

THE PENNY POST

Official Journal Of The Carriers And Locals Society



A cover from Cincinnati to Oldenburg, Germany dated September 24, 1860 which was taken to the post office by the Cincinnati carrier. The L02 carrier stamp was applied on top of the postage. The postage was paid by a 5¢ brown #30A stamp and a 10¢ green #32 stamp, both from the 1857 issue. Ex-Lapham, Armitage and Hall.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

FLOYD'S PENNY POST

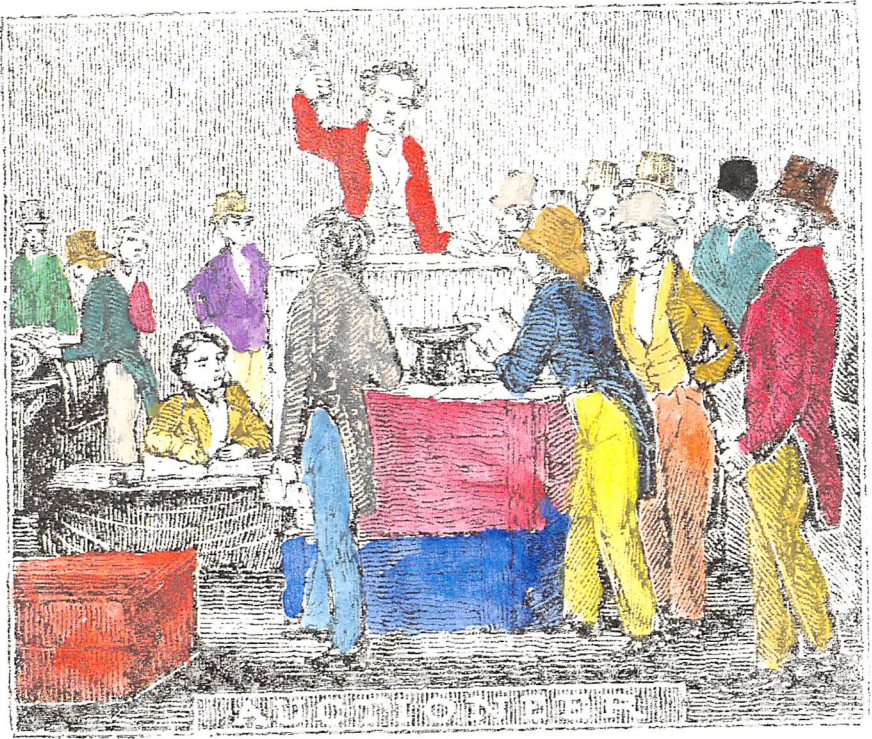
1855, 1857 AND 1861 10¢ GREEN STAMPS WITH CARRIERS
AND LOCAL POSTS

NEWLY DISCOVERED HUSSEY OVAL HANDSTAMPS

FAUNCE'S PENNY POST

HACKNEY & BOLTE PENNY POST

IS IT A CARRIER FEE OR A DROP LETTER CHARGE?



Public Stamp Auction

Carriers and Locals Society Auction #28

Date: ?????

Auction Manager Wanted

Interested?

Contact: Clifford Alexander or Larry Lyons

THE PENNY POST

VOL. 24 NO. 2



APRIL 2016

The Carriers and Locals Society, Inc.
APS Affiliate 211

Official Journal Of The Carriers and Locals Society

Published quarterly in January, April, July and October.
Price per issue: \$10.00 for members, \$12.00 for non-members.

Website: www.pennypost.org

CONTENTS

Editor's Message	Pages 2-3
Floyd's Penny Post by Larry Lyons	Pages 4-14
1855, 1857 and 1861 10¢ Green Stamps with Carriers and Locals – Part I by Clifford J. Alexander and Michael Perlman	Pages 17-28
Newly Discovered Hussey Oval Handstamps by Larry Lyons	Pages 32-40
Faunce's Penny Post by Larry Lyons	Pages 41-44
Hackney & Bolte Penny Post by Larry Lyons	Pages 45-50
Is it a Carrier Fee or a Drop Letter Charge? by Clifford J. Alexander	Pages 51-56

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

Chairman:	Clifford Alexander, 8721 Bluedale St., Alexandria, VA 22308 E-mail: clifford.alexander@klgates.com
President:	Dr. Vernon Morris, Jr., 128 South Huckleberry, Lake Drive, Sebring, FL 33875 Email: doctorcoverdude@gmail.com
First Vice President:	John Bowman, 14409 Pentridge Dr., Corpus Christi, TX 78410 E-mail: jb Bowman@stx.rr.com
Second Vice President:	Byron Sandfield, 6440 N. Central Exp., Suite 316, Dallas, TX 75206
Secretary / Treasurer:	Martin Richardson, P.O. Box 74, Grosse Ile, MI 48138 E-mail: MartinR362@aol.com
Auction Manager:	Wanted

DIRECTORS

Cliff Alexander, Larry Ballantyne, Alan Cohen, Larry Lyons, Vernon Morris,
Martin Richardson, Steven Roth, William Sammis, David Snow, Gordon Stimmell

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief	Larry Lyons, 7 Brightfield Lane, Westport, CT 06880 Email: llyons@philatelicfoundation.org
Assistant Editor	John Bowman, 14409 Pentridge Dr., Corpus Christi, TX 78410
Carriers	Scott R. Trepel, 60 East 56th St., New York, NY 10022-3219
Expresses	William Sammis, 436 Thomas Road, Ithaca, NY 14850
Fakes and Forgeries	Clifford Alexander, 8721 Bluedale St., Alexandria, VA 22308

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

Editor's Message

By
Larry Lyons

This issue of *The Penny Post* will have reached you in the weeks prior to World Stamp Show NY 2016, the once-a-decade special mega event in the United States. I was fortunate to have attended Washington 2006 and San Francisco 1997, so this will be my third major event. As a “seasoned veteran” of these spectacular shows I will give you some pointers on what to do and what to expect. First, if you didn’t sign up and buy a ticket at least six months ago for one of the scheduled special dinner events you probably won’t be able to get a late ticket. The Philatelic Foundation and the Collectors Club of New York will hold a joint gala event on Saturday evening, May 28th at the Bryant Park Grill just behind the New York Public Library. This dinner will kick off a week of special dinners by philatelic organizations. The PF-Collectors Club dinner sold out their 220 tickets as the year 2016 got underway.

The Carriers and Locals Society

Look for the C&LS booth at the show. You will find Chairman Clifford Alexander or President Dr. Vernon Morris, Jr. at the booth meeting and greeting and giving away issues of *The Penny Post* to prospective new members. Anyone who signs up at the show as a new member of the Society will receive a free valuable carrier or local post cover. The C&LS will also have a free breakfast event on Saturday, May 28th. The location is Guy & Gallard, 240 West 40th Street, at 8:30 AM. Note it is a free breakfast. The C&LS will also hold a Society meeting. Check the events schedule for presentations as well.

Preparing to See the Show

I have found that preparations are necessary before entering the gates for this enormous event. I advise you to read the list of exhibits and decide which ones you want to spend time viewing. The exhibits will be shown in more than 1100 frames containing over 18,000 pages. It would take over a year of time to read all of the exhibited pages! Choose the ones you want to see and go directly to them and enjoy what has been meticulously researched and presented for your enjoyment.

There will be an astounding number of stamp dealers at the show who have extensively prepared for this event with avid buying, certifying and organizing of stamps and covers for your purchase. You will be busy adding to your collection.

There will be several outstanding auctions held during the show which will attract heavy competitive bidding. At least three of the auctions will have spectacular and rare carrier and local post material.

Enjoy the Show

For me the best part of the show is getting to visit and talk to fellow collectors. It is also an experience to view an exhibit with another Society friend. When you make comments to each other the exchange of knowledge broadens one’s perspective.

Mission Statement

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

Appreciation

Special thanks to Alan Cohen and David Snow for being my constant critics and proofreaders. Special thanks to Scott Trepel for his efforts in our field and for being our patron saint in memory of Richard Schwartz.

Final Message

Enjoy NY2016, enjoy this issue of *The Penny Post*, and most importantly Happy Collecting!



ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
H. R. Harmer Global Philatelic Network	15
World Stamp Show 2016	16
Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions	29
Stanley M. Piller	30
Daniel F. Kelleher Auctions	31
Available	Inside Front Cover
Eric Jackson	Inside Back Cover
Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc.	Back Cover

Floyd's Penny Post

By
Larry Lyons

It has been over 19 years since the last scholarly article on Floyd's Penny Post was written by Gordon Stimmell.¹ In the issue following the appearance of the Stimmell article is another concerning the forgeries of the Floyd's Penny Post written by yours truly.² It is time to see if more information has become available and perhaps some further insights and conclusions can be presented.

The early Stimmell article presented the three handstamps of the Floyd's Penny Post. See **Figure 1**.



Figure 1. The three handstamps used during the life of the Floyd's Penny Post. Do they have specific periods of use?

The 1997 article drew conclusions concerning the period of use of these three different handstamps and perhaps the succeeding 19 years uncovered more covers, more data and different conclusions on the period of use of these handstamps.

In order to do a review of the Floyd's Penny Post I first surveyed my 500 pages of auction sales extracts for this local post. As I reviewed the pages I separated the results into the following tables:

<u>Table</u>	<u>Subject</u>
I	Blue 68L1 adhesives on covers to the mails
II	Blue 68L1 adhesives on locally delivered covers.
III	Brown 68L2 adhesives on covers to the mails
IV	Brown 68L2 adhesives on locally delivered covers
V	Green 68L3 adhesives on cover
VI	Floyd's covers from the mails
VII	Floyd's stampless covers

¹ "Exploring Enigmas in Floyd's Penny Post, Gordon Stimmell," *The Penny Post*, January 1997, Vol. 7, No. 1, pages 4-9.

² "Floyd's Penny Post Forgeries," Larry Lyons, *The Penny Post*, April 1997, Vol. 7, No. 2, pages 16-23.

The seven tables would record the date, addressee or destination, postage stamps, and the handstamp on the cover. It was hoped that doing this work would produce results which could be scrutinized and reviewed. When doing **Table II**, blue 68L1 adhesives on locally delivered covers I employed a technique I developed early in my research gathering days. I drew little diagrams for myself of the handstamp on the adhesives, whether the handstamp caught a corner, was on an angle or was upside down. I would also note if the stamp was on an angle and sometimes I would note the position relationship between the stamp and the address. In this manner I would be able to differentiate covers to the same addressee as being the same cover or a different one. The seven tables record about 85 covers and a lot of useful information.

Year Dating and Important Dates

Some historical data is helpful in providing year dates for covers when the year is not included inside the letter. These bits of helpful data are as follows:

- 1. The earliest documented use of the 3¢ (65) 1861 adhesive is August 19, 1861.
- 2. The 1857 issue (#26) was invalid in Chicago after August 27, 1861.
- 3. John R. Floyd established his local post in early July 1860.
- 4. John Floyd sold his post to Charles W. Mappa on June 20, 1861.
- 5. Floyd stayed on with Mappa into the fall of 1861.
- 6. Before May 1862 Mappa sold the post to Kimball & Waterman.³
- 7. The latest date of a Floyd's stamp is a 68L3 on a cover dated Nov. 2, 1862.

Table I
Blue 68L1 adhesives on Letters Taken to the Mails

Date	Addressee	Postage	Handstamp
June 28 (62)	Col. Spencer, St. Louis, PF	3-#63	circle
March 25 (61)	Miss Annie Hale, Grafton, Mass	#26	Dbl. oval
March 8	Michigan		
June 14 (62)	Mr. H.C. Spencer, St. Louis PF	#65	Circle
April 21, 1862	St. Louis	#65	
Jan 31, 1862?	John_____ Michigan, PF	#65	Starburst
Jan 29 (61)	Ohio	#26	
Sept 8 (62)	Wisconsin	#65	
Sept 3 (62)	Water Cure, Wisconsin	#65	
May 15 (62)	Ann Douglas, Thompsonville, Conn	#7 severed	Circle
Nov 30 (60)	Mr. J.C. Grier, Peoria, Ill.	U27	Starburst
Jan 29 (62)	Michigan PF	#65	Starburst
June 28 (62)	Mr. H.C. Spencer, St. Louis, PF	3- #63	Circle

³ "Exploring Enigmas in Floyd's Penny Post," Gordon Stimmell, *The Penny Post*, January 1997, Vol. 7, No. 1, page 5.

