

## The American Local and Carriers' Stamps—XXIX

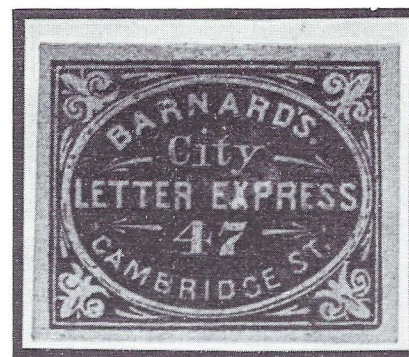
### A Study of the Forgeries, Reprints and Bogus Stamps

By DONALD S. PATTON

(Continued from page 141)

#### A. W. AUNER'S DESPATCH POST, PHILADELPHIA, P.A.

This post used a type set stamp of circular format, about 1851; the stamp is printed in Black on greyish paper. No forgeries are known.



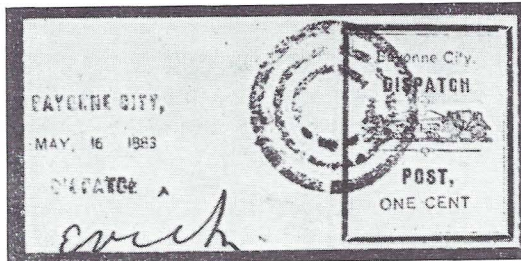
#### BAKER'S CITY EXPRESS POST, CINCINNATI, OHIO. (See illustration)

Very little is known about this post and efforts to locate Baker's Post in Cincinnati have not been successful. The stamp bears a design of a man on horseback, galloping to right, holding a whip in right hand and a letter in the left. Framed by an oval band bearing the inscription "BAKER'S CITY EXPRESS POST 2 CENTS". Impressions in black on pink wove paper. According to Elliott Perry stamps in the same design exist with "O'NEILL'S" instead of "BAKER'S". No forgeries are known.

#### BARNARD'S CITY LETTER EXPRESS, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

(See illustration)

Between 1846-48 Moses H. Barnard, who had a Periodical business at 47 Cambridge Street operated a City Letter Express Service. Stamps in a design consisting of a central oval with inscription "BARNARD'S/CITY/LETTER EXPRESS/17/CAMBRIDGE ST" and fleur-de-lys like ornaments outside the oval at the corners, were issued in three colours—Black/Yellow, Black/Rose and Red. They were printed from a wood block. The stamps are rare and the Post was probably only a small and unimportant one. No forgeries are known.



#### BAYONNE CITY DISPATCH, BAYONNE CITY, NEW JERSEY. (Illustration)

Operated about 1883, carrying mail, with three deliveries daily. Issued a single stamp, electrotyped and printed in sheets of ten, in black on white wove paper. The stamps were sold at 80 cents a hundred. The design represents an old type stage coach with (above) "BAYONNE CITY/DISPATCH" and (below) "POST/ONE CENT". The Company also issued an envelope. No forgeries of the stamp are known.

### BERFORD & CO'S EXPRESS, NEW YORK CITY

Little is known about this independent mail organisation. The proprietors were Richard G. Berford and Loring L. Lombard. It seems probable that their main business was that of an Express Company but that for a short time, commencing in 1851, they operated an independent ocean mail route, carrying mail by steamer to Panama and points on the West Coast of North and South America. For this purpose they issued stamps (in 1851) for the prepayment of postage between New York and the West Coast of North and South America. The stamps are rare and it seems doubtful if the mail route was in operation for much more than a year, if for that long. Berford & Co.'s Express is said to have had Agencies in the West Indies, West Coast of South America, Panama and Hawaii.

Perry\* quotes two notices of a City Express of Berford & Co. which appeared in the San Francisco newspaper "Alta California" during October and November 1851. The first notice states that Berford & Co. intended to establish a city dispatch post; three deliveries daily were to be made and a wagon carrying parcels would make the round of the city daily. Letter collection boxes were to be placed in hotels and other public houses. The charge on each letter was to be fixed at 10 cents.

The second notice, dated about a month later was as follows:—"CITY DISPATCH. We are happy to learn that this enterprise to which we made allusion a week or two ago, has met with the liberal encouragement of our citizens. It is one of great convenience to the public and will monthly become more and more indispensable. The proprietors, Messrs. Berford and Co., are using all endeavours to render it complete in all its departments. We understand that they have prepared for their patrons letter stamps, by which a letter or package can be prepaid to any section of the city. The stamp is coloured blue and has a picture of Mercury on it".

(November 8, 1851)

In spite of this somewhat positive evidence no record apparently exists of Berford & Co.'s city post in San Francisco; nor are any blue 10c. Berford & Co.'s stamps known to exist with picture of Mercury.

Berford & Co.'s New York Office was in the Astor House, which stood at the North west corner of Broadway and Vesey Street.

In 1886 Berford presented a set of his original stamps to a friend, with an affidavit signed by himself and Lombard as witness, to which the four values were affixed.

### THE STAMPS

The only stamps known are the ones issued by the New York Agency of the Express Company for use on their independent mail route. There are four denominations,—3c. Black, 6c. Green, 10c. Violet and 25c. Red. All are in the same design. This consists of the numeral of value with the word "CALIFORNIA" in solid unserifed capitals superimposed across it; above, and following the outline of the oval frame is the inscription, in serifed capital letters, "BERFORD & CO'S EXPRESS", while below, again following the outline of the frame is "NO 2 ASTOR HOUSE N.Y." In the 10 and 25c. values the word "TO" lies between the two figures of value, at the top; in the 3 and 6c. denominations "TO" lies inside the upper loop of the figure in each case. The oval frame of the stamps consists of an inner line and an outer thicker one with cog or tooth-like projections all round its outer circumference.

Two covers were in the Caspary collection. One carried a copy of the 6c. value. The second cover, bore two tête-bêche pairs of the 10c. Violet, one pair vertical tête-bêche, the other horizontal. This cover was addressed to a Naval Lieutenant on board the U.S. Ship "St. Lawrence", Valparaiso.

### DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINALS

#### 3c. Black. (Scott II LI) (Illustration and Diagram)

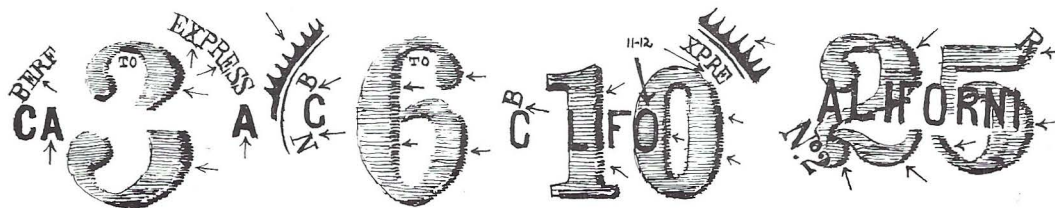
The large figure "3" has dark shading at the right of the upper and lower curves and to right and below the upper and lower ball. This dark shading is produced by a thickening and strengthening of the horizontal lines which fill in the figure. The letters "ERF" of "BERFORD" and "XP" and "RE" of "EXPRESS" are joined at the foot. There is a period after the "N" and "Y" in the lower inscription. The cross bar of both "A"s of "CALIFORNIA" are joined at each side to the uprights. The teeth or cog-like projections of the outer frame line are fairly pointed or sharp.

#### 6c. Green. (Scott IIL 2) (Illustration and Diagram)

The dark shading of the large figure "6" is produced by a strengthening and thickening of the horizontal lines which fill in the figure. Neither the "B" of "BERFORD" nor the "N" of "NO" touch the "C" of "CALIFORNIA" though both are very close. The cogs or teeth round the outer oval frame line are sharp.

\* *Pat Paragraphs*, No. 33, pp. 949-950.





Originals

**10c. Violet. (Scott II L 3) (Illustration and Diagram)**

As in the other values the dark shading of the figures is formed by a thickening and strengthening of the horizontal lines which fill in the figures. The teeth or points round the outer oval frame line are very sharp. "RE" of "EXPRESS" joined at foot. The lower serif of "B" of "BERFORD" is very close to the "C" of "CALIFORNIA" but does not touch the letter. Eleven to twelve horizontal lines can be counted within the "O" of "CALIFORNIA".

**25c. Red. (Scott II L 3) (Illustration and Diagram)**

As in the other values the dark shading of the figures is formed by the thickening and strengthening of the horizontal lines which fill in the figures. The letters "RF" of "BERFORD" and "XP" of "EXPRESS" are joined at the foot. Five short horizontal lines can be counted between the two cross bars of "F" of "CALIFORNIA".

**FORGERIES**

I am indebted to Elliott Perry for the following information;—"A set of the four values was imitated by (or for) J. W. Scott and this was printed only in colours corresponding to the issued stamps.

Forgeries of the 3c. occur in black and in red on white, red on bluish and in green on yellowish paper, horizontally laid. These are probably the work of Samuel Allan Taylor.

Forgeries of the 6c. occur in green on white paper or thick paper, slightly yellowish in tone. Two different flaws over "COs" are noted; the forgery also occurs without these flaws.

