

NEW JERSEY LOCAL STAMPS

A SERIES OF NINE ARTICLES
ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN *NJPH*

BY LARRY LYONS

FROM THE PAGES OF *NJPH*
MAY 2014 ~ MAY 2016



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Published by the New Jersey Postal History Society, 2016



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By Larry Lyons

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N.J. LOCAL POSTS: Jenkins' Camden Dispatch, Camden, New Jersey

By Larry Lyons

This is the first of a series of articles on New Jersey's local stamps. Local Posts were established as early as the 1840's by enterprising private individuals and companies who carried letters within city limits – including to and from Post Offices. They flourished for a number of years until they were finally outlawed by the government. The author, Larry Lyons, is a noted authority on United States local stamps, and is the editor-in-chief of "The Penny Post," the prize winning journal of The Carriers and Locals Society. We welcome him to our pages.

Jenkins was a local post operating in Camden, New Jersey. The Jenkins' Camden Dispatch was established in 1853 by Samuel H. Jenkins to deliver mail within the city of Camden and pick up letters and bring them to the post office. Samuel Jenkins died in 1857 and the post was taken over and run by his brother William Henry Jenkins until early 1861. We know that Samuel Jenkins decided to issue adhesive stamps for the convenience of his customers like many local posts in the larger cities. We know from advertisements that the local post fee was two cents until February 1861 when Jenkins reduced the fee to one cent for his delivery service, probably to make his private fee competitive with the carrier fee which had been reduced from two cents to one cent by the Act of June 15, 1860. The fee for delivery to the post office was one cents for letters placed in his letter boxes. Jenkins stamps have never been found on letters with U.S. stamps addressed to Camden.

First Adhesive, Scott 89L3, Typeset

It is likely that the Jenkins typeset adhesive was his first stamp, probably issued in 1853 for use until his first portrait stamp was designed and issued. It had a very limited use and only four reported examples have survived, with two confirmed on cover. The fact that Jenkins is misspelled with an apostrophe before rather than after the "S" would suggest a hasty production. Also the error was probably noted and therefore did not appear on the other stamps Jenkins issued. A few students believe the 89L3 was the last Jenkins stamp issued after the rate reduction. The Jenkins crude portrait stamps do not have a rate written on the stamps and they could have been both before and after the rate reduction. This was true of the Swarts Zachary Taylor stamps which purposely did not have a rate on them so they could continue to be used after the rate reduction. This author believes Jenkins did the same thing.

There are position differences in the borders and lettering of each of the four recorded examples. See *Figure 1*.

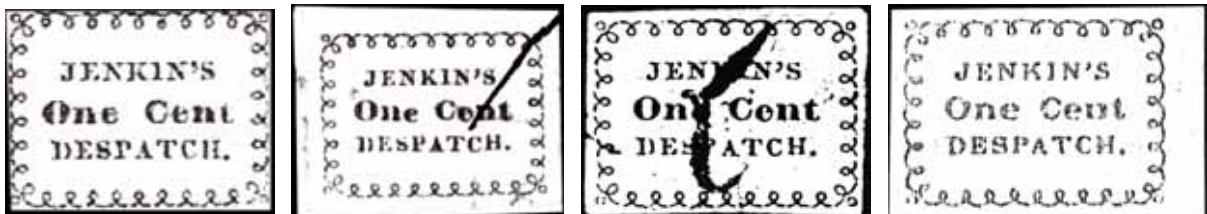


Fig. 1: The four recorded typeset examples of 89L3. There are variations in the lettering positions and the borders.

Second Adhesive, Scott 89L2, Typographed

It has been determined that the crude portrait typographed in black on yellow paper was Jenkins' first portrait stamp. This was determined by the existence of an August 1853 bill to Jenkins from Scattergood and Telfer for typographed stamps. These were Jenkins only typographed adhesives. The other crude portrait stamps were lithographed. The earliest recorded date of use of the black on yellow paper adhesive is January 1, 1854. The typographs were most probably made from a woodcut. There are two recorded examples genuinely used on cover and one example on a cover to which it did not originate. In addition there are only three off cover examples recorded. A very rare stamp missing from most collections. See *Figure 2*.



Fig. 2: An example of the black on yellow paper adhesive.

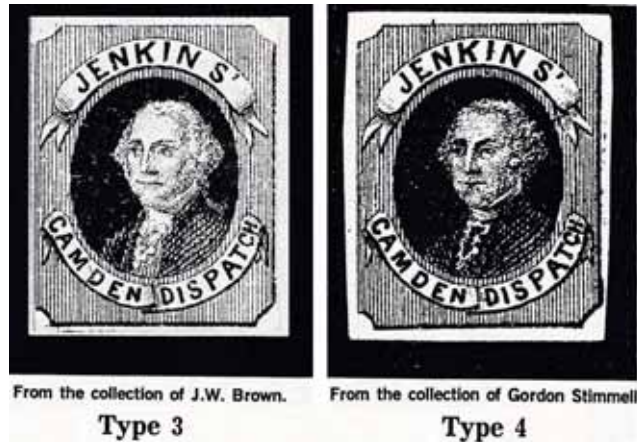
The impression used for the second adhesive, 89L2, can also be found impressed on the upper left corner of envelopes using either one of the electrotypes prepared for the adhesive or another electrotype made from the original engraving or woodcut. These were printed in black and bluish-black on white and buff envelopes. They are not listed in the Scott Catalogue. There are only three recorded examples plus a cut square. It is believed they were printed in June 1854. See *Figure 3*.



Fig. 3: A stamped corner card envelope using the same crude Jenkins image.

Adhesives Types 3 and 4, Scott 89L1, Lithographed

There are two distinctly different types of the third adhesive issued by Jenkins but only one type is pictured in the Scott Catalogue and there is no separate catalogue listing for each type. See *Figure 4*. The type 3 stamp is shown on the left and features a slightly more rounded face. The type 4 stamp shown on the right has a leaner, more angular face. The ascots are also different.



From the collection of J.W. Brown. From the collection of Gordon Stimmell.

Type 3 **Type 4**
Fig. 4: The type 3 and type 4 stamps. The Scott Catalogue does not differentiate and lumps them together.

The type 3 stamp is believed to be the first printed. There is a printer's receipt for 100,000 stamps. Researcher John Halstead opined that many of these had to be lost or destroyed by accident, fire or flood because another printing of 10,000 happened 31 months later and there is no way that many had been used. In addition a new stone had to be used and this accounts for the type 4 stamp. Halstead recorded five examples of the type 3 stamp on cover and six of the type 4. In 1991 Halstead recorded only five off cover examples of the type 3 stamp. A block of 8 of the type 4 stamp is recorded as well as at least 22 singles stamps. See *Figure 5*.



Fig. 5: A block of 8 of the type 4 stamp plus one single to appear as a block of 9.

Advertising Card

An advertising card for Jenkins' Dispatch is known on rose-colored card. See *Figure 6*.



Fig. 6: An advertising card for Jenkins' Camden Dispatch.

Forgeries

There are at least twelve different forgeries of the Jenkins adhesives. Type A is sometimes called a reprint but it is really an imitation of an original printed for William Jenkins in 1869. It can be found in a sheet of 50. See the "Lyons Identifier" for the forgery types.

Conclusion

The Jenkins' Camden Dispatch was a very viable local post which served the people of Camden well. This is an example of a collectible local post from New Jersey.

REFERENCES

1. Middendorf sale, Richard Frajola, May 1991, page 119.
2. Halstead, John P., "Jenkins' Camden Dispatch 1853-1861," *The Penny Post*, Volume 1, Number 1, January 1991, pages 4-21.
3. Lyons, Larry, *The Identifier for Carriers, Locals, Fakes, Forgeries and Bogus Posts of the United States*, Volume II, 1998, pages 696-703.

N.J. LOCAL POSTS: Bradway's Despatch, Millville, N.J.**By Larry Lyons**

This is the second of a series of articles on New Jersey's local stamps. Local Posts were established as early as the 1840's by enterprising private individuals and companies who carried letters within city limits – including to and from Post Offices. They flourished for a number of years until they were finally outlawed by the government. The author, Larry Lyons, is a noted authority on United States local stamps, and is the editor-in-chief of "The Penny Post," the prize winning journal of The Carriers and Locals Society. We appreciate his contributions.

The Bradway's Despatch stamp can be found in the *Scott Catalogue* in the local post section under 21L1. Little is known about this local post. Millville is located in Cumberland County in southern New Jersey, about ten miles east of Bridgeton and 40 miles southeast of Camden and Philadelphia. The proprietor is presumed to be Isaac Bradway. There are four recorded examples on cover and no off cover examples have been found. Three of the four known covers were brought to the post office and one was locally delivered in Millville. The three covers which went to the post office are dated January 15, January 17 and March 27. The year has been established as 1857. One can conclude that this was a very short lived local post which operated from January through March in 1857.

The Stamp

The Bradway's Despatch stamp was printed in gold ink on lilac paper. The gold ink tarnishes and appears blackish after over 150 years of exposure to air. The lilac paper looks gray probably due to dirt and exposure.

Cover Destinations

The three recorded covers which were brought to the post office were sent to Phoenix, RI (Jan. 15), Philadelphia (Jan.17) and Bridgeton, N.J. (March 27).

Frequency of Appearance

The Bradway's Despatch covers are very rare with high *Scott Catalogue* values. Since 1991 the cover dated March 27 to Bridgeton has appeared twice at auction. The cover dated January 15 to Phoenix has appeared once and the locally addressed cover has also appeared once. The January 17 cover to Philadelphia was in the Boker collection and has not appeared at auction. The March 27 cover was in a Herst auction in 1962 (Lot 98, June 7-8, 1962). The locally addressed cover also made an appearance in 1967.

Provenance

The January 15 cover is ex. Caspary and Middendorf. The January 17 cover is ex. Boker. The March 27 cover is ex. Golden and Kuphal. The locally delivered cover is ex. Ferrary and Golden.

