The Chronicle of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues

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IN THIS ISSUE

50TH ANNIVERSARY FEATURE

The U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, Inc.: A History, *by Richard F. Winter.* 7

U.S. CARRIERS & INDEPENDENT MAILS

Collecting Carriers and Locals in the 1860s—George Hussey and His Reprints and Imitations (cont. from *Chronicle* 176:251) *by Herbert A. Trenchard* 36

THE 1847 PERIOD

The Proof Panes of 100 of the 5¢ and 10¢ 1847—First Impressions, *by Wade E. Saadi* 55

THE 1869 PERIOD

Anachronistic Postal Markings and Expertizing, *by Scott Trepel* 56

THE BANK NOTE PERIOD

New England Large Negative USPO Oval Cancellations on Third and Fourth Class Mail, *by Joe H. Crosby* 75

SPECIAL PRINTINGS 1875-84

Revisiting the 1¢ 1869 Reissue, *by William E. Mooz* 80

THE FOREIGN MAIL

Book Review: Maritime Postal Markings of the British Isles, *by Richard F. Winter* 84

THE COVER CORNER

Additional Answer to Problem Cover in Issue 173 90

Answers to Problem Covers in Issue 176 90

Problem Covers for this Issue 93

50TH ANNIVERSARY FEATURE

THE U.S. PHILATELIC CLASSICS SOCIETY, INC.: A HISTORY

RICHARD F. WINTER

Founding and Initial Development

Early in 1948, a small group of enthusiasts of the first United States 3¢ stamp began to explore the idea of forming a "Unit" of specialists. William W. Hicks of Rosemont, Pennsylvania, and Warren C. Stewart of Portland, Oregon, started contacting collectors to inquire of their interests in supporting a special group. Warren Stewart decided to expand the inquiry by sending a letter to all members listed in the American Philatelic Society directory who were 1851-1857 specialists. The responses he received enthusiastically favored the formation of a new Unit. By March 1948, between 25 to 30 collectors indicated a willingness to become members of the group. A set of By-Laws was drawn up and a ballot mailed out for the first set of officers. As often happens, the initial instigators were elected to become the first officers for a two-year period. William W. Hicks became the first President; Warren C. Stewart, the Secretary-Treasurer; and John Ayer, Charles A. Pfahl and J.M. Schwartz became the first Directors. The group was called "The Three Cent 1851-57 Unit," with an initiation fee of $2.00 and annual dues of $1.00. Application for recognition by the American Philatelic Society was made, and plans initiated to publish a newsletter and a journal. By July 1, 1948, when the deadline for charter membership arrived, 52 members were enrolled. Among this number were the leading specialists in the country on the stamps of the 1851-57 issues, including Stanley B. Ashbrook, Dr. Carroll Chase and Leo J. Shaughnessy. Dr. Carroll Chase was made an Honorary Member right from the start. About this same time, Tracy Simpson suggested the name "Route Agent" as the official designation of each member. By September 1948, President Hicks announced the acceptance of the new group by the American Philatelic Society as its Unit No. 11. (As a precondition of this acceptance, he was required to change his title to "Chairman" so as to avoid confusion with the President of the American Philatelic Society.) The name of the journal was selected as *The 3c. '51-'57 Chronicle* and the newsletter, which Bill Hicks, the "Chairman," authored, was named *Chairman's Chatter.* (These two important publications will be discussed in more detail later.) The Unit grew steadily, and by the end of its first full year, July 1, 1949, there were 116 members. To provide more operating revenue, the initiation fee was dropped at the start of the second year and the annual dues raised to $2.00.

The 52 Charter members were:

1. Leo J. Shaughnessy
2. Charles A. Pfahl
3. William W. Hicks
4. Leroy C. Brown
5. Tracy W. Simpson
6. Stanley B. Ashbrook
7. Dr. Gerald B. Smith
8. Warren C. Stewart
9. Stephen C. Lyon
10. Abe Rubel, Jr.
11. J.W. Schwartz
12. D.A. Grant
13. Alexander I. Dumas
14. C.S. Gridley
15. Dr. Warren R. Coleman
16. A.R. Rowell
17. V.R. Core
18. Thomas J. Holmes
19. Richard McP. Cabeen
20. Ernest R. Jacobs
21. Richard K. Meyer
22. Warren S. Anthony
23. Gene Kiggins
24. Lewis A. Gracey
25. H.A. Eaton
26. Rev. Charles H. Gibboney
27. John L. Steele, Jr.
28. Harry I. Darr
29. Towner K. Webster
30. C.A. Weiant
31. Gilbert M. Burr
32. Clarence W. Wilson
33. Maurice C. Blake
34. John Ayer
35. Richard A. Edmonds
36. Dr. Benjamin R. Tilden
37. Sylvester Colby
38. Arthur S. Wardell
39. H.P. Atherton
40. Dr. Carroll Chase
41. Ernest S. Park
42. Willard W. Davis
43. William A. Fox
44. Walter A. Keightley
45. Walter I. Quelch
46. Arthur R. Davis
47. Daniel W. Vooys
48. Ronald R. Atkins
49. Louis C. Rove
50. Louis C. Rove, Jr.
51. Edward J. Morgan
52. Oscar Salzer

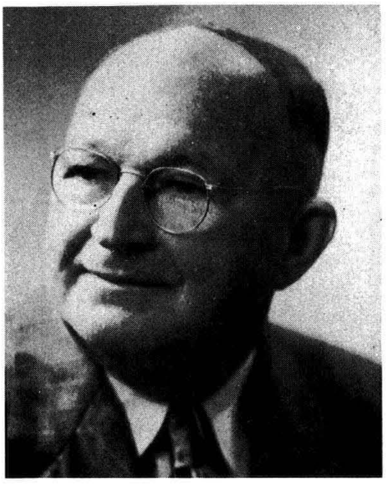
Four members of the original 52 Charter members are still active members today! These four pioneers are Richard A. Edmonds, William A. Fox, Richard K. Meyer and Louis C. Rove, Jr.

In December 1951, Stanley Ashbrook was unanimously voted as the second Honorary Member of the Unit. Less than eight months after the Unit's first convention in Philadelphia, in March 1952, the members were saddened to learn of the death of Route Agent No. 1, Leo J. Shaughnessy. The Unit had grown to 190 members in four years.

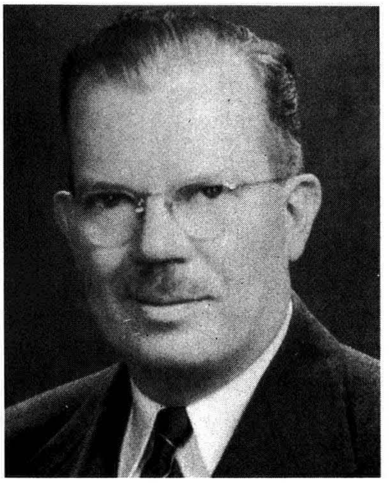
At the business meeting of the Unit during the second convention in Philadelphia, honoring the Centenary of the 1857 issue, a By-Laws amendment was proposed to change the name of the Unit to "The U.S. 1851-60 Unit." Since the study of the 3¢ stamp was interwoven with the other values of the 1851-57 issues and many of the members were students of one or more of the values, it was felt that recognition of them should be given in the name of the Unit and their studies included in *The Chronicle.* A ballot to authorize the By-Laws change was sent out in August 1957 and was quickly approved by the members. The annual dues were also increased at this time from $2 to $3. The Unit's growth to this date had been moderate, with 220 members by mid-1957.

In July 1960, J. David Baker assumed duties as Chairman of the Unit. He immediately began a program to broaden the influence of the Unit on U.S. philately. He felt strongly that there needed to be more active attempts to improve the understanding of the 1851-60 stamps by both the collecting and dealer communities. He also wanted to expand the membership of the Unit and to increase the number of national and regional meetings of the Unit's members. He wanted more workshops to discuss research and interest in the stamp issues and more active displaying of the material in exhibitions. He would aggressively attack each of these areas in the months to come. His first objective was to incorporate the Unit as a non-profit educational institution. Earl Oakley of Los Angeles, California, a Director and attorney, started work on this objective. Baker's second objective was to inaugurate a regular stamp column in a prominent philatelic publication. "Bakers' U.S. Classics" would appear in *Stamps* magazine as a weekly column in April 1962. The new column was authored by J. David and his brother, Hugh J. Baker, Jr., and ran for almost seven years. His third objective was to prepare programs using slides to discuss the stamps and their uses. This was a continuation of an educational effort that he had started himself six years earlier as Membership Chairman. A very active slide show program would eventually make individual slide shows available to local clubs for showing at their meetings.

After 29 months of work, the membership was sent a special issue of the *Chairman's Chatter* in December 1962 which provided a ballot to vote on the incorporation of the U.S. 1851-60 Unit under the laws of California as a non-profit corporation. Of interest under the Articles of Incorporation was the stated purpose of the organization. The Unit's area of interest was expanded to include all philatelic material during the entire period of the Classic Issues (which was not defined), not just the stamps of the 1851-60 issues. This action would ultimately support all future expansions of actual areas of interest. The ballot return was overwhelmingly in favor of incorporation, and the incorporation was completed before the next *Chairman's Chatter* in April 1963. The April 1963 *Chairman's Chatter,* however, brought news of major changes to the Unit's journal, planned for mid-1963, and in the stated area of interest of the Unit, described in more detail below under the section on *The Chronicle.* With the enlargement of the period to be covered by the Unit, it was concluded that a name change was in order. The members' views were solicited in the April 1963 *Chairman's Chatter;* any change, however, would require a By-Laws amendment. While the Unit's leaders acknowledged the faithful loyalty of the members whose special interests in the 3¢ 1851-57 brought the Unit into being, they also recognized that this expansion was necessary for the future of the organization.

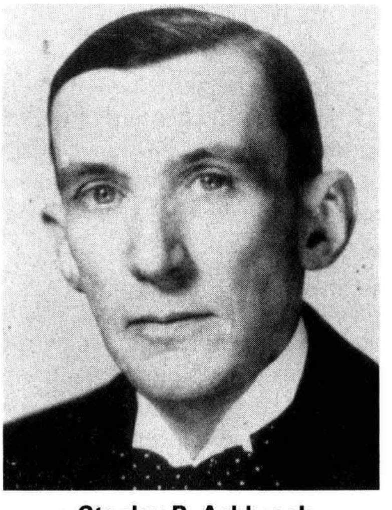


Leo J. Shaughnessy
Route Agent No. 1



William W. Hicks
First President

Dr. Carroll Chase
Honorary Member



Stanley B. Ashbrook
Honorary Member

On March 2, 1964 the U.S. 1851-60 Unit became The U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, incorporated this time in the State of Indiana as a not-for-profit corporation. An application was made to the Internal Revenue Service for status to receive tax-free contributions. Annual dues were raised to $5.00 to enable more and larger issues of *The Chronicle.* The new incorporation did not change the affiliation with the American Philatelic Society as Unit No. 11. The Society leader's title was changed to President. The accomplishment of this new incorporation was largely the work of Hugh and J. David Baker. Non-profit exempt status as an educational organization, described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, was attained in September 1966.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors in March 1967, President Mortimer Neinken appointed three new Assistant Vice-Presidents. These positions were created to encourage promotion of the Society in areas of the country not otherwise covered by the regular officers and directors. These positions would provide more contact between the leadership of the Society and the growing membership. They would also furnish valuable assistance in setting up and supervising regional meetings and in checking on new applicants to the Society. By September 1970, the number of appointed Assistant Vice-Presidents was expanded to four and the appointments made on a regional basis. The selected regions were East, Midwest, South and Far West. Again, the growing size of the Society made it more desirable to have regional representation. A loose network was begun to make the Society more visible at the growing number of national shows and to promote more regional gatherings of members. In September 1975, there were seven appointed Assistant Vice-Presidents , whose title was changed to Regional Vice-President to better fit their appointed duties. This became the basis for the more formal organization of Regional Vice-Presidents which appeared later. The restructured concept would cover 15 geographic regions, each with a Regional Vice-President whose activities were coordinated by the Society Vice-President. Preliminary guidelines for today's Regional Vice-Presidents were published in the December 1992 *Chairman's Chatter.* The concept was formally embedded in the By-Laws of the Society in 1993.

Effective in July 1968, the annual dues were raised to $7.50. A new program to encourage life memberships was introduced by reducing the payment for life membership from $500 to $100. This new program encouraged over two dozen members to become life members. In June 1977, dues again had to be raised, primarily to cover the greatly increased cost of printing *The Chronicle.* The new annual dues were raised to $10 and life membership raised to $200. Among the cost-cutting measures approved was the decision to issue membership cards only to new members.

Over the years, a number of special funds had been established in memory of prominent Society members. These funds all had special purposes, and included the Bill Hicks Publication Fund, the Baker-Meyer Slide Show Fund, the Towle-Meyer Book Fund, the Gerald V. Steward Fund and the Lester L. Downing Fund. In June 1977, these funds were combined into one new Memorial Fund. In 1990 the Board of Directors decided to devote the use of the Memorial Fund exclusively to support the Society's awards program, which had grown to become a significant annual expense.

July 1980 saw another increase in the annual dues, to $15. Continued escalation of the costs to produce *The Chronicle* was cited as principal cause for this increase, as had been the case just three years earlier. Life membership cost was also raised to $300.

The first separate chapter of the Society was formed in January 1981 in New York City. The New York Chapter met at the Collectors Club for its monthly meetings and still meets there today. From the beginning, the meetings presented an energetic set of guest speakers chosen by a three-member Program Committee. The success of the guest talk program has been a continuing feature of these meetings to this day. Starting in January 1982, a second Chapter was formed in Southern California to meet every two months, later changed to four times a year. A third Chapter was formed in the Washington, D.C. area in May 1982. This was an outgrowth of a small study group that started meeting in December 1980 as the Transatlantic Study Group. Since a number of the members of the group were Society members, an application for status as a Society chapter was submitted and approved in early 1982. The chapter has met monthly ever since as the Baltimore-Washington Chapter. In late 1982, a Northern California chapter was also established, to meet monthly. Unfortunately, this chapter disbanded in early 1988 as there were not enough members to carry on activities. The latest chapter to form was the Northern New England Chapter: from January 1996, a small group of Society members has met quarterly in Newfane, Vermont.

In June 1981, President Tom Alexander reported that donations had been received from several members to establish a Research Fund to support philatelic and postal history research. A committee was created to establish the fund's goals and supervise its operations. A few months later, it was learned that the fund was started with the contributions of some shares of common stock from one member and a large collection of stamps and covers donated by another member. The estimated value of the donations was about $25,000. The committee was deactivated a few years later, since no agreement could be reached on administration of the Research Fund. Many years later the monies of this fund were incorporated into another restricted fund, the Publication Fund, which was set aside to support Society-sponsored publishing efforts.

Effective July 1993, the annual dues were raised to $22.50, the previous increase in dues having occurred in 1980. This latest increase was made to reverse the continuing decline in net income. *The Chronicle* and *Chairman's Chatter* costs continued to exceed the investment and dues income. Members who paid their dues promptly were offered a discount of $2.50. Life membership fees were raised from $300 to $500.

In September 1996, the Society announced it had joined the sweeping changes of our modern, computer-oriented society by creating a WEB site on the Internet. The pages provide information about the Society, its publications and its programs, and are accessible to anyone on the Internet. The site is currently maintained by Mark Rogers; its URL is http://www.scruz.net/~eho/uspcs. Plans for the future include using this site to sell Society publications and to offer links to pages of other members or Societies. Preparation for the 21st century had already begun. Additionally, the Society created an e-mail directory, available to any member, to facilitate electronic communications among members.

Over the years the Society's growth has been slow, but steady. The initial growth was strong, with 116 members joining in the first year, but it slowed to a total of 138 members by the end of the second year, and 190 members by the end of four years. Moderate growth continued so that there were 400 members in 1963 when the *Chronicle* format was changed to the slick paper magazine format of today. Strong growth again returned in the late 1960s and early 1970s with the membership total reaching 500 in 1966, 600 in 1968, 700 in 1969, 800 in 1971, and 900 in 1973. Total membership finally attained 1,000 in 1975. From there membership slowed again with a total of 1,100 in 1977 and 1,200 in 1989. During the last eight years the membership has remained steady in the vicinity of 1,200 members. While the slowdown and lack of growth in recent years might seem cause of concern, the fact is that the Society's membership has not declined during a time when many other philatelic societies are struggling to retain their members, and in some cases, their existence.

During the fifty years of the organization's life, first as The Three Cent 1851-57 Unit, then as The U.S. 1851-60 Unit, and finally as The U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, the leadership has been strong and effective. The list which follows provides a record of the principal officers of the Society, along with the Editor-in-Chief of *The Chronicle* and the editor of the *Chairman's Chatter:* The years listed are fiscal years beginning July 1st.

Year	President	Vice-President	Secretary	Treasurer	Chronicle Editor	Chatter Editor
1948	Hicks	NA	Stewart	Stewart	Simpson	Hicks
1949	Hicks	NA	Stewart	Stewart	Simpson	Hicks
1950	Hicks	Downing	Remele	Remele	Simpson	Downing
1951	Hicks	Downing	Remele	Remele	Simpson	Downing
1952	Hicks	Webster	Remele	Remele	Simpson	Downing
1953	Hicks	Webster	Remele	Remele	Simpson	Downing
1954	Webster	Smith	Remele	Remele	Simpson	Downing
1955	Webster	Smith	Remele/ Amonette	Remele/ Amonette	Simpson	Downing
1956	Webster	Smith	Amonette/ Fortgang	Amonette/ Fortgang	Simpson	Downing
1957	Webster	Smith	Fortgang	Fortgang	Simpson	Downing
1958	Smith	Baker J D	Fortgang	Fortgang	Simpson	Downing
1959	Smith	Baker J D	Fortgang	Fortgang	Simpson	Downing
1960	Baker J D	Neinken	Fortgang/ Schuh	Fortgang/ Schuh	Simpson	Downing
1961	Baker J D	Neinken	Schuh	Schuh	Simpson	Downing
1962	Baker J D	Neinken	Schuh	Schuh	Simpson	Downing
1963	Baker J D	Neinken	Schuh	Schuh	Simpson/ Hargest	Downing
1964	Neinken	Baker J D	Schuh	Schuh	Hargest	Downing
1965	Neinken	Baker J D	Schuh	Schuh	Hargest	Downing
1966	Neinken	Baker J D	Schuh	Schuh	Hargest/Graham/ Davidson	Downing/ Neinken
1967	Neinken	Baker J D	Schuh	Schuh	Davidson	Forcheimer
1968	Gallagher	Hart	Schuh	Schuh	Davidson	Forcheimer
1969	Gallagher	Hart	Schuh	Schuh	Davidson	Forcheimer
1970	Gallagher	Graham	Hegland	Schuh	Davidson	Forcheimer
1971	Gallagher	Graham	Hegland	Schuh	Davidson/ McDonald	Forcheimer
1972	Schuh	Gallagher	Hegland	Hyzen	McDonald	Forcheimer
1973	Schuh	Gallagher	Hegland	Hyzen	McDonald	Forcheimer
1974	Schuh	Friend	Hegland	Hyzen	McDonald	Forcheimer/ McDonald/ Chapman
1975	Friend	Beals	Hegland	Hyzen	McDonald	Chapman
1976	Beals	Friend	Hegland	Hyzen	McDonald	Chapman
1977	Beals	Friend	Hegland	Hyzen	McDonald	Chapman/ Pope
1978	Beals	Alexander	Hegland	Hyzen	McDonald	Wierenga
1979	Beals	Alexander	Hegland	Hyzen	McDonald	Wierenga
1980	Alexander	McDonald	Hegland	Hyzen	McDonald	Wierenga
1981	Alexander	McDonald	Hegland	Hyzen	McDonald	van Ingen
1982	Alexander	McDonald	Hegland	Hyzen	McDonald	van Ingen
1983	Alexander	McDonald	Hegland	Hyzen	McDonald	van Ingen
1984	McDonald	Pulver	Hegland	Allen	McDonald	van Ingen
1985	McDonald	Pulver	Hegland	Allen	McDonald	van Ingen
1986	McDonald	Pulver	Hegland	Allen	McDonald	van Ingen
1987	McDonald	Pulver	Hegland	Allen	McDonald	van Ingen
1988	Christian	Allen, Kelsey	Hegland	Allen	McDonald	van Ingen
1989	Christian	Allen, Kelsey	Hegland	Allen	McDonald	van Ingen
1990	Allen	Winter	Walker	Littauer	McDonald	Pulver
1991	Allen	Winter	Walker	Littauer	McDonald/Allen	Pulver
1992	Winter	Koppersmith	Walker	Littauer	Allen/Peterson	Pulver
1993	Winter	Koppersmith	Walker	Littauer	Peterson	Pulver
1994	Winter	Koppersmith	Walker	Littauer	Peterson	Pulver
1995	Winter	Koppersmith	Walker	Littauer	Peterson	Pulver
1996	Koppersmith	Walker	Hulme	Littauer	Peterson	Pulver
1997	Koppersmith	Walker	Hulme	Littauer	Peterson	Pulver

The Chronicle

As mentioned earlier, the original members of The Three Cent 1851-57 Unit had decided from the start that a technical publication was desired. Tracy W. Simpson of Berkeley, California, agreed to be the first editor. The name chosen for the publication was *The Chronicle.* Tracy Simpson had been gathering data on cancellations to supplement Dr. Chase's book on the 3¢ 1851-57. Dr. Chase agreed that *The Chronicle* would be the official vehicle for corrections and additions to his book. On July 25, 1948 a significant milestone for the Unit was achieved with the publication of Issue No. 1 of *The Chronicle* under Tracy Simpson. He would remain its distinguished Editor-in-Chief for another 15 years. The first *Chronicle* was a 12-page, hand-typed, offset-printed document with an additional slick page for illustrations. The purpose of the journal, which was called The *3c. '51-'57 Chronicle,* was "to record matters of interest concerning the varieties and uses of the stamp to which it is dedicated." To set up a reserve against the cost of publication of the journal, a special bulletin was sent with the first *Chairman's Chatter* in the fall of 1948, announcing the formation of a Publications Fund. *The Chronicle* was projected to cost about $225 per year (200 copies printed of each issue) and could be sustained only with contributions to the Publications Fund from the members. Member response was immediate. By July 1, 1949 four issues had been published, full of well-written material on postal markings and plate varieties of the 3¢ 1851-57 stamps. Writing a brief history of the Unit in 1951, Charles W. Remele stated his belief that "the *Chronicle,* by itself, under Tracy Simpson's capable editorship, has more than justified all the time and money that have gone into the organization and development of the Unit which made that publication possible."

Bill Hicks wrote in his second *Chairman's Chatter* (December 1948) that he felt obligated to tell the members a little about their *Chronicle* editor as Tracy Simpson would not mention his qualifications himself. He continued by saying that Tracy Simpson had completed all the '51 plates, 2,600 positions, with the exception of only one position, and that he had a prize winning cover and cancellation collection, with many of the rarities, in the finest quality. He also mentioned that Simpson had prior publishing experience, in addition to his thorough knowledge of the 3¢ stamps, and that the Unit was very fortunate to have acquired his services, which were purely voluntary.

As a result of the By-Laws revision approved in mid-1957, which changed the name of the Unit, *Chronicle* No. 29, issued in October 1957, showed the revised title of *The U.S. 1851-'60 Chronicle.* This name would remain until the publication changed to a slick paper magazine in mid-1963.

In April 1963 major changes were about to take place in the organization and its journal. After 44 issues and 15 years as editor of the *Chronicle,* Tracy Simpson was ready to step down. This coincided with a planned dramatic change in the format of the journal. Prior to mid-1963, *The Chronicle* had been offset from typed manuscript with one or more plates of illustrations as the final pages. Starting in July 1963, the publication was changed to a slick paper magazine with type-set content and high quality halftone illustrations, the same size as *The American Philatelist.* Also, the scope was to change, to include all postal stamps and usages from the 1847 through the 1861-68 issues. The name of the publication was changed to *The Chronicle of the U.S. Classic Issues.* Dr. George E. Hargest of Worcester, Massachusetts, consented to undertake the publishing and editorship of the new journal. A new group of section editors was established, containing the following sections: 1847-1851 Period, 1851-1860 Period, 1861-1867 Period, and Transatlantic Mail Period. (The Section Editors will be discussed more in a later section of this history.)

In August 1966, George Hargest had to relinquish his position as Editor-in-Chief of *The Chronicle,* having been responsible for the first eight issues of the newly-formatted journal. During his visit to SIPEX in Washington, D.C. in May 1966, he had suffered a coronary attack. His recuperation necessitated a quieter and less active life. He did elect to

Tracy W. Simpson
***Chronicle* Editor-in-Chief**
1948 - 1963

Susan M. McDonald
***Chronicle* Editor-in-Chief**
1971-1991

retain his additional duties as section editor of the Transatlantic Mails section. Richard B. Graham of Columbus, Ohio, agreed to assume the Editor-in-Chief role on a temporary basis for the next two issues while a search for a new Editor-in-Chief was conducted. By October 1966 Robert L.D. Davidson, from Fulton, Missouri, agreed to assume the task as Editor-in-Chief of *The Chronicle.* With Edwin A. Christ as his Associate Editor, he began almost five years as Editor-in-Chief with his first issue, No. 55, in June 1967. In February 1968, *The Chronicle* became a quarterly journal from one produced only two or three times a year.

November 1971 saw the resignation of Robert L.D. Davidson as Editor-in-Chief of *The Chronicle.* He had relied very heavily on his Associate Editor, Edwin Christ, to produce the journal. When Christ died unexpectedly of a heart attack, Davidson decided that he could not continue as Editor-in-Chief. Susan M. McDonald of Canton, Ohio, took over the duties as Editor-in-Chief of *The Chronicle,* which had grown into an award-winning journal. Her first issue was in February 1972. She would be the Editor-in-Chief for the next 20 years, during which she would guide *The Chronicle* through numerous changes. The current 72-page size with the expanded areas of interest, to include articles from stampless, Postmaster Provisionals, locals, and carriers and other topics up to the Bureau issues, was approved by the Board of Directors in April 1977. This had been recommended by Susan McDonald as a measure to counter the probable loss of members expected when the annual dues were increased in 1977. Continued recognition for excellence would be the hallmark of the journal under Susan McDonald. When she started, *The Chronicle* was a 48-page journal with six sections and principal editors. When she ended her long term as Editor-in-Chief, The Chronicle was a 72-page journal with nine sections and 13 principal and associate editors, reflecting the expanding interests of the Society.

A series of articles appeared in *The American Philatelist* from March through June 1973, in tribute to the 25th Anniversary of the Society. These articles, along with a few reprinted from earlier issues of *The Chronicles,* were gathered into a 64-page reprint booklet published by the Society in May 1974, called the *Silver Anniversary Booklet.* It was edited by Susan McDonald. The format size was the same as *The Chronicle.* A copy was provided free to each member.

In May 1981, publication of *The Chronicle* was moved to Canton, Ohio, from Columbia, Missouri, where it had been printed since November 1967. The delays and frustrations in working with a printer at a distant location finally caused the Editor-in-Chief to select a nearby printer. This enabled her to restore and maintain the regular issue schedule. Printing has remained in Canton, Ohio, to this date.

Following *The Chronicle's* change to a slick paper magazine in July 1963, it slowly expanded its coverage to reflect the widening interests within the Society. The original magazine, which appeared under the editorship of George Hargest, had four sections: 1847-'51 Period, 1851-'60 Period, 1861-'69 Period, and The Transatlantic Mails. The Cover Corner section started in the 1847-'51 Period section, but moved to its own section with Issue No. 47 in June 1964. The editorial board had new editors to cover waterway markings and railroad markings from February 1967, but material in these areas appeared under the 1861-'69 section. In February 1969, with Issue No. 61, a new section on Railroad Postmarks was started. In February 1973, Issue No. 77, the Bank Note section was added to *The Chronicle.* In May 1973, The Transatlantic Mails section was changed to The Foreign Mails section to reflect an interest in all foreign mails, not just those that crossed the Atlantic. The February 1974 issue, No. 81, brought the addition of a separate section on the 1869 Period. Previously, this area had technically belonged to the 1861-'69 Period. The Prestamp and Stampless Period section was added in Issue No. 96 in November 1977. The next change did not occur until February 1982, Issue No. 113, when the U.S. Carriers section was added. The last official section to be added was the Officials *et al.* section, which commenced in May 1990 with Issue No. 146. One "working" section was created in November 1993, issue No. 160, to handle a series of articles about special printings, which had been moved from the "back-of-the-book" category. This section, called Special Printings 1875-84, has been the product of William E. Mooz. In August 1995, Issue No. 167, the name of the U.S. Carriers section was expanded to include Independent Mails. In the 35 years of *The Chronicle* as a slick paper magazine, there have been only four permanent and two temporary Editors-in-Chief. In this same period, the Editorial Board, published on the masthead of *The Chronicle,* has had only 39 section editors, associate and assistant section editors.

Color first appeared in *The Chronicle* No. 90, the May 1976 issue, which was dedicated to Interphil 76, the international show in Philadelphia. Robson Lowe donated four color pages of covers that appeared at the center of the journal. The use of color was an instant success, but an expense which the Society was not willing to add to its budget. Ten years later, in Issue No. 130 (May 1986), dedicated to the international show in Chicago, AMERIPEX '86, Christie's and Robson Lowe donated a color section. This time 19 pages of color pictures of important classic U.S. covers appeared in the center of the journal. Since then color has appeared on only four other occasions, each time in a four-page paid advertisement for the sale of a major collection inserted at the centerfold.

Another initiative found in *The Chronicle* was introduced in August 1990 by Editor-in-Chief McDonald. Issue number 147 included a separately produced, card-covered supplement, provided at no charge to all members. It consisted of a 24-page monograph by Richard F. Winter on mails between the U.S. and Spain, carried under the British mail treaties during the period 1849-1876 . This experiment prevented having to break up a lengthy article over several issues of *The Chronicle.* It also made the complete monograph available in a separate format for easy reference. It was hoped to print additional suitable manuscripts in this way in the future.

Susan McDonald passed away in March 1992, having finally succumbed to a long, difficult battle with cancer. Her last issue of *The Chronicle* was the February 1992 issue, much of the preparation of which had been with the assistance of Thomas F. Allen, residing in nearby Cleveland, Ohio. He took over as acting Editor-in-Chief and edited four issues while a search was undertaken for a more permanent Editor-in-Chief. In May 1993, *The Chronicle* came under the editorship of our current Editor-in-Chief, Charles J. Peterson of Laurel, Maryland.

Section Editors

From its inception, *The Chronicle* has been the main attraction to membership in the Society. Over the years *The Chronicle* has had a pattern of gradual expansion to cover segments of United States stamps and postal history not previously covered. The Section Editors have been unquestionably the reason for the appeal of *The Chronicle* and the popularity of the expansion of topics. Their expertise and competence have been the key factors, together with the ability of the Editors-in-Chief to bring the sections together to make a whole that has covered a full range of U.S. stamps and postal history prior to the Bureau Issues of stamps of 1894. Thus, while the Editor-in-Chief was responsible on a policy basis of selecting what appeared in the magazine, it was the Section Editors who were responsible for the actual content that was produced and for its quality of scholarship and writing. The reputation of *The Chronicle* shows that all these aims have been achieved consistently over the years.

As mentioned earlier, the publication was first called *The 3c. '51-'57 Chronicle,* and the heading of the first issue had an editor's note stating "the purpose of this CHRONICLE is to record matters of interest concerning the varieties and uses of the stamp to which it is dedicated." At that time, Tracy W. Simpson, an electrical engineer living in Berkeley, California, was, as he styled it, "Ye Editor," and he continued to edit the journal for its first 44 issues. However, even in those early issues, specialists served more or less as defacto editors for their specialties. Charles Remele and Bill Hicks wrote on railroads, George Hargest on transatlantic mails and Henry A. Meyer wrote about steamboat mails. There were many others who reported data.

When *The Chronicle* was expanded to include the 1847 and 1861 stamp issues and their uses in July 1963, it went from an 8½" x 11" typescript, offset publication to a small slick paper magazine, mainly to provide quality halftones, adopting the then 7" x 10" format of *The American Philatelist.* This change also brought a sectionalized organization, based upon the stamp issues it now covered, plus a transatlantic mails section. Railroad markings were also included as sub-sections under the stamp sections. This organization for the magazine turned out to be well-received, as were the editors of the various sections, together with the Editor-in-Chief, a highly respected staff producing a superb publication.

At the time of the journal's reorganization, beginning with Issue No. 45 of July 1963, when Professor Hargest of Clark University took over as Editor-in-Chief, the Baker Brothers of Indianapolis, Hugh and David, became Section Editors for the 1847-51 Period section, with Creighton C. Hart of Kansas City as Associate Editor. There was an understanding that Creighton Hart would assume the section editorship as soon as he could make time to do so. This took about a year, but in Issue No. 48 of October 1964, Creighton Hart took over the 1847-51 Period section. He carried the 1847 section through Issue No. 86 of May 1975, when Susan M. McDonald took over, temporarily, until Hart could resume with the issue of May 1977, No. 94. Creighton Hart finally relinquished the section for good after Issue No. 122 (May 1984). Until Jerome Wagshal took over the section, now called the 1847 Period section, with the issue of August 1993, No. 159, the 1847s were represented only by an occasional article inserted by Editor-in-Chief McDonald. Wagshal served through Issue No. 175 (August 1997); Wade Saadi, the current 1847 Period editor, took office commencing with Issue No. 176.

The 1851-60 Period section, which covered the original stamp issue period around which the Society was formed, continued to be edited by Tracy W. Simpson until August 1969, Issue No. 63. He asked to be relieved as Section Editor because of other pressing demands on his time. During the 21 years that he had been first Editor-in-Chief and later Section Editor of *The Chronicle,* he had brought a wealth of knowledge and assistance to the members, mostly as an author rather than as editor. Now he generously made his files and notes available to the new Section Editor, Thomas J. Alexander, who was assisted by David T. Beals III, both of Kansas City. In November 1977, Issue No. 96, the section title was amended slightly to The 1851-61 Period. When Dave Beals died in April 1987, Tom Alexander continued as Section Editor until he retired just after the death of Editor-in-Chief Susan M. McDonald in March 1992; he had been a Section Editor for 23 years. Professor Hubert C. Skinner assumed the editorship of that section with the issue of August 1992, No. 155.

The 1861-69 Period section, which at times has included the stamps of 1869, commenced with Henry A. Meyer as Section Editor. Richard B. Graham was named an Associate Editor for Civil War Postal History and Charles L. Towle an Associate Editor for Railroad Postmarks. It soon developed that the railroad section had so much material on hand to publish that it needed to be presented as a book. With Issue No. 49, February 1965, Henry Meyer took over editing what became the Meyer-Towle book on railroad markings, and Richard B. Graham took over as temporary Section Editor until the book was completed. Unfortunately, Henry Meyer died before the book was published, and Dick Graham continued in the temporary [!] appointment for another 27 years, through Issue No. 156 (November 1992). William J. Herzog provided assistance by serving as Associate Editor of the section commencing with Issue No. 106 of May 1980 and remaining until No. 138 of May 1988. He helped rectify the balance between stamp and postal history related subjects in the 1861-69 Period section by providing expertise on the 1861 stamp issues. In addition, Bert Christian, Cliff Friend and Ken Gilbart served as Contributing Editors for this section in the 1980s. Michael C. McClung took over as 1861-69 Period Editor with Issue No. 157 (February 1993), and continues to serve in that position.