10c. forgeries are in dull purple on thick yellowish paper and in bright purple on thinner paper. A colourless flaw in and to right of "X" of "EXPRESS" is found on both printings. A second forgery occurs in brown on medium thick paper and in this the points of the cog-wheel border are sharper and the "S" of "COs" differs.

*Forgeries*

Forgeries of the 25c. occur in red on at least two varieties of white paper.

The writer only possesses examples of the Taylor Forgery of the 3c. and a single example of a 10c. Forgery. These are described as follows;—

#### **FORGERY OF 3c.** (Illustration and Diagram)

Said to be the work of Samuel Allan Taylor. The dark shading round the figure "3" is composed of solid black. There is no period after "N" of "N.Y." but there is a period after "Y". The cross bars of the "A"s of "CALIFORNIA" are separated at each side from the uprights of the letter. The letters "ERF" are not joined at foot. The letters "XP" are joined but the letters "RE" are not. The cog wheel projections are fairly blunt. Noted in the following colours;—

Green on yellowish paper (horizontally laid).

Dull red on white wove paper.

#### **FORGERY OF 10c.** (Illustration and Diagram)

The dark shading at the side of the figures is solid. The cogwheel teeth are much blunter than in originals. Lower serif of "B" of "BERFORD" touches top of "C" of "CALIFORNIA". Nine lines can be counted within the "O" of "CALIFORNIA".

Pale dull purple on thick yellowish wove paper.

Note.—Collectors having any forgeries of Berford & Co.'s Express are asked to co-operate by either sending a description or, better still, allowing the writer to see them in order that they may be described and photographed.

## **Review**

**Stamp Collectors' Who's Who.** Compiled by Robert Bateman. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.2. Price 10/6. Postage: U.K. 7d.; Abroad 6d.

This publication deals with British amateur collectors and aims at giving information relating to the particular field which covers their individual interests.

A Subject Cross-Reference by areas, countries and towns enables the reader to discover collectors in the same or similar fields in which he himself is working.

Club secretaries should find this work of considerable value in enabling them to trace lecturers whose knowledge can be used to advantage by their members.

The work opens up avenues of approach to those who wish to further their own researches by exchange of views with others with similar interests.

B.M.G.B.



## The American Local and Carriers' Stamps—XXX

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

By DONALD S. PATTON

(Continued from page 198)

#### BICYCLE MAIL ROUTE, CALIFORNIA. (Post of Arthur C. Banta)

(Illustrations of both printings)

At the time of the American Railway Union Strike in 1894, Arthur C. Banta, the Fresno Agent for Victor Bicycles, established a private service to carry mail from Fresno to San Francisco and return, employing messengers on bicycles.

The first trip was made from Fresno on July 6th, 1894 and the service was discontinued on July 18th, upon the ending of the strike. During the life of the post 380 letters were carried.

The stamps are known used on covers with U.S. Government adhesives and on stamped envelopes of the period.

The stamps are diamond shaped. They were printed from a single die in small sheets of six on wove paper and were rouletted 10. The first printing contained an error of spelling "SAN FRANSISCO". In the second printing the die was retouched and the error corrected.

The same stamp was printed on envelopes, in brown on either white or amber. The die was subsequently defaced but reprints of the stamps and envelopes were made from the defaced die.

The cancellation used by Banta consisted of two parallel bars 2 mm. between.

No forgeries of Banta's Bicycle Mail Route stamps are known to the writer.



#### BIGELOW'S EXPRESS, BOSTON, MASS. (Also Fiske & Rice q.v.)

(See illustration)

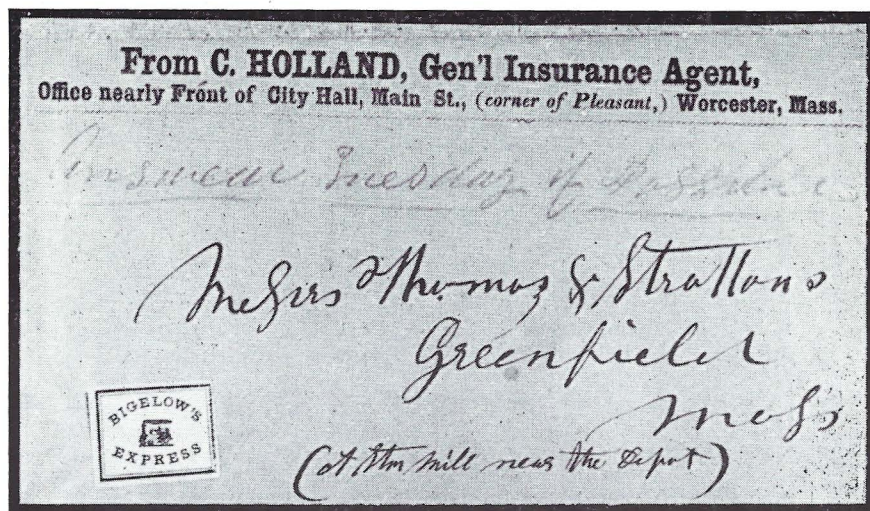
Neither Bigelow's Express, nor its successor, Fiske & Rice was a city delivery post. If either post was a mail service at all it was the type of independent post which was put out of business by the Act of 1845. There was, however, a loophole under that Act of Congress, effective on 1st July 1845 by which express companies could transmit "orders" for merchandise or service and for many years the Postmaster General fought them because the alleged orders included or consisted of mail matter. It was commonly the practice for express companies to affix their labels on letters and packages which they carried. Such labels or stickers did not represent a postage charge and therefore their status as postage stamps is, at the least highly questionable. Neither Bigelow's label nor that of Fiske & Rice contain a price or other indication that they were sold as stamps so that the buyer was purchasing the right to have a service performed, as a postage stamp does.

The Bigelow label is of rectangular format with design of small locomotive centrally with inscription "BIGELOW'S" (above) and "EXPRESS" (below). There is a double lined

frame line. The labels were printed in black on glazed surface paper coloured magenta, vermillion, yellow or green. Bigelow's Express was purchased in 1851 by Fiske & Rice who used the same label, the inscriptions being altered to "FISKE & RICE'S EXPRESS".

No forgeries of the labels of either Company are known.

I am indebted to Elliott Perry for the above information.



#### BISHOP'S CITY POST, CLEVELAND, OHIO (See illustrations)

This was not a Local or Private Post. Henry Bishop (formerly a Superintendent of the O'Reilly Telegraph) was a regularly appointed and bonded Carrier of the U.S. Post Office. The Post operated in 1854. Two stamps were issued both in the same or similar design; in the first stamp the central oval has no figure; in the second stamp the central oval shows a colourless large figure "2" (Outlined only) on the colourless part of which appears the name of the printer.



No forgeries of Bishop's City Post stamps are recorded.

A souvenir impression was issued of the 2nd stamp in connection with an anniversary of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club of Cleveland. The printing is sharper than that of the original and the printer's name is omitted from the colourless part of the figure "2".

The Eighty-First Supplement of "The Encyclopaedia of Empire Postage Stamps" will appear in the next issue.



## The American Local and Carriers' Stamps—XXXI

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

By DONALD S. PATTON

*(Continued from page 231)*

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

This was one of the oldest and more important of the local posts. It operated (under three different owners) from early in the 1840's up to 1861, in which year an Act of Congress forced the post to close.

In order to understand the scope of operations of Blood's Post it is necessary to know something of the geography of the City and County of Philadelphia.

The original city of Philadelphia, founded in 1662 by William Penn, comprised an area on the west side of the Delaware River measuring about one mile north and south and slightly over two miles east and west. This area was divided by intersecting streets into squares. The principal street, at first called High Street, was later known as Market Street. Most of the north-south streets were numbered but 14th Street was known as Broad Street. The area on the west was bounded by the Schuylkill River and at first the north-south streets east of the Schuylkill were numbered eastwards from the river, i.e. Schuylkill 8th, Schuylkill 7th, Schuylkill 6th, etc. Later these were altered to numbered streets, e.g. 15th Street, 16th Street, 17th Street and so on.

However, the older names persisted, or were used concurrently with the new, into the stamp period and consequently covers may occur giving either the new or the old addresses.

In 1854 the City and County of Philadelphia were consolidated. At that date the County contained some 400,000 people (including the old City of about 125,000 inhabitants). By this time the City had overflowed its original boundaries into various districts or localities, e.g. Southwark along the River Delaware to the south, Moyamensing west of Southwark, Northern Liberties west to 6th Street to the north and Kensington, (Port) Richmond and Frankford to the north-east. Spring Garden extended from Northern Liberties to the River Schuylkill, with North Penn Village north of it. A few thousand people lived west of the Schuylkill in what is still called West Philadelphia.

Southwark, Northern Liberties, Spring Garden and Kensington contained a total population considerably greater than did the old city.

All the foregoing geographical data has a direct bearing on the scope and operations of both the official and local post mail services. In the early part of 1844 independent mail routes had been started by Hale and by Spooner. In the summer of the same year Pomeroy, Overton, Wells & Co. and others all commenced independent mail routes. All of these routes competed with the government mail service and were operating in the most populous part of the country, i.e. from Baltimore to Philadelphia, New York and New England, the Hudson River Valley and westward across New York State from Albany to Buffalo to the ports on the Great Lakes, as far as Chicago, Milwaukee and Duluth.

