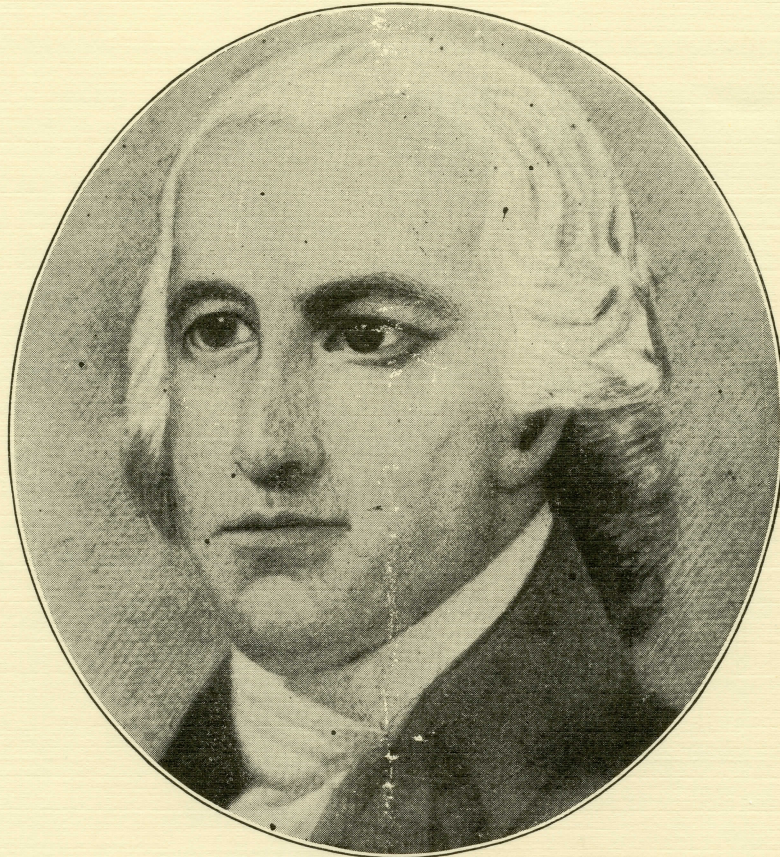


# THE HELIOGRAPH



SAMUEL OSGOOD  
OF MASSACHUSETTS

FIRST POSTMASTER GENERAL UNDER THE CONSTITUTION  
SEPTEMBER 26, 1789 - AUGUST 11, 1791

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## **The Postal History Foundation**

**WINTER 1991 ISSUE      VOLUME 5, NO. 1**



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# The HELIOGRAPH

## VOLUME 5 NUMBER 1 (Whole Number 17)

### Winter 1991

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## Origins of the "Underclass" Mail

by Mike Foster

"Whatever information is freely circulated, there slavery cannot exist, or if it does, it will vanish as soon as information has been generally diffused," proclaimed Elbridge Gerry, Congressman from Connecticut. And thus began the long standing debate in the House of Representatives about the role of the Post Office in American life.

It was 1791, George Washington was president, and out of this debate would come a class of mail we lovingly call "junk" mail. In a broad sense, third class mail grew up out of the need to define which literature was important to the maintenance of free speech and which was important to sustain business.

