

# The American Local and Carriers' Stamps—XL

## A Study of the Forgeries, Reprints and Bogus Stamps

By DONALD S. PATTON

D. O. BLOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

(Continued from page 155)

At some time in the early 1850's Blood's Penny Post was acquired by Charles Kochersperger, who had been Blood's General Manager. Kochersperger issued a new stamp bearing a portrait of Henry Clay. The stamp is engraved and bears a head and shoulders portrait of Clay against a fine engine turned background. The stamp is of oval format and the outer frame has the inscription, in white letters on a black background, "BLOOD'S PENNY POST" at top, and "KOCHERSPERGER & CO. PHILADA" at bottom. The upper and lower inscriptions are separated, at either side, by an eight pointed white star with central black dot. Essays in the same design exist but the lower inscription reads "KOCHERSPERGER & CO PHILADELPHIA" and the upper and lower inscriptions are separated by a white stroke, instead of a star. According to Elliott Perry it is probable that the City Despatch Philadelphia (Q.V. Philatelist Vol. 23, No. 10, pp. 264-265) was also owned or run by Kochersperger. Certainly there are strong resemblances between the stamps of the two posts.



*Essay*

*Original*

*Forgery*

### ESSAY (Illustration and Diagram)

Engraved on thin India paper. Portrait of Kochersperger in an oval. Fine engine turned background round the portrait. Upper inscription reads "BLOOD'S PENNY POST". There is a period after "BLOOD'S". Lower inscription reads "KOCHERSPERGER & CO PHILADELPHIA" and the upper and lower inscriptions are separated at either side by a white stroke. There is a narrow frame line all round the outside of the stamp.

This essay occurs in the following colours:

Black.      Green.      Blue.      Red.      Brown.

### ORIGINAL (Illustration and Diagram)

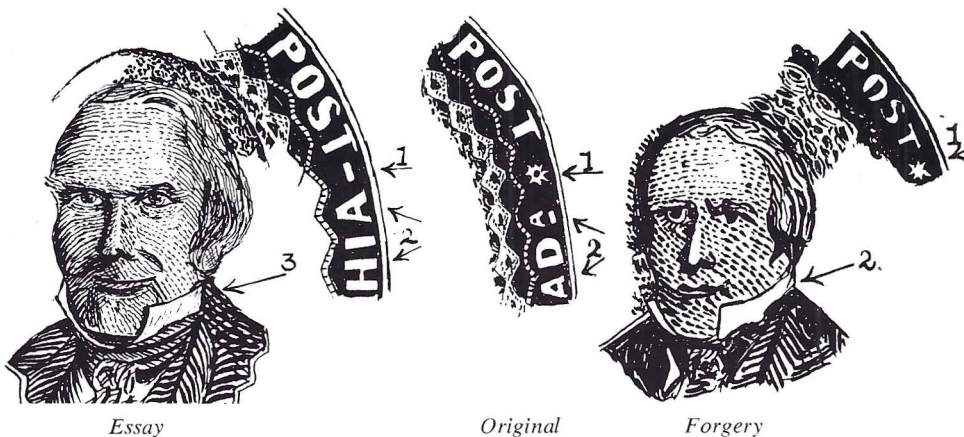
Engraved on medium white wove paper. The stamps are separated by thin lines on all four sides. The portrait and engine turned background are identical with those of the essay. The upper inscription reads "BLOOD'S PENNY POST". There is a comma after "BLOOD'S". The lower inscription reads "KOCHERSPERGER & CO PHILADA" and the upper and lower inscriptions are separated at either side by an eight pointed white star with black centre. The stamp is reasonably common and occurs on cover up to 1861. The cancellations usually occurring are:

Black town date-stamp.      Black Company date-stamp.  
Black figure(s).      Red figure(s).

**FORGERY (Illustration and Diagram)**

Typographed. Compared with the fine quality of the engraved originals this is a poor production. The shading on the face and forehead consists of a series of dots and dashes. The left eyebrow turns sharply up at left and down at right. There is no shading on the left wing of the collar. There is a small period after "BLOOD'S". The upper and lower inscriptions are separated by an irregular seven pointed star; that on the right has no black centre.

Noted in black on medium wove yellowish white paper which has a pronounced mesh.

**ESSAY.**

1. White stroke.
2. PHILADELPHIA.
3. Shading on collar.

**KEY TO DIAGRAMS****ORIGINAL.**

1. 8-pointed star with black centre.
2. PHILADA.

**FORGERY.**

1. 7-pointed star without black centre.
2. No shading.

"The portrait of Henry Clay on the stamp issued by Kochersperger was obtained from a two dollar note of the York County Bank, York, Pennsylvania. The imprint in the note reads: 'Draper & Co., Phila. Exchange'.

Draper and Co. was a firm composed of John Draper and his two sons, William and Robert. The company succeeded Draper, Toppan and Co. in 1845. Charles Welsh joined John and Robert Draper in 1851 to form Draper, Welsh and Co., whose imprint is on the plate of the 1855 Blood's local stamp.

Draper, Welsh and Co. was a party in the consolidation in 1858 which established the American Bank Note Company".

(Quotation from an article entitled "BANK NOTE ORIGIN OF BLOOD'S LOCAL STAMP OF 1855" by Joseph G. Reinis. The Essay-Proof Journal, Vol. 17, No. 3, p. 129.)

**A NOTE ON THE CANCELLATIONS USED BY BLOOD'S CITY DESPATCH POST**

The following is a summary of the cancellations and handstamps used by Blood's City Despatch Post:

**STRIDING MESSENGER STAMPS**

(Scott I5 L3, I5 L4, I5 L5, I5 L6)

**Type I.** Red numeral "3" either as handstamp or in Mss.

**Type II.** Black pen cancel, black dots cancellation.

**Type III.** Black pen, black dots, or red "PAID" cancellation.

**Type IV.** Black dots, black cross, or black grid cancellation.

**"FOR THE POST OFFICE" CIRCULAR STAMPS**

(Scott I5 L7, I5 L8, I5 L9)

**I5 L7.** Red "PAID"; red numeral handstamp "3". Black pencil.

**I5 L8.** Pencil; blue grid.

**I5 L9.** Red "5".

Philadelphia town date-stamps are known on all three types

**"DOVE CARRYING LETTER IN OVAL FRAME"**

(Scott I5 L11)

Black grid. Black Company handstamp.

**THE SMALL RECTANGULAR STAMPS**

(Scott I5 L12-17)

Many of these stamps were cancelled with a dab of acid which discolours both stamp and envelope. Blue or black Philadelphia town handstamps also occur. Small single or double circle handstamps with or without date and/or collection time are common as additional cover marks (Figures A, B, C, D).

**"PORTRAIT OF HENRY CLAY" (Scott I5 L18)**

Red or black numerals; black grid; black Company handstamp; black Philadelphia town date-stamp.

**"FOR THE POST OFFICE"****RECTANGULAR STAMP** (Scott 15 L10)

Black or blue grid.

**ENVELOPE STAMPS** (Scott 15 LU 1-10)

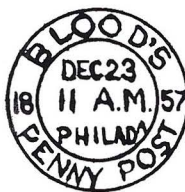
Black grid; black Company handstamp.



A



B



C



D

[To be continued]

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## Review

**"Robert Morris—Postmaster of New York"**. Commentary by Winthrop S. Boggs. Collectors' Club, N.Y. 210 pages. Price \$25.

This book, published in a limited de luxe edition by The Collectors' Club of New York, contains the selected letters of Robert Morris, who was Postmaster of New York during the years 1847 and 1848. The Collectors' Club has acquired the original copying book containing 979 letters, of which 226 have been quoted in the book together with a commentary by Winthrop S. Boggs.

Robert Morris was an able administrator, and two years before these letters were written had been appointed Postmaster of New York, and shortly afterwards he issued the famous Postmaster's Provisional. The first general issue appeared in 1847, and it is with this period that the letters in the book are concerned. They enable the reader to get an insight into the workings of the post in these early days. Morris was courteous but firm in his dealings with Postmasters and a staunch supporter of his own staff. Many letters concern unjust criticism by the press concerning the miscarriage of newspapers, and in most cases the fault was proved to lie with the staff of the newspapers themselves.

