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Article: Collecting Carriers and Locals in the 1860s - George Hussey and His Reprints and Imitations

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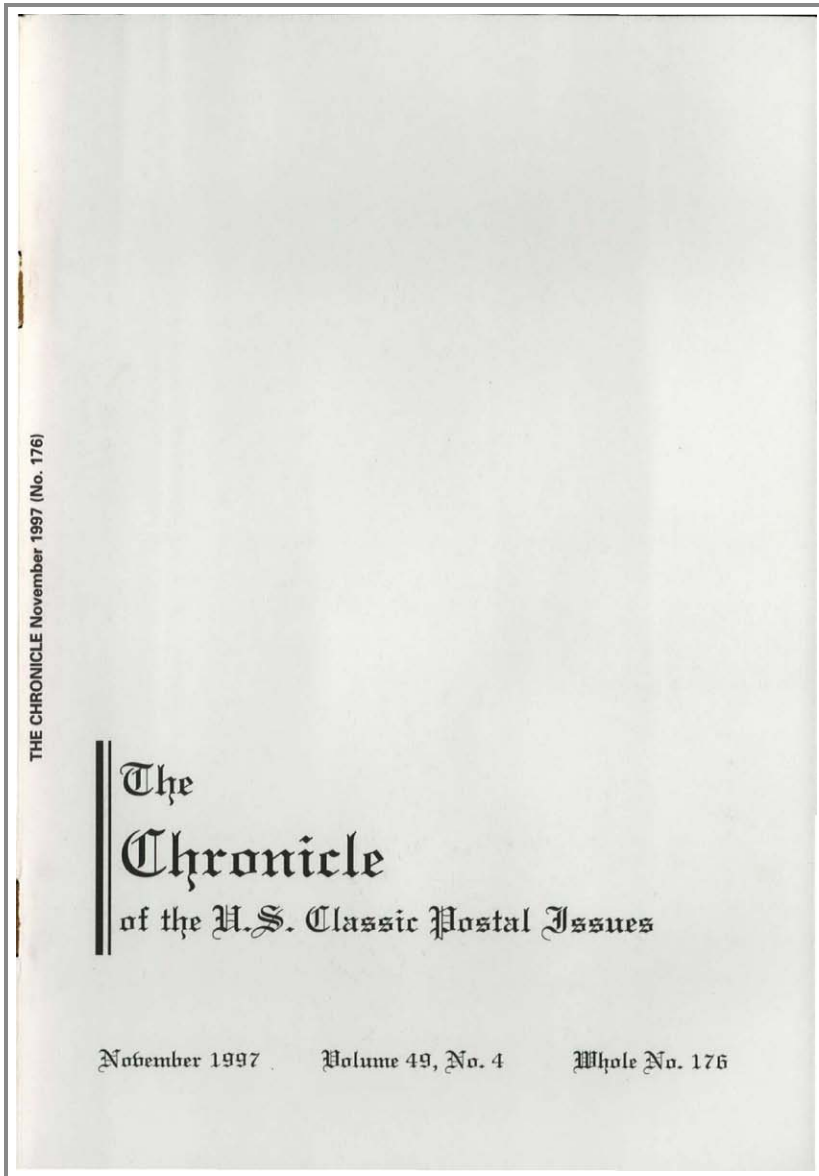


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**COLLECTING CARRIERS AND LOCALS IN THE 1860S—
GEORGE HUSSEY AND HIS REPRINTS AND IMITATIONS
HERBERT A. TRENCHARD**

Introduction

Stamp collecting started slowly. In the 1850s a few enthusiasts in Europe and America began to accumulate stamps. But during the 1860s, the number of collectors increased drastically. In that decade, the first catalogs and journals appeared. These allowed collectors and dealers alike to organize their material by countries, dates and types. The hobby grew and spread rapidly.

One of the first problems that the dealers faced was acquiring stamps from foreign lands. There weren't enough stamps to keep the growing number of collectors satisfied. Further, most collectors were drawn to the unusual stamps—the far-flung British colonies, Asian and African countries, the Confederate States, and the private local posts issued in the United States.

