

CATALOGUE


OF

American, Local and Miscellaneous

STAMPS,

For Sale by S. ALLAN TAYLOR,

BOX 179, ALBANY, N. Y.

 All communications should be prepaid, and orders of less than 50 cents should contain a stamp for reply.

	Kind	cts. each.		Kind	cts. each.
Albany Bazaar P. O.	2	3	Honour's City Post	3	2
Arthur's City Express	2	2	Hunt's Despatch.....	3	2
American Express Co.....	3	2	International Express.....	3	2
Blood, D. O. & Co.....	1	5	Jenkin's Despatch	2	3
Blood's Despatch	3	2	Johnson's Box.....	1	3
Brady & Co.	2	3	Ker's City Post.....	5	3
Barr's Penny Despatch.....	1	3	Ker's City Arms	5	2
Brown & Co.	2	3	Letter Express, Free	3	3
Brainard & Co.....	2	3	Langton's California Express	2	5
British American College Stamp.....	2	5	Metropolitan, 13 American Bible House.....	3	3
Bryant & Stratton's College Stamp, (Hartford).....	2	3	Messenkope's Union Square P. O.	3	3
“ “ “ “ (Albany)	2	3	Mills' Free Despatch	3	2
“ “ “ “ (Montreal)	2	5	Moody's Penny Post	3	2
Broadway Post Office.....	1	3	Pomeroy & Co.'s Express	2	5
Bowery “ “	2	3	Roadman's Penny Post	3	2
Boyce's City Express.....	3	3	Robinson & Co.....	3	3
Bridge Despatch.....	3	2	Russell's Eighth Avenue P. O.	3	3
Brigg's “	2	2	Smith's City Express	3	2
Bentley's “	3	2	Stait, W., & Co.	3	2
Barker's City Post	3	2	Steinmeyer's City Post	3	2
Bell's Montreal Despatch.....	3	5	Swarts for U. S. Mail	3	1
Clark & Co.....	2	3	Squier & Co.'s Despatch	2	3
City Despatch Post (C.C.)	3	3	Union Square Post Office	3	3
Cressman & Co.	3	2	Warwick's Despatch Post.....	12	2
Eastman College Stamp	1	5	Winslow & Co.	3	2
East River P. O.....	3	3	Westervelt's Post	3	2
Essex Letter Express.....	3	3	West town Despatch.....	3	2
Eagle City Post.....	3	2			
French American Co.....	2	5			
Gordon's City Express	3	3			
Grand Trunk Railway, (Newspaper)	1	5			
Government City Despatch.....	3	3			
Hourly Express Post.. ..	3	3			
Hanford's Pony Express.....	3	3			

ENVELOPES.

Boyd's.....	2	2
Winslow & Co.	1	2
Thompson & Co.	1	5

Pony Express.—1 dol., 20 cts.; 2 dol., 30 cts.; 4 dol., 50. cts.

The Mormon Stamp.—(Fac Simile) 3 colors, 5 cts. each.

Confederate States.—(Fac Simile) 2 cts., and 10 cts. *New Orleans*, 2 cts. *Baton Rouge*, *Memphis*, *McCalloway*, *Mobile*, *Nashville*, *Charleston*, *Richmond*, (Fac Simile), all 2 cts. each.

A large assortment of *Foreign Stamps*, both used and unused, constantly on hand.

The “*Stamp Collector's Record*,” a monthly sheet, 50 cts. per annum; a specimen copy and a Foreign Postage Stamp sent on receipt of 7 cents.

Fac Simile Confederate States Stamps, equal in value to the genuine, viz., Nashville 2 colors, Charleston 2 colors, New Orleans, 5c. 2 colors, New Orleans 2c. 2 colors, Mobile 1 kind, Memphis 1 kind, Baton Rouge 1 kind, M. C. Gallaway 1 kind, Richmond 3 colors, first issue 5c. Davis 3 colors, first issue 10c. Jefferson 2 colors 1c. Calhoun 2 colors 2c. Jackson 3 colors, a complete set of twenty-five different varieties for twenty-five cents.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S RECORD.

No. 1.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 15, 1864.

PRICE 5c.

To our Readers.



IN presenting the first number of this miniature sheet to the public, devoted as it is to such a peculiarly unique pursuit as the collection of Postage Stamps, we would beg leave to apprise those who are pleased to term the collection of Postage Stamps a "mania," a juvenile ridiculous amusement, and other delicate and complimentary designations, that this is not by any means the first organ distinctly devoted to the promotion and extension of the aforesaid (so called) mania, which has yet appeared. Upwards of a twelve-month since a Journal devoted to the business made its appearance in England, and since that time various others have sprung up, and we are not aware that any of them have as yet, become defunct; on the contrary most of them appear to be in a highly prosperous condition, and look likely to outlive their defamers, a result which, we trust all Stamp Collectors will fervently pray for. Of course, the foregoing remarks are not intended for collectors. Those interested in the business will we trust favor us with that patronage and support which we shall endeavour to deserve, in an humble way. We shall be happy to receive original articles on the subject of Postage Stamps, and we shall also be glad to offer any assistance in our power to Collectors, through the medium of the column devoted to correspondents. We shall devote our attention more particularly to the notice of matters of more direct interest to Collectors on this side the Atlantic than in Europe, but we shall duly notify our readers of all new issues which may be chronicled in the European Publi-

cations. In conclusion we trust our patrons will favor us with that support, which will enable us to publish the only medium at present available to Canadian Stamp Collectors, and trusting that our hopes in that direction may not be in vain, we boldly take our stand in the ranks of the Journals of Canada, and we would respectfully state for the particular benefit of the Ministry, the Opposition and the G. T. R., that our influence may not be purchased either through fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward.

Canada 1c. Newspaper Wrapper Stamps.

This Stamp is entirely fictitious, no such Stamps ever having been issued by the Government of Canada. We are at a loss to understand why any person should have interested themselves in manufacturing such a Stamp, and that too before the collection of Postage Stamps became general in Canada. As only one or two specimens are known to exist, we presume the Stamp is hopelessly obsolete. It is a poorly engraved imitation on wood block of the present 1c. Stamp, and having the words "Newspaper Wrapper" irregularly engraved across the face of the Stamp.

New Brunswick 2c. Yellow.

This Stamp made its appearance about December first, it is in the corresponding style of the 5c. and 10c. of that Province, and was intended like the Nova Scotia 2c. for the convenience of soldiers letters. It was engraved we believe by the American Bank Note Company, New York.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. K., Kingston.—The only Stamp used in British Columbia is the 2½d.

A. L. D.—The Danish Envelope Stamps have not yet appeared in America.

A COLLECTOR.—The Genuine Confederate 5c. and 10c. on Steel, the fac-similes are engraved on wood.

C. De. L., Quebec.—The present issue of Canadian Stamps were first used in 1860.

H. W. B.—The information you require will be found Mount Browns List, 3d Edition, a Catalogue which we can safely recommend as being correct in almost all cases.

An American Trick.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—WE WILL SEND, on receipt of 25 cents, a beautiful Steel Engraving of Gen. Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans. Address, C. B. & Co., Elizabeth-port, N. J.

THE above advertisement recently appeared in the *New York Herald*, under the head of 'Fine Arts.' It is a most plausible and innocent-looking announcement, and one which few would suspect as intended to effect the extraction of postage currency from the pockets of the unwary. Yet we regret to state that such is the case. The hallowed memory of Old Hickory has been desecrated by a Jeremy Diddler; and the affectionate veneration in which he is held by a grateful people has been taken advantage of by an impecunious vagabond to fraudulently replenish his collapsed porte-monnaie. But let us not do injustice, even to the unworthy. The patrons of 'C. B. & Co.' did each receive a 'beautiful steel engraving'—not of the largest size, it is true, but still an excellent work of art, and a capital likeness of the 'Hero of Orleans.' So far, all was 'on the square'—the only irregularity which a moralist could detect in the transaction being the fact that the 'engraving' consisted of a specimen of the new two-cent stamp which was issued on the 1st of July! Unfortunately for 'C. B. & Co.,' they are likely to find to their cost that the sale of postage stamps in the States for a greater amount than the value expressed on their face, is one of the 'fine arts' the practice of which is attended with disagreeable consequences, being forbidden, under heavy penalties, by Act of Congress.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S RECORD will be issued on the Fifteenth of every Month, and will be for sale by W. Dalton, T. Riddle, and C. Hill. Annual Subscription 50c. Subscribers in the United States must forward 12c. extra to prepay Canadian Postage. Postage

Stamps of Canada will be taken at par to any amount.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

5 Lines or under	25c. each insertion,
15 "	50c. " "
25 "	75c. " "

Addresses will be inserted in the Stamp collector's Directory for 12½c. each insertion.

All Advertisements, Communications, &c., should be forward before the 7th of each month, and in all cases must be prepaid and addressed to the publisher.

S. A. TAYLOR,

Box 934,

Residence, 14 Cheneville St. Montreal.

Stamps for Sale by S. A. Taylor.

BOX 934, MONTREAL.

LOCAL AMERICAN.

Graffin's.

Hussey's.

Blood's.

Moody's.

Winslow's.

Hunt's.

Ker's.

Brodway P. O.

Arthur's.

Warwick's.

Bentley's.

3rd. Avenue P. O.

Metropolitan.

Brooklyn City.

Boyd's.

International Express.

Floyds.

Brady & Co.

Jenkin's

Chatham Square.

Stamps at 3c. Each.

New Brunswick	5c.
Nova Scotia	5c.
New Brunswick	1c.
East India	1 anna.
" "	½ anna.
" "	4 anna.
Canada	3d.
U. S. old	3c.
" "	10c.
Belgium	20.
France	5c.
" "	1c.

Stamps at 5c. Each.

Great Britain, Black,	1d.
U. S. Revenue	4c.
Papal States	5 bai.
"	8 "
France	2c.
"	4c.
New Brunswick	10c.
Spain	Dos Reales.
Prussia	4 pfenning.
Sandwich Islands	1c.
British Guiana	1c.
Cape of Good Hope	1d.
Sardinia	80d.
"	5d.
"	20d.
Thum and Taxis	1d.
"	3d.
"	6d.
"	9d.
Austria	15d.

Stamps at 10c. Each.

Austria, Newspaper Stamp	
Chili	10c.
Ceylon	1d.
Denmark, Old.	
Saxony, Old.	
Republic France	20d.
"	25c.
Brazil	10 Reis.
Cuba	2 Reals.
Luxemburg	10c.
Venzuela	4 Centavo.

Set of 4 Turkish 60c.

" " 9 Confederate 25c.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

McIntire's 5c.

New Jersey Express Co., 5c.

American Express Co., 5c.

American Mail Co., 5c.

Smith's City Express 5c.

Robinson & Co. 5c.

Squier & Co. 5c.

Clark & Co. 5c.

Union Square 5c.

City Express Post 5c.

Clark & Co. 5c.

Confederate States, 5c. 15c.

" " small size 12½

" " 10c. 25c.

Richmond (Essay) 5c.

Confederate (fac simile) 5c. 3c.

" 10c. 3c.

Memphis 3c.

Nashville 3c.

New Orleans 3c.

M. C. Callaway 3c.

Baton Rouge 3c.

Wells Fargo & Co. ½ Ounce 10c.

Envelope 10c.

Pony Express 1 dollar 25c.

U. S. P. O. Eagle 12½.

Stamps at 1c. Each.

Envelope 1d. Great Britain.

Revenue Stamp 3d.

U. S. Internal Revenue 1c.

Great Britain 3d.

U. S. Envelope 2c.

Canada 12½c.

Canada Envelope 5c.

Notice.

USED Stamps of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, wanted in quantity. Address, stating price wanted per dozen.

S. A. TAYLOR.

WANTED, the following Stamps, either used or unused, singly or in quantity, viz: U. S. old 5c. P. O., 10c. P. O., Canada 12d., 10d., 7½d. currency, and 6d. New Brunswick essay (Connells Head 5c.) 3d. 6d. and 1s., also present issue of Canada, 17c., New Brunswick 12½c. and 17c., and Nova Scotia, 8½c., by dozen.

Canada and U. S. Envelope Stamps, used; purchased in quantities of a dozen or more.

Address, S. A. TAYLOR.

Special Notice to Collectors Commencing.

A PACKET of 18. Despatch, or private Post Stamps, all different, for 25c.

S. A. TAYLOR.

WANTED, New Caledonia 10c. grey, Reunion 10c.; 15c.; Mauritius, any early issues; Brazil, first issue, large 30, 60, 90 reis; 2nd issue, 10, 30, 90, 180, 300, 600 reis; Pacific Steam N. Co. $\frac{1}{2}$ real blue, 1 real brown, 1 real carmine; Van Diemens Land, old, 1d. blue, 10d. red; Early Spanish, (but 6c.) Parma, State Parma, white paper, 5c., yellow, Prov. Gov. 80c. orange, Modena 10c. brown, 15c. violet, 1c. Lira white, Prov. Gov. 15. chocolate, 40c. rose, Natal, old, with Crown, 1d. pink, 1d. yellow, 3d. rose, 9d. blue, 1s. Drab; Argentine Confederation, 1 Real, M. C. Naples, Bourbon Arms, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tornese, $\frac{1}{2}$ Quirane, 1 Quatterino, Tuscany on blue paper, 2 soldo, 1 soldo, 1 Quatterino, on white paper, 1 orange, 1 soldo; Great Britain, 1d. black, V. R., Official; Buenos Ayres, (Steamboat) brown, violet, yellow; Sicily essay, 10 Gr., blue; Paraguay, Essays black, green, rose, blue; Grenada Confederation, 1st. issue, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. green, 5c. blue, 5c., yellow; 2nd. issue, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. green, 5c. puce, 10c. cinnamon, 20c. blue; 3rd. issue, 5c. buff, 10c. blue, 20c. brown, 1 peso, rose; 4th. issue, 20c. rose, 50c. green, 1 peso, lilac; 5th. issue, 5c. orange, 10c. blue, 2 annas pink, 4 annas black, 8 annas rose; India, 1859, coloured impression on blue paper, $\frac{1}{4}$ anna blue, 1 anna brown. Letters stating price and condition, to be forwarded to J. A. N., Box, 519 Post Office, Montreal, Canada East.

Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, are requested to send their Price Lists.

Notice to collectors commencing.

A PACKET of 50 common Stamps in very good condition, and including some Despatch Post Stamps, will be forwarded by Mail prepaid on receipt of 40c. S. A. TAYLOR.

C. G., Acomb House, Manchester, England.

DEALER in Foreign Postage Stamps. Price list forwarded on receipt of one Stamp. Liberia, Moldavia, old Neapolitan, &c., &c., &c.

To Collectors and Dealers in rare and obsolete Postage Stamps.

ROMAGNA, Modena, Parma, Naples, Sicily, Italy, Great Britain, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Helena, Turkey, Tuscany, Natal, Sweden, 1st. and 2nd. issue.

Dealers or others having the above, will find a ready sale for one or more copies, by addressing with price list enclosed.

J., Box 458, P. O.

Montreal.

To Dealers, for Cash.

CONSTANTLY receiving direct: Sandwich Islands, 1c., 3s. per dozen; 2c., 6s. per dozen; Prince Edward Island, 1d., 1s. per dozen; 2d., 2s. per dozen; 3d., 3s. per dozen; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 1c., 9d. per dozen; 2c., 1s. 6d. per dozen; 5c. 3s. 9d. per dozen; and many others at corresponding prices.

Address,

Box 458, P. O.

Montreal.

JAMES ROSS,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, No. 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ MCGILL STREET, near Great St. James Street, Montreal.

WILLIAM DALTON.

NEWSPAPER and Periodical Depot, Stationery, Engravings, Pens, Pencils, Fancy Goods, &c., Cor. St. Lawrence and Craig Streets, Montreal.

DANIEL ROSE,

BOOK, JOB AND FANCY PRINTER.

BUSINESS Cards, Circulars, Bills of Lading, Bill Heads, Check Books, Pamphlets and all kinds of Plain, Fancy and Embossed Printing; also Initials and Crests Embossed on Paper and Envelopes.

Foreign Agents for the Record.

ENGLAND, C. G., Acomb House, Manchester.
FRANCE, Leon Chandelier, Havre.
U. S. W. P. Brown, 115 Nassau St., N. Y.
" " E. G. Wilkins, Boston.

Montreal: Printed by DANIEL ROSE, 277 Notre Dame Street, and Published by the Proprietor, S. ALLAN TAYLOR, Dealer in Foreign Postage and Despatch Stamps, Residence, 14 Cheneville Street.

Ink Color

TAYLOR COLORS

Ink Color

Black

Paper Color/Type

- Blue*
- Bluish*
- Bright Green SC*
- Bright navy blue SC*
- Bright orange buff*
- Buff (rare)*
- Cream*
- Deep red orange SC*
- Gray brown SC*
- Gray green*
- Green*
- Green SC*
- Green SC (glazed)*
- Greenish (laid)*
- Light blue SC*
- Light blue violet SC*
- Magenta SC*
- Orange buff*
- Orange SC*
- Pale green (laid)*
- Pale pink (laid)*
- Pale pink (wove)*
- Pale violet blue*
- Pink SC*
- Purple*
- Red orange SC (rare)*
- Salmon*
- Scarlet (glazed)*
- Violet*

Ink Color

Paper Color/Type

Violet blue
Violet gray
White
White (wmk)
Yellow
Yellow (SC)
Yellow buff SC

Red

Bright blue
Bright orange
Gray violet SC
Grayish
Green
Salmon
White
Yellow (glazed)

Blue

Blue
Pale purple (laid)
Red violet
White

Purple

White
Yellow

Pale Purple

White (laid)
White (wove)

Blackish-Brown (rare)

White (laid)

Green

Green
Light green

Ink Color

Paper Color/Type

Pale gray brown

White

White (laid)

White (wove)

Yellow

Brown

Cream (laid)

Gray brown SC

Orange SC

White

Yellow

White

Ultramarine

White

White (laid)

Orange

White

Brownish Red

White

Violet

Blue

Cream

White

Carmin

White

Philad
Provide

*Best of Washington in Oval, 5¢ Black @ 50 Cts
Philadelphia sanitary fair stamp 10, 20, 30 & @ 30 cts a set
Express 5¢ + Hinkley's Express 5¢
P.O. 2 kinds 5¢ each*

STAMP DEALERS AND COLLECTORS.



BEING THE SOLE PROPRIETOR OF

ALL THE GENUINE VARIETIES OF

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S UNCANCELLED STAMPS,

offer them for sale by the complete set, at 10
\$2.15

Or Singly, as per following List:

Wells FARGO & CO.'S PONY EXPRESS.—1 dol., red, 20 cts.;—2 dol., green, 30 cts.;—2 dol., red, 30 cts.;—4 dol., black, 50 cts.;—4 dol., green, 50 cts.;—10 cts., 1/2 oz., brown, 15 cts.;—1/2 oz., 1 dol., blue, 5 cts.;—Newspaper Stamp, blue, 10 cts.;—Envelope Stamp, 5 cts. each. *15 cts Red & Blue @ 15¢*

Hu SSEY'S SPECIAL MESSAGE POST STAMPS 5, 10, 15, and 25 cts. each *20¢*
ConfederATE STAMPS, GENUINE, *1¢ @ 10¢ each* 5 cts., blue, sell at 8 cts.;—10 cts., blue, sell at 12 cts. *20¢ @ 30*

" " " NEW ORLEANS, - 5 cts., brown, sell 5 cts.;—red and blue, 2 cts., sell at 3 cts. "

Metro POLITAN ERRAND AND CARRIER EXPRESS STAMPS.—1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 cts., red.—1, 5, 10, and 20 cts., blue, "

Winan'S CITY POST STAMPS, - 2, 5, 10, and 20 cts. "

EnvelopES.—Boyd's red and blue, 2 cts. each. Adams Express, embossed, 2 cts. Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Co., 2 cts. New Jersey Express, 2 cts. Wells, Fargo & Co., 5 cts.

	Kinds or Colors	Cts. Each.		Kinds or Colors	Cts. Each.
America	Bazaar P. O.	1	Staten Island Express Post,	1	5
Blood D.	n Letter Mail Co.	1	Steinmeyer's City Post,	3	5
Blood's	D. O. & Co., man stepping over houses,	3	Teese & Co., Penny Post,	1	5
Blood's	Penny Post,	11	U. S. P. O. Despatch (Eagle)	1	5
Brown	Despatch,	1	U. S. P. O. Paid	2	5
Brady &	& McGill,	1	W. Wyman,	1	5
Brainard	Co.	1	American Express Co.	1	2
Broadwa	l & Co.	2	Boyd's City Express,	9	2
Brooklyn	y Post Office,	1	Brooklyn City Express,	2	2
Carter's	City Express Post,	1	Carriers' Despatch,	2	2
Cheever	Despatch,	1	City Express Post,	2	2
Chicago	& Towle, (Boston),	2	Eagle City Post,	1	2
City Dis	Penny Post,	1	Hussey's Bank and Insurance Post,	8	2
Clark &	atch Delivery,	1	International Express,	2	2
Clinton's	Co.	2	Johnson's Box,	1	2
Cornwell	; Penny Post,	1	McIntire's Express Post,	1	2
Cressma	l's Madison Square Post Office,	1	New Jersey Express Co.	1	2
Deming'	n & Co.'s Penny Post,	1	Post Office Despatch,	2	2
Dupuy &	r's Penny Post,	1	Roadman's Penny Post,	1	2
Eagle Po	& Schenck Penny Post,	1	Robison & Co.	1	2
East Riv	ost,	2	Stait, W. City Despatch,	1	2
Essex Le	er Post Office,	1	Swart's Despatch,	3	2
Floyd's	atter Express,	1	Union Square Post Office,	2	2
Governm	Penny Post,	5	Warwick's Despatch Post,	2	2
Guy' City	ent City Despatch,	2	Westervelt's Post,	1	2
Hale & C	Despatch,	1	Boyd's City Express,	3	1
Hanford'	Co. (Boston)	4	Brooklyn City Express,	2	1
Honour's	s Pony Express,	1	Central Post Office,	2	1
Hourly	City Post,	1	City Express Post,	2	1
The Ledger	Express Post,	1	Hussey's Bank and Insurance Special Message Post,	9	1
Letter E	Despatch,	1	Swart's, for U. S. Mail,	1	1
Messenk	xpress, Free,	1	U. S. Mail, pre-paid,	2	1
Metropol	ope's Union Square Post Office,	1	U. S. P. O. Paid,	1	1
Moody's	itan, 13 American Bible House,	5			
One Cent	ent City Despatch,	1			
Pomeroy'	Despatch,	2			
Price's	's Letter Express,	3			
Priest's	ity Express,	3			
'rice's	Despatch,	3			
Spence	; 8th Avenue Post Office,	2			
Squier &	& Brown, Express Post,	1			
	Co.'s Despatch,	3			

FAC SIMILES.

Confederate States,	7	2
Baton Rouge,	1	2
M. C. Callaway,	1	2
Memphis,	1	2
Mobile	1	2
Nashville,	2	2

Address, with Money or Reference, GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William St., N. Y.

CATALOGUE

OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,

For Sale by S. ALLAN TAYLOR,
BOX 179, ALBANY, N. Y.

Stamps to which no price is attached are not in Stock. All communications must be pre-paid, and Orders of less than \$1.00 must contain a stamp for reply.

Used.		Un'd.			Used.		Un'd.			Used.		Un'd.	
\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Antigua, 1d.				Brazil, 10 reis.					Denmark, 2 sk.				
" 6d.				" 20 "					" 4 "				Hamburg, 7
Argent. Confed., 5.	10			" 30 "					" 8 "				" 9
" " 10.	10			" 60 "					" 16 "				C. Hamer & Co.
" " 15.	10			" 90 "					Essays, King				" Env.
Argent. Repub., 5	10			Bremen, 2 grote					" Mercury	25	25		T. Lafreuz
" " 10.				" 3 "					Schleswig Holstein, 2				H. Scheerenbeck
" " 15.				" 5 "					St. Thomas, 3c.				W. Krantz
Austrian arms, 1 kr.				" 7 "					France, Empire, 2				W. Krantz, Hamonia
" " 2 "	3			" 10 "					" 25				Marx Verein
" " 3 "	3			Envelope,					" 10				Hanover, 1/2 gr.
" " 6 "	3			British Guiana, 1c.					" Republic, 10				" 1 ggr.
" " 9 "	5			" " 2c.					" " 15				" 3 pf.
" Zeitung,				" " 4c.					" " 20				" 3 green
" " head	3			" " 8c.					" " 25				" 1 gr.
" head to right 2k.	3			" " 24c.					" " 40				" 2 "
" " 3k.	3			" " Newspapers, 1c.					" " 1 fr.				" 3 "
" " 5k.	3			Brunswick, 4-4ths gg.					" Presidency, 10				Envelope, 1
" " 10k.	3			" " 1 s.g.					" " 25				" 2
" " 15k.	3			" " Env. 1					" Essay, 1849	5			" 3
" Eagle, 2k.	3			" " 2					" (Liberty)	5			Local, (Horse)
" " 3k.	3			" " 3					Chiffre Taxe	5			" Trefolia,
" " 5k.				" " 4					French Colonies, 1c.				Holland, old
" " 10k.				" " 5					" 5c.				" new
" " 15k.	3			British Columbia, 2 1/2 d.					" 10c.				Java, 10c.
Head of Mercury,	25			Buenos Ayres, 1 peso					" 40c.				Hong Kong, 2
Baden arms, 1kr.				" " 2 "					New Caledonia				" " 4
" " 3	5			Canada, 1c.					Reunion Isle				" " 6
" " 6	5			" 2c.					Germany, N., Various				Ionian Isles, red
" " 9	5			" 5c.					" S., "				" yellow
" figure, 1	5			" 10c.					Great Britain, 1d., black				" blue
" " 3	5			" 12 1/2 c.					" " 2d., without				India, 1/2 anna
" " 6	5			" 17c.					Lion				" 1 "
" " 9	5			" 1/2 d.					Great Britain, 3d.				" 2 "
" Landp., 1k. / 3	5			" 3d.					" " 9d.				" 4 "
Bahamas, 1d.	10			" 6d.					" " 10d.				" 8 "
" 4d.				" 7 1/2 d.					Envelopes 1d.				" 8 pies.
" 6d.				" 10d.					" 2d.				Italy, old issues, various
" 1s.				" 12d.					" 3d.				" 1863, 1
Barbadoes, green				" Env. 5c.					" 4d.				" " 5
" blue				" " newspaper wrap.					" Octagon, 6d.				" " 10
" red				Cape of Good Hope, 1d.					" " 1s.				" " 15
" 6d.				" " 4d.					Parcel Delivery				" " 30
" 1sh.				" " 6d.					Caledonia Ry.	10			" " 40
Bavaria, 1kr., black				" " 1s.					N. B. Ry.	10			" " 60
" 1 krentzer	3			Wood Block,					E. & G. Ry.	10			" " 2 lire
" 3 "	3			Ceylon, 1/2 d.					G. & S. W. Ry.	10			" " Tassa Gazetta
" 6 "	3			" 1d.					Essays				Jamaica, 1d.
" 9 "	3			" 2d.					Greece, 1 Lept.				" 2d.
" 12 "	3			" 6d.					" 2 "				" 3d.
" 18 "	3			Envelopes,					" 5 "				" 4d.
Unpaid Letter Stamp				Chili, 1c.					" 10 "				" 6d.
Belgium, Old 10c.	5			" 5c.					" 20 "				Liberia, 6c.
" " 20	5			" 10c.					" 40 "				" 12c.
" " 1	3			" 20c.					" 80 "				" 24c.
" " 10	3			Confederate States, 1c.	20				Essay 20 "	10			Lubec, old, 1/2
" " 20	3			" " 2c.					Grenada, 1d.				" " 1
" " 40	3			" " 5, large	12				" 6d.				" " 2
" Essay				" " 10c.					Hamburg, 1/2				" " 2 1/2
Bergedorf, 1/2 sch.	5			" " 10, Davis	10				" 1				" " 4
" 1 "	5			" " 20c.					" 1 1/2				" present, 1/2
" 1 1/2 "	5			New Orleans, 5c.					" 2				" " 1
" 3 "	10			" " 2c.					" 2 1/2				" " 1 1/2
" 4 "	10			Costa Rica, 1 real					" 3				" " 2
				" " 2 "					" 4				" " 2 1/2

[OVER.]

CATALOGUE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

Used. \$ cts.	Un'd. \$ cts.	Used. \$ cts.	Un'd. \$ cts.	Used. \$ cts.	Un'd. \$ cts.	Used. \$ cts.	Un'd. \$ cts.
Lubec, present, 4		Nova Scotia, 2c.		Envelopes, 10		Württemberg, fig. 18	
Luxemburg, old, 10c.	10	" " 8½		Sierra Leone, 6d.		Retourbriefe,	10
" " present, 1	5	" " 12½		South Australia, 1d.		Envelopes,	
" " " 2	5	Parma, 10c.		" " 2d.		" Victoria, various,	
" " " 4		" " 5c.		" " 6d.		" " 1d.	
" " " 10		" " 15c.		" " 1s.		" " 2d.	
Malta, ½d.	5	" " 25c.		" " 9d.		" " 3d.	
Mauritius, 1d.		" " provisional, 5c.		Spain, 1864,		" " 6d.	
" " 2d.		" " " 10		" " 2c.		" " 1s.	
" " 4d.		" " " 20		" " 12		" " 2s.	
Mechlinburg Sch. ¼		Portugal, 5 reis.		" " 4		" Registered,	
" " " 3		" " 25 "		" " 19		United States,	
" " " 4		" " 50		" " 1 real		5c. old, Franklin,	
" " " Env. 1		" " 100		" " 2 "		10c. old, Washington,	
" " " 1½		Prince Edward Isle, 1d.	5	" " official, ½ onza		1851, 3c.	
" " " 3		" " " 2d.	5	" " 1 "		" 5c.	
Mechlinburg, Strelitz, ¼sch.	5	" " " 3d.	5	" " 4 "		" 12c.	
" " " 5 "		" " " 6d.	10	" " old issue,		" 24c.	
" " " 7 "		" " " 9d.	12	Cuba, 1 rl. plata		" 30c.	
" " " 3 "		Prussia, 4 pf,		" ½ "		" 90c.	
Mexico, 1 real		" " 6 "		" 1 "		Present Issue, 5c.	
Essays,	5	" " 1 sill. gr.		" ½ "		" " 12c.	
Modena, 5c.	5	" " 2 "		States of the Church,		" " 24c.	
" " 9 B G		" " 3 "		" " " ½ Bai.		" " 30c.	
" " 10		" " head, 1		" " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, "		" " 90c.	
" " 15		" " " 2		Sweden, 3 ore		Env., " 2c.	
" " 25		" " " 3		" " 5		" " 3c.	
" " 40		Envelopes, 1		" " 9		" " 10c.	
Moldavia, 5 paras		" " 2		" " 12		" " 12c.	
" " 81 "		" " 3		" " 24		" " 20c.	
" " 108 "		" " 4		" " 30		" " 24c.	
Monte Video, 60c.		Queensland, 1d,		Switzerland Helvetia,		Essay, Washington,	
" " 80c.		" " 2d.		" " 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40,		" Liberty,	10
" " 120c.		" " 3d.		" " 1 Fr.		" Envelopes,	
Natal, 1d.		Romagna, ½		Zurich, 4c.		Envelopes, 4c.	
" " 3d.		" " 1		" " 6c.		" " 6c.	
" " 6d.		" " 2		Vaud, 4c.		" " 6c, green	
Nevis, 1d.		" " 3		" " 5c.		N. Y. P. O., 5c.	
" " 4d.		" " 4		Geneva, 5c.		U. S. P. O., eagle,	
" " 6d.		" " 20		Orts Post, 2½ rap.		Providence, R. I. P. O.	
New Brunswick, 1c.		Russia, 5 kop.		Poste Locale, 2½		Brattleboro, Vt. P. O.	25
" " 2		" " 10		Trinidad, red,		St. Louis P. O.	
" " 5		" " 20		" " blue,		Various others	
" " 10		" " 30		" " 6d.		REVENUE STAMPS.	
" " 12½		Envelopes,		" " 4d.		Great Britain, 1d.	
" " 17		St. Helena,		" " 1 sh.		Canada, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 20,	
Connell Essay, 1d-	3/10	St. Lucia,		Tuscany Lion, 1 crazia		30, 40, 50cts., \$1, \$2,	
" " 6		St. Vincent,		" " 2		\$3,	
" " 1s.		Sandwich Isles, 1c.		" " 4		U. S. Proprietary:	
Newfoundland, 1d.		" " 2c.		" " cross, 1		Herrick's	3
" " 2		" " 5c.		" " 5		Wright's	3
" " 3		" " 13c.		" " 10		Brandreth's	3
" " 4d.		Elua Keneta,		" " 40		Jayne's	3
New Zealand, 1d.		" " new, 2c.		Sicily, ½ grano.		Thompson's	3
" " 2d.		Saxony, 3 pf.		" " 1 "		Helmhold's	3
" " 6d.		" " old, ½ n. gr.		" " 2 "		Scovill's	5
" " 1s.		" " " 1 "		" " 10 "		Wright's	3
Nicaragua, 2c.		" " " 2 "		" " 20 "		Holloway's, &c.	
" " 5c.		" " " 3 "		West Australia, 1d.		Philadelphia Sanitary Fair,	
Norway, Lion, 4 sk.		" " arms, 3 pf.		" " 2d.		" " " 10c	
" " face, 2 sk.		" " " ½ ngr.		" " 4d.		" " " 20c	
" " 3		" " " 1 "		" " 6d.		" " " 30c	
" " 4		" " " 2 "		" " 1s,		Stamford	
" " 8		" " " 3 "		Württemberg, fig., 1		Indianapolis	
Nova Scotia, 1d.		" " " 5 "		" " 3		Albany	
" " 3d		" " " 10 "		" " 6		Brooklyn	
" " 6d.		Envelopes, 1 ngr.		" " 9		Various Local Stamps	
" " 1s.		" " 2					

Springfield Sanitary fair - 30

SAMUEL ALLAN TAYLOR AND HIS WORK

S. Allan Taylor (1838-1913), known as the "Master Gaffer," the "Prince of Forgers," and other soubriquets, was possibly the most colorful figure in the history of philately (certainly he was one of the most notorious). He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and migrated to New York in 1850. In his early twenties he moved to Montreal and it was there, apparently, that he began his philatelic career. In 1864, it was he who published the first stamp paper in North America, "The Stamp Collector's Record." That same year marked his elopement with a 15-year-old girl to Albany, N.Y., in which location he continued publication of the "Record." By the fall of 1865 the Taylors, now a family of 3, settled in Boston, Mass.