Table II
Blue 68L1 Adhesives on Locally Delivered Mail

Date	Addressee	Handstamp
	Principal Ogden School	Dbl. oval
Dec. 21, 1861	Wm. Lantz, Esq. 371 Michigan Ave PF	Dbl. oval
	Katie Cure	Dbl. oval
	Col. CP & Anon	Dbl. oval
	H.B. Rogue Esq.	Starbursts
	Rogue Esq.	Starburst
Feb. 5 1862	Mr. Kimball	ms X
	Katie Cure, patriotic	Dbl. oval
	Katie Cure, valentine PF	Dbl. oval
1860	Rev. Jeremiah Porter, PF	Dbl. oval
-	-	Dbl. oval
	Kimball Esq.	Dbl. oval
	Katie Cure	Blotchy dbl. oval
	Manhattan Life Ins. Co. PF	Starburst
	Katie Cure PF	Dbl. oval
	Katie Cure, Union & Constitution PF	Dbl. oval
1861	Principal Ogden School PF	Dbl. oval
April 3, 1861	Public School Impr. Sta.	Dbl. oval
	Ed McConnell	Dbl. oval
	Meredith, Esq.	Circle
Jan. 19	Ed McConnell PF	Dbl. oval
	John Kimball, Esq. PF	Dbl. oval
Feb. 1861		Dbl. oval
	68L1 stamps on back	Starburst
Sept. 24, 1861	John Kimball, Esq. PF	Dbl. oval
	Wm. Barth PF	Dbl. oval
1861	John Kimball, Esq.	Dbl. oval
Dec. 21, 1861	H.B. Rogue, Esq. PF	Dbl. oval
Sept. 1861	John Kimball, Esq.	Dbl. oval
	Wm. Barth	Dbl. oval
1861	Mr. Kimball Principal Ogden School	Dbl. oval
1861	PF	Dbl. oval
	Wardsworth	Circle
1861	Mr. J. C. Kimball	Dbl. oval
	E. M. Mc Connell PF	Dbl. oval
	Mrs. Lantz PF	Dbl. oval
	Katie Cure PF	Dbl. oval
	Kimball, Principal, Ogden School PF	Dbl. oval
	Mr. E. Kimball, Esq.	Dbl. oval

Table III
Brown 68L2 Adhesives on Letters taken to the Mails

Date	Addressee	Postage	Handstamps
Aug 21 (1860)	Ronssell	#26	Starburst
(1860)	Daniel Hovey, Esq. Bristol, Ill	#26	Starburst
July 16 (1860)	(Patriotic) Lowell, Mass.	#26	Starburst
Sept. 4, 1860	Frank Bracken, South Bend, Ind.	#26	Starburst
Aug ? 3? (1860)	Charles Will, Hamburg Villa, Mich.	#26	Starburst
Jan 29 (1861?)	Ohio	#26	Dbl. oval

Table IV
Brown 68L2 Adhesives on Locally Delivered Mail

Date	Addressee	Handstamp
July 10, 1859	John R. Floyd business card	None
Oct. 9 , 1860	Mrs. Lamb	Starburst
Oct. 1, 1860	Jane Franklin to John Kenzie	Starburst
	John R. Floyd business card, Civil War logo Am. Exp. Co. and torn adhesive	None

Table V
Green 68L3 Adhesives on Cover

Date	Addressee	Postage	Handstamps
Nov 3, 1862	Field, Esq. Atlanta Ill PF	U35	Circle
Oct 21, 1862			
1862?	E.G. Mason, Local Del.		Circle

Table VI
Floyd's Covers from the Post Office

Date	Addressee	Postage	Handstamps
May 1862	Legal size, from St. Louis	#65	Starburst
April 12, 1862	Ellen King from St. Louis (68L1)	#65	Circle
1862?	Katie Cure, patriotic (68L1)	#65	Dbl. oval
April 21, 1862	Ellen King from St. Louis (68L1)	#65	Circle
1862	Mrs. Ellen King from St. Louis (68L1)	3 - #63	Starburst
May 1862	Mrs. Ellen Whiton King (2 – 68L1, 1 DNO)	3 - #63	Starburst

Table VII
Floyd's Stampless Covers

Date	Addressee	Postage	Handstamps
May 7 (61)	Rordy, Philadelphia	#26	Dbl. oval
April 7, (62)	Berlin, Wisconsin	#64b	Starburst
Feb 28 (62)	Ellen King from St. Louis	#65	Circle
(62)	Ellen King from St. Louis Rohrers Com College PF	#65	Circle
Sept 26 (likely 62)	Ellen King from St. Louis, Ill Writing Academy and Thath. Inst.	#65	Circle
Sept 28 (likely 62)	Elliot King, from St. Louis	#65	Circle
Oct 4, 1862	Ann Noble to Thomsonville, Conn.	#65	Circle
July 8 (62)	Ellen King, from St. Louis	#65	Circle
July 17, 1862	To Pennsylvania	#65	Circle
Sept 13 1862 ?	Mrs. Ellen King	#65	Circle
Jan 27, 1862	Miss M.A. Lawton from Philadelphia	#65	Starburst
April 7, (62)	Ellen King	#65	Starburst

Local Delivery

Date	Addressee	Postage	Handstamps
Jan 31, 1862	H. B. Rogue, Esq.		Starburst
	Esq.		Starburst
1860	Ill. State Trooper Booklet		Starburst
Aug 2, 1861	Elliot McConnell, Esq. from Chicago Fire and Marine Ins. Co.		Dbl. oval

Not Genuine

Date	Addressee	Postage	Handstamps
April 1874 ???	C. Rui Esq.		Starburst



Figure 2. Floyd's Penny Post blue 68L1 adhesive on a cover dated June 28 (1862) to St. Louis. The Floyd's stamp is tied by Floyd's circular handstamp. The postage was paid by three 1¢ blue, #63 stamps. Ex-Middendorf, PF



Figure 3. Floyd's Penny Post brown 68L2 adhesive on a cover to Lowell, Mass dated July 16 (1860). The postage was paid by the 3¢ dull red, #26 stamp. Spink Shreve Galleries, Floyd R. Risvold collection, January 27-29, 2010, Lot 761.



Figure 4. Floyd's Penny Post green 68L3 stamp on a cover to Atlanta, Ill, dated Nov 3, 1862. The Floyd stamp is tied by Floyd's circle cancel. This is the latest known Floyd's use. Siegel Auction Galleries (Geisler collection), December 3, 2008, Lot 1184.

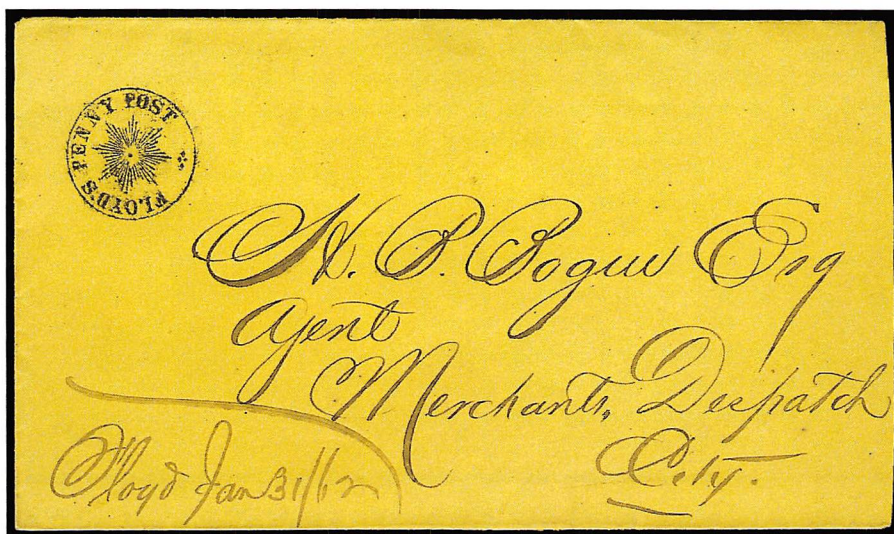


Figure 5. A stampless cover dated January 31, 1862 with a sunburst handstamp used during the Kimball and Waterman ownership of the post. Schuyler Rumsey, December 6-8, 2010, Lot 1254.

Summary of the Types of Handstamps

Table

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Totals
Handstamp type								
Circle	4	2			2	2	8	18
Dbl. oval	1	32	1			1	2	37
Starburst	3	4	5	2		3	7	24
ms. X		1						1

Summaries

Of the approximately 85 covers I have recorded, 80 have identified handstamps. About 58 of the covers have some dating. Perhaps a review of the different tables will encourage some further results.

Review of the tables

Table V contains the three known green, 68L3 adhesives on covers. Two are fully dated and are Oct 21, 1862 and Nov 3, 1862. It is presumed the third cover would be within or in close proximity to these dates. The cancel found on these covers is the circle. The first conclusion that is drawn is that the green 68L3 stamp was issued under the ownership of Kimball & Waterman and was probably issued in the last few weeks that the post existed. Because the green, 68L3 adhesive, saw so little use it is rare with only three recorded examples on cover.

Now let's examine the use of the brown, 68L2 adhesive which can be found in **Tables III** and **IV**. There are a total of ten examples recorded on cover in the two tables. Six of the examples were taken to the post office, two were locally delivered and two are on John R. Floyd business cards. Once of the brown stamps on a business card has a date that precedes by a year the recorded date that John R. Floyd established his local post. The conjecture is that Floyd or someone else placed the stamp on the business card to give it to someone without regard to the date on the card. **Table IV** has two locally delivered letters with the brown 68L2 adhesive dated Oct 1, 1860 and Oct 9, 1860 respectively. The starburst cancel appears on both of these covers. **Table III** has four letters taken to the post office with the brown 68L2 adhesive with the dates of July, August and September of 1860. A fifth example of the brown, 68L2 adhesive is found on a letter to Ohio dated January 29. Since Floyd's Penny Post didn't start until July 1860 this can't be an 1860 use. Also since the 1857 issue #26 adhesive, on this cover was invalid in Chicago after August 27, 1861 this cannot be an 1862 use. It is therefore, most certainly an 1861 use.

The seven examples of the brown 68L2 adhesive which were used between July 16, 1860 and Oct 9 1860 all have starburst cancels. The one example of the brown 68L2 adhesive on a letter determined to be January 29, 1861 has a double oval cancel. All of these examples are at least five months before John Floyd sold his post to Charles Mappa on June 20, 1861. The conclusion must be the Brown 68L2 adhesives were all used while Floyd owned the post.

Table VI records six letters with blue 68L1 adhesives picked up at the post office and delivered by the local post. **Table VII** records eight letters without Floyd's adhesives picked up at the post office and delivered by Floyd's Penny Post. It is clear from these 14 letters picked up at the post office that the Floyd's Penny Post routinely picked up mail for Ellen King and delivered it to her address. The six letters with blue 68L1 adhesives picked up at the post office are seemingly all from April and May of 1862. The eight stampless covers picked up by Floyd's Penny Post and delivered to the King family date from February 28, 1862 to September 28 1862. Excluding the February 28, 1862 example we find 13 letters from April 7, 1862 through September 26, 1862 picked up at the post office and delivered to the King family. Gordon Stimmell had stated in his 1997 article that "before May 1862 Mappa sold the local post to Kimball & Waterman." Perhaps the sale took place in April 1862 and the pick-up from the post office service to the King family was a service primarily under the Kimball & Waterman ownership. It is also noted that 8 of the letters carried from the post office have the circle cancel. The two from January 1862 and April 7, 1862 have a starburst cancel as do two from May 1862. One example of the mail carried from the post office has a double oval cancel. This is from 1862.

Period of Use of the Cancels

Table VIII shows the periods of use of the three different Floyd's Penny Post cancels for which dates are indicated or can be determined as explained in this article. From this table we can see that the circle cancel was used as early as February 1862 and continued through the end of the post in November of 1862. This starts under the Charles Mappa ownership of the post and continued under the ownership period of Kimball and Waterman.

Table VIII indicates the starburst cancel in use from the start of the Post in July 1860 through February of 1861. This would be during the time the post was owned by John Floyd. The starburst makes a second appearance in January-May 1862 under the ownership of Charles Mappa. I did not determine if this was a new device, different from the one in use almost a year earlier.

Table VIII indicates use of the double oval cancel from January through December of 1861. In addition to the nine examples recorded in the table, there are 27 more examples of the double oval cancel without a known date. Five of the 27 examples are noted with a year 1861 date without a month. I would postulate that the 22 other letters with the double oval cancel are from 1861. 32 of the double oval cancels are on locally delivered mail with the blue 68L1 adhesive. One double oval cancel is on a letter possibly from 1860. So it is concluded the double oval cancel began under the John Floyd ownership and continued under the Charles Mappa ownership. It is not found under the Kimball and Waterman ownership of the post. In 1997 Gordon Stimmell attributed the period of use of the double oval cancel to late 1860 though early 1862. Although I did not confirm any early 1862 uses. The period of use of the double oval cancel is effectively confirmed by this study. The only difference in the two studies is the eight examples in my study of a starburst cancel in use from January 1862 through May of 1862.

Table VIII
Period of Use of the Cancels

Double Oval	Circle	Starburst		
		1	Jul	1860
		2	Aug	
		1	Sept	
		2	Oct	
		1	Nov	
			Dec	
1		1	Jan	1861
		1	Feb	
1			Mar	
1			Apl	
1			May	
			Jun	
			July	
1			Aug	
2			Sep	
			Oct	
			Nov	
2			Dec	
		4	Jan	1862
	1		Feb	
			Mar	
	2	2	Apl	
	1	2	May	
	3		Jun	
	2		July	
			Aug	
	3		Sep	
	2		Oct	
	1		Nov	

The Starburst Cancel

From the research presented in this article we know the Floyd's starburst cancel was used during two distinct periods of time. The first use was by John Floyd from July 1860 through February 1861 and the second use was in the first five months of 1862 under the ownership of Charles Mappa. We know that Floyd stayed on with Mappa into the fall of 1861 and was a part-time drill instructor. On January 6, 1862 John Floyd departed to be a full-time soldier. Did Mappa begin re-using the starburst as a patriotic symbol upon the departure of John Floyd into the Civil War?