By 1862, over 300 local stamps had been issued by 125 private companies which operated in the U.S. from the 1840s to 1862. There were also about 50 stamps issued by the semi-official government carriers. Most of these stamps were unknown to stamp dealers and collectors. But they constituted a large percentage of the total number of issued stamps, which was less than 2,000.

In 1862, an enterprising operator of one of the more successful private local posts began to satisfy the needs of dealers and collectors of the world. He sought out and obtained the dies, plates, electrotypes and remainders of the stamps issued by many of the defunct private local posts. When he was unable to get the original dies or plates, he enlisted the aid of a printer to prepare new plates copying the issued stamps.¹

Thus, in 1862, George A. Hussey began his career as the source of reprints and imitations of U.S. carriers and locals to the world's dealers and collectors. For the rest of the 1860s, he provided an increasing number of different stamps totaling 200 items by the time he ceased his operation.

His effect on philately in the 1860s was astonishing. His products were acquired by stamp dealers throughout Europe and America, who in turn offered them in their pricelists. Although more and more dealers became aware that Hussey's products were reprints and imitations, they continued to sell them without any warning to collectors. It was not until near the end of the 1860s that dealers began to offer them as remainders or imitations, or with the comment "as is" or the like.

In the early 1860s, only a few U.S. carriers and locals were listed in the catalogs issued by European and American dealers. When Hussey's products reached dealers, they added them to their catalogs, thus giving them an appearance of authenticity.

The great Belgian dealer, J.-B. Moens, listed Hussey's products as fast as they appeared. Even worse, when he began to publish his series of "illustrations" of postage stamps, he used Hussey's products as his sources. Moens' "illustrations" consisted of lithographic likenesses of stamps he had seen and cataloged. Since the "illustrations" were not photographs of the products, they differed from the products themselves. Moens' "illustrations" were themselves used as models for making forgeries. Thus, Hussey's products were sources of further local and carrier forgeries.

¹Wilbur W. Thomas, "The Local Stamps of the United States," *American Philatelist*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Feb. 10, 1888), pp. 91-92; No. 7 (April 10), pp. 141-42; No. 10 (July 10), pp. 226-7. Three parts, never completed. See p. 92. Also: Carl E. Kane with Lee L. Kane, "George Hussey, Stamp Dealer," *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 61, No. 4 (July 1982), pp. 228-32.

The plates which Hussey had used to create his imitations in the 1862-1866 period were later sold by his successor to stamp dealers who used them to produce further copies with new colors and papers.

Of course, Hussey was not the only stamp dealer who polluted the supply of U.S. carriers and locals with his product. S. Allan Taylor, his contemporary, began producing his nefarious products in 1863. From the late 1860s through the 1870s, J.W. Scott, the “father of American philately,” issued local and carrier fabrications. John W. Kline, who issued the first stamp catalog in America in 1862, may have also created a few. There were other fakers of local stamps.

But none of them came close to doing what Hussey did. In a short period of five years, he changed the number of carriers and locals available to collectors from a small handful to almost two hundred. He nearly ruined the hobby!

In an earlier article, I used the contents of the pricelists published between 1862 and 1868 to show how the Hussey products were dispersed throughout the philatelic world.² In this article, I use another set of pricelists published in 1863 to track the early spread of Hussey’s products. I also show the use of Hussey’s products by J.-B. Moens, and demonstrate that this most important early source of illustrations of U.S. carriers and locals was based almost entirely on the Hussey material.

George Hussey used the printer Thomas Wood to produce many of his products. Thomas Wood’s notebook, listing the products he produced for Hussey between 1862 and 1866, has survived.³ Wood’s notebook entries account for about one-third of the carriers and locals listed in the pricelists issued in 1863. Who did the other two-thirds? Were they done by another printer working for Hussey, or were they obtained from a source other than Hussey?

