

JANUARY 2010

WHOLE NUMBER 70

VOL. 18 NO. 1

# THE PENNY POST

Official Journal Of The Carriers And Locals Society



Crossman & Co.



Cornwell's handstamp



A newly discovered Boston carrier handstamp



Hesshaimer's signed etching

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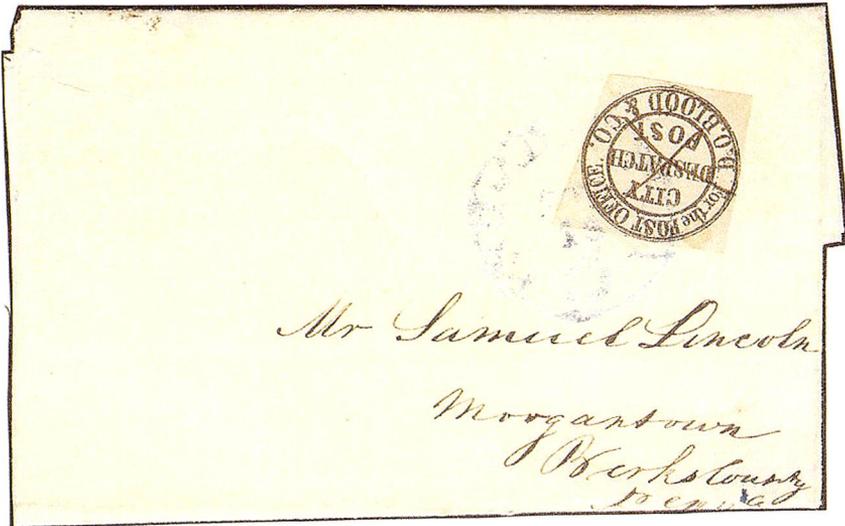
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# THE PENNY POST

VOL. 18 NO. 1

JANUARY 2010



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Address changes should be sent to the Secretary, also back issue orders, other correspondence to the Editor-in-Chief. Reports of new items or articles should be submitted to the appropriate Section Editor or Editor-in-Chief. Do not send stamps or covers unless requested. Any items sent will be protected but no liability attaches to an editor or the Society.

# Editor's Message

By  
Larry Lyons

There have been several inquiries from new collectors in both the local and express areas. Good to see our special collecting fields expanding. Alan Cohen, our Auction Manager reports having received bids from 103 different bidders since 2001. The January 2010 auction was our 17<sup>th</sup> since we began auctions in December 2001, eight years ago. I also noted that the recent Siegel's Auction Galleries sale 980 held December 9-11, 2009 had 41 different winning bidders on the carriers and locals section. We cannot tell how many actually participated.

## In This Issue

The Penny Post Bulletin Board has been very well received. The board is a good way to show something of interest and get comments and assistance. Please drop me some tidbits for our next issue.

In this issue, we have a letter from John Bowman, our President who is stepping down after ten years of service. John will continue to serve our Society as First Vice President. I have enjoyed a decade of working with John, who is also my close friend. Thanks John for all you have done for the Carriers and Locals Society.

Cliff Alexander will serve as our next President and I look forward to working with him. I am pleased to tell you that I also count Cliff among my friends.

We have an article from John Bowman on the changes to the 2010 *Scott Specialized Catalogue*. For a number of years John has been our liaison to the Scott Publishing Company. He will continue to serve in this area. John has also provided us with an article describing the 4<sup>th</sup> annual Postal History Symposium held in Bellefonte, PA. More than thirty members of our Society were in attendance at this wonderful event. John has also developed an article on collecting U.S. locals and carriers. This article will be posted on our website. Special thanks to John Bowman for providing these articles.

I have written an article on the S. Allan Taylor project I am doing. The article gives some insight into the work and presents a new form containing 14 subjects.

Bill Sammis our express section editor, has written an article about little known Crossman & Company and their relationship with Hale & Company. This article shows in-depth research using proprietors and office locations to help put together a deductively reasoned thesis. Special thanks to Bill Sammis for his work in this area. Little by little we are learning about expresses which is a field which is vastly unexplored.

Cliff Alexander, our forgeries editor, continues to provide us with identification tips. This time the subject is Kidder's. Thanks to Cliff for this study.

## Cumulative Index

Our updated (through 2008) cumulative index has been distributed. Extra special thanks to Larry Ballantyne who compiled volumes 10-16 after Charlie Peterson had compiled volumes 1-9. The index contains 100 pages and is well

worth browsing. Old issues of *The Penny Post* are available through Marty Richardson.

### **Mission Statement**

The purpose of *The Penny Post* is to present original research articles in the fields of United States Carriers, Local Posts and Eastern Expresses. Forgeries in these areas are also researched. Any article in these fields can be submitted to me for publication (email: lyonsentrp@aol.com). These articles are reviewed and assistance is provided by the Editor's section heads who comprise the editorial board. *The Penny Post* continues to be at the top of society publications.

I hope you enjoy this issue of *The Penny Post* and Happy Collecting.

## **WANTED**

We need a volunteer to work as an ad manager to solicit new ads and keep our ad information current. This individual will work with Cliff Alexander and Larry Lyons to relieve some of the burden on the President and Editor. Basically the job is making calls and sending emails and coordinating the responses. Do we have a volunteer?

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# Letter from the President

By

John D. Bowman

This is my final Letter from the President. Clifford J. Alexander has agreed to be nominated for President at our 2010 meeting at ARIPEX. I will continue to serve the Society, as author and active volunteer.

Our Society's history is colorful and I feel the need to provide a summary.

The founding or organizational meeting was held in New York City prior to the Middendorf sale of May 1990. It was held at the Collector's Club of New York City and included Thomas C. Mazza, Richard Schwartz, Richard Frajola, and Gordon Stimmell. Dick Schwartz became the first president and Gord Stimmell our first *Penny Post* editor. Richard Frajola funded the publication initially. Gord recalled that a primary topic of discussion in the formation days was that there was currently too much information ready to be published and the *Chronicle* of the USPCS could not accommodate that many. Dick continued as president until he was succeeded by Steven M. Roth in 1993. Roth, Martin Richardson and David Golden were very early participants in the Society. Marty became Secretary-Treasurer very early, and continues in that capacity today.

The initial success of the Carriers and Locals Society was sustained until a lack of membership support in providing articles for the journal resulted in Gord's farewell issue of April 1998. Steve Roth also stepped down, with no one having responded to his call for a replacement. Marty belatedly published a small issue by himself of articles submitted but not yet published, keeping our Society alive. Later, Marty would become our first webmaster and remains so.

In 1999, Larry Lyons and I discussed reactivating the Society, where he would serve as editor and I as president. As a result, Larry published his first issue of *The Penny Post* in January 2000, and I became the new president.

We established a closer relationship with the US Philatelic Classics Society while Wilson Hulme was its president. He and I provided the first joint educational program at Garfield-Perry. This tradition has continued.

One day, Larry called me and said he had talked to his friend, NYC dealer Alan Cohen, who agreed to become our auction manager. Since that time, our twice-yearly auctions have attracted both consignors and bidders, with the Society sales commission becoming a very important part of our revenue stream. Alan volunteers his time for this big task, and Marty posts the auctions on our website as soon as he gets them. Every lot is pictured and described. In addition, our journal advertisers have always stepped up to the plate and supported us. Larry's tireless efforts as Ad Manager have maintained this important part of our income. We have also had a number of donors, the largest of whom is Scott Trepel of Siegel Auction Galleries. He committed to providing \$5000 annually in support of our journal, in memory of the late Dick Schwartz, our founder and energizer.

We increased dues to \$35 in 2000, and thanks to these efforts we have not had to increase them. Marty has been a prudent manager of our money, always looking for ways to reduce our costs.

Where are we now? We are financially stable. We have twice-yearly auctions. Our journal continues to win literature awards at every show entered. Our members continue to win exhibition awards, including Champion of Champions. Published research often includes more than one author, because of a spirit of cooperation. Members publish in other journals, such as *The Chronicle*, *American Philatelist* and *Collectors Club Philatelist*. We are well-prepared for our future.

We will have our twentieth anniversary in 2010. The journey has not been easy, but thanks to the enthusiasm and efforts of a number of persons over these years, we are vibrant, financially stable, and attract the interest of many collectors. My wish is that this journey will continue to be successful, and so I will hand the president's baton to Cliff who will bring his skills and vision to the Society during the annual meeting at ARIPEX, the membership and board willing.

I am far from hanging up my hat on either the C&LS or collecting locals and forgeries. No, I plan to serve as First Vice President. I will have more time to help the Society in other ways, such as providing articles to the editors, helping Marty and Larry when I can, being more active with some needed activities such as publicity, and assisting Cliff in his role.

There are many others who deserve thanks for their help. We have had some changes in Section Editors, but they help find authors and review manuscripts. Current Section Editors include Stephen Gronowski, Scott Trepel, William Sammis and Cliff Alexander. The Board of Directors is very supportive of the Society, and all nine are named on page 1 of each issue. Byron Sandfield has always supported us by providing membership applications and sample copies of *The Penny Post* at his dealer's table for numerous stamp shows. The late Charlie Peterson faithfully provided an index for the journal until he could no longer do it. Then, Larry Ballantyne took over and has maintained the very high standards that Charlie set for our index. The Index is an invaluable resource to members.

Last but not least that I thank our authors and the all of our members. Without a journal, we went dormant once. Without our consistent membership, we lose our greatest asset – you.

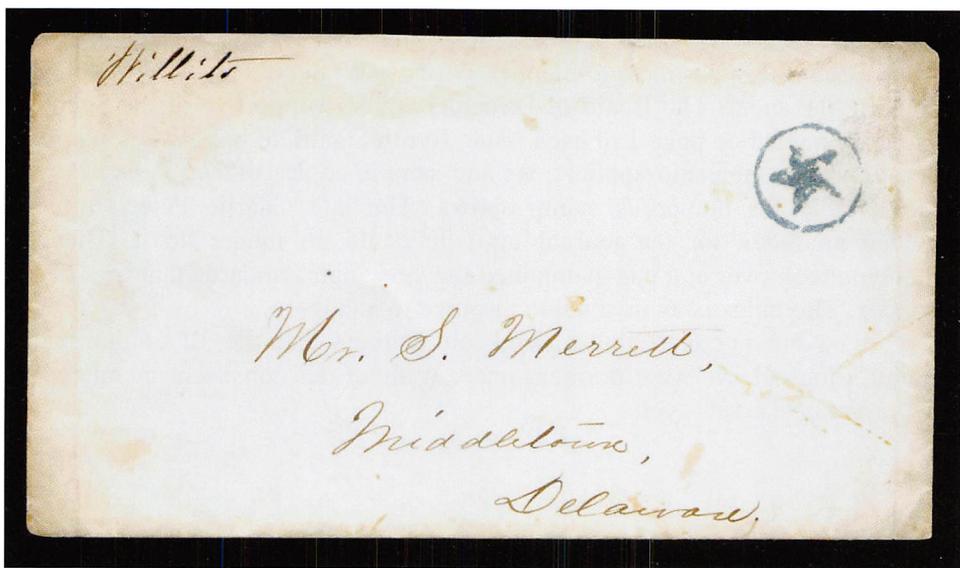
## Penny Post Bulletin Board

(Responses should be made to the Editor-In-Chief for forwarding)



In the October issue of *The Penny Post* the Taylor stamp shown here on the left was provided by Justin Polkis. I have two more in other colors shown here at the middle and at the right. Perhaps this will help establish a form.

Howard Snoyl



Something for *The Penny Post* Bulletin Board:

This cover was sold to me as part of an express lot that contained primarily covers from private expresses but also some with P.O.D. connections. It was annotated "Willits Express". I have not encountered a private express company by this name. I have also consulted the Herst-Sampson catalog but have been unable to identify the blue-green star-in-the-circle handstamp. Well known Delaware postal historian Robert Swed could offer no insights. Thanks in advance for any clues.

Bill Sammis



Here is a “what is it?” Item for the next *Penny Post* Bulletin Board. It is an envelope. Can someone explain what this is?

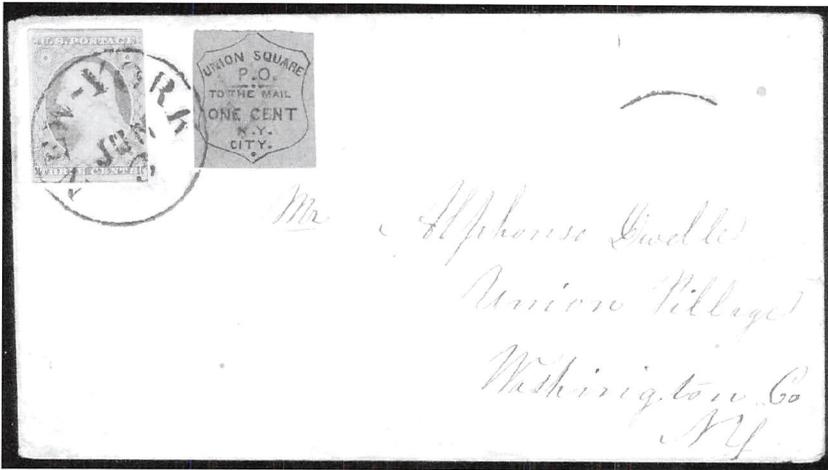
John Bowman

Looking for confirmation of the following Taylor forgeries in black on white laid paper

Prince's Letter Dispatch Forgery B	Looking for vertically laid
Blood's (15L10) Forgery B	Looking for horizontally laid
Adam's (bust right) Forgery A	Looking for vertically laid
Warwick's Bogus 12	Looking for horizontally laid
Squier Forgery E	Looking for vertically laid
Winan's Bogus B1	Looking for horizontally laid

Larry Lyons

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# Handstamps Found on Boston Carrier Covers 1849 -1863 Including a New Discovery

By  
Larry Lyons

This article will illustrate the carrier department handstamps which appear on Boston carrier covers from 1849-1863. A little history review will precede the handstamp presentation.

