

THE HELIOGRAPH



-The Grand Cañon, looking west from 'To-ro'-weap.

WESTERN POSTAL HISTORY MUSEUM

SUMMER 1987 ISSUE

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THE HELIOGRAPH

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and Robert Stets.

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The Front Cover - THE GRAND CANYON. Arizona's 238 mile long wonder of the world is one of the most instructive expositions of geology on the earth. The first white men to see the canyon were Cardenas and his 12 companions, who were guided there in 1540 by Hopi Indians from Tusayan. Cardenas was sent by Coronado to find the wondrous river of which Tovar had heard from the Indians. He remained 4 days at the rim at a point now unknown, looking in vain for a way to descend. Explorers of The U.S. Pacific Railroad Surveys passed to the south of the canyon, and although the canyon undoubtedly was seen by various "Mountain Men" of the west, it was not until 1858 that Lt. Ives, working his way east from the Colorado River to Fort Defiance, reached the bottom of the canyon at two locations, Cataract and Marble Canyons, thereby gaining slight fame, until eclipsed by the amazing Colorado River voyages of John Wesley Powell in the 1869-71 period.

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THE POSTAL HISTORY OF THE GRAND CANYON AREA PART ONE

by Robert B. Bechtel

The postal history of The Grand Canyon area is, of course, bound to the history of the canyon as a settlement. Although the Grand Canyon became a National Park on January 11, 1908, its history had already gone through two decades of controversy. Tourists visiting at Grand Canyon are seldom aware that the quiet village was the scene of a legal and political battle that involved an Arizona Senator against the Santa Fe Railroad. What exists at the canyon today is the result of a victory for the railroad. The senator is relegated to a bronze plaque in the Grand Canyon cemetery, and a small settlement to the east, named in his honor.

John Hance, notorious liar and outrageous story teller, was the first to try to develop the tourist potential of the Grand Canyon. He became the area's first permanent resident in 1884, and owned a ranch about 13 miles east of the present Grand Canyon village and several miles east of the present Grand View Point. He improved an old Indian trail into the gorge and had a tourist camp operating by 1886. Hance was also the first postmaster in the Grand Canyon area, with his small cabin serving as the post office. Mail from this location had postmarks "TOURIST", but unfortunately none is known by collectors, so look carefully over those old letters written by early visitors. This post office lasted only from May 16, 1897 until April 12, 1899, so it is possible that a few post cards may have survived from late 1898 or early 1899. Hance established a tradition for tourists that has survived among the canyon cowboys to the present. He discovered, quite early, that tall stories and incredible lies were the expected tourist food. Among his favorites was how he dug the Grand Canyon in his spare time.

In 1896, J. Wilbur Thurber, who owned and operated a stage line to the canyon from Williams, built the Bright Angel Hotel, - a rustic affair of a main cabin, 3 annexes and some tents, - on the site of the present Bright Angel Lodge. In 1901, with the completion of the Santa Fe branch line railroad to the village area, Thurber sold the Bright Angel Hotel to Martin Buggeln. A post office was established in the Bright Angel Hotel on March 14, 1902 with Martin Buggeln as the postmaster. The postmark read GRAND CANYON. Advertisements of the day for the hotel stated that Hance was appearing at the Bright Angel Hotel. Hance was such a famous drawing card for the tourists that he was given free room and board at the El Tovar (opened in 1905 next to the Bright Angel Hotel) by Fred Harvey Co. until Hance's demise in 1919.

It was during this period that the conflict over who had rights to the Grand Canyon flared into public prominence. In April of 1903 Ralph Cameron, an Arizona Senator, notified Buggeln that it was Cameron's mining claims that gave him exclusive rights to the Canyon area. The Secretary of the Interior had recognized Cameron's claims in January of 1903. Buggeln filed suit and the Santa Fe Railroad had backed him with its powerful legal apparatus. Thus continued a controversy that originated with mining claims in the 1880's, and that even today creates problems in areas in and around the Grand Canyon

cont.

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cont.

National Park. The actual controversy for Grand Canyon village area continued another 30 years because Senator Cameron continued to fight even though the railroad had virtually won on all points by the time Buggeln sold out to Fred Harvey Co. in 1906. Cameron never obtained his dreams of fortune. His methods were questionable and his claims were often proved fraudulent.

After Buggeln sold out to Fred Harvey Co., he purchased Hance's property in 1907 and settled there to run a cattle ranch until his death in 1939. Covers exist with Buggeln's corner card as the proprietor of the Bright Angel Hotel in the 1903-1906 period. The earliest known postmark from Grand Canyon is August 18, 1902. The actual period Buggeln was the postmaster was from March 14, 1902 until June 11, 1907.

Actually, the Grand Canyon post office may have been in the hands of John G. Verkamp for a few months in 1907. The records only show that he declined the appointment. In any case, Verkamp's store is a canyon fixture and tourist spot to this day. Some records show that Verkamp was postmaster from February 13, 1907 to June 11, 1907. (See Mary Verkamp's "History of Grand Canyon Park", a University of Arizona Master's Thesis, 1940).

Louisa Ferrall became postmaster on June 11, 1907 until her husband, Lannes L. Ferrall took over in 1916. Lannes was the brother in law of Cameron. Louisa Ferrall had a long correspondence with Cameron and it is through her letters that one can learn about daily life on the rim: "Business is a fright, there is no travel to speak of and those who come hardly stay long enough to turn around----" and, ---" Hance--- also made a record by not taking a drink and now has been strictly sober for about six weeks." Unfortunately it didn't last.

The Grand Canyon post office continues until the present, but Cameron's mining interests and his own Grand View Hotel applied for and obtained their own post office (GRANDVIEW) on November 27, 1903 and it continued until November 30, 1908. Harry H. Smith was the postmaster during this period. Thus, for a time, Cameron had his people in both post offices. Like all Grand Canyon postmarks, covers from Grandview are rare, but post cards are fairly common. Grandview postmarks, however, are relatively more scarce than those from Grand Canyon.

North Rim postal activities did not begin until the latter part of the 1920's. The first summer post office on the North Rim was called KAIBAB and it lasted only from June 16, 1926 until October 12th of the same year. Postmarks are correspondingly scarce. The post office was reestablished in the winter of 1927 on November 16th and seems to have lasted until 1946. The name was changed, however, to KAIBAB FOREST. There are some uncertainties in the records as to how long this post office actually lasted. Covers and post cards of this period often have the Union Pacific Railroad shield, as a Union Pacific subsidiary tour company was the first to develop the North Rim as part of a bus tour in connection with the railroad from Cedar City, Utah to Zion, Bryce Canyon and Grand Canyon. The same company built and operated the hotel at the North Rim named the Grand Canyon Lodge, confusingly enough, located on Bright Angel Point.

On the night of September 1, 1932, the post office at Kaibab Forest burned down, destroying the cancelling device with the post office. The enterprising postmaster got out his pen knife and carved a wooden cancel which may have either a rubber date stamp or a date applied in ink. Only two examples of this emergency postmark are known (September 7 and September 19, 1928).

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cont.

It is possible that for a period Kaibab Forest post office may have been located at Grand Canyon Lodge. On June 1, 1947 the name of the post office was changed to NORTH RIM, and this lasted until September 1, 1955 when North Rim became a rural branch of Fredonia. July 10, 1976, North Rim became a community post office (CPO).

SUPAI is the only post office located in the canyon itself. It was established on September 5, 1895 and has continued to the present time, but thereby hangs another tale. The post office serves the Havasupai Indians at the bottom of the canyon, and they have consistently tried to preserve their inaccessibility by keeping the only route to their village a winding dirt road. Those who have hiked the Havasupai trail will testify that it is a significant barrier. From time to time philatelic covers have been issued with cachets testifying that this is the "last" helicopter mail into Havasu. More recently cancels are often inscribed "Mule Train Mail" signifying that this is the last postal service by mule in existence.

The only other post office associated with the Grand Canyon is TUSAYAN, sometimes confused with the Tusayan Indian ruins and museum located inside park grounds. Tusayan is about eight miles south of Grand Canyon village on Highway 180. It is also the site of the Grand Canyon airport. The post office was established April 24, 1934 and continues to the present, although it does not cancel first class mail.

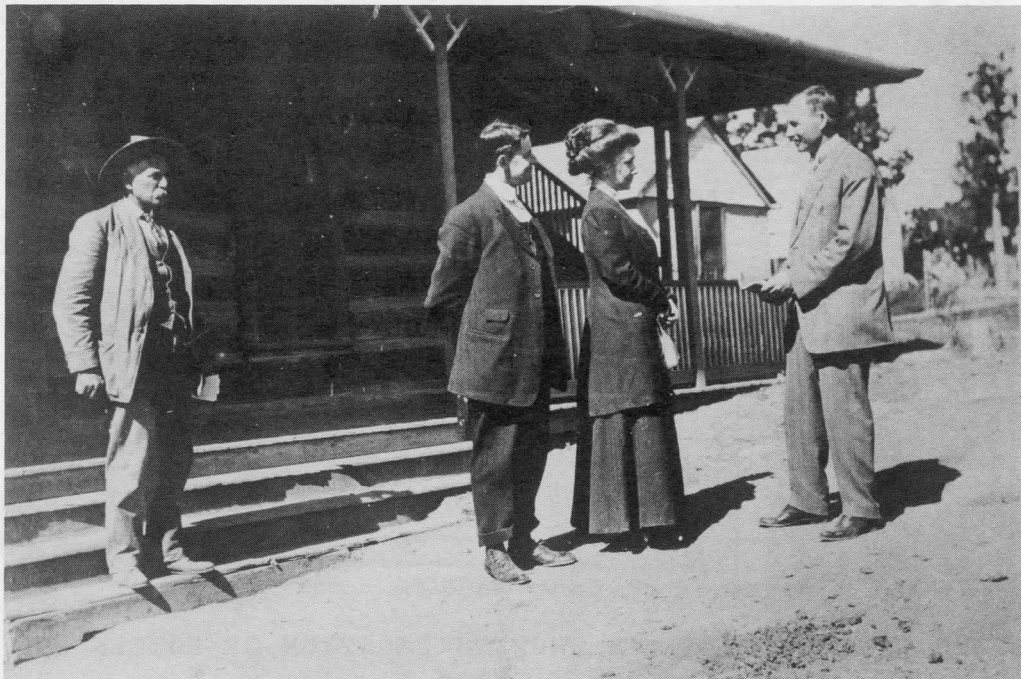
Another post office often confused with the canyon area is the GRAND CANYON CAVERNS. The caverns are located far to the southwest of the canyon near Peach Springs, AZ.

The second part of this article will list Grand Canyon postmarks and the philatelic events associated with the canyon.