Nearly all of the items listed in Hussey’s and other 1863 pricelists came from Hussey. They constitute two separate kinds.

There are the ones Hussey obtained from Thomas Wood. Hussey provided Wood with an original stamp, electrotype or likeness and Wood produced a printing stone from which copies were printed.

The other ones didn’t need to be imitated. Hussey either obtained the original printing stones from the private local company or he obtained remainders of the printed stamps. In the former case, he didn’t need to make a new stone. All he had to do was use the original plates or dies to create “reprints.”

Hussey was a very special stamp dealer. He sold reprints of carriers and locals where he had the printing stones or dies. He sold imitations of those carriers and locals for which he had new printing stones made by Thomas Wood. For Hussey, it was a terrific business—but it caused stamp collectors and dealers alike to shy away from carriers and locals for decades to come.

George Hussey and His Stamps

In 1854, George Hussey founded his “Bank and Insurance Delivery Service” at 82 Broadway in New York City.⁴ He commissioned Thomas Wood of New York City to prepare a printing stone and print stamps for use in his new business. On October 21, 1854, Wood delivered 32,000 copies of the stamp designated as Scott No. 87L1.

Two years later (1856), Hussey had Thomas Wood make a printing stone for a new stamp, and on September 9, 1856, Wood delivered 20,000 copies. According to J.W. Scott,

²Herbert A. Trenchard, “Deceit and Dispersion, Hussey and Taylor and Their Products,” *Penny Post*, Vol. 6, No. 3 (July 1996), pp. 22-34; No. 4 (Oct. 1996), pp. 4-21.

³George B. Sloane, “Chicago ‘Beehive’ Local,” in *Sloane’s Column*, compiled and arranged by George T. Turner (West Somerville, Mass.: Bureau Issues Association, 1961), pp. 164-5. [orig. published in *Stamps*, Aug. 31, 1957].

⁴Warren K. Hale, *Byways of Philately, Privately-Owned Posts and Early Locals*, compiled and arranged by Elliot Perry (Federalburg, Md.: Stowell, 1966).

Charles H. Coster and most subsequent students, this stamp is Scott type L171 printed in black, listed as Scott No. 87L2. Some students believe that at the same time a small portion of the printing was made in red. This stamp is listed as Scott No. 87L3, with printing date of 1856.

Despite the large printings, these three *Hussey* stamps (Scott no. 87L1, L2 and L3) are rare, especially in unused condition.

In 1857, Hussey moved his office from 82 Broadway to 50 William Street. On August 9, 1857, Thomas Wood printed 24,000 stamps from a new stone, giving the new address. Students disagree as to whether that stamp was Scott type L172 ("Basement") or L173. Type L173 is basically identical to Scott type L171 except for the new address. It was probably the stamp issued.

In 1858, Hussey decided to issue a new stamp which located his business in the basement of 50 William Street. Once again, Thomas Wood made a new stone, printing 47,000 copies of this stamp. Although some students disagree, this stamp was probably Scott type L172 ("Basement").

The information regarding Thomas Wood and his printing of the stamps for George Hussey is obtained from a memorandum book which Wood kept.⁵ This 35-page book lists the dates and quantities of the stamps he printed for Hussey between October 21, 1854, and June 22, 1866. Next to each listing, a stamp is attached. Wood's book came into philatelic hands in the 1920s and was once owned by the famous stamp dealer and student of U.S. locals, George B. Sloane.⁶ A Table of Wood-Hussey Printings and details about them is included at the end of this paper.

For nearly all the entries, the attached stamp is correct. But the stamps attached to the first four entries, namely the *Hussey* stamps issued between 1854 and 1858, are not correct. This has caused students of the *Hussey* stamps considerable difficulty in accurately listing and dating them.

I believe that the first four entries in Wood's book were not made on the dates listed. Instead, they were put in much later, probably in 1862, when Wood's business with Hussey expanded greatly. In order to be consistent with the other 1862 entries, Wood attached stamps next to his first four entries which he had recently printed. The stamps attached to Wood's first four entries are reprints made in 1862 and 1863 of earlier *Hussey* stamps.