Was the 1862 use of the starburst cancel a reuse of the same device used by John Floyd 11 months earlier or was a new device made? Not an easy question for me to answer. I compared the starburst strike from a stampless cover dated

January 31, 1862 to a starburst strike on a cover with a brown 68L2 adhesive and a date of October 1, 1860. I compared them at 150%. See **Figure 6**.

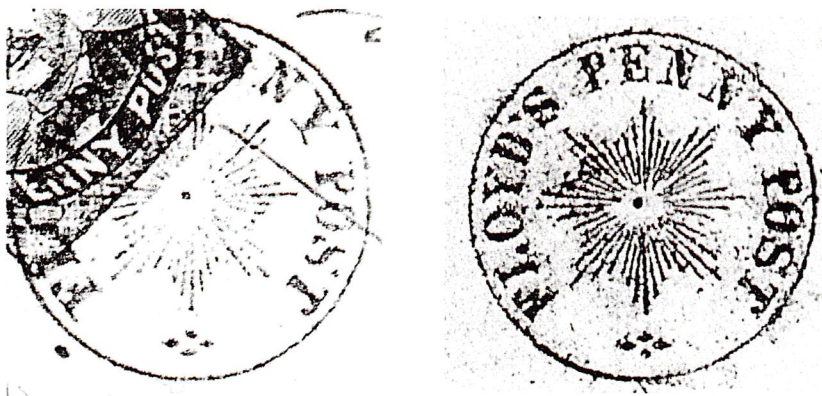


Figure 6. The starburst cancel from 1860 is at the left and the starburst cancel from 1862 is at the right.

The starburst strikes from 1860 and 1862 are extremely similar. I don't believe a new device would precisely have the same spatial relationship between the lines in the starburst and the lettering around the circle. Very close examination shows some very minor differences in the top of the "T" in "POST" and the "Y" in "PENNY." Perhaps these letters were repaired. The differences in the letters could just as easily be explained by inking differences. I do not think the reintroduction of the starburst cancel coinciding with the departure of John Floyd into the Civil War was a coincidence.

Additional Information

Most reprints of Floyd's Penny Post can easily be determined by color. The one exception is the blue stamp. Most blue originals are on thin machine made paper which is consistently .0022" thick.

All of the reprints are on thicker paper which range in thickness from .0028" to .0032" to .0038" thick. The one complication is one later printing of the originals in medium blue color is .0032." The way to distinguish this original from the reprints of the same thickness is that the originals are more crisply printed and the plate does not show the damages that appear on the reprints. A combination of color, inking and thickness is necessary to determine an original from a reprint.

Final Comments

Floyd's Penny Post lasted for nearly 2½ years under three ownerships. The owners of this local post had a fairly friendly relationship with the Chicago postmaster and the post was quite successful. The post closed six months before the end of the local post period. After July 1, 1863 the post office included the pick-up and the delivery of mail in the price of the adhesives used for postage.

A Selection from Our May 2016 Sale and June New York 2016 Rarities Sales

Featuring Selections from "The Erivan United States and Confederate Collection",
As well as "The Don Peterson Spanish Philippines", "The Jude Wanniski Russia",
With Many Other Interesting and Important Items



Consign Local – Sell Global

We Sell It All – Sell Your Collection Where It Sells Best! Contact our philatelic experts today for more information. Please call 800.782.6771 to speak with a philatelic expert today in regards to consigning your collection or individual stamps.

See us at NY2016, Booth #729



H.R. HARMER

GLOBAL PHILATELIC NETWORK, INC.
Fine Stamp Auctions, Since 1940

2680 Walnut Avenue, Suite AB, Tustin CA 92780 • 800.782.6771 • 714.389.9178 • Fax: 714.389.9189
Email: info@hrharmer.com • www.hrharmer.com HRH PP 3.17.16

World Stamp Show



May 28 – June 4, 2016

New York City

www.ny2016.org

1855, 1857 and 1861 Issue 10¢ Green Stamps on Covers with Carrier, Local Post and Express Company Stamps

Part I: Government Carriers and Local Posts

By

Clifford J. Alexander

and

Michael Perlman

A 10¢ green stamp with an image of George Washington was issued primarily for transcontinental mail when the Postal Act of March 3, 1855 raised the postage rate from 6¢ to 10¢ per 1/2 ounce for letters sent 3,000 miles or greater. The first 10¢ stamp issued in 1847 had been demonetized in 1851 and was no longer valid to prepay postage.¹ The 1855 design was printed by Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. of Philadelphia and issued both imperforate and perforated until the Civil War prompted a second demonetization when a different 1861 10¢ green design was introduced. See **Figure 1**.

This is Part I of a two part series of articles on the 10¢ green stamps used prior to July 1, 1863 on covers with carrier and local post stamps. It summarizes the types of 10¢ stamps issued, describes and illustrates some of the more unusual covers, and lists all 28 covers recorded by the authors. We found three covers with a 10¢ green and carrier stamp and 15 in combination with stamps of local posts.

Carriers and Local Posts

Carrier and local post stamps were used primarily during the 1850s to prepay “To the Mails” service in large cities, as well as intra-city collections and deliveries. As the phrase indicates, To the Mails service involved picking up mail from a collection box or patron and delivering it to the post office. Generally these letters were for delivery to other cities, but in some cases, letters collected were held at the post office to be picked up by the addressee (“drop letters”). The latest cover found with a carrier stamp and 10¢ green was brought to the Cincinnati post office with an Eagle Carrier stamp and is dated September 14, 1860.

There also was a “From the Mails” service, that involved a carrier or local post picking up mail from the post office and delivering it to an address within the city. We did not find any From the Mail covers with a 10c green stamp. Use of a carrier or local stamp to prepay From the Mails service was unusual because the fee typically was paid directly to the carrier or messenger in cash by the addressee. In addition, local posts were at a disadvantage because the U.S. Post Office Department

¹ See Thomas J. Alexander, “Demonetization of the 1847 Issue,” *The Chronicle* 174, Vol. 49, No. 2 (May 1997), at pages ii-xii.

(POD) opposed competition from private local posts and as a matter of policy would hand over letters to its own carrier department for delivery to addressees.²

Although the owner of Blood’s Despatch Express Post, Charles Kochersperger, had won the law suit brought by the government, the POD’s aggressive prosecution of local posts achieved its objective in January of 1862 when Kochersperger announced he was closing the post. The only notable local posts established in the 1840’s and 1850’s that remained in business after 1862 were Boyd’s City Express and Hussey’s Special Messenger, in New York City. These two companies continued to operate primarily a “special messenger” business for local city mail in New York City until the 1880’s and later primarily delivering notices, circulars and bills for commercial customers. The latest local post cover in our survey is dated December 21, 1862 and has a 10¢ green and Boyd’s City Express stamp (*Scott* no. 20L17).

Types of 10¢ Green Stamps

The *Scott U.S. Specialized Catalogue* lists four types of the 1855 issue 10¢ green stamp. The plate made in 1855 also was used for the 1857 issue stamps. As a result, the same four types are found in both the 1855 and 1857 issues, with the difference that the 1857 issue is perforated and the earlier is not. A new plate and fifth perforated type was introduced in 1859.

It is not the intent of this article to provide a detailed description of the differences among the fifteen types of 10¢ green stamps listed by *Scott* for the 1855, 1857 and 1861 issues. A good analysis of the 10¢ green and other classic stamps can be found on the website of the U.S. Philatelic Classic Society at www.uspcs.org. However, the following table lists the *Scott Specialized Catalogue* numbers for the 1855, 1857 and 1859 types and also identifies the principal differences:

Table 1
1855 and 1857 10¢ Green Stamps

<u>Types</u>	<u>1855</u> <u>Imperf</u>	<u>1857</u> <u>Perfs</u>	<u>1859</u> <u>Perfs</u>	<u>Description</u>
I	13	31	--	Relief C: Incomplete design at top and almost complete at bottom. No re-entries at top or bottom.
II	14	32	--	Relief A: Full design at top and incomplete at bottom.
III	15	33	--	Relief B: Incomplete design at top and nearly complete at bottom.
IV	16	34	--	Relief C: Re-entries were made at top, bottom or both.
V	--	--	35	Three pearls are absent at the lower left or right side.

² See Steven Roth, “The Unpaid 1¢ Carrier Collection Fee of 1860: Its Origin and the Anomaly,” *The Chronicle* 179, Vol. 50, No. 3 (August 1998), at page 175.



Figure 1. 1855, 1857 and 1863 Ten Cent Green Stamp Issues.
Courtesy of Siegel Auction Galleries.



Figure 2. The last known use of the Eagle Carrier stamp in Cincinnati on a cover to Oldenburg, Germany. The 10¢ green stamp together with a 5¢ stamp paid the postage.

Fears that U. S. stamps would be sold by the Confederate States of America to finance war efforts prompted the government to demonetize all outstanding stamps (except the Eagle Carrier) in August of 1861. As a result, a new 10¢ green stamp was issued. Two of the six types listed by the *Scott Specialized Catalogue* were issued before July 1, 1863 and may be found with carrier, local or express company stamps. Type I of the 1861 issue is listed as Scott 62B and Type II as 68. Unlike Type I, Type II has a heavy curved line under the top stars and the ornaments at the top have an outer line.

The *Scott Catalogue* has 11 separate listings for the 1855, 1857 and 1861 10¢ green issues that were in use prior to July 1, 1863. The following is a list of the Scott numbers and the number of covers in the survey: 13(1); 14(4); 15(6); 14 or 15(4); 16 (1); 31(0); 32(2); 33(0); 34(0); 35(0), 62B(1); 68(3). The stamps on some covers could not be identified because of inadequate information.

Carriers

Table 2 lists the two covers we found with the 10¢ green stamp and a semi-official or official carrier stamp. “Semi-official” carrier stamps were issued by the carrier departments of eleven large city post offices. In addition, the U.S. POD in 1851 issued two “official” carrier stamps-- the Franklin (L01) and Eagle (L02) designs.

One of the covers with a semi-official carrier stamp was from Philadelphia and the other from Boston. We found only one 10¢ green with an Eagle Carrier stamp. It has a Cincinnati September 14, 1860 circular date stamp on an envelope addressed to Oldenburg, Germany and is the last known use of the Eagle Carrier stamp in Cincinnati. See **Figure 2**.

The Postal Law of March 3, 1863 ended the “carrier fee period” when the separate fee for carrier service was eliminated. Effective July 1, 1863, the cost of carrier collections and deliveries in large cities where the service was authorized was included in the regular postage rate. As a result, there was no longer any use for carrier stamps. Prior to 1860, carrier departments ceased printing their own stamps when the 1¢ regular issue stamps were allowed to be used to prepay carrier fees. The Eagle Carrier stamp continued to be used after 1860 until the end of the carrier fee period but only in Washington DC.

Local Posts

There are 15 local post covers listed in **Table 3**. Local posts were private companies that legally conducted intra-city collection and delivery businesses during the 1840s and 1850s. The first local post was the New York Penny Post, believed to have been organized in 1839 by an employee of the New York post office, Barnabas Bates, who also was a vocal proponent of “cheap postage.”³ The New York Penny Post’s operations were acquired by the City Despatch Post in 1842, which was purchased by the POD later that same year.

³ See Dale Forster, “The Cheap Postage Movement in the United States,” *The Penny Post*, Vol. 22, No. 1 (Jan. 2014) at pages 5-12.

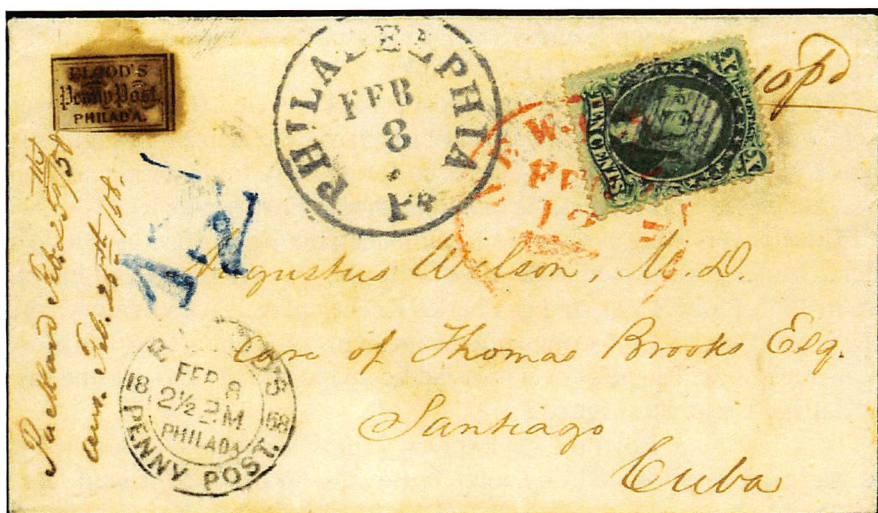


Figure 3. A Blood's cover to Santiago, Cuba with the postage paid by a 10¢ green stamp.



Figure 4. A double weight Wells Fargo cover to New York which was delivered locally by Boyd's.

We have found four Boyd's City Express (New York) covers, three Wiley's One Cent Despatch (Washington, D.C.); three Bloods City Despatch (Philadelphia), two California City Letter Express (San Francisco), one Swarts Despatch (New York), and one Union Square P.O. (New York).

