

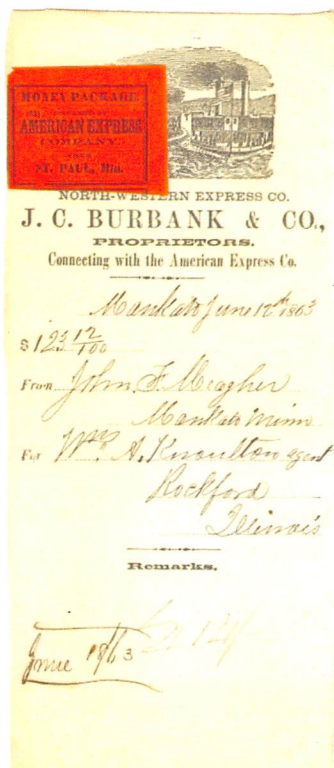
JULY 2011

WHOLE NUMBER 76

VOL. 19 NO. 3

THE PENNY POST

Official Journal Of The Carriers And Locals Society



North Western Express Co. money package from Wabasha, Minnesota connecting with the American Express Co. June 12, 1863



Prepaid Parcel Stamp issued by the Chicago Waifs Mission and Training School



American Express Company money package label from Knightstown, Ind.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

WESTERVELT'S POST – PART II

A MONEY PACKAGE HOARD FROM THE 1860'S

A SHEET OF AMERICAN EXPRESS FORWARDING LABELS

A NEW BOYD'S ITEM

WAIFS CHICAGO EXPRESS AND MESSENGER SERVICE

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THE PENNY POST

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Editor's Message

By
Larry Lyons

Editor's Report delivered August 14, 2011 at StampShow in Columbus, Ohio

I have been the Editor-In-Chief of *The Penny Post* since January 2000, a period of twelve years. We have published 76 issues of *The Penny Post* since January 1991. Gordon Stimmell was the editor for the first 30 issues and I have done 46 so far through July 2011. The 76 issues of *The Penny Post* contain some 4,176 pages of research. *The Penny Post* has won 18 gold medals in literature and two Reserve Grand Awards. In June 2011 we won a gold medal at NAPEX. Only six of the 25 periodicals entered won a gold medal at that show.

What Keeps Me Going

The enormous spirit of cooperation among our members is extremely satisfying. The camaraderie and friendship in our Society make for an overall very enjoyable hobby experience. The co-authoring and pooling of knowledge has taken us far and will continue into the future. Drop me a line if you want to join our "friendship circle."

Appreciation

I wish to thank the section editors for their contributions to *The Penny Post*. Special thanks to Alan Cohen and John Bowman for being my constant critics and proofreaders for the last twelve years and counting. I wish to extend a special thank-you to Alan Cohen for being our Auction Manager. We have had 20 sales since we began. The Society would not be able to continue without the commissions generated from these sales. We sell approximately \$10,000 of material, on average in each sale. Also, a thank-you to Marty Richardson for posting the sales on our website.

I want everyone to know I am still enjoying the job of Editor and I am happy to continue to provide research articles.

Editor Choice Award

The Editor's Choice Award is given by me for my choice of the best article in the previous year. For 2010 my three favorites were:

1. Knox Express by Clifford Alexander.
2. Wells Fargo Express Operations in New Jersey by Bruce Mosher.
3. Crossman & Co. and Hale & Co., A Relationship Revealed by William Sammis.

This award was given last year to Vernon Morris for his pioneer article on Newly Discovered Philadelphia Eagle cancellations. In 2009 the award was given to Bill Sammis for his work on John S. Jerome Express. In 2008 the award went to

John Bowman and Gordon Stimmell for their work on the American Letter Mail Co. Hubert Skinner was a previous award winner for his work on the New Orleans Carriers. When I visited his home in 2008 the award was on his bookshelf.

This year's award goes to Bruce Mosher for his epic article on the Wells Fargo Express Operations in New Jersey. Congratulations to Bruce Mosher. Bruce was not at the meeting to accept the award. It will be shipped to him.

Note: The award is a solid acrylic prism with a three-dimensional ship, animal or bird inside. The bottom of the acrylic reads "Editor's Choice Award 2010". A case is also included.

In This Issue

We have some interesting Eastern Express articles for you. Bill Sammis presents a full sheet of American Express labels from Knightstown, Indiana and explores the positions. Bill has also written an article on a Money Package Hoard from the 1860's. The covers are addressed to Mary Manny and Bill has elected to show us "Manny Covers." Special thanks to Bill for all his work in giving us this terrific presentation.

Bruce Mosher has provided us with a wonderful article on the Waifs Messenger and Express Services of Chicago. This is another wonderfully illustrated and interesting piece of research. Special thanks to Bruce for his great work.

We also have Part II of John Bowman and Robert Markovits' article on Westervelts. Part II contains a brief history and philatelic accounts. This is a multi-part article with more to come. Thanks to John Bowman and Bob Markovits for this research article.

Also in this issue is Part II of an article written by Calvet Hahn on Overton & Company. John Bowman provided an introduction in the April issue of *The Penny Post*. I have provided the editing and the illustrations.

More on the Stampshow gathering in Columbus, Ohio in the next issue.

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

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Westervelt's Post

Part II

A Brief History of the Post and the Philatelic Accounts

By

John D. Bowman and Robert L. Markovits

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This is part II of a continuing series on Westervelt's Post. Please refer to the April 2011 issue of *The Penny Post* for Part I, "Charles H. Westervelt – Who Was He?"

Westervelt's Post was a private local post that operated around 1863-67 in East Chester, a small village in Orange County in southeastern New York state, about 60 miles north of New York City. Mr. Westervelt initially provided a carrier service for East Chester and West Chester to the newly relocated post office in Chester, a village that formed after opening the main line railroad of the Erie Railroad in 1842. At that time, the village of East Chester was known as Chester (**Figure 1**¹). The proprietor, Charles H. Westervelt, ran a store that probably required frequent trips for business to the post office, and offered his services to residents for a fee. After he prepared stamps to indicate his fee was paid, Westervelt became aware of the current demand from philatelists for local post stamps and began to make reprints to sell in the philatelic marketplace. As a result, confusion persists today among collectors concerning which stamps are original and which may be reprints. To complicate things further, a number of reprints made by Hussey and various forgeries exist.

We will not settle all the questions that must be raised about the authenticity of Westervelt local post examples. But we will attempt to summarize what is known, present a new study of the adhesives based on a great deal of material personally examined by the authors, and offer some tentative conclusions about the Westervelt stamps and reprints. Forgeries will be mentioned for the sake of completeness.

What might be authentic and what might have been made for the philatelic marketplace will energize arguments about this post for years to come.

We are afraid that collectors will have problems with these stamps for many more years. Substantial efforts have been made in recent years by Donald Patton, Richard Frajola and Larry Lyons to better describe the stamps and reprints. We are indebted to these authors and those that preceded them a century earlier.

¹ From a map of the Chester Villages, Orange County, New York, showing the area served by Westervelt's Post during 1863-1868. From an old map of the period, loaned by Mr. Henry Jonas of Goshen, N.Y., and published in Iver R. Johnson's pamphlet. The added notations are by John Bowman based on Elliott Perry's map published in Part I of this series.

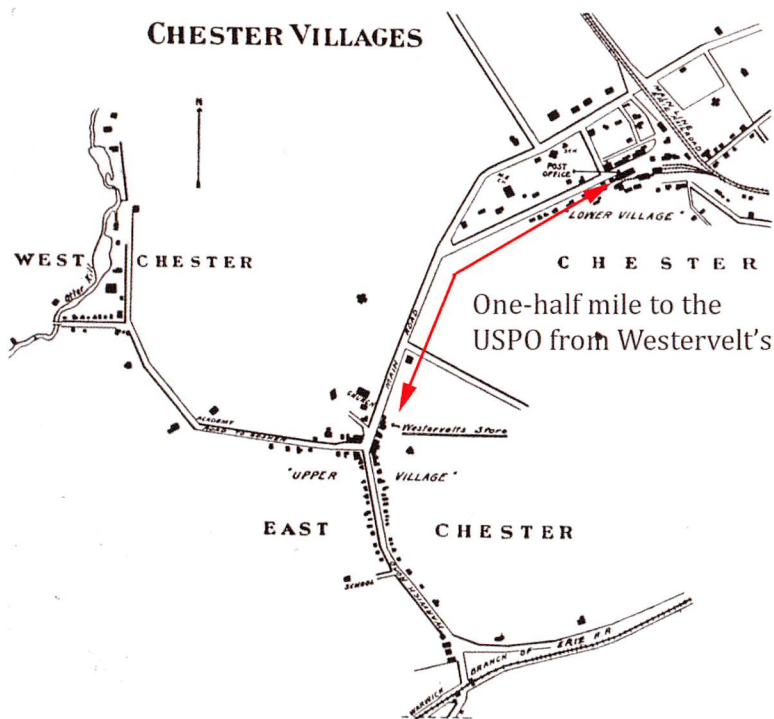


Figure 1. Part II Map of Chester by Iver Johnson

Brief History of the Post

Charles H. Westervelt initiated a private local post in 1863 from his business location in East Chester, New York. He was the proprietor of the Chester, NY, Cigar, Tobacco and Confectionary shop, located on the square in the center of the village.² The map produced by Iver Johnson's 1914 pamphlet is illustrated. It is almost identical to a hand-drawn map in his Westervelt collection, which has survived and was owned by Elliott Perry and later acquired by Richard Schwartz. The map is derived from the F.W. Beers 1875 Atlas of Orange County, NY, ChesterVillage, page 144, which was scaled to include the names of residents and businesses. According to Johnson, the village of Chester, NY, (East Chester on the map) was settled in pre-revolutionary days and was located on a main highway to New York City, about 60 miles away. George Washington often stopped at the Yelverton Inn in the center of Chester on his trips between Newburgh to Trenton, NJ.

In 1842, the Erie Railroad relocated its main line about half a mile northeast of East Chester. The post office was moved from its old location in East Chester which was then known as the "Upper Village" to the new village of Chester which was then called the "Lower Village," although it was north of East Chester.

West Chester was about half a mile northwest of East Chester, and thus a mile away from the new post office location. The post office served all three villages,

² Iver Johnson, *Westervelt's Post*, privately published around 1914 in an edition of 140 card cover pamphlets, 14 pages in length. The publication was printed by the *US Stamp Company Herald*.

but because of the inconvenience of traveling this far, residents probably carried mail for each other from West and East Chester to and from the Chester post office.

In or around 1863, Westervelt decided to offer a letter carrier service from his shop in East Chester to and from the new post office in Chester. He supposedly charged one cent for carrying letters and two cents for carrying packages to the post office, and there was no fee for bringing letters back from the post office. Apparently, he used boys from the village for this service, including a Mr. George R. Vail. Johnson reported that Vail carried mail when he was 11, and was the current postmaster of Chester when Johnson wrote his pamphlet [ca. 1914].

Johnson reported that the stamps of Westervelt's were printed by the Goshen Democrat by Messrs. Mead and Roys.

The population of Chester, NY, was 3445 in the 2000 US Census. The town was incorporated in 1892.

Philatelic Accounts of the Post

A copy of an advertisement for Westervelt's is dated as commencing new arrangements on Nov. 1st, 1865. The ad states that mails etc. will be collected and delivered daily within Chester, Chester Depot, East Chester Depot and West Chester. The office of Westervelt's is noted as door No. 2, Young America's. The ad states that post boxes will be placed at (1) Young America's, (2) J. & S.S. Durland; (3) Allison & Elmer, (4) R.W. Colfax, (5) E.T. Jackson, (6) W.W. Olmstead, (7) Ches'r Academy, and (8) West Chester. Orange Co. papers are to be delivered free. Carriers are named as Johnie Kniffin and Charlie Coleman.

The first philatelic recognition of the existence of Westervelt's Post was published in 1865.³ In 1867, Overy Taylor published an article about "Some Suspicious Characters" in which he quoted the following advertisement from *The Stamp Collectors Record*:⁴

Westervelt's Post, Chester, N.Y. — Mr. C. H. Westervelt begs to inform the stamp-collecting fraternity that he has several thousand of his stamps on hand, *printed in different colours* from usual issue, which he offers at reduced rates.

And again,

Mr. C. H. Westervelt begs to announce that his new stamps with portrait of Gen. Grant are now ready, and on sale by 100 or 1000 or lesser quantities.

It is apparent that Westervelt began to issue items for the philatelic community soon after he opened an apparently legitimate carrier service. Hussey made many reprints of his issues, and several forgery types are known. As a result, students of this post have long been challenged with differentiating the legitimate issues of Westervelt from the many reprints and forgeries.

³ *Stamp Collectors Monthly Gazette*, Vol. I, pp 34, 74 (1865-66).

⁴ Overy Taylor, "Some Suspicious Characters," *Stamp Collectors Magazine*, Vol. 5, p 17, Feb. 1, 1867.

Some of the early information published about this post was written by none other than S. Allan Taylor, the prolific forger, in F. Trifet's journal *The American Stamp Mercury* in 1868.⁵ The complete text is reproduced here:

The next stamps claiming attention are those issued by C. H. Westervelt, of Chester, N.Y. This gentleman has for several years past conveyed letters between the villages of Chester Depot, East Chester, and West Chester, N.Y., and this post being a public convenience in the vicinity, has continued to exist in defiance alike of U.S. district attorneys (*sic*), U.S. marshals, grand juries, acts of Congress, and various other mighty and persuasive influences which, in any other country under the sun, would have long since consigned Mr. Westervelt to some dungeon, and his post would have been "suppressed by the Government" with a vengeance.

The prospectus of Mr. Westervelt's Post forms a standing advertisement in the columns of the Goshen Democrat, embellished with engravings of his stamps.

The stamps are of three kinds. The first issue is an oblong type-set label, with inscription in italic (Westervelt's Post, Chester, N.Y.), and was pictured in the "*Once a Month*" for July, 1864. The second issue has for a device the head of an Indian maiden (we recollect a Provincial stamp journal once described it as the head of an Indian *princess*, forgetful of the fact that princes and princesses are alike unknown in this home of liberty.) The third emission has for a design the effigy of General Grant. The inscription is similar in all the issues. The stamps are printed in both red and black on white and colored papers.

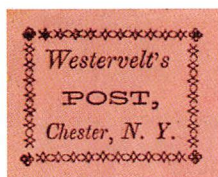
There is also an emission of stamped envelopes having for a device that well-known and familiar fowl, the American eagle, in his favorite defensive attitude, as depicted on the metallic currency which, in our youthful days, formed the circulating medium of our beloved country.

An unsigned article appeared in the 1870 issue of *The Philatelist* citing prior publications as testament to their being genuine local posts:⁶

With respect to the Westervelt stamps, the same correspondent testifies to their being a genuine emission in use for many years; adding, that their proprietor never had the slightest connexion [*sic*] with Taylor. We may conclude our strictures on the subject by referring readers to Trifet's *American Stamp Mercury* for October, 1868, where a column is devoted to the Prince's stamp; to MountBrown's 1864 catalogue; to Messrs. Smith's list for 1867; to Berger-Levrault's 1864 catalogue; and to Hussey and Kline's list published in 1863; all of whom chronicle the Westervelt local as genuine. Its disrepute, as in the case of Hussey's and Boyd's, arose from the variety of colours in which it was printed for the sake of additional sale to collectors.

