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Top cover, To-The-Mails, by Franklin City Dispatch Post, February 5, 1847. Bouton acquired the Franklin City Post in early May 1847. The bottom cover with "Franklin" excised. The excised covers date from September 1847.

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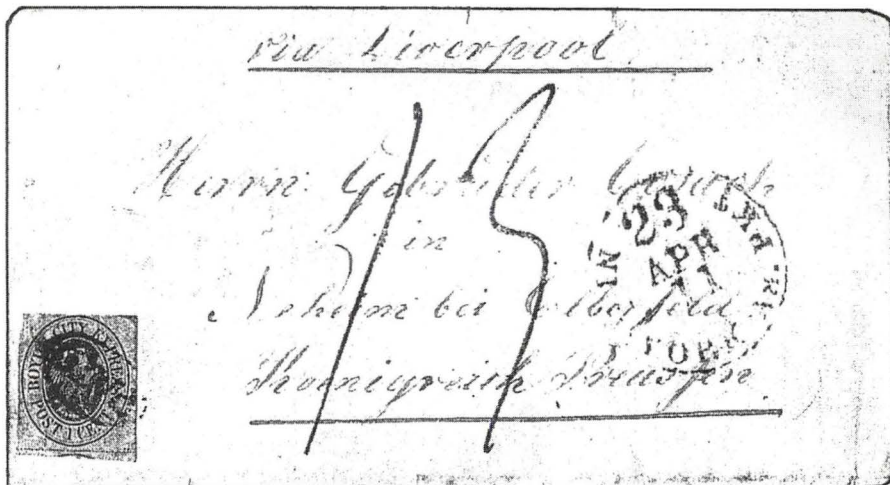
OTHER HUSSEY PRODUCTS

PRELIMINARY CENSUS OF ALLEN'S CITY DISPATCH COVERS

COLLECTING AT THE EXTREMES

BEGINNINGS OF ADHESIVE POSTAGE – PART 10

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Editor's Message

I specifically planned on getting this issue to press after the April *C&L Society* meeting in Dallas so I could report to you the major current news stories resulting from TEXPEX. I am thrilled to report that we had three entries in the exhibit competition and that they all won gold medals. It is also with great pride that I report to you that Dr. Vernon Morris won the Reserve Grand for his exhibit entitled "Fighting the Fed in Philadelphia: Independent, Carrier & Local Posts, 1836-1879". The other two gold medals went to John Bowman for his exhibit "Boyd's City Express Post, 1844 -1885" and Marty Richardson's exhibit "Boyd's Local Post - New York City 1844 - 1911". The judges kidded Marty and John for having entries about the same post but because they had very different approaches they actually did not compete with each other. Hearty congratulations to all three for "getting it done". Since this society publication won three gold medals last year, we are being looked at by other societies as the model for which others will strive. Our exhibition successes have definitely put Carriers and Locals high on the map of philatelic subjects with much positive recognition.

At the *Carriers and Local Society* annual meeting we elected three new directors for the class of 2005. We warmly welcome Scott Trepel and Vernon Morris and the reelection of Byron Sandfield for another term. All of the officers have gracefully elected to serve the society for another year. The editorial board has also consented to serve again for another year with the exception of Bruce Mosher, our past section editor for expresses. I am pleased to announce that Calvet Hahn will be our new section editor for expresses and will be helping, reviewing and editing articles submitted in the express category. I thank Bruce Mosher for his service.

The treasurers' report showed us on a healthy fiscal path and the secretaries' report showed our rising membership numbers. We discussed our membership goals and our membership drive which is to be spearheaded by Vernon Morris and myself.

Our first *Society* auction was a success and a special commendation was announced by our president for Alan Cohen, our auction manager, for a fine job. You should be receiving the second auction catalog about the time of this publication.

My third article on "Hussey's Post" appears in this issue. I have received a lot of questions on these articles and I hopefully will answer them in a future article. We thank Eric Karell for his article on Allen's City Despatch covers which appears on pages 24-28. This issue also contains an express article from Christopher East presenting the small and the large in express labels. Calvet Hahn's part 10 and final article on the "Beginnings of Adhesive Postage" appears in this issue. I find this article extremely interesting and informative. There are 43 illustrations in this article of both handstamps and adhesives to which this study explains which particular handstamps belong to which local post and who was the proprietor of that post at that time. I find this to be helpful information which to my knowledge has never been previously presented in a single article assembled by city of issuance. Much thanks to Cal for his very intense study and long hours of research and preparation.

I hope that you enjoy this issue and gain insights from our journal on the different aspects of our hobby.

Larry Lyons

Other Hussey Products

Part III

By

Larry Lyons

In the previous two articles we looked at the genuine Scott listed Hussey stamps and the Hussey reprints and forgeries that were recorded by Thomas Wood in his notebook of 1862-1866. This article will deal with reprints and forgeries that were not in the Wood's notebook record.

In April of 1863 a stamp dealer by the name of Edward Moore sold American locals in England. Many have concluded that Edward Moore got forgeries to sell from Hussey. I will try to reason which forgery types came from Hussey. The Edward Moore advertisement is shown in **figure 1**. Up until March 4, 1863 the Wood's notebook records Wood's numbers 1-58 (See *Penny Post* Vol 9, No. 4 October 2001). Wood's number 58 is the Chicago reprint of 38L1 and this item was not advertised by Edward Moore. Of the first 57 Hussey products that were recorded by Thomas Wood 56 are represented in the Moore price list. The only item not represented is Wood #4 which was Hussey's original stamp printing of 87L25. In addition the Moore list contains two items that were later recorded in the Wood's notebook. These are as follows:

Wood No.

63 Staten Island 3¢ Red

88 Hourly Express, Diamond, 1¢ Green

The Hourly stamp was recorded by Wood as having been printed only once by him on June 22, 1866. This could not have been the printing sold in 1863.

Looking at the Hourly stamps, Bogus 4 has been attributed to Hussey. Looking at the *Lyons Identifier* on page 596 we find that this stamp was printed twice – once in black on green thickish paper and a second time in deep black on green paper. Since this same stamp was sold by Hussey in 1863 he must have had some printed prior to April 1863 which were the stamps sold by Moore.

The Staten Island stamp Forgery B is attributed to Hussey and as far as previously recorded was only printed two times. Wood records this stamp as being printed July 1, 1863 and June 22, 1866. Perhaps there is another, so far unrecorded printing of Forgery B or perhaps Hussey produced another forgery of the Staten Island stamp prior to April 1863. I believe that Forgery A, which is attributed to Scott is a good candidate based on the four position format and the fact that this was not Scott's usual practice. It is also noted that Forgery E of the Staten Island stamp is attributed to Scott and it is not likely that Scott produced two forgeries of the same stamp.

Before I get too deep into forgery analysis it is necessary to look at Hussey's own pricelist of December 1863 (See **figure 2**.) Since his forgeries were selling so well in England and through other dealers Hussey decided to advertise his own products. Some previous students of the Hussey saga studied this list and identified some of the forgery types as being Hussey products. This article will extend this research with more conclusions based on further analysis.

Prior to the Hussey advertisement of December 1863 Hussey had Wood

Unused American Local and Express Stamps.

	PER DOZ.	EACH.		PER DOZ.	EACH.
Adams' Express Eagle Post, blue and red....	5 0	0 6	Hussey Bank and Insurance, 82, Broadway	..	2 0
" " large oblong, lemon	6 0	0 8	" " (old kind), black .....	..	2 0
American Express Co., 2 c., green, oblong ..	12 0	1 3	" " Notice Delivery, 82, Broadway (old	..	2 0
" Letter Mail Co. (Eagle to right), black	14 0	1 4	" " kind) blue.....	6 0	0 4
Blood's Penny Post (Kochersperger), head	10 0	1 0	" " International Express, oblong, 2 c. vermilion	6 0	0 4
of Henry Clay, black	10 0	1 0	" " Letter Express, 2 c. fawn	6 0	0 4
" Penny Post, small, blue on white,	12 0	1 3	Jenkins' Camden Despatch (head) black ..	9 0	0 10
bronzes on lavender, bronzes on	10 0	1 0	Johnson's, to the Post-office every 3 hours,	3 6	0 4
stone, bronzes on black	12 0	1 3	black	7 6	0 9
" Penny Post, small, blue on pink pap.	10 0	1 0	MacIntyre's City Express Post, 2 c. rose ..	7 6	0 9
" One Cent Despatch, small, black	10 0	1 0	Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Co.,	..	1 0
on bronzes	6 0	0 8	" " 1 c. blue, 1 c. red	10 0	1 0
" Post-Office .....	..	2 6	" " 5 c. " 5 c. " .....	..	1 3
" Paid Despatch (Dove), black on	14 0	1 4	" " 10 c. " 10 c. " .....	..	2 0
white, ditto on green	14 0	1 4	" " 20 c. " 20 c. " .....	..	9 0
" Despatch env., red	14 0	1 4	" " The set of 8	15 0	1 0
D. O. Blood & Co.'s (man stepping over Ex-	14 0	1 4	Metropolitan Post-office (W. H. Law's), env.,	15 0	1 0
change) City Despatch Post, paid	14 0	1 4	" " 1 c. blue and red	15 0	1 0
" " (without name)	14 0	1 4	" " Bible House (do.) env.,	12 0	1 3
" " without words City Despatch ..	10 0	1 0	red, brown, and blue .....	..	0 10
Bouton's Rough & Ready Despatch, 2 c. black	6 6	0 8	Moody's Special Despatch (Chicago), orange	..	3 0
Boyd's City Express Post, 1 c. blue, green,	10 0	0 10	New Jersey Express Co., env., green .....	..	4 6
and slate	15 0	1 6	" " 3 dol. green .....	..	5 6
" " 3 c. orange on	..	0 7	" " 4 dol. black .....	..	10 0
white, black on red, black on grn.	9 0	1 0	" " per set of 3	5 0	0 6
" " 2 c. gold on white	8 0	0 9	Post-office Despatch, 1 c. red, 1 c. blue ..	8 0	0 10
green, red, and blue	12 0	1 3	Price's City Express Post (head), large, oval,	7 6	0 9
Brady & Co. (Letter-box), 1 c., red on yellow	10 6	1 0	2 c. green	7 0	0 8
Brainard & Co. (Albany), blue and black ..	5 0	0 6	" " small, 2 c. green, 3 c. red	6 0	0 7
Broadway Post-office (steam engine), black	7 0	0 8	Priest's Paid Despatch, black on rose, buff,	9 0	0 10
Brooklyn City Express Post (Dove), 1 c.	8 0	0 10	blue	12 0	1 3
blue, 2 c. pink and scarlet	10 0	1 0	Robison & Co., 1 c. blue	5 0	0 6
Carrier's Despatch (oblong), 1 c. red, 1 c. blue	10 0	1 0	Squier & Co.'s City Letter Despatch, 1 c.	9 0	0 10
Carter's Paid Despatch, small oblong, black ..	6 0	0 7	green, 1 c. lilac, 1 c. pink	9 0	0 10
Cheever & Towle, circular, 3 c. blue, 2c. red	8 0	0 10	" " octagonal, 1 c. green	12 0	1 3
City Despatch Delivery (woman and balance)	12 0	1 3	Staten Island, 3 c. red	7 0	0 8
1 c. black	12 0	1 3	W. Stait, of the City Despatch (Cheap Post-	7 0	0 8
City Express Post, 1 c. blue, 1 c. black ..	10 0	1 0	age Committee), yellow	8 0	0 9
" " 2 c. blue, 2 c. black	8 0	0 10	Steinmeyer's City Post, small oblong, 2 c.	8 0	0 9
Clark & Co. (Letter-box) 1 c. red and blue ..	12 0	1 3	rose, yellow, green	8 0	0 9
Clinton's Penny Post (Philadelphia), black	10 0	1 0	Swart's City Despatch Post, pink, black ..	8 0	0 9
Cressman & Co.'s Penny Post (Philadelphia)	5 0	0 7	" " for U. S. Mail, 1 cent blue	8 0	0 9
gold on black	9 0	0 10	" " Rough and ready Despatch (head) red	7 0	0 9
De Ming's Penny Post (Frankford), small	9 0	0 10	Teese & Co.'s penny post (Philadelphia),	8 0	0 9
oblong, black on white	9 0	0 10	small oblong, blue and red	8 0	0 9
East River Post-offices, green	10 0	1 0	Union Square, P. O. to the Mail, N. Y. City	..	1 6
Essex Letter Express, 2 c. red	10 0	1 0	" " 1 c. green and 1 c. red	12 0	1 3
Floyd's Penny Post (head), black, blue	12 6	1 3	U. S. Mail prepaid 1 c. buff	8 0	0 10
" " red, brown, green	10 0	1 0	U. S. P. O. Paid, oblong, 1 c. blue on white,	..	3 6
Government City Despatch, 1 c. pink & black	8 0	0 10	gilt on black	9 0	0 10
Grafflin's Baltimore Despatch, 1 c. black ..	8 0	0 10	Warwick's City Despatch post, 2 c. yellow,	7 6	0 9
Hale & Co., 13, Court-street, Boston, circular	8 0	0 10	2 c. " larger	8 0	0 10
blue and red .....	..	2 0	Washington City Despatch 1 c. lilac, 1 c. red	8 0	0 10
" without address, blue and red	8 0	0 10	" " (without name) 1 c. lilac, 1 c. red ..	..	3 6
Hanford's Penny Express, 2 c. yellow	12 0	1 3	Wells Fargo & Co. name in garter, circular	9 0	0 10
Hourly Express (diamond shaped), 1 c. green	6 0	0 7	1/2 oz. 1 dollar, blue	10 0	1 0
Hussey's Bank and Insurance City Post, 50,	5 0	0 6	" " 5 c. yellow .....	..	1 3
William-street, black and rose	10 0	1 0	" " 10 c. green .....	..	2 0
" " basement, carmine	10 0	1 0	" " 20 c. red .....	..	4 6
" " Notice Delivery, 1 c. blue	15 0	1 6	" " the set	10 0	1 0
" " Special Message Post, 1 c. blue ..	..	..	W. Wyman 8 Court-street, 3, Wall-street,	..	..
" " green,	(steam engine) large, oblong black
" " brown, black, red, yellow
" " 1 stamp or cent, red

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 Moen's "Illustrations," nine parts, now ready each 1s. 0d. "
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✉ A stamped directed envelope must accompany every communication.

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Figure 1. Edward Moore & Co. pricelist, April 1863.

print numbers 1-65 as recorded in the Wood notebook. Wood's #65 which is Cornwell Forgery A was printed on July 28, 1863. Wood #66, which is Price's small woman's bust (L235) Forgery A was printed May 10, 1864 and was not available prior to Hussey's advertisement. Using the Wood numbers we can chart which of those printings were sold by Hussey in his advertisement. See **figure 3**.

**Analysis of Wood Notebook Entries Compared to
Hussey's December 1863 Pricelist**

<u>Local Post</u>	<u>Wood No.</u>
American Letter Mail Co.	17
Bouton's Despatch	48
Brady & Co.	35
Brainard & Co.	43, 51
Broadway Post Office	18
Chicago Penny Post	58
Clark & Co.	37, 38
Cornwell's Madison Square P.O.	61,65
Dupuy & Schenck	59
East River Post Office	47
Essex Letter Express	52
Floyd's Penny Post	53-57
Government City Despatch	44, 45
Hanford's Pony Express	50
Honour's City Post	64
Letter Express Free	60
Prices City Express	22-23
Squier & Co's Despatch	36, 40, 41, 41A
Staten Island Express Post	63
Teese & Co. Penny Post	21
U.S.P.O. Paid	62
American Express Co.	30
Boyd's City Express	8, 19, 46City
Express Post 2¢	7, 20
Eagle City Post	31
International Express	28
Johnson's Box	29
McIntire's Express Post	14
Robison & Co.	49
Stait W. City Despatch	32
Swart's Despatch	6, 12, 13, 16
Warwick's Despatch Post	33, 34
Boyd's City Express	8, 19, 46City
Express Post 1¢	11, 42
Hussey's Bank & Insurance Post	1-4, 9, 10, 15

Figure 3. Hussey's December 1863 pricelist has 69 local posts represented of which 35 appear in the Wood's notebook in 60 Wood's entries.

Hussey sold the “Hussey Bank and Insurance Post” stamps in eight kinds or colors. I believe that **figure 4** explains the *Scott* catalog numbers of the stamps that were sold in this grouping.

Hussey “Bank and Insurance” Stamps

<u>Catalog Number</u>	<u>Advertised</u>	<u>Reason Not Sold in 1863</u>	<u>Wood No.</u>	<u>Colors</u>
87L1	No	1854 Issue		
87L2	No	1856 Issue		
87L3	No	1856 Issue		
87L4	No	1858 Issue		
87L5	No	Proof		
87L6	Yes		3	Black
87L7	Yes		10	Rose Red
87L8	No	Not separately printed		
87L9	No	1858 (L174)		
87L22	Yes		9	Blue
87L23	Yes		2	Blue
87L24	Yes		1	Black
87L25	Yes		4	Red
87L26	Yes		15	Brown Red

Figure 4. Analysis of the seven Hussey “Bank and Insurance” stamps advertised in 1863. Each of the seven stamps can be found in Wood’s notebook.

The Hussey “Bank and Insurance Special Message Post” stamps were sold in 9 colors. These are 87L13-21 which were not recorded in the wood’s notebook and were presumably printed by another printer.

Of the 69 lines of local stamp company descriptions in the center of the Hussey advertisement we can attribute 35 to listings in the Wood’s notebook. The other 34 printings, which include Hussey’s 87L13-21 stamps were made for Hussey by another printer. It would make sense for a businessman to split his printing work to keep his costs competitive and non-exclusive. I suggest that the other 34 printings were made by another printer prior to December 1863. In fact Hussey sold most of these other stamps to Moore to sell on his price list of April 1863 so I conclude that these stamps were printed prior to April 1863.

A list of the stamps printed by the second printer appears in **figure 5**.

Previous students of this subject have identified 11 of the 33 forgery subjects attributed to Hussey. (The 34th item consists of Hussey stamps 87L13-21.) These 34 items are identified in **figure 5**. **Figure 5** also identifies the stamp that is on the Hussey list by referring to the page in the *Lyons Identifier* which contains the forgeries for that named post. **Figure 10** at the end of this article is this author’s suggested identification of 25 products that Hussey advertised and which have not been previously identified by analytical research.

Hussey Products Probably Printed By a Second Printer

<u>Local Post</u>	<u>Forgery Type</u>	<u>Lyons Identifier</u>	<u>Kinds or Color</u>
Blood's D. O & Co. Messenger		Page 93-106	3
Blood's Penny Post, 15L14-16		Page 123	9
Carters Despatch	Forgery B	Page 324	1
Cheever & Towle		Page 335	2
City Despatch Delivery		Page 351	1
Clinton's Penny Post		Page 379	1
Cressman & Co's Penny Post		Page 393	1
Deming's Penny Post		Page 414	1
Eagle Post		Page 434	2
Grafflin's Despatch	Forgery B	Page 523	1
Hale & Co.	Forgery A	Page 539	1
Hourly Express Post	Bogus 4	Page 596	1
Jenkins Despatch	Forgery D	Page 699	1
Metropolitan Bible House		Page 823	3
Moody's Penny Despatch	Forgery A	Page 837	1
One Cent Despatch (Wiley's)		Page 1200	2
Pomeroy's Letter Express		Page 876	3
Priest's Despatch		Page 895	3
Steinmeyer's City Post		Page 994	3
U.S.P.O Despatch (Eagle)		Page 427	1
W. Wyman	Forgery A	Page 1237	1
Brooklyn City Express 2¢		Page 272	2
Carriers' Despatch		Page 946	2
New Jersey Express Co.			1
Post Office Despatch		Page 941	2
Roadman's Penny Post		Page 917	1
Union Square Post Office		Page 1047, 1050	2
Westervelt's Post	Forgery A	Page 1169	1
Brooklyn City Express 1¢	Forgery DD	Page 278	2
Central Post Office	Essay	Page 327	2
Swarts for U.S. Mail		Page 1020, 1022	1
U.S. Mail Pre-Paid		Page 1072	2
U.S.P.O. Paid	Forgery B	Page 1086	1

Figure 5. The Hussey products advertised by Hussey that do not appear in Wood's notebook.

Identifying Hussey Products

In order to identify the forgery or reprint attributable to Hussey one must examine the stamps looking for the following traits:

1. Multiple position or clichés to match Hussey's style.
2. Papers and ink colors matching known Hussey products.
3. Styles matching known Hussey products.
4. Quantities of stamps matching other Hussey products.
5. Deductive reasoning.
6. Reference to advertisements.

7. Process of elimination.

Some of the Hussey forgeries are very easy to identify and others are more elusive. Some of these items I will examine more closely and show a pattern of repeat printing on different papers. This was necessary as items sold out and more had to be printed to fill orders.

Let me first present to you my research which identifies the Hussey products which Hussey sold on his December 1863 price list and through Edward Moore as early as April 1863.

D.O. Blood & Co. Messenger Forgery E

My choice for Hussey's product is Forgery E. I find this in black on creamy. There were three types of the striding messenger stamps, which are distinguished by no name at the top (Type II), D.O. Blood & Co.'s at the top (Type III) and City Despatch at the middle (Type IV). The sheet on which these were printed contained 87 subjects.

Blood's Penny Post 15L14-16 Forgery A

My choice for Hussey's product is Forgery A. Hussey sold these stamps in nine colors. Forgery B is by Taylor in 14 colors. Forgery C is only known in two colors and Forgery D is only known in one color. Forgery F is by Stirling in three colors. In the *Lyons Identifier* on page 125 Forgery A is listed in seven colors. A closer and deeper review will show printing in nine colors.

Blood's Small "One Cent" Forgery A?

Not a lot to go on here. Forgery C seems to resemble the 1921 Scott cut and can be attributed to Scott. Forgery B is very rare and seems to be a miserable forgery or a poor plate position. Forgery E is rare and could be by Moens. Forgery A seems to have plate positions. I do not own enough quantity to be certain so my Hussey choice is Forgery A?