The letters provide a feast for the postal historian and a large number deal with steamer rates, rates for overseas letters, which had to be pre-paid in full when carried by an American ship, but when carried by English or French ships only the American postage could be pre-paid. It is interesting to read in a letter to the Postmaster of New Orleans, "the stamps are genuine—the marks upon them were made by the stamp which we use to kill these stamps". This appears to be the origin of the word "killer" used to describe a defacing cancellation.

It is evident, and understandable, that Postmasters did not know all the correct rates for foreign postage for some little time, and this no doubt explains some letters which turn up from time to time bearing incorrect postal rates.

Within four months of issue, the Postmaster of Charleston found that the ten cent stamp was being cleaned, and Mr. Boggs in his editorial comment makes the interesting point that it is possible that some of the cleaned stamps turned down by Expert Committees were cleaned to defraud the Post Office and not collectors. A beautifully produced and readable book which will make a welcome addition to any library.

A.L.P.

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## STOLEN STAMPS

A catalogue of the postage stamps stolen from Shanahan's Stamp Auctions in Dun Laoghaire on the night of 9th/10th May 1959 has just been published on behalf of the Official Liquidator by Robson Lowe Ltd. There are 64 pages of text and 75 pages of plates and 2,654 lots described. The probable market value of the stamps stolen is probably in the neighbourhood of £100,000. Lots which have already been recovered in whole or in part are indicated and it is one of the unhappy results of this theft that single imperforate stamps have had their margins made smaller and blocks have been severed in a vain attempt to disguise their origin.

The most valuable section is Lombardy-Venetia which accounts for nearly a quarter of the lots but there are many fine and valuable pieces described under Austria, Colombia, France, German States, Greece, Hungary, Italian States, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Portuguese Colonies, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and U.S.A. Among the British Empire, Canada is the strongest section and throughout the record there are many readily identified combination covers which are illustrated. Philatelists should beware of purchasing items described in the catalogue as the title to possession is vested in the Liquidator.

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D. O. BLOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

(Continued from page 185)

### THE "HENRY CLAY" STAMP

The authenticity of this stamp has never been satisfactorily proved. Disregarding the five or six obvious forgeries there are two types of the Clay stamp which, judging by the quality of their printing and production, may possibly have been genuine emissions of the Blood's Post under Kochersperger's management. They are not known genuinely used and, if they are authentic at all, they must be regarded as "prepared for use but not issued". Coster, writing in 1882 (*Les Postes Privées des Etats-Unis D'Amérique*) stated that it was claimed that one of the types was obtained from Kochersperger & Co. "whilst the Despatch was in full operation". According to Coster the second type was marketed by Hussey "who asserted that he obtained the stamps from Kochersperger after the discontinuance of the post, together with a quantity of remainders of the Kochersperger stamp, copies of which he (Hussey) has for sale". If this is so it would almost automatically cast doubt on the authenticity of the second type!

For clarity and convenience the two types will be described first and the obvious forgeries separately. Type I mentioned above will be called the "Philadelphia" Type and Type II the "Hussey" Type.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE TWO TYPES

#### TYPE I: THE "PHILADELPHIA" TYPE (Illustration and Diagram)

Lithographed. Central oval enclosed in a white line. Within the oval a head and shoulders portrait of Clay, looking to left. The background to the oval is composed of diagonal cross-hatching. Outside the oval at each corner is a spandrel consisting of scroll line ornaments on a background of parallel vertical lines. The whole design is contained in a rectangular frame containing inscriptions in white on a solid background. The inscription reads "BLOOD'S" (at top), "PENNY POST" (at bottom), "KOCHERSPERGER & CO." (at left side) and "PHILADELPHIA" (at right side). There is a period after "CO" and after "PHILADELPHIA", an apostrophe in "BLOOD'S" and a hyphen between "PENNY" and "POST". Clay's face is shaded mainly with dots and the shading below the chin and at the right side of the face is heavy. There is a clearly visible parting of the hair at the top of the head. At the bottom of the oval there is a triangular white portion (shirt or stock?). Two lines form a sort of band or riband down the front of this and this band has two groups of short vertical lines across it. There are six lines in the upper group and five in the lower.

Printed on fairly thin white wove paper and noted in the following colours:

Black. Dull Greenish Grey-Blue.

#### TYPE II: THE "HUSSEY" TYPE (Illustration and Diagram)

Lithographed. The background to the oval is solid. The inscriptions, frame and spandrels appear identical to those of Type I but the portrait is different. The face and forehead are shaded mainly with dots but in general the shading is lighter and the face and forehead appear whiter. The shading under the chin is less heavy and traces of cross-hatching are visible there. The lock of hair to the right of the left cheek, is more prominent and longer. The whole face bears a subtly different expression from that of Type I. Examples of Type II occur clearly printed and also showing considerable wear of the stone. In general the black impressions are the better printed.

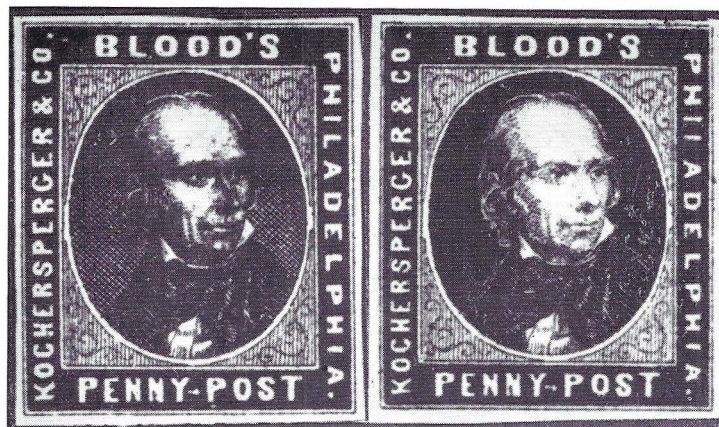
Printed on fairly thin white and yellowish (from age?) wove paper and noted in the following colours:

Black. Pale Brown.

*Note.* Of the two types, Type I (the "Philadelphia" Type) is the more convincing and better production. It also appears to be less common than the "Hussey" Type.

The "Philadelphia" Type

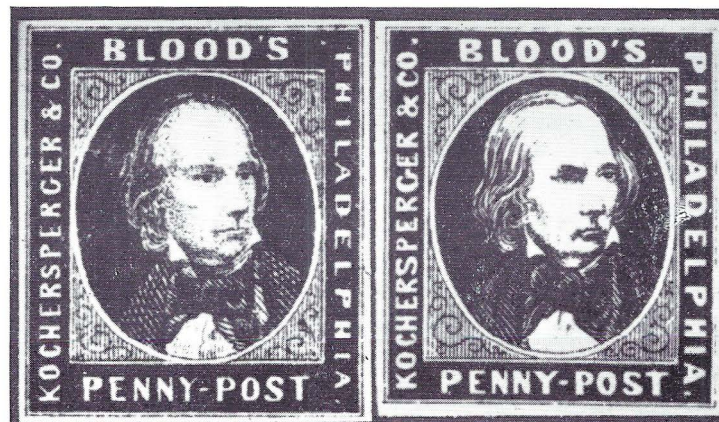
The "Hussey" Type



Type I

Type II

### FORGERIES OF THE "HENRY CLAY" STAMP



Forgery A

Forgery B

#### FORGERY A (Illustration and Diagram)

Lithographed. The background of the oval is solid. There is no parting at the top of the head. Clay has a straight outline to his nose which ends more or less in a point. The mouth has a "grim" expression". The white triangle at the lower part of the oval is more or less equally divided vertically by a line which has a small kink to the right of its lower third. To the left of this line there are two groups of short vertical lines each consisting of six lines. The furthest left line of the lower group is longer than the others. To the right of the vertical line there are also two groups of short lines. The upper group consists of five lines and the lower group of six lines and a dot. The first two lines at left are shorter than the others. Of this forgery better and less well printed examples occur.

Printed on thin to medium white wove paper and noted in the following colours:

Black. Vermilion (shades).

The copies printed in vermilion show much wear and in some cases the face is almost white. They probably represent a later printing from the worn stone.

#### FORGERY B (Illustration and Diagram)

Lithographed. A wretched and coarse production. The portrait of Clay has a somewhat Latin-American look and is of a younger man with high forehead and slit eyes. There is not much shading on the forehead and cheeks which therefore appear too white by comparison with Types I and II. There is no visible hair parting on the top of the head. The white triangle at the lower end of the oval is divided vertically by one line; on the left half are two groups of short lines and there are four lines in the upper group and seven lines in the lower.