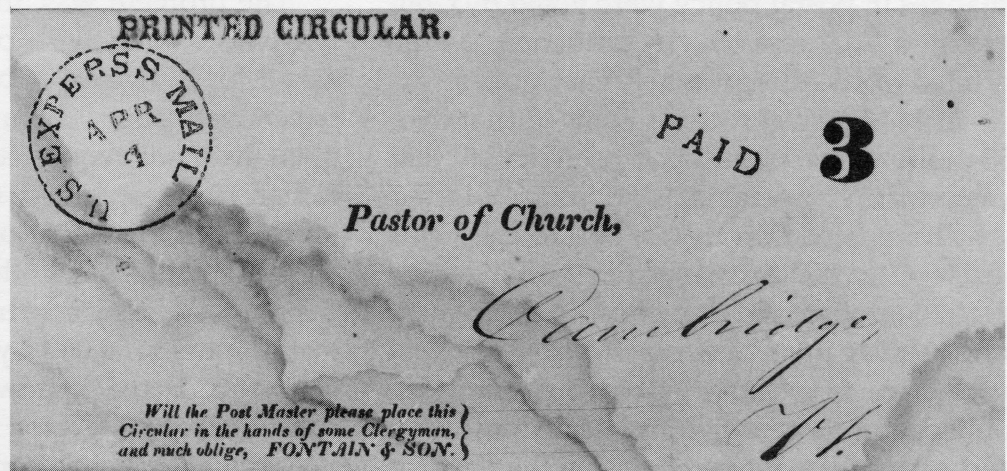
In the early days of the fledgling nation a "diffusion of knowledge," as it was then termed, was considered vital to maintain democracy. Special postage rates were created for the distribution of newspapers and Congressman were given the free franking privilege in order to distribute political information to their constituents.

Newspaper publishers were allowed to mail issues to one another free and this touched off an enormous exchange of information. There were no copyright laws; so to fill their pages, newspapers freely plagiarized or outright stole articles,

from one another. The free flow of Congressional articles, which clever Congressmen always made sure to send to each newspaper, further lent aid to newspapers looking for inexpensive information to print.

Special postage rates (one cent to send a newspaper of any size while it cost six cents to mail a single page letter) made distribution costs very reasonable. What occurred was a proliferation of publishing never before experienced anywhere in the world. What also occurred was a huge postal deficit. The mails become so bogged down with published materials that many of the materials were not delivered at all. Worse yet, the cost of sending a simple letter was becoming more expensive than the average man could afford.

The postmasters general were not able to effect any change in policy because of the power of the press. Every proposal to decrease the postal deficit by increasing the charges to periodicals was met by vehement



According to the Act of 1847, this circular had to be prepaid three cents and could not be more than one sheet.



**The three periods of second and third class mail:**

*Pre-1863 period*

Prior to 1863 specific rates were established for various kinds of mail matter—newspapers, magazines, periodicals, pamphlets, circulars, handbills, books, and other printed matter.

*1863—1878 period*

The definitions of second class and third class were determined in 1863 to be: Second class are publications issued at stated periods from a known office of publication and sent to a bona fide subscriber. Books and all otherailable matter, including circulars, were designated third class.

*Post-1878 period*

In 1879 third class matter included books, transient newspapers and periodicals, circulars, and other matter wholly in print not included in second class matter. In 1884 separate rates were reestablished for transient matter.

opposition from the nation's press. Since all changes in postal policy were voted by Congress—a Congress heavily influenced by the printed word—the press held enormous sway.

In 1847, postal records showed that over 55 million newspapers had been mailed that year. In 1852, postal legislation was enacted which adjusted the rates for periodicals. This feeble attempt to correct the postal deficit again demonstrated Congress' unwillingness to face off against the press. Weekly newspapers were to go free within the county of publication, those weighing less than an ounce and a half were delivered within the state for half a cent, those weighing up to 3 ounces could go anywhere in the nation for one cent.

Worse yet, postage was collected at the office to which the publications were destined, not at the point at which they entered the mail stream. What this meant was that half the revenues, small as they were, were never collected. A provision was made for a reduced rate if the publication were mailed prepaid, but few publishers made use of this for obvious reasons.

The law of 1852 had some other interesting provisions. It created the first system of mail classification based on type of publication. For the first time, books were allowed to be mailed up to a weight of 4 pounds, at a penny per ounce. Magazines, which previously had to travel at the letter rate, were now permitted to travel at the newspaper rate.