These independent mail routes often used a local post for delivery to addressees or else themselves operated a local post in connection with their service.

An Act of Congress dated 3rd March, 1845, and becoming effective as from 1st July, 1845, reduced the zone rate postal system to two rates—under or over 300 miles, at 5c. and 10c. rates for those distances, and made the carriage of mail on a post route by private expresses illegal. This Act was intended to put the independent mail routes out of business and, in fact, did compel these routes to terminate operations because the Act made all rail road lines, steamboat routes, and post roads between post offices, become U.S. post routes. The 1845 Act, however, did not affect the city delivery posts or "city Expresses", whose service, being confined to one city or town, did not extend from one U.S. post office to another.

In fact in many cities and towns, and particularly in New York and Philadelphia, the U.S. Post Office was meeting very serious competition from the local posts. In 1851, with the aim of extending and improving the letter carrier service of the U.S. Post Office, Congress passed an Act empowering the Postmaster General "to establish post routes within the cities or towns", by which Act the Post Office Department hoped and expected to be able to put the local posts out of business by monopolizing the collection and delivery of all mail matter wherever local posts were operating in competition with the government letter carriers.

The Postmaster General tried to enforce the Act of 1851 but with inconspicuous success. The Local Posts ignored the Act and carried on their local mail services. In Philadelphia, Blood even offered to take over the whole official delivery service at a charge of one cent per letter, undercutting the Post Office Carriers who were charging two cents for delivering a mail letter, and thereby offering to give the entire population of Philadelphia the benefit of Blood's better service, including more frequent deliveries. Blood's offer was not accepted!

In 1859 there were twenty-four U.S. post offices in Philadelphia County, including Frankford, Kensington and Port Richmond, but not Southwark, Moyamensing or Northern Liberties. There had been a U.S. post office in Spring Garden, in the S.E. corner and convenient to the southern part of Northern Liberties; the northern part of Northern Liberties was served by the Kensington post office. The U.S. post office in the old town of Philadelphia itself was at this period situated in the Merchants' Exchange Building in Dock Street. In the late 1850's it was moved to Chestnut Street—next door to the Customs House.

The peculiar geographical circumstances combined with the 1845 Act meant that Blood's Post could only operate within the bounds of Penn's old city but could not take mail to or from Philadelphia, or any surrounding district which was served by its own U.S. post office.

Blood's advertisements stated quite openly that Blood's Post was prohibited by law from serving areas which were reached by crossing a street, one side of which was in Philadelphia!

The U.S. Letter Carriers in Philadelphia had one main advantage—they enjoyed a practical monopoly of delivering the incoming mail letters (i.e. those from other post offices) because, unless incoming *mail* letters were specifically addressed to, or care of, the local post, that post could not obtain them from the U.S. post office. It was probably this fact which kept the U.S. carrier post alive in Philadelphia.

The local post (or anyone at all, for that matter) could take letters *to* the U.S. post office and the local post had the lion's share of the local (city) letters, etc., owing this greater share to the more frequent deliveries and generally better service which it provided.

A comparison of occurrence between the stamps of the Philadelphia Carriers Service (which are rare) and the stamps of Blood's Post (many of which are common even today) shows quite definitely which service was obtaining the major part of the local postal traffic.

Eventually in 1859-60 the U.S. post office department took action against Kochersperger, who was then operating Blood's Post. The action, which involved long and complicated arguments, was inconclusive and the local post was not prohibited from operating within the old city of Philadelphia. Not long after, however, in 1861, Congress passed a new law which resulted in the closure of Blood's Post.

Statements in the Scott catalogue to the effect that Blood & Co. began business in 1841 are incorrect. The firm of D. O. Blood & Co. (Daniel Otis Blood and Walter H. Blood) was not officially formed until 1845.

The firm had a predecessor who operated a local Philadelphia Dispatch Post between 1841-41, using a circular stamp, inscribed "PHILA. DESPATCH POST PAID", printed in red on bluish, or black, on thin wove paper. This stamp is rare but is known used on covers with dates up to Oct. 1843. No forgeries of this stamp are recorded.

It is open to some doubt whether the first type of the "Striding Messenger" stamps, which have hitherto been attributed to Blood, were not, in fact, issued by his predecessor. The facts are these: the firm of D. O. Blood & Co. was not formed until 1845. The first two types of the "Striding Messenger" stamps (Scott 15 L3 and 15 L4) bear no inscription denoting ownership of the post, with the exception of the manuscript control marks which appear on them, i.e. "B. & Co."; "D.O.B. & CO" or "DOB & COS". Covers bearing Scott 15 L3 were recorded in the Knapp and Caspary Sales with dates in Jan., March and April 1844 respectively.

The inference drawn from the above facts would appear to be that the first two types of the "Striding Messenger" stamp were issued by Blood's predecessor or at least prepared for him and then utilised by Blood and Co. who may, in fact, have commenced operations some twelve months earlier than the date on which the firm is said to have been officially formed.

The design of the "Striding Messenger" stamps represents the Local Post Messenger stepping over the Merchants' Exchange Building in which was then located the U.S. Government Post Office, indicating the superiority of the Local Post's service over that of the official U.S. post office.

The old Merchants' Exchange Building still stands in Philadelphia, with Dock Street to its right. The ground floor is now used as a produce market. Dock Street is so named because, when Penn founded the city in 1682 there was a small tributary stream along which, subsequently, there were docks or moorings at which boats tied up. Later the stream was covered over and became the short thoroughfare still called Dock Street.



Blood's Office was located as follows—

<b>1846-1848.</b>	at 48 So; 3rd.	<b>1853-1855.</b>	at 30 and 32 Arcade.
<b>1849.</b>	at 28 So; 6th.	<b>1856-1857.</b>	at 28 So; 5th.
<b>1850-1851.</b>	at 26 and 28 So; 6th.	<b>1858-1859.</b>	at 42 So; 5th.
<b>1852.</b>	at 26 So; 6th.		

All of these addresses were within a few squares of the old U.S. Post Office in the Merchants' Exchange Building.

The name of D. O. Blood does not appear in the directory for 1842. In 1843, 1844 and 1845 his occupation is listed as "clerk". In 1846 he appears as clerk and also as "city despatch post". In 1847, 1848, 1849 and 1850 the Despatch is listed but D. O. Blood and Walter Blood are not. In 1851 and 1852 both the Despatch and D. O. Blood are listed but in 1853 and 1854 the Despatch only. In 1852 and 1853 Walter Blood is listed at a Laundry Office but neither D. O. nor Walter Blood are listed in 1854 and there appears to be no later record of either of them. The evidence of the directories indicates that Blood's Despatch was probably started after the 1845 directory was prepared and that D. O. Blood either relinquished the post or died after the directory for 1852 was published.

At this period, i.e. the early 1850's, there were several Kocherspergers in Philadelphia. According to the directories a Charles Kochersperger is listed as "blacksmith" in 1844, 1845 and 1846. He was not mentioned in the 1847 and 1848 directories, but in 1849 a Charles Kochersperger is listed as a "Carpenter" living at 34 Lewis Street in Penn Township. No mention occurs in the 1850 directory but from 1851 he is listed as with Blood's Despatch, the same Lewis Street address being given. From 1852 Charles Kochersperger lived at various addresses and is consistently mentioned in connection with Blood's Despatch, up to and including 1861.

In 1853, 1854 and 1855 Charles Kochersperger & Co. are listed as operating the Philadelphia Laundry at 27 So; 5th. No such entry occurs for 1856 but in 1857 and 1858 the Troy and Philadelphia Laundry appears at Broad and Wallace (Streets) as operated by Kochersperger.

Elbert Kochersperger (? Charles' brother) first appears in the directory for 1853 and 1854 as a "bookseller" and in 1855 his occupation is given as "laundry" at Broad & Wallace. Charles and Elbert operated the despatch 1856-1861.

These directory listings appear to indicate that the Scott Catalogue date of 1855 given as the year of Blood's death and the acquisition of the post by Kochersperger is probably wrong; it appears more in keeping with the directory evidence that Blood had relinquished the post in 1852 and that Kochersperger was in ownership or control from that year, or not later than 1853. The directories show that Charles Kochersperger was connected with the post continuously from 1851 and Elbert Kochersperger from 1856.

Perry suggests that the Philadelphia City Despatch (Scott 4I L1) may have had some connection with the Kocherspergers.

Charles Kochersperger may have been Blood's manager in the years 1851-1852. It appears probable that he succeeded Blood as owner in 1852-53.

Under the Kochersperger ownership an oval stamp bearing a portrait of Kochersperger was issued.

Not all the stamps issued by Blood & Co. were intended for use on local city letters. Some of the stamps issued by the post are inscribed "FOR THE POST OFFICE" and these were intended for use on outgoing mail letters, the charge for the Blood stamp being the fee for collection and delivery of the letter to the (U.S.) post office.

