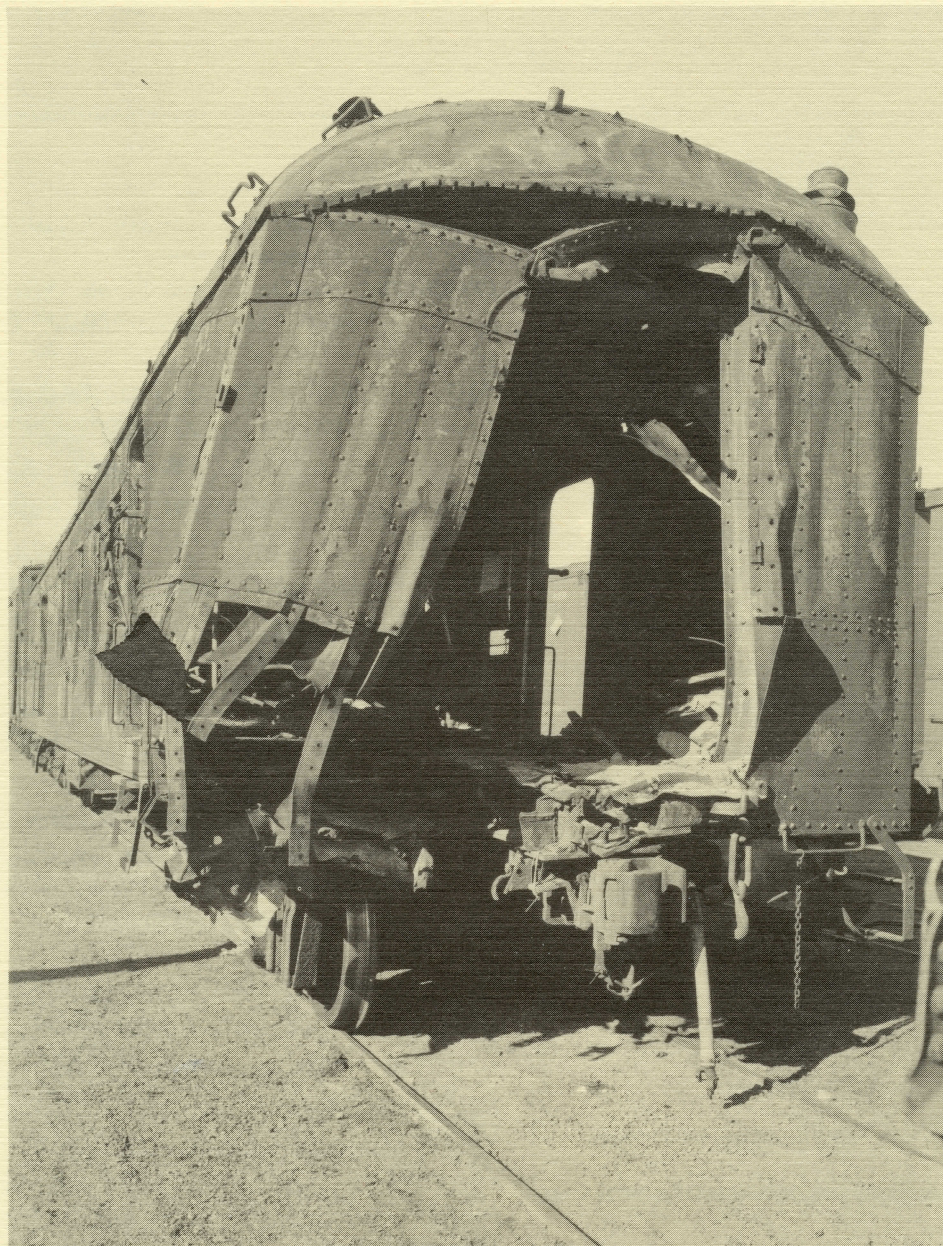


# THE HELIOGRAPH



WESTERN POSTAL HISTORY MUSEUM

WINTER 1990 ISSUE

VOLUME 4, NO. 1



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# The HELIOGRAPH

## VOLUME 4 NUMBER 1 (Whole Number 13)

### Winter 1990

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#### CONTENTS

Don't Mess With The Mail .....	1
MAIL DELAYED-TRAIN LATE	
Handstamps .....	4
Patents and The Post Office II .....	8
Arizona Territorial Post	
Office – Alexandra .....	11
The Lost Is Found! .....	12
New Mexico Mining Towns – Azure .....	13
Feature Cover .....	13
The Depths of Pool, Arizona .....	14
Rudyard Kipling's Short-Lived	
Vermont Post Office .....	16
Drop Letters .....	19
HELIOGRAPH and The Philatelic Press ...	22
Of Course It's The Post Office! .....	23
THE HELIOGRAPH: An Expanded	
Table of Contents, Vol. 1 – 3 .....	24
The Embryo Metropolis .....	26
Despatch From The Frontier .....	26
Arizona Statehood Post Offices	
and Postmasters, Part IV .....	27

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**OUR FRONT COVER** is the skeletal remains of the Ashland & Gerber, Southern Pacific train at Siskiyou, Oregon after hold-up men blasted it open to rob the mail on Oct. 11, 1923. This picture relates to two of our feature stories: Don't Mess With The Mail (page 1), and Mail Delayed-Train Late Handstamps (page 4).

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## DON'T MESS WITH THE MAIL

by James H. Bruns, Curator,  
U.S. Postal History and Philately  
National Philatelic Collection

Moving the mail has always been serious business, so much so that in 1794 Congress provided the death penalty for embezzling or stealing mail. Within a matter of years, public flogging replaced the death penalty, and a short time later the penalty was further changed to hefty prison terms and fines—punishments which were considered no less effective, but more humane.

During the intervening years the sentiments of the courts have not diminished. While sentencing in a case involving mail robbery in the 1970's, for example, a U.S. Federal court judge advised the defendant that the legal statute regarding such burglary clearly was "... *intended to make known to all that there is a sacredness to the United States mails and it is intended to make known to all that the forceful interference with the United States mail is regarded as a crime so serious as to pose one of few instances in the federal law where a mandatory sentence, and particularly a severe mandatory sentence, is required to be imposed.*"

Stealing the mail was one thing, but delaying it was another matter. There is an old proverb which observes that "too much of a good thing is not good enough." While that may normally be true, it can create some serious consequences.

Take the story of one postal messenger, for example, which was reported in a 1908 issue of *The Postmasters' Advocate*. The magazine, which is the journal of the National League of Postmasters, illustrated how

too much of a good thing made one mail driver run amuck.

According to the article, the driver of the mail wagon crashed into a streetcar while racing his team at breakneck speed. For his carelessness, the driver was arrested by the city police, as might be expected.

To the amazement of the law officers, however, the driver was set free on the grounds that the United States mail had the right of way over everything else. The stunned arresting officers were ordered to appear in court for interfering with the mail.

---

*"... apparently the right of way of a driver of a mail wagon in the streets ... is limited only by his inability to knock out ... railway trains."*

---

Reportedly, this action only fueled the mail driver's disregard for the rules of the road. As a result, he began rushing recklessly around believing that he could get away with driving into, and over everything in his path. Unfortunately, in his seemingly invincible zeal, he subsequently crashed into a Louisville and Nashville railway train a few days later. This time the sovereignty and precedence of the mail didn't matter. The wagon driver was killed in the crash. Although the engineer of the offending train was arrested,



the moral of the story, as far as the write-up in The Postmasters' Advocate was concerned, was that "... apparently the right of way of a driver of a mail wagon in the streets ... is limited only by his inability to knock out ... railway trains."

To keep the mail moving occasionally creates conflicts. According to one of the retired leaders of the former Post Office Department's old Postal Transportation Service, shortly after the Second World War, a highway post office driver was told by postal officials how fast to drive. The general rate of speed coincided with the specific times that the mail was due at the different post offices along the route.

Unfortunately, the rate of speed the driver was told to stick to exceeded the state's posted speeds for a vehicle of the type he drove. At first, police along the route stopped the highway post office bus and gave the driver warnings, which he merely ignored.

This conduct didn't sit well with the police. How dare the local constable interfere with the movement of the mails! Finally, the driver was stopped and physically removed from the vehicle. The highway post office was merely abandoned by the side of the road. The postal crew on board was left stranded. They could work the mail they had, but were unable to make any further distributions. At the local police station the arrested

driver telephoned his supervisor, who in turn, notified postal officials in Washington, D.C.

In short order the Governor of the mid-western state received a telephone call from the Postmaster General. The conversation was short and sweet. The Postmaster General explained the situation and advised the Governor that the postal service had three

basic options: It could request to have federal marshalls placed aboard the bus to keep the vehicle from being stopped; or it could have the road federalized, which really wasn't much of a problem since it was already categorized as a post

road; or it could stop mail service altogether through the state.

To the Postmaster General's way of thinking, the governor had one option—allow the highway post office vehicle to operate at the speed required by the Post Office Department and simply let the matter drop. With a little thought, the Governor agreed that this option was just fine. The highway post office bus was never halted again.

Nowhere was the conflict between the federal and local levels of government more apparent than in the application of early license plate laws. By the turn of the century approximately 8,000 registered motor vehicles were in use in the United States. These usually bore license tags, which were frequently little more than some form of home-made plaque or plate. Along with the registration

<b>CONFIDENTIAL</b>	<b>Post Office Department</b>	<b>KEEP THIS ON FILE.</b>
	OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE	Do not Post or Publish in Newspapers.
<b>\$4,000 = REWARD = \$4,000</b>		
<p>The Postmaster General offers a reward of not exceeding \$2,000 for information leading to arrest and conviction of each of the bandits who held up and robbed Southern Pacific train 36 at McAvoy, California, 9 A. M., June 22, 1929, of registered mail.</p>		
<p>DESCRIPTION — Age about 40 years; 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches; 130-135 lbs.; complexion dark swarthy, smooth shaven.</p>		
<p>No. 2 — Age 35 years; 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches; 150 lbs.; light complexion; dark mixed suit.</p>		
<p>Among currency stolen were fifty new \$20 Federal Reserve Notes Nos. L12505151 to L12505100. Should any of these bills be presented detain person presenting them and communicate promptly to the undersigned, and also endeavor to call your local police.</p>		
Phone Hemlock 3117. Room 218, P. O. Bldg.	<b>C. E. CAINE,</b> Post Office Inspector in Charge, San Francisco, Calif.	
By: San Francisco P. O. 6247		

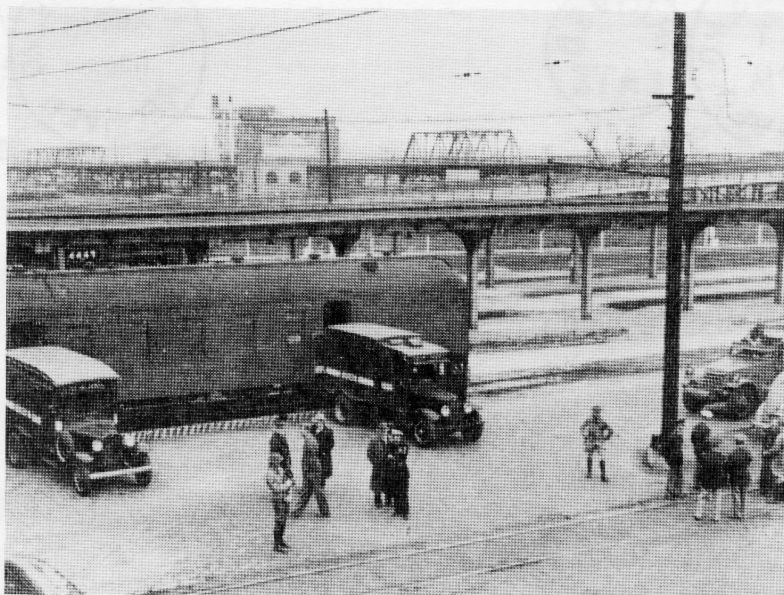


process typically came the payment of some form of operators fee; but did that apply to Uncle Sam? The Post Office Department thought not. According to the January 1920 issue of The Postal Record, the monthly journal of the National Association of Letter Carriers:

*The Post Office Department has rendered a ruling to the effect that it will not be necessary for letter carriers assigned to drive motorcycles, or letter carriers who drive rented machines, or who use their own machines under a Departmental allowance in connection with the delivery of mail matter, to procure a license . . . In McCulloh vs. Maryland (4 Wheaton, page 430) the Supreme Court, speaking through Chief Justice Marshall, said: 'A State is without power to tax or burden in any way the means employed by the United States Government for the execution of its powers' . . . In the light of the foregoing, the Department holds, it is apparent that if a State required the Government to purchase license tags it would in effect place a burden or tax on the means employed by the Post Office Department to transport mail, and therefore the action would be in conflict with the Government's rights under the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court.*

This message hasn't always gotten across. For a brief period not too long ago, stringent safety helmet laws for bicycles, motorcycles, and other similar vehicles created some contentions. In several communities, local police waited outside post office parking lots, ticket books in hand, ready to cite any letter carrier who dared venture out without a helmet. But no tickets appear to have been given out. In short order, lawyers for the Postal Service prevailed. They settled the disputes by explaining existing federal statutes to the local law enforcers, and emphasizing that if any postal employees received a ticket, it would simply be ignored anyway. Embarrassed, the local jurisdictions acquiesced.

Despite such occasional drama, the mail service functions as routinely as possible, taking emergencies and crises in stride. One of the greatest demonstrations of this occurred between 1937 and 1941 when the completion of the Fort Knox gold depository required the transfer of \$15.5 billion in gold bullion by registered mail from New York. The move was carried out by the Post Office Department without any mishaps using over 500 railway mail cars and a fleet of postal trucks.



*Between 1937 and 1941, over 500 railroad cars carried \$15.5 billion in gold by registered mail between New York and Fort Knox.*



# MAIL DELAYED - TRAIN LATE Handstamps

by John R. Mason

There are numerous types of machine markings, "MAIL DELAYED—TRAIN LATE," that have been compiled and published in the TRANSIT POSTMARK COLLECTOR #280-1 in 1987. This article begins to catalog, by type, the handstamps used to mark incoming late mail.

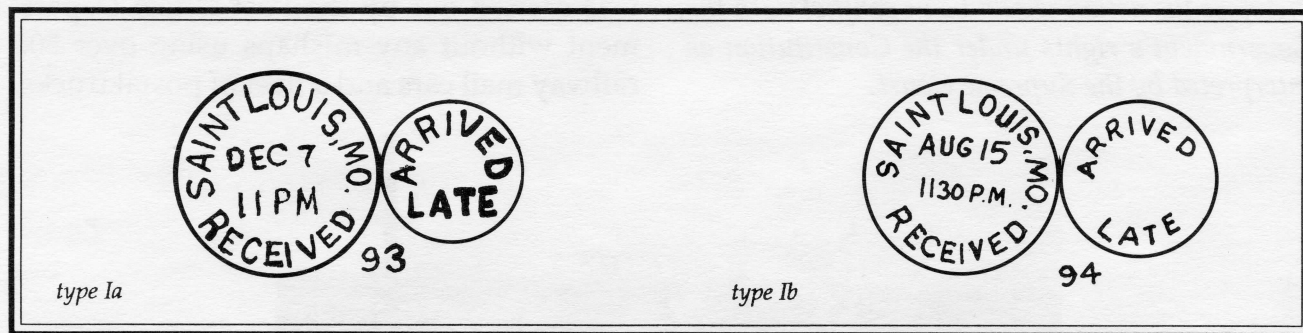
There does not appear to be any effort made to standardize the markings as they differ in size, type and workings. This is probably because many of the devices were ordered and produced locally on orders by the individual postmasters. Most large cities, terminal points for rail operations, seemed to adhere to the practice of backstamping late arriving mail.

The following is an attempt to classify the MAIL DELAYED—MAIL LATE handstamps and identify the cities where used, dates of usage, and quantities reported.