By the time of the so-called stamp collecting "mania," Wood had long since erased the stones he used for the early *Hussey* stamps. Hussey had probably thrown away whatever was left of his first two stamps (82 Broadway) when he moved to William Street.

That would explain why the first three *Hussey* stamps (Scott 87L1, L2 and L3) are so scarce. It would also explain why, in February 1863, Wood made new stones and printed imitations of the "82 Broadway" stamp for the stamp collector trade.

Wood had also erased the plates for the first two *Hussey* stamps which carried the 50 William Street address (Scott types L172 and L173). So when Hussey wanted more stamps for collectors in the 1860s, Wood had to make new plates and issue imitations.

In summary, the stamps next to the entries in Thomas Wood's Memorandum Book, listing the *Hussey* stamps made from 1854 to 1858, are incorrect. Later in Wood's book, the numbers one to four were used to denote 1862 and 1863 imitations. The stamps shown are correct. In the rest of this paper, these later reprints will be the ones noted. They are imitations of Hussey's earlier stamps, but were accepted by Hussey as payment for his message service.

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 174-76.

⁶Henry E. Abt, "The Tale of One City, The Private Posts of Chicago," *American Philatelist*, Vol. 70, No. 9 (June 1957), pp. 687-98; No. 10 (July), pp. 769-862; No. 12 (September), pp. 933-44; Vol. 71, No. 1 (October 1957), pp. 27-33, No. 3 (December), pp. 185-92; No. 4 (January 1958), pp. 269-75. For the story of Wood's book, see Vol. 71, No. 1, p. 29.

George Hussey, Stamp Dealer—The 1862 Printings

On March 12, 1862, Thomas Wood produced a printing stone and printed 400 stamps for George Hussey of an imitation similar to Scott type L56. The original stamp was issued by *Boyd's City Express* in New York City. The table at the end gives details about Wood's printings.

John T. Boyd had established his local post in 1844.⁷ It was operated until early 1860. It was then sold to William and Mary Blackham, who resumed operations on December 24, 1860. *Boyd's City Express*, later *Boyd's [City] Dispatch*, issued stamps as late as 1882.

Hussey's printing an imitation of a *Boyd* stamp was a strange way to start his stamp dealing enterprise. *Boyd's* was still in business. The Blackhams themselves printed large numbers of Scott No. 20L16 to L22 for postal use and for the stamp collecting trade. Hussey must have realized it was a bad idea because he only printed 400 copies and never printed any others later.

Eight days later, on March 20, 1862, Wood delivered five more local post imitations: another *Boyd's*, a *Swarts'*, an *Adams' City Express Post*, and two *Hussey's*.

In April, Wood delivered seven more imitations, two of which were imitations of earlier *Hussey* stamps. There were three more *Swarts'*, another *Adams' City Express Post*, and one new one: *McIntire's*.

Two new ones were added in May: *American Letter Mail* and *Broadway Post Office*. Two more came in June: another *Boyd's* and another *Adams's City Express Post*. Also, an additional printing of the March *Swarts'* imitation was delivered.

Thus, between March 12 and June 28, 1862, Wood supplied Hussey with 17 imitations: *Boyd's* (3), *Swarts'* (4), *Hussey's* (4), *Adams' City Express Post* (3), *McIntire's*, *Broadway*, and *American Letter Mail*.

For all but two of the 17, the initial printing was for about 1,000 copies. The first of the Wood-Hussey imitations, the *Boyd's*, only had 400 copies printed. It was never printed again. One of the *Swarts'* imitations was printed twice, totaling 750 copies.

These 17 imitations made by Wood were not Hussey's only saleable products. During the early 1860s, Hussey also obtained dies, plates and remainders of stamps issued by the numerous defunct local post operators. There is no record of when he began this operation, but by early 1863 he must have been very successful. Combined with his Wood imitations, he had a considerable variety of stamps available. This was perfect timing for Hussey because stamp collecting grew rapidly in the early 1860s and Hussey had lots of stamps to sell.