⁵ "S.A.T." Our "Local" Stamps (continued from Vol. I, p 86). Vol. II (1):2-3, Nov, 1868.

⁶ Anon. "United States Locals," *The Philatelist*, Vol. 4, p.148, Dec 1, 1870.



**Figure 2. Typeset original,
Type I**



**Figure 3. Typeset original
subtype in lavender**



Figure 4. Indian EP with 3c on piece

Charles H. Coster issued a series of articles in *The American Journal of Philately* in the 1870's, and included two parts that included Westervelt's. In the 1872 list, he noted the post as the typeset in black on flesh (**Figure 2**), lavender (**Figure 3**), and red and yellow.⁷ He also listed the Indian head as red, black on brown, and yellow (**Figure 4**). In 1874, Coster wrote:

The head office for this town was at Chester, N.Y., and its route lay between the various towns in that portion of WestchesterCounty. Exactly when it was established I cannot say, and it is equally difficult to determine when it was discontinued, for, if I mistake not, its proprietor claimed for it a nominal existence long after it had ceased to have any other kind.

This is the only stamp issued by Mr. Westervelt [the typeset stamp is illustrated] for strictly postal purposes. As will be observed, it is a very plain type-set design, but as it is neatly printed in black on lavender, and on flesh-colored paper, it presents a more pleasing appearance than many of those frightful attempts at wood "butchering," for which locals are noted.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Westervelt issued several years ago two more pretentious labels, the one being adorned with a very bad likeness of General Grant; and the other with the head of an Indian, very similar to that which we every day see on our one-cent pieces. It is quite possible that a few of these stamps (which are printed in every color of the rainbow) were *allowed* to pass through Westervelt's post, so as to give them a more high-

⁷ Charles H. Coster. *The American Journal of Philately*. Vol. 8:93, June 20, 1874.

toned character, but in my mind there is no doubt that the main object in preparing them was to realize a handsome profit from sales to philatelists.

Coster's illustration of the typeset stamp is Scott's forgery.

J. Walter Scott included a section on Westervelt's:⁸

This was the only stamp [a typeset stamp is illustrated, but it is Scott's forgery] by Mr. Westervelt for strictly postal purposes. As will be observed, it is a very plain type-set design, but it is neatly printed in black on lavender, and on flesh-colored paper.

Of the Indian-head type, two varieties exist. In the first issued (of which a few may have passed through the post while it had an existence), there are noticeable in the frame directly over "*Westervelt's*" and under "*Post*," small numerals "1"; while in the other variety (which undoubtedly got made up to sell) they are not found.

Although Charles Coster listed Westervelt's in his 1870's catalogs, William Evans was the most prolific writer of this post in the 19th century. From 1894 until 1904 he authored a number of articles in various philatelic journals, apparently in an attempt to popularize these stamps.^{9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16} He writes:¹⁴

....The stamps of Westervelt's Post were used at a small village in Orange County, N.Y., called Chester, from 1863 to 1867. The exact dates upon which the different designs were issued has (sic) not as yet come to light and it is doubtful if it ever will.... Westervelt's son has been communicated with but is not able to throw any light upon the subject.... Westervelt lived, in 1863, in what is known as 'the upper village' of Chester. This town was at that time peculiar, for there were really two villages separated from each other by about half a mile. The 'lower village' sprung up after the Erie Railroad was built and was on the line of that road while the upper village was back from the road. The post office was located in the lower village and as this rendered it necessary for the people in the upper village to go a half mile for their mail they were considerably inconvenienced thereby.... (Westervelt) conducted a general store at which his neighbors could call and leave their mail to be carried by him to the post office. One of his private stamps was attached to each piece to indicate that

⁸ J. Walter Scott. "A Revised List of All Postage Stamps – Chapter III – Miscellaneous Companies."

⁹ William Evans. "Westervelt's Post," *Eastern Phil* Vol. 13(3):48-50, May, 1894.

¹⁰ William Evans. "The Chester N. Y. Local," *Phil J America* Vol. XIII, pp 11-13, 1895.

¹¹ William Evans. "The Westervelt Local," *N. Y. Philatelist* 7(1):1-3, Oct. 15, 1899.

¹² William Evans. "Westervelt's," *Mekeels* Nov. 9, 1899.

¹³ William Evans. "The Westervelt Local," *Weekly Phil Era* 14:46, 1899-1900.

¹⁴ William Evans. "Westervelt's Post," *The Perforator* 22(1):6-7, Apr/May, 1903.

¹⁵ William Evans. "Westervelt's Post," *Virginia Philatelist* 6:137-39, 1904.

¹⁶ William Evans. "Westervelt's Post," *Stamps*, pp. 210-11, 1932.

his fee had been paid and at the post office the regular postage stamps were affixed. All incoming mail for his patrons was taken by him from the post office to his store and thence delivered to the proper persons without charge. The Westervelt stamps were used strictly for the purpose of indicating that the fee for the delivery of the mail to the post office in the lower village had been paid, and it also insured the people that their mail would be taken to the proper place at the proper time. Westervelt was a peculiar man in many respects. One of his peculiarities was a mania for colors and this he permitted to exhibit itself in many ways, one of which is shown in the many colors of the stamps he used. The catalogue does not record all of these colors. There are other things omitted from it, which should not be.... In 1867 a letter bearing one of the stamps of Westervelt's Post went to the dead letter office at Washington, and the attention of the department was evidently called to the stamp, because an inspector was sent to Chester to investigate the matter. This investigation resulted in the department forbidding the further use of these stamps, and they, like so many thousands of other stamps became obsolete. Westervelt's Post was not stopped. The mail was still carried from the post office to the upper village and this custom still exists but without the use of private stamps. The paper upon which all these stamps were printed was thin wove. They were all printed at the office of the Goshen Democrat in Goshen, N.Y. They were furnished to Mr. Westervelt ungummed. Some years ago the writer was presented with one of the wood blocks of the oval type and half the copper plate of the 2 cents type and they have been sent to the Perforator for the purpose of illustrating this article. The 2 cent stamp was used on packages and the other three on letter.

There is an editor's note following this article which states that the cuts used in this article are the original plates from which the stamps were printed, and have been in the possession of Dr. Evans for many years. It further states that he has received many offers from parties who wished to secure the plates to "reprint" the stamps but that Dr. Evans has refused to permit the plates to be used for this purpose. It should be noted that his 1895 article included Lyons Forgery C by J. W. Scott to illustrate Type I, Forgery C by Scott for Type II (the Indian head), a strip of three of the Grant type, and the Second Reprint of the envelope type. The latter two illustrations were also used in his 1903 article.

Mr. Iver R. Johnson communicated with William Evans and prepared the most comprehensive treatise on Westervelt's in a private printing of 140 copies around 1914.¹⁷ This pamphlet included illustrations of many stamps and forgeries. Johnson attempted to plate the stamps but made mistakes. Johnson also included citations from Rickett's 1912 index of philatelic literature.

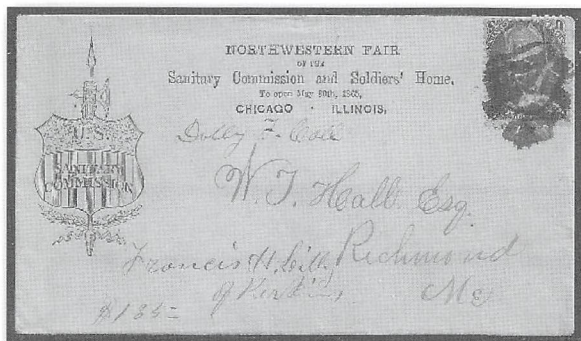
To Be Continued...

¹⁷ Iver Johnson, *op cit*.

Robert and Marjorie Sered Kantor Collection of Sanitary Fair Postal History, Proofs, and Stamps The Second and Final Part

In 1995 the Robert A. Siegel auction firm sold the main part of the Kantor collection. The core of their collection, the greatest ever formed, was comprised of the material held by Elliott Perry, Dr. Ludwig Simon, William W. Steele, J. William Middendorf II, and Vincent Domanski. The Kantors offered us the balance of the collection in April of this year. It contained almost 400 Fair, Sanitary, and Christian Commission covers, a large number of reprinted Great Central Fair trial color proofs, and stamps (both mint and used.).

This material is on our website at: www.jameslee.com listed under essays and proofs - Schemikow Die Essays & Great Central Fair Proofs and Stamps, and Postal History – Civil War.



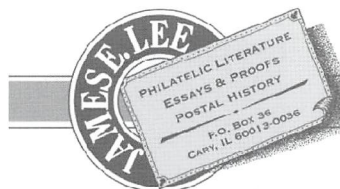
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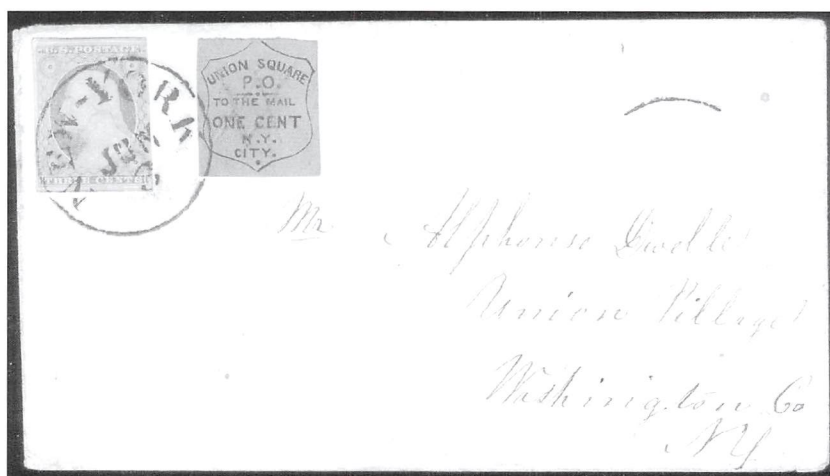
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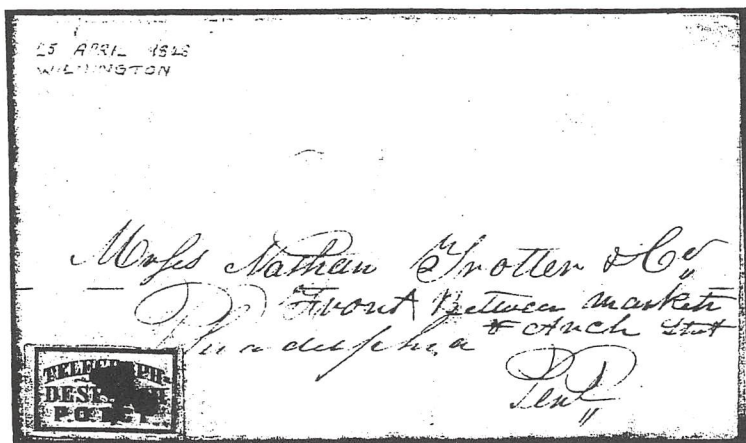
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A Money Package Hoard from the 1860s Expressly, Manny Covers

By
William W. Sammis

Any philatelic story that includes Abraham Lincoln as well as hundreds of money packages, collection envelopes, and forwarding labels with some Civil War federal tax stamps thrown in, deserves a telling.

By 1843 some express companies in the United States were affixing labels to the express matter that was consigned to them. I was initially attracted by the vivid colors of these labels and the way that they could enliven a cover. Spurred on by Bruce Mosher's cataloging efforts my fascination matured.

As I became more familiar with this philatelic niche I started to regularly encounter money package covers that apparently all originated from the same source. The covers were predominately printed (as opposed to a blank envelope used to send cash) by three of the largest express companies of the era: American Express Company, Adams Express Company and the United States Express Company. Presumably to facilitate filing, all covers had been cut down to "fronts only", many with a spindle hole. I have now encountered 150-200 covers from this source with dates running from June 1860 through January of 1870. Because William A. Knowlton was usually the addressee (**Figure 1**), often as "Agent", I came to refer to this mass of material as the "Knowlton Hoard". (I fondly remember buying a number of these cover-fronts from the late Ed Hines at PACIFIC 97.) I now know more about the company that employed William Knowlton.

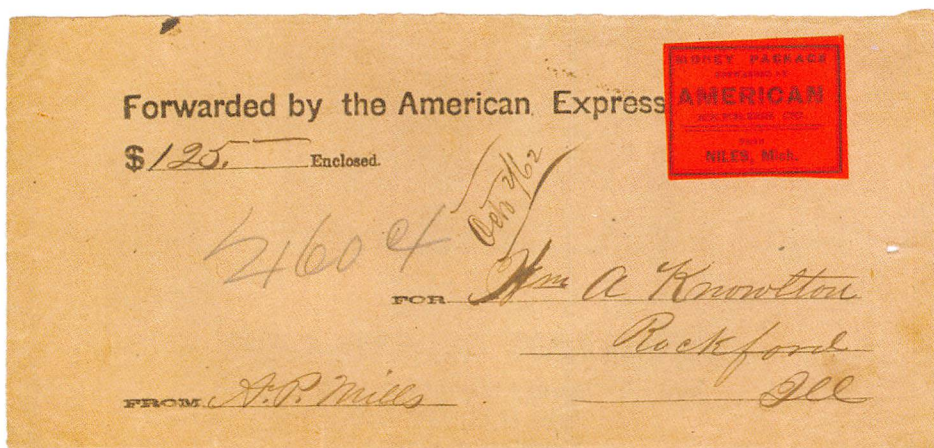


Figure 1. An American Express Company money package from Niles, Michigan to Rockford, Illinois, received October 2, 1862, express charges being sixty cents collect.

In the mid nineteenth century, as a result of the Industrial Revolution and available land in the Midwest, agricultural production in the United States was accelerating. Benefiting from, and contributing to this growth was Cyrus McCormick. In 1831 he invented a reaper bearing his name and by mid century was the acknowledged “Reaper King”.¹ Not deterred, John H. Manny designed his own reaper, founded the Manny Reaper Company and, at the 1855 Paris Exposition prevailed against the well-established McCormick reaper. McCormick sued Manny for patent infringement and, because the trial was to be held at Springfield, Illinois, Manny advanced five hundred dollars to local-lawyer Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln, with some small experience in patent law, spent months working on the case including a trip to Rockford to learn more about the Manny reaper. The trial was subsequently moved to Cincinnati, Ohio where Edwin Stanton (later Lincoln’s Secretary of War), George Harding and P.H. Watson were retained. When Lincoln arrived, the new lawyers were not impressed with either his physical or sartorial appearance; Stanton was just plain rude. Lincoln handed over his brief (which was never used) and returned to Illinois (but only after observing the proceedings and learning much).

John Manny won the case but shortly after, at the age of thirty, died from tuberculosis. The company, with new partners, eventually was renamed Talcott, Emerson & Company. However, Mary Manny, John’s widow, whether because of name-recognition or the fact that multiple patents were in her late husband’s name, remained closely associated with the new company. (Figure 2 shows a money package addressed to “Mrs. Mary Manny”; see also Figure 4.)