## Type I=touching circles

Ia ST. LOUIS, MO. RECEIVED (27mm) Oct 2, 1891 - Sep 24, 1896 (42)  
ARRIVED LATE (18mm) ("LATE" in straight line)

Ib ST. LOUIS, MO. RECEIVED (25mm) Mar 2, 1893 - Feb 13, 1895 (84)  
ARRIVED LATE (20mm) ("LATE" in arc)



## Type II=separate oval

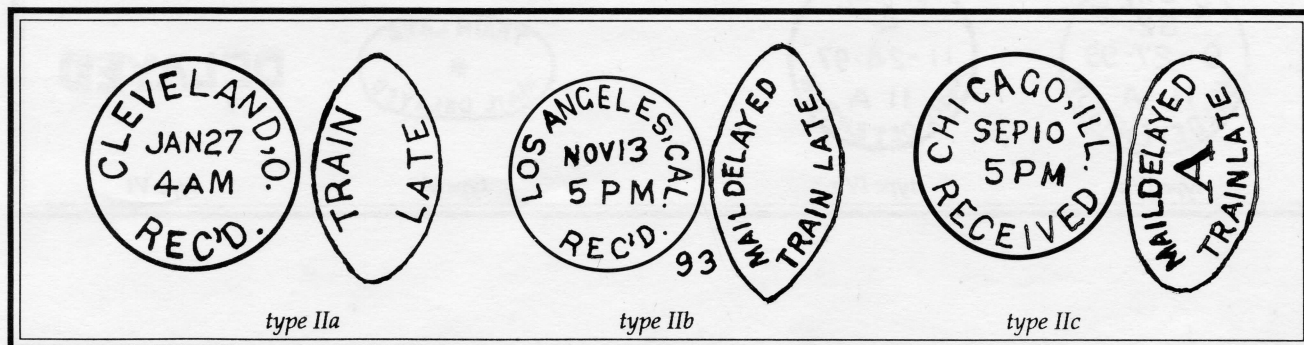
IIa CLEVELAND, O. REC'D (25mm) Jan 5, 1892 - Nov 23, 1899 (19)  
TRAIN LATE (oval 29 x 16mm)

IIa CLEVELAND, O. REC'D (28.5mm) Jan 27, ? (1)  
TRAIN LATE (oval 30 x 17mm)

IIa NEW HAVEN, CONN REC'D (25mm) Aug 24, 1901 (1)  
TRAIN LATE (oval 29 x 16mm)



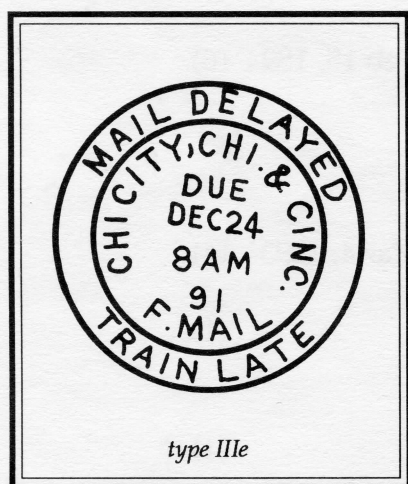
IIa DALLAS, TEXAS REC'D (25mm) TRAIN LATE (oval 29 x 16mm)	1902	(1)
IIa REDFORD, N.Y. REC'D (25mm) TRAIN LATE (oval 29 x 16mm)	Dec 23, 1893	(1)
IIb LOS ANGELES, CAL REC'D (25mm) MAIL DELAYED/TRAIN LATE (oval 32.5 x 17mm)	Aug 8, 1893 - Feb 6, 1900	(7)
IIb WHEELING, W.VA. REC'D (27mm) MAIL DELAYED/TRAIN LATE (oval 35 x 16mm)	Sep 28, 1894	(1)
IIb WHEELING, W.VA. REC'D (25mm) MAIL DELAYED/TRAIN LATE (oval 32.5 x 17mm)	Sep 6, 1902	(1)
IIc CHICAGO, ILL. RECEIVED (26.5mm) MAIL DELAYED/ A / TRAIN LATE (oval 30 x 17.5)	Jun 8, 1891 - Nov 4, 1895	(6)
IIc ?CHICAGO, ILL RECEIVED (26.5mm) MAIL DELAYED/ B / TRAIN LATE (oval=?mm)	Jan 14, 1893	(1)
IIc CHICAGO, ILL. RECEIVED (26mm) MAIL DELAYED/ C / TRAIN LATE (oval 30 x 17.5mm)	Feb 17, 1893 - Feb 15, 1894	(6)
IIc same as above except "D" in oval	Dec 10, 1893	
IIc same as above except "E" in oval	Jan 25, 1893 - Mar 4, 1893	(4)
IIc CHICAGO, ILL. RECEIVED (25mm) MAIL DELAYED/ U / TRAIN LATE (oval 32.5 x 17mm)	Oct 8, 1899	(1)
IIId CHICAGO, ILL. CENTRAL STA (25.5mm) MAIL DELAYED/ 1 / TRAIN LATE (oval 32.5 x 13.5mm)	Feb 15, 1905	(1)
IIId same as above except "2" in oval	Oct 18, 1906 - Jan 1, 1914	(2)
IIId same as above except "3" in oval	Dec 30, 1906	(1)





Type III=large double circle (40 x 30mm) with MAIL DELAYED-TRAIN LATE in outer ring.

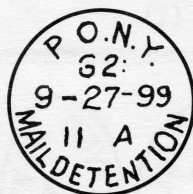
- IIIa CHI. CITY CHI. & BURL. F.MAIL DUE 7:30AM APR 26, 91 (1)
- IIIb CHI. CITY CHI. & C.RAP. F.MAIL DUE 7:00AM JUL 13, 93- (3)  
OCT 17, 98
- IIIc CHI. CITY CHI. & CENT. F.MAIL DUE 8:00AM JUN 21 (1)
- IIId CHI. CITY BUFF. & CHI. F.MAIL DUE 9:30AM JAN 15, 91 - (10)  
NOV 12, 93
- IIIe CHI. CITY CHI. & CINC. F.MAIL DUE 8:00AM DEC 12, 91 - (6)  
OCT 29, 93
- III f CHI. CITY DET. & CHI. F.MAIL DUE 8:30 AM APR 6, 94 (1)
- Note: Type III appears to have been used only in Chicago.



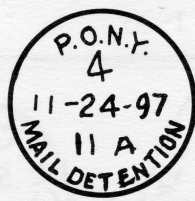
*type IIIe*

Type IV=single dial

- IVa P.O.N.Y./MAIL DETENTION (25mm large letters)  
Oct 26, 1891 - Sep 27, 1893 (7)
- IVb P.O.N.Y./MAIL DETENTION (24.5mm small letters)  
Aug 10, 1893 - Nov 27, 1897 (3)



*type IVa*



*type IVb*



*type V*

**DELAYED**

*type VI*



Type V=no dial, separate oval

V LE ROY, N.Y. TRAIN LATE/MAIL DELAYED (oval 26 x 14mm) (3)  
May 4, 1900 - Feb 9, 1901

Type VI=straight line "DELAYED"

VI YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO "DELAYED" (30 x 4.5mm) Dec 1900 (1)

Note: A Byron, Mich. LATE ARRIVAL/MAIL TRAIN DELAYED has been reported but has not been seen by the writer.

The above listing is undoubtedly incomplete and represents the holdings of a relatively few collectors. The writer urges collectors to send photocopies of all unlisted types and variations of MAIL DELAYED—TRAIN LATE markings so that the listings can be updated and the dates of usage be more accurately established. The limited number of examples known to the writer make it impossible to determine a scarcity rating, however the number of markings reported of each item listed is shown in the last column of the listing. I would like to thank Bob Payne and Randy Stehl for their assistance by providing examples of the markings used in the article. Please send any additional information and report additional markings, with photocopies, to J.R. Mason, P.O. Box 515582, Dallas, TX 75251.



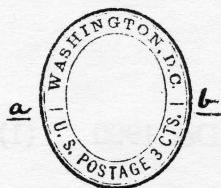
*Magenta type V on Oct 25, 1900 cover from Mountain, Maine to LeRoy, NY.  
Backstamped upon arrival in LeRoy on October 28th.*



# Samuel Carnisi's Comp'd System of Postage-Stamp.

13296

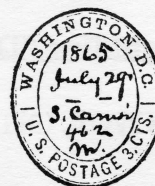
A.



B.



C.



PATENTED

JAN 14 1868

D.



Y. Carnisi  
128 B. Carnisi  
New York.

E.



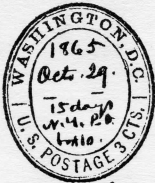
Sam'l Carnisi  
462 m 1<sup>st</sup>  
Oct 12 & 13.

F.



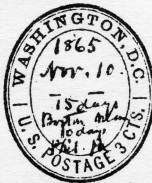
60 Davis St  
Norfolk Va

G.



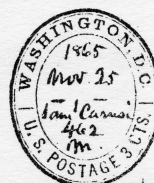
363 Penn Ave.

H.



Carnisi Salom  
Wash. D.C.

I.



5 days Phil. Pa  
10 " New York  
15 " Boston Mass  
20 " Baltimore Md

J.

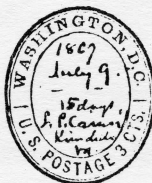


10 days 1 Liverpool  
20 " - Malta  
S.C. 462 m 1<sup>st</sup>

Witnesses.

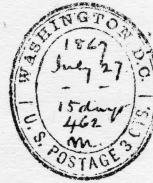
J. Smith  
Thos. J. Everett

K.



Witfunderland Co. Va.  
Minden P.O. Va.

L.



Inventor.

Samuel Carnisi



# United States Patent Office.

SAMUEL CARUSI OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Letters Patent No. 73,296, dated January 14, 1868.*

## IMPROVEMENT IN POSTAGE-STAMPS.

*The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.*

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL CARUSI, of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented a certain new and improved System of Postage-Stamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying specimen-sheets, which form part of this specification, and to the specimen-envelopes with stamps thereon.

One of the features of my system of stamps is that of cancelling the stamp by the post-marking of it, the post-marking being done by the writer of the letter, or of the address or superscription.

Another feature is that of each post-office having its own stamps, the post-office being named in or by the stamp.

A third feature is that of indicating, by writing on the stamp, the character of the letter, as to whether it is valuable and important, and as to what disposition should be made of the letter under certain contingencies or circumstances.

Other features of the system will appear as progress is made with this description of the system.

My system is applicable to stamps that can be pasted on the envelope—the gummed stamp—or stamped on the envelope, as now used, and to every form of stamp, of whatever color, whether local or general, as also to every denomination of stamp.

The condition of the stamp, as it will be in sheets, or stamped on the envelope, supplied by the Post-Office Department or contractor to the different post-offices, is indicated on the specimen-sheet at A, this stamp being for the post-office at Washington, D. C.; and the difference between this and the stamp for some one other office will be in the name of the town or city only. It will be noticed that this stamp is divided by two short lines, *a* and *b*, into an upper and lower section or parts, the upper part or section being a space for cancellation, the lower part or section a space for residence or memoranda, while the surface of the envelope below the stamp can be used for notices relating to remanding, transmitting, &c.

If, in the hurry of business, or from any cause, a letter with this stamp, A, uncanceled should be dropped in the post-office receiving-box, the chief clerk is authorized either to cancel the stamp, as indicated at B, and forward the letter as per superscription, or to open it, and, ascertaining the writer's name and address, to write it on the stamp, or on the envelope, and then, putting the letter in the envelope, to have the city carrier deliver it to the writer, charging three cents therefor, or such other sum as the law may direct. If the writer of the letter cannot be found, the letter should be advertised, and, if still undelivered, and considered to be of value, may be retained in some proper place for a reasonable period of time, and held subject to suitable conditions, to insure protection to the writer or owner of the letter.

When the stamp on letters or other matters is simply marked "cancelled," as shown by the stamp B, such letters are considered by the office as containing no matter of importance, and, if not called for by or delivered according to the address, they undergo the usual process of advertising, &c., after which, without examination, they are destroyed at the office of their destination. Matter of this kind may be remanded, if any errors are supposed to have occurred, which is done by application to the postmaster previous to their being destroyed. Cases of this kind may often occur, but are easily corrected.

Letters or other matter directed to parties in New York, cancelled and endorsed as shown by C, are considered to contain matter of importance, or of a private nature. If, after the usual course of delivery with or at the office or by the carrier, without the party addressed being found, they must not be advertised, but be returned to the writer, as per stamp and endorsement. This endorsement may contain both the name and residence of the writer. The name, either in full or in initials, may be omitted, but the residence should always be inserted, as otherwise the delivery cannot be effected.

The stamp shown at D indicates that the party writing to G. Willis, at Baltimore, Maryland, is a resident of New York, now on business at Washington, D. C., and desires his letter returned to him at his residence, New York, as per endorsement, if not taken out at Baltimore, the return-postage to be collected on delivery.

The stamp shown at E indicates that the party addressed is a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, at present in the city of Baltimore. The writer resides at Washington, D. C., and he desires the letter to be sent to the New Orleans address, if it is not taken out at Baltimore. If not taken out at New Orleans, it should be returned to the writer at Washington, as per stamp and endorsement.



The stamp shown at F indicates that the party addressed has left Georgetown, D. C., for New York city, from whence he will take passage for Liverpool, England. The writer is a resident of Norfolk, Virginia, on a visit at Washington, D. C. If the letter is not taken out at New York in fifteen days, it should be forwarded to Liverpool by first opportunity, so that it may reach there without delay. Should the letter miss the party at Liverpool, then it should be returned to the writer at Norfolk, as per endorsement.

The stamp shown at G indicates that the party addressed is a resident of New York city, and has gone on business to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The writer, from Washington, D. C., addresses him on some important matter, but, fearing the letter may miss him, it is remanded to his residence, New York, post-office box 10, after fifteen days at Philadelphia. If, after the expiration of the usual period, the letter should be found in the said box in New York post-office, it should be returned to the writer, as per stamp and endorsement. Postage for the extra transmission must be paid on delivery.

The stamp shown at H indicates that the party from Washington, D. C., now at Baltimore, Maryland, writes to the party addressed, I. Fisher, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, now at Boston, Massachusetts. In fifteen days the letter is transmitted from Philadelphia to Boston. In ten days more it is remanded to Philadelphia, from whence it is returned to the party, as per the endorsement, if the failure in the delivery occur. Postage of transmission and remanding to be paid on return-delivery.

The stamp shown at I indicates that the party addressed is a resident of Baltimore, Maryland. He contemplates visiting the cities named. A letter is addressed to him from Washington, D. C., to Baltimore, Maryland. If not delivered in five days, it is transmitted to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In ten days, again, it is transmitted to New York; then, in fifteen days, to Boston. After being twenty days there, it is remanded to Baltimore. If the letter is not taken out at the expiration of the usual period from the Baltimore post-office, it should then be returned to the first party, as per stamp and endorsement. The party addressed pays the transmission-postage whenever he obtains the letter, or the first party pays the whole on the return-receipt.

The stamp shown at J indicates that a letter is addressed to a resident of the island of Malta, Europe—M. Sardo—now at New York. He will, in ten days, depart for Liverpool, England, where he will remain twenty days, after which he will depart for Malta. If the letter is not taken out at any of the places named, after remaining at the last-named place for the usual period, it should be returned to the first party, as per stamp and endorsement. The postage to Liverpool should be prepaid; the transmission from Liverpool to Malta on delivery of the letter at Malta; or the whole may devolve on the first party.

The stamp shown at K indicates that the party is a resident of Kinsdale, Watson's Landing, Westmoreland county, Virginia. A letter addressed to a party at Washington, D. C., is entrusted to the clerk of the steam-boat touching at said Landing, with request to post the same at the Washington post-office. If not taken out or delivered after fifteen days, it is returned, as per stamp and endorsement, to Kinsdale, Watson's Landing, Westmoreland county, Virginia, via Millville post-office, Virginia.

The stamp shown at L indicates that a letter is addressed to Baron Abatelli, at New York, where he is to remain for fifteen or twenty days, after which time he will depart for Europe. If the letter is not taken out in twenty days, it is returned immediately thereafter, as per stamp and endorsement.

These various illustrations show how my system may be adapted to the mailing, transmitting, and remanding of letters, and other mailable matter, sufficiently full to explain the system, and to indicate how it may be further developed and extended, as the wishes of correspondents and business men may call for.

Under this system, the expense will be less than under the present system. A large amount will be saved from the non-use of the post-office date and blotting-stamps, first, in the cost of the stamps or dies, and, second, in the clerk-hire, or labor in using them, while considerable revenue will accrue to the Post-Office Department from the transmission and remanding-charges.

As the advantages and economy of this system more properly belong to an article specially drawn up in detail on the subject, rather than to a specification setting forth the invention, they are not here further dwelt upon.

The stamps used here, and shown by the specimen-sheets, are Washington, D. C., stamps, they being the only ones now to be obtained. In the case of the stamp H, therefore, the words should be Baltimore, Maryland, instead of Washington, D. C.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is

Constructing a postage-stamp, as described, with a blank place upon its face, for the purposes set forth. This specification signed; this 7th day of August, 1867.

SAM'L CARUSI.

