker's Special Delivery

The Finley Acker Company operated a general store in Philadelphia from 1882-1912. They used advertising labels on their weekly and holiday circulars. Types 1 and 2 are shown in *The Lyons Identifier* on the bottom of page 24. Here is a new Type 3 which is on red creamy paper. The mail bag reads "Ackers Weekly."



Type 3

## Gordon's City Express

On pages 515-521 of *The Lyons Identifier* there are 11 forgeries shown of the Gordon's City Express adhesive. As if this wasn't enough, I have found a 12<sup>th</sup> forgery now designated "L". The distinguishing characteristics are:

1. There is a line under the "S" in "CTS".
2. The shape of the "S" in "CTS" is different from forgery A.
3. The man does not match any other forgeries.
4. The circles are of even thickness.
5. The outer circle touches the frame line on all four sides.
6. The colors are: gold on white  
gold on vermilion surface color paper.



Forgery L  
New



Details of Forgery L

## The Beginnings of Adhesive Postage –Part 7

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### The Intercity Experiment Using Adhesives

One of the most unusual experiments involving the U.S. City Despatch Post was made in the spring of 1843. It involved using that operation's adhesives to prepay intercity mail. There are currently eight covers recorded (six illustrated in the Caspary sale) that survived into the 20<sup>th</sup> century that illustrate the intercity prepayment of postage beginning in the spring of 1843. They represent the first provisional general issue of the United States government postage stamps.<sup>1</sup>

Elliott Perry had noted that a New York City Despatch Post adhesive used on a cover to a post office box would be a provisional use, for it would pay a postal rate under the split carrier two cents plus one cent system introduced in 1842. I believe this is strictly true only of letters posted after July 1, 1845 when the new 'drop rate' was introduced. Earlier letters, 'not for transmission' would have represented only a perquisite of the postmaster. I do not record any examples of such use, but do have stampless examples of the drop rate/carrier combinations postmarked after the new postal laws, effective July 1, 1845. (See Figure 1.)



**Figure 1. Cover dated July 30, 1845. Two cents for the post office plus one cent for the City Despatch Post.**

The ongoing discussion of a U.S. general issue adhesive that began with Daniel Webster in June of 1840 was not unknown to Postmaster General Wycliffe; it is probable that he favored such an adhesive, and an experiment to see how one would operate would fit his overall postal modernization program. The existence of seven intercity covers using the U. S. City Despatch Post adhesives to prepay intercity rates proves some sort of experiment was made. However, documentary

<sup>1</sup> Three of these are illustrated in Part III of this series on pages 4-6.

evidence and details of the operation are lacking. What we know, we know from the covers.

Two of these intercity covers were described by John Luff in 1902, while a third was lot 156 in the Seybold sale of March 1910 held by Morgenthau and recently resurfaced in the Hall collection as lot 146. Four of the covers are dated and addressed to Henry Morris of the Philadelphia law firm of Morris, Tasker and Morris. New York City's future postmaster, Robert Morris, was Mayor of New York at this time.

The earliest cover bears a strip of three and a pair of the green glazed adhesives (positions 6R-10R) and is postmarked May 25 with dated 1843 contents. It was illustrated in Part III of this series on page 5. The writer marked the cover 'Single Paid' on the face. There are two 12-1/2¢ rates in manuscript, one in black (by the carrier?), and the other in blue. This cover shows why the multiples would appeal, for fifteen and a half cents of service was obtained for the payment of 12-1/2 cents—a gain of three cents at a time when room and board at a major New York hotel was only 25 cents. It was a significant economic gain for someone with heavy correspondence.

The second earliest cover has no internal year date but also bears a red PAID tying some of the green glazed adhesives. It is postmarked May 30, and is presumably an 1843 use. It is illustrated in Part III, page 4 of this series. The cover is addressed to F. Packard at the American Sunday School Union, No. 146 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. The adhesives are a severed block of four (positions 1R-2R, 6R-7R) together with a single (position 8R). The second pair is tied by the New York red curved 'PAID' handstamp. Only a single blue manuscript '12' shows, but under the stamp is a manuscript inscription 'Paid 3 cents for City Despatch 12-1/2 for Philadelphia. Paid.'

This second cover was noted by John Luff in 1902 and is ex-Caspary, Pope, and Kapiloff. Only the Pope sale description differs in color, calling the adhesives 'bluish green.' Checking against the Roy White *Color in Philately* chart, I find this is a White style 13-11 medium moderate greenish blue, close to the shade found on the Kingman cover of June 2, 1843. (See Table II *Penny Post*, January 2001, Vol. 9, No. 1. p. 49)

The third cover also bears five of the green glazed printing and is postmarked June 16, 1843. It was part of the Morris correspondence find. It was illustrated as lot 378 in the sale of the Caspary collection in 1957 and as lot 144 in the Hall sale. The adhesives are a strip of four (positions 1R-4R) and a single, which is 7R. There is a blue 12-1/2 for the intercity rate and a curved red PAID. The adhesives are killed with the red octagon 'U.S.' as were the two earlier covers.