## History

The first Boston carrier adhesives were issued in February 1849 under the direction of James H. Patterson who was superintendent of the Boston Post Office City Delivery beginning his term January 22, 1849. At this time the Postmaster General directed a reduction of the carrier fee for city letters from two cents to one cent. Delivery of letters from the mails remained at two cents. The prepurchased "PENNY POST" stamps at one cent placed on letters would ensure their delivery *free* to all parts of the city, but not beyond Dover Street, or to the post office for places outside the city. Prior to 1849 there was little system or organization and carriers selected for themselves such letters as they chose to deliver and they only selected customers in the easily accessible business district. Most mail was being handled by local posts prior to 1849.

The Postal Act of 1851 directed the Postmaster General to declare the streets of the major cities to be "post roads" to the exclusion of all private local posts. At this time most local posts went out of business. Those that continued to provide service in Boston made no impact upon the Penny Post carrier service which grew substantially. Prior to 1849 the Boston carriers handled less than 200,000 letters a year but by the year 1861 they handled over two million letters. The city was divided into sub-post offices which numbered 19 in 1857. In 1859 Boston was divided into six collection districts and the one cent collection fee was eliminated but this fee was restored in 1860. The carrier fee system ended June 30, 1863 and beginning the next day carrier service was free.

The handstamp numbers provided in this article are from the book *Boston Postal Markings to 1890*, Blake & Davis, published by Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., in 1949.

## The Double Ring Cancel and the Oval Cancel

There are two beaded cancels, one is Type 489 which is oval and the other is Type 490 which is a double beaded round cancel. These handstamps can be seen in **Figure 1**.

The double ring handstamp was developed by the Boston carrier department and can be found in black and in red. It was introduced early and can be found on both the Type I and the Type II carrier adhesives. **Figure 2** shows an example of a red double ring cancel. This is handstamp Type 490 and it was used to cancel the carrier adhesives. **Figure 3** shows an example of the black double ring handstamp

Type 490 used to cancel a Type I Boston carrier adhesive. This cover is in the Gordon Stimmel collection.

**Figure 4** is an example of the rare oval dotted carrier handstamp Type 489 on a tied cover with a Type I pale blue carrier adhesive. The cover is dated May 31, 1850. This cover is ex. Hall and has been provided to us by Gordon Stimmel.

### The “PAID” Handstamp

A “PAID” handstamp was used to indicate the postage was prepaid by the sender. This is handstamp Type 528. An example can be seen in **Figure 2**. This is not a carrier handstamp.



**Figure 1. The oval ring of beads, Type 489, is shown on the left and the double beaded ring, Type 490, is shown on the right.**

### The Star Cancel

A five-pointed star handstamp can be found on Type II carrier adhesives. This handstamp is Type 491A. It is in black and it is scarce. An example is shown in **Figure 5**.

### The Diamonds Handstamp

A trapezoid of diamonds (5x5) handstamp can be found on Type II carrier adhesives. This handstamp is Type 491 and can be found in both red and black. It is my belief that this handstamp was in use between 1853-1855. An example shown in **Figure 6**.

### The Three Bar Round PENNY POST/PAID Handstamp

According to this author’s research the circular “PENNY POST PAID” handstamp is recorded used as a postmark from 1851 through 1860. It can be found struck in red, black or blue. It is evidence of carrier fee prepayment. My research finds the black handstamp used in 1854 and the blue handstamp used from December 2, 1857 to June 19, 1860. My research finds two dated examples of the red handstamp used in 1851, another used in 1857 and one used in late 1859. There are several examples without year dates. This handstamp is Type 492. An example is shown in **Figure 7**. The blue is rare with only three recorded examples. The black handstamp is scarce.

### The Newly Discovered Handstamp

A circular impression about 15.5mm in diameter was created using tiny squares. There are about 12 squares across at the middle. **This is a new discovery**. The folded letter dated April 23, 1852 shown in **Figure 8** was in a collection which

was off the market for more than fifty years.<sup>1</sup> The Boston handstamp is April 24, and the letter is addressed to Providence, Rhode Island.

### The “Due 1 Cent” Marking

Letters that were dropped in a collection box were required to pay the one-cent fee for carrier service to the post office. Letters without carrier adhesives to pay the fee were marked “Due 1 Cent.” which would be collected from the recipient and credited to the Boston carrier department. This handstamp is Type 670 and was only in use from August 22, 1860 to October 20, 1860. This marking is scarce with less than fifteen recorded examples. It is usually found with the 1860 six bar “PAID” post office handstamp. An example is shown in **Figure 9**.

### More Boston Handstamps

The Boston carrier department also used a two line “PENNY POST | PAID.” handstamp which is shown here in **Figure 10**. They also had a “P.P.P.” handstamp to say the same thing. This is also shown in **Figure 10** along with the manuscript, “P.P.P.” cancel.



**Figure 10. The Boston carrier department “PENNY POST | PAID” Type 474 handstamp is shown on the left. The “P.P.P.” Type 476 handstamp is shown in the middle and the manuscript “PPP” Type 492A is shown on the right.**

### The Framed “PAID” Handstamps

Beginning in December 1861 the Type 631 framed “PAID” handstamp was used to cancel General Issue stamps including one-cent stamps used to pay the carrier fee. The blue one-cent 1861 stamp was issued August 17, 1861 and free carrier service was to begin on July 1, 1863 so for a period of about 21 months it was possible to pay the carrier fee with the blue one-cent General Issue 1861 stamp. An example is shown in **Figure 11**. The frame on the Type 631 “PAID” is 24mm.

A second framed “PAID” handstamp can be seen in **Figure 12**. This handstamp is Type 632 and it was used from December 1860 to June 1863. The frame on the Type 632 “PAID” is 22.5mm.

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<sup>1</sup> Schuyler Rumsey, Sale No. 35, November 17-20, 2009, Lot 1938 which realized \$1,265.00.

### Carrier Backstamps

Three different carrier backstamps were used to indicate the date and time of delivery. These are Types 493, 494 and 495 and they can be seen in **Figure 13**. John Bowman reports having the shields on the back of covers with the three bar paid handstamp Type 492 shown in **Figure 7**. If you have a three bar handstamp on a cover you should check out the back of the cover to see if it has one of these shield date/time handstamps. An example of the Type 493 carrier backstamp, compliments of Gordon Stimmell, is shown in **Figure 14**. **Figure 15** shows a Boston Type II carrier adhesive with a Type 491 trapezoid cancel in black. The back of the cover has a Type 495 carrier delivery handstamp indicating an 11 o'clock delivery on October 26. This cover is in the Gordon Stimmell collection.



**Figure 13. Three different carrier backstamps were used to indicate the date and time of delivery. These are types 493, 494 and 495.**

It is hoped that this article will help the collector of Boston carrier covers to distinguish the various types of carrier department handstamps which may be found on carrier covers. Reader input and further observations are welcome.

### Additional Information

Blake also lists 14 different later carrier handstamps. Some of these are scarce.

**Figures 16** and **17** are examples of covers which paid the carrier fee with one cent 1857 General Issue stamps. **Figures 11** and **12** are examples of the carrier fee paid with the one cent 1861 General Issue stamp.

**Figure 18** was provided by Gordon Stimmell. This is a cover brought to the post office by the carrier. I believe the manuscript red slash on the carrier adhesive indicates the fee paid, possible including the postage. This cover was sent to San Francisco which cost six cents postage. This is a rare use of a Boston carrier adhesive. **Figure 19** comes to us from John Bowman and shows a combination postal stationery envelope with a 1¢ star die indicia paying the carrier rate and a 3¢ star die indicia paying the postage.

### Acknowledgement

I wish to thank John Bowman and Gordon Stimmell for their review, corrections and input which helped to make this a more comprehensive article.



Figure 2. A Type 490 double ring handstamp in red cancelling the Boston Type II carrier adhesive. The folded letter is dated November 9, 1853. The red “PAID” indicates the postage was prepaid.



Figure 3. An example of the Type 490 double ring carrier handstamp in black used to cancel a Type I Boston carrier adhesive. Compliments of Gordon Stimmell.

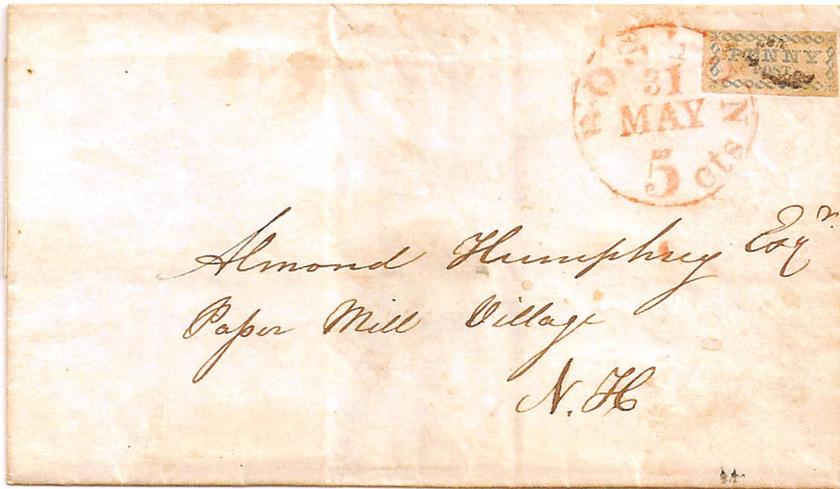


Figure 4. Black oval carrier handstamp Type 489 on a cover dated May 31, 1850 with a Type I Boston carrier adhesive. Compliments of Gordon Stimmell.

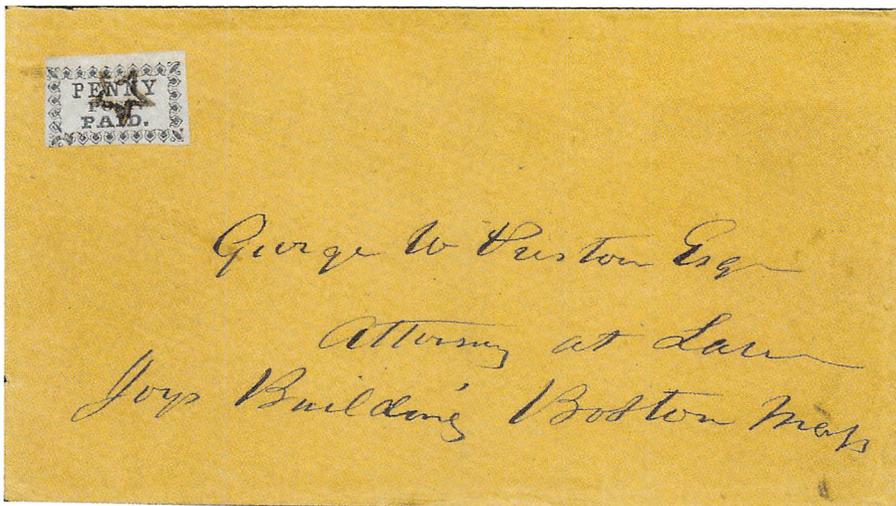


Figure 5. A five-pointed outline star cancel on a Type II Boston carrier adhesive on a local cover to an attorney in Boston. Siegel (Golden), November 15-17, 1999, Lot 185.



Figure 6. A Type II Boston carrier adhesive on a cover dated February 14, (1853-55) with the carrier stamp cancelled by the red diamonds in a trapezoid cancel Type 491. The manuscript “2” indicates the carrier fee was charged to the music store.



Figure 7. A red “PENNY POST PAID” handstamp Type 492 on a folded letter dated November 19, 1851. Perhaps the earliest recorded use of this handstamp.



**Figure 8. The newly discovered handstamp on a Type II carrier adhesive on a folded letter dated April 23, 1852.**



**Figure 9. The “Due 1 Cent” handstamp Type 670 on a letter to Boston dated August 22, 1860. This is the first day of use of this handstamp. Ex. Johnstone.**



Figure 11. The Framed “PAID” handstamp Type 631 on a cover dated December 6, 1861 from Boston to New York. Three 1861 stamps paid the postage and one paid the carrier fee.



Figure 12. A black framed “PAID” handstamp Type 632 on a cover to New London, Connecticut dated June 28, 1862 with both stamps tied by the framed “PAID” Boston cancel. The one-cent blue 1861 stamp paid the carrier fee and the three cent rose 1861 stamp paid the postage. The red double circle datestamp was used December 5, 1860 through September 25, 1863.



Figure 14. A Boston Type II carrier adhesive tied to a cover by the bleed of the red “PAID.” The back of the cover has a Type 493 carrier oval indicating delivery on December 29. The time is 4 o’clock. Compliments of Gordon Stimmell.