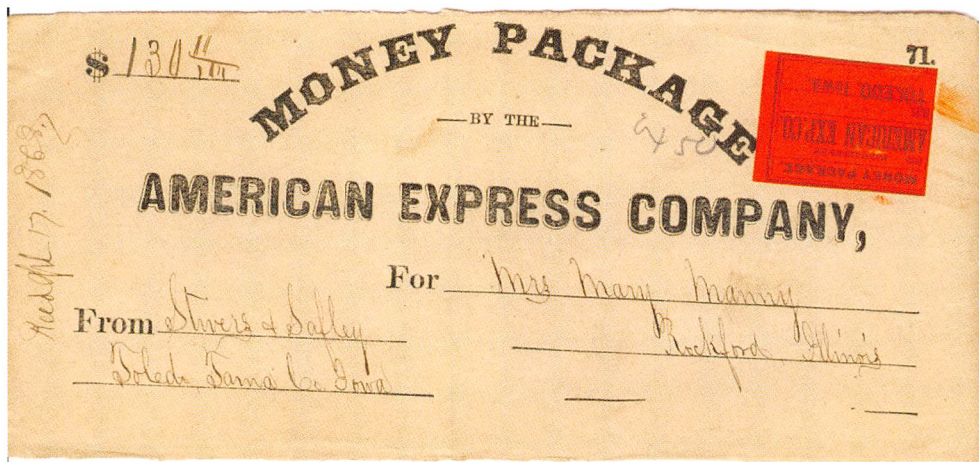


Figure 2. An American Express Company money package (Form 71) from Toledo, Iowa to Rockford, Illinois April 17, 1868 rated fifty cents collect.

¹ Much of the historical information for this article was found in the June 2, 2005 *Illinois Times*, Cindy Ladage author.

Given the amount of material that eventually found its way to the philatelic market from this source it is not surprising that interesting postal history abounds. As mentioned, printed money packages from the well-known express companies make up the bulk of the Manny material. They tend to be plain (**Figure 1**) however money package from the less-known North Western Express have more appealing graphics (**Figure 3**).

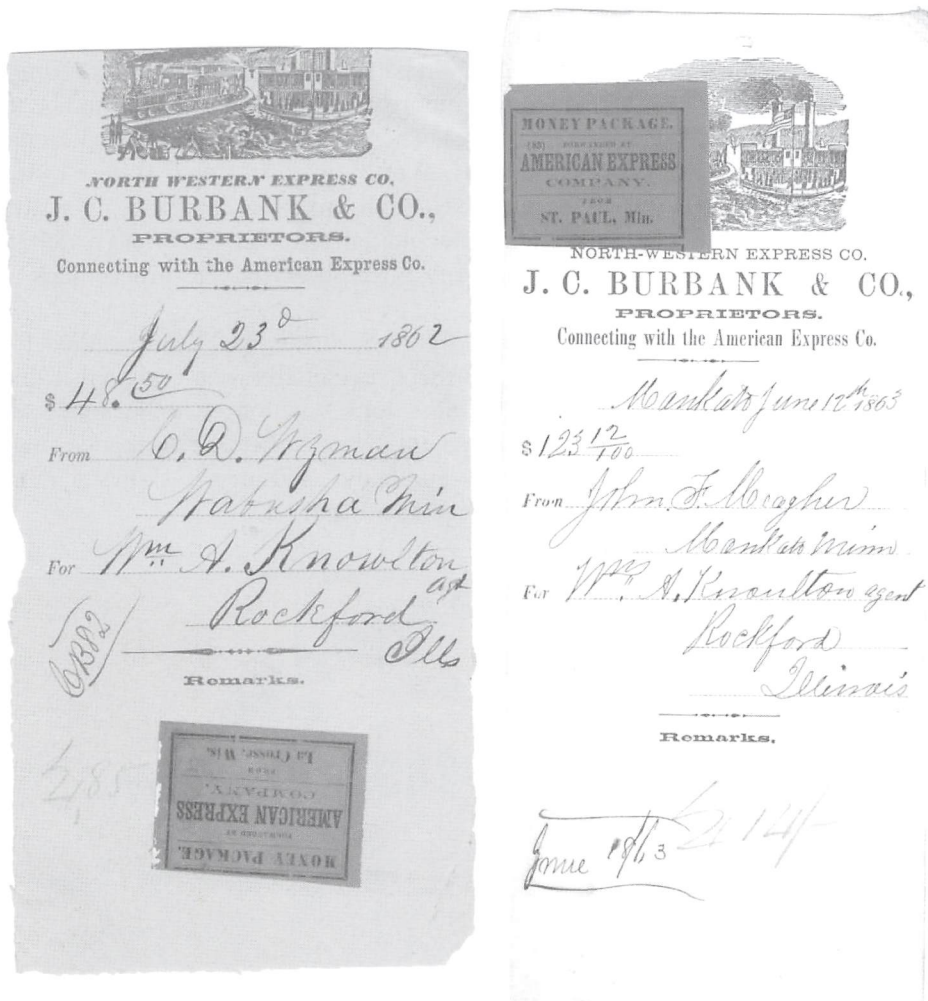


Figure 3. North Western Express money packages from Wabasha, Minnesota “Connecting with the American Express Co.” July 23, 1862 and June 12, 1863.

Collection envelopes used by the reaper company from Rockford are, like the North Western Express money packages, more eye-catching (**Figure 4**). The American Express Company envelope was sent out on June 20, 1861 to Fort Madison, Iowa and subsequently returned to Rockford. Later in the 1860s Talcott, Emerson & Company elected to use the Merchants Union Express Company for their outgoing collection business. (The Merchants was a rival of the American Express until their merger on December 1, 1868.) Merchants Union Express printed the Form 87 envelope with “MARY MANNY” displayed rather than the company name. (Did the reaper company feel that customers would be less inclined to refuse due payments when the request was coming from a woman and a well known one at that?)



Figure 4. Collection envelopes sent from Rockford, Illinois by the American Express Company on June 20, 1861 and by the Merchants Union Express Company circa 1868.

Forwarding labels are usually affixed on the money packages to indicate the origin. **Figure 5** shows a cover of interest because the United States Express Company placed a second forwarding label on their money package when it passed through the company's major junction point at St. Louis.

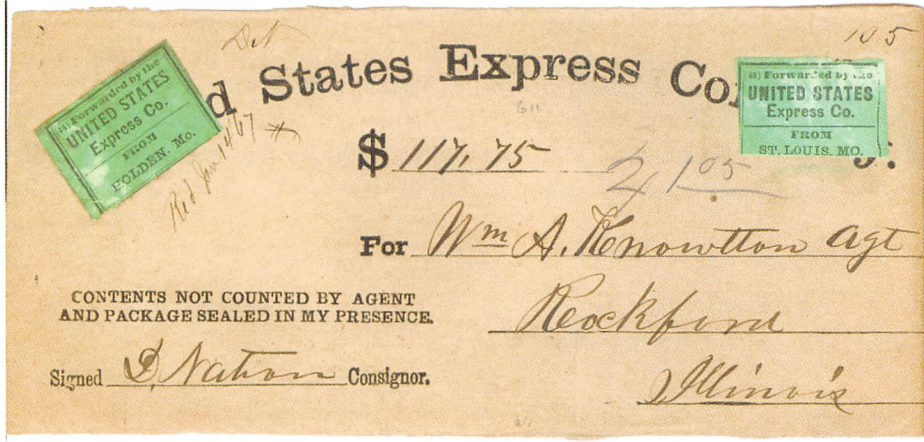


Figure 5. A Form 52 money package from Holden, Missouri received at Rockland, Illinois January 14, 1867 and rated \$1.05 collect.

More commonly, a second forwarding label was affixed when a money package passed to a conjunctive partner. The **Figure 6** United States Express Company money package (Form 52) from Postville, Iowa was passed to the American Express Company at Milton Junction, Wisconsin for transportation to Rockford. The American Express Company office at Milton Junction attached their forwarding label. This cover-front is of additional interest because it arrived at Rockford during the relatively short period of time during which William A. Knowlton was using a datestamp (**Figures 7 and 11**) as a receiving mark on incoming express rather than the usual manuscript docketing. I record examples from February 1, 1866 through August 17, 1867.



Figure 6. A Form 52 United States Express Company rated forty cents collect and delivered by conjunctive partner, the American Express Company, on February 13, 1867.



Figure 7. Receiving datestamp: “WM. A. KNOWLTON, Agt. / Rockford, Ill.”

In some cases the forwarding labels contain information in addition to the express companies involved and the junction point towns and cities. The Form 47 United States Express Company label references the “Mississippi & Missouri Rte.” (Figure 8). This money package traveled over the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad. Likewise the label on the Figure 9 cover indicates travel over the “Indianapolis & Terre Haute Route”. The actual name of the railroad between these cities in 1862 was the Terre Haute & Richmond, which became the Terre Haute & Indianapolis in 1866.

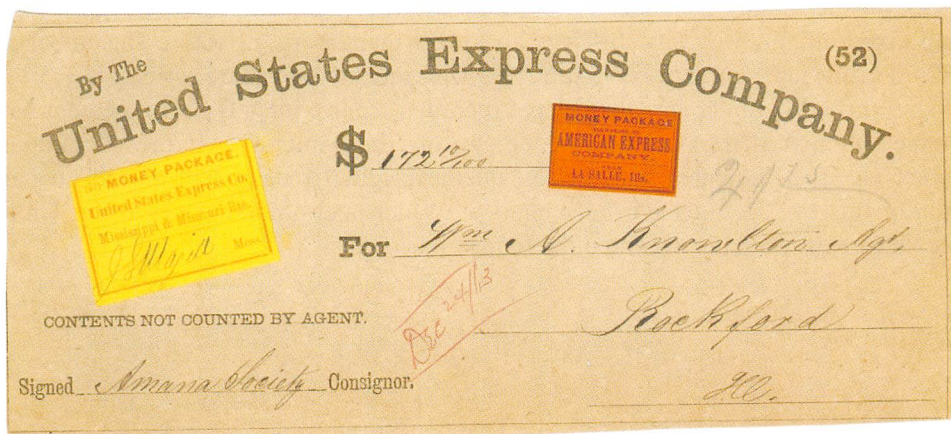


Figure 8. A conjunctive money package that was delivered to Rockford, Illinois on December 24, 1863.

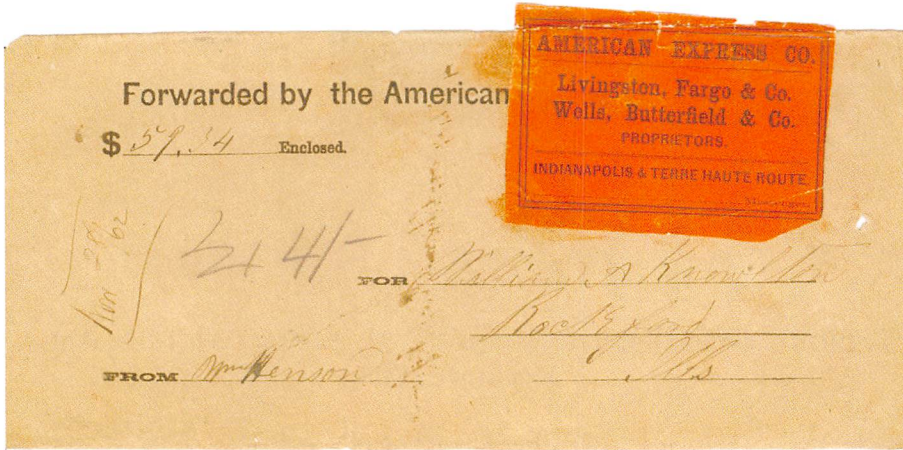


Figure 9. An American Express Company money package rated four bits (fifty cents) collect and delivered at Rockford, Illinois on November 28, 1862.

Because this reaper company had its heyday (sorry) in the 1860s (Springfield lawyer Abraham Lincoln having taken on a new position) it should come as no surprise that Civil War era federal revenue stamps are encountered on the money packages that it received. **Figure 10** has a two cent perforated express stamp paying the tax on the money package. The “Express” revenue stamp matches the service being taxed although by law this was no longer mandatory, effective December 25, 1862. Further, tax on express matter was subsequently repealed, effective April 1, 1863. (Of the Manny covers that I have recorded, approximately seven percent have revenue stamps affixed.) The statement on the American Express Company forwarding label indicates that the tax on the original receipt had also been paid. Actually this tax would have been paid at Winchester, Indiana where the United States Express Company accepted the money package.

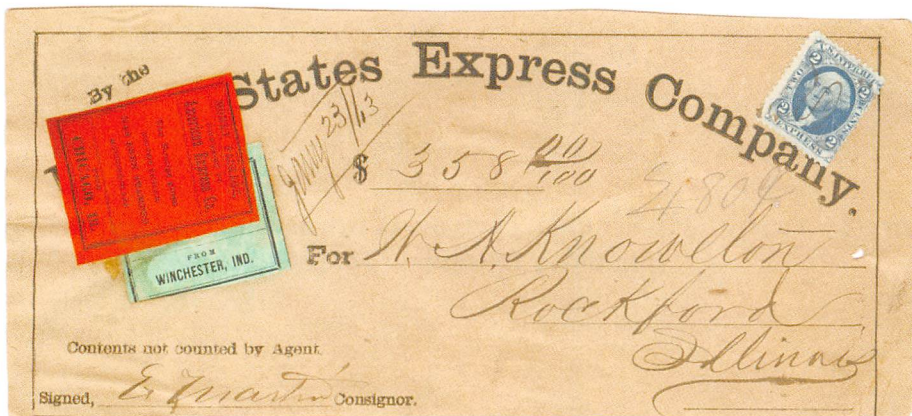


Figure 10. A conjunctive money package rated eighty cents collect and received at Rockford, Illinois on January 23, 1863.

Adams Express Company did considerably less business in the Midwest when compared to the United States Express Company and the American Express Company. However, their Western Division reached at least as far as Illinois as demonstrated by the Figure 11 money package that was handed off to the American Express Company at Terre Haute, Indiana.

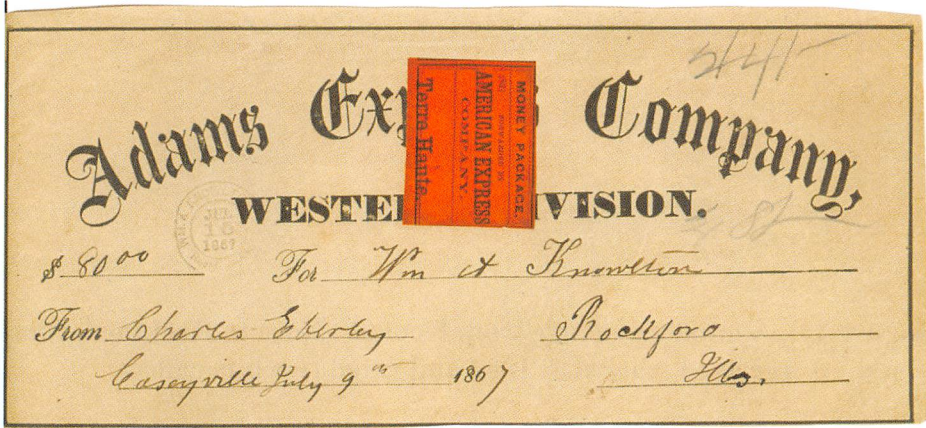


Figure 11. A July 9, 1867 conjunctive money package from Caseyville, Illinois received at Rockport, Illinois July 15, 1867.