Eleven of the covers with local post stamps traveled from east to west and four from west to east. Two covers were brought by the California Letter Express local post to the post office in San Francisco for delivery to the east coast. One of these was addressed to Brooklyn, NY and the other to Providence, RI.

Three covers were brought to the Philadelphia post office by Blood's City Despatch. Blood's was established in 1845 by Daniel Otis Blood and his brother, Walter. In 1855 Blood's was sold to Charles Kochersperger, who finally capitulated to the U.S. government's anti-competition campaigns in January 1861 and closed the business.⁴ One of the Blood's covers was addressed to Granby Canada and the other two to Santiago Chile. See **Figure 3**.

There are four Boyd's City Express stamps on covers with a 10¢ green. Boyd's was established in 1844 by John T. Boyd, who operated it until late 1860, when he sold the business to William and Mary Blackham.⁵ Boyd's continued to operate as a special messenger service until at least 1882. Two of the Boyd's covers are straightforward and were brought to the post office in New York to be carried in the mails to Vallejo California.

Two additional covers with Boyd's stamps are complicated and have potentially interesting stories. Both originated in San Francisco and were addressed to Mrs. Henry Wetherbee at 327 West 23d Street. One was carried outside the mails by Wells Fargo & Co. from San Francisco to New York. The second was brought to the San Francisco post office and carried in the regular mails to New York.

The Wells Fargo cover (**Figure 4**) has a 10¢ green stamp on a 10¢ franked envelope and a Wells Fargo marking. It must have been rated a double weight letter and charged 20¢. Wells Fargo had an arrangement in New York with Boyd's pursuant to which Boyd's each day would bring letters from the Wells Fargo office to the post office for 1¢ each, which explains the Boyd's 1¢ stamp. As Mrs. Wetherbee was in Westfield, Massachusetts during this period, both covers had to be forwarded. It is possible that Boyd's struck out the New York address and affixed two 3¢ 1861 issue stamps to the covers and paid the double weight rate from New York to Westfield. The 3¢ stamps on the Wells Fargo cover were cancelled by a New York "FEB 9" duplex cancellation device.

The other letter (**Figure 5**) was brought to the San Francisco post office, which determined that it was a double weight letter and stamped it with "DUE 10." It likely was held there until the additional 10¢ was paid. At that post office, it received a "JAN ? 1862" San Francisco postmark. In New York, it appears that Boyd's brought it from or to the post office for 1¢. Two 3¢ 1861 issue stamps were added to pay for forwarding to Westfield, Massachusetts and it was cancelled with a "MAR 3" cancellation device. If any readers have a different interpretation of either of these covers, we would appreciate hearing from you.

⁴ A series of in-depth articles on Blood's by Dr. Vernon Morris currently is being published in *The Penny Post*.

⁵ A series of in-depth articles by John Bowman currently is being published in *The Penny Post*.

The California City Letter Express was a local mail collection and delivery business in San Francisco established by J. W. Hoag, the founder of the Contra Costa express company.⁶ It was established in 1862 and continued operating until at least 1866. There are two California Letter Express covers. Both originated in San Francisco. One is addressed to Brooklyn, New York and the other to Providence, Rhode Island. See **Figure 6**.

There is one Swarts Despatch cover. Aaron Swarts was a post office employee who opened a local post when the Chatham Square Branch Office of the U.S. POD was closed in 1847. In 1857, Swarts sold the business to Benjamin Lockwood, the owner of the Broadway Post Office, another local post. The Swarts cover went from New York City to Mrs. Stephen M. Washburn in Vallejo, California. See **Figure 7**.⁷ Mrs. Washburn also was the addressee of two of the Boyd's covers.

One cover has an untied Union Square stamp. See **Figure 8**. Union Square was established in late 1844 by Charles F. Messenkope, who sold it in late 1853 or early 1854 to Joseph E. Dunham. Dunham sold it to Phineas C. Godfrey who operated the post until late 1855 or early 1856.⁸ If the use is genuine, this cover likely would have been carried in 1855. It went from New York to San Francisco and was postmarked with a November 20 "N.Y. OCEAN MAIL" circular date stamp.

There are three Wiley's One Cent Despatch covers with a 10c green stamp. Wiley's was the only local post known to have operated in Washington, D.C. The Washington office opened in March 1856 and closed in October of the same year. In addition to competition from a strong government carrier department, Wiley's most likely had little business during September and October when Congress was not in session.⁹ Two of the Wiley's covers were addressed to Los Angeles and one to San Francisco. See **Figure 9**.

Conclusions

We would like to thank Kenneth Gilbert, Steven M. Roth, Martin Richardson, John Bowman and Lawrence Le Bel for the assistance they provided the authors. If any readers are aware of additional covers that should be included in this survey, we would appreciate an e-mail and scan. Please send to clifford.alexander@klgates.com and also to greenstampcollector@hotmail.com.

Editor: The second part of this article will present the 10¢ green stamps on express company mail.

⁶ See Calvet M. Hahn, "The Hoags and Madison Conundrum," *The Penny Post*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (October 2002) at pages 59-61.

⁷ See Donald Scott Patton, "The Private Local Posts of the United States: New York State" (1967), at pages 35-37.

⁸ See Calvet M. Hahn, "The Mess at Messenkope," *The Penny Post*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (July 2002) pages 53-68.

⁹ See Clifford J. Alexander, "John Wiley's Washington City Despatch Post," *The Penny Post*, Vol. 14, No. 3 (July 2006) at pages 24-34.



Figure 5. A double weight letter from San Francisco to New York and posted by Boyd's to Westfield, Mass.



Figure 6. An 1862 cover brought to the San Francisco Post Office by Hoogs & Madison's California Letter Express with the postage paid by a 10¢ green stamp. The letter traveled to Providence, Rhode Island.



Figure 7. A letter dated April 18, 1856 which was brought to the post office by Swarts' Local Post. The postage to Vallejo, California was paid by a 10¢ green stamp.

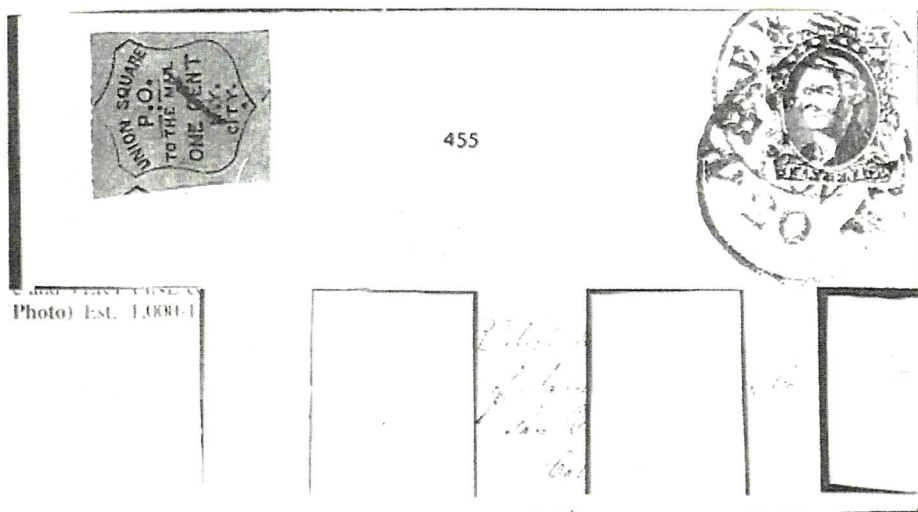


Figure 8. A cover brought to the post office by the Union Square Local Post. The postage to the west was paid by a 10¢ green stamp.



Figure 9. A cover dated July 2, 1856 which was taken to the post office in Washington by Wiley’s One Cent Despatch. The postage to Los Angeles was paid by a 10¢ green stamp.

**Table 2
Carrier Adhesives
On Green 10 Cent Covers**

<u>Cover No.</u>	<u>10¢ No.</u>	<u>Carrier No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Carrier</u>	<u>From/Addressee</u>	<u>Source/Comments</u>
1	14/15	7LB16	8/16/?	Philadelphia Carrier	Philadelphia Pa/Mr. Thomas Tobin, San Francisco CA	Siegel 755 #338. Only recorded use of the imprint carrier stamp on a trans-continental cover.
2	14/15	?	6/1/?	Boston Penny Post Paid	Boston MA/Arthur O. Gray, San Francisco, CA	Kelleher 622 #4036
3	32	L02	9/24/60	Eagle Carrier	Cincinnati OH/Ohr Boermann/Damme, Oldenburg Germany	Siegel 830 #13.

Table 3
Local Post Adhesives
On Green 10 Cent Covers

<u>Cover No.</u>	<u>10¢ No.</u>	<u>Local No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Local Post</u>	<u>From/Addressee</u>	<u>Source/Comments</u>
1	14	15L14	4/5/57	Blood's City Despatch	Philadelphia PA/Miss Blanche Payne, Granby Canada East	PF Certificate 481205.
2	14/15	2OL?	2/8/?	Boyd's City Express	San Francisco CA/Mrs. Henry Wetherbee, New York, NY	On Wells Fargo & Co 10¢ imprint envelope (U41). Forwarded to Westfield MA with 2 3¢ 1861 issue stamps.
3	14/15	136L?	6/6/56?	Swarts's City Despatch	New York NY/Mr Stephen H Washburn, Vallejo CA	Kelleher 567 #1730; Mozian 5/15/53. Swartz stamp tied by "Benicia Cal" cds. Ms. "Mifsent."
4	15	20L11	3/20/56	Boyd's City Express	New York NY/Mr Stephen H Washburn Vallejo CA	Siegel 817 #627; ex Abt.
5	15	112L1	5/3/56	Wiley's One Cent Despatch	Washington DC/Mr William J. Church Los Angeles CA	Siegel 526 #87; Siegel 285 #828; Feldman 10/24-25/84 #40466. Notation at bottom left: "Rec'd June 18th 1856." One of three with #15; all to California. This is one of two to Los Angeles.
6	15	112L1	7/2/56	Wiley's One Cent Despatch	Washington DC/Mr William Church Los Angeles CA	Siegel 496 #603; Siegel 536 #445; Siegel 587 #516; Siegel 604 #468; Kaufman 6/9/79 #286; Kelleher 6/20-21/89 #1568. PF Cert. 78179. At left side "Miss Emma H. Teasdale/Washington City/D.C./May 3rd 1856." Also notation at bottom "Rec'd August 5th 1856"

<u>Cover No.</u>	<u>10¢ No.</u>	<u>Local No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Local Post</u>	<u>From/Addressee</u>	<u>Source/Comments</u>
7	15	112L1	9/17/56	Wiley's One Cent Despatch	Washington/DC Henry F Williams San Francisco CA	Siegel 820 #30; Siegel 744 #59. Ex Kapiloff.
8	15	15L14	2/9/57	Blood's City Despatch	Philadelphia PA/Santiago Cuba	Siegel 927 #1156.
9	15	20L13	9/5/?	Boyd's City Express	New York NY/ Mr Stephen H Washburn Vallejo CA	Siegel 817 #628; Ex Abt.
10	16	141L1	11/20/?	Union Square P.O.	New York NY/San Francisco CA	Siegel 352 #1163; 10¢ green tied by "N.Y. Ocean Mail" cds.
11	32	15L14	2/8/58	Blood's City Despatch	Philadelphia PA/Augusta GA Wilson MD Santiago Chile	PFC 514020.
12	62B	20L17	12/17/61	Boyd's City Express	San Francisco CA/Mrs Henry Wetherbee, New York NY	Siegel 820 #72; with 1861 3¢ Rose (#65). Forwarded to Westfield MA.
13	68	33L1	10/10/62	California City Letter Express	San Francisco CA/Mrs Catherine Schemck, Brooklyn NY	Siegel 817 #858. Ex Lichtenstein, Caspary and Golden.
14	68	33L8	12/31/62	California City Letter Express	San Francisco CA/Mrs Frances Hodges, Providence RI	Siegel 925 #1445. Ex Caspary, Hall and Kuphal.
15	?	?	6/6/56	Swarts's City Despatch	New York NY/Mrs. Stephen H. Washburn Vallejo CA	Kelleher 567 #1730

SCHUYLER J. RUMSEY AUCTIONS IS PLEASED TO HAVE BEEN
SELECTED AS AN OFFICIAL AUCTIONEER FOR:

NEW YORK 2016

To be held at the Javits Center in New York City
(MAY 28-JUNE 4, 2016)