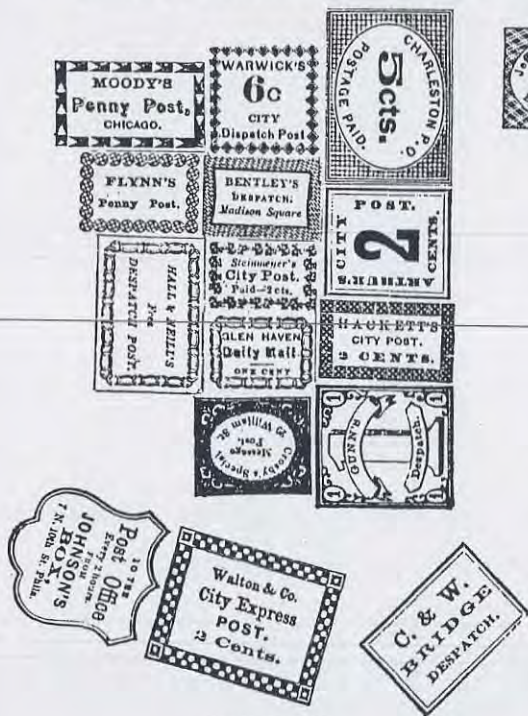
Taylor once intimated that stamp collectors were fools and stamp dealers, knaves. If the fools were willing to pay money for bits of paper, Taylor saw no reason why he shouldn't supply them. He had already been introduced by John Appleton

Nutter in Montreal to the possibilities inherent in creating his own stamps, and he set out to apply his talents and imagination in this direction. During the next twenty years his name became a by-word of reprobation in nearly every stamp publication in America and Europe.

No reliable estimate has been placed on the varieties that poured from his press, but they must run into the thousands. And they were, in his own words, "just as good as" the originals (when there were originals, since many of his creations were out-and-out fantasies).

In 1864 he was pricing his bogus local posts at 5c each. As the years passed this price was dropped to 2c, and later to 1c. By May of 1869 he was offering a packet of 250 different for \$2.00. In today's market such a packet of Taylor creations would bring 100 times that figure. Taylor was too modest. Time has proved that at least some of his works are even "better" than the originals!

PARTIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF ONE OF TAYLOR'S COMPOSITE FORMS



(reduced 1/4)

Taylor's usual method of printing his bogus locals was as follows: From his stock of cuts (which included various engravings, electrotypes, woodcuts and type blocks, many of them mounted on wood, as testified by his daughter years after his death) he would select a group (usually from 14 to 20) and assemble them in a printer's form. He owned a small hand or foot press which he operated behind locked doors. From the evidence of his character, his tight budget, his short press runs, his small panes, and his multiplicity of colors and papers, it is believed that for paper stock he used printer's waste, and for ink, the smidgeons he could salvage from discarded containers which he probably obtained for nothing from commercial print shops. The arrangement of cuts in some of his panes (notably the one illustrated) posed an incredibly painstaking problem of separation. But separate them he did—albeit he made some slight miscuts here and there. Total separation seemed a compulsion with him. If an authentic unsevered pair from one of Taylor's composite forms exists this writer has never seen it.



FORM "C"
1864

This form of 19 subjects, was printed in brownish red on white wove, black on yellow, black on buff (rare), and black on green (surface color). Several copies also have been found in black on red orange (surface color) which also may be from this printing.

Reconstruction was made by matching adjoining stamps by means of minute traces left by Taylor's occasional miscuts. As you see, the jigsaw puzzle has not yet been completed.

U.S.A. FANTASIES

Members of two organizations, the Cinderella Stamp Club and the S. Allan Taylor Society, helped to spur interest in labels from what could be called the Never-Never Land of Philately. Following are some of the classic fabrications of the 19th Century, most of them stemming from the busy imagination of S. Allan Taylor of Albany and Boston. A biography of Taylor, by Jan Kindler, was published in the Philatelic Literature Review of June 30, 1966. Collectors are also referred to the series of articles on locals and fantasies by Dr. Donald S. Patton which appeared in "The Philatelist," London, in the 1950's and 1960's, also to Elliott Perry's classic series of booklets, "Pat Paragraphs."

ALBANY LETTER EXPRESS

S. Allan Taylor, 1865



Frame of design adapted from Pomeroy's Letter Express and eagle from Boyd's City Express.

Blue	1.25
Blue (pink)	1.50
Carmine (blue, S.C.)	1.35
Carmine, (pale violet, S.C.)	1.35
Black (straw)	1.50
Black (orange, S.C.)	1.25
Black (pink, S.C.)	1.50
Green	1.50
Green (straw)	2.00

Army or the Post Office Department.

Printed in panes. Perf. 12.

Rose	.50
Blue	.50
Brown	.60
a. Imperf. pairs of above varieties	5.00

PROOF

Brown (thicker paper, imperf.)	3.00
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ARTHUR'S CITY EXPRESS



2c black (vert. or horiz. laid)	3.00
2c black (green, S.C.)	3.00
2c black (magenta, S.C.)	4.00

ARTHUR'S CITY POST

S. Allan Taylor, 1864



Printed from composite form which is described on preceding page.

2c brownish red	.95
2c black (yellow)	.95
2c black (green, S.C.)	1.00
2c black (buff)	1.50
2c black (gray brown, S.C.)	2.00

ALLEN'S CITY DISPATCH

S. Allan Taylor (1880's)



The frame of this fantasy is the same one Taylor used for Gunn's Despatch and Kingman's City Post. The design bears no resemblance to the original stamp issued by Edwin Allen of Chicago in 1882.

1c vermilion	2.00
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ARMY FRANK

Maj. Brewster C. Kenyon, 1898



Design adapted from the U.S. 30c postage stamp of 1869. Various cancellations are found on this issue but its use was never sanctioned by the

BARKER'S CITY POST

S. Allan Taylor



Fictitious stamp based on a post operated by George H. Barker in Boston during the early 1850's (successor to Cheever & Towle). Only handstamps are known to have been used by Barker.

5c blue	3.00
5c gray green	3.00

BARR'S PENNY DESPATCH

S. Allan Taylor



Taylor's version of the stamp issued by Elias Barr for his post in Lancaster, Pa., in 1855.

Printed from Form 7 (see Carrier's Stamp):

Brown .....	.70
Brown (chocolate, S.C.)	1.00
Brown (orange, S.C.) .....	.90

Printed from Form 12 (see Florida Express):

Red .....	.75
Red (grayish) .....	.75

From unidentified forms:

Black	1.25
Black (cream)	1.25
Black (yellow)	1.25
Black (blue, S.C.) .....	.90
Black (pink, vert. laid)	1.25
Ultramarine	1.25
Dull red brown	1.50
Red (cream)	1.25
Red (yellow, horiz. laid)	1.50
Blue (yellow, vert. laid)	1.50

BOULTON'S MANHATTAN EXPRESS

S. Allan Taylor



Type I

This Taylor invention bears no resemblance to the original Boulton's Manhattan Express stamp.

Printed from Form 9, comprising 15 subjects, which also included Bazaar Post Office, D. O. Blood & Co., Boyce, Brainard, Broad-Way, 1c and 2c Brown & Co., Clinton, De Ming, Government City Dispatch, Grafflin, 2c and 5c St. Louis P.O., and West Town.

Black .....	.70
Black (pink, S.C.) .....	.80
Black (scarlet, S.C.) .....	.80

Printed from Form 20 (see Florida Express):

Green (green) .....	.85
Green (pale green)	1.00
Green (pale gray brown)	1.25

From unidentified forms:

Blue .....	.80
Dull gray brown	1.25
Black (blue, S.C.) .....	.75
Carmine (yellow)	1.50
Carmine (yellow, horiz. laid)	1.50
Carmine (blue, S.C.)	1.25



Type II

This frame, inverted, was used by Taylor in printing the Jefferson Market P.O. stamp.

Red	2.50
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BOWERY POST-OFFICE

S. Allan Taylor



Type I

Type II

Abraham Van Winkle operated a post at 157 1/2 Bowery, New York City, between 1850 and 1852. Although no authentic Bowery stamps are known to exist, these Taylor creations were obviously inspired by Van Winkle's operation.

Type I: Period after "OFFICE."

Printed from Form 7 (see Carrier's Stamp):

2c brown .....	.65
2c brown (chocolate, S.C.)	1.00
2c brown (orange, S.C.) .....	.85

Printed from Form 8, comprising 20 subjects, which included Blood's One Cent Despatch, Blood's Penny Post, Blood's Post Office Despatch, Boyd's envelope, Brady, Chicago, Crosby, Deming's, Dupuy & Schenck, Eagle Post, Essex, Gauthier Freres, Gordon's, Honour's, N.Y. City Post, Robison, Russell, Teese and West Town.

2c yellow .....	.65
2c purple .....	.65
2c purple (yellow)	1.00

Printed from Form 10 which was comprised of 15 subjects, including Adams & Co's Express, Blood's Despatch, Bradway's, Broad-Way, Brooklyn, 1c and 2c Brown and Co., Carnes, City Dispatch, Hanford, Hourly Express Post, Kingman's, Metropolitan P.O. and Stamford Soldiers Fair.

2c black (pale green, laid) .....	.85
2c black (deep bright blue, S.C.)	1.00

Printed from Form 15 (see Carrier's Stamp):

2c light blue (vert. or hor. laid) .....	.65
2c black (violet blue)	2.00
2c black (bright orange buff)	2.50

From unidentified forms:

2c blue	1.00
2c ultramarine	1.50
2c dull carmine rose	1.25
2c dull rose brown	1.25
2c brown carmine	1.50
2c gray green	1.50
2c blackish green	1.50
2c black (blue)	1.25
2c black (bluish gray)	1.25
2c black (pink, vert. laid)	1.25

Type II

Cross-hatching in triangular fields at right and left sides. This is Taylor's second version.

Printed from Form B-3, which also included Barr's Dispatch (not the fantasy), Boyd's envelope, Bradway's, Essex, Floyd's, Hinkley's, Messenkope's, and Stringer & Morton.

2c red (bright blue)	1.50
2c red (green)	2.00
2c red (salmon)	1.50
2c red (bright orange)	2.00

From unidentified forms:

2c dull carmine (blue)	1.25
2c violet	1.00
2c violet (violet gray)	1.25
2c dull violet (pink)	1.35
2c black (lavender)	1.25

BRADWAY'S DISPATCH

S. Allan Taylor



Type I



Type II

This fantasy bears no resemblance to the original stamps used by Bradway's Dispatch local post of Millville, N.J.

Type I: Squared "S" in "BRADWAY'S." In the foot of the numeral there is one broken line of shading. A white flaw appears in the background shading at upper right on printings from Forms 1, 10.

Printed from Form 1 (see Donaldson's Despatch):

1c black (watermarked)	1.00
1c black (pale pink, laid) .....	.60
1c black (salmon) .....	.65
1c black (bluish) .....	.60
1c black (greenish, laid) .....	.75
1c black (deep orange red, S.C.)	2.00

Printed from Form 10 (see Bowery Post-Office):

1c black (pale green, laid) .....	.75
1c black (deep bright blue, S.C.) .....	.85

From unidentified forms:

1c red .....	.70
1c pale mauve .....	.70
1c green .....	.70
1c black (wove) .....	.70
1c black (violet, S.C.) .....	.85
1c black (blue, S.C.) .....	.85
1c black (vermillion, S.C.) .....	.75
1c black (brown, S.C.)	1.50
1c green (brown wallpaper design)	2.50

Type II: From Taylor's "B" group. Rounded "S" in "BRADWAY'S." Numeral is thicker and there is crosshatch shading in foot.

Printed from Form B-1, which also included Blood's P.O. Despatch, Brown & McGill's, Frazer & Co., 2c N.Y. City Post, Price's City Express, Robison, Spence & Brown, and Stringer & Morton.

1c black (pink, S.C.)80
-----------------------------	-----

1c black (yellow buff, S.C.) .....	.80
1c black (green, S.C.)	1.00

Printed from Form B-2, which included Blood's P.O. Despatch, C. & W. Bridge, Cumming's, Frazer, Hackett's, Price, City Express, Russell and Warwick's.

1c black (light blue, S.C.)	1.00
1c black (red orange, S.C.) .....	.80

Printed from Form B-3 (see Bowery):

1c red (bright blue)	1.50
1c red (salmon)	1.50
1c red (bright orange)	2.00
1c red (green)	2.00

From unidentified forms:

1c dark violet .....	.75
1c dark violet (violet gray) .....	.80
1c black (yellow) .....	.80
1c black (gray green) .....	.80
1c black (orange, S.C.)	1.00

BROADWAY POST OFFICE



Fantasy based on the stamps of the New York post founded by James C. Harriott. Some wag described this version as showing the Broadway train "on the way back."

Black	2.00
Black (green, S.C.)	2.00
Black (yellow, S.C.)	2.00

BROWN'S CITY POST

S. Allan Taylor, 1877



(slightly enlarged)

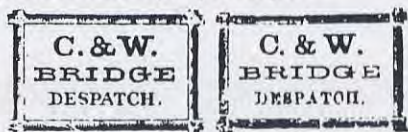
This caricature of the William P. Brown stamps (see Scott's type L 86) is one of the most sought-after of all Taylor's creations. It is said that during Taylor's sojourn in New York City ill feeling developed between the two stamp dealers. Brown was handicapped by a limp, and Taylor used this fact to ridicule him in the famous inscription: "3 Limps to the Post Office."

1c carmine (light gray green)	20.00
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C. & W. BRIDGE DESPATCH

Chas. H. Coster, in his 1879 listing of the local posts, said this company "had for its object the transportation of letters between Columbia and Wrightsville, Pa., over the bridge connecting the two places, which are situated on opposite banks of the Susque-

anna River." It is possible such a post existed but no evidence is available to indicate that the labels ascribed to it are anything but bogus.



Type I
Patton Type F
Rectangular frame simulating logs.
Large "DESPATCH."

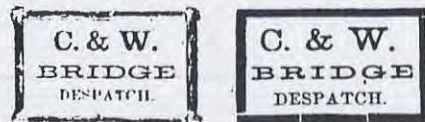
Type II
Patton Type A

Type I: "DESPATCH" measures 14 mm. Extended foot on ampersand. Open "C" in "C. & W." A gold ink was used which in many cases has oxidized, leaving an imprint which appears greenish.

Gold (dull green)	1.50
Gold (green, S.C.)	1.00
Gold (yellow, S.C.)	.90
Gold (orange, S.C.)	.90
Gold (crimson, S.C.)	1.50
Gold (magenta, glazed S.C.)	2.00

Type II: "DESPATCH" measures 13½ mm. Short foot on ampersand. "C" almost closed. Break in frame-line below "AT."

Bronze (green)	.90
Bronze (yellow)	1.00
Bronze (orange, S.C.)	.90



Type III
Patton Type B

Type IV
Patton Type C

Type III: Small "DESPATCH," measuring 12 mm.

Gold (green)	1.25
Gold (yellow, S.C.)	1.00
Gold (orange, S.C.)	1.00

Type IV: Solid border, with break below "CH" of "DESPATCH."

Gold (green, S.C.)	1.25
Gold (orange, S.C.)	1.25



Type V (Patton Type E)

Printed from Form B-2 (see Broadway's):

Black (light blue, S.C.)	1.00
Black (red orange, S.C.)	.90

Printed from unidentified forms:

Black (straw)	1.25
Black (violet gray, S.C.)	1.00
Black (gray violet)	1.00
Black (pale violet)	1.00
Black (bright green, S.C.)	1.50
Black (blackish green, S.C.)	2.25
Black (lavender, S.C.)	1.75
Brown (yellow)	1.25
Red (pale violet, S.C.)	1.50
Blue (bluish, hor. laid)	1.75



Type VI (Patton Type D)

Printed from Taylor's Form C (see page 24)

Brownish red	.85
Black (yellow)	.85
Black (green, S.C.)	1.10
Black (orange buff)	1.50

CARNES' EXPRESS

S. Allan Taylor



Taylor's effort at imitating a package delivery label used in San Francisco by Carnes & Co. City Package Express.

2c light blue	1.00
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CARRIER'S STAMP

S. Allan Taylor



Design adapted from U.S. postage stamp of 1851. Printed from Form 7, comprising 18 subjects and including Barr's Penny Despatch, Blood's One Cent Despatch, Bowery Post-Office, Bronson & Forbes, Down's Dispatch, Dupuy & Schenck, Eagle Post, East River P.O., Floyd's, Gauthier Freres, Humboldt Express, LeBeau, Letter Express, Metropolitan P.O., Robison, Teese and Whittlesey's.

Brown	.70
Brown (chocolate, S.C.)	1.00
Brown (orange, S.C.)	.90

Printed from Form 14, comprising 10 subjects and including Adams & Co's Express, Bell's Dispatch, Cumming's City Post, Down's Dispatch, Little Wanderers Aid Society, Stait's Despatch, Whittlesey's Express, and Langton's and Pacific Union Express Co. franks.

Blackish brown	.75
Blackish brown (ivory, laid)	1.00

Printed from Form 15, which also included Adams & Co., Bancroft's City Express, D. O. Blood & Co., Bowery Post-Office, 1c Brown & Co., Chicago Penny Post, Clark & Co., Letter Express, Menant & Co. and Winans' City Post.

Light blue (vert. or horiz. laid)	.70
Black (violet blue)	2.00
Black (bright orange buff)	2.50

Printed from Form 20 (see Florida Express):

Green (green)	1.00
Green (pale green)	1.10

From unidentified forms:

Green (thick paper)	1.25
Blue	1.25
Blue (yellow, hor. laid)	2.00
Blue (pink)	1.75
Brown carmine (yellow)	1.75
Brown carmine (purple)	2.00

CENTRAL POST OFFICE



Type I

Some N.Y. stampless covers exist bearing circular cancellations of the "Central Post Office/City Delivery." Although they are of 2c denomination, they probably inspired someone to produce this fantasy.

Type I: Credited by H. Warren K. Hale to George Hussey's printer, Thomas Wood, but it is not listed in the Hussey Memorandum Book, and scrutiny of the makeready and inking leads the editor to believe it was printed from a single cliché by a non-professional.

1c black (buff)	1.00
1c black (yellow, S.C.)	.90

Type II: Moens. Sharp lettering. Has thin rectangular frame not shown in illustration.

1c black	2.50
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Type II

J. M. CHUTE

S. Allan Taylor, Boston



Type II

These were made by Taylor for Chute, who was a contemporary stamp dealer in Boston. However, Taylor retained the cut, and later altered it to "E. D. PRINCE."

Type I: Typographed. On the horizon at left is the sail of a boat. Bottom framelines are complete.

Green	1.25
Red	2.00

Type II: Same as Type I, but bottom framelines are broken and there is slight damage to "HU" of "CHUTE."

Black	1.50
Blue	1.60
Green (grayish, watermarked)	1.50
Black (yellow, S.C.)	1.75
Black (pink, S.C.)	1.75

Type III: Same as Type II, but distant sail has been obliterated.

Black	1.50
Purple	1.25
Red (orange yellow)	2.00

Type IV: These appear to be lithographed copies of Type I and may have been made by Chute himself. There is a slight appearance of fuzziness, especially in the background shading. There is a break in the inner "V" at the bottom point of the ornate frame of the vignette. Evidence suggests these were printed in panes.

Blue (wmk. parallel lines)	1.50
Dull rose	1.50

CITY AND SUBURBAN POST



2c green	1.25
2c dull red	1.50

CROSBY'S SPECIAL MESSAGE POST

S. Allan Taylor, 1864



An invention of Taylor's which masqueraded for many years as an authentic local post stamp. It plates up in Form C. Taylor used the identical frame for his Galveston Post Office stamp.

Brownish red	10.00
Black (yellow)	4.00
Black (green, S.C.)	5.00
Black (lavender, S.C.)	7.50

DAVENPORT & CO. PENNY POST

S. Allan Taylor



Blue	.90
Black (red orange, S.C.)	1.00

T. DAVIS

S. Allan Taylor



Design adapted from a D. O. Blood & Co. stamp. Because of this Taylor creation, T. Davis, up until

1959, was given credit in standard catalogues for having established Davis's Penny Post in Baltimore, Md., in the 1850's. Elliott Perry in 1939 published evidence that the true founders were Wm. D. Davis & Bro. The genuine Davis stamps bear no resemblance to this fabrication.

Black (ivory) .....	.80
Blue .....	.80
Blue (cream) .....	.90
Blue (yellowish, laid)	1.25
Ultramarine .....	.90
Ultramarine (orange buff)	2.00

DONALDSON'S DESPATCH

S. Allan Taylor, 1865



(slightly enlarged)

Printed from Form 1, comprising 17 subjects and including Bell's Dispatch, British American College Stamp, Boyd's City Express, Broadway's, Brattleboro P.O., Carnes, 1c City Express Post (Adams), Florida Express, Gordon's, Little Wanderers Aid Society, G. A. Mills, New Haven & N.Y. Exp. Post, 3c N.Y. City Post, E. D. Prince, J. H. Prince and Smith City Express Post.

Black (watermarked) .....	.90
Black (pale pink, laid) .....	.60
Black (salmon) .....	.65
Black (bluish) .....	.60
Black (greenish, laid) .....	.65
Black (deep red orange, S.C.)	1.75

From unidentified forms:

Black (blue)	1.00
Black (yellow)	2.00
Brown red (smearly impression) .....	.75

DOWN'S DISPATCH

S. Allan Taylor



Printed from various composite forms. The following nine varieties are from Form 2, which comprised 11 subjects and included Bell's Dispatch, British American College Stamp, East River P.O., Kidder's, E. D. Prince, Russell, Stait's Despatch, Swarts, Walker's Penny Post and Whittelsey's Express.

1c black (blue) .....	.60
1c black (yellow) .....	.60
1c black (green) .....	.60
1c black (pale pink) .....	.75
1c black (cream) .....	.75
1c black (orange buff) .....	.85
1c black (lilac gray) .....	.75
1c black (violet) .....	.75
1c black (purple) .....	.65

Printed from Form 7 (see Carrier's Stamp):

1c brown .....	.60
1c brown (chocolate, S.C.) .....	.90
1c brown (orange, S.C.) .....	.80

Printed from Form 14 (see Carrier's Stamp):

1c blackish brown .....	.70
1c blackish brown (ivory, laid)	1.00

Printed from a form which included Barker's City Post:

1c blue	1.00
1c gray green	1.00
1c blackish green	1.25
1c brown carmine	1.25

From unidentified forms:

1c purple (cream)	1.25
1c dark brown90

EXPRESS POST



1c dull red	2.50
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FLORIDA EXPRESS

Cinderella buffs have long debated the proper classification of this concoction. Is it a local post, an express company label or a bogus Confederate issue? Since Taylor's version was printed and widely distributed in company with local post material we choose to string along with him and classify it as such. And if there is to be a candidate for the original version, we nominate Type I, because of (a) the finely executed design, (b) indications that it was printed in panes, and (c) its extreme rarity. In addition to that, when any design is copied, certain clues to the sequence of imitations can sometimes be detected. For instance, the first three types are characterized by a 4-to-5 mm. "jester's cap" ornament above the "pre" of "Express." Note that this ornament becomes more stylized as it progresses from Type I to Type III. Types IV and V are another matter. They have a 2 mm. "shield" type ornament above the "r" in "Express."



Type I



Type II

Type I

Rider's foot points downward

Black (gray brown tinted)	10.00
Black (dull pink)	10.00
Black (blue)	10.00

Type II

Rider's foot horizontal. Additional outer frameline. Shading on ground extends beyond front hoofs.

Black (yellow)	6.00
Black (green)	6.00
Black (pink)	6.00



Type III

S. Allan Taylor

Shading on ground ends short of front hoof.

Printed from Form 1 (see Donaldson's Despatch):

Black (watermarked)	1.00
Black (pale pink, laid) .....	.75
Black (salmon) .....	.85
Black (bluish) .....	.75
Black (greenish, laid) .....	.80
Black (deep red orange, S.C.)	2.00

Printed from Form 12, comprised of 17 subjects, which also included Barr's, Berford, two Blood's envelopes, Carnes, Cornwell, Floyd's, Frazer, Gauthier Freres, Gordon's, Jones' City Express, Robison, Russell, Staten Island, Teese and Walker's.

Red .....	.75
Red (grayish) .....	.75

Printed from Form 20 comprised of 9 subjects, including Bouton's Manhattan Express, B. S. & Co. Montreal college stamp, Carrier's Stamp, Clark, Floyd's, Gordon's, Menant and Teese.

Green (green)	1.50
Green (pale green)	1.75

Printed from Form 21 (7 subjects), including Blood's Penny Post, Bronson & Forbes, 2c Browne & Co., Chicago, Deming's, and Houston Confederate P.M. provisional.

Violet (blue)85
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From unidentified forms:

Black (pink, hor. laid)	1.25
Black (rose carmine, S.C., wmk.)	1.50
Blue .....	.85
Milky blue .....	.95
Dark blue (hor. laid)	1.00
Blue (pink, hor. laid)	1.25
Green .....	.80
Green (yellow)	1.25
Carmine .....	.85
Carmine (green)	1.75
Carmine (bluish gray)	1.15
Carmine (buff)	1.15
Carmine (pale buff)	1.00
Carmine (orange)	1.50
Carmine (orange yellow, hor. laid)	1.25
Carmine (light gray green)	1.75
Carmine (light gray green, laid)	1.75
Gold yellow	1.10
Orange .....	.90

Brown .....	.85
Violet (cream) .....	.95
Dull violet (yellow)	1.10
Pale lilac gray (cream)	1.00



Type IV



Type V

Type IV

Shield type ornament. Tall hat, double rein, fine lines of shading in "Express" panel.

Black	8.00
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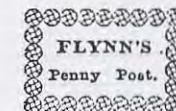
Type V

Woodcut imitation of Type IV.

Short hat, single rein, coarse lines of shading.

Black (grayish)	5.00
Black (buff)	5.00

FLYNN'S PENNY POST



Type I



Type II

Type I: Taylor's version, printed from Form C.

Brownish red95
Black (yellow)95
Black (green, S.C.)	1.00

Type II

Black (green)	3.00
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FRANKLIN CITY DESPATCH POST

S. Allan Taylor



A post by this name was operated by John R. Bouton in New York in 1847 but its stamp was quite different from this Taylor creation.

Printed from Form 5 (see Walker's Penny Post):

2c red .....	.60
2c red (bright yellow, S.C.) .....	.75
2c red (pale yellow, S.C.) .....	.75

Printed from Form 16 (see N.Y. City Post):

2c black (thin paper) .....	.60
2c black (blue violet, S.C.) .....	.70

From unidentified forms:

2c black (soft porous paper) .....	.75
2c black (violet) .....	.80
2c black (red orange, S.C.)	1.25
2c bronze	1.00
2c blue	1.00
2c blue (yellow, laid)	1.25
2c pale gray violet .....	.80
a. laid .....	.80
2c deep carmine (cream)	1.25

GUNN'S DESPATCH

S. Allan Taylor, 1864



Design altered from Taylor's counterfeit of Van Die-
man's Hamburg local stamp. Same printing as Ar-
thur's City Post.

1c brownish red	1.00
1c black (yellow)	1.00
1c black (green, S.C.)	1.25

HACKETT'S CITY POST

In an item appearing in the Dec., 1866, edition of
Taylor's "Stamp Collector's Record," Hugh W. Becket
of Montreal was accused of "manufacturing locals."
An example cited was Hackett's City Post.



Type I

Hugh W. Becket (?)

2c black (yellow, S.C.)	2.00
2c black (green, S.C.)	2.50
2c black (magenta, S.C.)	3.00
2c black (grayish, S.C.)	2.50
2c red	1.75



Type II

S. Allan Taylor

Printed from same form as Arthur's City Post

2c brownish red .....	.90
2c black (yellow) .....	.90
2c black (buff)	1.25
2c black (red orange, S.C.)	1.50

Type III

Similar to Type II except "CITY POST" is in serif

type, and border ornaments differ slightly.

2c black (green)	2.50
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Type IV

S. Allan Taylor

Printed from Form B-2:

2c black (light blue, S.C.)	1.50
2c black (red orange, S.C.)	1.50

From unidentified forms:

2c black	1.00
2c black (bluish gray)	1.00
2c black (pale violet)	1.00
2c black (pale greenish blue)	1.25
2c black (deep blue)	1.50
2c black (light purple, S.C.)	1.75
2c brown (brownish)	1.75

HALL & NEILL'S DESPATCH POST



Type I

Black	2.00
Black (green)	2.50
Black (light green)	2.50

Type II

S. Allan Taylor, 1864

Same printing as Arthur's City Post

Brownish red .....	.80
Black (yellow) .....	.80
Black (green, S.C.)	1.00

HARTFORD DAILY MAIL

S. Allan Taylor



Type I



Type II

Type I: Lettering is slightly larger than Type II and
there is more scrollwork, particularly under "ONE."

Printed from Form 4, which also included Blood's
envelope, Boyd's, Broadway, Brooklyn, Carriers Dis-
patch, Cornwall, Dupuy & Schenck, Eagle Post,
Floyd's, Govt. City Dispatch, Grafflin's, Hanfords,
Jenkins, Metropolitan P.O., Post Office Despatch,
Priest's, Robison, Swarts and Teese.

1c green .....	.60
a. laid .....	.70

pale purple .....	.60
a. laid .....	.70
1c deep brown (hor. or vert. laid) .....	.85
1c deep brown (grayish green) .....	.85
1c deep brown (pale violet blue) .....	.85

From unidentified forms:

1c ultramarine	1.00
1c deep brown (orange)	1.00
1c violet (cream) .....	.90
1c purple (cream) .....	.90

Type II: Printed from Form B-5, which also included
Blood's Post Office Despatch, Boyd's 2c envelope,
Brown & McGill's, Carnes, McIntires, McRobish &
Co., Penny Post, Smith's Mountain Express, Staten
Island and West-Town (small).

violet .....	.85
violet (cream) .....	.90

HANLEY'S CITY EXPRESS POST

S. Allan Taylor



Design adapted by Taylor from his own counterfeit
of the Boyce's City Express Post stamp

2c black (pale purple)	2.00
2c black (orange, S.C.)	2.00
2c blue (pink)	1.50

HOURLY EXPRESS POST

Normally these issues are cut to shape.



Patton Type I

"HOURLY" instead of "HOURLY." Top bar of "T"
in "POST" touches frame-line.

1c blue	1.00
a. cut square	1.50
1c milky blue	1.10



Patton Type 2 — S. Allan Taylor

No punctuation after "POST" or "STAMP"

Printed from Form 3 (see Overton):

1c black (green, S.C.)	1.00
1c black (magenta, S.C.)	1.10
1c black (light blue, S.C.)	1.00

Printed from Form 10 (see Bowery)

1c black (pale green, laid) .....	.85
1c black (deep bright blue, S.C.)	1.10

Printed from Form 19, comprising 16 subjects, which
also included Boyce's City Express Post, Bronson &
Forbes, 2c and 3c City Despatch Post, Cummings,
East River P.O. (both 18 and 23 Ave. D), Franklin
City, Hartford Mail Route, International Letter Ex-
press, Kidder's, Messenkopes, Metropolitan P.O.
(shield), Overton, and 2c Union Square P.O.

1c black (green, S.C.) .....	.90
1c black (red orange, S.C.) .....	.90

From unidentified forms:

1c black (blue) .....	.85
1c black (yellow) .....	.90
1c black (green)	1.00
1c black (pink) .....	.90
1c black (magenta)	1.25
1c black (orange)	1.25
1c black (yellow, S.C.)	1.25
1c black (pink, S.C.)	1.25
1c blue	1.00
1c light blue	1.00
1c brown red (pale purple)	1.75
1c brown red (pale buff)	1.75
1c red (yellow, S.C.)	1.25



Patton Type 3

Period after "POST," comma after "STAMP." Stems
of fleur-de-lis ornament at bottom are separated.

1c black (green)	1.00
a. cut square	1.25



Patton Type 4 — Geo. Hussey

These were printed for Hussey by Thomas Wood in
panes of 12 (4x3). Stems of the bottom fleur-de-lis
are touching. Lettering is heavier than Type 3, and
the paper is of a lighter shade.

1c black (green)70
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Type 5

Bottom fleur-de-lis has a single stem.