As mentioned at the outset, the eye-catching nature of express company labels is what initially attracted me to this philatelic byway. In closing, a few additional examples from the American Express Company are noted in the hopes of spreading the addiction: two more maidens of commerce (**Figures 12 and 13**), a patriotic eagle (**Figure 14**) and man's best friend guarding a strongbox key (**Figure 15**). Who could ask for more?²

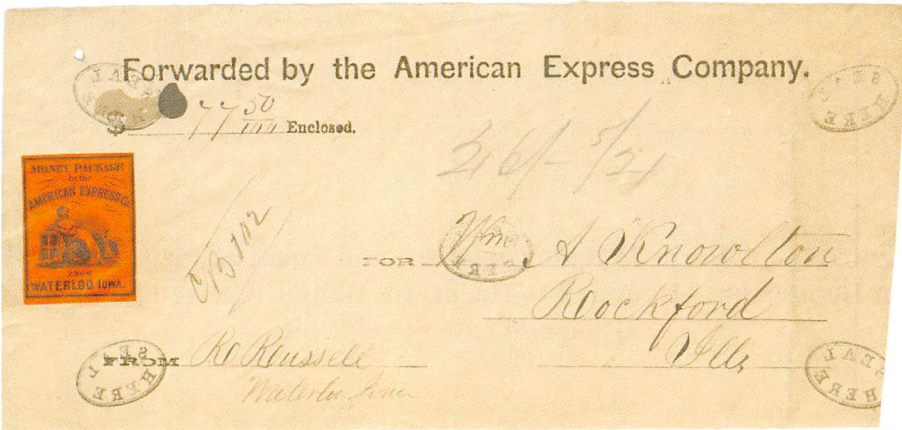


Figure 12. A money package from Waterloo, Iowa to Rockford, Illinois rated six bits collect.

² For a detailed listing of these labels and thousands of others I recommend the purchase of the *Catalog of Private Express Labels and Stamps* available from the author at bhmexp@digital.net.

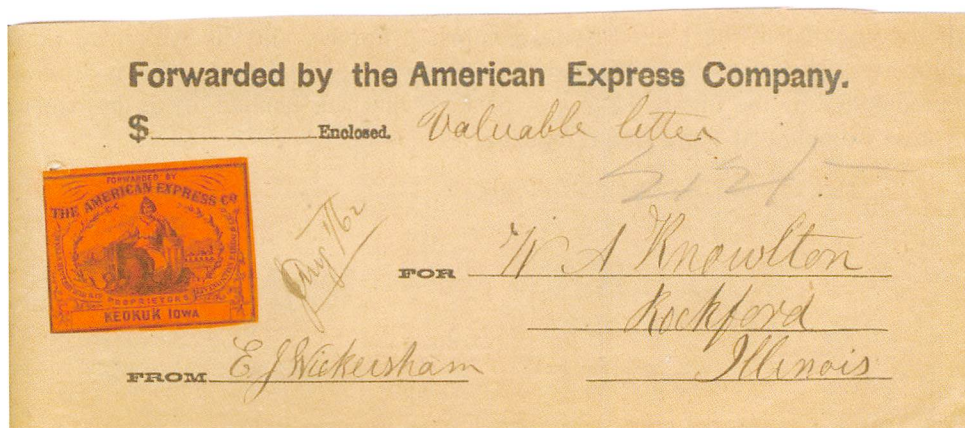


Figure 13. A money package from Keokuk, Iowa to Rockford, Illinois received August 1, 1862 and rated two bits collect.



Figure 14. A Form 71 money package and Form 96 forwarding label from Henderson, Minnesota to Rockford, Illinois received September 29, 1866 and rated twelve bits.

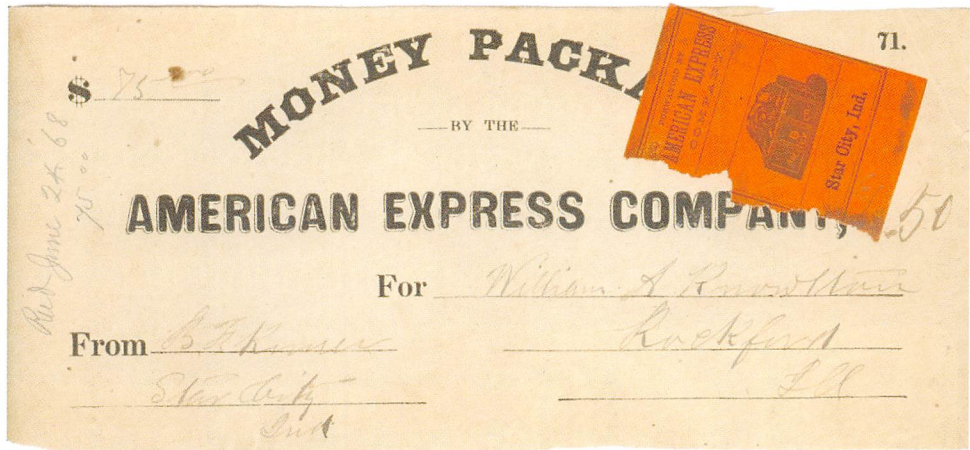


Figure 15. A Form 71 money package with a Form 82 forwarding label from Star City, Indiana received at Rockford, Illinois June 24, 1868 and rated fifty cents collect.

A brief note regarding the rates charged by express companies to carry money: There were a number of factors that could affect the rates noted on these and other money packages. These factors include the amount of money being consigned, whether or not the transportation of the money package was going to involve one or more conjunctive partners and the distance between the points of origin and destination. To further complicate matters I have noted on money packages carried by express companies for Union soldiers (called a "Soldier's Package"), insurance being offered as an option, this fee being added to the other express charges. Finally, the rates derived from the above variables would be subject to change over time. To draw conclusions, a comprehensive database of rated money packages would have to be established. I stand ready to open my files to any interested parties.

As always I invite correspondence: 436 Thomas Road, Ithaca, NY 14850-9653 or cds13@cornell.edu.

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An American Express Company Forwarding Label: A Full Sheet

By
William W. Sammis

Forwarding labels, such as shown in **Figure 1**, served multiple functions. The label emphasized that the company, in this case the American Express Company, had accepted responsibility for the express matter to which it was affixed which in turn served as advertising for the company. The forwarding label also identified the point of origin of the express (here Knightstown, Indiana) or a junction point where an express piece was received from a conjunctive partner. Finally, forwarding labels of this particular type were intended for use on, and to identify, a “MONEY PACKAGE”.

Because forwarding labels were intended for company use and were not distributed to the public they are seldom encountered as multiples¹. This fact makes the **Figure 1** 6 x 3 sheet of labels, whether or not a pane from a larger sheet, noteworthy.



Figure 1. A 6 x 3 American Express label multiple.

These American Express Company Form 83² labels were printed in two steps with the town (or city) and state being added subsequently. They were in use from 1866-1868. In this case “Knightstown, Ind.” was entered in a smaller font in

¹ Express company adhesive labels to be affixed to orders for goods (“Order Stamps”) served a different purpose. They were intended to secure the business of transporting the filled order and were in fact distributed to customers, sometimes in booklets of labels complete with instructions.

² The form number was assigned by the company for the sake of efficiency in identifying the printed item. Form numbers were used by many express companies and can be found on diverse printed matter including letterheads, company envelopes, money packages, receipts, etc. Form numbers are only found on a small percentage of adhesive express labels.

row one (positions 1-6) (**Figure 2**), with a larger font used in rows two and three (positions 7-18) (**Figure 3**).

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18

Figure 2.
Label Positions within the 6 x 3 Plate



Figure 2.
Small “Knightstown, Ind.”



Figure 3.
Large “Knightstown, Ind.”

Commas of different styles between the town name and state abbreviation are noted:

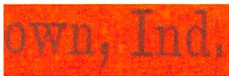


Figure 4.



Figure 5.



Figure 6.

Figure 4: Comma with square head: Positions 1-6 and 13-15.

Figure 5: Comma with square head almost separated from tail: Positions 7-10, 12 and 16-17.

Figure 6: Well-formed comma with round head: Positions 11 and 18.

There exists significant and obvious damage to this printing plate. The plate's use here in printing labels for Knightstown, Indiana may represent a late usage. Other labels of this style prepared for other towns and cities that cannot be matched to a plate position on this sheet may be from earlier printings. It is also possible that these eighteen labels represent just one pane of a number of panes that made up a complete sheet or that more than one plate was used to print the labels.

An example of a label that does appear to correspond to a position in this sheet/pane was printed for use at Earlville, Iowa and is shown as **Figure 7**. It is presumably position 14 (Row 3, Label 2) from the same plate that produced the Knightstown, Indiana sheet. The position 14 Knightstown label is shown as **Figure 8**, a printing that I am perhaps arbitrarily calling "late".



Figure 7.
Plate Position 14
Earlville, Iowa Label



Figure 8.
Plate Position 14
Knightstown, Indiana Label

Position 14 characteristics:

1. Bulge in dividing line under "C" of "COMPANY."
2. Dash under "AM" of "AMERICAN"

Other characteristics such as the top, center outer frame line break and the break in the dividing line below the "P" of "PACKAGE" are not unique to this position.

As always I invite correspondence directed to either cds13@cornell.edu or 436 Thomas Road, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850-9653.

A New Boyd's Item

By

Larry Lyons

Beginning on December 24, 1860, Boyd's City Dispatch was owned and operated by William and Mary Blackham. In 1864 they issued the first Boyd's postal stationery envelopes (20LU1-20LU11A) with the name "BOYD'S CITY POST" at "39 Fulton St., corner of Pearl." In 1867 they were at 39 Fulton Street and they issued a new set of postal stationery envelopes with the name Boyd's City Dispatch at the top. There are two different designs appearing on these envelopes. These designs are figures L67a and L67b in the *Scott Specialized Catalogue*. See **Figure 1**. The type "a" has thinner lettering and the trefoil at the right is quite pointy. The right trefoil in the Type "b" is very blunt tipped. These designs appear on diagonally laid paid (20LU12-20LU16) and on wove paper (20LU17-20LU21). The best way to examine one of these items is to determine the design type, the paper type (laid or wove) and then the paper color. The stationery paper color choices are white, amber, cream, yellow, orange and blue. All of the 1867 printings were made in red ink...except for one error which is newly discovered. The stationery cut out shown in **Figure 2** is Type b and is on cream laid paper. This means it is *Scott Catalogue* number 20LU14; however the image is double impression in two different inks, black and red. The item has been cut to shape. **Figure 3** shows the Philatelic Foundation certificate for this item which has been designated 20LU14 VAR, a double impression in red and black on cream laid paper. A *Catalogue* listing for this item is requested.



L67a



L67b

Figure 1. Boyd's City Dispatch at 39 Fulton Street with two envelope corner designs.



Figure 2. Type (b) on creamy laid paper. A double impression printed in both red and black ink.



The Philatelic Foundation

70 West 40th Street • 15th Floor
New York, NY 10018
EXPERT COMMITTEE

No. 490626
10/12/2010

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

Country: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

<u>Cat. No.</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Denom.</u>	<u>Color</u>
20LU14VAR	1867	2¢	red on cream

Scott's unless otherwise specified.

UNUSED, DOUBLE IMPRESSION IN RED & BLACK ON CREAM LAID, CUT TO SHAPE.

AND WE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT:

IT IS GENUINE, WITH A SMALL CORNER CREASE AT TOP LEFT *****



490626

F 205226

For The Expert Committee
Chairman

Photocopies of this Certificate are not valid.

Submitted by

LARRY LYONS

Figure 3. The PF certificate for this newly discovered item. The suggested new listing is 20LU14b, Type (b), double impression in red and black inks.

The Expressing and Messenger Waifs of Chicago

By

© 2011 Bruce H. Mosher

During the 1880s and 1890s, several charitable groups in the metropolitan Chicago area were very involved in caring for homeless children. These organizations provided shelter and sustenance for a large number of young boys and girls, many of them being orphans, who had no place to call home. Because of their non-profit status, these charities relied heavily on financial donations from the businesses and citizens in Chicago. These charitable groups also taught the ‘street children,’ or ‘waifs’ they harbored to be responsible young men and women, sometimes through creating jobs for their part time participation as youthful employees. In some cases this employment realized profitable revenue to the credit of the sponsoring organization. One particular Windy City charitable group that fits this description was the “Chicago Waifs’ Mission.” This report discloses how this particular organization capitalized on the waif’s available child-power to responsibly provide two very popular services within the city of Chicago—small package expressing and delivering personal messages.

An early explanation of the Chicago Waifs’ Mission’s purpose was found in a December 1885 news item that is summarized as follows:¹

The Chicago Waifs’ Mission, an organization recently formed which proposes to provide some place where the newsboys, bootblacks, and other waifs, female as well as male, may be gathered together in large numbers, and efforts made to elevate their condition. Mr. Daniels, who has been connected with the Newsboys’ Home (a different charity) for several years, has been placed in general charge of the Chicago Waifs’ Mission organization.

Corroborating information was simultaneously reported in *The New York Times*.² Based on these news releases, the establishment of the Chicago Waifs’ Mission is recognized as late in 1885. The founder and initial Superintendent of the Waifs’ Mission was Taylor E. Daniels. He retained that position through 1895 and was succeeded by James L. Hastings in 1896. Rollin C. Welch became the next and also last Superintendent at the Mission in 1897.

The associated Waifs’ Mission and Training School was subsequently inaugurated in 1888 when industrial training was initially introduced to 30 young boys residing at the School. The objectives and operations of the Waifs’ Mission and Training School were summarized in the 1895 *History of Chicago* account that is reproduced in **Figure 1**.³

¹ “The Waifs’ Mission,” *The Chicago Tribune*, December 28, 1885, page 8.

² “Chicago’s Waifs Assembled,” *The New York Times*, December 28, 1885.

³ Moses, John and Kirkland, Joseph, Organized Charitable and Benevolent Work, *History of Chicago, Illinois, Volume 2*, 1895, page 395.

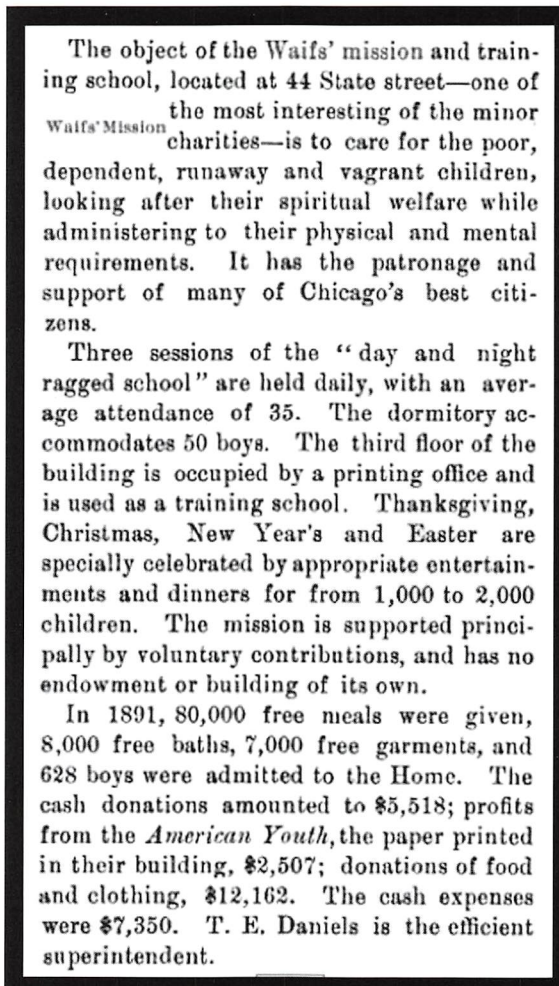


Figure 1. Waifs' Mission objectives from the *History of Chicago* (1895).