Continued in Fall Issue

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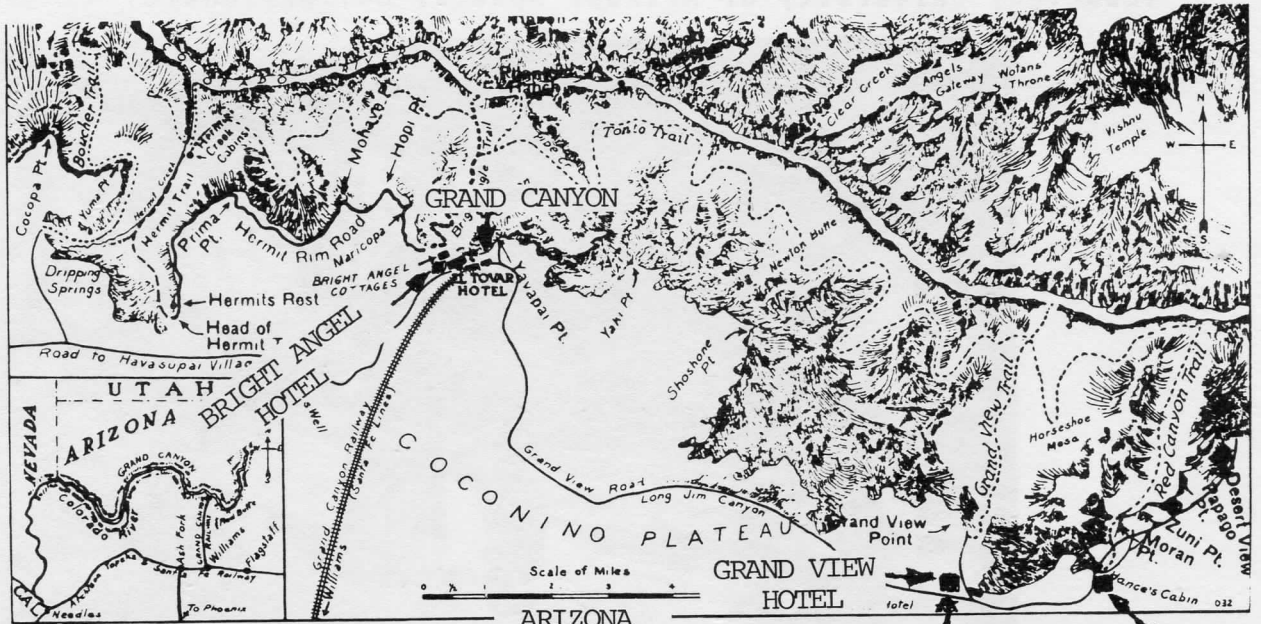
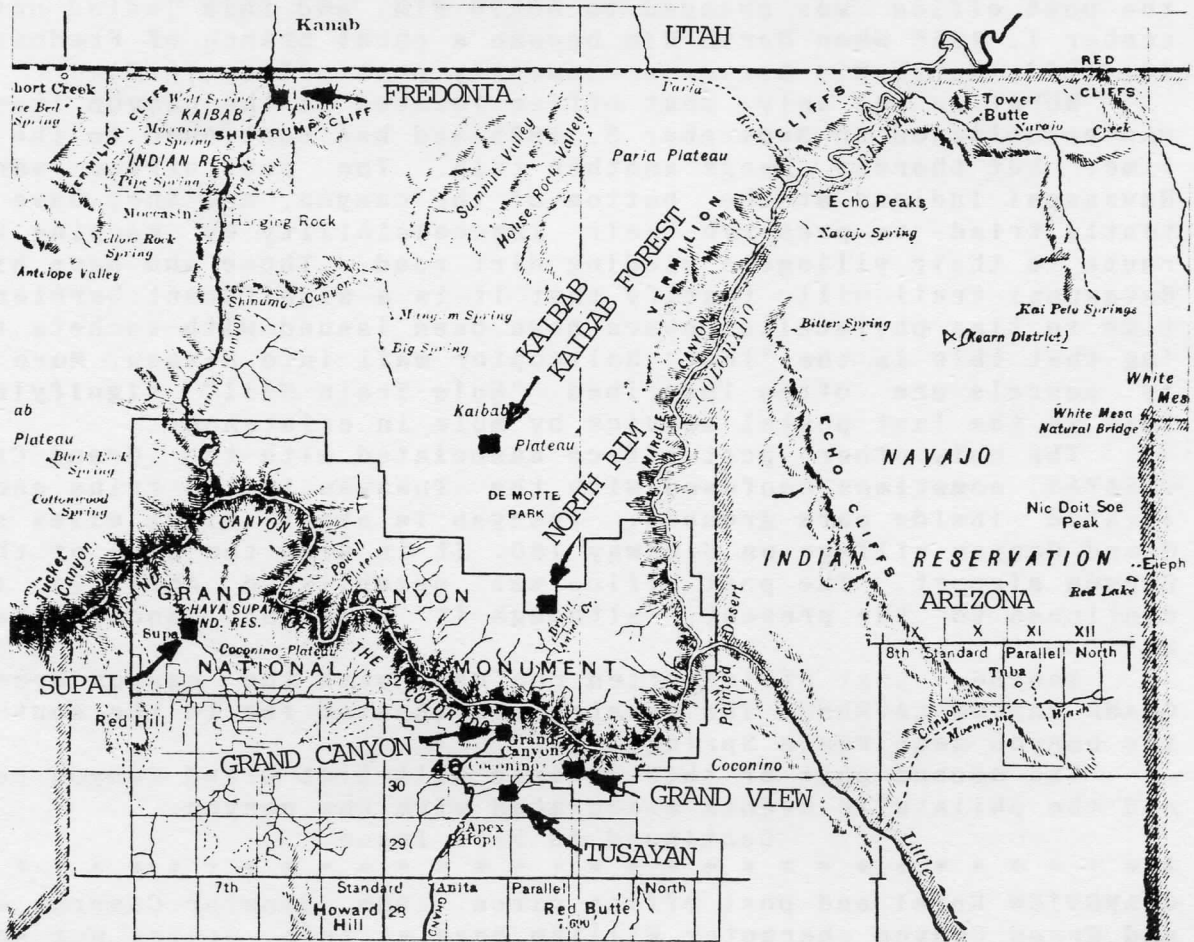
GRANDVIEW Hotel and post office circa. 1905. Senator Cameron at right and Grand Canyon character William Bass at left. Others not known.
(Courtesy University of Arizona Special Collections)



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THE POSTAL HISTORY OF THE GRAND CANYON AREA MAPS

GRAND CANYON AND VICINITY, SHOWING POST OFFICE LOCATIONS



THE HELIOGRAPH

U.S. POST OFFICE "TRANSIT" POSTMARKS by Charles F. Nettleship Jr, and Charles L. Towle continued from HELIOGRAPH No. 2

Various types and manufactures of machine cancels were employed by the larger city post offices to apply transit postmarks on the back (or in some cases, the front) of mail matter being resorted en route. Among the various machines used we find American, Barry, Columbia, International, Leavitt and Time-Cummins.

It is unfortunate that past research material on machine cancel postmarks is most confusing due to a lack of a uniform approach and cataloging. Most of the information assembled herein bears further research by dedicated students, especially if a uniform catalog numbering system is ever adopted. Most of our information is taken from the recently discontinued Machine Cancel Forum news letters and from miscellaneous sources including the work of Bob Payne and R.F. Hanmer. With the understanding that this listing is not complete we will give the cities, with machines employed for transit postmark usage.



AMS 42

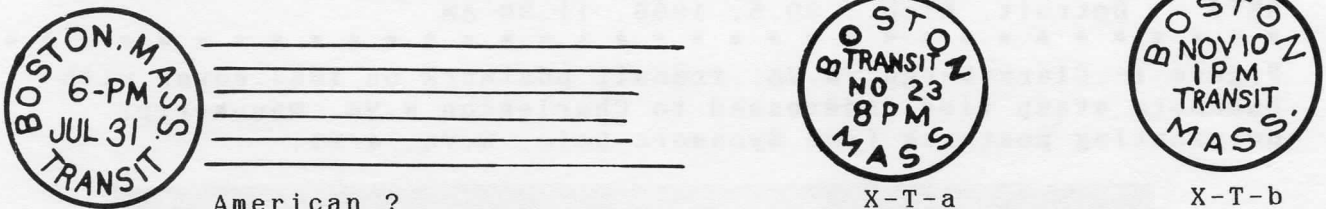
AMS 43

AMS 43 (1)

ASTORIA, ORE. - American Type AMS 43, (1901-1912)

(Diagonal TRANSIT in box, with parallel lines either side. Sometimes with number as shown, and if so, will be listed in brackets.)

BALTIMORE, MD. - American Type AMS 43, (1900-1902)



American ?

X-T-a

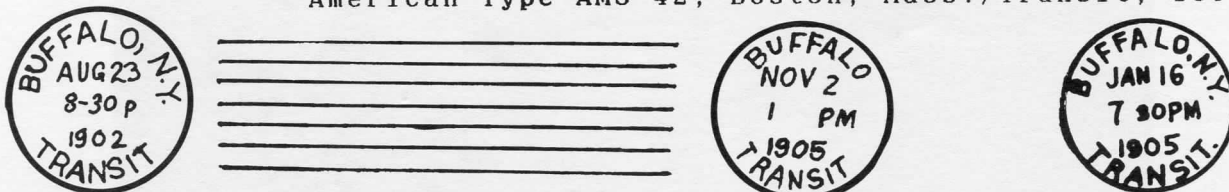
X-T-b

Boston, Mass. American (No type listed), 25.5 circle, 1883

Leavitt Type X-T-a, 1882, 'Transit' above date.

Leavitt Type X-T-b, 1882, 'Transit' below date.

American Type AMS 42, Boston, Mass./Transit, 1885



AT2

AT4

Unknown

BUFFALO, N.Y. - Columbia dial and 7 bar.

AT2- Buffalo N.Y. Transit, 1902

AT2a- Same dial, no bars, 1902-05

AT3- Diff. dial (only), smaller letters. no bars, 1903-04

AT4- No N.Y. in dial, no bars, 1905-06

AT5- Buffalo, N.Y. , different dial, 1906

(Continued in Summer Issue)

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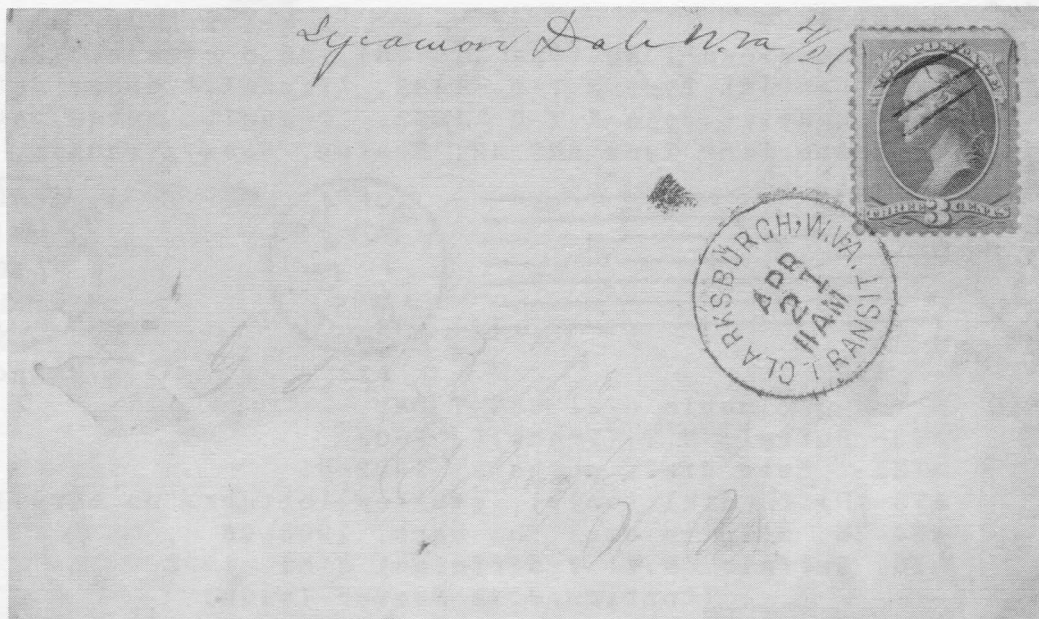
Key To Post Office Transit Postmarks Shown on Plate III