Although the information about the 1869 stamp issue had been included in the 1861-69 Period section in the early years of the slick paper *Chronicle,* a separate section was created with Issue No. 81 of February 1974. Michael Laurence became the 1869 Period Section Editor and continued until he became Editor of *Linn's Stamp News.* Michael Laurence ended his 8½ years as Section Editor with *Chronicle* No. 116 in November 1982. Scott Trepel became the 1869 Period Section Editor starting with *Chronicle* No. 123, of August 1984. Jon Rose joined as an Assistant Section Editor with Issue No. 155 of August 1992, serving through Issue No. 175 (August 1997).

A Bank Note Period section was inaugurated in February 1973 (Issue No. 77) to encourage collectors of these stamp issues to share their knowledge. Morrison Waud became the first Bank Note Period Section Editor. Arthur Van Vlissingen joined as Associate Editor with *Chronicle* No. 82 in May 1974, but retired due to ill health after issue No. 95 in August 1977. Morrison Waud was succeeded by Richard M. Searing with *Chronicle* No. 105, February 1980. Dick Searing held the post until M. Jack Reinhard took over with *Chronicle* No. 161 in February 1994. Joe H. Crosby succeeded Jack Reinhard with *Chronicle* No. 173, February 1997.

For a very long time there had been a quiet movement to initiate a section in *The Chronicle* dealing with the prestamp and stampless period. Henry Meyer had been an advocate as early as 1967. Finally, at the 1977 Board of Directors meeting, an expansion of *The Chronicle* to a 72 page journal was approved, allowing for new sections. The Prestamp and Stampless Period Section was created with Kenneth R. deLisle the first Section Editor, appearing in *Chronicle* No. 96 of November 1977. Being a section based upon a time period and also a subject, the Pre-Stamp and Stampless Cover Period included some periods of simultaneous existence with the use of postage stamps. Kenneth deLisle was succeeded as Section Editor by Charles I. Ball with the February 1982 issue, No. 113.

Susan M. McDonald and Charles Ball were both designated Associate Editors of the section in May 1983 until relieved by Frank Mandel as Section Editor with the August 1986 issue, No. 131. Van Koppersmith became an Assistant Section Editor in February 1996 with Issue No. 169; Koppersmith stepped down with Issue No. 175 (August 1997), and was replaced by James W. Milgram.

Several sections of *The Chronicle* have been based upon a specific subject, rather than a span of years that covered the use of a specific issuance of stamps. The earliest of these were the Transatlantic Mails, later called the Foreign Mails, and the Railroad Postmarks.

In the offset typescript *Chronicle* days, both Tracy Simpson and George Hargest wrote about transatlantic mails, and this carried over into the slick paper journal, with Hargest providing the section editorship along with being Editor-in-Chief. With Issue No. 53 of October 1966, George Hargest continued as The Transatlantic Mails Section Editor even though giving up the main responsibility of getting out the magazine due to illness. In May 1973, Hargest announced that he had to give up editorship of The Transatlantic Mails section due to deteriorating health after a heart attack a year and a half earlier. At the same time, the section name was changed to The Foreign Mails section to reflect an interest in all foreign mails, not just those that crossed the Atlantic. Until a new Section Editor could be found, the work was carried on by a group of Contributing Editors, identified in November 1973, Issue No. 80, as Charles J. Starnes, Walter Hubbard, Susan M. McDonald, James T. Davis and George Hargest. Charles Starnes of Midland, Michigan, and Walter Hubbard of London, England, became Associate Editors for the section and took over control of the section with *Chronicle* No. 87 in August 1975. George Hargest was named Editor Emeritus of the Foreign Mails Section. Hargest died February 1983 and Hubbard in April 1984, at which time Charles Starnes became Section Editor, alone. Richard F. Winter became Associate Section Editor with *Chronicle* No. 127 in August 1985, and took over the section with Issue No. 154 in May 1992 when Charles Starnes retired due to ill health. Jeffrey C. Bohn became Assistant Section Editor with *Chronicle* No. 156, November 1992.

The Railroad Postmarks section began with articles based upon the 1851-61 era by William W. "Bill" Hicks, the Society's first president. He continued to write a Railroad Postmark subsection for the 1851-61 era when the slick paper *Chronicle* began in July 1963 with Issue No. 45, but confined it to railroad markings used prior to 1861. Charles L. Towle, as was noted previously, did a subsection under the 1861-69 period for railway markings and railway post office markings used after 1861. Then it was decided to present Towle's voluminous postmark records as a book, with Henry Meyer as Editor, but while this was going on, Bill Hicks died in August 1966. Thus, beginning with *Chronicle* No. 54 of February 1967, Charles Towle became Associate Editor for all Railroad Postmarks and Henry Meyer, Associate Editor for Waterways Markings. Unfortunately, Henry Meyer died in March 1968 before his new section could really get started. Beginning in *Chronicle* No. 62, May 1969, Charles Towle was listed as "Section Editor" rather than "Assoc." reflecting the fact that he, alone, was carrying the section. He continued as Section Editor until his death in April 1990. There was no replacement, mainly because Towle's efforts had generated several publications on railway markings published by the Mobile Post Office Society, which continues to provide listings and additions.

A sub-section of the 1861-69 Period section was originally set up for Civil War postal history, to include Confederate as well as Federal matters. However, when Dick Graham became the Section Editor in February 1965, this sub-section lost its identity and was folded into the 1861-69 Period, never to be listed separately again. Articles on Civil War postal history appeared frequently during the many years that Dick Graham was Section Editor, because of his avid interest and extensive knowledge of this area.

With the inception of the slick paper *Chronicle,* No. 45 of July 1963, there was a section called the Cover Corner, edited by J. David Baker. Originally it appeared at the end of the 1847-51 Period section, edited by the Baker Brothers. The section featured a puzzling cover which required explanation of the postal history. Each issue presented a problem cover and relied upon explanations from the readers, the responses appearing in the following issues. In June 1964, two issues later, the section was detached from the 1847-51 Period section and received its own separate location at the end of the journal, a place that it has retained to date. J. David Baker handled this section through the issue of August 1969. Susan M. McDonald took over the Cover Corner in *Chronicle* No. 65 of February 1970. Scott Gallagher became editor of the Cover Corner in *Chronicle* No. 87 of August 1975, and Raymond W. Carlin became Assistant Editor with Issue No. 164 of November 1994.

A new section on U.S. Carriers, under the editorship of Robert B. Meyersburg, commenced in *Chronicle* No. 113 of February 1982, although the section was not included in the Editorial Board listing until Issue No. 122 of May 1984. The original purpose of the section was to publish Elliott Perry's notes on carriers and locals, which had been acquired by and were now provided by Robson Lowe. The section proved very popular and became a regular feature after the Perry material was no longer available. Steven M. Roth became Assistant Section Editor for the section with *Chronicle* 156 of November 1992. He later became Section Editor when Bob Meyersburg retired after over 13 years as Section Editor, effective with *Chronicle* No. 165 of February 1995. With Issue No. 167 in August 1995, the section title was changed to U.S. Carriers & Independent Mails to allow expansion into the large area of local mails. Thomas E. Stanton became Assistant Section Editor with Issue No. 168, November 1995.

Another new section was added to *The Chronicle* in May 1990, Issue No. 146, called "Officials *et al.*" Under Section Editor Dr. Alfred E. Staubus of Columbus, Ohio, this section, while mainly based upon the U.S. Departmental official stamps, also was to include other "back-of-the-book" subjects. Alan Campbell became Assistant Section Editor with *Chronicle* No. 159, August 1993, and took over as Section Editor when Dr. Staubus retired due to press of other work, with *Chronicle* No. 163 of August 1994. Lester C. Lanphear was added as Assistant Section Editor in November 1995 (Issue No. 168).

While Editor-in-Chief, Susan McDonald started a section called "Guest Privilege," and several fine articles appeared in this section starting in the 1970s. Among these were Philip Wall's series on U.S. Postmaster provisionals, Muys and Giphart's serial on mail between the Netherlands and the United States, J.C. Arnell's works on transatlantic mails between Canada and Europe, and his Vignettes, Dr. Stanley Bierman's series on great collectors of the past, Colin Tabeart's series on Postage Rates between the U.K. and North and Central America and the Caribbean, 1711-1900, and Robert Stets' research on U.S. Government-Authorized Private Mail Service, 1787-1800. Under this heading, many shorter but significant articles appeared and some, such as Robson Lowe's Philadelphia Local Posts, in *Chronicle* No. 90, the Interphil Centennial issue of May 1976, probably paved the way for later sections that became permanent in *The Chronicle.*

Chairman's Chatter

September 30, 1948 was the date of the first *Chairman's Chatter.* William W. (Bill) Hicks, whose title changed from President to Chairman when the Unit was recognized by the American Philatelic Society as Unit No. 11, decided to issue a newsletter periodically to the members. He intended to cover current Unit activities, such as introducing new members, circulating members' "want lists," providing officer and committee reports to the members, and just passing on current news in a bulletin that would appear between issues of *The Chronicle.* He called his newsletter the *Chairman's Chatter.*

Besides the attached member Want and For Sale lists, the *Chairman's Chatter* soon announced (December 1948) the start of a Unit Sales Department. The intent was to distribute sales circuit books, similar to those of the American Philatelic Society. J.M. Schwartz of Portland, Oregon, temporarily accepted assignment as Sales Manager until a permanent manager could be found. The Sales Department lasted for about a year and was only moderately successful, when it was shut down for lack of good material and the growing business duties of the temporary manager. In early 1950, the Sales Department was again set up, this time under a new Sales Manager, Dr. W. Scott Pollard of California. He retained this position for six years, then transferred the duties to Dr. Wilbur Amonette of Radford, Virginia.

By early 1950, the *Chairman's Chatter* began announcing the members' success at exhibiting. In addition, there were numerous calls for material from members engaged in studies, some of which may be considered pioneering efforts today. Also, members seeking specific items for their collections made their needs known through the pages of the *Chairman's Chatter.* The *Chatter* continued to provide a healthy amount of social information about the Unit members, such as regional get-togethers of members, talks given at shows and club meetings around the country, recognition of members by leading philatelic newspapers and journals, new articles or publications by members planned or coming to fruition, etc.

May 1950 saw the first *Chairman's Chatter* issued under the hand of Lester L. Downing of Concord, Massachusetts. He took over the duties of preparing the newsletter from Bill Hicks. Downing would be at the helm of the *Chatter* for the next 16 years. In early 1952, another trial effort was made to run paid member buy- and-sell ads in the *Chairman's Chatter,* a key feature in earlier *Chatters* but one that had fallen into disuse. The renewed effort didn't have a very long life. A new classified section appeared in *Chronicle* No. 55, June 1967, on the last page, for members to advertise items they wished to sell or buy, and has continued ever since.

Lester Downing's *Chatters* were full of information about the activities of the members, presented in a highly readable fashion. Because he recorded so much information, today we have an excellent picture of the early and formative years of the Society, when it grew to roughly half the size it is today. The May 1967 issue of the *Chairman's Chatter* was issued by President Mortimer Neinken, substituting for Lester Downing who had to give up the editorship of the newsletter which he had faithfully performed so well since 1950. In October 1967, the newsletter appeared under a new editor, Leon C. Forcheimer of Houston, Texas. The new editor, a professional journalist for the *Houston Post,* immediately established that he would not only continue the newsworthy style of Lester Downing, but add his own flair to it. Seven more years of highly informative *Chairman's Chatters* followed, continuing to provide a healthy social history of the members' philatelic activities.

Following Leon Forcheimer's unexpected death in October 1974, Susan McDonald edited the November 1974 *Chairman's Chatter.* The February 1975 issue came out under the new editor, Benjamin E. Chapman of Memphis, Tennessee. The talented combination of Lester Downing and Leon Forcheimer had produced over 24 years of *Chairman's Chatters* full of important information about the Society and its members. In fact, a substantial portion of the information contained in this history came from the observations and faithful reporting of these two great *Chatter* editors. Their legacy was as important as the wonderful articles in the Society's technical journal.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors in Williamsburg, Virginia, in March 1973, Dr. Wilbur Amonette, who had managed the Sales Department for 15 years, asked for and received permission to close out this activity. He cited the members' apparent lack of interest in supplying materials for the circuit books.

November 1977 saw the last issue of the *Chairman's Chatter* under editor Benjamin Chapman due to business pressures. Elizabeth Pope of Webster Groves, Missouri, who was the Society's Program Chairman, volunteered as a temporary *Chatter* editor, producing the March 1978 issue. The next issue, which was delayed until September 1978, was the product of a new editor, Theron Wierenga of Holland, Michigan. He remained editor for almost four years. Starting in June 1981, Louise van Ingen of Placentia, California became the new editor of the *Chairman's Chatter.*

The October 1990 issue brought a new *Chairman's Chatter* editor, Dale R. Pulver of Mentor, Ohio. Under editor Pulver, the *Chairman's Chatter* entered a new phase of quality production with offset printing in a magazine-style format and the introduction of photographs. The photography was an important addition to the newsletter and was well received.

Book Publications

The Unit first became involved with book publication with the 1951 and 1957 Centennial conventions, which will be discussed later under the section on annual meeting and venues. The next involvement in the publication of a book did not start out with the intention of publishing a manuscript, but ended up that way. In May 1955, Charles W. Remele passed away. He had played a very important, influential part in the formation and early success of the Unit. In September 1955, the Editor of *The American Philatelist,* Charless Hahn, contacted the Unit and indicated that he had authority and was considering publishing, in book form, Remele's material on the railroad markings of the U.S. up to 1861. At the time of his death, Remele was considered the best authority on the subject. The American Philatelic Society did not wish to proceed with the publication of Remele's work without substantial pledges from the Unit's members that they would buy the book and cover the cost of publication. While the initial response of the members was encouraging, it was not as quickly forthcoming as might have been wished. The decision to publish the work was delayed. By 1958, however, the picture had changed. The American Philatelic Society approved donating the copyrights of the Remele railroad articles, some of which had been published in *The American Philatelist* since May 1955, to the Unit. Included was the type set and halftone cuts which had been made. The condition was that the Unit agree to publish the articles in book form. The Unit gladly accepted the offer. An editorial committee of William Hicks, Tracy Simpson and William Wyer was created, which took over responsibility of reviewing the original manuscript, making necessary corrections, and preparing the pages on newly reported railroad markings not included in the original. In early 1958, the hard cover book, *United States Railroad Postmarks, 1837 to 1861,* printed in Federalsburg, Maryland, was published by the Unit in a very limited edition as part of the American Philatelic Society Handbook Series. It contained the most comprehensive listings, published to that time, of the early U.S. railroad postal markings up to 1861 including exact tracing sizes, estimated rarity by numbers of examples known, and historical information about the railroads and stations. The book sold at $7.50 with a pre-publication order offer of $7.00 to Unit members only. In a period of ten months, all 535 copies of the Remele book were sold. This was the first publishing effort of the Unit. The two earlier books associated with the Centennial Exhibitions were published by the National Postal Museum in Philadelphia and not by the Unit, although substantial portions of the expenses of those books had been subsidized by Unit members through their donations.

The next association with book publishing occurred in early 1959. Unit member Tracy W. Simpson's long awaited book, *U. S. Postal Markings and Related Mail Services, 1851-1861,* was published at Simpson's own expense, under the auspices of the U.S. 1851-60 Unit, urged on and encouraged by its members. Cataloging projects that had run for years under Simpson's hand in *The Chronicle* had been completed and were fully covered in the book. The printing of 1,200 copies was priced at $6.50 each, including the supplemental Pricing Pamphlet. Future Addenda and Corrigenda began to appear immediately in *Chronicle* No. 34 (August 1959) and continued for many years as new finds were discovered and reported.

In October 1966, a special issue of the *Chairman's Chatter* was sent out to tell the members about a new project that needed their help. The Society was interested in publishing the material collected by Charles Towle on railroad cancellations, a book that would cover railroad markings after 1861 and supplement the Remele work that had been published by the Society in 1958. A decision had been made by the Board of Directors not to commit the sparse funds of the Society to publishing the book, but rather to establish a Guarantee Fund, composed of contributions from members that would be refunded when book sales permitted. It was also announced that about 1,000 copies of the book would be printed and the book price would be $10. A special pre-publication offer was made allowing members to buy up to two copies at $7.50 each. By January 1967, the Society was able to announce that sufficient funds had been received for the Guarantee Fund to commence with the publication of the Towle book. The February 1969 *Chairman's Chatter* was finally able to report publication of *Railroad Postmarks of the United States, 1861-1886,* under the names of both Charles L. Towle and Henry A. Meyer. The book was printed in Federalsburg, Maryland, with the final editing completed by Dick Graham. Henry Meyer had been the original editor, but he died from a heart attack in March 1968 before the work was completed. This long-awaited book, published by the Society, was considered an extension of the earlier Remele book. Approximately 1,200 copies of the book were printed. In September 1969, the price of the book was raised to $12.50 per copy, but less than 200 copies remained, the long pre-publication period having resulted in the sale of most of the copies. The book immediately achieved status as the most definitive work on the railroad markings of the 1861-1886 period. *The Chronicle* was designated as the source to report new railroad markings, under the Railroad Postmarks Section edited by Charles Towle.

Society members learned from the September 1970 *Chairman's Chatter* that the Society would sponsor Mortimer Neinken's new book, *The United States One-Cent Stamp of 1851 to 1861.* This book, built upon the first volume of the two-volume work by Stanley Ashbrook, would illustrate a complete replating of nine of the 12 plates of the 1¢ stamp, with more than 1,600 additional plating drawings over those shown in Ashbrook. A new Guarantee Fund was established to finance the Neinken book. By January 1971, it was announced that the Neinken book would run about 500 pages, with 2,300 illustrations, would cover all 12 plates of the 1¢ stamp, and be printed in a quantity of 1,250 copies. It was hoped that the printing would be completed by mid-1971. It would take another year before the book was available to fill advanced orders. Again, a good pre-publication offer was made to the Society members of $15 for the regular edition and $20 for the deluxe binding version. By April 1971, the Guarantee Fund goals had been met and exceeded. Over 600 copies of the Neinken book were ordered by members before the book was produced, but plans to limit the printing to 1,250 copies remained unchanged. In mid-1972, the 550-page Nienken book was completed and advanced subscriptions filled. The book was edited by Dick Graham and printed in Federalsburg, Maryland. Because there were so many advance orders, there were only about 150 copies remaining unsold and available to non-members when the book was published. By the end of the year the book was completely sold out.

A rare and fragile volume of *Hugh Finlay's Journal*, written in 1773 and 1774 when Finlay examined the postal affairs of colonial America, and set into type in 1867 in an edition of 150 copies, was donated to the Society by David Jarrett of New York City in early 1974. He hoped the work would be reprinted by the Society to coincide with the bicentennial of the American Revolution. In September 1975, the Society announced that it had reprinted *Hugh Finlay's Journal* and that it was ready for shipment. The journal was actually a daily record kept by Finlay, the Surveyor of the General Post Office in the Colonies, as he travelled from Canada to Maine and from Charleston to Virginia, examining the post offices and post roads. Copies of the reprinted journal were sent at no charge to numerous historical societies, libraries and philatelic organizations, and were sold to members at $3.50 per copy.

An article in the May 1973 *Chairman's Chatter* revealed that work had begun to update *Tracy Simpson's U. S. Postal Markings and Related Services, 1851 to 1861,* the book sponsored by the Society in 1959. Tom Alexander got approval from Tracy Simpson to prepare a revised and updated version, including the use of full-size markings instead of the half-size drawings used in the original work. The Board of Directors decided to delay any decisions on financing the new book until the work was much further along. In March 1974, the Board of Directors agreed to express the intent to support the publication. The work was far enough along in October 1976 to involve direct discussions with the Publications Planning Committee under Dick Graham. Pre-publication orders for the book were accepted starting in the Fall of 1979 at $20 to members; the regular publication price would be $27.50. All 2,672 tracings of postal markings would be reproduced in full size in the substantially larger, 434 numbered-page, second edition of Simpson's earlier work. Tom Alexander selected and edited sections of the original edition, updating where required, assembled all the markings, retracing most of them, and included many items reported since the original edition. He also selected guest editors, leading specialists in their respective fields, to update and rewrite several key sections. Susan McDonald was the editor of the book, which was printed in Ann Arbor, Michigan. In January 1980, distribution of *Simpson's U.S. Postal Markings, 1851-61,* by Thomas J. Alexander, began. With 2,500 copies printed, this was the largest publishing effort ever undertaken by the Society. It received instant recognition as a quality publication, and enjoyed great demand. In March 1981, the book's price was raised to $30. By June 1983, all copies of the book were sold.

Publication of Dr. Jesse Coburn's book on California was discussed at the Board of Directors meeting in April 1982 at San Francisco. The book would cover the postal history and markings of California, featuring the large collection of Marc Haas, and written by Coburn, Professor Emeritus of Santa Barbara City College and long-time active philatelist. Professor Coburn needed help with the postal history aspects of the work and sought the Society's assistance. The Board went on record as supporting the publication of such an effort and began to explore co-publishing the book with the Philatelic Foundation. A joint effort with the Philatelic Foundation to publish the book was later approved. Susan McDonald agreed to serve as editor. She substantially rewrote and reorganized the original manuscript, including the addition of many new illustrations of covers from member collections. In March 1983, a Guarantors' Fund was established, similar to those on earlier book publishing projects. Six months later, almost $18,000 had been raised for that fund. A year later, in November 1984, *Letters of Gold* by Jesse L. Coburn became available from the printers in Canton, Ohio, at $50 per copy. Because of slow sales the book price was reduced in June 1990 to $35. Interestingly, although this book was never as popular in sales as the other books published by the Society, it was the only Society book to receive a Gold award at an FIP International Exhibition.

In late 1979, the Baker family granted the Society permission to reprint the column by Hugh J. and J. David Baker which had appeared in *Stamps* Magazine. This project had been approved by the Board of Directors as a memorial to the Bakers. The work, however, would not be completed for a number of years because another publishing effort would intervene. Finally, in September 1985, the *Chairman's Chatter* brought news that the reprint compilation of the column, "Bakers' U. S. Classics," which appeared in *Stamps* Magazine from April 1962 to January 1969, was at the printer in Eden Prairie, Minnesota. The book, with over 350 pages, reset all the previously published columns in a larger, more readable type, added marginal notes by the group of Society editors who worked on the book to update the columns, and provided over 200 illustrations of the covers mentioned, but not shown, in the original columns. A comprehensive index was also included. The book was, in essence, a handbook of U.S. classic material from Colonial days through the 1869 issue. Dick Graham was the principal editor of a team which included five other editors from *The Chronicle* staff. The pre-publication price for Society members was $23.50. In February 1986 the printing was finished and ordered copies placed in the mails. The publication price was increased to $29.50. In February 1988 the price of the book was raised to $32.50.

At the March 1985 meeting of the Board of Directors in Cleveland, a new manuscript was introduced for possible Society sponsorship. The manuscript, which was an extensive listing of all the North Atlantic contract mail steamship sailings, was enthusiastically supported by the Board. The expenditure of funds would have to wait until the manuscript was completed and the necessary artwork and pictures assembled. The new work, by Walter Hubbard (deceased) and Richard F. Winter, was *North Atlantic Mail Sailings 1840-75.* In April 1985, a printing company in Canton, Ohio, was selected to produce the book. By mid-summer, the Board approved the initial expenditure of funds for typesetting and the selection of an editor, Susan McDonald. After more than 2½ years of difficult work for the editor, who was battling cancer throughout the time and had repeated hospitalizations for surgery, the book was announced as nearing completion. The *Chairman's Chatter* reported the new book would be out in early 1988, contain 432 pages, and provide sailing information on 31 different steamship lines that had contractual arrangements to carry U.S. mails overseas. About 1,150 copies of the book were planned. A special pre-publication price of $34.50 was offered to members, with a publication price of $39.50. Another year would pass as the project was slowed by the failing health of the editor, but in early 1989, the book was completed and copies were mailed to fill the advance orders. Susan McDonald, with all her health problems, had not only maintained editorship of *The Chronicle* and completed her second two-year term as President of the Society, but she had also produced a superb new book which would become an important and essential reference book for anyone interested in foreign mails.

July 1991 saw the first announcement of a new Society publishing effort, to be called *Cancellations and Killers of the Banknote Era,* by James M. Cole. Arranged by type of cancellation and cross-indexed by town name, this book would provide a broad representation of the cancellations and killers used during the 1870-1890 period. Dick Graham, the Society's seasoned editor, agreed to edit the new book. By March 1995, the editing effort had been completed and the book was at the printer in Canton, Ohio. For the first time the Society elected to print both a hard bound and a loose leaf version of the book. The 360-page book contained over 5,000 tracings of cancellations and killers, drawn by the author, and 150 halftone illustrations of markings and covers. Again, pre-publication prices were offered to the members, with the loose leaf version at $29.50 and the case bound version at $39.50, or a combined set at $60. The planned publication was 300 loose leaf and 1,200 case bound copies. The book was introduced at the May 1995 annual meeting of the Society in Denver. In July the regular book prices of $36.50 and $49.50 went into effect.

A book storage consolidation effort was completed in September 1993. In the past, Society-published books were sometimes retained in storage with the printer, requiring book orders to be placed with a number of different order-fulfillment addresses. The consolidation put all hard bound books at one storage location with one individual responsible for filling orders. Likewise, all soft bound publications were consolidated at a second location, again with a single person responsible for filling orders. This consolidation eliminated a longstanding problem with inventory control and filling of book orders.

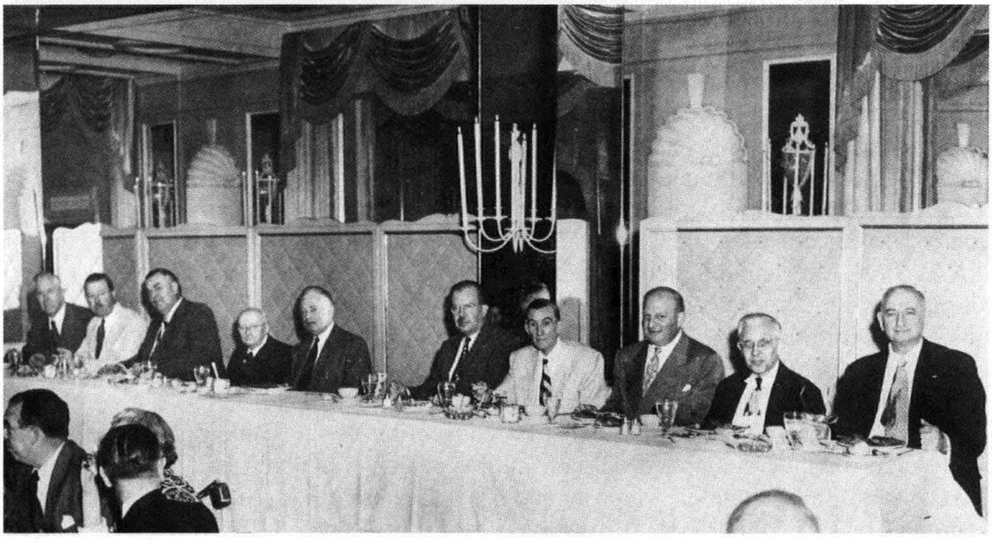
One final observation related to the Society's book publishing program may be made. Since 1984, when *Letters of Gold* was released for sale, all books published have been fully funded from the Society's publication fund without the need to be supplemented by donations or loans from guarantor funds. It took the Society many years of growth and hard work to reach the point where it could regularly fund the publication of important new works. This boot-strapping effort must be considered a substantial achievement and, hopefully, one that will be continued for many generations of future members.

Annual Meetings and Venues

An important announcement appeared in the July 1949 *Chairman's Chatter.* Dr. Carroll Chase had suggested that the Unit stage an exhibition on July 1, 1951, to commemorate the Centenary of the 3¢ 1851 stamp. The Board unanimously approved his idea. The commemoration would also include the 1¢ and 12¢ 1851 stamps that were issued concurrently on July 1, 1851. The exhibition was to be named the "Centennial Exposition of Our First 1¢, 3¢, and 12¢ Postage Stamps 1851-1951," or '51 CENEX for short. The General Chairman of the exhibition would be W.W. Hicks, with Honorary Co-Chairmen Dr. Carroll Chase and Stanley B. Ashbrook. Two years of vigorous preparation followed as the Unit approached its first public venue. The Philatelic Museum of Philadelphia invited the Unit to hold the exhibition in their spacious halls at no cost to the Unit. An Exhibition Fund was established with pledges from more than 90 members. Over $2,100 was raised from the members to help finance the cost of the exhibition. No fees were charged to the exhibitors, each of whom exhibited non-competitively. By November 1950, the National Philatelic Museum decided to issue the regular exhibition program book in honor of Dr. Chase and Stanley Ashbrook, the two scholars whose research on the 3¢ and 1¢ 1851s had immortalized those issues. In November 1950, Bill Hicks issued the first of a series of news releases to the Unit members on the upcoming '51 CENEX, called *The '51 CENEX FLASH.* (He continued disseminating information to the members until after the exhibition, with his last *FLASH* issued in September 1951 summarizing the successfully completed exhibition.) In January 1951, a Prospectus for '51 CENEX was sent out announcing the first Convention of the Three Cent 1851-57 Unit, to be held during the exhibition, July 5th-7th, 1951.

The '51 CENEX exhibition and first convention of the Unit was a huge success. Eighty-eight members attended the convention, which was about half the membership! There was a full schedule of symposia and group discussions, participated in by the most prominent of U.S. philatelists. Fifty-seven exhibitors showed 288 frames of material, mostly from the collections of the Unit's members. It was, unquestionably, the largest and finest specialty stamp show ever attempted, with numerous examples of all the 1851-57 rarities displayed. A banquet was held at the Warwick Hotel at the grand fee of $4.85 per person, with Tracy Simpson as Toastmaster. A special tribute was paid to the honorary Co-Chairmen, Dr. Chase and Stanley Ashbrook. This exhibition firmly established the Unit as the premier group of philatelic students of the classics U.S. stamps, only three short years after starting as a study group of the 3¢ 1851-1857 issue. In addition, the Unit emerged from the affair with a nice surplus in its treasury. The official record of the exhibition was a hard-bound book guest edited by David Lidman (later to be announced as editor of *The American Philatelist,* the journal of the American Philatelic Society). The exhibition book contained not only the schedule of events but also pictures and short biographies of all the exhibitors. It also contained tributes to Chase and Ashbrook and a series of excellent articles on the stamps and their postal history by prominent students such as Jack Fleckenstein (1¢ 1851), Carroll Chase (3¢ 1851), Philip Baker (5¢ 1856-60), Tracy Simpson (postal rate markings), Mortimer Neinken (10¢ 1855-57), Philip Ward (12¢ 1851-57), and many more articles including a charming article about Philadelphia in the 1850s by Mrs. Joseph Carson. Each member of the Three Cent 1851-57 Unit received a copy of the book, whether they attended or not, and 250 copies were given to the Unit for later use.

February 1957 saw the announcement of the second Convention and Exhibition of the Unit. Planned to convene in Philadelphia at the National Philatelic Museum on July 1st-7th, 1957, the "U.S. Perforation Centennial, 1857-1957" marked the centenary of the first perforated postage stamps of the 1857 issue. Mortimer L. Neinken of New York was announced as General Chairman, with a stated goal to surpass the success of the 1951 CENEX event, generally regarded as the best philatelic event ever held. Note that the lead preparation time was now less than six months, as compared to the two-year preparation of the earlier event. Again, Bill Hicks issued a series of eight notices sent to the members promoting the event and providing important information, called *The Perf FLASH.* This time the emphasis was on both the 1851 and 1857 issues in their various collecting forms. Honorary Chairmen were again Dr. Carroll Chase and Stanley B. Ashbrook. Another exhibition publication was planned with various articles to promote interest in the issues of postage stamps. Members donations to support the cost of publishing the exhibition book were again actively sought. David Lidman was announced as the editor of this book, as he had been for the '51 CENEX book.



Head table at the July 1957 Perf Centennial dinner, from left to right: Lester L. Downing, Donald M. Steele, Dr. Gerald B. Smith, Dr. Carroll Chase, Tracy W. Simpson, William W. Hicks, Stanley B. Ashbrook, Mortimer L. Neinken, Henry A. Meyer, Bernard W. Davis.

The second Convention of the Unit was also a huge success. Extensive seminars on the various issues of the 1851-57 stamps were held, including the postal uses of the stamps. Talks were given by many of the Unit's leading students, such as J. David Baker, Philip Baker, Maurice Blake, Lester Downing, Morris Fortgang, Dr. Hertz, William Hicks, Henry Meyer, Richard Meyer, Charles Pfahl, Floyd Risvold, Paul Rohloff, Tracy Simpson, Gerald Smith and William Wyer. Dr. Gerald Smith presided as Toastmaster at the banquet, again held at the Warwick Hotel. A 232-page book was published by the National Philatelic Museum in commemoration of the Perforation Centennial, with David Lidman editor. It was later touted as a publishing effort that would go down in history for size, speed, quality and efficiency. Twenty-four distinguished authors provided valuable articles, including Morris Fortgang, Carroll Chase, Philip Ward, Lester Brookman, Cyril dos

Passos, Van Dyke MacBride, Tracy Simpson, Stanley Ashbrook, Charles Meroni, Henry Abt and many others. The authors contributed an excellent array of articles, not only about the stamps but also their postal history. Again, as in 1951, pictures of those associated with creating the Centenary Exhibition and of the exhibitors were published in the book. On the floor of the exhibition, there was such a large display of rarities and interesting postal history items, many exhibited for the first time, that the 21-page *Chronicle* No. 29 of October 1957 was devoted entirely to describing the material in the exhibits. The Perforation Centennial was a financial success for the Unit as well, with over $1,800 added to the Treasury as well as a good inventory of prepaid Perf Books.

Four years after the Perf Centennial in Philadelphia, the Unit held its third convention in Richmond, Virginia, in late October 1961. The Confederate Stamp Alliance, holding a regular convention in Richmond, invited the Unit to have a convention at the same time and place. As this invitation was consistent with Chairman Baker's desire to hold more frequent meetings of the members, it was warmly received. A *Flash News Bulletin* was sent to all members by Bill Hicks. The convention was held on October 20-22, with 43 members attending. Again, the members supported the display of outstanding material with a substantial number of frames of excellent classic U.S. stamps and covers. After the business meeting was completed, a Workshop Meeting was opened dealing with the Demonetization of the 1851-57 issues. At a breakfast of members on Sunday morning, future plans for the Unit were discussed, which included consideration of increasing the scope of the current interests to include the later issues of the classic period.

The fourth convention of the Society was held on September 17-20, 1964 at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., in conjunction with NAPEX, the major annual philatelic exhibition of the national Capitol Area, with 88 members attending. After the business meeting, there was a workshop on the U.S. 1847 and 1851-57 issues, followed the next day by a workshop on the 1861 issues.

The Society returned to Washington, D.C. two years later, in May 1966, for its fifth convention and annual meeting at the Shoreham Hotel. This meeting was held in conjunction with the American international stamp exhibition, SIPEX. Over 80 members attended the meeting. Five different seminars were conducted by the Society during SIPEX.