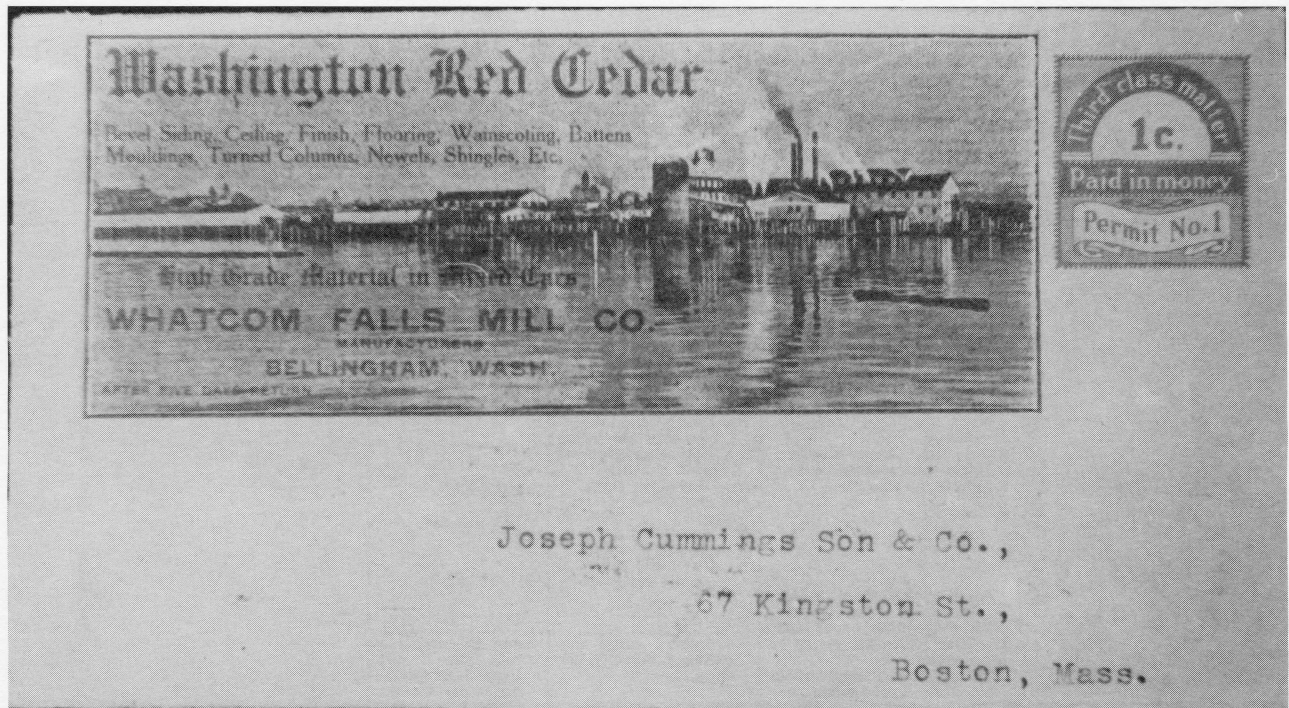
This law created a torrential outpouring of books, magazines, and newspapers. Somewhere in the midst of all of this print, a mutation of the publication industry was born—advertising. It now became common practice for businesses to take out short notices in local newspapers proclaiming the usefulness and availability of their products.

It wasn't long before clever publishers began printing magazines and newspapers whose expressed purpose was to proclaim the worthiness of this and that product under the guise of shared trade information.

The problem was, most of this information was shared with people who had not asked for it. Many publications claimed to have subscription lists; in fact, the "subscriber" often had not requested the magazine but rather had responded to an informational letter sent to the home or business.

By the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, the Post Office Department claimed to be losing some \$200,000 a year because of postage not collected on newspapers. The postal rates had become very confusing and mail delivery was being seriously impeded by complicated rates as well as the volumes of printed matter being shipped.





*This is a colorful 1906 (as confirmed by the backstamp) permit cover mailed from Bellingham, Washington to Boston at the third class rate of one cent.*

The problem was so serious that, in 1863, Congress took time out in the middle of the Civil War to address the issue and pass legislation creating a new class of mail—third class. Prepayment of postage was made mandatory for newspapers and periodicals. Letters composed the first class; newspapers, periodicals, magazines, and pamphlets with a known list of subscribers composed the second class; and all other printed material was placed in the third class.