BUF11 - Buffalo, N.Y., 26.5, 1897, 8 PM, 3 at sides may be for trick.
 BUF12 - Buffalo, N.Y., 28.5, 1897, 10 PM
 BUF13 - Buffalo, N.Y., 29, 1906, 5 AM, 1 at sides may be for trick.
 BUR1 - Burlington, WI., 29.5, 1894, 12 Noon
 BUR2 - Burlington, Wis., 28.5, 1904, 5 PM
 CAM1 - Camden, N.J., 29, 1894, 6 PM
 CAN1 - Canandaigua, N.Y., 26.5, 1884, No time.
 CHE1 - Cheboygan, Mich. 27.5, 1896, 7 AM
 CHI1 - Chicago, Ill., 27, 1891, 4 PM
 CHI2 - Chicago, Ill., 27.5, 1900, 1 PM
 CIN1 - Cincinnati, O., 26, 1884, 2.30 PM
 CIN2 - Cincinnati, O., 26.5, 1887, 2.30 PM
 CIN3 - Cincinnati, O., 27.5, 1897, 3 PM
 CIN4 - Cincinnati, O., 25.5, 1895, 12 Noon
 CLA1 - Clarksburgh, W.Va., 27.5, NYD, 1890's, 11 AM
 CLE1 - Cleveland, O., 27.5, 1889, 3 PM
 CLE2 - Cleveland, O., 27.5, 1889, 2 ---
 CLE3 - Cleveland, O., 27, NYD, 1880's, 7 PM
 CLE4 - Cleveland, O., 27.5, NYD, 1890's, 7 AM
 CLE5 - Cleveland, O., 28.5, 1897, 8 PM
 CLE6 - Cleveland, O., 30, 1898, 7 PM
 COW1 - Coldwater, Mich., 28.5, NYD, 1890's, 10 AM
 CON1 - Concord, N.H., 29, 1885, 11 AM
 DAN1 - Danville, Pa., 27.5, NYD, 1890's, 3 PM
 DET1 - Detroit, Mich., 27.5, 1891, 11 AM
 DET2 - Detroit, Mich., 27.5, 1894, 2 PM
 DET3 - Detroit, Mich., 26.5, 1894, 9 AM
 DET4 - Detroit, Mich., 27, 1894, 4 PM
 DET5 - Detroit, Mich., 29.5, 1905, 2.30 PM
 DET6 - Detroit, Mich., 30.5, 1906, 11.30 AM

-Notes-

All markings in
 black unless other-
 wise noted. All
 diameters shown
 in millimeters. NYD-
 No year date in the
 cancel.

Figure 1- Clarksburgh, W.VA. transit postmark on 1883 cover with banknote stamp tied. Addressed to Charleston W.Va. Manuscript originating postmark from Sycamore Dale, W.Va. 4/21.



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PLATE III



BUF11



BUF12



BUF13



BUR1



BUR2



CAM1



CAN1



CHE1



CHI1



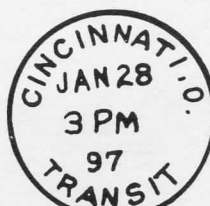
CHI2



CIN1



CIN2



CIN3



CIN4



CLA1



CLE1



CLE2



CLE3



CLE4



CLE5



CLE6



COW1



CON1



DAN1



DET1



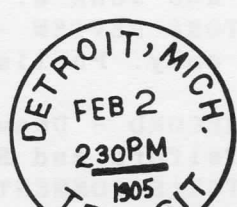
DET2



DET3



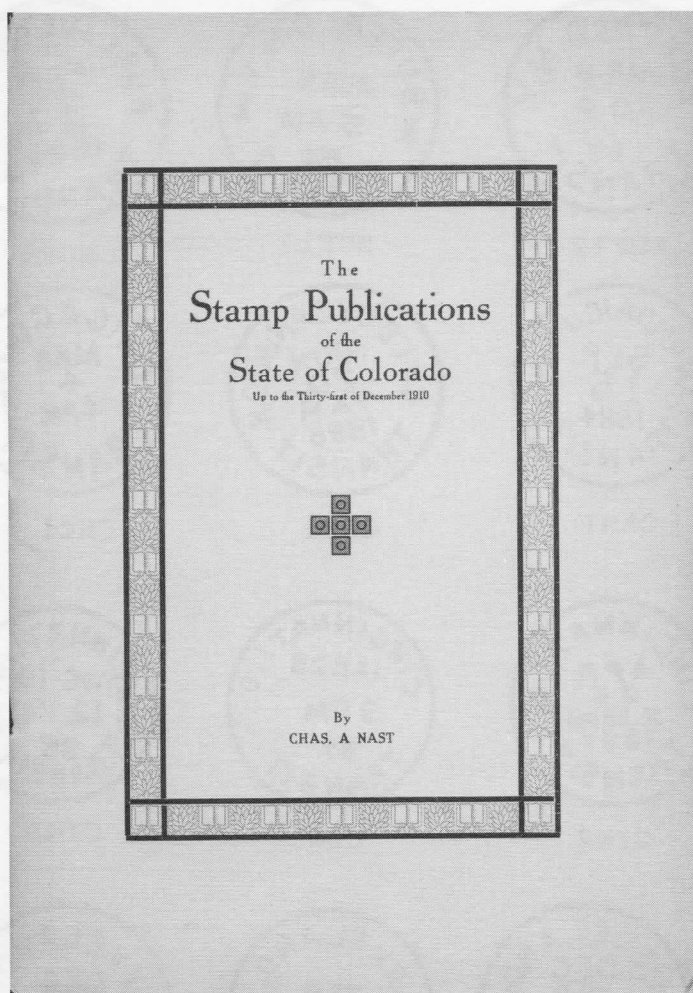
DET4



DET5



DET6



While quite a few early short-lived philatelic publications were printed at various locations in our 13 Western States, a bibliographic publication printed in 1910 covering publications from the State of Colorado is a distinct gem. 125 copies of this work were published by the ubiquitous George W. Linn Co. of Columbus, Ohio. It was written by a Coloradoan, one Charles A. Nast, and was sold for 25 cents.

Since THE HELIOGRAPH has an abiding interest in western philatelic publication, it might be of lasting reference value to repeat the short check list from this work. It is interesting to note that in 1887 the philatelic stronghold of Denver had three philatelic magazines.

THE STAMP - Denver, Colo., 1886, Vol.I- 12 nos.; Vol.II- 12 nos.; Vol.III- 12 nos.; Vol. IV -No. 1 and 2 only. Edited and published by D.W.Osgood and John E. Feldwisch. 6" x 9".

COLLECTORS REVIEW - Denver, Colo. 1887, Vol.I- 12 nos.; Vol.II- No. 1 to 5 only. Published by Henry A. Babb and Frank E. Carstarphen. 6 x 8 1/2.

STAMP RECORD - Denver, Colo. 1887- Vol.I- Nos. 1 to 5 only. Published by Telford and Richards. 6 x 9.

COLLECTOR'S COMMENT - Denver, Colo. 1888- Vol. I- Nos. 1 to 3 only. Henry Babb then Colorado Philatelic Co. 6 x 8 1/2.

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The Stamp Publications of the State of Colorado - cont.

COLLECTOR'S REVIEW - Denver, Colo. 1893- Vol.I- Nos. 1 to 4 only.
E.W.Plummer, 6 x 9 (1-3), 8 x 10 1/2 (4) cont.

THE PHILATELIST - Denver, Colo. 1893- Vol. I- Nos. 1 to 4 only.
Big editions, but publisher Lewis Bishop failed in panic of 1893 and became a fugitive. Nationally circulated, with 22 to 26 pages.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN STAMP - Denver, Colo. 1895- Vol. I- 12 nos.; Vol. II- 12 nos.; Vol.III- 12 nos.; Vol.IV- No. 1 and 2 only. Editors were Joseph S. Davis, then John E. Zahn. Last two issues J.F.Dodge.

THE CURIO - Denver, Colo. 1895- Vol. I, No.1 only. Published by Edward Plummer, Editor Oney Carstarphen. 5 1/2 x 8 1/2. 8 pp.

JUVENILE PHILATELIST - Denver, Colo. 1906. Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 4 only. Arnold L. Neil, 6 x 9. For young collectors.

WESTERN STAMP COLLECTOR - Denver, Colo, 1906. Vol.I, Nos. 1 to 3 only. C.M.Snyder. Monthly.

STAMP JOURNAL - Denver, Colo. and Florida, N.Y. 1908, Vol.I, 11 nos.; Vol.II- 12 nos.; Vol.III- 12 nos (Still printing 1910)
Dr.H.A.Davis and Charles A. Nast. Sold to Clarence P. DeKay and moved to Florida, N.Y. Sept. 1909. 6 x 9. Ran 36 to 52 pages. National.

VEST POCKET PHILATELIST - Denver, Colo. 1908, Vol. I, II and III- 6 nos. each. (Still printing 1910). Dr. H.A. Davis, monthly, 12 to 16 pages, 2 3/4 x 3 1/2 inches.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PHILATELIST- Boulder, Colo. 1893, Vol.I- Nos. 1 and 2 only. H.E.Roth and E.D.Torrey, 6 x 8 1/2. No.1- 12 pp., No.2- 8 pp. (Feb. and June)

THE STAMPMAN- Pueblo and South Fork, Colo. Vol. I- 6 nos.; Vol. II- 6 nos.; Vol.III- 4 nos.; Vol. IV- 6 nos.; Vol.V- 6 nos. and Vol. VI- nos.1 to 4 only. D.W.Osgood (a stamp dealer). 4 pages. Size varied with almost every volume.

PHILATELIST'S BEACON- Golden, Colo. 1902. Vol.I, no.1 only.
Chester Ehle, Jan. 1902, 12 pp, 5 x 6. Nast says only one copy known, in an English philatelic library (1910).

THE CYCLONE - Hika, Wis. and Golden, Colo. 1902. Vol.I- 12 nos.; Vol.II- 11 nos.; Vol.III- nos. 1 and 2 only. Chester Ehle, Editor and Fred Billings, Bus. Manager, information not complete. Last issue was printed at Ozark. Mo. April 1903.

LITTLE GEM - Loveland, Colo., 1906. 14 nos. variously dated.
The stamp department of a college paper. Philatelic column submitted by A.H.Hoffman of Denver.

WESTERN COLLECTOR - Boulder, Colo. 1910. Vol. I- nos. 1 to 7, (continuing 1910). Claude G. Beals, 5 1/2 x 8 1/2, started as a card collector magazine and converted to a stamp journal.

COLORADO STATE ADDRESS BOOK - 1897 - Oney K. Carstarphen. 20 pp. 4 1/8 x 5 3/8. Contains philatelic history of Colorado and list of collectors living in state (1897).

Editor's Note - A worthy project for the Collector's Club of Denver, or the Colorado Postal History Society, would be to bring this listing up to date (1910-1986) and complete the work that Mr. Nast so studiously commenced! WPHM will furnish a copy of the bibliography without charge if Denver will take the challenge!

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Many old Post Office Dept. bulletins never reached the public domain, thus becoming unavailable to postal historians. For research purposes we will offer these bulletins from time to time. This June 13, 1899 8th Division RMS Bulletin was only in effect from June 13th to July 5th, 1899 and gave instructions for routing mail via Chicago, Omaha and St. Paul gateways to points in northern Alaska and in Northwest Territory. It was probably occasioned by opening of the San Francisco and Yukon River steamboat R.P.O. line June 6th, 1899. Seattle mail moved via Seattle & St. Michael and Yukon River R.P.O. Service from St. Michael to Teller and Kotzebue, and from Seattle and San Francisco to Nome started about two years later due to the Nome gold rush. Of the 63 points listed for Alaska only 17 had post offices in 1971. The Northwest Territory points became part of Yukon Territory Jan. 1902.