Blood's Small "PAID"

This does not appear on the Edward Moore price list. The reason is that Hussey did not make one! Forgery A is by Scott and Forgery B is by Stirling.

Blood's Small "Post Office" Forgery A?

Forgery C is the same as Forgery D as per a previous article and they were made by Scott. Forgery E is by Taylor. Forgery A is my choice for a Hussey product.

Blood's Despatch Envelope Type III Forgery B

Because the Edward Moore ad reads "Blood's Despatch Envelope" I would

presume that this is the Type III (L45) which has those three words in the center. Forgery C has been previously identified as being made by Taylor. Forgery A is embossed, which Hussey is known to have done but it is very rare. It is known on orange and buff laid papers. The lettering of “Blood’s” is thick and similar to Moens’ cuts. This leaves me to focus on Forgery B. The paper types seem to indicate more than one printing of red on white paper. Forgery B is also not scarce so my choice for the Hussey product is Forgery B.

Blood’s Dove Forgery B

Edward Moore advertised these in black on white and black on green. On page 115 of the *Lyons Identifier* we find Forgery B listed in just these two colors. A check of the stamps of Forgery B indicates quantity suggestive of Hussey and different papers indicating reprinting. Forgeries A and C have been attributed to Scott and are only known in black on green. Forgery D is by Taylor, Forgery E is by Moens and Forgery H is by Stirling.

Blood’s Kochersperger (Henry Clay stamp) Forgery A

Please see pages 142-147 of the *Lyons Identifier*. The Type I and Type II originals show Henry Clay smiling. Clay does not smile in Forgeries A, B, C, D or E. Forgery E is known in 7 colors and is not a Hussey product. Forgery B is scarce, doesn’t look like Hussey’s work and is known in five colors after having added black on blue to the list. I have at least three plate positions of Forgery A. I also see Forgery A in more than one paper color. There are two colors known. The black stamp was the one advertised in Edward Moore’s 1863 price list.

Cheever & Towle Forgery A

I have found a block of 6 of Forgery A. The types of paper suggest reprintings of the stamps. The basic colors are red and blue which fit the two colors advertised by Hussey. Forgery B is a Taylor product. Forgery C is scarce and Forgery D is the very rare Moens product. Forgery E is after Moens’ design with an “I” instead of an “E” in “DELIVERY”. Forgery F has no “E” at the end of “TOWLE” and is a messy creation. It is also possible that Hussey made the reprints of this stamp. **See figure 6.**

Clinton’s Penny Post Forgery A

My choice for Hussey’s product is Forgery A. Hussey used multiple plate positions which would account for the four different position differences which are indicated in the *Lyons Identifier* on page 380. Forgery A is also known in sufficient quantity to have been sold to dealers. It is noted that Forgery A can be found in black on light creamy paper and black on creamy paper.

Cressman & Co.'s Penny Post Forgery B

My choice for Hussey's product is Forgery B. As indicated in the *Lyons Identifier* on Page 394 there is a plate position type B1. Forgery A is by Scott, Forgery C is by Taylor, Forgery D is the Moens gold sheet and Forgery F is a forgery after Scott. The only unidentified forger is for Forgery B and it was available in sufficient quantities to have been sold to dealers.

Deming's Penny Post Forgery A

My choice for Hussey's product is Forgery A. As indicated in the *Lyons Identifier* on page 415 there are at least four plate position types. Again all of the other forgeries have identified forgers and the Forgery A was available in sufficient quantity to have been sold to dealers. A close examination reveals at least three different paper printings of Forgery A. They are as follows:

- Black on Light Creamy
- Black on Bright Creamy
- Black on Creamy

Eagle City Post Type III Forgery B

Page 434-5 of the *Lyons Identifier* indicates a plate position variation Forgery B1. Close study reveals that these stamps were printed at least seven times as supplies ran out. I record the following printings:

- Black on Light Creamy
- Pale Orange on Light Creamy
- Orange on Light Creamy
- Red on Light Creamy
- Dark Red on Light Creamy
- Dark Blue on Light Creamy
- Blue on Dark Creamy

Metropolitan Bible House Reprints

Page 827 of the *Lyons Identifier* indicates the following four colors of reprints.

- Chocolate Brown on Thick paper
- Blue on Thick paper
- Dark blue on Thick paper
- Bright Red on Thick paper.

These are embossed and are similar to some other Hussey embossed products such as the New Jersey Express Company, Boyd's Stationary, Adam's Express Company and the Metropolitan Errand & Carrier Express reprints.

Metropolitan Errand & Carrier Express Co. Reprints

I am going to go out on a limb here and speculate that Hussey obtained the

plates and made the reprints. The genuine stamps are in red orange on thin to medium wove paper. The reprints were made in blue and red brown on thicker paper. One can find all the reprints in values 1¢, 3¢, 10¢ and 20¢ in equal quantities in both colors. Forgery B is known in colors other than blue and red. Forgery C is rare. Forgery D is rare and is not known in blue and red.

Metropolitan Post Office W. H. Laws Forgery A

In the *Lyons Identifier* on page 825 it says: "Forgery A was made in two settings in a horizontal strip of 4 stamps." The colors of Forgery A are red and blue as advertised by Edward Moore. This forgery is embossed on laid paper similar to the Blood's Despatch envelope, Boyd's envelopes and the New Jersey Express Company which is explored in the article following this one. Forgery D has plate positions but is not embossed and is not known in any quantity. It is a Scott product. Forgery C is by Taylor and Forgery G is by Stirling.

Page 825 of the *Lyons Identifier* indicates at least four position types. Page 828 indicates the three colors as pale red, blue and dark blue. A closer examination of the papers indicates the following:

- Pale Red on Dark Amber Mesh
- Pale Red on Light Creamy Mesh
- Blue on Creamy
- Navy Blue on Creamy

(Wiley's) One Cent Despatch Forgery A

On page 1201 of the *Lyons Identifier* we see three plate position varieties for Forgery A. Page 1205 indicates at least eight printing colors. A study of the paper types indicates the following:

- Orange on Dark Amber
- Light Blue on Light Creamy
- Blue on Light Creamy
- Orange on Creamy
- Dark Blue on Creamy
- Orange on Buff
- Orange on Greenish

Pomeroy's Letter Express Forgery C

This was the stamp that I left for last in my research. My choice is Forgery C because it is known in three colors, black, blue and yellow and was advertised in three colors. The thin pelure paper suggests that the forger saw the originals. I have a pair of Forgery C which indicates a multiples format. The spacing between the stamps is 4.5 mm. Forgery A is a Scott product and Forgery B is a Taylor product. Forgery D is by Moens. (The *Lyons Identifier* incorrectly says Taylor.) Forgery F was printed in a 5x5 multiple with about 6 mm between the stamps. I find Forgery F in black on yellow and black on deep yellow. Forgery F does not meet the

advertised three color requirement of a Hussey product. This forgery was not given to Edward Moore, suggesting a smaller printing. See figure 7.

City Dispatch Philadelphia Woman and Balance

On page 353 of the *Lyons Identifier* I listed Forgery B as being black on medium white wove paper. Subsequently I have found copies in black on yellow, black on green, black on orange surface coated, black on creamy wove and black on amber. This Forgery B seems to be a Moens product or a forgery after the Moens style. I have also found Forgery C in eleven different colors. This could be an S. Allan Taylor product or a forger after the Taylor style. Forgery D is a Moens cut and exists engraved as a Moens product. Forgery A was by John Walter Scott. I do not like any of the forgeries as a possible Hussey product. What did Hussey sell as this stamp in black? The original stamp is known in two stones. This always puzzled me. Stone I is black on light creamy wove paper and seems to be the one found on most covers. Stone II is black on dark amber mesh. I'm going to suggest that it is possible that Stone II was possibly a Hussey product. More research is required in this area.

Swart's for U.S. Mail Reprints

The reprints were produced in quantity that could be sold and the orange on creamy mesh paper and the blue on light creamy paper fit the Hussey mold. A negative is that only one color was advertised. Perhaps the second color was produced when the supply of the first ran out. This is Wood's #13 and in my first article I described the five paper types of the five separate printings. The different paper types lead me to believe that this was a Hussey product.

U.S. Mail Pre-Paid

Please refer to pages 1072-3 of the *Lyons Identifier*. I think that Forgeries A, A1 and Forgery H are all plate positions of a Hussey product. They are on mesh papers.

Carriers Despatch Semi-Official, The "Eye" Stamp Forgery A

Forgery A shows signs of multiple printings in red to orange and in varied colors of blue. This stamp was advertised in two colors.

Post Office Despatch Semi-Official Forgery A

In the *Lyons Identifier* on page 942 a second position is described. In addition I have found at least two more positions. This forgery can be found in shades and variations of red and blue and on different papers. Hussey advertised this stamp in these two colors.

Roadman's Penny Post

I'd like to use my "Ask the Audience" lifeline. Some stamps could be positions of others as noted in the authors note on page 921 of the *Lyons Identifier*. While we are at it, do we have a candidate for a genuine stamp?

Steinmeyer's City Post

Forgery A

On page 995 of the *Lyons Identifier* four positions of Forgery A are described; more are evident. This stamp is found in rose, yellow and green, exactly the three colors advertised. The black on yellow could have been printed again on brighter yellow but in keeping with three colors.

U.S.P.O Despatch (Eagle)

Forgery A

The Forgery A stamp is found in blue on creamy mesh paper. The likeness of the forgery is similar to the original stamp without close attention to detail. The surrounding leaves at the top are colored in. The "PRE" and "PAID" are separated by a period instead of a hyphen. On pages 1092-93 the *Lyons Identifier* explains 5 other differences from the original. I feel that this forgery style and paper identifies it as a Hussey product. Forgery B is extremely rare and Forgery C is by Stirling and is a forgery after Forgery B, suggesting that Forgery B is French in origin. This forgery was not given to Edward Moore for his sales, suggesting a smaller printing.

Brooklyn City Express 2¢

Forgery A

This forgery has at least two identified positions. (See pages 271-2 of *The Lyons Identifier*.) There are seven colors listed for this stamp in the *Lyons Identifier* but they are all variations of black on crimson and black on pink. The "2" has a loop unlike the other forgeries but is similar to the "2" on the Cheever & Towle stamp. Forgery B is by Taylor. Forgery C is by Scott and Forgery F is by Moens. The other forgeries are too rare to have been made for mass sales. I also believe that Hussey made the reprints.

Brooklyn City Express 1¢

Forgery AA

According to Patton, page 284, Forgery DD was produced by Hussey. He states that the sheet size was 10 (5x2) and that the forgery was made by copying position 25 on the original sheet. Patton does not illustrate Forgery DD. In the *Lyons Identifier* on page 1252 I note that the picture comes from the Sloane's reference collection (Mazza). I do not see any quantity of this forgery and I am baffled by the Patton identification. Multiples of Forgery AA exist and it is suggested that this was Hussey's product. Looking at the "R" in "BROOKLYN" I believe that Forgery DD is a plate position of Forgery AA. John Bowman has multiples of Forgery AA in his collection. **See figure 8.**

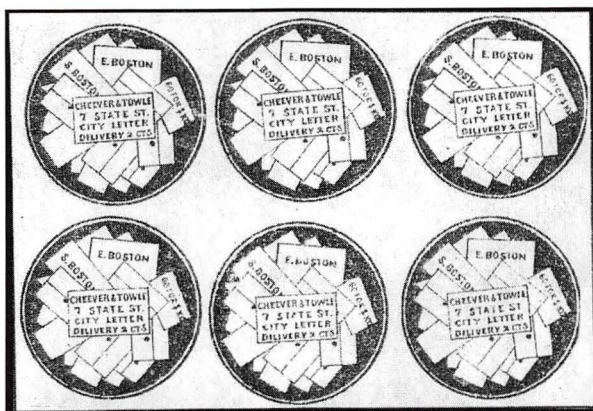


Figure 6. Cheever and Towle, Forgery A.
A Block of 6, probably by Hussey.



Figure 7. Pomeroy Letter Express, Forgery C.
A Pair, probably by Hussey.



Figure 8. Brooklyn City Express, Forgery AA at left and Forgery DD at right. The “R” in Brooklyn and other similarities lead the author to believe that these are plate positions of the same Hussey product.

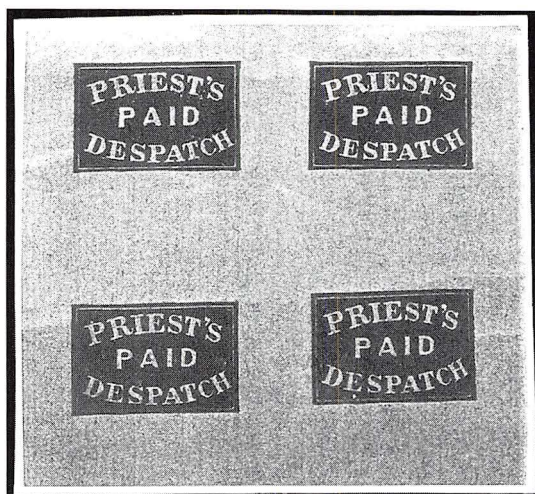
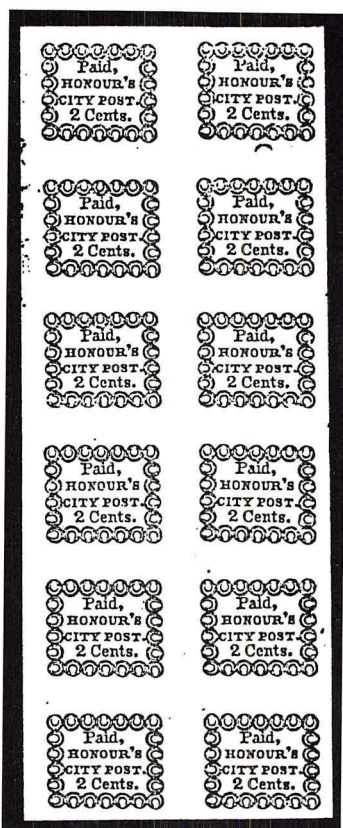


Figure 9. Priest's Despatch, Forgery A.
A Block of 6 probably by Hussey.



Honour's City Post, Forgery B.
A Pane of 12 (2x6) by Hussey.

Union Square P.O.

My choice is Forgeries B and E which are the same stamp as indicated on page 1049 of the *Lyons Identifier*. The vermilion and green surfaced colored stamps match the advertised colors.

Wells Fargo, Pony Express

Forgery B

At the top of Hussey's ad he advertises these stamps in the following colors:

- \$1. red, green
- \$2. green, red
- \$4. black

Forgery A has been identified as being by Taylor. We have many crude and rare forgeries not in the advertised colors. Forgery C is not rare but I have not seen any \$1 stamps. Forgery B is known in the values and colors advertised and as indicated in the *Lyons Identifier* on page 1133 there are at least three plate positions. Forgery B is my choice as being a Hussey product.

Well Fargo Newspaper Stamp

?

Hussey advertised this stamp in blue. Most of the types are blue. Drop me a lifeline here.

Wells Fargo & Co. Garter Stamp

Forgery A

This stamp was advertised by Edward Moore in one color – blue. Forgery A exists in a quantity suggestive of a Hussey product. Forgery B is by Taylor, Forgery C is by Moens and Forgery D is by Scott. John Bowman has a strip of 3 of Forgery A in his collection.

U.S.P.O Paid Oblong, 1 Cent

Philadelphia Carrier

Forgery D

The colors advertised by Edward Moore for this stamp are blue on white and gilt on black. I believe that this is the U.S.P.O Philadelphia carrier stamp (Scott picture C30) which can be found in the *Lyons Identifier* on pages 1096-1102. Forgery C has been identified as a Taylor product. Forgery A is an extreme rarity known only in black on white. Forgery B is rare, known in seven colors none of which are gilt on black. Forgery E is a Scott product as previously identified. Forgeries F and G are rare. Back to Forgery D. This is known in great quantities as indicated on page 1100 of the *Lyons Identifier*. There are at least two known plate positions. A look at the paper types indicates several reprintings, and best of all, Forgery D was printed in blue on white and gilt on black. It was also made in black on white on various types of papers. John Bowman reports that this also exists in pelure with a flaw in the upper left corner.

New Jersey Express Company

See article in the next issue of *The Penny Post*.

Priest's Despatch

Forgery A

On page 896 of the *Lyons Identifier* it says that there are at least 4 plate positions of Forgery A. I wrote this having seen a block of four of this forgery. The rose, yellow-buff and blue colors are the advertised colors. I have a yellow copy with a dot under the "E" in "DESPATCH" which is a plate position on the rose block of four. See figure 9.

Explanation of Previously Identified Hussey Products

In support of previous findings by earlier students of this subject I offer the following observations on paper types for some of the Hussey forgeries.

Wyman's Forgery A

Black on Thin Light Creamy
Black on Medium Creamy
Black on Thick Light Buff
Black on Thick Light Manila

Brady & Co., Chicago Forgery C

Red on Light Creamy Mesh Pelure
Red on Thin Light Buff Pelure
Pink on Dark Amber Pelure
Pink on Thin Light Buff Pelure
Purple on Dark Amber Pelure
Purple on Thin Light Buff Pelure (g)

Gordon's Forgery A

Black on Vermilion Lightly Glazed
Black on Green Glazed
Black on White Glazed
Gold on White Glazed

Eagle City Post

Type II Forgery B

Black on Thin Light Creamy (g)
Black on Creamy Mesh Pelure

Hale's Forgery A Type I

Black on Creamy (g)
Black on Creamy Mesh
Dark Blue on Creamy
Orange on Creamy

Hale's Forgery A Type II

Dark Blue on Thick Paper
Blue on Thin Creamy Mesh
Orange on Thin Creamy Mesh (g)

Broadway Post Office

Forgeries A and E, Setting I and II

Black on Amber
Black on Creamy
Black on Pinkish
Black on Light Creamy

Jenkins' Camden Dispatch

Forgery D

Orange on Creamy
Green on Creamy
Black on Creamy
Steel Blue on Light Creamy
Blue on Light Creamy
Blue Green on Creamy
Black on Dark Amber

Brown & McGills Forgery A

Blue on Thin Light Buff Mesh
Blue on Thin Light Creamy Mesh

Grafflins Forgery B

Black on Thick Dark Amber
Gray on Thick Dark Amber (g)
Black on Thick Creamy
Gray on Thick Light Buff
Black on Thick Light Buff Mesh (g)

Moody's Penny Despatch Forgery A

Black on Red Lightly Glazed

Carter's Despatch Forgery B

Black on Creamy Mesh

Summary of Conclusions

With the exception of Roadman's Penny Post we have forgery type identification suggestions for all of the Hussey products shown in the Hussey advertisement of December 1863. Since only 34 of the 74 stamps listed in the advertisement were listed in the Wood's notebook it is concluded that Hussey used a second printer. Since most of these items appear in the Edward Moore advertisement of April 1863 it is therefore concluded that the Hussey forgeries

printed by a printer other than Wood's did his work prior to April of 1863.

Approximately 88 items are advertised in the Edward Moore price list of April 1863. All but 9 items appear either in Hussey's advertisement of December 1863 or in the Wood's book as having been printed by Hussey. I suggest that the 9 items are also Hussey products and that everything that Edward Moore had to sell came from Hussey. See **figure 11**. **Figure 12** is a listing of my beliefs as to what products were sold by Edward Moore in April, 1863.

**Summary of Author suggested Hussey Products
Not Previously Identified. These were advertised by Hussey.**

<u>Post</u>	<u>Forgery Type</u>
Blood's D.O. & Co. Messenger	Forgery E
Blood's Penny Post 15L14-16	Forgery A
City Despatch Delivery	Stone II?
Clinton's Penny Post	Forgery A
Cressman & Co's Penny Post	Forgery B
Deming's Penny Post	Forgery A
Eagle Post	Type III, Forgery B
Metropolitan Bible House	Reprints
One Cent Despatch (Wiley's)	Forgery A
Pomeroy's Letter Express	Forgery C
Priest's Despatch	Forgery A
Steinmeyer City Post	Forgery A
U.S.P.O Despatch (Eagle)	Forgery A
Brooklyn City Express 2¢	Forgery A, A1
Carriers Despatch	Forgery A
New Jersey Express Co.	Forger A, A1
Post Office Despatch	Forgery A
Roadmans Penny Post	?
Union Square Post Office	Forgery B, E
Swarts for U.S. Mail	Reprints?
U.S. Mail Pre-Paid	Forgery A, A1, H
Metropolitan Errand & Carrier	Reprints
U.S.P.O Paid (Phila Carrier Sausage)	Forgery D
Wells Fargo \$1, \$2, \$4	Forgery B
Wells Fargo & Co. Garter	Forgery A

Figure 10. Table of author suggested Hussey products not previously identified.

**Summary of Possible Hussey Products
These were advertised by Edward Moore**

<u>Post</u>	<u>Forgery Type</u>
Blood's "One Cent"	Forgery A?
Blood's "Post Office"	Forgery A?
Blood's Dove	Forgery B
Blood's Despatch Envelope	Type III Forgery B
Blood's "Henry Clay"	Forgery A
Metropolitan Post Office W. H. Laws	Forgery A

Brooklyn City Express 2¢	Forgery A
Brooklyn City Express 1¢	Forgery AA
Cheever & Towle	Forgery A

Figure 11. Table of 9 items advertised by Edward Moore that were not previously identified as Hussey products.