From 1966 to the present time, the Society has held an annual meeting every year. On three occasions, the annual meeting was held outside the country in conjunction with an international show: once in London and twice in Canada. The following is a listing of the conventions and annual meetings of the Society:

Year	**Location**	**Date**	**Year**	**Location**	**Date**
1951	Philadelphia	07/05/51	1980	London	05/10/80
1957	Philadelphia	07/05/57	1981	Cleveland	03/14/81
1961	Richmond	10/21/61	1982	San Francisco	05/01/82
1964	Washington, D.C.	09/19/64	1983	Boston	05/14/83
1966	Washington, D.C.	05/22/66	1984	Washington, D.C.	06/23/84
1967	New York	03/18/67	1985	Cleveland	03/23/85
1968	Cleveland	03/23/68	1986	Chicago	05/25/86
1969	Cleveland	03/23/69	1987	San Francisco	04/25/87
1970	San Francisco	04/25/70	1988	Denver	05/21/88
1971	Washington, D.C.	05/22/71	1989	Tucson	01/14/89
1972	Chicago	05/27/72	1990	Cleveland	03/10/90
1973	Williamsburg	03/24/73	1991	San Antonio	06/15/91
1974	New York	03/23/74	1992	Chicago	05/30/92
1975	Cleveland	03/22/75	1993	San Francisco	04/23/93
1976	Philadelphia	05/30/76	1994	Boxborough, MA	04/29/94
1977	San Francisco	04/30/77	1995	Denver	05/19/95
1978	Toronto	06/11/78	1996	Toronto	06/09/96
1979	Denver	05/20/79	1997	San Francisco	05/31/97

Educational Projects

During a luncheon meeting of Unit members at the September 1954 APS Convention in San Francisco, J. David Baker, the Chairman of the Membership Committee, announced a plan to develop several sets of educational materials for use by stamp clubs throughout the country, to provide educational information about the 3¢ 1851-57 issues. The intent was to help clear up the lack of knowledge and mystery about the 3¢ stamps and create a desire to learn more about the stamps and their postal history. This project would be manifested in later years in the production of slide programs.

With the issue of *Chronicle* No. 22 in April 1956, a new educational project was announced to the members. Dr. Carroll Chase made available his "working plates" of the 3¢ 1851, Scott Nos. 10 and 11, comprising 2,600 positions, for legal-size (1½ times) photos to be sold by subscription to members as supplements to *The Chronicle.* This effort had been delayed many years because, at the time, the government prohibited the production of pictures of U.S. postage stamps. Since many members desired assistance in plating their copies of the 3¢ stamps, the Unit's providing these enlarged size images of reconstructed plates was thought to be of great importance. New rulings on the legality of this form of reproduction now allowed the Unit to offer these photos to its members if they were part of a philatelic publication. Thus, a permanent record of the marvelous lifetime achievement of Dr. Chase was recorded by the Unit. Dr. Chase refused to accept remuneration for the privilege of using his photography. In 1958, Congress passed another Act which allowed philatelic magazines to publish prints of U.S. stamps in exact size. The Unit proceeded to offer exact size prints of the Chase plating photographs, made available three years earlier in legal size. Since the prints had to be a supplement of *Chronicle* No. 33, they were made available only with that issue to members and at an additional cost. The new prints were much superior to the enlarged-scale photos that the former law had compelled and allowed side-by-side comparison for plating purposes.

In November 1962, the *Chairman's Chatter* reported the completion of the first color slide presentation sponsored by the Unit. The 40-slide set on the 1851-57 issues, with accompanying tape recording and printed commentary, was now available to units affiliated with the American Philatelic Society as an APS slide show. The completion of this first program had been a key objective of Chairman Baker. Later, in February 1968, two more color slide programs were made available, covering the transition period in 1861 and U.S. Postmaster Provisionals. By the end of 1969, the Society had produced seven slide programs, under the able direction of J. David Baker, with three programs added on the grilled issues and one on the 1869 issues. Much of the expense of producing these programs was defrayed by a special fund, the Hugh J. Baker - Henry A. Meyer Memorial Slide Show Fund, established by an initial contribution from Robert Siegel earlier in 1969 and contributed to by numerous members. Two more slide programs were added in 1970, the 1¢ 1851-57 stamp and U.S. postal markings of the 1851-61 period. By March 1973, there was a total of 13 slide programs available from the Society, covering a wide variety of stamp and postal history subjects, all the products of the enthusiastic Slide Program Chairman, J. David Baker. The September 1973 *Chairman's Chatter* brought the announcement that the entire slide program library had been sold by the Society to the Philatelic Foundation in a long-negotiated sale that was considered beneficial to both the Society and to the philatelic public. With this sale, the Society recovered the cost of producing the programs and got out of the business of managing the rentals of the programs to stamp clubs throughout the country.

The June 1965 *Chairman's Chatter* advised the members that Dr. Chase's working plates of the imperforate 3¢ 1851 stamps had been presented to the Smithsonian Institution, Division of Philately and Postal History, for safe keeping. These plates had been used to make plating prints for the members many years before. Since the actual plate reconstructions of Dr. Chase had been broken up and dispersed, these photographic plates represented important historical information that needed to be preserved. Members were advised that prints of the photographed plates would now be available through the Smithsonian Institution, either per pane or per plate. Thirteen plates were available, each with a left and right pane.

Beginning with the September 1968 issue of *The American Philatelist,* the Society sponsored a two-page monthly feature about classic United States stamps and postal history. Contributions to this feature were made by the editorial staff of *The Chronicle* and other members of the Society. It was expected that this feature would reach 15,000 readers of *The American Philatelist.* The feature was called "The Classics Corner." Over the next nine years, a total of 94 articles were sponsored by the Society under the capable editorship of Dick Graham. This was a regular and very successful feature of the journal during those years. "The Classics Corner" ended as a regular journal feature in June 1977.

For a number of years there had been a dialog among the Board members about fake stamps and covers and the Society's role in giving more publicity to fake material. Starting in late 1971, Susan McDonald began to feature selected fake or altered covers in her popular *Chronicle* section "The Cover Corner." The effort was continued by Scott Gallagher when he took over *The Chronicle* section in August 1975. In late 1975, a Fake Stamp and Cover Committee was formed under Louis Grunin. His committee began to examine the challenging issues of how the Society might publicize this material and remove it from circulation. At the annual meeting in Toronto in June 1978, a new program was inaugurated under the leadership of Scott Gallagher of Cincinnati called the Stamp and Cover Repository and Analysis Program (SCRAP). The program was a plan to encourage collectors and dealers to contribute their fake or questionable stamps and covers to the Society for deposit at the Philatelic Foundation. The material would remain the property of the Society. The hope was to remove spurious material from the market and to establish a center where students could study the material. Also, by donating to a non-profit organization there might be tax advantages to the contributors of this material. A contractual agreement with the Philatelic Foundation was concluded in November 1978. For fifteen years the SCRAP holdings, which grew to several hundred stamps and covers, resided at the Philatelic Foundation in New York where, by appointment, members could arrange to see the material. In early 1993, when the Philatelic Foundation, in a cost cutting move, was forced to relocate its offices in New York, the SCRAP material was removed as a general safeguard during the Foundation's period of transition. In the spring of 1993, the SCRAP committee was disbanded and a new SCRAP coordinator, Michael Brown of Williamsburg, Virginia, was appointed. A program plan was prepared to set up new safeguards for the material and to revitalize the original educational aspects of SCRAP. The SCRAP holdings were transferred to Williamsburg under the new coordinator. In 1994, the SCRAP Coordinator began a long-overdue program to systematically analyze SCRAP covers, using the expertise resident in the Society, and to document the findings for a permanent record of some of the fraudulent items on repository with the Society. In the November 1996 *Chronicle,* the first publication of this documentation was made available to *The Chronicle* readers in the form of a new section in the journal. This section, intended to be an advisory to members, was located immediately adjacent to the regular section where similar, but legitimate, material might be discussed.

The September 1988 *Chairman's Chatter* brought news of a new educational project. The Society formed a committee under Dwayne Littauer of New Orleans to make available photocopies of award-winning exhibits of particular educational value which related to collecting areas covered by the *Chronicle.* Bound and unbound versions of the photocopied exhibits, in black and white reproduction, would be made available at prices which would cover the expenses of the Society to produce and mail them. In December 1988, the first listing of 18 photocopy exhibits was announced in the *Chatter.* Copy prices ranged from $5.50 to $17 for bound and unbound versions. The program was an instant success. By early 1991, the responsibilities for the exhibit photocopy program were transferred to Jeffrey Bohn of Columbia, Maryland. More than 70 exhibits are now available, with an order form appearing in each issue of the *Chairman's Chatter.*

Awards Programs

There was no formal awards program for the Unit in the early 1950s. Through the kindness of individual members, at no expense to the Unit, awards such as trophies, bound volumes of the *Chronicle* and annual subscriptions to future *Chronicles* were made on behalf of the Unit for the best showings of 3¢ 1851-57 material at selected shows. These efforts were successful in making the Unit more visible among the philatelic community.

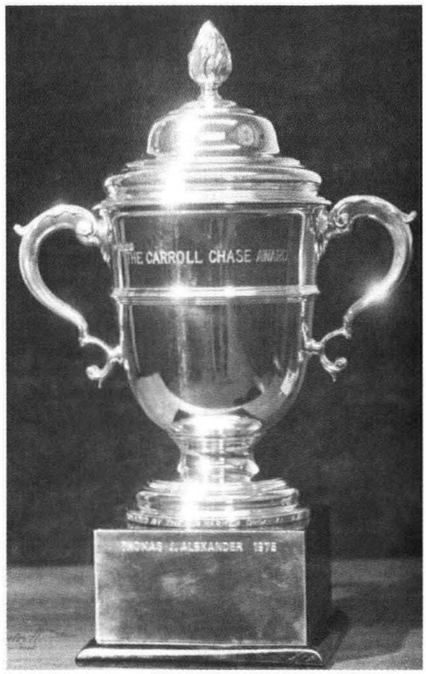
For his 75th birthday in October 1957, Stanley B. Ashbrook was the honored guest at a surprise party held at the Terrace Hilton Hotel in Cincinnati. Many of America's prominent philatelists attended. The highlight of the evening was the announcement of a gift by Raymond and Roger Weill of New Orleans, the Stanley B. Ashbrook Cup. It was presented at the dinner to Ashbrook by Morris Fortgang. The Cup was to be administered by the U.S. 1851-60 Unit through a committee of members who would decide on future recipients based on the best contribution to philately each year. The Cup was originally kept at the National Philatelic Museum in Philadelphia. The events of this evening were immortalized in the 9 November 1957 issue of *Stamps* magazine. This would become the first of the Cup Awards presented each year for philatelic achievement. [In November 1971, the Weill Brothers donated a second Ashbrook Cup since there was no longer space on the original cup to engrave the names of recipients of the award. The second Ashbrook Cup, however, was more than a replacement loving cup. The award, an antique masterpiece in silver-gilt of a late eighteenth century French silversmith's art, was a conserve jar created in 1788 by Francois Joubert, silversmith to Louis XVI. It consisted of an elaborately chased, engraved bowl and cover in a decorated saucer-like stand. The piece was made into an award by Tiffany's, mounted on a dark oak base with a silver plate attached to give the name of the award, the donors, and the recipients. This second cup was placed on permanent display at the Collectors Club of Chicago.]

The August 1958 *Chairman's Chatter* brought news that a group of older members of the Unit, who wished to remain unnamed, felt that it was proper to have a companion cup to the Ashbrook Cup in honor of Dr. Carroll Chase. They purchased a cup, similar to the Ashbrook Cup, and planned that it be awarded annually under much the same conditions as the Ashbrook Cup, for worthy and eminent work on one of the many interests of the Unit. On the occasion of his 80th birthday in September 1958, Dr. Chase, the dean of American philatelists and the first recipient of the Society's Ashbrook Cup, was presented with a silver loving cup by the Unit in recognition of his unparalleled contributions to early U.S. philately. The cup, which became the second of the Unit's recurring awards, was named the Carroll Chase Cup. As with the Ashbrook Cup, the Carroll Chase Cup was placed on permanent display at the National Philatelic Museum in Philadelphia, with the Unit designated as administrator of the annual awards. Annual recipients of each cup would receive a certificate of the award and their names engraved on the cups.

In July 1960, the Ashbrook and Chase Cups had to be moved from the National Philatelic Museum in Philadelphia, since the museum was being closed. The Cups went into temporary custody until the Collectors Club (New York) agreed to display them in the library of its meeting house. The Raymond H. Weill Company provided a glass case to display both cups and they were moved to New York in mid-1961.

An announcement at the fourth convention of the Society in Washington, D.C., in September 1964, brought news of a new cup award. The Weill Brothers of New Orleans presented the Society with a new cup, to be called the Elliott Perry Cup. This award

The Stanley B. Ashbrook Cup (1971)



The Dr. Carroll Chase Cup

The Lester G. Brookman Cup

allowed recognition of significant contributions to philately and postal history of the period of interest of the Society. The Perry Cup joined the Ashbrook and Chase Cups permanently on display at the Collectors Club (New York).

When Lester G. Brookman died in November 1971, Robert Paliafito donated to the Society a handsome sterling silver wine cooler to permanently honor him. The new Brookman Cup award joined the Ashbrook, Chase and Perry Cup awards for annual recognition of philatelic achievement. The Brookman Cup, designated for service to the Society, joined the second Ashbrook Cup in residence at the Collectors Club of Chicago.

In early 1975, Robert Siegel made a donation for a new fund to the memory of Lester Downing. His intention was that recognition be given by the Society for exhibits of classic United States material. A committee was formed to recommend the type of award, award criteria and the shows where it would be awarded. In early 1978, the committee selected the award, an electric clock mounted on smoked Lucite with an engraved plate, to be awarded twice annually: at the APS Convention Show and at the show hosting the annual meeting of the Society. The first award was made at CAPEX '78, where the Society held its annual meeting. The award was called the USPCS Achievement Award, and was given for the best exhibit of classic U.S. stamps and covers.

Two new cups were donated to the Society in early 1977 to replace those that had been retired because space was no longer available to inscribe names of recipients. A second Carroll Chase Cup was donated by Bernard Harmer and a second Elliott Perry Cup was donated by Robert Siegel.

Because of the possibility of overlapping areas of award recognition, a special committee was formed in March 1972 to establish award criteria for each of the four cup awards. Up to this time, the cup awards were presented on the basis of distinguished philatelic achievement, and not necessarily for a specific area of classic United States philately or postal history. Mortimer Neinken and J. David Baker prepared the recommendations, which were adopted in June 1972. The award criteria have remained essentially unchanged to this date, and are shown at the end of this section before each listing of cup award recipients.

The Board of Directors at their May 1986 meeting in Chicago approved a new award to be given in memory of Mortimer Neinken. This award is a plaque for the best article appearing in the previous year's *Chronicle* on a stamp subject. The first recipient of this award was named two days later at the annual meeting of the Society held in conjunction with the international show, AMERIPEX, in Chicago.

A new medal award was also introduced by the Exhibition Awards Committee at the May 1986 Board meeting. It was intended that this medal be awarded by the Society for the best U.S. classics exhibit at each of the approximately 33 National shows which qualified for the APS Champion-of-Champion competition. The Board approved the Society medal. The first award of the new medal took place later in 1986. Work began in August 1995 to redesign and coordinate the production of a new medal, reflecting the Board's desire to present a higher quality medal in the name of the Society. Since 1986, the award had been used to recognize excellence for United States classic postal issues and related postal history exhibits. The new 4½ ounce cast bronze medallion, measuring 2½ inches in diameter and depicting the design of the 3¢ 1851-57 stamp to reflect the origin of the Society, was ready to be awarded in early 1996.

Meeting at San Francisco in April 1987, the Directors actively discussed and finally authorized another new award. This time, it was one which would become the highest honor that the Society could bestow. The Board approved the creation of the Distinguished Philatelist Award, a permanent scroll signed by each recipient, to recognize exceptionally meritorious service to U.S. philately. These accomplishments would be through published research, award-winning collections, active participation in the organization and promotion of philatelic exhibitions, and sustained administrative service to national or international organizations which furthered U.S. philately. The permanent scroll would be retained by the President of the Society, but each recipient would receive a replica of the award in the form of a plaque showing the scroll as signed by the recipient. A standing committee was established to select the recipients, who were announced each year at the annual meeting of the Society. The first recipients of this award signed the scroll at the annual meeting in Denver in May 1988.

In March 1996, an upgrade and relocation effort related to the Society's cup awards was completed. The Board of Directors had decided to collect all the cups together in one location. Previously, they had been located in both Chicago and New York. Additionally, the annual maintenance and engraving of recipient names on the cups had fallen well in arrears. The cups were relocated to the American Philatelic Society headquarters building in State College, PA, where they became the prominent feature of a new philatelic display area. Each cup was restored to its new condition and placed in a lighted glass display case. Because all the names of the recipients could not be engraved on the cups, new summary plaques for each cup award, with individual plates for each award recipient, were prepared for display in the same area as the cup awards. Sufficient blank plates were available on each summary plaque for future award recipients. The cup awards have now been placed on loan to the parent organization, the American Philatelic Society, for long-term display.

The August 1995 Board meeting also reached a decision to name a new award in honor of Susan McDonald. As a companion award to the Neinken Award, which recognizes articles written about U.S. classic stamps, the new award recognizes the best article in a *Chronicle* volume (four issues) dealing with U.S. classic postal history. All authors are eligible except *Chronicle* section editors. Selection of both the Neinken and McDonald Awards are made by a committee composed of the Editor-in-Chief of *The Chronicle* and its section editors. The first recipient of this award was recognized at the annual meeting of the Society at the 1996 international show, CAPEX, in Toronto, Canada. Like the Neinken Award, this award is also represented by a plaque given to the recipient.

The paragraphs that follow summarize the Society awards. They are listed in the order they were created.

Stanley B. Ashbrook Cup - Awarded to authors of articles, books, or other studies concerning United States postal history from the Colonial period to 1894.

1957 Carroll Chase
1958 Maurice C. Blake
1959 Elliott Perry
1960 Mortimer L. Neinken
1961 W.W. Hicks
1962 George E. Hargest
1963 John David Baker
1964 Melvin W. Schuh
1965 Mel C. Nathan
1966 Lester G. Brookman
1967 Dr. Donald Patton
1968 Tracy W. Simpson
1969 Robert A. Hanson
1970 Jerome S. Wagshal
1971 Susan M. McDonald
1972 David T. Beals, III
1973 Delf Norona
1974 Edward N. Sampson
1975 Richard B. Graham
1976 David L. Jarrett
1977 Charles J. Starnes
1978 Dale R. Pulver
1979 Thomas J. Alexander
1980 Charless Hahn
1981 Creighton C. Hart
1982 Charles J. Starnes
1983 Theron J. Wierenga
1984 James C. Pratt
1985 Frank S. Mandel
1986 Charles L. Towle
1987 David G. Phillips
1988 Theron J. Wierenga
1989 Jeffrey C. Bohn
1990 Richard F. Winter
1991 Hubert C. Skinner
1992 Alvin R. & Marjorie S. Cantor
1993 George B. Arfken
1994 Robert J. Stets
1995 James M. Cole
1996 Scott Gallagher

Dr. Carroll Chase Cup - Awarded to authors of articles, books, or other studies concerning any United States stamp issued to 1894 including postmaster's provisionals, locals, carriers, and back-of-the-book material.

1957 Stanley B. Ashbrook
1958 Tracy W. Simpson
1959 Henry A. Meyer
1960 Richard McP. Cabeen
1961 Gerald B. Smith
1962 Lester L. Downing
1963 Earl Oakley
1964 Mortimer L. Neinken
1965 Hugh J. Baker, Jr.
1966 W.W. Hicks
1967 Elliott Perry
1968 John David Baker
1969 Richard B. Graham
1970 George E. Hargest
1971 Thomas J. Alexander
1972 Theron J. Wierenga
1973 Frank S. Levi, Jr.
1974 C.W. Christian
1975 Thomas J. Alexander
1976 William K. Herzog
1977 William K. McDaniel
1978 Richard M. Searing
1979 Philip T. Wall
1980 Robert R. Hegland
1981 Robson Lowe
1982 Eugene N. Costales
1983 Charles L. Towle
1984 Philip T. Wall
1985 Wilbur F. Amonette
1986 Jerome S. Wagshal
1987 Not Awarded
1988 Rollin C. Huggins, Jr.
1989 Scott R. Trepel
1990 John A. Hicks
1991 Robert B. Meyersburg
1992 William H. Hatton
1993 William K. McDaniel
1994 Scott R. Trepel
1995 Alfred E. Staubus
1996 Jonathan W. Rose

Elliott Perry Cup - Awarded to authors of articles, books, or other studies concerning either United States stamps or postal history to 1984, with particular weight to newly discovered information reported by and used by the recipient of original sources by newly found manuscript material or materials presently held by the United States Archives or any public or private institution.

1964 Creighton C. Hart
1965 Richard B. Graham
1966 John David Baker
1967 Maryette B. Lane
1968 Charles L. Towle
1969 Melvin W. Schuh
1970 Robert L.D. Davisdon
1971 Edwin A. Christ
1972 Mortimer L. Neinken
1973 Morrison Waud
1974 Arthur H. Bond
1975 Michael M. Laurence
1976 John David Baker
1977 Walter Hubbard
1978 Kenneth R. deLisle
1979 John L. Kay & Chester M. Smith
1980 Susan M. McDonald
1981 Calvet M. Hahn
1982 Pitt Petri
1983 Cornelis Muys & Jan Giphart
1984 Thomas C. Kingsley
1985 Not Awarded
1986 Floyd E. Risvold
1987 James W. Milgram
1988 Walter Hubbard & Richard F. Winter
1989 Colin Tabeart
1990 Harvey S. Teal & Robert J. Stets
1991 Alan H. Patera & John S. Gallagher
1992 Thomas E. Stanton
1993 Michael Mahler
1994 Steven M. Roth
1995 Gordon Stimmell
1996 Kenneth J. Kutz

Lester G. Brookman Cup - Awarded only to a member of The U.S. Philatelic Classics Society for outstanding service to the Society.

1971 Scott Gallagher
1972 Leon C. Forcheimer
1973 Robert R. Hegland
1974 Elizabeth Pope
1975 Mortimer L. Neinken
1976 Clifford L. Friend
1977 Susan M. McDonald
1978 Leon Hyzen
1979 Richard B. Graham
1980 David T. Beals, III
1981 Michael M. Laurence
1982 Robert L. Toth
1983 Jack L. Jenkins
1984 Thomas J. Alexander
1985 Charles J. Starnes
1986 Dale R. Pulver
1987 Robert B. Meyersburg
1988 Creighton C. Hart
1989 Louise van Ingen
1990 Susan M. McDonald
1991 C.W. Christian
1992 Thomas F. Allen
1993 Richard M. Searing
1994 Richard B. Graham
1995 Patricia Stilwell Walker
1996 Richard F. Winter

Mortimer L. Neinken Award - Awarded for articles about United States classic stamps published in a given *Chronicle* volume.

1985	Donald B. Johnstone	1990	Thomas F. Allen	1995	Lester C. Lanphear III
1986	Jerome S. Wagshal	1991	Not Awarded	1996	Richard Cellar, Wilson Hulme, Elliot Omija, Mark Rogers & Keiji Taira
1987	Scott R. Trepel	1992	William E. Mooz		
1988	Not Awarded	1993	William E. Mooz		
1989	Mike McClung	1994	Not Awarded		

Distinguished Philatelist Award -

1987	Robson Lowe	1991	George W. Brett	1995	John Birkinbine II
	Creighton C. Hart		Hubert C. Skinner		Scott R. Trepel
	Charles L. Towle		Charles J. Peterson	1996	Victor E. Engstrom
1988	Susan M. McDonald	1992	James T. DeVoss		Richard F. Winter
	Richard B. Graham		Robert G. Stone		
1989	Charles J. Starnes		Robert J. Stets		
	Herman Hearst Jr.	1993	Barbara R. Mueller		
	Thomas J. Alexander		Jerome S. Wagshal		
1990	Belmont Faries	1994	William H. Bauer		
	Richard Helbock		Robert B. Meyersburg		
	C.W. Christian		Philip T. Wall		

Susan M. McDonald Award - Awarded for articles about United States postal history published in a given *Chronicle* volume.

1995 Colin Tabeart
1996 Leonard Piszkiewicz

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Richard B. Graham, personal communication, May 5, 1997. □

COLLECTING CARRIERS AND LOCALS IN THE 1860S—GEORGE HUSSEY AND HIS REPRINTS AND IMITATIONS

HERBERT A. TRENCHARD

(continued from *Chronicle* 176:251)

Corrigendum

Paragraphs 5 and 6, page 251, *Chronicle* 176, should read as follows to more precisely reflect the chronological relationship between the early *Warwick's* and Husseys imitations:

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*. Thus, the *Warwick's* were known before Wood produced his two imitations in November 1862.

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* were distributed in April 1863. They are similar to the two *Warwick's* attached to Wood's Memorandum Book which were printed in November 1862.

Wood and Hussey—The 1863 Products

On January 3, 1863, Wood delivered 500 imitations each of two 1857 Baltimore semi-officials, *Government City Dispatch* (based on Scott Nos. 1LB8 and 1LB9). This was Wood's first imitation of a carrier stamp. In June and July, 1863, Wood-Hussey produced imitations of *U.S.P.O. PAID* (Philadelphia)(Scott type C28) and *Honour's City Post* (Charleston)(Scott type C13).

These are the only three "carriers" that Wood-Hussey imitated. Wood-Hussey also imitated the *Providence Postmaster Provisional* (in February 1865). These are the closest Wood came to imitating government-authorized (or semi-official) stamps.

Hussey has been accused of producing the reprints (and essays) of the *New York Postmaster* stamps, another semi-official.[11] He was the first dealer to offer these color essays from the plate of nine, but he denied making them. In a February 1864 letter, he stated categorically that he never counterfeited "a stamp of his Uncle Samuel's."

In the rest of January, Wood delivered six more imitations: another *Boyd's* (printed in a bogus color), *East River, Bouton's, Robison, Hanford's* and *Brainard.* Wood also printed further copies of six earlier imitations. It was a busy month. All told, Wood printed 9,000 imitations for Hussey.

In February 1863, Wood produced three printing stones imitating early (and no longer available) *Hussey* stamps. These had the old 82 Broadway address so were clearly for the collector trade. Because Hussey stated that he would accept any of his stamps as payment for his delivery services, these stamps have a tenuous legitimacy as genuine locals. Scott lists them as 87L23, 87L24 and 87L25, and correctly dates them as 1863. Wood printed 1,000 of each.

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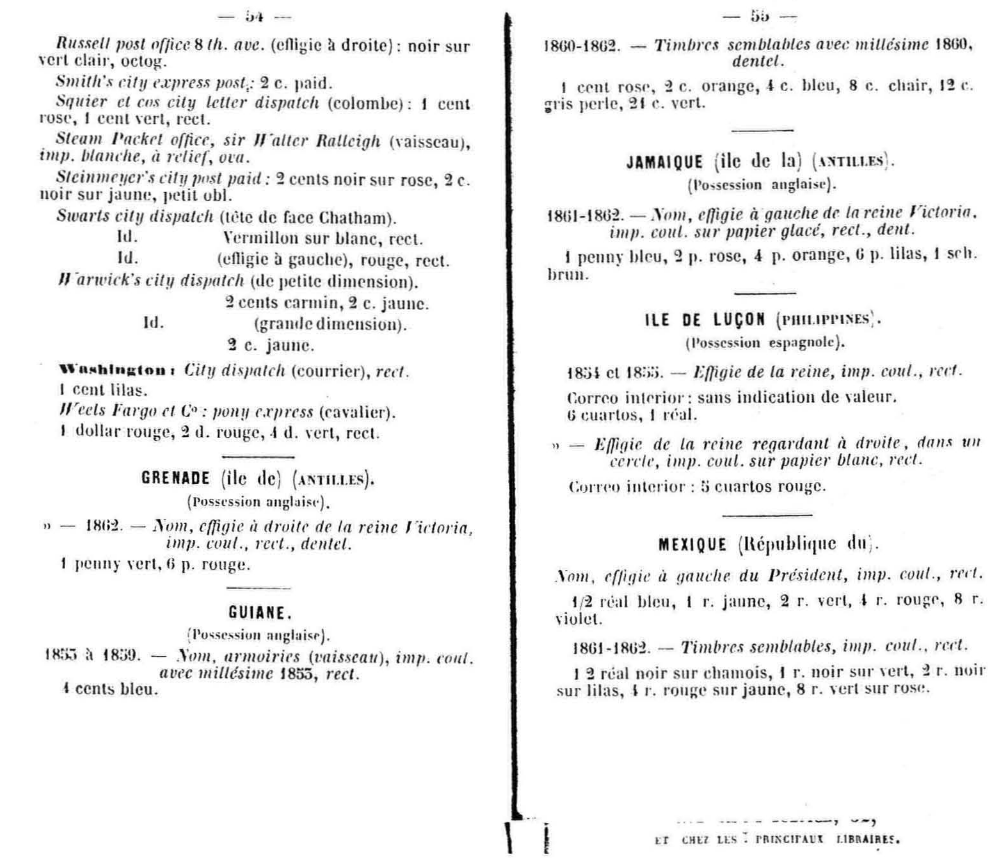
[11]Frederick W. Hunter, "The Five Cent Black New York, Postmaster and Government Stamp," *Metropolitan Philatelist,* Vol. 4, No. 12 (March 1894), pp. 217-27. Hussey's letter is on p. 226. Also see Trenchard, *Penny Post,* Vol. 6, No. 4, p. 12.



— 54 —

Russell post office 8 th. ave. (effigie à droite) : noir sur vert clair, octog.

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

Squier et cos city letter dispatch (colombe) : 1 cent rose, 1 cent vert, rect.

Steam Packet office, sir Walter Ralleigh (vaisseau), *imp. blanche, à relief, ova.*

Steinmeyer's city post paid : 2 cents noir sur rose, 2 c. noir sur jaune, petit obl.

Swarts city dispatch (tête de face Chatham).

Id. Vermillon sur blanc, rect.

Id. (effigie à gauche), rouge, rect.

Warwick's city dispatch (de petite dimension).

2 cents carmin, 2 c. jaune.

Id. (grande dimension).

2 c. jaune.

Washington : *City dispatch* (courrier), *rect.*

1 cent lilas.

Weels Fargo et C° : *pony express* (cavalier).

1 dollar rouge, 2 d. rouge, 4 d. vert, rect.

GRENADE (ile de) (ANTILLES).

(Possession anglaise).

» — 1862. — *Nom, effigie à droite de la reine Victoria, imp. coul., rect., dentel.*

1 penny vert, 6 p. rouge.

GUIANE.

(Possession anglaise).

1855 à 1859. — *Nom, armoiries (vaisseau), imp. coul. avec millésime* 1855, *rect.*

4 cents bleu.

— 55 —

1860-1862. — *Timbres semblables avec millésime* 1860, *dentel.*

1 cent rose, 2 c. orange, 4 c. bleu, 8 c. chair, 12 c. gris perle, 24 c. vert.

JAMAIQUE (ile de la) (ANTILLES).

(Possession anglaise).

1861-1862. — *Nom, effigie à gauche de la reine Victoria, imp. coul. sur papier glacé, rect., dent.*

1 penny bleu, 2 p. rose, 4 p. orange, 6 p. lilas, 1 sch. brun.

ILE DE LUÇON (PHILIPPINES).

(Possession espagnole).

1854 et 1855. — *Effigie de la reine, imp. coul., rect.*

Correo interior : sans indication de valeur.
6 cuartos, 1 réal.

» — *Effigie de la reine regardant à droite, dans un cercle, imp. coul. sur papier blanc, rect.*

Correo interior : 5 cuartos rouge.

MEXIQUE (République du).

Nom, effigie à gauche du Président, imp. coul., rect.

1/2 réal bleu, 1 r. jaune, 2 r. vert, 4 r. rouge, 8 r. violet.

1861-1862. — *Timbres semblables, imp. coul., rect.*

1 2 réal noir sur chamois, 1 r. noir sur vert, 2 r. noir sur lilas, 4 r. rouge sur jaune, 8 r. vert sur rose.

ET CHEZ LES PRINCIPAUX LIBRAIRES.

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

But, on February 14, 1863, Wood delivered 500 copies of a bold-faced forgery of the *Essex Letter Express* of New York City!

There is a story about this infamous Hussey forgery which was first told in 1868 by S. Allan Taylor, and repeated by virtually every writer on U.S. local stamps ever since.[12]

Briefly, Taylor relates that "dealer B" [William P. Brown of NYC] purchased a cache of "genuine" *Essex* locals from a tradesman. To have his little joke, as Taylor relates, Brown took one stamp and added an "SX" below the ship depicted in the center. He then had this delivered to "dealer A" [George Hussey] by an innocent third party. Shortly thereafter, says Taylor, the Wood-Hussey *Essex* items appeared, copying Brown's doctored copy and causing great amusement to the knowledgeable New York dealers.

If the story is true, it seems to support the commonly held belief about Hussey that he never *knowingly* created a fake, but merely imitated what he though to be genuine stamps. Both Potiquet and Moens listed an *Essex* stamp in their first edition. Moens illustrated a likeness of the genuine *Essex* in his "illustrations" which he distributed in April 1863. In his 1864 Manual, he added a description of the Wood-Hussey "SX" *Essex* stamp and included an "illustration" which he distributed in February 1864. So our innocent Mr. Hussey probably knew of the existence of the *Essex* but had never seen one until he got the

[12]S. A. T. [Taylor], "Our 'Local' Stamps," *American Stamp Mercury,* Vol. 1 (1868), pp. 69- 71, 78-79, 85-86; Vol. 2 (1869), pp. 2-3, 11-12, 19, 29-30, 40-41. "Story of the Essex Express Post, A Story With a Moral," Vol. 2 (1869), pp. 3, 11-12, 19.

doctored one from Brown. In his rush to add to his growing list of imitations for sale to collectors, he didn't question its authenticity. And Mr. Moens dutifully added the Wood-Hussey "SX" *Essex* to his catalog, also not questioning its authenticity. That was the state of philatelic scholarship in the 1860s.

Maybe Hussey wasn't a creator of "bogus" items but merely a creator of "imitations." But he was in it for the money and he didn't much care where the originals came from. Maybe this explains why, in November 1862, he had Wood print nine bogus items and two dubious labels that somebody sent him. But who could have done it—and kept the story quiet?

What about Taylor's tale of the "SX" *Essex?* Is it believable? Consider the source. Charles H. Coster cited the story leaving out the names.[13] He knew the principals. W. Dudley Atlee related the story but didn't believe it.[14] But really, this is a story told by S. Allan Taylor, who never missed a chance to accuse his rival stamp dealers of mendacity and chicanery. By 1868, Taylor was already scorned by the philatelic world. Shortly after Taylor published this story, the editor, F. Trifet of Boston, ceased publishing further Taylor articles, declaring that Taylor was not and had never been connected with Trifet and his stamp business.[15]

If Taylor's story is not true, then who was the source of the "SX" *Essex?* In Scott's Specialized Catalog, the genuine *Essex* (65L1) is listed as unused only, with the caveat: "Some authorities doubt that No. 65L1 was placed in use."