1c black (green) 2.00

HOYT'S EXPRESS



Type I

Black (dull purple) 2.00
Black (dull rose) 2.00

Type II — S. Allan Taylor

Black (bluish gray) 1.75
Black (pink, vert. laid) 1.75
Black (flesh, vert. laid) 1.75

HUNT'S DESPATCH



Patton Type A



Patton Type B

Type A

1c black 1.50
1c black (laid) 1.25
1c black (yellow, S.C.) 2.00
1c black (green, S.C.) 2.00
1c black (vermillion, S.C.) 2.00

Type B — S. Allan Taylor

1c green85
1c green (yellow) 1.25
1c green (pale gray brown) 1.25
1c orange 1.00
1c carmine red (pale buff) 1.00
1c carmine red (lavender) 1.25
1c black (blue, S.C.) 1.15
1c black (light violet, S.C.) 1.25

JEFFERSON MARKET, P.O.

S. Allan Taylor



Type I

Fantasy based on the New York local post of that name. Same printing as Arthur's City Post.

Brownish red 1.00
Brownish red (salmon) 2.00
Black (yellow) 1.00
Black (green, S.C.) 1.50

From unidentified form:

Black (yellow, S.C.) 2.00



Type II

Name in serif type.

Light blue 2.50

JONES CITY EXPRESS POST

S. Allan Taylor



The name apparently is an adaptation of Jones' City Express, the local post which was operated in Brooklyn about 1845. The Indian vignette is similar to one used by Westervelt's Post.

2c black (yellow, S.C.) 2.50
2c black (violet, S.C.) 2.25
2c carmine (blue, S.C.) 2.00
2c carmine (pale violet, S.C.) 2.25

KINGMAN'S CITY POST

S. Allan Taylor



Fantasy based on the existence of the carrier of the same name which operated in Charleston, S.C., in the 1850's. Design was made by routing out center

portion of Gunn's Despatch. A trace of the "Gunn's" ribbon label can be seen at right under curved ornament. Also part of the corresponding ornament at left has been cut away. The following were printed from Form 3 (see Overton & Co.'s Express):

1c black (green, S.C.)90
1c black (magenta, S.C.) 1.00
1c black (light blue, S.C.) 1.00

Printed from Form 10 (see Bowery Post-Office):

1c black (pale green, laid)90
1c black (deep bright blue, S.C.) 1.00

From unidentified forms:

1c bronze 1.25
1c brown 1.00
1c brown (yellow) 1.10
1c sepia 1.20
1c brown ochre 1.00
1c dull violet90
1c blue 1.10
1c black 1.50
1c black (blue, S.C.) 1.25
1c black (red orange, S.C.) 1.00
1c red (straw) 1.25
1c red (yellow, vert. laid) 1.50

LATHROP'S ALBANY BANK EXPRESS

S. Allan Taylor

Black (green, S.C.) 1.50
Black (magenta, S.C.) 1.50

LEE'S DISPATCH

Red (yellow, S.C.) 4.50
5c purple (yellow, S.C.) 4.00
10c black 4.50

LITTLE WANDERERS AID SOCIETY

S. Allan Taylor



There is no evidence that Taylor produced these stamps for the purpose of fraudulently promoting money for a "cause." They more than likely were offshoots of the Sanitary Fair issues so popular in 1864, several of which he also counterfeited for his stamp trade.

Printed from Form 1

2c black (pale pink, laid) 1.50
2c black (salmon) 1.50
2c black (bluish) 1.35
2c black (greenish, laid) 1.75

Printed from Form 14

2c blackish brown 1.50
2c blackish brown (ivory, laid) 1.50

From unidentified forms:

2c black (pink, hor. or vert. laid) 1.75
2c rose 1.75
2c brown 2.00
2c ultramarine 2.00

With smaller figures of value, sans outline

5c green 2.50

Figures of value in crosshatched circles

10c black (grayish) 2.00
10c black (pale purple, S.C.) 2.25
10c blue 2.00
10c carmine 2.00

MCINTIRES CITY EXPRESS POST

S. Allan Taylor



Frame and inscription imitate the original McIntires stamp, but Taylor substituted a 16-star Old Glory for the figure of Mercury.

Printed from Form B-4 (see West-Town)

2c carmine90

Printed from Form B-5

2c violet90
2c violet (cream) 1.00

From unidentified forms:

2c dull red90
2c dark blue 1.00

MCROBISH & CO.



Type I



Type II

This mythical steamship company whose ships were supposed to have plied the Pacific between San Francisco and Acapulco is mentioned in Melville's "Phantom Philately" and by others, including D. M. Stirling in "The Philatelist" of June, 1963.

Type I — 1864

1 real pale rose	2.00
1 real blue	2.00
1 real green	2.00
1 real gold	2.00

Type II — S. Allan Taylor, 1865

Printed from Form B-4 (see West-Town):

1 real carmine	1.25
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Printed from Form B-5 (see Hartford Daily Mail):

1 real violet	2.00
1 real violet (cream)	2.00

From unidentified forms:

1 real black	1.50
1 real carmine rose (thin paper)	2.00
1 real green	1.25
1 real green (yellow, laid)	1.75
1 real green (pale gray brown)	2.00

A third type exists, derived from the J. B. Moens illustration.

MENANT & CO.'S CITY EXPRESS POST

S. Allan Taylor

Fantasy based on the Menant & Co. stamp purported to have been used in New Orleans in the 1850's. Taylor apparently made three different versions of this by changing the type faces in the central oval. A weakened point in the inner frame below the "O" of "POST" becomes an outright break by the time Type III was printed.



Type I

Following three varieties were printed from Form 3 (see Overton):

Black (green, S.C.) .....	.70
Black (magenta, S.C.) .....	.80
Black (light blue, S.C.) .....	.75

Following are from Form 15 (see Carrier's Stamp):

Light blue (vert. or horiz. laid) .....	.60
Black (violet blue)	1.50
Black (bright orange buff)	2.00

Printed from Form 20 (see Florida Express):

Green (green)	1.00
Green (pale green)	1.00
Green (pale gray brown)	1.25

From unidentified forms:

Black .....	.90
Black (pale violet, S.C.)	1.25
Pale brownish gray	1.50
Blue .....	.90
Blue (pink, horiz. laid)	1.50
Carmine (yellow)	1.50

Carmine (yellow, horiz. laid)	1.50
Carmine (pale violet, S.C.)	1.50



Type II

Black (light purple)	5.00
Black (violet gray)	5.00



Type III

Dull vermilion	4.00
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MOODY'S CITY DISPATCH



Bogus variation of the stamp used by Moody's Penny Dispatch of Chicago

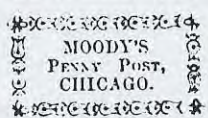
Red	2.50
Black (pink)	2.50
Black (blue)	2.50

MOODY'S PENNY POST



Type I — S. Allan Taylor
Printed from Form "C"

Brownish red .....	.85
Black (yellow) .....	.85
Black (green, S.C.)	1.00
Black (salmon, S.C.)	1.25



Type II



Type III

Numbers assigned to Taylor forms indicate the order in which they were identified, and bear no relation to the chronological sequence of printings.

Type II

Black (green, S.C.)	1.75
Black (red orange, S.C.)	1.75

Type III

Black (yellow, S.C.)	2.00
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THE "MOVIE" STAMP



This was designed by the motion picture industry in the 1930's to simulate a stamp for key shots in "The Letter." It is said someone used one in lieu of a postage stamp, which led to an investigation and confiscation of stamps and plates. Authorities contended it bore too much resemblance to the 5c parcel post issue of 1912.

Perf. 11¾

3c blue	2.00
3c green	2.00
3c carmine rose	2.00

Imperf.

3c blue	2.00
3c green	2.00
3c carmine	2.00

NEW HAVEN & N.Y. EXP. POST

S. Allan Taylor



Printed from Form 1 (see Donaldson's Despatch):

10c black (watermarked)	1.00
10c black (pale pink, laid) .....	.70
10c black (salmon) .....	.75
10c black (bluish) .....	.70
10c black (greenish, laid) .....	.80
10c black (deep red orange, S.C.)	2.00

From unidentified forms:

10c black (ivory)	1.25
10c black (blue) .....	.85
10c black (pink)	1.25
10c black (magenta)	1.50
10c black (green gray, porous)	1.10
10c brown (yellow)	1.00
10c red brown (cream)	1.35
10c carmine (ivory)	1.25
10c carmine (yellow)	1.25
10c blue (vert. laid)	1.10
10c orange brown (flesh)	1.35

N.Y. CITY POST

S. Allan Taylor, 1865



Type I

Design adapted from an early U.S.A. postage essay. Printed from Form 1 (see Donaldson's Despatch):

3c black (watermarked)	1.00
3c black (pale pink, laid) .....	.65
3c black (salmon) .....	.75
3c black (bluish) .....	.65
3c black (greenish, laid) .....	.70
3c black (deep red orange, S.C.)	2.00

Printed from Form 8 (see Bowery Post-Office):

3c yellow .....	.65
3c purple .....	.65
3c purple (yellow) .....	.90

Printed from Form 16, comprised of 16 subjects, including D. O. Blood & Co., Boyd's envelope, Brady, California Penny Post, Carriers Dispatch, Dupuy & Schenck, Eagle City Post, East River P.O., Grafflin's, Jenkins', Government City Dispatch, Kidder's, J. H. Prince, St. Louis P.O., Franklin City Despatch Post.

3c black (thin paper) .....	.60
3c black (blue violet, S.C.) .....	.75

Printed from Form 18 (see Squire's City Express Post):

3c orange .....	.60
3c orange (pale violet blue)	1.25
3c black brown	1.50
3c black brown (green)	1.65
3c black brown (pale violet blue)	1.75

From unidentified form:

3c lemon yellow75
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Type II — S. Allan Taylor

Printed from Form B-1 (see Bradway's Dispatch):

2c black (pink, S.C.)	1.00
2c black (yellow buff, S.C.)	1.10
2c black (green, S.C.)	1.25

From unidentified forms:

2c black (blue)	1.25
2c black (pale violet)	1.10
2c black (gray violet)	1.00
2c black (pink)	1.25
2c black (pink, laid)	1.25
2c carmine (blue)	1.25
2c carmine (flesh)	1.50

ONE CENT DESPATCH



Bogus version of the stamp issued by J. H. Wiley for his post in Washington, D.C., in 1856.

1c black	1.25
1c blue	1.25
1c ultramarine	1.25
1c green	1.25
1c red (yellow, S.C.)	1.50

OVERTON & CO'S EXPRESS

S. Allan Taylor



Taylor's version of the Overton stamp (see illustration in Scott's Specialized Cat.) which, however, bears little or no resemblance to the original. Featured is the familiar Taylor eagle. The following three varieties were printed from Form 3 which included Adams & Co's Express, Blood's Despatch, Blood's Penny Post, Blood's Post Office Despatch, California Penny Post Co., G. Carter's, City Despatch Post, Cummings, East River P.O., G. & H., Hourly Express Post, Kingman's, Menant, Messenkopes, Stamford Soldiers Fair and U.S.P.O.

Black (green, S.C.)	1.00
Black (magenta, S.C.)	1.25
Black (light blue, S.C.)	1.25

Printed from unidentified forms:

Black (hor. laid)	1.75
Black (yellow)	1.50
Black (orange)	1.50
Brown (orange)	2.00

PAGE & KEYES

S. Allan Taylor



Frame adapted from the Pomeroy's Letter Express stamp, and also used by Taylor for his Franklin City Despatch Post fantasy.

2c black (flesh)	4.00
2c black (pink, laid)	4.00

PRICE'S CITY EXPRESS

S. Allan Taylor



Resembles Price's original stamp except that a numeral has been substituted for the portrait.

Printed from Form B-1

2c black (pink, S.C.)	.75
2c black (green, S.C.)	1.00
2c black (yellow buff, S.C.)	1.00

Printed from Form B-2

2c black (light blue, S.C.)	.85
2c black (vermilion, S.C.)	.80

Printed from Form B-4

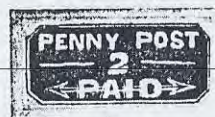
2c carmine	.75
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From unidentified form:

2c black (yellow)	.75
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PENNY POST PAID

S. Allan Taylor



This creation was probably derived from the Boston carrier stamps. Printed from Form B-5 (see Hartford Daily Mail, Type II).

2c violet	1.25
2c violet (cream)	1.25

E. D. PRINCE LETTER DESPATCH

S. Allan Taylor



Type I



Type II

Type I was made by routing out the name from the cut used for the J. M. Chute label. This proved to be one of Taylor's most popular productions. The following six varieties were printed from Form I which also included Donaldson's Despatch:

Black (watermarked)	1.00
Black (pale pink, horiz. laid)	.65
Black (salmon)	.75
Black (bluish)	.60

Black (greenish, laid)	.75
Black (deep orange red, S.C.)	1.75

Printed from Form 2 which included Down's Dispatch:

Black (blue)	.60
Black (yellow)	.60
Black (green)	.60
Black (pale pink)	.75
Black (cream)	.75
Black (orange buff)	.85
Black (violet gray)	.75
Black (violet)	.85
Black (purple)	.75

Printed from Form 13 which also included Boyce's, Bronson & Forbes, 2c & 3c City Despatch Post, Clinton's, Essex, Franklin City, Honour's, International Letter Express, 5c & 10c Letter Express, Overton, 1c & 2c Union Square, and 10c Winans.

Black (yellow, S.C.)	.65
Black (crimson, S.C.)	.85

From the form that included Page & Keyes:

Black (flesh)	1.75
Black (pink, vert. laid)	1.75

From unidentified forms:

Blue	1.50
Ultramarine	1.50
Pale red brown	1.50
Bronze	1.75
Pale gray violet (laid)	1.50
Red brown (yellow)	1.75
Black (orange brown, S.C.)	1.75

Type II: A later version, with figures of value.

2c black (ivory)	1.00
2c black (gray blue)	1.25
2c green (yellow, laid)	1.50
2c green (pale grayish green, laid)	1.60
2c green (gray violet)	1.75
2c olive (ivory)	1.75

ROADMAN'S PENNY POST



Type I



Type II

Type I: "Roadman's" in lightface type.

Red (shades)	2.00
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Type II: "POST" in letter-spaced extended type (Patton Type A)

Black	1.50
Black (green, S.C.)	1.50
Black (red orange, S.C.)	1.50
Black (deep blue, S.C.)	1.50



Type III

Type III: Similar to Type I, but "ROADMAN'S" in boldface. These may have been printed in a pane. Minor differences among copies are noted.

Red (shades)	1.00
--------------	------



Type IV — Moens

Round period. Thin outer frame line.

Orange brown	2.00
--------------	------



Type V



Type Va

S. Allan Taylor

Type V: Round link at UL corner is "sprung," and first large link passes through it from front left to rear right, just the opposite of Types I-IV. Printed from Form C.

Brownish red	.90
Black (yellow)	.90
Black (green, S.C.)	1.00

Type Va: Link not sprung. Broken "P" in "PENNY." (Patton Type B)

Black (yellow buff)	1.50
Black (pale purple)	1.50
Black (pale violet)	1.50
Black (salmon, S.C.)	2.00



Type VI (Patton Type C)

Red (cream)	3.00
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SMITH'S CITY EXPRESS POST

This local post may indeed have existed as the successor to Smith & Dobson's American Express Co. of New York (circa 1856-57). Charles H. Coster in 1877 wrote that upon Dobson's retirement the firm's name was changed, and that Smith "is supposed to have issued . . . stamps . . . but I have never come across any specimens which were above suspicion."

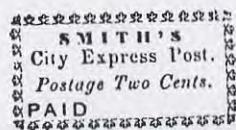
"PAID TYPES"



Type I (Patton Type C)

Trefoil border. Period after "PAID."

2c black (green, S.C.)	1.00
------------------------	------



Type II (Patton Type D)
No period after "PAID"

2c black (green, S.C.) 1.25



Type III (Patton Type F)
Wavy border

2c black (green, S.C.) 1.25
2c black (red orange, S.C.) 1.25



Type IV (Patton Type G)
S. Allan Taylor

Printed from Form 1 (see Donaldson's Despatch)

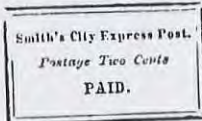
2c black (watermarked) 1.00
2c black (pale pink, laid)80
2c black (salmon)85
2c black (bluish)75

Printed from Form 18 (see Squire's)

2c orange70

From unidentified forms:

2c black (ivory) 1.50
2c black (blue) 1.30
2c black (blue, S.C.) 1.00
2c black (green, S.C.) 1.25
2c black (lavender, S.C.) 1.50
2c black (red orange, S.C.) 1.30
2c black (pink, hor. laid) 1.00
2c dark blue 1.00
2c ultramarine 1.35
2c lake (pale buff) 1.50
2c bronze 1.00



Type V

2c black (green) 1.75

"COLLECT" TYPES



Type VI (Patton Type A)

Trefoil border. Bottom line measures 22 mm.

2c black (red orange) 1.00



Type VII (Patton Type B)
Small "T" in "SMITH'S."
Bottom line measures 19 mm.

2c black (red orange) 1.00



Type VIII (Patton Type E)
Loop border

2c black 1.35

SMITH'S MOUNTAIN EXPRESS

S. Allan Taylor



Printed from Form B-5 (see Hartford Daily Mail)

5c violet (cream) 3.00
5c black (green, S.C.) 3.00

SPRINGSIDE POST OFFICE

S. Allan Taylor, 1864



Type I

Taylor advertised this as a Pittsfield, Mass., issue.

Printed from Form C

Brownish red 1.25
Black (yellow) 1.25
Black (green, S.C.) 1.50
Black (buff) 2.00
Black (red orange, S.C.) 2.00



Type II

1/8c black (laid) 3.00

SQUIRE'S CITY EXPRESS POST

S. Allan Taylor



Name probably adapted from the St. Louis local post operated by Squier & Co.

Printed from Form 18, composed of 10 subjects, which also included Carnes, 2c City Despatch Post, Crosby's City Post (2 versions), Hale & Co., Metropolitan P.O., N.Y. City Post, One Cent Despatch, and Smith's City Express Post.

2c orange60
2c black brown 1.50
2c black brown (pale violet blue) 1.50

From unidentified forms:

2c pink 1.50
2c violet (cream) 1.00
2c brown red (yellow) 2.00
2c brown red (purple) 2.00

STAIT'S DESPATCH

S. Allan Taylor



Taylor's imitation of the handstamp used by Stait's Despatch Post (Eagle City Post) of Philadelphia, Pa., around 1850.

Printed from Form 2 (see Down's Dispatch):

Black (blue)70
Black (yellow)70
Black (green)70
Black (pale pink) 1.00
Black (cream)80
Black (orange buff)90
Black (violet gray) 1.00
Black (violet)95
Black (purple)70

Printed from Form 14 (see Carrier's Stamp):

Blackish brown80
Blackish brown (ivory, laid)85

Composition of 21 Taylor forms, plus 5 of his B period, have so far been identified. All these are described in this edition except Forms 6, 11 and 17, none of which contain fantasies herein listed.

STRINGER & MORTON'S CITY DESPATCH

S. Allan Taylor



Type I

Taylor's version of the stamp issued in 1850 by Stringer & Morton's City Despatch of Baltimore, Md.

Black (flesh) 4.00
Black (magenta) 4.00



Type II

Same frame used for Taylor's Jefferson Market, P.O.

Black (gray violet) 3.00
Black (light purple) 3.00

STRINGER & MORTON DESPATCH

S. Allan Taylor



Printed from Form B-1

2c black (green, S.C.) 1.25
2c black (pink, S.C.) 1.00
2c black (yellow buff, S.C.) 1.00

Printed from Form B-3

2c red (bright blue) 2.00
2c red (salmon) 2.00

From unidentified forms:

2c black (yellow) 2.50
2c green (straw) 2.50
2c brown (buff) 2.50
2c brown (ivory) 2.50

TABERNACLE FAIR POST OFFICE

S. Allan Taylor



Note similarity to Warren Ave. Church Fair P.O.

Brown orange	1.50
Deep orange	1.75
Deep orange (<i> dusky pink, laid</i>)	2.50

UNION DESPATCH



Type I

Background of vertical lines. Usually found with mms. cancellation. It is possible this was an authentic issue.

Perf. 14

5c red	10.00
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Type II



Type III

Type II: No background shading. Large inscription. Many variations in shades and paper.

5c red	1.00
5c green	1.00
5c black	1.25

Type III: Small inscription. Less shading on face.

5c green	2.50
5c blue	2.50

U.S. EXPRESS POST

S. Allan Taylor, 1865



Design adapted from the Clark and Brady U.S.A. local post stamps. Printed from composite form which included Albany Letter Express and "flaw" variety of Baldwin's Railroad Postage.

5c blue	1.75
5c carmine (<i> blue, S.C.</i>)	2.00
5c carmine (<i> pale violet, S.C.</i>)	2.50

All stamps are imperforate unless otherwise indicated. Color of paper is given in italics. "S.C." means surface color.

U. STATES LETTER EXPRESS



Lithographed in panes of 40, each pane containing one row of eight of each denomination.

Perf. 12½

1c dull blue	1.00
1c dull green	1.10
1c dull rose	1.10
1c dull orange	1.25
2c dull blue	1.00
2c dull green	1.10
2c dull rose	1.10
2c dull orange	1.25
5c dull blue	1.00
5c dull green	1.10
5c dull rose	1.10
5c dull orange	1.25
10c dull blue	1.00
10c dull green	1.10
10c dull rose	1.10
10c dull orange	1.25
20c dull blue	1.00
20c dull green	1.10
20c dull rose	1.10
20c dull orange	1.25

UTAH POSTAGE



Type I



Type III

This famous fantasy has been widely written up, and you may refer to Melville's "Phantom Philately," "Sloane's Column" (page 43), and L. N. & M. Williams' "The Postage Stamp." These stamps were rumored to have been issued by Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, in 1852. Queried in 1864, however, Brigham Young stated he had never "so much as thought of issuing a postage stamp."

Type I: Uncolored cravat. Background of horizontal and vertical white lines. No period after "CENTS."

2c vermilion	15.00
5c green	20.00
8c mauve	20.00
12c orange ("twelve")	20.00

Type II: Background of colored lines, rather blotchy. An imitation of Type I, probably printed

in panes, since plate varieties exist.

5c vermilion	10.00
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Type III: Colored cravat. Period after "CENTS." An illustration of this type appeared in S. Allan Taylor's own publication, "The Stamp Collector's Record," in 1864. Apparently Taylor printed the stamps from the identical cut.

Trimmed to shape

5c green	15.00
5c dull carmine	15.00
a. cut square	25.00
5c violet	16.00

NOTE: Another 5c Utah similar to Type III has been examined. It is finely executed in black on stiff white paper, the texture of which suggests it is a modern reproduction. It can be identified by a white flaw in the screen between the head and the "N" in "CENTS."

WALDRON'S EXPRESS

J. W. Scott



Scott printed these from the same engraving which served as an illustration in early editions of his catalogs and albums, in the apparent belief there was an authentic original issue. Waldron & Co. operated several express lines in the early west, but there is no evidence that adhesive stamps were ever used in their operation.

Pigment in this paper appears to be the type that fades readily, and many shades exist.

Black (<i> dull pink, shades</i>) .....	.85
Black (<i> purple</i>)	1.00

WALKER'S PENNY POST

S. Allan Taylor



Type Ia



Type II

Type I: Curl on tail of "R" in "WALKER'S," and lower loop of "S" is almost closed.

Black	1.25
Carmine rose	1.25

Type Ia: Diagonal colorless flaw in first "N" of "PENNY." Otherwise same as Type I.

Printed from Form 2 (see Down's Dispatch):

Black (<i> blue</i>) .....	.60
Black (<i> yellow</i>) .....	.60
Black (<i> green</i>) .....	.60
Black (<i> pale pink, wove</i>) .....	.75
Black (<i> cream</i>) .....	.75

Black (<i> orange buff</i>) .....	.85
Black (<i> lilac gray</i>) .....	.75
Black (<i> violet</i>) .....	.85
Black (<i> purple</i>) .....	.75

Printed from Form 5, comprised of 16 subjects, including Brooklyn City Express, Carrier's Dispatch, Cheever & Towle, Chicago Penny Post, Clark & Co., Crosby's City Post, Essex Letter Express, Franklin City Despatch Post, Hale & Co., Post Office Despatch, Priest's, Russell, Swarts, Wells Fargo and Whittelseys.

Red .....	.60
Red (<i> bright yellow, S.C.</i>) .....	.75
Red (<i> light violet, S.C.</i>) .....	.75

Printed from Form 12. The color is a slightly paler shade than the preceding red, inking is generally poorer, and the paper slightly thinner. (See Florida Express.)

Red .....	.60
Red (<i> grayish</i>) .....	.70

From unidentified forms:

Black (<i> deep bright blue, S.C.</i>)	1.50
Black (<i> pink, vert. or horiz. laid</i>) .....	.85
Black (<i> blue green, S.C.</i>)	1.00
Black (<i> red orange, S.C.</i>)	1.00
Green	1.00
Lake .....	.85
Gold .....	.75
Gold (<i> green, S.C.</i>)	1.25
Gold (<i> deep violet blue, S.C.</i>)	1.50
Gold (<i> purple, S.C.</i>)	1.50

Type II: No curl on tail of "R." Loops of "S" are open.

Black .....	.85
Black (<i> pale purple, S.C.</i>)	1.25
Green (<i> yellow, vert. laid</i>)	1.10
Green (<i> greenish, vert. laid</i>)	1.10
Olive (<i> ivory</i>)	1.10
Olive (<i> blue gray</i>)	1.50



Type III

Type III: Poorly printed. Many minor differences in lettering. Distinguishing feature is a smudge of color above point of arrow.

Black	1.25
Black (<i> green</i>)	1.50

T. WALTER

S. Allan Taylor



Type I



Type II

Made by altering the T. Davis fantasy. A partial cover in the Percy G. Doane collection showed data that connected a T. Walter with the Telegraph City Dispatch of Philadelphia.

Type I: Large letters in name. Comma after "WALTER."

Black85
Blue 1.00

Type II: Small letters. Period after "WALTER."

Black85

WALTON & CO. CITY EXPRESS POST



Type I

2c black (buff) 3.50
2c black (green) 3.50



Type II

S. Allan Taylor, 1864

Printed from Form C (see page 24)

2c brownish red 1.25
2c black (yellow) 1.25
2c black (green, S.C.) 2.00

WARREN AVE. CHURCH FAIR P.O.

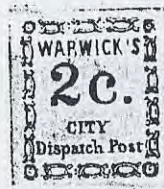
S. Allan Taylor



Green (yellow) 1.25
a. horizontally laid 1.50
b. vertically laid 1.50
Green (pale gray brown) 1.25

The editor will welcome any information that will improve or enlarge this section.

WARWICK'S CITY DISPATCH POST



Patton Type A



Patton Type B1

Type A: Links in top and bottom borders separated by tiny colons.

2c black (orange yellow, S.C.) 2.50
2c red (ivory) 2.50
2c red (yellow, S.C.) 2.50
2c gold (yellow, S.C.) 2.50

Type B1: Links at top separated by colons, at bottom by inverted semicolons. This type occurs as the top stamp in a vertical strip of four, as printed by Thomas Wood for George Hussey.

2c black (yellow)75

Patton Type B2

Essentially similar to Type B1 except a comma replaces the upper left colon. The lower three stamps of the Hussey strip are of this type.

2c black (yellow)65



Type C



Type D2



Type E

Patton Type C: Small period.

2c black (yellow) 1.00

Patton Type D2: Large period. Burr on top of foot of figure "2." These were also printed in strips of four for George Hussey. Top stamp in the strip is Type D1. The "2" is undamaged, but the third and fourth diamonds from the bottom on the left are defective.

D1 2c black (yellow)80
D2 2c black (yellow)70

Patton Type E

Woodcut imitation of previous types.

2c black (yellow) 1.00



Patton Type O

Additional outer frameline. Lower serif of "D" touches diamond border.

2c black (orange yellow, S.C.) 2.00



Patton Type F

2c black (yellow) 2.00



Patton Type G

S. Allan Taylor

Printed from same form as Arthur's City Post

6c brownish red 1.10
6c brownish red (pink, hor. laid) 3.00
6c black (yellow) 1.10
6c black (green, S.C.) 1.75
6c black (lavender gray) 2.00
6c black (flesh, S.C.) 2.50
6c black (gray brown, S.C.) 3.00



Patton Type H

S. Allan Taylor

Type H: Period after "POST."

Printed from Form B-2 (see Bradway's)

2c black (light blue, S.C.) 2.00
2c black (red orange, S.C.) 1.25

Type Ha: No period.

Printed from unidentified forms:

2c black 1.25
2c black (dull pink, laid) 2.50
2c black (yellow, S.C.) 2.50
2c black (light purple, S.C.) 2.50



Patton Type I

6c black (green, S.C.) 2.25
6c black (red orange, S.C.) 2.25
6c black (magenta, S.C.) 2.25



Patton Type J

2c green 1.00
2c pale green 1.00
6c green 1.00
6c pale green 1.00



Patton Type K

Little or no serif on foot of "p" in "Dispatch"

2c brown red 2.00
6c brown red 2.00



Patton Type L

Break in bottom loop of "S" of "Dispatch." Cruder lettering. Minor variations noted, especially in the serifs of the "P."

2c dull red (shades) 1.00



Patton Type N

Similar to Type L but smaller periods and no curl on the foot of the "R" in "WARWICK'S." On most copies the "S" in the name is mashed.

2c black (brownish) 2.50
2c black (pale mauve) 2.50



Patton Type M

2c red (<i>ivory</i>)	2.50
2c orange (<i>pale buff</i>)	2.50



Patton Type P

6c black (<i>green</i>)	2.50
6c black (<i>light green</i>)	3.00
6c black (<i>buff</i>)	2.50



Type Y — Woodcut

Similar to Type L, but lettering and outer fraseline heavier. Serif on "P" of "Dispatch" slopes upward to left.

2c red	2.50
2c blue (<i>pale buff</i>)	2.50



Type Z

2c black (<i>yellow</i>)	4.00
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WEST-TOWN

S. Allan Taylor



Jumbo version of the stamp used by the Westtown School at Westtown, Pa., from 1853 to about 1867. Printed from Form B-4 which also included Brown & McGill's, Brownes Easton Despatch, Carnes, 2c City Dispatch, McIntire's, McRobish, Prices, and Staten Island.

Carmine	1.00
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WINANS' CITY POST

This is one of the earliest — and strangest — of the local post fantasies. It was first described in the December issue of the "Stamp Collector's Magazine" of 1862. The post was alleged to have operated in Baltimore, but Elliott Perry, in researching the Winans family in that city, found no evidence they had ever been connected with a mail delivery business. On the subject of the unusual design, Perry

speculated that it may have represented some sort of hand grenade used in the Crimean War (1854). For easier identification, the following types have been grouped by punctuation use. Also note that star pattern varies from type to type.

"APOSTROPHE" TYPES

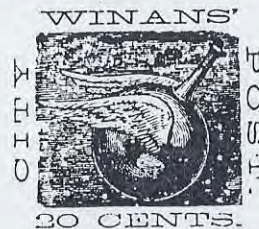
These have an apostrophe after "WINANS," also punctuation after "POST" and after "CENTS."

Type 1 (Patton Type A)
George Hussey

These were printed for Hussey by Thomas Wood, and up to June 25, 1866, the totals were: 4500 of the 2c, and 2000 of each of the 5c, 10c and 20c. They were printed in vertical strips of four by the work-and-turn method, so se tenant pairs may exist.

Type 1 is primarily characterized by two indentations in the left margin opposite the "C" and "I" of "CITY." Two of the four stamps in each strip lack normal space between the "O" and "S" of "POST," resulting in two principal subtypes, and the apostrophes in all four ditches vary in some degree.

2c black .....	.75
2c black (vert. laid) .....	.75
2c black (horiz. laid) .....	.75
5c black (<i>yellow</i> , S.C.)	1.25
10c black (<i>green</i>)	1.00
20c black (<i>red orange</i> , S.C.)	1.00



Type 2 (Patton Type I)

Very similar to Type 1, but the sky is darker, and the indentation at the left is between the "I" and "T" of "CITY" and is deeper.

20c black (<i>red orange</i> , S.C.)	3.00
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Type 3 (Patton Type H)

Printed for J. W. Scott from the same cuts used to illustrate his albums. Little or no smoke emerging from funnel. Left margin quite irregular.

2c black (stiff wove paper)	1.00
a. (thin porous paper)	1.25
5c black (<i>yellow</i> , S.C.)	1.35
10c black (<i>green</i> , wove)	1.25
a. (<i>green</i> , porous)	1.50
20c black (<i>red orange</i> , S.C.)	1.00



Type 4 (Patton Type C)

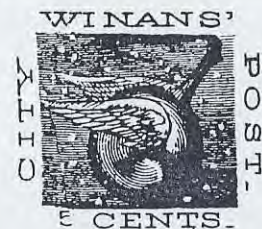
Background design has four complete corners. Tiny colored flaw within the "Y" of "CITY."

2c black	1.50
2c black (<i>yellow</i> , S.C.)	1.50
2c black (<i>green</i>)	1.50
2c black (<i>red orange</i> , S.C.)	1.50
5c black (<i>yellow</i> , S.C.)	1.75
10c black (<i>green</i>)	1.75
20c black (<i>red orange</i> , S.C.)	1.75

Type 4a

Heavy overinking of Type 4 with smeared inscriptions and loss of detail.

2c black (<i>green</i> , S.C.)	1.25
2c black (<i>pink</i> , S.C.)	1.50



Type 5 (Patton Type D)

Both serif joins "A" and "N" of "WINANS." There is a star 1 mm. from right margin between "S" and "T" of "POST."