Whether the price charged for the two services was the same in either case is not certain. Only one of the adhesive stamps issued by Blood's Post bears any indication of value; namely the small stamp inscribed "Blood's One Cent Despatch" (I5 L13). The 3c. rate attributed to the "Striding Messenger" stamps and the "Post Office" stamps (I5 L7-8-9-) in the Scott catalogue may not be correct. Perry suggests that the stamps were sold at various prices for various quantities and that single stamps were probably sold at 2c. each. Evidence of used examples shows that Scott I5 L5 and I5 L8 were in use at the same time and that I5 L5—for use on local letters, was sold at not much over \$1 per 100, while Scott I5 L8—the "Post Office" stamp, was sold for less than \$1 per 100.

[To be continued]

#### ASIATIC AIRMAIL: CORRECTION

The author, A. R. Binns, informs us that in his article in the May issue, page 227, the 6th line should read:

"Mails also flown from BASRAH to Delhi".

## RESERVE PLATE 17

By C. J. POTTS

In spite of articles written over the years by Doctor Wiggins, the late Doctor Eddison and a pamphlet by Capt. F. C. Holland, this "Cinderella" of the Great Britain 1856-58 1d. rose-red series still remains without catalogue status.

As recorded in "Seymour Part II" the fact generally known is that this plate was originally Plate 23 of the new series after the Die 1, 1-204 group. Plates 1 to 21 were the first of the New Die II issue with Alphabet II while Plate 22 had the first Alphabet III (although varying to some extent with the later Alphabet III of Plates 32 onwards).

What is not so well known is that being altered from Plate 23 to Reserve Plate 17 was not the first change in its chequered career as even before that incident this plate was originally intended to come after Plate 6 and would have had Alphabet II letters but owing to the "pressing request" of Perkins Bacon and Co. the number (R.17) was altered to "7". It appears that this firm was worried about the shortage of plates for normal printing purposes, since Reserve Plates 12 to 16 had not yet been put to press so further Reserve Plates seemed unnecessary.

Plate 23 was finished on 12th June, 1855 and on 23rd June the number was "altered" to R.17. I understand that there is no sign of this alteration on any of the imprimatur corner copies so it may well have been just a "book" alteration. The plate, as R.17, was finally struck and approved on 12.11.55, the imprimatur sheet being on very blued paper.

There is no actual date recorded as to when it was put to press, but it appears that 191,200 sheets, as against the 221,700 of Reserve Plate 15, were printed so that its scarcity and probable catalogue can be gauged accordingly.

Some years ago, photographs of a sheet of reconstructed "Used" stamps of R.P.17 were available, but this is no longer so. It is a great pity that in the light of present knowledge when but few "Plates" of any of the line engraved G.B. issues remain to be completely or almost completely reconstructed the cost of reproduction makes the sale of Photographs almost prohibitive.

EDITORIAL NOTE: In the "Seymour" sales of 1951, there was a mint block of 60, AL-EL of Reserve Plate 17.

## The American Local and Carriers' Stamps—XXXII

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

By DONALD S. PATTON

(Continued from page 262)

#### BLOOD'S CITY DESPATCH POST THE STAMPS

##### THE "STRIDING MESSENGER" TYPE (Scott I5 L3, I5 L4, I5 L5 and I5 L6)

These are the large stamps of square format, the design of which represents the Local Post's Messenger stepping over the Merchants' Exchange Building (the large rotunda like building in the centre foreground) in which the Government Post Office was then located.

There are four types of the "Striding Messenger" stamps. All are lithographed. Types I, II and III all derive from one and the same basic design, but Type IV was made from an entirely different drawing, and varies in many details from the earlier types.

Three or four blocks of twelve (3×4) are known of Type III but no multiples of any of the other three types are recorded. Details of the composition of the printing stones, transfer types and sheet size or formation are not known. Elliott Perry has reason to believe that the sheet Type III contained not less than 48 stamps.



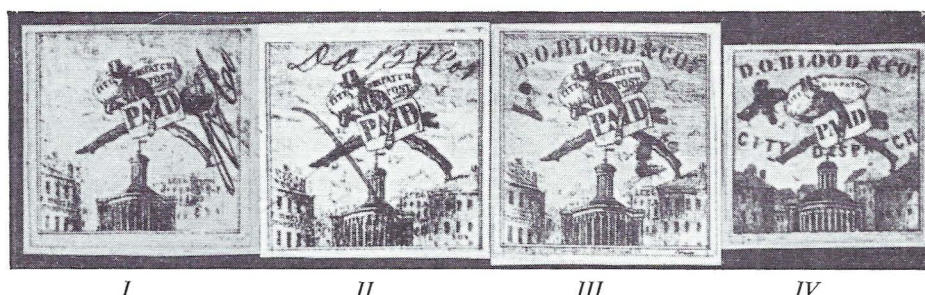
## ORIGINALS

## BASIC DESCRIPTION OF TYPES I, II AND III (Scott I5 L3, I5 L4 and I5 L5)

(See illustrations and diagrams)

Square format. Lithographed. The Local Post's Messenger, wearing a stove pipe hat, is carrying a mail bag over his right shoulder. The word "CITY" appears on the front portion of the bag. The right oblique stroke of the "Y" is more or less parallel with the messenger's nose and the serif on this stroke is level with the messenger's eye. There are three short parallel strokes above the letters "CI". Starting at the back of the messenger's head and running to the end of the bag is the word "DESPATCH". The "E" is somewhat blurred and often illegible; there are 3-4 short lines over the letters "AT". There are three oblique lines to the right of, and below the letter "H". Starting at the level of the messenger's shoulder is the word "POST". The letters of "CITY DESPATCH POST" are with serifs. There are two oblique lines running from left (below) to right (above) under the letters "OS" of "POST". Under the messenger's left arm and covering the lower part of his body and tops of his thighs the messenger carries a rectangular card, with slightly rounded corners, bearing the word "PAID" in large serified capitals. The lower part of the "A" and the upper part of the "I" are hidden behind the messenger's arm. The hand projects slightly below the lower edge of this card. The letters of "PAID" are not completely solid but are cross hatched. In the centre foreground of the stamp is a rotunda-like building (the Merchants' Exchange) which has a cupola and small central tower. On top of the tower there is a weather-vane, on the shaft of which, just above the small tower, there is a ball. The front of the Merchants' Exchange Building is pillared. Counting the pillars at the extreme right and left, there are ten pillars visible. The spaces between the pillars are filled in with dark shading, nearly solid in several places. In the left lower corner of the stamp is a two storey building with sloping roof from which projects a chimney at the right hand end. Above and behind the centre of the roof is a representation of a tree. This building has two rows of four windows, represented by dark rectangles. Between the two rows of windows, in two lines, is the inscription "T. SINCLAIR/(L)ITHOGRAPHER". The face of the building is shaded by oblique lines running from right to left downwards. Along the right hand edge of the building, and to some extent obscuring the nearest window in each row and the letters "R" of "SINCLAIR" and "ER" of "LITHOGRAPHER", there is some horizontal cross hatching. In the right lower corner of the stamp there is a second building on the edge of whose sloping roof the messenger's rear foot is placed. To the right of the foot there is a chimney. On the roof behind the foot, there is a dark patch representing the shadow of the foot. On the front of this building there are eight windows arranged in two rows of four, and represented by dark rectangles of shading. Most of the front of this building is shaded with vertical lines. Below the right hand two windows of the lower storey there is little or no shading.

## ORIGINALS



Behind the Merchants' Exchange Building and the house in right lower corner bearing the word "SUN", appears another tall building, the end being seen more or less straight on and the front in perspective. Below the edge of the roof and above the first row of windows appear the letters "LEDG". These are not very distinct but can be made out under magnification.

## ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF TYPES I, II AND III

## TYPE I (Scott I5 L3)

The stamp is framed by two parallel lines with a narrow space between. The inner vertical lines cross over the inner horizontal frame lines. There is no imprint below the stamp. There is little, or only very light shading in the upper part of the stamp above, and to right and left of the messenger. The building to the left of the Merchants' Exchange carries the inscription, in two lines, "T. SINCLAIR/(L)ITHOGRAPHER". The building in the right lower corner bears the word "SUN".

Printed in black on greyish glazed surface paper.

**TYPE II** (Scott I5 L4)

The stamp is framed by two parallel lines with a narrow space between. The inner vertical lines cross the horizontal lines. There is no third outer frame line. There are two complete lines and a third short line between the letters "ID" of "PAID". There are three lines within the loop of the letter "D". The upper half of the stamp is shaded by horizontal lines with some diagonal cross hatching in the left and right upper corners, along the upper margin and at each side of the upper third of the stamp. There is also light horizontal shading between the messenger's legs and almost as far down as the roofs of the houses. The building in the right lower corner bears the word "SUN". Otherwise Type II is extremely similar in detail to Type I.

Printed in black on greyish paper.