Surely Hussey was optimistic about his stamp dealing enterprise. By June 1862, there had been no philatelic publications in America. Only a few stamp catalogs had been published in Europe and very few U.S. locals were listed. There was no philatelic journal published anywhere. Yet, Hussey must have been successful in selling his products. Otherwise, what happened later in 1862 would not have occurred.

Wood produced no new imitations for Hussey between June 28 and October 22, 1862. But on October 23, Wood supplied Hussey with three new ones: one *Teese & Co. Penny Post* and two *Price's City Express*, each in amounts of 1,000. One of the *Price's* was not distributed and was never printed again.

In November 1862, Wood and Hussey produced a deluge! Wood supplied 16 new plates, printing between 250 and 1,000 copies of each. What is remarkable about this group of 16 is that nine of them are not listed in the Scott Specialized Catalog and are believed to be bogus by most students. Two others are labels, rather than stamps, from legitimate private companies.

⁷Henry E. Abt, "Boyd's City Express Post," *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (July 1949), pp. 163-71; No. 4 (October), pp. 273-86; Vol. 29, No. 1 (January 1950), pp. 13-29; No. 2 (March), pp. 97-114; No. 3 (May), pp. 159-74; No. 4 (July), pp. 219-41; No. 5 (Sept.), pp. 295-313; No. 6 (Nov.), pp. 371-90.

The other November printings were *American Express* (Scott No. 4L1), *Squier* (Scott No. 132L1), and two *Clark & Co.*, one blue and the other red. The blue is not listed in Scott.

In December, Wood delivered four more imitations. Two of them were *Squier* (Scott type L248), red and blue, with the four corners cut off (“truncated”) to appear octagonally shaped. After an initial printing on December 10, 1862, of 1,000 each, they were immediately reprinted (December 15, 1862) with the corners intact. The “truncated” examples were never printed again.

Thus, in the final three months of 1862, Thomas Wood produced 23 new local imitations for Hussey. In the first six months of 1862, Wood had only supplied 17 imitations. Business was picking up!

To summarize, Wood produced 40 plates of imitations for Hussey during 1862, and printed 42,250 stamps. Of those, four plates were for *Hussey’s* stamps (nearly 8,000 printed) which were also available for legitimate use as well as for collectors. Of the other 36 plates which were made for the stamp collector trade, nine were for stamps not listed today by Scott and believed by most students to be bogus issues, and two were for dubious labels from legitimate locals.

Except for these eleven non-Scott and label issues, the rest of the Wood-Hussey products are imitations of genuine stamps, although sometimes in unrecorded colors. It has been stated that all the Wood-Hussey products were made by using copies of existing stamps (or likenesses) as models. Thus Hussey must have had copies of these non-Scott stamps and labels. If so, where did he get them?

Either Hussey had copies (or likenesses) of bogus stamps which were made earlier than November 1862, or he had copies of stamps issued by legitimate, but previously unrecorded, local companies. Calvet M. Hahn has presented evidence that some of these non-Scott Wood-Hussey products may be imitations of genuine (but very rare!) local stamps.⁸

But how was it that Hussey came into possession of these early and extremely scarce stamps? There were other dealers in New York City and a few serious collectors. They failed to find information to support the legitimacy of these items. Why did Hussey prepare plates for these stamps in the short space of seventeen days?

It is certainly possible that genuine local stamp issues have gone undetected and unreported up until today. Hussey didn’t guess in the 1850s that by the 1860s there would be collectors seeking his earlier stamps. Otherwise, he wouldn’t have destroyed the remainders of his 1854 to 1858 stamps. Although Hussey had printed between 20,000 and 47,000 copies of his early stamps, only a few copies have survived. And these were stamps issued in the relatively late local stamp period of the 1850s. Many locals operated for only a short time in the 1840s and 1850s before they were suppressed by the government.