**Figure 15. A Type II Boston carrier adhesive with a black Type 491 trapezoid cancel. The back of the cover has a Type 495 carrier delivery handstamp indicating an 11 o'clock delivery on October 26. Compliments of Gordon Stimmell.**



Figure 16. The “No Bars” circular paid handstamp Type 629A on a letter dated October 10, 1860 to Lunenburg, Massachusetts. The one-cent blue Type V 1857 stamp paid the carrier fee and the three cent Type III 1857 stamp paid the postage. Both stamps are cancelled with the 21mm circle “PAID” with the letters of “PAID” being 6mm tall.



Figure 17. The Type 659 Boston datestamp on an incoming letter from Detroit dated May 15, 1860 forwarded to Boston. The 1¢ stamp paid the carrier fee.



Figure 18. A Type II carrier adhesive on a cover to San Francisco. Compliments of Gordon Stimmell.



Figure 19. An 1863 example of a one cent star die paying the carrier fee and a three cent indicia paying the postage. Compliments of John Bowman.

# The Madison Square Posts

By  
Larry Lyons

The auction lot descriptions for Cornwell's and Bentley's local posts vary in their details about proprietors, the dates of ownership and years of operation. Further conflicting histories can be found in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue* and in Patton's book.<sup>1</sup> This article will attempt to clarify details, ownership dates, and periods of operation for Cornwell's and Bentley's by presenting a fresh look at these two private local posts.

## Cornwell's Madison Square Post Office

Daniel H. Cornwell established his Madison Square Post Office at 945 Broadway in early May 1856. This was at the corner of Broadway and 22<sup>nd</sup> Street. A map showing the location of Madison Square is shown in **Figure 1**. Two stampless Cornwell covers are known dated May 6, 1856. The first is shown in **Figure 2** and is to Canada East.<sup>2</sup> The cover is datestamped "May 6" and is docketed as received "May 9, 1856". The second example is shown in **Figure 3** and has a red U9 indicia and a New York datestamp of May 6. These two covers clearly indicate Cornwell's was already in operation on May 6, 1856. It is recorded that Cornwell sold out to Henry W. Bentley in August of the same year. This data comes from an advertisement.<sup>3</sup>

Cornwell's used an oval handstamp which is shown in **Figure 4**. An error was made in the handstamp with Cornwell's misspelled with an "A" as "CORNWALL'S". The oval measures 30.5mmx19mm. It is observed that the "E" in Square" is larger than the other letters. The cut from the *American Stampless Cover Catalog*<sup>4</sup> is shown in **Figure 5**. I have records of 12 stampless Cornwell covers; some of which have U.S. stamps on outgoing mail. One cover is to Canada East, and is shown in **Figure 2**. At some point Cornwell had an adhesive stamp made and the correct spelling of Cornwell appears on the stamp. An example is shown in **Figure 6**. The lettering of "SQUARE" is uneven in size with the "A" being very small and raised up. See **Figure 7**. An example of a Cornwell's handstamp with "CORNWALL'S" eradicated can be seen in **Figure 8**.

The Cornwell's adhesive stamps are slightly scarce with stamps used on covers being very rare. Two covers with Cornwell's adhesives are recorded.<sup>5</sup> The example from the Kuphal collection has been examined by this author and it is now in my collection. See **Figure 9**. The adhesive on this cover, which is addressed to Titus Frazer & Titus at 86 Market Street in New York City, is a red on bluish paper adhesive, 52L1, and this cover has been recently certified by the Philatelic

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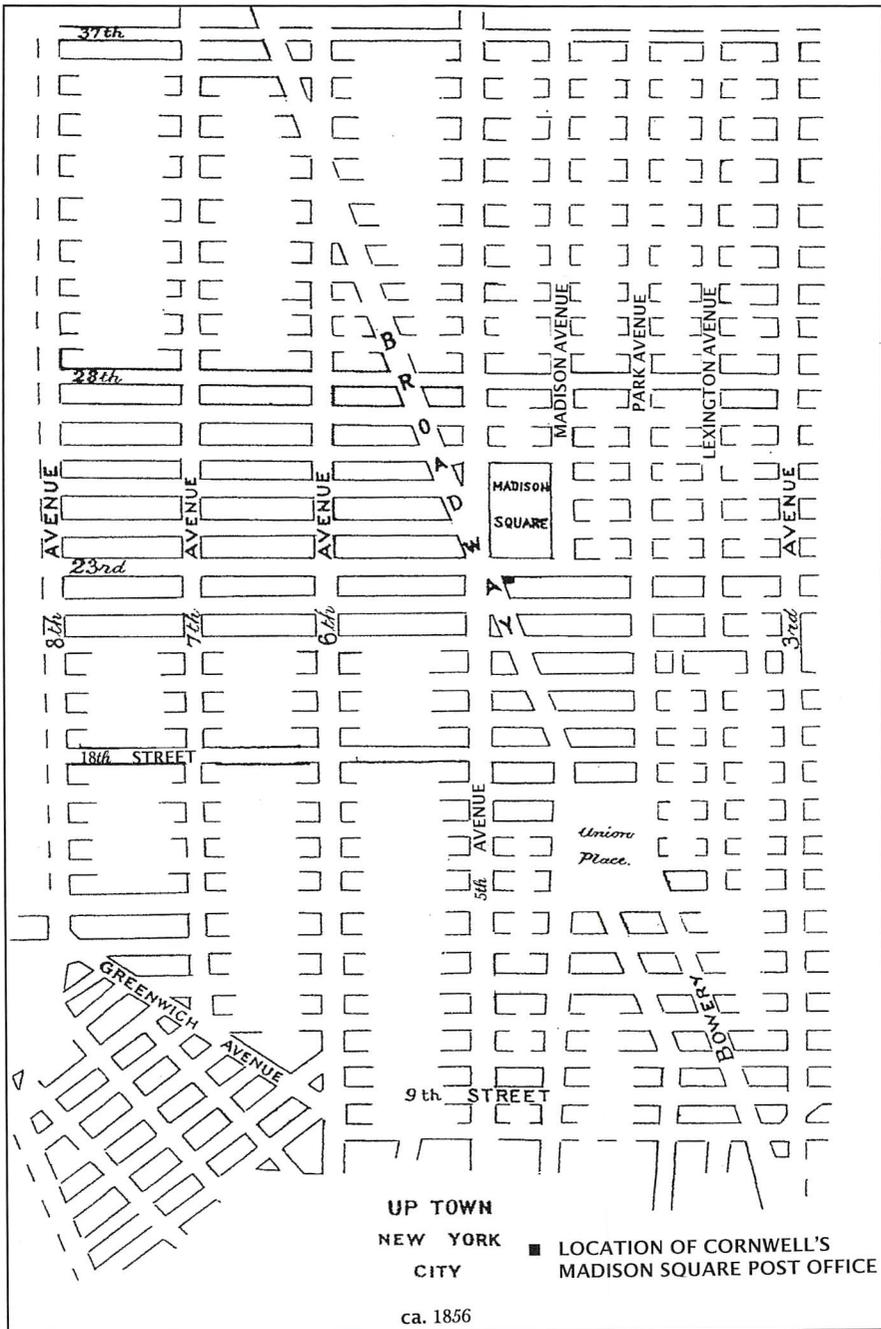
<sup>1</sup> *The Private Local Posts of the United States of America*, Donald Scott Patton, Robson Lowe Ltd, London, 1967.

<sup>2</sup> Frajola sale (Middendorf), May 1990, Lot 528.

<sup>3</sup> Siegel Auction Galleries (Kuphal), November 15-16, 2006, Lot 1490.

<sup>4</sup> *American Stampless Cover Catalog*, Volume II, David G. Phillips Publishing Co. Inc., Florida, 1987, page 62.

<sup>5</sup> Siegel Auction Galleries (Kuphal), November 15-16, 2006, Lot 1490.



**Figure 1. A map of uptown New York City circa 1856 showing the location of Madison Square and the Madison Square Post Office of Cornwell's later operated by Bentley. (This map is retouched from a map appearing in Patton's text.)<sup>6</sup>**

<sup>6</sup> *The Private Local Posts of the United States*, Donald Scott Patton, published by Robson Lowe, 1967, page ix.



**Figure 2. A stampless Cornwall's cover manuscript dated received May 9, 1856 with a New York datestamp of May 6. The U.S. stamp is the 10¢ green #14. Compliments of Michael Perlman.**



**Figure 3. A stampless Cornwall's cover with a New York datestamp of May 6, (1856). Compliments of Byron Sandfield.**



Figure 4. The Cornwall's handstamp from the cover shown in Figure 1.



Figure 5. The image of the Cornwall's handstamp from the *American Stampless Cover Catalogue*.



Figure 8. The Cornwall's handstamp used by Bentley with the "Cornwall's" name eradicated. Siegel (Golden), November 15-17, 1999, Lot 993. The handstamp is a double impression.

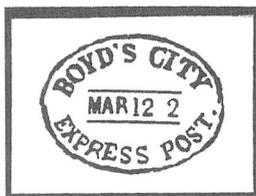


Figure 11. The Type 15 Boyd's handstamp. *The Identifier for Fakes, Forgeries, and Bogus Posts of the United States*, Larry Lyons, 1988, Volume III, page Addenda 28.



Figure 6. A Philatelic Foundation certified example of the Cornwell's adhesive, 52L1.



Figure 7. A close look at the word "SQUARE" on the Cornwell's genuine adhesives. Note the "A" is smaller than the other letters.



Figure 12. Bentley's handstamp from a cover. Siegel, May 9, 1998, Lot 375.

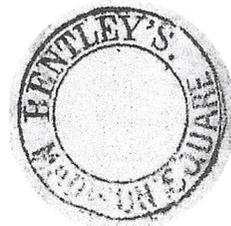


Figure 14. A Bentley's handstamp with no date slug in the middle. Siegel (Golden), November 15-16, 1999, Lot 480.



Figure 13a. The 10L1 adhesive. Siegel (Golden), November 15-17, 1999, Lot 478.



Figure 13b. The 10L2 adhesive. Siegel (Kuphal), November 15-16, 2006, Lot 1286.

Foundation. The Cornwell's handstamp on this cover has the "Cornwall's" deleted. This was done by Bentley after he acquired Cornwell's but continued to use the Cornwell's handstamp with the name Cornwell's deleted. See **Figure 8**.

### **Bentley's Madison Square**

As previously indicated H. W. Bentley acquired Cornwell's in August of 1856. From August 1856 until March of 1857 and perhaps until August 1857 or later, Bentley operated the Madison Square local post using the Cornwell's handstamp with the name Cornwell's erased.

Bentley used Boyd's and Swarts for local delivery of some letters. It is presumed that it was much more expedient to have letters, especially those to addresses beyond Bentley's normal area, to be delivered by the larger local posts. The cover shown in **Figure 9** has a boxed "PAID SWARTS" handstamp indicating Swarts received payment for delivering this cover. A manuscript pencil notation of 1¢ is visible on the cover. This notation is partially under the "PAID SWARTS" handstamp and indicates the fee paid to Swarts for delivery to the addressee. The Cornwell's stamp was applied by the sender using a prepurchased stamp. The Cornwell's adhesive cost was also one cent. The cost of Boyd's delivery was two cents. This was the rate Boyd's or Swarts was charging in 1856. The example shown in **Figure 10** is a cover deposited with Bentley and delivered by Boyd's. The Cornwell's name is deleted above the Madison Square/Post Office handstamp being used by Bentley from August 1856 certainly into March of 1857. Perhaps later proof of Bentley's using the Cornwell's handstamp with "Cornwall's" deleted can be established or theorized. An analysis of this cover reveals some supporting information. The "J.T.B." handstamp by Boyd's is Type 13 which is known used from January 15, 1856 to September 12, 1857.<sup>7</sup> The Boyd's adhesive is Type IX (L59), 20L14, which is known used from March 27, 1857 to May 29, 1860.<sup>8</sup> The oval Boyd's handstamp is Type 15 which is known used from August 18, 1855 to January 18, 1861.<sup>9</sup> The period of overlapping use of the Type 13 Boyd's handstamp and the 20L14 Boyd's adhesive is March 27, 1857 to September 12, 1857. The Boyd's Type 15 handstamp has the month, day and hour in the center slug. An example of a type 15 Boyd's handstamp can be seen in **Figure 11**. The Type 15 handstamp on the cover in question has an indecipherable month, a day of 31 and I believe an hour of 12. With a date of 31 we have to rule out April, June and February leaving January, March, May, July and August. The indecipherable slug seems to have a month beginning with the letter "J". We can't rule out January 31, 1857 but this date would be an EKV for the 20L14 stamp by about 2 months. John Bowman's census of 20L14 covers has more than 44 examples and this is unlikely but not impossible. The other possibility is July 31, 1857. This date meets all the Boyd's adhesive and handstamp requirements. If July 31, 1857 is the date of this

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<sup>7</sup> *The Penny Post*, John Bowman, January 2000, pages 26-28 and the *Identifier for Carriers, Local, Fakes, Forgeries and Bogus Post of the United States*, Volume III, Larry Lyons, pages addenda 27-30. Information from John Bowman.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

cover then Henry Bentley was still using the Cornwell's handstamp with "Cornwell's" deleted as of this date.