Certification of Authenticity

The locally used example was certified in November 1999 (345,594).

Final Comments

A Bradway's Despatch cover appears only on rare occasions with only two chances for acquisition in the last 15 years.

Here are images of three of the four recorded examples.



Fig. 1: January 15 (ca. 1857) to Phoenix, RI, Frajola, Middendorf sale, May 1991, Lot 428.

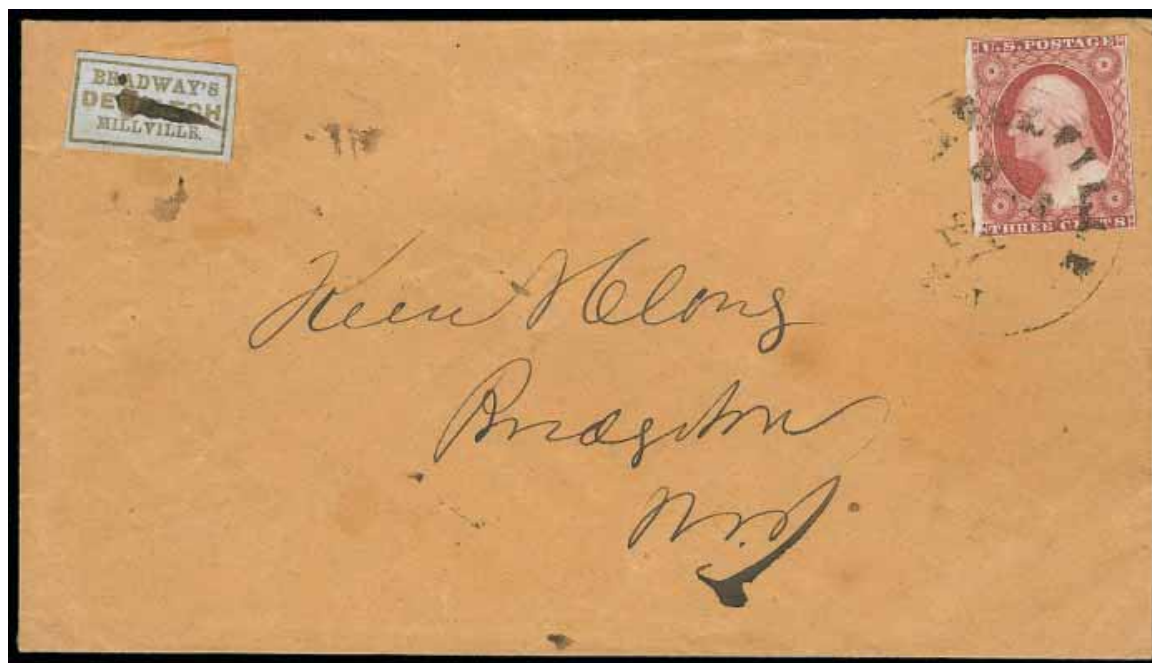


Fig. 2: March 27 (ca. 1857) to Bridgeton, N.J. Siegel sale, Nov. 15-16, 2006, Sale 925, Lot 1413.



Fig. 3: The only locally used example. Siegel sale, November 15-17, 1999, Sale 817, Lot A774.

N.J. LOCAL POSTS: Bayonne City Dispatch

By Larry Lyons

This is the third of a series of articles on New Jersey's local stamps. Local Posts were established as early as the 1840's by enterprising private individuals and companies who carried letters within city limits – including to and from Post Offices. They flourished for a number of years until they were finally outlawed by the government. The author, Larry Lyons, is a noted authority on United States local stamps, and is the editor-in-chief of "The Penny Post," the prize winning journal of The Carriers and Locals Society. We appreciate his contributions.

Two fairly modern comprehensive articles have previously been written on this subject in 1989 and 2002. The first was by Robert G. Kaufmann¹ and the second was written by John D. Bowman.² The content of those articles are summarized in this article. This article will expand on the preceding articles with information gathered from a detailed census undertaken by this author.

HISTORY

The Bayonne City Dispatch was a short-lived local post which was allowed to briefly function due to a lack of carrier service at four government post offices located in Bayonne, Van Buskirk, Saltersville and Bergen Point. Bayonne City Dispatch Mail is only recorded from May 9, 1883 to May 19, 1883 and on June 14, 1883. An example of the adhesive stamp is shown in *Figure 1*.



Fig. 1: The adhesive stamp of the Bayonne City Dispatch.

In Kaufmann's article we learn that the delivery of mail from one town to another was often done by sending the mail to New York for sorting and then back again to the town post office. Therefore it often took four or five days for a letter to be delivered even though the distance was less than one mile. You could also add a day or two for carrier delivery since very few carriers were employed. At the Bergen Point Post Office, for instance, a Richard Denver was the only carrier. Local merchants were not pleased with the situation since most of their business was announced by circulars sent through the mails. Local residents in many cases had to wait a week for mail delivery and news from only a mile away. There was undoubtedly some outrage over this condition and it gave rise to the creation of a local post called the Bayonne City Dispatch. Roswald Edward Smith was the proprietor of the post and he visited Boyd's and Hussey, the large local posts in New York, for ideas on his organizing the local post in Bayonne. The short-lived, illegal upstart local posts of the 1880s were as much about providing a service

NJ LOCALS #3: Bayonne City Dispatch ~ Larry Lyons

and an attempt at some profit as about showing the government post office their shortcomings and the need for better service. Roswald Smith had to know that his activity would be quickly suppressed. The census record indicates operation over a ten-day period in May 1883 and on one day in June. *Figure 2* shows an example of a Bayonne City Dispatch cover.



Fig. 2: A May 13, 1883 cover addressed to Philip LaTourette, Esq. at 16th Street, Bergen Point, the location of the office of the Bayonne City Dispatch. Note the killer concentric circles handstamp.

If no government carrier service was available in Bayonne in 1883, Roswald Smith may have considered his operation to be legal. If no carrier service was available in a town, it appeared that a loophole in the postal laws and regulations existed. Without carrier service from the U.S. Post Office, a city's roads and streets might not be regarded as "postal routes" and therefore private companies might be able to deliver mail to and from the post office.³

BAYONNE CITY DISPATCH

This local post was announced in a company circular dated April 10, 1883 and an announcement in the *Bayonne Times* of April 5, 1883. No recorded covers of this post exist before May 9, 1883, a day on which operation may have commenced. The advertised table of postage rates for letters was as follows:

South of 28 th St.	1 cent.
South of 38 th St.	2 cents.
East of Avenue F	3 cents.
South of Division St.	2 cents.
North of Division St.	3 cents.

There was also a rate card which differed from the above with the following first two lines:

South of Twentieth Street	1 cent.
South of Thirtieth Street	2 cents.

The research indicates there is only one surviving cover with two one-cent stamps. This example is a wrapper to Chas. M. Packard, 28th Street, Hook, dated May 10, 1883. (See *Figure 3*.) The area south of 30th Street was known as Van Buskirk and was nicknamed “Hook.” It would become Constable’s Hook in 1887. It seems the rate card was applied and the rate for this letter was 2 cents. No covers with a three cent rate are recorded. This one cover with more than the one cent rate is a horizontal pair and is the only recorded pair of stamps.



Fig. 3: The only Bayonne City Dispatch cover with more than one adhesive. The double rate was for the distance to “Hook.”

ISSUES OF THE BAYONNE CITY DISPATCH

The stamp was printed in black ink on white paper and was typeset with an image of a horse-drawn stagecoach. An 1885 article states the stamps were printed in a sheet of ten. John Bowman discovered two double transfer varieties. The doubling occurs most prominently in the ornament below the stagecoach and the horizontal line to the left below the stagecoach. Most used stamps are cancelled with a purple three-ring concentric killer in which the thickness of each ring increases with distance from the center. There are two types of three-line typeset handstamps. One reads “Dispatch” at the bottom and the second reads “Dispatch PAID”. (See *Figure 4*.)

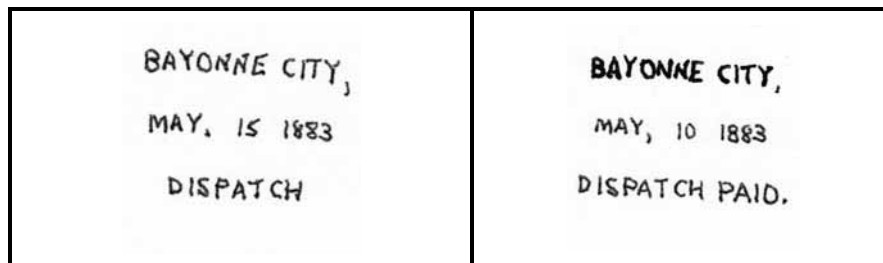


Fig. 4: The two types of Bayonne City Dispatch handstamps.

NJ LOCALS #3: Bayonne City Dispatch ~ Larry Lyons

There is a stationery item, 9LU1 entire which is handstamped with the stamp image at the upper right in blue. The *Scott Catalogue* calls the ink color purple. (See *Figure 5*.)



Fig. 5: An unused stationery entire, 9LU1, in blue, of the Bayonne City Dispatch.

Two unused examples of the postal stationery are recorded and one used example is recorded addressed to Geo. Thomas, Esq., Avenue D. Bergen Point. (See *Figure 6*.)



Fig. 6. The only recorded used example of the Bayonne City Dispatch stationery entire. Siegel (Schwartz) June 27-29, 2000, Lot 1580. Scan in black and white.