Analysis of Edward Moore & Co. Pricelist of April 1863

Edward Moore Description	Wood No.	Further Description
		Hussey Forgeries
Adams Express Eagle Post, blue and red		Type III, Forgery B
Adams Express large oblong, lemon	31	Label 2, 2A
American Express Co., 2¢ green, oblong	30	Forgery A
American Letter Mail Co. (Eagle), Black	17	Forgery A
Blood's Penny Post (Kochersperger), Head of Henry Clay, black		Forgery A
Blood's Penny Post, small, blue on white		Forgery A
Blood's bronze on Lavender, bronze on stone, bronze on black		Forgery A
Blood's 1¢ Despatch, small, black on bronze		Forgery A?
Blood's Post Office, small, black on bronze		Forgery A?
Blood's Paid Despatch (Dove), black on white, ditto on green		Forgery B
Blood's Despatch env. red		Forgery B
D. O. Blood & Co.'s (man stepping over Exchange)		Forgery E
City Despatch Post, Paid		
D. O. Blood & Co's City Despatch Post (without name)		Forgery E
D. O Blood & Co's without words City Despatch		Forgery E
Bouton's Rough & Ready Despatch, 2¢ black	48	Type II, Forgery A
Boyd's City Express Post, 1¢ blue, green and slate	8	Forgery A
Boyd's City Express Post, 2¢ orange on white, black on red, black on green	46	Forgery C
Boyd's City Express Post, 2¢ gold on white	19	Type X, Forgery C
Boyd's City Express Post, 2¢, green, red and blue	5	Type VI, Reprint
Brady & Co. (Letterbox), 1¢ red on yellow	35	Reprint
Brainard & Co. (Albany), blue and black	51,43	Forgery C
Broadway Post Office (steam engine), black	18	Forgery E
Brooklyn City Express Post (Dove), 1¢ blue, 2¢ pink and scarlet		Forgery AA,A
Carrier's Despatch (oblong) 1¢ red, 1¢ blue		Forgery A
Carter's Paid Despatch, small oblong, black		Forgery B
Cheever & Towle, circular, 2¢ blue, 2¢ red		Forgery A
City Despatch Delivery (woman and balance), 1¢ black		Forgery B
City Express Post, 1¢ blue, 1¢ black (Adam's)	11, 42	Reprint
City Express Post, 2¢ blue, 2¢ black (Adam's)	7, 20	Reprint
Clark & Co. (Letterbox) 1¢ red and blue	37, 38	Reprint (I) (II)
Clinton's Penny Post (Philadelphia) black		Forgery A

Edward Moore Description	Wood No.	Further Description Hussey Forgeries
Cressman & Co's Penny Post (Philadelphia), gold on black		Forgery B
De Ming's Penny Post (Frankford), small oblong, black on white		Forgery A
East River Post Office, green	47	Forgery B
Essex Letter Express, 2¢ red	52	Forgery F
Floyd's Penny Post (head), black, blue	54, 53	Reprint
Floyd's Penny Post red, brown, green	56, 57, 55	Reprint
Government City Despatch, 1¢ pink & black	45, 44	Forgery A
Grafflin's Baltimore Despatch, 1¢ black		Forgery B
Hale & Co., 13 Court Street, Boston, circular, blue and red		Forgery A, Type I
Hale & Co., without address, blue and red		Forgery A, Type II
Hanford's Pony Express, 2¢ yellow	50	Forgery A
Hourly Express (diamond shaped), 1¢ green	88	Bogus 4
Hussey's Bank & Insurance City Post, 50 William Street, black and rose	3, 10	87L6, 7
Hussey's Bank & Insurance City Post, 50 William Street, basement, carmine	15	87L26
Hussey's Notice Delivery 1¢ blue	9	87L22
Hussey's Special Message Post 1¢ blue		87L14
Hussey's Special Message Post 1¢ green		87L15
Hussey's Special Message Post 1¢ brown, black, red, yellow		87L18, 13, 16, 21
Hussey's 1 stamp or cent, red		87L10
Hussey Bank & Insurance, 82 Broadway (old kind), black	1	87L24
Hussey's Notice Delivery 82 Broadway (old kind), blue	2	87L23
International Express, oblong, 2¢ vermilion	28	Bogus 1a, 1b
International Letter Express, oblong, 2¢ fawn	29	Bogus 5 (a-e)
Jenkins' Camden Despatch (head) black		Forgery D
Johnson's to the Post Office every 2 hours, black	39	Forgery 1a, 1b
MacIntyre's City Express Post, 2¢ rose	14	Forgery A
Metropolitan Errand & Carrier Co., 1¢ blue, 1¢ red		Reprint
Metropolitan Errand & Carrier Co., 5¢ blue, 5¢ red		Reprint
Metropolitan Errand & Carrier Co., 10¢ blue, 10¢ red		Reprint
Metropolitan Errand & Carrier Co., 20¢ blue, 20¢ red		Reprint
Metropolitan Errand & Carrier Co., The set of 8 Metropolitan Post Office (W. H. Law's), env. 1¢ blue and red		Reprints Forgery A
Metropolitan Bible House (do.) env., red, brown and blue		Forgery D
Moody's Special Despatch (Chicago), orange		Forgery A
New Jersey Express Co., env., green		Forgery A
Pony Express (Wells, Fargo & Co., no longer in use), 1 dol. red		Forgery B

Edward Moore Description	Wood No.	Further Description Hussey Forgeries
Pony Express (Wells, Fargo & Co., no longer in use) 2 dol. green		Forgery B
Pony Express (Wells Fargo & Co., no longer in use) 4 dol. black		Forgery B
Pony Express (Wells Fargo & Co., no longer in use) per set of 3		Forgery B
Post Office Despatch, 1¢ red, 1¢ blue		Forgery A
Price's City Express Post (head), large, oval 2¢ green	23	Forgery A
Price's City Express Post (head) small, 2¢ green, 2¢ red	22	Forgery A
Priest's Paid Despatch, black on rose, buff, blue		Forgery A
Robinson & Co., 1¢ blue	49	Forgery A, A1
Squier & Co.'s City Letter Despatch, 1¢ green, 1¢ lilac, 1¢ pink	36, 40, 41A	Forgery B, C, A
Squier & Co's City Letter Despatch octagonal, 1¢ green	41	Forgery C
Staten Island 3¢ red	63	Forgery B (A?)
W. Stait, of the City Despatch (Cheap Postage Committee), yellow	32	Label 2, 5 (16?)
Steinmeyer's City Post, small oblong, 2¢ rose, yellow, green		Forgery A
Swart's City Despatch Post, pink, black	6, 16	Forgery B, Reprint
Swart's for U. S. Mail, 1¢ blue	13	Reprints
Swart's Rough and ready Despatch (head) red	12	Stone IV
Teese & Co's Penny Post (Philadelphia) small oblong, blue and red	21	Forgery A
Union Square, P. O. to the Mail, N. Y. City 1¢ green and 1¢ red		Forgery B & E
U. S. Mail prepaid 1¢ buff		Forgery A, A1, H
U. S. P. O Paid, oblong, 1¢ blue on white, gilt on black		Forgery D
Warwicks City Despatch Post, 2¢ yellow	33	Reprint 1a, 1b
Warwicks City Despatch Post, 2¢ yellow larger	34	Reprint 2a, 2b
Washington City Despatch 1¢ lilac and red		Forgery A
Washington City Despatch (without name) 1¢ lilac, 1¢ red		Forgery A
Wells Fargo & Co. name in garter, circular + oz. 1 dollar blue		Forgery A
Winan's City Post, large oblong 2¢ black	24	Bogus A
Winan's City Post, large oblong 5¢ yellow	25	Bogus A
Winan's City Post, large oblong 10¢ green	26	Bogus A
Winan's City Post, large oblong 20¢ red	27	Bogus A
Winan's City Post, large oblong the set		Bogus A
W. Wyman 8 Court Street, 3 Wall Street (steam engine) large oblong black		Forgery A

Figure 20. Author's table explaining the Forgery types sold by Edward Moore.

A Preliminary Census of Allen's City Dispatch Covers

By
Eric J. Karell

The recent article on Allen's City Dispatch that Byron Sandfield and I wrote^a led a number of readers to send in pictures of their Allen's material. Among these items was another example of the black on white (3L2) on cover, illustrated in Figure 1. This cover is addressed to Marlin and Lyman, 132 W. Chicago Ave and is dated Jan. 11, 1883. This brings the published examples of the 3L2 on cover to three, with two on envelopes and one on wrapper.

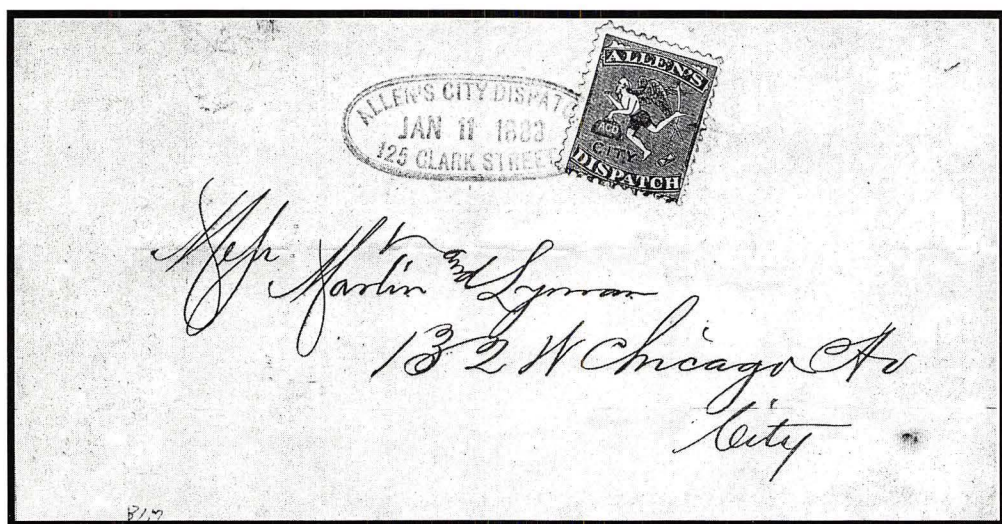


Figure 1. Allen's City Dispatch black on white stamp (3L2) on cover. Cancellation dated Jan. 11, 1883. Courtesy Mr. A. Geisler.

What is interesting is that there exists a note to the same firm from Allen's City Dispatch concerning a lost piece of mail. This is illustrated in Figure 2. The fact that both cover and note are both dated 11 January, and comparison of the handwriting leaves little doubt that the two originally belonged together. And, although the note is signed "A.C.D." (Allen's City Dispatch) the fact that the writer stresses that he has given the matter his personal attention indicates that Allen himself wrote the note. The implication is that even if the black on white stamp was ordered for use on circulars^b, in practice it was accepted for letter postage as well.

^a Penny Post Vol. 9 No. 1, pp. 6-14, January 2001

^b Ibid., 10.

Heallen's City Dispatch

OFFICE OF

ALLEN'S CITY DISPATCH

125 CLARK STREET,

Chicago, Jan 11th 1883

Wm Marlin & Lyman

132 W Chicago St

Any neglect upon the part of our
Messenger's to perform their duty, you will
please notify us at once, and oblige,

Yours Respectfully,

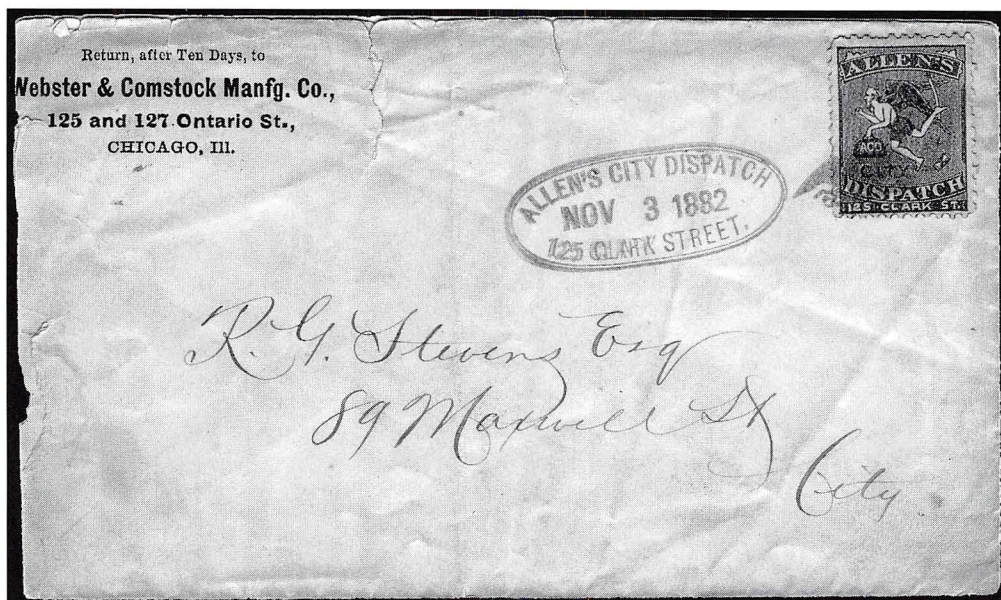
Allen's City Dispatch.

P.S. Last month I reviewed for the same transaction and gave it my personal attention but failed to find any trace of the price and wrote you to that effect. The Messenger in that district will look it up and will report to you soon as found.

Yours truly A.C.D.

Figure 2. Note from Allen's City Dispatch to Marlin and Lyman concerning lost mail. Courtesy Mr. L. Hartmann.

Another item that has recently come to light is the earliest reported usage of an Allen's stamp, a pink on white (3L1) dated November 3, 1882. This item is illustrated in Figure 3.



**Figure 3. Allen's City Dispatch pink on white (3L1) dated Nov. 3, 1882.
Author's collection.**

I have prepared a preliminary census of Allen's covers by combining the information received from readers and three primary references; the sale of the Hennan collection by Christies on 3/15/1988, the Postal History Sale by R. Frajola on 8/27/1994, and Chicago Postal History by H. Karlen. The census is presented as Table 1 below. If you can help fill in the blanks or have a cover not on the list please contact me through the society so that an update can be published in the future.

Table 1. Preliminary Census of Allen's City Dispatch Covers.

Stamp Type	From	To	Date	Reference
Red on White (3L1)	Webster & Comstock Manfg. Co. 125 and 127 Ontario St.	R.G. Stevens 89 Maxwell St.	Nov. 3, 1882	See Figure 3.
	Henry Martin Cement 69 Market St.	Empire Warehouse	Nov. 20, 1882	Hennan, Lot 1288
	Unk. ¹	Empire Warehouse	Nov. 22, 1882	Hennan, Lot 1289
	Hibbard, Spencer and Bartlett Lake & Wabash	E.E. Eaton 53 State St.	Nov. 28, 1882	Frajola, Lot 321 Also Karlen, p. 125
	Besley & Co. 175 Lake St.	J. Wilkinson 77 State St.	Dec. 21, 1882	Frajola, Lot 322
	Henry Martin Cement 69 Market St.	Empire Warehouse	Dec. 30, 1882	Hennan, Lot 1286
	I. N.W. Sherman Omnibuses and Spring Trucks 228 Franklin St.	Empire Warehouse	Jan. 3, 1883	Hennan, Lot 1287
	H. Martin Cement 69 Market St.	Empire Warehouse	Jan. 23, 1883	Frajola, Lot 323
Black on White (3L2)	None	The John Wilkinson Co. 77 State St.	Dec. 20, 1882	Karlen, p. 126, Frajola Lot 325 On wrapper
	None	Marlin & Lyman 132 W. Chicago Av.	Jan. 11, 1883	See Figure 1.
	Marrenner & Kimball Plate and Window glass 45&47 Jackson St.	G.A. Mesch 217 Washington, St.	Jan. 13, 1883	Penny Post, Vol. 9, No. 1 p. 11 Cover Front

Stamp Type	From	To	Date	Reference
Red on Yellow (3L3)	Wardell and Hinckley 14 South Canal St.	Empire Warehouse	Jan. 4, 1883	Hennan, Lot 1292
	Unk. ¹	Unk. ¹	Jan. 12, 1883	Frajola, Lot 326 orange cover
	Unk. ¹	Unk. ¹	Jan. ? 1883	Frajola Lot 328, stamp upside down
	None	United States Appraiser 210 S. Market St.	Feb. 1, 1883	Hennan, Lot 1290
	Chicago Tel. Co.	Empire Warehouse	Feb. 1, 1883	Hennan, Lot 1291
	? Baggot 5 th Av. and 197 Madison St.	Grand Pacific Hotel	Feb. 3, 1883	Courtesy J. Bowman
	I. N. W. Sherman Omnibuses and Spring Trucks 228 Franklin St.	Empire Warehouse	Feb. 3, 1883	Frajola, Lot 327 Also Karlen p. 126
	Wardell and Hinckley 14 South Canal St.	Empire Warehouse	Feb. 5, 1883	Hennan, Lot 1293
	None	Wm. Davis 120 La Salle St.	Feb. 5, 1883	RAS sale #830, 11/20; Lot 408

(1) not visible in catalog photo.

Collecting at the Extremes

By
Christopher East

A number of us as general collectors have attempted to obtain a few unusual items. There was always the search for the earliest stamp, the penny black. Then one might seek to get the smallest stamp in the world, the 1/4gr of Brunswick, or the largest from China. We might seek out the highest value of the 1923 German inflation issues or the high value of the 1946 Hungarian inflation. Other extremes might be the first odd shaped stamps, the 1894 Liberian triangles, or the first stamp produced by a typewriter (Uganda). The field of express labels offers the same challenge, but without a catalogue to direct ones search.

Figure 1 is the smallest label I have recorded. When I first learned of the existence of this 1849 Roberts & Co. label years ago, I had to have it and gave instructions to buy it for me. Since then I have not located a smaller example. This 34x9 mm purple label is for the Norristown Express run by H. B Roberts. It reads "Forwarded by H.B. ROBERTS/Philad'a & Norristown Express/Offices: Phila. 3 1/2 S. Third St./Norristown, F. A. Twining's Hotel." Its contents are dated Norristown March 22, 1849 and are from Griffith & Carr and sent to William Carr at 9th and Green in Philadelphia. (*Editors note: Manuscript express covers are also known from this express and Dr. Vernon Morris is preparing an article about it, which will appear at a later date.*)

The *Hollowbush Transcripts* of Philadelphia newspapers have a listing from the Monday, April 30, 1849 newspaper from the express firm of Shattuck & Smylie, Agents, that describes the business as and express "for the daily transmission of Merchandise, Packages, Small parcels, Specie, and for the collection and payment of notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., &c." with the Philadelphia offices being at 3 1/2 S. Third Street and at Norristown at William L. Furnings' Hotel. The difference this advertisement and the label indicates the Norristown hotel changed ownership sometime prior to April 30, 1849. A one-time advertisement of October 23, 1850 recorded in the *Transcript* reads, "NORRISTOWN EXPRESS – Packages, Bank notes, &c. forwarded daily to an from Phila. and Norristown. Bills, Drafts and accounts collected; commission and all agency business attended to promptly. Office no. 3 1/2 So. Third St. opposite the Mechanics Bank. H.B./ROBERTS Proprietor." By 1851, the company seems to have been involved in a merger and A.J. Roberts appears as part of a larger firm.

An extreme companion label recently showed up as part of the Stanley Arnold dispersal at Robert A. Siegel. It is shown in **figure 2**. It is the largest express label I had yet recorded and was one of the Wells Butterfield operation of the American Express Co. It measured 191x 150mm and is a black on yellow label, which is noted as being printed by Holton Jardine, Engravers of New York.¹ It is for the American Express Company's Castleton office. There are two Castleton's in New York. One is on Staten Island and is part of Tompkinsville and the other is Castleton on the Hudson in Rennsylaer County. However, this label would almost

¹ Neither name appears in the Brazer/Altmann lists of banknote engravers.

certainly be for Castleton, VT, which was a junction point for the Rutland and Washington R.R., which was completed to Castleton, October 1850, and a connection with the Saratoga and Whitehall R.R. established October 10, 1850 at Castleton. It was the first rail link south of Lake Champlain whereby New England and rails from Albany west could be linked. The label is damaged in the center right and repaired with another express label, which appears to be from the Wells Fargo Mexican operation. It is an illustration of the American Express office in Castleton as well as the railroad there with the American Express baggage car just behind the coal car being unloaded.

The date of this label is sometime between the American Express Company consolidation in 1850 and the merger with Merchant's Union Express November 27, 1868, probably during the 1850's at which time the American had a dog symbol image as seen in their Hudson Street office when it opened in July 1858. National, the successor to the Pullen, Virgil operation also used a dog symbol for their U.S. & Canada operation. Two dog symbols are seen at the top of this label. It is likely this fancy label was created to commemorate the connection of the rail lines in the fall of 1850 at Castleton, VT shortly after that event. The rail scene shows the rolling hills of Vermont in the background.

In any case has anyone seen more extreme United States express labels either smaller or larger ones?

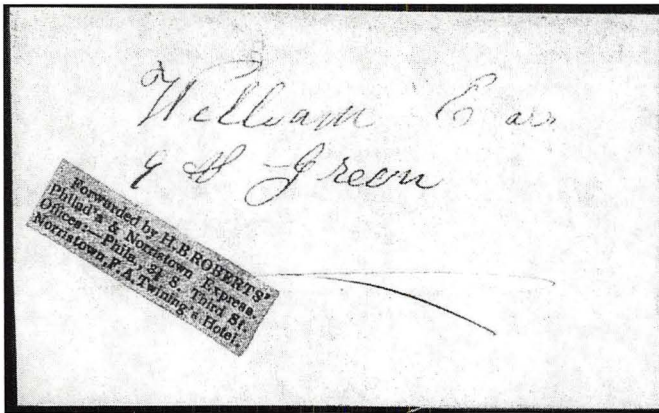


Figure 1. 1849 Roberts & Co. label. Actual size 34x9 mm which is approximately 1 5/16" x 3/8".