There is a record of a possible second example of a "Cornwall's removed handstamp on a cover delivered by Boyd's. The lot description says the adhesive is 20L12 and the date of the cover is February 14, 1857.<sup>10</sup> There is no picture. The 20L12 stamp is known used from January 16, 1856 until November 21, 1858.<sup>11</sup> This cover resurfaced in a David Feldman sale. There was no picture. Perhaps the owner can send us a scan for further discussion.

There is a third example with a 20L13 adhesive.<sup>12</sup>

### **The Bentley's Handstamp**

Bentley's Madison Square handstamp can be seen in **Figure 12**. I next turned my attention to researching the dates of usage of this handstamp. I was able to find records of twelve covers with Bentley's Madison Square handstamps. I found seven examples between the dates of March 24, 1858 and August 19, 1858. A third Bentley's handstamp variation has the date but no hour. This handstamp is reported used at least in March of 1858.<sup>13</sup> There are four undated Bentley handstamp examples and one has a docket date of June 20, 1859. From these stampless covers we can state that Bentley did not have his own handstamp until about March of 1858. I suggest he continued to use the Cornwell's handstamp with the "Cornwall's" deleted from August 1856 thru July 31, 1857 and on until March of 1858 when he created his own handstamp. There can be no proof until a missing link can be found indicating usage by Bentley of the Cornwell's handstamp during this period of time. What other explanation can there be? Additional supporting data can be obtained by looking at the Bentley adhesives.

### **The Bentley Adhesives**

The most recent census of the Bentley adhesives records three examples of the 10L1 stamp and seven examples of the 10L2 stamp with only six examples available to collectors. No examples on cover are recorded of either stamp. See **Figure 13**. There is a unique unused horizontal pair of the 10L2 stamps.<sup>14</sup> It has been stated that the Bentley adhesives may have been issued for use on valentines and therefore were only used on February 14, 1857 or 1858.<sup>15</sup> Based on my research indicating that the Bentley's handstamp was not created until about March of 1858 I would be inclined to believe he did not make any adhesive stamps until February 1858. The scarcity would be supportive of the adhesive only being available for one Valentine's Day and not two years in a row. It is also true that the research supports my theory that Bentley was still using the "Cornwall's" handstamp with the name

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<sup>10</sup> Robson Lowe, October 26, 1973, Lot 1797.

<sup>11</sup> *The Penny Post*, John Bowman, January 2000, pages 26-28 and *The Identifier for Carriers, Local, Fakes, Forgeries and Bogus Posts of the United States*, Volume III, Larry Lyons, pages addenda 27-30. Information from John Bowman.

<sup>12</sup> Information from John Bowman.

<sup>13</sup> Information from John Bowman.

<sup>14</sup> Siegel, March 12, 2006, Lot 4584. Ex. Schwartz

<sup>15</sup> Robson Lowe, USA1, March 15, 1972, Lot 1388.



Figure 9. A 52L1 Cornwell's adhesive tied on a cover.



Figure 10. An example of a Cornwell's handstamp with "CORNWALL'S" eradicated. Cover handled by Henry Bentley and delivered by Boyd's. Siegel (Golden) Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 633.

“Cornwall” erased through March of 1857 and likely thru July of 1857 and possibly up until August of 1857.

### **Additional Student Statements**

Robson Lowe, an early and exceptional student of local posts stated the following: “Henry W. Bentley changed the name of Cornwell’s business in 1857 and sold out to Benjamin Lockwood in 1859.”<sup>16</sup> As per my research I do not find the appearance of a Bentley’s handstamp until March of 1858. The last recorded date of a Cornwell’s handstamp used by Bentley with the name “Cornwall’s” eradicated could be March 1857 or perhaps July 31, 1857. There are Bentley handstamps with no date in the center. See **Figure 14**. This could conceivably be earlier than March 1858 but the one undated docketed example is docketed June 20, 1859 so I don’t believe the Bentley handstamp was used prior to 1858. It is also possible that the undated Bentley handstamps could be from the first half of 1859.

In Patton’s history of the Cornwell’s Madison Square P. O.,<sup>17</sup> he states “in 1857 six U.S. mail stations designated by letters A to F, were opened in the Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Madison Square and 23<sup>rd</sup> Street districts. It is probable that when these government carrier mail stations were opened the Madison Square P.O. suffered a falling off of its patronage and there is no evidence that (Cornwell’s-Bentley’s) continued in operation till the end of 1857 if as long. Its life therefore was fairly short, probably from late 1855 to (the) end of 1856 or early 1857.” My research for this article indicates the Bentley operation of Cornwell’s using the Cornwell’s handstamp with “Cornwall” eradicated lasted until at least March of 1857, perhaps until August 1857 and quite possibly to the end of 1857 at which time the post continued under the Bentley name as evidenced by the Bentley stampless covers. My research refutes the statement made by Robson Lowe.

### **Benjamin Lockwood**

Benjamin Lockwood acquired the Broadway Post Office in 1853.<sup>18</sup> Patton gives this date as 1853-1854.<sup>19</sup> (Clarifying this purchase and the Lockwood proprietorship of Swarts will be the subject of another article.) According to Patton, Lockwood became proprietor of Swarts’ Chatham Square Post Office in 1856-1857.<sup>20</sup> According to Robson Lowe, Bentley sold out to Benjamin Lockwood in 1859.<sup>21,22</sup> According to Sloane, Bentley became a carrier for Swarts.

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<sup>16</sup> Robson Lowe, USA1, March 15, 1972, Lot 1384.

<sup>17</sup> *The Private Local Posts of the United States of America*, Robson Lowe Ltd., London, 1967, page 141.

<sup>18</sup> Bennett, February 8-9, 2003, Lot 3613.

<sup>19</sup> *The Private Local Posts of the United States of America*, Robson Lowe Ltd., London, 1967, page 102.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Robson Lowe, USA1, March 15, 1972 after Lot 1385.

<sup>22</sup> Robson Lowe, USA1, October 26, 1973, Lot 1797.

### **The Scott Catalogue**

The 2009 *Scott Specialized Catalogue* has the correct history for Cornwell's Madison Square Post Office. The two recorded Cornwell covers could be from either 1856 or 1857 so the *Scott Catalogue* should be changed to read 1856-7. The cover, Ex-Kuphal, shown in **Figure 9** has been examined and certified as the 52L1 red on blue paper adhesive so **the cover listed now under 52L2 should be changed to be under the 52L1 category.** The second known Cornwell cover is Ex-Caspary, Knapp and Morhmann. It was last seen in the John Kaufman sale of November 28, 1978 Lot 205, having previously appeared in the John Kaufmann sale of September 21, 1974, Lot 457. In all five of the auction sales of this cover it was described as 52L2. Since the 52L2 was used before the 52L1 adhesive (this is a conclusion in a separate article on the Cornwell adhesives by this author. It will appear in the next issue of *The Penny Post*.) and the cover does not have an eradication of the name "Cornwall's" in the handstamp it is likely to be confirmed as a 52L2 adhesive. Based on the unanimous opinion of the five auction sales in which this cover appeared, it should be listed as tied on cover under the 52L2 category with a price given as a dash. A notation should be made in the *Scott Catalogue* that it is believed that both covers (52L1 and 52L2) are unique. Anyone with information (and a good picture) of this cover should contact this author.

A listing should be included in the *Scott Catalogue* for the multiple of 3 of the 52L2 adhesive. This piece is ex-Lilly.<sup>23</sup> It should be noted "a strip of three and a strip of five are the only Cornwell multiples recorded." More on these in my next article on the Cornwell adhesives in our next issue of *The Penny Post*.

The history found in the *Scott Catalogue* for Bentley's says the business was sold to Lockwood in 1856. This should be changed to 1859. The year date given for the Bentley adhesive stamps is 1856 (?). It is my belief this should be changed to 1858(?). The *Scott Catalogue* says the Broadway Post Office was sold to Dunham & Lockwood in 1855. This will be addressed in a future article as will the dates of usage given for the Broadway Post Office adhesive stamps.

### **Acknowledgement**

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of John Bowman in the preparation of this article.

Anyone having any additional information is urged to write the author. My email address is lyonsentrp@aol.com.

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<sup>23</sup> Siegel (Lilly 5), September 14-16, 1967, Lot 724.

# Hesshaimer's Eagles

By  
Larry Lyons

Some years ago the renowned Austrian stamp designer, Ludwig Hesshaimer chose to make an etching of the Eagle Carrier stamp. With his skill he made a truly masterful reproduction. The original signed etching has now been found. See **Figure 1**. The etching is dated 1924. The original etching is in black on creamy card stock and has an impressed border. The size of the design is 48x60mm.

Ludwig Hesshaimer was born in 1872 in Rumania and spent most of his 84 years in Austria. He was an accomplished artist who worked in various media, including sculptures, paintings and etchings. Hesshaimer also was an avid stamp collector who was active in both Austrian and German stamp clubs. He combined his vocation and avocation by designing a number of stamps issued by Austria, Lichtenstein and Columbia, as well as the ten transportation theme labels issued by WIPA 1933. A number of the Lichtenstein airmail stamps designed by Hesshaimer picture eagles on perches and in flight.

Hesshaimer's etching in blue measures 50x60mm and is on soft proof paper. The size of the paper measures 115x140mm. An example is shown in **Figure 2**. The details of the etching are quite good. The obvious differences from the original are as follows:

The "P" in "PRE" has almost no trunk under the loop and looks like a "D".

The crossbar of the "A" in "DESPATCH" is very low on the left side.

The "S" in "U.S.P.O." is wide and flat on the top and bottom.

The signed black on creamy etching is unique and there are 4 recorded examples of the blue etching.



**Figure 1. The original signed etching.**

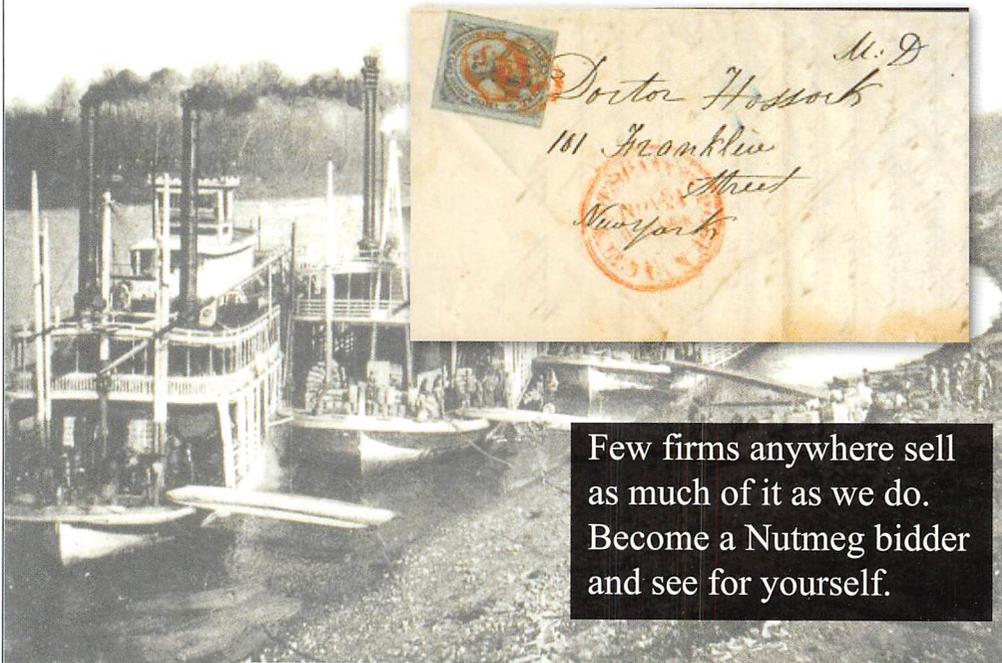


Original-Radierung von Ludwig Hesshaimer  
Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika  
Postzustellungsmarke 1 Cent (Adler)  
Albert Kürzl Verlag München

**Figure 2. The Hesshaimer etching in blue on soft proof paper.**

Special thanks to Cliff Alexander for his contributions to this article.

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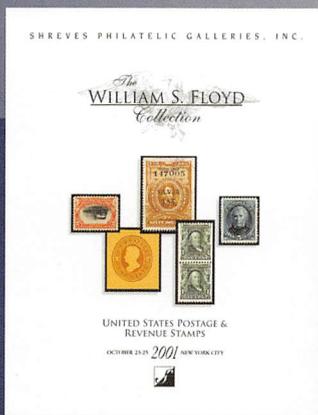
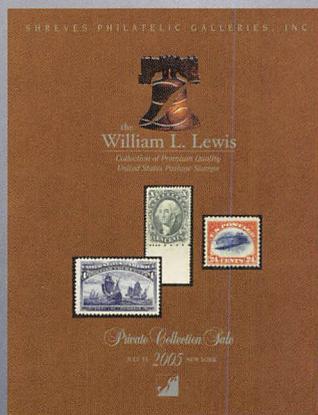
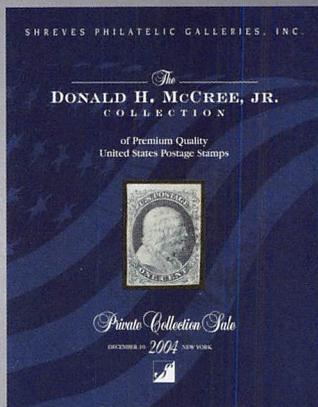
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**U. S. Classics 2009**  
**4<sup>th</sup> Annual Postal History Symposium**  
**October 30 – November 1, 2009**  
**American Philatelic Center, Bellefonte, PA**

By  
John D. Bowman



**From the left: Larry Lyons, Mark Taylor, John Bowman(standing) and Clifford Alexander having an avid discussion on Franklin carriers in the American Philatelic Research Library during the Postal History Symposium.**

This symposium was co-sponsored by the American Philatelic Society, the Smithsonian National Postal Museum and the US Philatelic Classics Society at APS Headquarters in the Match Factory. A number of C&LS members attended, including Cliff Alexander, Larry Lyons, John D. Bowman, Vernon R. Morris, Ron Cipolla, Harvey Mirsky, Bernard Biales, Charles DiComo, Joe Crosby, Wade Saadi, Scott Trepel, Charles Shreve, Harvey Bennett, Gordon Eubanks, Michael Heller, Eric Jackson, Dwayne Littauer, Pat Walker, Mark Schwartz, Chip Gleidman, Andy Kupersmit, Stanley Piller, Larry Hunt, Rob Lund, Michael Lawrence, Keith Harmer, Matt Kweriga, John Nunes, Don Tocher, Mark Taylor, and Jim Lee.