On March 4, 1863, Wood delivered six more imitations to Hussey: *Floyd's* (5) and *Chicago Penny Post.* It is probably not a coincidence that these two Chicago locals were printed at the same time.

In his lengthy work on Chicago locals, Henry Abt gives the history of John R. Floyd and his Penny Post.[16] Briefly, Floyd began his local post service in 1860, continuing it until mid-1861 when he went on active duty in the Union Army. Whether, and how long, the post was continued by his successor is unclear, but by late 1862 a replacement service, Chicago Penny Post, was in operation. It continued through early 1863 but then disappeared.

It appears that George Hussey obtained copies of the *Floyd's* and *Chicago Penny Post* stamps, gave them to Wood and had imitations produced (1,000 each). These he distributed to his usual dealers along with the rest of his products.

However, as is shown in a subsequent section, Edward Moore & Co. of Liverpool, England, was already selling a set of five *Floyd's* in its February 1863 pricelist (Figure 3). Clearly, these cannot be the ones that Wood printed on March 4, 1863. But both Moore and Wood list five colors: blue, black, green, red and brown. Where did Moore's copies come from?

According to Scott's catalog, only three colors are genuine: blue, brown, and green (Scott Nos. 68L1 to L3). They are listed unused without price.

It is probable that the *Floyd's* (5 colors) came from remainders that Hussey purchased from *Floyd's* successor. Maybe John Floyd printed his stamps in all five colors.

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[13]Charles H. Coster, *The United States Locals and Their History* (New York: Scott & Co., 1877). French edition, with additions and corrections: *Les Postes privées des États-Unis d'Amérique* (Brussels: J.-B. Moens; Part 1, "Les timbres adhesifs," 1882; Part 2, "Les Enveloppes Timbrées," 1885). For Essex, see p. 43 (English); part 1, p. 100-01 (French).

[14]W. Dudley Atlee, "Notes on the United States Locals," *Stamp Collector's Magazine,* Vol. 9 (1871), pp. 106-110, 126-28, 142-44, 153-55, 161-63; Vol. 10 (1872), pp. 28-30, 92-94, 164-65. See Vol. 9, p. 162 for Essex.

[15][F. Trifet], "Our 'Local' Stamps by S. A. T. - Discontinued," *American Stamp Mercury,* Vol. 2 (1869), pp. 56-57.

[16]Abt, "The Tale of One City, The Private Posts of Chicago."

That seemed reasonable to Charles H. Coster.[17] After all, Floyd seems to have printed them in at least three colors (Scott). Why did he bother to print any more than one color? His business was short-lived (2 years). Why print five colors? Why not?

When Hussey got the *Floyd's* remainders, there must have been five colors. He had Wood print five colors too. In the meantime, he sent the originals to his regular customer, Edward Moore & Co. Later, he continued to supply *Floyd's* from the ones printed by Thomas Wood. The Wood imitations are almost indistinguishable from the originals, indicating that Hussey also acquired *Floyd's* electrotypes.

At the same time, Hussey got an electrotype of the *Chicago Penny Post* and had Wood print 1,000 copies. They were sent to Edward Moore & Co. in Liverpool and first appeared in their May 1863 sale.

During the remainder of March 1863, Wood and Hussey added three more imitations: *Dupuy and Schenck, Letter Express,* and *Cornwell's.*

To summarize, in the first three months of 1863 Wood produced 18 new imitations, including three *Hussey* imitations listed by Scott. All told, 61 imitations had been produced by Wood for Hussey in a little over a year.

During the remainder of 1863, Wood-Hussey produced only four more imitations: one in June, and three in July. The June one was the Philadelphia carrier *U.S.P.O. Paid* (Scott type C28). The July ones were *Staten Island* (3¢) (Scott No. 133L1), *Honour's City Post* (Scott type C13), and *Cornwell's.* This *Cornwell's* differs in shade of red from the earlier one done in March.[18] Why did Wood make a second plate for *Cornwell's*?

Re-printings from earlier plates were also delivered. In total, Wood delivered 13,000 copies from the 18 new plates, and 17,500 re-printings. It was a very busy year.

Wood and Hussey—The Rest of the 1860s

The Wood memorandum book provides information on the products he produced for Hussey in 1864, 1865, and part of 1866. The 1866 listings end with June. But there is no reason to believe that Wood didn't continue re-printing.

During 1864, Wood recorded only two new plates: *Price's* and *Westervelt's,* printing 1,000 of each. But Wood supplied 49,500 copies made from the earlier plates, and 18,000 re-printings of *Hussey* stamps.

In 1865, Wood added two more locals: *Kidder's City Express Post* (Scott type L199) and *Hinkley's* (Scott type L163), printing 2,000 of each. Re-printings from the older plates totaled 25,000. Wood was also very busy during 1865 supplying Hussey with imitations of the *Providence Postmaster Provisionals* (total of all colors: 17,400 copies), and *Hussey's* time dated "clock" labels (68,500 printed of various types).

Wood's book only lists 1866 activities to June 22, 1866. During that time, Wood prepared a plate for *Hussey's S. M. Post* Special Delivery Stamps (Scott No. 87LE1), printing 1,000 copies.

The final Wood plate listed in his book is for *Hourly Letter Express,* a "local" not listed in Scott's catalog, and considered by most students to be bogus. Wood printed 1,000 copies.

But Hussey already had copies of *Hourly,* offering them in his first pricelist, issued in late 1863. Edward Moore & Co. offered *Hourly* in its April 1863 pricelist. *Hourly* was listed by E. de LaPlante of Paris in his catalog of early (January-February) 1862.

Is this a case where Hussey acquired a cache of the stamp and possibly an electrotype? He offered the stamps for sale in early 1863 but apparently by 1866 had run out. He turned to Wood, who obligingly provided a plate and printed 1,000 more copies for Hussey and his customers.

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[17]Coster, *The United States Locals and Their History,* p. 53 (English); Part 1, p. 143 (French).
[18]Hale, *Byways,* p. 175.

Where did Hussey get the *Hourlys?* In this case, he must have gotten a large cache of stamps, otherwise he would not have waited until 1866 to make imitations. This is similar to the *Floyd's* case where Hussey had the stamps to sell before he had Wood make new plates for him. *Floyd's* is a genuine local. Is *Hourly* also genuine?

Moens did not list *Hourly* until his fourth edition, March 15, 1864. The description is similar to the Wood printing. Moens did not include an illustration, indicating that he didn't have a copy by early 1864.

In the six months of 1866 listed by Wood, he also printed 39,000 more stamps from his earlier plates. Business was still very good!

Wood-Hussey—Grand Total

Between March 12, 1862, and June 22, 1866, Wood prepared 71 plates for Hussey. Of these, eight were plates for the *Hussey* stamps.

Wood printed approximately 186,000 local imitations, plus about 36,000 *Hussey* reprints (listed in Scott's Catalog).

The Pricelists of Edward Moore & Co.

The first strictly philatelic journal in history was issued in Liverpool, England, on December 15, 1862. The *Monthly Advertiser* was published by Edward Moore & Co. C. E. Moore and Alexander Perrin were partners in this firm. They began issuing pricelists in 1862. Very few pricelists were published in 1862, and only a few have survived. Three editions by members of the firm are known.

C. E. Moore issued the earliest one, probably dating to mid-1862. Edward Moore & Co. issued a pricelist dating around October or November of 1862. A pricelist by C. H. Clark was probably issued in December 1862. (C. H. Clark is a pseudonym used by C. E. Moore. It was his mother's maiden name.) These three pricelists are illustrated in my 1996 article.[19]

In the earliest listing (C. E. Moore, mid-1862) only nine locals are listed and none are priced. The late-1862 pricelist of Edward Moore & Co. lists the same nine, pricing them at either 10d or 1sh (20 cents or 25 cents) each, and 9sh (about $2.25) per dozen. Of these nine items, five of them match with Wood-Hussey items printed by April 1862.

The C. H. Clark list (December 1862) offers 18 items, one-half of which could be Wood-Hussey items. Prices have dropped to 6d each or 6sh per dozen.

During 1863, the firm's advertisements for the various editions of its "monthly catalogue" reflected a progressively increasing number of "kinds" of U.S. locals.[20] Several of these pricelists survive: February 1863 (Figure 3); April 1863 (Figure 4); May 1863 (Figure 5); June 1863 (Figure 6). Combining these lists with the advertisements, we can plot the dramatic increase in the variety of U.S. local stamps available for sale.

January 1863	70
February	114
March	130
April	145
May	150
June	152

The Edward Moore & Co. pricelist for January 1863, listed 70 "U. S. local stamps" from 6d each. No copy of this list is known to exist.

By the February pricelist, the number of items has risen to 114 items, priced from 6d each. Of these, 36 are identical to Wood-Hussey products. These are indicated in the Table of Wood-Hussey Printings. The pricelist contains all but three of the Wood-Hussey items printed by the end of 1863. One of the missing is a *Boyd's* (similar to Scott type L56) lithographed. It was the first Wood-Hussey imitation, printed March 12, 1862. Wood only

[19]Trenchard, *Penny Post,* Vol. 6, No. 3, Fig. 2, 3 and 4, pp. 24, 26 and 27.
[20]*Ibid.,* pp. 30-32.

EDWARD MOORE & CO.'S

CATALOGUE OF

Unused American Local and Express Stamps.

	PER DOZ. S.	PER DOZ. D.	EACH. S.	EACH. D.
Adams' Express Eagle City Post, blue and red	7	6	0	9
" " " large oblong, lemon	..		0	8
American Express Co., 2 c., green, oblong ..	6	0	0	8
" Letter Mail Co. (Eagle to right), black	15	0	1	6
Blood's Penny Post (Kochersperger), head of Henry Clay, black	18	0	2	0
" Penny Post, small, black on orange bronze on Lavender, bronze on stone	15	0	1	6
" One Cent Despatch, small, black on bronze	17	0	1	8
" Post-Office " "	17	0	1	8
" Paid Despatch (Dove), black on white, ditto on green	8	0	0	10
D. O. Blood & Co.'s (man stepping over Exchange) City Despatch Post, paid, black	17	6	2	0
" " " " (without name)	17	6	2	0
" " without words City Despatch across	17	6	2	0
Boyd's City Express Post, 1 c. green, 1 c. slate	7	6	0	9
" " 2 c. green, 2 c. red	10	0	1	0
" " 2 c. gold on white	25	0	2	6
Brady & Co. (Letter-box), 1 c., red on yellow	12	0	1	3
Brainard & Co. (Albany), circular, black	10	0	0	9
Broadway Post-office (steam engine), black ..	15	0	1	6
Brooklyn City Express Post (Dove), 1 c. blue, 2 c. pink	12	6	1	4
Carrier's Despatch (oblong), 1 c. red, 1 c. blue	10	0	1	0
Carter's Paid Despatch, small oblong, black ..	8	0	0	9
Cheever & Towle, 7, State-street, Boston, circular, 2 c. blue, 2 c. red	10	0	1	0
City Despatch Delivery (woman and balance) 1 c. black	15	0	1	6
City Express Post, 1 c. blue, 1 c. black	8	0	0	9
" " 2 c. blue, 2 c. black	10	0	1	0
Clark & Co. (Letter-box) 1 c. red and blue ..	..		2	0
Clinton's Penny Post (Philadelphia), oblong, black	21	0	2	0
Cressman & Co.'s Penny Post (Philadelphia) gold on black	15	0	1	6
De Ming's Penny Post (Frankford), small oblong, black on white	6	0	0	8
Floyd's Penny Post (head), black, blue ...	10	0	1	0
" " red, brown, green ...	18	0	1	9
Grafflin's Baltimore Despatch (monument), 1 c. black	9	0	1	0
Hale & Co., 13, Court-street, Boston, circular blue and red	9	0	1	0
" without address, blue and red	9	0	1	0
Hussey's Bank and Insurance City Post, 50, William-street, black and rose	9	0	1	0
" " basement, carmine	15	0	1	6

	PER DOZ. S.	PER DOZ. D.	EACH. S.	EACH. D.
Hussey's Notice Delivery, 1 c. blue	7	6	0	9
" Special Message Post, 1 c. blue ..	7	0	0	9
" " " " green, brown, black, red, yellow	10	0	1	0
" 1 stamp or cent, red	21	0	2	0
International Express oblong, 2 c. vermilion	..		1	0
" Letter Express " 2 c. fawn	..		1	0
Jenkins' Camden Despatch (head) black	9	0	0	10
Johnson's, to the Post-office every 2 hours, black	5	0	0	7
MacIntyre's City Express Post, 2 c. rose	7	6	0	10
Metropolitan Er and and Carrier Co., 1 c. blue, 1 c. red	7	6	0	9
" " 5 c. " 5 c.	10	0	1	0
" " 10 c. " 10 c.	..		1	3
" " 20 c. " 20 c.	..		2	0
" " The set of 8 ..	..		9	0
Moody's Special Despatch (Chicago), orange ..	14	0	1	6
Post-office Despatch, 1 c. red, 1 c. blue ..	6	0	0	7
Price's City Express Post (head), large, oval, 2 c. green	8	0	0	10
" " small, 2 c. green, 2 c. red	12	6	1	3
Priest's Paid Despatch, black on rose, buff, blue	7	6	0	9
Squier & Co.'s City Letter Despatch, 1 c. green, 1 c. lilac, 1 c. pink	10	0	1	0
" " octagonal, 1 c. green	13	0	1	3
W. Stait, of the City Despatch (Cheap Postage Committee), yellow	5	0	0	6
Steinmeyer's City Post, small oblong, 2 c. rose, yellow, green	7	0	0	9
Swart's City Despatch Post, pink, black	8	0	0	10
" for U. S. Mail, 1 cent blue	8	0	0	10
" Rough and ready Despatch (head) red	10	0	1	0
Teese & Co's penny post (Philadelphia,) small oblong blue	7	0	0	9
Union Square, P. O. to the Mail, N. Y. City 1 c. green and 1 c. red	8	0	0	9
U. S. Mail prepaid 1 c. buff	0	0	1	6
U. S. P. O. Paid, oblong, 1 c. blue on white, gilt on black	15	0	1	6
Warwicks City Despatch post, 2 c. yellow, ..	9	0	0	10
" " 2 c. " larger	9	0	0	10
Washington City Despatch (Courier) 1 c. lilac, 1 c. red	10	0	1	0
" (without name) 1 c. lilac, 1 c. red ..	10	0	1	0
Wells Fargo & Co. name in garter, circular ½ oz. 1 dollar, blue	0	0	5	0
Winans City post, large oblong 2 c. black, 5 c. yellow 10 c. green 20 c. red the set	0	0	5	0
W. Wyman 8 Court-street, 3, Wall-street, (steam engine and cars) large, oblong black	19	0	1	9

ADDRESS:

EDWARD MOORE & CO., DEALERS IN FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, LIVERPCOL.

☛ **A stamped directed envelope must accompany every communication.**

Remittances in advance in *Uncut* Penny Stamps when under 5s.; if over that by Post-office Order.

P.S.—E. MOORE & Co. will send their *general* list of Unused Stamps for sale on receipt of 2d. and a stamped-directed envelope.

Figure 3. Moore & Co. pricelist, Feb. 1863.

Unused American Local and Express Stamps.

	Per Doz. s.	d.	Each. s.	d.
Adams' Express Eagle Post, blue and red....	5	0	0	6
„ „ large oblong, lemon	..		0	6
American Express Co., 2 c., green, oblong ..	6	0	0	8
„ Letter Mail Co. (Eagle to right), black	12	0	1	3
Blood's Penny Post (Kochersperger), head of Henry Clay, black	14	0	1	4
„ Penny Post, small, blue on white, bronze on Lavender, bronze on stone, bronze on black	10	0	1	0
„ Penny Post, small, blue on pink pat.	12	0	1	3
„ One Cent Despatch, small, black on bronze	10	0	1	0
„ Post-Office „ „	10	0	1	0
„ Paid Despatch (Dove), black on white, ditto on green	6	0	0	8
„ Despatch env., red	..		2	6
D. O. Blood & Co.'s (man stepping over Exchange) City Despatch Post, paid.	14	0	1	4
„ „ „ „ (without name)	14	0	1	4
„ „ without words City Despatch..	14	0	1	4
Bouton's Rough & Ready Despatch, 2 c. black	10	0	1	0
Boyd's City Express Post, 1 c. blue, green, and slate	6	6	0	8
„ „ „ 2 c. orange on white, black on red, black on grn.	10	0	0	10
„ „ „ 2 c. gold on white green, red, and blue	15	0	1	6
Brady & Co. (Letter-box), 1 c., red on yellow ..	9	0	1	0
Brainard & Co. (Albany), blue and black	8	0	0	9
Broadway Post-office (steam engine), black ..	12	0	1	3
Brooklyn City Express Post (Dove), 1 c. blue, 2 c. pink and scarlet..........	10	6	1	0
Carrier's Despatch (oblong), 1 c. red, 1 c. blue	5	0	0	6
Carter's Paid Despatch, small oblong, black..	7	0	0	8
Cheever & Towle, circular, 2 c. blue, 2c. red ..	8	0	0	10
City Despatch Delivery (woman and balance) 1 c. black......	10	0	1	0
City Express Post, 1 c. blue, 1 c. black	6	0	0	7
„ „ 2 c. blue, 2 c. black	8	0	0	10
Clark & Co. (Letter-box) 1 c. red and blue ..	12	0	1	3
Clinton's Penny Post (Philadelphia), black ..	12	0	1	3
Cressman & Co.'s Penny Post (Philadelphia) gold on black	10	0	1	0
De Ming's Penny Post (Frankford), small oblong, black on white	5	0	0	7
East River Post-office, green	0	0	0	10
Essex Letter Express, 2 c. red	9	0	0	10
Floyd's Penny Post (head), black, blue	10	0	1	0
„ „ red, brown, green	12	6	1	3
Government City Despatch, 1 c. pink & black	10	0	1	0
Graffiin's Baltimore Despatch, 1 c. black	8	0	0	10
Hale & Co., 13, Court-street, Boston, circular blue and red	8	0	0	10
„ without address, blue and red	8	0	0	10
Hanford's Pony Express, 2 c. yellow	..		1	0
Hourly Express (diamond shaped), 1 c. green.	..		2	0
Hussey's Bank and Insurance City Post, 50, William-street, black and rose..	8	0	0	10
„ „ basement, carmine	12	0	1	3
„ Notice Delivery, 1 c. blue	6	0	0	7
„ Special Message Post, 1 c. blue..	5	0	0	6
„ „ „ „ green, brown, black, red, yellow	10	0	1	0
„ 1 stamp or cent, red	15	0	1	6

	Per Doz. s.	d.	Each. s.	d.
Hussey Bank and Insurance, 82, Broadway (old kind), black	..		2	0
„ Notice Delivery, 82, Broadway (old kind) blue..	..		2	0
International Express, oblong, 2 c. vermillion	6	0	0	8
„ Letter Express „ 2 c. fawn	6	0	0	8
Jenkins' Camden Despatch (head) black	9	0	0	10
Johnson's, to the Post-office every 2 hours, black	3	6	0	4
MacIntyre's City Express Post, 2 c. rose	7	6	0	9
Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Co., 1 c. blue, 1 c. red..	7	6	0	9
„ „ 5 c. „ 5 c. „	10	0	1	0
„ „ 10 c. „ 10 c. „	..		1	3
„ „ 20 c. „ 20 c. „	..		2	0
„ „ The set of 8	..		9	0
Metropolitan Post-office (W. H. Law's), env., 1 c. blue and red	15	0	1	6
„ Bible House (do.) env., red, brown, and blue	15	0	1	6
Moody's Special Despatch (Chicago), orange ..	12	0	1	3
New Jersey Express Co., env., green	..		0	10
Pony Express (Wells, Fargo, & Co., no longer in use), 1 dol. red	..		3	0
„ „ 2 dol. green....	..		4	6
„ „ 4 dol. black.....	..		5	6
„ „ per set of 3.....	..		10	0
Post-office Despatch, 1 c. red, 1 c. blue.....	5	0	0	6
Price's City Express Post (head), large, oval, 2 c. green	8	0	0	10
„ „ small, 2 c. green, 2 c. red	7	6	0	9
Priest's Paid Despatch, black on rose, buff, blue	7	0	0	8
Robison & Co., 1 c. blue	6	0	0	7
Squier & Co.'s City Letter Despatch, 1 c. green, 1 c. lilac, 1 c. pink..........	9	0	0	10
„ „ octagonal, 1 c. green	9	0	0	10
Staten Island, 3 c. red	12	0	1	3
W. Stait, of the City Despatch (Cheap Postage Committee), yellow............	5	0	0	6
Steinmeyer's City Post, small oblong, 2 c. rose, yellow, green................	7	0	0	8
Swart's City Despatch Post, pink, black	8	0	0	9
„ for U. S. Mail, 1 cent blue	8	0	0	9
„ Rough and ready Despatch (head) red	8	0	0	9
Teese & Co's penny post (Philadelphia,) small oblong, blue and red	7	0	0	9
Union Square, P. O. to the Mail, N. Y. City 1 c. green and 1 c. red	8	0	0	9
U. S. Mail prepaid 1 c. buff	..		1	6
U. S. P. O. Paid, oblong, 1 c. blue on white, gilt on black..	12	0	1	3
Warwicks City Despatch post, 2 c. yellow, ..	7	6	0	9
„ „ 2 c. „ larger	7	6	0	9
Washington City Despatch 1 c. lilac and red	8	0	0	10
„ (without name) 1 c. lilac, 1 c. red ..	8	0	0	10
Wells Fargo & Co. name in garter, circular ½ oz. 1 dollar, blue	..		3	6
Winan's City post, large oblong 2 c. black	9	0	0	10
„ „ „ 5 c. yellow ..	10	0	1	0
„ „ „ 10 c. green ..	..		1	3
„ „ „ 20 c. red	..		2	0
„ „ „ the set	..		4	6
W. Wyman 8 Court-street, 3, Wall-street, (steam engine) large, oblong black ..	10	0	1	0

Figure 4. Moore & Co. pricelist, April 1863.

Unused American Local and Express Stamps.

	Per doz. s.	Per doz. d.	Each s.	Each d.
Adams' Express Eagle Post, blue and red....	5	0	0	6
„ „ large oblong, lemon	..		0	6
American Express Co., 2 c., green, oblong ..	6	0	0	8
„ Letter Mail Co. (Eagle to right), black	12	0	1	3
Blood's Penny Post (Kochersperger), head of Henry Clay, black	11	0	1	2
„ Penny Post, small, blue on white, bronze on Lavender, bronze on stone, bronze on black	8	0	0	10
„ Penny Post, small, blue on pink pat.	12	0	1	3
„ One Cent Despatch, small, black on bronze	8	0	0	10
„ Post-Office „ „	8	0	0	10
„ Paid Despatch (Dove), black on white, ditto on green	5	0	0	6
„ Despatch env., red	..		2	0
D. O. Blood & Co.'s (man stepping over Exchange), City Despatch Post, paid.	14	0	1	4
„ „ „ „ (without name)	14	0	1	4
„ „ without words City Despatch..	14	0	1	4
Bouton's Rough & Ready Despatch, 2 c. black	10	0	1	0
Boyd's City Express Post, 1 c. blue, green, and slate	6	0	0	8
„ „ „ 2 c. orange on white, black on red, black on grn.	10	0	0	10
„ „ „ 2 c. gold on white green, red, and blue	13	0	1	3
Brady & Co. (Letter-box), 1 c., red on yellow ..	9	0	1	0
Brainard & Co. (Albany), blue and black	8	0	0	9
Broadway Post-office (steam engine), black ..	12	0	1	3
Brooklyn City Express Post (Dove), 1 c. blue, 2 c. pink and scarlet..........	9	0	0	10
Carrier's Despatch (oblong), 1 c. red, 1 c. blue	5	0	0	6
Carter's Paid Despatch, small oblong, black..	7	0	0	8
Cheever & Towle, circular, 2 c. blue, 2c. red ..	8	0	0	10
City Despatch Delivery (woman and balance) 1 c. black......	9	0	0	10
City Express Post, 1 c. blue, 1 c. black	5	0	0	6
„ „ 2 c. blue, 2 c. black	7	0	0	9
Clark & Co. (Letter-box) 1 c. red and blue ..	10	0	1	0
Clinton's Penny Post (Philadelphia), black ..	10	0	1	0
Cressman & Co.'s Penny Post (Philadelphia) gold on black	10	0	1	0
Chicago Penny Post	..		1	0
De Ming's Penny Post (Frankford), small oblong, black on white	5	0	0	7
Dupuy & Schenck's Penny Post (beehive)....	12	0	1	3
East River Post-office, green	8	0	0	9
Essex Letter Express, 2 c. red	8	0	0	9
Floyd's Penny Post (head), black, blue	10	0	1	0
„ „ red, brown, green	12	6	1	3
Government City Despatch, 1 c. pink & black	10	0	1	0
Grafflin's Baltimore Despatch, 1 c. black	8	0	0	10
Hale & Co., 13, Court-street, Boston, circular blue and red	8	0	0	10
„ without address, blue and red	8	0	0	10
Hanford's Pony Express, 2 c. yellow	9	0	1	0
Hourly Express (diamond shaped), 1 c. green.	12	0	1	3
Hussey's Bank and Insurance City Post, 50, William-street, black and rose..	7	0	0	9
„ „ basement, carmine	12	0	1	3
„ Notice Delivery, 1 c. blue	6	0	0	7
„ Special Message Post, 1 c. blue..	5	0	0	6
„ „ „ „ green, brown, black, red, yellow	8	0	0	10
„ 1 stamp or cent, red	15	0	1	6

	Per doz. s.	Per doz. d.	Each s.	Each d.
Hussey's Bank and Insurance, 82, Broadway (old kind), black	9	0	1	0
„ Notice D livery, 82, Broadway (old kind) blue..	9	0	1	0
International Express, oblong, 2 c. vermillion	6	0	0	8
„ Letter Express „ 2 c. fawn	6	0	0	8
Jenkins' Camden Despatch (head) black	9	0	0	10
Johnson's, to the Post-office every 2 hours, black	3	6	0	4
Letter Express, free	..		1	0
MacIntyre's City Express Post, 2 c. rose	7	0	0	8
Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Co., 1 c. blue, 1 c. red..	7	0	0	8
„ „ 5 c. „ 5 c. „	10	0	1	0
„ „ 10 c. „ 10 c. „	..		1	3
„ „ 20 c. „ 20 c. „	..		2	0
„ „ The set of 8	..		9	0
Metropolitan Post-office (W. H. Law's), env., 1 c. blue and red	15	0	1	6
„ Bible House (do.) env., red, brown, and blue	15	0	1	6
Moody's Special Despatch (Chicago), orange ..	12	0	1	3
New Jersey Express Co., env., green	8	0	0	10
Pony Express (Wells, Fargo, & Co., no longer in use), 1 dol. red	..		3	0
„ „ 2 dol. green....	..		4	6
„ „ 4 dol. black.....	..		5	6
„ „ per set of 3.....	..		10	0
Post-office Despatch, 1 c. red, 1 c. blue	5	0	0	6
Price's City Express Post (head), large, oval, 2 c. green	8	0	0	10
„ „ small, 2 c. green, 2 c. red	7	6	0	9
Priest's Paid Despatch, black on rose, buff, blue	7	0	0	8
Roadman's penny post	..		1	0
Robison & Co., 1 c. blue	6	0	0	7
Squier & Co.'s City Letter Despatch, 1 c. green, 1 c. lilac, 1 c. pink..........	9	0	0	10
„ „ octagonal, 1 c. green	9	0	0	10
Staten Island, 3 c. red	9	0	1	0
W. Stait, of the City Despatch (Cheap Postage Committee), yellow.............	5	0	0	6
Steinmeyer's City Post, small oblong, 2 c. rose, yellow, green................	7	0	0	8
Swart's City Despatch Post, pink, black	6	0	0	7
„ for U. S. Mail, 1 cent blue	6	0	0	7
„ Rough and ready Despatch (head) red	8	0	0	9
Teese & Co's penny post (Philadelphia,) small oblong, blue and red	7	0	0	9
Union Square, P. O. to the Mail, N. Y. City 1 c. green and 1 c. red	8	0	0	9
U. S. Mail prepaid 1 c. buff	..		1	6
U. S. P. O. Paid, oblong, 1 c. blue on white, gilt on black..	12	0	1	3
U. S. P. O. Paid, "L. 1 cent. P." (pink) ...	..		1	0
Warwicks City Despatch post, 2 c. yellow, ..	7	6	0	9
„ „ 2 c. „ larger	7	6	0	9
Washington City Despatch 1 c. lilac and red	8	0	0	10
„ (without name) 1 c. lilac, 1 c. red ..	8	0	0	10
Wells Fargo & Co. name in garter, circular ½ oz. 1 dollar, blue	..		3	0
Winan's City post, large oblong 2 c. black	7	0	0	8
„ „ „ 5 c. yellow ..	10	0	1	0
„ „ „ 10 c. green ..	..		1	3
„ „ „ 20 c. red	..		2	0
„ „ „ the set	..		4	6
W. Wyman 8 Court-street, 3, Wall-street, (steam engine) large, oblong black ..	10	0	1	0

Lallier's Album, with ruled spaces for each Stamp, and description opposite—cloth, gilt, clasp .. 8s. 6d. post free.

The Stamp Collector's Guide, 200 fac similes and descriptive Catalogue .. .. 3s. 1d. „

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ADDRESS:

EDWARD MOORE & CO., DEALERS IN FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, LIVERPOOL.

Figure 5. Moore & Co. pricelist, May 1863.

Unused American Local and Express Stamps.

	Per Doz. s.	Per Doz. d.	Each s.	Each d.
Adams' Express Eagle Post, blue and red....	3	0	0	4
" " 80, Chesnut-st., circular, black	..		1	6
" " large oblong, lemon	..		0	6
American Express Co., 2 c., green, oblong ..	6	0	0	8
" Letter Mail Co. (Eagle to right), black	12	0	1	3
Blood's Penny Post (Kochersperger), head of Henry Clay, black	11	0	1	2
" Penny Post, small, blue on white, bronze on Lavender, bronze on stone, bronze on black ...	8	0	0	10
" Penny Post, small, blue on pink pat.	12	0	1	3
" One Cent Despatch, small, black on bronze	8	0	0	10
" Post-Office " "	8	0	0	10
" Paid Despatch (Dove), black on white, ditto on green	5	0	0	6
" Despatch env., red	..		2	0
D. O. Blood & Co.'s (man stepping over Exchange) City Despatch Post paid.	14	0	1	4
" " " " (without name)	14	0	1	4
" " without words City Despatch..	14	0	1	4
Bouton's Rough & Ready Despatch, 2 c. black	7	0	0	8
Boyd's City Express Post, 1 c. blue, green, and slate	4	0	0	5
" " " 2 c. orange on white, black on red, black on grn.	10	0	0	10
" " " 2 c. gold on white green, red, and blue	13	0	1	3
Brady & Co. (Letter-box), 1 c., red on yellow ..	7	0	0	8
Brainard & Co. (Albany), blue and black	8	0	0	9
Broadway Post-office (steam engine), black ..	12	0	1	3
Brooklyn City Express Post (Dove), 1 c. blue, 2 c. pink and scarlet..........	9	0	0	10
Carrier's Despatch (oblong), 1 c. red, 1 c. blue	3	0	0	4
Carter's Paid Despatch, small oblong. black..	7	0	0	8
Cheever & Towle, circular, 2 c. blue, 2c. red ..	8	0	0	10
City Despatch Delivery (woman and balance) 1 c. black......	5	0	0	6
City Express Post, 1 c. blue, 1 c. black	3	0	0	4
" " 2 c. blue, 2 c. black	5	0	0	6
Clark & Co. (Letter-box) 1 c. red and blue ..	7	0	0	8
Clinton's Penny Post (Philadelphia), black ..	10	0	1	0
Cressman & Co.'s Penny Post (Philadelphia) gold on black	10	0	1	0
Chicago Penny Post	..		1	0
De Ming's Penny Post (Frankford), small oblong, black on white	5	0	0	7
Dupuy & Schenck's Penny Post (beehive)....	10	0	1	0
East River Post-office, green	8	0	0	9
Essex Letter Express, 2 c. red	8	0	0	9
Floyd's Penny Post (head), black, blue	10	0	1	0
" " red, brown, green	12	6	1	3
Government City Despatch, 1 c. pink & black	7	0	0	8
Grafflin's Baltimore Despatch, 1 c. black	8	0	0	10
Hale & Co, 13, Court-street, Boston, circular blue and red	8	0	0	10
" without address, blue and red	8	0	0	10
Hanford's Pony Express, 2 c. yellow	9	0	1	0
Hourly Express (diamond shaped), 1 c. green.	12	0	1	3
Hussey's Bank and Insurance City Post. 50, William-street. black and rose..	6	0	0	7
" " basement, carmine	12	0	1	3
" Notice Delivery, 1 c. blue	6	0	0	7
" Special Message Post, 1 c. blue..	3	0	0	4
" " " " green, brown, black, red, yellow	8	0	0	10
" 1 stamp or cent, red	15	0	1	6
Hussey's Bank and Insurance, 82, Broadway (old kind), black	9	0	1	0
" Notice Delivery, 82, Broadway (old kind) blue..	9	0	1	0
International Express, oblong, 2 c. vermillion	6	0	0	8
" Letter Express " 2 c. fawn	6	0	0	8
Jenkins' Camden Despatch (head) black	9	0	0	10
Johnson's, to the Post-office every 2 hours, black	3	6	0	4
Letter Express, free	..		1	0
MacIntyre's City Express Post, 2 c. rose	7	0	0	8
Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Co., 1 c. blue, 1 c. red..	3	6	0	4
" " 5 c. " 5 c. "	10	0	1	0
" " 10 c. " 10 c. "	..		1	3
" " 20 c. " 20 c. "	..		2	0
" " The set of 8	..		9	0
Metropolitan Post-office (W. H. Law's), env., 1 c. blue and red	15	0	1	6
" Bible House (do.) env., red, brown, and blue	15	0	1	6
Moody's Special Despatch (Chicago), orange ..	12	0	1	3
New Jersey Express Co., env., green	8	0	0	10
Pony Express (Wells, Fargo, & Co., no longer in use), 1 dol. red	..		3	0
" " 2 dol. green....	..		4	6
" " 4 dol. black	..		5	6
" " per set of 3.....	..		10	0
Post-office Despatch, 1 c. red. 1 c. blue ..	3	0	0	4
Price's City Express Post (head), large, oval, 2 c. green	8	0	0	10
" " small, 2 c. green, 2 c. red	5	0	0	6
Priest's Paid Despatch, black on rose, buff. blue	7	0	0	8
Roadman's penny post	..		1	0
Robison & Co., 1 c. blue	6	0	0	7
Squier & Co.'s City Letter Despatch, 1 c. green, 1 c. lilac, 1 c. pink..........	9	0	0	10
" " octagonal, 1 c. green	9	0	0	10
Staten Island, 3 c. red	9	0	1	0
W. Stait, of the City Despatch (Cheap Postage Committee), yellow....	5	0	0	6
Steinmeyer's City Post, small oblong, 2 c. rose, yellow, green................	7	0	0	8
Swart's City Despatch Post, pink, black	3	0	0	4
" for U. S. Mail, 1 cent blue	6	0	0	7
" Rough and ready Despatch (head) red	8	0	0	9
Teese & Co's penny post (Philadelphia,) small oblong, blue and red	7	0	0	9
Union Square, P. O. to the Mail, N. Y. City 1 c. green and 1 c. red	6	0	0	7
U. S. Mail prepaid 1 c. buff and pink........	6	0	0	8
U. S. P. O. Paid, oblong, 1 c. blue on white, gilt on black..	12	0	1	3
U. S. P. O. Paid, "L. 1 cent. P." (pink) ...	..		1	0
Warwicks City Despatch post, 2 c. yellow, ..	7	6	0	9
" " 2 c. " larger	7	6	0	9
Washington City Despatch 1 c. lilac and red	8	0	0	10
" (without name) 1 c. lilac, 1 c. red ..	8	0	0	10
Wells Fargo & Co. name in garter, circular ½ oz. 1 dollar, blue	..		3	0
Winan's City post, large oblong 2 c. black	5	0	0	6
" " " 5 c. yellow ..	10	0	1	0
" " " 10 c. green ..	..		1	3
" " " 20 c. red	..		2	0
" " " the set	..		4	6
W. Wyman 8 Court-street, 3, Wall-street, (steam engine) large, oblong black ..	10	0	1	0

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☛ A stamped directed envelope must accompany every communication.