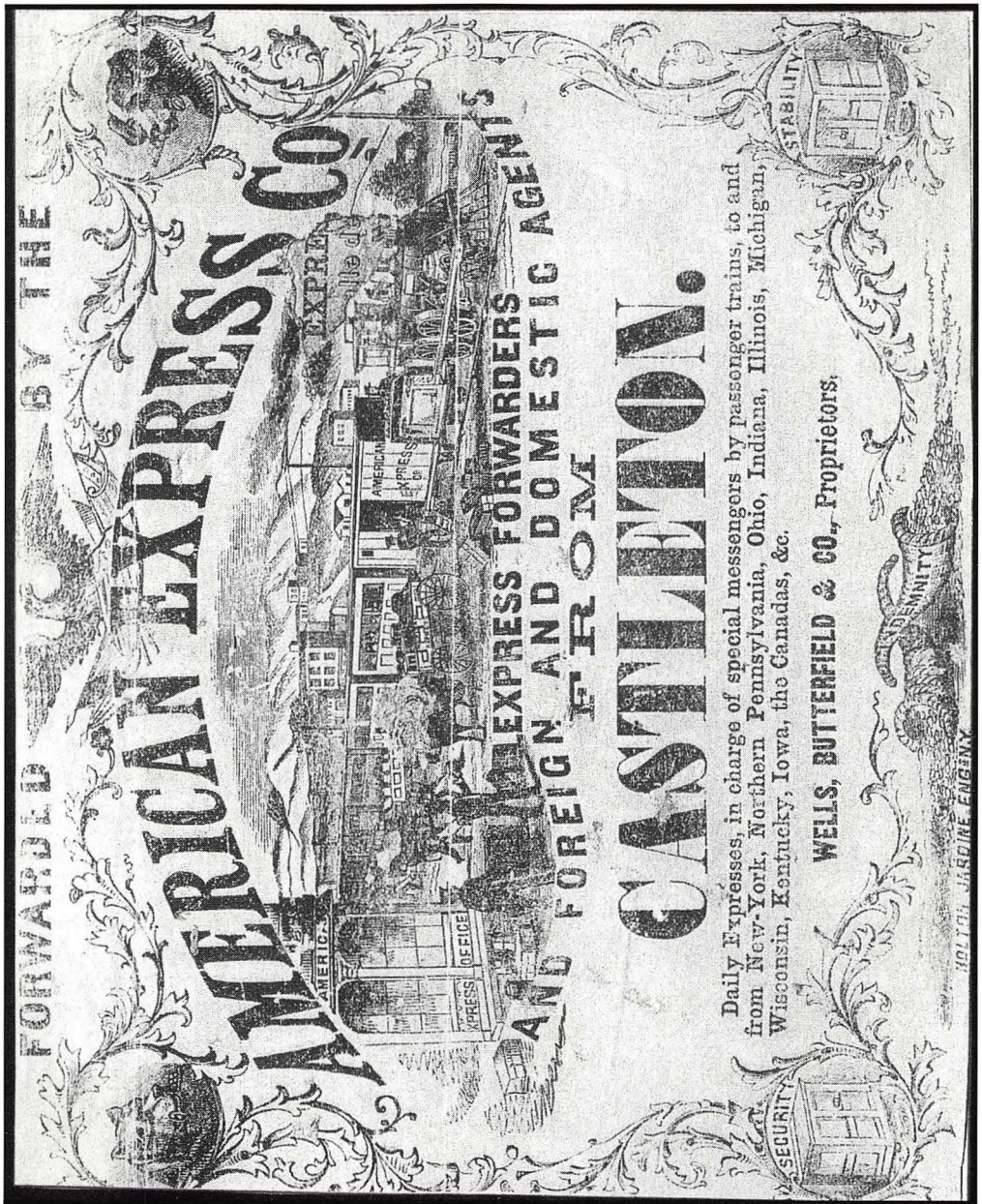


Figure 2. American Express Company label probably from the 1850's. Reduced by 84% to fit on this page. Actual size is 192x150 mm which is approximately 7 5/8" x 6 1/4"

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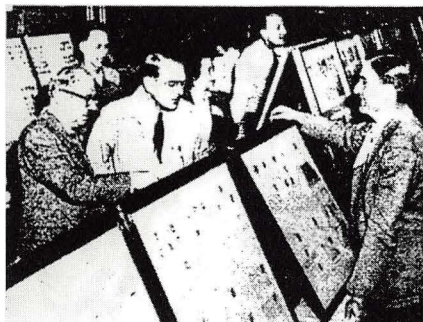
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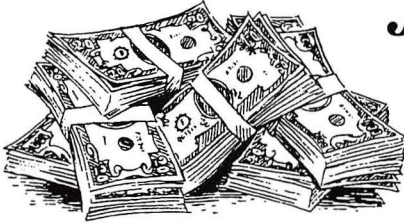
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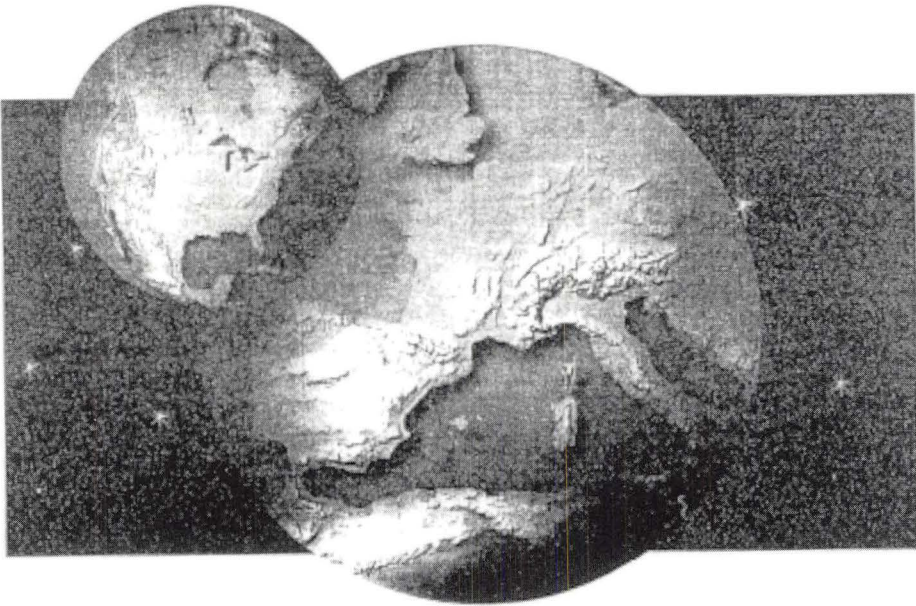
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THE PENNY POST/Vol. 10 No. 2/April 2002

Beginnings of Adhesive Postage – Part 10

© By Calvet M. Hahn

Summary of New York Locals

Before adhesive stamps were issued, there were three major ‘families’ of adhesive issuing New York locals. Thus far, I have given a detailed history of the first of these. A brief summary of the others is now appropriate.

The most important competitor to the City Despatch Post family was John T. Boyd. Boyd announced his new local June 15, 1844, stating it would begin two days later. John Boyd got his training by working for the post office.

Boyd family of locals

Boyd worked for the City Despatch for some ten months and then hired a number of post office carriers to staff his own operation as he went on to become the premier carrier local in New York for some decades issuing a number of adhesives (20L1-56). It is not necessary to detail his operations as Henry Abt has given a fairly comprehensive report in his study.¹ In terms of a family, however, it is necessary to turn to Boyd’s operations in Brooklyn, then a separate city.

Within a month after he began his New York operation, John Boyd launched a Brooklyn local. I record its handstamp on fewer than ten covers. My earliest example of this BOYD’S /BROOKLYN /CITY EXPRESS POST’ red oval is a conjunctive use cover written at Boston July 11, 1844 and sent down to Brooklyn by the American Mail Company’s independent mail operation, **figure 1**. It was struck by Boyd on the 17th and also bears the listing example of a red PAID on it. (Abt’s earliest was a September 9th cover.)

The latest of the Boyd Brooklyn handstamps is on a letter from Troy dated May 15, 1845. It received the Boyd Brooklyn handstamp on May 20, 1845, and was rated 8¢, 6¢ of which payment was for the independent mail service from Troy with the remaining 2¢ paying for Boyd’s local delivery.

I also own an example from November 1844 that had an adhesive removed from it. As the writer states he has not been to town, this was marked ‘express’ on the face. Unfortunately, the first page of the contents is missing so that the origin of the letter is unknown; however, the adhesive was probably that of one of the independent mail companies.

Boyd’s Brooklyn local did not issue adhesives, but it spawned a line of adhesive-issuing descendants. First of these was the Wellington Walton (who may have served as Boyd’s agent in Brooklyn during Boyd’s operation) local (142L1) at 195 Gold St., which was followed by Henry Kidder’s City Express Post (93L1), and Isaac Snedeker’s Brooklyn City Express Post (28L1-7). These locals have been written up in Patton’s book, so all I could add is some dating information.

I record the Walton handstamp from February 14, 1846 until September 28,

¹ ‘Boyd’s City Express Post’ by Henry Abt, *Collectors Club Philatelist* Vol. 38 #3-Vol. 39 #6

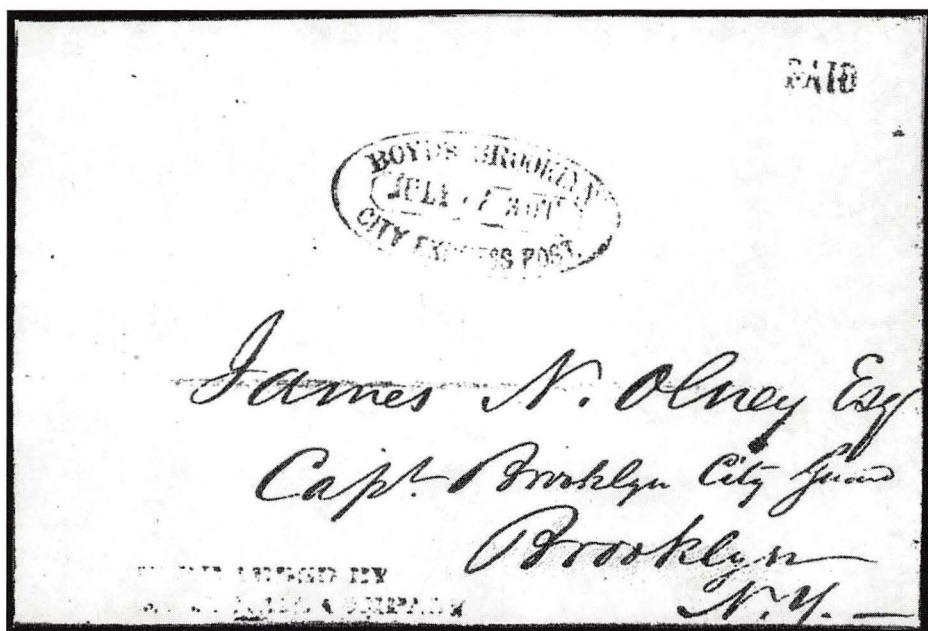


Figure 1. Boyd's/Brooklyn/City Express Post. Rare red oval dated July 11, 1844, and conjunctive use with the American Mail Co.

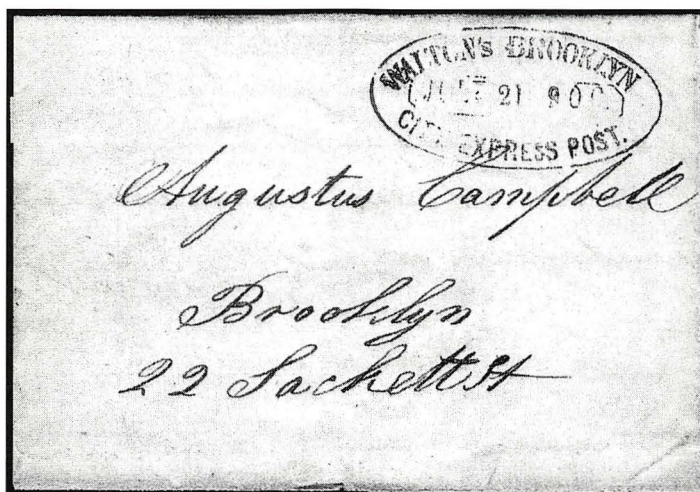


Figure 2. Walton's Brooklyn City Express Post handstamp known used from February 14, 1846 to September 28, 1846. This cover is dated July 21, 1846. Hall lot 790.

1846, with the July 21, 1846 ex-Mason copy being lot 790 in the Hall sale. See **figure 2**. The Walton 142L1 cover of March 31, 1846 is ex-Worthington II sale, lot 908. Even pen-killed and torn it brought \$105 in 1917. A use to the mails was the 3/21/46 example (ex-Boker) that was lot 789 in the Hall sale. In that catalog Trepel records six genuine adhesive covers dating between February 16, 1846 and April 27, 1846. The local's charge was 2¢ throughout the local's existence.

The successor, Kidder's Brooklyn local, had a large red oval known from March 11, 1847 until February 1848. There was a 3¢ intercity rate from New York at this point. The smaller Kidder's ovals are known from February 14, 1848 to July 1, 1851. Snedeker's version of the same handstamp, reading only BROOKLYN CITY is known from December 8, 1851 until some time in 1852, while his later large 2 CTS unboxed version is reported used from 1852 until August 5, 1860.

There is another Brooklyn local that operated at the same time, but which does not appear to have been a Boyd operation. This is the Jones' City Express (91L1). It is known used simultaneously with the Boyd's Brooklyn operation. A Jones' City cover is recorded on February 17, 1845. A single stampless cover is recorded, ex-Boker. There are only three Jones' City adhesive covers recorded, two of which have conjunctive Boyd markings, while the third is a local delivery. The conjunctive markings suggest a close working relationship with the Boyd operation. Dates range from 1/29/45 to 8/10/45. The proprietor is believed to be George G. Jones operating from his engraving location at Clinton and Jamaica Rd. He later managed the Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Co.

Another Brooklyn local is recorded as operating just after the time of this study. It is the Bush's Brooklyn City 2¢ Express. Handstamps are known from the February 14, 1848 Valentine addressed to Mary Thompson (ex-Golden) to the January 5, 1850 ex-Hollowbush example illustrated in this series, with the Hall ex-Mason copy to Charles Williams 89 Pineapple St. being dated 3/30/48. The owner was John O. Bush, who is recorded to have lived at 86 Varick Street Manhattan in 1853. He was a newspaper carrier by profession. Only a handful of covers are recorded. One adhesive cover is known. It was discovered circa 1950. It was lot 854 in the Golden sale.

Barr/Bouton/Swarts family of locals

A third major New York family of adhesive-issuing locals begins in 1845 with the establishment of William Barr's Manhattan Express (known October 8, 1845-February 14, 1847).² Barr was listed in the 1846 *Doggetts City Directory* as a 'postman', located at 121 Norfolk Street. By the 1847 directory he was in the coffee business. Barr did not issue adhesives prior to selling out to John Bouton, who is responsible for the Manhattan Express (17L1). His earliest cover is a manuscript, **figure 3**, which was followed by a red circle used during the Valentine period of 1847. A 1¢ version as well as one with part of the rate erased are known. Poor strikes have suggested to various commentators that more varieties may exist. The finest strike of the red handstamp reads MANHATTAN EXPRESS/WV /BARR/1.CT on an ex-Needham, ex-Hollowbush cover addressed to John Elder, 122

² *Collectors Club Philatelist* January-February 1986, "The Manhattan Express Local" by Calvet M. Hahn

Fulton St., dated April 21st and attributed to 1847. This date is too late as Bouton acquired the local on April 12th. It is probably 1846. A second variety in my holding has just the 'C' left and is found on a Valentine presumably of 1847, **figure 4**. The Golden sale example seems to suggest the 'C' was also excised. The elimination of the 1 CT is probably the basis for suggesting a rate change to two cents.

Just three days after the last recorded Barr handstamp local, Bouton had an adhesive (17L1) that is recorded on cover. It is also known untied on covers of February 17 and February 28, 1847. By April, Bouton had a Manhattan Express handstamp and by October 2, 1847 was using a red oval BOUTON'S/CITY/DESPATCH POST. As I have written up the Bouton local in a *Chronicle* article³ I have little to add. The Hall holding had an example without the lozenge dated 9/1/47 and addressed to E. B. Meakim, 511 Broadway, that is ex-Mason, which he acquired in July 1944. Hall also had a cover with an untied Bouton Manhattan adhesive 17L1 dated 9/6/47 and posted on 9/9/(47). It is addressed to William Laurence in Washington, D.C. and is one of four covers known.

A second line of local posts that were merged into the Bouton operation seem to have begun around Valentine's Day in 1846. This is the City Despatch/2/P.O. local discussed earlier. It lasted until at least November 26, 1846. Seemingly it is the predecessor of the Franklin City local (16L1) known from February 5, 1847 to May 11, 1847. The Franklin City post employed both a handstamp, **front cover** used to the mails February 5th, and an adhesive. Bouton acquired the Franklin City in early May 1847 and was no longer recognizing its green glazed adhesives (16L1) for prepayment by May 12, 1847. However, Y. Souren had an example surcharged 'Bouton' in manuscript that was used on a June 25, 1847 cover. Several covers exist showing the Franklin handstamp with the 'Franklin' excised, which should date from early May, but actually date from September as is the case in **figure 5**. This example is dated September 20th. The Schwartz example is September 25th, while the Hall holding had one of September 9, 1847, addressed to B. H. Tallmadge, 1 Hanover Square, supposedly ex-German sale lot 808, where the adhesive is killed by a PAID. It had been lifted and replaced. Those from the Bradish find, as these three are, had Dupuy and Schenck adhesives on them originally. But some have been removed. (See Dupuy and Schenck section of this article.)

It is possible that the green glazed paper Bouton adhesive referred to by Gordon Stimmell and Tom Mazza⁴ used the paper stock of the Franklin local and therefore was the first Bouton adhesive. However, the earliest I can document the Bouton 'Rough and Ready' 18L1 design adhesive is September 18, 1847. A second version (18L2) is known by February 8, 1848. Bouton continued as an independent local operation with both handstamps and adhesives until at least January 8, 1849, the latest date upon which I record a Bouton cover.

The post office closed its Chatham Square branch effective January 5, 1847. This was a bit over a month after abandoning the city dispatch local operation on

³ *Chronicle* May 1973 'John Bouton's Posts' by Calvet M. Hahn

⁴ *Penny Post* April and October 1996

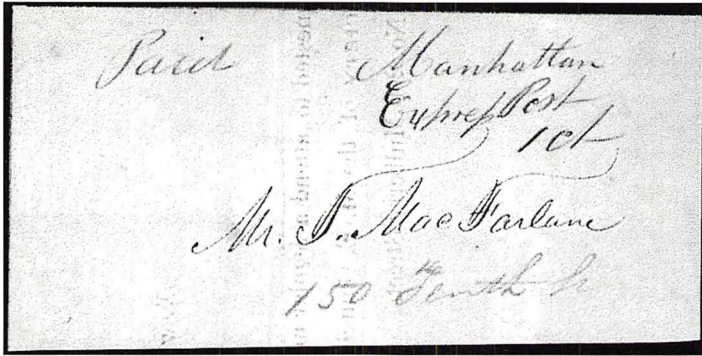


Figure 3. MANHATTAN EXPRESS, early manuscript on cover.



Figure 4. MANHATTAN EXPRESS/WV/BARR/1CT handstamp with the "1" in CT excised.

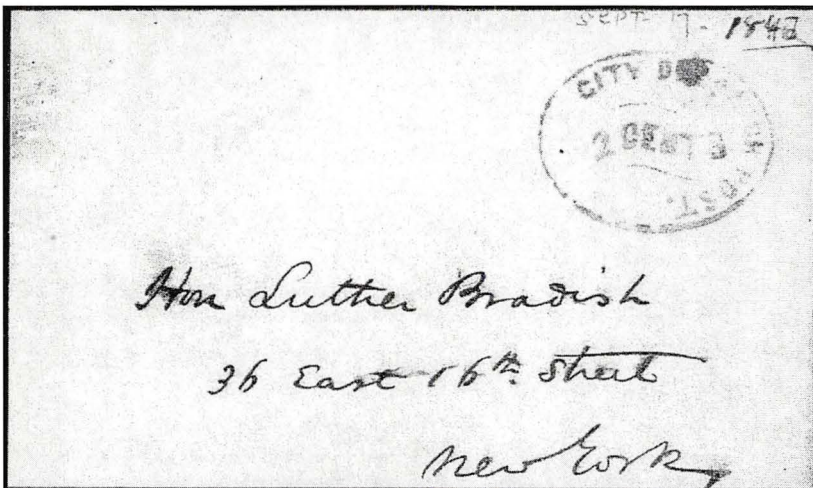


Figure 5. FRANKLIN CITY DESPATCH handstamp with "Franklin" excised. Cover is dated September 17, 1847.

November 28, 1846 and transferring it to Mead. One of the Chatham Square employees, Aaron Swarts, advertised the opening of his branch office at the same location (8 Chatham Square) to begin operation January 15, 1847. He adopted the stock linen-marker spread-eagle handstamp used later during the summer and fall of 1847 by Cummings to create a handstamp reading BRANCH POST OFFICE, which is recorded on two covers during January 1847. As seen on the covers the charge was 2\$, **figure 6**. Prior to the 1847 Valentine season, Aaron Swarts apparently disappears from the scene and does not reappear until December of that year. At that time, his second handstamp, a red B. POST OFFICE oval is recorded on a December 16, 1847 cover. There is no record of what he did during the interim.

Was there a local operation between these dates that had a Swarts connection? There is evidence that there was. It was the **Dupuy and Schenck** local. As noted in Part II of this series, figure 27, both Henry Dupuy (sometimes spelled Dupey) and Jacob H. Schenck were employed by the government's city dispatch post beginning August 15, 1842. Both men resigned during the 1845-6 fiscal year. Their service overlaps with that of Aaron Swarts. He was on the government's payroll from February 1, 1845 to June 3, 1845 at the main post office and was working at the branch post office from May 22, 1845. The three men (Swarts, Dupuy and Schenck) would have known each other and would have **worked** together. Thus it is not illogical that all may have been involved in the 'branch post office' operation that Swarts advertised January 15, 1847. Only the two January 1847 handstamped covers are recorded with the Branch Post Office marking.