There are no periods after "PHILADELPHIA" and "CO". The "P" of "PHILADELPHIA" starts well below the corner of the right upper spandrel. In copies with good margins single dividing lines between stamps can be seen on all four sides.

Noted in the following colours:

Black on grey-blue.

Black on green.

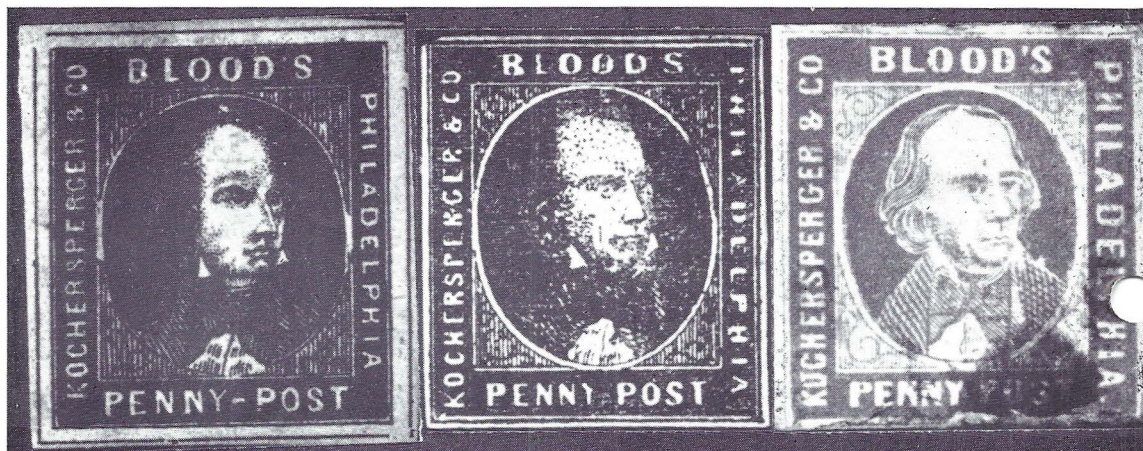
Black on pale brown.

In each case the paper is wove, coloured through.

#### FORGERY C (Illustration and Diagram)

Lithographed. Even cruder than Forgery B. The forehead is coarsely shaded with scattered dots. There is no shading on the nose. To the left of the mouth, on the right cheek, there is a vertical line. There is no parting at the top of the head. There are no periods after "CO" and "PHILADELPHIA" and no apostrophe in "BLOOD'S". There is no hyphen in "PENNY-POST". In the white triangle at the lower part of the oval there is a central dividing line; in the left part at the top are what appear to be the letters "Vpf" and below them a "K" with three short lines to right.

Black on thin white wove paper.



Forgery **B**

Forgery **C**

Forgery **E**

#### FORGERY D (Illustration and Diagram)

Lithographed. A somewhat more finished production but the portrait bears no relation to Clay and looks somewhat like the pictures of a rather sulky Chopin. There is practically no shading on the forehead and cheeks which appear quite white. There is a parting to the hair more to the left side of the forehead than centrally. Periods, apostrophe and hyphen as in Types I and II. The white triangle at the lower part of the oval has a short central line at the top and two or three short lines to the right but is otherwise unmarked.

Black on thinnish white wove paper.

#### FORGERY E (Illustration and Diagram)

Lithographed. The portrait bears no resemblance to Clay and is also quite unlike any of the other forgeries. It represents an older man. There is a well defined parting of the hair in the centre of the forehead. There is not much shading on the forehead; the hair at the side of the right cheek is wavy and rather leonine. The outline of the upper lip is strongly drawn and has a dip in the centre with a strong line running from above the dip up to the nostrils.

Green on white wove paper.

#### KEY TO DIAGRAMS

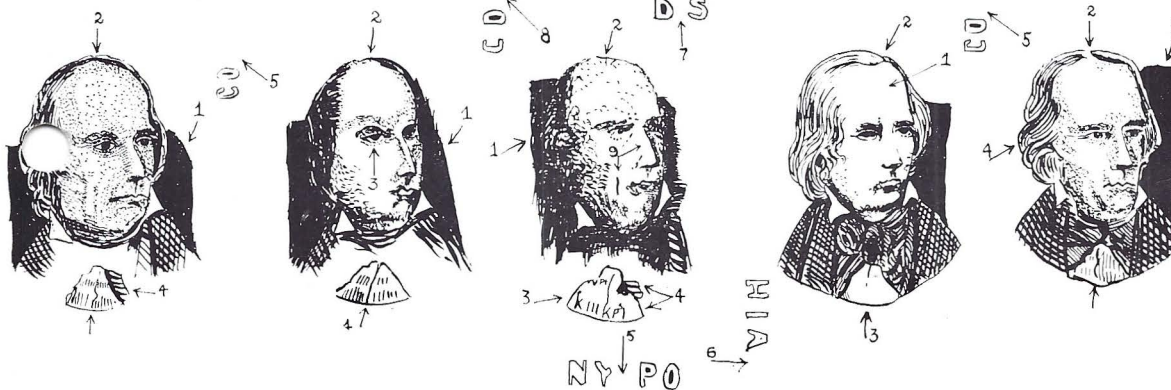
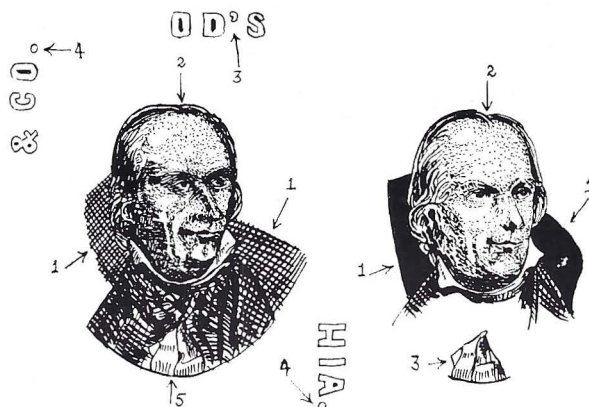
##### TYPE I. "Philadelphia Type"

1. Cross-hatched background.
2. Hair parting.
3. Apostrophe.
4. Period.
5. Six lines above; five below.

##### TYPE II "Hussey" Type

1. Solid background.
2. Hair parting.
3. Six lines above; five below.

Originals      Type I      Type II



Forgery A

Forgery B

Forgery C

Forgery D

Forgery E

**FORGERY A**

1. Solid background.
2. No hair parting.
3. Vertical line with small kink to right; to left two groups of six lines; to right five lines above, and six lines and a dot below.
4. Alternate heavy black and white lines to right of triangle.

**FORGERY B**

1. Solid background.
2. No hair parting. High white forehead.
3. "Sleepy" looking slit eye.
4. At left of triangle: four lines above and seven below; at right of triangle: four lines above and six below.
5. No period after "CO".

**FORGERY C**

1. Solid background.
2. No hair parting.
3. At left of triangle: "Vpf" above and "K III" below.
4. At right of triangle: "KPsI" below. Three white sausage shaped marks at upper right side of triangle.

**Forgery C (continued)**

5. No hyphen in "PENNY-POST".
6. No period after "PHILADELPHIA".
7. No apostrophe in "BLOOD'S".
8. No period after "CO".
9. Nose unshaded; vertical dark line on cheek to left of mouth.

**FORGERY D**

1. No shading on forehead. Right cheek unshaded.
2. Hair parting to right.
3. Triangle white except for short vertical line at top and three short lines to right.

**FORGERY E**

1. Solid background.
2. Central hair parting.
3. Wavy dark central line. At left three lines above and four below; at right five lines above and six below, the first two in each group being joined.
4. Wavy hair.
5. No stop after "CO".

[To be continued]

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(Continued from page 209)

### THE ENVELOPE STAMPS

The Company used three different types of envelope stamp; all are of circular format and occur embossed, in red, on envelopes of white, amber, buff or blue paper. In each case the inscriptions, frame and ornaments are embossed and the background of the stamp is in red. In each type it is probable that the stamp was impressed on a folded envelope and not on an envelope blank. The impression frequently shows through. There are a number of forgeries of the three types but only one is embossed; the remainder are typographed and are unlikely to deceive. None of the forgeries exist as entires.