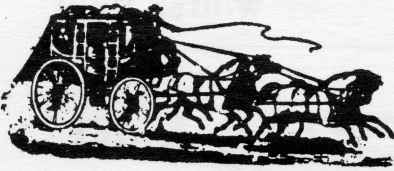
Witnesses:

THOS. T. EVERETT,  
JOHN C. PEDRICK.

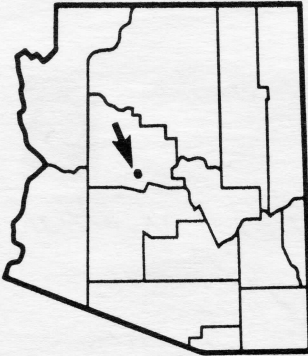


# WESTERN POSTAL HISTORY MUSEUM

TUCSON, ARIZONA



## ALEXANDRA ARIZONA TERRITORIAL POST OFFICE



ALEXANDRA POST OFFICE OPENED AUGUST 6, 1878, WITH JOSEPH F. DREW AS POSTMASTER, AND WAS DISCONTINUED MARCH 25, 1896. GOLD HAD BEEN FOUND IN 1863 ON LYNX CREEK IN THE BRADSHAW MOUNTAINS SOUTHEAST OF WHAT BECAME PRESCOTT IN 1864. SILVER ALSO WAS FOUND IN THESE MOUNTAINS WHICH WERE KNOWN AT ONE TIME AS THE SILVER MOUNTAINS. DURING THE EARLY AND MIDDLE 1880'S MAIL ROUTE 40119 DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY SERVED A GROUP OF MINING SETTLEMENTS, BASICALLY ON THE SPINE OF THE BRADSHAW. POST OFFICES AT HOWELLS, WALKER, HASSAYAMPA, BUENO, ALEXANDRA AND BRADSHAW WERE ON THIS ROUTE. CROWN KING, MEESVILLE, MINNEHAHA AND BAYARD WERE OTHER POST OFFICES IN THE AREA SERVED BY SPECIAL SERVICE OR BY CONTRACTED SUBSIDIARY ROUTES. ROUTE 40170 WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1888 TO

SERVE CROWN KING (PREVIOUSLY RECEIVING SPECIAL SERVICE) AND BAYARD FROM ALEXANDRA. AS MINING ACTIVITY DECLINED IN THE LATE 1880'S, MOST OF THESE SMALL POST OFFICES WERE DISCONTINUED.

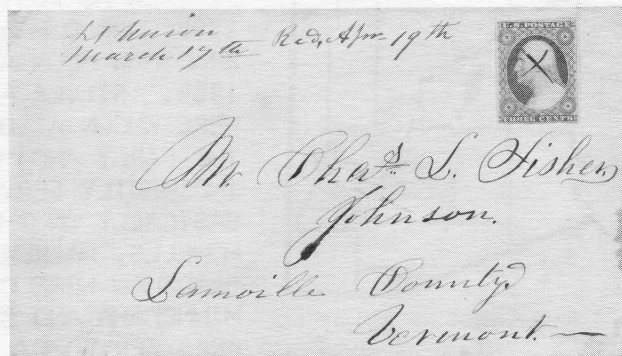
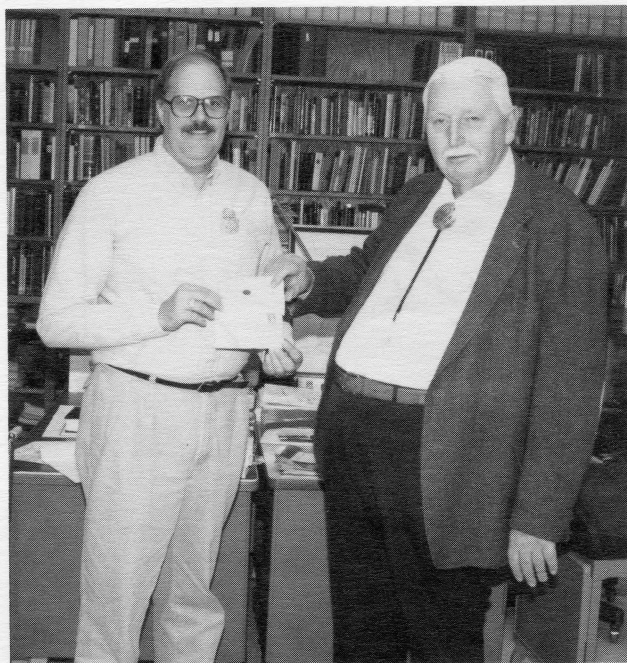




## THE LOST IS FOUND! WPHM LOCATES AND RESTORES LOST COVER TO ITS CONTENTS!

In the Fall 1989 issue of THE HELIOGRAPH, we presented a letter from a soldier stationed at Fort Union, New Mexico Territory in March 1858 to his father. By a strange quirk of fate, shortly after this article appeared, a cover was offered in a New York City auction by Robert Siegel, addressed to Mr. Charles L. Fisher, Johnson, Lamoille County, Vermont. It bore a Type 3 Fort Union M2 manuscript postmark dated March 17th, and carried a notation "Received, Apr. 19th." The cover bore a United States three cent 1851 stamp (Scott #11) cancelled with a manuscript "X." This cover thus becomes the latest recorded usage for this Fort Union manuscript marking.

The Western Postal History Museum was able to acquire this interesting old cover; and, at our annual Christmas party, December 20, 1989, the cover and its original letter were reunited after many years separation. The accompanying picture shows Curator Charles Towle placing the 1858 letter in the old original envelope held by WPHM Executive Director Douglas Kelsey!



*1858 Fort Union, New Mexico Territory cover finally receives its long-lost contents.*

This rare and unusual event is explained by several notations on the reverse of the envelope. First is one of those famous notations by the great postal history dealer E.N. "Nort" Sampson, "12/6/51 - \$17.50." (Those were the days!) Following that is a notation, "Enclosed letter dated Fort Union, N.M., March 12, 1858." In our original story, we reported a March 4, 1858 date, but there is also present a pencil scrawl of either "12" or "17" which explains the discrepancy. The third notation explains the mystery of the separation. It says, "Letter is in my file." with an undecipherable set of initials. Thus when the cover was sent for auction, no one referred to the back of the envelope to retrieve the letter—which somehow ended up in a different and earlier auction of Richard Frajola.

The moral of this is plain. Obtain a supply of those two-pocket Mylar plastic cover holders and keep your letter in one pocket and the accompanying cover in the other, thereby insuring these valuable momentos of past years together for future historical research.

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**ARIPEX '90 will be held April 20-22, 1990, at the Phoenix Convention Center. The American Philatelic Society will be holding their spring meeting. The WPHM will host their annual Saturday luncheon at noon at the convention center. Details will be announced.**

**Also, the museum will be participating with their sales, membership, and youth activities. Please come and see us!**



## NEW MEXICO MINING TOWNS—AZURE

by Tom Todsen

Certainly one of the least known mining camps in New Mexico was Azure. It also was one of the shortest-lived post offices. It was authorized January 7, 1895, with Horace C. Hazlewood as the postmaster and was discontinued 110 days later on April 27. Thus it's not very surprising that no cancellation from Azure has yet been found.

The name of the camp is an indication of the product, turquoise. It was located in the Burro Mountains of Grant County, about 10 miles southwest of Silver City. Turquoise was first discovered in the area by John Coleman in 1875. The Azure Mining Company

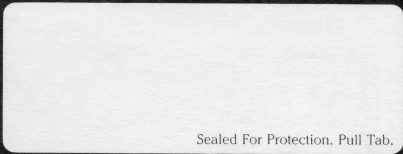
was organized in 1891. Two years later, the Elizabeth Pocket was discovered, from which more high grade turquoise was produced than from any other single deposit on record. A single nugget of pure turquoise weighing 1800 carats was found. When I visited the site in the 1950's, there was still much turquoise in the dumps around the open pit. The concrete of the remaining building foundations was made using dump material as filler, flecked with turquoise throughout.

Unfortunately for the turquoise hunter, the site no longer exists, having been swallowed up when Phelps-Dodge developed its Tyrone open-pit mine. For the postal history hunter, there still remains the fascinating possibility that a letter will be found postmarked "AZURE, N. MEX."

### FEATURE COVER

Our thanks to museum member Patrick Crosby for calling our attention to this issue's feature cover reproduced below. It seems to have become a hot collectible for those interested in U.S. postage rates and/or the transportation coil issue.

The September 4, 1989 issue of *FORBES* contained our feature cover bound into the magazine. This cover has affixed a 10.1 cent transportation coil issue. It seems the magazine is mailed at the second class rate. This cover is actually a custom envelope containing a floppy computer disk – sample merchandise which must be mailed at the appropriate rate. In this case, the correct rate is that for third class enclosed merchandise. Usually such merchandise is paid with a permit indicia. This is a highly unusual occurrence to find a postage stamp used to pay this rate. Rummage through your second-hand bookstores for copies of this sought-after collectible! (Hereafter to be known as the "FORBES usage," perhaps!)



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Insert in the A: drive and type "DEMO" at the A: prompt.  
NOTE: Demo disk is for use only on IBM compatible PCs.  
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## THE DEPTHS OF POOL, ARIZONA

by Robert B. Bechtel, Ph.D.

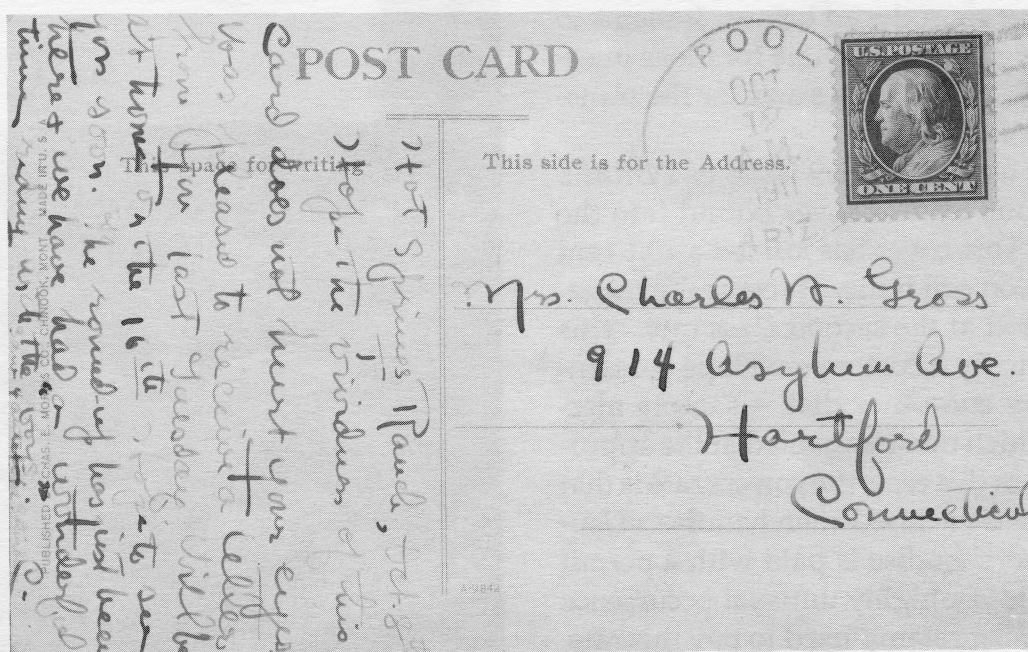
What little information is available on Pool, Arizona, is located in *ARIZONA PLACE NAMES* which indicates the town was named either for the founder, Josiah Pool, or postmaster John M. Pool. Actually, the postmaster's name was John J. Pool, son of Josiah Pool. The post office records reveal that the post office opened the same year Josiah died (September 12, 1902), but does not settle the argument of the town name. Speculating, postmaster John would have preferred his own name over that of his elderly father.

Frank Pool, eldest son of Josiah, was fourteen when his father, a physician living in California, decided to migrate to Arizona. In wrote his reminiscences about his family and

the town of Pool for the Arizona Historical Society. There is evidence of a book authored by Frank; yet the book, if finished, has not been found.

The Pool family began their journey to Arizona in March, 1881, arriving in Tucson on April 2, 1882. Prior to travelling, Josiah had spent seven months in Tucson preparing for his family's arrival. The elder Pool wanted to establish a successful sugar growing plantation near Tucson and make a fortune.

The *ARIZONA SENTINEL* of November 25, 1882 declares that Josiah Pool succeeded in raising "120 tons of sugar cane in the bottom of the Santa Cruz opposite Tucson, out of which he hopes to obtain 2,000 gallons of syrup." The next news of the Pool family is



Postcard, October 12, 1911, from Pool Arizona Territory to Hartford, Connecticut.



their move to Benson in March of 1883. If Pool had such a successful sugar operation, one wonders why move to Benson?

Frank Pool's description of the San Pedro River valley of 1883 near Benson is absolutely idyllic. He describes catching "Gila Salmon 10 to 15 pounds each," in the river. Whatever a Gila Salmon was, it no longer can maneuver in the San Pedro River!

Frank's description of his father's success is less idyllic. In fact, he claims they never made much of a living at the Pool Ranch during his residence there from 1883 to 1894. Apparently, the money from the syrup barely paid for the syrup mill they bought. Frank, discouraged, moved to various locations in and around Globe.

The post office history listed in *ARIZONA PLACE NAMES* needs some revising. The post office is listed as being established on November 19, 1901, but post office records show the appointment of John J. Pool dating from February 12, 1902, and the commissioning date as March 17, 1902. The date of discontinuance, July 15, 1913 is stated accurately.

Even though this is a relatively long life for a small post office — eleven years — there are only two postmarks known from Pool. The earliest date is November 30, 1907. The latest date, shown left, is October 12, 1911.

The Pool ranch house where the post of-

fice was located can be seen by driving north on the road through Pomerene out of Benson. About one mile south of Cascabel, turn left at the dirt road and you will drive into the ranch. The Pool ranch house and land were acquired by the city of Tucson as a "water" farm. Arizona water law requires that water pumped from land must be done by the owner only. Hence, cities who want to pump water from wide areas have to acquire the land. One benefit of city ownership is that the ranch house has



*The Pool family--the men (from left) are Grant, John J., Frank, Joseph, Willie, and Adolphus. The women (from left) are May Annie, and Dolly. (photo courtesy Az Historical Society)*

been preserved beyond what would normally have occurred as exemplified by the deteriorated ruins of nearby Cascabel.

Pool is typical of the few Arizona post offices that were located on ranches. Empire, Armer, and American Flag are examples of these, and they remain rare philatelic items because there were so few patrons.



## RUDYARD KIPLING'S SHORT-LIVED VERMONT POST OFFICE

by Charles F. Nettleship, Jr.

Almost any Vermont philatelist can tell you that covers from Waite, Windham County, are rare; some of them know why. A few readers of Rudyard Kipling's *CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS*, *THE JUNGLE BOOKS*, and several other titles know that they were written in Vermont but wonder why the output from that locale ceased so suddenly; the answer to both queries is the same: a family feud.

In 1937 Frederic Van de Water spelled out phases of this in *RUDYARD KIPLING'S VERMONT FEUD*, and in *THE VERMONT PHILATELIST* of August 1964, Lhoyd Hayward summarized the scenario. Since neither of these sources is generally available, it may be appropriate to review what caused the situation to develop.

Wolcott Balestier, a native Vermonter, became a close friend of Kipling in London. Wolcott died in December 1891 while on a trip to the continent with his sister, Caroline. Kipling, 26 years old, was enamored of Caroline, and they were married in London in January 1892. It is unclear whether Caroline wanted to "go home" or whether Kipling had promised Wolcott at some time to look after his and Caroline's younger brother Beatty in Dummerston, Vermont. For whatever reason, they left England.

Rudyard and Caroline arrived in Dummerston in typical February weather. Rudyard was entranced with the snow and the

surroundings. He and Caroline were entertained by Beatty Balestier until they could rent quarters pending the construction of a suitable mansion. Beatty became the clerk-of-the-works during the building of this pretentious home called NAULAKHA by its owners. This name referred to a piece once written jointly by Kipling and Wolcott Balestier. Indications were that Kipling would settle down as a country squire and become an integral part of Vermont country living.