I got there early so that I could spend a full day at the American Philatelic Research Library. I met Gini Horn, Librarian of the APS Library. I have emailed and phoned her over many years to request photocopies and loans of library items. I also met Ellen Peachey, Gina's assistant, and Roseanne, the volunteer receptionist who

convinced me to re-join APS after I dropped out a couple of years ago. I must say that my library experience was exceptional!

Many philatelic memories were made at this meeting. The two most recent APS Champion of Champion winners, Ron Cipolla and Vernon Morris, provided their exhibits. Both exhibits were placed in the area of the stairs and elevator, which was dimly lit, nonetheless, I observed considerable traffic at both exhibits throughout the symposium. Congratulations to Ron and Vern for their huge accomplishments! Vern's subject was "Fighting the Fed in Philadelphia" and Ron's was "How the Post Facilitated Distribution of the Printed Word: 1775-1871."

The format of the symposium was invited platform presentations, which usually included PowerPoint slides. The invitations required formal papers, which were presented at this symposium. Most authors read their papers in a rapid manner while advancing their slides or other visual material. I had to pay close attention to understand the depth of these academic presentations!

During the meeting, the US Philatelic Classic Society Room was dedicated. In addition to the dedicated staff of the APS, the show was made possible by the efforts of a committee chaired by Wade Saadi and supported by a number of stamp dealers and auction houses. We thank all for their planning and support of this event.

The first speaker was Larry Lyons with "The Rise and Fall of the Government Carrier Service in New York, August 16, 1842 to November 28, 1846." Next up was Harvey Mirsky with "The U.S. 1847 Issue: Stamps that Changed the System." The theme of postal reform continued with Diane DeBlois and Robert Dalton Harris, "The Sunday Mail Controversy Paves the Way for Postal Reform." A number of other interesting subjects were presented and defended. The meeting ended on Sunday with Robert G. Cullen's "Post Office Reform on the Move: The San Antonio and San Diego Route, 1857-1861," and Cliff Alexander's "Household Mail Boxes Revolutionize the Letter Carrier Service."

The Philatelic Exhibits were, in total, the best I have ever viewed before in one place. When I walked through the 1869 exhibits placed in the kitchen, I could not imagine that a better grouping of these stamps has ever been assembled for viewing at one place before, and I doubt that we will ever see such an assemblage again!

The Classic period was well-represented all over the headquarters' exhibit areas. I can mention names for you to get the idea: Gordon Eubanks, Carmen Puliafito, Harvey Mirsky, George Kramer, Walter Demmerle, Wade Saadi, Stephen Rose, Don D. Price, Irv Heimburger, Michael Laurence, Dale Forster, Nick Kirke, Richard Winter, Pat Walker, Hugh Feldman, Jim Allen, Richard Drews, Edward Field, Jeff Forster, Joseph Hackmey, Bill McDaniel and others.

A few examples included George Kramer's "Trails and Routes of California Express Companies," Carmen Puliafito's "US Independent Mails 1844-45," and Pat Walker's "Baltimore: Postal History."

The next Postal History Symposium in 2010 is named after Winton M. Blount and will be held at the Smithsonian National Postal Museum, Washington D.C., September 16-17, 2010. The theme is "Stamps and the Mail: Imagery, Icons, & Identity."

# Forms Emerge

## The S. Allan Taylor Project

By  
Larry Lyons

I have been working on unraveling the mystery of the Taylor forms for quite a number of years. For those unfamiliar with the works of the master forger, S Allan Taylor, An explanation is in order.

### Taylor Forgeries

S. Allan Taylor created an enormous number of forgeries. I would put this number in the range of 5,000 different stamps consisting of about 350 subjects (such as Russell or Adams) to give you some prospective. Taylor's subjects primarily were forgeries of carriers and local stamps; but they also included foreign government, confederate, bogus post, sanitary fair and business college stamps. Each subject can be found in as many as 67 different colors or in as few as two colors.

Taylor did not create his forgeries one at a time and he did not print multiple positions of the same subject. His method was to lock together a group of 3-21 different subjects and print them in a chosen ink color on a chosen color paper. See **Figure 1**. He used wove paper, laid paper, watermarked paper, paper colored through and surface colored glazed paper. Taylor might print a form in a given ink color on a given color paper thirty or more times or perhaps only one or two times. This would result in a rarity or commonness of a given stamp. He would then repeat his locked subject form in another color or on different color papers as many as seven times. Taylor would then disassemble his locked form and create another one using a different group of subjects which could include some subjects from the previous form. In this manner some subjects got used as many as 67 times and some as few as only once.

The reconstruction of his subject forms is a major project which was first investigated by Sherwood Springer beginning about 1962. Springer published his Taylor forgery findings in a series of ten little booklets entitled *Springer's Catalogue* and later *Springer's Handbook of North American Cinderella Stamps*. The last edition was in 1985. Springer said he used partial pieces of adjourning stamps to help him with his work. An example is shown in **Figure 2**. Undoubtedly Springer's major efforts were in assembling groups of subjects by color. In fact, Springer reminisced:

"In the 1950's, during a session with Len Persson while comparing our collections of Taylor forgeries, several different stamps printed on unusually distinctive paper caught my eye. "What would happen," I asked, "if one collected these things by paper and ink instead of by the company name like everybody does?"

That night I began tearing down my collection and rearranging it by color, and almost immediately patterns began to form."<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Springer's Handbook of North American Cinderella Stamps*, Sherwood Springer, Tenth Edition, 1985, page 56.



**Figure 1. Form 8 in purple on dull yellow PCT. This form can also be found in light yellow on white and in purple on white, for a total of three colors.**



**Figure 2. A partial fragment of an adjoining stamp helps to confirm subjects in a given form.**

Over a period of many years Springer put together forms 1 to 21, which consisted of 69 color groupings of various subjects in the same color ink and paper. He also started a “B-1 through B-5 group and a “C” group. The “C” group contained 7 color groups. The “B” and “C” groups were started but were not completed. Over the years some students found Taylor forgeries in ink colors and paper types similar to those groups established by the Springer forms. They added these subjects to the Springer forms which may or may not have been a correct thing to do. Some of these items may in fact be from other forms.

Many forgery collectors write the Springer form numbers under or next to their mounted forgeries. They would be left with a group of colors of a particular forgery subject and they would group these under the wording ‘unidentified forms’ or “forms yet to be identified.” Usually the amount of stamps in the “unidentified forms” sections was substantial. I decided to take on the task of trying to identify the “unidentified forms.” It must be noted that no Taylor forgeries of carrier and local stamps are known with multiple subjects. There are no reported pairs. Every subject was carefully scissor cut apart to break up the forms for sale.

### **The Taylor Project**

I developed a method of approach on how to proceed on this project. I wish to share this method with my fellow students to see if there are any further suggestions or refinements.

My first order of business was to go through all of the Taylor forgeries I could find and segregate them by ink color and paper types. This is the same approach Springer took but I felt I would own or have access to a much larger quantity of Taylor forgeries. This would be a daunting task because more than 5000 different Taylor forgery stamps exist. The color separation work took about 2000 hours of time over a period of about five years. As an aid to performing this task, I created a “Taylor color identifier.” This identifier grew to contain about 390 different color ink and paper types. For comparison the Springer forms published in 1985 contain 94 different color ink and paper types. I set up the Taylor color identifier in major color sections such as “black on yellow” “blue”, “green” and “brown”. For example in the section on black on yellow” I developed the following different colors:

Black/lemon yellow S.C. thin soft, very lightly glazed  
Black/lemon yellow S.C. glazed, thin hard paper  
Black/dull orange yellow PCT<sup>2</sup>  
Black/thin pale yellow PCT  
Black/dull yellow S.C. glazed  
Black/deep yellow orange buff PCT  
Black/yellow, Form C  
Black/yellow buff S.C., Form B-1  
Black/yellow, Form 2  
Black/yellow, Form B  
Black/bright yellow PCT  
Brownish black/dull deep yellow S.C. glazed  
Black/lemon yellow PCT

Any black on yellow stamp I encountered would be placed in one of the above thirteen different categories. Some of these stamp subjects are the same ink and paper as in the known forms but they don’t belong there.

The “blue” section has about 16 apparently different color varieties or shades and the “green” section has about 15 apparently different colors. Here is the

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<sup>2</sup> PCT stands for paper colored through and S.C. stands for surface colored.

basis of the first problem. The problem is the subjective nature of placing a given stamp into a group. Many colors are easily distinguished as belonging in a particular group. Some are not. For example, I have identified up to 25 shades of red. A stamp could be easily placed in the wrong group. Various shades could mean different forms or variations in ink in the same form as multiple sheets were printed. There is also the aging processes to consider and discolorations due to liquids and exposure to sunlight which would produce stamps with different appearances. Light or dry ink printing would also produce a variation. My belief was that this would work itself out once all the stamps I could find were placed into groups and the groups could be reexamined. Likewise, I did not know what to expect from variations in paper types such as thick vs. thin and glazed printings on amber paper vs. buff paper. See **Figure 3**. I would start out segregating everything and let the compilation help me sort out the problems.

I used the “color groupings” sorting method for all the Taylor carrier and local forgeries, the Taylor Confederate forgeries and the Taylor Express franks. I shared some of this research with you as I went along. (See *The Penny Post* 13/4:43-49, 16/4:44-47, 12/1:47-49, 13/1:33-35, 16/2:39-43, 13/3:56, 16/3:46-52, 13/2:62-65, 10/3:42-52, 11/1:22-37).

I also studied Taylor’s foreign forgeries and sorted them in the same manner as indicated above. Here I used the William Eckhardt reference collection which is at the Philatelic Foundation.

The results of the color grouping work was visually exciting. I had developed a great number of groups such as the one shown in **Figure 4**. Groups like these would surely be one color in a “form”. These color groups might be missing some subjects but it was my belief that the missing subjects would be found when the stamps would be compared to a listing by color culled from the “Identifier” books. John Bowman was helpful in starting this project by creating these preliminary lists assembled first by subject and then reassembled by color. I used work sheets for each subject keeping track of my “assignment” of each stamp color to a color grouping. An example of such a worksheet is shown in **Figure 5**. Eventually the worksheets replaced Bowman’s preliminary lists.

Several years ago I began pooling subject information with John Bowman, who participated in most of my inquiries. I also had participation on parts of the project by Carl Kane, Gordon Stimmell, Bill Sammis and Geoffrey Rosamond. I hope no one has been left out. Recently our Forgery editor, Cliff Alexander, shared scans of his massive forgery collection. I compared these to each of my subject groups to add to my data and to try to fill in missing colors. I had the benefit of owning the forgery collections of Schwartz, Golden, Halstead, Johnstone, Lowe and three other major collectors and having access to the forgery collections of Sloane and Luft. I also own a large part of the Springer collection of Taylor forgeries.

There are problems with scanning images with regard to true color and this posed additional problems. Sometimes Cliff Alexander, John Bowman, John Halstead, Bill Sammis and others send me stamps I wished to examine more closely. Actual hand and eye examination is the only reliable way to place a stamp into a category by color and paper type.

<u>List No.</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>T/F</u>
186	9B	Black/pink S.C.	T
187	9C	Black/scarlet S.C. gl.	T
188	9A	Black/white	T
A	LL-55	Crimson/hard amber wove	T
B	LL-34	Blue/thin hard white	T
C	LL-25	Red/light gray violet S.C.	T
D	LL-25	Carmine/blue glazed S.C.	T
E	LL-33	Navy blue/soft white	T
F	LL-138	Blue green/yellow PCT	T
G	LL-52	Pinkish red/creamy	T

**Figure 5. The author’s worksheet for Bazaar’s Post Office from the Taylor project. The list numbered items come from John Bowman’s master list. Seven items have been added to the three on the master list. The form whole numbers refer to Springer, and the “LL” numbers are author assigned temporary group numbers “T” means the stamp has been verified.**

### **Color Naming**

Another hurdle that I encountered is the lack of common terminology with regard to color naming. Different collectors have submitted color names for the same stamp based on their own observations. “Violet,” “lavender,” “mauve,” “lilac,” and purple are frequently misleading and this only gets worse with “red violet,” “pale violet,” “dull violet,” and “grey violet.” Each stamp has to be examined and classified based on my own extensive “Taylor color identifier”. The entire spectrum of colors and names had to be reviewed to have some continuity. The Springer color names have been kept as a basis except for some very minor adjustments to add an adjective. The approximately 300 new color names spring (no pun intended) from the first 94 color names already established.