Dupuy & Schenck

The earliest Dupuy and Schenck handstamped cover is either the turned February 10, 1847 item sent back to the Albion Life Company at 27 Wall St. (lot 1030 in the Golden sale) or my stampless ex-Hollowbush example of February 11th from M. Van Schenck to John Jay asking for aid in feeding the starving Irish. The latest handstamp use I record is that of September 1, 1847 with an untied adhesive (ex-Schwartz from the Harmer sale of 1959). **see figure 7**. Typically the adhesives are killed by a pen line or check. Tied adhesives are known later than the handstamps, with examples of 8/27, 9/10, and 9/19 in my records. The last was lot 1712 in the Donald Malcolm sale. There is also a January 20th tied example sold as lot 876 in the John Fox Mayflower sale of 10/16/1968, which may have been ex-Hollowbush. It is the philatelic evidence that the post continued into 1848. Considering these covers the post seems not to have been a Swarts competitor, but rather in the same operational stream. Diffidently, I propose that Swarts acquired the Dupuy & Schenck local in September 1847 and continued to use its adhesives, but with the Swarts-owned excised Franklin local handstamp.

Dupuy shows up as a 'penny post' in 1847 at 70 Wall Street in the city directories. The following year he was so listed at 21 Cliff St. During this period he lived across the river in Williamsburg, Brooklyn. His partner in the local, Jacob Schenck was listed as a clerk at various Manhattan addresses. This means that Dupuy & Schenck could not have taken over the Franklin excised Franklin local handstamp, for the Dupuy and Schenck local used its own straightline handstamp five days after the last Franklin use and three months before Bouton acquired the Franklin post. The Dupuy and Schenck handstamped covers run to September 2,

1847 and possibly later. The adhesive is used (without a Dupuy & Schenck handstamp) into 1848. There is the anomaly that the excised Franklin markings are all reported after the last Dupuy and Schenck handstamp, but during the adhesive use period.

Hanford Pony Express

This is among the best known of the smaller competitive locals. Its adhesive (78L1) is well known. Its handstamps are known from September 23, 1845 into the 1850s. I first wrote the history of this local in *Stamp Collector* August 29, 1983. More recently I discussed the handstamps in 'The Pony That Couldn't Spell.'⁵ That data need not be repeated here. **See figures 8 and 9.**

H.R.S. Union Post

This is another of the independent local of the period. Very little is known about this post. Its blue handstamp is known from February 10, 1846 until September 7, 1846. It is discussed in the *Penny Post* June 2000 issue. Its blue handstamp is known from February 10, 1846 until September 7th of that year. For years, some five adhesives were listed (140L1-5) and when the discovery copies were reported in the late 1880s they were dated 1849. Today, three of the five listings have been dropped from the catalog, leaving only 140L3-4.

The 140L3 is a 'spelling error' adhesive with the word UNOIN rather than UNION. The cover bearing it is ex-Caspary and Lilly, and, supposedly, ex-Ferrari. This recording cover bears a 10¢ New York c.d.s. of February 18; however, it is a style known only from April 1847 until April 1851 so there is a problem in reconciling it with the known 1846 dates of the accepted stampless covers. To me these facts raise some questions about the status of the adhesives attributed to this post.

New York City Express Post

This is a mystery post about which almost nothing is known. There are ten plating positions among the under 25 known adhesives. The approximately fifteen cover uses run from June 30, 1847 to October 13, 1847 and, except for one, are to the post office examples addressed to other cities. The exception, lot 726 in the Hall sale, went to the Vallance firm in Liverpool England via the Boston steamer on the September 2, 1847 sailing of the *Cambria*. All but four of the covers are the earlier 111L1 adhesive uses.

The adhesives are quite similar to the Boyd adhesives and are recorded in philatelic literature as early as 1864 for the green glazed paper version (111L1), which was the first issued. There was a second printing of the green on unglazed wove paper that has not been cataloged. The orange on white wove unglazed paper (111L2) appears to have been the last printed as there are only four covers running in date from the 8/19/47 cover to Mrs. E. A. Johnson, New Haven (ex-Caspary, Hall), through the September 2nd cover to England and an August cover to Rev. Charles Brooks, Boston (ex-Chapman) to the September 16th cover to Miss Anne Weston, Weymouth, Ms. (ex-Worthington, Caspary and Boker).

We do not know the proprietor of this post nor its address. The proprietor listed in philatelic literature has been shown by Elliott Perry to have no relation to the local.

⁵ *U.S. Cancellation Club NEWS* Whole # 234, Winter 2000.

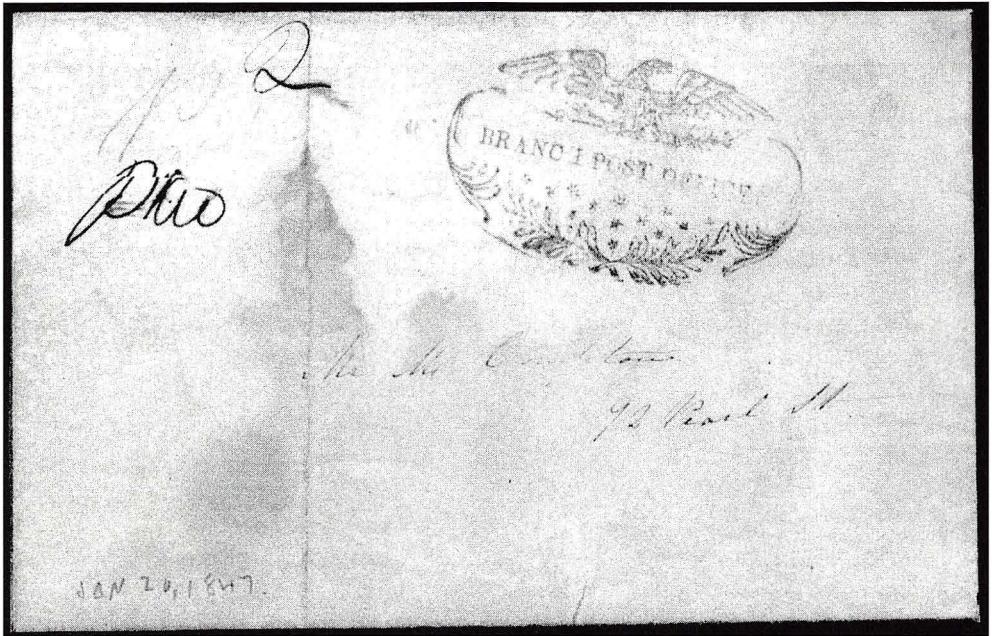


Figure 6. BRANCH POST OFFICE handstamp of proprietor Aaron Swarts. This cover is dated January 20, 1847.

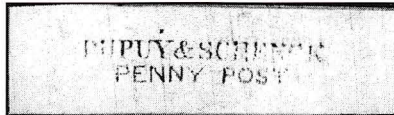


Figure 7. Dupuy & Schenck handstamp known used from February 10, 1847 to September 1, 1847.

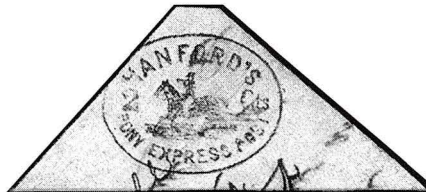


Figure 8. Hanford's Pony Express handstamp with pony in center. Hanford's handstamps are known from September 23, 1845 into the 1850's.

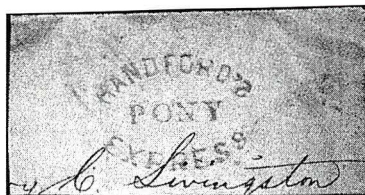


Figure 9. Hanford's Pony Express handstamp with the "S" in "HANFORD'S" reversed.

Red 2¢ City Despatch

This is another mystery post about which a great deal has been written, none of which bears on the name of the proprietor, address, or certifiable date of operation. It is included here because some of the covers have been dated 1846, although those appear to have been faked. There is a March 17 drop /circular red 2¢ handstamp on one cover addressed to Mr. Ross, 29 West 22nd St. that may be genuine. The New York c.d.s., which is not platable, is known from 1845 to July 3, 1851 dating this cover no later than 1850, as the c.d.s. is not recorded as late as March 17th in 1851.

In his monograph *100 Years Ago*, Perry noted the adhesives come in two shades, bright red and brownish red. The latter appear to have come from a small group that had become mildewed. Several of these have been found tied on covers dated 1846 with what is now called a fraudulent PAID. Altogether there are about a dozen adhesives, on or off cover, plus numerous forgeries. Almost all the covers also have the large 2¢ New York drop c.d.s. which is not recorded after March 6, 1851; most have been termed fake.

One of the discredited covers is the ex-Caspary, ex-Boker item that was sold in the Golden sale. Dated October 10th, it is tied with what the Caspary pages called a forged PAID. Two other covers are dated March 15 and 17 respectively. The earliest example to be reported in philatelic literature is a December 9 cover addressed to Joseph Cooper, 11 Maiden Lane, reported in John Luff's 1902 *Adhesive Postage Stamps of the United States* and illustrated in Patton.

Perry had a September 8, 1853 cover with a New York 5¢ c.d.s. This cover had a partial copy of 160L1, pencil-killed on the back. Its existence prompted Perry to suggest the period of use was probably late to have an example to use to seal a letter. If any of the recorded covers are determined to be genuine, then I would suggest the use is 1850 or earlier based on the drop rate handstamp found on almost all. The most likely period would be December 1849 to March 1850 when we know something happened in the City Despatch sequence. As discussed earlier I would speculate this may have been used in March or April 1850 by the Winkle Bowery post.

Locomotive Express

This is another mystery local. There is one recorded cover, ex-Ferrari, with a 97L1 adhesive bearing a handstamped design that might even represent a cut-out from a stampless cover. Addressed to Morgan & Lapham, Glens Falls, N.Y., this cover has been attributed to 1847. The New York c.d.s. is dated March 29 and is in the flat 5¢ style. The style was introduced March 11, 1847. This example can be dated prior to 1850 inasmuch as the rim over the W of NEW was damaged prior to that year.

Both Perry and Patton attribute the proprietorship of the post to William Kasson. Pitt Petri, in his article on Buffalo locals ⁶ supplies information on William M. Kasson, who was a commission merchant at Buffalo. He was a hardware merchant at 88 Pearl St. in New York in 1847-8, living at Rathbun's Hotel, and at

⁶ 'Private Local Posts in Buffalo' by Pitt Petri *Collectors Club Philatelist* #32 #2.

269 Pearl in 1848, moving to 36 Cortlandt St. in 1849. His Buffalo business was listed at 181 Broadway, N.Y. in 1851 and again in 1852-4. In 1854 he was listed as Kasson's Despatch. In Buffalo, he used the name Locomotive Express no earlier than 1854. His first Buffalo advertisement was July 26, 1849; it offered building materials. He dissolved a partnership with W. C. Reed, a conductor on the Attica & Buffalo R.R., September 25, 1849.

In New York, a locomotive motif is found on the Cummings handstamp used in late 1846-7. Dr. W. R. Mitchell reported a railroad theme handstamp that was used by the Broadway local; it was similar to the adhesives. This handstamp reported in an article on the subject by Coster⁷ has not yet been located. Could it be that the 97L1 adhesive is a cut out Broadway handstamp being passed as an adhesive? If it is that, or if it is an adhesive of the 1854 Kasson local, it would not be found genuinely used on a March 1847 cover.

Indulging in philatelic speculation, it can be noted that the date of this Locomotive Express local cover (March 29, 1847) is just two days after Mr. Mazza's cover addressed to Fleissnar with its combination of the Cummings locomotive and City Despatch Post/P.O. handstamps. Could Cummings have introduced a new handstamp for his old local when he joined with Wright to take over the City Despatch Post/P.O., or is it possible that Swarts copied a second Cummings handstamp, e.g. his version of the Cummings locomotive handstamp?

City Mail Local

This local is an attempt by Overton & Co. to carry on after the express acts of March 3, 1845, effective July 1. Representing the New York end of the independent Overton & Co. mail operation, R. Carlton Overton used a red oval OVERTON & CO'S/CITY MAIL/OFFICE/3 BROAD ST. from December 7, 1844 until about March 22, 1845. At that time it was changed to read 7 BROAD. By June 13, 1845, **figure 10**, both the company name and the street number were erased, creating the earliest example of the City Mail handstamp. I only record 3-4 examples of this version. Overton, a customs house broker, moved his office to #10 Wall Street sometime after June 18, 1845. A new handstamp, a chamfered red box 26 x 15 mm CITY MAIL CO. was made up and adhesives (46L1) were issued. The new handstamp is first recorded on an ex-Hollowbush cover of August 7, 1845, **figure 11** and the marking is known until February 14, 1846. Both the handstamp and the adhesives have been repeatedly called rare in philatelic literature. There are only about six stampless examples and six examples of the adhesive recorded of which four are on cover. The Boker holding had an example dated September 15, 1845, addressed to Cornelius W. Lawrence, **figure 12**, while Golden had one of October 15th addressed to Mr. Mathewes at 14th Street and 3rd Avenue. The Hall collection (lot 590) had an untied adhesive on cover to Henry Scudder, which probably does not belong. The handstamp is equally rare and the example of September 24th seems to have had an adhesive removed.

Early Adhesives From Other Cities

In addition to the adhesive issuing locals of New York and Philadelphia,

⁷*Independent Philatelist* March 1885 (issue #18), published by Dr. W. H. Mitchell

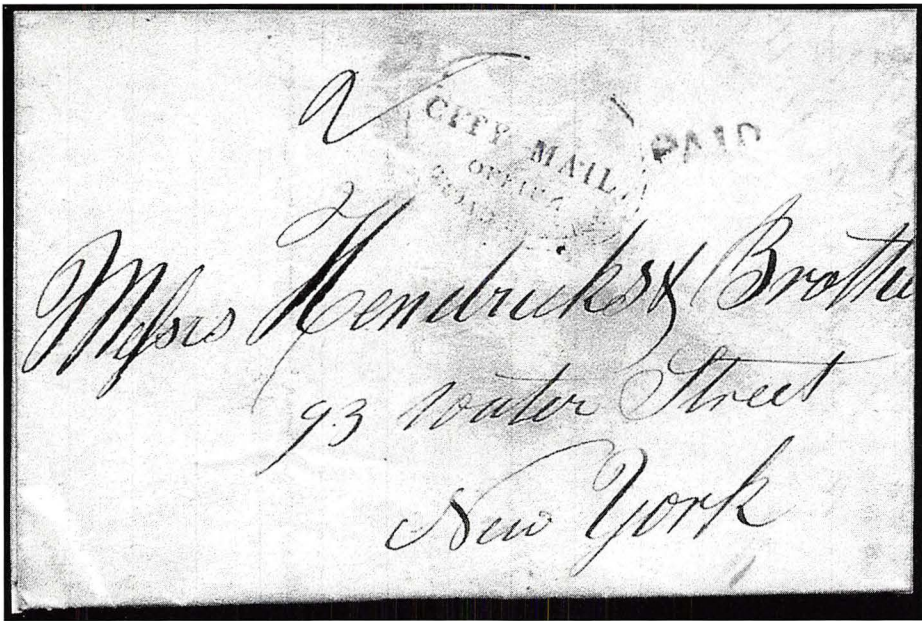


Figure 10. City Mail handstamp. Overton & Co. attempted to carry on after the express acts of March 3, 1845 effective July 1st. They did not show their name. This cover is dated June 13, 1845.

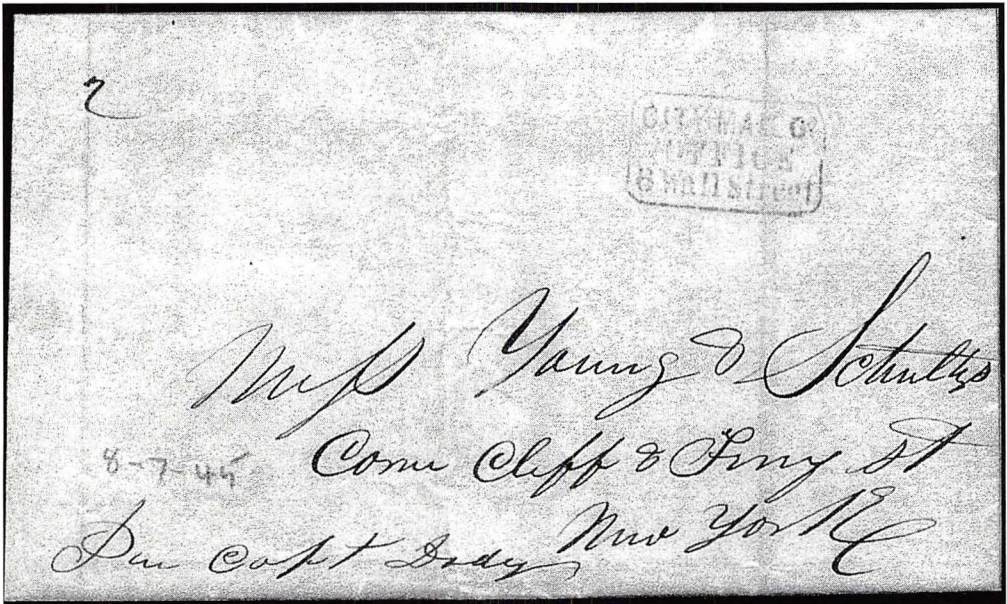


Figure 11. City Mail Co. handstamp in red. This was an Overton operation. This handstamp is known from August 7, 1845 (this cover) to February 14, 1846.

locals in Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati and New Orleans also issued adhesives prior to July 1, 1847 when the first U.S. general issue is to be found.

Baltimore

The only local I record that issued adhesives prior to the 1847 issue in this city is that run by Malcolm W. Mearis. Mr. Mearis advertised his local January 23, 1846; the major student of the Baltimore locals is Denwood Kelly whose exhaustive study of the Baltimore locals was published in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*.⁸

An on-piece example of one of the Mearis locals (103L1-5) is known February 6, 1846; the local is known on cover by February 18th. As all the examples I record of the adhesives are in the February 6, 1846 to March 22, 1846 (Hall lot 713) period, I would term it a Valentine local. Further, inasmuch as several types are known se-tenant with the 1¢ and 2¢ together, I suspect that the different listings all come from the same plate, which bore two different values. In the Golden sale catalog, Mr. Trepel apparently concurs and offers a probable reconstruction of the plate, which has two columns of five stamps each. In the Hall sale he notes only three covers are recorded.

The company was sold in late October 1846 to the proprietor of William Taylor's bookstore. He had R. K. Ford manage the local. This operation lasted until January 1847. Kelly reports a purchase of a local post from R. Wilton on March 22, 1847; however, he has reservations as to whether this was the old Mearis local or a different one.

Two different handstamps are known. The earliest I record is my ex-Ward example of March 20, 1846 that shows the 1¢ Mearis rate in pencil, **figure 13**. It is addressed to Congressman Dillingham in Washington and free franked once Mearis took it to the post office. It discusses an appointment, as the writer has 'served on the Northern Frontiers' for eighteen years and is in poor health. Dillingham is referred to General Winfield Scott as a reference. The color of the 29 mm double circle is blue whereas most examples are in red.

I record one blue and seven red examples. Kelly termed the Boker example of April 28th 'yellow-red'. It is to Whattington & Snyder and rated 3¢ in manuscript. There is also an undated example with a partial Mearis 2¢ adhesive. It sold as lot 1337 in the Golden sale. Kelly also noted a cut square of the first handstamp, with 3/paid/M in the center that is ex-Caspary. The 'M' does not match Mearis' handwriting. It is probably fraudulently applied to a December 21, 1846 cover to create a new adhesive. It is illustrated as lot 667 in the Middendorf dispersal.

A second handstamp is known, see **figure 14**. Both Denwood Kelly and Steven Roth have recorded four examples, but I believe there are at least two more. The handstamp is an asterisked box 25x12 mm CITY DESPATCH in a brick red shade. Dated examples run from June 1, 1846 (Perry Fuller's copy) to June 20, 1846 (Denwood Kelly). I have an undated ex-Hollowbush example with a doggerel love poem addressed to Gertrude Horton at 78 Pitt Street. One example has a partial Mearis 2¢ adhesive on the cover (Golden sale lot 1338).

⁸ 'Private Posts in Baltimore 1844-1860' by Denwood N. Kelly *Collectors Club Philatelist* Vol. 50 #2-6.

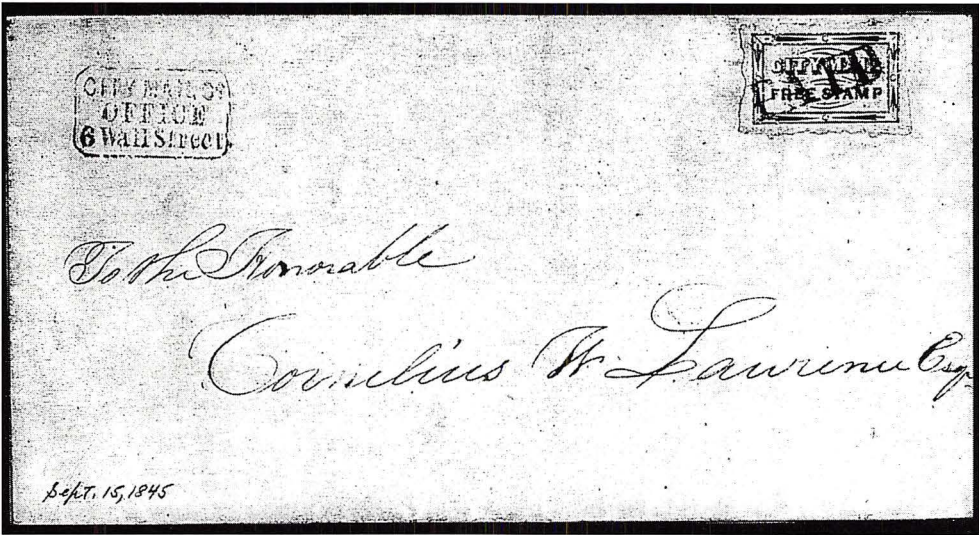


Figure 12. City Mail Co. adhesive (46L1) and handstamp on cover dated September 15, 1845. Ex-Boker.