The first Wood-Hussey imitations of bogus stamps were for *Winans’ City Post*. Four plates were made by Wood for the four denominations (2¢, 5¢, 10¢ and 20¢) and 500 copies of each were printed on November 3, 1862.

On the next day, *International Express* (2¢) and *International Letter Express* (2¢) stamps were printed (1,000 each). In Wood’s book, next to these two stamps, there is a written indication that they were printed by “Wescott & Co.”⁹ On that same day, a label for *Eagle City Post* was supplied (1,000 copies), also by “Wescott & Co.”

⁸Calvet M. Hahn, “The Incunabula of Philatelic Literature on Locals and Carriers,” *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 72, No. 3 (Mar.-Apr.1993), pp. 181-87; No. 4 (Jul.-Aug.), pp. 213- 26; No. 5 (Sept.-Oct.), pp. 295-307; No. 6 (Nov.-Dec.), pp. 359-70; Vol. 73, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1994), pp. 17-27; No. 2 (Mar.-Apr.), pp. 85-100.

⁹*Ibid.*, Vol. 73, No. 1, pp.17-19; Hahn writes on the relationship of “Wescott & Co.” to *International Letter Express*.

Idem. — *Estampilles semblables, imprimées sur papier blanc.*

3 c. vermillon, 6 c. vert clair, 19 c. vert foncé.

• — *Nom, figurine, imprimées sur papier jaune, O. 24/20, Ty., Ti. sec et h.*

1 c. bleu, 3 c. vermillon, 10 c. vert.

Idem. — *Estampilles semblables, imprimées sur papier blanc.*

1 c. bleu, 3 c. vermillon, 10 c. vert.

Offices particuliers

American express company postage : 2 c. paid.

Baltimore; Carrier's dispatch : 1 cent.

Bank et insurance city post : Noir sur fond blanc, noir sur fond jaune, carmin sur fond blanc.

Boston; Chewert towle 7 stati str. city letter delivery : 2 cents.

Boyce's city express post : 2 cents.

Hoyd's city express post : 1 c. violet clair, 2 c. noir doré, 2 c. rouge doré, 2 c. noir.

Brady et Co : 1 cent.

Broad-way post office.

Brooklyn city express post : 2 c. noir sur papier amaranthe.

City dispatch post : 2 cents C. C.

Essex letter express : 2 cents.

Messenkope union square post office.

M. intire city express post : 2 cents.

New-York. Post office : 5 cents noir.

Metropolitan : Rouge, 1 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c.

Metropolitan : Bleu à double face, 1 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c.

Metropolitan : Timbre sec, 2 c.

Hussey's bank et insurance notice delivery office : 1 cent.

Union square P. O. to the mail : 1 cent.

Philadelphie; Blood's penny post : Doré sur papier gris perle.

(Enveloppe). *Kochersperger et Co; Blood's dispatch for Ph. delivery.*

Price's city express post : 2 cents.

Smith's city express post : 2 c. paid.

Swart's city dispatch : Tête de face jaune, tête de profil rouge.

Warwick's city dispatch : (Petite dimension), 2 c. carmin, 2 c. jaune.
(Grande dimension), 2 c. jaune.

Washington city : 1 c. dispatch.

Wells Fargo et Co; Pony express : 1 dollar rouge, 2 d. rouge, 4 d. vert.

Figure 1. Carriers and locals in Alfred Potiquet's first catalog (Dec. 1861)

1860. — *Nom, effigies diverses, imp. coul., rect. dentel.*
24 cents lilas (à droite), 50 c. jaune (à gauche), 90 c. bleu (à gauche).

1861-1862. — *Nom, U. S. au bas du timbre, imp. coul., rect. dentel.*

1 cent. bleu (à droite), 5 c. rouge (à gauche), 5 c. jaune brun (à gauche), 10 c. vert avec 15 étoiles (à gauche), 12 c. noir (à gauche), 24 c. lilas avec 15 étoiles (à droite), 90 c. bleu (à gauche).

2° Enveloppes.