Figure 6. Moore & Co. pricelist, June 1863.

printed 400 copies, and it was never printed again. Another missing *Boyd's* (Scott type L60) was included in Moore's April 1863 list. The third not used was a *Price's* (Scott type L235), 2¢ on yellow (color unlisted in Scott). It was never sent to Moore and not listed later by Hussey. Wood printed 1,000, but printed no more later.

Several other local companies listed in Moore's February 1863 pricelist were readily available from the still or recently existing local companies. Most notable were *Brooklyn City Express Post* and other *Hussey* stamps not printed by Wood. The *Floyd's* of Chicago had recently expired and it is likely that George Hussey obtained the remainder stock of the issued stamp. Wood-Hussey would later (March 4, 1863) produce more reprints of *Floyd's* in the same five colors listed in Moore's February 1863 list.

This accounts for nearly half of the items in Moore's list. The others also must have come to Moore from Hussey. There was no other source! Hussey was known to have obtained remainders and plates from different local companies. No other source besides Hussey has ever been discovered or mentioned by writers and students of U. S. locals. Neither Taylor nor Scott was in business in 1862. John W. Kline of Philadelphia was in business and has been accused of creating a few imitations,[21] but no one ever gave him credit for being a major source of reprints or imitations.

Moore's February 1863 list indicates that Hussey was very successful. The Moore pricelist contains emissions from 44 different locals firms. Of these, 21 local posts had stamps imitated by Wood-Hussey.

This approximately 50-50 breakdown is consistent with the three known 1862 pricelists: for the first two, there were nine companies, five by Wood-Hussey; for the third one, there were 18 companies, nine by Wood-Hussey.

This pattern continues with the later Moore lists. For April 1863, the total number of companies listed has risen to 54 (an increase of ten). Of these, 27 were in the Wood-Hussey printing. Similarly, for May the numbers are 59 total, 30 by Wood-Hussey; for June, 61 total, 30 by Hussey.

In Hussey's first pricelist, issued in late 1863, 65 local firms are listed, of which 31 are in Wood-Hussey.

Comparing the total number of different stamps offered in each Moore list to the number from Wood-Hussey, the ratio also remains consistent:

Date (1863)	Total	Wood-Hussey
February	114	36
April	145	47
May	150	50
June	152	50

The Edward Moore and Co. April 1863 list included 145 items. There were 32 new items listed since his February list (one of the February items was dropped). Of these, eleven were Wood-Hussey items. All of the new Wood-Hussey items printed up to February 14, 1863, were included except for one of the *Hussey* reprints (Scott 87L25). Why Hussey chose not to send this one to Moore is unknown.

Among the new items are two bogus locals: *Hourly Express* and *New Jersey Express.* Wood made copies of *Hourly* for Hussey on June 22, 1866. But that is much too late for the Moore & Co. list. Presumably, Hussey already had copies of the stamp which he sent to Moore. But where did he get them? Where did Moore get the *New Jersey Express* if not from Hussey?

Moore's May 1863 list added only five new locals. Three of them *(Chicago, Dupuy and Schenck* and *Letter Express)* were supplied by Wood in March 1863. A fourth, the *Philadelphia Carrier* (Scott type C28) was printed by Wood in June 1863. The fifth new

[21]Kline's 1864 pricelist contained seven locals not listed in Hussey's pricelists. See Trenchard, *Penny Post,* Vol. 6., No. 3, p, 33, and Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 4-5.

item was another bogus: *Roadman's Penny Post.* Wood did not print this one for Hussey. Did Hussey have another source?

Moore's June 1863 list added only two new items: Adams' *Eagle City Post* (Scott No. 61L2) and a New York carrier (Scott No. 6LB9). Neither was listed by Wood.

In each subsequent pricelist, Moore & Co. generally reduced the prices asked for the listed items, both singly and by the dozen. When Hussey issued his first pricelist in late 1863, he reduced the prices even more.

Hussey's late-1863 pricelist is the first known pricelist issued in the United States. It contained the items in Moore's lists and all of the Wood-Hussey items through July 1863.

In a previous article, I have described the subsequent lists of George Hussey and the lists of other dealers through the rest of the 1860s.[22] They show clearly how the Hussey products spread throughout Europe and the United States. They also show that the number of items Hussey had to sell increased proportionally with the number of Wood-Hussey items printed.

Hussey's Other Products

Hussey had other locals for sale besides the ones he got from Thomas Wood. I believe he was the source of nearly every item listed in Moore's 1863 pricelists and Hussey's later pricelists.

His contemporaries were well aware that Hussey obtained remainders, plates, dies, and electrotypes from the successors of many defunct local companies. They also knew that if he couldn't got a sufficient supply of remainders or couldn't run off some reprints from the original plates, he had Thomas Wood make a new plate based on the issued stamp and print imitations. Because Thomas Wood's Memorandum Book has survived, we know a great deal about that part of Hussey's operation.

But we also know a considerable amount about Hussey's other operations. Thanks to the early writings of J.W. Scott, Charles H. Coster and W. Dudley Atlee, we know that Hussey acquired plates and made reprints of a number of locals.

Thanks to the later studies of Henry E. Abt, H. Warren K. Hale, Donald S. Patton, Elliot Perry, and George B. Sloane, we have information about other Hussey products that Wood didn't print. Recent articles by today's students of U.S. carriers and locals have also added the names of locals that came from Hussey. Altogether, the list of these Hussey products is very long.

But there are still some items in the pricelists which no previous student has connected to Hussey. Of course, locals like *Boyd's* and *Brooklyn* were available directly from the companies themselves, and it is known that by the early 1860s both of those firms were making stamps specifically for collectors.[23] Naturally all of *Hussey's* stamps after 1862 were made mainly for stamp collectors. Not all of *Hussey's* stamps were listed by Wood.

Moore's pricelists include eleven *Blood's,* none listed in Wood's book. Moens listed lithographic imitations of some *Blood* stamps in his mid-1862 handbook on forgeries.[24] J.W. Scott also mentioned the existence of lithographic imitations of some of the *Blood's* issues.[25] An anonymous writer stated that in December 1862 he had obtained two *Blood's* which were later proven to be forgeries.[26] Was Hussey the source of these? We don't know.

[22]Trenchard, *Penny Post.*

[23]William H. Mitchell, "History of the Local or Private Post-Offices in the United States of America, and of American Companies Operating in Foreign Lands," *Philatelic Journal of America,* Vol. 4 (1888), pp. 19-25, 125-29, 146-52; for Boyd's, see pp. 146-52.

[24]J. B. Moens, *De la falsification des timbres-poste* (Brussels: Moens, 1862). See p. 29 for U.S. locals. Translated into English by E. Doble (Falmouth, 1862); see pp. 60-61 for U.S. locals.

[25]J W. Scott, "United States Local Stamps," *American Journal of Philately,* Vol. 1 to 5 (1868-72). See Vol. 5, No. 57 (Sept. 1872), p. 106.

[26]"Amateur" [Judge Frederick A. Philbrick], "Notes on Certain United States Locals," *Stamp Collector's Magazine,* Vol. 10, No. 108 (Jan. 1872), pp. 15-16.

But we do know that Hussey was the first to offer an unlisted *Blood's,* including a set of "essays" in four colors. In his own mid-1865 pricelist, Hussey lists: "Blood's Penny Post, Kochersperger & Co., Phila., Bust H. Clay, one black-10c," and a set of "essays" in brown, red, green, and blue. According to Charles H. Coster, Hussey said he obtained these stamps from Kochersperger himself after *Blood's* ceased operation.[27] W. Dudley Atlee stated that there was "no forgery of this type [of *Blood's*] but proofs exist in several colors."[28]

Since Hussey did obtain remainders and the actual plate (to run off the colored "essays") from *Blood's,* perhaps he had obtained other *Blood's* earlier. I have seen nothing to support this.

J.W. Scott began the first in-depth review of U.S. carriers and locals in August of 1868. It continued into 1872. In this lengthy series, he did not mention Hussey's name, but he mentioned "a dealer who bought the plates of . . ." or "This like most of the imitations coming from the same firm . . ." In this way, Scott indicated that Hussey was probably the source of imitations or reprints of the following locals: *Grafflin's,*[29] *Jenkins',*[30] *Metropolitan Errand,*[31] *Metropolitan P.O.,*[32] *Price's*[33] and *Staten Island*[34]

In the case of *Metropolitan Errand,* Scott stated that [Hussey] reprinted all four denominations, adding a bogus set in blue color. He also stated that [Hussey] reprinted the 2¢ (based on a genuine envelope). It was first offered in Hussey's late-1863 pricelist. The other denominations, both red and blue colors, were in Moore's February 1863 list. Berger-Levrault listed the blue color in his third edition, dated June 1862.

Frederick W. Hunter wrote a history of the *Metropolitan Errand* post in 1893.[35] He stated that the American Bank Note Company, owners of the plate, made reprints in red-brown and dark blue for George Hussey in 1866. He also wrote that the blue "stamps" were likenesses clipped from the corners of a pamphlet issued by *Metropolitan Errand* in 1855.

Although Wood made plates for three *Price's,* only one of them (Scott No. 119L2) was included in Moore's February 1863 list. Another (Scott L235 on yellow paper) was only printed once and never delivered to Moore. The third (Scott No. 119L1) was printed in May 1864. Moore lists this stamp in February 1863. Did Hussey acquire a small amount of remainders which he sent Moore, then later had Wood make a new plate when his supply ran out?

Hussey had Wood supply him with *Staten Island* (Scott 133L1) on July 1, 1863. This stamp was in Moore's February 1863 list. Is this another case where Hussey got remainders which later ran out?

Scott also noted others where Hussey may be implicated: *Eagle Post* at Adams Express[36] and *Wyman*[37]. These locals were included in Moore's February 1863 list.

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[27]Coster, *The United States Locals and Their History,* p. 46 (English); Part 1, p. 119 (French).

[28]Atlee, Vol. 9, p. 163.

[29]Scott, Vol. 5, No. 57 (Sept. 1872), p. 107.

[30]*Ibid,* Vol. 2, No. 13 (Jan 20, 1869), p. 17.

[31]*Ibid.,* Vol. 2, No. 19 (July 20, 1869), pp. 77-78.

[32]*Ibid.,* Vol. 2, No. 23 (Nov 20, 1869), p. 132.

[33]*Ibid.,* Vol. 2, No. 14 (Feb 20, 1869), p. 38.

[34]*Ibid.,* Vol. 5, No. 53 (May 1872), p. 65.

[35]Frederick W. Hunter, "The Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Company," *Metropolitan Philatelist,* Vol. 3, No. 12 (March 1893), pp. 211-16. [Note: pages erroneously printed with header reading Vol. 4.]

[36]Scott, Vol. 5, No. 53 (May 1872), p. 65.

[37]*Ibid.,* Vol. 2, No. 23 (Nov 20, 1869), p. 131.

In a letter to the editor in November 1871, Charles H. Coster indicated that Hussey was the source of the imitations of *Grafflin's.* Coster wrote, "I may also mention that Mr. Hussey . . . says that the stamps sold by him are not reprints but merely imitations."[38]

H. Warren K. Hale believed that Hussey was the source of *Central Post Office.* He stated: "[The] die for these two varieties was prepared for Hussey by his printer, Wood, in 1862, although they are not recorded in the 'Hussey Memorandum Book' which covers the period from 1854 to 1866." Hale added: "About 1870, Wood is reported to have had some of these stamps, originals or reprints, and to have sold them."[39] They are considered to be bogus by most students. Hussey included *Central P.O.* in his first pricelist in late 1863.

Recent work by several of today's students has identified other Hussey products for: *Cheever & Towle,*[40] *Hale & Co.,*[41] *Moody's,*[42] *U.S.P.O. Despatch* (Brown & McGill),[43] *Spence & Brown,*[44] and *Wymans.*[45] Several others may possibly include Hussey's creations: *Carter*[46] and *Messenkope's.*[47]

Nearly all of the above were offered in Moore's February or April 1863 pricelists. A few were listed later: *Messenkope's* (Kline and Hussey lists of 1864); *P.O. Desp.* (Brown & McGill) (Hussey, 1865); and *Spence & Brown* (Hussey, 1864).

I believe that nearly all of the items in Moore's lists are from Hussey. In some cases Hussey's products may be indistinguishable from the originals. We'll probably never know for sure. But who else was there in early 1863 to supply these items?

Clearly Hussey was the major source of U.S. locals and his products were sent everywhere. One of the recipients was J.-B. Moens. In his zeal to make his catalogs and his "illustrations" the most complete in the world, Moens initially listed the Hussey products without questioning their authenticity and used them to produce his illustrations. This made collecting carriers and locals in the 1860s a difficult task!

Moens and His Catalogs

J.-B. Moens issued his first catalog in January 1862. It was only preceded by the catalog of Alfred Potiquet (which is marked 1862, but Potiquet claimed his catalog had been published in December 1861).

In his first edition, Moens listed 46 U.S. locals. Many of these are inaccurately described, often with misspellings. Clearly, Moens hadn't seen all the items he'd listed.

Moens issued a second edition in mid-1862, adding a few more locals for a total of 52. But new locals were being discovered so rapidly that Moens issued a supplement to the second edition in December 1862, adding 55 new items. Among these were listings of the bogus items made by Wood-Hussey in November 1862: *Eagle City Post, International Express, International Letter Express, Johnson's Box, W. Stait,* and *Winans'.*

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[38]Charles H. Coster, "Correspondence," *American Journal of Philately,* Vol. 4, No. 47 (Nov 20, 1871), pp. 134-36.

[39]Hale, *Byways,* p. 172-73.

[40]Gordon Stimmell, "Cheever & Towle," *Penny Post,* Vol. 1, No. 3 (Aug. 1991), pp. 4-20.

[41]Richard Schwartz, "Forgeries of Hale & Co.," *Penny Post,* Vol. 3, No. 2 (April 1993), pp. 23-24.

[42]Steven M. Roth, "Moody's Penny Dispatch: the Forgeries and Bogus Stamps," *Penny Post,* Vol. 7, No. 2 (Apr 1997), pp. 10-15.

[43]Gordon Stimmell, "Louisville Carriers: A Review of the Stamps and Forgeries," *Penny Post,* Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan. 1995), pp. 10-14.

[44]Larry Lyons, "Spence & Brown's, Philadelphia, Pa," *Penny Post,* Vol. 7, No. 1 (Jan. 1997), pp. 18-22.

[45]Richard Schwartz, "The Forgeries of Wyman's Letter Offices," *Penny Post,* Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan. 1994), pp. 26-27.

[46]Gordon Stimmell, "[Carter Originals and Forgeries]," *Penny Post,* Vol. 2, No. 4 (Nov. 1992), pp. 32-33.

[47]Gordon Stimmell, "A Messenkope's Update," *Penny Post,* Vol. 3, No. 2 (April 1993), pp. 29-31.

Many of the other additions to Moens' December 1862 listing were based on Wood's earlier printings. But Moens hadn't seen them all. He still listed "Chewart Towle," and only corrected it to *Cheever and Towle* in his (fourth) edition dated March 15, 1864.

In August 1862, Moens sent out the first part of his ambitious series of booklets *("livraisons")* containing lithographic likenesses of the stamps listed in his catalogs. This series continued through February, 1864, and was included in Moens' Illustrated Catalog issued March 15, 1864.

The booklets numbered 6 to 9 contained plates 28 to 34, which included 100 illustrations, 91 of which are U.S. carriers and locals. The other 9 are bogus Confederate States items, the New York Postmaster Provisional and the "Franco-American" bogus stamp. These plates were distributed in March and April of 1863.

Of the 91, 65 were listed in Edward Moore & Co.'s February 1863 pricelist, and eight more in his April 1863 list. The Table of Wood-Hussey Printings at the end of this paper lists the numbers of the corresponding Moens illustration.

Forty-seven of the first 51 printings listed in Wood's Memorandum Book are also illustrated. These were printed between March 1862 and January 1863. Of the missing four, two are *Boyd's* done in March 1862 and a *Price's* done in October 1862. These three were not distributed by Hussey and were not in Moore's pricelists. The fourth one, *Robison,* was among the later Moens illustrations distributed in February 1864. Moens must have quickly received the new Wood-Hussey products and immediately listed them, and made lithographic likenesses of them.

Moens distributed two additional illustration plates (Plates 53 and 54) in February 1864 (Figure 7). These plates contained nineteen more "local" illustrations. Four of them were creations of S. Allan Taylor. Taylor's products were by then arriving in Europe in great numbers and variety.[48] Eight of the others were listed in Moore's pricelists for April, May or June 1863.

Eight Wood-Hussey products were also included. They had been printed between January and July 1863. Wood also supplied Hussey with copies of the five *Floyd's* colors. But other copies of *Floyd's* had already reached Liverpool and were listed by Moens.

One of the new Moens illustrations was the notorious "SX" *Essex* printed in January 1863 by Wood. Since Moens had already illustrated another *Essex* earlier, it is a wonder he didn't question this new entirely different example. But in those pioneering days of the early 1860s, perhaps it is too much to expect.

At any rate, the Moens supplementary list of illustrations distributed in February 1864 included those Wood-Hussey products printed in January to July 1863, too late for inclusion in Moens' earlier illustrations. So as soon as Moens received the Hussey products, he catalogued them and added them to his illustrations.

Moens' illustrations were the first of their kind in philatelic history. Even though they were lithographic likenesses and not accurate photographs, they showed collectors and dealers what known stamps looked like. Unfortunately, many of these lithographs were made from the stamps supplied by Hussey. Hussey's products gained legitimacy by being in Moens' catalog. It is well documented that the Moens illustrations themselves were later passed off as genuine locals to unwary buyers. His illustrations were also used as models for the printing of further imitations.[49]

J.-B. Moens soon learned that the Hussey products were not genuine. By June 1864, he was offering them with the comment: "We do not guarantee their authenticity."

In 1868, J.-B. Moens issued a specialized monograph and priced catalog of U.S. carriers and locals, listing 368 items, and including the 118 illustrations from his 1864 cata-

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[48]Trenchard, *Penny Post.*

[49]Donald Scott Patton, *The Private Local Posts of the United States: Vol. 1 - New York State* (London: Robson Lowe Ltd., 1967), pp. 332-38.

Figure 7. Carriers and locals on Plates 53 & 54 from Moens' "Illustrations," distributed Feb. 1864.

log. It also included an 1863 paper by James Lesley, an American living in France, the first article on U.S. locals. It lists all the Hussey products. It also includes items that came from S. Allan Taylor and other unknown sources. In his sale conditions, Moens states categorically that he does not guarantee the authenticity of the items being offered because "most have been printed from new cliches." They were sold "as is."[50]

The Hussey Legacy

By mid-1866, Hussey had distributed about 200 different products. He had used the printer, Thomas Wood, to make some 71 imitations and print over 200,000 copies. By acquiring remainders and the plates, electrotypes, dies and the like, of earlier local stamps, he added over 100 more products. It is likely that he distributed close to a half million copies of his 200 or so products. Business from 1862 to 1866 was very good.

Hussey sold his business in 1875. His successor, Robert Easson, continued the stamp dealing business and issued more *Hussey* stamps for collectors. He may have had more stamps made or printed by Wood. He eventually sold the various plates, dies, and remainders of Hussey's products to several other dealers. These plates were used to make more imitations, adding new colors and papers.

Other dealers, notably J.W. Scott, also obtained plates of obsolete locals, and also made new plates for "imitations." Scott added so much to the glut of local imitations in the late 1860s and early 1870s that other dealers complained about it. It has been said that their reason for complaining about Scott's fabrications was because he was cutting into their business of selling the Hussey products.[51]

Hussey's legacy also extends to the imitations that were made using Moens' illustrations based on Hussey's products. His influence was everywhere, making the collecting of carriers and locals in the 1860s (and up to today) a difficult and challenging one.

But Hussey did more than simply issue reprints and imitations of genuine locals. In November 1862, he had Wood print a group of stamps that are considered bogus by most students. There was nobody before him who was in the business of creating bogus local stamps on a large scale. So it seems clear that Hussey also created bogus stamps! He willingly issued the "SX" *Essex* stamp. (It is hard to believe he couldn't see through the Brown doctoring of a genuine stamp, if the Taylor story is true, which I doubt.)

Hussey was in the locals business to make money. He *did* produce his reprints and imitations in colors other than the originals. By 1863, Hussey was selling the set of *Metropolitan Errand* stamps in blue, a bogus color. By 1865, he was selling "essays" in four colors of *Blood's* (bust of Henry Clay). Also, in 1865, he was the first to sell the "essays" in four colors of the *New York Postmaster Provisional*—source unknown. It is true that he was not so flagrant as Taylor and other later fabricators. But when he had Wood print the imitations of the *Providence Postmaster Provisionals* in 1865, he had them printed in a rainbow of colors!

It is clear that Hussey was not adverse to making imitations, issuing bogus colors, and printing bogus stamps, so long as he could profit by it. He was a scoundrel! He made collecting carriers and locals in the 1860s and in the later decades so difficult that he nearly ruined the hobby. Because of him, collectors shied away from the challenge of collecting and studying U.S. locals.[52]

Fortunately for us, a small band of stalwart dealers and collectors accepted the challenge. Their legacy is the basis for the current renaissance of carrier and local collecting and study.

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[50]Trenchard, *Penny Post,* Vol. 6, No. 4, p. 19.

[51]Kane, Carl E. with Lee L. Kane, "George Hussey, Stamp Dealer," *Collectors Club Philatelist,* Vol. 61, No. 4 (July 1982), pp. 228-29.

[52]J.W. Scott, "Editorial," *Metropolitan Philatelist,* Vol. 18 (March 21, 1903), p. 196. "Local stamps have been neglected for many years and probably will never again be fashionable. Ten new collectors would put prices at such a figure that none but millionaires could compete... The average local was printed by the hundred... Locals require the best intellects of amateurs... what more interesting occupation can be found than uncovering the history of the local stamps of the United States."

TABLE OF WOOD - HUSSEY PRINTINGS

Wood	Date	Local	Scott No.	Prints	Total Copies	First List (1863)	Moen Illus.
5	3-12-62	Boyd	L56	1	400	Feb	32
6	3-20-62	Swarts	136L10	4	3,700	Feb	75
7	3-20-62	AdamsCEP	2L4	4	3,585	Feb	78
8	3-20-62	Boyd	L60	4	3,620	Apr	32
9	3-20-62	Hussey	87L22	2	2,175	Feb	49
10	3-20-62	Hussey	87L7	2	8,010	Feb	50
11	4-19-62	AdamsCEP	2L3	5	4,500	Feb	78
12	4-19-62	Swarts	136L4	3	4,000	Feb	63
13	4-19-62	Swarts	136L14	5	5,000	Feb	82
14	4-19-62	McIntire	99L1	2	2,000	Feb	66
2	4-19-62	Hussey	87L6	2	5,000	Feb	50
15	4-29-62	Hussey	87L26	3	4,575	Feb	51
16	4-29-62	Swarts	L254	7	4,750	Feb	75
17	5-29-62	AmLetter	5L1	4	8,000	Feb	1
18	5-29-62	Broadway	26L2	3	3,000	Feb	38
19	6-28-62	Boyd	20L19	2	2,000	Feb	31
20	6-28-62	AdamsCEP	L8	4	3,500	Feb	78
21	10-23-62	Teese	137L1	2	2,000	Feb	73
22	10-23-62	Price	119L2	3	3,500	Feb	23
23	10-23-62	Price	L235	1	1,000	Feb	23
24	11-3-62	Winan	—	4	4,500	Feb	76
25	11-3-62	Winan	—	3	2,000	Feb	76
26	11-3-62	Winan	—	3	2,000	Feb	76
27	11-3-62	Winan	—	3	2,000	Feb	76
28	11-4-62	IntlExp	—	2	2,000	Feb	48
29	11-4-62	IntlExp	—	2	2,000	Feb	47
30	11-4-62	AmEx	4L1	3	3,000	Feb	52
31	11-4-62	Eagle	—	2	2,000	Feb	53
32	11-?-62	Stait	—	2	2,000	Feb	55
33	11-?-62	Warwick	—	3	3,000	Feb	65
34	11-?-62	Warwick	—	3	3,000	Feb	64
35	11-11-62	Brady	22L1	3	3,000	Feb	69
36	11-13-62	Squier	132L1	7	7,000	Feb	29
37	11-15-62	Clark	L116	3	1,750	Feb	71
38	11-15-62	Clark	48L1	3	1,750	Feb	71
39	11-19-62	JohnsonB	—	2	3,000	Feb	26
40	12-10-62	Squier	—	1	1,000	—	—
41	12-10-62	Squier	—	1	1,000	—	—
40	12-15-62	Squier	132L1	2	2,000	Feb	29
41	12-15-62	Squier	132L2	2	2,000	Feb	29
42	12-22-62	AdamsCEP	L8	4	4,000	Feb	78
43	12-22-62	Brainard	L75	2	3,000	Feb	2
44	1-3-63	GvtCityD	1LB8	4	3,500	Apr	37
45	1-3-63	GvtCityD	1Lb9	3	2,500	Apr	37
46	1-6-63	Boyd	L60	3	3,500	—	31
47	1-7-63	EastRiver	62L4	5	5,500	Apr	34
48	1-7-63	Bouton	18L2	4	5,000	Apr	7
49	1-17-63	Robison	128L1	4	3,000	Apr	101
50	1-17-63	Hanfords	78L1	3	4,000	Apr	94
51	1-28-63	Brainard	24L2	1	1,000	Apr	2
52	2-14-63	Essex	L141	4	4,500	Apr	116
4	2-20-63	Hussey	87L25	3	4,000	Dec	86
3	2-20-63	Hussey	87L23	2	4,000	Apr	—
1	2-20-63	Hussey	87L24	2	4,000	Apr	86
53	3-4-63	Floyd	L144	3	3,000	—	28
54	3-4-63	Floyd	L144	1	1,000	—	28

Table of Wood-Hussey Printings (p. 2)

55	3-4-63	Floyd	L144	1	1,000	—	28
56	3-4-63	Floyd	L144	1	1,000	—	28
57	3-4-63	Floyd	L144	1	1,000	—	28
58	3-4-63	ChiPenny	38L1	5	6,000	May	118
59	3-9-63	Dupuy	60L2	5	6,000	May	—
60	3-13-63	LetterExp	96L1	3	4,000	May	109
61	3-23-63	Cornwell	52L2	1	1,000	Oct	111
62	6-24-63	USPO	C28	3	3,000	Dec	106
63	7-1-63	StatenIsl	133L1	2	1,500	—	L
64	7-13-63	Honour	C13	2	2,000	Dec	—
65	7-28-63	Cornwell	52L2	3	3,000	Oct	111
66	5-10-64	Price	L235	1	1,000	—	23
67	8-25-64	Westervelt	L273	1	1,000	—	L
85	9-18-65	Kidder	L199	1	2,000	*	—
86	9-18-65	Hinkley	L163	1	2,000	*	—
87	2-16-66	Hussey	87LE1	1	1,000	—	104
88	6-22-66	Hourly	—	1	1,000	—	L

Explanation of Wood-Hussey Table

Wood	Thomas Wood's number assigned for each item in his notebook.
Date	Wood's delivery date.
Local	Abbreviated name of local or carrier stamp.
Scott No.	*Scott's Specialized Catalog of United States Stamps,* Carriers and Locals sections, catalog number or type number, as appropriate.
Prints	Number of printings.
Total Copies	Total number printed.
First List (1863)	Date of the earliest 1863 pricelist offering of item. Feb, Apr, May are Moore & Co. pricelists. Oct is Stafford Smith and Smith pricelist. (See Trenchard, *Penny Post,* Vol. 6) Dec is approximate date of Hussey's first pricelist. (See Trenchard, *Penny Post,* Vol. 6) *The two entries (Wood 85 & 86) marked by asterisk were offered first in Hussey's mid-1866 pricelist.
Moens Illus.	The number is listed for each Wood item. Numbers 1-30 were distributed March 1863; number 31-100 April 1863; number 101-119 Feb. 1864. Those marked by "L" (Wood numbers 63, 67 & 88) were listed in Moens' catalog (4th edition, 1864) but were not illustrated.

Acknowledgements

I thank Steven M. Roth for his help in using information from Wood's Memorandum Book.

I have used copies of original material in the American Philatelic Research Library, The British Library, Philatelic Collections, and the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, National Postal Museum Branch. I thank them for their help.

I particularly thank Timothy Carr, Branch Librarian, Smithsonian Institution Libraries, for his encouragement and support.

I thank Mary Flanagan for her assistance in the preparation of this work. □

THE PROOF PANES OF 100 OF THE 5¢ & 10¢ 1847—FIRST IMPRESSIONS[1]

WADE E. SAADI

At the recent Pacific '97 auction of Ivy & Mader, two 1847 proof panes of 100 each were sold as part of a larger lot. One pane was of the 5¢ stamp in the orange trial color proof shade, with a black "SPECIMEN" overprint. The other pane was of the 10¢ stamp in the black issued shade, with a red "SPECIMEN" overprint. The 5¢ pane had 99 cut-to-size die proofs pasted over the impressions in all but position 96. The 10¢ pane had cut-to-size die proofs pasted over all 100 positions. These panes, along with nearly 120 other proof panes of various ilk, were hammered down to New York dealer Arthur Morowitz. While he has broken up the lot and sold most of the panes, he retained the 1847s.

The major concern of many students was whether the pasted down die proofs could be removed from the panes without disturbing the impressions beneath. I am happy to report they have been removed and very successfully at that. Mr. Morowitz was kind enough to arrange for me to be present when he first showed the panes, having had the die proofs professionally removed. It was quite an exhilarating experience to be witness to their unveiling: the only known full proof panes of the 1847 issue.

Some observations:

The 5¢ Pane - It is the right pane, as it clearly shows the double transfers in positions 80 and 90. As it is in the orange trial proof color, the lines are less distinct than if they were in the brown or black shades. Nonetheless, it is remarkable. None of the other double transfers were apparent from this first glimpse. Noticeable however, was the absence of the "T" Crack from position 69. Since the "T" Crack is known on first delivery 5¢ stamps, the crack must have surfaced (pun intended) after the pulling of the subject proof pane and before or during the printing of the first delivery stamps.

The 10¢ Pane - It is the left pane, as the four known double transfers are absent (they are all from the right pane) and plating marks attributed to the left pane by Elliott Perry are present. The black ink shows plating minutiae very well as compared to the 5¢. Interestingly, missing are the stickpin variety (52L) and the harelip variety (57L) as plated by Perry. As I am not sure of the earliest known use of these varieties, I can only say they do not appear to have been on the plate when it first went to press.

It may be possible that the stamps from these positions exist that do not show the flaws, but it is strange that Perry did not notice this (a good research opportunity!). □

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[1]The object of this article is to provide a preliminary report to the readers. The panes were given cursory study for a very short period of time, but require in-depth examination before their full value can be appreciated. Mr. Morowitz plans to allow for their study to continue, and further findings will be shared with *Chronicle* readers at a future time.

ANACHRONISTIC POSTAL MARKINGS AND EXPERTIZING

SCOTT R. TREPEL

Introduction

It is indeed an error to collect a forgery, but it is a sin
to stamp a genuine piece with the seal of falsehood[1]
— Max Friedlander

Databases created by specialists can be useful in determining whether or not an item is genuine. Census work – the surveying and recording of stamps and covers – has helped to define the norms for a particular stamp, marking or usage. As each new item is encountered, it is compared with the existing data. If the item falls within the normal parameters (as defined by the database), then genuineness is usually assumed. However, if it falls outside normal parameters in one respect or more, closer attention is necessary to determine genuineness. The conclusion reached will either place the item into fake or doubtful status, or, if genuine, will redefine one or more parameters.

Those who create databases and those who rely on them (collectors, dealers, expertizing committees) must be careful to avoid the tendency to dismiss aberrations as fakes. Items are frequently tainted with negative certificates or declarations simply because they do not conform to patterns defined as normal by the recorded data. What might be lost in this judgment is a valuable artifact, not just in monetary terms, but more importantly as something that might expand our knowledge of the subject. This is the sin to which Max Friedlander, a noted art scholar of the 1930s, refers in the introductory quote to this article.

Two fundamental principles of statistical analysis apply to every census of historical artifacts, including stamps and covers:

- **The survival rate introduces bias in the sample of historical artifacts. Therefore, conclusions regarding the sample – for example, covers recorded with a particular postal marking – cannot be reliably extrapolated to the population outside of that selected group.**
- **The existence of a sample of historical artifacts within certain parameters – for example, cancellations arranged in date sequence – cannot be used to prove that a particular example could not occur outside of those parameters. In other words, *the absence of evidence is not evidence of absence.* A negative can be proven only by showing that it is physically impossible for an example to have occurred outside the parameters.**

In this article the author will present three different postal markings that occur in circumstances outside normal parameters. They illustrate how the limitations of census data can influence opinions about genuineness.

The first is the Louisville, Kentucky, "Southern Letter Unpaid" 1861 cover to England, which was considered by at least one prominent Confederate States specialist to be fake, because records kept by Louisville specialists indicated that the large-circle cds was out of use well before 1861. The cover was vindicated with the discovery of other late usages of the marking, providing a lesson in the possibilities that exist beyond the limits of recorded data.

The second example is the still-unresolved case of a Waterbury cover with the Rose struck in black and an obsolete cds struck in red. This unique cover met such strong resistance from consultants to The Philatelic Foundation that it received a "decline opinion" certificate, because the majority did not believe in the anachronistic red-colored cds. The

[1]Thomas Hoving, *False Impressions* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1996), p. 209.

Rose cover shows how experts who rely on census data can be quite unwilling to accept aberrations.

The third and perhaps most significant example to be discussed is the Philadelphia 32-millimeter cds struck on a 1¢ Z grill stamp issued in early 1868. This famous stamp, of which only two are recorded, has been certified on three separate occasions by The Philatelic Foundation. Despite its pedigree and physical attributes, which have earned favorable opinions from three generations of expert P.F. consultants, specialists in Philadelphia postal markings have raised a question: could one of the Philadelphia 32mm cds devices have been used in 1868 when their data show no example dated later than 1866? This article will reveal some post office statistics and markings from Philadelphia to show how the late use of a postmarking device might occur.