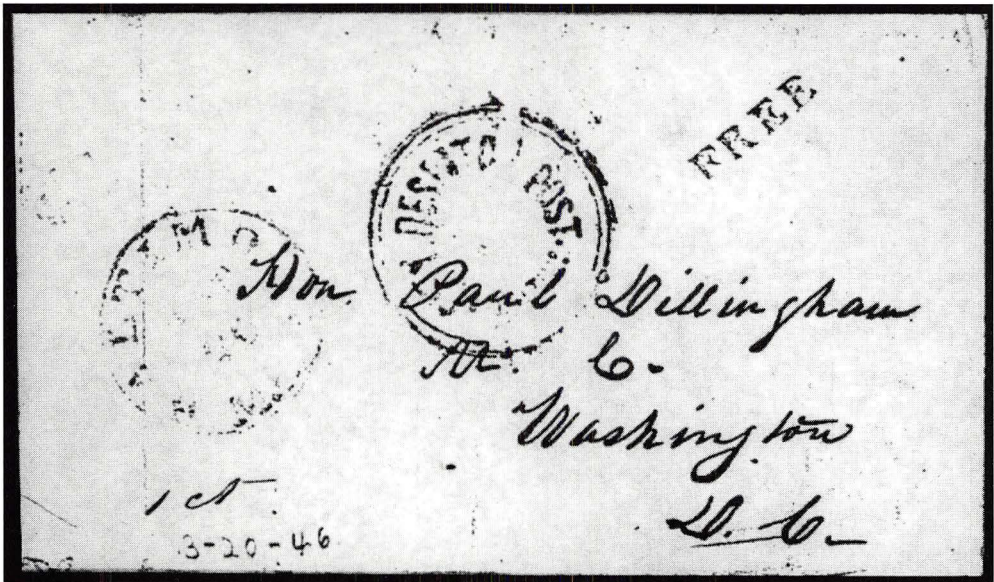


Figure 13. Handstamp of Malcolm W. Mearis operating in Baltimore. This cover is dated March 20, 1846 and is the earliest recorded use.

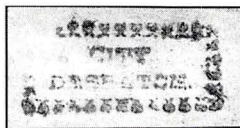


Figure 14. (Mearis) City Despatch red handstamp.

Boston

The only local involved with adhesives prior to July 1, 1847 in this city is Moses H. Barnard's City Letter Express. It was located at 47 Cambridge Street, where Barnard had a periodical business. Barnard was apparently responsible for the rare 28 mm double-bordered red circle handstamp CITY LETTER/2 CENTS/DELIVERY. The earliest example of this strike I record is on my ex-Knapp cover to Mr. Dearborn, Boston. The cover also has the penny post's notation to deliver it to School Street, **figure 15**. The date is September 28, 1846; the contents discuss the wages a teacher would get (\$1.50 a week) and the price of food at Boston's United States Hotel (6-8¢ a day). I record between six and ten handstamped covers. One of December 6, 1846 is from B. H. Cheever (of Cheever & Towle). John Boker had an example addressed to Mr. Turner, a druggist at 63 Cambridge St., that is dated February 19, 1847 that also bears a copy of the Barnard 7L1 yellow adhesive, **figure 16**. It ties this adhesive to the handstamp as being from the same firm. There are between six and ten examples of the yellow adhesive on cover. One adhesive is on piece, tied by a Boston September 12th c.d.s.

Handstamps usually precede adhesives although there are exceptions. In the case of the Barnard adhesives, I have real reservations about the untied Caspary red adhesive cover (lot 549) dated March 8, 1846, although Barnard initials the adhesive. It is Hall lot 415, where in the write up Trepel states his belief that that the stamp originated due to 'impression of the cancel and natural gum toning ties through the lettersheet.' It is one of two recorded examples of 7L2. The other is on a cover to Mr. Wm. Gibbs, Lexington, Mass. dated 11/FEB of 1847. This cover is ex-Caspary and Boker and dated a week earlier than the yellow adhesives but in the right time frame to possibly be good. The same doubts apply to Caspary's yellow adhesive cover of October 22, 1845, as well as to the July 21, 1845 yellow adhesive cover with its manuscript 'Due 2 cts'.

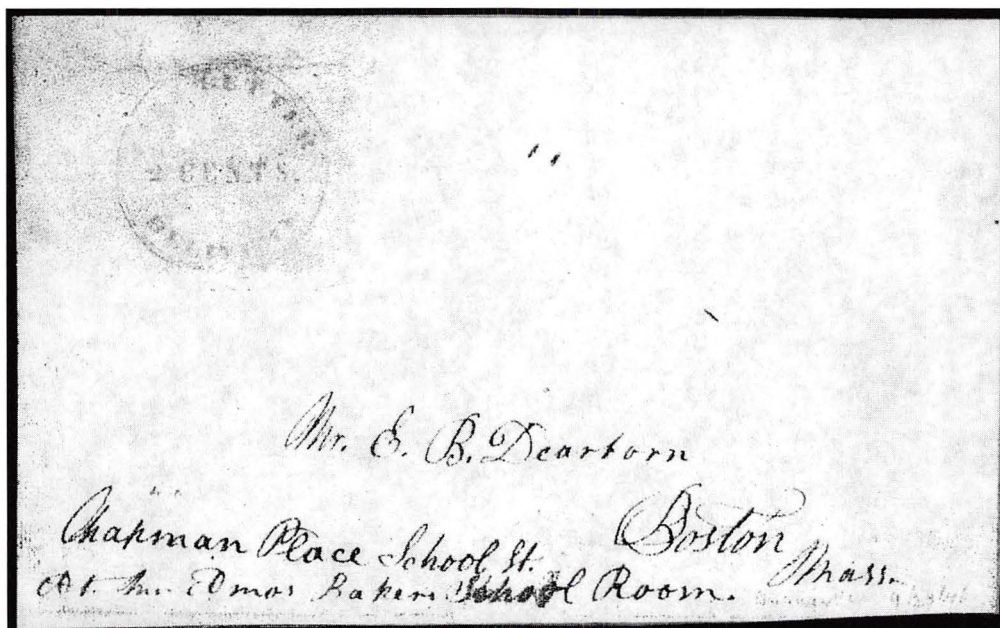
Buffalo

There were two competitive locals in Buffalo, N.Y. that issued adhesives prior to July 1, 1847. The proprietors were Thomas S. Cutting (56L1) and E. W. Spaulding (156L1-2). The late Pitt Petri wrote the definitive history of these locals.⁹

Thomas Cutting (4/12/1810-10/29/1881) had an 'Intelligence Office' beginning May 1, 1845. He expanded and announced a Dispatch Post on January 16, 1847 to deliver letters for 2¢ each. It was to be a Valentine local primarily and letters had to be prepaid on Valentines, which would be accepted at his office. There are five recorded examples: two Valentines, a February 19, 1847 cover to Col. Clemonds that is ex-Petri and in my holding. A blue strike on March 6, 1847 is also known. There is a late example of October 20, 1847 that Petri terms a 'true green' (Golden lot 1018), but which I would call a greenish blue. **See figure 18**.

The only recorded on cover example of the Cutting vermilion adhesive (56L1) is ex-Needham. It is addressed to George Stearns, 233 Main St., Buffalo and the contents are dated Monday July 26th (which would be 1847). The adhesive is untied and cut-to-shape. **Figure 17** shows this cover whose design appears identical to the Hanford local (78L1) with a name change. The cover sold as lot 696 in the

⁹ 'Private Local Posts in Buffalo' by Pitt Petri *Collectors Club Philatelist* Vol. 31, No. 2



**Figure 15. CITY LETTER/2 CENTS/ DELIVERY, red handstamp.
This is Moses H. Barnard's City Letter Express.
This cover is dated September 28, 1846.**

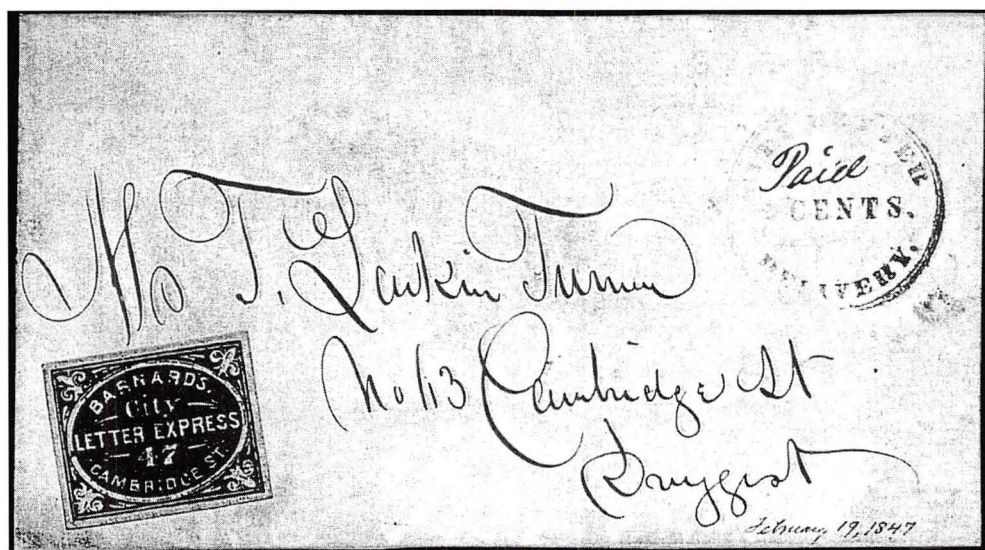


Figure 16. CITY LETTER DELIVERY handstamp with Barnard's yellow adhesive 7L1. This cover is dated February 19, 1847.

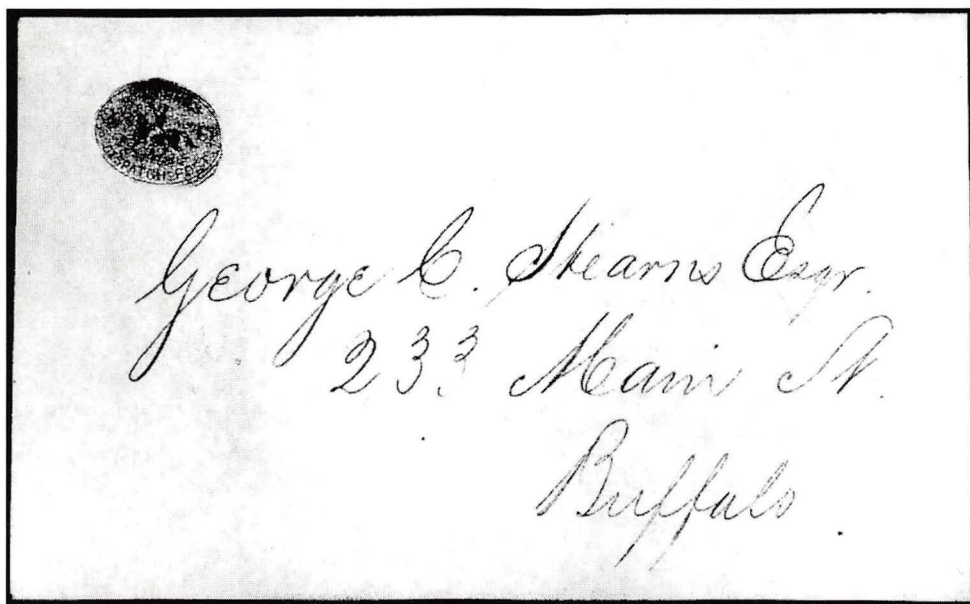


Figure 17. Cutting's adhesive (56L1) on cover dated July 26 (1847).



Figure 18. Cutting's Despatch Post handstamps known in blue and greenish-blue.

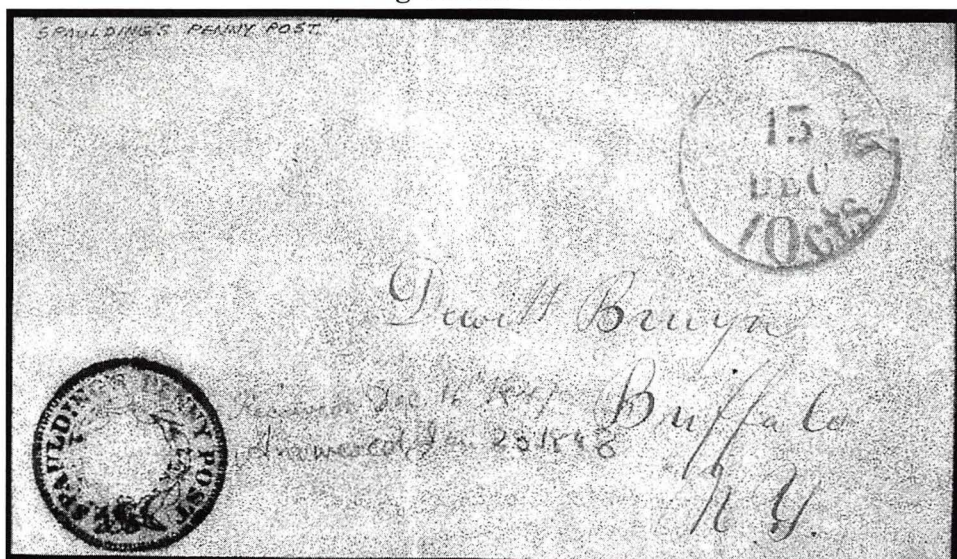


Figure 19. Spaulding's Penny Post handstamp in black with the "ONE/CENT" excised. Other handstamps exist in vermilion. This cover is dated December 13th, (1847).

Worthington II sale in 1917 for \$195. An off cover example was lot 601 in the Hall sale. Spaulding acquired the Cutting firm June 1, 1848.

Enos Wilder Spaulding (6/6/1812-12/10/ 1868) was a Vermonter, who was a minister and who had worked as assistant postmaster in a 'principal post office in New England'. He began his Buffalo local July 4, 1847 with a 1¢ rate. The date was one week after the post office had raised its box rent rate. Spaulding's 1¢ rate lasted until November 15, 1847, at which point it was raised to 2¢.

During the 1¢ rate period, a handstamp postmark was created that was designed to look like a penny. One cover exists with this red strike. It is undated but from the one cent period. It is addressed to J. Bremont at Siziers, a prominent Buffalo businessman. The strike is in a vermilion shade and there is also a PAID in the same color, as well as a manuscript '10' rate. The cover was discovered among the Sizer papers at the law firm of Hall and Bowen, the firm of Fillmore's Postmaster General, N. K. Hall. The ONE/CENT was excised when Spaulding raised his rate and one example exists with this excised rate, **figure 19**, in black, ex-Needham, Sloane and Petri. It is on a cover sent from New York on December 13th and represents delivery from the mails. The writer is artist Vernon Henry in New York. In the New Year, what looks like a dove image was inserted in the center of the design, or it may be only part of the excised metal base. Again only one example is recorded; the use is on April 8, 1848 to Lockport, N.Y. This cover is ex-Jerry Brown and is addressed to A. A. Boyce, Lockport, N.Y.

Soon thereafter, Spaulding introduced a new handstamp with a design showing a standing penny postman inside a 2¢ denominated circle. This unusual design was also used to create an adhesive. There are two examples of this handstamp on cover. A faded red strike on a May 20, 1848 cover addressed to Millard Fillmore when he was still comptroller of New York was acquired at the Golden sale for a midwestern locals collection, **figure 20**. An example, in black, is addressed to Mrs. Henry Wells (wife of the Wells of Wells Fargo). It also bears a black PAID and is dated May 3, 1849, after Spaulding had taken over the Cuttings operation. This cover was first reported by Henry Flierl in the July 24, 1915 *Mekeels*.

Two examples of the unused adhesives are known. The first of these, (156L1), does not have advertising around it, **figure 21**. It is ex-Burrus and Boker. There is also a cover with this adhesive that was found in 1945 by Elmer E. Gunner, a collector from Rochester, N.Y. that is datelined July 17, 1848 at the Bennett Temperance House (where Spaulding lodged) and addressed to Emeline Sanford, Marion, N.Y. It was reported in philatelic literature by Henry Abt in the October 13, 1945 *Stamps*, where it was stated the adhesive was cut-square and untied.

The second adhesive (156L2), made from a different typographic plate, has advertising surrounding the central circle. Petri first reported it in his *Collectors Club* article. The discovery copy was on a letter to Mrs. Purdy, Mansfield, Ohio with a blue Buffalo circle rated 10¢ which is indistinct but whose style I record as being used between December 21, 1848 and May 2, 1850 dating this cover into 1849, for the Spaulding firm was sold effective October 9, 1849 according to a newspaper notice of that date. The cover, **figure 22**, went into the Boker holding but was not in the sale of his items. The date seems to be SEP/10. The off-cover adhesive was also in the Boker holding and was acquired by David Golden at the

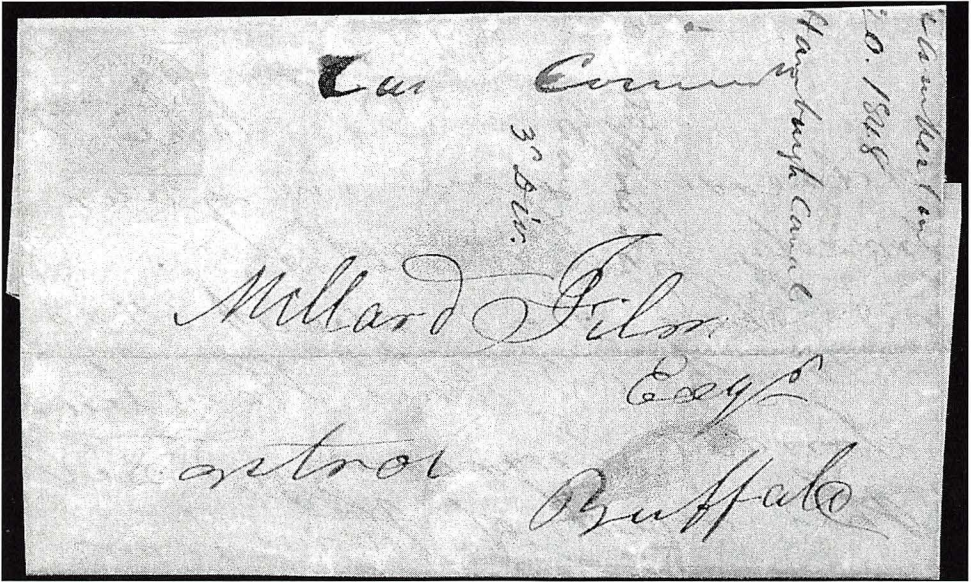


Figure 20. Spaulding's Penny Post handstamp in red. This cover is dated May 20, 1848.



Figure 21. Spaulding's Penny Post adhesive (156L1).



Figure 22. Spaulding's Penny Post adhesive 156L2 on cover. The date of this cover seems to be September 10, 1849.

Boker sale held by Robson Lowe March 1, 1973.

William Hinwood and Frederick Robinson were the new proprietors of the Spaulding local when it was sold in October 1849. See **figure 23**. Robinson is listed in the 1850/51 Buffalo city directory as operating a City Despatch office. One of the ‘ancient frauds’ reported by Perry in *Pat Paragraphs* is a dull red Buffalo City Despatch Post adhesive tied by a red PAID to a 3¢ buff envelope of 1853. The adhesive is pen-killed. Sloane reports two other versions of this adhesive, one on a green colored-through paper and one in black on white. Larry Lyons, in his *Identifier*, concurs adding brown and red versions to the white wove paper style and attributing these to faker Wuesthoff. There is at least the possibility that one of these dubious items represents either an adhesive from the Robinson City Despatch or is an imitation thereof.

Cincinnati

The key adhesive issuing local prior to July 1, 1847 is Frazer’s. This local used an eagle in the center of its adhesive design that seems to have been the model for the subsequent government ‘eagle carrier’ emission of 1851. Although the wings and other details differ, the similarity in design is so striking as to suggest that Frazer had his adhesives made by Toppan, Carpenter, who did make the subsequent government one.

There are two Hiram Frazers in Cincinnati, a father and son. The question is which Frazer was involved in issuing stamps? I would opt for Hiram Frazer, Jr. In an advertisement dated October 23, 1845, Hiram Frazer senior reported he had recently spent seven years ‘at Uncle Sam’s poor tits’ as he phrased it, he was now devoting himself to his periodical business, which he had advertised earlier on July 16, 1845. (In the Cincinnati city directory he had been listed as a ‘penny post’ from 1839 to 1845.)

In the Perry-authored carrier section of Stanley Ashbrook’s *United States One Cent Stamp*, Perry reported Hiram Frazer either died or left Cincinnati in March 1846. Hiram Frazer, Jr. began signing the ads at that time. Consequently any adhesives issued or used after March 1846 would have been under his aegis. However, Hiram, Jr. joined the army that year and was killed in Mexico in 1847. Hiram, Sr. joined with Joseph Haskell to create Frazer & Co. according to Elliott Perry, but on February 3, 1848 was reappointed a U.S. letter carrier serving until June 5, 1849. He subsequently operated a penny post until 1853. There are two examples of stamps with the ‘& Co.’ crossed off. One is a green adhesive on a cover to Lexington, Ky. Dated June 18, 1845, the other is an off-cover example (lot 638 in the Hall sale.)

The earliest dated cover bearing a Frazer adhesive I record is an item dated June 18, 1845 addressed to Lloyd Tichfield, Lexington, Ky. (Caspary lot 775). It bears a pen-killed 69L3, with the ‘& Co.’ crossed out which should date to a time when only one Frazer was involved. If the stamp originated, it would appear that Hiram Frazer started the local before he first advertised, and months before he announced his departure from government service. It makes more sense as an 1846 item, but it could also have had a stamp added, although Boker had enough faith in it to buy it at one time. My gut feeling is the stamp did not originate on this cover and originated on a post-March 1846 cover.