PHILATELICALLY IMPORTANT HISTORICAL FACTS

The Bayonne City Dispatch was organized to send messengers to call at residences and business houses of regular customers three times a day. The main office was on 16th Street near Avenue D with most of the business of the post being done with the Bergen Point Post Office. Mail boxes were placed in the LaTourette Hotel and other hotels. Many recorded covers are addressed to LaTourette at 16th Street which most probably was for his pick-up at the local dispatch office, or were forwarded to him. LaTourette's Hotel was owned by the family of Philip LaTourette and was located on the Kill von Kull at the southern end of Bergen Point. The hotel was a resort for New York and New Jersey society folk. The hotel was heavily damaged by fire in May 1916.

According to Elliot Perry, LaTourette and stamp dealer Dr. William Mitchell were friends. LaTourette authored many articles in Mitchell's journal and also advertised buying and selling of local posts. Two of the recorded covers are addresses to Wm. Mitchell. Harry Craft was also a friend of Dr. Mitchell and four of the Bayonne City Dispatch covers are addressed to him. The covers addressed to Philip LaTourette were written in many different hands and did not stem from the same source. I surmise from this that they were of a business nature. Some covers are addressed to Philip LaTourette, Jr. and some to Philip LaTourette, Esq.

Five of the recorded Bayonne City Dispatch covers were taken to the post office and entered the mails. About 17 different addressees are recorded on Bayonne City Dispatch covers. These observations strongly suggest that the post had a legitimate existence.

THE LYONS CENSUS

Knowing that many covers would be found addressed to the same individual it was necessary to take additional steps beyond the recording of the dates and addresses when taking the census. Over a two-day period of time 275 auction results were reviewed and next to each line I recorded a sketch of the angle of the Bayonne City Dispatch stamp on the cover with the location of the 3-ring handstamp on to the stamp. If the cover was addressed to LaTourette the letters of the addressees name in relation to the stamp was also recorded. In this manner duplication could be weeded out and new sightings could be definitely confirmed. I recorded 43 different covers. I recorded the period of use as follows:

May 9, 1883	4 examples
May 10, 1883	3 examples
May 12, 1883	4 examples
May 13, 1883	5 examples
May 14, 1883	3 examples
May 15, 1883	13 examples
May 16, 1883	4 examples
May 19, 1883	4 examples
June 14, 1883	3 examples

NJ LOCALS #3: Bayonne City Dispatch ~ Larry Lyons

From the above I concluded the EKU to be May 9, 1883. The covers span a period of about 10 days. We then have a gap of 25 days followed by three covers taken to the post office on June 14, 1883. It seems this was just a clean-up day for Roswald Smith. Undoubtedly the Bayonne City Dispatch was shut down on May 19, 1883 and no local deliveries were made after that date. It is assumed the government took action and hopefully heard the customer dissatisfaction and rectified the situation by hiring more carriers. This would legally make the post roads and streets off limits to the Bayonne City Dispatch and would force their closure.

CONCLUSION

The research and census exercise provided some additional information on the Bayonne City Dispatch. I am in agreement with John Bowman who concluded in his article that the examples of this post are probably legitimate. The covers are highly collectible and the average collector would be fortunate to have an off-cover example of the adhesive and an example on cover. An off-cover used example has a catalogue value of \$275.00 and a locally delivered cover has a value \$750.00. Special examples taken to the post office with U.S. stamps paying the postage are in the \$1,500-\$3,000 range. (See *Figure 7.*) The only recorded pair on cover previously sold in the Dick Schwartz sale of Robert Siegel, in June 2000, and reappeared in a Shreve sale of June 2002, Lot 914 where it realized \$2000. 9LU1 unused is seriously underpriced in the catalogue at \$175. There are only two recorded examples.



Fig. 7: U.S. stamps 1¢ gray blue (183) and 2¢ vermilion (206) paying the postage to New York. Siegel, November 15-16, 2006, Lot 1282.

John Bowman received information, inspiration, and feedback from postal historian Calvet Hahn for his 2002 article. For more information on this subject the reader should read the Bowman article.

ENDNOTES:

- ¹ Kaufman, Robert G., "Bayonne City Dispatch Company," *Postal History Journal*, No. 82, June 1989, page 48.
- ² Bowman, John D., "Bayonne City Dispatch," *The Penny Post*, Vol. 10, No. 4, October 2002, pages 27-36.
- ³ *Ibid*, page 34.



Fig. 3: At left, a map from an 1872 Atlas of Hudson, Union & Essex showing the Bayonne peninsula; at right, an 1880 map showing Bayonne enlarged with the location of the points in question: (1) Bergen Point, (2) Van Buskirk or Constable's Hook, (3) Bayonne City and (4) Saltersville.

Maps from Rutgers Cartography site at <http://mapmaker.rutgers.edu/MAPS.html>.

N.J. LOCAL POSTS: Rogers' Penny Post, Newark, New Jersey

By Larry Lyons

This is the fourth of a series of articles on New Jersey's local stamps. Local Posts were established as early as the 1840's by enterprising private individuals and companies who carried letters within city limits – including to and from Post Offices. They flourished for a number of years until they were finally outlawed by the government. The author, Larry Lyons, is a noted authority on United States local stamps, and is the editor-in-chief of "The Penny Post," the prize winning journal of The Carriers and Locals Society. We appreciate his contributions.

This local post has one recorded adhesive and one recorded handstamp on a cover. The adhesive is in black ink on green glazed paper and is on a piece of a cover. The adhesive is crude and cut to an eight-sided shape. See *Figure 1*. The adhesive is ex-Burrus and Hall. In the Hall sale, held at Siegel Auction Galleries, November 13-14, 2000, the adhesive sold for \$29,700.00. The auction description tells all that is known about this local post.

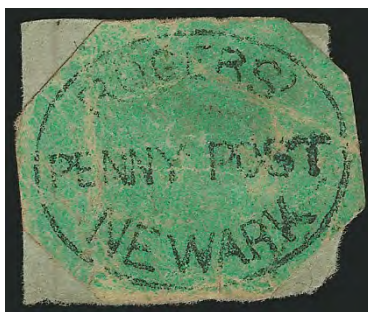


Fig. 1: The only recorded Rogers' Penny Post adhesive. No adhesives are recorded on cover.

Elliott Perry located advertisements for Rogers' Penny Post in the Newark *Daily Advertiser* from April 10 through July 19, 1856. Alfred H. Rogers was identified in the ads as the proprietor of the post. Perry reported that Rogers was located at 194 Broad St. from 1851 to 1855, and at 99 Broad from 1856 until 1859-60. The one recorded handstamped cover (see Golden sale, lot 1466) is almost certainly an August 1856 usage.

This stamp was first reported as a "1c black on green paper" in the *American Journal of Philately*, Feb. 1892 (p. 91). The stamp itself surfaced at the May 15-17, 1963, Harmer Rooke sale of the Burrus collection, where it was acquired by Elliott Perry on behalf of the Halls. In a note to Eugene Costales, he remarked "I had that much confidence in it, and would have gone higher. John Boker may have been my competition."

Figure 2 shows the newspaper advertisement for Rogers' Penny Post. The advertisement gives the value of the adhesive as one cent. The ad states at the bottom "stamps always on hand." Letters had to be placed in Rogers' box before the specified pick up times. Delivery was made twice daily.

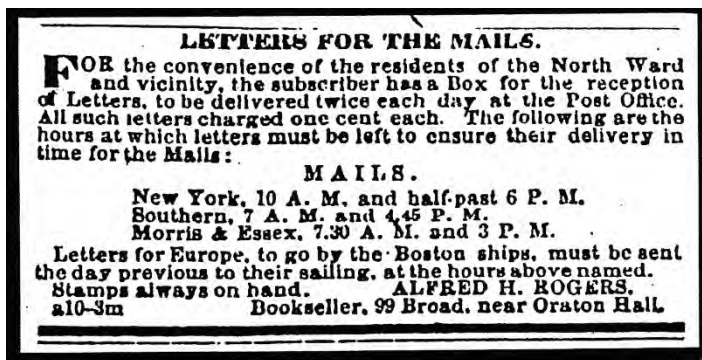


Fig. 2: The newspaper advertisement for Rogers' Penny Post from the Daily Advertiser from 1856.

The Rogers' oval handstamp is known on only one cover. See *Figure 3*. It is ex-Golden. The handstamp reads "Rogers' Penny Post Newark." There is a manuscript "AUG 12" date neatly printed above and below "Penny Post." The cover is addressed to Brooklyn, New York. The three cent stamp used to pay the postage is an imperforate "orange red" (#11). This shade is known used 1855-1856. The cover is almost certainly August 12, 1856 based on the three-cent stamp and advertisements for the post known from April 10 to July 19, 1856. It is unknown if the cover has been restored to eliminate the unattractive severe tears.



Fig. 3. The only recorded Rogers' Penny Post cover. The handstamp is strongly believed to be August 12, 1856.

N.J. LOCAL POSTS: Faunce's Penny Post, Atlantic City

By Larry Lyons

This is the fifth of a series of articles on New Jersey's local stamps. Local Posts were established as early as the 1840s by enterprising private individuals and companies who carried letters within city limits – including to and from Post Offices. They flourished for a number of years until they were finally outlawed by the government. The author, Larry Lyons, is a noted authority on United States local stamps, and is the editor-in-chief of "The Penny Post," the prize winning journal of The Carriers and Locals Society. We appreciate his contributions.

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 1880s.

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*.



Fig. 1: The Faunce's 152L1 adhesive.

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 years. 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.

Larry Lyons ~ LYONS NJ LOCALS #5: Faunce's Penny Post, Atlantic City

“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.”

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*.

The late Brad Arch, an enthusiastic New Jersey postal history collector, owned only two unused copies of the one cent Faunce's black on red, Scott 152L1, that were sold in the auction sale of his collection. Robert A. Siegel, June 27-28, 2000, lots 1754 & 1755.

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 Scott 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*.