**TYPE III** (Scott I5 L5)

The stamp is framed by two parallel lines with a narrow space between and the inner vertical lines cross the horizontal lines as in Types I and II. There is a third frame line outside the other two and between this third line and the frame line at the bottom of the stamp there is an imprint in script or italic characters, which reads as follows—"LITH: OF WAGNER & MCGUIGAN, 100 CHESNUT ST". This imprint starts at the left hand side margin and finishes under the right hand side of the Merchants' Exchange Building. There is then a short space and at the right, below the house in the right hand corner, is the name "SCHMITZ" in manuscript or hand-written characters. Above the messenger, at the top of the stamp is the slightly curved inscription, in serified capitals, "D. O. BLOOD & COs". The final "S" is small and has a period under it. The shading on the house at bottom left is rather stronger than in Types I and II and there is more cross hatching at the right hand side, consequently the inscriptions "T. SINCLAIR" and "(L)ITHOGRAPHER" tend to be incomplete, the last two or three letters in each being difficult to read. The word "SUN" does not appear on the building in the right lower corner. The background shading is deeper; it consists chiefly of horizontal lines with oblique cross hatching along the upper margin and down both right and left sides of the stamp in its upper quarter with an isolated patch of cross hatching running from the back of the mail bag to the right hand side margin.

There is also rather more cross hatching on the house in the lower right corner of the stamp.

Printed in black on greyish.

**TYPE IV** (Scott I5 L6) (Illustration and Diagram)

In general terms this is the same design as Types I, II and III, representing the same top-hatted messenger striding across the roofs, but was obviously made from an entirely new drawing and differs in a great many details from earlier types. The stamp is framed by two parallel lines with a small space between, the inner line being much thicker and darker than the outer. There is a third thin outer frame line and between this and the lines at the bottom edge of the stamp there is an imprint in script or italic characters reading "T. SINCLAIR LITH". This imprint reaches from the left hand margin almost to the edge of the Merchants' Exchange. The messenger's face and expression are quite different to that on the other three types. The top of the "Y" of "CITY" is almost on a level with the hat brim. There are three short oblique lines above the "Y" and one line to the left of the "C" of "CITY". The word "DISPATCH" on the mail bag is spelled with an "I" and not an "E" as in earlier types and the word "POST" is omitted altogether. The letters of "CITY DISPATCH" are in unserified capitals. There are three oblique lines, one between "CH", one through the "H" and one to right of "H". The letters of "PAID" are smaller than in types I-II-III and are filled in solid. There are no fine lines on the "PAID" card but there is a double line round its rear outline. There is a lower inscription running across the stamp, the word "CITY" being between the left side frame and the foremost leg and the word "DESPATCH" starting just below the left lower corner of the "PAID" card and running out to the right hand side margin. The letters "DE" touch or practically touch the lower margin of the "PAID" card and the letters "AT" **ARE IN FRONT OF THE MESSENGER'S REAR LEG.** No inscriptions appear on any of the foreground houses. All the roofs of the houses show more or less cross hatching. There are no chimneys on the two small buildings between the central dome and the house at left. There is only one chimney on the tall house to the right of the dome. The background is shaded by horizontal lines without cross hatching anywhere. The upper inscription "D. O. BLOOD & COs" is in serified capitals but the upper loop of the "C" ends in a ball instead of a serif. There is a period under the small "S" of "COs". The right arm of the messenger shows above the upper edge of the "PAID" card. There is a small ball on the shaft of the weather vane, just above the top of the small tower on the dome. The toe of the messenger's front foot points towards the lower curve of "C" of "CITY". The letters of "CITY DESPATCH" are unserified capitals.

Printed in black on greyish.



## CANCELLATIONS

Types I and II have manuscript (black pen) control marks. On Type I the mark is "B. & CO". On Type II the mark is either "D.O.B. & CO", occurring in black or red ink, or "DOB & COS", occurring in black ink. If, as has been suggested, these stamps were originally prepared (or possibly even used by Blood's predecessor), their subsequent use by Blood would logically explain the need for control marks and in this connection it seems significant that the two following types had the inscription "D. O. BLOOD & COS" added.

**Type I** is known cancelled with a red numeral "3", either as a handstamp or in manuscript.

**Type II** occurs with black pen cancellation, with black dots cancellation or sometimes is tied (probably fortuitously) by a town cancellation.

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

**Type IV** occurs with black dots, black cross or black grid cancellations.

## KEY TO DIAGRAMS

## ORIGINALS

## DIAGRAM I (Originals TYPES I and II; Scott 15 L3 and 15 L4)

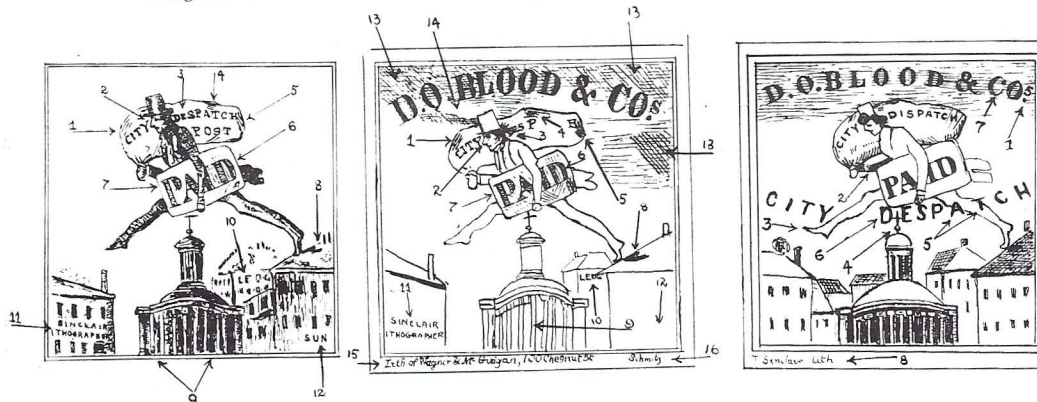
1. Three oblique lines above letters "CI" of "CITY".
2. Right oblique stroke of "Y" is parallel with messenger's nose. Right serif of this stroke is opposite the eye.
3. Second letter of "DESPATCH" is an "E"; not always clearly visible.
4. 4-5 short lines above letters "AT".
5. Three oblique strokes to right of and below "H".
- 6 and 7. Letters of "PAID" are cross hatched.
8. Shadow of messenger's rear foot on roof.
9. Ten pillars visible, counting extreme right and left ones.
10. Letters "LEDG" visible at top of side of building.
11. Inscription on building at left reads, in two lines, "SINCLAIR LITHOGRAPHER".
12. Word "SUN" appears in clear space on lower right portion of building in right lower corner.

## ORIGINALS

Diagram I

II

III

Types I and II  
(Scott 15 L3, 15 L4)Type III  
(Scott 15 L5)Type IV  
(Scott 15 L6)

## DIAGRAM II (Original TYPE III; Scott 15 L5)

1. Three oblique lines above and to left of letters "CI" of "CITY".
2. Right oblique stroke of "Y" parallel with messenger's nose and serif of this stroke is about level with the eye.
3. Second letter of "DESPATCH" is an "E"; not always easily visible.
4. 3-4 short lines over letters "PAT".
5. Three oblique strokes below and to right of "H".
- 6 and 7. Letters of "PAID" cross hatched.
8. Shadow of messenger's rear foot on roof.
9. Ten pillars counting extreme right and left ones.
10. Letters "LEDG" visible at top of side of building.
11. Inscription on building at left reads, in two lines, "SINCLAIR LITHOGRAPHER". Owing to shading at right "R" of "SINCLAIR" and "ER" of "LITHOGRAPHER" may be difficult to read.
12. The word "SUN" has been erased from the building in right lower corner.
13. Cross hatching (oblique and horizontal lines).
14. White space under letters "O. B" of inscription.
15. Imprint reading "LITH OF WAGNER & MCGUIGAN, 100 CHESNUT ST".
16. Signature reading "SCHMITZ".

## DIAGRAM III (Original TYPE IV; Scott 15 L6)

1. Small "S" in "COS" with period below.
2. Messenger's right arm shows above edge of "PAID" card.
3. Toe of foot points towards "C" of "CITY".
4. Small ball on shaft of weather-vane.
5. LETTERS "AT" OF "DESPATCH" LIE IN FRONT OF MESSENGER'S LEG.
6. Lower curve of "C" of "COS" has no serif but ends in a thin line.
7. Imprint reads "T. SINCLAIR LITH".

[To be continued]

comparisons between one department and another, as ground frequently taken for claiming an advance. He will talk to the Ch. of Exr.<sup>7</sup> on the subject. I told him that one reason I had for the proposal was that my continued opposition to the proposed advances must render me unpopular in the office, and injure my influence with the officers. He stipulates that, if done, I shall represent the P.O., but to this I have less objection. Submitted my Minute as to Registration of M.O. papers, of which he greatly approves.

[To be continued]

7. Sir Charles Wood (later Lord Halifax).

## The American Local and Carriers' Stamps—XXXIII

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

By DONALD S. PATTON

(Continued from page 293)

#### FORGERIES OF THE "STRIDING MESSENGER" STAMPS OF D. O. BLOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA

##### GENERAL

There are a number of forgeries of Types II, III and IV of the "Striding Messenger" stamps. None are really dangerous and one or two are frankly crude and exist in bogus colours. Some of the forgeries exist in series, the same design serving for Types II and III. Most are lithographed but one or two are typographed. There do not appear to be any forgeries of Type I. In the following descriptions the forgeries are listed under the appropriate types but related forgeries are given the same identification letter.