Case One:

The "Southern Letter Unpaid" Cover to Liverpool

The cover in Figure 1 is marked with the Louisville "Southern Letter Unpaid" greenish-blue handstamp. As a transatlantic letter bearing both the 24¢ 1860 Issue and this rare demonetization marking, it is considered by many philatelists to be one of the most outstanding classic United States covers extant. It last sold in 1992 for $110,000.

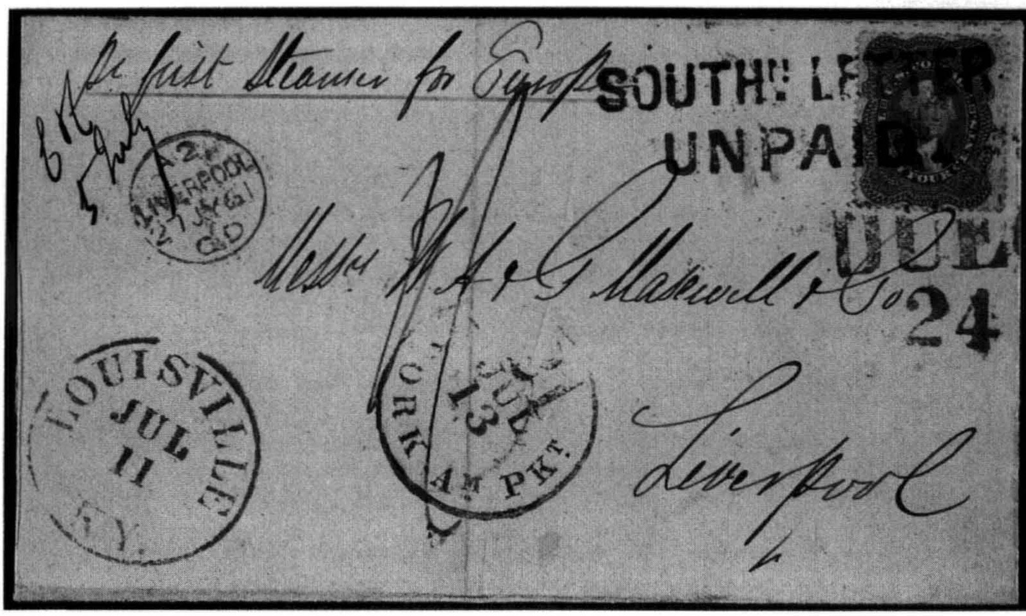

Figure 1. The large Louisville cds at lower left is used out of period on this 1861 "Southern Letter Unpaid" cover to Liverpool. The double-circle cds in Figure 2 was the standard cds format in 1861.

When this cover was offered on different occasions during the past thirty years, doubts about its authenticity were expressed by a Confederate States collector who is widely respected for his knowledge and opinion in such matters. The collector doubted the cover's authenticity – specifically, the genuineness of the "Southern Letter Unpaid," "Due" and "24" markings, and the use of the 24¢ stamp – because census data for Louisville covers showed no dated examples of the large cds after a certain date years earlier. On the strength of this data, it was believed that this particular cds had been retired well before the "Southern Letter Unpaid" marking was used in 1861. Reinforcing this view was the existence of other Louisville covers from June and July 1861, all of which were struck with the datestamp in a smaller double-circle format, such as the example in Figure 2, which is dated July 11, 1861, the same day as the "Southern Letter Unpaid" cover to Liverpool. If the cds could not have been used in 1861, then one could only conclude that a pre-1861 stampless cover was used to create a more desirable "Southern Letter Unpaid" cover.

Figure 2. Double-circle Louisville cds dated on July 11, 1861, the same date as the cover in Figure 1.

If indeed this was an earlier cover with fake markings added, then all of the year dates in the genuine markings would have to be altered. Docketing indicates that the letter was originally written from Petersburg, Virginia, on July 5, 1861, and was received in Liverpool on July 27th. The 1861 year date is also shown in the Liverpool cds at upper left. These year dates (manuscript and handstamped) would have to be altered from an earlier date to read "1861". The two-line "Southern Letter Unpaid" handstamp would also have to be added, along with the "Due" and "24" handstamps and, of course, the stamp. To the Confederate specialists who could not accept an anachronistic use of the old large-format cds, fakery seemed far more plausible than the possibility that the Louisville data were incomplete.

The handling of this type of mail in July 1861 was by no means ordinary. It was sent to Louisville where the postmaster, J.J. Speed, was responsible for processing mail received from Confederate post offices. As the Federal government moved to sever postal ties with the seceded states, Postmaster Speed was ordered on June 24, 1861, to treat all letters from the South as unpaid and to send letters addressed abroad (on which prepayment was compulsory) directly to the Washington D.C. dead letter office. Postmaster Speed forwarded some transatlantic mail to the New York City exchange office, and the N. YORK AM. PKT./21/JUL/13 cds on this cover indicates it was sent unpaid by an American packet vessel. On arrival in England, the Liverpool clerk marked the letter postage due "1/-" (one shilling, the equivalent of 24 cents).

Most recorded "Southern Letter Unpaid" covers have a Louisville double-circle cds dated June 27, 28 or 29. They are also known dated as late as July 11th. As Lawrence L. Shenfield observed, the Louisville post office postmarked piles of letters, sometimes without changing the date in the cds.[2] Covers are known with the Southern originating office cds dated *after* the Louisville cds, an impossible sequence of events, which is explained by Louisville's failure to change the date, either by negligence or circumstance.

Under these extraordinary conditions, the Louisville postmaster and his clerks would be expected to adopt special measures to process the bags of mail piling up every day. If more than the usual number of clerks were employed, then reaching into a drawer to retrieve an extra datestamping device is practical. If an old-style marking were used, would it matter? Thinking in terms of a resourceful office manager in a time of crisis opens up possibilities that may or may not be accounted for in specialists' postmark data.

The Confederate specialist who argued that the large cds was not used in 1861 held firmly to his doubt about the cover's authenticity, despite the possibility that it *could* have

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[2]Lawrence L. Shenfield, *Confederate States of America: The Special Postal Routes* (New York: The Collectors Club, Inc., 1961), pp. 5-11.

been used. Without a corroborating example, the author could do little to persuade him otherwise.

Only later, while the author searched an old auction catalogue for unrelated information, was the cover in Figure 3 revealed. It is a printed circular mailed from Louisville in 1863 with a 2¢ Black Jack tied by a Louisville cds struck from the same device used to postmark the "Southern Letter Unpaid" cover. The breaks in the outer rim matched precisely, leaving no question that this marking was made by the exact same device. One can speculate that a large volume of circulars required the retrieval of an old datestamping device. No other examples are known to this author, which indicates that the survival rate for this class of mail must have been very low.

The parameters of use for the large cds were reset to include 1863. If the device still existed in 1861 and was used even later, no one could reasonably question its use on the "Southern Letter Unpaid" cover to Liverpool. This small piece of data removed any doubts about the cover and expanded our knowledge of how the Louisville post office functioned during those difficult days in July 1861.

Case Two:
The Waterbury Rose Cover

The cancellations and datestamps of Waterbury, Connecticut, have been studied so thoroughly over so many years, it is safe to say that at least 95% of the surviving covers have been recorded. Armed with such data, specialists have established earliest and latest known usages of each cancellation and cds. Arranged chronologically, the data show that cancellations were sometimes thrown in the drawer and retrieved at a later date, leaving gaps in the span of usage, and that more than one cancel might be used on a particular day.

The cover in Figure 4 is an aberration in Waterbury patterns of usage. It is a drop-rate cover addressed within the Waterbury city limits and prepaid 1¢. The 1869 stamp is canceled by a genuine Rose fancy cancellation in black. The cover is postmarked with the double-circle cds in red dated NOV 23 (no year, but it is 1869). It was used as an illustration in the Rohloff book[3] and comes from the Wolcott Paper Manufacturing correspondence, from which many genuine Waterbury covers are known.

When the Rose cover was submitted to The Philatelic Foundation in 1991 for certification, it drew negative opinions from several consultants and committee members. The presence of the large double-circle cds was challenged, because the latest recorded use of this device (excluding this cover) was dated in 1868, after which the small cds was used. Consultants also considered it highly unlikely that the cds would be struck in red, especially if the stamp was canceled in black. The blotches in the cds also raised concerns that it might have been added by the same maker of fakes sold through John A. Fox.

Despite other known aberrations in Waterbury markings, the doubt created by existing census data was too much to overcome. In a Solomonic decision the Rose cover was certified as a genuine use of the stamp and Rose cancel, but the P.F. declined opinion as to the genuineness of the Waterbury cds. In essence the committee was saying that there was a good chance someone added a red cds to an otherwise genuine cover.

No corroborating example has surfaced to remove doubts about the red cds on the Rose cover. The best available evidence is an old auction catalogue photo of thirteen covers addressed to New Brunswick B.N.A. with Waterbury cancellations (see Figure 5). While there are some spectacular fancy cancellations in this correspondence, the two mundane covers (lots 15-16, second row from the bottom) are relevant to this discussion. These two covers were mailed in December 1866 and January 1867 and show that the Waterbury post office retrieved the obsolete smaller double-circle cds (used from 1861 to

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[3]Paul C. Rohloff, *The Waterbury Cancellations 1865-1890* (Chicago: Collectors Club of Chicago, 1979), p. 79.

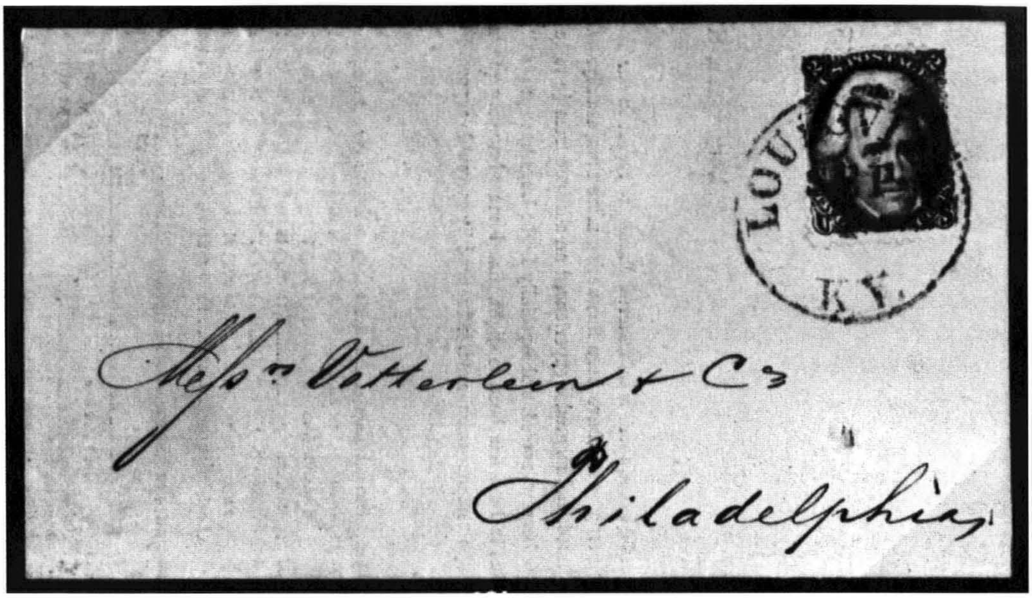

Figure 3. An 1863 circular from Louisville with the recycled large cds, corroborating the "Southern Letter Unpaid" cover in Figure 1.

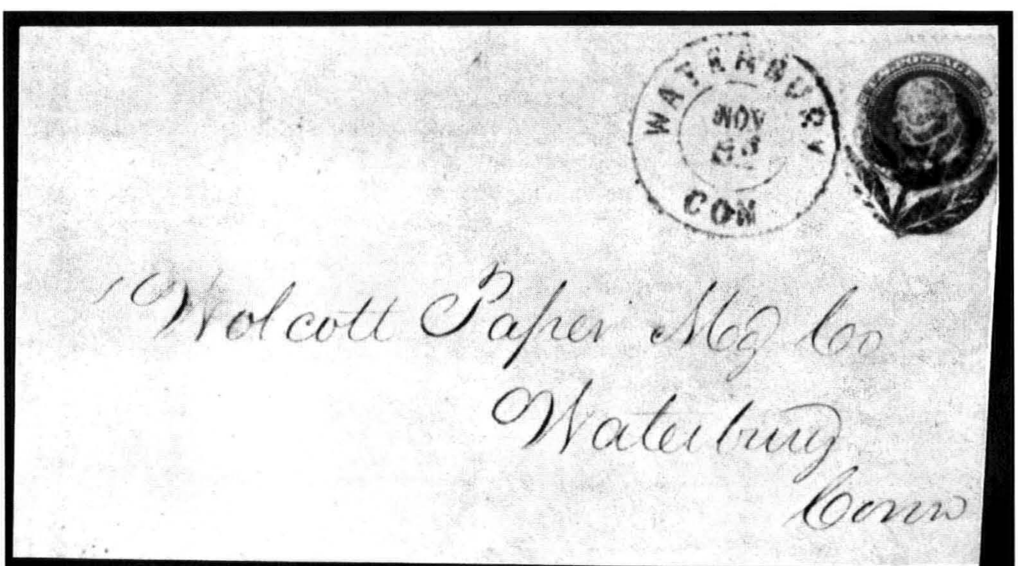

Figure 4. Waterbury Rose cancel in black and double-circle cds struck in red. The late use of the double-circle cds and red color caused the P.F. to decline opinion.

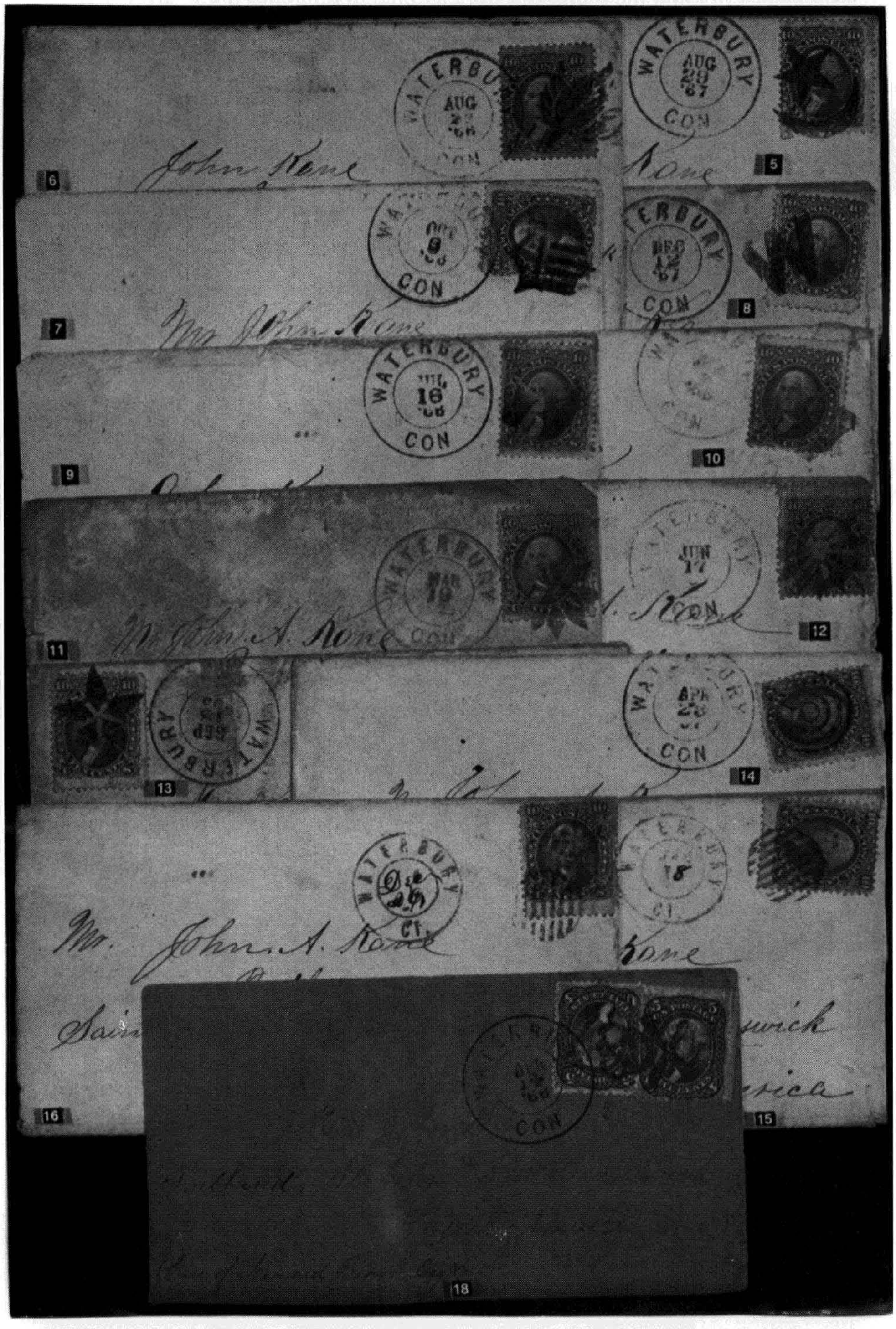

Figure 5. A photo from an old Stolow auction catalogue showing the Kane correspondence from Waterbury to New Brunswick B.N.A. The two covers in the second row from bottom (lots 15-16) are canceled by the obsolete Waterbury cds and grid in magenta.

1863) and struck it with a standard 7-bar grid killer. The dates were completely or partially written in manuscript and the markings were applied in **magenta** ink.

Nothing could be more out of the ordinary for Waterbury than these two covers. In the middle of a period when the large double-circle was the standard cds and fancy cancellations were used, always in black, here are two covers with old markings struck in magenta ink. Because grid cancels would never be considered more valuable than a Waterbury fancy cancel – thus, no incentive exists to fake them – the markings are above suspicion. From a postal historian's perspective, the Rose cover with a red cds is no more of an aberration than the December 1866 and January 1867 covers. Although all three stand out among the data available to specialists, there were probably good reasons why they occurred in the first place.

The status of the Rose cover may never be entirely resolved, but it demonstrates two points: 1) that aberrations are often associated with atypical mail, such as the "Southern Letter Unpaid" cover to Liverpool, the circular with the obsolete Louisville cds, the two Waterbury covers to New Brunswick and the drop-rate Rose cover; and 2) that the most comprehensive database (Waterbury being unusually complete) still represents a tiny sample of the mail handled by a large post office. These two points are directly related to the principles of statistical analysis stated at the beginning of this article: 1) that survival rates introduce bias in the sample; and 2) the absence of evidence is not evidence of absence. Both principles should be kept in mind as the discussion continues with Case Three.

Case Three:
The Philadelphia 32mm Circular Datestamp

This case involves a common Philadelphia 32mm cds on a very uncommon stamp, the 1¢ Z grill (Scott 85A), of which only two examples have been recorded. One copy is in the Miller collection owned by The New York Public Library. The other is shown in Figure 6. It was last sold in 1986 for $418,000 (including the 10% buyer's premium) and is the key to a complete collection of United States stamps.

Figure 6. 1¢ Z grill (Scott 85A) cancelled by Philadelphia 32mm cds.

TABLE A
Quantities of 1868 Grilled Stamps Issued to Post Offices

Period	1¢	2¢	3¢	5¢	10¢	12¢	15¢	24¢	30¢	90¢
Earliest Known Usages	Z: ? (1868) E: 3/9/68 F: 8/11/68	Z: 1/17/68 D: 2/15/68 E: 3/11/68 F: 3/27/68	A: 8/13/67 C: 11/19/67 Z: 1/25/68 D: 2/2/68 E: 2/19/68 F: 4/23/68 B: 2/18/69	A: ? (1867) F: 11/19/68	Z: ? (1868) E: 3/10/68 F: 5/26/68	Z: 2/15/68 E: 2/29/68 F: 5/27/68	Z: 4/68? E: 5/2/68 F: 5/4/68	F: 11/28/68	A: ? (1867) F: 11/14/68	F: 5/8/69[b]
Jan-Mar '68	1,489,800[a]	14,400,200	42,864,700	0	671,770	639,100	0	0	0	0
Apr-Jun '68	3,219,800	15,475,900	74,431,400	0	1,281,720	759,175	206,420	0	0	0
Jul-Sep '68	2,814,600	14,558,400	76,486,200	0	854,150	624,800	233,340	0	0	0
Oct-Dec '68	3,004,200	16,405,700	80,855,700	174,960	940,200	703,600	428,420	68,675	74,210	8,360
Jan-Mar '69	3,351,200	15,718,900	74,266,200	290,520	902,130	810,925	706,420	62,275	69,940	11,310
Apr-Jun '69	475,300	0	0	149,180	639,410	48,000	489,580	46,050	53,730	4,400
Jul-Sep '69	0	0	0	67,520	0	0	372,180	57,075	84,860	6,750
Oct-Dec '69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	**14,354,900**	**76,559,100**	**348,904,200**	**682,180**	**5,289,380**	**3,585,600**	**2,436,360**	**234,075**	**282,740**	**30,820**

a) 2,284,600 ungrilled 1¢ 1861 stamps issued in same quarter
b) Only one dated cover is recorded. 90¢ grills were issued in the 4th quarter 1868.

Comparison of Quantities Issued by Quarter
All grill types combined; High-volume 2¢ and 3¢ excluded

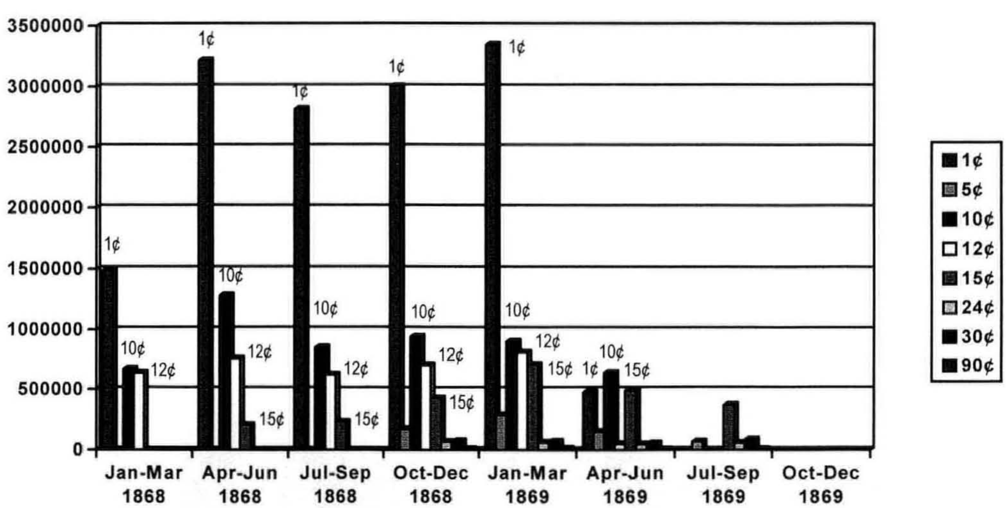

Chart highlights relatively larger quantity of 1¢ grills issued. 1¢ grilled stamps issued during first and second quarters (January-June 1868) were E (and Z) grills. Low-production values (5¢, 24¢-90¢) issued in fourth quarter (November).

TABLE B – Chronology of 1868 Grill Production and Earliest Known Usages

1868		DEVICE #1		DEVICE #2	
Grill Type:		**Z Grill**	**F Grill**	**D Grill**	**E Grill**
January	1	*2¢ Z production begins 1/2*			
	8	*3¢ Z production begins 1/10*			
	15	2¢ Z eku 1/17 *3¢ grilling moved to device #2 (D grill) and 2¢ Z production resumes on 1/18*		*3¢ D production begins 1/18*	
	22	3¢ Z eku 1/25			
	29				
February	1	*12¢ Z production begins 2/1*		*2¢ D production begins 2/1* 3¢ D eku 2/2 *D grill replaced by E grill on 2/4*	*3¢ E production begins 2/4*
	8	*12¢ grilling moved to device #2 (E grill) on 2/14*			*12¢ E production begins on 2/14 (moved from device #1)*
	15	12¢ Z eku 2/15		**2¢ D eku 2/15**	3¢ E eku 2/19
	22	**Production of 1¢, 10¢ and 15¢ Z grills likely in this period from 2/23 to 3/12**			*1¢ E, 10¢ E and 2¢ E production begins 2/23*
	29				12¢ E eku 2/29
March	1				
	8	*Z grill replaced by F grill on 3/12*	*2¢ F production begins 3/12*		1¢ E eku 3/9 10¢ E eku 3/10 2¢ E eku 3/11
	15				
	22		2¢ F eku 3/27		
	29				
April	1	*15¢ grilled stamps issued in 2nd quarter 1868*			
	8		*3¢ F production begins 4/8*		
	15		*15¢ F production begins between 4/15 and 4/20*		*15¢ E production begins between 4/15 and 4/20*
	22		3¢ F eku 4/23		
	29				
May	1		15¢ F eku 5/5		15¢ E eku 5/2
	8		*10¢ F and 12¢ F production begins 5/11*		
	15				
	22		10¢ F eku 5/26 12¢ F eku 5/27		
	29				
June					
July	1				
	22		*1¢ F production begins 7/27*		
	29				
August	1				
	8		1¢ F eku 8/11		
September					
October					
November	1		*5¢ F, 24¢, 30¢ and 90¢ F production begins 11/1*		
	8				
	15		30¢ F eku 11/14 5¢ F eku 11/19		
	22				
	29		24¢ F eku 11/28		

Before focusing on the Philadelphia post office and its markings, a brief overview of the 1867-68 grilled issues will help create a timeline in which the stamps and postal markings can be placed. For a description of the physical characteristics of grills, readers are referred to the Scott Catalogue or the Brookman book (Volume II). The information contained in Tables A and B will be helpful in understanding grill production during 1868.

1867-68 Grilled Issues

Prior to January 1, 1868, grilled stamps were issued experimentally. Beginning in 1868 the Stamp Agent responsible for distributing postage to post offices started identifying grilled stamps as a separate inventory item. William K. Herzog analyzed the official Stamp Agent records and calculated quantities issued for each denomination with grill (there were no types assigned to grills by the post office; they were simply considered "embossed").[4] A summary of issued quantities based on Herzog's research appears in Table A. The accompanying chart illustrates the relative quantities of 1868 grilled stamps issued over eight quarters from January 1, 1868, to December 31, 1869.

A Grill: Recorded examples indicate that the first experimental grilled stamps were released in August 1867. As far as we know, all grilled stamps issued between August and November 1867 were the all-over type A grill. It is found on canceled examples of the 3¢ (Scott 79), 5¢ (Scott 80) and 30¢ (Scott 81) 1861 stamps, with the 5¢ and 30¢ being very rare. The 1¢ A grill is not known used and is considered to be an unissued essay.

B Grill: The 3¢ B grill (Scott 82 with 18 x 15mm points up) is very rare and probably experimental or transitional. The four known examples were found on a cover dated February 1869 and were probably issued just prior to that date. Months earlier, in October 1868, the National Bank Note Company was awarded the contract to print new stamps, and it is logical that existing supplies of the 1868 grilled stamps would be cleared out in anticipation of the new issue. Among this supply may have been stacked sheets with earlier transitional or experimental grills (the A grill is also known used out of period in 1869).

C Grill: The C grill on the 3¢ (Scott 83 with 13 x 16mm points up) was issued prior to January 1868 and is known dated as early as November 19, 1867. It is also considered to be an experimental grill. At least two types of the C grill exist: the Scott 83 variety is a female grill, which appears to be a cut-down version of the first all-over A grill; the other C type is a male grill found on 1¢, 3¢, 5¢, 10¢, 12¢ and 30¢ stamps, which are considered essays.[5]

Regular-Production Grills (Z, D, E and F): The Z grill is so rare on the 1¢, 10¢ and 15¢ stamps that it is likely production occurred in a very narrow timeframe. Is it possible to pinpoint this production period? Perhaps, if we look at the information in Table B and make some educated guesses about the sequence of grill production. **All production dates in this section are conjectural.**

Let us assume that production of any given grill occurred approximately 15 days prior to the eku date and that there were two devices, each equipped with one specific grill type at any given time.

The two highest-volume denominations, the 2¢ and 3¢, were in nearly continuous production, beginning in January 1868 with the Z grill. The Z device was used to grill 2¢ sheets starting on January 2, 1868 (eku January 17) and was then used to begin grilling 3¢ sheets on or about January 10 (eku January 25). Use of the Z device to grill 3¢ sheets probably did not continue for long. Why? The eku sequence and relative scarcity of grids may give us a clue.

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[4]William K. Herzog, "The Story of the United States Grilled Postage Stamps," 44th *[American Philatelic] Congress Book,* (n.p.: American Philatelic Congress, Inc.), 1978, pp. 67-103.

[5]For a more detailed discussion of the experimental grills, see Scott Trepel, "The Three-Cent All-over Grill Essays; Origin of the Trial Cancellation," *The Chronicle,* Vol. 39, No. 2 (Whole No. 134)(May 1987), pp. 114-25.

Collectors know that the 3¢ Z grill is much scarcer than the 2¢ or 12¢ Z grills or the 3¢ D grill, and that the 2¢ D grill is rarer than the 2¢ and 12¢ Z grills and 3¢ D grill. The 3¢ D grill eku is February 2 and the 2¢ D grill eku is February 15. Judging from the relative scarcity and eku dates for each, it appears that the shift in 3¢ grill production from the Z device to the D device (on January 18) freed up the Z grill for continued 2¢ production, which was necessary to meet the demand for that denomination. As the Z device was producing 2¢ grilled stamps, the D device was producing 3¢ grilled stamps – this occurred for approximately thirteen days until January 31.

The Z device was used to grill 12¢ stamps beginning on February 1 (eku February 15) and a small balance of 2¢ stamps was grilled on the D device at the same time (eku also February 15). This conjectural grilling sequence and switch from one device to another fit the data nicely and explain why the 2¢ D grill and 3¢ Z grill are so rare.

The new E grill probably replaced the D grill prior to February 4. The E grill shows up first on the 3¢ (eku February 19) and then on the 12¢ (eku February 29), pointing to a February 4 production date for the 3¢ E grill and a February 14 production date for the 12¢ E grill. Soon after, the first 1¢, 2¢ and 10¢ E grills are recorded (eku dates between March 9 and March 11), pointing to grilling of those three values on the E device beginning on February 23. The Z device is *still available for grilling* at this point.

Continuing to assume that only two devices were used, the cut-off date for Z grill production could be established at the point the F grill came into use, because the Z device would be used to accommodate the new F grill. The eku for any F grill is March 27 for a 2¢, pointing to a March 12 commencement date. Therefore, between February 23 (the date on which 1¢, 2¢ and 10¢ E grills went into production) and March 12 (the F grill commencement date) there is a window of opportunity for the Z device to be used in the production of 1¢, 10¢ and 15¢ stamps. The chart in Table B displays the transitions graphically and highlights the 18-day period in which the Z device was available to grill stamps others than the 2¢, 3¢ and 12¢.

The 15¢ grilled stamps were not recorded issued by the Stamp Agent until the quarter beginning April 1, 1869. Therefore, any 15¢ Z grills would have been made on or about March 15. If 15¢ Z grills were started just before March 12 (the F grill commencement date), then it would make sense that the quantity was unusually small – probably so small that it was shelved with other sheets until April when 15¢ sheets were ordered by the Stamp Agent. The 15¢ E and F grills have eku dates within a few days of each other (May 2 and 5, respectively), so the E and F devices appear to have been used simultaneously to grill 15¢ sheets between April 15 and 20.

Returning to the 1¢ Z grill, the author's analysis points to an issue date between March 9 and 26, 1868. It was probably grilled concurrently or in rapid succession with the 1¢ E grill (eku March 9). The great rarity of the 1¢ Z grill is probably due to limited production; during the first quarter of 1868, a sufficient supply of ungrilled 1¢ stamps (2.28 million) was issued to post offices. The scarcity of the 1¢ E grill (eku March 9) compared with other E grill stamps and its F grill counterpart is not so easily explained.[6] The Stamp Agent data in Table A show that in the two quarters prior to the 1¢ F grill eku (August 11, 1868), slightly more than 4.7 million grilled 1¢ stamps were issued, all of which we can assume were E (and some Z) grills. A portion of the quantity issued in the third quarter

[6]As an indication of relative scarcity, the 1998 Scott U.S. Specialized Catalogue values E grill stamps as follows (in descending order of price): 15¢ ($575), 1¢ ($400), 12¢ ($300), 10¢ ($275), 2¢ ($100) and 3¢ ($15); the 1¢ is the second scarcest stamp of the E grill group. Conversely, the 1¢ F grill (Scott 92) is ranked number 8 of 10 in descending order of scarcity among F grills. This ranking indicates that 1) the 1¢ E grill is scarcer than the 1¢ F grill, and 2) relative to other values with the same grill, the 1¢ is much scarcer with the E grill than with the F grill.

beginning July 1, 1868, was also probably grilled with the E device. Rounding off the quantity to 5 million stamps, about 35% of the total number of 1¢ grilled stamps issued were E (including Z) grills.

The quantity of 1¢ E (including Z) grills issued in the first two quarters of 1868 (4.7 million) is much greater than the quantities of 10¢ (1.9 million) and 12¢ (1.4 million) grilled stamps issued during the same period (all E and Z grills). However, the 10¢ and 12¢ E grills have a significantly lower Scott Catalogue value. If the Scott value is a correct reflection of supply-and-demand ratios, then the survival rate for 1¢ E grills is considerably lower than the rates for other values. Why?

What circumstances would make 1¢ grills – especially the grills issued during the first two quarters of 1868 – much scarcer than they should be based on issued quantities? The answer to that question may be closely related to the way they were used and the anachronistic Philadelphia cds. The answer can be generally stated with the first principle of statistical analysis: the survival rate varies among different classes of mail. The discussion now turns to the Philadelphia 32mm cds on the stamp in Figure 6.

Use of the Philadelphia 32mm Circular Datestamp

The anachronistic presence of a Philadelphia 32mm cds on the 1¢ Z grill stamp was noted in 1986 during the expertizing process at The Philatelic Foundation. At that time it was decided that the physical characteristics of the stamp outweighed the tenuous possibility that the large cds was not available in early 1868 when the stamp was issued.

Since then, a few articles have appeared in different publications, in which the writers present data showing that there is a gap (ranging from two to four years) between the latest use of the various Philadelphia 32mm cds devices and January 1868.[7] The writers have relied on records of stamps and covers with Philadelphia postal markings, primarily Tom Clarke's unpublished database of 614 covers used over eight years from August 1867 to December 1875, including 199 with grilled stamps and 53 postmarked between August 1, 1867, and February 1, 1868. Mr. Clarke's *Catalogue of Philadelphia Postmarks, Part 1 – Revised* has also provided a set of cds types for comparison with the small portion visible on the 1¢ Z grill stamp (see Figure 7). Some identify the type as 103c, but I think it is more likely to be 103a, an example of which is shown on cover in Figure 8.

It is agreed that several devices based on the 32mm cds format were used by the Philadelphia post office on a regular basis between August 1861 and November 1865. There is also agreement that later usages, so-called *aberrations,* are known as late as August 1866.[8] The real difference in opinion is over the reliability of any extrapolation from the sample of covers.