"Waifs' Express Company"

It is difficult to accurately define when the waifs at the Mission initially began working as young expressmen. However, there are several historical artifacts and some documentation that provide clues about the Mission's express business endeavors. The first indicators are found in the information resident on the ten-cent express stamps that were issued by the Mission. Two copies of this prepaid parcel stamp are shown in **Figure 2**. The design characteristics on both stamps seem to be identical, except they are printed on different colored papers.

One researchable indicator is the business address appearing on these stamps: "44 State St. Chicago." We also note the Mission's phone number—Main 4910—is present on each stamp. Consulting the Chicago city directories of the period reveals the Chicago Waifs' Mission is listed at 44 State Street in the 1889 through 1892 directory annuals. The Mission's address is not identified in the 1888

directory and in 1893/1894 its location becomes 46 State Street. The 1895 through 1897 directories record its relocation to 196 Washington Street. Each stamp also bears “The Chicago Waifs Mission Training School” inscription near the top. A similar version of this name (i.e., *Chicago Waifs’ Mission and Training School*) is recorded in the 1890 and subsequent Chicago directories. Previously in 1889, the directory name was shortened to “Chicago Waif’s Mission,” and in 1888 it was simply “Waifs’ Mission.” No Chicago directory listings exist for this organization in 1887 or prior years. Correlation of the stipulated directory entries with the ten-cent stamp printed-information leads to an initial estimate of 1890 for the starting date of the Mission’s express efforts.



Figure 2. Ten-cent prepaid parcel stamps issued by the Chicago Waifs’ Mission and Training School. Illustration courtesy of Bill Sammis.

Another clue resides in the Mission’s lavender cancellation that appears to have been rubber stamped onto the ten-cent stamp at the right in **Figure 2**. The “188” portion of the cancel date is clearly apparent while further magnification identifies the final year-digit as most likely a “9”, although it might be an “8” (a finite, but low probability). “OCT 3” appears to precede the year date portion on this cancel. Assuming the Mission’s cancel really was applied in 1889, this first hand evidence of 1889 usage is significantly more convincing than the aforementioned city directory listings and accordingly should be used as the more accurate year for the initiation of the Mission’s express activities.

Additional Ten-cent Stamp Characteristics

One of the immediately noticeable inscriptions on the **Figure 2** stamps is the “Fast Pony Express Service” title in the stamp-wide banner. Initial research of this suspected business name was anticipated to lead to enlightening details regarding the Mission’s express operations. But, contemporary newspapers and city directories examined to date do not contain any references to this alternate name for the Mission’s express business, so we speculate it was not widely used.

The central vignette on each Mission stamp depicts a one-horse dray that may have been used by Mission expressmen to convey parcels throughout the city. Electronically extracting and enhancing the central vignette has produced the dray’s detailed image provided in **Figure 3**. No doubt the driver seated on this wagon was a trained juvenile or more mature expressman working for the Mission. We have

discretely dubbed the **Figure 3** image as the *Fast Pony Express* since no alternative Waifs' Mission definition regarding this descriptive phrase has yet been uncovered. The "Fast" attribution would suggest the Waifs' Mission expresses were never sluggish in providing expeditious citywide package-transportation service.

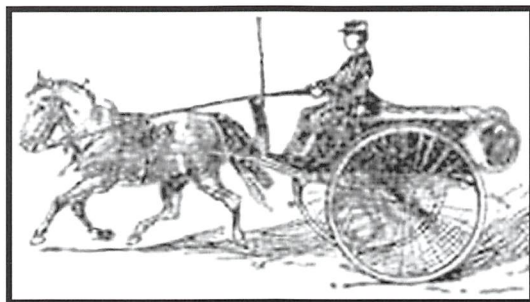


Figure 3. "Fast Pony Express."

Superintendent T. E. Daniels' name appears near the lower right corner of each stamp and it is noted he provided the following information in 1892 concerning the Mission's express business:⁴

In addition we have a parcel express. Four of our carts are leased each afternoon from 2 till 6 o'clock to afternoon newspapers at the rate of \$600 a year for each cart. We are operating our express service in connection with the Red Line Express company. It gives us stable room and we give it the big packages we can't carry.

We suspect the Mission's leased express carts may have looked similar to the one-horse dray illustrated in **Figure 2**. In addition, Waifs' Mission Treasurer Frank E. Brown's name is resident on each stamp near the lower left corner.

The following statement appears on each stamp: "THIS STAMP PREPAYS A PARCEL OF 10 LBS. OR UNDER WITHIN THE CITY DELIVERY LIMITS OF THIS EXPRESS SERVICE." This meant purchase of this ten-cent stamp prepaid the fee for the Mission's Express transport of a ten-pound (or lighter) parcel throughout the city of Chicago (assuming the Waifs' Mission delivery limits encompassed the entire city.) Responsibility for expressing parcels heavier than 10-pounds was possibly turned over to the Red Line Express Company or its successor. Alternatively, the Waifs' Mission Express may have charged ten cents per additional ten pounds (or fraction thereof) and multiple stamps were required to pay for transporting heavier packages.

The rectangular frame around the Chicago Waifs' Mission stamp design measures 62 by 37 mm. Of course, these dimensions exclude the handstamped control numbers found in the side margins of some stamps (on the right side as shown in **Figure 2**, or on the left side per **Figure 4**.) These serified control numbers

⁴ "Waifs' Mission Messenger Service," *The Chicago Tribune*, November 1, 1892, page 9.

are purple inked and about 5 mm tall. All stamps examined to date exhibit gauge 7 roulettes on all untrimmed sides. A large red-orange to light lavender “10” (24 mm high numbers) is printed in the middle of each Mission stamp. Even though the word “cents” does not appear on these stamps, it seems quite apparent they are denominated at ten cents each. The other design features on the Mission’s express stamps are printed in light to dark blue on white to tan papers.



Figure 4. Additional Waifs’ Mission stamp varieties. Illustration from the collection of Fritz Angst.

Two additional ten-cent stamp varieties are shown in **Figure 4**. The left stamp contains a wider left-side margin that was used to host a purple “801,” handstamped control number. The right stamp was not cut parallel to its design (but, it is still rouletted 7 on three sides), and more importantly, its large central “10” number is rotated 180° from normal. Incidentally, no Chicago Waifs’ Mission stamps have been seen bearing imprints of its 46 *State Street* or 196 *Washington Street* business addresses. Considering the charitable status of the Waifs’ Mission organization, it would not be too surprising to eventually learn that only the depicted stamps containing the “44 STATE ST.” address were ever printed and used by the Mission.

Red Line Express Companies

Superintendent Daniels’ cited liaison with Chicago’s Red Line Express Company occurred late in 1892, the same year the Red Line Express started in business. Perhaps the Waifs’ Mission had a similar arrangement with a different Chicago express prior to 1892; however, details of such a liaison have escaped our research. The Red Line Express Company is generally known and remembered because it used the widely collected, ten-cent express stamps depicted in **Figure 5**.

This company did not remain in business very long as we find its assets were being liquidated in January and February of 1893 by order of the County Court.⁵ Historically, it does appear plausible that the *Red Line City Express Company* (see its stamp issues in **Figure 6**) took over Red Line’s terminated express business in 1894, the apparent inaugural year of the *Red Line City Express Company*. The latter company may have continued the former arrangement with the Waifs’ Mission

⁵ “Auction Sale,” *The Chicago Tribune*, February 1, 1893, page 8.

express and further, this liaison may have remained in force until the Mission’s demise.



Figure 5. Red Line Express (1892–93) prepaid parcel stamps.

Review of the 1889 through 1898 Chicago city directories reveal that several other local express firms existed who could possibly have teamed with the Mission’s express business during that time period. However, no information has been found that hints of any potential 1890’s links between the Mission and another express organization, only the Red Line Express Company’s liaison as previously explained.



Figure 6. Red Line City Express (1894–99) prepaid parcel stamps.

Waifs’ Mission Messenger Service

The ten-cent stamps depicted in **Figures 2** and **4** carry the following printed admonition in the lower center of each stamp just above T. E. Daniel’s facsimile signature—ITS FACE VALUE WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED IN PAYMENT FOR WAIFS MISSION MESSENGER SERVICE—which succinctly alerted every stamp user to the existence of the Mission’s Messenger Service. The Waifs’ Mission Messenger Service appears to have started in mid-October 1892 as attested in the **Figure 7** and **Figure 8** published news items. The Mission’s action to initiate a joint stock company titled *Waifs’ Mission Fast Delivery Association* provided the ingenious vehicle for each waif messenger to purchase shares of stock in the Association so the Messenger Service quickly became an employee owned entity.

Certainly laboring for one's own company provided a compelling incentive for all waif messengers to work diligently and honestly for their own benefit plus becoming a valued asset to the parent Waifs' Mission and Training School.

The Mission's new Messenger Service certainly found itself in direct competition with the similar and experienced A. D. T. (American District Telegraph) messenger operations in Chicago. From the news release reproduced in **Figure 7**, we do note that all Waif Messengers appeared quite professional as they wore stylish uniforms and each shouldered a leather pouch in which to carry the messages they were assigned to deliver. We obtain a good idea of how the Messengers probably appeared in **Figure 9**, a cropped enlargement from the **Figure 10** stamp depiction. In this regard, we strongly suspect that the waif messenger's business-like appearance was very competitive with their A. D. T. counterparts.

The Waifs' Messenger Service did issue its own ten-cent prepaid stamp that is shown in **Figure 10**. This stamp contains informational text on its reverse as is documented in the right-side image of **Figure 10**, but unfortunately, some words are missing on this particular specimen.

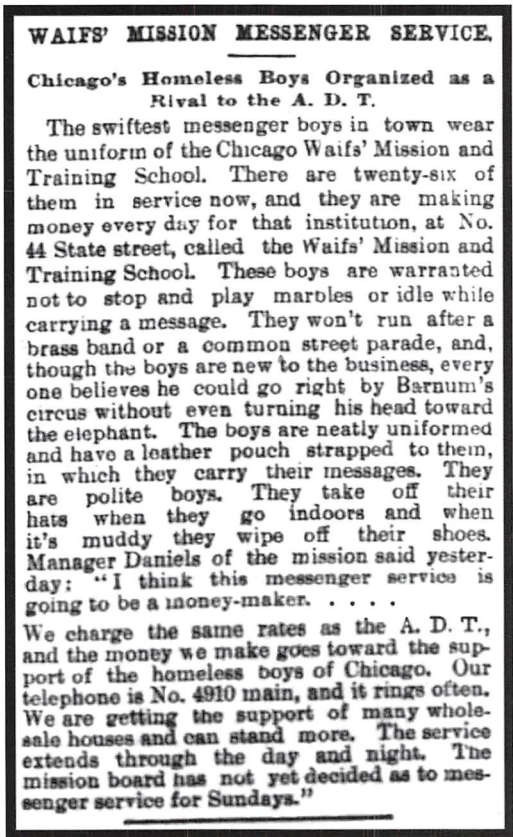


Figure 7. November 1, 1892 article

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Waifs' Mission Boys Organize a Messenger Service.

One way to break a trust is to make another trust. This is the plan the boys of the Waifs' Mission have hit upon. They have long noticed the prosperity of the A. D. T. and other similar messenger services, and so they decided last night, in conjunction with Mr. T. E. Daniels, to form a joint stock company composed of the waifs of the city, each one of whom subscribes for one or more shares of stock, to be paid for out of his individual earnings as a servant of the "Waifs' Mission Fast Delivery Association."

□The principal obstacle in forming a delivery association was the question of carts and ponies. James W. Nye was made acquainted with the untoward conditions of this embryonic trust, and suggested that the big Chicago firms might lend assistance. He did not suggest in vain, as Kolley, Maus & Co., Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Kimbark & Co., Parkhurst & Wilkinson, Winslow Brothers, J. J. Ryan & Co., the Chicago Ornamental Glass Works, Chicago Carriage Lamp Company, F. A. Rebko, Green and Columbus Harness Company, Charles F. Gardner, James E. Slocum, and Nicoll & Co. furnished the vehicles, uniforms, signs, harness, and bronchos for the association. The pony carts will at once be put upon the streets, and fast delivery depots will be arranged for at numerous points in the city.

Figure 8. October 19, 1892 article.⁶



Figure 9. Chicago Waif Messenger in full uniform.

It's not too difficult, however, to accurately reconstruct the initial sentence on the back of the Mission's Messenger stamp to read:

⁶ *The Daily Inter Ocean*, October 19, 1892, page 12.

This stamp prepays parcel 10lbs or under within the city delivery limits of "The Waifs' Mission Fast Pony Express," card limits.

The Mission noticeably reused its "Fast Pony Express" identifier for its aforementioned express service. Also, this stamp was decidedly usable to prepay charges for express package transportation and obviously, was not exclusively issued for messenger service payments.

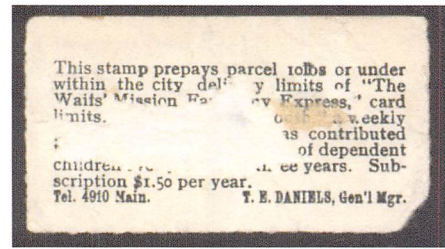
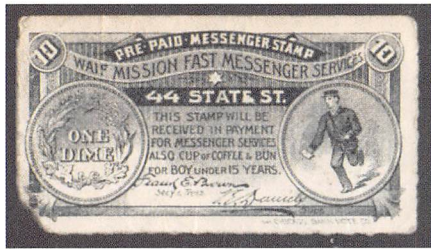


Figure 10. Ten-cent Prepaid Waifs' Messenger stamp.

The Pre-Paid Messenger Stamp contains the familiar "44 State St." address of the Chicago Waifs' Mission and Training School as well as facsimile signatures of Secretary & Treasurer Frank E. Brown and Superintendent T. E. Daniels. The cross-stamp banner declares "WAIF MISSION FAST MESSENGER SERVICES" showing the Mission's continued fondness for using the word "FAST" when describing its delivery products.

An interesting and somewhat confusing use for this stamp is printed in the center, to wit: "THIS STAMP WILL BE RECEIVED IN PAYMENT FOR MESSENGER SERVICES ALSO CUP OF COFFEE & BUN FOR BOY UNDER 15 YEARS." (no other punctuation is present). It appears that either the Messenger Services or a cup of coffee and bun could be purchased for ten cents, albeit the stamp states "ALSO" instead of using the decidedly clearer "OR." Alternatively, a comma after SERVICES would have helped clarify this statement. A literal interpretation of the purpose statement as printed with the original "ALSO" in it does not make sense to the author.

The Messenger Stamp carries the imprint of "THE CHICAGO BANK NOTE CO." at lower right below the outer frame line. Such an experienced and renowned printing organization may seem to have possibly been too expensive for a charitable organization to contract with; however, perhaps the Bank Note Company made a charitable 'donation' to the Waifs' Mission by producing its Messenger Stamps for free. This is just speculation at this time and no corroborating evidence for this postulation has been seen.

The Messenger Stamp is printed in black on buff colored paper. The reverse printing is also in black. The stamp's design dimensions measure 50.5 by 25 mm and it appears to be rouletted on all sides (very difficult to accurately measure), perhaps in gauge 7 similar to the Mission's express stamps. Only one example of this stamp has been seen by the author.