##### FORGERIES OF TYPE II (Scott I5 L4)

###### FORGERY A (Illustration and Diagram)

Lithographed. The right upper serif of "Y" of "CITY" touches the tip of the messenger's nose. "DISPATCH" is spelled with an "I". The right upper serif of "T" is joined to the "C". The letters of "PAID" are solid. There are two lines in the upper half of "D". There are 5-6 oblique lines under "OS" of "POST" and several of them cross the lower part of "S". There is a small ball on the bottom of the shaft of the weather-vane. The inscription on the building in the left lower corner is partially illegible. The letters "ITHOG" are fairly clear but the remainder of the inscription is jumbled. There are no inscriptions on the buildings on the right side of the stamp. To the right of the weather vane there are two birds drawn in such a way that they appear to represent the letters "L V"—with a prolonged right upper serif to the "V".

There are two frame lines with a narrow space between but the inner vertical lines do not cross the horizontal lines. There is a third and outer line round the stamp and between this and the bottom of the stamp THERE IS AN IMPRINT WHICH READS "LITH OF WAGNER \*\*\*\*\* 100 CHESNUT ST". The asterisked portion is illegible. NO IMPRINT EXISTS ON TYPE II ORIGINALS. An imitation of the name "SCHMITZ" appears at the right but is not easily legible as such.

Printed in black or grey black on greyish or yellowish paper.

###### FORGERY B (Illustration and Diagram)

Lithographed. The messenger is an older man with side-whiskers and a roman nose. The right upper serif of "Y" touches the bridge of his nose. To the left of "C" of "CITY" are two slightly curving dotted lines. "DISPATCH" is spelled with an "I". There are three short dotted lines above "SP". There are no shade lines on the "PAID" card. There is no shadow on the roof behind the messenger's rear foot. There are two birds to the right of the weather vane; they appear as two small "V"s. There are no inscriptions on the houses at right and the attempt at the inscription on the left corner house is very poor, only the letters "TIH" being visible.

Printed in greyish black on greyish paper.

###### FORGERY C (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. The right upper serif of "Y" touches the tip of the messenger's nose and the right oblique stroke of the "Y" is often detached from the upright. "DISPATCH" is spelled with an "I". There is a break in the outline of the mail bag over the letters "PA". There are five short oblique lines between "DISPATCH" and "POST". Both lower serifs of the "T" of "POST" curve downwards. In the second line of the inscription on the house in lower left corner the letters "ITHOGR" can be made out but the remainder cannot and the



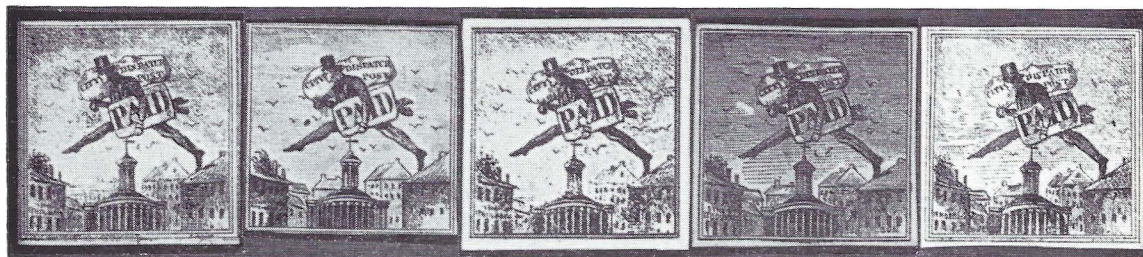
first line of the inscription is illegible. There are two birds to the right of the weather vane shaft looking like the letters "L V" (as in Forgery A). There are no inscriptions on the houses in right foreground. Printed in black or grey-black on white or yellowish white paper.

#### FORGERY D (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. The right upper serif of "Y" touches the messenger's nose. There are three oblique lines and a dot above and to left of "CIT". "DISPATCH" is spelled with an "I". There are three long and one short lines above the letters "SPA". There are five short oblique strokes between "PAT" and "POS". There is one line only in the letter "D" of "PAID" and also only one line in the space between "I" and "D". The birds to the right of the weather vane are represented by a very open "V" shape placed sideways and by a short wavy line slightly above and to the right. The inscription on the house in lower left corner reads "STNC" (1st line) and "ITHOU" (2nd line). The word "SUN" is easily visible at the right hand lower end of the house in the right lower corner of the stamp. There are two chimneys on the tall house in the mid-background to right of the Tower of the Merchants' Exchange. The letters "LEDG" are visible on the end of this house. There is no cross hatched shading in any of the background of the stamp. The shading between the messenger's legs and to right and left of the tower consists of parallel horizontal lines which are continuous for the upper six to eight and broken for the remainder, showing as a succession of short dashes.

Printed in dull grey black on greyish or yellowish paper, and also in black on thick pinkish brown paper. This forgery was probably made by—or for—Scott.

#### FORGERIES OF TYPE II



A

B

C

D

E

#### FORGERY E (Illustration and Diagram)

(?) Lithographed. The right limb of "Y" is bent and its end touches the tip of the messenger's nose. There are three oblique lines above "C" of "CITY". This letter is rather narrow and slants. "DISPATCH" is spelled with an "I". The letters of this word are uneven and badly formed, especially the "S" which is rather top-heavy. The messenger's wrist (left) has two cuffs. The birds to the right of the weather-vane are represented by a short line at left and a small "V" with a dash above and to right. There are no inscriptions on the houses at the right of the stamp. On the house in the left lower corner there is a one line inscription and the letters "ITHOGRA" can be made out. Most of the background shading is composed of horizontal lines but there is a certain amount of oblique cross hatching in the right upper half of the stamp, along the top edge and down the left hand side. The stamp is framed by two parallel lines with a small space between and there is a third outer line. Between this outer line and the bottom of the stamp there is an imprint in script or italic characters which is more or less illegible. At the right there is also an (illegible) imitation of the signature which appears in the originals of Type III. Type II originals have no imprint.

This forgery, despite its many divergencies from the genuine, is quite carefully printed and is by no means a coarse production.

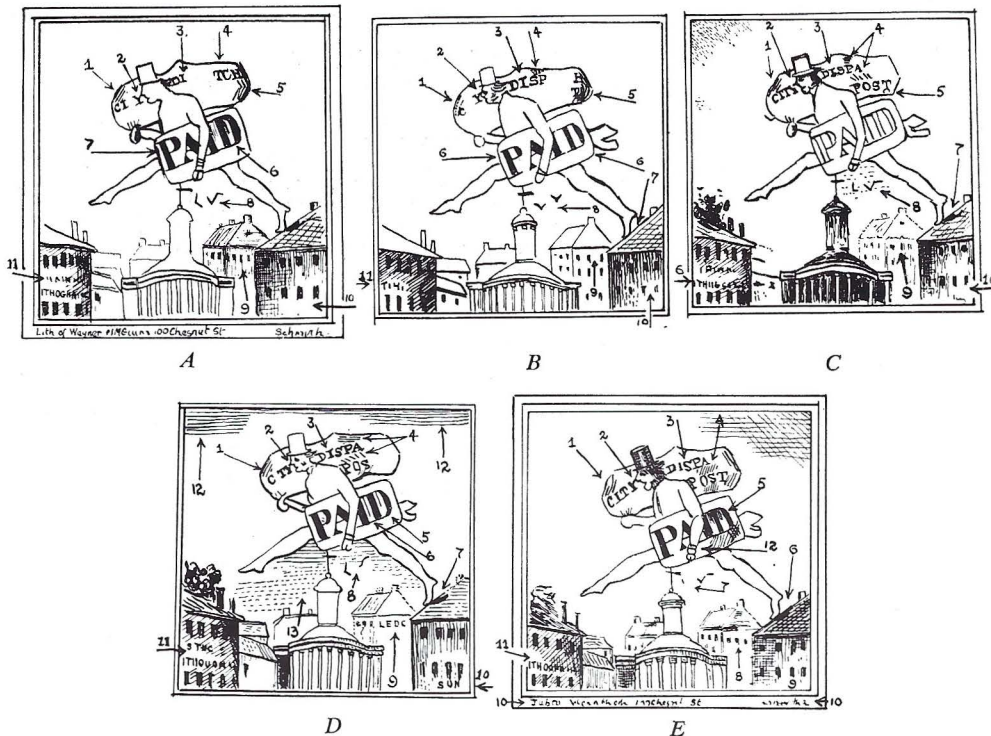
Printed in grey black on white wove paper.

#### KEY TO DIAGRAMS FORGERIES OF TYPE II

##### TYPE IIA

1. Three oblique lines above "CI".
2. Right upper serif of "Y" touches tip of messenger's nose.
3. "DISPATCH" is spelled with an "I".
4. "TC" joined at top.
5. Double outline and thickening at back of mail sack.
6. Two lines in upper half of "D" of "PAID".
7. Letters of "PAID" are solid.
8. Two birds to right of weather vane, represented by "L V".
9. Letters "LEDG" missing.
10. Word "SUN" missing.
11. Inscription—1st line illegible, 2nd line "ITHOG".