It was not to be. In the first place, the Kiplings clung to English formality and propriety. Their coachman dressed appropriately as if conveying his master to a social engagement. They made no effort to have

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*"Postmaster General William Wilson, . . . solved the problem by authorizing a post office for Rudyard Kipling, presumably the only time Vermont had an office for the benefit of one private citizen."*

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friends, to entertain or be entertained, and both he and she invariably dressed in evening clothes for dinner. In the second place, Beatty was all that epitomizes an independent Vermont farmer. He feared neither God nor man, and he had close friends and strong enemies—both of which delighted him. He could mix in any crowd but was most at home with



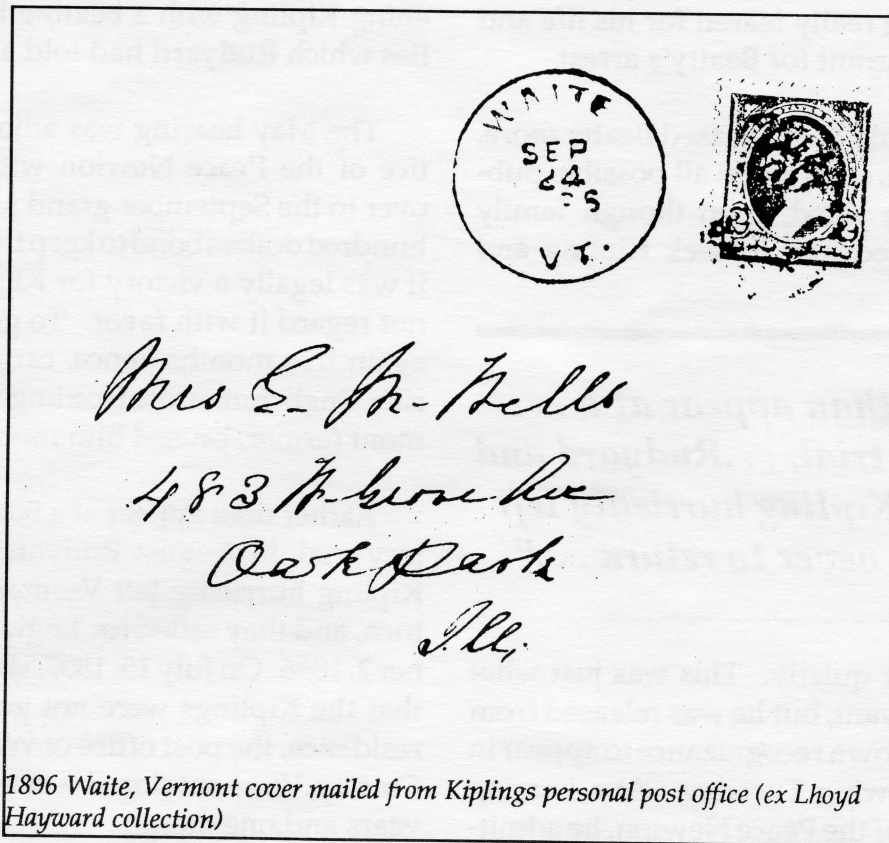
other heavy drinking, socially intractable comrades. His profanity and boisterousness obscured his forthright honest and a generosity which frequently went beyond common sense.

When the Kiplings became concerned that someone might acquire the property across the road from Naulakha, Beatty said he owned it but he would sell it to them for one dollar provided he could continue mowing it for cattle feed. Later he heard that Caroline had decided to put a formal English garden on the property. When questioned about it, she said that was correct, whereupon Beatty told his sister he would never speak to her again. Substantially he never did.

Because the town of Dummerston provided little shopping and postal facilities and because the Kiplings disliked the quiet scrutiny of their neighbors, they did most of their shopping and carries on most of their postal activities in the nearby city of Brattleboro. With their liveried coachman at the reins, their comings and goings were always noteworthy, but a bit less personal than in Dummerston.

It soon became evident to the post office that Kipling's mail volume outdid any of the city's commercial or industrial establishments. When this was called to the attention of Postmaster General William Wilson, he solved the problem by authorizing a post office for Rudyard Kipling, presumably the only time Vermont had an office for the benefit of one private citizen.

The post office of Waite, Vermont, was at the home of one of Kipling's neighbors, and Mrs. Anna F. Waite became postmaster on June 14, 1895. Quoting from the Van de Water book, "... Kipling, right proudly, mailed out hundreds of postcards



1896 Waite, Vermont cover mailed from Kiplings personal post office (ex Lhoyd Hayward collection)

reading: Please note change of address from Brattleboro, VT., to WAITE, Windham County, Vermont. Be careful not to omit name of county. RUDYARD KIPLING."

A year or more after Beatty had gone off the Kipling payroll for the various services he performed, Rudyard intimated to an acquaintance at the Brooks House in Brattleboro that "he had been obliged to carry Beatty for the last year; to hold him up by the seat of his breeches."



This inaccuracy got back to Beatty with all the speed of county gossip. When Beatty encountered Kipling riding his bicycle on Pine Hill Road in May 1896, he swung his team of horses across the road causing Kipling to fall and cut his wrist. Beatty's version was that he told his brother-in-law to retract his lies or he'd punch the soul out of him. Kipling testified the threat was to retract or he'd blow out his brains. Whichever statement was correct, Kipling really feared for his life and swore out a warrant for Beatty's arrest.

Nothing could have pleased Beatty more. He refused bail, so as to get all possible publicity for being jailed, even though family members begged him to seek Kipling and

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*"Rather than appear at a . . . grand jury trial, . . . Rudyard and Caroline Kipling hurriedly left Vermont never to return . . ."*

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settle the affair quietly. This was just what Beatty didn't want, but he was released from custody on his own recognizance to appear in court the following Tuesday. At a hearing before Justice of the Peace Newton, he admitted threatening Rudyard with a licking as well as using a variety of contemptuous and profane expletives, whereupon the justice felt there was adequate reason to adjourn for a further hearing the next week. The local press got the news on the wires immediately, and the nation was informed of the forthcoming legal battle. Despite having been a newspaper man, Kipling despised the press, and its members responded with hearty animosity.

As a consequence, when the hearing reconvened the next week, the justice of the

peace was unable to accommodate it in his office and it was moved to the town hall. The hostile press was there in numbers, and so were any citizens who could manage to get in. On the witness stand the public-shy Kipling was reluctant to bare his personal reactions and suffered the daylong exposure of family affairs. He steadfastly maintained that he feared for his life. Beatty enjoyed the procedure immensely, and readily admitted threatening Kipling with a beating because of the lies which Rudyard had told about him.

The May hearing was adjourned by Justice of the Peace Newton with Beatty held over to the September grand jury under four hundred dollars bond to keep the peace. While it was legally a victory for Kipling, he could not regard it with favor. To go on the stand again five months hence, caricatured as the rich Englishman confronting the poor Vermont farmer, caused him intense agony.

Rather than appear at a September grand jury trial, in August Rudyard and Caroline Kipling hurriedly left Vermont never to return, and they sailed for England on September 2, 1896. On July 15, 1897, since it appeared that the Kiplings were not going to resume residence, the post office of Waite, Windham County, Vermont closed—an existence of two years and one month.

Philatelically the Waite post office presents an enigma. Kipling is known to have had a voluminous correspondence, yet only a couple of covers bearing the postmark have been recorded. And what of the "hundreds of postcards" he proudly mailed out. He was a famous man, and those postcards were sent in an era when many people saved their mail. Certainly some recipients would have cherished such an item. Has anyone ever seen one or heard of one?



## DROP LETTERS

by Douglas A. Kelsey

Way, way back in the old days before fax machines, before television, before express mail, people received their mail by traveling to the nearest post office. The mail was not delivered to us—we went to pick up the mail. Of course, that was back in the days of cheap postage! Now we're paying for this deluxe home service.

A "drop" letter was a term used to designate a letter that a person "dropped" into the post office leaving it for someone else at the same office. Before 1845, there was a fee for this service, usually one cent, which was paid to the postmaster for his service. After the Act of 1845 became effective, the fee for a drop letter was fixed as a rate of postage at one cent to be paid by the recipient of the letter.

During the first twenty years of the drop letter rate, changes took place regarding the allowable weight of the letter, the rate charged, and the inclusion of carrier service from the post office.

A split rate became effective in 1865 when separate rates were established for local delivery at letter carrier offices and non-letter carrier offices.

Figure one is a local drop letter of Providence, Rhode Island postmarked May, 1865 properly prepaying the one cent drop letter rate with a one cent 1861 issue stamp. The most unusual element of this cover, however, is the fact that it is a registered cover. Section 32 of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1863

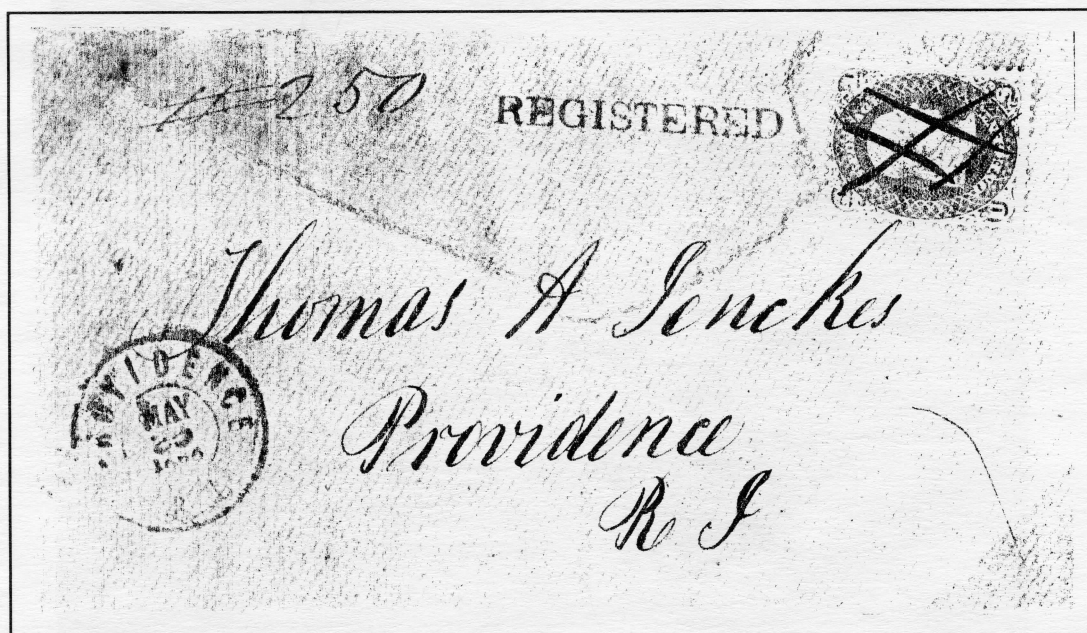


Figure 1. Registration fee paid in cash on a local drop letter of Providence, Rhode Island, May, 1865. Unique example of this registered drop letter usage and 1861 stamp.



reads in part, "The Postmaster General is authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters . . . and to require the payment of the postage as well as a registration fee not exceeding twenty cents . . . ." In the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1863, dated June 20th, Instruction No. 32 says "the registration fee must be paid in money." The twenty cent fee period lasted until December 31, 1868 but it wasn't until June, 1867 that payment of the registry fee was to be prepaid by stamps.

So, this cover, with its solitary one cent stamp is a proper usage of a registered drop letter. Yet, it begs the question of why would a person want to register a drop letter? Most likely, it contained something valuable that the sender wanted to make sure the addressee received; perhaps not quite trusting the secu-

urity of the U.S. mails or his own postmaster! The drop letter took on several more changes in its life, mostly rate adjustments.

Figure 2 is an Oakland, California 1938 drop letter that was apparently mailed without evidence of any postage paid. The one and a half cent postage due represents one cent for the drop letter fee plus a half cent penalty (50% of the deficiency). The one cent charge for a drop letter indicates that, in 1938, Oakland was a non-carrier post office. If it was a carrier office, the drop letter rate was two cents so this cover would have been charged three cents postage due. Deficient drop letters with postage due are very unusual since you must deliver the drop letter yourself to the post office. Very few got into the mail without proper postage affixed.

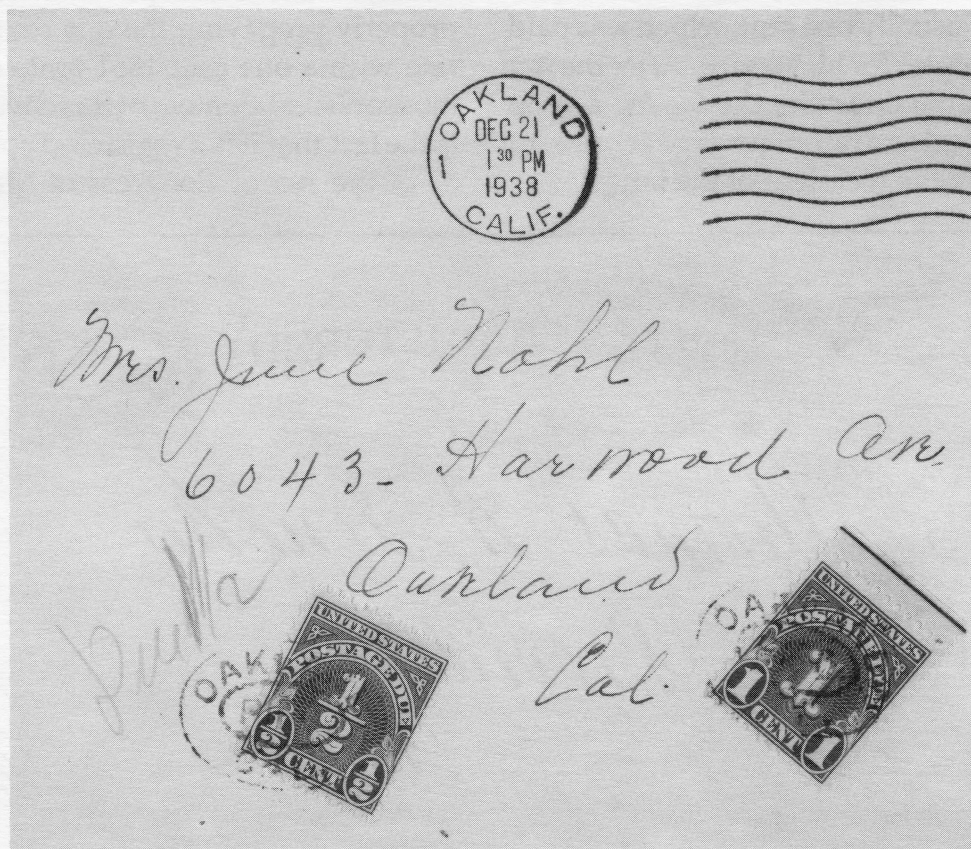


Figure 2. An unusual unpaid drop letter of Oakland, California, December, 1938, with one and a half cents postage due.





Figure 3. Imaginatively addressed 1947 drop letter of Meredith, New Hampshire with postage due.

Figure 3 represents another renegade drop letter cover. This is an unusual cover since the address is a newspaper illustration of the office of the local Meredith, New Hampshire print shop. Evidently this post office was a non-carrier office. This 1947 drop letter was prepaid a half cent and deposited in the post. The postmaster caught the deficiency and rated the letter a half cent postage due without penalty. Interestingly, the postmaster used a matching half cent Prexie issue stamp instead of a postage due stamp. Perhaps this office was without a proper denomination due stamp.

#### SUMMARY OF DROP LETTER RATES

1794	one cent
1815	50% increase
1816	above increase repealed
1845	two cents
1851	one cent
1860	one cent each including carrier delivery.

	Carrier Office	Non-carrier Office
1863	2 cents per half oz.	—
1865	—	one cent each
1872	—	one cent per half oz.
1879	2 cents per half oz.	"
1885	2 cents per ounce.	one cent per ounce.
1917	"	two cents per oz.
1919	"	one cent per ounce.
1932	3 cents per ounce.	"
1933	2 cents per ounce.	"
1944	3 cents per ounce.	"
1952	"	two cents per oz.

Drop letters included letters addressed for delivery at office where mailed, and as indicated, includes local delivery at both letter and non-letter carriers office. In 1900 drop letters for delivery on rural and star routes were eligible for same rates as those applying to letter carrier offices.



## HELIOGRAPH AND THE PHILATELIC PRESS

- In 1862, the first journal devoted entirely to postage stamps, THE MONTHLY ADVERTISER, appeared in Liverpool, England.
- Frenchman M.G. Herpin coined the word "philately."
- The first philatelic periodical in the United States, STAMP COLLECTOR'S RECORD, was inaugurated December 15, 1864. This journal, published in Albany then Boston by S. Allan Taylor, survived through 42 issues with the last dated October 1876.



**Stamp Collector's Record.**

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NEW SERIES. ALBANY, N. Y., DEC. 15, 1864. No. 1.

**A**LTHOUGH the collection of Postage Stamps has made an extraordinary progress in Great Britain and on the Continent, it may still be regarded as in its infancy in America.

Postage Stamp Collecting is essentially a British institution and it is a noticeable fact, that we find in European stamp periodicals fully as many dealers advertising from the adjacent British American Provinces, comprising a population of about two millions, as we do in the whole United States.