The principles of statistical analysis dictate that the survival rates may have introduced bias into the sample and that the absence of evidence (*i.e,.* the absence of corroborating examples) is not evidence of absence. Applied to the Philadelphia 32mm cds on the 1¢ Z grill stamp, these principles mean that the cds could have been used many thousands of times in 1868 (because we have no evidence of its destruction prior to 1868) but that its application – for example, on printed-matter wrappers or envelopes, which were frequently discarded – might have resulted in an extremely low survival rate, thus creating a biased sample of artifacts. We have already established the relatively greater scarcity of 1¢ E grill

[7]Norman Shachat, "Out-of-Date Philadelphia Cancel on 1867 [sic] 1¢ 'Z' Grill," *Pennsylvania Postal Historian,* November 1991, and reprinted in *Collectors Club Philatelist,* Vol. 71, No. 2 (March-April 1992), pp. 115-16. . Also: Ken Lawrence, "The 1-cent Z Grill Mystery," 61st *[American Philatelic] Congress Book* (*n.p.*: American Philatelic Congress, Inc., 1995), pp. 1-25.

[8]An even later use, November 25, 1866, was reported in *Pennsylvania Postal Historian,* December 1995, but it is unclear from the photo whether the year date is 1866, 1865 or 1863.

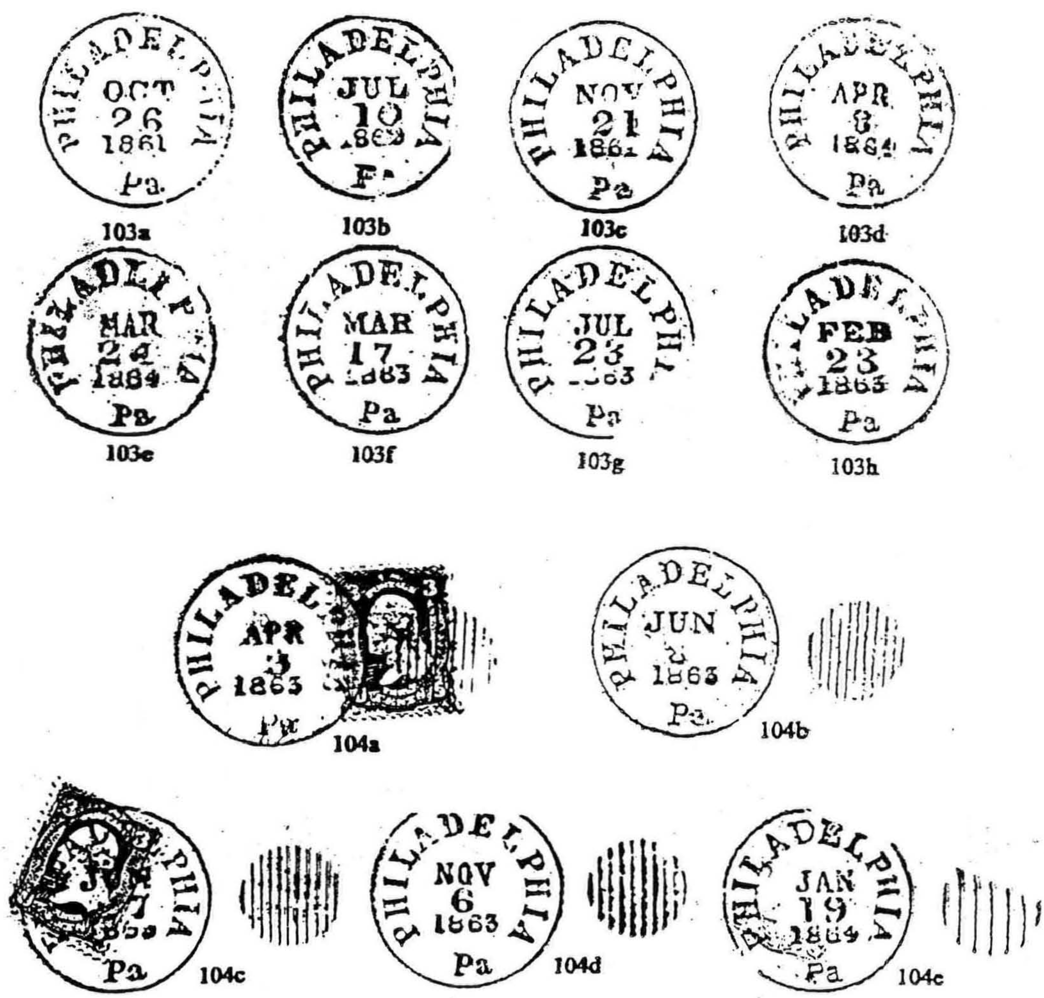


Figure 7. Illustrations from Tom Clarke's catalogue show various Philadelphia 32mm cds types.

stamps, and it is possible that the factors influencing 1¢ E grill survival generally affected the survival rate for mail bearing 1¢ stamps in early 1868.

The Clarke sample used to establish parameters of usage for various Philadelphia cds types is quite small relative to the volume of mail postmarked at Philadelphia during this period. During the relevant years, from 1867 to 1869, Philadelphia was the second most active post office in the country, surpassed only by New York City. Official records reveal that Philadelphia postmarked approximately **8.7 million pieces of mail** during a twelve-month period beginning in July 1868.[9] That is more than 167,000 covers *per week* and does not include 3.1 million local letters.

The post office reports filed in 1869 for the period July 1, 1868, through June 30, 1869, state the quantities of mail collected and delivered by major post offices. Philadelphia is listed as follows:

Mail letters delivered	**Local letters delivered**	**Newspapers delivered**	**Total letters collected**
7,388,634	**3,137,186**	**2,341,422**	**8,692,599**

[9] *U.S. Official Register,* Report of the Postmaster General, 1869, and *The Annual Report of The Postmaster General,* 1867 and 1868.

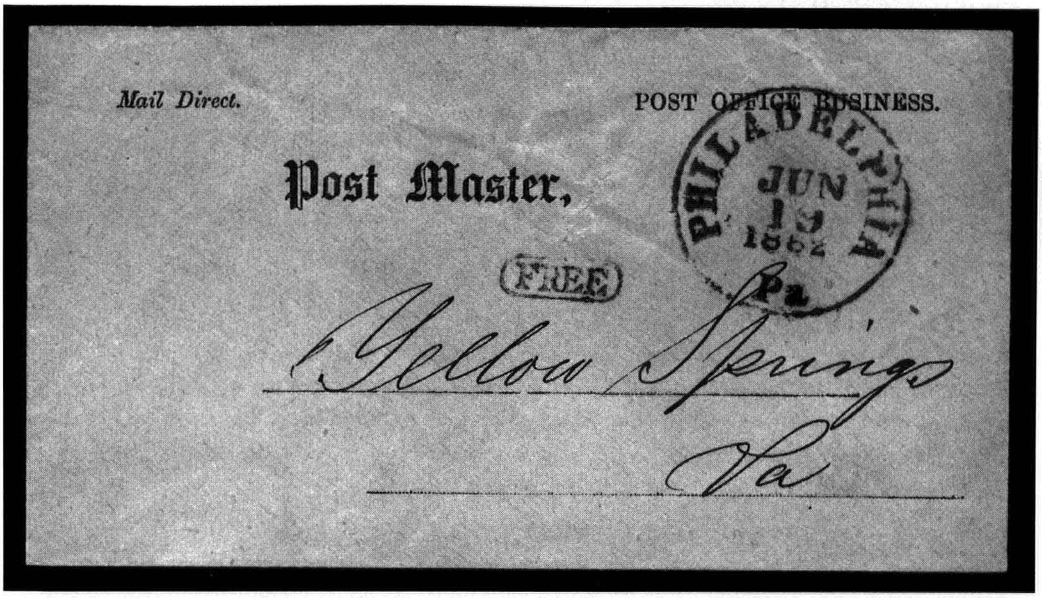


Figure 8. Clarke type 103a used on postmaster's official envelope in June 1862. The author considers this type to be identical to the strike on the 1¢ Z grill.

The Clarke sample of 200 grilled issue covers, even if limited to one year of activity, represents .000023 of the officially recorded number of covers postmarked at Philadelphia (the "Total letters collected" category). Not only is the sample a minute fraction (1/43,463) of the total volume, it is probably heavily biased toward certain types of mail. For example, the vast majority of covers surviving from this period are first-class letters with 3¢ postage – these were far more likely to survive than other classes of mail, particularly printed matter and circulars to which 1¢ and 2¢ rates applied. The 1¢ Z grill is, in fact, a 1¢ stamp, not a 3¢ stamp, and the denomination points to prepayment of a rate other than the 3¢ first-class letter rate.

There were undoubtedly dozens of cds devices used to postmark the wide variety and huge quantity of mail in Philadelphia – local delivery letters, printed matter, tax notices, regular letters, registered and foreign mail – and there must have been peak periods that required special measures. Case One in this article showed how the bags of Southern letters required the use of an old cds device. In Case Two, a local Waterbury letter was datestamped with an old cds in a different color ink. These and other similar aberrations, looked at from a broader perspective, actually define a normal pattern of usage separate and distinct from typical first-class mail. Frank Mandel observed the same pattern:

> My observation and conjecture about the reuse of old handstamps at a later date to create dedicated devices for marking drop letters and circulars does involve a bit of guessing, but I believe that further investigation in this area will bear me out.[10]

Beyond the limitations of the data, other aberrations among the recorded covers for Philadelphia indicate that cds devices were modified for special use. Some of these have not been described (or recognized) by authors writing about the 32mm cds.

The Clarke catalogue is an ongoing census in a constant state of growth. There are three unlisted sub-types among the examples located by this author, who is not a specialist

[10]Frank Mandel, "Town Markings Lacking Date Logos: Drop and Circular Mail," *The Chronicle*, Vol. 47, No. 4 (Whole No. 168)(November 1995), p. 226.

Figure 9. Unlisted Philadelphia 32mm cds without year slug. Struck on a pair of 1¢ 1861 stamps, suggesting a rate other than the standard 3¢ letter rate.

in Philadelphia postal history. One of these, shown in Figure 9, is significant, because it is an unlisted 32mm cds with the month and day but *no year date.* Referring to the Clarke illustration in Figure 8, it is evidently one of the 32mm types without an adjoining grid or year slug. The other intriguing aspect of this item is that the cds is struck on a *pair of 1¢ 1861 stamps* – not a single or strip of three (carrier fee or first-class letter rate), but a pair that could be used on a 2¢ circular-rate cover or wrapper. A similar type of cds without the year date is also found on a 2¢ Black Jack circular-rate cover (see Figure 10). Thus, we find two unlisted 32mm cds sub-types, and both are circular-rate usages.

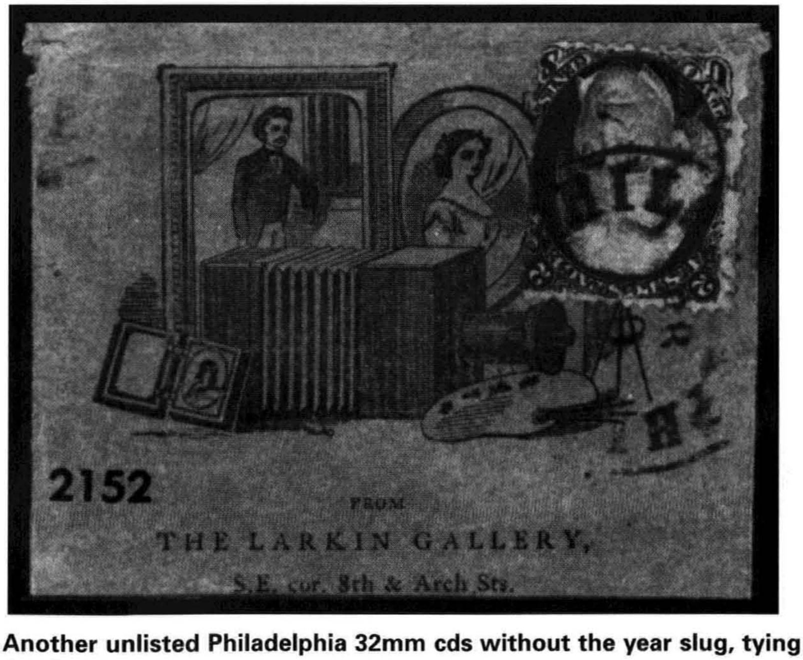


Figure 10. Another unlisted Philadelphia 32mm cds without the year slug, tying 2¢ Black Jack on a circular rate cover.

Figure 11. Unlisted Philadelphia cds (without year) in blue on registered cover. An atypical usage.

Figure 12. Philadelphia cds in blue on local cover. Another atypical usage.

Figure 13. 1¢ E grill (Scott 86) certified by the P.F. as genuine, canceled by Philadelphia 32mm cds with "186" of year visible. Is this the corroborating 1868 usage of the 32mm cds?

Other aberrations not noted by Clarke or writers using his data are the two *blue* 32mm cds usages in Figures 11 and 12. The first is a registered cover with the cds struck in blue and a slug in place of the year date. The second is a November 5, 1863, duplex struck in blue on a local cover, but with 3¢ paid in error; it also bears a cds from one of the Philadelphia stations. These do not directly corroborate the use of a Philadelphia 32mm cds in 1868, but they do link aberrations with unusual types of mail (as does the August 1866 ship letter noted by Mr. Shachat).

The only known piece of evidence that directly corroborates the 1868 use of the 32mm cds is a stamp from the Philatelic Foundation's records (see Figure 13). It is a 1¢ E grill canceled by the Philadelphia 32mm cds with part ("186") of the year date visible. The stamp was certified in 1984 as a genuine 1¢ E grill (Scott 86), with the late Kellogg Stryker and Mortimer Neinken signing their opinions. Without seeing the stamp, the author cannot express his own opinion that the grill is genuine, but if it is, then the 1¢ Z grill has a companion E grill to corroborate use of the Philadelphia 32mm cds. It is interesting that in this case, too, the cds is on a 1¢ stamp, not a 3¢, reinforcing the theory that the aberration was more likely to involve 1¢ or 2¢ denominations for non-standard rates.

Looking at the data for Philadelphia and recognizing that we are only seeing 200 out of approximately 8.7 million covers mailed during the first year of grilled stamp usage, we must use our imaginations to envision what the other 8,692,399 covers might have looked like during this period (not to mention other classes of mail). The cover in Figure 14 is

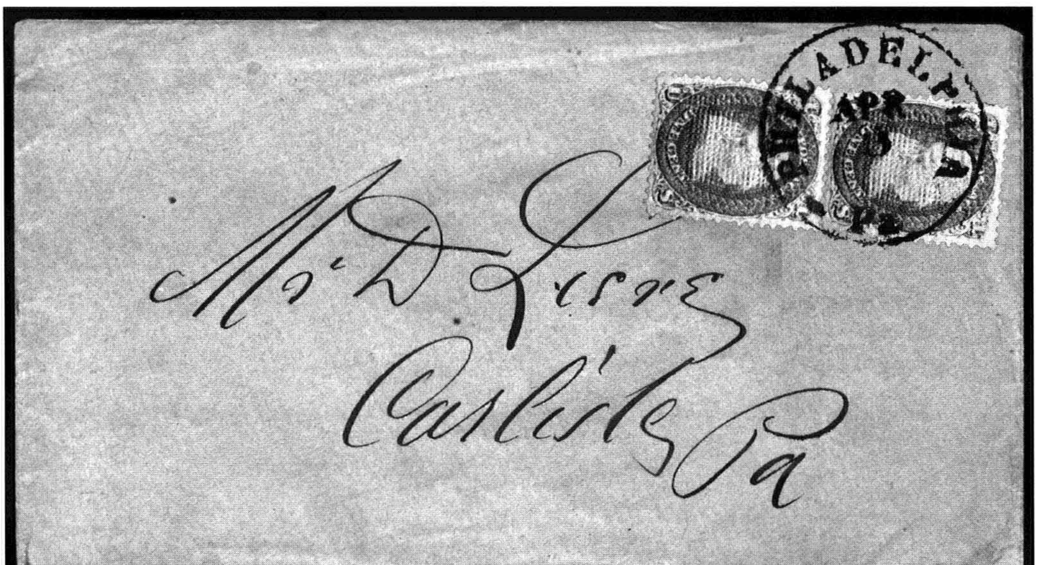


Figure 14. Using computer imaging, the author has created a plausible use of the Philadelphia 32mm cds in 1868. This 2¢ circular rate cover with two 1¢ Z grills and a recycled 32mm cds (without year) could have been among the 8.7 million pieces of mail postmarked at Philadelphia during 1868. A low survival rate for 1¢ E (and Z) grills and non-letter class mail could explain the absence of corroborating data in the census sample (200 covers).

entirely hypothetical, created by computer imaging, but it combines the essential elements to create an entirely plausible use of the 1¢ Z grill with the Philadelphia 32mm cds. It is an unsealed circular-rate envelope bearing two 1¢ stamps canceled by the old 32mm cds, recycled without the year slug for dedicated use on a large quantity of circulars. If the author's issue date for the 1¢ Z grill is correct, then the stamp was probably used in March or early April 1868 when tax notices were mailed and the post office would have to cope with an unusually large volume of mail.

To see such circumstances and accept the use of a Philadelphia 32mm cds in 1868 is compatible with the fundamentals of statistical analysis. To say that such a thing cannot exist based on a sample of 200 artifacts from an original population of 8.7 million is bad science.

Conclusion and Acknowledgements

The principles of statistical analysis will safeguard philatelists from making the mistake of condemning genuine items that do not conform to norms based on census data. There are many more examples that illustrate the points made in this article, but the three chosen by the author seem especially appropriate because of their significance to philately. To diminish their importance and value through the misuse of data would be, as Friedlander said, a "sin."

The author wishes to thank the following for their advice and cooperation: William T. Crowe (The Philatelic Foundation), Frank Mandel, Steve M. Roth and David Zlowe. Their help does not in any way reflect their agreement with the opinions expressed. □

BANK NOTE PERIOD
JOE H. CROSBY, Editor

(Editor-in-Chief's Note: Joe H. Crosby, our new Bank Note Period Editor, has collected stamps since 1947, having been inspired by his father, J.H. Crosby, a lifelong U.S. collector and postal historian. His first specialized collection was of the 2 Cent Red Brown Issue of 1883. From there Joe has gone on to build a national gold medal exhibit of 19th Century U.S. Cancellations (available from the USPCS exhibits chairman).)

As the new Bank Note Period Editor, I intend to obtain top quality research articles from our talented membership. We both want and need your help. I much prefer to do the job the title implies—edit; that is, help writers to get their knowledge and ideas published, rather than to write them myself. Most who know me will not be surprised to see this initial effort center around my first love, cancellations. But, we are looking for volunteers to do one—or a series of—articles on a single Bank Note stamp, a complete Issue, or a denomination across the entire Bank Note period.

I would also like to develop the Bank Note period from the territorial aspect, *e.g.* Bank Notes used in New Mexico, Idaho, or Alaska Territory. Considering the lengthy time period with which we are dealing, there are at least 28 different territories which enjoyed Bank Note stamps. Accordingly, your section editor will contact each state postal history specialist group to obtain input on new material not covered by Chase/McCabeen or other major philatelic publications. A successful series along these lines certainly would add both depth and breaadth to bank note collecting.

Finally, I welcome any suggestions on how to make this section a lively, productive, and valuable part of the USPCS. —Joe H. Crosby □

NEW ENGLAND LARGE NEGATIVE USPO OVAL CANCELLATIONS ON THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS MAIL
JOE H. CROSBY

As the Bank Note period was coming to a close in the 1890s, a commercial cancellation manufacturer provided a very distinctive large oval town marking without dater, for third and fourth class mail, to at least eleven post offices in six New England states. Figure 1 illustrates the type of marking that is dealt with in this article. Though the designs vary in size from 50mm x 38mm to 40mm x 30mm , they are all *so similar* as to lead a postal historian to the conclusion that they were made by the same company. However, a review of Postal Guides and advertisements of firms supplying postmasters with canceling devices has not revealed *which* company did so.

The design features a bold black oval with a large negative "U S" about 25mm high and small "PO" about 5mm high, with two 6mm channels cut horizontally across the "U S" and between the "P O" for the positive letters showing the town and state.

To date I have documented the use of this type of cancel as being mostly on Scott #219 1¢ Bank Notes or on 1¢ postal stationery of the Small Bank Note period, although some later uses on Bureau triangle issues have been recorded as well. Below are the annotated results of the study to date, listed alphabetically by post office:

AUBURN, ME	45mm x 34mm On #264, cover in Crosby collection
BARRE, VT.	Size cannot be accurately measured from partial strike #U??; in Crosby collection

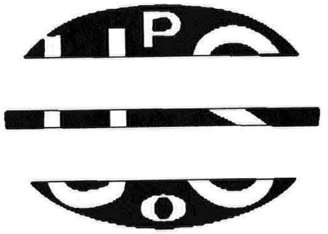


Figure 1. Type of town marking

Figure 2. Bridgeport, Conn.

Figure 3. Concord, N. H.

Figure 4. Exeter, N. H.

Figure 5. Laconia, N. H.

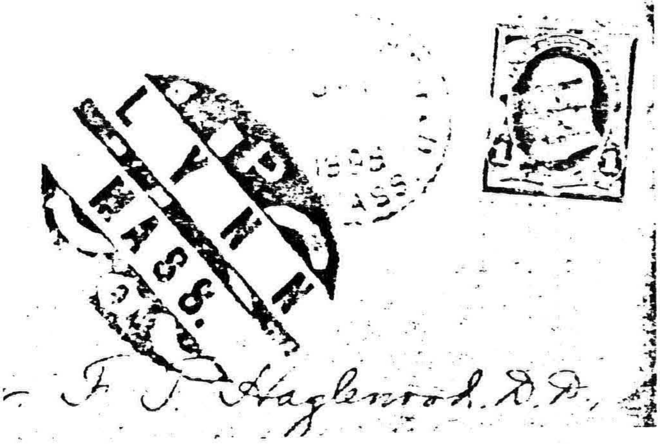


Figure 6. Lynn, Mass.

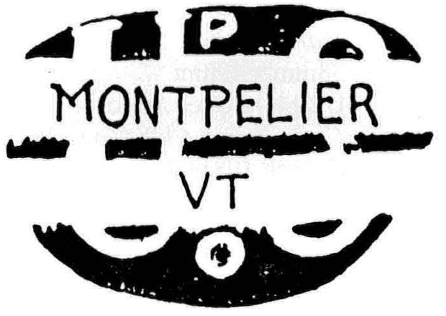


Figure 7. Montpelier, Vt.

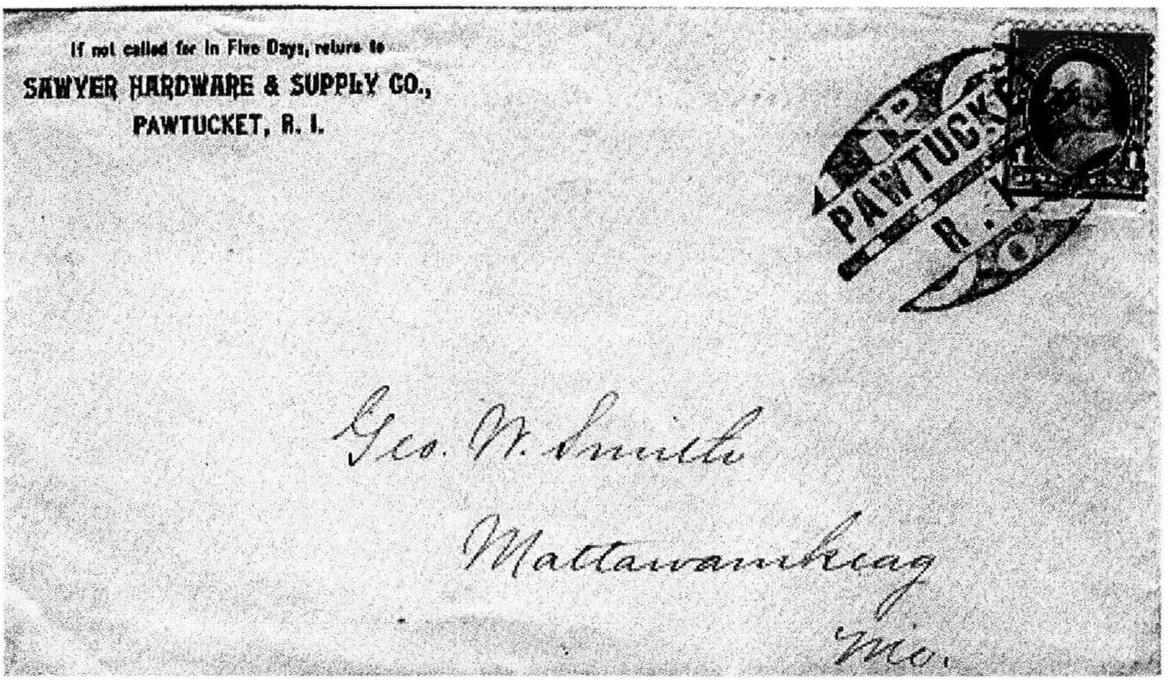


Figure 8. Pawtucket, R.I.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.	Not to actual size On ??. From Illustration 383 in *Connecticut Post Offices and Postmarks,* by Arthur J. Warmsley (1977) First reported by Herbert P. Atherton in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* in 1932 and reprinted in *Postal Markings,* Vol. 11, No. 6, Whole #125 (February 1942)
CONCORD, N. H.	38mm x 49mm U294. Cover reported by Bill Claghorn in *U.S. Cancellation Club News,* Vol. 15, No. 8, Whole No. 166 (March 1981)
EXETER, N.H.	Not to actual size "On 2 c 1894 reconstructed from several stamps." Reported by W.S. Fearon in *Postal Markings,* Vol. 5, No. 8, Whole #55 (Jan. 20, 1936)
LACONIA, N.H.	50mm x38 mm #219, on cover in Warren Kimball Collection illustrated in *Linn's* "Cover of the Week" (1986)
LEWISTON, ME	Dimensions unknown Reported to the author by Bruce Hazelton in 1996 (no photocopy available to physically verify)
LYNN, MASS.	45mm x 43mm #219, on cover reported by Wylie Flack in *U.S. Cancellation Club News,* Vol. 8, No. 3, Whole # 82 (May 1966) and sold in Frajola Sale #8, Lot 92 An off-cover partial plate block of 6 of a 2¢ Type I triangle stamp (#265) with two strikes of the Lynn, Mass. cancel has also been verified to the author by Hubert C. Skinner
MONTPELIER, VT	45mm x 34mm #264, on legal size cover in Crosby Collection Also illustrated in *The Postal History of Vermont,* by Slawson, Bingham, and Drenan (Collector's Club, N.Y., 1969) [45mm x 32mm]
PAWTUCKET, R.I.	40mm x 30mm #219, on cover in Crosby Collection
SKOWHEGAN, ME	No dimensions available W301 wrapper illustrated in John Kaufmann Sale #74, Lot 999

The list shows that since the 1930s collectors have been reporting their single marking of this type and seeking additional information, but with seemingly no connection to each other. James M. Cole, in *Cancellations & Killers of the Banknote Era, 1870-1897* (published 1996 by the USPCS), was the first to provide a listing of five of the 11 post offices listed here (see VL-23, page 308-9), using the Laconia,N.H. cover for illustration. There Cole offered a theory that "these handstamps were probably made from P. O. Department postmen's belt buckles by machining a slot and affixing the town name and state in place." The problem with that theory is the letter "S" of "U S" and "P" of "P O" would appear reversed if that were the source of this marking. Moreover, the National Postal Museum does not have any belt buckles of similar design which could have provided the inspiration for it.

Any information on these large negative USPO markings, other post offices which used them, and especially the manufacturers who supplied them, will be greatly appreciated by the author and shared with the philatelic community. □

REVISITING THE 1¢ 1869 REISSUE

WILLIAM E. MOOZ

In a previous article,[1] the author discussed the 1¢ 1869 reissue. Two important facts, hitherto generally unknown, were presented in that article. The first of these was that there were four printings of this reissue. The second was an attempt to identify the characteristics of each of these four printings.

The key piece of evidence used to make this determination was described as follows in the article:

> We already have evidence, in the form of a brown orange stamp on cover, that the second printing was brown orange. The single example is a post card addressed to Uruguay, which has a October 5, 1880 CDS. This stamp was auctioned as Lot 721 in the Harmer San Francisco sale on 6/3/82. The stamp was described as "Scott #133 (sic), brown orange." It is unfortunate that the Scott number and the color do not agree, but I assume that the color description is correct, and that the catalog number was a typographical error.

The assumption embodied in this evidence has turned out to be incorrect. There is no question about the date of cancellation, but the Scott number used in the auction description is in conflict with the alleged color of the stamp. The author incorrectly assumed that the color description was correct, and that there had been a typographical error in assigning the Scott number by the lot describer.

Now more positive, but conflicting, evidence has been found. The Lawrence S. Fisher collection of classic United States First Day Covers and Earliest Known Usages was auctioned by Shreve Philatelic Galleries on May 30, 1996. Lot number 59 of the Fisher collection was a cover franked by a 1¢ buff reissue, postmarked November 28. The cover was addressed to Switzerland, and has a receiving backstamp with an 1880 date. The cover is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. When the illustration and description of this cover was first seen, the author telephoned Shreve Galleries to certify that the color description was correct. He was assured that it was, and the Philatelic Foundation certificate illustrated in Fig. 3 validates this.

The cover has a John P. Biedenstein corner card. Mr. Biedenstein was a stamp dealer, and the previous article on the 1¢ 1869 reissue noted that he bought 703 of these 1¢ reissues. A review of the invoices for these 703 copies shows that he purchased 300 on November 9, 1880, 400 on February 28, 1881, and three on May 3, 1881. All of these stamps, if soft paper copies, were from the second printing of the reissue, since the third printing was not received until August 31, 1881. Consequently, the stamp on the Biedenstein cover is undoubtedly a second printing stamp.

This causes changes in the conclusions of the earlier article, and Table 5 of that article is revised as follows:

Table 5. Characteristics of the four printings

Printing	Date	Paper	Color	Company	Number sold*
First	June 1875	Hard	Buff	National	10,000
Second	March 1880	Soft	Buff	American	5,000
Third	August 1881	Soft	Brown Orange	American	10,000
Fourth	August 1882	Soft	Brown Orange	American	8,252

[1]Mooz, William E., "The Reissue of the One Cent 1869 Stamp," *The Chronicle,* Vol. 46, No. 1 (Whole No. 161)(February 1994), pp. 48-58.

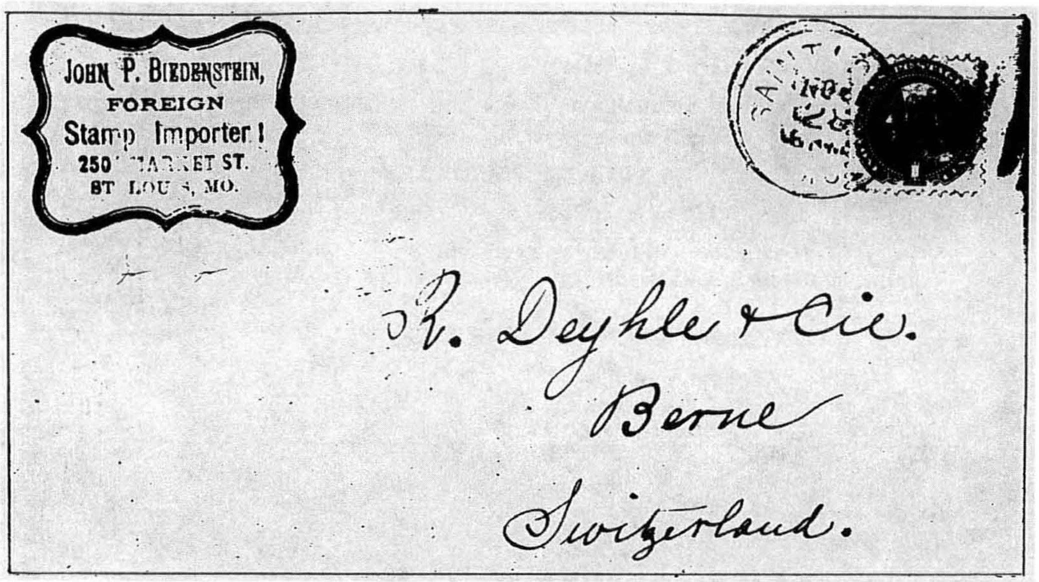


Figure 1. 1¢ buff 1869 reissue, on cover to Switzerland, Lot 59 of Fisher sale

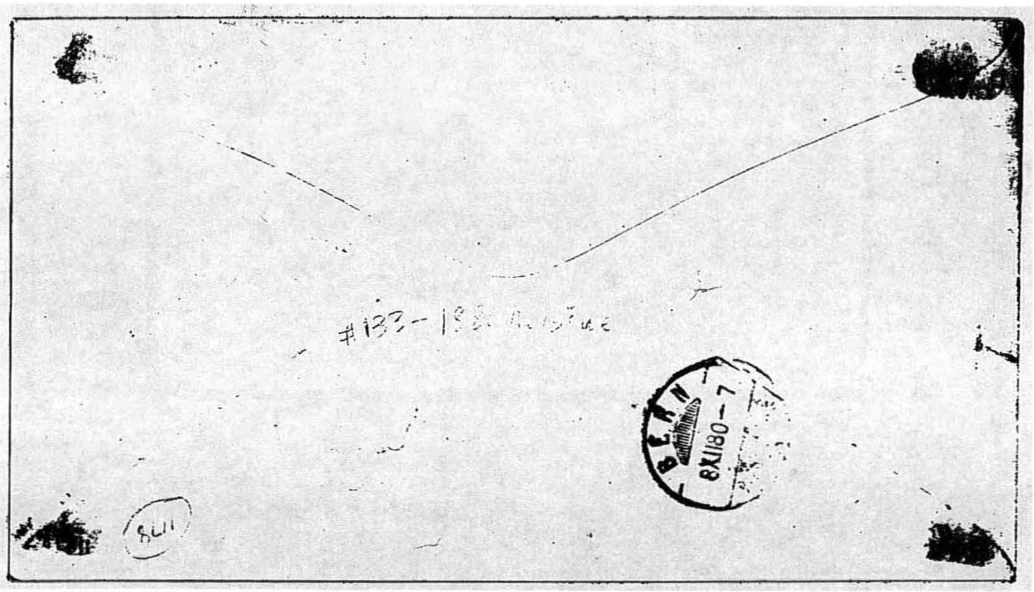


Figure 2. Reverse of Fisher sale cover

The Philatelic Foundation

501 Fifth Avenue • Suite 1901
New York, NY 10017

EXPERT COMMITTEE

No 0305673
7/26/96

We have examined the enclosed item, of which a photograph is attached, and ***described by the applicant*** as follows:

Country: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

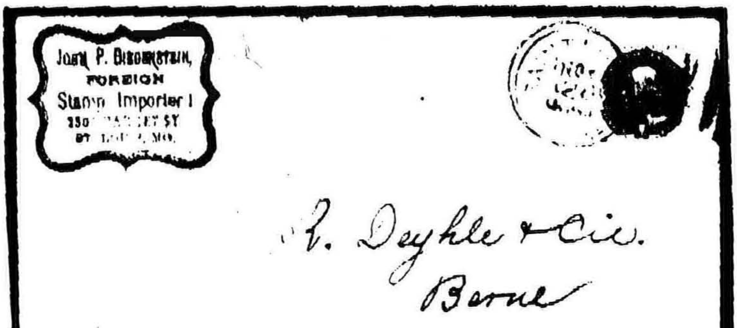
Cat. No.	Issue	Denom.	Color
133	1880	1¢	buff

Scott's unless otherwise specified

SINGLE, ST. LOUIS, MO 28 NOV (1880)
TOWN CANCEL, ON COVER TO SWITZERLAND.