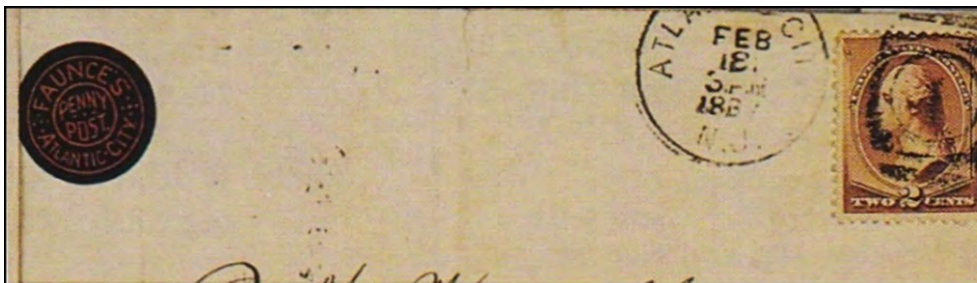


Fig. 2: An example of the Faunce's stamp on a cover dated February 18, 188__?

LYONS NJ LOCALS #5: Faunce's Penny Post, Atlantic City ~ Larry Lyons

2. A purported example on cover tied in combination with a two cent red brown Scott 210 and a duplex cancel with a date of January 30, 1887 as described in the Hollowbush sale, John Fox, July 8, 1966, lot 648. See *Figure 3*. However, this cover was mis-described and is actually a one cent Hackney & Bolte black on red stamp Scott 153L1 (of virtually the same design and probably produced by the same printer at the same time as the Faunce's stamp), as correctly described in the Brad Arch Sale, lot 1775. The Arch Sale included two additional Hackney & Bolte covers, lots 1776 and 1777, with May and June 1887 usages. Both the Faunce's and the Hackney penny posts were discontinued in 1887.

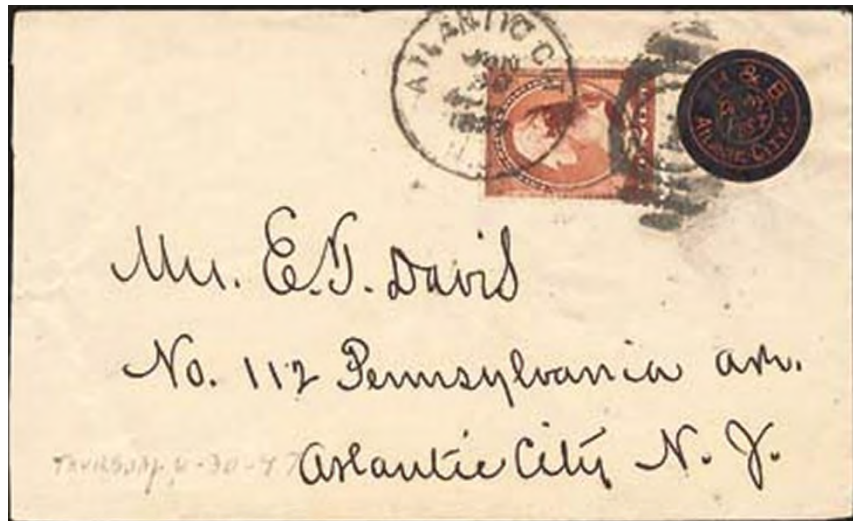


Fig. 3: Described as an example of the Faunce's stamp on a cover dated January 30, 1887. This is however a Hackney and Bolte stamp.

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.

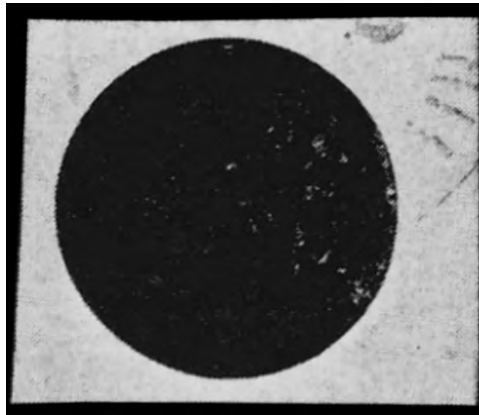


Fig. 4: An example of the Faunce's stamp on a piece of a postal card.

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.



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

4. A purported used example, with an ink blot, and a 1999 PSE Certificate. See *Figure 6*. Schuyler Rumsey Auction, November 11-13, 1999, lot 2786.



Fig. 6: A purported used example, with an ink blot, and a 1999 PSE Certificate.



Fig. 7: A forgery of the Faunce's stamp.

Figure 7 is an example of a forgery of this stamp. It is probably of modern ilk. The stamp is not glazed.

Only one cover survives, despite almost two and a half years of service.

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 *italics*. This probably reflects the last sale in 1982 some 33 years ago. The reader is advised that the *Scott Catalogue* values are outdated.



N.J. LOCAL POSTS: Hackney & Bolte Penny Post, Atlantic City

By Larry Lyons

This is the sixth of a series of articles on New Jersey's local stamps. Local Posts were established as early as the 1840s by enterprising private individuals and companies who carried letters within city limits – including to and from Post Offices. They flourished for a number of years until they were finally outlawed by the government. The author, Larry Lyons, is a noted authority on United States local stamps, and is the editor-in-chief of "The Penny Post," the prize winning journal of The Carriers and Locals Society. We appreciate his contributions.

The research for this article turned up some additional historical information on the local posts operating in Atlantic City which included Faunce's Penny Post, the subject of my last article in *NJPH*. This information will be reported here. In addition, the auction records have been incorrect as to the known quantity of the Hackney & Bolte covers in existence and this article will clear up the errors and inaccuracies based on the author's research. The Hackney & Bolte adhesive can be seen in *Figure 1*.



Fig. 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 *NJPH* in March 1980 in a more abbreviated form.¹ 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. Albertson 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

NJ LOCAL POSTS #6: Hackney & Bolte, Atlantic City ~ Larry Lyons

inconvenience this caused, Edward S. Stelz started private 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.

Ancil Faunce succeeded Stelz, 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.²

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.



Fig. 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.

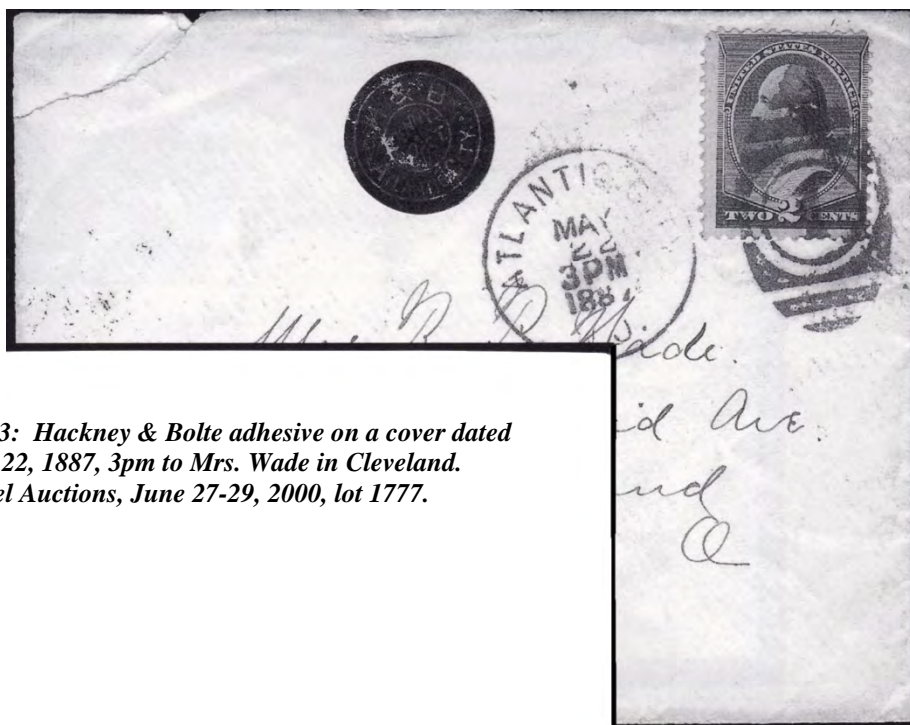


Fig. 3: Hackney & Bolte adhesive on a cover dated May 22, 1887, 3pm to Mrs. Wade in Cleveland. Siegel Auctions, June 27-29, 2000, lot 1777.



Fig. 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.



Fig. 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.

The earliest documented use of the Hackney & Bolte stamp is on a postcard dated May 25, 1886. (See *Figure 6* below.) 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 post office clerks and 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.

The net sale Catalog of the William Middendorf Collection, May 1991, by Richard Frajola, states that the Hackney and Bolte service "ended on June 27, 1887." The record indicates, however, that the 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 was 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 the knowledge concerning the existence of the two untied examples on cover. See *Figures 2-5*.

The Postcards



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

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 Reed in Philadelphia. This was in the Schuyler Rumsey sale of April 22-25, 2010, lot 981. See *Figure 6*.

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 probably resulted from three of the covers having the same date of June 30, 1887, and having two of the covers addressed to Davis, albeit different Davises but at the same address.

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

ENDNOTES:

¹ *NJPH*, Vol. VIII, No. 2, Whole no. 37, March 1980, available at <http://njpostalhistory.org/media/archive/037-mar80njph.pdf>. Craig cites as a reference Frank Butler's *Book of the Boardwalk, Atlantic City, NJ*, Haines and Co., 1952.

² *Postal History Journal*, No. 82: June 1989, Craig C. Mathewson, p 49.

N.J. LOCAL POSTS: City Letter Express Mail, Newark, N.J.

By Larry Lyons

This is the seventh of a series of articles on New Jersey's local stamps. Local Posts were established as early as the 1840s by enterprising private individuals and companies who carried letters within city limits – including to and from Post Offices. They flourished for a number of years until they were finally outlawed by the government. The author, Larry Lyons, is a noted authority on United States local stamps, and is the editor-in-chief of "The Penny Post," the prize winning journal of The Carriers and Locals Society. We appreciate his contributions.