The missing text on the back of this particular stamp is believed to have contained an advertisement for, or at least mention of, the *American Youth* newspaper that was contemporarily sold by the Waifs' Mission. Some of the Mission's boys (i.e., the self-proclaimed 'Juvenile Printing Company' cited in the **Figure 11** article) printed this weekly paper while others sold copies for the benefit of the Mission. The annual subscription rate for the *American Youth* was \$1.50 and Taylor Daniels was credited as the paper's Manager.

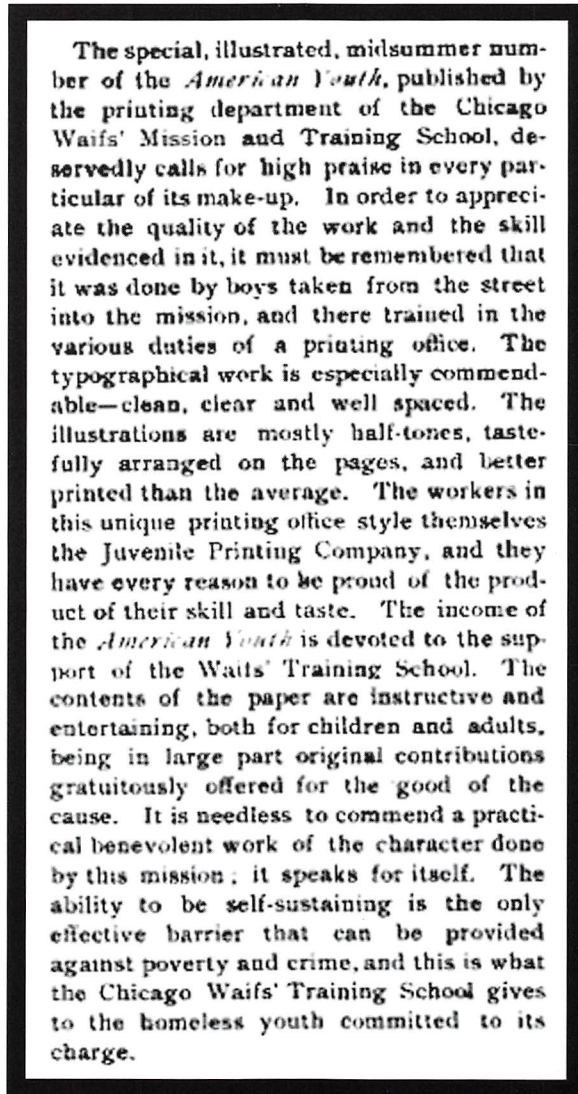


Figure 11. The printing department's function at the Mission's School.⁷

⁷ Lockwood, Howard, *The American Stationer*, Volume 36, 1894, page 514.

American District Telegraph

During the 1890s, the aforementioned American District Telegraph Company (a.k.a. “A. D. T.” as already mentioned) provided intra-city messenger services in several of America’s large cities, Chicago being one of the company’s selected operating locations. An 1892 advertisement extolling A.D.T.’s local services in Chicago is shown in **Figure 12**. We suspect that the Waifs’ Mission Messengers would have similarly delivered invitations, circulars, notes and packages during that era. However, it is historically noted that the Mission definitely did not provide any fire alarm or burglar alarm services.



Figure 12. October 21, 1892 ad in *The Chicago Tribune* (page 23).

Superintendent Daniels had stated the Waifs’ Mission Messengers charged the same rates as A. D. T. and this assertion can at least partly be corroborated by noting the identical denominations (i.e., 10 cents) on the American District Telegraph stamp illustrated in **Figure 13** and the “10” (cents) on the Waifs’ stamps depicted in **Figures 2, 4 and 10**.



Figure 13. A. D. T. delivery stamp that was possibly used in Chicago during the 1890s.

Mission's Demise

The Chicago Waifs' Mission and Training School closed abruptly on July 22, 1898 when its chief sponsor suddenly decided to terminate his monthly financial contributions to the Mission's treasury. The Mission's concluding circumstances were chronicled the next day in *The Chicago Tribune*:⁸

The Waifs' Mission, where, during the last ten years,⁹ thousands of children from the streets of Chicago have been warmed, fed, clothed, and taught to be self-respecting and self-supporting, was discontinued yesterday by order of the Board of Directors of which Judge R. S. Tuthill is President and Joseph Leiter treasurer. The other members of the board are L. Z. Leiter, R. T. Crane, J. Harley Bradley, and J. Irving Pearce. L. Z. Leiter, who, during the last four years, contributed \$1,000 a month to the work, has withdrawn his support, and the mission was closed.

Upon closing, the twenty-two orphans being cared for at the Mission at that time were all transferred by Superintendent Welch to a charitable Industrial School in Glenwood, Illinois.

Acknowledgements

We are most appreciative to Jim Czyl who introduced us to the Waifs' Mission stamps many years ago. We also thank Fritz Angst and Bill Sammis for illustrations of the Waifs' Mission stamps in their collections and to Bill Sammis for supplying several contemporary articles from Chicago's *Daily Inter Ocean* newspaper. Some of the Chicago historical information cited herein was obtained from city directories and newspaper issues that are accessible on the Footnote.com website.

⁸ "Waif's Mission is No More." *The Chicago Tribune*, July 23, 1898, page 8.

⁹ Note: It was established herein that the Waifs' Mission started late in 1885, about 12.7 years prior to its closing. However, the Training School department of the Mission was indeed approximately 10 years old in July 1898.

Overton & Company

(Including Damon, Wyman, City Mail)

Part II

By

Calvet M. Hahn

Introduction by John D. Bowman Prior to Part I

Illustrated by Larry Lyons

Damon & Co.

Elliott Perry in *Pat Paragraphs*, reprint edition, page 424, noted three Damon men who may have been involved in the operation of this independent mail company. Probably all three were. Perry records a Luke Damon, who was an express at 6 Wall Street in 1846-1849, a Frank Damon who was an express at 10 Wall in 1846-1848 and a Lewis Damon, express, at 10 Wall Street in 1846-1851. All three records are after the end of the independent mails and indicate later employment in the express business. The 10 Wall Street address is that of the American Express Co. and the firm of Livingston, Wells, and Pomeroy.

The initial Damon advertisement appeared in the *New York Herald* on July 6-8, 1844. It read:

DAMON & CO'S HUDSON RIVER EXPRESS DAMON & CO. will commence on Monday next, to run a Daily Package Express by the Troy day boats from New York and Albany to the following places on the river, viz:--

Cauldwell's, Peekskill, West Point, Newburgh, Fish-kill, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

Faithful agents have been engaged at those places and a special agent will accompany the packets each day. Particular attention will be paid to the delivery of small parcels, the purchase and sale of merchandise, and the collection of drafts, notes and bills.

Parcels must be marked for Damon & Co's Express Office for the receipt of packages at Harnden & Co. No. 3 Wall Street, New York and Livingston, Wells & Pomeroy, No. 5 Exchange, Albany, New York, July 6, 1844.

The Troy Day Line vessels that would be involved were the Troy and the Niagara, both of which left at 8 a.m. during the period of Damon's operation. The latter vessel was new to the river that year. Both sailed until ice closed the river on December 3rd, 1844 The river didn't reopen until March 18, 1845.

Damon continued to operate conjunctively with Overton from July 8th to August 7th, at which point the newspaper advertisement in the *New York Express* reporting Overton's takeover of Damon gives us the only record of the agents along the Hudson for both companies. J. R. Ayres was the agent at Caldwell and Peekskill;

William E. English served at West Point and Cold Spring; Stephen Hoyt was at Newbury and Fishkill; Charles Potter was the Poughkeepsie agent; J. H. Van Gordon served at Catskill; Anor Woodruff at Hudson; and Daniel Gavit at 6 Stanwix Hall, Albany. Daniel Gavit was an engraver and member of the Albany and New York engraving firm of Gavit & Co., which he founded along with his brother, John Gavit, the designer of the Pomeroy adhesive as well as the Franklin essay of Albany. John Gavit was Pomeroy's son-in-law.

Although several of the Damon's may have been involved in the company, it seems likely that Luke Damon was the key spirit. He had been a Harnden messenger in 1839, along with Harnden's brother. It may be Luke that Harnden chose to extend the Harnden business in Albany in April 1841, for he was serving as a messenger on the new Boston to Albany express and independent mail run in December 1841. When Harnden sold the Albany operation, Damon joined with Chester W. Chapin to form Chapin, Damon & Co., a firm that ran stages between Hartford and Springfield. Chapin was a noted stage driver. By the summer of 1843, Damon was back working in Harnden's New York office as agent for the eastward mail, a post he apparently kept until starting up the Hudson River Express. After Alvin Adams acquired the Harnden firm in 1845, Luke Damon was associated with several Adams enterprises. He was a messenger riding for Kinsley & Co., and also served as that firm's Boston agent. Subsequently Damon served as a counting-room clerk in the Harnden/Adams Liverpool office around 1849-1850. He left the express business around 1870 and retired to California.

Among the Damon covers are manuscript markings of 'Damon & Co.' on a July 19, 1844 cover to Newburgh, ex-Burger, originating in New York, with a red COLLECT/ 6¼cts/ New York office of the American Letter Mail Co. See **Figure 1**. A second example of this manuscript is seen on a cover from Poughkeepsie to H. J. Sanford, 159 Maiden Lane, New York, corrected to 139, that is dated July 24, 1844 and rated '6'. It contains a bill for knives. This cover also bears a red handstamp oval 34 x 21 mm FORWARDED/BY/DAMON & CO'S/ HUDSON RIVER EXPRESS/3 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. A cover sent two days later from Albany to Poughkeepsie has the manuscript Damon & Co. but the handstamp is that of the 12 x 16mm box COLLECT/6¼CTS/ALBANY OFFICE used by Brainard acting as Hale's Albany agent. It is addressed to Dodge & Swan, Poughkeepsie and is a legal note. The second and latest handstamped Damon cover is a payment for an *Advocate* advertisement of August 3rd, sent August 24th. It is for 'renting', or 'letting' female prisoners and is addressed to William H. Peck, Agent of the State Prison at Sing Sing. See **Figure 2**. It has a double strike of the triple ring circle XPRESS/BOB. The meaning of the BOB letters is still unknown.

Several early covers with Overton markings are known on this northern extension of their operation. The very earliest is an August 9th example, **Figure 3**, from New York to Phebe Brown at Peekskill that bears the Overton red handstamp of 3 Broad Street, New York. It is rated in red '6'; the contents describe a Coney Island vacation trip as well as Robert Burns' poetry. The red New York handstamp represents the color change from the earlier black New York variety. Another example can be seen in **Figure 4**. The Newburgh office did not immediately receive

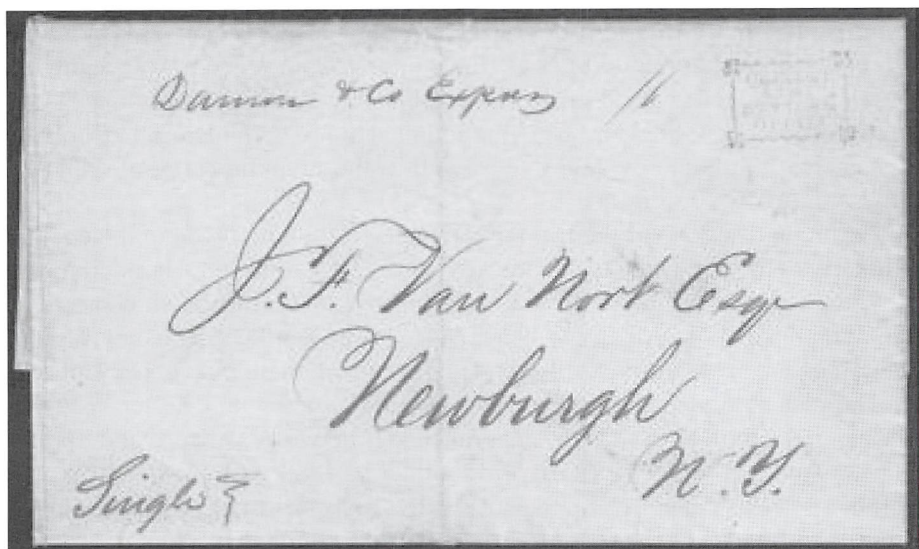


Figure 1. A manuscript “Damon & Co.” marking on a July 19, 1844 cover to Newburgh. The cover originated in New York and has the red COLLECT box of the New York office of the American Letter Mail Co. Siegel (Hall), November 13-14, 2000, Lot 246.

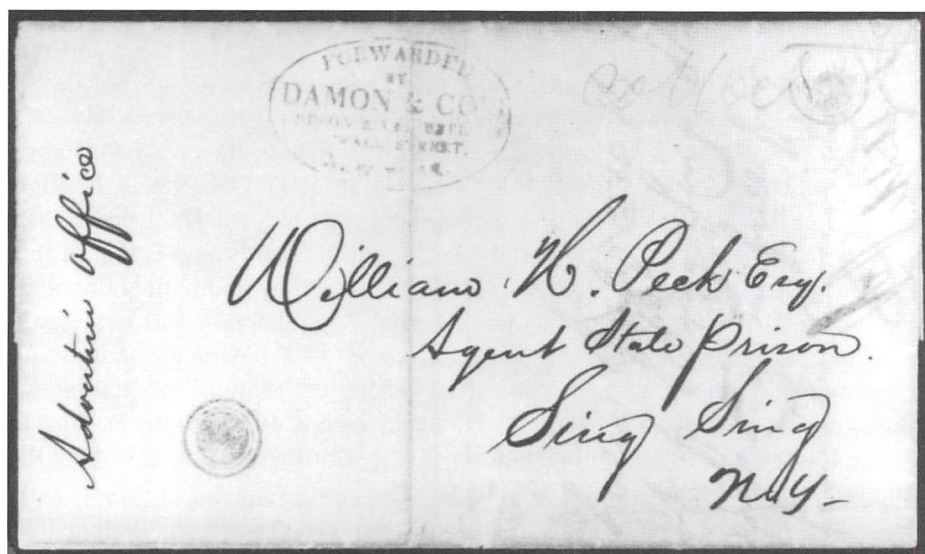


Figure 2. The latest handstamped Damon cover dated August 24, 1844. There is a double strike of the triple ring circle XPRESS| BOB. The meaning of the letters BOB is still unknown.

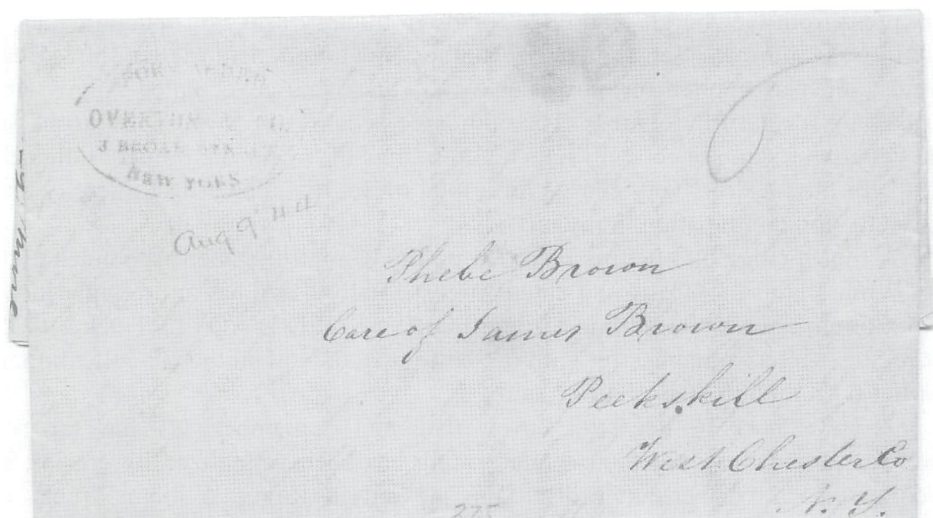


Figure 3. August 9th, 1844 Overton & Co. oval in red from 3 Broadway. The red New York Overton handstamp represents the color change from the earlier black. Compliments of John Bowman.