THE FINEST COVER KNOWN BEARING GREIG'S STAMP USED BY THE
GOVERNMENT CARRIER SERVICE - THE FIRST OFFICIAL UNITED STATES



**Come Participate
in this
Important Sale!**

Schuyler
Rumsey
Philatelic
Auctions

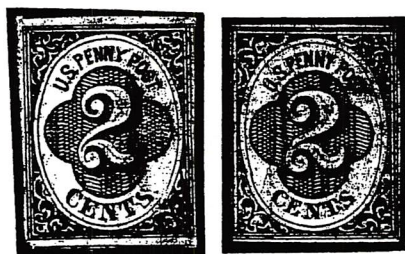
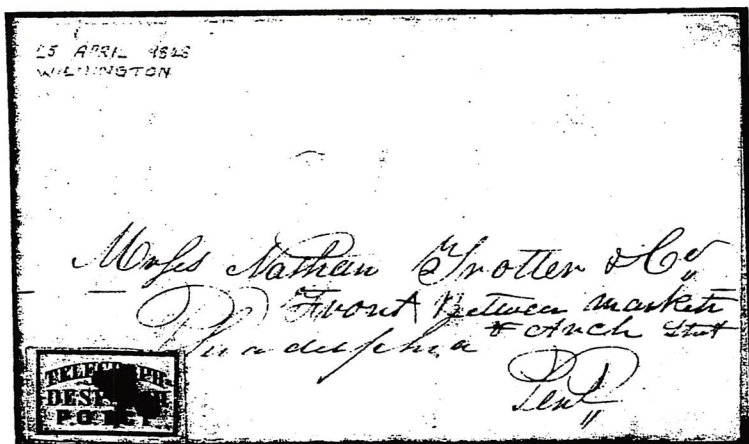
415 781 5127

srumsey@rumseyauctions.com

visit us at www.rumseyauctions.com

Buying, Selling & Appraisals

- ★ Classic U.S. Stamps & Postal History
- ★ U.S. 19th Century Proofs & Essays
- ★ Confederate Stamps & Covers



STANLEY M. PILLER

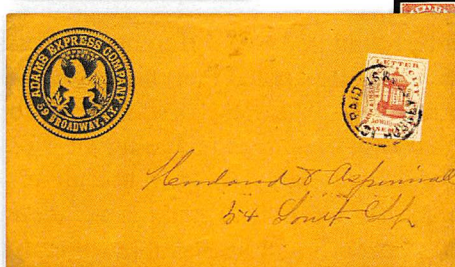
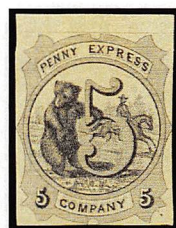
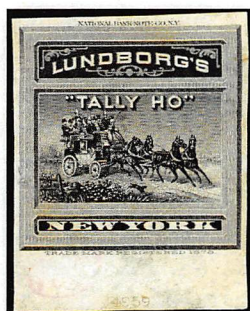
800 S. Broadway • Walnut Creek, CA 94596

Phone (925) 938-8290

Fax (925) 938-8812

Email: stmpdlr@aol.com

We are your best choice
when you consider selling your
specialized collection of Locals.



**NOTE: \$5,000,000 IS ALWAYS
AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE OR
CASH ADVANCE FOR AUCTION
CONSIGNMENTS.**

Our reputation as a decades-long key source for U.S. classic stamps and postal history is unexcelled. And—as one might expect—there is no better venue in the world for you when it comes time to sell or consign your cherished collection to public auction.

Call Us Today Toll Free: 877-316-2895



Kelleher Auctions

Daniel F. Kelleher Auctions, LLC

America's Oldest Philatelic Auction House • Established 1885

60 Newtown Road • PMB #44 • Danbury, CT 06810 USA

+203.297.6056 • Fax: +203.297.6059



info@kelleherauctions.com

www.kelleherauctions.com



Newly Discovered Hussey Oval Handstamps

By
Larry Lyons

George Hussey is known for creating a lot of Hussey stamps, forgeries, reprints and handstamps. Some Hussey covers are considered by some to be philatelic in nature because Hussey sent them to his philatelic friends to provide examples of all of his stamps. These covers did see use and were delivered by regular Hussey messengers which somewhat contradicts calling them purely philatelic. In 1877 Hussey sold his post to Robert Easson who ran the post for another twelve years. Easson created all of the Hussey running messenger stamps and used the design on smaller stamps, 87L61-72, with three types of stamps determined by the size and placement of the words "TRADE MARK." These are *Scott Catalogue* types L189, L190 and L191. See **Figure 1**. In addition these stamps can be found perforated 11, 11½, 11x12, 12, 12½, 14, 16 and other compound variations. Each of the types can be found in 3 to 7 different perforations sizes which are a lot of varieties for the specialist. It is noted that the type L190 in black is questioned by specialists as to whether it exists. None have been authenticated. So Easson, like Hussey, created a lot of stamps including the Hussey Express Special Message messenger stamps and probably most if not all of the Hussey Special Message Circus Rider stamps. In addition to making all of these different stamps, Easson created and used a lot of different handstamps. The focus of this article is the oval handstamps with the words "Hussey's Special/ Messenger Express/ PAID/ 54 Pine St." in four lines. Sometimes the second line is not in capitals. The "PAID" can be very small or large and the size of the oval can vary.

The Recorded Oval Handstamps

The book "Bylaws of Philately" is the current definitive text on the Hussey stamps and handstamps.¹ The text uses symbols "PMC-Type" to stand for post mark, circular or "PMO-Type" to stand for the oval handstamps. There are several different oval handstamps but this article concerns types "PMO-j," "PMO-k" and "PMO-l." All of these have a four-line message "Hussey's Special/ Messenger Express/ PAID/ 54 Pine Street. There are at least five different variations of these handstamps with only three being previously known and two being new discoveries. Let's look at the different types.

PMO-j

This handstamp has a double line oval 38-38.5 x 24mm with a small ornament (7.5-8.0mm) appearing between the upper two lines. See **Figure 2**. This cancel is in purple. It is also noted that there is a comma after "SPECIAL" and a comma after "EXPRESS" and the "PAID" is small (8.5mm) with a period after "PAID" which can disappear on lightly struck examples.

¹ *Bylaws of Philately*, In memory of H. Warren K. Hale, compiled and arranged by Elliott Perry, Stowell Printing, Federalsburg, Maryland, 1966.

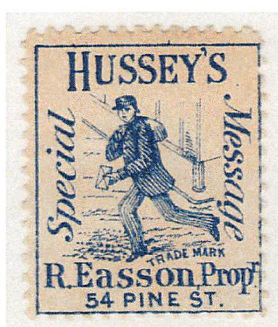
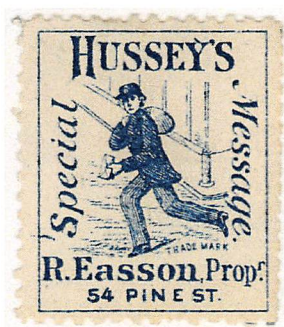
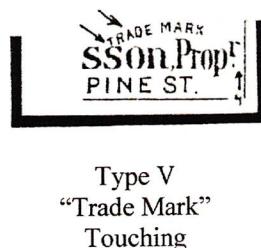


Figure 1. Three "Hussey's Special Message" stamp designs, L189, L190, L191. These stamps can be found with various perforation sizes from 11 to 16 and also with compound perforations. These illustrations show how to identify the design types.

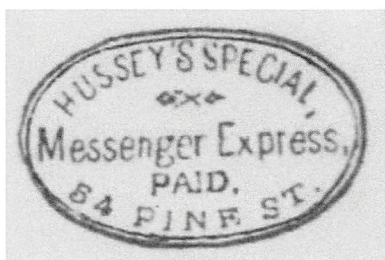
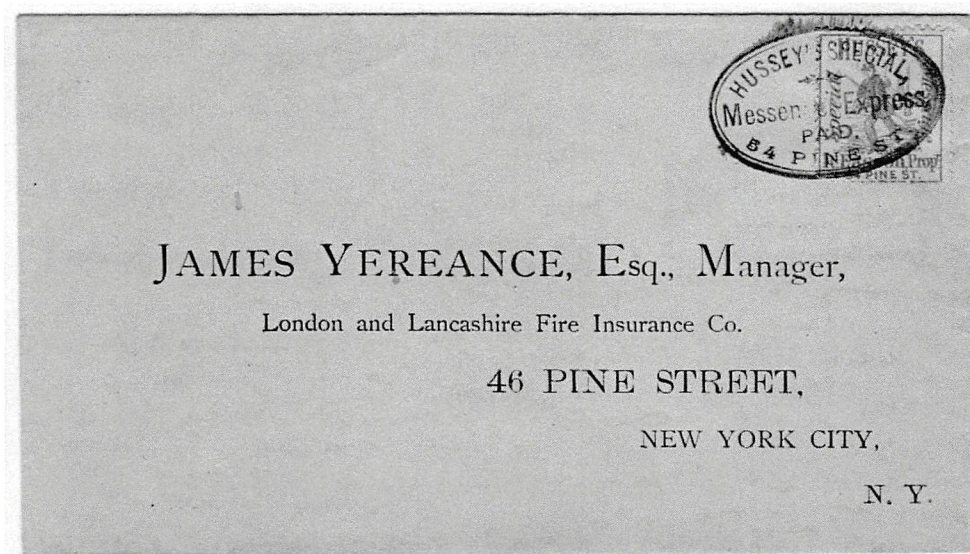


Figure 2. The PMO-j double line oval 38-38.5x24mm handstamp with a small ornament (7.5-8.0mm) between the upper two lines. The “PAID” is small (8.5mm) with a period after “PAID.”

PMO-k

This handstamp has a single line 42-43 x 25mm oval with a long narrow ornament between the upper two lines. The "PAID" is larger (10.0mm) with no period after "PAID". This is disturbingly different than the PMO-j type in the size of the oval, the size of the "PAID" and the type of ornament between the upper two lines. See **Figure 3**.

First New Discovery

This newly discovered handstamp is in a single line 38.5x24mm oval with a long narrow ornament between the upper two lines. The PAID is even larger (12.5mm) with no period after "PAID". See **Figure 4**.

Second New Discovery

This handstamp is in a double line oval like PMO-j but the oval is larger at 40x26mm. The "PAID" is 8-8.5mm and there is a period after "PAID." The ornament between the upper two lines is 7.5mm. See **Figure 5**.

PMO-I

This 41x26mm toothed oval handstamp follows the design of the PMO-k handstamp but has many differences. The size of the oval and the toothing on the oval are obvious but also there is no comma after "Special" and the second line is in capital letters instead of upper and lower case lettering. The word "PAID" is 8.5mm long and there is a period after "PAID". Unlike the previously presented four types with this message the word "STREET" is spelled out and is followed by a period as compared to the abbreviation "ST." which appears on the other four types. See **Figure 6**.

Recorded Uses

PMO-j

The 38x24 double line oval, PMO-J, handstamp was first noted on a pair of L183 stamps which were issued in 1872. It is recorded on a single L189 stamp which was issued in 1878. It is also recorded on 87L57, 87L58 and L87L73 stamps and covers. These are designs L188a and L192 issued in 1877 and 1880 respectively. The PMO-j is also recorded typing an 87L67, 1879 design, to a cover dated February 9, 1882 and a June 5, 1883 stampless cover. It is found on blocks of 87L65 in dull vermilion, perforated 14 which this writer believes were tests to view the purple handstamps on vermilion stamps. This handstamp saw long use from 1877 to 1883. The appearance on the L183 stamp could be a late use of the 1872 stamp.



Figure 3. The PMO-k single line 42-43x25mm oval handstamp with a long 17mm narrow ornament between the upper two lines. The “PAID” is larger at 10.0mm with no period after “PAID”.

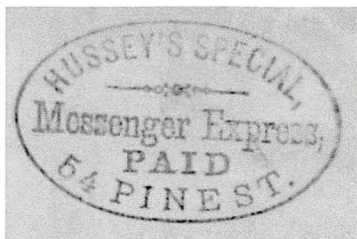
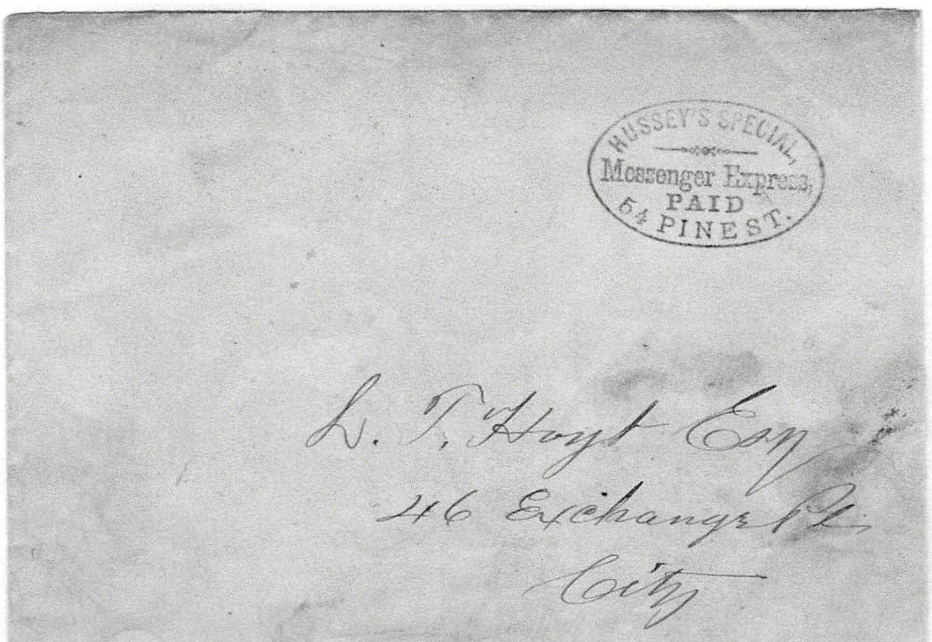


Figure 4. Newly discovered 38.5x24mm single line oval handstamp with a long 17mm narrow ornament between the upper two lines. The “PAID” is even longer at 12.5mm with no period after “PAID”.