The Rosetta Stone for identifying Taylor colors will be the ‘Lyons Taylor color identifier.’ Once the book is published with the color names we will all be speaking the same language such as grey lilac, paper colored through. While I am talking about color I wish to point out that the same color ink was used in more than one form. For instance the black on pale violet blue PCT stamps in Form 4 are the same color as those found in Form 15. Obviously they are groups of different subjects. If I found more in this exact color ink and paper they would either fit into Forms 4 or 15, based on subject matches to the other colors in each of those groups

or if there were many, another form could be made with this same ink and paper. I also know from my color groupings that the same ink and paper appears in more than one form because it is clear that Taylor never utilized forms with 30 or 50 different subjects and some of my color groupings were that large.

### Finding a New Form

The next step is to find color groups that have the same subjects and thereby reconstruct the original form. This is easy to say but difficult to do. The problem is alleviated by a few approaches. My first approach is to look at subjects which were only printed in a few colors. Being lucky also helps. As luck would have it I received a gift of the Taylor Bogus 2 stamp of the Jones City Express Post in black on green glazed surface colored paper from Sam Bailey who wanted to share this with me because it is an unlisted color. I had the Jones City Express Post Bogus 2 stamp in black on lilac gray PCT and in black on pinkish light purple PCT. These colors led me to a form match based on the Jones City Express Post subject. Starting with the Jones City Express Post stamps I could build a case for a form. I now looked for all these subjects in the black on green glazed surface colored paper and found them using the Identifier. I tried the other listed colors for the Jones City Express Post Bogus 2 stamps and did not find a subject match. I had found a form printed in three colors. I could be missing a subject but it would have to be found in all three colors.

**Another approach I developed is to not explore for a form unless there are at least seven subject matches.** I developed the chart shown in **Figure 6** for the first 21 forms found by Springer. **No one has ever done this before.** This chart shows us the number of stamp subjects repeated in other forms cross checked for all conceivable possibilities. Basically this chart shows us that it is quite possible to have 0-8 subject matches without there being a form match. I also made a mental note to check Forms 6 and 11 because there are so many subject matches. This chart led me to my rule to only explore color groups for forms with seven subject matches or more as a basic requirement.

Another approach I like is to take a clearly recognizable color group of say ten subjects and find other color groups with the same subjects to “form” up with. I would use the above methods to find forms and remove those stamps from the enormous pool of stamps classified as “unidentified form.” This would eventually reduce the project level of difficulty and hopefully make it more manageable. I could use the small color groups to search the large color groups for subject matches. The opposite would not be easily done. Each time I would have to go back to the “Identifier” to verify the existence of certain subjects in a given color. I would also cross reference the Bowman color groupings list for additional subjects. Sometimes I ask other collectors to look for a particular subject in a certain color. Sometimes I ask just to reinforce my belief that a certain subject on a particular type of paper doesn’t exist. I have done this with requests on *The Bulletin Board*. I will post additional requests including an easy example to see how many responses I get.



**Figure 3. Examination of the backs of two Taylor forgeries in a black/red orange S.C. show the papers to be different with one being tan and one being amber.**



**Arthur's City Post Bogus 1**



**Boyce's Forgery D**



**2¢ Boyd's Type X Forgery F**



**Hackett's Bogus 2**



**Lathrop's Bogus**



**Little Wanderers 10¢ Bogus 1**



**Roadman's Bogus 2**



**Springside Forgery**



**6¢ Warwick's Bogus 14**



**Westervelt's Forgery F**



**Bogus I Type I**



**Essex Forgery E**



**Brady Forgery C**



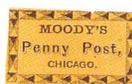
**City Despatch Forgery**



**J.M. Chute Bogus 2**



**Robison Forgery E**



**Moody's Bogus B**

**Figure 4. A group of Taylor forgeries in black/peach S.C. Seventeen subjects in the same color on the same paper.**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
FORM 1		2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	1
FORM 2			1	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
FORM 3				0	0	3	0	2	0	2	3	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	4	0	1
FORM 4					5	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	0
FORM 5						6	0	3	0	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	1
FORM 6							1	0	0	2	8	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0
FORM 7								7	0	0	2	5	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	1
FORM 8									2	1	1	4	2	0	2	4	0	2	0	2	3
FORM 9										3	1	0	2	0	1	3	6	0	1	1	2
FORM 10											0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	1
FORM 11												0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
FORM 12													0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
FORM 13														0	2	0	2	1	7	0	1
FORM 14															2	0	1	0	1	1	0
FORM 15																1	4	0	0	1	1
FORM 16																	2	1	1	0	0
FORM 17																		0	0	0	1
FORM 18																			1	0	0
FORM 19																				0	1
FORM 20																					1
FORM 21																					

Figure 6. Subject matches in Springer Forms 1-21 comparing them all to each other.

### **The Laid Paper Forms**

I am inclined to believe that when Taylor grouped subjects he sometimes had a few subjects aligned perpendicular to the other subjects. He probably did this to save on paper and fit the most subjects on the paper he had available. My belief might not be provable but it fits the evidence we have today. If ten subjects are all aligned in the same direction and the paper is horizontally laid we will have ten horizontally laid stamps. If some sheets are run vertically laid we will have ten vertically laid stamps as well. If only two of the ten subjects are turned ninety degrees and the paper is horizontally laid we will have eight horizontally laid stamps and two vertically laid stamps. The eight horizontally laid subjects will not exist vertically laid and the two vertically laid stamps will not exist horizontally laid. Other theories are possible but this one seems to explain the evidence the best. **Figure 7** shows an example of a grouping of stamps which are all pale gray violet on white laid paper. I believe these were all printed together and I believe seven of the subjects don't exist vertically laid and one subject doesn't exist horizontally laid.

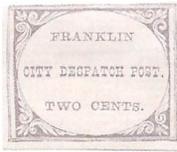
### **Why Do The Project?**

The results of the project include several worthy conclusions. The first major benefit of the project is the establishment of the color identifier for Taylor forgeries. Certain known rare colors of ink in the Identifier can help conclusively find forgeries of subjects not previously attributed to Taylor and specifically name him as the creator. For example three examples of Forgery C of the Floyd's stamp are shown in **Figure 8**. These colors are easily recognizable as Taylor forgeries and are each a part of an established color group. Taylor made this forgery with a new frame and a new vignette after he made his forgery D (or vice versa). It is also possible he printed them both at the same time. **Figure 8** shows three examples of Floyd's Forgery C with three examples of Floyd's Forgery D.

Many other forgeries not previously attributed to Taylor can now be attributed to him based on matchings of paper and ink colors. This is a good step forward in forgery research.

### **Forms Emerge**

I am at the rewarding stage of the research where groups of subjects in different colors are matched to create the original forms. I am able to find a great number of these matches. In **Figure 9**, I present to you one of the forms my research has found. **This is a new discovery.** This form has fourteen subjects at this time. More subjects will probably be added as the research progresses but the rule I established of finding at least seven subject matches has been well satisfied. Other possible candidate subjects are Barr's Forgery E, Smith's Bogus J, and Teese Forgery B. If you have any of these subjects in gray brown on deep orange buff PCT please send me a scan. This new form will give you a taste of what will ultimately be revealed.



City Despatch C-C  
Forgery B  
H.L.

Franklin City Despatch  
Bogus 2  
H.L.

Gauthier Freres  
Bogus 2  
H.L.

Humboldt Forgery A  
H.L.



McNish  
Forgery  
H.L.

E.D. Prince  
Letter Dispatch  
Bogus 1  
V.L.

10¢ Soldiers Fair  
Forgery  
H.L.

Little Wanderers  
H.L.

Figure 7. A grouping of Taylor forgeries in pale gray violet on white laid paper. This is how the subjects were probably grouped. The E.D. Prince Letter Dispatch, Bogus 1 stamp is vertically laid and all the other subjects are horizontally laid.

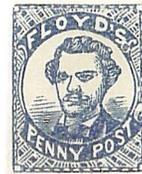
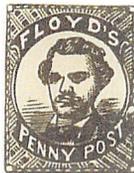


Figure 8. The author has found the Floyd's Penny Post Forgery C stamp in 27 different colors. Three of those colors are shown here at the top. Three examples of Forgery D by Taylor are shown at the bottom.



**Figure 9. A newly discovered Taylor form in two colors. See next page for the other color.**

### Special Examples

I'm going to go out on a limb and state my belief that Taylor may not have produced any "one offs." A "one off" is a term used to describe a printing of one subject in only a single color. The Taylor color groups will pinpoint these examples for further study. It is my belief that these forgeries were probably made "after Taylor". The term "after Taylor" means the Taylor forgery was made by someone else using the Taylor forgery design as a guide or actually using the Taylor forgery block. I will attempt to prove this theory. In order to show completeness these "one offs" will be included in my full study.

### Taylor's Biography

I have written a lengthy text telling the life story of S. Allan Taylor. Much of this story I was able to learn from extensive writings and research done by William J. Eckhardt and Sidvin Frank Tucker. There have also been many articles written over the years about S. Allan Taylor. I have used these as references for my study. When discussing the forgeries it is important to know the mind of the forger.



**Figure 9. A newly discovered Taylor form in gray brown on deep orange buff PCT and in ultramarine on white wove. The subjects are Blood's Post Office Forgery C, Barr's Forgery C, T. Davis Bogus 1, Floyd's Forgery C, Jefferson Market P.O. Bogus 2, Carnes Forgery B, City Dispatch Bogus 1, (Wiley's) One Cent Despatch Bogus, Cumming's Forgery IC, Messenkope's Forgery D, G & H Forgery III B, Hale's Forgery IIC, Boyd's Mercury Forgery A and Hartford Daily Mail Bogus 2.**

### Taylor Price Lists

It is my intention to show which forgeries Taylor sold at various times through his price lists. The lists will help with confirmation of some Taylor forgeries and also will tell us the year and place the various forgeries were made.

### Plate Deterioration

A study of a particular Taylor subject can indicate the order in which the stamps were printed. A case in point is the Menant & Company bogus stamps presented by Cliff Alexander in the last issue of *The Penny Post* (Vol. 17 No. 4, page 46). That study shows us how Bogus 3 followed Bogus 2 and only had the lettering of the middle word "EXRESS" changed. Similar examples can be found on other Taylor subjects.

## **Book Contents**

It is my intention to assemble all of the findings and publish a book on the subject in 2011. The book will contain the following material:

1. A Taylor color identifier.
2. Pictures of Taylor forgeries by subject.
3. A listing of the colors of the forgeries in each subject to match the pictures.
4. Pictures of Taylor forms grouped by color.
5. A listing of the subjects in each form to match the form groups.
6. Reminders not combined into forms.
7. A study of Taylor's foreign forgeries.
8. A discussion of the research.
9. A biography of Taylor.
10. A study of the Taylor price lists.
11. A research study of a packet of Taylor forgeries.
12. A study of Taylor frames used for different subjects.
13. A study of Taylor lettering and style.

## **Conclusion**

Every time a collector sends me a scan or a note with a question or query I learn something new so reader assistance would be appreciated and is most helpful. Special thanks to those who have already helped. Contributions will be acknowledged. As you can see by this introductory article this is a very large and complicated project.

## **In Our Next Penny Post**

Cornwell's Genuine Stamps

Wells Fargo Express Operations in New Jersey

Carter's Simplified Identification Tips

# Kidder's City Express Post Simplified Identification Tips

By  
Clifford J. Alexander

In late 1847, Henry Kidder purchased an interest in the Brooklyn City Express Post and changed the name to Kidder's City Express Post. Although Kidder sold it to the Snedeker Brothers in 1851, it continued to do business as Kidder's City Express Post until 1854.

Donald Patton reported that George Hussey made reprints between 1860-65 with a design "that appears to be identical with that of the original" in sheets of 10.<sup>1</sup> The Larry Lyons *Identifier*<sup>2</sup> has a photocopy of the reprint sheet and description of the constant flaws found in each position.

The *Identifier* also lists eleven different forgeries and one variety of a forgery. The following are the principal differences that distinguish the original stamp, reprint and forgeries:

Original



The "T" and "Y" of "CITY" touch or almost touch, and from 1850 to 1854, they were initialed "I.S." (for Isaac Snedeker) before sale.

Reprint



The reprints are easily distinguished from originals by the color of the paper. They are only found in black on green glazed surface paper. The original is black on blue glazed surface paper. They come from a pane of 10 made by Hussey.

Forgery A



The rider's cap has a front and black brim, and there are two flaws that look like specks of dust between the horse's rear leg and the cloud of dust behind the horse (Taylor's 2<sup>nd</sup> forgery).

<sup>1</sup> Donald Scott Patton, *The Private Local Posts of the United States – Volume I*, New York State (1967), at p. 269.

<sup>2</sup> Larry Lyons, *The Identifier for Carriers, Locals, Fakes, Forgeries and Bogus Posts of the United States, Vol. II* (1998), at pp. 733-741.

