

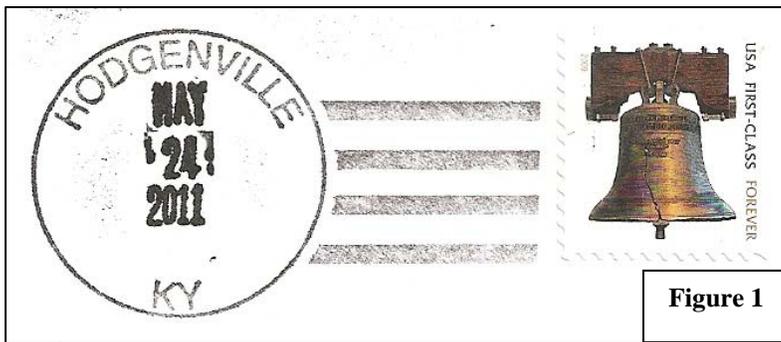
NO ZIP CODE PART 2

By Randall Priest

It took a number of years before the American public became comfortable using these new numbers. Mr. Zip has never appeared on a postage stamp. From January 10, 1964 until December of 1994, most of the stamps issued had either 'Mr. Zip' or 'use Zip Code' located in the margin or salvage on the sheet of stamps. There has been only one stamp that highlighted this new zip code system. The stamp (Scott # 1511) was issued January 4, 1974. This stamp showed different types of transport used for moving the mail.



Now let's look at two of the cities that were exempted from using Zip Code numbers. These are not in any special order, this is the order I received the post mark from them.



The first city we will look at is:

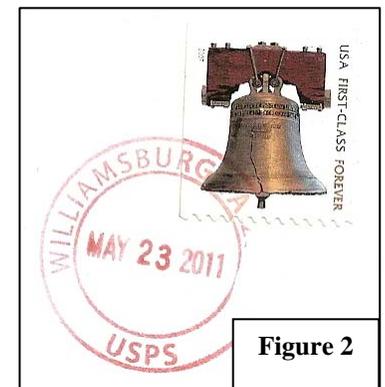
HODGENVILLE, KENTUCKY. This city does have a Zip Code (42748), however it is allowed to post mark mail using a stamp that has the DATE, & CITY only. (see figure 1). So what makes Hodgenville different? This is the birth place of our sixteenth President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. That alone could be enough to make Hodgenville special. Other major historical and political contributions were

to follow.

The town was founded on 27 acres of land donated by the Hodgen family in 1818. In 1826, Hodgenville got its first post office. The town is located, almost in the center of the state of Kentucky. In 1843 the county was formed and called LaRue.

In 1900 interest was developing in Washington to establish a memorial to the assassinated President Lincoln, on the site of his birthplace. The Lincoln Farm Association had been formed by Mark Twain, Samuel Gompers, Ida Tarbell, Charles Evans Hughes and others. They raised more than \$350,000 to design and build a Lincoln memorial. In 1909 Teddy Roosevelt came and laid the cornerstone for the memorial. Two years latter President William Howard Taft dedicated the memorial. The memorial was accepted in 1916 by President Woodrow Wilson.

In 1923 British Prime Minister Lloyd George came to Hodgenville to visit the Lincoln Memorial, and three years later Queen Marie of Romania came for a visit. Hodgenville has been home to a Vice President of the United States, (Vice President Spiro T. Agnew). Seven Congressmen have lived in Hodgenville and LaRue County. Six were born here, Five were elected to Congress while residents of LaRue County. One was elected in Oklahoma, one was Elected to the Confederate Congress, and one was elected from Illinois.



The second city is: WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA. The Zip code is (23185) the post mark without Zip, see (figure 2).

Williamsburg is home to the second-oldest university, The College of William & Mary, established in 1693. In 1770 near the college, the Eastern State Hospital was established. It is considered to have been the earliest mental hospital in the United States.

This city started out as a Plantation. Middle Plantation was a settlement in 1632 located on high ground on the peninsula between the James and York rivers. The capital of the Virginia Colony was Jamestown. In 1684 a fire destroyed the capital and it was moved to Middle Plantation temporarily while the capital was rebuilt. Four years later, in 1698 the Statehouse in Jamestown burned down again. The government again relocated to Middle Plantation, and in addition to the better climate now also enjoyed the use of the College's facilities. The college students made a presentation to the House of Burgesses and it was agreed in 1699 that the colonial capital should be permanently moved to Middle Plantation. It was renamed Williamsburg in honor of King William III of England, The town received a royal charter as a city in 1722, and was the center of political events in Virginia leading to the American Revolution.

William Goddard proposed an American Post Office to the Continental Congress on April 30, 1774. One of his reasons was the newspapers and letters were susceptible to manipulation, confiscation, and censorship by the British. Congress did not act on the proposal, but Goddard did organize a private post in the middle colonies. This included New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Williamsburg. John Ross was Postmaster at Williamsburg.

At the beginning of the American Civil War (1861-1865) enlistments in the Confederate Army depleted the student body of the College. The faculty voted to close the College for the duration of the conflict. The College building was used as a Confederate barracks and later as a hospital, first by the Confederates and later by the Union forces.

Early in the 20th century one of the largest historic restorations ever undertaken in the U.S. was championed by the Reverend Dr. W.A.R. Goodwin of Williamsburg's Bruton Parish Church. Today we can enjoy learning and seeing the way life was in the early days of this new nation.



It's Neat, But What Is It? by Phillip Fettig

Sometimes finding a neat cover creates a problem when you try to figure out what it is! The upper left corner has a cachet from CAM 25, specifically 25E9, a March 1, 1929 flight from Tampa to Daytona, along with three Tampa cancels. It has a cachet commemorating the first commercial flight on January 1, 1914, which traveled from St.

Petersburg to Tampa. A second cancel on the front is January 16, 1930 from St. Petersburg. The reverse has a Victoria, BC, Canada cancel on January 21, 1930. This puzzling cancel does fit the "TRANSCONTINENTAL" rubber stamp on the front. I'm just not sure how or why all this took place, especially with no address anywhere. You tell me!