The fourth intercity cover contains the largest multiple recorded on cover, a strip of five (positions 16-20L) and is addressed to the Morris law firm in Philadelphia and dated July 5<sup>th</sup>. It is illustrated in Part III of this series on page 6. The strip is tied, to the cover, by a New York Type 15 circular date stamp as well as one of the red octagon 'U.S.' killers. There is a brown 'Single Paid' as well as a red curved New York PAID and a blue 12-1/2 rate. Significantly, the contents read, in part,

"If the post office cheats again in respect to this letter, please inform me—I have been reimbursed the other..."

The remark shows that Philadelphia had not accepted one of the earlier Morris firm's letters as paid, although it was prepaid by adhesives. It is possible that this letter is that of June 16<sup>th</sup>; however, the New York office had accepted the prepayment as valid, and reimbursed the writer for the money that was collected in Philadelphia. Together with the May 30<sup>th</sup> letter to Packard, this cover makes clear the postal intention to permit prepayment of the intercity rates by the U.S. Despatch Post adhesives.

There is a question of which of the printings is to be found on this July 5<sup>th</sup> cover. Mr. Bloch in writing up the Caspary sale description terms these adhesives 'green' as he did the earlier examples. Mr. Frajola in writing up the same cover as part of the Middendorf dispersal termed the stamps 'greenish blue', although he called the ones on the May 25<sup>th</sup> cover 'greenish'. In the Table II time sequence, the July 5<sup>th</sup> cover could be either.

The fifth letter in the sequence is postmarked August 22, 1843 and is known today from the illustration of it as lot 146 in the Hall sale. It does not seem to have been on the market since the 1910 Seybold sale. The adhesives were described as being from the green glazed printing. There were four single stamps, positions 2, 8, 9 and 14R, not five, and the destination was Henry Morris in Philadelphia. There was also a manuscript 'Paid Single' as well as a red handstamp PAID and a blue manuscript 12\_. It was possible that only the intercity rate was being paid and that there was no carrier prepayment, however, I doubt this. More likely one stamp was missing, a view confirmed when it was written up in the Hall sale by Mr. Trepel.

Both the sixth and seventh intercity covers also appear to be short-rated. They can be seen in the Caspary sale. The sixth item is described as bearing three blue adhesives and it is addressed to Lewis Riley, Ridgefield, Ct. It bears a curved red PAID as well as a blue ink '10' rate together with a writer's direction reading 'P.M. please forward /this immediately.' The rate fits both the pre-July 1, 1845 era as well as the double five cent rate thereafter. This cover front has a red town New York circular date stamp (c.d.s.) in handstamp style #15, dated JUN/15. It has been known ever since the 1902 Luff listing where it was cited. There is space at the left for an additional adhesive.

There are three singles on this front-only 'cover', which makes it short paid. Frajola has suggested there was a part payment in cash. The basic question of date hinges upon the color description. In the Caspary sale, Bloch described the adhesives as 'blue'. He never used 'deep blue' in his descriptions, but did specify 'dark blue' for the late printings and 'blue' for the earlier blue ones; therefore, he did not allocate this shade to the late printings. Frajola terms the stamps 'greenish-blue', reserving the term 'blue' for the late printing blues. In the Kapiloff descriptions written by Scott Trepel, the description is 'deep blue,' and the front attributed to 1845. I would suggest a more appropriate date attribution is 1844, although it might be pushed forward to 1843 and this cover regarded as the first of the new blue printings. The full cover may have only born four adhesives originally, one cent short of the proper rate but appropriate to the rating short fall on Philadelphia covers.

The seventh of the intercity multiple adhesive covers is also undated. It is addressed to Dr. Wheeler, Athens, N.Y. and bears a strip of three (7L, 12L (creased) and 17L) together with a single (24L) blue adhesive. The rate is one stamp shy of a

proper rating. There is a 12\_ rate in blue pen for the intercity portion and a red curved handstamp PAID. The New York c.d.s reads October 18 in New York style #15; the date could be 1843-1846. There is room for a fifth stamp above the rate mark, where I suggest that a missing stamp was located. The usual explanation is that the carrier fee was paid in cash, but the carriers had adhesives and thus should have applied them. I doubt that any intercity multiples were paid in cash.

Elliott Perry tentatively assigned this October 18th cover to 1843, where it would represent one of the earlier blue adhesive printings. I originally had doubts, but now concur. An eighth cover posted November 1, 1843 to Julia Welling, Pleasant Valley, N.Y. with five badly creased singles is reported by Trepel as part of a recent find. This means that all the covers except the one to Ridgefield, Ct. can be dated between late May and November 1843. Consequently, it is unlikely that the Riley cover is 1845; in fact, it might not even be as late as 1844, although the difference in shade of the adhesives from documented May and July 1843 examples suggest it is not 1843.

The eight surviving covers, plus two off-cover cancelled strips (of three and four adhesives respectively) represent the intercity experiment survivors. At a 4% survival ratio this suggests that some 200-250 covers were originally involved, bearing on them well over 1,000 adhesives. It was a substantial and historic experiment. I would put its end no later than mid-1844.

### **Politics and Philately**

To understand the end of the intercity provisional experiment it is necessary to once again revert to the politics of the period. I do not believe anyone has previously commented upon the correspondences involved. Many of the users of the U.S. City Despatch adhesives were Whigs such as Messrs. Goodhue and Graham or else irregular Democrats associated with President Tyler.