ALASKA

Chicago, Ill., Omaha, Neb. and St. Paul Stand'p'ts

Dispatch all mail via Seattle, Wash., except the following, which forward as per foot note:

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Adams Creek, N. W. T., | Fort Hamlin, | Pickarts Station, |
| Andreasfki, | Fort Reliance, N.W.T., | Point Barrow, |
| Anvik P. O., | Fort St. Michaels, | Point Hope, |
| 1 Arctic City, | 1 Fort Yukon, | Porcupine River, |
| 1 Belle Island, | 1 Fort Cudahy, N.W.T., | Port Clarence, |
| Bethel, | 1 Forty Mile, N.W.T., | Pribalof Islands, |
| 1 Bonanza Creek, N.W.T., | Galofnin, | Rampart, |
| 1 Boulder Creek, N. W. T., | Galovin Bay, | Reindeer Station, |
| Cape Blossom, | Hamiltons Landing, | St. George, |
| Cape Constantine, | Holy Cross Mission, | St. James Mission, |
| Cape Nome, | Kotzebue Sound, | St. Michaels P. O., |
| Carmel, | Koyukuk P. O., | St. Paul, |
| Chicken Creek, | Kozeroski, | Scammon Bay, |
| 1 Circle P. O., | Kuskoquin, | Shagluk, |
| 1 Cudahy, N. W. T., | Kutlik, | 1 Star, |
| 1 Dawson, N. W. T., | Leather Village, | Stewart Island, |
| 1 Dominion Creek, N.W.T., | Miller River, | Sweedish Mission, |
| Dutch Harbor, | Minook, | 1 Tanana, P. O., |
| 1 Eagle P. O., | 1 Mitchell, | Teller Reindeer Station, |
| Eaton P. O., | 1 National City, | Tukluyet, |
| 1 Eldorado Creek, N.W.T., | Norton Bay, | Unalaklik, |
| 1 Fort Adams, | Norton Sound, | Union City, |
| Fort Cosmos, | Nulato, | Weare. |
| Fort Get There, | Nunivak Island, | |
| Fort Hamilton, | Peavy P. O., | |

Note.—Until July 5th 1899, offices without prefix dispatch both letter and paper mail via San Francisco, Cal.
Offices prefixed (1) dispatch letter mail via Seattle, Wash. and paper mail via San Francisco, Cal.
After July 5th 1899, discontinue the use of this separating list and dispatch mail as heretofore.

Approved: JAMES E. WHITE,
Gen'l Sup't.
June 13, 1899.

H. P. THRALL,
Sup't 8th Div.

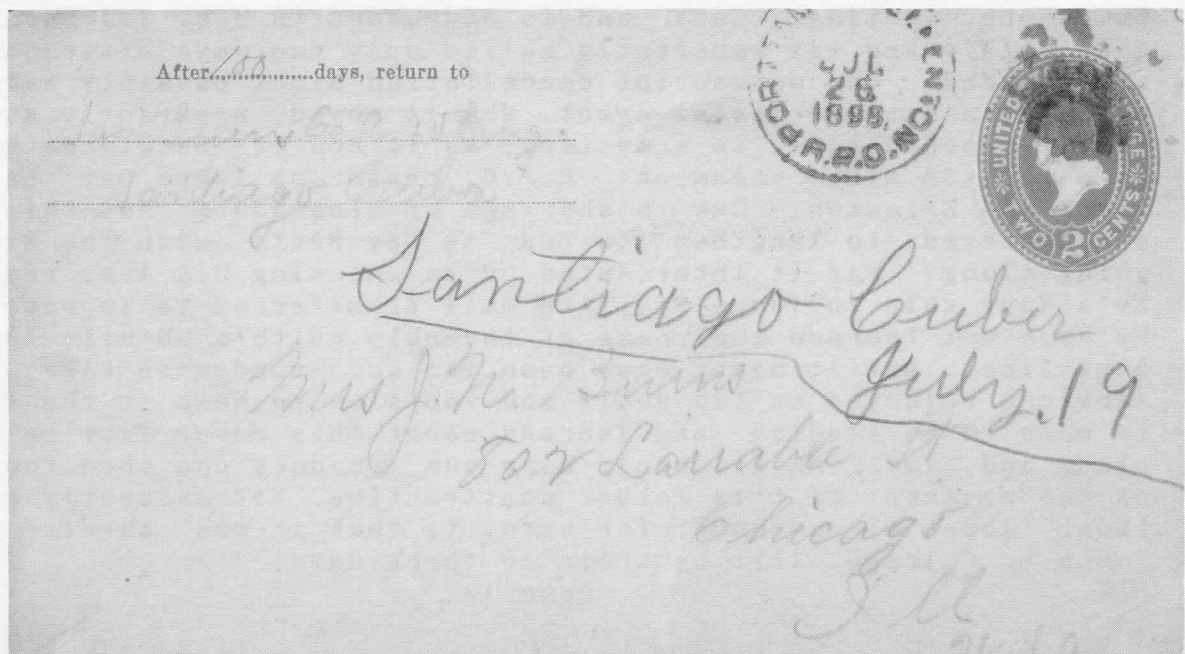
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COVER FEATURE FOR THIS ISSUE

Triggered by the explosion of the U.S. Battleship MAINE in the harbor of Havana, Feb. 15, 1898, and promoted by the yellow journalism of the Hearst and Pulitzer newspaper chains, the United States declared war on Spain April 25, 1898. On May 28, 1898 a U.S. fleet composed of the ships NEW YORK, IOWA, TEXAS, BROOKLYN, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW ORLEANS, OREGON and GLOUCESTER blockaded seven warships of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago, Cuba. Meanwhile at Tampa, Fla. an invasion force of 815 officers and 16,072 men were loaded on the unfit transports (mostly commandeered old coastwise ships) YUCATAN, MIAMI, OLIVETTE, MATTEAWAN, SEGURANCA, LEONA, CHEROKEE, CITY OF WASHINGTON and BREAKWATER and set sail June 6, 1898 for Santiago. This old, slow motley group of ships was convoyed by the naval fleet INDIANA, EAGLE, DETROIT, CASTINE, MANNING, WASP, WOMPATUCK, OSCEOLA, ERICSON and RODGERS. This protecting navy screen was only slightly more seaworthy and threatening than the transports.

Meanwhile a group of 650 marines had landed at Guantanamo Bay on June 6th from auxiliary cruiser PANTHER, aided by the MARBLEHEAD and YANKEE. On June 14th the beachhead was secured with the aid of shelling from the TEXAS, MARBLEHEAD and SUWANEE. On June 20th the convoy from Tampa struggled up to the scene and began landing troops at Siboney and Daiquari, unopposed by the 36,000 Spanish troops in Santiago Province, including 19,000 in Santiago itself. On July 2nd American forces began to try to cross the range of low hills that separated them from Santiago. Struggling on muddy narrow roads and on mountain trails, they suffered heavy losses against the Spanish forces which were equipped with far better rifles and guns. Even the mighty Roosevelt and his Rough Riders could not break the Spanish resistance in spite of all their publicity and press agents.

If the Spanish had shown one iota of intelligence they might have persevered, but on July 3rd with the American forces held at bay and ravaged by yellow fever, malaria and bad food, the Spanish Admiral decided to try and make a dash for the sea, depriving the Spanish army troops of the effective heavy gun support from their Navy. The stupid move ended up with all but one Spanish gunboat beached and burning or
cont.



THE HELIOGRAPH

cont.

sunk, and that one remained in the harbor as it was too old and feeble to get under way to the sea.

After pondering his hopeless situation, the Spanish General Toral finally decided to surrender, and on July 17, 1898 U.S. troops under General Shafter, entered Santiago. In many of the U.S. Army units half the force was dead, hospitalized, or suffering from fever, bad food and heat. By August 6th American transports were evacuating troops in huge numbers to Montauk Point, N.Y. In spite of Roosevelt claiming all the glory, the brunt of the fighting was performed by the U.S. Army regulars, many from the Arizona-based units of former western troops of the 1880's.

When our troops moved into Cuba the postal service men moved with them. Upon the surrender of Santiago, the postal agent of the United States, under the authority of the President and in cooperation with military commanders, took possession of the Santiago post office making it a military post office. He dispensed with the service of the Spanish director and ten clerks, retaining only a few as interpreters.

The self-sacrificing devotion to duty displayed by Post Office representatives was heroic. The first postal agent moving into the City of Santiago with the troops was Mr. Eben Brewer, of Pennsylvania. He handled mail matter for the troops and vainly tried to bring order out of chaos; on July 14th word was received that Eben Brewer had contracted yellow fever and on the following day he died. Another postal clerk, Walter Spicer, from Boston, also died from yellow fever. As of July 16th, apparently Postal Agent Kempner was in charge at Santiago, and he received orders that all mail from that city must be fumigated. On July 21, 1898, an order from the Postmaster General modified the order of April 26 so as to permit postal communication between Santiago and the United States, and prescribed rates of postage.

The postal records indicate that the first mail received from Santiago following the invasion, was six large bags of letters that were received at Key West July 28, 1898. Our feature letter proves this statement dubious as it bears a manuscript "Santiago, Cuber(sic), July 19th", and is postmarked Port Tampa & Ellenton R.P.O. July 26, 1898. It carries an originating address from J.V. Burns, Co. A, 1st Engineers, Santiago, Cuba and is addressed to Mrs. J.J. Burns in Chicago. This cover was apparently mailed only two days after Santiago had surrendered. The manuscript cancellation might possibly have been applied by a hurried postal agent. How it moved, apparently ahead of the first recorded mail, is a mystery, as is how it received the postmark from the 36 mile steamboat R.P.O. route on Tampa Bay between Port Tampa and Ellenton. Due to shortage of steamboats had this boat been commandeered to lengthen its run to Key West, with the R.P.O. clerk going along? Was it intercepted by an incoming U.S. Army transport, or by a Navy ship in Tampa Bay, and mail transferred to improve handling? We have not learned the name of the ship on this 36-mile local steamboat line, but it might have been the much-condemned FAWN, which all services rejected as too small and too slow to help in the War. There is much to be studied and learned about this cover from an historical place and time. We sincerely hope our readers can shed further light on the movement of this rather unattractive, but eminently collectible item. About all we know, for sure, is that it was carried from Port Tampa to Chicago, Ill. by train in three days!