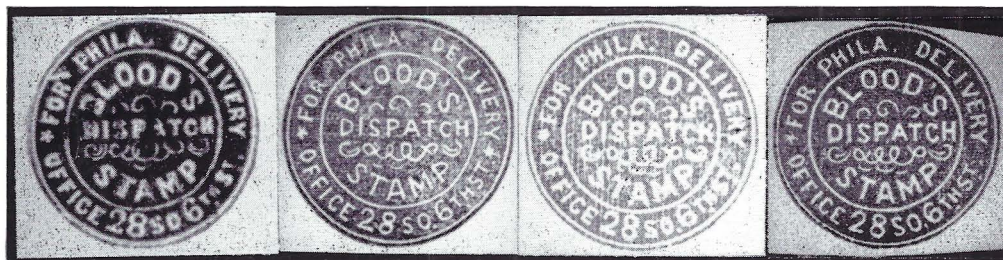
#### TYPE I (Scott I5 LU 1 and 2) (Illustration and Diagram)

Inscriptions, frame and ornaments embossed. Background red or pink on white or buff wove paper. The outer inscription reads "FOR PHILA. DELIVERY" (upper half) and "OFFICE 28 SO. 6TH ST." (lower half). The inscription in the centre reads, in three lines, "BLOOD'S/DESPATCH/STAMP" and there are decorations consisting of scrolls and half-circles, between the three words. Between "F" of "FOR" and "O" of "OFFICE" there is a small rosette of five segments but there is no similar rosette at the right hand side of the stamp between "Y" of "DELIVERY" and "ST". The right hand end of the foot stroke of the figure "2" is slightly turned up. There is a period under "TH" and a period after "SO". The "T" of "ST" is smaller than the "S" and has a period under it. There is also a period after "ST".

Red on white wove paper.  
Red on buff wove paper.

Pink on white wove paper.

Type I Scott I5 LU 1 and 2



Original

Forgery A

B

C

### FORGERIES OF TYPE I

#### FORGERY A (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. There are two rather mis-shapen five-pointed stars between the upper and lower inscriptions (one at each side). The figure "2" has no turned up end to the foot stroke. There is a small period under the letters "TH". The letters "ST" are the same size and there is a small period under the "T". This forgery is not embossed which makes detection easy.

Red on white wove paper.

#### FORGERY B (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. The rosette between "F" and "O" is present. The figure "2" has no turned up end to the foot stroke. The letters "TH ST" are all the same size and there are periods under the space between "TH" and under the "T" of "ST". This forgery was probably made by or for Scott. It is not embossed and is not dangerous.

Red on white paper with a very pronounced diamond mesh.

Red on white wove paper.

Red on yellow wove paper.

Red on pale buff wove paper.



**FORGERY C** (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. There is a five-pointed star between "F" and "O" at the left side of the stamp but no corresponding star at the right side. The foot of the "2" is straight and has not turned up piece at its right end. The letters "TH" and "T" of "TH ST" are approximately the same size but the "S" is larger. There are periods after "SO", under "TH" and under "T" and one after "ST". This forgery is not embossed.

BC Lake on blue paper showing a distinct mesh when held to the light.

**TYPE II** (Scott I5 LU 3 and 4) (Illustration and Diagram)

Inscriptions, frame and ornaments embossed. Background red on white or buff wove paper. The outer inscription is the same as in Type I, on the upper half of the stamp, i.e. "FOR PHILA. DELIVERY". The inscription in the lower half reads "OFFICE 26 & 28 SO. 6TH ST". The central inscription reads "BLOOD'S/DESPATCH/STAMP" in three lines and the three words are separated by ornaments consisting of scrolls and wavy lines. Between "F" of "FOR" and "O" of "OFFICE" and between "Y" of "DELIVERY" and "ST" is a five-pointed star. The foot-stroke of the figure "2" is slightly turned up at its right hand end. There is a period after "SO". The letters "TH" are in small serified capitals. There is a short stroke below them. The "S" of "ST" is larger than the "T" which also has a short stroke below it. "ST" are in unserified capitals.

Red on white wove paper.

Red on buff wove paper.

*Type II Scott I5 LU 3 and 4*



*Original*

*Forgery A*

*B*

*C*

**FORGERIES OF TYPE II****FORGERY A** (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. There is a five-pointed star at each side as in originals. The figure "6" of "26" is taller than the "2" and the latter leans slightly to the left. "TH" is in serified capitals and there is a stroke under these letters. There is no period after the "A" of "PHILA".

This forgery is not embossed. Probably made by or for Scott.

Red on white meshed paper.

Red on yellow wove paper.

Red on pale buff paper.

**FORGERY B** (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. There are two somewhat mis-shapen five-pointed stars between the upper and lower inscriptions. There is no period after "A" of "PHILA". Both "2"s are somewhat mis-shapen and lean towards the left. There is no period after "SO". "TH" is in unserified capitals. The "S" of "ST" is top-heavy.

BC Dark red on bluish paper.

**FORGERY C** (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. There are two stars at each side of the stamp, as in originals but they are much too small. There is no period after "PHILA" and none after "SO". The first "2" is smaller than the "6" and the second "2" is smaller than the "8". "TH" is in unserified capitals.

BC Dark red on green wove paper.

BC Red on blue vertically laid paper.

BC=Bogus Colour.

**TYPE III** (Scott I5 LU 5-10) (Illustration and Diagram)

Inscriptions, frame and ornaments embossed. Background red on white or amber wove paper, or white, amber, buff, or blue laid paper. The inscription round the circumference of the stamp reads "FOR PHILADA DELIVERY PRE PAID". Between "FOR" and "PRE", between "PHILADA" and "DELIVERY" and between "DELIVERY" and "PAID" there is a colon. The central inscription is contained in a circle of 70 pearls, all of which are separate and not touching each other. The central inscription reads, in three lines, "BLOOD'S/ DISPATCH/ ENVELOPE" separated by decorations of three curved lines. The upper of the three lines below "DISPATCH" reaches from under the centre of the "I" to under the right hand vertical of the "H"; the middle line under "DISPATCH" reaches from under the side of the "S" to under the middle of "C". Both "O"s in "BLOOD'S" are fairly round.

Occurs on the following papers:

- (a) Wove paper.  
Red on white. Red on amber.  
Also occurs impressed on U.S. envelopes Scott Nos. U7, U9 and U1.
- (b) Laid paper.  
Red on white. Red on amber. Red on buff. Red on blue.

*Type III Scott I5 LU 5-10*



Original

Forgery A

B

C

**FORGERIES OF TYPE III****FORGERY A** (Illustration and Diagram)

Embossed. This is a well produced and neat production and, being embossed could be dangerous if an original is not available for comparison. The forgery, however, differs from the original in many details of the inscriptions, etc. The more salient differences are as follows:

There are seventy-eight pearls in the inner circular frame and they are all joined or touching each other. The "O"s in "BLOOD'S" are oval, not round. The upper line below "DISPATCH" reaches from under the left side of "S" to under the right lower serif of "C"; the middle line below "DISPATCH" reaches from below the space between "SP" to below the left side of "C". The letters of all the inscriptions are somewhat larger than those of the original.

Red on vertically laid buff paper.

**FORGERY B** (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. There are seventy-three pearls in the inner circular frame. Some are mis-shapen. The circle which they form is irregular below the letters "PHIL" and again opposite the "E" of "ENVELOPE" where some of the pearls are out of alignment. The "R" of "FOR" has a turned up foot. The "C" of "DISPATCH" has no serif to its lower curve. The upper line below "DISPATCH" reaches from under the beginning of "S" to below the middle of "H". The second line below "DISPATCH" reaches from below the middle of "S" to below the middle of "C".

Red on white wove paper. Red on white paper with pronounced mesh.  
Red on pale buff wove paper. Red on yellow wove paper.

### FORGERY C (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. There are about fifty pearls in the inner circular frame. They are irregular in shape and size, some being very flattened. They are joined in several places. The second "A" of "PHILADA" has a broad sloping top. The lower curve of "C" of "DISPATCH" is without a serif. The top line below "DISPATCH" reaches from below the middle of "I" to below the right side of "H". The second line reaches from below the centre of "S" to below the right side of "C". The letters of the inscriptions are too thick and heavy. This forgery was probably the work of Samuel Allan Taylor. Noted in the following colours:

Red on white.	BC Green on white.	BC Black on buff.
	BC Black on white.	BC Black on green.
	BC Black on grey blue.	BC Purple on white.