The addressee American Sunday-School Union, (intercity cover #2) was one of New Jersey Senator Theodore Frelinghuysen's Whig bases of support. Theodore Sedgewick (Caspary sale lot 366) and C.C. Cambreleng (Caspary lot 308, on piece) were radical Democrats who supported Tyler in his attempts to annex Texas. There are undoubtedly other covers that could also be so attributed with additional adequate research. The one addressed to the painter, Thomas Cole, (Caspary lot 317) is another such example.

Nevertheless, it was clear by May 1843 that with the resignation of Daniel Webster, Tyler had lost his last major Whig connection. A move was then made to build an independent party based upon the independent or radical Democrats. The intercity provisional experiment may well have been one of the appeals used for this purpose.

Tyler was renominated at an irregular Democratic convention in May 1844; however, the regular Whig candidate was Henry Clay, with Frelinghuysen as his Vice Presidential nominee. The nomination was made by acclamation on May 1, 1844. The Democratic convention took place at Baltimore May 27-30, 1844. There, Polk was nominated through the efforts of Van Buren and Silas Wright, the New York Governor. By August 20, 1844, Tyler withdrew, recognizing defeat.

Both Postmaster General Wycliffe and New York postmaster Graham faced the possibility of being put out of office in 1845 which in fact occurred and they had no incentive to continue a controversial experiment. The political hazards of

continuing the experiment, together with the philatelic evidence leads me to the conclusion that the intercity experiment was relatively inactive after the fall of 1843. It was probably terminated by July or August 1844 as a result of Tyler's withdrawal from the presidential race.

As there was a shift in New York postmasters in May 1845, I believe that all the intercity cover uses have to be assigned to an earlier date. When Morris came in as New York postmaster, he did not appear to be interested in the carrier operation; rather he concentrated his efforts on the New York provisional adhesive that he issued.

### **First Blue Glazed Paper Adhesives**

The largest group of U. S. City Despatch adhesives currently recorded is from the blue glazed paper printings introduced in 1843 and continued until the end of the governments operation of the local in 1846. The three different style handstamps used by the carrier enable us to roughly separate the blue printings by year.

In his only real comment upon the dates of the various colors of paper used by the U.S. City Despatch Post, Elliott Perry noted the blue glazed paper printings were used from July 1843 to October 1844, if not later. In an article for *Linn's*, published in September 1983, I did a preliminary study of the City Despatch carrier operation in which I questioned the Perry dates because of the number of 1843 covers which could not be classified as 'blue', but which were dated in 1843.

Table III in this article is a fairly extensive listing of the blue glazed paper covers compiled from a number of major sales as well as the Frank Levi auction records. The table probably comprises about two-thirds of the surviving blue paper covers. As such it provides a much better guide as to when the various shades were extant as well as a means whereby some estimation can be made of the printing quantities. Using the record of the surviving examples of the blue and dark blue glazed paper copies and projecting from known survival ratios of other classic U.S. issues such as the New York provisional and the 1847 issue, an estimated printing quantity can be derived just as it has been done for the earlier printings of the U.S. City Despatch Post.

The surviving covers in Table III of the blue glazed paper printing suggest that the first blue paper printing was about 175 sheets of fifty stamps each. Using the same approach, an estimate of about 125 sheets of the dark blue glazed printing is obtained. These figures correspond well with the known distribution of the New York provisional just two years later. In that case we had 120 sheets distributed on July 15, 1845 and 270 on July 16<sup>th</sup>, with additional distributions of 200 sheets each in August and September 1845.

Just when the new blue printings first went to press is still conjectural. Looking at the surviving, dated blue glazed paper covers, I would question the earliest of these. The April 23<sup>rd</sup> cover not only does not bear a tied adhesive but there is dispute about its shade between the auctioneers who described it. Additionally, I find it far too early in light of the lack of other blue glazed paper examples in the succeeding weeks. In light of these reservations, the cover should be submitted for expertizing.

The July 24, 1843 cover addressed to Mrs. Ward that was termed 'blue' in the Shierson auction is now called 'blue green', although it fitted Perry's date structure for the blue printings; again, it stands alone for some time.

In looking at the dates in Table III, I do not find that covers with blue glazed-paper adhesives show up until September 1843. After that month they are fairly common. This suggests that the first blue paper printing took place either in late August or early September 1843. It should be noted that among the early uses are several 'bright blue' examples. These examples are suggestive of a possible problem in the stirring of the color pot so that not all of the blue pigment was adequately mixed for at least part of the first blue glazed printing. I would refer readers to my earlier cited study of the 1847 issue in *Collectors Club Philatelist*, where I discussed some of the color variances likely to occur within the same printing and some of the reasons therefore.