THE HELIOGRAPH

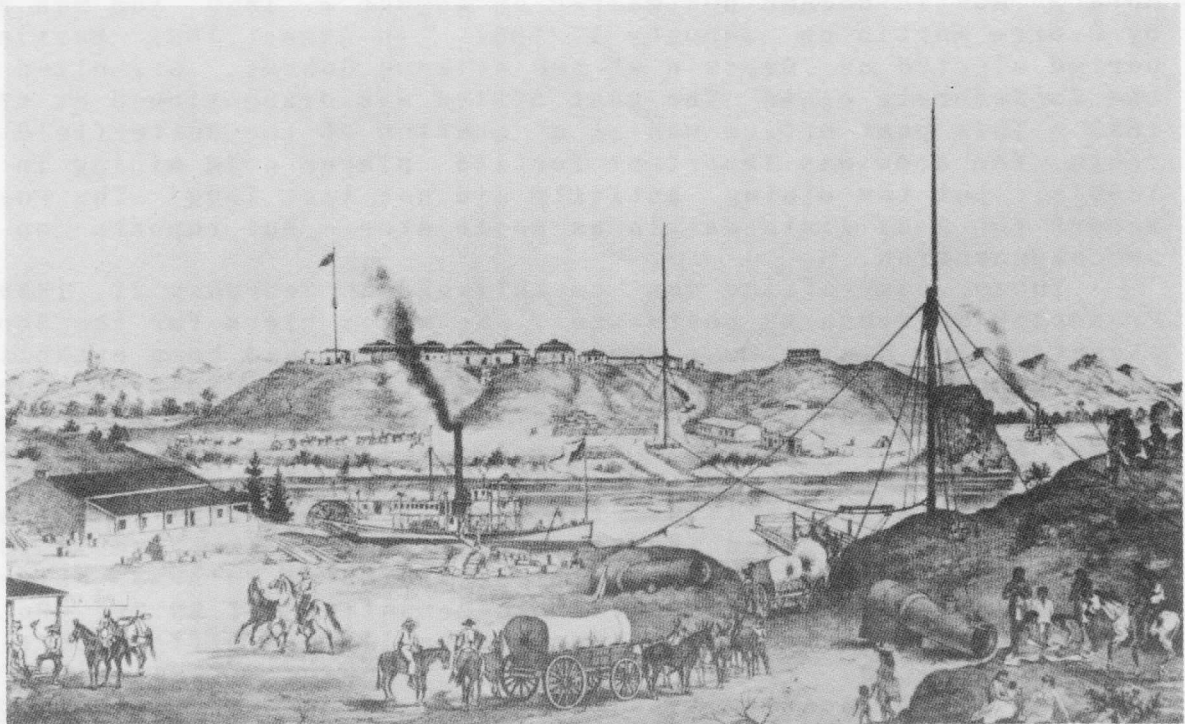
PRE-CIVIL WAR POST OFFICES IN ARIZONA

by F. Eugene Nelson
continued

Colorado City was the fourth post office established during the pre-Civil War period in what is now Arizona. It was located on the east bank of the Colorado River at a point known as Yuma Crossing. This site, near the mouth of the Gila River, had been used at least since de Anza's time in 1776 and by many during the California migration years in the late 1840's and early 1850's. Fort Yuma had been established in November of 1850 on the bluff on the west or California side of the river. The first postmaster of Colorado City, John Blake Dow, took office on December 2, 1857 and stayed as Postmaster when the post office was changed to "Arizona" on March 17, 1858. During this period and until late September of 1858, the San Antonio-San Diego stage provided mail service from both east and west under Contract 8076. By late September of 1858 the Butterfield Overland Mail stages from St. Louis and Memphis to San Francisco were operating via Arizona under Contract 12578. Because of duplication between the Rio Grande and Colorado Rivers, that portion of the San Antonio-San Diego contract was cancelled by the Postmaster General on October 27, 1858.

Lansford Warren Hastings became postmaster on July 17, 1858. Post Office records show he remained until the office was closed on June 8, 1863. Since Hastings was active in support of the Confederacy and the California Column of Union supporters had reached "Arizona" in April of 1862, it is doubtful that Hastings remained in office.

Hastings's compensation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859 was \$165.27 of the total receipts from the office of \$235.35, both being the highest amount for any of the "Arizona District" post offices for that year. The 1861 report notes compensation of \$128.67 out of total receipts of \$412.20. (cont).



Yuma Ferry and Fort Yuma, California. — *Arizona Historical Society, Tucson.*

Colorado City (Johnson's Ferry landing) about 1858

THE HELIOGRAPH

PRE-CIVIL WAR POST OFFICES (cont.)

When the Butterfield Overland contract was cancelled in April 1861 because of the outbreak of the Civil War, Military Express again became important for mail service in what is now southern Arizona. In late April 1864 Genung (Note A) reported one George Frame brought mail from Fort Yuma into Bluewater Station, north of Tucson, riding a cart pulled by one mule. On October 1, 1866 the post office which had been known as "Arizona", was reestablished as Yuma.

Maricopa post office was established April 13, 1858 and discontinued March 16, 1859. Francis J. Mullen served as the only postmaster. Maricopa was the postal designation for what was usually called Maricopa Wells. This was the last watering place before the westbound traveler crossed the extremely dry 40 miles to Texotal on the lower Gila River, slightly north of present-day Gila Bend. This waterhole was probably known to the Spaniards as early as 1694. The Mormon Battalion camped here in late 1846 on their way to California and dug out several pools or wells to improve the water supply. California-bound travelers in the late 1840's and through the 1850's frequently came by way of Maricopa Wells. The San Diego-San Antonio mail stages made this an intermediate station where the relays of mules were kept. Subsequently the station was improved for Butterfield Overland stage line. Especially important was improvement of wells to provide a better water supply, although buildings to replace the old brush shelters helped greatly. This post office was reestablished as Maricopa Wells on November 21, 1865.

Gila City post office was established December 14, 1858 with Henry Burch as postmaster. His compensation was \$5.69 from February 25, 1859 to June 30. This office was on the Gila River approximately 18 miles east of the Colorado River crossing from Fort Yuma. Theodore J. Mastin became postmaster on August 3, 1859 and was succeeded by George Martin on January 1, 1861. In August 1861 Martin was reported elected as Captain of the Arizona Guards, organized to serve the Confederate cause. The post office was discontinued as of June 8, 1863. This post office was at a station of the Butterfield Overland route. The area was important for its placer gold mining in the late 1850's, but the mining activity did not last long. The Post Office Report for 1861 lists Martin as postmaster, but reports no receipts or compensation.

Tubac post office was established on February 21, 1859, with Frederick Hulseman as postmaster. He was a clerk for the Sonora Exploration and Mining Co., whose headquarters had been established at Tubac by Charles D. Poston in 1856. Flags of the Spanish kings, Mexican Republic, Confederate States (briefly in 1862) and the United States have flown over this site. An Indian village in this area was mentioned by Father Kino. The Spanish garrison located here was re-located to Tucson in 1776. The village was brought into the United States when the Gadsden Treaty with Mexico was ratified in 1854.

The Post Office Report for 1861 indicates Hulseman served until September 5, 1860 and received compensation of \$9.79. Patrick H. McGovern then served as postmaster until the office was closed on October 24, 1860. It was reopened on January 2, 1861 with Theodore Moohrman as postmaster. The 1861 Report gives Moohrman's (sic) compensation as \$4.40 and he turned over a balance of \$13.93 to the Post

cont.

(Note A - Charles B. Genung, was an early day prospector at the Vulture Mine, later postmaster at Antelope Valley)

THE HELIOGRAPH

PRE-CIVIL WAR POST OFFICES (cont).

Office Department. Officially the office was closed on July 4, 1863. Robinson, who worked in the area for the mining company, reported that Tubac was abandoned and looted by the Mexican population on August 8, 1861. A few people apparently returned to the area in 1862 but information on post office operations is lacking. The post office was reopened July 13, 1865, with William E. Herrick as the postmaster.

When the Tubac post office was opened no regular mail route was in existence either from the Overland Mail route at Tucson, or from Fort Buchanan, served by Military Express. The March 3, 1859 "Weekly Arizonian" (this was the first issue of the first newspaper published in what is now known as Arizona) carried an advertisement of the Sonora Exploration and Mining Co. that stated: "Until the Post Office Department commences regular mail service on the route, a mail will be sent from this office on Friday of each week to Tucson to connect with the Overland Mail Co., both east and west. A mail will be received at this office on Sunday of each week". On March 31 the "Arizonian" noted that failure of Congress to pass the Post Office bill means no money for a mail route from Tucson to Fort Buchanan. On April 9th the "Arizonian" published a waybill of a Sonora route connecting Guaymas with the Overland Mail at Tucson, New Mexico Territory. On May 19 the "Arizonian" reported: "Mr. Hulseman, the postmaster here has been authorized to use the receipts of his office to send mail over the route to Tucson. Mr. Lathrop has contracted to carry it until regular service is put on. A mail will leave here on Thursday afternoon and leave Tucson Saturday morning of each week. Our friends in Sonora can have their letters mailed here for New York, San Francisco or Europe".

On October 2, 1860 a contract effective December 1 was awarded to William Wrightson to provide once-a-week service from Tucson through Sopari, Tubac and Calabasas to Fort Buchanan. The pay was \$1650 per year, and postal records show payment of \$963.99 through June 30, 1861. William S. Grant's stage line apparently was a subcontractor for this service during the latter part of this period. With the abandonment of Fort Buchanan in mid-July, there was no regular mail service to Tubac and other Santa Cruz Valley settlements, nearly all of which had been abandoned.

Pimo Village post office was established June 21, 1859, with Silas St. John as postmaster. The Pima villages were a group of Indian settlements along the Gila River southwest of Casa Blanca. Some question exists concerning the exact location of the Pimo Village post office, but it was probably about a mile east of present-day Sacaton. In late 1846 both General Kearney and his troops, and, slightly later, Lt. Cooke's Mormon Battalion obtained food supplies at these villages. Forage for animals and water for the trip west also were available. The San Antonio-San Diego stages, which St. John had helped establish came here on their way to and from Maricopa Wells. St. John had almost been killed by Mexican helpers while finishing the stage station for the Overland Mail at Dragoon Springs in September of 1858; his left arm had to be amputated at the shoulder. St. John came to the Pima Villages to serve as Indian Agent. For a time he also served as agent for Butterfield Overland stages and was active in acquiring supplies for them. He resigned as Butterfield agent in the Fall of 1859 because he felt a conflict of interest existed. On January 11, 1860 he resigned as postmaster and went to Washington to report on Indian affairs.

cont.

THE HELIOGRAPH

PRE-CIVIL WAR POST OFFICES (cont).

Cyrus Lennan, who had come from California with St. John, was then appointed. He was killed at Bloody Tanks in 1864, the only Anglo-American casualty in that battle with the Indians. No record exists of the closing of this post office during the Civil War. Eben S. Noyes was appointed postmaster as of July 13, 1865, but the records do not show who functioned during the previous year. The report of 1861 has Lennan's compensation as \$11.80 from total receipts of \$17.42.

The last pre-Civil War post office established in what is now Arizona was Casa Blanca. Ammi Mitchell White was postmaster when the office opened January 12, 1860. He was succeeded on March 17, 1860 by (J.F.) Dye. The office was closed on October 9, 1861. Casa Blanca was located at T3S, R4E, roughly 8 miles west and slightly north of the present day Sacaton. White established a mill to grind flour from the wheat obtained from the Indians. He also maintained a station for the Butterfield Overland stages at his store and mill. He was captured by the Confederates in March of 1852 and sent to the Rio Grande Valley as a prisoner. He was soon released and returned to the Casa Blanca area. In 1863 he was appointed Indian Agent. The Post Office Report of 1861 lists the Casa Blanca post office, but lists no postmaster and gives no figures for receipts or compensation.

* * * * *

A NEW PUBLICATION FROM THE COLLECTORS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO

The Collectors Club of San Francisco proudly announces the publication of the book "FROM THE WINGED HEELS OF MERCURY" by Zaven M. Seron, M.D. It is a story of the evolution of the stamp from antiquity to modern times by a collector who admits that stamps and postal history are a lifelong love affair rather than simply a hobby.