### KEY TO DIAGRAMS

#### ORIGINALS

##### TYPE I (Scott 15 LU 1-2)

1. 5-lobed rosette.
2. Foot stroke turned up.
3. "TH" same size; period under.
4. "T" smaller than "S". Period under "T".
5. Period after "ST".

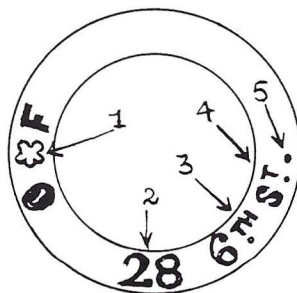
##### TYPE II (Scott LU 3-4)

1. Period after "A".
2. 5-pointed star.
3. Well shaped "2" with turned up foot stroke at right.
4. Period after "SO".

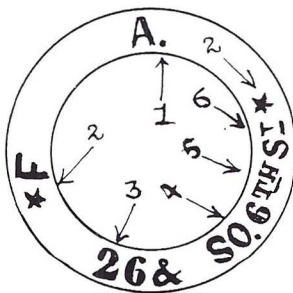
5. "TH" in serified letters; stroke under.
6. "S" larger than "T"; stroke below "T".

##### TYPE III (Scott 15 LU 5-10)

1. Lower curve of "C" with serif.
2. Round "O"s.
3. Upper line reaches from centre of "I" to right; vertical stroke of "H".
4. Second line reaches from left side of "S" to middle of "C".
5. 70 pearls in inner circular frame, equal sized and none touching.



Type I Scott 15 LU 1 and 2



Type II 3 and 4



Type III 5-10

### FORGERIES OF TYPE I

#### FORGERY A

1. Misshapen 5-pointed star.
2. Foot stroke of "2" without turned up end.
3. and 4. Letters "TH ST" all of same size. Period after 2nd "T".
5. Misshapen star.

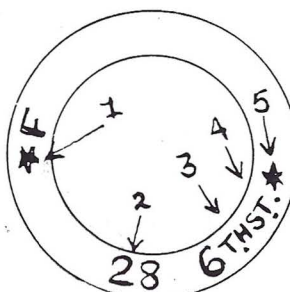
#### FORGERY B

1. Irregular rosette.
2. Foot stroke of "2" without turned up end.

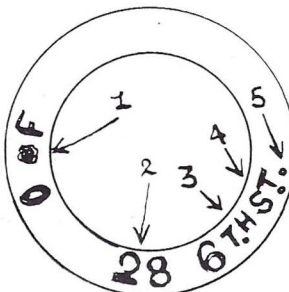
3. "TH ST" all same size.
4. "TH ST" all same size.
5. Period after 2nd "T".

#### FORGERY C

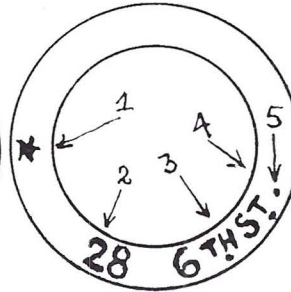
1. Misshapen 5-pointed star at left.
2. Foot piece of "2" straight.
3. and 4. Letters "TH ST" approximately same size.
5. Period after 2nd "T".



A



B



C

## FORGERIES OF TYPE II

## FORGERY A

1. and 5. Five-pointed star.
2. Fig. "6" taller than "2".
3. "TH" in serified letters; dash below.
4. Dash below "T".
6. No period after "A".

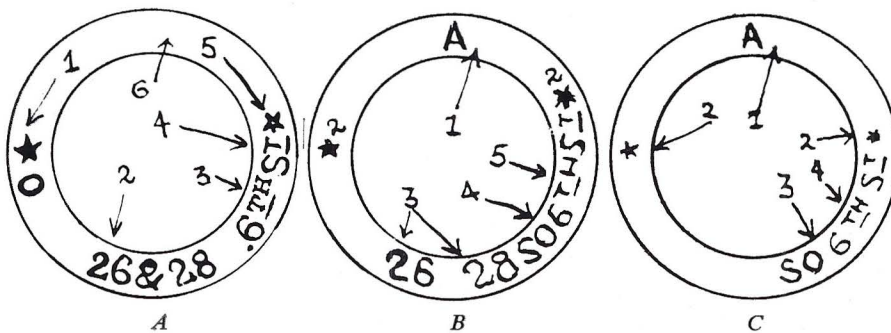
## FORGERY B

1. No period after "A".
2. Misshapen 5-pointed stars.

3. Both "2"s misshapen and lean to left.
4. No period after "SO".
5. Misshapen "H"; top-heavy "S"; "TH" in un-serified letters.

## FORGERY C

1. No period after "A".
2. Small irregular stars.
3. No period after "SO".
4. "TH" in unserified letters.



## FORGERIES OF TYPE III

## FORGERY A

1. Lower curve of "C" with serif.
2. Oval "O"s.
3. Upper line reaches from left side of "S" to right side of "C".
4. Middle line reaches from space between "WSP" to middle of "H".
5. Seventy-eight pearls all touching.

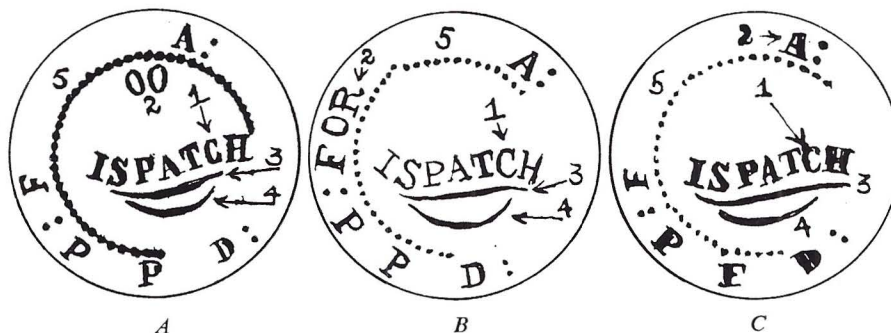
## FORGERY B

1. Lower curve of "C" without serif.
2. "R" with turned up foot.
3. Upper line reaches from beginning of "S" to middle of "H".

4. Middle line reaches from middle of "S" to middle of "C".
5. Seventy-three pearls; out of alignment below "PHIL".

## FORGERY C

1. Lower curve of "C" without serif.
2. Flat broad sloping top to "A".
3. Upper line reaches from middle of "T" to right side of "H".
4. Middle line reaches from centre of "S" to right side of "C".
5. 49-50 pearls, irregular, some flattened, some touching.



[To be continued]

## ERRATA: May issue, page 207

## FORGERIES OF THE "HENRY CLAY" STAMP

- The photograph given as FORGERY B is really FORGERY D.  
 The photograph given as FORGERY C is really FORGERY B.  
 The photograph given as FORGERY D is really FORGERY C.  
 The photographs of Forgeries A and E are correct and so are the Diagram letters.

## Blood's Despatch

By ROBSON LOWE

**M**R. WILLIAM W. STEELE, of San Antonio, has sent us a photograph of four panes (which may or may not be a complete sheet) of Blood's One Cent Despatch (Scott 15 L 13) and it would appear from this photograph that the stamps were lithographed. It is probable that the original lithographic stone for 15 L 12 was used and the word "PAID" obliterated, then "Post Office" (15 L 17) inserted (1852?) and subsequently removed and then "One Cent" was drawn separately on the stone, so that there are twenty-four different types in each pane.\*

However, the basic portion of the stamp, "BLOOD'S DESPATCH" is only to be found in four types, which run in vertical rows.

*Type I* (found on numbers 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21) may be identified by the position of the "accent" below the second "o" of "BLOOD" and above the "c" of "CENT".

*Type II* (found on numbers 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22) has a curved stroke below the left side of the second "o" of "BLOOD".

*Type III* (found on numbers 3, 7, 11, 15, 19 and 23) has a right bracket ")" below the "oo" of "BLOOD". "CH" of "DESPATCH" is joined at the top (except on C15).