Postage rates for a letter were from 3 cents for up to an ounce. For second class, rates were adjusted upward according to the frequency of publication – daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly – but averaged around a half cent an ounce. Third class averaged nearly twice that amount. The rates were considered fair and equitable by the press which no doubt could not afford to take issue with Congress during the civil conflict. Such an action would have been considered treacherous if not down right treasonous.

By the end of the war, the post office was running within budget, the first time this had happened in half a century. There would be many battles over postage rates in the decades that followed, but Congress had created a distinction between information and advertising. They had created a class of mail that was to grow to be the major class of mail in the country, third class. And quite unwittingly, they had created or at least encouraged a new industry.

The following rate tables were taken from *United States Domestic Postage Rates, 1789-1956* POD Publication 15. Additional rate information can be found in *Linn's World Stamp Almanac, fifth edition*. The photographs have been generously furnished by Richard B. Graham. Additional material is from the files of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.



TABLE V.—SECOND-CLASS MAIL<sup>1</sup>

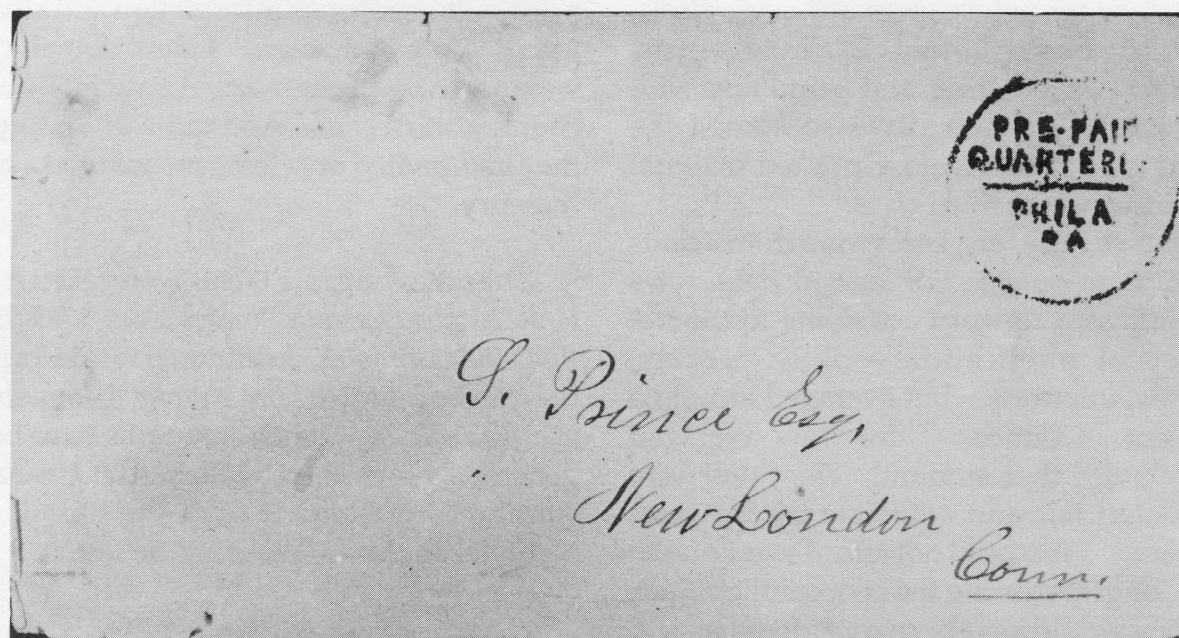
1792-1878		Dots ( . . . ) = Absence of rate. Dashes ( — — — ) = Continuance of rate.		
Year	Newspapers	Magazines, periodicals, and pamphlets	Circulars, handbills, and other printed matter <sup>2</sup>	Books
1792	Not over 100 miles, 1 cent each.	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Over 100 miles, 1½ cents each.	. . .	. . .	. . .
1794	Not over 100 miles, no change.	Not over 50 miles, 1 cent per sheet. <sup>3</sup>	. . .	. . .
	Over 100 miles, no change.	51 to 100 miles, 1½ cents per sheet.	. . .	. . .
	Single newspapers within State, 1 cent each.	Over 100 miles, 2 cents per sheet.	. . .	. . .
1815	Single newspapers within State, 50 percent increase.	Over 100 miles, 50 percent increase.	50 percent increase.	50 percent increase.
1816	Single newspapers within State, above increase repealed.	Above increase repealed.	Above increase repealed.	Above increase repealed.
1825	Not over 100 miles, no change.	Published periodically:		
	Over 100 miles, no change.	Not over 100 miles, 1½ cents per sheet.	. . .	. . .
	Single newspapers within State, no change.	Over 100 miles, 2½ cents per sheet.	. . .	. . .
		Not published periodically:		
		Not over 100 miles, 4 cents per sheet.	. . .	. . .
		Over 100 miles, 6 cents per sheet.	. . .	. . .
1845	Not over 1,900 square inches:			
	Within 30 miles, free.			
	31 to 100 miles, 1 cent each.	Not over 1 ounce any distance, 2½ cents per copy.	Same as magazine rate but if not larger than single-cap paper, 2 cents a sheet any distance.	. . .
	Over 100 miles, 1½ cents each.			
	Single newspapers within State, 1 cent each.			
	Over 1,900 square inches:	Each additional ounce or fraction not less than ½ ounce, 1 cent per ounce.		
	Not over 1 ounce any distance, 2½ cents per copy.			
	Each additional ounce, 1 cent per ounce.			
1847	Transient newspapers <sup>4</sup> 3 cents each (prepaid) (other rates same as 1845).	do.	Not over 1 sheet, 3 cents each (prepaid).	. . .