Beginning with the cylinder seals of Mesopotamia of 3500 BC, Seron traces the "firsts" of postal history. Among these are the seals, early routes, disinfected mail, ship mail, handstamps, stationery and the myriad of postal developments in Europe during the Middle Ages and Renaissance prior to the better known adhesive stamp era.

With the introduction of postage stamps, we find the classics of the world, the "firsts" that have excited many philatelists.

Our own North American "ancient" postal history is reviewed beginning with the revenues of the Massachusetts Colony of 1755. And finally, there are a series of more than 80 worldwide "firsts", from the pony express, balloon and air mails through bicycle and rocket mails with a fair share of back-of-the-book material.

Doc Seron had been the sparkplug of Central California philately for many of his 83 years. Anecdotes of many of his personal philatelic experiences are found throughout the book, providing hours of enjoyable reading about philately in general.

The book is hardbound, 7 by 9 inches, over 200 glossy pages and profusely illustrated. Available from the Collectors Club of San Francisco, P.O.Box 5518, Redwood City, CA. 94063 for \$19.50, postpaid bookrate.

* * * * *

THE HELIOGRAPH

OOPS! OR HADN'T YOU NOTICED?

by Charles F. Nettleship Jr.

"To err is human, to forgive divine". Alexander Pope wrote that a century before the Penny Black or the prevalence of the circular date stamps. Philately is replete with examples of errors, proving that the element of humanity has existed and continues today. But we show our lack of divinity by failing to "forgive and forget"; instead we are perpetuating the examples of errors and urging others to do likewise.

Some of the earliest postally transported documents may be found with errors in originating, transit or receiving markings, which is to be expected in a population where literacy was not a universal accomplishment. Furthermore, variations in the spelling of some place names or inability to decipher semi-legible manuscript markings leave us on very shaky ground. We have included here only a few manuscripts, some of which cannot be correct, but any will cause an argument.

Referring to its initial outline of editorial policy, THE HELIOGRAPH wishes to include coverage of moderate-priced items in any "Cinderella" category. Covers with errors would seem to be in that class, and, while some do command high-budget resources, most may be reasonably acquired with a knowledge of what to seek. Better yet, keen observation of covers while riffling through a bourse miscellany has been very productive. In this respect, like searching for the elusive TRANSIT marks, the backs of the covers occasionally contain interesting markings; an incorrect spelling or a typo is just as wrong and and just as consequential on the back as on the front.

As was true of our predecessor Cinderella article, Coil Wrapper Labels, this presentation of errors makes no claim to completeness. It is a selection from one person's collection and has very obvious gaps. Many states have no representation, but logic would indicate that none is error-free. The valid criticism that the group of markings illustrated has overemphasized Vermont is due to the writer's lifelong interest in the postal history of that State compared with perhaps two decades of fun looking for postally used errors from other sources.

In this exhibit certain ground rules had to be established to avoid endless arguments which no one could win. If, for example, an apparently palpable postmark error is in hand, but the contemporary U.S.OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE agrees with the marked spelling, the error is not included. Also, ZIP code errors are out, or discrepancies due to inversions or improper manual positioning of elements within a CDS. The example of inversion in Figure 61 appears for a different reason.

One particularly noteworthy example of an error is Figure 35. This was a postmark used with a "first day of issue" cancel for the three-cent U.S.#1093. The stamp has the legend, "Honoring the Teachers of America". Apparently some teacher had labored in vain because whoever contrived the CDS for the occasion was unable to spell Philadelphia. Alas, Scott's 1987 U.S.Specialized Catalogue prices a first day cover with a regular postmark at eighty cents, - but the error rates \$4.50, a premium for inaccuracy.

In the next issue of THE HELIOGRAPH: "Railroad Postmark Errors".

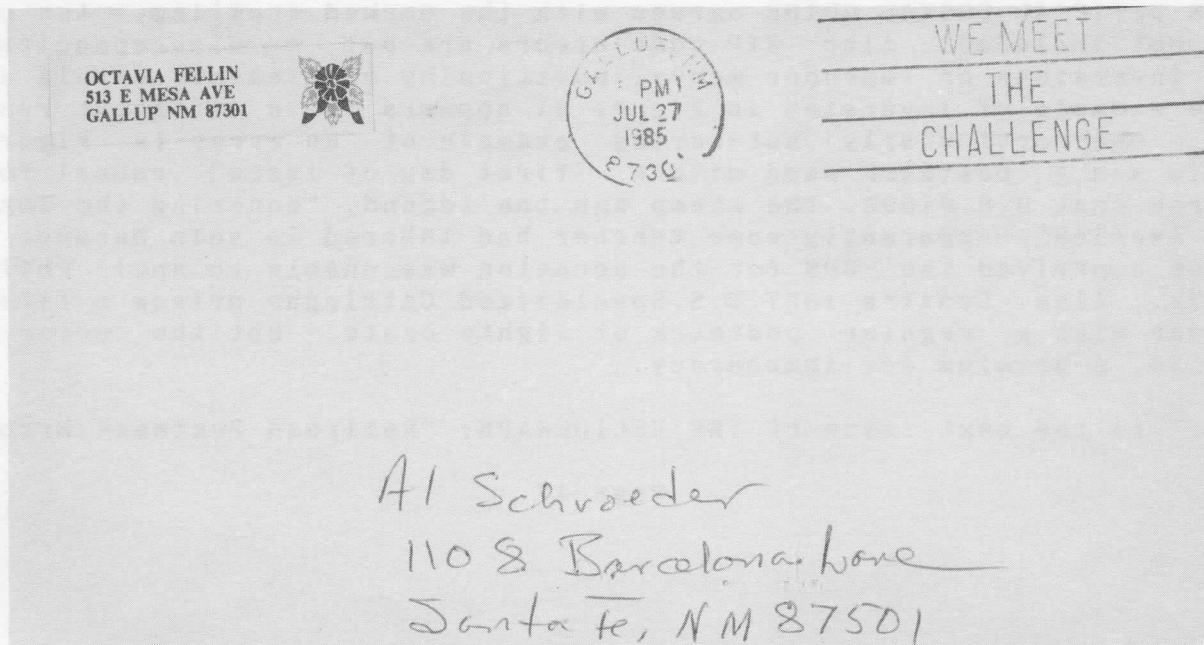
THE HELIOGRAPH

OOPS! OR HADN'T YOU NOTICED? (cont).

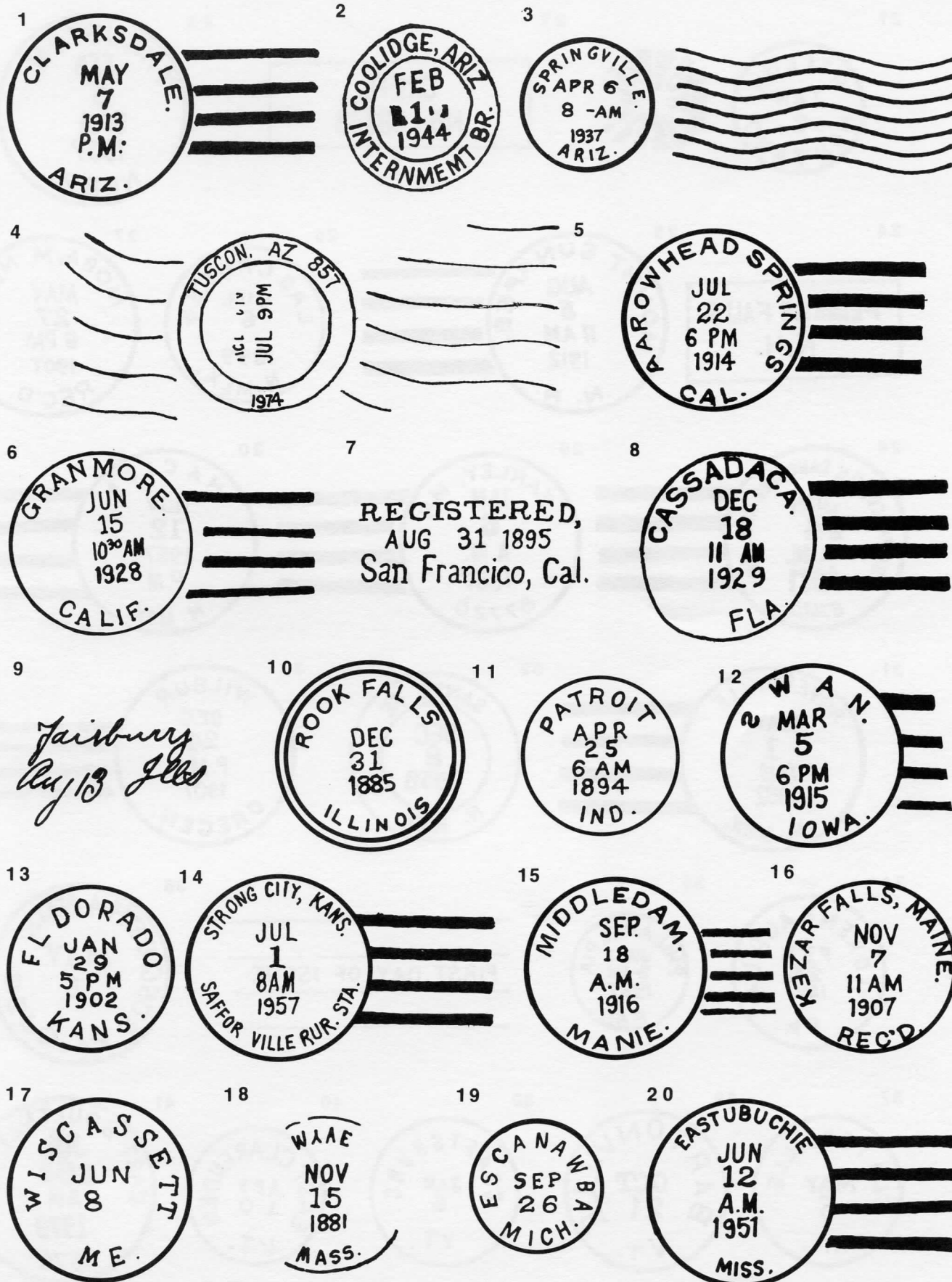
Corrections for the numbered figures in Plates I, II and III are:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 CLARKDALE, ARIZ. | 32 SANTA FE, N. MEX. |
| 2 COOLIDGE, ARIZ. INTERNMENT BR. | 33 WILBUR, OREGON |
| 3 SPRINGERVILLE, ARIZ. | 34 HOKENDAUQUA, PA. |
| 4 TUCSON, AZ | 35 PHILADELPHIA, PA. |
| 5 ARROWHEAD SPRINGS, CAL. | 36 SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, PA. |
| 6 CRANMORE, CALIF. | 37 SLATERSVILLE, R.I. |
| 7 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. | 38 BARTONSVILLE, VT. |
| 8 CASSADAGA, FLA. | 39 CRAFTSBURY, VT. |
| 9 FAIRBURY, ILLS. | 40 EAST CLARENDON, VT. |
| 10 ROCK FALLS, ILLINOIS | 41 EAST POULTNEY, VT. |
| 11 PATRIOT, IND. | 42 GEORGIA PLAIN, VT. |
| 12 SWAN, IOWA | 43 HEARTWELLVILLE, VT. |
| 13 ELDORADO, KANS. | 44 ISLAND POND, VT. |
| 14 SAFFORDVILLE RUR. STA. | 45 JERICHO, VT. |
| 15 MIDDLEDAM, MAINE | 46 JERICHO CENTER RURAL STA., VT. |
| 16 KEZAR FALLS, MAINE | 47 LYNDON CENTER, VT. |
| 17 WISCASSET, ME. | 48 LYNDON CENTER, VT. |
| 18 WARE, MASS. | 49 NEW HAVEN MILLS, VT. |
| 19 ESCANABA, MICH. | 50 NORTH MONTPELIER, VT. |
| 20 ESTABUTCHIE, MISS. | 51 NORTH WOLCOTT, VT. |
| 21 HELENA, MONTANA | 52 NORTH WOLCOTT, VT. |
| 22 CRETE, NE. | 53 PUTNAMVILLE, VT. |
| 23 THURSTON, NEBR | 54 SAINT JOHNSBURY EAST, VT. |
| 24 FRANKLIN FALLS, N.H. | 55 SOUTH WASHINGTON, VT. |
| 25 MOUNT SUNAPEE, N.H. | 56 SUTHERLAND FALLS, VT. |
| 26 LAS CRUCES, N. MEX. | 57 WEST PAWLET, VT. |
| 27 MORA, N. MEX. | 58 WHITINGHAM, VT. |
| 28 SHIPROCK, NM | 59 WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT. |
| 29 FARLEY, NM | 60 GRUNDY, VA. |
| 30 HACHITA, N. MEX. | 61 HALIFAX C.H., VA. |
| 31 ROMEROVILLE, N. MEX. | 62 DAVIS, WEST VIRGINIA |

 Even in 1985 we find errors of omission by the Post Office Department!
 Obviously they failed to meet this particular CHALLENGE-!