This local post operated in Newark. The post was established by Augustus Peck and Thomas Jacques on June 12, 1856 to provide local delivery service and to-the-post-office service because the government did not have any carriers operating in Newark. Letters were taken to the post office for a fee of one cent. The "City Letter Express Mail" stamps had to be pre-purchased. The post also advertised a rate of two cents for local delivery of a letter from the post office. There is no record of any other delivery of local letters.

The beginning date of this post comes from an advertisement for "Peck & Co.'s City Letter Express" which appeared in the *Daily Advertiser* beginning on June 12, 1856 (See *Figure 1*). This ad appeared daily until September 29, 1856. The first announcement listed 68 box stations but this was omitted in all the further advertising. The ad said the post would collect and distribute letters three times a day. The stamps were for sale at all receiving houses and also at the principal office at 324 Broad in Newark.

CITY LETTER EXPRESS.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Newark, that they have established a **CITY EXPRESS** for the
Delivery of Letters with dispatch to the Mail and to all parts of the City.
We will also deliver Packages of all kinds to and from all parts of the city. Packages for delivery may be left at any of our Box Stations.
In connection with the above, arrangements have been made by which orders for Goods per Express to all parts of the country may be sent by us. Parties having Goods to go by Express can notify the Expressmen through our Boxes when and where to call in the same way. No extra charge will be made by us for such service.
On all mail matter an additional one cent will be charged for the delivery of said letters to the Post Office.
On City Letters two cents, which can be prepaid or not, as parties sending may desire.
We shall collect and distribute our letters three times each day, thus enabling those at a distance from the Post Office to send their letters with the same despatch, and with as little trouble, as if they lived in close proximity with the Post Office.
Two cents and upwards, according to size and weight, will be charged for packages.
Liberal arrangements will be made with business men for the delivery of their mail matter on the arrival of each mail.
Persons wishing their letters called for at the Post Office, are requested to apply to the box agents for information.
Postage and Letter Express Stamps for sale at all of the receiving houses and also at the principal office, 324 Broad.
JE12-tf
PECK & CO.

Fig. 1: Ad which appeared in the *Daily Advertiser* on June 12, 1856.
(Advertisement is not shown in its entirety.)

How long the City Letter Express operated is open to a little speculation. Eight covers are known with the 1¢ stamp (45L1). The latest certified example is dated February 26, 1857. There is one other outlier dated April 3 which would have to be 1857 since the business didn't get underway until June 12, 1856. The April 3 date would be a little over a month beyond the February 26, 1857 cover and this is not beyond possibility. The April 3 cover appeared in the Hall sale.¹ The lot description ended with the words "this usage in April is problematic..." The cover has not to my knowledge been submitted for certification. The closing date for the City Letter Express Mail is at least March 1, 1857 and possibly a month later. The total period of operation was therefore nine months or possibly ten months. The known covers fall into the following pattern of known dates:

Known Examples	
June 1856	0
July 1856	1
August 1856	1
September 1856	0
October 1856	2
November 1856	1
December 1856	1
January 1857	0
February 1857	1
March 1857	0
April 1857	1

In addition to the above there is an example on a piece dated July 19, 1856. This is a very small sample with a 9-10 month spread. One cannot make conclusions concerning the success of this business based on the number of surviving covers. There is a little more to this story.

Rogers' Penny Post

Alfred Rogers operated a competing post in Newark. The ads for Rogers' Penny Post appeared from April 10, 1856 until July 19, 1856. As reported in my research article on the Rogers' Penny Post,² the one known stampless Rogers' cover is almost certainly an August 1856 usage. Only one example of the adhesive is recorded and it is not on a cover. So we have competitive overlap between Peck's City Express Mail and Rogers' Penny Post from June to August of 1856, a period of 3 months. There must have been a demand for service to substantiate a need that supported two competing companies. As previously stated the City Letter Express Mail had at least 60 locations to drop off mail and avoid a walk to the post office.

The Government Response

Both Needham³ and Perry⁴ gave accounts of the City Letter Express Mail. Needham stated that the City Letter Express

"did not deliver local letters other than those going to and received from the United States Post Office. His aim was to avoid conflict with the government authorities. The postal authorities soon declined to deliver mail (at the post office) to (Peck) addressed to his clients. He was, therefore, compelled to confine himself to the collection of mail matter for delivery to the City Post Office."

Perry refuted these statements. Perry stated that

“There was no U.S. Carrier delivery in Newark in 1856 and no reason appears as to why Postmaster Charles L. Gray should have refused to honor a written order from any patron of the Newark Post Office to deliver their mail to Peck & Co.”

Needham also stated that the City Letter Express Mail had most of the business houses in Newark as its clients right from the outset of the enterprise. The government’s decline to recognize Peck as an agent for his clients and refusal to allow Peck to pick up client’s mail at the post office meant that his clients had to go to the post office to pick up their mail and this led to the decline of the City Letter Express Mail. This may or may not have been true.

Perry pointed out that Peck’s announcement, “Stamps are always on hand” referred to U.S. postage stamps that Peck sold for letters being taken to the post office. We know Perry disliked Needham and slammed Needham’s statements whenever he could. The truth here is that Peck’s ads read “Postage and Letter Express Stamps for sale at all of the [60+] drop locations.”

The Stamps

Needham wrote that the City Letter Express Mail stamp is engraved and in response Elliot Perry wrote “as can be seen by anyone who is competent to pass a boy scout test in the rudiments of philately, the stamp is a lithograph; which may explain why Needham said it was engraved.” Such was the venom Perry had for Needham which he never expressed politely.



Fig. 2: The 1¢ City Letter Express Mail stamp (Sc 45L1) and the 1¢ Metropolitan Errand and Carrier stamp (Sc 107L1) which appeared in New York in the same year.

The design resembles the 1¢ stamp of the Metropolitan Errand & Carrier Express Company of New York which was then in business. The resemblance leads me to believe it was an inspiration only. The stamps are certainly not the same. See *Figure 2*.

The Cover Census

Make no mistake about it, this is a rare local post which does not make its appearance on a regular basis on the auction block. In May of 1990 Richard Frajola sold the Middendorf collection which contained the October 28, 1856 example of this local post stamp on cover. It was lot 525. The description reads “the only reported cut square example on cover.” The translation is that the other examples on cover are cut to shape. The lot description statement is in fact true. In the 1994 *Scott Catalogue* the stamp is listed “on cover” with no other

commentary and a dash for a price. In the 2015 *Scott Specialized Catalogue* the stamp is listed on cover with a dash for a price and no notation that it is a unique example. The 2015 *Catalogue* also lists the stamp cut to shape on cover, tied by a handstamp with a 3¢ #11 stamp with a price of \$17,000. There is no listing for untied examples on cover with certification. There should be. See *Figure 3*.

The Middendorf lot description goes on to say “the finer of two reported covers.” This turns out to miss the mark by a count of six or seven. The latest Siegel description of a 45L1 stamp on cover is November 15-16, 2006 (Edgar Kuphal collection) which correctly states there are four examples tied on cover and another three covers recorded with uncanceled stamps. This excludes the April 3 (1857) example which has been described as problematic.

**45L1 Stamps on Cover
All Are With 3¢ #11 Stamps**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Tied</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
July 31 (1856)	Yes	Unknown	
August 22, 1856	Yes	Miss Bonnie Moeller Binghamton, NY	Siegel (Kuphal) Nov. 15-16, 2006, Lot 1483. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 975. John Fox, January 6, 1967, Lot 725. Feldman (Hackmey), 2010, PF
October 28, 1856	Yes	Miss Sarah Shipman Waterbury, Conn	Frajola, (Middendorf), May, 1990, Lot 525 Harmers (Caspary), March 20, 1957, Lot 716.
October, 1856	No	Miss Sarah Hand Ringwood, NJ	Laurence, Nov. 15, 1940, Lot 347.
November 31, 1856	No	Miss Sarah Lee Suckasunny Plains, NJ	Schuyler Rumsey, Nov. 17-20, 2009, Lot 2006. Laurence, Nov. 15, 1940, Lot 346. PF
December 1 (1856)	Yes		Boker
February 26, 1857	No	Mr. Y. Bloomer Binghamton, NY	Siegel, May 13, 2000, Lot 399, PF. Siegel, Dec. 12-19, 2001, Lot 1617.
Unknown / U10	No		Siegel, May 17, 1979, Lot 146, Ex. Emerson Eugene Klein, May 20, 1931, Lot 228.
April 3, (?)	No	Mess. Nathan Tome & Son Philadelphia, PA	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 588. Harmer Rooke, Oct. 22, 1952, Lot 448. Harmer Rooke, June 4, 1958, Lot 326.

**45L1 Tied on Piece
Cut-to-Shape**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Tied</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
July 19 (1856)	Yes	Siegel (Schwartz), June 27-29, 2000, Lot 1721. Siegel, Dec. 13-16, 1983, Lot 1680. Harmers, June 18, 1968, Lot 537. Irwin Heiman, Feb. 24, 1965, Lot 150. Hugh Barr, March 17-19, 1949, Lot 364.

The Stamp Census for 45L1





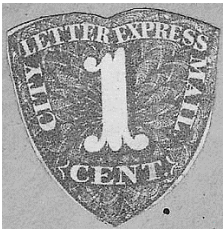
		<u>Description</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
1.		Full Corner, used	Siegel (Schwartz), June 27-29, 2000, Lot 1722.
2.		Used, CTS	Siegel (Schwartz), June 27-29, 2000, Lot 1723. Kaufmann, May 13, 1989, Lot 783.
3.		Unused, CTS	Harmers (Caspary), March 20, 1957, Lot 715.
4.		Full Corner, used	John Fox, June 10, 1966, Lot 678. Pictured in the <i>Scott Catalogue</i> .
5.		Unused, CTS	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 588. (Stamp may not belong on the cover dated April 3).