Whether the subjects of his Serene Highness, Jeff Davis, are afflicted with *Timbrmania*, it is at present almost impossible to say, but judging from the present high price of Confederate stamps, it is presumed they are but slightly affected, the high price of Tanglefoot, Knockemstiff and other Southern necessities of life, acting doubtless as a considerable dampener on the ardor of collectors in Dixie Land.

The want of a medium of exchange in the shape of a newspaper devoted to the Stamp interests, has also been one of the reasons of the backward state of the Stamp business in a country which is universally admitted to be the most progressive in the world; and when in February last, an attempt was made to establish a stamp journal in Montreal, the enterprise failed from the apparent indisposition of the trade to accord that support adequate to cover the expenses of publishing such an unpretending sheet as the "Canada Stamp Collector's Record" was.

We now again present to the Stamp Collecting public a journal, which, though small in proportions, may, we trust, be tolerated as being the first of its class published in the United States, and we would add, that while we shall endeavor to promote the interests of the Stamp trade as essential to our Journalistic existence, we shall, nevertheless, reserve to ourselves the right of expressing our unbiased opinion, regardless of the private interests of any one, and we would also state that we shall, at all times, be happy to answer any communication, containing a stamp for reply, and to accord any information in our power, to enquirers, through the medium of our columns; and, in conclusion, we hope to receive that support from collectors which we shall endeavor to deserve as the Pioneer Stamp Journal of America.

**COUNTERFEITS.**

Leaving the description of transatlantic counterfeits in the hands of the erudite Pemberton, we shall content ourselves with giving a reprint of the discoveries of that able authority, but shall especially devote ourselves to the duty of showing up counterfeits on this side the Atlantic; and by way of exposing a first class counterfeit, we commence with the Canada Envelopes, on buff paper. Now had the bright translucent genius who originated these, contented himself with printing on white paper, the fraud might have remained a long while undiscovered, but he must needs announce them as a new variety, which led to the discovery of the artful dodge. Upon understanding that the Canadian Envelopes were never printed on buff paper, collectors may easily avoid being duped on that score. The difference between the two stamps may be detected by noticing that the front jewel in the tiara on the queen's head is isolated from the others and appears

2

STAMP COLLECTOR'S RECORD.

nearly detached from them, owing to the counterfeit die being "cleaner cut," as engravers say; in the genuine the front jewel, although distinguishable, is not particularly apart from the others. The hair at the back of the head is printed upon in the counterfeit, the ink appearing among the hair; in the genuine it is entirely white. Other minutæ may be observed by the aid of a magnifying glass.

**NEW BRUNSWICK (CONNELL) 5c. PHOTOGRAPH.**—Owing to the Photographic process producing naturally the almost exact tint of this stamp, a dangerous counterfeit is afloat; it may be detected by applying Cyanuret of Potassa (a chemical which may be obtained at any drug store) to the face of the engraving; if photographed it will instantly remove the impression, leaving the paper white.

**NEW STAMPS.**

No country in the World has ever yet produced such a number of stamps as the United States of America. Since the advent of the stamp mania, there has been two new and distinct species of stamps; we say species, for although strictly used for letters, it is certainly a new application of the postal labels.

**THE COLLEGE STAMPS.**—In various parts of the United States Colleges exist, which teach only commercial branches; in these institutions, the better to familiarize the young idea with mercantile pursuits, an *actual business department* is invented, i. e., a mock Bank, Customhouse, Steamboat Office, Post Office, &c., are fitted up in the College. The Bank has its bills and checks, the Customhouse its blanks and the Post Office its Postage Stamps, a considerable number of which are destroyed in the daily *business* transactions.

**SANITARY FAIR STAMPS.**—The Sanitary commission is an association of Philanthropic persons, who have for their object the relief of the hardships which the soldiers in the field suffer, as well as the relief of those who are prisoners in the hands of the Confederates. This object cannot be attained without money, to raise which necessary commodity, bazaars are held on a large scale in various parts of the country, to which the public usually contribute on a liberal scale; a Post Office is one of the features of the bazaar, and of necessity a stamp; the engraver always engraving the stamp gratis as his contribution to the bazaar. The receipts from the sales of stamps at the bazaar held in Albany amounted to several hundred dollars. Stamps have thus been issued in Philadelphia, Albany, Indianapolis, Stamford, &c., &c., that of Philadelphia being the most elegant design.

**A FEW FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN TO TYROS.**—

- 1st. That the second series of the United States Stamps were issued in 1851, not in 1857, as erroneously printed in Standard Guides and other rigidly correct and infallible authorities.
- 2d. That the stamp N. Y. Post Office, Washington's profile to the left, was issued in 1846 and is a government issue and not a local stamp.
- 3d. That the stamp M. C. Callaway, described as a local, is a provisional issue of the Southern Confederacy.
- 4th. That the entire latter issues of the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have been printed in all the colors of the rainbow.
- 5th. That the American Bank Note Company, which engraves the stamps for the same provinces, produces better engraving than any engraver in either Europe or America.

**THE following despatch or local stamps for sale at 3c. each, viz.:**

Kers City Post, 2c.; Kers City Post, 5c.; Kers City Post (arms), 3 pence; Kers City post, 1 penny; Hunt's Broadway P. O.; McIntyre's; Warwick's, 2c. and 6c.; Smith's; Moody's; Walker's; East River P. O.; Clark's; C. Cole's 3d Avenue P. O.; Hourly Express Post; Arthur's (Bell's) Montreal Despatch; Jenkins; Bentley's; Compagnie Franco Americaine; Thompson's; Squier's; Winslow's (envelopes); American Express Co.; Government City Dispatch; Boyce's; Robinson's; Letter Express Mail; Browne's; Gordon's; Hanford's; International Express Post; Blood's, large size; Barker's; Honour's; Langton's; Essex Letter Express; Pomeroy's, large size; Roadman's; Mills'; Cressman's; Steinmeyer's; &c., &c.; also, Albany Bazaar Stamp, 3 varieties at 3c., and 1 variety at 5c. each; Bryant, Stratton & Co. College Stamp, 2 varieties, 3c. each; Toronto British

**"Although the collection of Postage Stamps has made an extraordinary progress in Great Britain and on the Continent, it may still be regarded as in its infancy in America."**

# OF COURSE IT'S THE POST OFFICE!

by Douglas A. Kelsey

Postmarks with the words "POST OFFICE" or the initials "P.O." seem to be unusual. We've all seen postmarks which included the postmaster's name and/or the name of the county, but why a postmark with the words "post office?" Of course it's the post office, where else would you mail your letters!?

All of the examples I've recorded are from the late 1870's until the 1900's and all are handstamps.

Type 1 ("POST OFFICE") examples are known from the following towns—selected illustrations are in figure 1:

1. Belton, Texas Post Office
2. Post Office Dalton, Mass.
3. Post Office Goodman, Miss.
4. Lumberton, N.J. Post Office
5. Pittsville, Wis. Post Office
6. Waterville, Conn Post Office

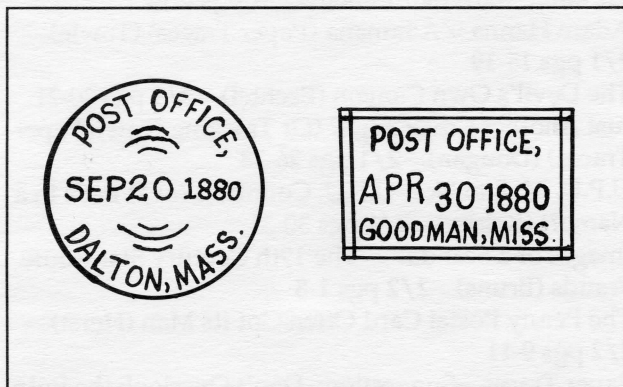


Figure 1. Type 1 "POST OFFICE" cancels.

Type 2 ("P.O.") examples are illustrated in figure 2 and include some of the following towns:

1. Atoka, P.O. Ind Tery.
2. Bellmore P.O. New York
3. Bertha P.O. Lake Co. Cal.
4. Cobdell P.O. Louisiana
5. Erma P.O. Cape May Co., N.J.
6. Glasgo P.O. Conn.
7. Kaaterskill P.O. Kansas
8. Loyal Valley P.O., Texas
9. Midlake P.O. Cal
10. Peotone P.O. Kansas
11. St. James, P.O. MD
12. Stafford's P.O. S.C.
13. Stone, P.O. Oreg.
14. Valley Centre P.O. Mich.

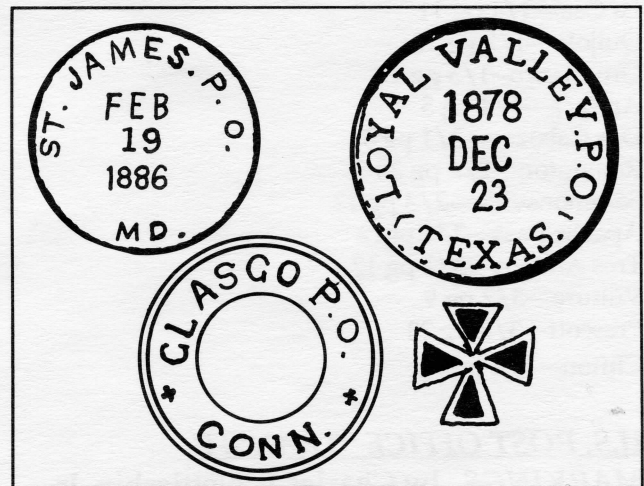


Figure 2. Type 2 "P.O." cancels

There must be many more examples of these postmarks. The author would welcome reports of any additions to this list, including dates, if known, as well as a logical explanation for the purpose in the wording of these postmarks. Responses may be addressed to the Western Postal History Museum. Updates to this list will be published in future issues of THE HELIOGRAPH.



# THE HELIOGRAPH: AN EXPANDED TABLE OF CONTENTS, VOLUME 1—3

Compiled by D.A. Kelsey

The Museum has been receiving requests for back issues of the HELIOGRAPH for which we are grateful. Except for Volume 1 which is out of print, all back issues may be obtained for \$3 each from the Museum (see inside front cover for address).

This expanded HELIOGRAPH table of contents was produced for those who want a quick reference to information we have published the last three years. In the listings, the first number is the volume/the second number is the issue followed by the page number. This list is not meant to be comprehensive; but, hopefully, it will provide a handy guide to regular attractions and feature stories.

## ARIZONA TERRITORIAL POST OFFICE

STUDIES by F. Eugene Nelson

La Osa—1/1 pg 11  
 Quijota—1/2 pg 10  
 Oro Blanco—1/3 pg 22  
 Arivaca—1/4 pg 5  
 Dos Cabezas—2/1 pg 8  
 Redington—2/2 pg 20  
 Solomonsville—2/3 pg 12  
 Apache Pass—2/4 pg 12  
 Tres Alamos—3/1 pg 12  
 Vulture—3/2 pg 9  
 Prescott—3/3 pg 23  
 Clifton—3/4 pg 12

## U.S. POST OFFICE "TRANSIT"

MARKINGS, by Charles F. Nettleship, Jr. and Charles L. Towle

1/1 pgs 2-5, 1/2 pgs 7-9, 1/3 pgs 5-7, 1/4 pgs 28-29,  
 2/1 pgs 24-25, 2/2 pgs 12-14, 2/3 pgs 8-9, 2/4 pgs 8-11,  
 3/1 pgs 8-11, 3/2 pgs 10-11, 3/3 pgs 18-19, 3/4 pgs 18-19

## FEATURES

A Ride With the Star-Route Mailman, Prescott to Crown King, AZ (Bechtel)—1/1 pgs 6-8  
 A Philatelic Cane (Nettleship)—1/1 pgs 13-14  
 United States Mail Routes in Southern Arizona Before the Civil War (Nelson)—1/1 pgs 20-21

New York Harbor Boat Service (Bruns)—1/2 pgs 1-6  
 Coil Wrapper Labels (Nettleship)—1/2 pgs 13-16  
 The Postal History of Oracle (Williamson)—1/2 pgs 17-19  
 The Mystery of Arizmo, AZ (Bechtel)—1/2 pgs 21-23  
 Pre-Civil War Post Offices in Arizona (Nelson)—1/2 pgs 24-26, 1/3 pgs 13-16  
 The Postal History of the Grand Canyon Area (Bechtel)—1/3 pgs 1-4, 1/4 pgs 10-13  
 Oops! Or Hadn't You Noticed? (Nettleship)—1/3 pgs 17-21  
 New Mexico Territorial Postmark Catalog Addenda (Todsén)—1/3 pg 23  
 An Extraordinary American (Bruns)—1/4 pgs 1-4  
 It Happens With Railroad Postmarks, Too! (Nettleship)—1/4 pgs 6-9  
 If Phineas Fogg Could Do It . . . (Kelsey)—1/4 pgs 15-18  
 The Courtright-Stevens Correspondence: Forts Sumner and Union, New Mexico (Graham)—1/4 pgs 19-27, 2/1 pgs 1-7  
 A Train Wreck Cover With An Official Report (Towle)—1/4 pgs 30-31  
 The Re-establishment of U.S. Postal Service in South Carolina, 1861-1867 (Stets)—2/1 pgs 9-14  
 Adam Hanna = Adamana (Paper Traces) (Towle)—2/1 pgs 15-19  
 The Devil's Own Canyon (Bechtel)—2/1 pgs 20-21  
 Just Another Cover Saga? (Or Tracking Down Paper Traces) (Dougan)—2/1 pgs 26-28  
 U.P.U. Mail to Non-U.P.U. Countries (or What's in a Name?) (Kelsey)—2/1 pgs 30-31  
 Images of a Scandal — The 19th Century Star Route Frauds (Bruns)—2/2 pgs 1-8  
 The Penny Postal Card Often Got Its Man (Herst)—2/2 pgs 9-11  
 Paper Traces—Suggestion: Don't Overlook the Pulp Paper Catalogs (Harlowe and Nettleship)—2/2 pgs 16-17  
 Non-stop Air Mail Pick-up and Delivery Service (Kay)—2/2 pg 18  
 The Philatelic Truck Visits Arizona (Bechtel)—2/2 pg 21  
 Raymond Weill's Address to the Arizona Philatelic Rangers (Weill)—2/2 pgs 22-23

The Analysis of a Fake (Kelsey)—2/2 pgs 25-26  
 An Early Mare Island Letter (Towle)—2/2 pgs 27-30  
 One Postmaster's Problem (Bruns)—2/3 pgs 2-7  
 A Difficult Area Of Collecting United States Stamps On Cover—2/3 pgs 10-11  
 Post Offices of New Mexico's Mining Camps (Todsens)—2/3 pgs 13-15  
 The U.S. Registry System: The "Byzantine" Period, 1880-1910 (Bechtel)—2/3 pgs 16-21, 2/4 pgs 17-23  
 Serving With The Ambulance Corps (E. Towle)—2/3 pgs 25-27, 2/4 pgs 13-16  
 United States Despatch Agents (Kelsey)—2/3 pgs 28-32  
 Thomas Leavitt, A Pioneer of Postal Automation (Bruns)—2/4 pgs 1-4  
 Vermont Thrift in Reverse (Nettleship)—2/4 pgs 5-7  
 The Lee Family Manuscripts (Bork)—2/4 pgs 25-28  
 The Postage Rates Were Lowered? Gosh, I Missed It! (Kelsey)—2/4 pgs 30-31  
 The Potts Letter Box (Bruns and Lilly)—3/1 pgs 1-7  
 Collecting Variations of Postal History, (a) Genealogical Collections (Towle)—3/1 pgs 13-17, 3/2 pgs 12-16  
 The Rarest Airmail Envelopes (Kelsey)—3/1 pgs 18-19  
 The Courtright-Stevens Correspondence: Forts Bascom and Craig, New Mexico Territory (Graham)—3/1 pgs 20-25, 3/2 pgs 4-8  
 Confederate Post Offices In Florida (Stets)—3/1 pgs 26-30  
 Postmark Errors, Arizona Statehood, 1912-1982 (Bechtel)—3/2 pgs 1-3  
 Do It Yourself Expertising (Frajola)—3/2 pgs 17-18  
 20th Century "Stampless" Covers (Kelsey)—3/2 pgs 19-22  
 Monfort's Envelope Dispensing Machine—3/2 pgs 23-24  
 Prominence On The Cityscape . . . post office architecture (Bruns)—3/3 pgs 1-8  
 Arizona Statehood Post Offices For Which Postmarks Have Not Been Recorded, 1912-1982 (Bechtel)—3/3 pgs 9-12  
 Prescott, Arizona's Fancy Registry Cancellations—1928 (Bork)—3/3 pgs 13-17  
 Vanishing Americana—the Lamppost letter boxes (Bruns and Lilly)—3/4 pgs 1-6  
 Not Another Pigeon Post? (Nettleship)—3/4 pgs 7-8  
 Patents and the Post Office, I—The Pelletreau Postal Envelop (Kelsey)—3/4 pgs 9-11  
 Cover, Cover, Who's Got My Cover?—3/4 pgs 13-14  
 Wolf Hole, Arizona—Monument To A Quiet Man (Bechtel)—3/4 pgs 15-16  
 The Saga Of The Reynolds "Bombshell" (Kelsey)—3/4 pgs 20-23