## FORGERIES OF TYPE II



TYPE IIB

1. Two slightly curving dotted lines to left of "C".
2. Right upper serif of "Y" touches bridge of messenger's nose.
3. "I" instead of "E" in "DISPATCH".
4. Three short dotted lines above "SP".
5. 4-5 angled lines, two of which cross "T" of "POST".
6. No shade lines on the "PAID" card.
7. No shadow of messenger's foot on the roof.
8. Two birds to right of weather vane, represented by two "V"s.
9. "LEDG" missing.
10. "SUN" missing.
11. Inscription illegible except for letters "TIH".

TYPE IIC

1. Three oblique lines to left of "CI".
2. Right upper serif of "Y" often detached from oblique stroke and is touching tip of messenger's nose.
3. "I" instead of "E" in "DISPATCH".
4. Four short lines above "P" of "DISPATCH" and five short oblique lines between "PAT" and "POS".
5. Foot of "T" of "POST" curved downwards at each side.
6. Inscription — 1st line illegible, 2nd line "ITHOGR".
7. Shadow of messenger's foot present.
8. Two birds represented by "LV"; horizontal dotted lines between rear leg and shaft of weather vane.
9. "LEDG" missing.
10. "SUN" missing.

TYPE IID

1. Three oblique lines and a dot to left of "CIT".
2. Right upper serif of "Y" touches tip of messenger's nose.
3. "I" instead of "E" in "DISPATCH".
4. Three horizontal lines and a dot above "SPA". Top line broken. Five short oblique lines between letters "SPA" and "POS".
5. One line in upper part of "D".
6. One line between "ID".
7. Shadow of foot present.
8. Two birds represented by "L" and slightly wavy line.
9. "LEDG" present.
10. "SUN" present.
11. Inscription — 1st line "STNC", 2nd line "ITHOU".
12. Horizontal lines.
13. Horizontal lines composed of dashes and dots.

TYPE IIE

1. Four lines above "CI".
2. Right limb of "Y" bent and its end touches tip of messenger's nose.
3. "I" instead of "E" in "DISPATCH". Misshapen "S".
4. 7-8 short oblique lines above "OST".
5. Two lines in top of "D".
6. Shadow of foot present.
7. Short vertical line below right end of weather vane. Small "V" to right with horizontal stroke to right and above.
8. "LEDG" missing.
9. "SUN" missing.
10. Illegible imprint below stamp.
11. Inscription in one line only reading "ITHOGR".

[To be continued]



# The American Local and Carriers' Stamps—XXXIV

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

By DONALD S. PATTON

### FORGERIES OF THE "STRIDING MESSENGER" STAMPS OF D. O. BLOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA

(Continued from page 324)

#### FORGERIES OF TYPE III (Scott I5 L5)

##### FORGERY A (Illustrations and Diagrams)

Lithographed. This is the same as Forgery A of Type II with the addition of the inscription "D. O. BLOOD & COs" at the top of the stamp. There are four minor sub-types of this inscription:

- In Sub-type A1:** The letters of inscription are on an unshaded white background.
- In Sub-type A2:** The letters of inscription are on a shaded background.
- In Sub-type A3:** The letters of inscription are on a shaded background except for the first "O" which has an unshaded white space inside.
- In Sub-type A4:** The letters of inscription are on a shaded background but the whole inscription is placed much lower; the letter "L" of "BLOOD" is practically on the crown of the hat and the second "O" and "D" of "BLOOD" are resting on the mail bag. 7-8 horizontal shade lines can be counted between the tops of letters "LOOD" of "BLOOD" and the upper frame line. In the other Sub-types there are only two horizontal lines between the tops of these letters and the frame.

In all other respects Forgery A of Type III is the same as Forgery A of Type II and the basic description given under Forgery A. (Type II) fits both forgeries. Occurs printed in black or grey-black on greyish or yellowish paper.

##### FORGERY B (Illustration and Diagram)

Lithographed. This is the same as Forgery B (Type II) with the addition of the inscription "D. O. BLOOD & COs" at the top of the stamp. For description see under Forgery B (Type II). Printed in black on yellowish paper.

##### FORGERY C (Illustration and Diagram)

Lithographed. This is the same or extremely similar to Forgery C (Type II). It has the addition of the inscription "D. O. BLOOD & COs" at the top and also strengthening of the horizontal and cross hatched shade lines of the background, so that the whole stamp looks rather dark and blotchy. It is a coarse and badly printed production. Printed in black on greyish white paper.

##### FORGERY D (Illustration and Diagram)

Typographed. The serif of right oblique stroke of "Y" touches the tip of the messenger's nose; the oblique stroke itself is broken and the small broken fragment lies, as a black dot, just below the messenger's nose. This is an easy and diagnostic test for this forgery. The inscription "D. O. BLOOD & CO.s" is placed low and the second "O" and "D" of "BLOOD" rest on the mail bag. The small "S" of "CO.s" has a period under it as in the originals. There is only one bird to the right of the weather-vane, represented as a rather shallow "V". There is no inscription on the house in right lower corner; the letters "LED" and part of "G" can be made out on the tall house in the mid-background at right. The house in the lower left corner shows the letters "ITHOGRAP", most of which are fairly legible, and above this the letters "SC" are visible. Background shading consists of horizontal lines only and there is no cross hatching. Between the messenger's legs and to right and left of the tower the horizontal lines are continuous for the upper 6-9 and broken for the remainder, showing as a series of short dashes.

Although from a different drawing, the method of printing (typography) and the many similarities suggest that this forgery and Forgery D (Type II) were made by the same forger. Printed in dull grey-black on greyish or yellowish paper. This forgery was probably made by—or for—Scott.

**FORGERY E (Illustration and Diagram)**

Lithographed. Whilst not identically the same as Forgery E of Type II the general appearance combined with the careful printing point quite definitely to this being a horse out of the same stable.

The end of the right limb of "Y" of "CITY" touches the tip of the messenger's nose. The "P" of "DISPATCH" is joined to the "A" by a long footstroke. The birds to the right of the weather-vane are represented by an "L V". There are no inscriptions on the houses at the right of the stamp. On the house in the left lower corner there is a single line inscription of which the letters "ITHOGHA" are legible. Most of the background shading consists of fairly fine horizontal lines but there is some diagonal cross hatching in the right upper third of the stamp, along the upper margin and down the left side edge. The stamp is framed by two parallel lines with a small space between and by a third outer line. Between this line and the bottom of the stamp there is an imitation of the imprint and the signature at right: neither is very legible. Running from underneath the messenger's chin to the lower edge of the mail-bag are 5-6 parallel slightly curving lines and to the right of these, more or less where the coat lapels would come, are 3-4 dark patches of shading.

The stamp is neatly printed and carefully produced and this forgery and Forgery E (Type II), which it resembles in many ways, must both have been produced by the same forger, though possibly from different stones. Printed in grey-black on white wove paper.

**NOTE:** Forgeries F and G of Type III, the descriptions of which follow, have not been encountered in similar types as forgeries of Type II. This is not to say that they do not exist.

**FORGERIES TYPE III**

*Sub-types*

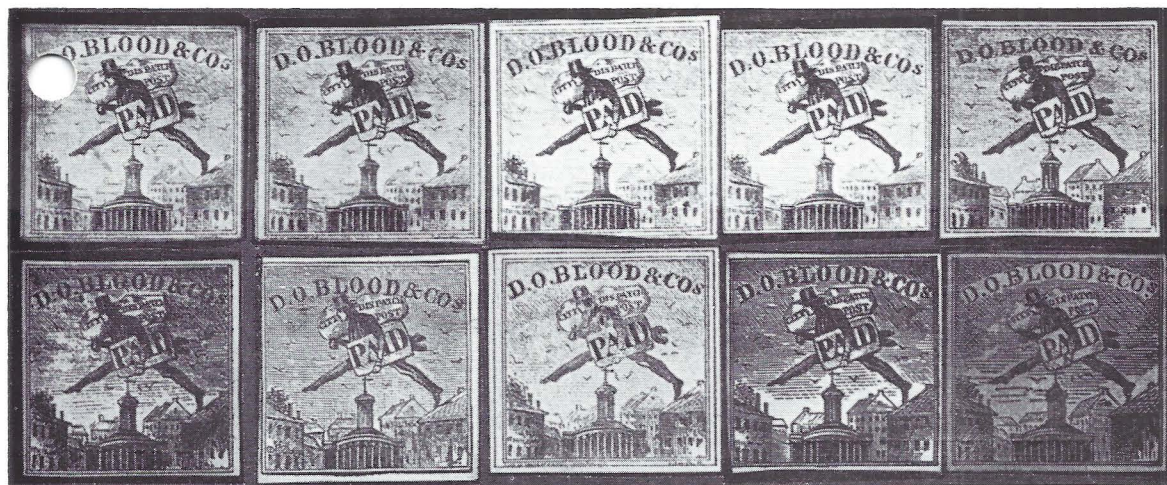
A1

A2

A3

A4

B



C

D

E

F

G

**FORGERY F (Illustration and Diagram)**

Typographed. A rather coarse and heavy production which exists on more than one variety of paper and also in bogus colours. End of right limb of "Y" touches tip of messenger's nose. The bird behind the messenger's coat tails is joined by its wing tip to the end of the lower coat tail. There is only one bird to the right of the weather-vane, represented by a rather short and thick "V". There are no inscriptions on any of the houses. The roof and chimney of the house just in front of the messenger's rear foot are unshaded. The background shading of the stamp is rather heavy in places; it consists of horizontal and parallel lines, rather close in some places (running together in heavily printed examples) and also of short heavy dashes and strokes. There is no cross hatching anywhere. The shading behind the inscription "D. O. BLOOD & CO." is a good deal lighter than elsewhere. Occurs in the following colours and papers:



- (a) Thin wove paper slightly glazed.  
Black on greyish or yellowish.  
Black on pale pinkish brown.
- (b) Medium wove paper unglazed.  
Black on white.
- (c) Horizontally laid paper.  
BC Dull Blue on white.
- Grey-black on greyish or yellowish.
- BC Dull Green on white.