Figure 5. A second newly discovered handstamp. This is a double line 40x26mm oval. The “PAID” is 8-8.5mm and there is a period after “PAID”. The ornament between the upper two lines is 7.5mm. The lettering of “Hussey’s Special” is different than in Figure 2. There is no period after “ST” nor after “Express”. This was probably a trial handstamp on this type IV stamp.

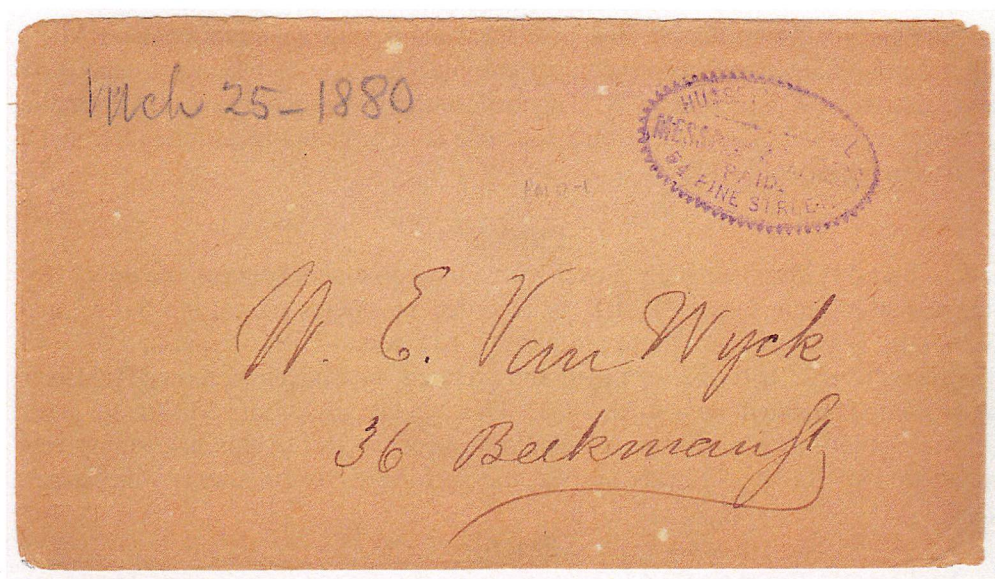


Figure 6. The PMO-I 41x26mm toothed oval handstamp has no comma after “Special” and the second line is all in capital letters. The “PAID” is 8.5mm long with a period after it. This is the only type with the word “STREET” spelled out instead of abbreviated “ST.”

First New Discovery

The single line 38.5x24mm oval with a long narrow ornament between the upper two lines and 12.5mm large “PAID”, with no period after PAID. There are no dates on the three stampless covers on which this handstamp is recorded. The author notes the use as circa 1880.

Second New Discovery

This 40x26mm double line oval handstamp with an 8mm small “PAID”, with a small ornament between the upper two lines is recorded used on a red 87L65 stamp, design L190 issued in 1878. This handstamp was probably created to handle the heavy workload in 1878. I’ve only seen one so it probably had limited use and a new design appeared in 1879.

PMO-k

This 43x25mm single line oval with a long ornament between the upper two lines and a 10.0mm larger “PAID” is recorded on covers cancelling 87L59 and 86L67 perf 12x11 stamps. These are designs L188a and L191 issued in 1877 and 1879 respectively. It is also recorded and pictured on a cover with an 87L64 perf 16x16 stamp and dated August 29, 1881. This is a late use of an 1878 stamp. They could all be late uses of stamps. I would suspect the use of this handstamp was limited to 1879-1881. I further suspect the perforated 16x16 stamps were issued later.

PMO-l

This 41x26mm toothed handstamp with the second line in capitals and the word “STREET” spelled out is recorded on three dated covers. The first is a stampless cover dated October 13, 1879. The second is also a stampless cover with docketing of March 25, 1880 and the third is a cover with an 87L64 perf 16x16 stamp, L190 design and dated received April 25, 1881. The period of use is October 13, 1879 to April 25, 1881.

Additional Conclusion

The 87L64 perf 16x16 stamps all have late uses. The design is from 1878 but stamps with perforations 16x16 are not found until three years later suggesting these stamps with smallest perforations (16x16) were issued in 1880 or 1881.

Summary

There were five oval handstamps with the “Hussey’s Special/ Messenger/ PAID/ 54 Pine St” message. Two of the five are new discoveries and are not recorded in *Bylaws of Philately*.

Faunce's Penny Post

By
Larry Lyons

The local posts were legally forbidden to operate by the Act of March 1861 which went into effect on July 1, 1861. This act stated that the streets of a city were postal roads and could not be used by private companies on which to carry the mail. It was not illegal however for a private company to operate in a city or town if no government service existed. This would be considered a supplemental service. The Glen Haven Daily Mail which operated 1854-1858 was one such service as was the local post operation at Friends Boarding School which took mail to the post office and operated from 1877-1884. Some of these "legal" local posts served specific locations well into the 1880's.

Faunce's Penny Post operated in 1884-1887 to deliver mail to and from the post office in Atlantic City. The proprietor was Ancil Faunce. Faunce charged one cent per letter for delivery. The rate was prepaid by the use of adhesives which were round die cut stamps with red lettering on a black background. See **Figure 1**.

Ancil Faunce started with twelve drop boxes for the collection of mail and in 1885 increased this number to twenty. He enjoyed a good patronage from the fall of 1884 through early 1887, a period just short of two and a half year. Ancil Faunce was described as an elderly man in an article which appeared in *The Independent Philatelist* in the spring of 1886. The article states that A.S. Faunce ran a delivery service in Atlantic City and continued it until "the United States Carriers were put on."

There is a tale told by a Mr. Durbin that he received the Faunce stamps, some used and some not defaced, from a young man who could not have been an employee of Faunce's Penny Post. The stamps were not considered in high regard by W.H. Mitchell who included the following poem for *Stamps* in August 1886.

"O. Atlantic City local,
Hear me toot!
Soon in oral accents vocal
You will strike full many a yokel
For his loot."

"Then quick will some one wary.
Hear me sing!
Warn collectors to be wary
How they buy this latest fairy,
On the wing."

"For it is a label spoolish,
Hear me cry!
And a body would be foolish.
And a little out of rulish.
Should he buy!"

"Then let us one and all—

This I think—
 Discountenance such gall.
 And join the National this fall,
 Ere we sink.”



Figure 1. The Faunce's, 152L1 adhesive.



Figure 2. An example of the Faunce's stamp on a cover dated February 18, 188__.

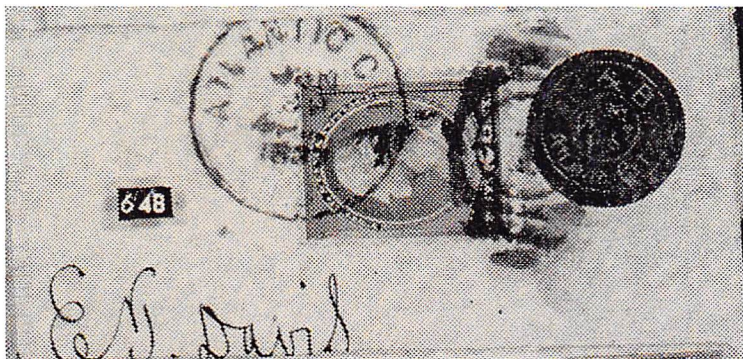


Figure 3. Described as an example of the Faunce's stamp on a cover dated January 30, 1887. This is a Hackney and Bolte stamp.



Figure 4. An example of the Faunce's stamp on a piece of a postal card.



Figure 5. An example tied by a Philadelphia circular datestamp on a small piece.



Figure 6. A forgery of the Faunce's stamp.

The National was a reference to an A.P.A. stamp organization which was being conceived and would be soon organized. The poem is attributed to D.W. Osgood. A Mr. E.R. Aldrich believed implicitly in the legitimate existence of Faunce's Penny Post and published an early account in *The Northwestern Philatelist*. This account is the one found above repeated in *The Independent Philatelist*.

Very few legitimately used examples of Faunce's Penny Post can be located. My personal records include the following examples:

1. An example used on a front of a cover with a two cent red brown #210 which is tied by the Atlantic City duplex cancel on a letter addressed to Chicago. The date is February 18th. The year is not legible. A second Faunce's stamp is affixed as a seal on the back. This appeared in a Steve Ivy sale, October 2-3, 1982, lot 1438. See **Figure 2**.
2. An example on a cover tied in combination with a two cent red brown #210 and a duplex cancel with a date of January 30, 1887. Hollowbush sale, John Fox, July 8, 1966, lot 648. See **Figure 3**. This is a Hackney & Bolte stamp.
3. An example tied on a small piece of a postal card. Kaufmann, Sale #3, lot 119. See **Figure 4**. Again in John Kaufmann, June 9, 1979, lot 538.
4. An example on a small piece tied by a Philadelphia circular datestamp. The 1986 Philatelic Foundation review declines opinion as to the cancellation. This item later appeared in a Siegel sale on March 26, 1996, lot 251 where they note "there is an example of the Hackney & Bolte stamp on a postal card tied by the 'RECEIVED PHILA' circular datestamp—the same accidental tie probably accounts for this usage. See **Figure 5**. Ex. Hollowbush, lot 647. Siegel (Kuphal) November 15-16, 2006, Lot 1531.
5. An example with an ink blot with a 1999 PSE certificate. Schuyler Rumsey, November 11-13, 1999, at 2786.

Figure 6 is an example of a forgery of this stamp. It is probably of modern ilk. The stamp is not glazed.

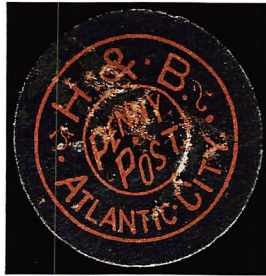
It is likely, based on the one surviving cover that this post only operated briefly.

There were no examples of Faunce's Penny Post in the Golden or Hall sales. I would estimate that there are approximately 10 unused stamps. Only two unused stamps have Philatelic Foundation certificates. The *Scott Catalogue* gives a value of \$325 for an unused example and \$350 for a used example when they do appear at auction. They are described as scarce. The value on cover is given as \$1500 in italic. This probably reflects the last sale in 1982 some 33 years ago. The reader is advised that the *Scott Catalogue* values are outdated.

Hackney & Bolte Penny Post

By
Larry Lyons

The research for this article turned up some historical information on the local posts operating in Atlantic City including Faunce's Penny Post. This article will address the auction records which have been incorrect as to the known quantity of the Hackney & Bolte covers in existence and this article will also clear up some errors and inaccuracies based on the author's research. The Hackney & Bolte adhesive can be seen in **Figure 1**.



**Figure 1. The Hackney and Bolte adhesive which is recorded used
May 25, 1886 to June 30, 1887.**

The History

The following historical article appeared in the *Postal History Journal* a number of years ago. It also appeared in the NJPH in March 1980. This author finds no reason to contradict any of the details contained in this early article.

Local Posts in Atlantic City

By Craig C. Mathewson

The first post in Atlantic City, New Jersey, was established at Massachusetts and Baltic Avenues on June 27, 1854, the year the town was incorporated. Robert B. Leeds was the postmaster. By 1884 the post office had changed location four times, being then at Pennsylvania and Atlantic Avenues. Levi C. Albertyson had succeeded to the postmastership.

In the thirty years since its founding, Atlantic City had experienced phenomenal growth (having attained a permanent population of 7,500), but outgoing mail still had to be taken to the post office and the incoming mail picked up there. To alleviate the inconvenience this caused, Edward S. Stelz started priority penny-post mail delivery in the area west of Tennessee Avenue on July 7, 1884. John Adams began a similar delivery on July 19, 1884, east of Tennessee Avenue.



Figure 2. Hackney & Bolte adhesive on a cover dated June 30, 1887, 4pm. addressed to H.L. Remick in Philadelphia. Siegel Auctions, (Kuphal), November 15-16, 2006, lot 1563.

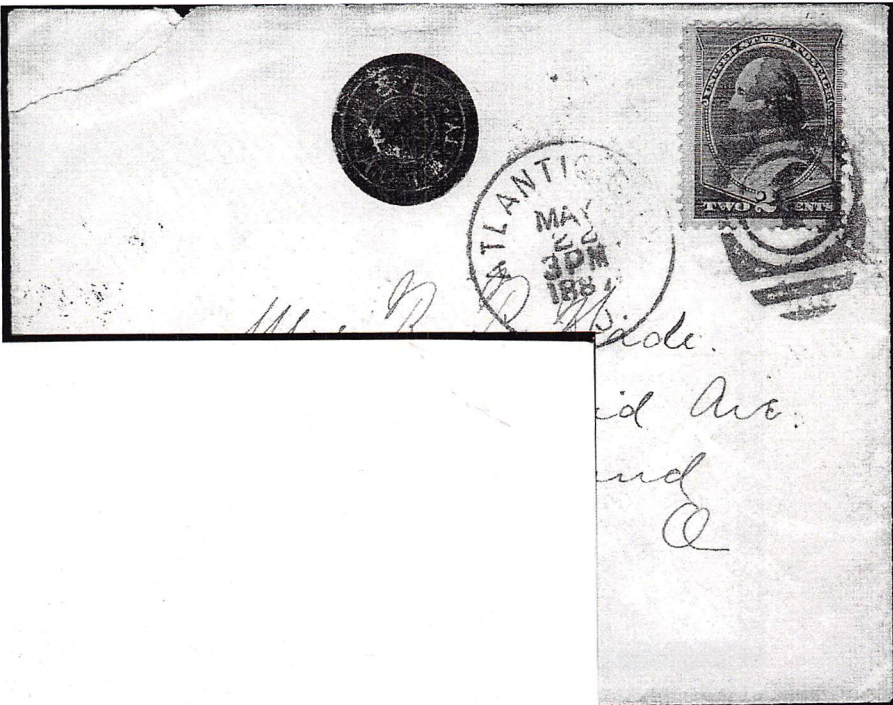


Figure 3. Hackney & Bolte adhesive on a cover dated May 22, 1887, 3pm. to Mrs. Wade in Cleveland. Siegel Auctions, June 27-29, 2000, lot 1777.