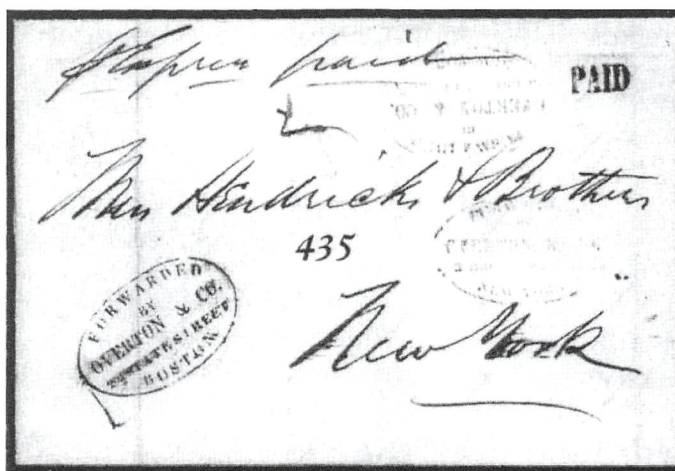


Figure 4. A folded letter dated September 13, 1844 with the Overton & Co. Boston handstamp in black and the Overton New York handstamp in red. Kukstis, September 6-7, 1996, Lot 435.

a handstamp and a letter of August 15th is inscribed in manuscript 'per Overton & Cos. Express from Newburgh' and rated 'paid 6c' to carry it to Mr. Schoonmaker, a Kingston, N.Y. attorney. See **Figure 5**. Another Newburgh origin letter shows that the handstamp was applied on receipt at New York. This cover dated August 16, 1844, asks for a return by express. The addressee is James P. Swain, 139 Front St. and the letter was sent collect with red crayon ratings of '6' for the transit to the city and a '2' for the local delivery charge for a total of 8c. It is the earliest intercity and intracity Overton combination in my records.

A fourth enigmatic item is recorded on the Comptroller's correspondence. It is from White Plains to Albany and dated August 15, 1844 and has an irregular loose type 46 x 6 mm double straightline reading FORWARDED BY/OVERTON & COS EXPRESS as well as a manuscript Paid 6. See **Figure 6**. Now in the EP collection, it had earlier been lot 580 in a John Fox sale.

A New York to Peekskill cover, datelined September 18th has the red Overton forwarded oval, but the penciled rating has been vandalized by erasing it. This cover was a Quaker letter discussing a visit to Roger Williams 'rock' at Providence, R.I. as well as a review of *Blue Stocking Hall* and the distribution of anti-slavery tracts. A letter with the same red oval is datelined Hudson, N.Y. October 7, 1844. The 'Overton Express' and 'Coll 6¢' were applied at that town in pencil, while the handstamp was applied at New York for local delivery to 49 Nassau street. The writer reported having a fit recently. In the 'CP' holding is a letter originating on this route datelined October 12th with a manuscript 'Overton's Express' and Paid 6¼ that was addressed to Hiram Deats at Quakertown, N.J. and put into the New York post office on the 15th. It shows that Overton did not yet have a connection south into New Jersey. As part of lot 1409 in the Golden sale there was a Hudson origin cover of December 6, 1844 that was rated in red crayon 'coll. 8' and the City Mail oval handstamp. I record no adhesive uses on covers using this run northward.

Albany Conjunctive Use Going West

It may well be that it was Gavit who arranged conjunctive service west from Albany to Buffalo through either Pomeroy and/or Livingston, Wells & Pomeroy in time for the advertisement of July 22, 1844. The mail went from Albany west through Schenectady, Utica, and Rome to Syracuse, with a branch service north to Oswego. All seven rail lines that made up the future New York Central consolidated service were involved. From Syracuse, the mails went through Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, and Batavia to Buffalo, with a branch service going south from around Auburn to Ithaca on Lake Seneca (probably by boat), with an alternative route between Rochester and Buffalo via Lockport.

Conjunctive service could have been provided by Pomeroy's Letter Mail, then operated by Livingston, Wells & Pomeroy. In the Albany newspapers of August 20th, Livingston, Wells and Pomeroy advertised that they had stopped carrying letters and that G. F. Pomeroy's free stamps would be redeemed at their offices. Pomeroy's

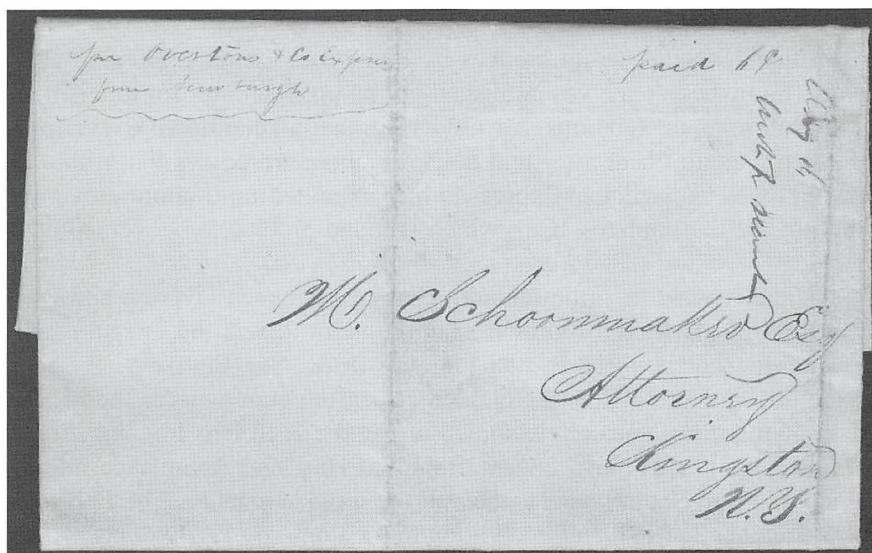


Figure 5. A manuscript “per Overton & Co.’s Express from Newburgh” on a cover dated August 15, 1844. The Newburgh office did not immediately receive an Overton’s handstamp. Siegel, December 19-20, 2007, Lot 2772.

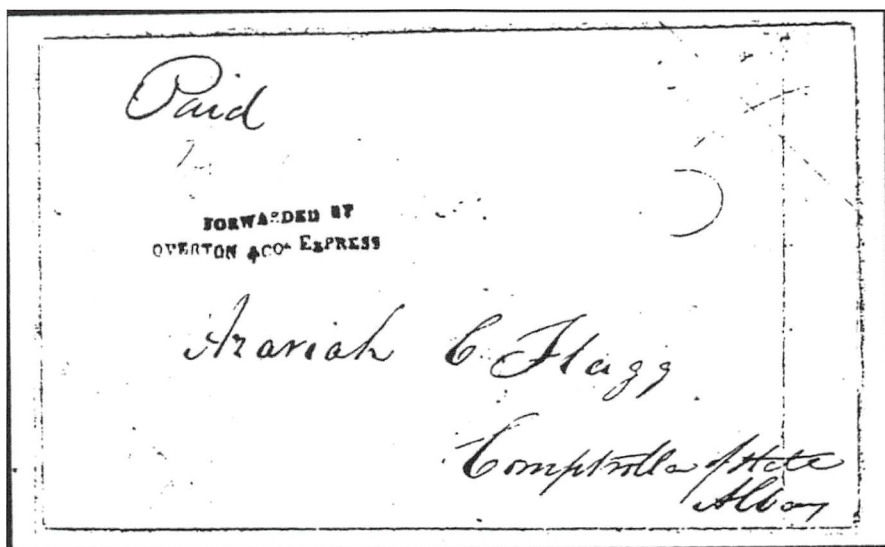


Figure 6. August 15, 1844 letter carried over the New York to Albany route. The only example of this Overton marking which predates the oval Overton handstamp. New York State Postal History Journal, Richard Schwartz, Spring 1998.

Letter Express began issuing adhesives late in June 1844 and their use lasted until about September 1844.

In the Cleveland herald, notices by Pomeroy's Letter Express ran as late as October 2, 1844 when an ad was published giving postage rates for letters that would be sent on to foreign destinations. It would seem that no conjunctive Overton service west of Albany could occur after that date. Yet there are covers that refute that cut-off date. Wells & Co.'s Letter Express, which operated until about November 11th, 1844, did not use the Pomeroy 'Cd', which is found on Overton covers after October 2nd.

There are evidences of conjunctive service between Overton and Pomeroy's Letter Mail. Probably the best-known example is lot 925 in the Caspary sale where an Overton adhesive is killed by the Pomeroy 'Cd'. See **Figure 7**. A second off-cover example was lot 1402 in the Golden sale. Both stamps were the FREE below variety. In addition to the example shown in **Figure 7**, In Part I of this article, there are three late conjunctive use covers from the Hall correspondence addressed to Detroit according to Scott Trepel's notes in the Golden catalog. The first is dated at New York October 3, 1844, and in addition to the Pomeroy PAID, it bears a close cut pair of the Overton adhesives, which I don't record being illustrated before the Hall sale. The second bears a date of October 11, 1844 and was offered as lot 349 in the Harmer Rooke Eno sale. It bears a horizontal pair with smudge killers and a large red PAID to the right for conjunctive use. The stamps do not have the FREE below. See **Figure 8**. A third cover with a bottom sheet margin FREE pair is found as lot 1404 in the Hall sale. The adhesives are killed by a manuscript X and the cover is dated New York October 18th, 1844. This cover is ex-Chapman, Nassau Stamp and Hollowbush sale. The adhesives on these last two covers may have originally been a block of four.

Another conjunctive use is the ex-Pitt Petri cover dated October 4, 1844, which is the third earliest adhesive use. It is addressed to J. G. Austin, Receiver of the Commercial Bank of Buffalo. It bears a manuscript 'paid' as well as a large red PAID on the adhesive, which has a touch of the FREE at bottom and is tied by a manuscript X killer. See **Figure 9**. Richard Frajola, who sold this cover, suggests Livingston, Wells, and Pomeroy handled it. Supporting this thesis is **Figure 10**, a February 8, 1845 cover addressed to S. T. Jones, 12 Pine St. in Manhattan. This cover has a manuscript 'In haste 6 paid' as well as the Overton City Mail 3 Broad handstamp oval and an octagon-cut Overton adhesive with the FREE at the bottom as well as a 'Cd' killer of Livingston, Wells and Pomeroy indicating out-of-town origin. It has a PF certificate #210,499. Accounting for how this 'local' cover occurred is **Figure 11**, a stampless lady's cover with a manuscript Livingston & Co. Express as well as the Overton City Mail 3 Broad oval that is addressed to Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Gant, 7th Ave. and 14th Street, New York. The date is between December 1844, when this oval was introduced, and March 1845, when it was modified. I record Livingston & Co. covers from mid-September through to January 10th 1845, which further restricts the probable date. The express notation may well have been erased from the Mazza cover.



Cd

Figure 7. An example of an Overton & Co. adhesive stamped with the “Cd” of Pomeroy. Ivy, Shreve & Mader (Middendorf), December 12-14, 1990, Lot 2343, Ex. Caspary.

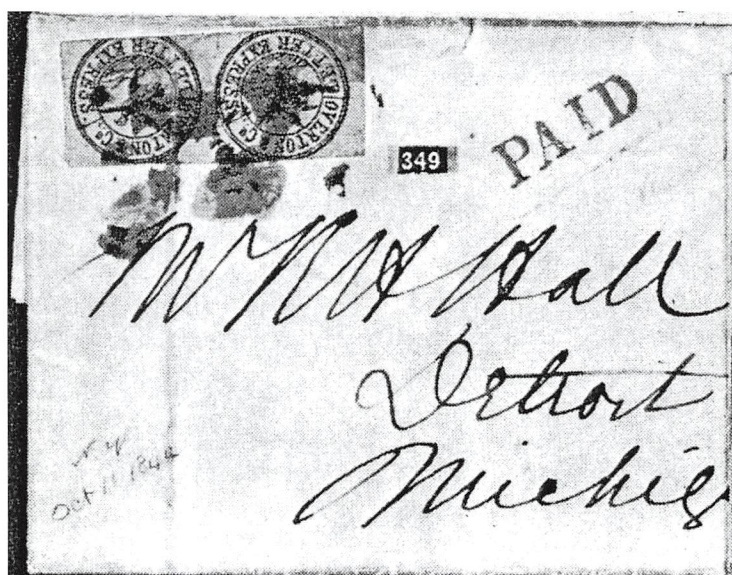


Figure 8. A pair of Overton & Co. adhesives on a cover dated October 11, 1844 to Detroit, Michigan. This is a similar cover to the one dated October 18, 1844 to the same addressee. The October 18th cover can be seen in Siegel (Hall), November 13-14, 2000, Lot 1404. The October 11th cover is from Harmer Rooke (Eno), March 6-7, 1951, Lot 349.

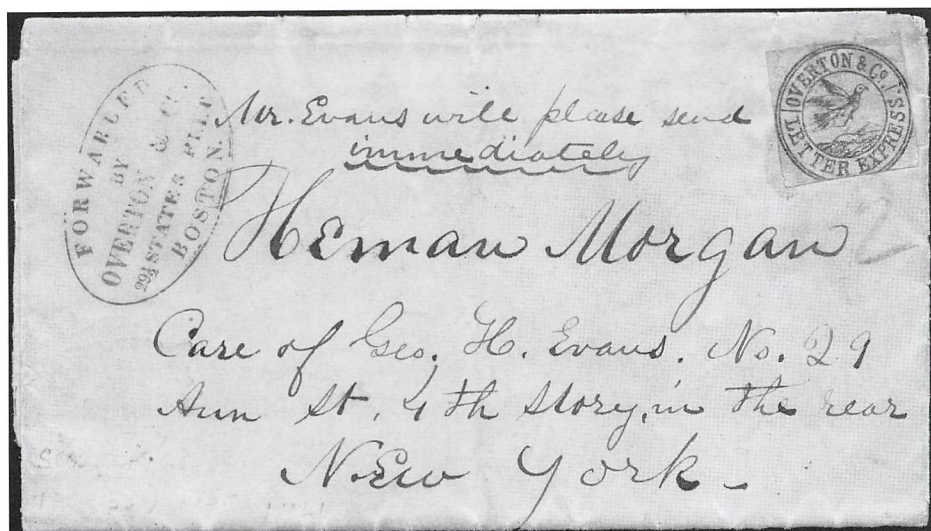


Figure 9. Overton adhesive on a folded letter dated October 4, 1844.
PF 485,660.