**Table III Blue Glazed Adhesives**

<b>Cover Date</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Addressee</b>	<b>Sources and Notes</b>
4/23/43	Blue	Richard Lawton	See Table II. Dubious as to blue color
7/24/43	Blue	Mrs. Ward	See Table II. Color is as reported in Shierson
9/5/43	Green blue	From St. Johns N.B.	See Table II. Ex-Sloane Storrow-Green sale
9/12/43	Blue	Pollen & Colgate	Position 6L; Middendorf plating; Noted Table II
9/22/43	Green blue	Wm. Hooper	Caspary lot 339; Hall lot 145. Noted Table II
10/2/4-	Bright blue	Haldman, Portsmouth N.H.	Lot 920 Siegel sale 4/21/76
10/18/4-	Blue (4 stamps)	Charles Wheeler	Intercity use; Caspary lot 382; Noted Table III
11/1/43	Blue (5 stamps)	Julia Welling Pleasant Valley, N.Y.	New find with five badly creased single adhesives.
11/8/43	Bright blue	N.A.	Hollowbush lot 1331; lot 916 Siegel 4/21/76
11/24/43	Blue	N.A.	Harmer lot 1130 (7/2/70)
12/13/43	Dark blue	Thomas	Stamp added; lot 460 J.A.Fox (10/5/81)
—/—/43	Light blue	William C—	Local invitation; lot 912 Siegel 4/21/76
<b>1844</b>			
1/17/44	Blue	Garner & Co.	Middendorf mixed lot
1/18/4-	Blue	E.A. Johnson	Lot 107 Stolow 6/21/82
1/22/44	Blue	N.A.	Patton lot 1025 (Lowe 3/15/72)

Cover Date	Color	Addressee	Sources and Notes
2/1/44	Blue	Thompson Rouell	Knapp lot 973; N. Green lot 156 (Mozián 1/19/56)
2/4/44	Blue	N.A.	Wolffers lot 6/0 4/26/74
2/11/44	Blue	Mary Day	Lot 412 Hyers 9/1/80
2/14/44	Blue	Miss de la Montanyo	Valentine; lot 82 Siegel 3/26/96
2/14/44	Blue	Elizabeth O'Connor	Kapiloff lot 244
2/14/44	Blue	Gertrude --	Patton lot 1026 (Lowe 3/15/72)
2/15/44	Light Blue	Thompson, 70 Broad	Knapp lot 973
2/16/44	Blue	Goodhue x'd out	Lot 601 Mohrmann sale #142
2/17/44	Green blue	George Elliott	Caspary lot 336; Middendorf lot 220; Position 11L
2/18/44	Green blue	Thomas Macfarlan	Lot 282 Harmer 5/21/55; lot 482 J. A. Fox 3/31/61; Lot 1271 Siegel 6/27/71; ex-Boker; Middendorf lot 217; Position 11R
2/21/44	Blue	Miss Bogardus	Described as 1843
2/22/44	Blue	Miss Jackson, Troy, NY	See Table II; Described as blue in Knapp and Norvin Green sales
2/25/44	Blue	Louis Ashton, Portsmouth, N.H.	Lot 81 Siegel 3/25/96
2/27/44	Blue	Miss Suckley	Ex-Mason; Lot 153 N. Green (Mozián 1/19/56)
3/4/44	Dark blue	Wm. Hooper	<b>First of 5<sup>th</sup> Printing;</b> Caspary lot 350
3/9/44	Blue	Thomas Clark, Clinton, N.Y.	Lot 158 Norvin Green sale 1/19/56
3/11/44	Blue	C.J. Osborn	Lot 1102 Harmer 10/18/78
3/21/44	Blue	Goodhue, x'd out	Patton lot 1027 (Lowe 3/25/72); lot 600 Mohrmann sale #142
3/25/44	Blue	D. T. Kennedy	Patton 1028 (Lowe 3/25/72); from Montreal via Howard's Hotel forwarder
3/28(3?)/44	Blue	Mrs. S.A. Gould	Lot 105 Stalow 6/21/82
4/2/44	Blue (6LB3?)	Wm. Morris, N.Y.	Middendorf mixed lot; (See Table I)

Cover Date	Color	Addressee	Sources and Notes
4/4/44	Blue	Tomlinson, Southport, Ct.	10¢ rate; Middendorf mixed lot
4/6/44	Blue	To Post Office	Col. Green sale
4/12/44	Blue	Nelson Mitchell	Lot 357 Salkind 4/28/72; lot 213 Middendorf
4/17/44	Dark blue	Jason Harper	Pope lot 469; Kapiloff exhibit; Kapiloff lot 58
4/18/44	Blue	Charles Hecksher	Boker holding
5/1/44	Dark blue	N.A.	Patton lot 1031 (Lowe 3/15/72)
5/13/44	Dark blue	Moses Cristy	D.G. Phillips lot 134 2/25/74
5/18/44	Blue	Mitchell, Charleston, S. C.	Kapiloff lot 661
5/30/44	Blue	Bassett, Mass.	Lot 1013 Gibbons 4/7/71
5/30/44	Blue	To Walpole, N.H.	Lot 602 Mohrmann sale 142; lot 764 Siegel 5/22/74.
6/4/44	Blue	J.S. Dodge	Lot 108 Stolow 6/21/82
6/6/44	Blue	Jno. Leveridge	Lot 763 Mozian 9/12/63; lot 400 Wolffers 4/29/82
6/8/44	Blue	Mrs. Randolph, Staten Island	Middendorf lot 211 Kapiloff lot 54 Position 1L
6/13/44	Deep blue (3 stamps)	Riley, Ridgfield, Ct.	Intercity use (latest?); Caspary lot 381; Middendorf lot 215 (greenish blue); Kapiloff lot 360 (correct rate for 1844; Trepel says 1845)
6/17/44	Blue	James Raiker	Lot 157 N. Green (Mozian 1/19/56); Middendorf lot 212
6/20/44	Blue	N.A. (indistinct)	Knapp lot 972; N. Green lot Mozian 1/19/56;
6/20/44	Blue	C. W. Laurence	Middendorf mixed lot
6/24/44	Dark blue	N. Tyler, N. Adams, Ms.	Lot 1796 Sotheby 6/26/80
6/25/44	Bright blue	Prosper Wetmore	Cut to shape; Kapiloff lot 56
7/15/44	Bright blue	J.B. Ruggles	Kapiloff lot 653
7/17/44	Deep blue	Mrs. Ida Coles	Lot 7860 Corniphila sale 3/76
7/25/44	Dark blue	Jno. W. Leveridge	Lot 162 Siegel 2/28/67
7/28/44	Blue	Rev. M. Badger	Lot 1357 Siegel 10/25/71
8/1/44	Dark blue	N.A.	Lot 656 German sale 11/3/1921
8/9/44	Dark blue	Lower Red Hook, N.Y.	Patton lot 1032 Lowe 3/15/72