» — *Effigie à gauche, imp. sur papier jaune, gr. ovale.*
5 cents vermillon, 6 c. vert, 10 c. vert.

» — *Timbres semblables sur papier blanc.*

1860. — *Effigie à gauche (avec une étoile de chaque côté du timbre), imp. coul. sur papier jaune pet. ova.*

4 cent. bleu, 5 c. vermillon, 10 c. vert.

» — *Timbres semblables sur papier blanc.*

1861-1862. — *Effigies diverses à gauche, à relief, imp. coul. sur papier jaune, ova.*

4 cent. bleu foncé (à droite), 5 c. rouge, 6 c. 10 cent. vert.

1861-1862. — *Timbres semblables sur papier blanc ova.*

1861-1862. — *Effigies diverses à gauche, à relief, imp. en 2 coul. sur papier jaune ova.*

12 cents brun et rouge, 20 c. bleu et rouge, 24 c. vert et rouge, 40 c. rouge et noir.

1862-1862. — *Timbres semblables sur papier blanc.*

Offices particuliers.

American express compagny postage : 2 c. paid.
Avenue 8 th. post office, paid. rouge sur blanc, car.

Baltimore : *Graffins dispatch* (colonne) : 1 cent. noir, rect.

Bank et insurance city post (coffre fort) : noir sur blanc, noir sur jaune, carmin sur blanc, rect.

Boston : *Chewert towle, 7 state str. city letter delivery* (lettres éparpillées) : 2 cents, bleu, rond.

» — *Hale et Co* (lettres éparpillées), bleu, octog.

Boyce's city express post : 2 cents, noir sur vert, ova.

Boyd's city express post (aigle) : 1 cent noir sur lilas, 1 c. noir sur vert bouteille, 2 c. noir sur vermillon, 2 c. doré sur rouge, 2 c. doré sur blanc, 2 c. noir sur vert, 5 c. noir sur vert (papier glacé) ova., 2 c. rouge sur blanc, ova.

Brady et Cie : 1 cent.

Broad-way post office (remorqueur) : noir sur blanc, oblong.

Brooklyn city express post (colombe) : 2 c. noir sur amarante, ovale.

Brown et Co city post (chiffre dans un ovale) : 1 cent, 2 c. imp. noire, rect.

Carriers dispatch : 1 cent rose, oblong.

City dispatch post : imp. noire sur papier glacé (buste de face), vert : 2 cents C. C.

Co franco-américaine : Gauthier frères et Cie (vaisseau) : rouge brique, oblong.

East River P. O. (bateau à vapeur) : noir sur papier glacé vert, petit oblong.

Essex letter express : 2 cents.

Floyd's penny post (effigie à gauche) : noir, bleu, rect.

Gordon's city express (facteur) : 2 cents imp. noir sur papier glacé vert.

Honour's city post : noir sur gris, petit oblong.

Hussey's bank et insurance notice delivery office : 1 cent.

Messenkope union square post office.

M. intire city express post (Mercure) : 2 cents carmin.

New-York : *Post office* : 5 cents noir.

» *Union square, p. o. to the mail* (petit écusson) : 1 cent noir sur vert, 1 cent noir sur rose.

» *Metropolitan* : *Ferrand et Carrier* (gr. écusson) : 1 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c. rouge.

» — *Timbres semblables, double face* : 1 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c. bleu.

» — *Timbre semblable, à relief* : 2 c. rouge.

» — *P. o. 15 american bible house* (lettres blanches à relief), rouge, octog.

» — *P. o. express to mail W. H. L'aws p. m.* (petit écusson, lettres à relief) : 1 cent. rouge.

New-Jersey : *Express Co* (tête de cheval à relief) : vert sur jaune, envel. ovale.

Philadelphia : *Blood's penny post* : doré sur gris, doré sur glacé noir, bleu sur gris.

» — *Rochersper et Co* ; *Blood's penny post* (effigie à gauche) : imp. noire, rect.

» — (Enveloppe). Même inscription, rouge sur jaune, ronde.