Forgery B



There is a small ½ mm break in the NE inner frame line below the right side of the “S” in “KIDDER’S.” (Scott’s forgery)

Forgery C



The cap has only a long front peak, and the dust cloud behind the horse’s rear left looks like a “2.” (Taylor’s 1<sup>st</sup> forgery)

Forgery C-1



This variety of Forgery C has a closed “C” that looks like “20TS” instead of “2 CTS.”

Forgery D



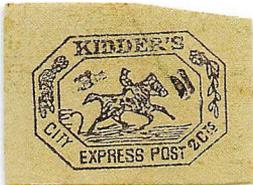
There is a break in the inner frame line above the “2” of “2 Cts.,” and the apostrophe is a square with a tail.

Forgery E



The “S” of “KIDDER’S” is inverted and top heavy, there is a serif at the top of the “S” but none at the bottom. The horse is splotchy.

Forgery E-1



This is not a variety of Forgery E but instead a separate forgery type that has large flaws in front and behind the horse.

Forgery F



This is the only forgery with no line or dot under the “s” of “Cts.”

Forgery G



The horse is totally dark.

Forgery H



This forgery closes resembles Forgery B but it has an apostrophe that is a small square with no tail, and the ground under the horse is rough and clumpy with an additional line underneath.

Forgery I



The horse's head is narrow between the eyes and nose, and the horse has a round white eye. This is a late printing of the Hussey reprint.



Scott Forgery B  
With two fake cancels.  
Compliments of  
Larry Lyons

Hussey's reprint pane of 10

# Crossman & Company and Hale & Company A Relationship Revealed

By  
William W. Sammis

Forwarded By  
**Crossman & Co.**  
11 Exchange Portland.



**Figure 1. The only piece of postal history for Crossman & Co.**

Crossman & Company was, to put it mildly, an obscure express. We know that it served a route between Boston, Massachusetts and Portland, Maine for a brief period in late 1844. For transportation Crossman & Company could have chosen between a well-established steamship service and the rail line that was completed between Boston and Portland on November 21, 1842. Sterling Dow notes a November 2, 1844 advertisement from the Portland papers that reads, “Express for Boston and the South. Crossman & Co.”<sup>1</sup> Note that service to the south beyond Boston is offered. As this would be outside of Crossman’s service range we should be able to ascribe it to a conjunctive partner.

<sup>1</sup> Sterling T. Dow. *Maine Postal History and Postmarks*, Quarterman Publications (1976), p. 60.

It is presumed that Crossman & Company's moment in the spotlight of the Independent Mails Period was brief; to extend it beyond November of 1844 would perhaps be generous. Its demise is not surprising as the competition on the Boston-Portland run was significant in late 1844 and included Andrews Express, Child & Company, A. Roberts & Company and the American Letter Mail Company. (I have not included Hale & Company as a competitor of Crossman's for reasons that will be explained.)

There is only one piece of postal history that has survived from this company. **Figure 1** shows the cover along with my reconstruction of the Crossman handstamp that is on the cover's front, upper right. The *American Stampless Cover Catalog* describes this handstamp but does not show it.<sup>2</sup>

The letter was written at Boston on November 21, 1844. Crossman's handstamp has been over-struck by Hale & Company's handstamp, used at Hale's Boston address at 23 State Street (**Figure 2** – Gutman Type F-42<sup>3</sup>). A second Hale & Company handstamp (**Figure 2** – Gutman Type P-1) indicates that the letter had been paid for service through to New York City. (The presence of Hale's handstamps answers the question posed above concerning the identity of Crossman's conjunctive partner that supplied services south of Boston.)



**Figure 2. Handstamps from Gutman's Hale's book.**

The fact that this letter was written at Boston raises the question of why Crossman's handstamp is on a cover that appears to have traveled directly from Boston to New York City, something Hale & Company could have accomplished without Crossman's involvement. Cal Hahn, the previous owner of this cover, speculated that the letter might have been hand-carried to Portland where it was perhaps turned over to Crossman who returned it to Boston where it received service from Hale & Company. In 1945 Nevvy Hollowbush owned this cover and asked Elliott Perry for his opinion. On October 5, 1945 Perry responded:

In re Hale's Mail – PAID AT BOSTON – cover which I photoed, Boston records yield no clue about the extra "Forwarded" handstamp. No Crossman, or any such name with occupation that might fit. Several fellows named Crossman were painters. That's all except one army

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<sup>2</sup> Philips, David G., "Eastern Independent Letter Mail and Express Markings," *American Stampless Cover Catalog, Vol. II*, Fourth Edition, p. 13.

<sup>3</sup> Michael S. Gutman, *Hale & Co. Independent Mail Company 1843-1845*, (2005).

quartermaster. Did it occur to you that this might be a New York marking?

Perry, in his defense, likely was unable to read “Portland” in the handstamp and he can certainly be forgiven for not recognizing “11 Exchange” as a Portland, Maine address. Perry was also unaware that Hale’s “23 State Street” handstamp has definitely been stamped on top of the Crossman handstamp. This information would have helped Perry come to another conclusion about the cover.

As the result of the recent purchase of a trade card (**Figure 3**) more information about Crossman & Company and their relationship with Hale & Company is now available.



**Figure 3. A trade card for Crossman & Co.**

Taking the various elements of the trade card separately:

**EASTERN AND WESTERN EXPRESS** refers to Crossman’s limited range (without conjunctive help): east from Boston to Portland, Maine and west from Portland to Boston.

There were three partners in the company:

**E.D. Crossman** lent his name to the company. We now know his initials but precious little else about him. In that he does not appear in any of the Boston City Directories (as Perry noted) it is reasonable to assume that he both worked and lived in Portland, manning the company’s 11 Exchange office.

**E.P. Bancroft** worked at 12 State Street in Boston during 1844. From 1844 to the spring of 1845 this was the address of the American Letter Mail Company. Independent Mails work apparently agreed with him as he moved on to the partnership in Crossman & Co. This 1844 excursion into company management may have been brief as in 1845 he was clerking again, this time for Hale & Company.

The most interesting of the three partners, and for the purposes of this article, the most significant, was **W.B. Kimball** (the “W” standing for William). In 1843 Kimball was a partner in a Boston bookstore with Charles H. Brainard under the name of Brainard & Company. The stores location was 13 Court Street. In short order three things happened:

1. Charles H. Brainard moved his bookshop to 82 Washington Street, Boston where he briefly operated Brainard’s Express<sup>4</sup>. (He is not listed in the 1846 directory and apparently was no longer in Boston.)
2. By December of 1843 Hale & Company had moved into the 13 Court Street address.
3. William B. Kimball stayed on at 13 Court Street as Hale’s partner and managed the Boston office.<sup>5</sup>

**23 State Street, Boston:** Significantly this was Hale & Company’s Boston address. (By April 1, 1844 Hale had moved from 13 Court Street to 23 State Street.<sup>6</sup>)

Allowing a conjunctive partner to share office space at a location advertised as being occupied by Hale & Company in a major city is not without precedence. In New York City conjunctive partner Brainard & Company (not to be confused with the previously mentioned Brainard’s Express of Boston) operated out of Hale’s headquarters located at 58 Wall Street. (58 Wall St. was the location of the Morning Courier and New York Enquirer Building. In 1844 “Hale’s Foreign Letter Office” and the newspaper for which the building was named, were not the only tenants. It is therefore perhaps presumptuous to assume that Hale & Company shared actual office space with Brainard & Company<sup>7</sup>.)

By using the 1844 and 1845 Boston City Directories<sup>8</sup> to look more closely at Hale’s 23 State Street, Boston home office address some other familiar names are encountered:

In 1844 and 1845, the directories indicate that William R. Towle was employed at 23 State Street (Hale’s address). *The Philatelic Gazette*<sup>9</sup> states “...Mr. Towle having for about two years been in the employ of Hale & Company, Boston.” This is the same person who in 1846 partnered with Cheever to form the well-known Cheever & Towle’s City Despatch Post located at 7 State Street. It has

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<sup>4</sup> *The Penny Post*, Larry Lyons, April 2006, p. 17.

<sup>5</sup> Michael S. Gutman, *Hale & Co. Independent Mail Company 1843-1845* (2005), p. 10, 21 and 134.

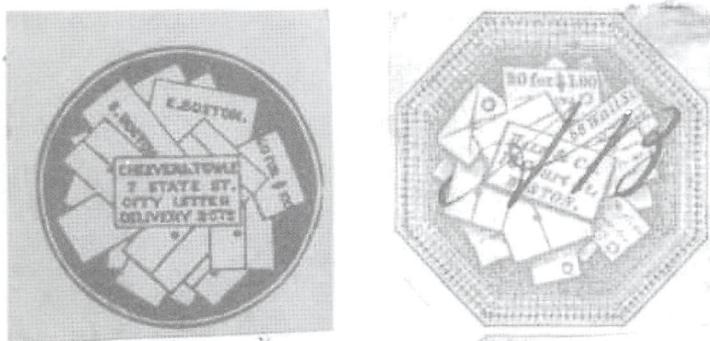
<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* p. 2.

<sup>7</sup> In 1845 Wall Street was renumbered. The Morning Courier & New York Enquirer newspaper’s address changed from 58 Wall Street to 70 Wall Street. The listings for other tenants also changed to 70 Wall Street. These included the “James W. Hale letteroffice (sic)” and, as recorded by Larry Lyons (*Penny Post*, January 2006, p. 52) Brainard & Company. Gay & Company can also be added to this list.

<sup>8</sup> *Stimpson’s Boston Directory*, Charles Stimpson 1844, 1845.

<sup>9</sup> *Philatelic Gazette*, vol. VII, 1917.

always been assumed that Cheever and Towle copied the design of their adhesive stamp (Scott 37L1) from Hale's earlier stamp (Scott type L157) (**Figure 4**). The fact that Towle worked for Hale & Company adds validity to this assumption.



**Figure 4. Similarities exist in these two adhesives because Towle previously worked for Hale & Company.**

In 1844 Hart Davenport worked at 23 State Street. He is another gentleman with connections to the Independent Mails Period beyond his apparent employment by Hale & Company. Around June of 1845 Davenport & Company succeeded Overton & Company at their 29 ½ State Street, Boston address. Davenport's handstamp shared elements previously found in that of Overton's (**Figure 5**) and a "6" handstamp, used to indicate collect charges, was passed from Overton to Davenport (**Figure 6**).



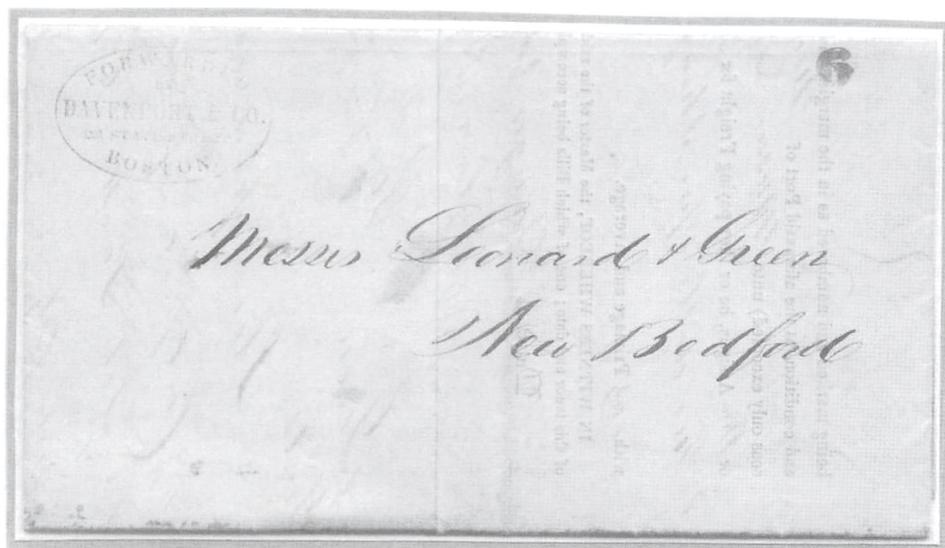
**Figure 5. Handstamp of Overton & Co.**

**11 Exchange, Portland:** On or around September 10, 1844 Hale & Company moved their Portland operations to this address, which was a store owned by J.S. Bailey.<sup>10</sup> Bailey was Hale's "Agent" which in this case meant a private businessman representing Hale's interests in Portland but not an employee of Hale & Company. This may have been intended as a temporary arrangement until Crossman & Company, operating out of the 11 Exchange, Portland address, commenced business about two months later.

Portland, Maine was an important commercial center with well-established steamship and railroad transportation available. It generated enough business that it

<sup>10</sup> Michael S. Gutman, *Hale & Co. Independent Mail Company 1843-1845*, (2005), p. 112

was worthy of Hale's attention. On the other hand Portland, when compared to Boston (or for that matter New York City or Philadelphia) was "small potatoes". I think it likely that Hale's preference for handling this small market city was through a conjunctive arrangement. Crossman & Company, operating out of Hale's Boston office with William Kimball as a partner likely made good business sense. (The fact that Crossman & Company didn't last long required Hale & Company to make different Portland arrangements for the first half of 1845 until the Independent Mails Period ended after June 30<sup>th</sup>.)