## ARIZONA STATEHOOD POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS, 1912-1979

(Alexander and Cross)—3/2 pgs 25-35, 3/3 pgs 25-36, 3/4 pgs 25-35

## FEATURE COVER

Cayuga Lake, NY—1/1 pg 23  
 California Midwinter International Exposition—1/2 pg 12  
 Port Tampa and Ellenton RPO—1/3 pgs 11-12  
 Postage due post card—1/4 pg 32  
 "Delayed by loss of air mail pouch from plane in flight"—2/1 pg 29  
 Wells, Fargo & Co.—Harshaw, A.T.—2/2 pg 19  
 Herring, Sardines and Ice Worms! Port Walter, Alaska—2/2 pg 24  
 Queen of the Yukon—2/2 pg 31  
 Camp Monarch, NM Territory Discontinued Post Office—2/2 pg 15  
 Tyson Furnace, Vermont 1841 straightline—2/3 pgs 23-24  
 J.N. Goodwin free frank—2/4 pg 29  
 A wandering AZ Territorial cover from Mammoth—3/4 pgs 23-24

## MISCELLANEOUS

List of contents of the National Philatelic Museum publications—1/1 pg 10  
 HELIOGRAPH Salutes the philatelic press—1/1 pg 17, 1/3 pgs 8-9  
 Post Office bulletins, forms, etc.—1/1 pg 18, 1/2 pg 20, 1/3 pg 10, 2/4 pg 24  
 Philatelic Photograph—1/1 pg 24  
 Paper Traces—Bright Angel Camp Grand Canyon—1/4 pg 14  
 Postage stamp circular to doctors—2/3 pg 1  
 The Strip Trip: A Philatelic Adventure—3/1 pgs 31-32  
 Western Express Cinderellas—3/4 pg 17  
 A Tribute to Francis McCarty Jennings—3/4 pg 19  
 Smallest Envelope Contest—1/2 pg 28, 1/4 pg 9  
 Earliest U.S. Post Card Contest—1/3 pg 28, 2/1 pg 23  
 The Longest Trip for a Penny Contest—2/1 pg 23, 2/3 pg 7

## TALES OF THE CAMEL CORPS

1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 2/1, 2/2, 2/3, 3/3



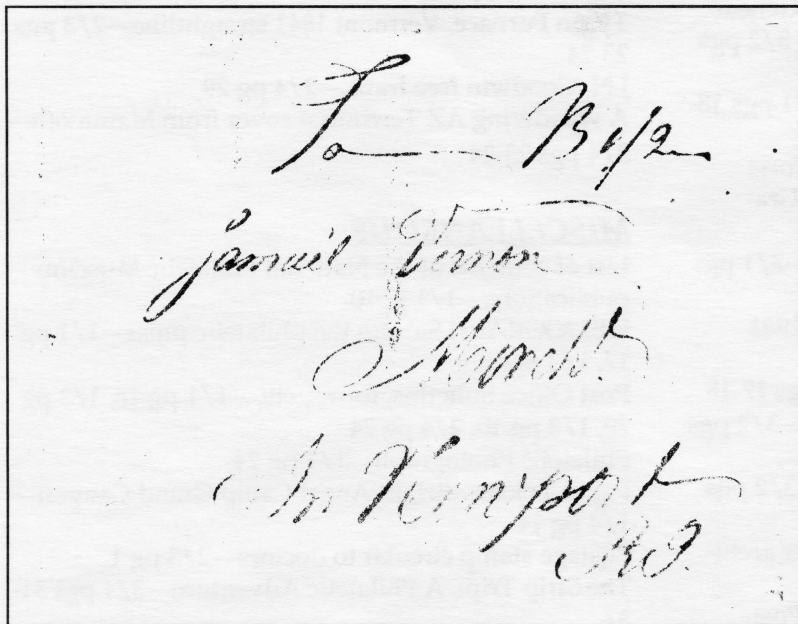
# THE EMBRYO METROPOLIS

by Thomas Alexander

Every city in North America is relatively new, only a few being more than 200 years old. Most began as a few houses located at a favorable trading point on a harbor or river. Some grew up around an army post established to protect a trade route or incoming settlers.

In its early years, the Post Office Department did not provide handstamps with which to postmark mail from very small post offices. The remuneration of the postmaster was based on the volume of mail that he handled, and at small offices this did not justify the purchase of a handstamp, which might cost as much as \$1 or \$2. Consequently, mail from these places was postmarked in pen and ink, usually by the postmaster himself.

On this page, and in subsequent installments, we illustrate mail from places which later became great cities or which were otherwise important in the development of North America, when the towns were so small their postmasters could not afford a handstamp.



*Boston was the first town in North America to use a townmark. This consisted simply of the letter "B" followed by the postal rate; it was in use from 1703 to 1754.*

*This example is datelined "Boston Augt 23, 1742."*

*The rate is 1 shilling 2 pence ("1/2"), expressed in Massachusetts currency rather than British sterling or New England lawful tender. Since the rate from Boston to Newport was 4 pence in New England lawful tender at this time, Massachusetts paper money had depreciated to 3 1/2 times the lawful tender rate.*

## DESPATCH FROM THE FRONTIER

In 1862 the California column marched into the region of Cochise's stronghold. They re-occupied some of the posts that had been abandoned, and established others--among them Fort Bowie.

To keep the army posts in touch with the rest of the world, and each other, the government established mail routes over

which men, usually on horse or mule-back, carried the pouch. One of these men was Thomas J. Jeffords, usually known as Capt. Jeffords. When he endeavored to maintain a weekly mail service between Tucson and Fort Bowie there was a period of 16 months in which 22 mail riders were killed by Cochise's indians.

--THE TOMBSTONE EPITAPH  
April 26, 1928

# ARIZONA STATEHOOD POST OFFICES & POSTMASTERS, 1912-1979

**ALAMO (1911)** **YUMA**  
 Vincent M. Devine June 24,1911  
 Laura G. Tappan Jan.4,1916\*  
 Joseph B.Tappan (Decl.) Jan.26,1916  
 Discontinued Dec.15,1916  
 Mail to Wenden  
 Mrs.Estella Webber July 25, 1917  
 Discontinued Dec.31, 1918  
 Mail to Wenden

**ALGODON** **GRAHAM**  
 Effie Lee Aug.18,1915  
 Mrs.Mary E.Lee Aug.11,1916  
 John D.Smithson Dec.23,1920  
 Discontinued Nov.30,1921  
 Mail to Safford

Spanish for "cotton."Practically deserted now. The name first proposed for this post office was Lebanon.

**ALHAMBRA (1893)** **MARICOPA**  
 Reestablished  
 Lee A.Adams Nov.2,1914  
 Anson L. Clawson Apr.11,1918  
 Discontinued Nov.15,1918  
 Mail to Phoenix

Josiah Harbert, a native of Alhambra, Cal., owned the land on which this town was built. The Alhambra is a Moorish palace in Spain.

**ALLAH** **MARICOPA**  
 Frances E. Sanger Nov.16,1917  
 PM appointment rescinded and  
 PO discontinued. Jan.23,1919

Located on the Garden of Allah ranch. Probably never in operation.

**ALLANTOWN** **APACHE**  
 Joseph A. Grubbs Nov.28, 1924  
 Name changed to HOUCK July 1,1930

Named for Allan Johnson who worked on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R.R. and settled here. Allantown was 5 miles from Houck.

**ALPINE (1885)** **APACHE**  
 Mrs.Eliza J.Burk Apr.29,1911  
 H.Parley Burk June 25,1928  
 Mrs.Thora Hamblin Feb.10,1934\*  
 continued

George O.Hamblin May 31,1935  
 Mrs.Lily Hamblin June 1, 1941  
 Mrs.Arvilla Burgess Oct.29,1942\*  
 Ivan O.Burk June 5,1943\*  
 Mrs. Flora S.Burk Mar.14,1944\*  
 Columbus L. Fite Oct.24,1944  
 Mrs.Helen S.Slaughter June 30,1961

Located in the Apache National Forest, convenient to many popular recreation areas. Altitude 8000'.

**ALTO** **SANTA CRUZ**  
 Mrs.Minnie A.Bond July 23,1912  
 Josiah Bond Sep.30,1922  
 Discontinued Dec.30,1933  
 Mail to Patagonia

Alto is Spanish for "HIGH." Now a ghost town.

**AMADO** **SANTA CRUZ**  
 Formerly Amadoville  
 Mrs.Alice C.White Apr.3,1920  
 Richard L.Mason Mar.31,1921  
 Beryl D.Mahoney Dec.2,1925  
 George Gann Apr.18,1927  
 Clyde L.Boozar Jan.17,1935  
 Ernest Salazar Feb.14,1957\*  
 Changed to RS-  
 Tumacacori Mar.8,1958  
 Changed to CPO-  
 Tumacacori July 10,1976

**AMADOVILLE (1910)** **SANTA CRUZ**  
 Manuel H. Amado Nov.19,1910  
 Frank T. Bailey July 8,1913  
 Mrs. Alice C. White Feb.1,1918  
 Name changed to AMADO Apr.3,1920

In 1910 Manuel H. Amado established this community and opened a general store.

**ANITA** **COCONINO**  
 Mrs.Grace E.Lockridge Oct.23,1914  
 Mrs.Dona E.Swanner Oct.1,1915  
 Mrs.Josephine Wagner Oct.24,1916  
 Discontinued Aug.31,1981  
 Mail to Grand Canyon

Fred Ellis established the nearby Anita Mines, naming them for a family member.



# ARIZONA STATEHOOD POST OFFICES & POSTMASTERS, 1912-1979

ANNEX STA. - TUCSON PIMA  
Established Nov.1,1952  
Changed to Kino Sta. Apr.1,1970

APACHE (1908) COCHISE  
John W.Richart June 10,1908  
Nina E.Marken Apr.13,1915  
Edgar L.Wright Apr.17,1920  
John W.Richart Sep.6,1926\*  
Benjamin P.Snure Jan.14,1927  
William S.Graves Oct.1,1933  
Miles Graves Nov.30,1941\*  
Benjamin P.Snure Feb.13,1943\*  
Discontinued Aug.15,1943  
Mail to Rodeo,N.M.

This is Zuni word for "enemy."

APACHE JUNCTION PINAL  
Mrs.Marie L.Porter Aug.16,1950  
Roy Elmo Lewis Jan.24,1964\*  
Francis L. Splichal Nov.12,1965

Located at the west end of the picturesque Apache Trail and the junction of two major highways.

ARAVAIPA (1892) GRAHAM  
Mrs.Rosa Firth Oct.11,1895  
Discontinued Sep.15,1933  
Mail to Klondyke

ARCADIA STA. - PHOENIX MARICOPA  
Established Jan.9, 1967

ARIPINE NAVAJO  
Formerly JOPPA  
Mrs.Grace F.Turley Aug.25,1922  
Mrs.Corinne T.Fitch Oct.16,1937  
Mrs.Verna W.Turley May 23,1939  
Made Summer Office Nov.9,1938  
Made Year Round Office  
Aug.31,1939

Mrs.Evalyn C.Anderson Jan.31,1946  
John N.Anderson Oct.16,1948  
Discontinued Oct.31,1963  
Mail to Show Low

The settlers took the first three letters of Arizona and added pine for the trees.

ARIVACA (1878) PIMA  
Noah C.Bernard June 10,1907  
Edward R.Hogan Mar.1,1915  
Matthew A.Phillips Sep.26,1923  
James R.Thayer Jan.1,1924

John S.Bogan Oct.13,1926  
Ernest Wickersham Feb.12,1930\*  
Charles G.Boice Aug.1,1930  
Mrs.Irene Krietemeyer Aug.31,1947  
Harvey D.Riggs Feb.28,1950\*  
Jesse E.Casey May 15,1950  
Mrs.Sara H.McGinn May 31,1951  
Mrs.Marge Schwanderlik Nov.15,1954  
Mrs.Helen A. Poznecki June 9,1972

The ancient name was Aribac, an Indian name meaning "small springs."

ARIZONA CITY RS -  
CASA GRANDE PINAL  
Established Mar.1, 1962  
Changed -Independent RS Sep.1,1964  
Changed to CPO July 10,1976

ARIZONA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE  
STA. -FLAGSTAFF COCONINO  
Established Dec.1,1943  
Discontinued June 30,1945

This was set up for a Naval V-12 unit.

ARLINGTON (1899) MARICOPA  
C.Warren Peterson Jan.15,1908  
Louis Garesche July 22,1914  
Reese H. Vaughn Nov.27,1915  
Leo C.Studer July 1,1919  
Henry C.Gable May 15,1926  
Mrs.Kathryn J.Helms Oct.2,1939  
Ben L.Jones Sep.17,1941\*  
Mrs.Julia A.Jones Aug.25,1942  
Mrs.Edith M.Crawley July 26,1943\*  
George W.Withington Dec.31,1945  
Mrs.Mary E.Murphy Dec.13,1951  
Mrs.Retta M.Jones Jan.11,1957  
Mrs. Bonnie D.Griffin Dec.7,1968

Named by the wife of the first PM for no other reason than she liked it. Charles Warren Peterson, a native of Utah, came to Arlington in 1900. This farmer, cattleman and merchant served a two year term as president of the Arizona Cattle Growers Ass'n. and as Maricopa County Supervisor, 1914-20 and 1932-36.

ARMY AIR BASE -CHANDLER MARICOPA  
Established Feb.16,1942  
Discontinued Jan.25,1948  
Served Williams Field (q.v.)

# ARIZONA STATEHOOD POST OFFICES & POSTMASTERS, 1912-1979

## ARTESIA (1912)

Aldo A. Allred Apr.1,1912  
 Mrs.Nora M. Taylor May 15,1920  
 Nelsy M. Allred May 5,1921  
 Mrs.Lupe Verdugo Aug.24,1922  
 Mrs.Belle Brooking Apr.1,1924  
 Discontinued May 31,1926  
 Mail to Safford

The first artesian well in the country was found nearby.

## ASHFORK (1883)

Rueben S. Galusha May 23,1908  
 Charlotte F. Kelly Jan.17,1914\*  
 Winchester Dickerson Feb.2,1914  
 William P. Shrodt Oct.16,1930  
 William D. Washington Aug.27,1935  
 William L. Conger Oct.15,1945  
 Name changed to  
 ASH FORK June 1,1950  
 Mrs.Pearl J. Guthrie July 31,1955  
 Mrs.Lula E. Wells OIC Aug.6,1971  
 John P. Smith Nov.27,1971

## ASHURST

Gilbert S. Richardson Feb.11,1919  
 Lester Carpenter July 21,1922  
 Dewey A. Bryce Jan.20,1923  
 Mrs.Bessie Gilliland Nov.6,1935  
 Mrs.Hazel B. Bryce Feb.16,1937  
 Discontinued Aug.31,1955  
 Mail to Fort Thomas

Named for U.S.Senator Henry F. Ashurst, famous Arizonan.

## AULTMAN (1885)

Reestablished  
 Mrs.Minnie E. Coulson Feb.26,1915  
 Mrs.Ida M. France July 26,1919  
 Discontinued Mar.15,1923  
 Mail to Camp Verde

Now deserted. Montezuma's Castle is nearby.