5c black (<i>orange yellow</i> , S.C.)	3.00
-----------------------------------------------	------

NO PUNCTUATION AFTER "CENTS"



Type 6 (Patton Type G)

Coarse impression. Malformed "Y" in "CITY".	
10c black (<i>green</i> , S.C.)	1.50

NO PUNCTUATION AFTER "POST"

Type 7 (Patton Type B)
S. Allan Taylor

With additional outer fraseline, which is broken above the "Y" of "CITY." Background rectangle has four rounded corners.

LARGE NUMERALS

Printed from Form 13 (see E. D. Prince):

10c black (<i>yellow</i> , S.C.)	1.25
10c black (<i>crimson</i> , S.C.)	1.00

Printed from Form 15 (see Carrier's Stamp):

10c light blue (vert. or horiz. laid)	1.00
10c black (<i>violet blue</i>)	3.00
10c black (<i>bright orange buff</i>)	3.00

From unidentified forms:

10c black	2.00
10c black (<i>ivory</i>)	2.00
10c black (<i>green</i>)	3.00
10c black (<i>gray blue</i>)	3.00
10c black (<i>pale pink</i> , laid)	2.50
10c black (<i>green</i> , S.C.)	2.00
10c black (<i>red orange</i> , S.C.)	2.00
10c black (<i>flesh</i> , S.C.)	2.50
20c black (<i>pale pink</i> , S.C.)	2.50
20c black (<i>deep violet blue</i>)	2.25

SMALL NUMERALS

2c black (<i>green</i> , S.C.)	2.00
5c black (<i>pale yellow buff</i>)	3.00
10c black (<i>red orange</i> , S.C.)	2.50
20c black (<i>blue green</i> , S.C.)	3.00



Type 8

Crude reproduction of Type 7. Much ink smudging, especially before "P" of "POST." Little or no smoke.

Thin paper.

10c black (<i>green</i>)	3.00
10c black (<i>yellow green</i>)	3.00



Type 9 (Patton Type E)

"20 CENTS" misaligned under rectangle, with "2" extending 2 mm. to left of margin.

- 20c black (ivory) 3.00
- 20c black (pink) 3.00



Type 10

Short foot on "2." Small "W" in "WINANS." Malformed "S" in "CENTS."

- 20c black 3.00
- 20c black (purple) 3.00

"NO APOSTROPHE" TYPES

Type 11 (Patton Type F)

Thin outer frameline. Tip of lower wing extends beyond background rectangle, almost touching "T" of "CITY." Loop of "2" almost closed. Patton illustrated this in the Jan. 1960 issue of "The Philatelist" but no color was given.



Type 12 (Patton Type K)

Background quite blotchy, particularly along lower left margin. Narrow spacing between "O" and "S" of "POST."

- 2c black (glazed) 3.00
- 2c blue (glazed) 3.00

PRICES

Valuations in this catalogue are based on reasonably attractive copies. Very fine copies, particularly taxpays, command a premium.

GUM

Presence or absence of gum has been intentionally disregarded in pricing.

- 2c gold (glazed) 3.00
- 2c gold (green) 3.50
- 5c black (yellow, S.C.) 3.00
- 5c black (orange yellow, S.C.) 3.00
- 5c gold (yellow, S.C.) 3.00
- 5c gold (buff) 3.50
- 5c brown (buff) 3.50
- 5c red (buff) 3.50
- 5c red (yellow, S.C.) 3.25
- 10c black (green, S.C.) 3.00
- 10c gold (green, S.C.) 3.50
- 20c black (purple) 3.50
- 20c blue (dull rose) 3.00
- 20c gold (crimson, S.C.) 4.00
- 20c red (ivory) 3.50
- 20c red (dull rose) 3.50



Type 13 (Patton Type J)

Crudely executed design. Vertical lines frame background at right and left. A serif caps the "A" of "WINANS."

- 2c black 2.00
- 10c brown orange (cream) 2.00
- 20c yellow green 2.00

COLLEGE STAMPS

During the latter half of the 19th Century, many business schools used simulated postage and revenue stamps as a part of classroom procedure. In some cases, these may have been designed and printed by students; in others, the schools had them commercially printed. As the practice became general, the school supply houses began offering them in several standard designs (mostly used in the United States). It is not surprising that bogus varieties should also appear. Some of the following types should be of interest to B.N.A. collectors.

ALLIANCE BUSINESS COLLEGE



Inscribed "POSTAGE"

- 1c Blue 5.00

Inscribed "REVENUE"

- 1c orange red 5.00
- 2c orange red 5.00
- 10c orange red 5.00

BALTO. B. COLLEGE

This stamp pictures a three-quarter portrait of a woman, facing left in a large oval. Four corner ribbons are inscribed "BALTO. B./COLLEGE" at top, and "REV. & P.O./STAMP" at bottom, with figures of value outside ribbons.

- 25c dull blue 5.00
- 25c dull carmine 5.00

BRITISH AMERICAN COLLEGE STAMP

Toronto

S. Allan Taylor, 1864

This creation no doubt owes its origin to the British American Commercial College operated in Toronto by T. G. Musgrove and H. C. Wright.



Printed from composite forms. The following six varieties are from Form 1 comprising 17 subjects, including Bell's Dispatch, Boyd's City Express, Broadway's Dispatch, Brattleboro P.O., Carnes, 1c City Express Post (Adams), Donaldson's Despatch, Florida Express, Gordon's City Express, 2c Little Wanderers Aid Society, New Haven & N.Y. Exp. Post, 3c N.Y. City Post, E. D. Prince, J. H. Prince and Smith City Express Post.

- Black (watermarked) 3.50
- Black (pale pink, laid) 1.50
- Black (salmon) 1.50
- Black (bluish) 1.75
- Black (greenish, laid) 2.50
- Black (deep red orange, S.C.) 6.00

The following 9 varieties were printed from Form 2 (11 subjects). They included Bell's Dispatch, Down's Dispatch, East River P.O., Kidder's, E. D. Prince, Russell's, Stait's Despatch, Swarts, Walker's Penny Post, Whittlesey's Express (the latter is an imitation of Scott's Type 1278 and bears no resemblance to Taylor's Whittlesey's Express).

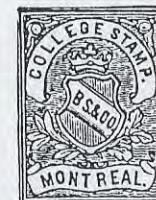
- Black (blue) 1.25
- Black (yellow) 1.25
- Black (green) 1.25
- Black (pale pink, wove) 1.75
- Black (cream) 2.75
- Black (orange buff) 1.75
- Black (lilac gray) 2.25
- Black (violet) 2.25
- Black (purple) 1.50

Following are from forms as yet unidentified:

- Green 1.50
- Ultramarine 3.50
- Pale violet 2.50
- Reddish brown 2.50
- Orange red 2.50

B. S. & CO. COLLEGE STAMP

(Bryant, Stratton & Co.)
Montreal Branch
S. Allan Taylor, 1864



Type I

Printed from Form 20, which also included Bouton's Manhattan Express, Carrier's Stamp, Clark, Florida, Floyd's, Gordon's, Menant, and Teese.

- Green (green) 3.00
- Green (pale green) 3.00
- Green (pale gray brown) 4.00

From unidentified forms:

- Blue 2.00
- a. stiff paper 1.75
- Green (yellow) 3.50
- a. laid paper 3.50



Type II

S. Allan Taylor, Albany

- Dull red 5.00
- Dull purple 7.00



Type III

S. Allan Taylor

- Blue 8.00



Type IV

S. Allan Taylor, Boston

Design adapted from the U.S. eagle carrier stamp of 1851.

- Carmine 3.00

Carmine (yellow)	3.00
Carmine (green)	4.00

BUSINESS COLLEGE
(1898-1901)



This is an example of the school supply house stamps. Design imitates the U.S. battleship revenues in use at the time.

Rouletted 14½

1c blue (salmon)	2.50
2c blue	1.25
2c blue (orange yellow)	2.00

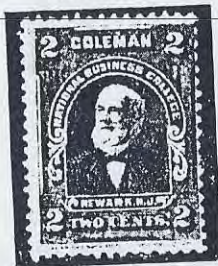
PROVISIONALS

New values about 13 mm. high handstamped in blue or purple on 2c blue (orange yellow paper).

5c blue	3.50
10c blue	3.00
20c blue	4.00
50c blue	4.00
\$1 blue	3.50

COLEMAN NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Newark, N.J.



Lithographed by American Bank Note Co.
Perf. 12

2c blue	4.00
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COLLEGE POSTAGE

Circa 1896



Type I
School supply house stamps
Type I: Wide figure "2." Roul.

1c green	2.50
2c dark blue (shades)	1.00

2c blue	2.00
Type II. Tall numeral "2." Roul. 9½.	
2c blue	1.25
2c violet	1.50

COLLEGE REVENUE

Circa 1900



School supply house stamps
Rouletted 7

2c green blue	1.75
10c light blue	2.25

E.B.C. POSTAGE

S. Allan Taylor, 1864



Type I Type II

Type I: Taylor advertised this as "Eastman's College Stamp" (price 3c) in the first issue of his "Stamp Collector's Record" (Dec. 1864). The Eastman school was founded in 1859 and in the early '60's was known as Eastman's State and National Business College, but no evidence is at hand to show it was using stamps that early. It was, however, using a variation of the "Excelsior" scene on its stationery in 1862 and 1863.

Imperf.	
3c green	2.50
a. yellow green	2.50
3c carmine rose	2.00
Perf. 15½	
3c blue (shades)	1.75
Type II. Imperf.	
3c red	3.50

EASTMAN NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.



Unfortunately for historians, classroom procedure called for manuscript canceling with date, helping present-day collectors place the various colors in chronological order.

Imperf. (1872)	
2c red	3.00
(1873-1874)	
2c carmine	3.00
a. no period after "cents"	5.00
5c carmine	3.00
10c carmine ("Cts.")	4.00
Perf. 12½ (1878-1881)	
2c blue	4.50
Perf. 16 (1881-1882)	
2c green	4.00
Perf. 12. Shaded numerals.	
25c yellow green ("Cts.")	5.00

EPISCOPAL ACADEMY

Cheshire, Conn.



Perf. 12½

Black	5.00
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HARTFORD BUSINESS COLLEGE

E. H. Morse, Prop.



1c gray green	4.00
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JAMESTOWN SCHOOL & COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Jamestown, N.Y.



This institute, whose first class was graduated in 1867, eventually became Jamestown High School. The stamps, produced by students, are known on cover with classroom cancellations.

3c black (salmon)	6.00
-------------------------	------

M. C. COLLEGE STAMP

Circa 1866



These may be bona fide college stamps. Copies are known with the manuscript cancels frequently used in classrooms, and variations in color suggest amateur (student) production. Montreal has been suggested as place of origin.

Printed in panes

2c ochre to brown orange	5.00
3c pink to dull red	4.00
5c ochre to brown orange	5.00
5c pale violet	8.00
10c ochre to brown orange	7.00
25c ochre to brown orange	6.00
50c ochre to brown orange	6.00
\$1 ochre to brown orange	7.00

M. O. COLLEGE STAMP

S. Allan Taylor



Imitation of preceding variety

3c rose carmine	3.00
3c rose carmine (yellow)	6.00

MUSGROVE'S EVENING BUSINESS COLLEGE



Type I

Perforated 12

3c green	3.50
Type II: Similar to Type I, but inscribed, "REV."	
2c orange	4.00

5c rose	4.00
10c blue	3.50
20c red brown	4.00

Type III: Similar to 30c, 40c and 60c values of the U.S.A. first issue revenues, with Penn's portrait substituted for that of Washington. Note that colors of entire set also simulate the revenue issue.

Inscribed: "Inland Exchange"

30c gray	5.00
40c brown	5.00
60c orange	6.00

MUSGROVES NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

58 O'Connor St., Ottawa, Ont.
Estab. 1866
J. M. Musgrove, prop.



A pane of 100 (10x10) is known of the 3c value.
Perforated 12

1c vermilion	2.50
a. imperf.	5.00
2c vermilion	3.50
3c vermilion	1.00
a. imperf.	3.00
b. 3c & 1c se tenant	25.00

PEIRCE SCHOOL

Philadelphia, Pa.
(1899)



Known to exist on promissory note

2c violet	2.50
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PEIRCE'S UNION BUSINESS COLLEGE

Philadelphia, Pa.
(1879-1882)



Printed in panes Inscribed "REV."	4.00
2c deep orange	4.00
Inscribed "POSTAGE"	
2c brown	4.00

QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

Design pictures bust of man facing left in central oval. Name of college on two ribbons at top. "INTERNAL REVENUE" inscribed on ribbon at bottom. Figures of value in four corners.

2c dark red	5.00
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SALEM COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

Salem, Mass.
Circa 1898



1c black (brown orange, S.C.)	4.00
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SCHOOL POSTAGE



Another school supply house stamp
Roul. 12 1/2

2c blue	2.00
a. dark blue	1.75
b. milky blue	1.50

SUNDAY SCHOOL POSTAGE

Circa 1871



Exists on cover of the period

Carmine	4.00
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EDITOR'S COMMENT

After noting all the piddling tax gradations of low-priced cigars on page 20, doesn't it seem remarkable that a plutocrat purchasing a \$1.00 corona grande pays no more tax than a laborer splurging on a two-bit stogie?

UNION NATIONAL COLLEGE



Orange	5.00
Pink	5.00

WORTHINGTON & WARNER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE



NEWSPAPER STAMPS

These labels were used to denote payment for transportation of newspapers by various express companies of North America, principally during the last half of the nineteenth century.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

PREPAID NEWSPAPER PARCEL STAMP.

FROM CHICAGO ONLY, used by the American Express Co. in Chicago, Ill., and in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

Weight of newspapers, magazines, etc., not to exceed 10 lbs. If the weight of any other matter than newspapers, magazines, etc., is to be included, it must be stated on the stamp. The weight of the newspapers, magazines, etc., must be stated on the stamp. The weight of the newspapers, magazines, etc., must be stated on the stamp. The weight of the newspapers, magazines, etc., must be stated on the stamp.



Illustrations are 3/5 actual size

Type I	
Thin wove paper	
10c black and red	5.00
15c black and red	5.00
20c black and red	6.00
25c black and red	6.00

American Express Co.

15

PREPAID NEWSPAPER PARCEL STAMP.

To all points reached by this Company in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

CONTENTS NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.

Contents newspapers and other matter than that named above, and is not prepaid. The weight of the newspapers, magazines, etc., must be stated on the stamp.

Weight of newspapers, magazines, etc., not to exceed 10 lbs. If the weight of any other matter than newspapers, magazines, etc., is to be included, it must be stated on the stamp. The weight of the newspapers, magazines, etc., must be stated on the stamp. The weight of the newspapers, magazines, etc., must be stated on the stamp.

Type II

Inscribed: "To all points reached by this Company in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska."

15c black	6.00
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Type III

Similar to Type II but inscribed: "To all points reached by this Company in the Province of Ontario."

10c black	6.00
15c black	6.00

Type IV (1873)

Similar to Type IV of American Merchants Union Express Co. with the "M. U." deleted.

5c green and blue	6.00
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Type V

Similar to Type VI but without the overprint.
Denomination in newspapers.

25 black and red	5.00
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Type VI (1878-1881)

Overprinted in blue: "15 CENTS - This Stamp covers prepayment of News Matter of 10 to 15 pounds."

100 black and red	3.50
150 black and red	4.50
200 black and red	4.50

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

PREPAID NEWSPAPER PARCEL STAMP.

To all points reached by this Company, and on parcels, in the Dominion.

If the package to which this Stamp is attached contains any other matter than NEWS PAPERS, or weight more than the limit represented by face of Stamp, the Company reserves the right to charge full rates without regard to postage added.

PREPAID FOR
1 lb. *Chas. J. Clark*

Type VII (1893)

Lithographed by American Bank Note Co.
Inscribed: "To all points reached by this company."

Denomination in pounds
Apparently three press runs were used in printing these stamps. The background with the large colorless "AMEX.CO." was printed first in the appropriate color. Then the black printing was applied,

		a.	b.	SERIES 125 (1955)	
		root.	imperf.		
TG931	8 oz. black	.55	.55	TG966	3/8 oz. black (blk. overprint)
TG933	14 oz. black	1.00	.75	TG967	3/4 oz. black (blk. overprint)
TG935	16 oz. black	.60	.45	TG968	3/4 oz. black
SERIES 124 (1954)					
TG938	3/4 oz. black (blk. overprint)		.90	TG970	1 1/8 oz. black
TG939	7/8 oz. black		.35	TG971	1 oz. black
TG940	1 oz. black	.50	.50	TG972	1 1/4 oz. black
TG941	1 1/8 oz. black		1.25	TG973	1 3/8 oz. black
TG942	1 1/4 oz. black		.30	TG974	1 1/2 oz. black
TG943	1 3/8 oz. black	.75	.10	TG975	1 5/8 oz. black
TG944	1 1/2 oz. black		.20	TG976	1 3/4 oz. black
TG945	1 5/8 oz. black		.08	TG977	1 7/8 oz. black
TG946	1 3/4 oz. black	.75	.08	TG978	2 oz. black
TG947	1 7/8 oz. black		.50	TG979	2 1/8 oz. black (blk. overprint)
TG948	2 oz. black	.40	.40	TG980	2 1/4 oz. black
TG949	2 1/8 oz. black (blk. overprint)		1.00	TG981	2 1/2 oz. black
TG950	2 1/4 oz. black		.25	TG982	2 5/8 oz. black
TG951	2 1/2 oz. black		.65	TG983	2 7/8 oz. black
TG954	3 oz. black		.10	TG984	3 oz. black
TG956	3 1/2 oz. black		1.30	TG985	3 1/4 oz. black (blk. overprint)
TG960	7 oz. black	.65	.65	TG987	4 oz. black (blk. overprint)
TG941	8 oz. black		.45	TG988	5 oz. black (blk. overprint)
TG962	12 oz. black (blk. overprint)	2.75		TG989	6 oz. black (blk. overprint)
TG963	14 oz. black	1.50	1.25	TG990	7 oz. black
TG964	15 oz. black		1.50	TG991	8 oz. black
TG965	16 oz. black	1.00	.55	TG992	12 oz. black
				TG993	14 oz. black
				TG995	16 oz. black

THE ALLAN TAYLOR FORMS

A form is a term used to describe type or other matter secured in a chase ready for letterpress printing, and a chase is the metal frame. On page 24 of my 9th edition I explain how S. Allan Taylor used such forms.

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

That night I began tearing down my collection and rearranging it by color, and almost immediately patterns began to form. It was the beginning of a work that, due to the extreme rarity of some items, is still not complete. Below are the 11 subjects that comprise what I term "Form 2" (numbers denote sequence of the forms' identification and have no bearing on the order in which Taylor printed them). Form 1 was too large to include in this edition. It and other forms will appear in future editions.



FORM 2

Printed in black on nine varieties of paper

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Blue | 4. Violet | 7. Cream |
| 2. Yellow | 5. Purple | 8. Orange buff |
| 3. Green | 6. Lilac gray | 9. Pale pink (wove) |

EXPRESS LABELS

The express business—transportation of parcels and valuables—was begun in America by William F. Harnden, an employe of the Boston & Worcester R.R., who, in 1839, established a "package express" between Boston and New York. After a slow start, the idea caught on and during the following two decades dozens of express company operations were launched along various railroad and steamboat routes, many of which were eventually absorbed by larger outfits like Adams and American. Stamps and labels used by these companies comprised not only money packages, complimentary franks and newspaper stamps, but also prepaid parcel stamps, route (forwarding) labels, and identification labels.

Collectors are referred to the Stamp Specialist Mahogany Book of 1947, in which Harry M. Konwiser describes numerous varieties in his article, "Express Company Labels of the U.S."

Frank Q. Newton, Jr., who has been researching the early express companies in America, was of significant help in compiling the following express sections.

INDEPENDENT MAIL ROUTES

(PRINCIPALLY BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN)

BARNARD'S CARIBOO EXPRESS

British Columbia, 1862

One of several express companies operated by Francis Jones Barnard (1829-1889) during the period between 1860 and 1879. The "Cariboo" routes were principally in the upper Fraser River country between Lillooet and Barkerville, British Columbia.

Henry C. Hitt and Gerald E. Wellburn, in the Stamp Specialist, 1945, describe five principal types and many subtypes of the genuine Barnard's stamps. Three of the "PAID" types are illustrated here, but corresponding types inscribed "COLLECT" also exist, printed on green surface-colored paper.



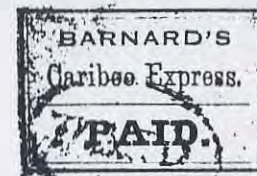
Hitt-Wellburn Type I a

Thickness of outer frameline approx. 1/2 mm.
Black (red orange, S.C.) 95.00

Corresponding green stamp has "COLLECT" in thin 4 1/2 mm. letters with serifs.

Hitt-Wellburn Type II a

Outer frameline heavier. Both "PAID" and "COLLECT" in thin serifed letters 4 mm. high. The PAID is on pink surface-colored paper.



Hitt-Wellburn Type III a

Black (red orange, S.C.) 90.00

Printed in sheets of 12 (4x3) by "work and turn" method, resulting in two tete-beche panes of six. Other types may also have been printed in the same manner.

Similar to illustration of Type IV b except letters in second line have sharp serifs.



Hitt-Wellburn Type IV a

Hitt-Wellburn Type IV b
Period after "Express."

Black (red orange, S.C.) 100.00

Hitt-Wellburn Type V

Same as last but without the period

(From about 1868 Barnard's also used several varieties of forwarding labels which did not designate payment.)

COUNTERFEITS



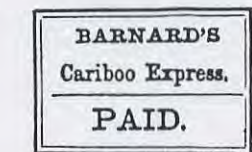
Hitt-Wellburn Type C1

"PAID"

Black (red orange, S.C.) 7.50

"COLLECT"

Black (yellow green, S.C.) 7.50



Hitt-Wellburn Type C2

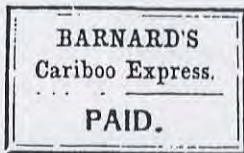
J. W. Scott

"PAID"

Black (red orange), glazed, S.C.) 2.50

"COLLECT"

Black (green, glazed, S.C.) 2.50



Hitt-Wellburn Type C3
S. Allan Taylor, 1864

The first four varieties listed below were printed from a composite form of 19 subjects which is illustrated and described on page 24 of the ninth edition of this work.

Black (green, S.C.)	5.00
Black (yellow)	3.00
Black (yellow ochre)	9.00
Brownish red	3.00
Black (stiff paper)	6.50
Black (pale purple)	12.00
Black (red orange, S.C.)	10.00

McGREELY'S EXPRESS
March, 1898

Prior to establishment of regular mail service between Skagway and Dyea, Alaska, in April, 1898, McGreely transported mail between these two points by boat, charging 25c per letter. The McGreely stamps were a promotion by S. C. Marcuse, a trader then located at Dyea, who is said to have furnished them for McGreely's operation in return for free transport of his own mail. Printing was done in San Francisco.



Typographed in sheets of 50 (5x10).
Total printing reported to have been 1250.

Perforated 14
25c blue 10.00



Several sheets of these stamps were overprinted in black by S. C. Marcuse for personal distribution at the first exhibition of the Pacific Philatelic Society, San Francisco, Sept. 1902.

25c blue 22.50

UPPER COLUMBIA TRAMWAY & NAVIGATION CO.

British Columbia, 1897

Stamps issued to cover fee on letters carried by company's boats plying the Columbia River between Golden, B.C., and Windermere.



Printed in panes of 20 (5x4) by "work and turn" method, resulting in two upper rows being tete-beche to two lower rows. Total printing reported as 1000.

	Typeset. Perf. 11½.	
	Unused	Used
5c crimson	200.00	450.00
a. tete beche pair	500.00	

IDENTIFYING THE LOCAL POSTS

A handbook on this subject has been on the editor's agenda for many years. Perhaps the best way to get the work off the ground is to start incorporating it in this catalogue!

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS



Genuine original



J. W. Scott's version



Allan Taylor's version

The original has an inscription in tiny writing outside the left and right framelines.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS

These labels were used to denote payment for transportation of newspapers by various express companies of North America, principally during the last half of the nineteenth century. Much information on the subject may be found in a series of articles written by J. Frank Braceland, Jr., which began Sept., 1966, in *The United States Specialist*. Some newspaper stamps are listed in Harry M. Konwiser's article, "Express Company Labels," which appeared in *The Stamp Specialist* Mahogany Book (1947). An article by W. C. Michaels published in *Stamps* of Oct. 18, 1941, also should be of interest to students in this field.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY



Illustrations are 3/5 actual size

1N1	5c black and red	7.00
1N2	10c black and red	7.00
1N5	30c black and red	8.00

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY



Type I		
Thin wove paper		
2N1	10c black and red	5.00
2N2	15c black and red	5.00
2N3	20c black and red	6.00
2N4	25c black and red	6.00



Type II
Inscribed: "To all points reached by this Company in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska."
Thin wove paper

2N8	15c black	6.50
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Type III

Similar to Type II but inscribed: "To all points reached by this Company in the Province of Ontario."

2N12	10c black	7.00
2N13	15c black	7.00
2N14	20c black	7.50
2N15	25c black	7.50

Type IV (1873)

Similar to Type IV of American Merchants Union Express Co. with the "M. U." deleted.

2N16	5c green and blue	7.00
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Type V

Same as Type VI but without the overprint.

Denomination in Newspapers

2N20	25 black and red	6.00
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Type VI (1878-1881)

Overprinted in blue: "10 CENTS - This Stamp covers prepayment of News Matter of 10 pounds and under."

2N26	50 black and red	6.00
2N27	100 black and red	6.00

Overprinted in blue: "15 CENTS - This Stamp covers prepayment of News Matter of 10 to 15 pounds."

2N31	100 black and red	4.00
2N32	150 black and red	5.00
2N33	200 black and red	5.00



Type VII

2N35	5 black and red	6.50
2N39	50 black and red	6.50
2N40	100 black and red	6.50

S. Allan Taylor

See articles

STAMPS . 4 page article July 4, 1942

by R. A. Jamieson

STAMPS December 5, 1942

" 12 1942

Nov. 27, 1954

all by Edwin Frank Tucker

Research on Taylor's life. —

S. Allan Taylor

By FRED. J. MELVILLE.

In the early days of this century, I was in Boston, Mass., on a short visit. An eminent philatelist whom I shall call B., had spent a long day (as others did on successive days) showing me around the city. The memory of most of the sights has dimmed, but one incident remains. We made a short journey on the elevated railway, when at one point B. pointed out an old man in a kind of uniform on the station platform.

"That's S. Allan Taylor," said my companion.

One of the boldest of the philatelic buccaneers of the 'sixties, S. Allan Taylor had fallen on hard times in his ripe age, and was working as something between a bill poster and an inspector of hoardings on Boston's elevated. A very dictator in his time, chief among the notorious Boston Gang, and a thorn in the flesh of more than a generation of collectors and dealers.

His philatelic career is at least interesting enough to follow through, and (to economise time) if we use him as the central figure of a sketch, his contemporaries may be vignettted in the background.

Samuel Allan Taylor was of Scottish descent, the family having emigrated from Ayrshire. He was born in 1837, probably in New York, where he was brought up, and went into the druggist line of business. At 23 he moved to Montreal, where we first hear of his associations with stamps. He had taken some interest in stamps about 1857-8, but in Montreal in 1862 he saw a collection for the first time, a small one formed by John Appleton Nutter, of that city.

Still in the druggist business, he commenced to deal in stamps as a sideline, and early in 1864 started the first stamp journal published in America, the *Stamp Collectors' Record*. Mr. Nutter also took to stamp dealing, and thereby hangs a tale. Taylor's associations with New York kept him *au courant* with the U. S. locals. Nutter had got Taylor to get him numbers of these in exchange for other stamps. Taylor moved to Albany, N. Y., in 1864, still druggist, but gave up that line, and moved to Boston in 1865 as a whole time stamp dealer.



KER'S CITY POST.
Compare with portrait of Taylor.

Even in Montreal Taylor had made a start at the impudent impostures he foisted on an all too unsuspecting public. He gave Canada her earliest "locals", one of which, the imaginary Ker's City Post.

presumed to picture the supposititious Mr. Ker, was copied from a *carte-de-visite* of Taylor himself. I have a portrait of him at this period, which you may compare with the Ker City Post stamps.



Nutter was a young man, still in his teens, and had perhaps assimilated some of Taylor's ideas. He prepared stamps of the denomination 5 cents for a Bancroft City Express, but the first design, cut by a wood-engraver, did not please him. He had another and altogether different one done. Taylor, then away in Albany, got wind of the impending Bancroft stamp, and somehow got hold of the rejected design and had it forged without knowing it had been rejected. The Taylor forgeries were out and on sale in three different colours before Nutter got his improved design on the market. Nutter left the stamp business soon after, and made good in another profession; he died in 1910.

When Taylor left Montreal he continued to publish his little journal at Albany in 1865 and then at Boston from 1865-1876, though very spasmodic towards the end. The complete file of the *Stamp Collectors' Record* is one of the rarest things in philatelic periodical literature, and has the double distinction of being the first stamp journal of Canada and also the first in the United States.

Taylor was a very remarkable man, and would have made his mark in almost any walk of life. He was vivid in speech and in writing. He spoke, at least, in the early Boston days, with what they called a distinct English accent, but some of his traits suggest a Scottish fixity of ideas, which, once formed, he adhered to all his life.

A Boston friend (also rather vivid) verbally described him to me as he was in his later stamp days:—

"A nice, fat, real bully, pink-cheeked

Satisfaction Guaranteed.
RAYMOND H. WEILL CO.
407 Royal St. New Orleans



Englishman of the blond type, with a semi-genial serious look on his face. Not so hard and bull like as some—Hind, for example. Thoroughly English in appearance. Not too tall—about 5 ft. 7. On the fat side."

This was the man who became internationally notorious as "Just-as-good Taylor", from his consistently expressed opinion that, for the purposes of most collectors, his forgeries were "just as good" as the real thing. He once described himself as "a gentleman of flexible conscience and speculative disposition". Unlike other early dealers, who sold fakes in the beginning but learned better later on, Taylor never changed his views on the proprietary of the practice. In one of his later letters he says:—

"In the early days all dealers sold imitations; some of them have changed their methods; I have not."

Samuel Allan Taylor lived to about 70 years of age. Only on a couple of occasions did he come in serious conflict with the law, once being let off lightly and the second time absconding his bail and disappearing for a time. Of his end there appears to be no trace. It was probably in 1906.—*Stamp Lover*.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Title—French possession, comprises colony of Cochinchina, protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonkin and Laos, and leasehold of Kwangchow.

Location—Southeastern Asia, bounded by China, Gulf of Tonkin, South China Sea, Siam and India.

Area—277,504 sq. mi.

Climate and Topography—Generally tropical. Two large plains—rest of country almost entirely mountainous.

Capital—Hanoi, Tonkin (Pop. 123,210).

Population—About 20,000,000.

Government—Whole country under Governor-General with a Secretary-General and a superior Council. Each of



five states has a head. Annam has a king, Bao Dai; Cambodia also, King Monivong. Head of Cochinchina is a governor, other heads Residents-Superior.

Ruler—Rene Robin, Governor-General.

Religion—Annamites.

Value of Exports (1933)—\$41,600,000.

Value of Imports (1933)—\$35,600,000.

Chief Exports and Products—Coal, cement, zinc, rubber, teak, gold, tin, lead, rice, fish, cotton, pepper and other spices, sugar, coffee, cocoa, tea, vanilla, etc.

Chief Occupation—Agriculture.

French Embassy handles Indo-Chinese affairs in U. S.

American Consul in Saigon—Quincy F. Roberts.—*Pathfinder*.

Mr George B Sloane.

Oct 19, 1957

Dear Mr Sloane

I was very much interested in your column of Oct 19th as I had a personal acquaintance with S Allen Taylor. I went into the U. S. Postal Service in 1899 and it was before that time that I visited him in his little office on the fourth floor of a building down an alley off of Congress Street and up a narrow way. I bought some of his goods at that time then dropped him and for years paid no attention to his work but went into general collecting.

Probably about 15 years ago I obtained a bunch of his stuff and it interested me to the extent that I separated it and mounted it on black pages separating them into three sections Postage Express and Locals

The lot probably numbers 3 or 4 hundred and I have shown them at quite a few clubs and Boy Scouts always with interest of the viewers being held in good shape.

As you wrote, he probably did not make much money out of the fakes BUT he had other work that no one seems to have written about. He wore a shaped cap with a visor, straight sides and flat top and in the front was a small brass plate with some inscription about representing some organization of street or horse car services and I understood that his job was going around and checking up on the service of the street car ads that ran in racks up near the roof of the cars. It seems to me now that he was working for the advertisers. He was out of the office a lot on this job and I remember going there several times and finding him out during what should be business hours

The Kerr stamp is a very good picture of the gentlemen as I remember him. Years ago I met a printer who did some of Taylor's printing and he gave me one of the blocks of 8 stamps that he printed for Taylor.

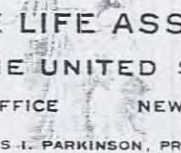
I never heard of the stamp for the "Little Wanderers Aid Society" but reading your article brings to my mind some things which may have some connection with the stamp. Along about 1885-90 there was being conducted here in Boston on West Newton Street a charitable organization called the "Home for Little Wanderers." I believe that later they moved out to Jamaica Plain and the building was taken over by the Salvation Army and later torn down I can remember that churches of many denominations made collections of money and goods at Thanksgiving and Christmas to help the poor and needy. Paper bags used to be distributed to church and Sunday School attendants to further this cause. I feel very strongly that there is some connection between this society and your stamp.