<sup>1</sup> Actually there was no "second-class mail" category until 1863. Prior to 1863 specific rates were established for various kinds of mail matter. Shown on this chart are rates for matter much of which was eventually classified as second class. The rates quoted do not include the additional ½-cent carrier delivery charge which was presumably collected until 1863. This fee accrued to the carrier.

<sup>2</sup> For the most part, this matter eventually was classified as third-class mail. It is included on this chart because of the rate relationships with other printed matter during the period covered.

<sup>3</sup> Every 4 folio pages, or 8 quarto pages, or 16 octavo pages of a magazine or pamphlet was considered a sheet as defined in 1816.

<sup>4</sup> Newspapers not sent from office of publication.



The Postal Laws and Regulations of 1866 (which actually took effect in 1863) states that quarterly rates of postage are paid for newspapers and periodicals issued less frequently than once a week.



TABLE V.—SECOND-CLASS MAIL <sup>1</sup>—Continued

1792-1878

Year	Newspapers	Magazines, periodicals, and pamphlets	Circulars, handbills, and other printed matter <sup>2</sup>	Books
1851	Weekly newspapers: <sup>4</sup> Within county where published, free. Out of county: Not over 50 miles, 5 cents per quarter. 51 to 300 miles, 10 cents per quarter. 301 to 1,000 miles, 15 cents per quarter. 1,001 to 2,000 miles, 20 cents per quarter. 2,001 to 4,000 miles, 25 cents per quarter. Over 4,000 miles, 30 cents per quarter. Monthly newspapers, $\frac{1}{4}$ above rates. Semimonthly newspapers, $\frac{1}{2}$ above rates. Semiweekly newspapers, double above rates. Triweekly newspapers, treble above rates. More often than triweekly, 5 times above rates. Newspapers not over 300 square inches mailed to bona fide subscribers, $\frac{1}{4}$ above rates.	Magazines and pamphlets: Not over 500 miles, 1 cent per ounce. 501 to 1,500 miles, 2 cents per ounce. 1,501 to 2,500 miles, 3 cents per ounce. 2,501 to 3,500 miles, 4 cents per ounce. Over 3,500 miles, 5 cents per ounce. All periodicals, $\frac{1}{2}$ above rate if paid in advance. <sup>7</sup>	Not over 500 miles, 1 cent per ounce. 501 to 1,500 miles, 2 cents per ounce. 1,501 to 2,500 miles, 3 cents per ounce. 2,501 to 3,500 miles, 4 cents per ounce. Over 3,500 miles, 5 cents per ounce.	Same as circulars, handbills, magazines, etc. <sup>9</sup>
1852	Newspapers to any part of United States: Not over 3 ounces, 1 cent each. <sup>8</sup> Each additional ounce, 1 cent per ounce.  Newspapers within State: Not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent each.  Small newspapers published monthly or more often: In single packages weighing at least 8 ounces to one address <sup>12</sup> $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per ounce.  