## AVONDALE (1911)

Henry E. Weaver May 6,1911  
 Walter L. Wilson Oct.31,1914  
 Mrs.Daisy R. Ballert Sep.30,1915  
 Jesse P. Richardson Oct.16,1921  
 Parker G. Sutton Jan.10,1923  
 William B. Magill Sep.5,1925  
 Edgar C.E. Kinderman July 10,1931  
 Mrs.Mary A. Kinderman Apr.15,1945\*  
 Louis F. Skubitz Oct.15,1945  
 Willard W. Tolman Sep.2,1966  
 Name changed to

## GRAHAM

Apr.1,1912  
 May 15,1920  
 May 5,1921  
 Aug.24,1922  
 Apr.1,1924  
 May 31,1926  
 Mail to Safford

## YAVAPAI

May 23,1908  
 Jan.17,1914\*  
 Feb.2,1914  
 Oct.16,1930  
 Aug.27,1935  
 Oct.15,1945  
 June 1,1950  
 July 31,1955  
 OIC Aug.6,1971  
 Nov.27,1971

## GRAHAM

Feb.11,1919  
 July 21,1922  
 Jan.20,1923  
 Nov.6,1935  
 Feb.16,1937  
 Aug.31,1955  
 Mail to Fort Thomas

## YAVAPAI

Feb.26,1915  
 July 26,1919  
 Mar.15,1923  
 Mail to Camp Verde

## MARICOPA

May 6,1911  
 Oct.31,1914  
 Sep.30,1915  
 Oct.16,1921  
 Jan.10,1923  
 Sep.5,1925  
 July 10,1931  
 Apr.15,1945\*  
 Oct.15,1945  
 Sep.2,1966

## Avondale-Goodyear

June 20,1975

This community was originally called Goldwater; that PO was discontinued in 1905. The Southern Pacific RR built a station on the Avondale Ranch, named in honor of the Bard of Avon. This encouraged more settlers and the PO was reopened in 1911.

Upon the retirement of Goodyear PM Mrs.Atkins on June 20,1975, Willard Tolman assumed the responsibility for both the Avondale and Goodyear PO's. On Labor Day of 1978 the facilities of both these offices were combined in one building. It was not until this date that a postmark die reading AVONDALE-GOODYEAR was employed; only the first three numbers of the Zip Code (853) are used in the cancellation, thereby tacitly including both AVONDALE (85323) and GOODYEAR (85338). Incoming mail is still addressed to either Avondale or Goodyear. (The Zip Code Directory is incorrect in listing "Avondale-Goodyear." The above information is courtesy of William Tolman. City Delivery Service established in Avondale Oct.21,1957.

## AVONDALE-GOODYEAR

## MARICOPA

Avondale and Goodyear were combined as of (See Avondale) June 20,1975

## AVRA

Mrs.LaVera F.Lacey Jan.28,1932  
 Discontinued Jan.20,1933  
 Mail to Rillito

Located in a large open valley.

The name first proposed for this PO was Hinson.

## AZTEC (1889)

Lewis Stice Feb.21,1910  
 Mrs.Florence E.Bouck July 1,1913  
 John C.O'Conner July 5,1915  
 Robert E.Badger May 17,1916  
 Frank E.Black Nov.30,1918  
 Oscar H.Taylor Oct.23,1919  
 Leonidas Garland June 1,1920\*  
 Birch H.Caldwell Oct.4,1920  
 Monroe M.Huffman Feb.1,1921  
 Wilson O.Elkins July 10,1922  
 Mrs.Kirrilla B.Ammons Jan.10,1927  
 Howard P.Johnson May 1,1927  
 Mrs.Alice Young Aug.31,1942\*

continued next page



# ARIZONA STATEHOOD POST OFFICES & POSTMASTERS, 1912-1979

## AZTEC (Continued from last page)

Mrs.Dorothy P. Anderson May 1,1943  
Stanley R. Shirey June 1,1944\*  
Mrs.Lola M. Blume Nov.4,1944  
Howard P. Johnson May 23,1948  
Discontinued July 31,1960  
Mail to Dateland

\*\*\* B \*\*\*

## BAGDAD

Mrs.Jula S. Story Oct.24,1944  
Discontinued Sep.30,1947  
Mrs.Ruth M. Despain June 30,1956  
Mrs.Flossie M. Stephens Dec.10,1968

Company-owned town of Cyrus-Bagdad Mine. The Theobalds list this office as opened Feb.26,1910 with PM Henry A. Geisendorfer in charge. The PO was officially discontinued July 15, 1913 with mail to Hillside. However the "Postmaster Directory" notes that Mr.Geisendorfer moved away. Office was never opened. Another attempt to open an office here in Dec.1936 with Miss Lillian Miller as PM; this effort also came to naught.

## BANNON

## APACHE

Mrs.Elizabeth S. Marble Apr.26,1920  
Mrs.Ibera Anderson July 7,1922  
William H. Brown Feb.1,1927  
Mrs.Lucy M. Parker June 1,1928  
Discontinued Dec.31,1942  
Mail to Vernon.

Named for James Bannon, an early settler.

## BAPCHULE

## PINAL

Mrs.Myra Martin Aug.3,1931  
Mrs.Bertha Martin Mar.6,1933  
Mrs.Lutie Miller July 19,1937  
Mrs.Daisy G. Mulrooney July 22,1940  
Mrs.Mildred J. Hughey Feb.26,1941  
Mrs.Edna M. Black July 3,1942  
Mrs.Mary E. Winfield Nov.26,1943  
Mrs.Henrietta O. Shirk July 1,1948  
Mrs.Vivian L. Guthrie May 21,1951  
H.L. Mathis Jan.23,1959\*  
Mrs.June L. MacGregor Feb.19,1960  
Miss Sandra Wilson CIC Aug.8,1969  
Mrs.Sandra Lewis NCM Oct.20,1970  
Mrs.June L.MacGregor CIC Feb.5,1971  
Mrs.Anna F. Dotson Apr.28,1972  
Mrs.Nancy L. Robinette July 15,1977  
continued

Located on the Gila River Indian Reservation. It is said this Indian name means "squaw with a long pointed nose."

## BARD

## YUMA

This office is recorded in the Postal Bulletin of Sep.8, 1937. It is an error since there is no record of the same on any official Arizona map. There is a Bard in Imperial County, Ca., about 6 miles north of Yuma near the Colorado River.

## BARKERVILLE

## PINAL

Mrs.Ruth R. Barker Mar.5,1924  
Ewel L. Lynch Feb.15,1926  
Guadalupe T. Ruiz July 7,1927  
Mrs.Lucy Tucker Aug.1,1928  
Mrs.Lucille Wedgworth Oct.15,1929  
Michael McGuire Feb.28,1930  
Charles E. Tryon Nov.13,1931  
Discontinued Nov.15,1933

Mail to Florence

This was the PO for the Barker cattle ranch. The name first proposed for this PO was Black Mountain.

## BELGRAVIA

## PINAL

Frederick O. Locke June 12,1918  
Discontinued Apr.30,1919

Mail to Kelvin.

Mr.Adams of the local mining company named this place for his birthplace near Johannesburg, South Africa. Now a ghost town.

## BELLEMONT (1887)

## COCONINO

Merril C. Walker Oct.4,1909  
George Thompson June 11,1920  
Mrs.Irene R. Bryant Mar.23,1925  
Mrs.Lillian E. Evans July 11,1928  
Delbert J. Thompson Aug.26,1931  
Mrs.Maude S.Thompson Oct.1,1941  
Mrs.Lucy H. Contreras Sep.2,1942  
Mrs.Lodell Jones Mar.8,1944\*  
Mrs.Eleonora N. Coddington Feb.7,1945\*  
Mrs.Meda M. Matson Sep.30,1946\*  
Mrs.Frances Glasscock Aug.23,1947\*  
Mrs.Wilsie M. Richards Dec.6,1948  
Converted to RS-  
Flagstaff Aug.1,1957  
Converted to CPO-  
Flagstaff July 10,1976

Named in honor of Miss Belle Smith, daughter of the Gen'l. Supt. of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R.R.

# ARIZONA STATEHOOD POST OFFICES & POSTMASTERS, 1912-1979

**BELLEVUE (1906)**  
 Charles Meyer Apr.1,1911  
 William Henderson Juny 30,1912  
 Elmer Michaels Mar.31,1915  
 Franklin F. Towle Feb.29,1916  
 Everett T. Bierce Dec.2,1918  
 Howard H. Towle Aug.14,1920  
 Charles J. Ahnell Nov.20,1923  
 Elmer E. Oyster Mar.21,1925  
 Discontinued Apr.30,1927  
 Mail to Miami

The name is French "good view." It is now a ghost town. Theobald spelling BELLVUE incorrect according to all official records.

**BENSON (1880)** **COCHISE**  
 Leonard D. Redfield Apr.14,1896  
 Mts.Fannie A. Redfield June 1,1940\*  
 William D. Spangler Jan.31,1941  
 Mrs.Artie M. Moorhead June 1,1944\*  
 William D. Spangler July 15,1946  
 Returned from military service.  
 Mrs.Mary K. Hobbs Sep.16,1951\*  
 John W. Crozier Apr.30,1953  
 Mrs.Jane T. Williams Jun.20,1972

The Southern Pacific R.R.(of Arizona) established this town on the main line and named it for its President, Judge William H.Benson, who spent many years in Arizona.

**BENSON HIGHWAY BR.-** **PIMA**  
**TUCSON**  
 Established Aug.1,1959  
**BERNARDINA** **COCHISE**  
 N.B. Claunch Jr. Dec.8,1915  
 Virgil C. Standard Mar.31,1917  
 Discontinued Dec.15,1917  
 Mail to Chiricahua

Named for the San Bernardino Land Grant on which it was located.

**BETATAKIN** **NAVAJO**  
 Mrs.Elizabeth C. Rorick Feb.11,1932  
 Discontinued Feb.28,1934  
 Mail to Tonalea

This Navajo word means "house built on the hillside." This PO served the Navajo National Monument and its spectacular cave pueblos.

**BIG HORN** **MARICOPA**  
 Wesley W. Warson Oct.21,1930  
 Discontinued June 29,1935  
 Mail to Tonopah

continued

Big horn sheep frequent the Big Horn Mountains near here.  
**BISBEE (1880)** **COCHISE**  
 Michael E. Cassidy July 11,1905  
 Lon R. Bailey Mar.4,1914  
 Charles W. Hicks Apr.19,1921  
 John Caretto Jan.5, 1931  
 John Campbell June 30,1935  
 James N. Caretto Oct.1,1945  
 Eric E. Nelson Oct.15,1953  
 Arthur P. Blunt June 30,1968\*  
 Crisanto A. Cota OIC Apr.10,1970  
 Arnold D. Levinson Dec.11,1971

This is the county seat. Named for Judge DeWitt Bisbee of California who helped finance the fabulous Copper Queen Mine here. City Delivery began Oct.1, 1968 and the PO moved to a larger building nearby.The old PO was renamed the Copper Queen Station of Bisbee. On Apr.5, 1921 the PO was robbed of about \$50,000 by two armed Mexican renegades.

**BLACK CANYON** **YAVAPAI**  
 Mrs.Alma K. Amann June 1,1955  
 Changed to Black Canyon City  
 Jan.1,1966  
 Mrs.Patricia A. Becker May 10,1967

A PO named Canon was located here from 1894 to 1906. The canyon walls are black due to volcanic lava formation.

**BLACK RANGE** **MOHAVE**  
 Mrs.Pansy M. Keyes May 11,1917  
 Discontinued Oct.15,1917  
 Mail to Oldtrails

Located on a volcanic plateau in the Black Mountains. This PO was never in operation.

**BLACK WARRIOR (1899)** **GILA**  
 Seymour H. Goodspeed Feb.15,1910  
 Discontinued Feb.29,1912  
 Mail to Globe

This community, named for the Black Warrior Mine, has disappeared under a tailings dump from the mine.

**BLACKWATER (1907)** **PINAL**  
 Samuel Pinkley May 22,1907  
 Mrs.Nannie H. Pinkley Jan.20,1923  
 James C. Jayne Apr.1,1927  
 George T. Adams Nov.8,1931  
 Discontinued Feb.28,1931  
 Mail to Coolidge  
 continued



# ARIZONA STATEHOOD POST OFFICES & POSTMASTERS, 1912-1979

## BLACKWATER (continued) PINAL

In the early days there was a Pima Indian Chief called Old Man Blackwater, hence the name.

<b>BLALACK</b>	<b>YUMA</b>
Mrs.Alice M. Moyer	May 31,1927
Discontinued	Aug.15,1929
	Mail at Yuma
Ng H.Leong	Mar.14,1930
Discontinued	Oct.31,1933
	Mail to Yuma

Mr.Blalack was a local land owner. The place is now a ghost town. The originally proposed name for this PO was Gila Center.

<b>BLUE (1898)</b>	<b>GREENLEE</b>
Mary A. Jones	July 25,1907
George L. Haynes	Nov.4,1930*
Ben Pearson	Apr.1,1931
Mrs.Lillian B. Joy	Jan.9,1932
John E. Joy	June 5,1935
Mrs.Marjorie M. Joy	Apr.30,1963
Mrs.Leola Parks	OIC Dec.2,1977

Named for the Blue River.

<b>BOLADA</b>	<b>YAVAPAI</b>
Mrs.Alice Bones	Apr.23,1921
Michael H. Ryan	Sep.11,1924
Discontinued	Aug.17,1932
	Mail to Venezia

Name derived from the first two letters of the names Bones, Lane and Danden, the first three families who were the original settlers. Located on the Bones Ranch. The first name proposed for this office was Goodwin (q.v.), as it served the former Goodwin area, 8 miles NW of its contemporary at Venezia.

<b>BONITA (1884)</b>	<b>GRAHAM</b>
Albert E.Moyer	Feb.28,1911
Alfred H. Jelley	June 1,1912
Marcellus E. DuBois	Jan.31,1914
Miles L.Wood	Apr.20,1921
Discontinued	Jan.31,1923
	Mail to Willcox
Mary DuBois	Apr.27,1923
Mrs.Mary A. Mills	July 8,1924
Mrts.Jessie M. DuBois	July 12,1930
Changed to RS-Willcox	Oct.1,1955
Continued	

Discontinued Dec.31,1958  
Mail to Willcox

Name is Spanish for "pretty." Miles Leslie Wood, born in Newbury, Ontario, Canada in 1848, arrived at Camp Grant in 1869. For the next two years he supplied cattle to the Army there for issuance to the Apaches. He was a witness at the hearings convened to probe the 1871 Camp Grant massacre. Wood also cut wild hay in the Sulphur Springs Valley to sell to the Army. He later became a merchant at Bonita. Wood's granddaughter was PM at Paradise.(q.v.)

<b>BOUSE (1907)</b>	<b>YUMA</b>
Henry C. Hamlin	Apr.1,1911
Charley W. Graves	Nov.2,1917
Mrs.Cora L. Johnston	Mar.31,1919
Mrs.Helen Dodson	Dec.14,1925
Mrs.Alma Beeler	Oct.29,1928
Robert F. Gibbons	Apr.18,1934
Mrs.Elsie P. Townsend	July 13,1942*
Mrs.Mary A. Walters	Oct.8,1942*
Mrs.Elsie P. Townsend	Oct.25,1943*
Mrs.Willie Mae Good	Mar.16,1962
Mrs.Joyce M. Holderness	Oct.15,1971

Named for either Thomas or George Bouse, the former a storekeeper, the latter a miner.

<b>BOWIE (1911)</b>	<b>COCHISE</b>
Henry Henrich	May 22,1911
Mrs.Susie M. Henrich	Apr.1,1912
Lola B. Tomlinson	Mar.22,1915
Mrs.Lena E. Hempstead	Feb.1,1925
William I. Welker	Apr.30,1932
Mrs.Ethel R. Parkhurst	Mar.31,1949
Mrs.Jessie Mae Scott	CIC Oct.2,1970
John R. Grimes	Mar.4,1972
Mrs.Ruth E. Cox	CIC Oct.12,1973
Gilbert G. Alfaro	June 8,1984
Nasario M. Bedolla	Apr.23,1976

Colonel Bowie served with the California Column that cleared the Confederate forces from Arizona and he established Fort Bowie, 14 miles southeast of this community. PM Alfaro had been an employee at the University Sta. (Tucson) for 15 years before this promotion.

# ARIZONA STATEHOOD POST OFFICES & POSTMASTERS, 1912-1979

BOY'S RANCH RB-  
CHANDLER  
Established  
Changed to CPO-  
Chandler

MARICOPA  
Jan.1,1961  
July 10,1976

This is a privately endowed non-profit project for the rehabilitation of delinquent boys. It now solicits public donations.

BRYCE (1891)	GRAHAM
Thomas B. Nelson	Feb.27,1907
Heber B. Bryce	Apr.26,1915*
Christena Nuttall	May 24,1918
Mrs. Martha A. Mattice	Jan.6,1921
Discontinued	Feb.28,1922
	Mail to Pima

In 1883 Ebenezer Bryce, a Mormon, and his sons established squatters rights here. His descendants still own the land.