**Figure 6. The handstamp of Davenport & Co.**

Within the state of Maine we can find other conjunctive arrangements to indicate that this was Hale's preference for serving smaller cities:

- **Eastport, Maine:** By July 25, 1844 Hale was advertising J. Gunnison as their agent at Eastport, Maine.<sup>11</sup> (Joseph Gunnison's Express had operated from January 1844.) Postal history exists from this conjunctive arrangement.

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid. p. 15

- **Bangor, Maine:** Hale & Company's use of Jerome & Company's Express to reach Bangor, Maine is well documented.<sup>12</sup>
- **Augusta, Maine:** The July 15, 1844 advertisement shown as **Figure 7** not only gives general details of Hale's delivery network but also states that the Kennebec Express was their agent at Augusta.<sup>13</sup> This company was owned by George S. Carpenter and was advertised both as the "Kennebec Express" and "Carpenter & Company's Express". Edward Fenno represented Carpenter in Augusta both before and after the name change. The 1:00 PM mail closing on Mondays and Thursdays was to allow for a connection on the steamship *Penobscot* that steamed from Hallowell, Maine at 2:30 PM on those days, Hallowell being located two miles below Augusta on the Kennebec River.

**Hale & Co's Independent  
MAIL ARRANGEMENTS!!**

**H**ALE & CO. are prepared to forward letters to and from the following places, viz:

To and from Boston, Providence, New Bedford, Norwich, New York, and Philadelphia.

To and from Worcester, Springfield, North Hampton, Hartford, New Haven, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Utica, Auburn, Canandaigua, Batavia, Schenectady, Syracuse, Geneva, and Buffalo.

To and from Lowell, Andover, Lynn, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, Portland, Thomaston, Belfast, Camden, Bucksport, Frankfort, Hampden, and Bangor.

**POSTAGE 6¢ CENTS!**

Letters delivered by penny postmen in advance of the mails.

**H**ALE & Co. refer the merchants and business men of Augusta, to the merchants and brokers of Boston and New York, whose correspondences they have transmitted for the past six months, and assure them that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to effect the speedy and safe conveyance of all letters entrusted to them.

Office in Augusta, at E. FENNO'S, Agent for Kennebec Express.

Mail closes at one o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.  
Augusta, July 15, 1844. 29

Figure 7. A July 15, 1844 advertisement.

<sup>12</sup> John J. Jerome's Express and a "Patient" Cover, William W. Sammis, Penny Post 16/3:22-42.

<sup>13</sup> Maine Farmer (Augusta), July 15, 1844

Figure 8 shows an advertisement placed by the Kennebec Express on May 15, 1844 that continued to be run in the same papers that carried the Hale & Company advertisement starting on July 15<sup>th</sup>.

**Kennebec Express.**

**T**HE business of the Kennebec Express, per Steamer **PENOBSCOT**, is conducted as formerly through the following Agents: all orders or packages left with either of them will receive prompt attention.

**I. R. HALL, No. 8, Court St., Boston.**  
**PETER KNIGHT, Bath.**  
**HENRY SMITH & CO., Gardiner.**  
**GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH, Hallowell.**  
**EDWARD FENNO, Augusta.**  
**R. W. PRAY, Waterville.**  
**C. SAWTELLE, Norridgewock.**  
**SAMUEL CHANDLER, Winthrop.**

May 15, 1844. 20

Figure 8. Advertisement of Kennebec Express.

Hale & Company in Portland, Maine before and after using Crossman & Company conjunctively:

By June 22, 1844 Hale was advertising Charles Radcliffe as their Portland agent at the Portland Canal Bank Building<sup>14</sup>. (The correct spelling of Radcliffe’s name may also be “Racklyft” or “Rackliff”.) As this was the Portland address of Child & Company and we know that Charles “Racklyft” worked for Charles W. Child in 1846<sup>15</sup> it is reasonable to assume that Hale & Company has entered into a conjunctive arrangement with Child & Company (although the evidence is admittedly not conclusive). Speculation: During most of 1844 Child & Company advertised their Boston address as being at the general express location of 9 Court Street. As this was also the address of Adams & Company’s Express, a competitor of Hale & Company, Hale perhaps felt compelled to make other Portland arrangements to better protect their interests. As noted above they advertised a move to No. 11 Exchange Building, Portland on September 10, 1844. From this time period comes the only know example of Hale’s straight-line handstamp from Portland (Figure 9): “P.O. PAID”, the “P.O.” presumably being an abbreviation for “Portland Office”. The letter originated at Portland and is dated September 4, 1844.<sup>16</sup> Next possibly followed the November 1844 “experiment” with Crossman & Co.

<sup>14</sup> Michael S. Gutman, *Hale & Co. Independent Mail Company 1843-1845*, (2005), p. 12.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.* p. 112.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.* p. 113 and from the collection of Michael S. Gutman.



**Figure 9. The only recorded example of Hale’s straight line “P.O. PAID” handstamp.**

More speculation: Starting in about January of 1845 Child & Company started advertising Boston office locations at both 8 and 9 Court Street. Other of Hale’s conjunctive partners (Jerome, Kennebec Express and Gunnison) were located at 8 Court Street. Perhaps Hale felt they would receive fair treatment by Child & Company at this address (without the presence of Adams & Company) and entered into a conjunctive agreement with Charles W. Child for possibly the second time.

However Hale chose to be represented at Portland from January through June of 1845 (when they went out of business). There is a surprising and dramatic lack of letters originating there and going through Hale’s delivery network. In fact during this six-month period Mike Gutman only records one Hale letter originating at Portland<sup>17</sup>. It is dated June 4, 1845 and could have been bootlegged to Boston. Did Hale abandon Portland all together? If working with a conjunctive partner we would expect to perhaps find a letter accepted at Portland, marked there by the conjunctive partner and handstamped again by Hale at Boston for service to say New York City or Philadelphia. Hale’s letters to Portland could have been passed to a conjunctive partner who might have elected to make no markings on the covers thus leaving us with the impression that Hale carried them for their entire journey.

#### **The Crossman Cover**

To conclude this circuitous journey it is time to take another look at the one surviving cover from Crossman & Company (**Figure 1**). I offer the following explanation:

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<sup>17</sup> Ibid. p. 112.

On or about November 21, 1844 a Boston customer presented this letter at 23 State Street, an address shared by Hale & Co. and Crossman & Co., William Kimball being a partner in both companies and also the manager of this office. The clerk, who accepted letters for both companies, mistakenly thought he was being handed an eastbound letter for Portland (or he grabbed the wrong handstamp). In any event he handstamped the cover "Forwarded By Crossman & Co. 11 Exchange Portland."<sup>18</sup> Realizing his mistake he over-struck the Crossman handstamp with the correct Hale F42 handstamp, accepted payment, marked the letter "PAID AT BOSTON" (P-1) and dispatched the letter to New York City. (Note that the ink used for the three handstamps matches.)

I again thank Mike Gutman for his wonderful book on Hale & Co. and I invite correspondence at [cds13@cornell.edu](mailto:cds13@cornell.edu).

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<sup>18</sup> It was common for companies to distribute handstamps to offices other than the one indicated on the handstamp.

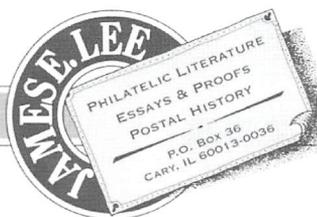
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- *The Chatham Square Post Offices and Swarts City Dispatch Post*, Hall, 1941, 34p, CC. \$10.00
- *Handbook of Private Local Posts*, Hurt & Williams, 1947 ed., 169p, HB. Covers local posts of the world (Billig's handbook No. 6). \$40.00
- *Sanitary Fairs - A Philatelic and Historical Study of the Civil War Benevolences*, Kantor, 1992, 304p, HB. Published in 1992 at \$75.00. Now just \$30.00. (Only ten copies left)
- *Boyd's Local Posts in New York City: 1844-1882*. Patton, 49p, CC. \$15.00
- *The Local Posts in Brooklyn, NY: 1844-1882*, Patton, 28p, CC. \$10.00
- *Private Local Posts of the United State: Volume 1 - New York State*, Patton, 1967, 350p, HB. \$45.00
- *U.S. Letter Carrier Stamps of Philadelphia under the Fee System*, Perry, 1954, 18p, CC. \$10.00
- *Byways of Philately: Privately Owned Posts and Early Locals*, Perry & Hale, 1966, 281p, HB. \$37.50
- *One Hundred Years Ago*, Perry & Hale, 1942, 68p, CC. Story of City Dispatch Posts. \$30.00
- *Pat Paragraphs*, Perry, 1981 reprint, 648p, HB. \$55.00



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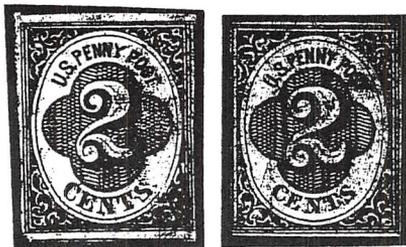
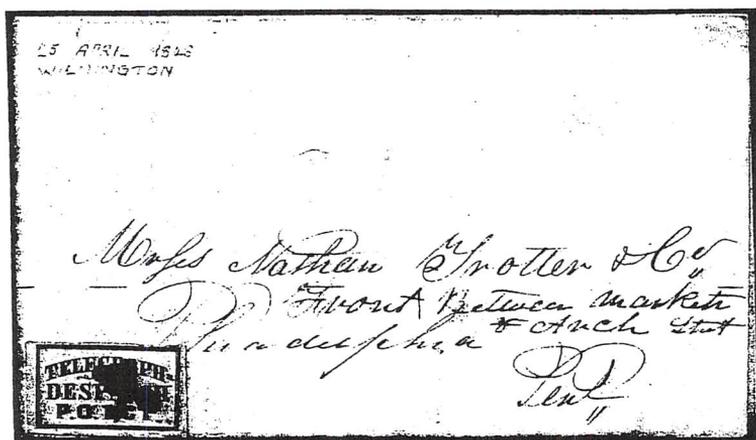
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# Changes to the 2010 *US Specialized Catalogue* Regarding Carrier and Local Stamps

By

John D. Bowman, Chairman  
C&LS Catalogue Update Committee

I thank our committee and members who have continued to improve the *Scott US Specialized Catalogue*, including Gordon Stimmell, Larry Lyons, Vernon Morris, William Sammis, Stephen Gronowski, and Clifford Alexander.

Here is what you can expect from our efforts. I have not made any attempt to analyze possible value changes, as we did not suggest these in our recommendation.

Importantly, a number of image/color corrections were made to the catalogue:

1. Franklin 16L1: Image of L46 replaced.
2. Boyd's 20L3: Image of L53 replaced.
3. Kidders 93L1: Image of L199 replaced.
4. Priests 121L6: Image of L239 updated with more clear image.
5. Carter's Dispatch 36LU1: Image of L102 replaced.
6. City Dispatch, NY 40L4: Image of L107 replaced.
7. Cummings' City Post, NY: Image of L124 replaced.
8. Cummings' City Post, NY: Image of L126 replaced.
9. Messenkope's 106L1: Image of L217 replaced.

Here are the rest of the major changes:

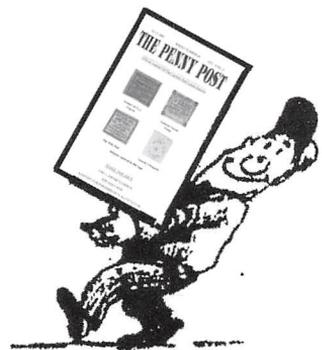
1. 15LU1Bb is now delisted. Please see the October 2008 *Penny Post* article, page 8.
2. 15LU5a is now delisted. See October 2008 *Penny Post*, page 9.
3. 15LU7c was added, but accidentally as a second "a.". A used example impressed on U2 is shown in the October 2008 *Penny Post* as Figure 6 on page 6.
4. "Add (1c) in parentheses for each listing from 20L44-20L56." This change was made. Although no denominations are stated on the stamps, 20L44 through 20L56 were sold for 1c each, or less in quantity. No 2c rate was in effect for letter mail, circulars, newspapers or business mail at this time.
5. The earliest date for 20L50 is 1880, not 1881 as noted in the 2009 *Catalogue*. In the January *Penny Post* page 46, I have noted that. The change is in the 2010 *Catalogue*.

6. 26L1 on cover has been added with a dash for value.
7. 36L1a is updated as vertically ribbed paper. Please see October 2008 *Penny Post* on page 22, and previously pointed out by Gordon Stimmell.
8. T.A. Hampton, 77L2; a cut to shape example exists; see Stimmell, May 2007 *Chronicle*, Vol. 59, No. 2. So far, it is unique. Two 77L2's exist on cover and a cover has also been added to the *Catalogue*.
9. Mercantile Library Association 105L5 – a used single exists and has been added.

Those who purchase the new *Scott Catalogue* will also find a number of price changes, and some new listings for covers. These are usually made by individuals, often C&LS members, and some Update Committee members. We are, as always, appreciative of the attention the *catalogue* editor gives to our comparatively small area in the middle of the *Scott Catalogue*.

**M O V I N G**

Let us know.

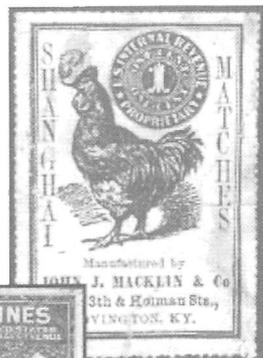


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