Cover Date	Color	Addressee	Sources and Notes
8/10/44	Blue	N.A.	Lot 152 N. Green sale (Mozian 1/19/56)
8/28/44	Dark blue	C. W. Mitchell	Caspary lot 344; Patton lot 1033 (Lowe 3/15/72)
8/31/44	Blue	Wm. Hooper	Middendorf mixed lot
9/4/44	Blue	N.A.	Hollowbush lot 1330
9/6/44	Green blue	Brodhead	Middendorf mixed lot
9/7/44	Dark blue	Wm. Hooper	Caspary lot 348
10/2/44	Blue	N.A.	Lot 298 Zimmerman 6/26/81
10/3/44	Blue	N.A.	Lot 1333 Hollowbush
10/5/44	Dark blue	Theo. Sedwick	Lot 579 Gibson sale Christies 6/20-1/84
10/5/44	Blue	Mary Davis	Lot 921 Siegel 4/21/76
10/9/44	Dark blue	Miss Nysop	Hessel I lot 944 (Harmer 10/25/75); lot 1204 Harmer 2/ 1976
10/14/44	Dark blue	Miss Marshall	Caspary lot 342
10/21/44	Blue	Emma Jones	Lot 364 Lowe; Kapiloff lot 241
10/22 /44	Dark blue	R. F. Frazer	N.A.
10/23/44	Dark blue	Mrs. Murdock	Kapiloff exhibit; Kapiloff lot 245
10/30/44	Blue	Schroeder, Flushing, L.I.	Boker collection; lot 614 Drews 5/27/96
10/--/44	Blue	N.A. From Utica	Circular; Lot 763 Siegel 5/26/74
11/5/44	Dark blue	Miss Clark	Lot 489 Storrow/Green sale; Kapiloff exhibit; Kapiloff lot 237
11/6/44	Blue	Henry Remsen	Middendorf mixed lot
11/12/44	Blue	Benj. Haight, 3 Rutgers	Lot 160 Hall sale
11/13/44	Blue	James Lawton	Lot 29 in R. Kaufmann 10/78 net price sale
12/2/44	Dark blue	Mr. Richards	Caspary lot 343
12/5/44	Blue	N.A.	Lot 2068 Gold Medal sale 3/24/77
--/--/44	Blue	Rev. Mason	Caspary lot 316
--/--/44	Blue	Labriskie	Kapiloff lot 662 (no tie, no postmark)
--/--/44	Blue	To South Carolina	20¢ rate; lot 557 Siegel 4/1/65

Cover Date	Color	Addressee	Sources and Notes
<b>1845</b>			
1/8/45	Dark blue	E. Dugchinck	Emerson lot 225; Knapp lot 974; lot 974 N. Green sale (Mozian 1/15/56); lot 277 J.A. Fox 3/10/67
2/2/45	Dark blue	N.A.	Lot 168 Hyers sale 9/23/77
2/4/45	Blue	N.A.	Lot 610 Wolffers sale 9/26/74
2/10/45	Blue	Rev. Benjamin Haight	Lot 275 Siegel 1/29/67; Boker collection
2/12/45	Dark blue	N. Kenney	Lot 117 Wolffers 2/24/77
2/14/45	Blue	Sarah Dunning	Lot 292 Kaufmann 7/14/81; Kapiloff exhibit misidentified as it is blue green and 1843 Valentine cover; the c.d.s. is Type I
2/14/45	Blue	Cornelia Sugham	Kapiloff lot 235
2/14/45	Dark blue	Rose Clarke	Kapiloff exhibit; Kapiloff lot 243
2/16/45	Dark blue	C. Laurence, custom house	Lot 706 Siegel 6/17/54; lot 918 Siegel 4/21/76
2/17/45	Dark blue	N.A.	Lot 722 Harmer Rooke 2/20/74
2/21/45	Deep blue	Miss C. P. (Whitsick?)	Lot 434 Siegel 5/6/79
3/5/45	Blue	Wm. Hammer	Caspary lot 341; Kapiloff lot 55
3/17/45	Deep blue	Rev. Haight	Lot 1354 Harmer 11/12/53; Gibson lot 580 Christies 6/20/84
3/25/45	Dark blue	N.A.	Patton lot 1030 (Lowe 3/15/72)
3/27/45	Blue	John Wardell	Lot 47 Stolow 10/17/76; Gold Medal lot 2067 3/20/77
3/28/45	Dark blue	N.A.	Lot 2077 Wolffers 5/30/45
4/10/45	Blue	Smith, 115 Norfolk	Ex-Brown lot 1912; Hall lot 164
5/7/45	Dark blue	John Dodd	Middendorf plating
5/13/45	Dark blue	Mary Green	Kapiloff exhibit
5/15/45	Blue	James Cruikshank	Kapiloff lot 239
5/28/45	Dark blue	N. A.	Lot 2077 Wolffers 8/30/75
5/--/45	Dark blue	Nelson Mitchell	Lot 3 Orton auction 4/2/54