Figure 4. Hackney & Bolte adhesive on a cover dated June 30, 1887, 4pm. to Mr. E.J. Davis in Atlantic City. Siegel Auction, June 27-29, 2000, lot 1775.

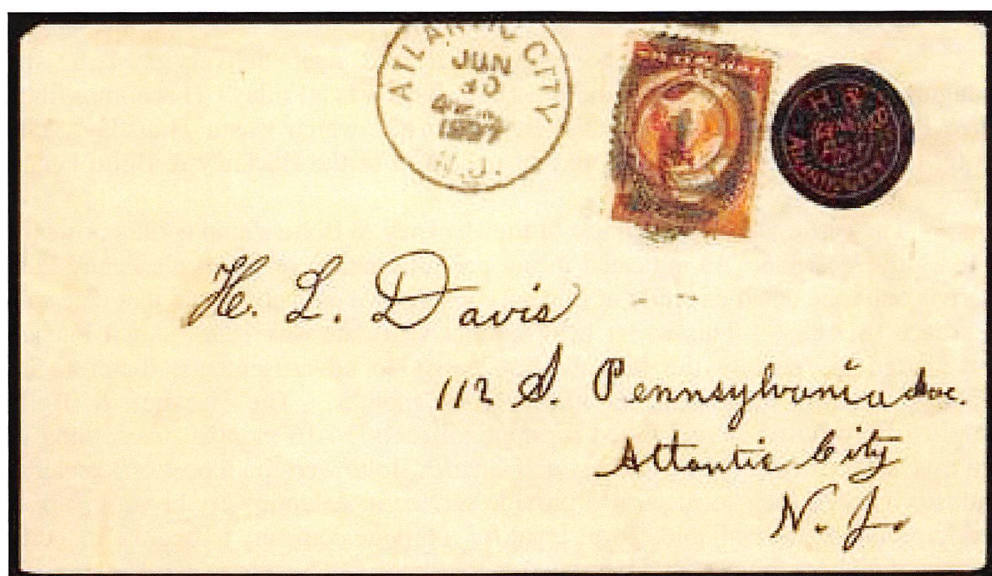


Figure 5. Hackney & Bolte adhesive on a cover dated June 30, 1887, 4pm. to H.L. Davis at the same address as the cover in Figure 4. Siegel Auctions, June 27-29, 2000, lot 1776.

Ancil Faunce succeeded Steltz, establishing Faunce's Penny Post and issuing in 1885 a circular label or stamp about three-quarters of an inch in diameter with red printing on black background (Scott 152L1). This label, which sold for one cent, would secure delivery to and from the post office when affixed to envelopes or postal cards. Evan Hackney and Charles Bolte succeeded Adams in 1885, establishing the Hackney & Bolte Penny Post, issuing a similar label (Scott 153L1) and performing the same services. Mail boxes were placed on city lamp posts for collection, and, for the convenience of the public, the stamps were sold to local stores at 75 cents per hundred.

Meanwhile the post office site was again changed, this time moving three blocks downtown to 1210 Atlantic Avenue, with Willard Wright appointed postmaster in 1886.

These local posts were destined to be short-lived, however, because on July 1, 1887, a free mail delivery system was inaugurated by the post office, causing their discontinuance. While examples of these "stamps" issued by these posts are known to exist on envelopes bearing Atlantic City postmarks during the brief period the posts operated they are among the scarcer and lesser known of all the local stamps that flourished throughout the country during the 19th century.¹

As indicated in the above article a free mail delivery system was inaugurated by the post office on July 1, 1887. This was a Friday. This author finds three Hackney & Bolte covers dated June 30, 1887 which was a Thursday. The writer concludes this was the last day of operation of the Hackney & Bolte Penny Post.

The earliest documented use of the Hackney & Bolte stamp is on a postcard dated May 25, 1886. As indicated in my previous article on Faunce's Penny Post there is only one dated example of a Faunce's adhesive on a cover and that date was February 18, 188___. This writer believes that year date was 1886. Ancil Faunce had started his post in the fall of 1884 based on advertisements; therefore he probably ran his local post for about 16-18 months. The Hackney & Bolte proprietorship followed and lasted for approximately 14-16 months. According to multiple sources both Evan Hackney and Charles Bolte were both post office clerks and they created their local post to provide service in Atlantic City because carrier service was not yet available. It was legal for a private company to operate in a city or town if no government service existed.

¹ *Postal History Journal*, No. 82: June 1989, Craig C. Mathewson, page 49.

In the Middendorf sale, June 1990, the Frajola Catalogue states above lot 581 on page 109 that the Hackney and Bolt service “ended on June 27, 1887.” The record indicates that service ended on June 30, 1887.

Recorded Examples

This author’s research records four Hackney & Bolte covers, three postcards with Hackney & Bolte adhesives and one adhesive on a dated piece.

In the Edgar Kuphal sale held at the Siegel Auction Galleries on November 15-16, 2006, lot 1563 states “one of two covers known to us with the Hackney & Bolte stamp tied in combination with United States postage.” The description also states “this cover was contained in the Frank A. Hollowbush collection and that there are two covers both dated June 30, 1887 and addressed to different persons.” The lot description also states “a postal card with the Hackney & Bolte stamp tied on front is also known.” The cover in lot 1563 is addressed to Mr. H.L. Remick in Philadelphia. The cover in lot 1563 of the Kuphal sale indeed comes from the Frank Hollowbush sale held by John Fox on August 15, 1966. It was lot 280. No other Hackney & Bolte cover was contained in that sale. This cover was sold again in a Schuyler Rumsey sale of December 6-8, 2010, lot 1260. The description of the lot in the Schuyler Rumsey sale states “a great on cover rarity, this being one of two cover usages known, mailed on the same day, a third usage on a postcard is also known.” This description probably was based on the earlier Siegel sale description. The Richard Schwartz sale held at the Siegel Auction Galleries on June 27-29, 2000 contained three Hackney & Bolte covers. The one in lot 1775 was addressed locally to E.J. Davis and is dated June 30, 1887, 4pm. The lot description says “Ex-Hollowbush” but the cover is not in the Hollowbush sale. The second Hackney & Bolte cover in the Schwartz sale was lot 1776. This second cover is also dated June 30, 1887, 4pm and is locally addressed to H.L. Davis at the same address as the cover to Mr. E.J. Davis. The third cover from the Schwartz sale was lot 1777. This cover is dated May 22, 1887, 3pm and is addressed to Mrs. Wade in Cleveland. Two of the four covers have the Hackney & Bolte stamp tied and two are untied. Perhaps the lot description was intended to state “two known tied examples,” but the description was misleading with no mention made of knowing the existence of the two untied examples on cover. See **Figures 2-5**.

The Postcards

A postcard, WX-8, can be found in the Siegel auction of April 27, 1990, lot 546, which has a Hackney & Bolte adhesive on the front and another on the back. This postcard is dated September 10, 1886 and is addressed to Abbott in Philadelphia. This postcard was also in the Siegel sale of August 20-21, 1975 where it was lot 1124. A second postcard, WX-8, dated May 25, 1886, 3pm can be found in the Siegel sale (Golden) of November 15-17, 1999, lot 1146. It is addressed to Akron, Ohio. The third postcard, WX-8, I was able to find is dated June 15, 1886, 7:30am and is addressed to Ried in Philadelphia. This was in the Schuyler Rumsey sale of April 22-25, 2010, lot 981. See **Figure 6**.



Figure 6. Hackney & Bolte adhesive on a postcard dated June 15, 1886, 7:30am. to Mr. M.W. Ried in Philadelphia. One of three recorded examples on a postcard, Schuyler Rumsey, April 22-25, 2010, lot 981.

On Piece

The one example I was able to locate on piece is dated June 28, 1887 and has a US #206 stamp. This was found in the Robson Lowe sale of March 1, 1973. It was lot 1595.

Example not Genuine

Another example is on a cover dated March 23 to Thompson at May's landing. Although this cover has a very early Philatelic Foundation certificate, it was concluded the Hackney & Bolte stamp did not originate on this cover. I found this explanation in the Suburban sale of November 15, 1997, lot 239.

Conclusion

The author concludes that four genuine Hackney & Bolte covers exist as well as three postcards with Hackney & Bolte stamps. The census confusion was probably due to three of the covers having the same date of June 30, 1887, and having two of the covers addressed to Davis, albeit different Davis' but at the same address.

The author believes the number of off cover examples of the Hackney & Bolte stamp is about ten. Since they are all die cut it is nearly impossible to tell them apart.

Is It A Carrier Fee or a Drop Letter Charge?

By
Clifford J. Alexander

The letter illustrated in **Figure 1** combines the types of rate and local history questions that can intrigue classic postal history collectors. The letter has a manuscript “2” at the top right. It is addressed to “John A. Washington Esq/ Mount Vernon” and is docketed “E.R. Lippitt 1849” at the left side. The addressee is John Augustine Washington III, the grandson of George Washington’s brother, John Augustine Washington (1736-1789). The letter was written by Episcopal Reverend Edward Russell Lippitt, an Alexandria Virginia minister and educator.

The letter is datelined “Warwick Thursday PM” and reads: “Having received no intelligence from the city since I saw you, I shall go to Washington early tomorrow morning. In case you do not find it convenient to come up today and spend the night with us, I write as agreed on, to say that I will meet you at Willards at 1/2 past twelve.”

Was the manuscript “2” a drop letter rate or a carrier fee charge? Did Lippitt assume the letter would be delivered by a carrier when he added the address of “Mount Vernon,” which was not part of Alexandria and did not have a post office? And what can we learn about the addressee and writer that might help us determine the basis for the rate?

John Augustine Washington

John III lived at Mount Vernon from 1829 to 1858. See **Figure 2**. His grandfather, the first John Augustine Washington, married Hannah Bushrod, whose father John Bushrod owned Bushfield plantation. John and Hannah lived at Mount Vernon until 1759, when they moved to Bushfield so that Hannah could be with her ill father. It was about that time that George Washington moved to Mount Vernon. Hannah’s father died in 1760 and Hannah inherited Bushfield, where she and John continued to live.

George Washington died in 1799 without any children of his own. Under the terms of his will, Martha continued to live at Mount Vernon until her death in 1802. George’s nephew Bushrod Washington then inherited Mount Vernon and the 4000 acres George had accumulated while he owned the plantation. Bushrod Washington lived there until his death in 1829 when the title passed to his nephew John Augustine Washington II. After his father died, John III’s mother entered into an agreement with him to manage Mount Vernon and she conveyed title to him in 1849. When his mother died in 1855, John III inherited her slaves and other property.

John III went to the University of Virginia, graduating in 1846. While living at Mount Vernon, John III was regularly bothered by tourists who wanted to see where the “Father of the Country” had lived. In addition, the farm was not very profitable and John III decided to sell it. He lobbied the U.S. government to purchase the plantation, but Congress declined to appropriate money for an

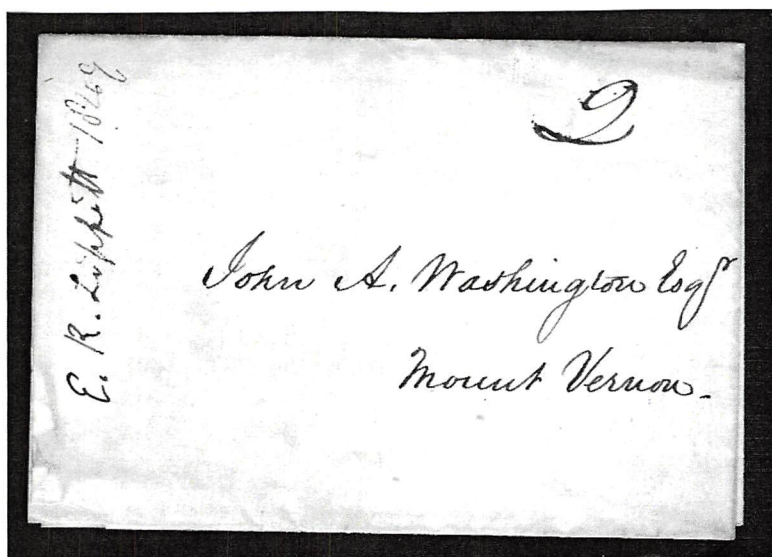


Figure 1. Was the manuscript “2” a drop letter rate or a carrier fee charge?