Fig. 3: An August 22 (1856) example of the City Letter Express Mail stamp (Sc 45L1), cut-to-shape and tied on a cover to Binghampton [sic], N.Y. This example from the Golden sale held at Siegel Auction Galleries, November 15-17, 1999. Lot 975 brought a \$15,500, hammer price.

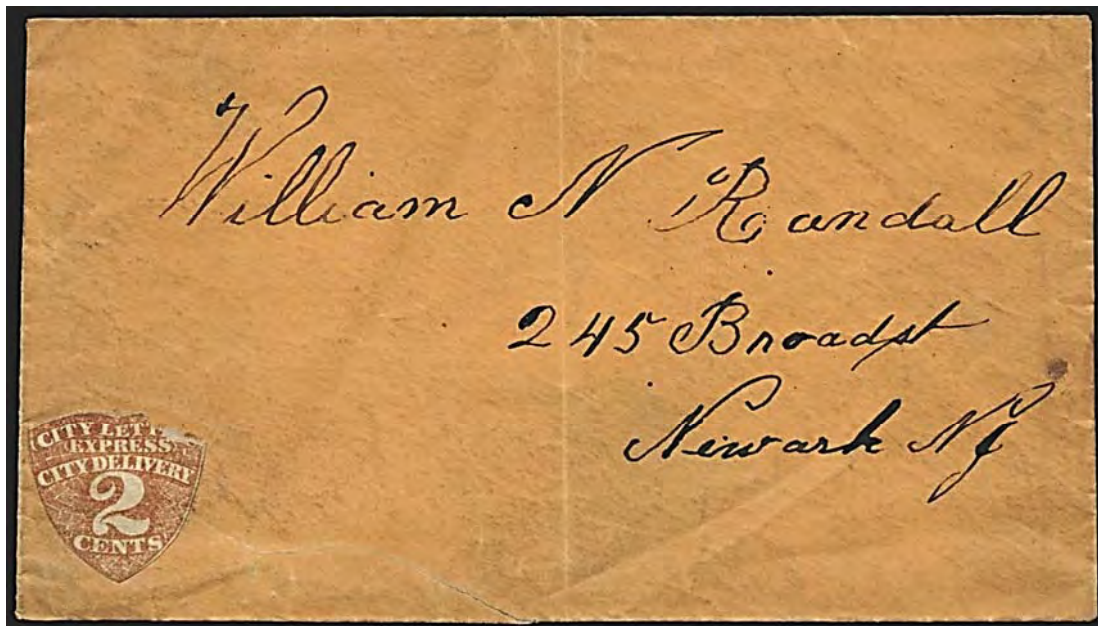


Fig. 4. The only recorded example of the 2¢ City Letter Express Mail stamp (Sc 45L2) on a locally delivered Newark cover. Golden sale, held at Siegel Auction Galleries, November 15-17, 1999, Lot 976. The hammer price was \$10,000.00.

Summary of Stamp Census for 45L1

According to my stamp census the known quantities are as follows:

Stamp tied on piece	1
Full corner, unused	0
Full corner, used	3
CTS, unused	1-2
CTS, used	1

The 45L1 stamps are quite rare with about five recorded examples plus one on a piece and one on a cover to which it may not belong. The stamp has a *Scott Catalogue* value of \$100 as unused and cut to shape. Since the value is so low there could be more stamps out there that just have not come to market because they are below the minimum value that an auction house will accept a lot for consignment. In the Dick Schwartz sale held at Siegel Auction Galleries on June 27-29, 2000, lot 1723 realized \$100 hammer for a used stamp cut to a heart shape, very closely cut, with stains and thins. I have recorded one cut-to-shape used stamp and there is no listing for this stamp in the *Scott Catalogue*. There are three recorded used full corners which are typically cut into on one side and are stamps with faults. These have a *Scott Catalogue* value of \$500 in italic. The unused full corner *Scott Catalogue* price for the stamp is \$350 in italic. I fail to record a single example! I would love to see one if you have one. I will even offer full Catalogue price for it!

The 2 Cent Stamp on Cover (45L2)

Only one example of the 2-cent stamp is known and it is untied on a locally delivered cover which is undated (see *Figure 4*). The stamp is partially torn away but it is a unique example. This cover was first unveiled by Henry Abt at a Collector’s Club meeting on April 4, 1956 and was listed for the first time in the 1957 *Scott Catalogue*. This cover found its way into the David Golden collection and was sold by Siegel, November 15-17, 1999, lot 976. The cover is listed in Scott Catalogue for \$11,000 based on that realization.

Final Remarks

The City Letter Express mail stamps and covers are missing from most collectors’ collections. They rarely make an appearance on the auction block. Only a couple of covers and no stamps have appeared for sale in the last 15 years. Collectors do not appreciate the rarity of this local post and hopefully this article will enlighten some collectors and future sales will properly reflect the difficulty in acquiring an example.

ENDNOTES:

¹ Siegel, November 13-14, 2000, lot 588.
² *NJPH*, Vol. 43, No. 1, Whole No. [197](#), page 31.
³ *History of the Local Posts*, Needham, 1917, page 284.
⁴ *Pat Paragraphs*, Elliott Perry, pages 1612-1615.

N.J. LOCAL POSTS: Jabez Fearey's Mustang Express, Old and New Theories

By Larry Lyons

This is the eighth of a series of articles on New Jersey's local stamps. Local Posts were established as early as the 1840s by enterprising private individuals and companies who carried letters within city limits – including to and from Post Offices. They flourished for a number of years until they were finally outlawed by the government. The author, Larry Lyons, is a noted authority on United States local stamps, and is the editor-in-chief of "The Penny Post," the prize winning journal of The Carriers and Locals Society. We appreciate his contributions.

In 2005 Bruce Mosher wrote a deeply researched and extensive article on this company.¹ In his article Mosher concluded in 2005 that the *Scott Catalogue* date which was then given for this company as 1870 was not correct and should be revised to be 1887. Presently the *Scott Catalogue* gives the date of this company as 1887 (?) probably based on Mosher's conclusion. In 2002 Bruce Mosher published his epic "*Catalogue of Private Express labels and stamps.*"² On page 93 of his book, Mosher says "Jabez Fearey & Co.'s Mustang Express (1870) See Fearey & Co.'s Mustang Express. On page 73 of his book Mosher lists (Jabez) Fearey & Co.'s Mustang Express (1887) and states:

Local private mail (?) express company that was operated in the Newark, N.J. Metropolitan area by Jabez Fearey, the local Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co. agent. This label (sometimes called a stamp with a reported value of 5¢) is illustrated and priced in the local stamps section of *Scott's Specialized Catalogue of U.S. Stamps.*³

I have some new thoughts concerning this company and some newer information. But first I need to state what we know from earlier writings.

Dr. W.H. Mitchell⁴

Some credence should be given to a contemporary writing about details concerning a company. The trick is the interpretation of those details. In October 1887, Dr. W.H. Mitchell wrote the following:

The city of Newark, N.J., like all large cities, finds the District Telegraph system to be of much use to its inhabitants and business men, and this want is met by

FEAREY'S MESSENGER DISPATCH.

This dispatch has its wires and district telegraph instruments, for the use of the patrons and is also connected with the Public Telephone Co. of Newark, the N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co. and the Western Union Telegraph Co. The dispatch has its office with the Western Union, wherever its offices are located in city limits.

NJ LOCALS #8: Jabez Fearey's Mustang Express ~ Larry Lyons

The suburbs of Newark, being somewhat scattered, and having much business to do between them and the city, the proprietors, during this spring (1887) procured from the west, 50 Mustang ponies. The scenes that followed when the messenger boys were mounted, baffles description. The people were treated to a Wild West show on Broad St. daily, minus an admission fee.

Tuesday, June 21st, 1887, a simple adhesive made its appearance with a value of five cents, although there is no value expressed on the stamp, and the issue of this stamp brings us to

THE "MUSTANG EXPRESS."

Jabez Fearey & Co., Proprietors, a printed slip accompanies each message, which is signed by the recipient of the letter giving time of delivery. These slips are returned to the office and preserved.

The back of the printed slip gives the fees for city service.

"All letters or parcels delivered within one mile from Broad and Market streets, 10c. An answer, 5c. extra."

"All letters or parcels delivered to points more than one mile from Broad and Market streets, 20c. Answer 5c. extra."

"Messengers will be hired out by the hour at 20c. per hour. Special rates for New York, and points outside of city limits."

The messengers of this post found their way to all the surrounding towns and villages, Woodside, Bellville, Irvington, the Osanges[sic], Roseville, East Newark, Harrison, Waverly, Elizabeth, etc., and to New York.

It may be well to mention here that there has been for years a regular messenger who carried letters between Newark and New York, charging 10c. per letter, and 5c. to wait for an answer, but this has no connection with the Mustang Express.

The dispatch transacts all the regular business of a District Telegraph Co., having police and firemen on call as well as messengers, and as Newark is an important manufacturing city, and has its own suburbs, most of the surrounding country does business in Newark, and do not depend on the metropolis.

The stamps were in use the last I was in Newark, and are yet, for all I know to the contrary, though how long they will be, or if they conflict with postal regulations or not, I do not know; but I understand that when they have no "*face value*" they are all "O.K." as far as the Government definition of stamps goes. These labels [sic] not having a moneyed value, are not considered as stamps by the post office authorities.

Dr. W.H. Mitchell.

There is a lot of good contemporary information in Dr. Mitchell's report. My first question was "why did Fearey's Mustang Express need 50 horses?" If they were only doing metropolitan letter and parcel delivery in Newark a handful of horses would have been plenty. The answer was given by Mitchell when he stated at least ten surrounding towns to be serviced by the messengers.

My second question was "what are the rates?" Again Mitchell gave the answer as "all letters or parcels delivered within one mile from Broad and Market streets, 10 cents. An answer, 5 cents extra." "More than one mile 20 cents with 5 cents extra for a return answer. Special rates for long distances were 20 cents per hour." Mitchell also states that these rates were chosen to equal those of another "regular messenger."