When I showed my Taylor material before THE PILGRIMS which was the local branch of members of the BUREAU ISSUES ASSOCIATION I remember that only one attendant had ever heard of S Allen Taylor so that they were quite interested.

Sincerely,

Gideon G Ryder

50 Madison St. GIDEON G. RYDER
~~31 NEWHALL ST.~~
MALDEN 48, MASS.


THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES
HOME OFFICE NEW YORK, N.Y.
THOMAS I. PARKINSON, PRESIDENT

SIDVIN FRANK TUCKER, SPECIAL AGENT
NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK BUILDING
82 DEVONSHIRE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

At Home
31 Oct 1957

BOSTON, MASS..

Dear Mr Sloan

Here are some photos re' the Taylor family --- hot off the press! --- eight of them. I have made identifying notes on the back of them and numbered them from 1 to 8. Nos 1 to 4 are of the old boy himself which I think I have arranged in a sort of chronological order of his age. Certainly #4 was taken during his declining years. No. 5 of Mrs T. & her infant son is the only one I have and so far as I know is the only one extant. Rather a nice looking woman & surely looks older than the girl S.A. married in 1864 (according to the daughter, Mrs Bennism). They were rugged days in 1864 !!

The photos 6-7 & 8 I took myself of Mrs Fanny Veronica (Taylor) Bennism. She didn't like the name "Fanny" & just arbitrarily changed it to Frances. In no. 7 she is looking at some stamps sent me by a Mr Robert Hall of Malone, N.Y. and tentatively identified many as her father's work. I returned all of them to Hall as he wanted a purchaser for the

2

set + not just a few, which is all I was interested in at the time. There were 470 stamps on 25 sheets!! -- and he thought should be worth 25. They ran from A to W.

Albany letter Express -- to Weldon, P.Q. (all different)

In picture No. 8 she is reading the manuscript of an introduction which I had composed + which she wrote in her own hand to go with a "Taylor Memorial Collection" which a Mr W. J. Eckhardt of New York wrote me in 1948 he was putting together to give to the Philatelic Foundation. Well, I had never met the gentleman but he was so persistent in his requests re Taylor that I found myself getting deep in doing things for him -- with the above result. He had promised to send his volume to me, ^{to look over} before he disposed of it, but I never saw it + last heard from him in 1949 but sure do not care to get involved with his endeavors again. When I was last in New York, Boggs + Miss Harper showed me his "Collection", which contained Mrs Dennis's four page manuscript - (which I personally composed for her to write)

Well there you are, with my compliments.
No charge - its a pleasure to help a kindred soul.

Sincerely

Edwin Frank Proker

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES
HOME OFFICE NEW YORK 1, NEW YORK

SIDVIN FRANK TUCKER, SPECIAL AGENT
NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK BUILDING
82 DEVONSHIRE STREET
BOSTON 9, MASS.

Fluor 14 Nov 1957

BOSTON, MASS.,

Dear Mr Sloan -

Evidently my first letter - the one I sent Nov 1 with the Taylor photos --- and yours of the 31 Oct saying you'd be glad to have photos, crossed in the mail & I'm glad to have yours of the 11th saying they arrived Ok.

I am returning herewith the letter you sent with yours of Oct 31, from a Mr Ryder of Malden. I have tried to contact him and maybe I can see him & get some more dope ~~for~~ re Taylor. If so I'll send it along to you.

Am in haste to get home but wish to get this Ryder letter back to you quickly. So until I see Ryder -- if relevant --

Best wishes

Sidvin Frank Tucker

From nice of you
to let me see this
Ryder letter -- was
glad to have the chance.
Thanks SFT

Johnson & Johnson

NEW BRUNSWICK

Type II

NEW JERSEY

Taylor's Group Collector's Record

May 1869 Page 2

(see photostat)

Note his list; here of Alfred Smith also

cf. of Locals etc

→ England

~~This~~ If Smith also were fakers
probably many of the local fakes
of foreign origin are theirs

16 TH	18 TH
Prayer	EP Journal
notes on S. Allan Taylor	No. 25
	Page 26
22 ND	28 TH
18 TH	31 ST
INVERTED	

Articles on S. Allan Taylor

& Canadian Locals

in C.C.I. about 1934 (?)

Vols 13 & 14

REPUBLIQUE
D'HAITI

S. Allan Taylor

Article by R. Jamieson
in Stamps
July 4, 1942

S. Allan Taylor

Box 934 Montreal, Canada

Advertisements in

The Stamp-Collectors' Review
Liverpool

} Book in
my library

Sept. 15, 1863 to Oct. Nov. Dec.
and Jan. 15, 1864

Unless I can find my
memo - copy off again
note on adots. of Taylor

in The Stamp Collectors
Review

Liverpool 1862-64

(in my library)

AN interesting letter from France states that Sperati will probably never go to prison no matter how many fakes he produces. He sells them as such, and invariably signs them. Irresponsible purchasers erasing his signature cause all the trouble. One of Sperati's customers has planted dozens of Sperati-reproduced forgeries in New World auctions in recent months.

The writer adds that faking early U.S.A. covers has become big business in France. He adds that one well-known operator specializing in fancy cancellations is currently using a considerable number of Paris stamp shops as his outlet.

To give details, we quote: "He is a clever designer and industrial artist. Many of his fake markings are painted. French crooks always work on the American materials available in Europe, and it is not the case of the 69's issue on cover, very rare here. Usually the French fakers work on the early stampless sent to Europe, where stamps are added—on original letters when the stamps of fine quality are put off and substituted by bad or cleaned stamps."

George van den Berg
Stamps June 2, 1951. 323

Original "S. Allan Taylor" Court Papers Deposited With the Philatelic Foundation

Through the efforts of Sidvin Frank Tucker of Winthrop, Mass., the court has entrusted to the Philatelic Foundation the original documents concerning the "S. Allan Taylor" indictments.

At the same time, Mr. Tucker has donated to the Foundation the results of his own original researches over a period of ten years, into the philatelic activities of S. Allan Taylor.

These records include letters from Taylor to his daughter, (whom Mr. Tucker knew personally for ten years until her death at 85 in 1952), letters from her to Mr. Tucker, original photographs of Taylor, some of his "price lists," samples of his "stamps," a sketch map of the various locations of his offices, copies of his death certificate and other legal documents.

In fact everything necessary for a definitive biography of one of philately's colorful characters, who died in 1913 at the age of 75.

The above, in conjunction with the "S. Allan Taylor" Memorial collection donated to the Foundation by Mr. Wm. J. Eckhardt, which contains as complete a showing of Taylor's "stamps" as is known, represents the most complete collection of "Tayloriana" in existence today.

Information that might otherwise have been buried in official and unofficial archives, and might never have come to light, has been made available through the painstaking efforts of Mr. Sidvin Frank Tucker.

Philatelic Group Dec. 11, 1954

REPUBLIQUE
D'HAITI

ALMOST EXACT

E STAMPS

Benjamin, Sarpy and Jeffreys
Convicted of forged stamps
London

See App March 1892
Vol 5

Dr James A. Ritchie

died January 1913.

SHADE LINE
DO NOT TOUCH
BACK OF HEAD

E LINES
TOUCH
OF HEAD

Geo J Melville -
reported to have died
Jan 12. 1940
age 57

SHADES

IMPERFORATE



443

UNITED POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY
 J. GARLAND MARKS
 SECRETARY-TREASURER
 424 East Pearl Street Butler, Penna.

DEC-15-1948.

After you examine in Stamps
 of your late ones may 8, about
 400, I have been wanting
 redit them (clipped from an

auction cat.).

It shows a card that is in my collection,
 the message riding a U.S.-3, made in New York, probably
 early in the 1870's by J. W. Scott himself as

you can see
 the card is self explanatory and shows
 the engraving toward setting in your mind the
 identity of one of the principal forgers.

The card itself is the only one I have ever seen
 readily and I assure you card me quite a little at
 auction. In case you would care to see it, I
 would be pleased to send it to you, otherwise the clipping

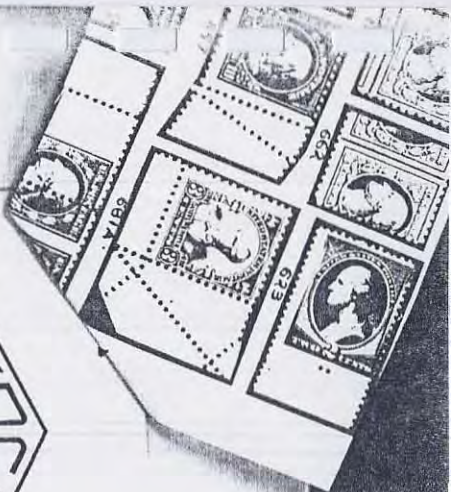
SEPARATE CLICHES, WITHOUT FIGURES OF VALUE, WERE PLACED TOGETHER

TO FORM A PANE OF TWENTY-FIVE SUBJECTS (5x5)

TWO SUCH PANES WERE REPRODUCED TO MAKE A MASTER PLATE OF FIFTY (10x5)

AND REPRODUCTIONS OF THE MASTER PLATE WERE USED TO PRINT ALL DENOMINATIONS

A PLUG WITH FIGURE OF VALUE WAS INSERTED IN EACH SUBJECT



UNITED POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY
 J. GARLAND MARKS
 SECRETARY-TREASURER
 424 East Pearl Street Butler, Penna.

Alan S. B. :-

DEC-15-1948.

In the Light of your columns in Stamp
 of April 17, 1948 and your letter of May 8, about
 envelopes and local fakes, I have been wanting
 to send you the enclosed item (clipped from an
 auction cat.).

It shows a card that is in my collection,
 the message being a UK-3, made in New York, probably
 only in the 1870's by J. W. Scott himself as
 you can see. The card is self explanatory and shows
 for emphasis toward getting in your mind the
 identity of my principal fakes.

The card itself is the only one I have ever seen,
 hardly and I assure you send me quite a little of
 action. In case you would care to see it, I
 pleased to send it to you, otherwise the clipping

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PLATE I

2.
 sure. If however you wanted a better picture, you would need the card itself, especially if you needed it to make a cut for a future attack.

Will you get any cards out of the Two Philippines sale? Perhaps you can give me some information. I had been given to understand by someone whose opinion is usually accurate that Philippines UX 8 DOES NOT REALLY EXIST. In the Two sale, Lot #1736 was a copy of UX 8 - USED - Handstamped "C.B." in purple also "Official mail" and "Rouletty for postage was #300."

That seemingly takes it out of the class a real "must" I would UX 8 and makes it more scarce or "perennial" Official. Do you know yourself - or have you seen - any more real copies of UX 8, that seem to be really "real"? That was the first and only thing like a copy of that I had ever seen, but the price was \$100.00. I am sorry in my bid.

I appreciate and thank you. Have you gotten anything you think I can use? It would be well with you.

Sincerely

Richard

SEPARATE CLICHES, WITHOUT FIGURES OF VALUE, WERE PLACED TOGETHER TO FORM A PANE OF TWENTY-FIVE SUBJECTS (5x5) TWO SUCH PANES WERE REPRODUCED TO MAKE A MASTER PLATE OF FIFTY (10x5) AND REPRODUCTIONS OF THE MASTER PLATE WERE USED TO PRINT ALL DENOMINATIONS A PLUG WITH FIGURE OF VALUE WAS INSERTED IN EACH SUBJECT

December 21, 1948.

Dear Garland:

Thank you for your letter and the enclosure of a picture of a card you recently acquired. If you don't need this picture, I'll retain it and file it in my reference collection.

I saw the card some time ago, but can't remember who showed it to me. The cuts illustrated can likely be matched up with printings from the identical cuts which were printed and distributed as "reprints," etc., by John W. Scott, in the long ago.

I tagged Scott as a maker and distributor of a lot of this material, in a column some time ago, and may have occasion to do it again in the future. I have been matching up fakes in the stamps with the actual cuts as pictured in his older albums, and have already matched up a dozen or more.

The copy of the Philippine card, No. UX8, in the Tows sale was the first copy of this I had ever seen. The "O B" was handstamped, but the printing of the card and the "Philippines" surcharge must be accepted as evidence of its existence. I feel sure another will turn up somewhere, and perhaps more than one. These things often turn up in the most unexpected places.

Sincerely,



The Stamp Lover

Edited by FRED. J. MELVILLE



Vol. XXVIII. No. 3-4]

1s. 4d. (post free 1s. 6d.)

[August-September, 1935

The Lives of the Forgers.

By FRED. J. MELVILLE.

A Paper read at the XXII Philatelic Congress of Great Britain held at Bath under the auspices of the Bath Philatelic Society.

THE title of this Paper was a gift to the writer, and is hereby acknowledged to one A. E. Hopkins. He was inspired by Longfellow's Psalm of Life:—

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our own sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time.

The forgers of stamps, whose name is Legion (alias Mud), have been sublime only in their shamelessness. Their private lives, along with any good they did, are buried with their bones. The evil they did lives on. Their footprints are the fakes they left behind them.

In accepting the proffered title I hope to have the delegates with me in premising that a Congress paper should tend to some practical purpose beyond the provision of half-an-hour's entertainment. This will be my endeavour. The time available for a paper is limited. The forgers are numerous; if aliases count for anything, some of them had more lives than the proverbial cat. Hence one can only deal with the adventures of a few, and those briefly. More useful, perhaps, will be some considerations of their real or assumed outlooks on Philately, and the measure of their cunning and cupidity, and what steps, if any, were successful in frustrating their pernicious practices.

For the purpose of this paper, I define a forger as one who makes or causes to be made a stamp that is wholly or partly fictitious. Few forgers known to Philately by name were personally skilled enough in designing, engraving, printing or otherwise making their bad goods.

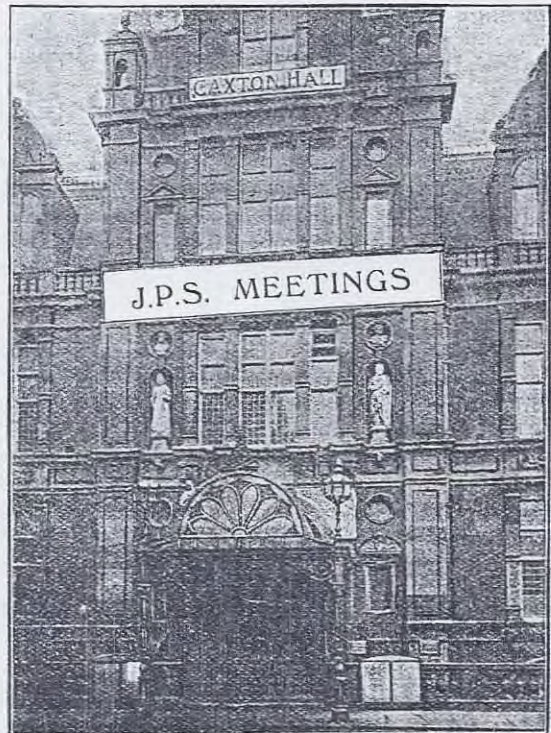
Secrecy is essential to the forger, though not so necessary to the facsimile monger. Louis Smith, who forged the Jefferson postcard of the U.S.A. in 1901, took elaborate pains to disarm suspicion. He bought his card stock from one firm, got it enamelled by another, had the head die prepared by one engraver ostensibly for some

other purpose, and the heading die by another. It was cunning, but every transaction of this kind increased his risk of discovery. The printing he did in secret, but when caught there was no lack of evidence to convict him.

The Prevalence of Forgeries.

Of the early persons pilloried in the stamp magazines as forgers, few were dealing on a big enough scale to have them manufactured expressly for them, but makers in all countries exchanged stocks with each other, thus

(For continuation please see next page.)



The J.P.S. meetings start again for the 37th season on Saturday, October 5th. They are held at the Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster (near Army and Navy Stores). New members are urged to make themselves known to the officers of the Society on arrival.

they obtained a considerable variety to pass on to the retailers.

The prevalence of forgery in the early days is little realised by collectors to-day. An answer to a correspondent in the *Philatelic Quarterly* in the 'seventies would be astounding in a stamp journal to-day:—

H.C., Highbury. Your stamps are forged, all but one which is a falsity. . . . You are unlucky in your acquisitions. Not one of the fifty stamps enclosed in your third letter is genuine. You are no more fortunate in your next batch; the whole thirty-four are forged, although some, notably the green swan, are extremely good imitations, and with difficulty distinguishable from the realities.

You will note that the only item that was not forged was a "falsity"; rather a contradiction, at least a fine point in terms. The Editor meant a fictitious stamp of which there was no authentic model, a bogus stamp, but this is still a forgery when produced falsely for the purpose of deceit and fraud.

In the first two decades of the philatelic era it was no uncommon thing for approval sheets or packets to contain *nothing but forgeries*.

The Spiro Brothers.

The name of the Spiro Brothers of Hamburg predominates among the earliest providers of such goods, wholesale and retail. Philipp Spiro was a stamp dealer in the Adolphsplatz 10, and advertised "genuine" specimens in the *Magazin für Briefmarken-Sammler* in 1864, but probably his announcements were not acceptable to that journal and they were discontinued. With his brother he had already published a circular on Hamburg and other German stamps, and giving information on the local stamps used in that city. This was circulated along with a single sheet, in May, 1864, being the second edition of a price list "to dealers only" of "Imitated Postage Stamps for collections to be obtained from Spiro Bros., Hamburg". The late Mr. Edward Pemberton described a number of their products in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* of October, 1864, and stated they "are made (and sold) by the thousands as *facsimiles*, and may be purchased as such from some few dealers, but usually as genuine, at the small charge of one penny a copy; a guarantee, two pence extra!" About the same time Moens exposed the firm in *Le Timbre Poste*.

The Spiro Bros. in a reply to the *S.C.M.* said, "We are only stamp dealers, and no one of the copies mentioned is produced by us". They also assert "the Hamburg stamps are manufactured in England, where we have bought them".

In a lengthy letter to the *Timbre Poste* they declared they were neither engravers nor lithographers and protested that they had never counterfeited any stamps. They go on to argue that the imitation of stamps is "of the most inestimable benefit, as much to the dealers as to the collectors".

In November, 1864, the brothers published their own magazine, *Der Deutsche Briefmarken-Sammler*, but it only ran for three numbers, ending with the issue for January, 1865.

The Spiros' specious defence of imitations is that of a long line of successors in the forgery and facsimile line. The brothers were humdrum, commercial rogues, with no redeeming or saving graces. We could well forget them but for those all-too-white paper scraps

which still abound but which even in the 'sixties were an insult to the intelligence of the rational collector.

The Toymaker of Nuremburg.

Of a different type was Georg Zechmeyer, who founded a great stamp business in Germany. His early attitude to facsimiles is not inconsistent with honest intent, and has its interest in the history of our hobby. Zechmeyer was born at Ansbach, Bavaria, in 1836. That is only 27 miles from Nuremburg, and young Zechmeyer was brought up to be a toy dealer, moving to Nuremburg to set up a business in transfers, picture scraps and toy-books. He was, by all accounts, a strictly honourable man, brought up in a rigid discipline. When stamps opened up a prospect of widening business, it is not surprising that he saw it from a toymaker's angle. He did not at first regard stamps as valuable, but as playthings, and if some of them were valuable, all the more reason why they ought not to be at the mercy of children. So he provided children with coloured sheets of stamp pictures, which could be cut up and arranged in collections. A postage stamp variation on the age-old game of making scrap books.

He also produced sheets of coloured transfers, which could be cut up, licked, and transferred direct to the album pages, or as children do with those gaudy lithographic transfers of childhood days, you could transfer them on to the back of your hand, or on to grandfather's bald head while he slept. I am showing you a folding sheet of these transfers; they are not at all dangerous imitations.

"A gentleman of flexible conscience
and speculative disposition."



SAMUEL ALLAN TAYLOR
in the early 'sixties.

In the course of years Zechmeyer not only built up a great stamp business and made a fortune; he devoted large sums of money to the production of *Meyer's Handbook for Stamp Collectors* in 1881, with supplements up to 1890, a work which may fairly be regarded as a forerunner of the great Kohl handbook of to-day. He died on June 30th, 1899, at the age of 63.

The Boston Gang.

In the early days of this century, I was in Boston, Mass., on a short visit. An eminent philatelist whom I shall call B., had spent a long day (as others did on successive days) showing me around the city. The memory of most of the sights has dimmed, but one incident remains. We made a short journey on the elevated railway, when at one point B. pointed out an old man in a kind of uniform on the station platform.

"That's S. Allan Taylor," said my companion.

One of the boldest of the philatelic buccaneers of the 'sixties, S. Allan Taylor had fallen on hard times in his ripe age, and was working as something between a bill poster and an inspector of hoardings on Boston's elevated. A very dictator in his time, chief among the notorious Boston Gang, and a thorn in the flesh of more than a generation of collectors and dealers.

His philatelic career is at least interesting enough to follow through, and (to economise time) if we use him as the central figure of a sketch, his contemporaries may be vignettted in the background.

Samuel Allan Taylor was of Scottish descent, the family having emigrated from Ayrshire. He was born in 1837, probably in New York, where he was brought up, and went into the druggist line of business. At 23 he moved to Montreal, where we first hear of his associations with stamps. He had taken some interest in stamps about 1857-8, but in Montreal in 1862 he saw a collection for the first time, a small one formed by John Appleton Nutter, of that city.

Still in the druggist business, he commenced to deal in stamps as a sideline, and early in 1864 started the first stamp journal published in America, the *Stamp Collectors' Record*. Mr. Nutter also took to stamp dealing, and thereby hangs a tale. Taylor's associations with New York kept him *au courant* with the U.S. locals. Nutter had got Taylor to get him numbers of these in exchange for other stamps. Taylor moved to Albany, N.Y., in 1864, still druggist, but gave up that line, and moved to Boston in 1865 as a whole time stamp dealer.



KER'S CITY POST.

Compare with portrait of S. A. Taylor opposite.

Even in Montreal Taylor had made a start at the impudent impostures he foisted on an all too unsuspecting public. He gave Canada her earliest "locals", one of which, the imaginary Ker's City Post, presumed to picture the supposititious Mr. Ker, was copied from a *carte-de-visite* of Taylor himself. I have a portrait of him at this period, which you may compare with the Ker City Post stamps.

Nutter was a young man, still in his teens, and had perhaps assimilated some of Taylor's ideas. He prepared

Inventor of the "Baldwin Railroad Postage."



EDWARD CRAIG,
of St. John, N.B., in the 'sixties.

stamps of the denomination 5 cents for a Bancroft City Express, but the first design, cut by a wood-engraver, did not please him. He had another and altogether different one done. Taylor, then away in Albany, got wind of the impending Bancroft stamp, and somehow got hold of the rejected design and had it forged without knowing it had been rejected. The Taylor forgeries were out and on sale in three different colours before Nutter got his improved design on the market. Nutter left the stamp business soon after, and made good in another profession; he died in 1910.

When Taylor left Montreal he continued to publish his little journal at Albany in 1865 and then at Boston from 1865-1876, though very spasmodic towards the end. The complete file of the *Stamp Collectors' Record* is one of the rarest things in philatelic periodical literature, and has the double distinction of being the first stamp journal of Canada and also the first in the United States.

"Just-as-Good Taylor."

Taylor was a very remarkable man, and would have made his mark in almost any walk of life. He was vivid in speech and in writing. He spoke, at least, in the early Boston days, with what they called a distinct English accent, but some of his traits suggest a Scottish fixity of ideas, which, once formed, he adhered to all his life.

A Boston friend (also rather vivid) verbally described him to me as he was in his later stamp days:—

"A nice, fat, real bully, pink-cheeked Englishman of the blond type, with a semi-genial serious look on his face. Not so hard and bull like as some—Hind, for example. Thoroughly English in appearance. Not too tall—about 5 ft. 7. On the fat side."

A vigorous exposé of
Taylor's fakes.



GEORGE STEWART, Jun.,
of St. John, New Brunswick, in 1873.

This was the man who became internationally notorious as "Just-as-good Taylor", from his consistently expressed opinion that, for the purposes of most collectors, his forgeries were "just as good" as the real thing. He once described himself as "a gentleman of flexible conscience and speculative disposition". Unlike other early dealers, who sold fakes in the beginning but learned better later on, Taylor never changed his views on the propriety of the practice. In one of his later letters he says:—

"In the early days all dealers sold imitations; some of them have changed their methods; I have not."

Personality in Stamp Journalism.

In 1865 Taylor had two new rivals in the journalistic field, both in St. John's New Brunswick. One was the *Stamp Collectors' Monthly Gazette*, edited and published by George Stewart, jr., and the other the *Stamp Argus* published by the firm of Craig & Melvin.

Edward Allison Craig was a law student running a stamp business as a side line. Melvin was the financial backer. Taking a leaf out of Taylor's book, Craig, then 20 years of age, invented the "Baldwin's Railroad Postage" local stamp supposed to be of St. John's, New Brunswick. When Craig & Melvin gave up the stamp business, Taylor bought up a stock of the Craig "Baldwins" and marketed them from Boston.

George Stewart, jr., editor and proprietor of the *Monthly Gazette*, who was in a different class from Taylor and Craig, exposed the bogus "Baldwins" and other impostures, and brought upon himself the wrath of Taylor, who called him "a diminutive specimen of a blue nose" (a nickname for a New Brunswicker), and his paper was dubbed "the Blowhard". From my full

length portrait of Stewart, "diminutive" is whimsically applied to a good strong, hefty fellow.

I include Stewart in my portrait gallery not as a forger, for he was nothing of the kind, but as one of the stout defenders of Philately in America. He "went for" Taylor, the "obscure genius of the *Record*," from the start, and drew the full force of Taylor's printable vituperation. It was, wrote Tiffany, "the beginning of personality in stamp journalism".

In Boston, in the 'sixties, there was also Charles A. Lyford, a boy employed by Taylor, who afterwards called himself Lyford & Co. and published a scurrilous journal, 1869-74, called the *Timbrophilist*, in which he attacked Mahé, Pemberton, and Alfred Smith & Co. for daring to cast aspersions on himself and his fellow conspirators.



Mr. Chute's own stamp.

James M. Chute was the third of the triumvirate named by Pemberton as the fraternity of the Boston Swindlers. He, too, was a dealer, but we hear of him chiefly in communicating news of new stamps to the magazines, in the course of which he introduced to public notice some of the bogus varieties of those days. He is especially credited with the bogus Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Port de Mar Mexicans.

The London Philatelic Society, in its first year, in December, 1869, passed a motion that in view of the scurrilous articles in Taylor's *Stamp Collectors' Record* and Lyford's *Timbrophilist*, the Secretary was to return unopened all letters from the parties issuing the said journals.

Taylor did not get on well with his more honest contemporaries. His outlook on a good honest dealer like old William Brown of New York was expressed in a remarkable letter to the late Mr. P. J. Anderson, of Aberdeen, who kindly gave me a transcript of all his correspondence with Taylor:—

"He [Brown] is a man of the strictest morals, is a church member and philanthropist and is a good, sincere, honest man, but the stamp business has no use for these qualities. It is the first class liar and knave who makes the most successful stamp dealer."

A Forger Shares Out.

Ferdinand Trifet, of Boston, was one of the better class dealers, but his early days were erratic, and some of his dealings were with Taylor. Later on Taylor could not abide him because his conscience was not so flexible as his own, and he played some curious pranks with his former collaborator. A few of Taylor's inventions were made to take a rise out of Trifet, but it would take too long to give you the stories. One incident has a special bearing on the Taylor-Trifet forgeries. Trifet started the *American Stamp Mercury* in 1867, and in it we find Taylor's advertisement of the

"HAMBURG LOCAL or Boten Stamps.
These are not of the spurious
New York Manufacture!"

That was quite true—they were of the spurious Boston manufacture.



FERDINAND TRIFET,
of Boston (circa 1890).

Taylor and Trifet, when they quarrelled and drifted apart, agreed to divide the dies or blocks which they owned in common, the long set of Hamburgs among them. They were in Taylor's possession, and while he consented to divide them he was too busy, he said, to look them out at the moment. He would hunt them out and hand over Trifet's half in a few days. In the interval Taylor had a complete set of electrotypes made, and although Trifet got his half of the old set of dies, Taylor secured to himself a full set and a half.

The life of Samuel Allan Taylor and the Boston Gang of those early days would fill a book. He lived to about 70 years of age. Only on a couple of occasions did he come in serious conflict with the law, once being let off lightly and the second time absconding his bail and disappearing for a time. Of his end there appears to be no trace. It was probably in 1906.

A London Boy Faker.

With the beginning of the 'eighties there started a plague period of forgeries and fakes in London which brought to the surface a veritable scum of unscrupulous fakers and dealers. Some of them were very young and mischievous, yet boastful of their prowess in making or passing off forgeries of all kinds.

An East End lad of fifteen appeared on the scene. He lived with his mother at Grove Road, Bow. His name was George Kirke Jeffryes. Even at this early age he had some skill as a printer and he developed a talent for engraving. He could also produce fair lithographic work without outside help.

It was in March, 1883, that Moens chronicled two provisionals which mark the first steps in Jeffryes' notorious career. One was the 1 real Ecuador surcharged 4 *cuos*, the other the 10 centavos Colombia surcharged *Dos y MEDIO*. In each case the surcharge was in black. A month or two later, the same chronicler reported the *Dos y MEDIO* with double surcharge.

These were rather crude beginnings, but one expected crudities from South America. They were genuine stamps with fictitious surcharges, invented and produced by the young Jeffryes. They were followed up by other American impostures, particularly on Costa Rica, Honduras, and Argentine.

On information supplied by Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., his early wares were exposed in the *Philatelic Record* (Oct., 1883). The youth had the audacity to reply that the statement was untrue, and that "the information

was given by a firm(?) of rather a shaky reputation, who wish to gain a cheap notoriety as genuine stamp dealers at my expense". He further says:—

"The two stamps I exchanged with them were obtained from a person who has since left England for South America, and the stamps I received from them were *forged Guatemalas*".

The youth soon got over his sensitiveness at being exposed as a faker. For years afterwards he was well known in the trade as "*Dos y Medio*", which had been his first flight, and which he produced in black and in red, inverted and sideways, and was prepared to supply and guarantee them all ways.

Surcharges were his chief game for the next year or two, with the addition of a useful trade in cleaning ink marks off stamps fiscally used, and furnishing them with postmarks.

An Interview in the 'Eighties.

His line of business brought him early in touch with a young Jew, Alfred Benjamin, about five years older than himself and a full-fledged stamp dealer. Benjamin was then in partnership with the late Frederick Bannister, and had a shop in Leathersellers' Buildings. One of the great jokes of London's inner philatelic circle was the publication of an interview early in 1885 in the *Stamp Collectors' Journal* (VII., p. 33), entitled "A Visit to Messrs. Benjamin and Bannister". We are told of their business-like shop, with a window display that was not fly-blown; prompt attention from a polite shopman, enormous and valuable stocks, swell business hours, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., a stream of callers selling stamps, all sent away happy and amply satisfied, for B. & B. assured the reporter they paid higher prices than other dealers for British Colonials.

The "interviewer" was invited to their home, received with the greatest hospitality, and was shown the private collection, with its pages of unused early Ceylons, Sydney Views (especially the plate varieties of the latter), "enough to make a true philatelist's mouth water". "They also possess that supposed great treasure, the V.R. penny black English".

We are also told that while Mr. Bannister is studying the Colonials, "Mr. Benjamin has given his attention to Fiscals used as postals, and there can be no doubt that, for sound knowledge in this branch of Philately, Mr. Benjamin stands unrivalled."

All this would be amusing enough even to us with the light of later knowledge, but the cream of the joke was that the interview was signed Hippolyte.

Hippolyte was no Greek Amazon, but one Julian Hippolyte Sarpy, who was then a stamp dealer carrying on a wholesale and retail business from Peckham. He was then about 26 years of age. He is the third of the notorious triumvirate of Jeffryes, Benjamin and Sarpy, who were foremost in the London forgery and fakery produce of the 'eighties and who all met their Nemesis together at the Old Bailey in 1891.

Meanwhile Jeffryes had been making progress in his private art as engraver, and gaining audacity in his productions. He never was, so far as I can trace, an engraver by profession in any honourable way of business. He was employed for some part of this period with a seedsman in Covent Garden. He was a clerk, and his employer later on gave him a good character, when he stood in much need of one.



"He thought it was something ecclesiastic."

About August, 1886, Jeffryes persuaded a printer and engraver in Little New Street to engrave two supposititious Hawaiian stamps, on two separate copper plates. He paid him £3 15/- for the two plates and another £1 9/- for 2000 impressions. The engraver subsequently stated in Court he had not thought it was an illegal or improper order; he "thought it was something ecclesiastic".

Sydney View Villa.

The famous pair of Sydney Views Plate I. without clouds, and the more dangerous type II. with clouds were Jeffryes' own work, and he was gaining skill as he went along. Mr. Castle described the forgeries in the *Monthly Journal*, which caused Sarpy to tell a well known dealer:

"Give our compliments to Mr. Castle, and thank him for his article on the Sydney Views. We have had the plate altered, and they are all right now."

The trio must have done well out of Sydney Views, for when Benjamin acquired a home in Oval Road, Kennington, he named it "Sydney View Villa".

The Writing on the Wall.

Benjamin parted company with Bannister and went to Australia, but was back in London in 1888 in partnership with Sarpy in Cullum Street. This was a place in some contrast to that described a few years earlier by Hippolyte. It was a dingy, not too sanitary shop, with a counter, and a partition which screened off the "works".

On the wall behind the extreme end of the counter, underneath the gas bracket, was pasted a small notice in Ben's handwriting:—

Special Notice.