BUCKEYE (1888)	MARICOPA
Herbert E. Kell	Nov.25,1898
Mrs.Cora L. Johnston	July 1,1917
Walter H. Haugh	Mar.31,1919
Zeta M. Pomeroy	Sep.30,1920
Charles A. Narramore	Aug.19,1922
Isaac H. Parkman	June 10,1925
Mrs.Beulah Maitland	Jan.10,1927
Loren W. Harper	Apr.18,1932
S.Paul Shoemaker	July 11,1936
Miss Ida N. Holt	Apr.15,1938
Mrs.Ida N. Patterson	MCM Oct.16,1954
William H. Niles	Oct.23,1969
Michael R. Shew	OIC June 15,1979
John T. Kieffer	Dec.15,1979

This place was named by Mr.Jackson who came from Ohio "The Buckeye State." Buckeye is a type of horse chestnut that abounds in Ohio. Herbert E.Kell was born in Ufford, England in 1869. He came to Arizona in 1890, two years after emigrating to the U.S. Variously a freighter, cowboy and merchant, Kell became owner and manager of the Buckeye Water Co. following his services as PM. He married Cora J. Clanton, first PMK of Buckeye. Isaac Hiram Parkman, a native of Kentucky, came to Arizona at age 13 (1893). He also served the public

as Justice of Peace and Deputy County Assessor. Parkman was an organizer and first president of the Buckeye and West Gila Valley Old Settler's Union. City delivery of mail was established March 24, 1958.

BUCKHORN RS- MESA	MARICOPA
Established	Nov.26,1956
Changed to Sta.	Mar.4,1974

BUENA	COCHISE
John H. Downer	Dec.13,1913
C.Rollin Knoles	Oct.2,1916
Discontinued	Oct.31,1919
	Mail to Garden Canyon

The name is Spanish "good." The first proposed name for this PO was Fairview.

BULLHEAD CITY	MOHAVE
Barney M. Johnson	May 15,1946*
William T. Hopkins	Aug.2,1946*
Lee N. Clayton	May 15,1948
Mrs.Verna L. Hinton	Dec.11,1952*
Mrs.Emma Butcher	May 15,1953*
Mrs.Betty E. Fox	Oct.29,1953
Mrs.Jane E. Dell	July 17,1964*
Homer L. Fancher	Sep.3,1965

Named for Bullhead Rock in Colorado River, now mostly covered by waters of Davis Dam.

BUMBLE BEE (1879)	YAVAPAI
Miss Edna E. Marion	Sep.30,1910
Mrs.Edna E.Cordes	NCM Jan 8,1913
Bert F. Craig	Nov.8,1917
Discontinued	Oct.31,1918
	Mail to Cordes

William J. Martin	June 19,1928
Joe M. Martin	Jan.1,1941
Eula M. Mitchell	Aug.1,1942*
Mrs.Edna J. Martin	Aug.19,1942
Ada P. Smith	Oct.3,1944*
Mrs.Helen H. Smith	Mar.15,1945*
Edgar A. Benton	Mar.31,1946*
Mrs.Alice F. Fiscus	July 31,1946
Mrs.Samar M. Manly	Feb.29,1964
Discontinued	Oct.13,1972

Mail to Prescott

continued



# ARIZONA STATEHOOD POST OFFICES & POSTMASTERS, 1912-1979

## BUMBLE BEE (continued)

Early prospector's found a bee's nest full of honey in the cliffs here. Edna E. Marion, married into the pioneer Cordes family. (See under CORDES.)

BUSH RS - MESA	MARICOPA
Established	July 1,1956
Discontinued	Nov.9,1956

BYLAS	GRAHAM
Theodore E. Reed	Oct.24,1917
Discontinued	Aug.15,1918
	Mail to Geronimo
Leslie O. Townsend	Aug.13,1923
Ralph H.Osborne	Jan.15,1930
Leonard A Malone	Mar.19,1937
John R. Wood	Oct.15,1942
Escom M. Wheeler	Dec.10,1945
Leonard A. Malone	Apr.15,1953
Norman R. Medlyn	Sep.30,1954*
Robert F. Weete	Sep.27,1955
Norman R. Medlyn	Jan.3,1957
Tennyson Victor	Apr.22,1968

Located on the San Carlos Indian Reservation. Chief Bylas (Bylish) was the principal spokesman for the Apaches in the negotiations with the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern R.R. for their right-of-way across the reservation. His name translates "One who does all the talking."

\*\*\* C \*\*\*

CACTUS	MARICOPA
William C. Hyatt	June 14,1918
Ray L. Griswold	July 6,1926
Mrs.Estelle Griswold	Aug.23,1927
William L. Hyatt	Dec.31,1930
Arch J. Keen	Jan.9,1937
Howard W. Dangerfield	Apr.27,1938
Mrs.Anna K. Workman	Mar.1,1942
Frank V. Howey	Mar.1,1944
Edward S. Brewer	Aug.1,1946
James D. Lightfoot	Sep.21,1961*
Changed to RS-Phoenix	
	Sep.28,1963
Changed to Phoenix Sta.24	
	Oct.1,1964

Cactus Sta. established June 21,1975. Prickly pear cactus was plentiful here. Cactus Sta. is a new entity: it is not the same as Phoenix Sta. 24. The name originally proposed for this PO was Pass City.

CALABASAS (1866)	SANTA CRUZ
Joseph E. Wise	June 20,1905
Discontinued	Aug.15, 1913
	Mail to Nogales

Named changed from Calabazas Dec.19,1882. The settlement has disappeared. Joseph Enos White, a famed cattleman, came to Calabazas with his parents in 1886. The White property there was eventually forfeited when the boundaries of the Baca Float #3 (part of an Old Spanish land grant) were resurveyed. Joseph remained in the cattle business in Arizona and Sonora with a stint as Mayor of Nogales (1933-35).

CALVA	GRAHAM
Chalmers B. Hall	Nov.14,1938
Discontinued	June 30,1941
	Mail to Bylas

Located on the San Carlos Indian Reservation. Calva was an Indian Chief who farmed here. It was expected that the waters of Coolidge Dam would cover Calva, but this has not happened. Although the settlement was abandoned, it became a shipping point for cattle.

CAMERON	COCONINO
Elizabeth F. Halderman	July 30,1917
Charles R. Williamson	Oct.4,1918
Discontinued	Dec.31,1919
	Mail to Tuba City
Stanton K. Borum	Oct.24,1924
Hubert Richardson	June 22,1928
John H. Richardson	May 8,1951
Mrs.Betty J. Richardson	

	Apr.21,1955*
Mrs.Hazel R. Richardson	
	Nov.17,1955*
Mrs.LaWana S. Donaldson	Apr.20,1956
Mrs.Velma R. Billingsley	Mar.2,1962

Located on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Named for U.S.Senator Ralph Cameron, last Territorial delegate from Arizona.

CAMPSTONE RS - FRY	COCHISE
Established	Mar.1,1956
Changed to Huachuca City RS -	
Sierra Vista (new name for FRY)	
	Feb.16,1959

CAMP VERDE (1873)	YAVAPAI
Robert W. Wingfield	Oct.1,1909
Mrs.Nell B. Carlson	Dec.31,1921
continued	

# ARIZONA STATEHOOD POST OFFICES & POSTMASTERS, 1912-1979

## CAMP VERDE (Continued)

Mrs.Bessie G. Townsend June 1,1923  
Miss Hazel M. Boyer Apr.1,1924  
Mrs.Hazel B.Reding NCM July 27,1925  
Oliver Loper Aug.18,1926\*  
Mrs.Nell Fuller May 2,1927  
Robert W. Wingfield Jan.14,1929  
Mrs.Jessie Stephens May 1,1936  
Mrs. Olive Tompkins Dec.8,1944  
Mrs.Cathryn A. Pulsifer Dec.31,1954  
Mrs.Pauline R. Hollaman Oct.11,1957  
Mrs.Gertrude Schilleman Feb.17,1959  
Gordon D.Ray OIC Dec.7,1974  
Harry L. Duke Mar.29,1975

Name is Spanish for "green," descriptive of the general area. The military buildings are kept in good order. They, and the museum, are a tourist attraction.

Brothers William G. and James H. Wingfield came to the Verde Valley from Oregon in 1875. James H. served as PM of Camp Verde, and Sarah, his first wife, was PM at Strawberry- both in the territorial days. Gale M. Wingfield, PM at Mormon Lake, is the grandson of James H.; Lora E. Wingfield, PM at Pine, married James H's great-grandson. Two of William's sons also became PMs-Robert Wilson Wingfield at Huron, Cherry and Camp Verde, and Charles Pleasant Wingfield (his middle name was his mother's maiden name), at Huron. (Our appreciation to Margaret Hallett, a Wingfield descendent, who helped in explaining some of these relationships.) A special "Fort Verde" PO was activated for one day only on Jan.26, 1968 to accept mail for as "Commemorative Dispatch Mail Run -- Fort Verde to Phoenix." The "pony mail run" actually occurred on Jan. 27 and 28.

CAMP WOOD YAVAPAI  
Harry S. Knight Feb.1,1927  
Mrs.Clarence C.Merritt June 10,1936  
Discontinued Nov.23,1962  
Mail to Prescott

On the site of the former KYMO PO which opened in 1893 and closed in 1907. New name was for Cavalry Captain Wood who camped near here in the 1890's.

PM Harry S. Knight started the first dude ranch in Yavapai County, the Triangle HC Ranch at Camp Wood in 1929. This followed a career begun at age 13, of cowboy, member of the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show and rodeo rider. (Phoenix Gazette Dec.4,1974)

CANE BEDS MOHAVE  
Cora H .Cox Feb.15,1918  
Miss Annie W. Wilkinson Dec.14,1919  
Mrs.Anne W. Stout NCM Mar.19,1942  
Mrs.Beulah B. Finicum Oct.13,1942  
Mrs.Julia P. Leithead Dec.10,1943  
Discontinued Apr.18,1945  
Mail to Short Creek

Wild cane grew profusely in this area when it was settled in 1868.

CANILLE (1904) SANTA CRUZ  
Mrs.Addie Parker Dec.31,1910  
Mrs.Lizzie L.Hinson May 31,1915  
Carrie J. Smith Apr.1,1922\*  
Mrs.Addie Parker Oct.3,1922  
Discontinued Apr.30,1924  
Mail to Elgin

This name derives from the Spanish "Canelo" meaning "cinnamon", which is descriptive of the local hills.

CANON (1894) YAVAPAI  
Reestablished  
W.Jeff Martin Sep.16,1912  
Arthur W.Miller Feb.11,1926  
Mrs.Pearl Kelleher Mar.2,1928  
Benjamin Warner Apr.1,1932  
Name changed to Rock Springs  
Feb.1,1938

Name is Spanish for "canyon."

CANON DIABLO (1886) COCONINO  
Edgar A. Brown Feb.4,1911  
Julian M. Montoya Sep.30,1912  
John H. Kruse Apr.18,1917  
Discontinued Feb.28,1918  
Mail to Leupp

Located on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Name is Spanish for "Canyon of the Devil."

CANYON LODGE COCONINO  
Earl M. Cundiff Dec.12,1924  
Mrs.Emma Rogers Apr.5,1926\*  
Discontinued May 31,1926  
Mail to Leupp

continued



# ARIZONA STATEHOOD POST OFFICES & POSTMASTERS, 1912-1979

## CANYON LODGE (Continued)

This place was a summer resort. PM Cundiff was killed by gunfire. Mail was delivered on Tues., Thurs. & Sat. from A.T. & S.F.R.R. station at Canon Diablo effective 9/4/25.

CAPITOL STA. -PHOENIX MARICOPA  
Established May 16,1949

CAREFREE RB-CAVE CREEK MARICOPA  
Established Apr.1,1962  
Changed to CPO-Cave Creek  
July 10,1976

CARRISO APACHE  
Mrs.Nellie Van Alen Bell  
Dec.28,1914  
Charles E. Flack Sep.9,1918  
James N. Van Devanter Apr.2,1919\*  
Discontinued Jan.31,1920  
Mail to Shiprock,N.M.

Located on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. A small band of Apaches were known as Carriso or Indian reed people. Reestablished in 1961 as Teec Nos Pos.(q.v.)

CASA GRANDE (1880) PINAL  
Charles H. French Sep.30,1911  
Tula L. Humphreys May 6,1913  
Loran D. Park Oct.1,1919  
Clarence J. Wilson Apr.4,1924  
William C. Straka Dec.10,1929\*  
Miss Laura E. Smith June 16,1930  
Mrs.Laura E. Fitzgerald  
NCM Mar.8,1931  
Andrew T. Kilcrease Oct.13,1933  
Mrs.Nina Beth Prather July 1,1938  
Donald L. Remm Aug.31,1955  
Mrs.Louise W. Hudspeth Dec.17,1957\*  
Dorman J. Bryce Aug.18,1961  
Charles W. McFaddin Sep.29,1972  
Walter B. Olson OIC Nov.4,1977  
Charles R. Gilmore OIC Apr.6,1878  
Johnray Egelhoff July 15,1978

Name is Spanish for "great house." The Casa Grande National Monument is about 15 miles to the east. Here is preserved the remains of a great prehistoric dwelling much visited by tourists. Laura E. Smith had actually been married Mar.8,1924 ; the date given after NCM was the date of the POD order to change her name for their records.

CASAS ADOBES RS-TUCSON PIMA  
Established Mar.1,1957  
Changed to Branch Mar.25,1977

Name is Spanish for "adobe brick houses." The area has many such homes mostly of relatively recent construction.

CASCABEL COCHISE  
Alexander Heron July 6,1916  
Mrs.Jessie Heron Aug.8,1928  
Thomas P. Neavitt Jan.31,1929  
Thomas J. Dever Mar.8,1936\*  
Discontinued July 15,1936  
Mail to Benson

A local man met a Mexican carrying a large dead rattlesnake, who called it a "cascabel" the Spanish word for it. The Spanish word was chosen for the PO.

CASHION (1912) MARICOPA  
Fred L. Bush Jan.8,1912  
William P. Voita Dec.31,1912  
Oscar A. Gerst July 1,1913  
Marvin H. McCalla Mar.31,1915  
Robert H. Bloomer Dec.31,1920  
Alexander J. Petrie Sep.11,1923  
Joseph C. Boughter July 22,1924  
Mrs.Mae E. Boughter Apr.14,1928\*  
John N. Coulson Mar.31,1929  
Mrs.Anna B. Taylor Dec.7,1932  
Mrs.Emily P. O'Neill Aug.10,1935  
Mrs.Loma J. Start Mar.31,1936  
James A. Cashion Dec.15,1942\*  
Mrs.Adelia D. Zihlman Apr.28,1945  
Mrs.Opal V. Chambers Sep.30,1956  
Clarence E. Johnson July 21,1967

Jim Cashion , a native of Canada, owned 640 acres of land where the town is located.

CASTLE BUTTE NAVAJO  
Formerly Maddox  
Mrs.Irene E. Robinson Nov.2,1916  
Arthur L. Bailey Mar.31,1920  
Name changed to Dilkon Jan.14,1921  
Reestablished as Castle Butte  
Mrs.Mary M. Jackson Aug.1,1947  
Edward B. Stiles Jan.17,1951  
Alvin A. Harris Jan.2,1953\*  
Mrs.Edna Marie Anderson Oct.7,1953\*  
Discontinued Jan.31,1956  
Mail to Winslow

Located on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Named after a landmark butte nearby resembling an old castle.

CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE



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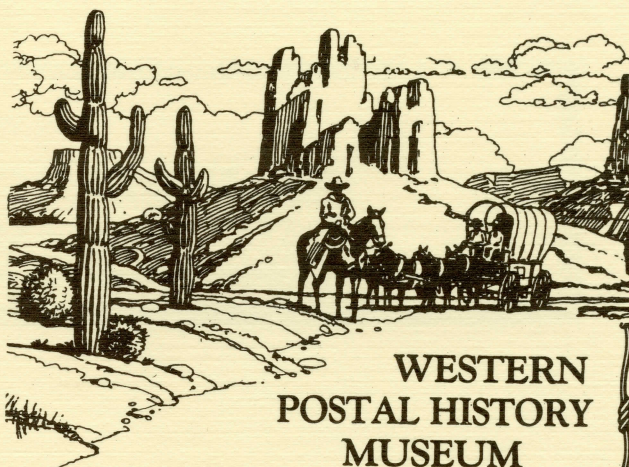
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The Western Postal History Museum wishes to express our eternal gratitude to Charles L. Towle who served as editor of *THE HELIOGRAPH* since its inaugural issue in 1987. That Charles established and maintained high standards and a quality product is evidenced by the popularity of the journal and the awards received in literature competition. His three years of effort has evolved into one of the primary programs which serves our museum's goals—research and education. Charles will remain active on the museum staff in his other duties.



IN MEMORIAM

FRANCIS MCCARTY JENNINGS

Beloved wife of Clyde Jennings

Ranger and patron member of the Western Postal History Museum

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