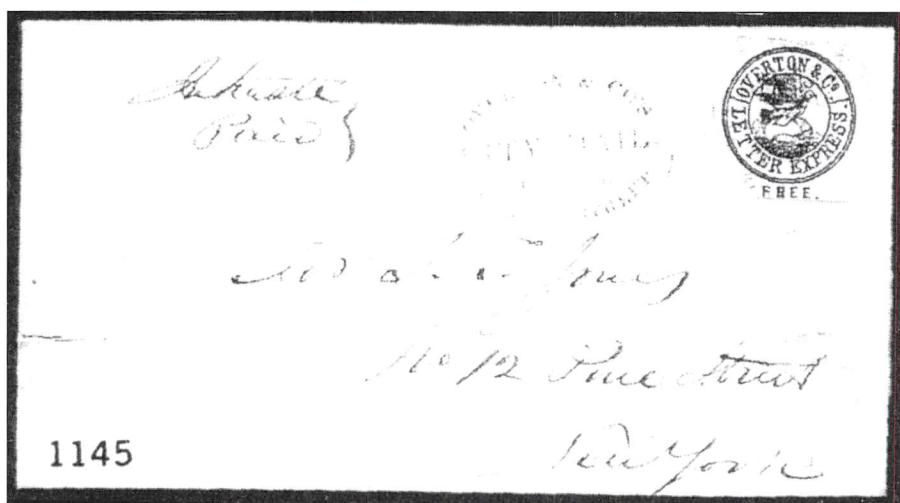


Figure 10. An Overton adhesive on a cover dated February 8, 1845,
addressed to S.T. Jones at 12 Pine Street. This cover originated out of
town. PF 210,499. Siegel, January 23,-24, 1991, Lot 1145.

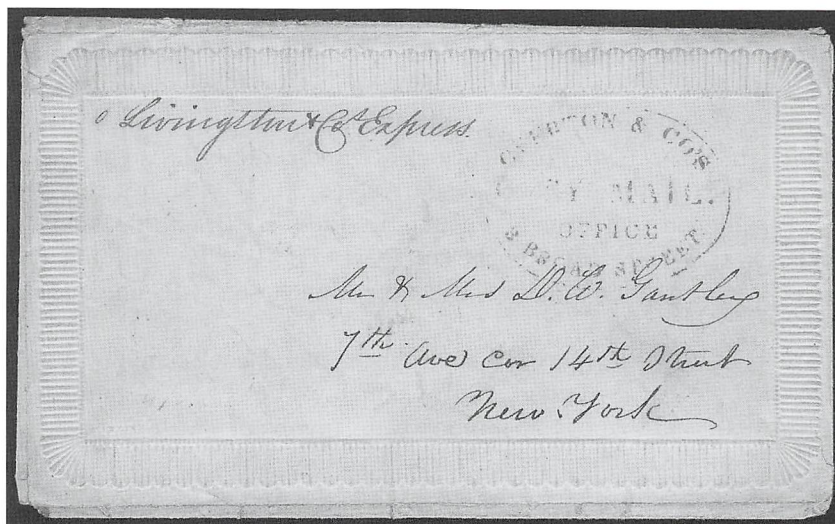


Figure 11. A manuscript “Livingstone & Co.’s Express marking on a cover delivered in New York City by Overton. Siegel, December 19-20, 2007, Lot 2780.

No.	Agency Mark	Color	Usage
453	OVERTON & CO.	Blk	8/10/44-4/11/45
		Red	4/18/45-5/30/45
454	6	mss Grn	fr.N.Y.11/9/44 mss“Am.L.M.Co.”v.B.OVERTON (453) blk to Concord,N.H.

454

Figure 12. The Blake & Davis listing of an Overton & Co. handstamp on a letter from New York addressed to Concord, NH, which was handed to the American Letter Mail Company after Overton brought it to Boston.

Conjunctive Service in New England

The July 22, 1844 advertisement of Overton's expansion included a third area where expanded conjunctive services were offered. This was in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine. The ad offered new service to port towns reached by steamboats such as New Haven, Hartford, Lyme and Norwich in Connecticut; Providence in R.I.; and Hallowell, Augusta, Bangor, and Eastport in Maine. A further notice dated August 20, 1844 shows service had also become available on that date to Fitchburg, Andover, Bradford and Haverhill in Massachusetts as well as to Manchester, N.H. This service addition represented conjunctive use along the Fitchburg R.R., the Manchester R.R. line and the Boston to Maine R.R.

Much of this service would have been done conjunctively with the new owner of the American Letter Mail Company; however, a number of other independent mail and express operations were involved. The *Boston Advertiser* of July 25, 1844 printed a long list of companies operating out of that city through conjunctive services:

Town	Company	Address
Boston	Hale & Co.	23 State Street
New York	Hale & Co.	58 Wall Street
Providence	Hale & Co.	No. Main & Market Square
Philadelphia	Hale & Co.	37 South Third
Nahant, Ms.	P. Drew, Esq.	
New Bedford	Amos Bates	92 Union Street
Worcester	B. Gleason	156 Main Street
Haverhill	J. Bradley	
Norwich	John H. Grave	130 Main Street
Salem	S. Phelps	14 Washington
Manchester	J. S. Tappen	
Danvers	C. W. Simpson	
Topsfield	Joel Lake	
Newburyport	H. T. Crofoot	
Portsmouth, N.H.	T. E. Blunt	
Portland, Me.	C. Racklyst	Canal Bank Building
East Thomaston	C. B. Fales	
Belfast	D. Lane, Jr.	
Bucksport	F. Spofford	
Frankfort	J. Hersey, Jr.	
Hampton	F. Davies	
Camden	E. Cushing	
Bangor	Jerome & Co.	
Bath	Peter Knights	
Gardner	H. Smith & Co.	
Hallowell	Glazer, Master & Smith	
Augusta	E. Friend	

Town	Company	Address
Eastport	J. Gunnison	
Labec	Andrew Ring	
Calais	Thomas Sims	
St. John's, N.B.	J. D. Andrews	
Northampton, Ms.	A. W. Fair	
Springfield, Ms.	W. Bishop	
Hartford, Ct.	Hale & Co.	
New Haven	Webb & Plant	
Pittsfield	E. T. Little	
Albany, N.Y.	Pomeroy & Co.	5 Exchange Place
Utica	D. H. Davidson	
Rome	B. Leonard	
Syracuse	F. A. Smith	
Auburn	J. P. Lightbody	
Geneva	John Fargo	230 River Street
Rochester	L. Farwell	120 River Street
Batavia	L. A. Smith	
Buffalo	Charles Wells	

For a good many of the locations, Overton would have relied upon either Hale or American Letter Mail, both of which operated extensively in New England. This list, however, matches neither the published Hale nor the American Letter Mail lists dated the same week.

One example of an Overton conjunctive service is found on a letter from New York to John M. Daniel, Concord, N. H. dated November 9, 1844, ex-Blake (454 in Blake's *Boston Postmarks to 1890*). See **Figure 12**. It bears the black 34 x 22 mm oval 'FORWARDED BY/OVERTON & CO. /29 ½ STATE STREET/BOSTON' as well as a blue pen '6' rate together with a conjunctive black ink 'Am. L. M. Co.' to show that it was handed over to the American Letter Mail Co. after Overton brought it to Boston. Blake also recorded another such combination from Boston dated October 13, 1844, addressed to Nantucket, with a manuscript 'Am. Mail Co.' The Carmen Puliofito holding has a cover of April 23, 1845 from Boston addressed to Elihu Geer, Hartford Journal, at Hartford, Ct. It bears the black condensed PAID marking of Boston as well as a 'penny delivery' marking. A second example is a printed circular of April 17, 1845 from A. H. Palmer of the American Newspaper Agency, a well known forwarder, to the *Journal* of Portsmouth, N.H.

A conjunctive use from Bangor, Me. is found on a cover of February 25, 1845 to James L. L. Warren, 1 Tremont St., Temple, Boston. It bears the red Jerome PAID as well as a pencil Paid. It is ex-N. Stone having been acquired by Hall October 15, 1930. A second Hall example originated in Bangor and is addressed to John McDaniel, Concord, N.H. It bears a pencil Bangor in the upper left and a pen 'Collect 6' at upper right. It was acquired from Harry Kieffer's New Haven Collectors Shop.

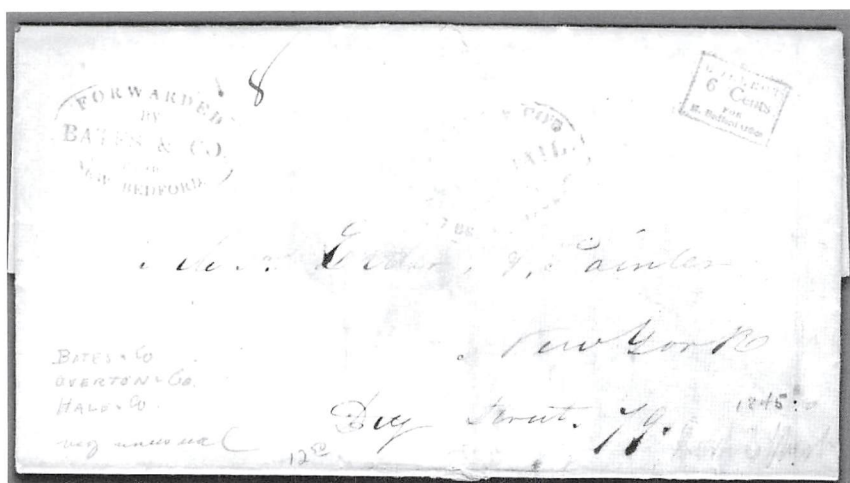


Figure 13. A cover dated May 2, 1845 from Nantucket to New York City which was handled by Bates & Co., Hale & Co., and delivered by Overton & Company from their 7 Broad Street office. Lyons collection.



Figure 14. A front of a folded letter dated May 31, 1845 to New York from New Bedford. This cover did not receive the City Mail oval to show how it was delivered. Siegel, December 19-20, 2007, Lot 2604.

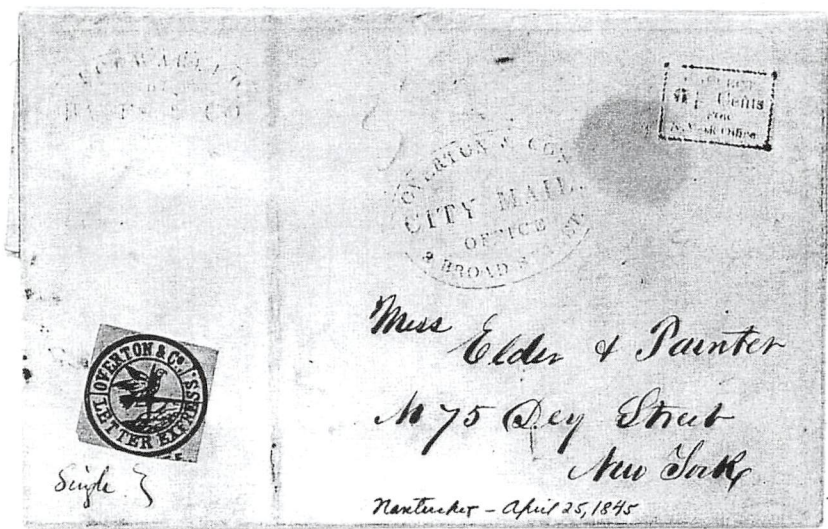


Figure 15. A folded letter dated April 25, 1845 from Nantucket to 75 Dey Street in New York City. The cover has an untied Overton adhesive with traces of “FREE” below. This cover shows conjunctive use with Bates & Co. The Bates & Co. oval is barely visible but it is at the upper left. The box at the upper right was applied by Bates. Boker collection.

Mail originating on Nantucket did not use the American Letter Mail conjunctive service. A Nantucket cover dated May 2, 1845 has the red 33 x 20 mm oval ‘FORWARDED/BY/BATES & CO./FROM/NEW BEDFORD’ and a red boxed 12 x 15 mm ‘COLLECT/6 Cents/for N. BEDFORD OFFICE’ as well as the Overton City Mail, 7 Broad Street oval, see **Figure 13**. A later cover dated May 31, 1845 originating in New Bedford has the Bates red oval and a manuscript ‘8 cents Paid’ to cover delivery in New York, but it did not receive the CITY MAIL oval of New York to show how it was delivered, see **Figure 14**. This may represent a change from an earlier April 25, 1845 ex-Boker cover from Nantucket that is found with an untied Overton adhesive that has traces of the FREE below and shows conjunctive use with Bates, see **Figure 15**. This cover shows the Bates oval at upper left and the rare Bates New York box at upper right (similar to Hale’s) as well as the CITY MAIL 3 Broad oval. The cover addressed to Elder & Painter, 75 Dey Street sold as lot 438 in the Kelleher Emerson local’s sale and resold as lot 141 in the Kelleher Karl Burroughs sale of February 22, 1944 where it was misdescribed as a Hale conjunctive use. However, there is an October 23, 1844 Overton American Letter Mail conjunctive use to Lydia Coffin, Nantucket that has the black Boston 29½ State St. Overton oval and black Paid and an American Letter manuscript directional. It is in the Hall holding ex-Harry Kieffer’s New Haven Collectors Shop.

Two covers in my stampless holding show possible conjunctive use with Pomeroy in 1845. The first is dated January 28, 1845 and bears the large red PAID associated with Pomeroy (although Blake notes it on Bale adhesives) as well as the

black Overton Boston oval. It is another late use of the Pomeroy PAID. This ex-Blake cover is addressed to the publisher Appleton & Co., 35 Summer Street, and notes no word from California, which is expected shortly, if Santa Ana does not prevent. The second is a letter of February 20, 1845 to P.T. Jackson, 4 Pemberton Square, Boston reporting that the writer may have to give up the house. Along with the black Boston Overton marking it is the same red PAID associated with Pomeroy, which is stricken out with 'not paid' added.

An advertisement in the Boston *Daily Mail* of October 27, 1845 gives an indication of how conjunctive operations with the express companies worked in New England at the end of the Overton City Mail local operation:

EASTERN EXPRESSES
OFFICE NO. 8 COURT STREET
BOSTON
GUNNISON'S-Eastport, Calais and St. John
JEROME & CO. Bangor
CARPENTER & CO., Augusta, Bath and Hallowell
CHILD & CO., Portland
WALKER & JACKSON, Portsmouth
FORBES, Newburyport
EASTMAN, Salem

All of these, with the exception of Carpenter, are known to have been in operation during 1844 and could have provided conjunctive service. Others such as Gray's Lowell independent mail operation and Hale's Great Eastern operation also existed. Overton's Boston office had only to take a letter to a location such as 8 Court Street to find an express going to the desired location. There were some 30-50 expresses out of Boston at this time. Most of the possible conjunctive services are not recorded on Overton covers. I have recorded those with Overton adhesives as well as those found on stampless covers.

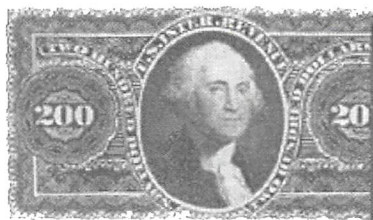
To be continued...

MOVING
Let us know.

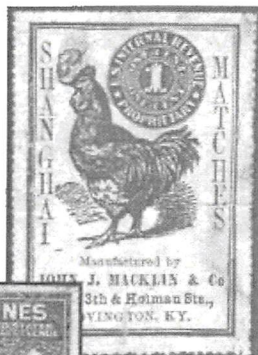
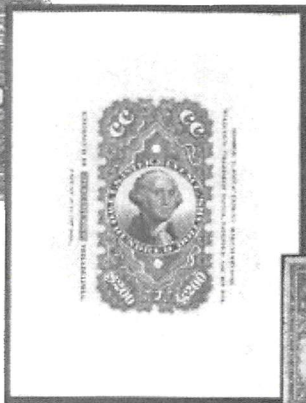


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