THE HELIOGRAPH
PLATE I



THE HELIOGRAPH
PLATE II

21



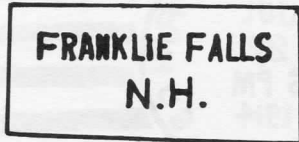
22



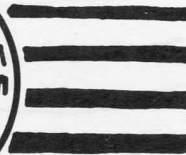
23



24



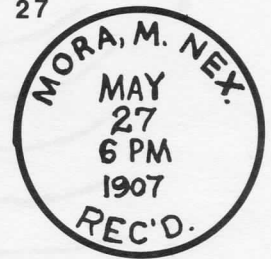
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26



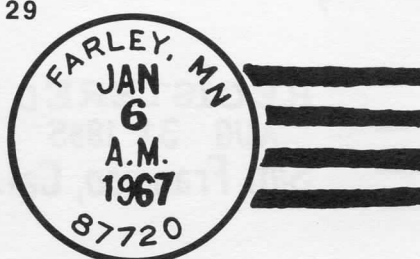
27



28



29



30



31



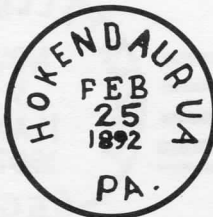
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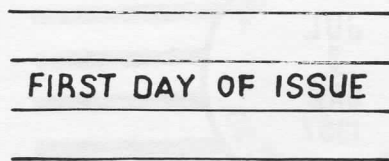
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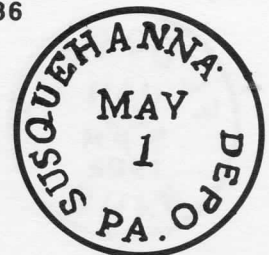
34



35



36



37



38



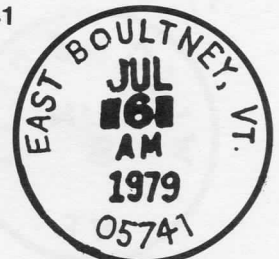
39



40



41



THE HELIOGRAPH
PLATE III

42



43

*Westerlyville N.Y.
Jun 30*

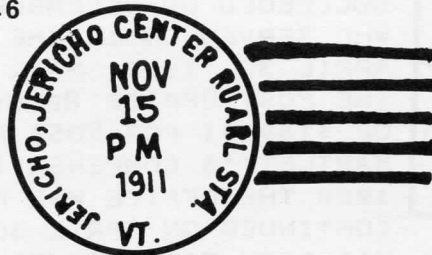
44



45

*Jerico N.Y.
28 Aug*

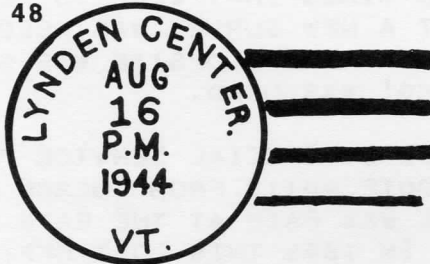
46



47



48



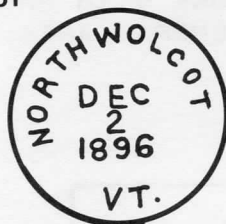
49



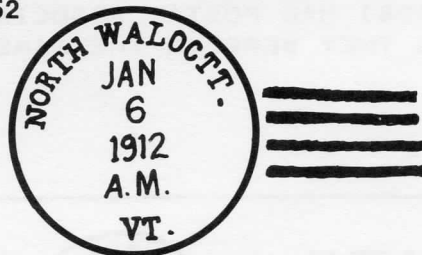
50



51



52



53



54



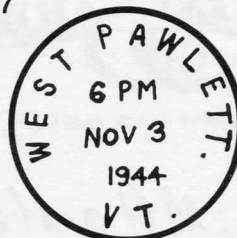
55



56



57



58



60



59



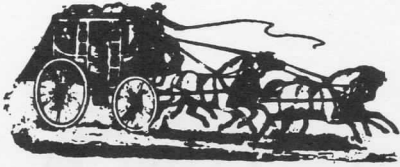
61



62

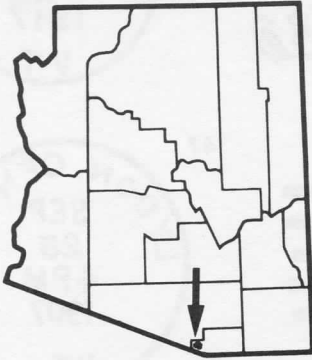


ALWAYS USE
ZIP CODE



ORO BLANCO

ARIZONA TERRITORIAL POST OFFICE



THIS POST OFFICE IN WESTERN SANTA CRUZ COUNTY (T22S R10E) WAS ESTABLISHED ON OCTOBER 2, 1879, WITH WILLIAM J. ROSS AS POSTMASTER. HE WAS SUCCEEDED ON DECEMBER 9, 1881 BY JOHN BARTLETT, WHO SERVED UNTIL THE OFFICE WAS DISCONTINUED ON APRIL 30, 1903, MAIL THEN BEING SENT TO OLDGLORY. THE POST OFFICE REPORT OF 1881 LISTS COMPENSATION OF \$189.91 FOR ROSS AND THE REPORT OF 1883 LISTS BARTLETT'S COMPENSATION AS \$130.32. ON JUNE 25, 1908 THE OFFICE WAS REOPENED BUT WAS AGAIN DISCONTINUED ON APRIL 30, 1915. 'NEW' ORO BLANCO HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED IN 1873 ABOUT 9 MILES NORTH OF ORIGINAL PLACER GOLD MINES THAT WERE SO NEAR THE MEXICAN BORDER THAT A NEW SURVEY WAS NEEDED TO BE SURE THEY WERE IN ARIZONA. THE GOLD AT THE OLD SITE WAS SO MIXED WITH SILVER THAT THE NAME 'ORO BLANCO' WAS USED.

IN THE EARLY 1880'S ORO BLANCO WAS SERVED BY SPECIAL SERVICE FROM TUBAC. AS OF SEPTEMBER 7, 1885, POSTAL ROUTE 40113 FROM TUCSON VIA ARIVACA SERVED ORO BLANCO. G. V. MESEROLE WAS PAID AT THE RATE OF \$1900 PER YEAR FOR OPERATING THIS ROUTE. IN 1895 THIS POST OFFICE WAS ON ROUTE 68164. POST OFFICES AT PAJARITO AND OLDGLORY (OLD GLORY AFTER NOVEMBER 23, 1908) HAD POSTAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH ORO BLANCO AT VARIOUS TIMES, AS THEY WERE IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA.



THE HELIOGRAPH

NEW MEXICO TERRITORIAL POSTMARK CATALOG ADDENDA by Dr. Thomas Todsén

Since the publication of the last supplement to the 9th Edition of The NEW MEXICO TERRITORIAL POSTMARK CATALOG, a number of new towns and types of postmarks have been found. These are shown below in the regular catalog format, and illustrated on Plate A, Page 24.

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------|-----|-----|--|
| CARLISLE, | | | | | |
| 2A. 6 | C1eS1B35 | 8 Aug | 87 | ARE | |
| CIENAGA - | CA(1894-1902) | | | | |
| 1. 6 | C1bN1BBR28 | ? Jul | 94 | OHK | |
| CLAYTON, | | | | | |
| 6A. 4 | C1aN1RRB28.5 | 1 Mar | 98 | OHK | |
| ELKINS | | | | | |
| 2A. 6 | C1bN1BBR26.5 | ? Jan | 89 | JMW | |
| EL VADO,- | RA(1904-08) | | | | |
| 1. 6 | B | 2 Dec | 06 | JMW | |
| GILA, | | | | | |
| 3. 4 | C | 30 Jan | 11 | JMW | |
| KERMIT - | RO(1910-18) | | | | |
| 1. 6 | C | 5 Jan | 11 | WWS | |
| LAMY | | | | | |
| 5A 3 | C1bN1BBR28 | 3 Feb | 96 | ? | |
| LANGTON, | | | | | |
| 3. 5 | C | 18 Jan | 10 | WWS | |
| MESILLA PARK, | | | | | |
| 4A. 3 | C1b'(REC'D?)N1B28 | 15 Aug | 99 | JMW | |
| NEWMAN, | | | | | |
| A. 5 | B | 2 Jul | 06 | ? | |
| PENA FLOR | | | | | |
| A. 6 | C1bN1B28 | 20 Jan | 89 | JMW | |
| PORVENIR | | | | | |
| A. 7 | C1bN1B28 | 17 Aug | 96 | JMW | |
| RATON, | | | | | |
| 17A 2 | REG1A | 26 Mar | 07m | ? | |
| SAN JON | | | | | |
| A. 5 | B | 18 Jun | 08 | WWS | |
| SAN MARCIAL, | | | | | |
| 4A. 5 | OC1aN1B25 | 1 Jul | 84 | JMW | |
| SANTA FE | | | | | |
| 16A. 5 | OC1bN1BBR25 | 7 Dec | 71 | JMW | |
| STEINS PASS, | | | | | |
| A. 6 | C21bS1B32 | 20 Jan | 93 | ? | |

For information on New Mexico Territorial Postmark Catalog contact Thomas Todsén, 2000 Rose Lane, Las Cruces, NM 88005.

PLATE A



2A



1



6A



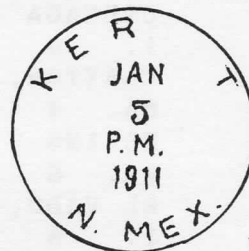
2A



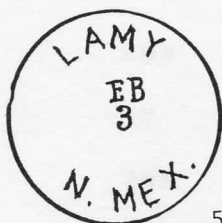
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3



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5A



3



4A



A



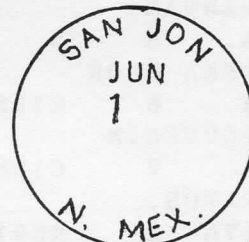
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17A



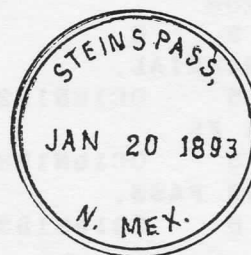
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4A



16A



A



THE HELIOGRAPH

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, WESTERN POSTAL HISTORY MUSEUM by Hildy Nelson, Dean of Philatelic Education

The philatelic education department of the Western Postal History Museum had its beginning almost twenty-five years ago. In the early 1960's a group of stamp collectors began to teach philately at the School for Asthmatic Children in the Tucson Mountains.