I will not be answerable for the genuineness of any stamps bought at this establishment, unless I give a written guarantee at the time of purchase. By order of A. Benjamin.

That small notice pasted on the wall was rarely in the unobstructed vision of customers. Ben's bowler hat sometimes hung upon the gas bracket, and even if that were required to be on Ben's own head there was another obstruction. A large card hung by a string on the gas bracket in front of the warning notice. It read:—

THIS IS MY
BUSY DAY.

Conversation Piece.

In this drab shop where Benjamin and Sarpy extracted a little profit from stamps, good and bad, the partners relieved what might have been a dull existence

with large slices of Rabelaisian humour. Those stories of them cannot be translated into a Congress paper. Opposites in appearance, there was a sympathy between them of the Potash & Perlmutter kind. They played up to each other with a cross-patter which had its uses. A customer or caller could soon tell if he were welcome in their shop; on the other hand he could see in the patter the red light of a warning that was usually taken without waiting for a less ceremonious departure. They had little use for "toffs", to whom their manner gave short shrift.

This patter was the more droll, because it was conducted between one visible partner and the other unseen, the latter being behind the partition at the back of the shop. Ferrari was no "toff" and they never treated him rough.

A visit from Ferrari, told in (approximately) Ben's own words:—

Enter FERRARI: Good morning, Mr. Sarpy.

SARPY: Good morning, Mr. Ferrari.

FERRARI: Have you got anything for me?

SARPY (after contemplation): I think we have; a Straits Settlements inverted surcharge. (Pause, then raising his voice). I say, Ben, haven't we got an inverted surcharge Straits? Here's Mr. Ferrari wants to see it.

BEN (from behind the arras): I think we 'ave, Sarpy. I'll just 'ave a look.

A few minutes later the stamp was passed out to Sarpy, shown to Ferrari, who kept it.

SARPY: Didn't we have another of those, with double surcharge, one-inverted?

BEN (still behind): So we did. Now where is it? A brief delay while Ben gets to work and the variety is produced.

A visit from Ferrari.



Philipp de Binkere von Ferrari

On one such occasion, Ferrari, in examining one of these Benjamin varieties, accidentally touched the stamp with his finger, and the surcharge smeared. There was some discussion about this, but the great man took it—at least, so Ben said.

A famous dealer, the late Mr. G.— was an occasional visitor to Benjamin & Sarpy's. On one occasion, a warm day, Mr. G.— removed his tall hat and laid it top downwards on the counter. Later on, after lunch at the old Cecil, the attendant handed him his hat, when the observant philatelist noticed something unusual in the lining.

While his hat lay on the counter at Benjamin & Sarpy's, Benjamin, in secret glee, had neatly postmarked the white silk lining with "MADEIRA" and the date.

In 1890 Benjamin made a business trip to America, bought up quantities of United States stamps of the National Bank Note Company period. He also bought up quantities of the 3d. and 6d. Canada imperforate. On a second trip the next year he took them back to America, where he jubilantly announced that he "is now able to supply *grilles* of any size or style required by the most ardent philatelist"

The pence Canadas went back to their homeland with forged perforations.

It was probably sheer bravado that led our two cross patter forgers to print and circulate a trade card, reading:—

BENJAMIN & SARPY,
Dealers in all kinds of Facsimiles,
Faked Surcharges, and Fiscal
Postals.

1 CULLUM STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

Fakes of all descriptions supplied
on the shortest notice.

A Cause Célèbre.

Jeffryes, Benjamin and Sarpy were arrested just after Christmas, 1891, and proceedings in the police court started on New Year's Day, 1892. On March 14th, 1892, they were all found guilty of conspiracy to defraud at the Central Criminal Court. Sentences passed by the Recorder, Sir Charles Hall, were:—

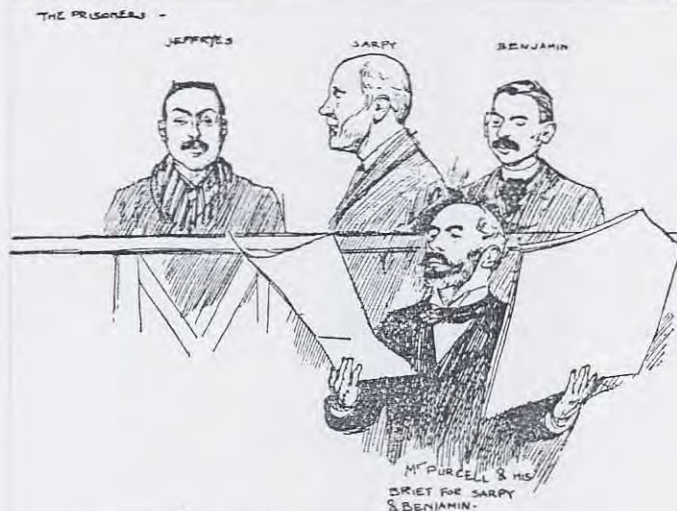
Jeffryes and Benjamin: six months, with hard labour.

Sarpy: four months, with hard labour.

The records of the case are long, but informative. Counsel experienced some difficulties with philatelic technicalities, but one of them achieved a splendid example when he reminded the Court that these clever prisoners:—

"took a Sydney View, cleaned it, postmarked it, and turned it into a New Zealand fiscal".

The points of law raised in this trial were complex, and neither in this case nor another of the same period was there an actual charge of forgery. Jeffryes, Benjamin and Sarpy were convicted of conspiracy to defraud. An elderly German chemist (Dr. Bernard Assmus) who had faked V.R. penny blacks and inverted Queen's Head Indias, was convicted a month earlier of



A newspaper artist's impressions sketched in court.

obtaining money by false pretences; in his case the sentence was three years' penal servitude. The Assmus case was a Treasury prosecution, on information laid by Mr. M. Giwelb. Mr. Giwelb lately told me that he recalled that the Judge in the Assmus case did not appear to mind other forgeries very much, but he seemed quite upset that Her Majesty's head had been turned upside down in the 4-anna India 1854, and he called the special attention of the jury to this crime.

A Soldier Turns Faker.

If the present day collector links one name more than any other as almost a synonym for philatelic forgery, it is that of the late François Fournier, of Geneva. You may expect me to include him among these "lives", although to cover his "works" would be a most voluminous task.

Fournier was not the founder of the business. It was started by one Henri Goegg, alias Louis Henri Mercier, about 1891. There is a little pamphlet issued by him in 1893 on the Swiss Cantonals and other early Swiss stamps 1843-1852, in which he describes originals and the facsimiles. A later price list of the facsimiles was issued by him under the style of Louis Henri Mercier in 1897. It is a 32-page list giving samples of the paper used during the Cantonal period. His prices for the rare Cantonals ranged from 1 franc to 5 francs.

The business was a small one, and the facsimiles were poor imitations. Then in the early days of this century the business was bought by a Frenchman, a veteran soldier of the Franco-Prussian war. This was Fournier, who applied himself with extraordinary industry, persistence and audacity to the extension of the traffic. I do not know of any philatelic library that contains a complete record of Fournier's printed price lists and journals. It would be an interesting and possibly useful record. Many a time I thought of writing for, or subscribing to, his publications, but refrained, as he was just the sort of dangerous party who might construe and use any such application for his own purposes. The earliest Fournier list in the Crawford Library is the eleventh edition 1905-6. The variety of his manufactures had increased enormously by 1910, when he started to publish a scurrilous monthly magazine, *Le Fac-Simile*, which ran from August, 1910, to the middle of 1913 (24 numbers). Scurrilous it was, for it was largely directed



Dr. Assmus sketched in court.

towards abuse of all who did not agree with him that his "facsimiles" were not "forgeries". Yet he took for his business motto a passage from Sainte-Beuve:—

"Le dernier mot de l'art, je trouve dans le contrefaçon."

Fournier was not only a master of vituperation, he was an artist of his craft. He studied to improve his facsimiles, and there are instances where he did not rest content until he had made several successive imitations of a rarity. He was still prepared to sell the early and less successful efforts cheaply, but he wanted more for the improved forgeries. Thus we find him offering forgeries according to grade:—

Spain 1851 2 & 6 reales, first grade 5 francs.
 " " " second " 50 centimes.

The scope of the Fournier business was but little realised by the philatelic world until Fournier was dead. It was scarcely known that the Fournier shop in Geneva was supporting a printing works that printed his price lists and journals in large editions (the editions of *Le Fac-Simile* are given as 25,000), but the printery was equipped with almost every device for counterfeiting stamps. I show you pictures of some of his machines and implements, which include presses for the lithographic, copper-plate, typographic and embossing processes. There are grilles for use with United States stamps, and tools for every style of perforation and roulette.

As our Jeffries had obtained some genuine star watermarked paper, so Fournier acquired various watermarked papers. One of his productions in this class was the 3 lire Tuscany, on genuine watermarked paper, price 1 franc. A favourite stamp of his was the "tretio" error of Sweden. He made several forgeries of this, each one better than the last, and he found it such a good seller that he began printing them in blocks of four; naturally he was well aware the error could not exist in blocks of four, and he took care to divide them before selling.

Cleansing the Augean Stables.

Fournier died during the Great War, and the business was acquired by Charles Hirschburger, who is also dead. My friend Mr. Emile Friedrich, President of the Union Philatélique de Genève, who had long been trying to cleanse Geneva of its fakers, seized the opportunity, on Hirschburger's death, to acquire the whole of the stock

and plant from the widow. There was about 18 cwt. of forged stamps, which, if genuine, would have represented a value of many millions of francs.* Mr. Friedrich, who has great gifts as an organizer, had the stock carefully classified, and got a group of children in a Swiss institution set to mounting them in reference albums, which are now in the possession of leading experts and of philatelic societies for reference. The balance of the forged stock was destroyed and the forger's machinery and implements were deposited in the Geneva Museum of History and Art.

A Forger Sentenced to Death.

I could almost wish there were more instances to tell you of forgers, who, like the villains of melodrama and fiction, got their deserts. An Italian forger on a wholesale scale is fined 20s. at Bow Street in 1897. How much sounder was the sentence on S. E. Beckett, an American, charged with selling counterfeit stamps in Mexico. The Court at Agua Prieta in 1915 sentenced him to be shot. A paternal government at Washington intervened, and the man was released. The lesson was a wholesome one, and we hear no more of his counterfeiting.

The Italian fellow, however, thrived and went on to become one of the worst pests the Stamp World has known. His name was Erasmus Oneglia.

A Swiss "Henri Bauche" was committed at Bow Street for trial for selling forgeries in February, 1901, and allowed bail in £200. He decamped, his bail was estreated. This man had a long string of aliases. An inventory of his stock when under arrest in 1902 in Geneva makes informative reading.

The histories of the stamp forgers teem with curious cases. In the United States a notorious forger and fraud, Richard Wolle, a convict who slipped jail several times, actually carried on a stamp business while incarcerated in Jefferson City (Mo.). His advertisements gave his convict No., 3333, and his mail was addressed to Box 47, which was the prison post office box number. Wolle left a long trail of dangerous fakes in the States.

You may think that could not happen in England, but on January 19, 1925, the Court of Criminal Appeal dismissed an appeal of a forger (of currency notes, not of stamps) against a sentence of seven years penal servitude. It transpired in evidence that while serving a previous sentence for forgery he elected to learn engraving as a trade. In prison he was taught and became extraordinarily proficient. The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, said the fact required immediate examination.

There are 200 or 300 forgers or vendors of forgeries, facsimiles, or the like, on record. My present survey must now end for I want to leave myself a moment to protest that we are all too shy of exposing stamp forgeries in this country.

Our laws make it precarious to expose forgers, but we can do much to make their game unprofitable by adequate and sustained warning. There are many good folk who think it unwise to print or breathe a word about forgeries lest we alarm the simple innocent collector. The Forger asks nothing better than that you keep knowledge of these things to the experts. He is not seeking to do business with the expert, his trade depends upon an ample clientèle of collectors, and upon the

*M. Friedrich calculated the "catalogue" value by Yvert & Tellier at 2,846,796,500 French francs.

considerable body of professional dealers and auctioneers who have only a good working ignorance of stamps.

It is argued on the other hand that in describing forgeries publicly you are helping the forger to correct his mistakes and improve his work. That remark of Sarpy's which I quoted on the Sydney Views has been taken as a case in point. It was only a clever bluff by a very alert man whom Counsel for the prosecution could not refrain from calling Sharpy.

A clever forger does not need telling where he has failed; he prefers us to help him by not warning collectors of his traps. The no publicity method helps the forger without affording any protection or assistance to his victims.

The Onlooker.

The Literary Index.

MR JOSEPH KEMP writes:

"I do hope that you will continue the very useful 'Literary Index,' though it must mean a lot of extra work. I have found it useful already."

It is good to know that one member did write and express his view of the utility of the index; we cannot but wonder at there being no response from others among our very large membership. There is nothing of the kind in the current philatelic press in Great Britain at the present time, although there have been such features in earlier years. Are present day collectors indifferent to what is being written on their own favourite subjects in other journals and in other lands?

It would seem so, but we are giving the "Literary Index" another innings this month, and members have a further opportunity of letting the Editor know if they want it, or if they would prefer that the space were given to other matters.

The "Stamp Lover" Index.

An active and enthusiastic member, Mr. Ian T. Hamilton, has lately written us at some length appreciating but also criticising the regular annual index to the STAMP LOVER. We submitted his letter to Mr. A. R. Cowman, who has compiled our annual index these many years, and Mr. Cowman, like ourselves, is all the better pleased to get Mr. Hamilton's letter, "as it is the first and only reference I have ever received to my work of indexing since I first took it on."

Mr. Hamilton thinks the high standard of the STAMP LOVER is rather spoiled by its "traditional method of indexing." He gives a number of instances of entries in past indexes, and asks, "Would it not be simpler to index everything alphabetically in one list, and in certain cases substitute the heading by some more relevant heading?"

Any Suggestions?

Indexing, especially literary indexing, is primarily a matter of conformity to a set standard. Mr. Cowman has studied and followed the system laid down by his predecessors, and has maintained it on the same lines from Vol. XXI. onwards. It would be unwise to change the system unless we can be assured it is for a better one, and we shall be glad to consider any suggestions from readers based on their own experience of using the "S.L." index.

First of the New Catalogues.



THE effect of the Jubilee issues is seen in this year's statistics given in the preface to the new edition of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s "Standard Catalogue of the World's Postage Stamps."

2168 new stamps have had to be added during the year, as against 1733 in the preceding year.

The total number of stamps issued to date as included in the catalogue is now 60,775.

The whole work has been reset in a fine new clear type, and at the reduced price of 5s. the book is extraordinarily good value for the money.

The 1936 Zumstein.



FRESH and green as the grass after the rain comes the Zumstein "Europa" catalogue, now in its 19th edition. The grass-green cloth binding has an effective enlargement on a white-blocked ground, of a 25c. Helvetia seated type of Switzerland printed in purple. Of the annual catalogues produced on the Continent "Zumstein" has long been a favourite of ours, and we have repeatedly written of its special qualities, which we need not now recapitulate.

The Great Britain jubilees are catalogued and priced, and the illustration shows something of the difficulty of reproducing their light and shade effect in process engraving. In the top middle panel the letters ERJUB alone come out recalling the *Daily Express* critic's comments on the "Erjub" stamps. The term *tiefdruck* appears to be used now in German for the photogravure process, and the old intaglio method is now indicated by *kupferdruck*. In the very useful polyglot dictionary the two expressions might be supposed to be synonymous.

For those who do not already know their "Zumstein" it is well to mention that it covers the stamp issues of all European countries, together with their foreign post offices, and in the case of Germany the former German Colonies are included. The book is published at Swiss francs 3.75 by MM. Zumstein & Co., Berne.

Permanent Collection: Annual Report.



THIS year, as usual, I have nothing sensational to report. There have been a number of very useful donations from various members during the past season, which have been duly acknowledged in the STAMP LOVER from time to time. With regard to the arrangement and writing-up of the collection, I am afraid this has not progressed as well as I should have liked, owing to the lack of time at my disposal, but some further advancement has been made. Owing to the magnitude of the task, I could very well do with the services of an assistant curator, so if any member with a flair for writing-up a collection cares to offer his services I will see what can be done to keep him busy. After all, we have the material for a magnificent reference collection, but as long as it is reposing in envelopes and miscellaneous stock books it is quite useless for this purpose.

I should also like to take the opportunity of thanking once more all those who have sent in stamps for the collection, and to express the hope that before long we may be in a position to display their gifts in a manner worthy of them.

STANLEY C. DAFT, *Hon. Curator.*

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

CASH STATEMENT.

August 1st, 1934, to July 31st, 1935.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.
To Balance at Bank at last Account ... £1951 12 1	By Printing and Stationery £29 8 10
„ Balance in Treasurer's Hands 0 2 7	„ Postages 23 5 3
„ Balance in Secretary's Hands 5 0 4	„ Clerical Assistance 75 0 0
	„ Rent of Office, Library, Hall, etc. ... 158 19 0
„ Subscriptions—Arrears £3 19 6	„ Competition Expenses 16 13 6
Current 402 1 0	„ Subscriptions to Congress 2 1 0
Advance 92 14 0	„ Insurance of Collections 5 8 2
Life Members 45 9 0	„ Advertising 18 12 8
	„ Grant to Invalid and Lone
„ Entrance Fees 39 4 3	Collectors' Fund 5 0 0
„ Sale of Badges 4 16 6	„ Entertainment of Visitors 2 0 0
„ Brighton Branch Affiliation Fees 7 14 6	„ Incidental Expenses 6 3 8
„ Commission, etc., on Auctions 11 11 3	„ Income Tax 2 16 3
„ Exchange Branch Profits 35 13 0	„ Library, Binding, Shelves, etc. ... 26 17 7
„ Beginners' Exchange Branch Profits 7 4 6	„ Badges 5 7 8
„ Expert Committee Profits 1 12 0	
„ Library Fund 17 4 0	„ Nett Cost of STAMP LOVER 397 15 1
„ Rebate on Insurance 1 0 6	„ Balance—
„ Interest on Deposit A/C and Stock 25 17 11	Cash at Bankers (Midland Bank,
„ Exchange Branch Suspense A/C 3 13 1	Ludgate Hill) £1876 10 7
	Petty Cash in hands of Hon.
	Treasurer 0 17 11
	Petty Cash in hands of Hon.
	Secretary 3 12 0
	1881 0
<u>£2656 10 0</u>	<u>£2656 10 0</u>

I have examined this Statement of Receipts and Expenditure with the Books and Vouchers of the Society (with the exception of the books of the Exchange Branch) and certify it to be correct.

August 12th, 1935.

(Signed) C. B. PURDOM, Hon. Auditor.

BALANCE SHEET.

July 31st, 1935.

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Debts due by Society £73 9 3	Cash at Bank and in hands of Officials as shown by
Library and Reading Room Fund 40 10 0	Hon. Treasurer's Account £1881 0
Permanent Collection Fund 2 7 4	Amounts due to Society 30 5
Exchange Branch Suspense A/C 3 13 1	£600 Conversion Loan, 3½% Inscribed Stock, at Cost 472 18
	Addressing Machine at date 12 5
Balance of Assets over Liabilities £119 19 8	Stock of Badges in hands of Hon. Secretary 4 10
	Stock of Publications in hands of Publisher 14 0
	Stock of Blocks in hands of Wood & Son and W. R.
	Dingle 80 0
	Steel Cupboard 8 0
	Society's Library and Book Cases 0 0
	Society's Permanent Collection in charge of Hon.
	Curator 0 0
	Society's Forgery Collection in charge of Hon. Curator 0 0
	£2502 19 9
	<u>£2502 19 9</u>

I have examined the above Statement of Assets and Liabilities and certify it to be correct. The stock of Badges, Publications and Blocks have been certified by the Officials. No valuation has been made of the Society's Library and Bookcases, Permanent and Forgery Collections, and no account has been taken of the goodwill of the Society's journal, the STAMP LOVER.

August 12th, 1935.

(Signed) C. B. PURDOM, Hon. Auditor.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY will be held on SATURDAY,
September 7th, at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, at 3 p.m.



F. TRIFET.

Mr. F. Trifet, of Boston Mass., is one of our oldest American dealers, and his name will be familiar to most of our readers.

Mr. Trifet was born in Paris, France, September 10th, 1848. His first experience with stamp collecting was in 1860, when he bought stamps from dealers in New York, who kept them tacked through the centre on boards.

His first dealing was in 1866, since when, although interested part of the time in other things, he has kept up his trade in stamps.

In 1867 he published *The American Stamp Mercury*, which continued to 1871, and was afterward changed to *Trifet's Circular*, and *Trifet's Monthly*. In 1876 he furnished the P. O. Department with three large albums and the majority of the stamps therein, which collection is now on file at Washington.

Mr. Trifet is married and resides with his family in Cambridge.

Phil. Journal of America
Dec. 1885

November 11, 1957.

Dear Mr. Tucker:

Thank you for your great kindness in sending me the several photographs of S. Allan Taylor and his family which I very greatly appreciate. They are the first I have had.

I wrote Mr. Hale, Malone, N. Y., about the Taylor material he had, but he has replied that they have been gone for some time. Eckhardt: He's a lad uptown here and for a while was doing some work on this kind of material and some philatelic writing as well, but suddenly he sort of dropped out of the picture. I used to hear from him often, and would call him up, but haven't heard in a long time. He may not be well - wasn't too well in the past. One of these days perhaps I'll get a little breathing spell and I'll give him a ring, just to see what he's doing. The legal gent. in Canada: Haven't heard from him, either, in a long time, and that's perfectly all right with me - I won't stir him up. As a matter of fact he usually stirs himself without any urging from me. As the guy says, "let sleeping - -" - well, what the hell. With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

? QUESTIONS

FROM
OUR READERS

EDITED BY

C. A. HOWES, 55 KILBY ST., BOSTON.

24. Who was S. Allen Taylor?

Ans. S. Allen Taylor is just as much as he ever was. He is one of the "characters" of philately and has been known to its devotees for at least 40 years. The knowledge he has at command concerning philately during this long period, the stamp issues that have appeared, the dealers and collectors that have come and gone, and the ins and outs and whys and wherefores of many matters pertaining to our pursuit, is truly remarkable. In fact he seems to be one of those persons of whom it is said: They have forgotten more than most of us know.

Mr. Taylor's name has unfortunately become prominent largely through his idea that a *fac-simile* of a stamp was about as good as the original, for a collector, particularly if the original were a rarity and another copy could be made to sell for a few cents. But in doing this he asserts that he has *never* misrepresented his wares and has sold them for just what they were, and we have no reason to doubt his word.

I asked Mr. Taylor if he would give me a few personal items. His reply is characteristic: "I regret you should have made the request you do as I heartily detest the egotistical feature which seems to be the principal object of philatelic literature as served up nowadays.

"I will be glad to tell you anything in regard to STAMPS but please do not ask me to write matter regarding either myself or any other individual. The little paragraphs stating that Fuller Booze has shown us the new stamps for British Siberia with a N. W. dot in the S. E. corner, and that Harry Hayrick of the Hayrick Stamp Co. was in town, etc., etc., are not even amusing. They are weak and silly, but they please Fuller Booze and Harry Hayrick beyond question. Write about stamps, stamps, stamps, not about persons, postmasters, letter carriers, mail bags, or anything but stamps, and then your life will not have been in vain."

S. Allen Taylor.

Arrested for counterfeiting, by P. O. Inspectors.

Report and story in Philatelic Journal of America, Vol. VI, Dec. 1890. No. 72, Page 316.

*1071
Sloane's
Column
March 21
1953

Weekly column conducted by George B. Sloane, 116 Nassau St., New York 38, N. Y., recognized philatelic expert and authority.

S. Allan Taylor—Local Fakes

Samuel Allan Taylor well earned his notorious reputation. His long career in stamp dealing, dating from 1863 until 1905, was devoted almost exclusively to counterfeiting, and he fashioned numerous "fantastic" designs of stamps for posts that never existed. A complete collection of his stamps would be about impossible, even in the U. S. Local and the semi-official Carriers' issues in which he operated to a great extent. For many years I have been assembling a reference collection of these latter items and the Taylor representation is impressive, but undoubtedly far from complete.

Taylor would make up a Local or a Carrier's stamp and multiply varieties by the use of color and various colored papers, in many shades, colored on surface, colored through, glazed, unglazed, wove and laid papers, even "security" papers with concealed protective patterns and watermarks. I lately added to my collection, nearly seven hundred Taylor varieties I didn't have, which included sixty-five or more varieties of paper alone. Probably his full line of Locals and Carriers cannot be found on all these varieties of paper, since he likely had only small supplies of some papers, scrap lots from paper houses.

To my observation, the closest he ever came to faking a U. S. stamp was his fantasy based on the Franklin Carrier. The genuine shows a profile of Franklin, facing left, while in Taylor's, Franklin faces to the right with the surrounding frame a crude suggestion of the 1851, 1c stamp. It was as near as he dared venture in the imitation of a stamp once authorized and used by the U. S. Post Office Department. His design reading, "Carrier's Stamp," does not include, "U. S.," nor "Postage," but neither did the original, a factor that surely influenced Taylor to create it. It comes in many colors and sometimes we see them offered for sale as "scarce postal essays," but it was just another of Taylor's fakes.

He had a keen sense of humor, evident in many stamps he produced, but he was at all times a cynical faker and seemingly thrived in his profession. He contended that his output was for use as "space-fillers," the genuine being too expensive for the average collector. He circulated his stamps widely and probably his patrons paid little for them but he could work up a very deceptive job when in the mood. Then the stamp was carefully printed and often a forged or invented postmark was added for a touch of greater "authenticity." A fake of his occasionally seen is the "Albany Letter Express" stamp, modeled with the Pomeroy frame, the Boyd eagle in the vignette. I have it in several colors but one "tied" to a piece of cover with a bogus "Albany Letter Express Paid," postmark in red, looks like the "real thing" might have looked, had there ever been such a Local post.

George B. Sloane

The Stamp Collector's Record.

S. ALLAN TAYLOR, Publisher.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B. T., Westchester, Penn.—We are aware that six numbers of the N. E. Journal of Philately have been published, so your information is superfluous. The journal which states to the contrary is not to be depended on. It introduces the word "collaborator," the meaning of which the editor had better explain before he meddles with affairs with which he is even less acquainted than he is with the primitive rules of grammar.

E. H. B., Newport.—The total number of postage stamps yet emitted, according to the very latest list which purports to classify them, is (exclusive of Hamburg and United States Express Posts), is 2180, consequently any person stating to you that his collection contained 3000, is in all probability lying for effect's sake, or if not, you may be certain that the extra 900 is a mass of revenue stamps, patent medicine and match stamps, Mackay's shoe stamps, and perhaps a number of foreign stamps which he has bleached to a different hue by exposing them to the sun's rays, or by immersion in "Dr. Petrie's Anti-Philatelic and Phylactic Curling Fluid;" at any rate you may depend that no collector can possess 3000 different varieties of postage stamps, for the very simple reason that there are not that many different varieties in existence. Perhaps your friend collects monograms, spool labels, and the like; the latter pursuit is a very interesting one,—indeed, perhaps you had better try it yourself.

British Imposters.

That although rogues may prosper for a while,

yet that in the end their sins will eventually find them out, is a proverb as old as the days of Methuselah.

The immunity from exposure which the parties whom we propose to unmask have enjoyed for over six years, has been caused by their being the responsible proprietors of a stamp journal which is at once the large sized sheet, as well as the most bare-faced promoter of imposition published in the English language, either in Great Britain or any other country. The United States agent of Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co., of Great Britain, as gazetted in their magazine, is Dr. J. A. Petrie, of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

On the 25th of June last, the following paragraph appeared in the New York Times:

A PHYSICIAN CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING.—Dr. James A. Petrie, of Elizabeth, was arrested yesterday morning by U. S. Detective Nettleship, on the charge of selling counterfeit stamps. Upon his arrest he was searched and a quantity of altered and counterfeit stamps were found in his possession. The Doctor was taken to Newark for examination before United States Commissioner Whitehead.

The Commissioner deeming the evidence sufficient, caused Dr. Petrie to be held in the sum of \$4,000 to appear and await the action of the grand jury at the next term of the U. S. District Court, holden at Trenton in September next.

Below we give a list of the impositions, frauds and counterfeit presentations, which the aforesaid Alfred Smith & Co., do on their list warrant as genuine, in these words:

"All stamps here catalogued are marked at fair selling prices, and collectors may be quite sure that we offer none but undoubtedly genuine specimens for sale."

Rigi Kaltbad,—fraud.

Canada Envelope, on buff paper,—counterfeit.

Providence, R. I., P. O., 5c.,—counterfeit.

Providence, R. I., P. O., 10c.,—counterfeit.

La Guaira, colored paper fraud.

Dresden Express, some dozen kinds,—fraud.

Cuba, 1-4 Real plata (black, 1864),—imposition.

Wenden,—fraud.

Buenos Ayres Gaucho,—counterfeit, fraud.

Sarawak,—fraud.

Great Britain, V. R.,—imposition.

Drontheim,—imposition.

Bergens,—imposition.

Suez Canal,—imposition.

Hamburg, Lafrenz, Krantz, &c., counterfeit.

Also, the following counterfeit U. S. Local Stamps: Brady & Co., Birkhard & Co., Broadway P. O., Boyce's City Express, Carter's Despatch, Carriers' Despatch, Central P. O., Cheever & Towle, Clinton's Penny Post, Crossman & Co., DeMing's Penny Post, Essex Letter Express, East River P. O., Hale & Co., Hinkley's Express, Honour's City Post, International Express, Jenkin's Despatch, Johnson's Box, New Jersey Express Co., Priest's Despatch, Staten Island Post, Stehmeyer's City Post, Robinson & Co., and many others.

Besides being promoters and vendors of fraudulent stamps, Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co., share in common with the average Briton, that certain affected inclination to despise and dislike Americans, which is the Englishman's peculiar characteristic. During the war Messrs. Smith in their Journal took great pains to designate the United States as the dis-United States, and whenever it was possible for them to allude to this country, the word United States was either inserted with the saving grace

of inverted commas, or with an interrogation mark.

Now when these subjects of Victoria look to America for support and patronage, let us not forget their views of us in times of the past, and if the stern arm of Justice is unable to reach the principals, let us at least be thankful that their agent has fallen into the toils.

The New U. S. Stamps.

The colors, values, and designs of the new U. S. Stamps, are as follows:

One cent—yellow, head of Franklin.

Two cents—brown, postman on horseback.

Three cents—blue, locomotive.

Six cents—blue, head of Washington.

Ten cents—orange, Eagle and U. S. shield.

Twelve cents—green, steamship.

Fifteen cents—Landing of Columbus, picture blue, framework brown.

Twenty-four cents—Signing of the Declaration of Independence, picture purple, framework green.

Thirty cents—like the ten cents, colors red and blue intermingled.

Ninety cents—head of Abraham Lincoln, picture black, framework red.

Our readers may depend upon this as being the correct list, and not suffer themselves to be misled by the mistakes of some of our American Stamp Journals.

Progress.

As a specimen of the perfection to which the art of counterfeiting stamps has been brought in Europe, we annex the following advertisement, which speaketh loudly for itself, and needs no comment from us:

NO. 2, twenty-five unused Stamps, including sets of Bremen, Saxony, new United States, Servia, Brazil, Turkey service, Schleswig, Holstein, 1st issue, Danish, &c., for one shilling.

The advertisement alluded to appears in an English Stamp Journal called the *Philatelist*, and the benevolent dealer who advertises to supply a set of unused new U. S. Stamps (facial value \$1.93), and a set of unused Brazil Stamps (facial value 96 cts. specie), besides many others, for the consideration of an English shilling, is a certain German agitator, called Van Rinsum, who is evidently afflicted with a desire to attain immortal undying fame, even as were Erostratus and John Wilkes Booth in their day. We commend the effort, and have great pleasure in giving Mr. V. R. a gratis advertisement, which will no doubt be appreciated by American philatrophists.

Packet No. 16, (altered) contains a xylographic impression of the entire set of New Caledonia stamps. Price 15 cts.

Packet No. 22 contains 15 Foreign Revenue Stamps, including Spain, Nova Scotia, Great Britain, &c. Price 25 cts.

Packet No. 23 contains 50 unused Stamps, including Schleswig Holstein, Uruguay, New Grenada, Brunswick, Bremen, &c. Price, \$1.00

Packet No. 24 contains 200 Local Stamps, including United States, Hamburg, Saxony, Norway, New Brunswick, Great Britain, Russia, &c. Price \$1.00

☞ The price of Packet No. 19, (Hamburg Local Stamps,) has been reduced from 50 cts. to 25 cents.

☞ The price of Packet No. 33 has been reduced from 30 to 15 cents.

TO DEALERS.

U. S. Local or Express Post Stamps,

QUALITY SAME AS SOLD BY OTHER DEALERS.

25 Different Varieties	\$0.15
50 " "	0.25
100 " "	0.50
150 " "	0.75
200 " "	1.25
250 " "	2.00

CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

Pacific Steam Nav. Co. Set of 8 . . .	\$0.15
Spain, (1866) " 6 . . .	.10
Bergerdorf " 5 . . .	.15
Hamburg " 10 . . .	.15
*Saxony " 6 . . .	.10
Moldavia " 3 . . .	.10
Bremen " 6 . . .	.15
*Brunswick " 9 . . .	.12
Venezuela " 4 . . .	.12
*Winan's City Post " 4 . . .	.10
*Brunswick City " 5 . . .	.10
*Edinburg and Leith " 1 . . .	.10
New Grenada " 5 . . .	.10
Lubeck " 5 . . .	.12
*Hamburg (Locals) " 116 . . .	.25
La Guaira " 4 . . .	.10
Romagna " 6 . . .	.15
Carnes' Express Post " 6 . . .	.05
N. Y. Post Office " 5 . . .	2.00
Argentine Republic " 3 . . .	.10
Servia " 5 . . .	.20
Saxony, Dresden " 12 . . .	.20
Greece " 7 . . .	.20

From A. E. Pade of Denver (whose airmail letter arrived before we had received our copy of the April A. P.) and Bjarne Rosing of Milwaukee, we have information on illustration No. 5 in the April "At Sea".