**FORGERY G (Illustration and Diagram)**

Typographed. This is a somewhat crude production. The messenger has a very hang-dog expression. The right upper serif of the "Y" touches the middle of the nose. There are only two lines above and to left of "C" of "CITY". There are 5-6 short lines between "SPAT" and "POS" which are broken into dots or dashes. The "S" of "POST" is angular and its lower curve is crossed by two oblique lines. There are two birds to the right of the weather-vane; the left hand of the two is represented by a short arrow shaped mark while the right one is much larger, especially the right wing which is strongly curved. There are no inscriptions on either of the houses at the right hand foreground. There is only one chimney on the tall house in the right mid-background. The house in the left lower corner carries the letters "THOED". The background shading in the upper half of the stamp is composed of oblique lines with short horizontal dashes between them producing a somewhat mosaic effect. There are the usual two frame lines round the stamp and there is a third outer line, but there is no imprint at the bottom of the stamp. Noted in the following colours and papers:

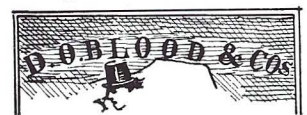
- (a) Yellowish wove paper.  
Black. BC Blue. BC Chocolate.
- (b) Paper coloured through.  
BC Black on dull blue. BC Black/Straw.
- (c) Diagonally laid paper.  
BC Black on pale blue.
- (d) Thin slightly glazed paper with watermark of squares.  
BC Pale Green. Black on white.

**FORGERIES TYPE III***Sub-types*

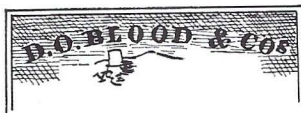
A1

A2  
and A3

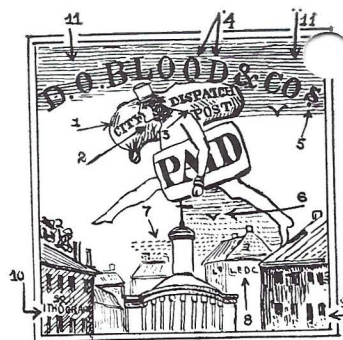
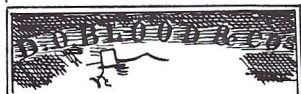
A4



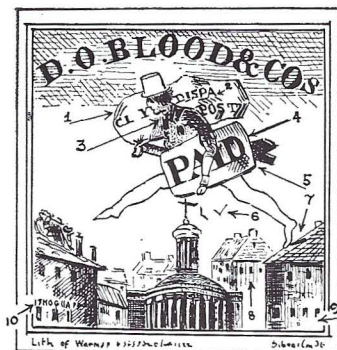
B



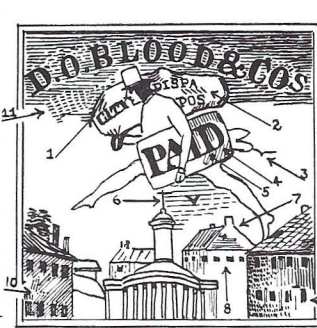
C



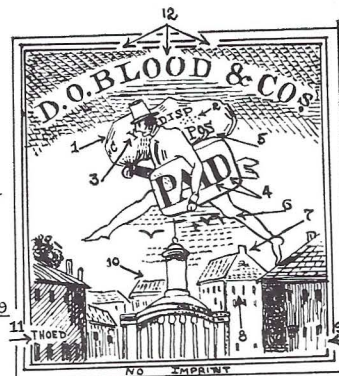
D



E



F



G

### KEY TO DIAGRAMS FORGERIES OF TYPE III TYPE IIIA

#### Sub-type 1

"D. O. BLOOD & COS" is on unshaded background.

#### Sub-type 2

"D. O. BLOOD & COS" is on shaded background.

Note: In all other respects the identification signs are the same as for Forgery Type IIA (q.v.).

#### TYPE IIIB

Identification signs are the same as for TYPE IIB but with addition of inscription "D. O. BLOOD & COS" on background of horizontal lines cross-hatched with oblique lines above inscription and below at either end.

#### TYPE IIIC

Identification signs are the same as for TYPE IIC but with addition of inscription "D. O. BLOOD & COS" on background of horizontal lines with cross hatching of oblique lines above inscription and below at either end.

#### TYPE IIID

1. Three oblique lines above "CI".
2. Serif of right limb of "Y" touches messenger's nose; piece broken out of right limb of "Y" and black dot below tip of nose.
3. Five short oblique strokes between "DISPATCH" and "POST".
4. Second "O" and "D" of "BLOOD" resting on mail bag.
5. Period under small "S" of "COS".
6. Only one bird to right of weather vane, represented by a "V".
7. Horizontal lines to right and left of tower, consisting of series of short dashes.
8. "LEDG" present.
9. "SUN" missing.
10. Inscription reads—1st line "SC"; 2nd line "ITHOGRAP".
11. Background shading consisting of horizontal lines without cross hatching.

#### TYPE IIIE

1. Two strokes above "CI".
2. "P" of "DISPATCH" joined to "A" by a long footstroke.
3. 5-6 dotted slightly curved lines below chin; patches of heavy dark shading on collar and lapels.
4. Three lines in loop of "D".
5. Oblique cross-hatching below "D".
6. Two birds, represented by "L V".

#### Sub-type 3

"D. O. BLOOD & COS" is on shaded background except for the letter "O" (1st "O").

#### Sub-type 4

"D. O. BLOOD & COS" is placed low—"L" just above top of hat and "OD" close to mail sack.

7. Small shadow.
8. "LEDG" missing.
9. "SUN" missing.
10. Inscription in one line only, reading "ITHO-GHA".

#### TYPE IIIF

1. Three oblique lines above "CI".
2. Five short oblique lines between "DISPATCH" and "POST".
3. Bird attached to end of lower coat tail.
4. Two lines in loop of "D".
5. One line and a very short line between "I" and "D".
6. One bird to right of weather vane, represented by a "V".
7. Chimney and upper and right part of end of house unshaded.
8. "LEDG" missing.
9. "SUN" missing.
10. No inscription.
11. Fairly heavy background shading consisting of horizontal lines and of short strokes (as a background to the inscription and to left and front of mail bag).

#### TYPE IIIG

1. Two lines above "C".
2. 9-10 dots between "SP" and "POS".
3. Serif of right limb of "Y" touches middle of nose.
4. No lines in "D" or between "ID".
5. "S" of "POST" angular and lower curve crossed by two oblique lines.
6. Two birds represented by short arrow shaped mark at left and sickle shaped mark at right.
7. House has only one chimney.
8. "LEDG" missing.
9. "SUN" missing.
10. No chimneys on small house to left of tower.
11. Inscription in one line only reads "THOED".
12. Background shading consists of oblique lines with short strokes between. "D. O. BLOOD & COS" on unshaded background.

BC=Bogus Colour.

[To be continued]

## Review

**The Ship Penny.** By Dr. Gordon Ward, F.R.P.S.L. Published by C. E. Sherwood, 105 Marford Crescent, Sale, Cheshire. Price 10/6. Postage, U.K. 9d., Abroad 8d., or \$1.75 post free U.S.A. or Canada.

Dr. Gordon Ward follows his exhaustive study of the Halfpenny Springbok stamps of South Africa by a similar careful study of the one penny Ship stamps. Using the word "ISSUE" to cover, in their generally accepted meaning, the terms "plate, cylinder-sets, electros and postal stationery" the author deals with 58 main issues with 34 others to include lesser variants. This makes a total of 92 issues that have been dealt with from the actual material available to this investigation.

It is essential that the introductory sections explaining the method used in descriptions and identifications are clearly understood in order to make the fullest use of this meticulous work.

The diagrams showing the flaws have been most carefully executed and are not only of great assistance but an absolute necessity in order that the item under consideration can be verified with certainty. In spite of a careful study of his own extensive collection and a large number of others, the author makes no claim that his study does not leave a great deal still to be discovered.

B.M.G.B.