My next question was "what kind of a business was Fearey's Mustang Express operating?" My answer, based on the year 1887, it has to be a special messenger service, or an express service. The messages would include telegrams. At this date he could not operate a local letter service. He would have been shut down if he tried to do that. Augustus Peck and Thomas Jacques established the City Letter Express business in Newark in June of 1856. They lasted about 9 months. Rogers Penny Post also tried to operate a local letter post in Newark in April-July of 1856. Both posts only operated to bring letters to the post office. Both quickly succumbed as the government expanded their services for letter pick-up. By 1887 the government post office was fully functional and would not tolerate an upstart local post attempting to carry mail. It's also quite likely the express service was all packages, some containing letters, which required a large contingent of horses and riders.

What was the purpose of the stamps? First I'm using the word stamps because they had a fixed cost of 5 cents. (See *Figure 1*.) The stamps would pre-pay for the package delivery and could also pre-pay 5 cents for an answer. No multiple stamps on packages or bulky mail have survived because of the nature of what they were—wrapping on packages which would be discarded. Only one example of a 5-cent stamp on an envelope is reported and this would more than likely be an answer to what was delivered. It would contain a receipt or an answer to a question, possibly concerning when to ship again and what quantity.

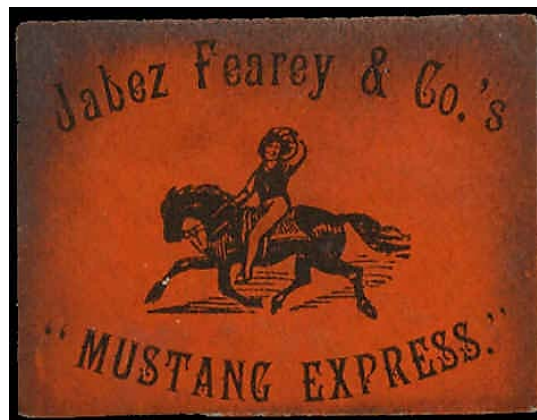


Fig. 1: The undenominated, black on red glazed paper, 66L1, Jabez Fearey's Mustang Express stamp from Newark.

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This could be as simple as a card to fill out. This would not necessitate detaining the horsemen from his other deliveries. It could also be an answer to a telegram. These were probably mostly discarded when they were received by the original sender which is why they don't exist today. The one recorded example could be representative of 100-200 such return messages. (See *Figure 2*.) The cover shown here has a certificate of genuineness from the Philatelic Foundation, PF 493692 dated January 28, 2011. The certificate states the envelope has either contents or docketing of June 16, 1887. This is five days before Mitchell noted an appearance of the adhesive. The cover is ex-Ferrari.

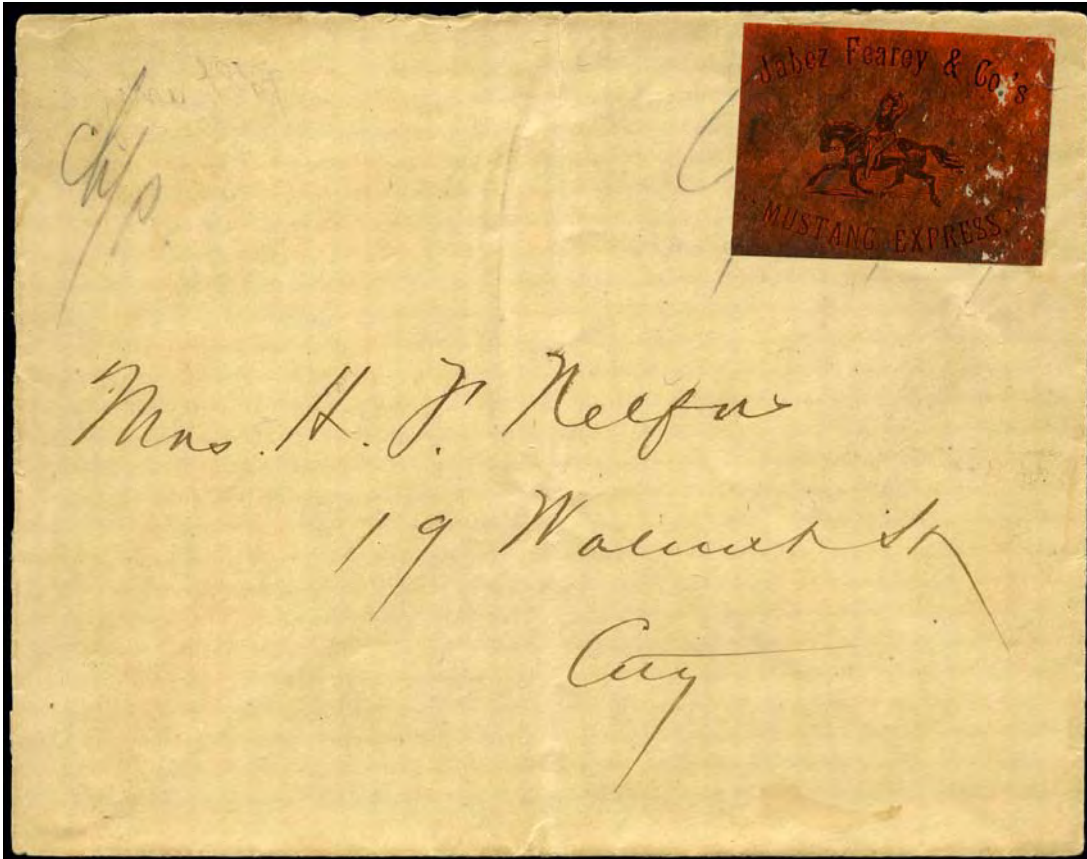


Fig. 2: The only certified Jabez Fearey's Mustang Express stamp, 66L1, on cover. PF 493692, January 28, 2011.

How Long Did Fearey's Service Last?

The horses were procured in the spring of 1887. Jabez Fearey died November 16, 1890 at Matawan, N.J.⁵ He was local manager of the Postal Telegraph Co. in Newark at the time of his death. Fearey's obituary says "He was proprietor of the Mustang Express of Newark, a local post that run [sic] in that city several years ago..." This past tense description, if accurate, indicates that Fearey's Mustang Express may not have lasted into 1888, since three years ago (i.e. 1887) would seem to be a reasonable minimal interpretation of "several years ago."⁶ If this is true the company operated for approximately 7-8 months or less. This would also account for the lack of surviving examples.

What is the significance of referring to Fearey's company as a local post? Even Dr. Mitchell referred to Fearey Express as a "post" but he also acknowledged it as a "dispatch of the District Telegraph Co."⁷ Hussey's in New York is classified as a "local post" but we know their operation existed to deliver messages, notices, insurance bills and instant messages, not regular mail.

Additional Information

The cover shown in *Figure 3* has perplexed students for decades. It is U277 postal stationery issued in 1884-86 which would have been available in 1887. The indecipherable date could be June 27, 1887 at 3 P.M. This could be a drop letter at the Newark Post Office. The Jabez Fearey stamp is problematic. The cancel is unknown and has been called a counterfeit cancel. It does not tie the stamp to the cover. The PF certificate number PF 31035 was issued on Sept. 8, 1969 and states "The Scott 66L1 stamp did not originate on this cover." Someone would have to fully explain this cover to give it a chance. The gum on the stamp could be examined scientifically to see if a negative opinion could be corrected. Other scientific testing could also be of use.



Fig. 3: Postal stationery U277 with a Newark circular datestamp of June 27, 1887, 3 P.M. The Jabez Fearey stamp is not tied to the cover by a cancel. The cancel has been considered to be counterfeit. PF 31,035, September 8, 1969.

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The cover shown in *Figure 4* is a counterfeit. The stamp on the cover is a counterfeit with differences from the original. The paper of the stamp is light yellow instead of the red glazed of the genuine stamp.



Figure 4. A counterfeit Jabez Fearey stamp on a cover. The stamp has several differences from the genuine stamp and is printed on yellow paper instead of red glazed paper.

Back to the Start Date

The notice shown below in *Figure 5* for the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company says “FEAREY’S” and 180½ Market Street. The manuscript date in the middle of the form is June 10, 1871. This notice may have resulted in confusion as to the start date for Fearey’s Mustang Express. The Mustang Express notation is non-contemporary. This notice concerns telegrams and does not have a relation to the start of the messenger and parcel delivery business which Fearey started in the spring of 1887.

The Knapp notes say the following:

“In 1870 Jabez Fearey and his brother resided at No. 23 Orleans Street, Newark, New Jersey and established (A) business at No 180½ Market Street.

At about this time, Mr. Fearey was the agent of the Pacific Atlantic Telegraph Company at the above address, which was taken over by the Western Union Telegraph Co. in about 1881.”

This author concludes Jabez Fearey was in the telegraph business for many years. He didn’t conceive or start the Mustang Express Company until the spring of 1887.