Cover Date	Color	Addressee	Sources and Notes
6/7/45	Dark blue	Wm. Hooper	Caspary lot 345; Hall lot 163
6/15/45	Dark blue	Luther Bradish	Kapiloff exhibit
6/16/45	Blue	Luther Bradish	Kapiloff lot 240; Kapiloff lot 655
6/17/45	Blue	Wm. Remington, Philadelphia	Lot 82 Zimmerman sale 11/28/80
6/20/45	Blue	Laurence	N.A.
7/12/45	Dark blue	N.A.	Lot 917 Siegel 4/21/76
8/12/45	Blue	Henry Jessup	From Montreal via Pullen Virgil express; Caspary lot 387
8/19/45	Dark blue	Miss F. H. Clark	Caspary lot 352
8/20/45	Dark blue	C.A. Hecksher	Position 5R; Middendorf mixed lot
10/1/45	Dark blue	Francis Olmstead	Lot 913 R. Kaufmann Spring list 1978; lot 194 Kaufmann 6/9/79; Lot 194 Kaufmann sale -?
10/14/45	Blue	Owen Byrne	Perry supplement fig.41; Caspary lot 383; one-third of stamp only
10/25/45	Blue	N.A.	Kapiloff exhibit
11/8/45	Dark blue	Henry Edwards	Caspary lot 351
12/13/45	Dark blue	N.A.	Lot 460 J.A. Fox 10/5/80
12/25/45	Dark blue	N.A.	Hessel I lot 945 Harmer 10/21/75
--/--/45	Dark blue	To Saratoga Springs	Lot 200 Harmer 6/4/50
--/--/45	Blue	To New Jersey	Lot 560 Siegel 4/1/65
<b>1846</b>			
1/15/46	Dark blue	President, American Bible Society	Lot 1088 Green XIII sale; lot 924 Siegel 4/21/76
2/14/46	Blue	Amelia Davis	Valentine from Mead to his daughter; Kapiloff lot 242
5/5/46	Dark blue	J. A. --	Lot 339 Harmer Rooke 10/20/53
5/7/46	Dark blue	Chas. Whiting 188 Bleeker	Hebrew label on back Printed Jewish notice; Lot 347 Caspary; Hall lot 162
5/7/46	Blue	John Matthews	Paid U.S. Hotel upper right; Kapiloff lot 656

<b>Cover Date</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Addressee</b>	<b>Sources and Notes</b>
6/1/46	Dark blue	W. L. Morris	Position 24R; Perry monograph fig. 44; Caspary lot 345; Middendorf lot 210
7/29/46	Dark blue	Charles Leupp	Position 4L; Caspary lot 346; Lot 901 Harmer 1/19/65; Kapiloff lot 238
8/12/46	Dark blue	N.A.	Lot 917 Siegel 4/21/76
8/28/46	Dark blue	Luther Bradish	Lot 915 Siegel 4/21/76
9/2/46	Blue	Charles --	Ribbed paper, ex-Knapp; lot 159 N. Green sale Mozian 1/19/56
9/5/46	Dark blue	N.A.	Middendorf mixed lot
9/11/46	Blue	N.A.	Patton lot 1028A Lowe 3/15/72
9/30/46	Stampless	Wm. H. White, 174 Water street	Free; lot 252 Rarities 1992
10/26/46	Light blue	Howland & Aspinwall	Caspary lot 338
10/28/46	Dark blue	C.J. Collins	Lot 1072 Seigel 5/27/71; Klep lot 1206 Balasse 3/28/76; lot 599 Mohrmann sale #142; lot 7858 Corniphila sale March 1996
11/5/46	Dark blue	Miss F. H. Clark, 701 Grand street	Envelope; Kapiloff lot 237
--/9/46	Blue	Wm. Morris	Lot 1535 Wolfers 10/28/81
--/--/46	Blue	Rev. Potts	Lot 2089 Green XIII sale
--/--/46	Dark blue	N.A.	Salkind lot 689 4/1/76
--/--/46	Dark blue	N.A.	Lot 292 Kaufmann 7/10/81
--/--/46	Blue	N.A.	Lot 1207 Klepp sale Balasse 3/25/56
--/--/46	Dark blue	Brodhead	No c.d.s.; no tie; lot 461 J.A.Fox 2/5/50
<b>Late Uses</b>			
12/24/46	Dark blue	Jos. Goodhue x'd out	Position 6L; ex-Seybold; lot 1087 Green XIII; Perry figure 45; Caspary lot 396; Middendorf lot 209