*Type IV* (found on numbers 4, 8, 12, 16, 20 and 24) has a right bracket ")" below the first "o" of "BLOOD".

*The following varieties seem constant on each pane and the positions given are those of the stamps:*

1. Small "t" in "Cent".
6. Stroke joins the frames at S.E. corner.
13. "n" of "Cent" small and narrow.
14. "t" of "Cent" raised.
20. "O" of "One" lacks the inner vertical line.

For purposes of reference I have called the pane at the top left A and that of the top right B, that of the bottom left "C" and that at the bottom right D.

*The following varieties are noted on more than one pane but not on all:*

- A8 and C8 have the foot of the "s" in "BLOOD'S" broken. In B8 and D8 it is unbroken. In A8 and B8 the "t" of "Cent" is broken but in A8 there is a line over "e" and in B8 there is a curve over "EN". In C8 and D8 the "t" has been redrawn although in C8 there is a short curve over the "E" and a rather longer curve over the "EN" on D8 (rather similar to B8).
- B11, C11 and D11 all show a diagonal stroke in the S.E. corner (faintly on A11).
- On A12 the "t" of "Cent" is broken and on B12, C12 and D12 the "t" is redrawn or is incomplete.
- A13, the lower serif of the "d" of "DESPATCH" may show; it is missing on B13, C13 and D13.
- B19, the right leg of "n" of "Cent" is redrawn and on D19 the right leg of "n" is broken.
- On A20 and B20 the lower left serif is missing on the "t" of "Cent"; on C20 and D20 both serifs are missing.
- A24 lacks the curve over "en" (a trace may show) and in the case of C24 there is a quarter circle over "n".

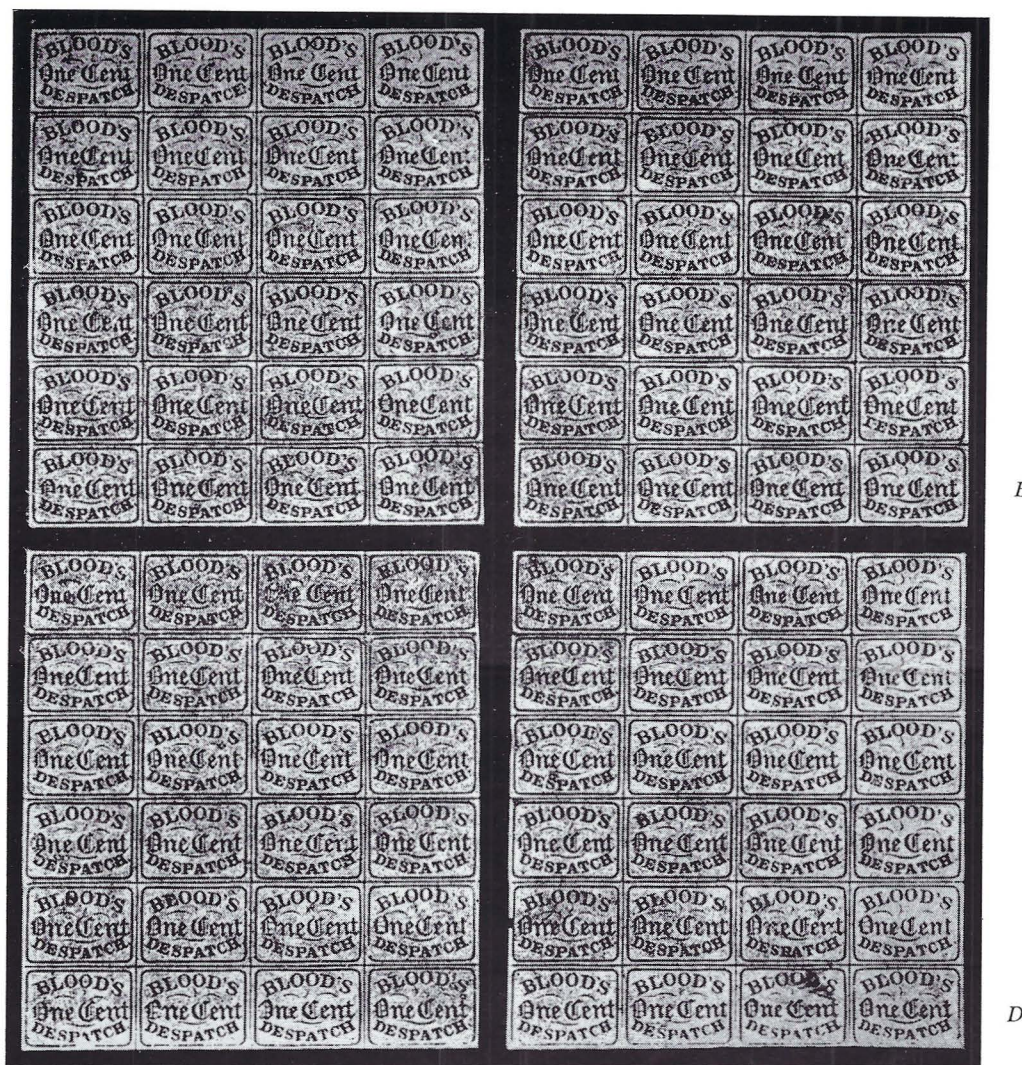
*The following varieties are noted on individual sheet positions:*

- A8 Broken frame below "P" of "DESPATCH".
- B9 Broken frame below "H" of "DESPATCH".
- B12 Broken frame below "A" of "DESPATCH" and above the "D" of "BLOOD'S".
- B14 Broken frame above "S" of "BLOOD'S".
- B20 The right side of the "D" of "DESPATCH" is broken.
- C12 Left frame broken at left near the top.
- C15 The "CH" is not joined at the top as is usual in Type III.
- B16 The bottom of the "C" of "DESPATCH" is broken and "n" of "One" broken.
- C20 Left frame broken near the bottom.
- D15 Left frame broken near the bottom.
- D17 A portion of bronze is missing outside the left frame.

Some of the varieties described in this third group needed confirmation that they are constant. The thin lower frame lines of the bottom row of panes C and D may be an accident of printing. The author would be obliged if any reader possessing multiple pieces of 15 L 12, 13 or 15 would send them (or a photograph) for examination.

From the evidence available it would appear that panes B and C are transfers of A; pane B is a transfer of C.

\* Blood's Post Office Despatch (15 L 17) may be plated from this stone, and in all probability 15 L 12, but more examples are needed to establish this fact.



## REVIEW

**Catalogue Thiaude.** Maison Thiaude, 24, Rue du 4-Septembre, Paris 2. Price 3.75 N.F.

The 45th 1961 edition of this well known catalogue of Metropolitan France and Colonies is now available. All items are now priced in new francs and there is considerable interest to be found in the newly formed independent republics which remain still in association with the French Republic.

U.T.C.

# The American Local and Carriers' Stamps—XLIII

## A Study of the Forgeries, Reprints and Bogus Stamps

By DONALD S. PATTON

(Continued from page 229)

### AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., NEW YORK CITY

Writing in 1882, Coster (Les Postes Privées des Etats-Unis d'Amerique) stated that this post was "started about 1856 or 1857 by Messers Smith & Dobson. Their stamp was a very simple type-set arrangement, and the market has consequently been flooded with counterfeits that can hardly be detected from the originals. Black impression on green glazed paper. I understand, on what I believe to be pretty good authority, that Dobson after a short time retired and that the name of the concern was thereupon changed to 'SMITH'S CITY EXPRESS POST'. Smith is supposed to have issued two or more stamps (including an 'Unpaid' label) very similar in design to the preceding, but I have never come across any specimens which were above suspicion".

At this present day, nearly eighty years after Coster's statement, scarcely anything more can be added to his account of the American Express Company. It is known that there is no apparent connection with this Company and the money and package express which began, in the early 1840's, as Pomeroy and Co. and later became one of the very largest and was called the American Express Company.

Smith & Dobson's American Express Company was, apparently, very short lived and no authentic examples of its stamps, properly cancelled to indicate genuine use, are known on cover.

Recent research has decided that the Scott Types L10 and L11 are both frauds and in the 1960 Edition they have been replaced by a new Type L10. This variety is very similar to a well known fraud in black on green which occurs in vertical strips of three. The genuine variety, however, has a period after "PAID", a dot in the upper border above each "A" of "AMERICAN" and two similar dots in the lower border.