William Alexander initiated this endeavour. With around a dozen stamp collectors working under his direction, the philatelic program became an important part of each school day. It proved to be an excellent hobby for asthmatics. But there were only five years of the stamp classes, as the school closed in 1969 for lack of funds.

The Arizona Historical Society generously offered space for working with stamps but there was no room at the museum for any children's classes. John and Phyllis Ashwood volunteered the use of a building at the House of Neighborly Service in South Tucson. Saturday classes in philately began for any children who were interested. In spite of the fact that the South Tucson location meant a long ride, parents brought their children from all parts of the city.

Some children learned to prepare exhibits for ARIPEX. Three older students, prompted by a suggestion from James Chemi of Phoenix, began studies to be Junior Judges. For three years each one of the three students was assigned to a senior ARIPEX judge and went around with him as he assessed both junior and senior exhibits. At the end of the three successive ARIPEX shows these young people were awarded special diplomas which named them "Junior Judges". They helped to judge many exhibits in the schools for a number of years.

During this same period some experimental classes were begun at Mary Lynn and Roosevelt elementary schools. They worked out so well that a committee went to the Tucson School Superintendent to explain the merits of stamp collecting as an educational tool. He gave his permission to use school time for philatelic classes.

It didn't take long for the news to get out that these classes were available. Omega Williamson, Phyllis Ashwood and Hildy Nelson soon found themselves teaching philately on a regular basis, and adding more classes each year.

After a long search for a permanent headquarters and workplace, a suitable structure was found at 920 North First Avenue, and, under the guidance of Arthur Springer, a new home for the Western Postal History Museum was acquired with outstanding assistance from donated funds and philatelic materials.

The education department currently has about nine workers at the museum. Some soak and sort stamps, and help prepare the materials for the use of teachers in the different classes. Each class has about thirty students and 22 classes are now operating varying from 12 to 17 different schools. Some 33,000 stamps per year are required to keep this outstanding program functioning.

Other members, besides working in the museum preparing this material, travel to the different schools participating in the program in the Tucson United School District and surrounding districts. Schools are divided geographically among the teachers and are visited once a month by the museum volunteers working in cooperation with the class room teachers. Philately is introduced to the children, in most cases, as an auxiliary aid to the teaching of the social studies curriculum. (cont).

THE HELIOGRAPH

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, WESTERN POSTAL HISTORY MUSEUM (Cont).

At the beginning of the school year the museum provides each student with a workbook, album graph paper and stamp hinges. Each month the museum volunteer teaches a lesson using the stamps that the museum provides to enhance the current subject being studied. The students research the stamp subjects, learn how to use stamp catalogs and in general learn the beginning elements of stamp collecting. The teachers use stamps, special covers, and ribbons as prizes for the best prepared workbooks. The regular class room teacher employs the rest of the stamps during the month as part of her class work. Over the years at least six class room teachers have acquired sufficient philatelic knowledge to teach their own classes. The museum still provides needed materials and stamps for such classes.

We are currently teaching over 700 children in the program. The class room teachers appreciate the learning reinforcements that the museum program provides and the children find that their text book subjects take on a life and contact with the modern world. From time to time, at the request of the class room teachers, tours are arranged at the Western Postal History Museum for the students with outstanding interest in the program.

Museum teachers are also called upon to teach stamp collecting to Scout troops and other organizations. Starting in November the education department commences special classes on Saturday mornings for the children who desire to exhibit in the youth class at ARIPEX. They also operate a program during the three days of the ARIPEX show to provide attractive educational exhibits and special philatelic programs for visits by entire classes from schools of the Tucson area.

The philatelic teaching program in Tucson continues to grow. Our plans for the future include philatelic education classes for senior citizen groups as there are many thousands of the retired elderly in the vicinity of Tucson that would be greatly benefited by an interesting productive hobby. If our Building Fund campaign, now under way, is successful in meeting its goals, we will be able to conduct such classes in a suitably-equipped meeting room to be added to the present museum structure. We are currently recruiting instructors for training to conduct such classes of basic, intermediate and advanced philately.

The future looks bright for this unique endeavour that has, so far, introduced some 6,000 children to the worthwhile hobby of stamp collecting. Your membership in the Western Postal History Museum will further advance these desirable goals.

THE HELIOGRAPH

THE WESTERN POSTAL HISTORY MUSEUM RETAINS NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Western Postal History Museum Board of Directors is pleased to announce that Mr. Douglas Aden Kelsey has been retained as its new Executive Director effective May 18, 1987. Mr. Kelsey will oversee the day to day operations of the museum while studying the operations of all departments to select, install and integrate optimum methods, utilizing computer systems when practicable and desirable.



Mr. Kelsey, a native of Columbus, Ohio attended Ohio State Univ., San Antonio College and St. Mary's Univ. He holds a degree of B.S. in Business Administration and was in the U.S. Air Force for 9 years. He was also an executive with Coca Cola Bottling Co. of Ohio and has served as a postal history consultant for Allen's, one of the Midwest's largest retail philatelic companies. Kelsey has also served as postal history and philatelic consultant for a number of stamp firms and auction dealers.

Mr. Kelsey has been a collector for 27 years and has assembled several award-winning exhibits. He is an APS-accredited judge, with a widely-based knowledge of many aspects of philately. Kelsey is presently a Director of the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society and President of the Machine Cancel Society, and will continue these connections while directing the modernization of The Western Postal History Museum of Tucson.

Kelsey is a life member of the USPCS, American Air Mail Society, United Postal Stationery Society and the Society of Australasian Specialists/ Oceania. He is a member of many other philatelic units including the APS, Collectors Club of New York, APC, Modern Postal History Society, AAPE, Machine Cancel Society and Ohio Postal History Society.

At present, the Western Postal History Museum is conducting a building fund / membership drive to provide greatly needed enlarged library space for its philatelic library and a meeting room for the meetings of stamp organizations, museum educational classes and seminars for both its youth program and future senior citizen philatelic classes. Mr. Kelsey will provide experienced leadership for this campaign and will visit stamp exhibitions in our 13 state western territory explaining the needs and philatelic and educational goals of the Western Postal History Museum's activities.

THE HELIOGRAPH
THE EARLIEST U.S. POST CARD CONTEST

In Issue No.2, THE HELIOGRAPH began a contest for the reporting of the smallest U.S. envelope, complete with stamp, postmark and the address. We have had quite a few interesting entries, but as the contest does not close until Aug. 15th, your entry is still welcome.

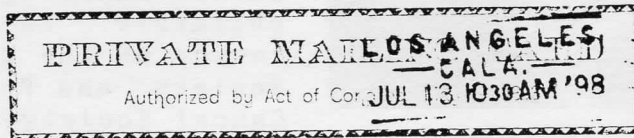
In this issue we turn our attention to the U.S. Picture Post Card and will have the first of two contests about these interesting items. After many years of restricting card usage to government-issued postal cards, Congress on May 19, 1898 passed a bill approving the use of a one cent rate for post cards. These were restricted on the face to the address, postage stamp and printed heading of the manufacturer. On the reverse a picture could be shown, an advertisement or a combination of picture and message. This new law was effective July 1, 1898. Through the courtesy of Jerome Schwimmer, we illustrate a post card from Los Angeles to Riverside, Cal., with early date of July 13, 1898, with a one cent Trans-Mississippi stamp and an advertisement on the reverse.

We are searching for such a card, or preferably a picture post card, dated July 1, 1898, or as close to this date as possible. Please submit a copy of both sides of your entry. The date and year must be clearly shown by postmark. Be sure your entry is not a one cent drop mail example (local city rate). The earliest example submitted to the Western Postal History Museum, P.O. Box 40725, Tucson, AZ 85717 will win a desirable philatelic book as a prize. The Editors reserve the right to request that entries be submitted for examination if necessary to decide the contest. Contest closes October 15th., 1987.

U. S. Bankrupt Law

WITH INDEX
Now in Fo

PRICE Paper 50



War Revel

PRICE Paper 10

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Riverside

Cal.

© If you have no account with cent postage or revenue stamps, account we have no objection price of what you order to your liking a personal check.

CHAS. W. PALM CO.
LOS ANGELES, CAL

TALES OF THE CAMEL CORPS - The second of the three native drivers imported by the U.S. Army was the famous Hi Jolly (Hadj Ali), born in Syria in 1828. After service handling camels for Beale, Bishop and Davidson 1858-1861 on various surveys and expeditions, including several battles with Indian raiders, he worked the Fort Yuma-Los Angeles camel express. After the camels were turned loose at Ft. Yuma in 1865

(cont. next page)

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WESTERN POSTAL HISTORY MUSEUM
Contributing Members as of May 1, 1987

Benefactor Members

Arizona Federation of Stamp Clubs
Palmer & Marion Moffat
Charles F. Nettleship Jr.
Robert A. Paliafito
Robert A. Siegel
Charles & Betsy Towle
Raymond & Roger Weill

Donor Members

John & Phyllis Ashwood
Dr. Quintus Fernando
Warren F. Kimball Jr.
Ferd & Eileen Lauber
Linn's Stamp News
Arthur Springer
Tucson Stamp Club
Walton Eugene Tinsley



The Arizona Camel Corps
carrying the burden for
the Western Postal
History Museum

Patron Members

Arthur H. Beard Jr.
Margaret Campbell
Lawson Entwistle
Everett Erle
Ruth Gorton
Clyde Jennings
Leonard Kapiloff
Lawrence & Vivian Pawley

Patron Members

Albert & Alphie Kuhm
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Floyd & Sophie Risvold
Mrs. George T. Scholey
Col. Fred Seifert
F. Burton Sellers
Lillian Theobald
Margaret L. Wunsch

Tales Of The Camel Corps (cont.)

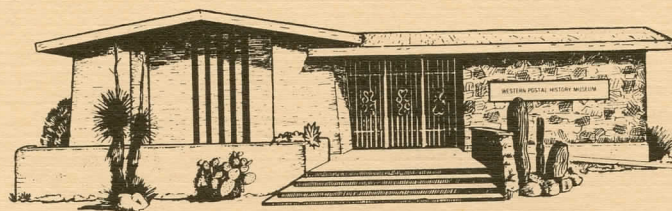
Hi Jolly continued working at various jobs for the Army until 1880. He was naturalized at Tucson in 1880 as an American citizen with the name of Philip Tedro. He served as a packer with the 1885-1886 campaign of General George Crook against Geronimo. During his time at Tucson, Hi Jolly met and married Gertrude Serena and fathered two daughters named Amelia and Herminia. Tucsonans described Hi Jolly as short, stocky and dark, with a large bulbous nose. He spoke Spanish far better than English in spite of his long Army service. Deep in his heart, Hi Jolly always believed he was destined to find a fortune in gold, and so in 1889, tiring of domestic life, he took to prospecting the far western wilds he knew so well.

(cont. in next issue)

From the "U.S.CAMEL CORPS", by Odie B. Faulk

WESTERN POSTAL HISTORY MUSEUM

A NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION



DEDICATED TO PHILATELIC RESEARCH
AND YOUTH EDUCATION