Actually, the first Frazer design is not the ‘eagle’ but a black triple circle on

a dark green glazed paper (69L1). There are apparently three cover examples, though Frajola said two in his write-up of the Middendorf material. The earliest was reported by Elliott Perry in the October 1939 *Pat Paragraphs*. It showed part of an adjoining adhesive and was pen-killed. The date was November 5th with a pencil notation of 1845. The second example is the ex-Middendorf example tied by a Cincinnati November 3rd c.d.s. It is addressed to John Loughbridge, West Union, O. It has a PSE opinion 13544. Third is a pen-tied example of December 19, 1846 addressed to E. Link, Greenville, Tenn., **figure 24**, that was part of the Boker holding. If these three covers are actually 1846, then the local operator was Hiram Frazer, Sr. operating out of the periodical depot at 73 Sycamore St.

There are four different colored versions of the 'eagle' adhesive. All uses are rare. In his write-up of the Patton material in the March 1, 1973 sale, Robson Lowe opined that each represented a different service. Myersburg reported a census of quantity. Lowe felt the local service was green (6), the unpaid out-of-town pink (2), the prepaid out-of-town yellow (3), while incoming mail received the grayish adhesive (3). Thus, it would be his opinion that the dates should overlap. The existing covers neither refute nor completely confirm this view.

The first of the 'eagle' items is the pink 69L2. I record seven covers. Perry reported that there were three examples in the Laurence Mason holding, dated December 23, 1846 and February 8 and June 11, 1847 respectively. The February 8th cover seems to have subsequently ended up with Caspary (lot 774) and Middendorf (lot 564) where it has been re-dated to 1854 and the adhesive held not to have originated on the cover. In addition to these three there are two Valentines. One addressed to Palmer Smith, Circleville, O. is a highly decorated Valentine postmarked February 14, 1847. It sold as lot 346 in the Harris sale at Stolow to a well-known student.

The second Valentine, which is less ornate, is addressed to Mrs. Hammond, Boonsboro, Md. and has a postmark of April 27, 1847. This ex-Hollowbush and Patton example sold as lot 677 in the Mohrmann sale # 142. I note the Schenck collection had a 6th untied local use cover addressed to Miss Sallie Wilson, south side 8th, 2nd door east of Vine that has the pink adhesive killed with a manuscript '2' (now Hall lot 635). John Fox's Mayflower auction of September 14, 1965 had another, the 7th example with a red Cincinnati postmark of September 5 and a PAID. The address was partially cut out. This cover was earlier in the Harmer Rooke sale of March 7, 1951.

The only tied by postmark example of the 69L3 black on greenish adhesive is on a cover to O. F. Cargill, Detroit, Mich. postmarked May 2, 1847, (lot 1073 in the Golden sale). Boker had the June 18th Tichfield example discussed earlier. Caspary also had a multi-forwarded cover-front with a bottom sheet margin copy. The cover-front was addressed to Mr. G. Pudson in Pittsburgh and, forwarded from there on May 17th to Cleveland, where it was readdressed on May 20th and sent to New York where a boxed FORWARDED sent it on from there, **figure 25**. The adhesive on it is tied by a pen '5'. The Hall copy (lot 636) is also to Sallie Wilson in the same hand. It is ex-Schenck. In total I record about ten examples of 69L3 on cover, many of which did not originate.

Hiram Frazer became a sworn government carrier during the period February 3, 1848 and June 5, 1849. All the dated covers bearing yellow eagle



Figure 23. Robinson's Dispatch handstamp. Successor to the Spaulding local when it was sold in October 1849.

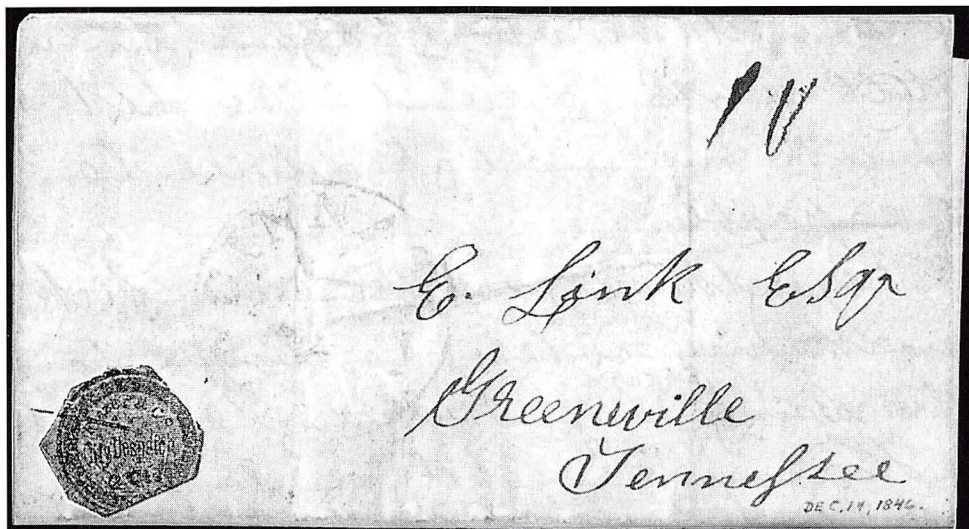


Figure 24. Frazier & Co. adhesive (69L1) black on green, on cover dated December 19, 1846.

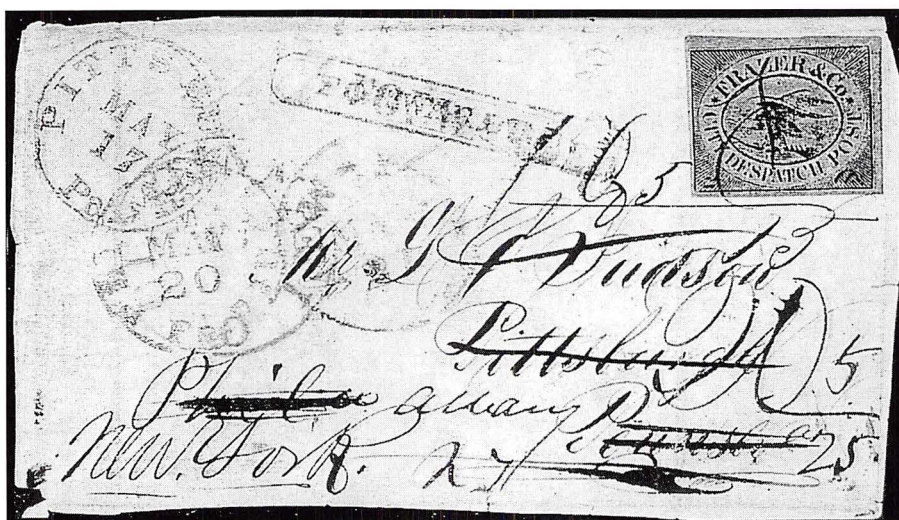


Figure 25. Frazier and Co. adhesive (69L3) black on green, on cover dated May 17, (1848?).

adhesives (69L4) seem to fall into this period. As such, the adhesives may not belong, for Frazer should not have been able to operate a private carrier business at the same time. (Even if it was only to the post office, it should have been forbidden.) I record a total of seven covers. The earliest of these I note is a bottom sheet margin example, possibly position 9, on a cover to Messrs. Cornelius & Co., Philadelphia postmarked at Cincinnati October 26, 1848, **figure 26**, from the Boker holding. There is an example used with the 10¢ 1847, both pen-killed, on a cover to Goodhue & Co., New York (with the Goodhue name blocked out) that is postmarked November (5), 1848. The red Cincinnati c.d.s. ties both adhesives to the cover. It sold as lot 300 in the Eno collection and as lot 115 in the Siegel sale of 2/1/56 and lot 315 in the Siegel sale of 5/20/1969. The December 30, 1848 ex-Hollowbush cover to Abraham Bell in New York bears an adhesive with a large center thin and tear at upper left that was on a long time, but, in my opinion, not long enough to originate.

The last of the Fraser 'eagles' is the grayish (69L5). I record about five examples. The earliest of these is an ex-Schenck, -Caspary, -Boker cover of November 6, 1846 addressed to Rev. A. Blake on Harrison St., **figure 27**. There is a torn example addressed to New York that is ex-Needham. It is dated at Cincinnati February 5, 1847. A third item is an 1847 cover from Oxford, O. that has a black PAID on it with a manuscript 'not' above it. It sold as lot 1616 in the Lowe sale of the Patton material. Finally there is the Caspary lot 779, which is a November 6, 1846 use on a printed circular where the adhesive is tied by a pen cross. This is a charge box cover. The William Fox sale of 10/17/69 had an example (lot 1404) that had small tears, used out of town. It has an APS certificate.

The third style of Frazer adhesives is what Elliott Perry termed the Valentine stamp. It bears the words FRAZER'S CITY EXPRESS POST/2 /CENTS in an oval that surrounds a riding cupid vignette. This vignette is reminiscent of Hiram Frazer, Sr.'s galloping herald ads used in the summer of 1845, which Perry illustrated in *Pat Paragraphs*. These follow the Cummings 'cupid' adhesives of the 1846 Valentine season. The adhesive comes in rose (69L6), blue (69L7) and yellow (69L8).

The rose Valentine adhesive is found on a cover dated October 21, 1848 (Caspary lot 781) that ended up in the Boker holding. It is addressed to Mr. James Leonard, Batavia, Ohio, **figure 28**. It later went into the Lilly holding. A second example is the Schenck cover addressed to Miss Hannah D. Taylor, south side of 8th between Vine and Race on a letter datelined Moorefield, Ky April 12, 1848 (Hall lot 639). It, too, is untied. Neither Middendorf nor Golden had an example. A second Caspary cover (lot 782) bears the blue (69L7) adhesive. It has a postmark of February 15, (1848 or 1849). It found its way into the Boker holding. It is addressed to Miss Adile Picot, Frederica, St. Simons, Ga., **figure 29**. Middendorf had an off-cover example. Golden had an untied example on a Valentine locally used as well as one on a 10¢ 1847 cover to Goodhue & Co. New York (name crossed out) dated April 24th. This cover is ex-Hollowbush and Eno. Hall had an untied X-killed example in blue addressed to Mr. Charles Beebe, Elyria, Ohio with a blue PAID (lot 641). Finally, the only yellow adhesive (69L8) that I record is the ex-Caspary (Hall lot 640) example on a note for the September 12, 1848 meeting of the fire warden company. It, too, is untied. The use and date both seem peculiar for a Valentine adhesive as does the lack of a good impression on the back under UV and the note of

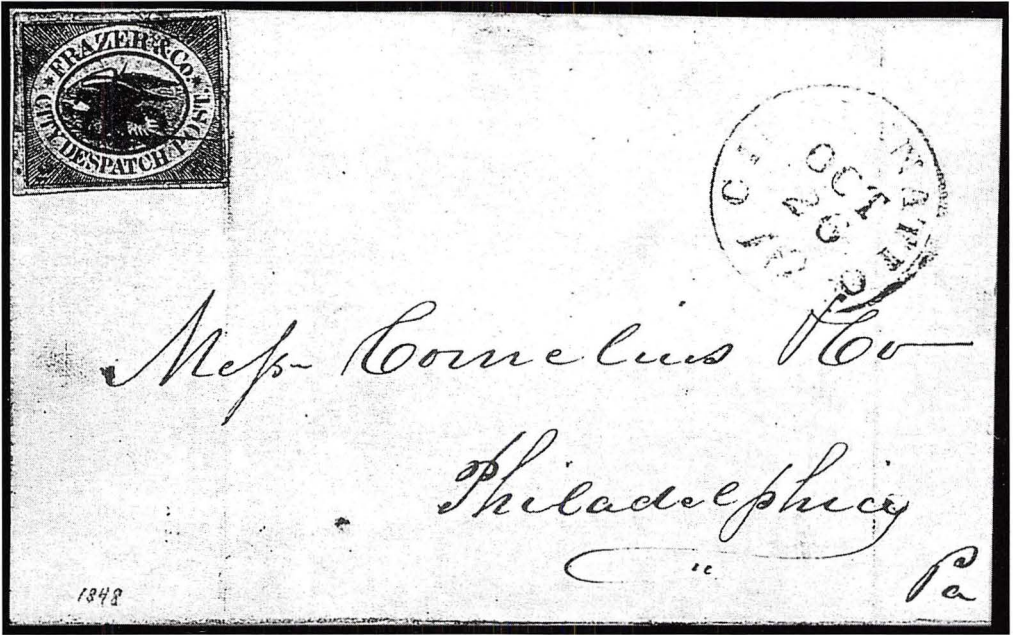


Figure 26. Frazier & Co. adhesive (69L4) black on yellow, on cover dated October 26, 1848.

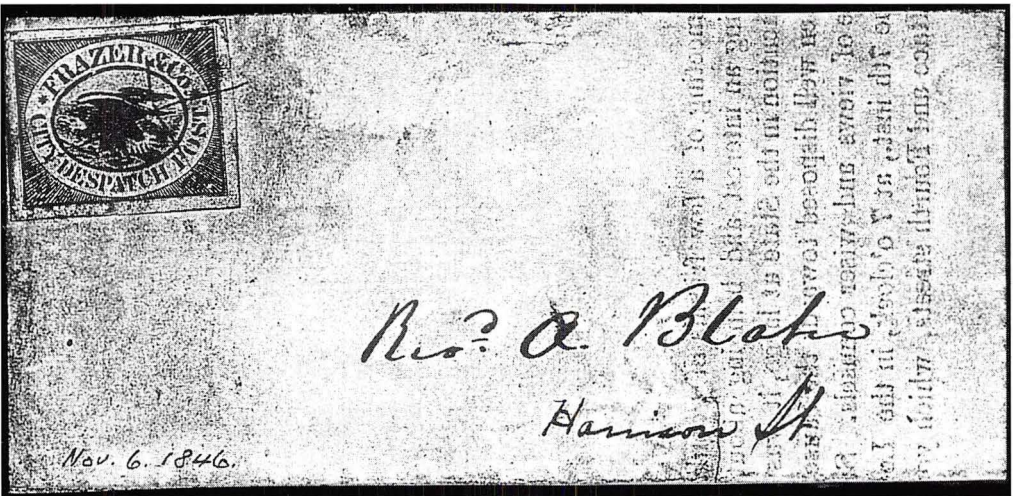


Figure 27. Frazier & Co. adhesive (69L5) black on grayish, on cover dated November 6, 1846.



Figure 28. Frazier & Co. adhesive (69L6) black on rose, on cover dated October 21, 1848.

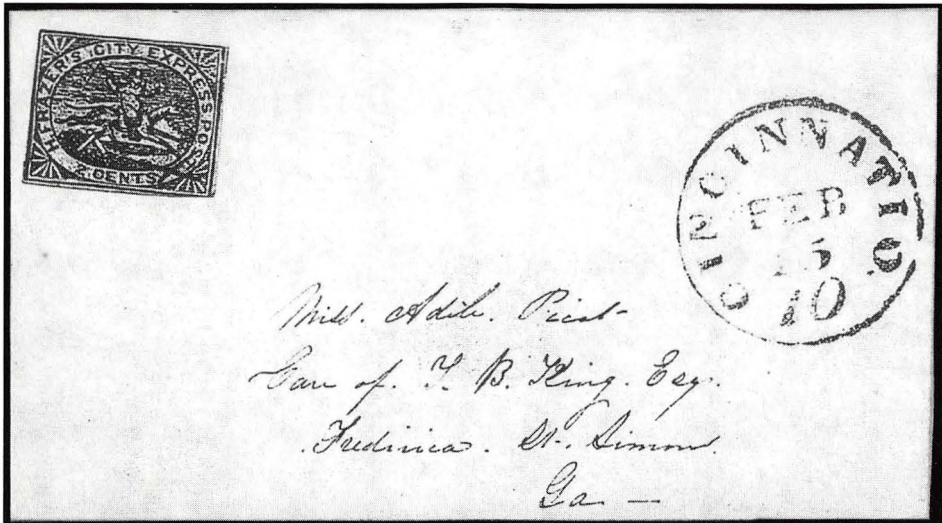


Figure 29. Frazier & Co. adhesive (69L7) black on blue on cover dated February 15, (1848 or 9).

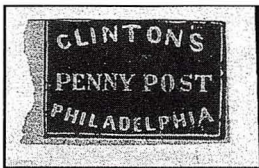


Figure 30. Clinton's Penny Post adhesive (161L1).

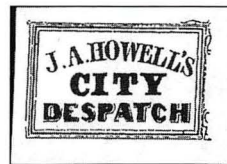


Figure 31. J.A. Howell's City Despatch adhesive (165L1).

its first discovery in England.

New Orleans

There is one local in New Orleans that issued adhesives in this period. This is the City Despatch Post Office local that had two adhesives (43L1 and 43L2). The first is a black on green adhesive; the second is black on pink. The Scott *Specialized* notes that they sold for 5¢ or 30 for \$1. It also ascribes them to 1847. Elliott Perry in the carrier chapter in Ashbrook's *One Cent* book, notes the adhesives are most closely associated with Gabriel Levasseur who was on the New Orleans post office payroll in 1847 and again in 1852-1859. He may have amended this opinion, for in the September 1949 *Pat Paragraphs* he cites a June 28, 1845 notice by Samuel E. Kip, who would begin business as a 'penny post' July 1, 1845, with a charge for single letters of 3¢ and doubles 5¢. His location was 241 Tchoupitoulas Street.

In *Chronicle # 126* (May 1985), Robert Myersberg cites the Perry manuscript for carriers as source of an advertisement from the *Daily Picayune* to show that J. Murray took over from the 'late proprietors' the operation of the City Despatch Post and moved it to 108 Saint Charles Street in 1847. In their *Great Mail*,¹⁰ the authors note that Murray had four collections a day and 23 drop boxes. Prepayment was required on letters to the mails and optional on those from the mails.

Boker had an example of the 43L1 on cover, tied by the c.d.s. of New Orleans dated December 25th that is addressed to the wife of Capt. W. H. T. Walker, Albany, N.Y. which he notes as arriving January 19, 1846, **figure 32**. This is too early to have been issued by Murray. A second untied example is ex-Caspary (lot 707) and Lilly. It is part of the Adjutant General correspondence and has a New Orleans postmark of March 5, 1847. A third off-cover copy comprises the census of 43L1.

The Caspary sale had three examples of the 40L2 adhesive on cover, all uncanceled. There are also two off-cover examples making up the census total of this adhesive. One of the off-cover items was originally on Caspary lot 710, an April 2, 1846 cover to Philadelphia to which the sale description states it may not belong. Otherwise, the earliest example is dated April 22, 1847 and is addressed to President Polk with a manuscript 'free' (Caspary lot 709). There is a large stain in the address area. The third Caspary cover is dated April 29th and is to the Adjunct General's office in Washington. This item, **figure 33**, was Boker's personal choice for an example. Finally, there is an ex-Hollowbush cover from a Tennessee soldier in Vera Cruz, Mexico that was postmarked at New Orleans May 28th. It was part of a correspondence to William Stakely, Postmaster, Madisonville, Tennessee.

As all of the covers have a Mexican War connection, I wonder if this local was set up, before Murray took over, as a special military service post to accommodate the troops.

Philadelphia

This city had the largest number of pre-July 1, 1847 locals outside of New York. The Philadelphia Despatch Post, Blood's, and the City Despatch Post have already been discussed in Part II of this series. Other articles have fleshed out our

¹⁰ *The Great Mail A Postal History of New Orleans* by Leonard V. Huber and Clarence A. Wagner, published 1959 by the American Philatelic Society. Pgs. 129-134.



Figure 32. City Dispatch Post Office (New Orleans) adhesive (43L1), black on green, on cover dated December 25, 1846.

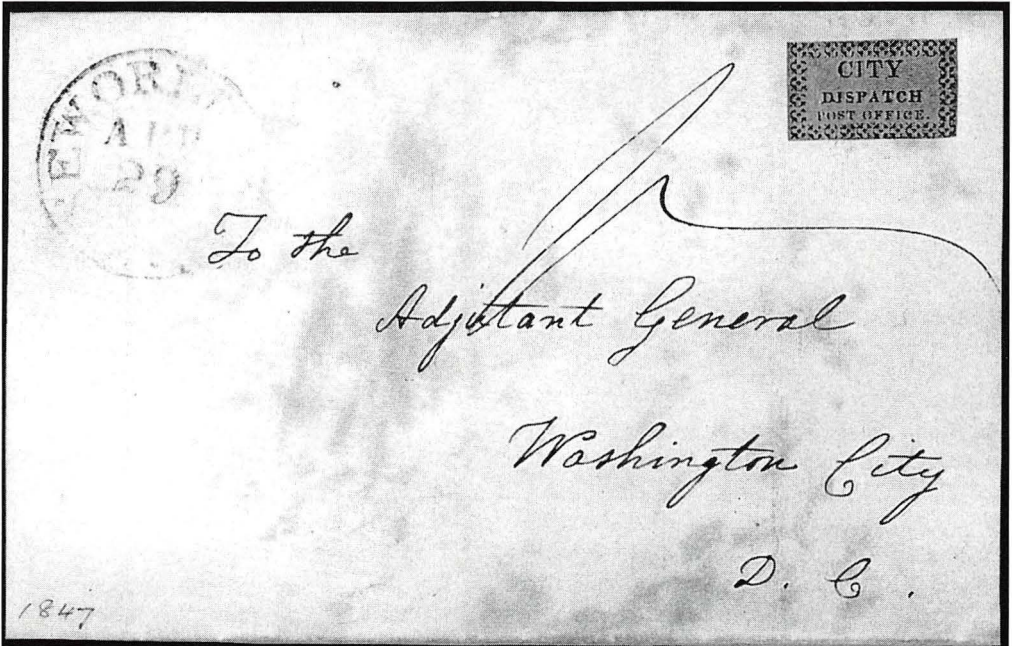


Figure 33. City Dispatch Post Office (New Orleans) adhesive (43L2), black on pink, on cover dated April 29, (1847).

knowledge of these and no further comment is required here.¹¹

Of the short-lived posts, most were after July 1, 1847 and fall outside the scope of this paper. For those that are earlier, there is a good discussion in the *Penny Post*¹² and elsewhere on a number of them. Supplemental information is supplied here where known.