Original

Forgery — Type A (Hussey)

Type B

### THE ORIGINAL TYPE (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. Rectangular format. The inscription, in four lines, reads:

AMERICAN (serifed capitals)  
 EXPRESS COMPANY (smaller serifed capitals)  
 POSTAGE TWO CENTS (sloping upper and lower case script)  
 PAID. (heavy block letters)

There is a period after "COMPANY", after "CENTS" and after "PAID". The whole is enclosed in a fancy frame consisting of bracket shaped segments, each with a projecting

"fleur de lys" like ornament. There are fourteen such segments in the upper and lower borders and six segments in each side border. At each of the four corners there is a short projecting line terminating in three circular decorations. Along the upper border between the fourth and fifth segments, and lying above the first "A" of "AMERICAN" is either a single period or a colon; between the ninth and tenth segments and lying above the second "A" of "AMERICAN" is a single period. Similarly in the lower border there are two periods between the fourth and fifth and ninth and tenth segments, respectively. In some examples the first period is replaced by an inverted comma.

Black on green glazed surface paper.

## FORGERIES

### TYPE A (Illustration and Diagram)

This is attributed to Hussey. It is very close to the original type but lacks the dots or colon in the upper and lower borders. It seems reasonable to assume that Hussey may have copied a design on the original setting which had no period or dots in the frame. If so the type of the Hussey forgery may exist as a genuine stamp. But it is emphasised that this is purely an assumption which is unsupported by any confirmatory evidence.

The Hussey forgery is relatively common and occurs in vertical strips of three, printed in black on green glazed surface paper, un gummed. Apart from the fact that there are no dots nor colon in the upper and lower borders the other main distinguishing features from the Original Type are that there is no period after "PAID", and there are fifteen segments in upper and lower borders.

Certain small constant flaws and peculiarities enable the three stamps to be positionally identified and for the benefit of those who have single copies the identification signs are given. (Refer also to Diagram.)

#### Position One (upper stamp)

Printing light and even. The left upper serif of the "X" of "EXPRESS" is defective. There is a small flaw between the left upright and the centre part of "M" of "COMPANY". The "A" of "COMPANY" has a cross stroke.

#### Position Two (middle stamp)

The ornamental frame is unevenly printed, the impression being heavier at the left and right ends of the upper border and at the right lower corner. The loop of the "E" of "POSTAGE" is filled in and the top of the "E" of "CENTS" is broken. The cross bar of the "A" of "COMPANY" is broken in the middle.

#### Position Three (bottom stamp)

The ornamental frame is unevenly printed, the impression being heavier along the middle and right thirds of the upper border. The "X" of "EXPRESS" is filled in at top and bottom. The lower limb and serif of "E" of "EXPRESS" are defective and bent upwards. The lower curve of "S" of "POSTAGE" is missing. There is no cross bar in the "A" of "COMPANY".

### TYPE B (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. Inscriptions as in original type but there is no period after "PAID". The border consists of a series of small loops, of which there are twenty-one along upper and lower borders and ten at each side. At each corner of the stamp there is a rather larger loop on top of a triangle.

Black on green glazed surface paper.

### TYPE C (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. Inscriptions as in original type but there is no period after "PAID". The border consists of a series of three lobed leaf like ornaments of which there are sixteen in the upper and lower borders and seven in each side border. There is an additional similar ornament at each of the four corners.

Black on green glazed surface paper.

### TYPE D (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. Inscriptions as before but there is no period after "PAID". The border is a very fancy one; each segment consists of two short parallel lines with an arrow shaped ornament above, on each side of which is a curved decoration ending in a circle. There are





Type C

Type D

Type E

ten such segments along the upper and lower borders and five at each side. There is a somewhat similar ornament but without the parallel lines at each of the four corners.

Noted in the following colours and papers:

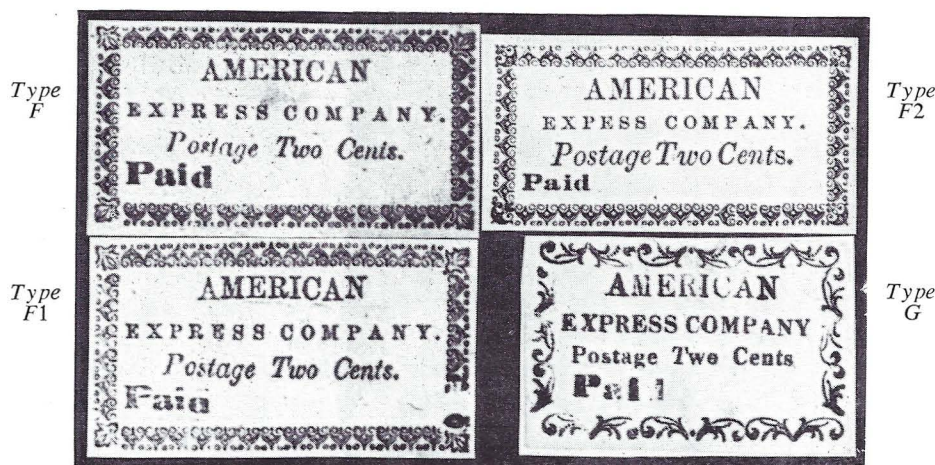
- Black on green glazed surface paper.
- BC Black on yellow glazed surface paper.
- BC Black on vermilion glazed surface paper.
- BC Black on orange pink glazed surface paper.
- BC Black on magenta pink surface coloured paper, unglazed.

BC=Bogus Colour.

#### TYPE E (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. Inscriptions as before and this type has a period after "PAID". The border consists of a number of segments made up as follows—a triangle containing a small circle with dot within; the upper angle of the triangle is prolonged outwards into a short line. Between the triangles are two curved lines forming a heart shaped outline, the upper ends of which end in a small scroll. There are fifteen triangles in the upper and lower borders and six in the side borders. At each corner is a decoration consisting of a double lined oval with a number of short vertical lines within. Above are three small circles and below two curving lines.

Noted in black on vermilion surface glazed paper.



Type F

Type F2

Type F1

Type G

#### TYPE F (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. Inscriptions as before but there is no period after "PAID". The border consists of a number of inverted heart shaped ornaments, each containing a small diamond with the inner point prolonged. On each side of the apex of the heart shaped ornaments is

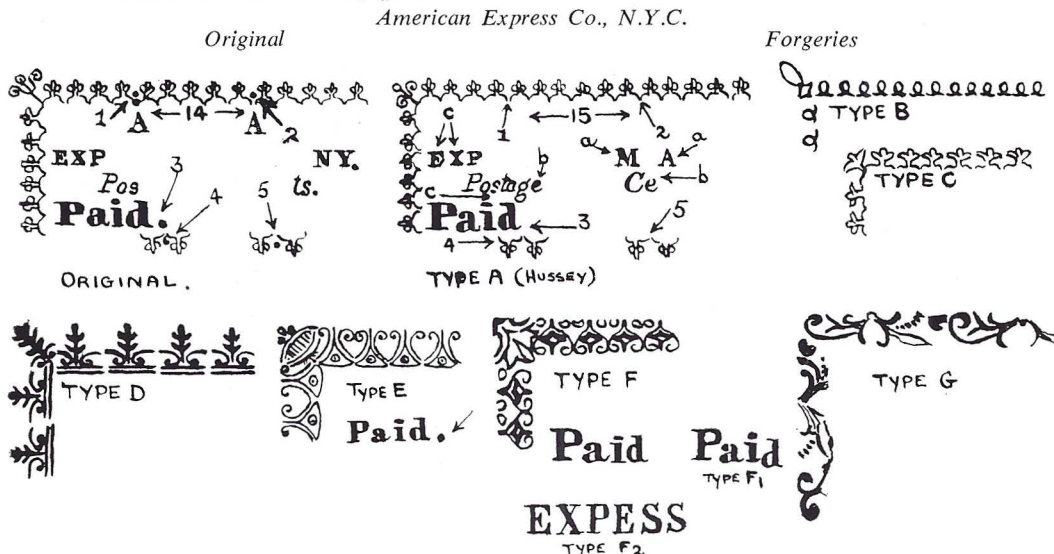
a small circle. The corners consist of a leaf shaped decoration. There are two sub-varieties of this type. In the first the "D" of "PAID" is dropped. In the second "EXPRESS" is without an "R" ("EXPRESS"). Prior to 1960 this type figured in the Scott Catalogue as L10 but has now been withdrawn.