» — *Teese et Co*, *penny post* bleu sur papier bleuté, petit oblong.

Post office dispatch : 1 cent bleu sur blanc, petit obl.

Price's city express post : 2 cents.

Figure 2. Carriers and locals in J.-B. Moens' first catalog (Jan. 1862)

There immediately followed three more non-Scott items: *W. Stait City Despatch* (label), and two different issues for *Warwick's City Dispatch Post* (2¢). The printing for the *Stait* was 1,000, and the two *Warwick's* were probably 1,000 each also.

One more non-Scott issue was produced on November 19, 1862: *Johnson's Box* (Philadelphia), of which 1,000 were printed.

A stamp collector, Oscar Berger-Levrault of Strasbourg, France, issued the first philatelic publication. It is dated September 1861, and is a listing of the stamps known to him but which he did not necessarily own himself. It was a manuscript reproduced by autographic lithography for a few fellow collectors who helped him compile it. It lists two *Warwick's*, matching the descriptions of those done by Wood-Hussey. In fact it lists three, the extra one being the smaller one in red.¹⁰

The first printed stamp catalog was prepared by Parisian stamp collector Alfred Potiquet. It is dated 1862, but Potiquet stated later that it was issued on December 21, 1861. Potiquet's list of locals also includes the three *Warwick's* (Figure 1).

Two other catalogs were issued in early 1862. Potiquet accused both the compilers of copying his work. One, dated January 1862, was issued by J.-B. Moens (Figure 2). The other was compiled by E. de LaPlante, a Parisian dealer, who had earlier issued Potiquet's catalog. LaPlante's catalog was issued in January or February of 1862. Both catalogs included the three *Warwick's*.

In August 1862, Moens began issuing a series of "illustrations." These were lithographic reproductions of actual stamps (not necessarily genuine) seen by him and listed in his catalogs. Moens' "illustrations" of the *Warwick's* are similar to the stamps attached in Wood's Memorandum Book. Thus, the *Warwick's* were known before Wood produced his November 1862 imitations.

In June 1862, Berger-Levrault issued the third edition of his stamp list. It was his first printed edition. It listed the four *Winans'*. Moens did not include *Winans'* until the supplement to his second edition, issued in December 1862. Did Moens base his description and his later "illustrations" on the Wood-Hussey imitations printed in November 1862?

Mount Brown was another early cataloguer. His first edition, published in London, is dated May 1862. He listed *Johnson's Box* in his third edition, issued December 10, 1862. Moens also listed *Johnson's Box* in the December 1862 supplement to his second edition. Did Moens and Mount Brown base their descriptions on the Wood-Hussey printing? The dates are close.

Both Mount Brown and Moens list the two *Internationals* and the two labels (*W. Stait and Eagle City Post*) in their December 1862 catalogs.

The Moens "illustrations" of these bogus items are similar to the imitations in Wood's book. The Table of Wood-Hussey printings at the end of this paper lists Moens' illustration numbers. They were first distributed in March and April of 1863. Therefore, a listing and illustration by Moens cannot be used to support the genuineness of these locals.

J. W. Kline of Philadelphia issued a stamp catalog in December 1862. It was the first American philatelic publication. It listed all of the Wood-Hussey bogus items except the two *Internationals*. Kline also listed both of the labels. Again the question: Did Kline list these based on the Wood-Hussey products? If so, why did he miss the two *Internationals*? Did he actually see the items? Until Moens' supplement to his second edition in December 1862, they were not recorded in Europe.

Kline's December 1862 catalog records 182 items. Many of his listed colors for the known locals are not recorded by Scott's catalog. He only listed a few bogus items: *Johnson's Box*, *Warwick*, *Winans'*, and *Smith's City Express Post*. (*Smith's* was not among the Wood-Hussey products. It was listed by Berger-Levrault, Potiquet and Moens in their first editions.)

(to be continued)

¹⁰*Ibid.*; Hahn illustrates the locals section of many early catalogs, including Berger-Levrault's first edition.