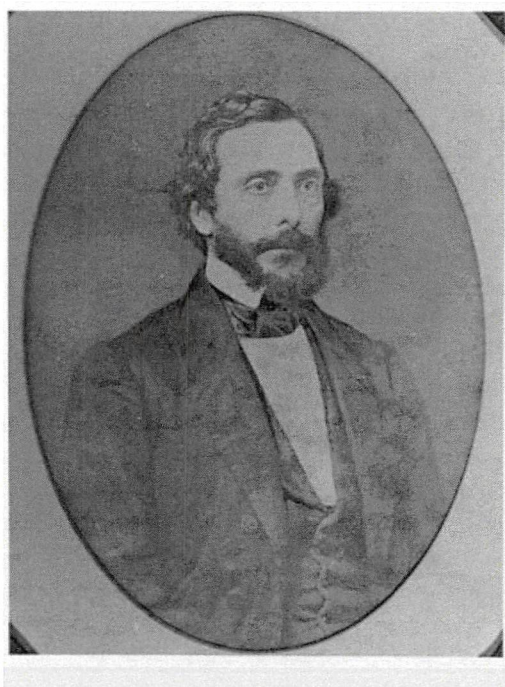


Figure 2. John Augustine Washington III, the addressee who was the grandson of George Washington’s brother.

acquisition. Instead, John sold the mansion and remaining 200 acres to the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union in 1858. See **Figure 3**. John III then moved to a farm in Fauquier County Virginia that he named “Waveland.”

George Washington’s will provided that his slaves would be freed after Martha’s death in 1802. However their heirs to Mount Vernon continued to engage in slavery and sided with the Confederacy in the Civil War. At least twelve Washington family men served in the Confederate Army, eight of whom died in combat. John III was a Lieutenant Colonel and aide-de-camp to General Robert E. Lee. He was shot and killed at the Battle of Cheat Mountain Virginia on September 13, 1861.

Edward Russell Lippett

Lippitt was an Episcopal minister and a professor at the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Virginia from 1825 to 1842. See **Figure 4**. From 1842 to 1848, he was the Editor of the *Southern Churchman*, a weekly Episcopal journal that adopted the motto: “Catholic for Every Truth of God. Protestant for Every Error of Man.” From at least 1850 to his death in 1870, he served as an Alexandria school principal. I have not found a record of his employment in 1849 when he wrote the letter to Washington.

The letter was written by Lippett while he was at the Warwick estate, which was located outside the city of Alexandria, Virginia about one mile southwest of the ferry to Washington. The area is not far from the present site of the Pentagon and is still known as “Warwick Village.” It now has about 600 townhouses that were built on the property in the mid-1950s.

The Episcopal School Library does not have a record of Lippitt living at Warwick but he was reported to have owned two farms of 38 1/2 and 25 acres within two miles of Alexandria. It is possible that one of these was Warwick. It is also possible that Warwick was a friend’s home conveniently closer to Washington. It would not have been difficult for Lippett to have made the trip from Warwick to Washington in one hour.

Lippett wrote that if it was not “convenient” for John to meet him on Thursday, they should meet as previously agreed at Willard’s. The Willard Hotel was located about ten blocks north of the Potomac River on Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street. Since it was converted to a hotel in 1818, it has served continuously as one of the principal hotels in Washington.

The Willard was famous in the 19th Century as a meeting place for politicians and persons with government business. So often did activities designed to influence Congress occur in the lobby of the Willard Hotel that they were called “lobbying,” and the persons doing the lobbying were called “lobbyists.”

After the start of the Civil War in the fall of 1861, Lippitt was arrested for what was described as a “secession discourse”---a sermon espousing Southern secession. However, Lippitt was released when it was discovered that the sermon actually was delivered twelve years earlier, near the time when Lippitt met with John Augustine III at the Willard Hotel.

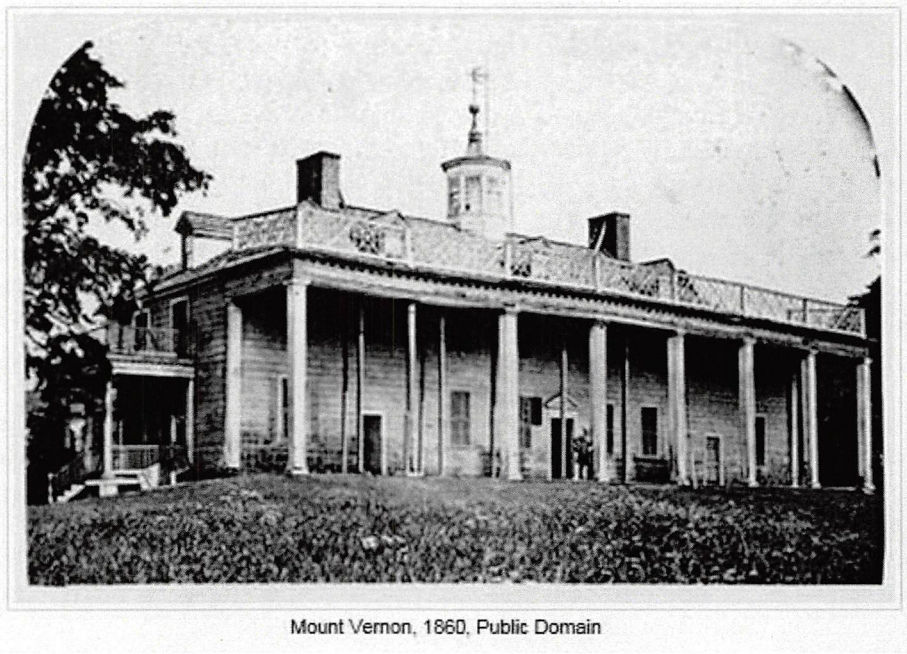


Figure 3. The house at the address to which the letter in Figure 1 is addressed.

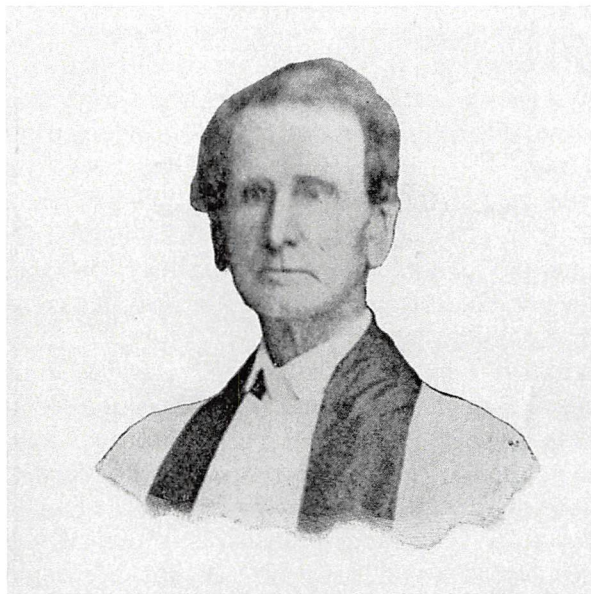


Figure 4. The writer of the letter was Episcopal minister Edward Russell Lippett. He was located at the Warwick estate which was located outside the city of Alexandria, Virginia.

Carrier Fee or Drop Letter Rate

In 1849, 2¢ would have been correct either for the carrier delivery fee or drop letter postage rate in Alexandria. Prior to July 1, 1845, this question would not have arisen. The Postal Act of March 2, 1799 provided that the charge for letters deposited with the post office that were to be picked up there and not delivered by carrier was 1¢. The drop letter rate was unchanged until the Postal Act of March 3, 1845 made it 2¢.

From July 1, 1845 until July 1, 1851 when the drop letter rate was reduced to 1¢ by the Postal Act of March 3, 1851, drop letters throughout the country were charged 2¢. Carrier collection and delivery fees also were 2¢ until February 1849, when the Postmaster General reduced the fee in some large cities to 1¢ for city mail and letters brought by carriers to the post office in order to better compete with private local posts.

It often is difficult to ascertain whether a 2¢ rated cover was a drop letter to be picked up at the post office or was the fee for delivery by a carrier to the addressee. Obviously, if a city did not have carrier service, the 2¢ was for a drop letter during this period. But carriers were treated in some ways as independent contractors and there are gaps in the records listing cities with carrier service prior to 1863.

The presence of a street address in a city with carrier service is typically considered strong evidence that a sender intended mail to be delivered by carrier. However, even when there is no street address, it cannot be assumed that a letter was picked up at the post office by the addressee. In cities with carrier service, most letters were delivered by carrier because the Postal Act of 1799 provided that all letters would be delivered by carrier from the post office unless the resident had requested in writing that they be held.

Alexandria was not listed in the 1863 Postmaster General's Report as having carrier service. However, it appears that the 1863 Report may have failed to include some cities with carrier service. Alexandria likely had a carrier in late 1849 when the letter was sent even if it did not have one in 1863. We know that carrier service was authorized for Alexandria as early as 1793. In a July 1993 *Penny Post* article, Robert J. Stets identified Alexandria and ten other cities with carrier service prior to 1809. He quoted a letter from Assistant Postmaster General Charles Burrall to James M. McRea, then postmaster at Alexandria:

The employing of a penny post is a matter that rests with yourself. I should however suppose that you would find one very useful as he would not only relieve you from a considerable part of the burthen of the business in your office, but would be very serviceable to the citizens. In Philadelphia, nine tenths of the letters are delivered by penny posts who receive two cents for each letter they deliver for their compensation.

In case you employ one, you will be responsible for his conduct. It will therefore be necessary to get a man of undoubted integrity and to require good security for him

for the faithful performance of his duty. You cannot, however, oblige the citizens to receive their letters to a Penny Post unless they chuse (sic) it.¹

There is no record of John III having a home in Alexandria. There were eleven persons with the surname "Washington" listed in the 1850 U.S. census and none have the first name John. Although the letter is addressed to John III at "Mount Vernon," it is highly unlikely that the letter was brought to Mount Vernon. Mount Vernon was about eight miles away on the Potomac River. A steamboat named the *Thomas Collyer* travelled on the river in the 1840s from Washington south as far as Aquia, Virginia. The trip by steamboat from Alexandria to Mt. Vernon took 60-90 minutes. But, no regular service was established until 1850.

Mount Vernon did not have a post office until the 1960s and there certainly was no carrier delivery service beyond the city limits of Alexandria to Mount Vernon, which was about ten miles away and three to four hours away by road. Although Washington might have had a slave or employee deliver and pick up mail at the Alexandria post office each day, given the distance from Alexandria to Mount Vernon, it is likely that Washington was staying in Alexandria at a friend's home or hotel the time. This conclusion also makes sense in light of the contents of the letter.

My conclusion is that John III did not have a home in Alexandria and did not get city delivery of mail at Mount Vernon. Furthermore, even if he were visiting Alexandria on the day the letter was written, it is unlikely he would have made arrangements for carrier delivery. For these reasons, Lippitt's letter was brought to the Alexandria post office and the 2¢ due was paid to the post office for the drop letter rate.

Drop letters from Alexandria with a manuscript rate noted are not common. And the *American Stampless Cover Catalogue* does not list any examples of a "1" or "2" Alexandria hand stamp. If any readers have other thoughts or theories about the marking, I would be interested in hearing them. You may e-mail me at clifford.alexander@klgates.com.

The author would like to thank Bernard Biales and Steven M. Roth for their assistance in connection with this article. He would also like to thank Christopher Pote, CA, Archivist of the Virginia Theological Seminary, who provided the photograph of E.R. Lippitt.

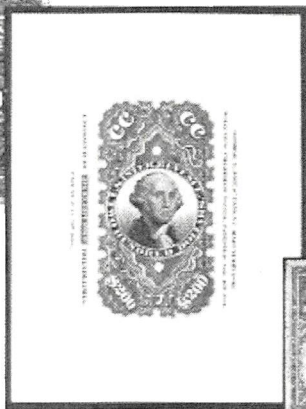
¹ Robert J. Stets, "Penny Posts in the U.S. before 1809," *The Penny Post*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (July 1993), at page 6.

Phenomenal.

Our Website Is Always Changing. Shop Our Auction & Hundreds of Stamps In Full Color!



By the way, you can view our latest giant price list at our site...or send for it by mail. It's free!



U.S. Revenue Stamps

Penny Post readers can relax in the comfort of their home and review one of the world's largest stocks of revenue stamps at our Internet web site. Locals and Carriers are there, too!

But wait, there's more! Our very large web site is one of philately's most exciting. It's full of entertaining full-color graphics and up-to-date information on the revenue stamp world. And it changes all the time...so one visit is never enough.

Scott listed revenues, embossed & stamped paper, beer stamps, taxpaid revenues, possessions revenues, proofs & essays, local stamps, and philatelic literature. America's finest stock. Write, call or visit our site to get our latest price list or send your want list for custom approvals tailored to your needs.

Eric Jackson

P.O. Box 728 • Leesport PA 19533-0728
(610) 926-6200 • Fax: (610) 926-0120

Email: eric@revenueer.com

www.ericjackson.com



The world's number one auction firm for United States Carriers, Local Posts and Independent Mails



For buyers or sellers, the Siegel firm offers unparalleled expertise, a worldwide client base, financial reliability, intelligent marketing, and the best internet resources and search tools.

60 EAST 56TH STREET, 4TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
Phone (212) 753-6421 • Email: stamps@siegelauctions.com

Robert A. Siegel

AUCTION GALLERIES, INC.

siegelauctions.com