Cover Date	Color	Addressee	Sources and Notes
4/—/48	Blue	Mr. Sanfer	Position 16L; Middendorf mixed lot (discovered 1893 by E. Handford)
10/22/51	Blue	N.A.	Lot 491 Storrow/Green sale

Sources: Kapiloff lots 1-70 Siegel 2/17/93; 208-264 1992 Rarities; 333-337 1993 Rarities; 339-365 1995 Rarities; 624-665 Siegel 5/4/95; Hollowbush sales J. A. Fox 1965-1966; Hall sale Siegel 11/13-14/2000; Ferrari sale; Steve Brown sale Harmer Rooke 1/30/39; Park Cities Stamps stock; Levi records

### **Fifth Printing—Dark Blue Paper**

The earliest record of the new dark blue glazed paper printing is seen with the ex-Caspary cover from the Hooper find dated March 4, 1844. As a number of covers from this find have survived, there is a fair degree of confidence that can be placed upon the find's dating sequence. The date suggests that the new dark blue printing estimated at 125 sheets, took place around Valentine's Day of 1844, in order to insure there would be enough stamp stock for that event. The covers of this dark blue shade do not begin to become common, however, until the fall of 1844, and the shade predominates in 1845 uses.

In my opinion, this sequence suggests that a few sheets of the new dark blue adhesives were laid on top of the regular blue printing stock at the time of printing, thus reaching immediate distribution. However, the bulk of this printing was held back and released subsequently. There seems to be no evidence in the Table III blue paper census to indicate that a sixth printing was made during 1845 or 1846. What one does see is a fairly sharp drop off of use of both the blue and dark blue glazed adhesive stamps beginning in the spring of 1845, just about the time that Robert Morris took over from Graham as New York postmaster. This is why I conclude that Morris was already thinking about the possibility of a general issue, which had been proposed in the early drafts of the March 3, 1845 postal legislation, and was disinterested in the carrier operation that earlier had been apparently politicized. Further, competition from locals such as Barr and Boyd was beginning to affect sales.

### **A New Surcharged Adhesive**

A change in the carrier charges took place in 1845 as one of the results of the new postal acts of March 3, 1845. For the first time, the postmaster's 'perquisite' of one cent per letter 'not for transmission' was eliminated and a new postal rate of two cents for 'drop rate' letters—a new class of mail—was instituted. Although new intercity rates were introduced, intercity letter rates were not affected by the new 'drop rate'. Too, there was no change in the rate charged for letters collected by the carriers to go out-of-town.

The change that did occur was on letters 'dropped' at the post office for carrier delivery. The charges on these letters rose from 2-1/2-3¢ to 3 1/2-4¢, creating an anomaly. While astute postal patrons would avoid the extra charge by seeing that their 'bulk' mails and letters went directly into the carrier system by deposit in the

growing number of boxes around town, there was still some traffic at the post office 'drop' window.

What apparently happened was that a new adhesive, Scott 6LB7, a red surcharged 2¢ rate on the bluish green glazed surface adhesive of the December 1842 second printing was created. The use of this paper is a puzzle, for there were three subsequent printings. However, this green printing does seem to have come to the fore again around August 1844, as indicated by the cover census of Table II, where there are late examples of emerald green, green, and brilliant green to be found. The surcharged adhesive appears to have been a temporary expedient that proved unsatisfactory.



**Figure 2. 6LB7. The red surcharged “2” on the 3¢ black on bluish green U.S. City Despatch Post. Golden sale Lot 315.**

I record five covers bearing the 6LB7 adhesive. (See Figure 2.) There are no unused examples and only one off-cover example. Only four of the covers are regarded as genuine. The earliest reported example is the F. W. Hunter copy, lot 617 in his sale held at the Scott auction galleries January 19, 1900. John Luff also cited it in his 1902 work.

This Hunter cover is dated February 14, 1846 and is addressed to Rev. Cook. It was purchased by Warren Colson, who sold it for \$600 to Caspary in 1907. The cover is next recorded in the Boker collection where David Golden acquired it from the Mohrmann Boker sale. The adhesive is untied except for a filing crease.

Taking the remaining covers in date order, the earliest (or latest) is a June 26<sup>th</sup> cover addressed to Mr. Samuel Johnson, 29 Wall St and which also bears an octagon U.S. red killer. It was submitted to the Philatelic Foundation at which point it was determined in opinion 66990 that the ‘2’ on the stamp was a ‘counterfeit cancel.’ The example is an October 29, (1845) cover addressed to Mrs. John B. Clark, New York City, with a second manuscript notation ‘Box 1834’ as well as a manuscript ‘politeness of Mr. Littlefield.’ This cover sold as lot 110 in the Stolor

sale of June 21-23, 1982 for \$3,800 and has received a Philatelic Foundation certificate that the stamp does not belong.