AND WE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT:

IT IS A GENUINE USAGE * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *



C 0134407

For The Expert Committee
Chairman

Photocopies of this Certificate are not valid.

Figure 3. Philatelic Foundation certificate

From this we see that the total number of buff stamps on soft paper, catalogued as Scott #133, is 5,000. The total number of soft paper brown orange stamps is 18,252. This finding supports the anecdotal evidence in Luff, Brookman and Markovitz that the brown orange stamp is more plentiful than the buff stamp. It also shows that the number of buff stamps is equal to half the number of the hard paper variety, and that the number of brown orange stamps is almost double the number of the hard paper variety.

The suggested catalog listing for these stamps is also revised as follows:

1875	REISSUE OF 1869 ISSUE Produced by the National Bank Note Company Perf. 12 Without grill, hard white paper, with white crackly gum
123	1¢ buff *(10,000)*
1880	REISSUE OF 1869 ISSUE Produced by the American Bank Note Company Perf. 12 Without grill, soft porous paper, issued with gum
133	1¢ buff, issued with gum *(5,000)*
1881, 1882	REISSUE OF 1869 ISSUE Produced by the American Bank Note Company Perf. 12 Without grill, soft porous paper, without gum
133a	1¢ brown orange 1881 *(10,000)** 1¢ brown orange 1882 *(8,252)**

* It has not been determined how to distinguish the 1882 issue from the 1881 issue. □

BOOK REVIEW: MARITIME POSTAL MARKINGS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

RICHARD F. WINTER

Robertson Revisited, A Study of the Maritime Postal Markings of the British Isles based on the work of Alan Robertson, by Colin Tabeart. Published 1997 by James Bendon Ltd., Limassol, Cyprus. 314 pages plus 15 pages of introductory text and table of contents. Three chapters, a bibliography, and index of ports. 1,700 tracings in full size and illustrations of covers showing selected markings. Hardbound with dust jacket. UK£40 or US$67.50 from James Bendon Ltd, P.O. Box 6484, 3307 Limassol, Cyprus.

Alan W. Robertson first began publication of his master work, *A History of the Ship Letters of the British Isles,* in 1955. Over the next nine years he separately published various portions of the book and supplemental pages, relying on subscriptions to form completed sets with a limited edition of 600 copies. The original work, initially conceived to be two volumes but growing in time to three volumes in blue binders, continues to this day to be one of the finest presentations of high quality graphics produced in a postal history book, complete with thousands of tracings and pictures of covers and other collateral material related to the maritime postal history of the British Isles. Robertson featured his extensive maritime postal history collection, showing beautiful examples of many very rare covers. In 1973, Robertson authorized Harry Hayes to reprint another 100 copies, which appeared in a three-volume black binder set, many of the pages being excess copies from the original printings. Before Robertson died in 1978, he sold the rights to his original work with the expectation that his cataloging efforts of the maritime markings might be continued. It took a few more years before the rights passed into the hands of the current author.

In the summer of 1985 I met Colin Tabeart, a Royal Navy officer serving a tour of duty in London as an instructor at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. During the course of many lengthy conversations each evening after working hours, he revealed the fact that he was now the current owner of the rights to Robertson's book, along with extensive notes that he had made from Robertson's original records. He was trying to keep records of new markings and expand the dates of use of the recorded markings, but progress was very slow. When I asked about his plans for an update to Robertson's book, he was quite doubtful that would occur as so little new information was coming to light. We agreed to share information about the maritime markings, but I was left with the distinct impression that there probably would be no update.

What a difference twelve years makes! In that time, Colin Tabeart became well-known as a maritime postal historian and was the first to publish a comprehensive rate analysis in his book, *United Kingdom Letter Rates 1657-1900.* He had intended this rate book be the first part of a Robertson revision since Robertson's original work was so weak in the area of rates. In the intervening years Tabeart had also established an excellent network of contacts with other prominent maritime postal historians, and pulled together a sizeable amount of data that either added to or corrected information that Robertson had originally published. To this he added his own personal research at the Post Office Archives and the information he gained from an ever-watchful eye for new markings in auction catalogs and member displays at society meetings. In 1993 he gave permission to James Bendon to produce a reprint of the original Robertson work, hoping, at the very least, to bring the original information into the hands of many collectors who had little opportunity to buy the books which had become a classic reference. He was not yet ready to publish a revision of Robertson. The reprint was excellent, but offered illustrations of the markings at only 80 percent full size and added no new information nor corrected errors found in the original work. Bendon's second printing of the reprint in 1995 substantiated a strong interest in Robertson's catalog of maritime markings.

The network of students, within which Colin Tabeart was continually exchanging information, was starting to add sufficient information to his data base to make a revision more plausible. Roger Hosking, who authored *Paquebot Cancellations of the World* (the second and most comprehensive edition of which was published in 1987), was responsible for the standard reference of these special maritime markings. He agreed to allow his research (primarily 20th Century markings) to be added to the Robertson update. Robertson had touched only very lightly on the paquebot markings as many of the markings were not in use before he died. Additionally, significant work on the markings used on the Royal Navy mails during World War I had been published by Dr. Michael H. Gould. He permitted Colin Tabeart to include some of his research in the Robertson update, primarily the data on markings used at the ports. The markings used onboard the ships were not used as they did not apply to the port post offices. Work in this area was Dr. Gould's forte. Peter Forrestier-Smith also assisted by producing most of the update to the London ship, packet, and India Letter sections, and Bryan Hunt added his special knowledge of the markings of Southampton to the effort. There were many other serious contributors, a listing of which may be found in the Acknowledgements and includes many of the major maritime collectors of the British Isles. Colin Tabeart decided to proceed with the update if James Bendon would agree to publish. Bendon did so, and by the end of 1997 their labors produced this fine new reference book.

Robertson Revisited is, in my view, the model by which any effort to revise a "standard reference" might aspire. It has been brilliantly designed and produced! The heart of Robertson's original work was Section E, his catalog of the maritime handstamps of the British Isles. Arranged alphabetically by seaport, maritime markings of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales were amalgamated into one large section. Since no comprehensive review of the original catalog section of Robertson had been attempted, Tabeart decided to concentrate on this area. *Robertson Revisited* is essentially an improved, modern catalog of the maritime markings designed for ease of use by the collector. The original work was so full of collateral material that the actual catalog was stretched over two volumes and not very easy to use. Tabeart was pressed by his friends to include more than just a passing reference to postal rates in the catalog update. Although he had published his earlier rate study to build upon weaknesses in the original Robertson, he found that the subject of ship rates was still a problem for many collectors, an area not quite as simple as it appeared. So he wrote a small chapter in this book, which nicely summarizes the complex subject of the maritime letter rates of the British Isles, and precedes the catalog as the first chapter. It includes explanations of rate progressions, inland rates, privileged rates, ship letter rates and packet letter rates. No attempt has been made to detail all the rates, but just provide simple summaries. A second small chapter provides charming vignettes to introduce the reader to the pioneering efforts at steam communications, not only in the North Atlantic, but also the West Indies and Mexico, India and the Far East, South America, South Africa, West Africa and Australia. Long an enthusiast of the pioneer transatlantic steamships of the North Atlantic, the author has included a listing of the sailing dates for each of the pioneer steamers. This listing was originally published in *Handbook on Transatlantic Mail,* edited by J.C. Arnell and published by the British North American Philatelic Society in 1987. This information was undoubtedly included to make it more readily available to collectors of maritime markings who would be interested in this new catalog and who were unaware of the original handbook which had a limited distribution. A very helpful Bibliography, which lists those references the author has found over the years to be most useful, appears after the catalog section of the book. Each bibliographic listing has a short summary to describe the reference. The final part of the book is an Index of Ports for the catalog. The two small chapters, along with the bibliography and an index of ports, provide the only excursions from the catalog listing itself.

Pages 27-304 encompass the revised catalog of maritime markings. Arranged alphabetically, as in the original work, the listing employs Robertson's original numbering system. The author felt the Robertson alpha-numeric designators were so well-known and widely used that it would be confusing and unpopular to change it. I would agree completely with him on this point. He has accommodated new listings and accepted out-of- sequence designators to preserve the original system. Thus we still have the familiar "S" for ship and "P" for packet designators, although listings such as S1a may be now be chronologically earlier than the consecutive listings like S1 through S4. This presents no problem for the user of the catalog, in my view, and the author alerts us to out-of-sequence listings. I find the new catalog much easier to use than the original because the information it conveys is more concisely presented. The smaller 9½" x 6½" (24cm x 17cm) size pages are printed on a quality of paper that is of sufficient weight to prevent any serious bleed through of the print from the opposite page and has little reflectivity, making it easy on the eyes. The binding allows the pages to lay open flat, a must for a catalog of markings. Information about each marking is provided in columns (Original Number, New Number, Colour, Old Dates, New Dates and Remarks) followed by tracings of each of the markings. To aid the catalog user, long listings are broken into smaller sections so that the tracing of each marking usually appears on the page with the data about the marking, a very thoughtful presentation technique. The Remarks column contains some helpful comments; more often, however, this column refers the reader to Notes prepared by the author lower on the page or on adjoining pages. Here we find extensive comments by the author about many of the markings based on his research and communications with other collectors. There is a great deal of new information in these Notes, which at times fill many pages.

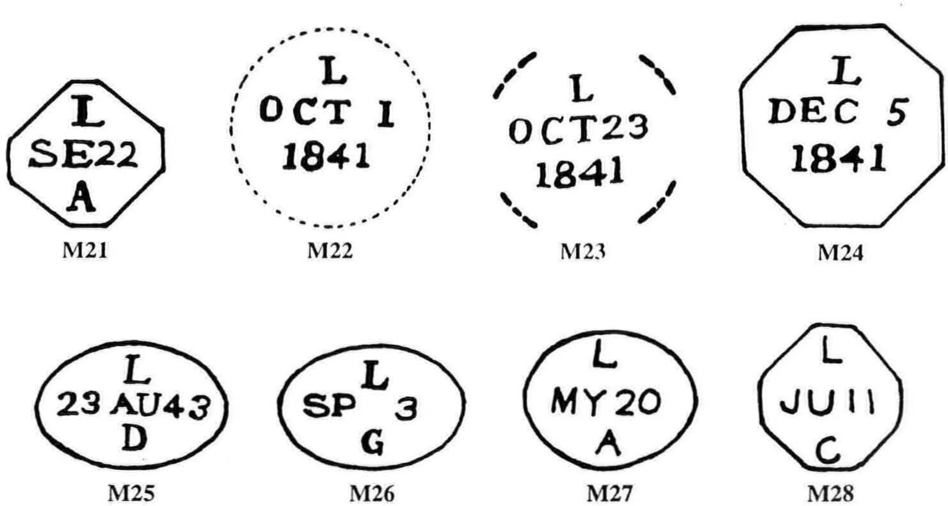


Figure 1. Liverpool transit date markings (from *Robertson Revisited*)

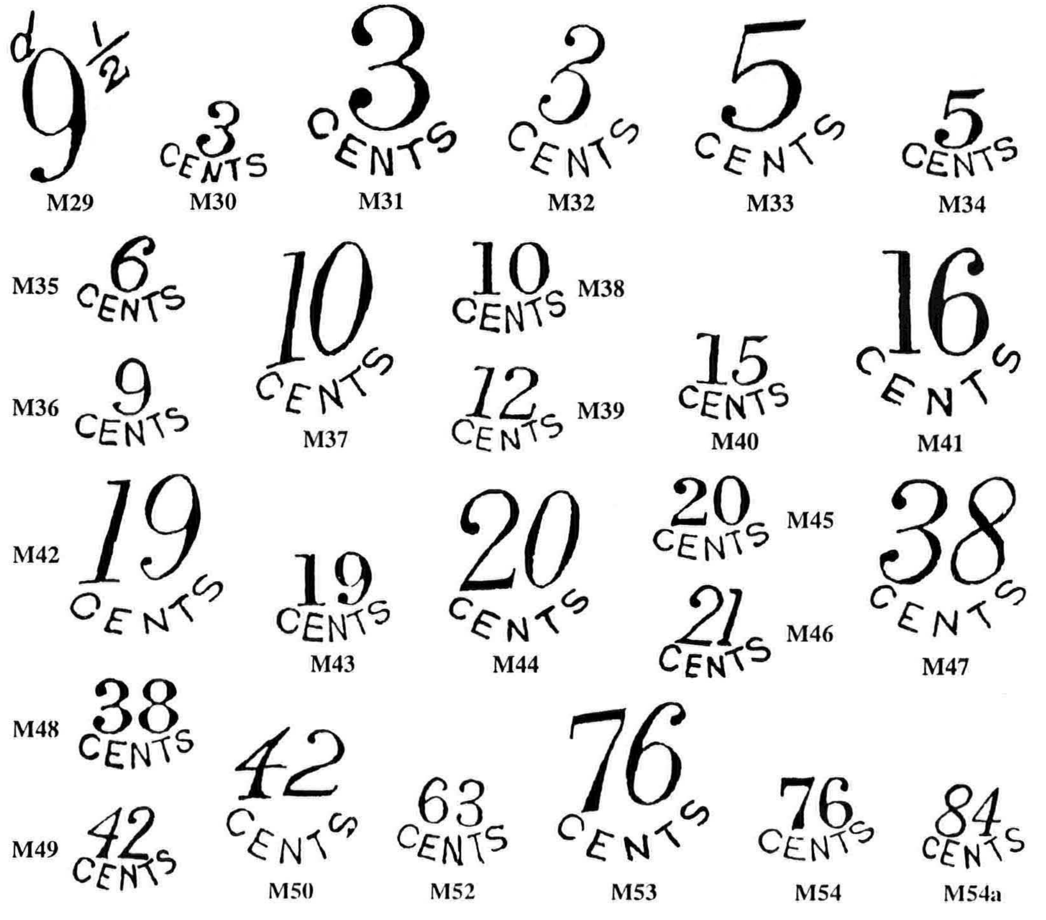


Figure 2. A selection of Liverpool "CENTS" markings (from *Robertson Revisited*)

Colin Tabeart's personal interests in the maritime postal history of Liverpool has resulted in substantial improvements of the original Robertson data for this port. He devotes 35 pages to the markings of Liverpool and attributes 87 new markings to the Liverpool office, including "Landing Stage Liverpool," transit lozenge, accountancy, and rate markings. He also includes the rate and accountancy markings issued to postal agents working on board transatlantic steamships so they can be compared with those used ashore in Liverpool. Figure 1 illustrates a group of eight Liverpool transit date markings used on mails arriving at Liverpool for further transit, in most cases to overseas destinations by transatlantic packets. Tabeart first wrote about these markings in *Postal History* (1976), the journal of the Postal History Society (Great Britain). Robertson identified only the last three of the eight markings now shown in *Robertson Revisited* as no. M21- M28. The "M" numbers are assigned for miscellaneous markings. M21-M24, not identified in the original work, are quite uncommon with M22 and M23 considered rare. Another group of addiillustrated in the book and used in the Liverpool office, each identified by a *Robertson Revisited* marking number. The style of the "CENTS" markings used at Liverpool, in many cases, differed quite visibly from similar markings used at the London office, making it possible to identify the place where the markings were applied. With the exception of marking no. M29, the markings shown in Figure 2 were each used to show a debit or credit to the United States under the terms of the United States-Great Britain Postal Convention of 1848. Each letter received one of these accounting markings appropriate for that particular letter. M29, as Colin Tabeart explains, was used as a postage due marking on letters brought into Liverpool during the period May 1849-April 1850 from the United States, requiring sea and British inland postage to be paid by the recipient, but no United States charge. The London section of the catalog shows an even larger listing of "CENTS" markings, a number of which have never been seen on cover but were recorded in the proof impression books of the date and cancellation stamps located in the Post Office Archives. Other examples of new studies by the author are his discussions in the Notes of the outpost ship letter markings of London and the Bristol Cape Packet markings.

The author and I disagree on the importance of one omission from this otherwise very thorough catalog. Offering an explanation in his Preface for the absence of information of the relative scarcity of the different markings (except for the work of Forrestier-Smith on the London markings), the author indicates rarity guides are almost impossible to compile, and whatever validity they have lasts only until the next archive gets onto the market. Aside from the author, whose extensive experience with these markings enables him to know which ones are common and which ones highly uncommon, the typical user of this catalog will have no clue. In a few cases, the author has revealed some fact of relative scarcity in a Remarks column note, but otherwise there is no relative valuation information. Having once compiled and published a comprehensive listing of markings, also without a scarcity guide, I can understand the dilemma. I now feel that I "short-changed" my readers by withholding information that I might have been able to provide. Scarcity factors or rarity guides are important pieces of information, even if temporary in nature. Their inclusion throughout this catalog would have added an important missing element. The original Robertson catalog also did not address the relative scarcity of markings, but a supplemental Guide to Valuation was produced by Robertson in 1958. While he indicated an intention to periodically review the guide, to the best of my knowledge this has never occurred; therefore, the 1958 assessment of value is all that is available, almost forty years out of date.

Both Colin Tabeart and James Bendon are to be congratulated for *Robertson Revisited.* This is a quality catalog that will serve the maritime collecting community very handsomely. For those who wish to have the catalog portion of the original work, updated, greatly improved, and in a easy-to-use format, this book will easily satisfy them and I recommend it with no hesitation. Since maritime related covers are widely collected, I would not be surprised to learn that the printing of this book sells swiftly. Tabeart-authored books have a habit of disappearing very quickly. □

THE COVER CORNER
SCOTT GALLAGHER, Editor
RAYMOND W. CARLIN, Asst. Editor

ADDITIONAL ANSWER TO PROBLEM COVER IN ISSUE 173

Fred Gregory sends added information regarding steamer sailings from San Francisco in August 1855, which helps, but does not solve, the question of whether the cover in Figure 1 traveled via a Pacific Mail Steamship (PM), or by a Nicaragua Steamship (NS). He writes:

> I have compiled a list of comings and goings of Panama and Nicaragua Steamships at San Francisco from 1849 - 1870. On August 1, 1855, the *Golden Age* (PM) left for Panama and the *Pacific* (NS) left for San Juan, Nicaragua. On August 18, the *Golden Gate* (PM) left for *Panama* and the *Uncle Sam* (NS) left for San Juan. If the arrival date of the Panama connecting steamer was on or before September 8, the cover could have gone via Panama.
>
> Whether the sailing schedules changed in August, 1855, becomes unimportant since both the PM and the NS steamships left San Francisco together on the 18th. However, the actual departures and the published schedules are difficult to reconcile in 1855. In June departures were on the 1st to San Juan, the 2nd to Panama, the 15th to both, and the 30th to both. In July steamers departed for both ports on the 16th.

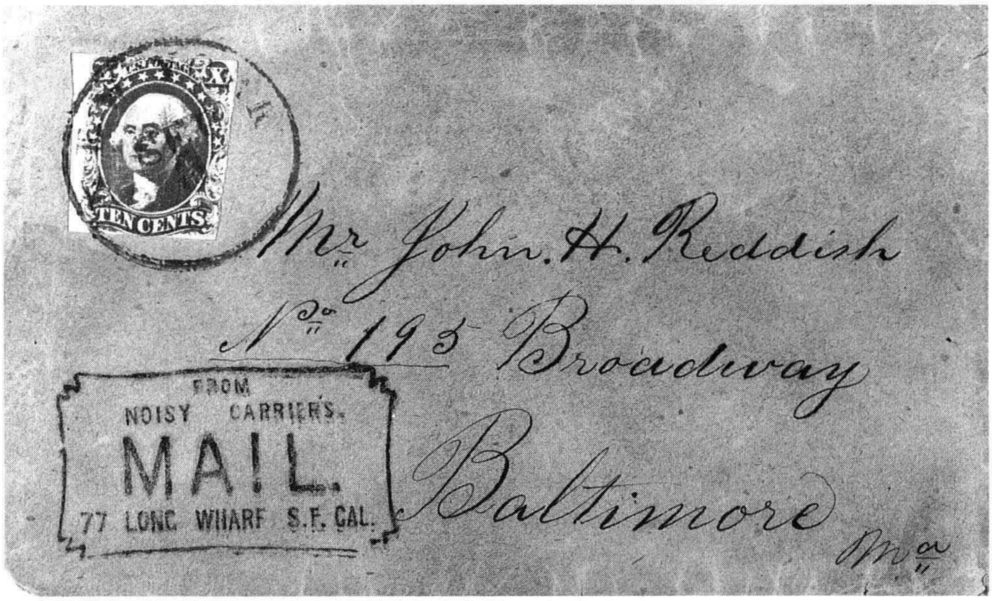


Figure 1. Noisy Carriers cover via Nicaragua (?)

ANSWERS TO PROBLEM COVERS IN ISSUE 176

The 1876 cover shown in Figures 2 and 3 is an example of mail from Mexico to the U.S. by sea, advertised and unclaimed, being sent to the Dead Letter Office. It is similar to a problem cover in *Chronicle* 175 which traveled by land from Mexico to Los Angeles via Tucson. Both covers would have been carried under an 1862 U.S./Mexico postal convention which set a single sea rate (1/2 oz.) of 7¢ plus the Mexican and U.S. inland rates. The originating country was to collect its own inland postage, plus the sea rate if applicable, paid with stamps.

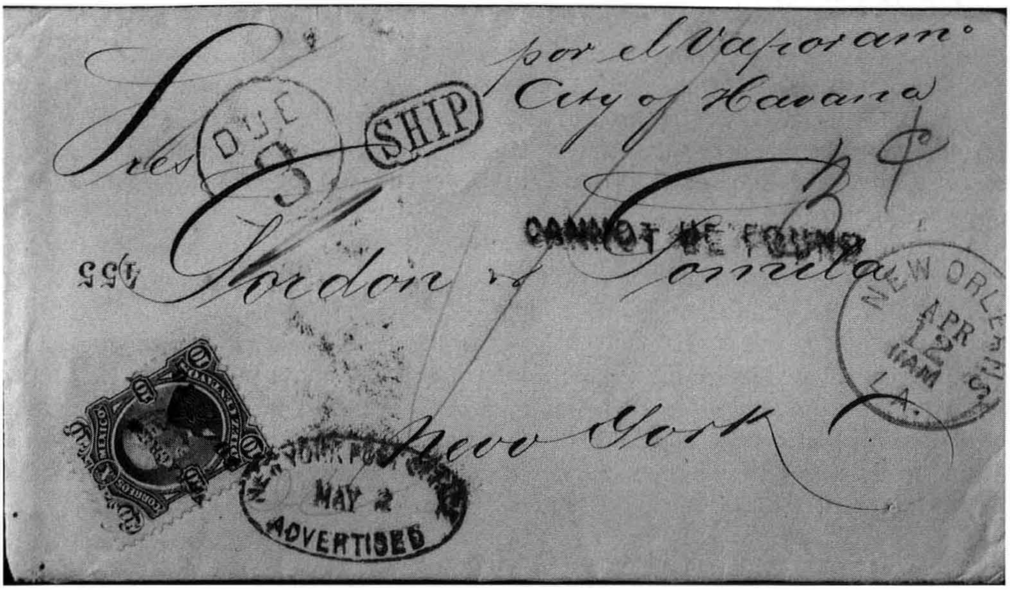


Figure 2. Obverse of 1876 cover from Mexico to New York via New Orleans

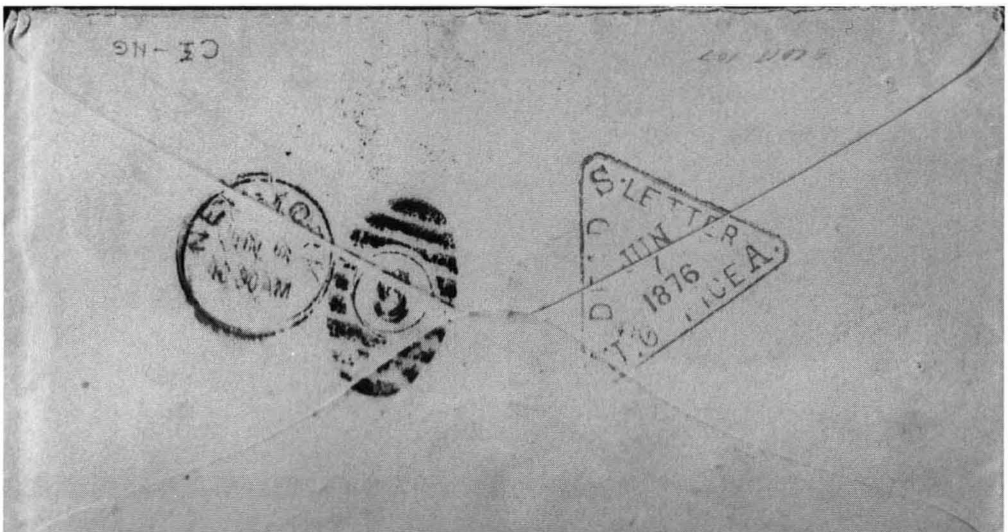


Figure 3. Reverse of 1876 cover from Mexico to New York

A phone discussion with Dale Pulver revealed some interesting facts:

1) Covers from the U.S. to Mexico during this period invariably are prepaid 10¢ (3¢ U.S. plus 7¢ sea) single rate.

2) Covers from Mexico to the U.S. are invariably prepaid only the Mexican inland postage, in this case 10 centavos, the local single rate at Vera Cruz. The sea rate was apparently not collected, or it was paid in cash without notation on the cover.

3) Arriving at New Orleans on April 12 aboard the American steamer *City of Havana,* the problem cover was marked "DUE/3" and "SHIP" to indicate that it was not subject to double deficiency U.S. postage as would be charged if not carried under the postal convention.

4) The cover arrived in New York which repeated the "3¢" due in pencil. The New York Post Office advertised the letter on May 2 without success and applied the "CANNOT BE FOUND" handstamp.

5) On June 6, the cover left New York for the Dead Letter Office, arriving June 7, where it received the identifying number "455" on the front above the Mexican stamp.

An outstanding question is why the Mexican Post Office did not charge sea postage for mail sent under the 1862 U.S./Mexico convention. Does anyone have an example of a Mexico to the U.S. cover by sea, either West or East coast, in the period from 1862 to 1879 (when Mexico joined the UPU) with the 7¢ sea rate paid?

Figure 4 is a CSA patriotic cover with a seven star flag. The "I-U-KA / PAID 5 cts." Mississippi provisional handstamp is a beauty. Is there anything wrong with this cover?

Figure 4. CSA patriotic cover from "I-U-KA"

The answer is "Yes," because when recently submitted to the Philatelic Foundation, the responce was "No opinion." Willaim Crowe, curator of the Philatelic Foundation, explains that they do not have a reference copy. Scott Gallagher, one of the P.F. experts and on the Board of Directors, will explain how the P.F. system works on submittals in the next issue. He will also comment on the suggestion that this cover may be a John Fox fake, though the IUKA marking was not one of the devices found in his basement after his death.

PROBLEM COVERS FOR THIS ISSUE

The envelope in Figure 5 has a duplex "MIAMI / DEC / 22 / 6 AM / 1898" canceling the 2¢ stamp plus a black "SHIP" handstamp and a blue "due 2¢" in manuscript over the notation "Admiral Sigsbee." Two 1¢ postage due stamps are each marked by pen with a black "X." The reverse has two Pittsburgh, Pa. receiving markings and a gold stationery emblem "Grand Encampment Knights Templar / 1898."

What route did this cover take from Miami to Pittsburgh and why was 2¢ postage due collected? Does the "Admiral Sigsbee" notation have any significance?

Figure 5. 1898 "SHIP" cover from Miami to Pittsburgh

Figures 6 and 7 show the front and back of a cover to New York endorsed "P. City of Washington." It is franked with a Great Britain 1 shilling stamp, the usual 1/2 ounce transatlantic contract mail rate, which is canceled with a duplex "LONDON / OC 9 / 60" obliterator. The stamp is also barely tied with a bold black "**6**."

A perfect "SHIP LETTER / Crown / OC 10 / 1860 / LIVERPOOL" is struck in black across the back flap together with a red double oval originating handstamp "GEORGE PEABODY / & Co. / LONDON." Was this cover over or short paid? And what is the meaning of the black "6"?

The well worn envelope to San Francisco, California in Figure 8 is endorsed "By Steamer Via Charges & Panama." It has manuscript postage markings: "50¢" in red which is crossed out in red ink, and "80" in red ink. The upper left corner has three difficult to decipher lines in pencil: "Sr. Bullof??? / March 27th / ?ermirt 19, & 20th." The upper right corner has written in black ink "?y?? Aug 20th." There are no markings on the reverse. Please explain the two postage markings, the lack of any date stamp, and where this cover could have originated.

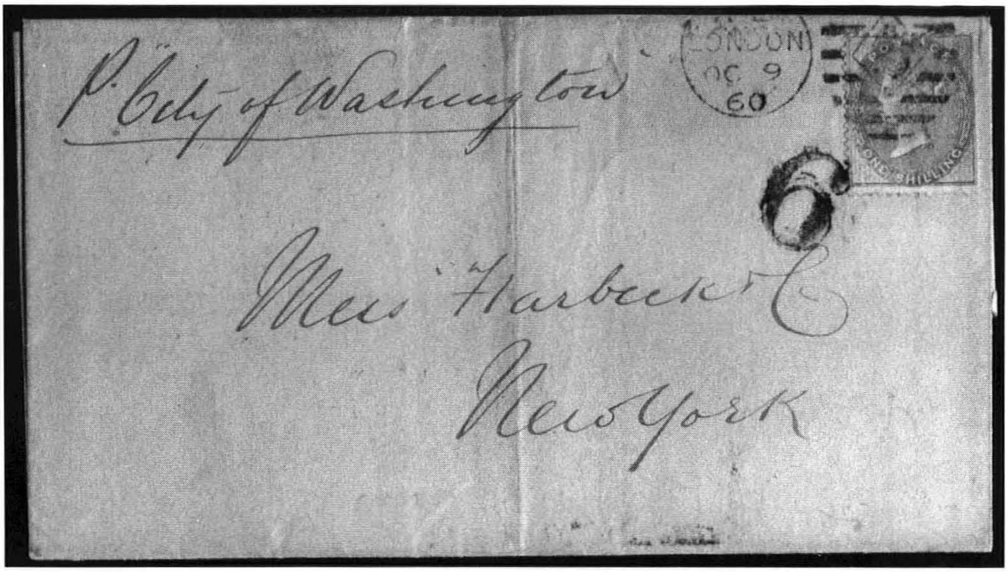


Figure 6. Front of 1860 cover from London to New York

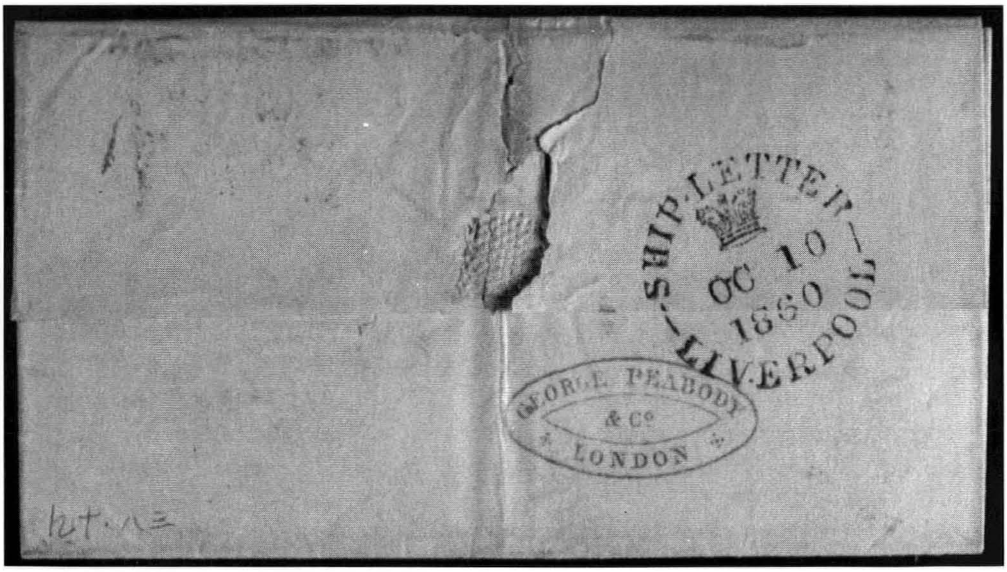


Figure 7. Back of 1860 cover via Liverpool to New York

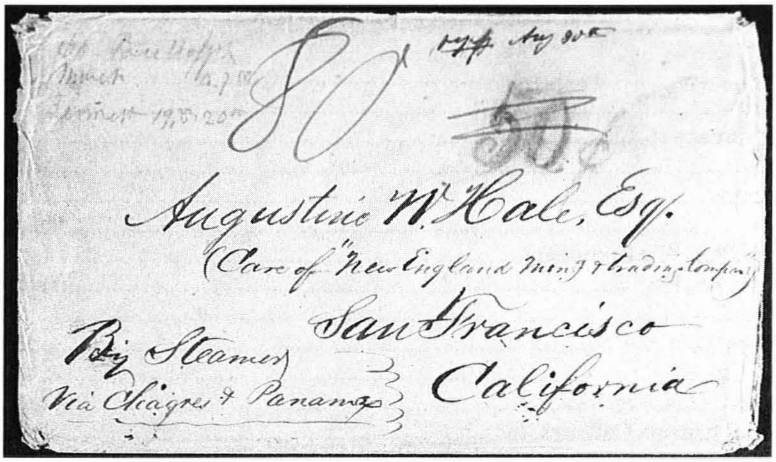


Figure 8. Cover to San Francisco endorsed "Via Charges & Panama"

Please send your answers to these problem covers, and any further discussion of previous answers to other problem covers, within two weeks of receiving your *Chronicle.* The "go to press" deadline for the May *Chronicle* is March 30, 1998. We can receive mail at P.O. Box 42253, Cincinnati, Ohio,45242, as well as by Fax at (513) 563-6287. We need some new examples of problem covers for The Cover Corner. Please submit a glossy black and white photograph of each cover, including the reverse if it has significant markings. It is also important to identify the color of markings on covers submitted. Thanks. □

ADVERTISER INDEX

Guido Craveri 74
Charles G. Firby 79
Leonard H. Hartmann 95
Steven Hines 83
Victor B. Krievins 4
James E. Lee .... Inside Back Cover
Andrew Levitt, Philatelic Consultant 54
Jack E. Molesworth, Inc. .... Inside Front Cover
Pittsboro Philatelics 83
Regency Stamps, Ltd. 6
Brad Sheff 89
Shreves Philatelic Galleries, Inc. 2
Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc. .... Back Cover
Spink 1
Taylor Made Company 95

Great collections have one name in common.