Black on green glazed surface paper.

#### TYPE G (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. Inscriptions as before but "POSTAGE TWO CENTS" is in upright (not slanting) upper and lower case characters. There is no period after "PAID". The border is quite unlike any of the other types (see diagram). Prior to 1960 this type figured in the Scott Catalogue as L11 but this and the previous Type (F) have been deleted in the 1960 catalogue as both are now recognised as frauds.

Noted in black on white paper.



#### KEY TO DIAGRAMS

##### ORIGINAL

1. Period or colon between fourth and fifth segments (above first "A").
2. Period between tenth and eleventh segments (above second "A").
3. Period after "PAID".
4. Inverted comma or period between fifth and sixth segments.
5. Period between tenth and eleventh segments. There are fourteen segments in the upper border.

##### FORGERY TYPE A (Hussey)

1. and 2. No periods or colon in the upper border.
3. No period after "PAID".
4. and 5. No periods or comma in the lower border. There are fifteen segments in the upper border.

##### Sub-type 1

- a. Flaw between left upright and centre of "M" of "COMPANY".
- a. "A" of "COMPANY" has a cross stroke.

##### Sub-type 2

- b. Loop of "E" of "POSTAGE" filled in.
- b. Top of "E" of "CENTS" broken.

##### Sub-type 3

- c. "X" of "EXPRESS" filled in at top and bottom.
- c. Lower limb and serif of "E" of "EXPRESS" bent up.
- c. Lower curve of "S" of "POSTAGE" missing or defective.

[To be continued]

## Review

"Philatelic Literature Review", Vol. 10, No. 1. May, 1961. Edited by Harry M. Daggett, 4078 W. 37th Avenue, Vancouver 13, B.C., Canada. Price 50c. (\$2 per annum including membership of the Philatelic Literature Association).

Periodicals are not normally reviewed but there is a feature—the fifth addendum to the "Bibliography of Books and Articles on Confederate Stamps and Postal History", compiled by Van Dyk MacBride, covering the material that appeared in 1959 and 1960. There are 151 entries! This must be a very popular subject. Worthy of support.

R.L.

# The American Local and Carriers' Stamps—XLIV

## A Study of the Forgeries, Reprints and Bogus Stamps

By DONALD S. PATTON

(Continued from page 257)

### BENTLEY'S DISPATCH, NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

This post was established during the autumn of 1857 by H. W. Bentley, who had acquired Cornwell's Madison Square Post Office. Bentley, in turn, sold out to Swarts in 1859. The post used a rectangular, type-set stamp inscribed "BENTLEY'S DISPATCH NEW YORK" (in three lines), printed in gold on white glazed surface paper. The post used a double circle handstamp in addition.

The stamp is rare and no example figured in either of the Knapp or Caspary Sales.

#### DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL (Scott 10 L I) (Illustration)

Typographed. Rectangular format. There is a thick outer frame line and a thinner inner one. The inscription, in three lines, reads "BENTLEY'S/DISPATCH/NEW YORK". "BENTLEY'S" is in serified capital letters; "DISPATCH" is in similar capital letters, which are double lined; "NEW YORK" is in smaller unserified capitals. There is a hyphen between "NEW" and "YORK" and a period after "K". The letters of "BENTLEY'S" and "DISPATCH" show slight ornamentation in the form of small projections at the centre of each letter. In the four corners of the stamp there are branching scroll decorations and there are similar, smaller ornaments between "BENTLEY'S" and "DISPATCH" and between "DISPATCH" and "NEW YORK".

Gold on white glazed surface paper.

Scott 10 L I



Original

A

B

C

D

Forgeries

### FORGERIES

Amongst four or so different forgeries, not one has any close resemblance to the original. In all four forgery types the inscription reads "BENTLEY'S DISPATCH MADISON SQUARE".

#### FORGERY A (Illustration)

Typographed. Inscription reads "BENTLEY'S / DESPATCH / MADISON SQUARE". "DESPATCH" is spelt with an "E". "BENTLEY'S" and "DESPATCH" are in upper and lower case script type. "MADISON SQUARE" is in Old English lettering. The rectangular frame consists of one thick line only. This is broken in the following positions: (a) at centre of top line above "L" of "BENTLEY'S", (b) at centre of bottom line below "S" of "SQUARE" and (c) at each corner of the stamp. Noted in the following colours:

Black on white paper.

Black on green glazed surface paper.

Black on vermilion glazed surface paper.

Black on yellow glazed surface paper.

#### FORGERY B (Illustration)

Typographed. Inscription as in Forgery A but "MADISON SQUARE" is in upper and lower case script characters. Single thick frame line broken at the four corners only.

Black on vermilion glazed surface paper.

**FORGERY C (Illustration)**

Typographed. Rectangular frame of one line, upper and lower borders of which are straight but the side borders are slightly incurved. Outside this frame line is a border composed of parallel oblique short strokes. Inscription as in previous forgeries. "BENTLEY'S" is in serified capitals; "DISPATCH" (spelt with an "I") is in unserified capitals and "MADISON SQUARE" is in upper and lower case script characters.

Red on white paper.

**FORGERY D (Illustration)**

Typographed. Similar in every respect to Forgery C except that "MADISON SQUARE" is in sloping upper and lower case script characters. Noted in the following colours and papers:

Red on white (wove paper).

Black on green glazed surface paper.

Black on yellow paper coloured through.

Black on diagonally ribbed pale mauve surface coloured paper with an overprint of squares and small circles in gold.

[To be continued]

## LONDON 1960

The arrival of the Final Report of the London International Stamp Exhibition 1960 coincided with an informal dinner held on the first anniversary of the show when members of the 1960 committee entertained those who will probably be guiding lights in the next show.

The Report contains the Chairman's Commentary, the Jury Report and Awards list, a summary of the Entertainments provided for the Visitors, and account of the organisation, construction, facilities, publicity and advertising, the Income and Expenditure account and the Treasurer's summing up. There are two good reasons for publishing the Report—firstly, those who took part are entitled to know what happened, and secondly, those who run the next show want to know the snags and difficulties and how best they can be avoided. The accounts show that the approximate loss on the show that cost £50,000 was £600. Anyone who requires a copy of the Report should write to "London 1960", 41 Devonshire Place, London W.1.

## East Africa to 1902

By K. PENNYCUICK, Ph.D.

THE purpose of this article is to bring up to date the information given in Dr. W. E. Flood's excellent article in the South African Philatelist of February and March 1956 and comment on one or two matters there excluded. The area under consideration is what is now Kenya and Uganda, with the addition of Jubaland, transferred to Italy in 1925 (at any rate the first Italian issue for Jubaland appeared in 1925).

The first posts in the area were German. There was an agency opened at Lamu 22 Nov. 1888, closed 31 March 1891, and a post of sorts run for the Sultan of Witu. Stamps of local validity in Witu were first issued on 10 July 1889. They are obtainable on philatelic covers but are hard to find. Details can be found in any of the German handbooks or catalogues. It is safe to assume that this post ceased when the whole area came under British protection in July 1890. The German P.O. at Lamu used a circular date-stamp LAMU OST AFRIKA, which has been extensively forged. Witu ran to two cancellations: a circular date-stamp with WITU at the top and its arabic equivalent at the bottom. The other is W in bars.

It seems that an Indian P.O. was opened in Mombasa sometime before the time the protectorate was declared (but see R.L. Encyclopaedia II, p. 177), and later an office was opened at Lamu. To be certain that Indian stamps cancelled at either of these places were used there (i.e. used on correspondence originating at and posted at either place), they must be dated before May 1890, when the overprints on G.B. appeared. A specimen is illustrated (Fig. 1). Stamps cancelled on arrival at Lamu or Mombasa from India although far from common are relatively obtainable. These are, of course, of interest particularly when on cover (usually addressed to the same town as the postmark), but seem to be of paquebot status rather than used abroad. The earliest Lamu date noted is July 1890 (an overprinted G.B.) but covers have been seen showing that the Lamu date-stamp early in 1891 still read 1890! The only other cancellation as Fig. 1 is Railhead Mombasa, rather an anachronism for the Uganda Railway was commenced in 1896.



Fig. 1