Brigg's Despatch

The *Scott Specialized* gives the date of 1847, presumably based upon the cover in the Golden sale with its July 26th date, but it is most likely this is an 1848 date if not 1849. George W. Brigg founded the post, which was located at 61 South 8th St. in Philadelphia. The earliest red handstamps are two ex-Hollowbush examples in negative red double circles on covers of September 8, 1848. These are rated 2¢, **figure 34**. The same handstamp is known in black with copies of June 8, 1848 and August 28th, along with a companion with a PAID in the center. Black PAID's began being used September 10th. I record about five black PAID's and 2-3 of the black 2's. No dated covers I have seen appear to be from 1847. All recorded covers seem to fall outside this study so there is no need to discuss them.

City Despatch Post

This local was discussed by Steven Roth in his 'Short-Lived Locals' article. My records show nine stampless covers not including the early double circle on a 9/25/1844 letter from Boorman Johnstone of New York to Morris & Jones, Philadelphia, which was written up by Richard Schwartz in *Penny Post*, and which appears to be the predecessor, **figure 35**.

City Express Post

Mr. Roth described two handstamps in his 'Short-Lived Locals' article. One was a black oval (his figure 10) dated February 7, 1846. There is a later version of this without the outer rim and with the possibility that the last 'S' of EXPRESS has been omitted. It is on a cover carried from Oxford, Pa. outside the mails to Philadelphia where it was given to the local. It is dated July 24, 1846, **figure 36**. There is also another example of his figure 9 EXPRESS/POST. It is a local use of January 22, 1846 and is marked in pen Paid instead of the two cents rating he described, **figure 37**. There are seven examples of the adhesives See **figure 38** (one 44L1 on cover with certificate), six 44L2 adhesives of which five are on cover. Hall lot 589 shows one and gives a census of the others. There is one uncanceled 44L3

¹¹ "Blood's Despatch" by Harvey, E.T. *Chronicle* #144 (Nov. 1989); 'Blood's Despatch Revisited' by Steven Roth *Penny Post* November 1991; 'Philadelphia Local Posts' by Robson Lowe *Chronicle* #90 (May 1976); 'Blood's Penny Post' by Robson Lowe *Collectors Club Philatelist* Vol. 43 #4; 'The American Local and Carrier Stamps Parts XXXI-XLII' by Donald S. Patton, *The Philatelist*, (1960/ 1961); 'Philadelphia Despatch Post' by Steven Roth *Penny Post* Oct. 1995; 'Recollections of Blood's Despatch Post' by W. Otis Blood, Sr. *Penny Post* April 1995. 'Detecting Blood Types' by Gordon Stimmell *Penny Post* April 1991

¹² "Short-Lived Locals of Philadelphia" by Steven Roth *Penny Post* (October 1993); 'Philadelphia Supplemental' by Calvet M. Hahn *Penny Post* January 1994; 'Valentines Linked to Local Posts' by Calvet M. Hahn *Stamp Collector* 2/14 and 2/21 1993 and 2/11/1985; 'Eagle City and Stait's Des-'patch' by Gordon Stimmell *Penny Post* April 1991; 'G.S. Harris Despatch Post: A Rare Cover' by Steven Roth *Penny Post* October 1997.

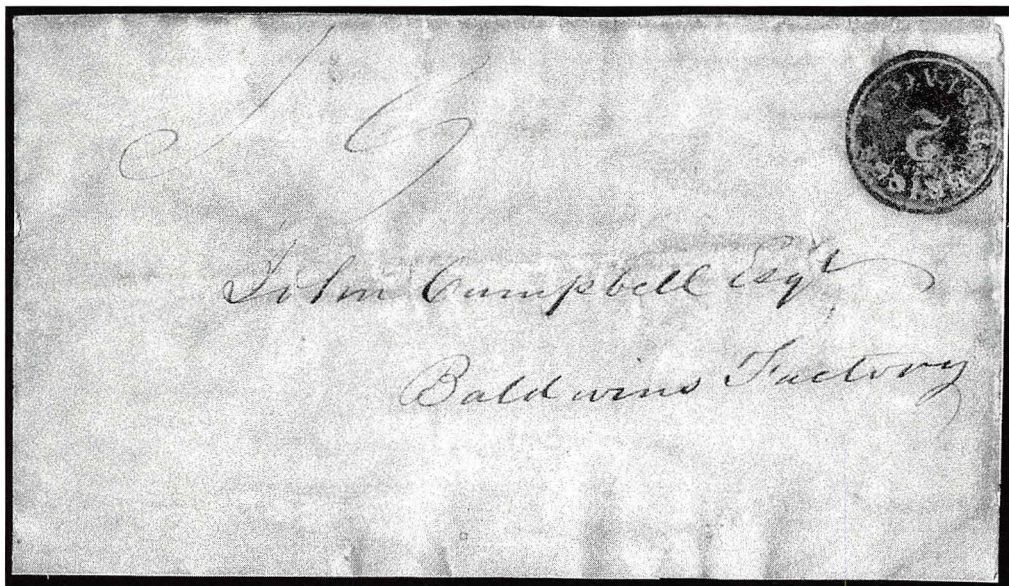


Figure 34. Brigg's Despatch negative handstamp from 1848

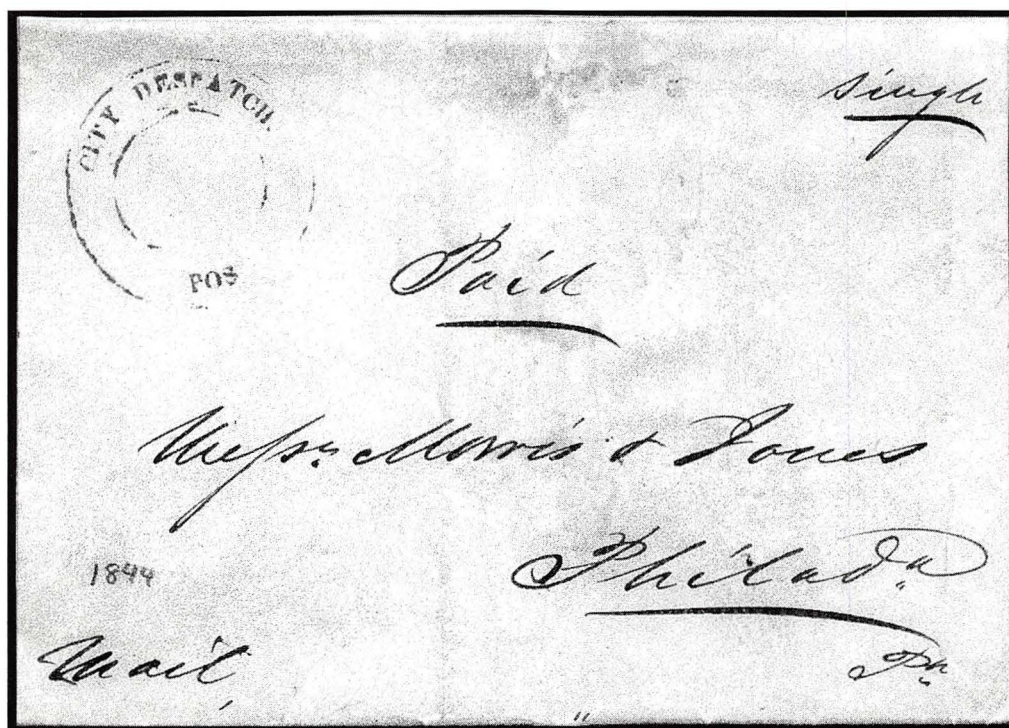


Figure 5. City Despatch Post Handstamp on cover dated September 25, 1844.

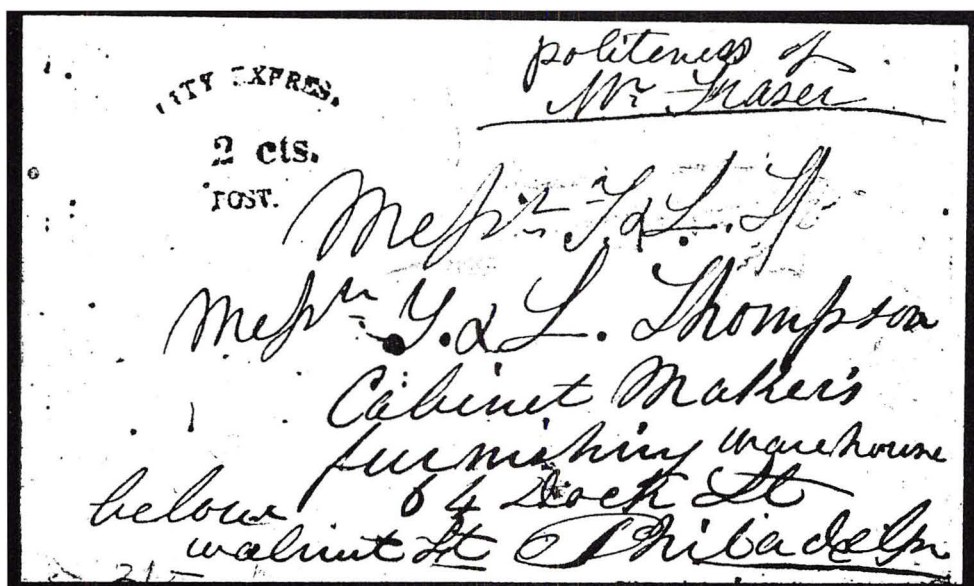


Figure 36. City Express Post (Philadelphia) handstamp on cover dated July 24, 1846.

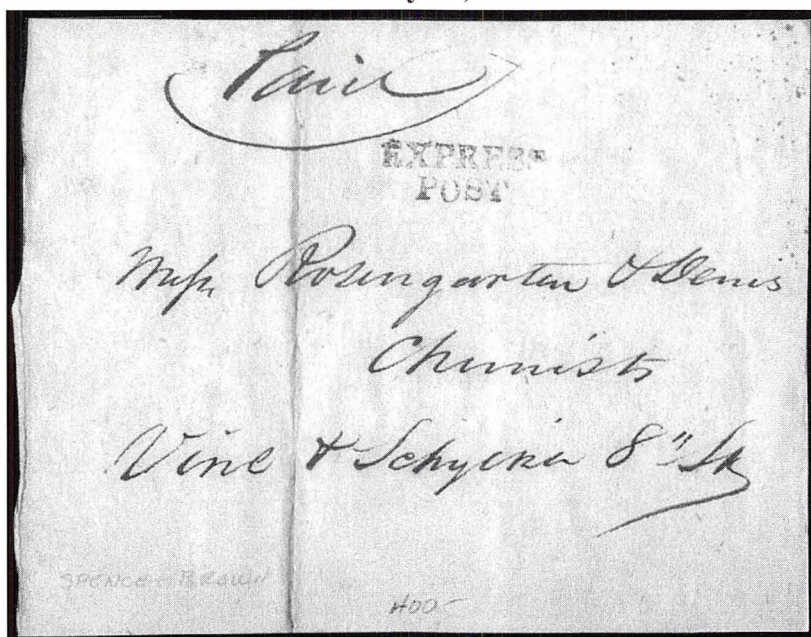


Figure 37. City Express Post (Philadelphia) handstamp on cover with pen "PAID".



Figure 38. City Express Post (Philadelphia) adhesives 44L1 and 44L2,3.

that is recorded on cover according to the Scott catalog.

Clinton's Penny Post

Two of the items in Perry's *Pat Paragraphs* illustrate this local's adhesives. One is the April 1938 issue and the other is April 1941. The two adhesives illustrated differ slightly in the lettering, particularly in the 'E' of Philadelphia. No date is give. Although indexed under 'Bogus Posts' in the Rickett's *Index to Philatelic Literature*, this adhesive was known to the earliest catalogers and shown in the 1862 Moen's supplement of illustrations. The Chapman holding had a copy, black on bluish white, with an affidavit stating it was removed by Franklin B. Kohlhund of Philadelphia from an original cover addressed to Mrs. Blackburn of that city. There is no record as to the date of use to see if it falls into the time frame of this study. It was lot 593 in the Hall dispersal. See **figure 30**, page 63.



Figure 39. Eagle City Post tete-beche pair (61L2a).

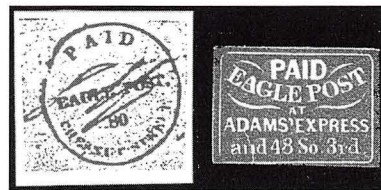


Figure 40. Eagle City Post adhesives (61L1) and (61L3,4).

Eagle City Post

The best evidence I have been able to gather indicates that this local was secretly owned by Adams & Co. as somewhat of a joint venture. The American Letter Mail Co. had employed William B. Stait, but only after the company's founder was forced to turn the concern over to unknown parties in the summer of 1844. With the elimination of the independent mail operations July 1, 1845, Sanford and Shoemaker, the Adams & Co. partners who were in charge of the Philadelphia operation, joined with Stait to form the Eagle City Post.¹³ This was apparently done in secret following the Adams' pattern with other operations such as the acquisition of the Harnden Express and the New York local businesses.

The earliest cover is datelined July 30, 1845. It shows that the Eagle operation was located at 85 Chestnut St. in Philadelphia; this location was the headquarters of the Adams express operation. When Adams moved offices, so did Stait, including the August 1851 move to the Wilson building. Despite Stimmell's comment about Adams not wanting to advertise their link to the Eagle City, Adams had advertised their presence at 85 Chestnut St. for some time prior.

The early Eagle markings have the eagle image. This changes circa October 1, 1846 to the second marking, which also has an address change to 80 Chestnut St. The earliest cover I record is October 6th. A large '3' rate was employed initially but in 1846 it was replaced by a smaller '3' or a '2'. The second style circle is known until early 1849; there are several rare examples found in black. Also a flaw in the

¹³ 'Adams Express and Independent Mail' by Calvet M. Hahn *Collectors Club Philatelist* May 1990, pgs. 225-228.

handstamp creates an '86' address in the fall of 1848. None of the other handstamps fall within the time frame of this study.

The initial adhesives may have been issued as early as 1846, as there is a cover of October 1, 1846 that bears the 61L2 Eagle adhesive (Lowe sale 3/1/73 lot 1766). It is known with both 39 and 46 points, from the same sheet, which was probably a sheet of 50 or 100. Other than this one cover, I do not record the 61L2 adhesive being used prior to April 7, 1848 (lot 1738 Siegel Schwartz sale). Most are 1849 uses as are the two in the Hall holding (lots 610-611). The 61L1 is known on two covers in addition to the two off-cover adhesives. It represents a shortening of the name and presumably is later just as Stimmell hints on page 6 of his cited article. The earliest 'EAGLE POST' cover I record is a form from Albany dated March 1849, with a penned notation 'sent accounts 3/26'. It also bears Stait's yellow label with the 48 S. 3rd St address. It is not until about April 1850 that Stait used a handstamp with his own name. He also employed a large red box handstamp with a big PAID within it.

One 61L1 cover is an ex-Casparry ex-Needham item addressed to Miss Emily Townsend 101 Arch St. It was in the Boker holding. The second is ex-Gibson and Middendorf (lot 548) posted at Norristown, Pa August 7th and addressed to Nathan Potts in Spring Garden. David Golden had a piece on brown paper with the adhesive; his is initialed 'W.S.'. Siegel sale 797 had an unused irregular example without initials (lot 1899). It is unlikely these were issued prior to the U.S. 1847's.

T. A. Hampton City Despatch

There is a minor correction in Roth's listings of these. The 77L1 cover D is dated August 23, 1847. It is sent 'via N York' and is addressed to Caleb Carmell, Friendsville, Pa. Both covers B and C were in the Boker holding. The adhesive on cover E has now been taken off and offered separately. On his 77L2, cover B there is also a '3' killer just below the 'A' of PAID. Unlike the other adhesives, the adhesive is of the same character as lettersheet paper in my opinion. Cover C (to Morris & Jones) is addressed to 'Schuylkill 7th & Market. A census of the adhesive covers is supplied with Hall lot 661.

On the stampless August 14, 1847 cover that is illustrated as Roth figure 18, there was a manuscript '3' under the PAID originally, but it has been bleached out. An August 7th example and an undated front are also known. A July 22nd Dutilh correspondence item is recorded on the '2 Cts' variety as well as a cover of October 26, 1847 The '3 Cts' handstamp is known on a February 14, 1848 cover to Miss Ann Plowman, No 284 N. 9th St., ex-Tuttle. The date of the rate increase to 3¢ is important for some covers have had the penned '3' erased from the adhesives and handstamps. Scott Trepel noted my reservations about several used after that date that do not show the 3¢ rate, (either present or removed), but doesn't note the reason.

G. S. Harris City Despatch

There is one example on a torn cover of the 79L1 adhesive. The cover is dated July 15, 1857 and is addressed to Henry Jacoby, Marshall College (which is in Huntington, W. Va.) The cover, **figure 41**, has been given PFC 313879.

In addition to the apparently unique adhesive cover of 79L2, there are several examples of the '2Cts' handstamp known. A front only addressed to N. B.



Figure 41. G.S. Harris City Despatch adhesive (79L1) on cover dated July 15, 1857.

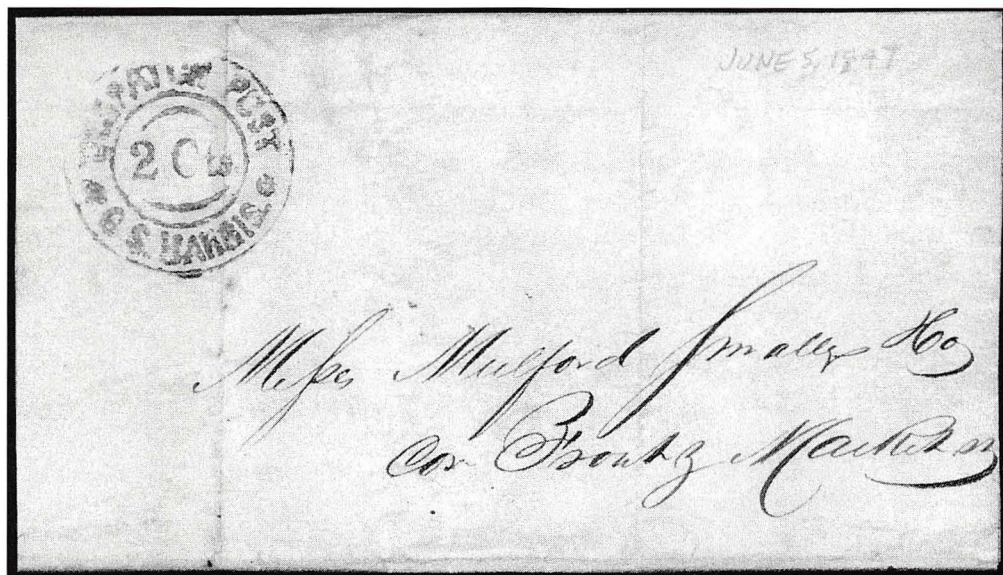


Figure 42. G.S. Harris handstamp on cover dated June 3, 1847.

Thompson. 167 South 5th St. sold in the Golden sale. There is also a cover of June 3, 1847 addressed to Mulford Smally & Co., corner Board & Market that was written at 272 Market, **figure 42**. As Roth observed all known Harris post examples precede the Hampton handstamps and adhesives.

Howell's City Despatch

This local was operated by J. A. Howell of Philadelphia. The only example seems to be an adhesive that was lot 1249 in the 1941 Knapp sale. Perry recorded it in *Pat Paragraphs*, merely noting it may be authentic. There is no dating data to show whether it fits in this study or not. It has been certified as genuine by the Philatelic Foundation. **See figure 31**, page 63.

Independent Mail Adhesives

A number of the leading independent mail companies issued adhesives in 1844 and 1845. These include American Mail, American Letter Mail, Brainard, Hale, Hartford, Hoyt, Overton, Pomeroy, Wells and Wyman. Most used the locals at their major terminus cities, but some set up locals at those locations such as Overton's establishment of the City Mail Co. in New York (and probably Davenport & Co. in Boston).

A study of the independent mail adhesives is relevant to the study of U.S. adhesives prior to the 1847 issue; however, the subject is too big for this series. To handle it properly could take over 500 pages.

At this point I should like to acknowledge the very careful work done by earlier students such as Elliott Perry and Pitt Petri, as well as the unfailing kindness and support of the late Richard Schwartz as I tackled a new field (adhesives). Through the years I have specifically eschewed the study of local adhesives, while avidly following the history of the handstamp locals. I should also like to thank Richard Frajola, Alan Berkun and Jeff Purser without whose assistance this work would not assume its present form. Bernard Biales has offered insightful criticism while Scott Trepel has posed a number of challenging propositions to be considered.

Although I had been aware of the British connection with our first adhesives and Daniel Webster's proposal for over a third of a century, I was not prepared to write about it until Norman Hubbard gave a particularly apt outline of the events before the New York Chapter of the U.S. Classics Society. Dr. Hubbard physically brought to that meeting some key illustrations used here, including the Webster papers and the original painting of the *Unicorn* (see Part I). When I was asked for an article, Dr. Hubbard's presentation was my immediate inspiration, particularly as I wished a vehicle to continue Elliott Perry's work on the City Despatch and the plating of the U.S. City Despatch adhesive.

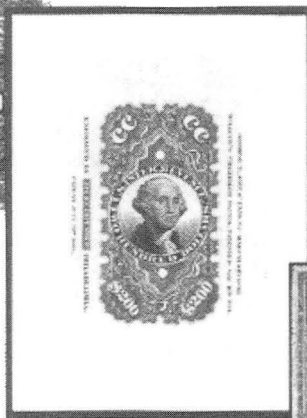
This paper grew from its original concept of 40-50 typescripts to nearly 200 pages as I dug into details of the adhesives I had not previously studied to any extent. While errors regarding the handstamps can be laid at my door, I hope the errors and omissions that occur in the discussion of the adhesive locals will be corrected by readers who are invited to write in to correct them.

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