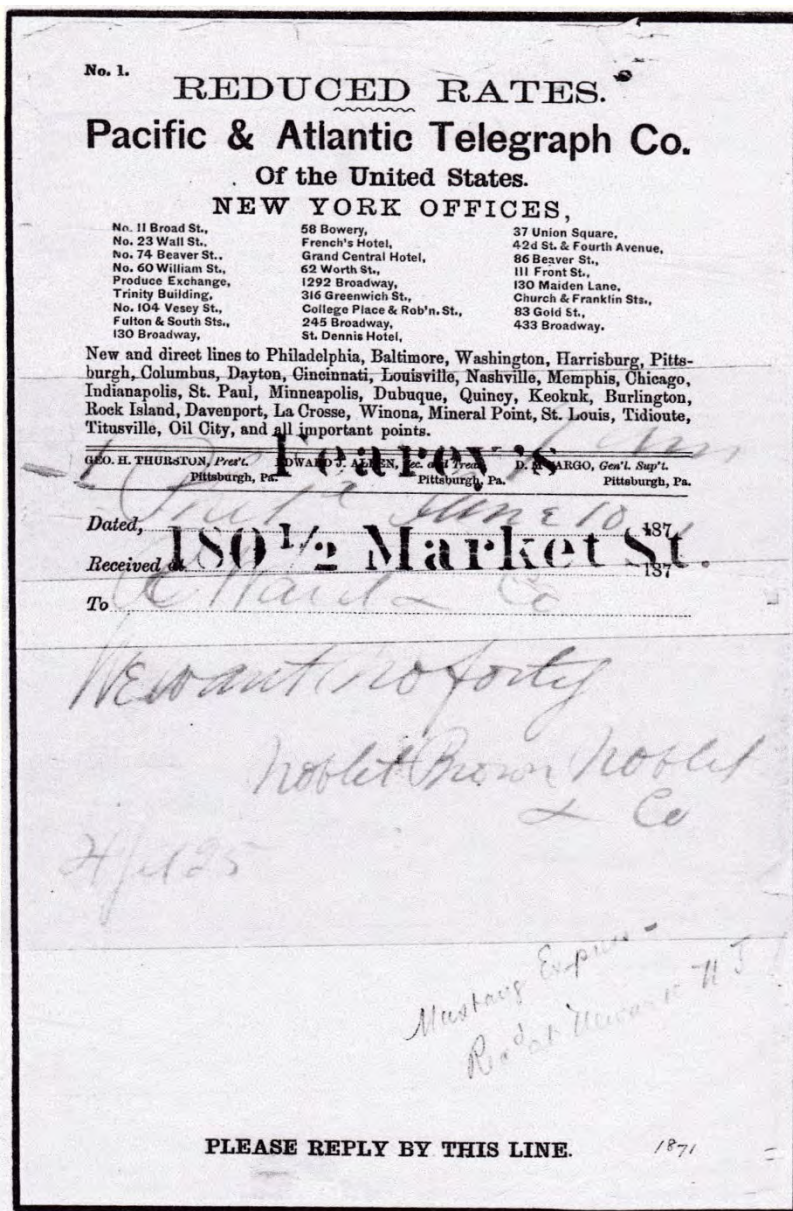


Fig. 5: A notice addressed to Fearey's at the 180½ Market St. address with a light notation "Mustang Express." The notation is not contemporaneous, so the date of the notice cannot be taken as evidence of the existence of the Mustang Express at this early date.

Provenance

Both of the known Jabez Fearey Mustang Express covers were owned by Dick Schwartz. They appeared together as lot 1758 in the Schwartz sale, held at Siegel Auction Galleries on June 27-29, 2000. Alan Geisler acquired the lot. When the Geisler holdings were dispersed by the Siegel Auction Galleries on December 3, 2008, the covers were sold separately as lots 1181 and 1182. The cover to 18 Walnut Street was resold by Schuyler Rumsey in his sale of December 6-8, 2010 as lot 1253. The cover was certified as genuine on January 28, 2011. The other cover to 75 2nd St. has not resurfaced.

Rarity

The unused stamps have a *Scott Catalogue* value of \$275.00 in italic. Most examples are heavily oxidized. I estimate that 10-12 examples of the stamp are known.

ENDNOTES:

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- ¹ Jabez Fearey's Mustang Express – It did not exist in 1870! *The Penny Post*, Bruce Mosher, October 2005, Vol. 13, No. 4, pages 30-35.
 - ² A self-publication.
 - ³ *Catalog of Private Express Labels and Stamps*, Bruce H. Mosher, self publication, 2002.
 - ⁴ *Philatelic Journal of America*, October 1887, Dr. W.H. Mitchell, page 222.
 - ⁵ Obituary, *The Independent Philatelist*, Bayonne City, N.J., Dec. 1890.
 - ⁶ *The Penny Post*, Bruce H. Mosher, October 2005, Vol. 13, No. 4, page 30.
 - ⁷ The Newark District Telegraph Co. was established in March 1887 which was the “spring of 1887” when Fearey started his business.

N.J. LOCAL POSTS: Newark Dispatch Post

By Larry Lyons

This is the ninth and final entry in a series of articles on New Jersey's local stamps. Local Posts were established as early as the 1840s by enterprising private individuals and companies who carried letters within city limits – including to and from Post Offices. They flourished for a number of years until they were finally outlawed by the government. The author, Larry Lyons, is a noted authority on United States local stamps, and is the editor-in-chief of "The Penny Post," the prize winning journal of The Carriers and Locals Society. We cannot thank him enough for his contributions, and hope to combine them into one document.¹

Very little is known about this local post. The unique example on cover has been recognized as genuine for a very long time and the cover has graced the collections of several major local post collectors. See *Figure 1*.

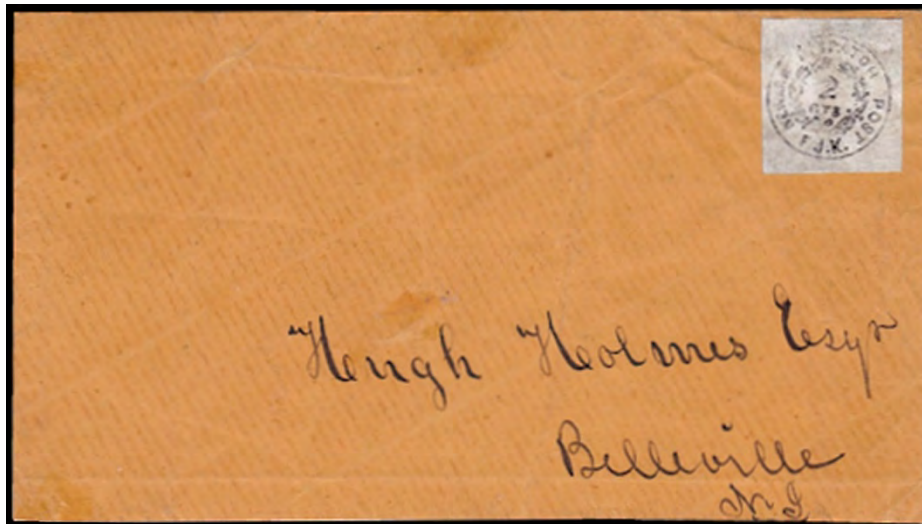


Fig. 1: The unique example of the Newark Dispatch Post adhesive on cover.

The trail goes back to *The Quaker City Philatelist*, Volume II, April 1887. That article written by W.H. Mitchell reads as follows:

“This post was discovered by the late Henry M. Craft in a collection in Newark, N.J., and several years of research have failed to ascertain all that we would like to know in regard to it. The Post, we have ascertained was run by a law student in the latter part of 1849 and the early part of 1850, and, coming at that time of year, failed to get in the city directories, so that “F.J.K.” is still unknown. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York used this Post and it is authentic beyond a doubt.”

I have not been able to find any other reference to the Mutual Life Insurance Company using this post but evidently W.H. Mitchell, the esteemed author and philatelist knew something he did not elaborate on. In May of 1967 Elliott Perry jotted a note to George Sloane in which he stated his comments on Dr. Mitchell's article from 1887. He said, "Why a Life Insurance Company of New York? More likely the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company right there in Newark." In 1887 W.H. Mitchell compiled a reference list of local stamps which was quite accurate and comprehensive. He listed the Newark Dispatch Post with a date of 1849.

In July 1937 in a *Pat Paragraphs*' article Elliott Perry advertised "Information Sought" on the Newark Dispatch Post.²

Elliott Perry discussed the subject with George Sloane in October 1952. Perry wrote to Sloane saying he had made a search of the Newark directories and Ricketts Index and could not positively identify "F.J.K." and a connection with this post. He did find a Francis J. Kennedy who was a barber in Newark and a Frederick Keer who kept a bookstore. Sloane felt the date of "1849" was "undoubtedly too early." Sloane judged the cover and adhesive to be "at least 10 years or more later." Sloane also noted that the cover is addressed to Belleville, N.J. which is a Newark suburb. Belleville is listed in later postal guides as a station attached to Newark.

The Adhesive

The Newark Dispatch Post adhesive is in black lettering on gray paper. The rate in the center is "2 cents" which was typically a local post rate for delivery. The name of the post is around the outer circle.



Fig. 2: A clearer sketch of the adhesive.

The Provenance

In 1952 the cover was in the Y. Souren collection selling at Harmer Rooke on October 22, 1952, lot 563. It was probably purchased by Caspary at that time. Caspary sold the cover to Lilly who followed in Caspary's footsteps for owning rare local post stamps and covers. The cover was sold in the Lilly collection which was auctioned by Siegel, September 14, 1967 as lot 829. The cover next appears in the Basel sale, USA 1, held by Robson Lowe on March 1, 1973. It was lot 1602 with an estimate of \$5,000. I have a notation that it sold for 3000 Swiss francs. The cover appeared again 6 years later in another Robson Lowe sale held on February 16, 1979.

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Lot 1487 was followed by the following note: “This cover has been known for nearly a century and graced both the Caspary and the Lilly collections. No other example of this stamp has been recorded by us.”

This writer was fortunate enough to purchase this cover from a dealer in the year 2000. It has been in my collection for 17 years so far and is destined to grace the collection of someone who continues the chain of prestigious ownership of this cover. Its authenticity is beyond a doubt as my predecessors have stated.

This is the ninth and final article in a series on the Local Posts of New Jersey.

Our sincere thanks to Larry Lyons for sharing his knowledge and research, and for the education he has provided us on the local posts of New Jersey.

ENDNOTES

¹ We hope to have a document combining all nine parts in one pdf document on our web site, available to members only. Look for it soon.

² *Pat Paragraphs*, Elliott Perry, #32, July 1937, page 915.