Mr. Rosing translates the inscriptions to be "Postoffice Copenhagen Freeport—13 September 1929, 5 to 7 p. m." Mr. Pade adds that this is the "postmark of Station No. 8 of the Copenhagen postoffice . . . located in Copenhagen's Freeport. This will account for its presence on the Estonian cover, which the Purser evidently handed in at that office instead of taking it to the main office where no doubt it would have received the regular Copenhagen Paquebot".

Thank you, gentlemen for this cooperation. A colorful postmark—but definitely not particularly apropos to this department.

An Interesting Near Stamp

By E. R. VANDERHOOF, 339 Grand Ave., Long Beach, California.

Here is something that will appeal to those who have a flair for exotics. We can all remember the period during 1932-3-4 when we were assessed two cents per check. This brought to mind the glories of the past when similar taxes had been imposed following Civil and Spanish American War days. The designs of the Civil War period teem in luxuriant beauty and color. Many collectors esteem them.

But this is something quite different. In old days the scheme was to print or lithograph the stamp itself direct to the check or document. But the depression period precluded the use of stamps either adhesive or fixed. See though, by some strange and perhaps unintentional act an uncanny nepotism exists between the legitimates of the 60's and 70's and the current 30's. This latter tax was charged to the drawers account and the banks settled with the government.

Still, at least one bank was quite different and used a rubber stamp of the design herewith shown. It was simply a memorandum, a substitute, a makeshift, or what have you. Nevertheless its result is a thing of great interest for it clearly ties the check to the tax and it is ocular evidence that it takes the place of what would normally be a stamp. In other words it is the only extant physical back log of philatelic worth concerning the late check taxes.



The law, Acts and amendments covering this period are as follows:

Revenue Act of 1932 (sec. 751)

Two cents per check. Effective July 21st, 1932. To expire July 1st, 1934.

National Industrial Recovery Act (Sec. 212)

Extended the Act to July 1st, 1935.

Revenue Act of 1934 (Sec. 606)

Amended date of expiry to Dec. 31st, 1934. It there terminated.

I am indebted to Messrs. Craighead, Makepeace, Copeland, for stamp, law and etching respectively.

There is a soothing obligato to the backwash of philately. The Rialto is not the only place to find interest. Even philatelic guttersnipes are worth a pause. If we attune ourselves to the joys of the unusual we attain our mental Masters degree. Change is golden. The fields are flush with much game of recherche interest if we will but pause to apprehend its charms.

1878 Boston, Mass., ⁷⁵ Devonshire
 1879 Boston, Mass., 209 Washing
 1880 Boston, Mass., 209 Washing
 1881 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1882 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1882 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1884 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1885 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1886 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1887 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1888 (No record) Boston - 107
 1889 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1890 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1891 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1892 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1893 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1894 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1895 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1896 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1897 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1898 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1899 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1900 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1901 Boston, Mass., 24 Congress
 1902 Boston, Mass., 11 Central
 1903 Boston, Mass., 40 Kilby St.
 1904 Boston, Mass., 40 Kilby St.
 1905 Boston, Mass., 40 Kilby St.

(no further records have been

Practically nothing has come known fact that he was in Montr

"From the internal evidence suspect that Taylor was an Eng States, and who possibly, as N England to die. I have never f

As to the date of his birth was Hale on May 11, 1933, the state places his birth year as 1837, but

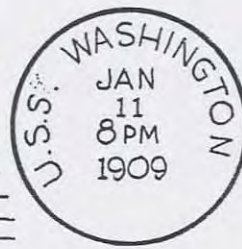
As regards his death, either t same letter written by Fred J. Me is deceiving me he was alive an 1906." By referring to Mekeel's we find that Mr. Melville was th Philatelic Society April 2, 1906. so alive at that time, and was then

Another letter to Mr. Hale, Nov. 23, 1932 states: "Everyone yet the records in the State Hous Mason to Mr. Hale, dated Jan. 2 the Secretary of State of Massac 1900 and 1910. From that negat accuracy yet remains to be pro either in 1906 or shortly afterwa

There are many serious gap foregoing record. I hope that ti



Postal Markings Unit



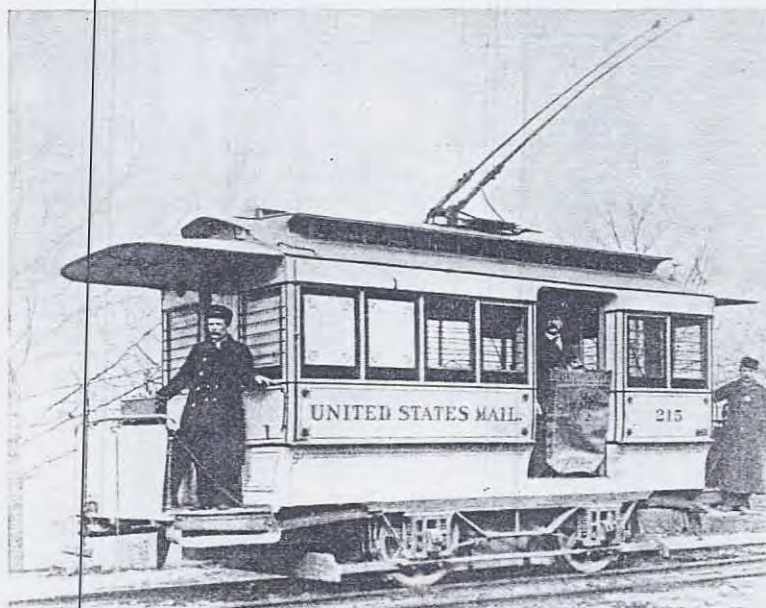
GEORGE E. TURNER, 1015 N. Lathrop Ave., River Forest, Ill.

The Street Railway Post Office System

By R. S. GLOVER.

Since the appearance of an article in the May, 1935 American Philatelist on this subject a number of readers have sent information and cancellations to make possible the additional data given herewith.

The following corrections should be noted. The date of establishment of the first street car R. P. O. route, the St. Louis & Florissant R. P. O., was given as February 3, 1893. Mr. John H. Snow writes that service began on this line sometime during October, 1891, a statement that the writer has verified. Mr. Snow further states that prior to this first regularly constituted service there were two experimental lines operated in August, 1891, on two short city lines in St. Louis, the Lindell Avenue line and the Citizens Railway. Of these experimental lines he says, "I do not think a special canceller was used at first, as they were only experiments". For the experiment, ordinary passenger cars, with the seats removed were used. Quoting further,



Mail Car of Cincinnati (O.) Street Railway Co.

THE A

Sidelig

By Lt. Col.

SAM

First A

In the July issue of the American Philatelist Taylor insofar as the careful reader has been able to uncover that history of the story of his magazine, the American Philatelist, as copies of all except one issue were destroyed. Mr. Hale's diligent study that it is from his records that I trace



The illustration described "Kers name, or rather Canada. Detailed description at this has made a statement pertinent question used his own

the identity of the picture being a stamp-like little label inscribed while in the outer rectangular "Local Postage Stamps". This during the early part of 1865 that Taylor was in Albany (see this study). This Albany label private post stamp, and the are strikingly similar, indicating years apart. The third illustration after Taylor moved to Boston



reference be the word Com philatelic consists of treat. the bany. Boston short-lived and it is lieve, no Lord C Tiffany.

the compiler of that catalog or six copies of this No. 2 copy exists today I am not aware. According to Mr. H. W.

Trivings
t



op Ave., River Forest, Ill.

Post Office System

... 1935 American Philatelist on this
ation and cancellations to make possible

... The date of establishment of the
... R. P. O., was given as February
... began on this line sometime during
... verified. Mr. Snow further states that
... there were two experimental lines
... in St. Louis, the Lindell Avenue
... experimental lines he says, "I do not think
... only experiments". For the experi-
... r moved were used. Quoting further,



Street Railway Co.

Sidelights on Literature

By LT. COL. RALPH A. KIMBLE (A. P. S. 5467).

SAMUEL ALLAN TAYLOR

First American Philatelic Publisher

(Part II)

In the July issue of the American Philatelist I traced the history of Samuel Allan Taylor insofar as the careful research of Mr. H. Warren K. Hale of Montreal has been able to uncover that history. While the story of the man is woefully incomplete the story of his magazine, the "Stamp Collector's Record," is in much better shape, as copies of all except one issue, the second, are known to exist. Here again it is Mr. Hale's diligent study that has made possible the greater part of the story, and it is from his records that I transcribe what follows.



The illustrations are of particular interest. The first one, inscribed "Kers City Post," shows a picture of the local stamp of that name, or rather the stamp of a private post instigated by Taylor in Canada. Details regarding this early venture of Taylor's are not necessary at this point, but Mr. Hale, whose data is used in this story, has made a study of that affair and will doubtless be glad to answer pertinent questions. The interesting point at present is that Taylor used his own likeness to adorn the franking label of this private post,

the identity of the picture being immediately apparent if one refers to the second cut, a stamp-like little label inscribed on the inner oval "S. Allan Taylor—Albany, N. Y." while in the outer rectangular border are the words "Foreign and Local Postage Stamps". This second label was obviously made during the early part of 1865, as it was only during that period that Taylor was in Albany (see table of his locations in Part I of this study). This Albany label was a direct steal from his own private post stamp, and the photographs, if not exactly the same are strikingly similar, indicating that they were taken not many years apart. The third illustration shows the label as it appeared after Taylor moved to Boston the latter part of 1865, the only difference between it and the Albany sticker being the erasure of



the words "Albany, N. Y." and the crude insertion of "Boston".

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		Mar. No. 2 (Not circulated?)
Albany	1864	Dec. 15. New Series. No. 1
	1865	Jan. 15. New Series. No. 2
		Feb. 15. New Series. No. 3
		Mar. 1. New Series. Extra (Single leaf, one side)
		Apr. 3. New Series. No. 4
		May 1. New Series. No. 5
		Jun. 1. New Series. No. 7 (Misprint for "6")
		Jul. 1. New Series. No. 7
		Aug. 16. New Series. No. 8
		(No Sept. issue, removal to Boston)
Boston	1865	Oct. (16). New Series. No. 9
		Nov. (16). New Series. No. 10
		Dec. (16). New Series. No. 11
		No. 12 was never issued
	1866	Jan. (16). Second Year. No. 13
		Feb. (16). Second Year. No. 14
		Mar. (16). Second Year. No. 15
		Apr. (16). Second Year. No. 16
		May (16). Second Year. No. 17
		Jun. (16). Second Year. No. 18
		Jul. (16). Second Year. No. 19
		Aug. (16). Second Year. No. 20
		Sep. (16). Second Year. No. 21
		Oct. Second Year. No. 22*
		Nov. (16). Vol. II. No. 23
		Dec. (16). Vol. II. No. 24
	1867	Jan. Vol. III. No. 25*
		Feb. Vol. III. No. 26*
		Mar. Vol. III. No. 27*
		Apr. Vol. III. No. 28*
		May. Vol. III. No. 29*
		Jun. (16). Vol. III. Whole No. 30
		Jul. Vol. III. No. 31*
		Aug. Vol. III. No. 32*
		Sep. Vol. III. Whole No. 33 (Last of regular monthly issues)
Boston	1868	May (16). Vol. III. Whole No. 34
	1869	May (16). Vol. III. Whole No. 35
		Sep. (16). Vol. III. No. 36
	(1870)	No Date. No. 37*
		1870 No Date (Sep-Oct-Nov or Dec) No. 38 (No Vol. number)
		1871 Feb. Vol. IV. No. 39
		Dec. Vol. IV. No. 40
		1872 Jul. Vol. IV. No. 41
New York	1875.	No. 42*
	1875 (or 1876).	No. 43*
	1876	Oct. No. 44* Final Number.

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- No. 10
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The Air Mail



GORDON H. CROUCH, Box 114, Islington, Ont., Canada, *Editor*.
EDWARD HORWITZ, Box 1525, Cincinnati, Ohio, *Associate Editor*.

Airmail Notabilities

4. V. H. SANGUINETTI, U. S. A.

Stamps have become so much of a business with me, with writing, lecturing, advising and organizing things pertaining to it, that I turn to other hobbies for relaxation. This does not mean that I do not collect stamps, on the contrary I still add to my collections. Plural is correct. For I have some for the public to see, illustrating how to arrange a blank album, a specialized collection, etc. For instance, to illustrate my talks on the development of the U. S. postal system, I gathered together all material that pertained to that field, samples of types or experiments, including one of each form that is used by the Post Office today and extending through uses made by the mail for propaganda, publicity, advertising, types of transportation used in delivering mail and types of cancellations.

My interest in aerophilately is part of my study in the broader field of postal communications and development of the postal system. In studying that means of mail transportation I have collected some interesting items and a general aviation collection. A large part of the airmail collection is devoted to Canadian Semi-Official and Pioneer stamps and flown covers. It is in this last division, only, that I may lay some pretensions to be a specialist—my collection being about 90% complete of all known varieties.

A few years ago I had lunch with a pilot of one of Canada's largest exploration companies. I was getting a story on the "Rich Man's Gold Rush"—the first in the world to make extensive, in fact almost exclusive use of airplanes. It was the story of the development of the goldfields in Canada's barren Arctic wastes. "It is at Christmas time that you notice what a boon the airplane is to the settlers in the Far North", he said. "It used to be that you had to send Christmas mail to Montreal the first of July so it could catch the annual voyage of the "Nascopie" to the Arctic; but last year we moved nearly two tons of freight including 500 letters and carried forty-one passengers in the two days before Christmas. Some difference, what?"

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Sidelights on Literature

By LT. COL. RALPH A. KIMBLE (A. P. S. 5467).

SAMUEL ALLAN TAYLOR

First American Philatelic Publisher

(Part II)

In the July issue of the American Philatelist I traced the history of Samuel Allan Taylor insofar as the careful research of Mr. H. Warren K. Hale of Montreal has been able to uncover that history. While the story of the man is woefully incomplete the story of his magazine, the "Stamp Collector's Record," is in much better shape, as copies of all except one issue, the second, are known to exist. Here again it is Mr. Hale's diligent study that has made possible the greater part of the story, and it is from his records that I transcribe what follows.



The illustrations are of particular interest. The first one, inscribed "Kers City Post," shows a picture of the local stamp of that name, or rather the stamp of a private post instigated by Taylor in Canada. Details regarding this early venture of Taylor's are not necessary at this point, but Mr. Hale, whose data is used in this story, has made a study of that affair and will doubtless be glad to answer pertinent questions. The interesting point at present is that Taylor used his own likeness to adorn the franking label of this private post,

the identity of the picture being immediately apparent if one refers to the second cut, a stamp-like little label inscribed on the inner oval "S. Allan Taylor—Albany, N. Y." while in the outer rectangular border are the words "Foreign and Local Postage Stamps". This second label was obviously made during the early part of 1865, as it was only during that period that Taylor was in Albany (see table of his locations in Part I of this study). This Albany label was a direct steal from his own private post stamp, and the photographs, if not exactly the same are strikingly similar, indicating that they were taken not many years apart. The third illustration shows the label as it appeared after Taylor moved to Boston the latter part of 1865, the only difference between it and the Albany sticker being the erasure of the words "Albany, N. Y." and the crude insertion of "Boston".



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✓ Aug. (16). Second Year. No. 20
✓ Sep. (16). Second Year. No. 21
Oct. Second Year. No. 22* *missing in file*
✓ Nov. (16). Vol. II. No. 23
✓ Dec. (16). Vol. II. No. 24
- 1867 Jan. Vol. III. No. 25* *not in file*
Feb. Vol. III. No. 26*
Mar. Vol. III. No. 27*
Apr. Vol. III. No. 28*
May. Vol. III. No. 29*
✓ Jun. (16). Vol. III. Whole No. 30
Jul. Vol. III. No. 31* *not in file*
Aug. Vol. III. No. 32* *" " "*
✓ Sep. Vol. III. Whole No. 33 (Last of regular monthly issues)
- Boston 1868 ✓ May (16). Vol. III. Whole No. 34
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S. ALLEN TAYLOR
1838 - 1913



ABOUT 1880



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MRS TAYLOR AND
SON WHO DIED IN
1881 — PICTURE
TAKEN 1880.

PROBABLY ABOUT 1885



1913



SEPARATE CLICHES, WITHOUT
TO FORM A PANE OF
TWO SUCH PANES WERE REPRODUCED
AND REPRODUCTIONS OF THE MASTER
A PLUG WITH FIGURE OF

REPUBLIQUE
D'HAITI

NOTES.

Beware of J. M. Randall alias S. Allan Taylor of Boston, dealer in counterfeit stamps.

Mr. M. D. Batchelder, formerly of Middlebury, Vt., is now residing in St. Louis, where he carries on his business.

A partnership has been formed by two well known New York dealers, Messrs. J. T. Handford and W. F. Smith.

St. Louis collectors should call upon Messrs. Lang & Co., 709 Olive street.

They have a choice line of stamps, packets, sets, albums, etc.

The officers of the "Fitchburg Philatelic Society," are as follows: W. L. Emory, president; W. K. Jewett, secretary; W. A. Brown, treasurer; L. H. Sherwin, librarian.

Foreign collectors in Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Australia and West Indies may send selections of used stamps of their countries to pay their subscription.

*Philatelic Journal of America
April 1885*

*Vol. 1.
No. 2*

*The Stamp
Collectors
Record
Jan 15, 1865*

THE following despatch or local stamps for sale at 3c. each, viz.:

Kers City Post, 2c.; Kers City Post, 5c.; Kers City Post (arms), 3 pence; Kers City post, 1 penny; Hunt's Broadway P. O.; McIntyre's; Warwick's, 2c. and 6c.; Smith's; Moody's; Walker's; East River P. O.; Clark's; C. Cole's 3d Avenue P. O.; Hourly Express Post; Arthur's (Bell's) Montreal Despatch; Jenkin's; Bentley's; Compagnie Franco Americaine; Thompson's; Squier's; Winslow's (envelopes); American Express Co.; Government City Dispatch; Boyce's; Robinson's; Letter Express Mail; Browne's; Gordon's; Hanfords; International Express Post; Blood's, large size; Barker's; Honour's; Langton's; Essex Letter Express; Pomeroy's, large size; Roadman's; Mills'; Crossman's; Steinmeyer's; &c., &c.; also, Albany Bazaar Stamp, 3 varieties at 3c., and 1 variety at 5c. each; Bryant, Stratton & Co. College Stamp, 2 varieties, 3c. each; Toronto British American College Stamp, 2 varieties, 5c. each; Eastman's College Stamp, 3c. each; (Montreal Branch) Bryant, Stratton & Co. Stamp, 5c. each; &c., &c., &c., &c.

THE LOCAL POSTS OF THE U. S.—Notwithstanding the various statements regarding the Express Post Stamps of the United States which our European cotemporaries are so fond of relating, viz.—How they were abolished by the Government, &c. We annex a list of the establishments which are at the date of writing, to the certain knowledge of the writer, in active operation:

CITY OF NEW YORK.—Boyd's Despatch, 39 Fulton Street; Chatham Square P. O., 62 New Bowery, B. Lockwood, proprietor; Hussey's Delivery Office and Bank-Post, 50 William Street; Broadway P. O., 422 1-2 Broadway, C. Miller, proprietor; Union Square P. O., 814 Broadway, P. C. Godfrey, proprietor; Wells, Fargo & Co., 62 Broadway. The Pony Express Stamps are no longer used, and, when in use, were sold only at the San Francisco and Sacramento offices. The Stamped Envelopes are for sale in New York at their offices—price 25 cents each.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn City Post, B. C. Rogers, proprietor, 82 Fulton Street.

PHILADELPHIA.—Blood's Despatch, South Seventh Street.

*June
1886*

JANUARY 31, 1788

Corean Stamps.

We notice that S. Allan Taylor advertises in *Harper's Young People* four Corean stamps for ten cents.

We are in considerable doubt whether the stamps offered by Taylor are any worse than the stamps they are intended to represent. *P. J. G. A., April 1887.*

WRITTEN
MANUSCRIPT
IECU WAS EQUA

ADRESSEE
CURRENCY

REPUBLIQUE
D'HAITI

Lake Village N. H.

LOCALS.

250 var. United States Locals,	\$.25
100 " Confederate "	.15
150 " Hamburg "	.15

The lot for 50 ct. postal note. Sheets on approval.
33 1-3 per cent commission. References required.
O. A. Dale,
Haverhill, Mass.

*Advs. Capital City Phil.
Augusta, Maine
Nov. 1885*

TOR'S RECORD. 3

**P. VANDERLIP, P. O. Drawer, 112
Albany, N.Y., Dealer in American
and Foreign Postage Stamps. Correspondents
wanted in all parts of the World.
A large assortment of Foreign Stamps
constantly on hand at low rates. Also
a Large assortment of Locals, Express,
Fair and College Stamps of all kinds.
Send for Price List of Foreign Stamps,
Postage Free. All orders promptly
attended to.**

U. S. LOCAL STAMPS.

Depot for the various local stamps. Genuine
Originals. 20 varieties, 27 cents, post free.
Write for circulars.

*P.O. of A. Vol. 1. J. T. HANDFORD,
April 1885 No. 2 Box 1870, New York.*

April 1885


30
s. **FRANK SIMMONS,
Box 120, Manchester, Mich.**

U. S. LOCAL STAMPS.

Depot for the various local stamps. Genuine
Originals. 20 varieties, 27 cents, post free.
Write for circulars.

P.O. of A. April 1885

**J. T. HANDFORD,
Box 1870, New York.**

STAMP COLLECTORS 

SEPTEMBER 24, 1772 ~ FROM JACMEL

MANUSCRIPT "2E" (ECUS) - POSTAGE COLLECTED FROM ADDRESSEE
1 ECUS WAS EQUAL TO 4 SHILLINGS, 10 1/2 PENCE BRITISH CURRENCY



The "Boston" variety
 seems altered from
 something else - not
 the Albany.

No. 405—Taylor and Nutter Advertising Labels.

As all collectors of Canadian "Locals" know, the big bulk of these phantom "stamps" were "invented" by Samuel Allen Taylor of Montreal, Albany and Boston. John Nutter of Montreal tried his hand at this game only once,—when he turned out the well known "Bancroft's City Express" issues.

I recently had the good fortune to come onto copies of the advertising labels of both of these gentlemen. The Taylor label is red on white wove, and was issued during his short stay in Albany, N.Y., the label bearing this notation. The Nutter label is green on white wove.

These make interesting additions to collections of Canada's Phantom Philately.

E. D. RICHARDSON
 POPULAR STAMPS
 FEB. 1897



Boston
 About
 1865



Albany
 1864-65

J. A. NUTTER, Box, 519 Montreal, Canada, has for sale or exchange all kinds of North American Stamps, such as, Canada 1 penny, 3 pence 6 pence and 7½; Nova Scotia 1d. 3d, 6d.; New Brunswick, 3d., 6d, 1s. Complete sets of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and British Columbia, Sandwich Isles, &c. American Locals and Envelopes in great variety at cheap rates. Continental stamps constantly on hand. Price list forwarded on application. All communications to be prepaid.



Proof

*Cobden, Ont.
Bauman.*

Call Stamp of Canada by F. Walter Pollock



By F. Walter Pollock

Owing to devotion of time to other duties Mr. Pollock will be unable to answer correspondence. "STAMPS" FEB. 3, 1945

College Stamps of Canada (VI)

THOSE who have followed our various notes on College Stamps will recall that, in the "chapter" appearing in STAMPS for June 17, mention was made of a "COLLEGE POSTAGE" stamp which, by the part cancellation imposed thereon, had been used in 1896 at some University in . . . ford, Mass.

It now seems that this particular type of stamp enjoyed more general usage—perhaps carried as a stock item by some firm furnishing materials and equipment for business

CANADA WAR TAX
 MR1-7 Mint \$225 Complete
 Several Blocks and Coil Pairs Available. Cash with order. The "early bird" gets 'em! Try our want list service. Never less than five.
 Albert W. Curtis 48 Beverly Road WORCESTER 5, MASS.

schools—as C. W. Higinbotham, of Turners Falls, Mass., has a copy of this same stamp, obtained during a visit many years ago to Morse's Business College, in Hartford, Conn.

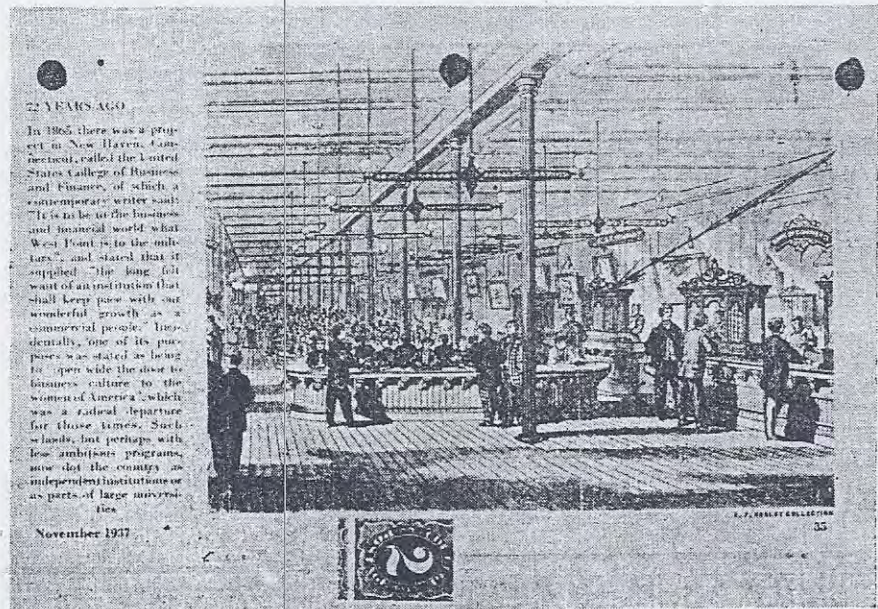
To Mr. Higinbotham we are also indebted for the accompanying illustration, which depicts the interior of a business college; specifically, the United States College of Business and Finance, located in New Haven, Conn. This picture previously appeared in the *American Bankers' Monthly* for November, 1937, with credit to the T. F. Healey Collection, and is ascribed to the year 1865. Mr. Higinbotham adds that the interior of the Morse school was similarly arranged and furnished; note particularly the "Post Office" partly hidden by the first post in the foreground.



in the daily business trans-

r was either impervious to, or was convinced of the of his own imaginings, for he red in the face of such charges titious", "counterfeits", "for- and "humbug", and in 1868, American Stamp Mercury he l defending his products, writ- . . . the College Stamps both and Revenue . . . a College eing deemed essential in the s business correspondence me other student in another

ale likens Taylor to Pooah-Bah Mikado, who added "merely ative detail, intended to give verisimilitude to an other-ld and unconvincing narrat-



22 YEARS AGO

In 1865, there was a project in New Haven, Connecticut, called the United States College of Business and Finance, of which a contemporary writer said: "It is to be in the business and financial world what West Point is to the military," and stated that it supplied "the long felt want of an institution that shall keep pace with our wonderful growth as a commercial people." Incidentally, one of its purposes was stated as being to "open wide the door to business culture to the women of America," which was a radical departure for those times. Such schools, but perhaps with less ambitious programs, now dot the country as independent institutions or as parts of large universities.

November 1937

T. F. HEALEY COLLECTION 35

matter of fact, Taylor's idea n later years to have sold o business colleges, as checks own of two "College Banks" ollege Stamps affixed—of the n College Bank of Poughkeep- 7., and of the Union College f Philadelphia. These checks ed in the 1880's. But as far as rds go, they still do not con- Mr. Hale's "assumption that made the stamps on his own e and devised the method of leged use quite probably be- d not after, any possible use various business colleges."

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Pollock's article No VI

*Cobden, Ont.
Canada.*

College Stamps of Canada by F. Walter Pollock

These notes admittedly contribute nothing new to a subject which is still largely undeveloped. At Mr. McCready's request, I have somewhat condensed the material contained in a series of articles which I wrote for STAMPS magazine, confining myself to stamps having Canadian associations, though it is occasionally difficult to fix the exact line of demarcation, as most of the issues seem to have had their origin in the notorious imagination of the perambulatory Samuel Allen Taylor. To new readers, it would be unfair were I to fail again to acknowledge indebtedness to those who, by their contributions, made the original articles possible; most particularly H. Warren K. Hale, Reginald Nairne, Elliott Perry "Himself", E. R. Vanderhoof, and George B. Sloane.—F.W.P.

* * * *

The Oxford and Cambridge stamps of England were used to convey letters through the university post office between the various colleges, and the Westtown and Barnesville issues of the U.S.A. carried the missives to which they were affixed to the nearest post office; these were true locals. So far as is known, the College Stamps of Canada never served in the carriage of mail; at best they were utilized to give color and a touch of realism to courses in business, and at worst they served only to provide the aforesaid Taylor with more material with which to attract the lucre of the gullible and naive.

The "birth" of the College Stamp is probably recorded in Taylor's Stamp Collector's Record, published at Albany, N.Y., on December 15, 1864. This early philatelic paper was owned, published, and edited by Taylor as his houseorgan, and in it he wrote: "... Colleges exist, which teach only commercial branches; in these institutions . . . an actual business department is invented, i. e., a mock Bank . . .

Post, Office, &c., are fitted up . . . The Bank has its bills . . . and the Post Office its postage stamps, a considerable number of which are des-



troyed in the daily business transactions."

Taylor was either impervious to criticism, or was convinced of the reality of his own imaginings, for he persevered in the face of such charges as "fictitious", "counterfeits", "forgeries", and "humbug", and in 1868, in The American Stamp Mercury he was still defending his products, writing of ". . . the College Stamps both Postal and Revenue . . . a College P. O. being deemed essential in the student's business correspondence with some other student in another room."

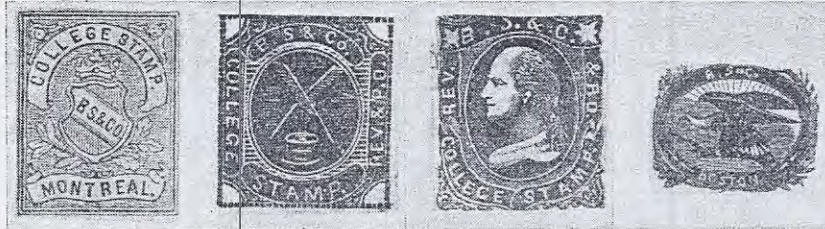
Mr. Hale likens Taylor to Pooh-Bah in The Mikado, who added "merely corroborative detail, intended to give artistic verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative."

As a matter of fact, Taylor's idea seems in later years to have sold itself to business colleges, as checks are known of two "College Banks" with College Stamps affixed—of the Eastman College Bank of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and of the Union College Bank of Philadelphia. These checks are dated in the 1880's. But as far as the records go, they still do not contradict Mr. Hale's "assumption that Taylor made the stamps on his own initiative and devised the method of their alleged use quite probably before, and not after, any possible use by the various business colleges."

Of Taylor's many fabrications, only two were ascribed to Canadian institutions—British American College (Toronto) and Bryant, Stratton & Co. (Montreal)—though they made their appearance only after Taylor had left

Canada to take up residence in the U.S.A.

For the British American College, with uncharacteristic conservatism, Taylor created only one design, having no value stated, but issued in several colors: black, red, green, brown, purple, lilac, rose-carmine on white paper, also black on salmon, and black on red-violet.



He followed more closely to pattern, however, offering four designs on behalf of Bryant, Stratton & Co., the last inscribed "Boston". Of the first type, the known colors are blue on white, green on pale or light yellow green, green on green, and green on gray. Of the second, lilac and dull red, both on white, and of the third, only deep blue on white. Of the fourth, Hale's copy is red on yellow, and Perry's is carmine on pale green.

Although Taylor regularly advertised his wares in his house-organ, the *Stamp Collector's Record*, they were offered only in lots without specification, and thus the advertisements will not serve as check-lists. No doubt he had no certain knowledge himself of what he had done in the past, and it may be supposed that stocks were replenished without any effort to ensure the consistency of colors of ink and of paper.

The institutions honoured by the attention of Taylor have never been (completely) identified. R. A. Jamieson devoted an afternoon in the Toronto Reference Library, delving into old directories as far back as 1855, without finding any trace of the British American College. Mr. Hale's similar search through the Montreal directories turned up "Bryant, Stratton & Tasker's Business College and Telegraph Institute" in 1868, but there was no such or similar entry in the 1864 edition, in which year Taylor first issued his stamps. How-

ever, it could be that Bryant and Stratton commenced their educational venture only in the latter part of 1864, and that Tasker was taken into the partnership between 1865 and 1868; perhaps he added the "Telegraph Institute" to the curriculum. Sheer speculation, of course, but it seems hardly possible that Taylor could have picked these two names

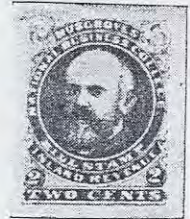
out of a hat, only to have two gentlemen bearing just those names later join to form just such a business as he had imagined.



There exists a "Revenue Stamp" having a value of "10" (in the four corners), type-set with an Indian Head for the central design, and further inscribed "B. & S. (top) N. B. C. (bottom)", which could stand for Bryant & Stratton National Business College; it is printed in blue on white paper.