This October cover is illustrated and discussed by Mr. Trepel in *The Penny Post* of April 1993. This Stolow sale had a number of questionable items. The October cover example was examined prior to the sale, in my presence by two leading students; they concurred that there was a 'faking' attempt to tie the adhesive.

The fourth cover is found as lot 222 of the Middendorf 1991 sale held by Frajola. It is an ex-Ferrari, Hind and Waterhouse cover. The adhesive is on a folded letter dated January 9, 1846 that has the addressee's name obliterated, but which was probably Messrs. Goodhue & Co. Tying the adhesive is a strong filing crease, however, there is no U.S. City Despatch Post c.d.s., or killer. In this respect the cover resembles the aforementioned October 29<sup>th</sup> Stolow example. I have no record of its having been expertized, but Mr. Trepel in the Golden sale catalog indicates it is one of three genuine examples. I would question it as lacking the City Despatch handstamp and being too early for a logical postal history use for the Valentine period.

The last of the five examples is an ex-Caspary cover (lot 385), postmarked by the U.S. City Despatch Post on March 2, 1846. The adhesive is torn, having originally been used to seal the back flap. The cover is addressed to Mr. A. Seeley, 213 Fulton Street. It has a good Philatelic Foundation certificate (145,327) and is in the listing provided in the Golden sale catalog, and thus is one of Mr. Trepel's three good examples.

All of the accepted covers fall into the January 9-March 2, 1846 period. Of these, two (covers of February 14 and March 2) have U.S. City Despatch Post hand stamps. The ex-Ferrari item lacks both a visible tie and a Despatch circular date stamp. Further, the date is also over a month prior to Valentine's Day and the address appears to be a business one. The '2' surcharged on the adhesive is slightly different in location on the various copies; however, the crossing-out of the THREE is in the same location, indicating two separate operations were applied.

Although I have not physically examined the accepted examples, my personal inclination is to accept the February 14<sup>th</sup> example as genuine and to reject the rest. The ex-Caspary example of March 2<sup>nd</sup> may be a genuine adhesive on cover, but it is used solely as a seal and not as indicative of an appropriate postal rate prepayment. The second Caspary cover of March 2<sup>nd</sup> was apparently a late acquisition, for it was unknown to Perry when he photographed the Caspary holdings for his study of the City Despatch Post and the subsequent supplements. In my opinion only the Valentine makes good postal history sense in terms of use.

### **Summary of the Government Operation**

Prior to proceeding to the discussion of the end of the government's operation and the reasons therefore, it is appropriate to summarize the philatelic artifacts. The post began operation August 16, 1842 using both Greig remainder adhesives and a 'United States' violet manuscript overprinted adhesive. One example of the later has survived on cover, but is not yet listed in the Scott catalog. (See Figure 2, *Penny Post*, October 2001 Vol. 8 No. 5, page 42) The government had its own adhesives printed, probably by V. Balch who printed the Greig adhesives, in August 1842. The layout was a sheet of fifty, in two panes of 25. The

printing was of about 100-165 sheets on gray-blue to light blue paper; two shades are known.

A second printing took place in late November with the newly produced adhesives first being recorded in use on December 2<sup>nd</sup>. This printing was a new philatelic innovation in that the paper used was a surface colored glazed paper. About 100 sheets were printed in green to a deep yellow green shade.

A third printing was done circa mid-January, 1843. It is not clear whether this was a full new printing or a small supplemental printing made up for the Valentine trade. If the latter it was of about 15-20 sheets with a variety of distinctive shades appearing about this time. These include 'moss', 'russet', 'dark green' and 'apple green.' The overall shade was of blue green. If the Valentine period distinctive shades were not a separate printing then a fourth printing took place almost immediately afterward. This printing would have been of about 125 sheets in blue green with a fair amount of blue. The color can be judged by the earlier described June 2<sup>nd</sup> Kingsman, November 1<sup>st</sup> Donaldson and November 2<sup>nd</sup> Remsen covers where the adhesives are greenish blue to bluish green. These colors dominate the covers found during the rest of 1843.

The first 'blue' printing (fifth printing) of about 175 sheets took place in the fall of 1843, about late August or early September. Both blue and bright, or light, blue are found initially. Most of the blues still have a fair amount of green in them, but the blue predominates visually.

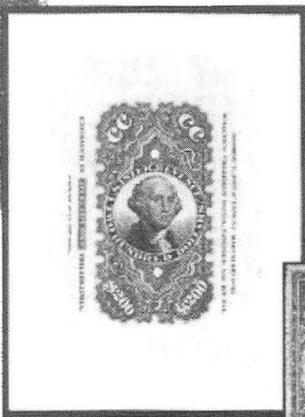
A dark blue sixth printing is first observed on covers during March 1844. This printing was probably of about 125 sheets. It becomes common in the fall and predominates during 1845 and 1846. Finally, for the Valentine trade in 1846, when the new rates of 1845 were in effect, a second surcharged adhesive with a '2', was introduced using the paper of the earlier December 1842 green glazed printing. This stamp appears to have been designed for those using the 'drop windows' at the post office for their Valentines to be delivered.

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# Eric Jackson

P.O. Box 728 · Leesport PA 19533-0728

(610) 926-6200 · Fax: (610) 926-0120

Email: [eric@revenueer.com](mailto:eric@revenueer.com)

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