As to the "Musgrove's", there seems to be no evidence of any of Taylor's fingers in the pie, yet little is known of them save that specimens seem to be less common than are those of other business colleges. Indeed there are two genera of "Musgroves", one of which we may assume to be a U. S. issue, as stamps of the Musgrove Evening Business College depict a Pennsylvania Quaker, and are imprinted with such a typically American (U.S.) revenue

term as "Inland Exchange".



On the other hand, the issues of Musgrove's National Business College, 1c, 2c, and 3c, all printed in orange or orange red on white wove paper and perforated, are inscribed "Bill Stamp" and "Inland Revenue": two terms familiar to all collectors of the Dominion's fiscals.

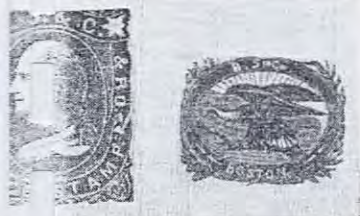
In the collection of Reginald Nairne is a block of four different stamps, obviously used in pre-Confederation days in the Public Schools of Upper Canada, for presentation to pupils as awards for good accomplishment. Each stamp has a value of "1 MERIT", for Perfect Recitation, Good Conduct, Punctuality, and Diligence. The stamps are lithographed in shades of blue, and the subjects include Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, her Consort; the Union Jack, and Jacques Cartier. The three R's are to coin a phrase, conspicuous by their absence.

There surely must be more to this story than we have been enabled thus far to present. More than seventy-eight years have elapsed since Taylor imposed this offspring of questionable antecedents and associations upon an unprepared world, and it ever the hiatuses of the records are to be filled in, there is no time to be lost. I shall certainly welcome any further information that readers can contribute, and I sincerely hope that there may be occasion to supplement these notes at a later date, to record additional data received.

ANOTHER TOBACCO FIND

The writer experienced another thrill while cleaning a small quantity of tobacco surcharges recently purchased. This time the 1/18 strip surcharged in red 1c with "Excise Tax" 21 mm. long and red 1-23D over CMC cancellation was responsible. Two

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ANOTHER TOBACCO FIND

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were found with both surcharge and cancellation printed on the obverse and reverse of the stamp and one of them is a paste up.

This must not be confused with an impression (often seen) caused by one sheet lying on top of another while the ink is still wet. It is definitely a double printing. Collectors are advised to watch for this variety for it would not be impossible to identify on the packet because the ink of the printing on the reverse shows through on the front of the stamp. The serial numbers are C0243989 and C0244590. It is just possible that there were not as many of this variety printed as the serial numbers would indicate because the printing on the reverse side is inverted and could have occurred as a result of a sheet being folded when the surcharge was applied.

The writer would appreciate hearing from anyone finding any of these and also would like information as to the methods employed in surcharging the revenues. Where were they done? And by whom? It seems probable that the red surcharges on tobacco strips, the early varieties on cigarettes and pouches, and the small red (surcharge and cancellation) on snuff were emergency surcharges not done in Ottawa but in the various Customs and Excise districts where stock of revenues are kept for distribution to manufacturers. And the uniform type now coming through are done in Ottawa. These include the blue surcharge on strips, the large type red on snuff and the uniform red type on cigarettes and pouches. In many cases, but certainly not in all, the emergency surcharges were printed and applied with the cancellation. This raises a question. Did the manufacturer apply the surcharge with the cancellation or did the Customs and Excise agent apply the cancellation with the surcharge?

H. F. Hughes, Shaunavon, Sask

The West Toronto Stamp Club held a British War Victims Auction with Telegram Movies of the Devastation of Britain on April 20th.

The Toronto Stamp Collectors Club realized \$768.75 at their List Auction on April 15th.



First day covers from the various cities of Canada should be popular. No official first day was set and a variety of unofficial "first days" should make an interesting showing. Don't get the mistaken idea that the new Four Cent is a deeper shade than the recent Three Cent. The ink is the identical same stuff.

Reference has been made more than once recently to the popularity of stamp collecting in St. John, N.B., in the Sixties and Seventies. In those days St. John ranked as the Seventh shipping port of the world. Large numbers of famous ships were built there and great fleets owned there. Foreign correspondence abounded. The great fire of 1887 wiped out most of the old collections. Many of these were stored in vaults in the centre of the city but these did not stand the heat of the fire.

While "Stamp Argus" of Saint John was the fourth oldest stamp publication in America the "Collectors Club" list misses one interesting point about this publication. While the earlier numbers listed the proprietors as "Craig & Melvin" the later numbers added the name of "Jones" who was none other than "Ridgeway Jones" which was one of the many names used by the famous S. Allan Taylor.

Just to keep 'em rolling, here are two more Canadian stamp magazines not heretofore listed. They are "The Canadian Philatelic Weekly" (Lydiatt) published at Toronto in 1898; the second is "The British Columbia Stamp Collector" (Holgate) published in Vancouver, B.C., in 1922. I am indebted to Ed. Goodale of Hamilton, Ont., and R. J. Duncan of Armstrong, B.C., for these references.

With the publication of "The Canadian Stamp Sheet & Energy" of October 15th, 1901, of Quebec (W.G. L. Paxman) the editor announces the purchase of "The Philatelic Advocate" of Berlin, for many years the best

known Canadian publication. He states that his paper is now a consolidation of twelve publications (he should have said thirteen but maybe he was superstitious) namely:—

Boys' Own Philatelist (Berlin)
 Canadian Philatelic Weekly (London)
 Canadian Philatelic Review (Berlin)
 Canadian Collector and Philatelic Punch (Berlin)
 Philatelic Fun (Berlin)
 Energy (Berlin)
 Philatelic Messenger (St. Stephen, N.B.)
 Ontario Philatelist (St. Catherines, Ont.)
 Stamp Reporter (Hamilton, Ont.)
 Jubilee Philatelist (Smiths Falls, Ont.)
 Mount Royal Stamp News (Montreal)
 Philatelic Advocate (Berlin)

You might expect a real man-size magazine like "Popular Stamps" but it was simply a four sheet affair. On January 1st, 1903 "The Canada Stamp Sheet" (without the Energy) moved to Toronto with C. W. N. Usher as Editor. At that time it was the only stamp publication in Canada—but was still confined to four sheets. It died there in 1905.

Ever hear of Jarrett's 1929 B.N.A. book selling for Fifty bucks? No foolin'—Harris Publications of London, England, lists it at 10 Pounds in their new 1943 price list.

Fifty years ago—"The Queen City Philatelist" (H. Beasley) 155 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont., made its first and last appearance, October 15th, 1893. The Editor notes that the first annual meeting of The Toronto Philatelic Club will be held Oct. 18th, and that there were forty members.

Ever see a 12 pence Canada on cover, a mint pair and some scattered singles—all in the same collection? Such was the showing of part of the "B.N.A." collection of A. F. Lichtenstein of New York before the Ottawa Philatelic Society a few days ago. Several of the members decided they would quit stamps and go in more for "Victory Gardens". Editor McCreedy will probably have more to say about the meeting.

Pollock's article No VI

COLLEGE STAMPS

PHILATELIC GOSSIP.

MAY 17, 1941.

IN the course of a year I am asked probably a dozen times to throw some light on these little known and extremely interesting stamps. There are, of course, the classical English College stamps which served as actual local postage and which have been listed by the old masters. With these we have no argument at this time. They deserve an important discussion separately. What we are concerned with right here are the various issues of "near" stamps used by various schools and colleges in business practice.

To familiarize students with the proper methods of affixing postage and revenue stamps, thus making the gestures of study more realistic, various schools issued labels for use in their class work in simulation of the usage of real stamps in real business. Too little is known of them and their origin and their proper allocation. All we know, or nearly all, is what is evidenced by the stragglers which have reached us through the siftings of years.

Practically none of them give the name of the city of origin. Many give no numerical value. Some fail to indicate whether the use is for postage or for revenue. A major portion of the varieties I have seen I have reason to believe rose from the purlieus of the vastness that is U. S. A. There are distinctive emissions definitely tied to Canada and in this matter of identifying their "stamps" they are greatly our superiors. Those I have classed in my own mind as Canadian I omit as I am attempting to relegate my remarks to our own institutions for the nonce. In the instance of MUSGROVES I have hinted at Canadian origin as I have had the labels guaranteed either way. Perhaps some well informed oldster can clear this case for me.

On a few occasions in the past I have had these labels sent to me under suspicion that they were important discoveries of greatest rarity. I recall where one was discovered on the diploma of some forgotten person and the finder at once assumed the label to be a legalizing entity. Nothing I could write him would make him believe else until I finally showed him the identical stamp and two or three cousins in blood.

I append a list of those varieties I have readily at hand. There are certainly a good many others

for May 17, 1941

By E. R. Vanderhoof

to be added as I know the flight of time and the importunities of friends have drained many from me. But the list as it stands is a clearing house for many queries and it is in the hope that it will prove of value and interest to some few readers that it is here added.

THREE CENTS(?). Reported in A. P. 1938. Postage.

B. S. & CO. (crossed quills). N. V. Imp. REV. & P. O.

BUSINESS COLLEGE REVENUE STAMP (all roulette): 1c blue on salmon; 2c indigo; 2c lt. blue; 2c blue on yellow; 2c violet on yellow.

COLLEGE STAMP (numeral): 2c red on blue. Imp.

* COMMERCIAL POSTAGE. (Head to right.) N. V. Lake. Perf.

COLLEGE POSTAGE. Numerals. Imp. 1c blue; 2c green; 2c pink; 2c carmine; 2c blue.

COLLEGE REVENUE (numerals). 2c pale blue, imp.; 5c pale blue, imp.

DETROIT BUSINESS UNIVERSITY. N. V. Vermilion. Imp.

E. B. C. 3c rose (Liberty). Postage. Imp.

E. B. C. (Excelsior). 3c blue. Postage. Perf. 3c rose. Postage. Imp.

E. N. B. C. (Lamp and Book). 2c greenish. Perf. Revenue. 2c yellow green. Perf. Revenue. 2c blue. Perf. Revenue. 2c red. Imp. Revenue. 5c red. Imp. Revenue. 10c red. Imp. Revenue.

MUSGROVES (probably Canadian). 1c orange. Bill stamp. Perf. 2c orange. Bill stamp. Perf. 3c orange. Bill stamp. Perf.

PIERCE'S UNION BUSINESS COLLEGE. 2c brown. Imp. Postage.

PIERCE SCHOOL (Philadelphia). 2c violet. Perf.

R. B. C. or P. B. C. (monogram). 2c red. Perf. 2c blue. Perf.

SCHOOL PRACTICE (BUSINESS PRACTICE). 2c blue. Roul.

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE. 2c brown. Perf.

* (N. V.: No value indicated.)

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THE NUT CRACKER

By E. R. VANDERHOOF,
Long Beach, Calif.

I will answer or propound for answer questions of live interest on sideline topics on subjects other than regular postage and revenues.

College Stamps. I have received a good many queries about these, and lately two letters came almost together. There are two phases of these stamps. First, the classic issues of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Then we have the business college stamps used in business school practice. The first were postage stamps, the latter usually revenues.

A university is of course composed of various colleges. Each college participating in this philatelic activity had its own stamps. They are allocated to their University by the name of the college. They were used from 1871 to 1885 to frank letters and mail between students and faculty in intercollegiate correspondence. At the foot of this reader is a list of participating colleges with University identification. So much for the English College stamps. They form a most interesting angle of the local section. Most of them are scarce to rare, only a very few being in the ordinary class.

Now the business college stamps were used to make the transactions in such colleges seem more real. It trained the students to the use of revenue stamps which were in use at the time most of them appeared. Most of the colleges were in the U. S., but a few are found emanating from Canada. I have never seen a list of them, altho many of them have passed thru my hands and I intend compiling a list and ask all who have stamps or information concerning them to write me.

Musgrove, E. N. B. C., B. S. & Co., Western Normal, are the prevailing types of revenue stamps. E. B. C. Postage is the only identified postage stamp I remember seeing, altho there are several varieties of postage carrying no college legend. The Musgroves have been identified as Canadian, the others presumed to be U. S. A. Most of them are resultants of the Civil War, altho one type is suspected to follow the 1898 Spanish-American conflict.

Check list of English participants below. (Adhesives.) *Also issued envelopes. **Also issued post cards. *Oxford:* All Souls, Balliol, Exeter**, Hertford**, Keble**, Lincoln, Merton**, St. John's. *Cambridge:* Queen's, St. John's, Selwyn.

Merkle Weekly
Oct. 11, 1937

PRICE
\$...00
AT YOUR
DEALER'S

New York

el Goss

1940

V



Picture of
 Daughter of
 S. ALLEN TAYLOR
 Published
 Stamps
 Nov. 27, 1954
 Page 391



DIED IN
 1952
 Age 85

391

May S. Strong Townsville, Pa.

5
18



E. C. Brown
Fluvanna
W.V.

W. L. Phillips
Buckeye
W.V.



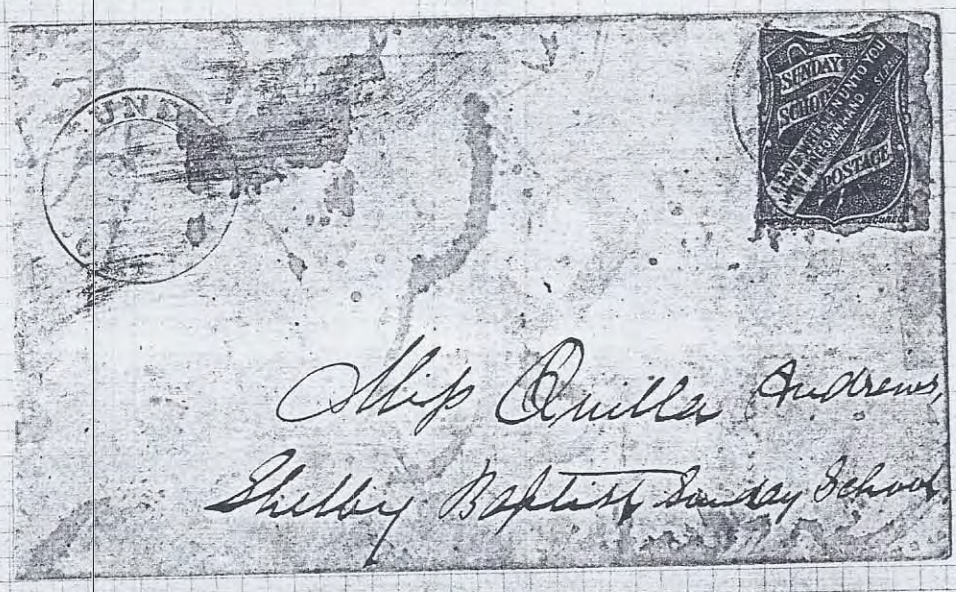
E. C. Brown.
Fluvanna
W.V.



SCHOOL STAMPS.
(Sunday School).



"Copyright Secured"



REPUBLICA
DOMINICANA

Taylor, in Stamp Collector's Record,
(Boston), July 1866, No.19,

"Edinburgh & Leith Locals, ten cents
per set of four."

Repeated several times thereafter.

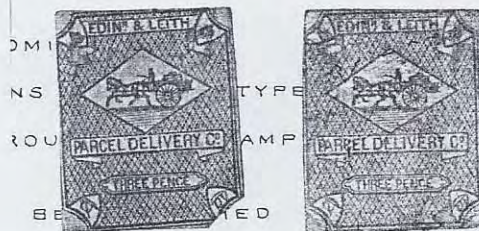


FIG. 11. OF THE INSCRIPTIONS.



1 2 3 4 5

Edinburgh and Leith

Chronicle by S. Allan Taylor, in his
The Stamp Collector's Record (Boston)
January 1866, No.13.

EDINBURGH. - New Stamps
A local stamp for the
delivery of circulars between Edin-
burgh and Leith, has lately been issued.
The value is one farthing; equivalent
to a half cent.

Announcement by Taylor in the Record,
Feb. 1866, No.14.

"The new Edinburgh and Leith
Stamp is contained in all my fifty
cent packets."

(continued)

11 12

SHIELD ON EACH POSITION

RIGHT SIDE 27

LOW LEFT SIDE 28

RIGHT SIDE 29

LOW RIGHT SIDE 30

LOW LEFT SIDE 37

NO. 6 BLUR BETWEEN SHIELD AND "S" OF "CORREOS" 35

NO. 7 SMALL BLUR ABOVE LEFT SIDE 32

NO. 8 BLUR AND DOT ABOVE RIGHT SIDE 26

NO. 9 DASH ABOVE AND DOT BELOW RIGHT SIDE 41

NO. 10 DASHES BELOW LEFT SIDE 27

NO. 11 BLURS BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW SHIELD 37

NO. 12 SMALL DOTS CLOSE TO LOWER EDGE. TOP OF SHIELD RAGGED 50

SAT. ?



18
1
7

5



Proletta

Prof



25.00

APPR Nov 23, 1877
ISSUED Dec 1877 → 1878
221 13x17
1,131,520



10.00

14.00

49.00

6

3

3-3

3

5-3

3

S.A.T.?



3-3
3
3-3
3
3
3

J. C. Holton
Hartford, Conn.



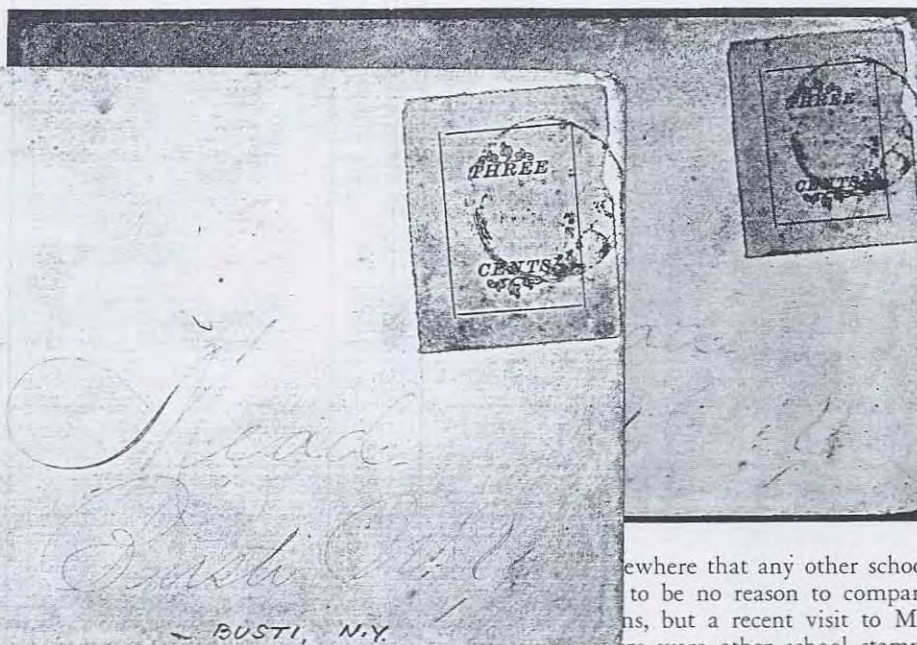
Hartford, Conn.?

School Stamps

By ROBERT F. BRINTON, A. P. S. No. 13556, West Chester, Pa.

For some years past the writer has been making a specialty of collecting all available information pertaining to the Westtown Local Stamp (Scott 6846) with the idea of publishing an article on its history and minor varieties. His interest in this stamp is largely because it fits into his study of the history of Chester County, Pennsylvania postoffices, and postal service.

used in
the
1870's



where that any other school to be no reason to compare ns, but a recent visit to Mr. here were other school stamps that had interesting histories, even though they may not be entitled to the official recognition given by Scotts catalog to those interesting philatelic mites used for twenty-odd years by Westtown School.

At the time of this visit to Mr. Klein he brought out an old cover (see illustration) which had every appearance of being used for postal purposes. It bears a pink stamp inscribed with the words "Three Cents," and some small ornaments and is perforated on two sides. The stamp is tied to the cover with a black postmark and the envelope is just the right kind of paper to place it in the period when local stamps were fairly common. Its address is sufficiently faded to give it the distinction that comes with age, and the first glance gave the impression that here was a real "find".

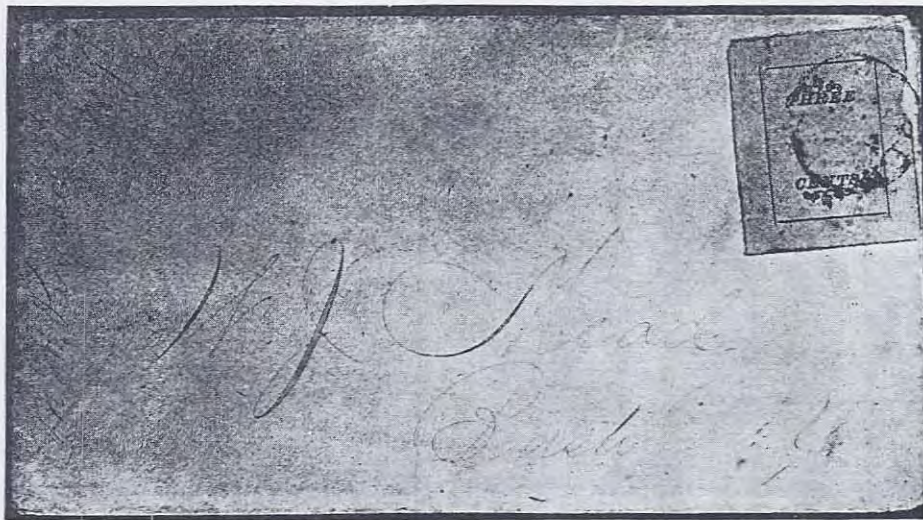
When I asked Mr. Klein what he knew about this cover and its history, he said "Why, it's another school stamp used at Busti, N. Y., and you know where Busti is." I replied, "Oh, yes," when really I had never heard of Busti, and had no idea where it was.

As the letter was addressed to Busti, this seemed like a reasonable explanation, but as Mr. Klein was unable to give further information, I asked for the loan of the cover for a short time in order that I might dig out its history if any could possibly be obtained. For a week this old envelope lay on my desk at home and from time to time it was picked up and looked over again and again for a place to start some detective work, and I sometimes had a feeling that I might be undertaking a foolish or impossible task.

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As there was no indication in Scott's Catalogue or elsewhere that any other school had used a local stamp in similar manner, there seemed to be no reason to compare the Westtown stamp with those used by other institutions, but a recent visit to Mr. Eugene Klein, in Philadelphia, revealed the fact that there were other school stamps that had interesting histories, even though they may not be entitled to the official recognition given by Scott's catalog to those interesting philatelic mites used for twenty-odd years by Westtown School.

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used in
the
1870's

A. E. F. SIBERIA.

The Supreme War Council, composed of the high commands of the Allied nations, which met at Abbeville, agreed and were of the opinion that troops should be sent to Northern Russia, either Murmansk or Archangel, to support the Russians against the Bolsheviks. This was further urged by the British ambassador, at Washington. On July 23, 1918, the War Department directed, the Supreme War Council selected, and there were dispatched to Russia three battalions of infantry, three companies of engineers together with ambulance and field hospital units. These units were to be sent through England, and they sailed on August 26th, 1918.

The 339th Infantry, of the 85th. Division, known as "Detroit's Own," the 1st Battalion of the 310th Engineers, the 337th Ambulance Co., and the 337th. Field Hospital, under the command of Col. Geo. E. Stewart, a veteran of the Philippines and Alaska, with a total strength of about fifty-five hundred men, were detached from their division while enroute to France, were joined with the Canadian forces, later known as the "Polar Bears" and re-outfitted in Southern England.

Three troop ships; the "Somali", "Tydeus" and "Nagova", embarked from Newcastle-on-Tyne, and slipped into the quays at Bakaritzza and Smolny, in the Dvina River, on Sept. 5th, 1918. A Third troop ship, "Czar" carrying Italian troops landed at Murmansk.

The mission of these troops was to guard ports and surrounding country which might develop threatening conditions. These troops were under British command and were spread over a front of 450 miles, from Sept. 1918 until May of 1919. A series of minor engagements followed against the Bolsheviks, with 82 Americans killed in action and 7 dying of wounds.

These soldiers were soon to feel the odds of superior equipment, and Trotsky's threat to push all foreign bayonets under the ice of the White Sea. With long winter nights, ever deepening snows, lowering temperatures, the rivers through Archangel State frozen, and with fifteen feet of ice covering the White Sea and Arctic Ocean, these men were practically frozen in for the winter. Their ships were frozen in the harbors. Transportation was completely controlled by the "Reds" and the odds in troop strength ranked from four to one to ten to one against the Allies.

Spring found these soldiers still doing their bit against the "Red Guard" to keep the State of Archangel and the North Russian Republic safe. The withdrawal of these troops in the latter part of May, 1919, left only a small detachment of Graves Registration troops, until the end of August 1919. It is important at this point to differentiate between these troops and the Army of Occupation, some 10,000 troops sent to Vladivostok, Siberia, who remained there until 1920.

It is plain that mail from the Siberian forces was dispatched in any manner possible under existing circumstances. Mail from this expedition should be classed among the rarest of the mail of the A. E. F. Here is another wide field for research. This mail was not handled by the M. P. E. S., but was fully under the control of the regularly established Postal Agency System. Only two types of U. S. cancellations were apparently used, insofar as Army mail was concerned (Types No. 68 and No. 69). There are, however, other postmarks which were used on American mail. One is of the U. S. S. Des Moines, a naval cancellation with killer of one bar reading Archangel. This item is probably the scarcest. Others are:

The British: two line: "Received from H. M. Ship
No Charge to be raised." Postmarked London.

The British circular: "Army T. P. O. No. 1
N. R. E. F."

The British circular: "Army Post Office—P. B.—2".

(Continued on page 987.)

A search of the U. S. Postal Guide for County, Western New York State, for many years. A map revealed the office at the present time. For this I with someone in Jamestown who contacted the result was a letter to the Jamestown Post Office. I should communicate with the person referred me to Mr. B. F. Jones, as a numismatist.

The cover was therefore sent to the sources of information, and if it was the oldest inhabitant, to search the school at Busti, or about W. J. Partridge the envelope as the sender of the letter. The writer is pleased to report that Mr. Partridge proves conclusively that this cover was used by school pupils in a number of facts.

According to Mr. Jones this school "tute" which later became the James and Professor Samuel G. Love was in Busti, N. Y., the sender of this imitation. W. J. Mead, a successful lawyer. W. J. Mead lived in Busti, and became a farmer used during the 1870's, that the stamp on the envelope originally was never used.

He also states that imitation one dollar bills were also used as part of the school building was torn down in 1910. This script.

This data so carefully gathered has no place in a catalogue of postage stamps, but is a bit of local history which should be recorded. Other schools which used these stamps, there were others at this period, it is entirely lost.

Mr. Klein tells me that the stamp that may have been used for school correspondence, and was studied in England that Oxford provided their own messengers to another. The use of private station postal service seems to coincide with the Local was used to convey letters. The school used a "home made" stamp.

According to "The History of the Hardys, curator of the record room.

"In the year 1871 the permission to organize a school for the members of the Collegiate King's Colleges and Trinity College, granted Jesus College, and delivery of letters a gentleman resident in O.

A search of the U. S. Postal Guide revealed that Busti, N. Y., was in Chautauqua County, Western New York State, but that there had been no postoffice at this place for many years. A map revealed that Jamestown, N. Y., was the nearest large postoffice at the present time. For this reason it seemed logical that I should communicate with someone in Jamestown who could tell me how to learn something about Busti. The result was a letter to the Jamestown postmaster, whose very gracious reply suggested that I should communicate with Mr. J. W. Sanbury of that place. He in turn referred me to Mr. B. F. Jones, as an authority on local history and as a prominent numismatist.

The cover was therefore sent to Mr. Jones with the request that he check all possible sources of information, and if it was not possible to get the desired information from the oldest inhabitant, to search the old newspapers for information pertaining to a school at Busti, or about W. J. Pardee of Kennedy, N. Y.; whose name appeared on the envelope as the sender of the letter, or about W. J. Meade, the addressee. The writer is pleased to report that Mr. Jones has done a fine piece of research work and proves conclusively that this cover and stamp were never used for postal purposes. It was used by school pupils in a commercial course to demonstrate realistic business facts.

According to Mr. Jones this school was the "Jamestown School and Collegiate Institute" which later became the Jamestown High School. Its first class graduated in 1867, and Professor Samuel G. Love was its first principal. Mr. M. W. Pardee of Kennedy, N. Y., the sender of this imitation letter, was a pupil in this school, who later became a successful lawyer. W. J. Meade, the addressee, was another pupil in the school, lived in Busti, and became a farmer. Mr. Jones adds that the cover was made and used during the 1870's, that the stamp and cancellation are all school work, and that the envelope originally was never outside the schoolroom.

He also states that imitation paper money in the form of one, two, five and ten dollar bills were also used as part of this business course, and that when the old High School building was torn down about three years ago, the town was flooded with this script.

This data so carefully gathered by Mr. Jones definitely proves that this cover has no place in a catalogue of postage stamps, but it does reveal a very interesting bit of local history which should be preserved. The writer is wondering if there are other schools which used these same methods for teaching business procedure. If there were others at this period, it would be well to record their history now before it is entirely lost.

Mr. Klein tells me that the Peirce Business School of Philadelphia had its own stamp that may have been used for a similar purpose, or perhaps only as a decoration on school correspondence, and we learn from some of our Rhodes scholars who have studied in England that Oxford and Cambridge Universities have for generations provided their own messengers or carriers for conveying letters from one college to another. The use of private stamps by these universities for payment of this local postal service seems to coincide almost exactly with the decade in which the Westtown Local was used to convey letters from the school to the Post Office and the Jamestown school used a "home made" stamp to demonstrate business methods.

According to "The History of the Postmarks of the British Isles" by John G. Hardy, curator of the record room of the General Post Office, London:

"In the year 1871 the Dean of Jesus College, Cambridge, obtained permission to organize a system of delivering notes in Cambridge for the members of the College. In 1879 the Bursars of Claire, Caius, and King's Colleges and Trinity Hall, obtained similar permission to that granted Jesus College. Nothing further was heard of the collection and delivery of letters at the Universities until the year 1885, when a gentleman resident in Oxford called the attention of the Postal Authori-

used in
the
1870's

OVER

ties to the subject, and it was ascertained that at Cambridge the practice of using distinctive stamps was confined to three colleges—Selwyn, Queen's and St. John's, Jesus using a distinctive envelope. While at Oxford it was found that the following seven colleges used distinctive stamps:—All Souls, Exeter, Hertford, Keble, Lincoln, Nerton and St. John's."

"The Postmaster-General as soon as these facts were brought to his notice, communicated with the several college authorities, pointing out that the practices in which they were engaged were in contravention of the exclusive privileges conferred upon the Postmaster-General by Act of Parliament, and requiring that a stop should be put to such practices."

"The college authorities, for the most part, readily submitted to these representations. At Cambridge the use of stamps and the systematic collection and delivery of letters entirely ceased; at Oxford reluctance was shown on the part of some of the colleges to comply with the wishes of the Postmaster-General, but in the result the use of stamps and all the more marked features of a private post were abandoned."

With all this historic background it would seem worth while for some of our collectors to gather together some of these interesting school items. They certainly have just as much place in philately as Christmas Seals and some other distantly related subjects.

A. P. S. Chapters Active for Junior Exhibition

By JOHN D. STANARD, A. P. S. No. 14288,
Chairman, Junior Exhibition Committee.

The Junior Exhibition Committee is pleased to announce to the membership that there is every indication that the first national Junior Exhibition to be sponsored by the American Philatelic Society will be a success. Entry forms have been received from leading Chapters throughout the country and correspondence regarding the Junior Exhibition is arriving daily in large volume.

It is not too late for Chapters to sponsor local Junior Exhibitions to select the exhibit to be forwarded to New Orleans. It does not matter when Chapters hold local Junior Exhibitions as long as the official entry form is returned to the Chairman before September 1st and the successful local entry reaches New Orleans on or before October 5, 1938. Quite a few of the Chapters inform they will hold their Junior Exhibitions during September.

Under the leadership of a hard working Committee composed of A. H. Wilhelm, Chairman; Dr. Ralph S. Doscher, Secretary, both of San Francisco, and Russell N. Phillips, of Lewiston, California, the Junior Exhibition, Pacific Coast Committee, has left nothing undone to assure excellent representation from Pacific Coast next October 10-14 at New Orleans.

Assisting the Pacific Coast Committee are O. F. Braecklein, A. P. S. #8712 and Leon Munier, A. P. S. #13397. Mr. Munier "single handed" secured the approval and endorsement of the San Francisco Department of Education for the Junior Exhibition project, which should be plain indication to all A. P. S. Chapters and members that the idea of having a Junior Exhibition on a national scale, sponsored by the A. P. S., will result in valuable publicity for the Society and assure worthy "new blood" for future membership.

During May the Junior Exhibition Chairman visited Birmingham, Alabama, Mobile, New Orleans and Atlanta in the interests of the A. P. S. and Junior Exhibition. It was my pleasure to attend the local Junior Exhibitions at New Orleans and Atlanta and certainly the splendid results accomplished by the Philatelic Society of New Orleans and the Greater Atlanta Stamp Club should prove an inspiration for other Chapters.

(Continued on page 992.)

WALKER'S
PENNY POST.

SALVADOR

Progers



A



B

Taylor



C

*Callan
Taylor*

"Post" also R's of Walker's



*B & C are
both L. Callan
Taylor's*

B.



Laid

Laid



POSTAGE