Transient newspapers: Not over 3 ounces, 1 cent each. <sup>14</sup> Each additional ounce, 1 cent per ounce. <sup>14</sup>	Periodicals to any part of United States: Not over 3 ounces, 1 cent each. <sup>9</sup> Each additional ounce, 1 cent per ounce. <sup>9</sup>  Periodicals within State: <sup>11</sup> Not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent each.  Small periodicals published monthly or more often: <sup>12</sup> In single packages weighing at least 8 ounces to one address, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per ounce.  Transient magazines: Not over 3 ounces, 1 cent each. <sup>14</sup> Each additional ounce, 1 cent per ounce. <sup>14</sup>	To any part of United States: Not over 3 ounces, 1 cent each. Each additional ounce, 1 cent per ounce.	Not over 3,000 mi., 1 cent per ounce. <sup>10</sup> Over 3,000 miles, 2 cents per ounce.
1861	Same as above except as noted in footnote 15.	Same as above except as noted in footnote 15.	Same as above except as noted in footnote 15.	Under 1,500 miles, 1 cent per ounce. <sup>16</sup> Over 1,500 miles, 2 cents per ounce. <sup>16</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Postage to be paid by subscriber for a quarter year in advance. Three-ounce weight limit.<sup>6</sup> Bound books made mailable in 1851. Classified as third-class in 1863.<sup>7</sup> Half rates if postage paid one quarter in advance. If not prepaid, full rates.<sup>8</sup> Half rates if postage paid quarterly or yearly in advance at office of delivery or mailing.<sup>9</sup> Half rates if postage paid quarterly or yearly in advance.<sup>10</sup> Plus 50 percent if not prepaid. Weight limit, 4 pounds, including both bound and unbound books.<sup>11</sup> Circulated in State where published.<sup>12</sup> Also pamphlets not over 16 octavo pages. Postage to be prepaid by stamps affixed.<sup>13</sup> Postage to be prepaid by stamps affixed.<sup>14</sup> Double rates if not prepaid.<sup>15</sup> Newspapers, magazines, circulars, etc., not over 3 ounces an additional provision to law of 1852—that if conveyed overland between any State or Territory east of the Rocky Mountains and any State or Territory on the Pacific, 1 cent each and 1 cent for each additional ounce.<sup>16</sup> Prepaid. This rate also applied to maps, engravings, lithographs, prints, photographic papers, and letter envelopes. Four-pound weight limit.



TABLE V.—SECOND-CLASS MAIL <sup>1</sup>—Continued  
1792–1878

Newspapers and other periodical publications

Year	Basis	Rate
1863 <sup>17</sup>	Not over 4 ounces: <sup>18</sup>	
	Weekly.....	5 cents per quarter.
	Two times a week.....	10 cents per quarter.
	Three times a week.....	15 cents per quarter.
	Six times a week.....	30 cents per quarter.
	Seven times a week.....	35 cents per quarter.
	Less often than once a week.....	1 cent per copy.
	Packages of newspapers to same address.....	See footnote 19.
	Transient.....	2 cents per each 4 ounces.
1868	Same rates as above except:	
	Weekly in county where published.....	Free. <sup>20</sup>
1872 <sup>21</sup>	Not over 4 ounces: <sup>22</sup>	
	Less often than once a week—per issue <sup>23</sup> .....	1 cent per quarter.
	Weekly.....	5 cents per quarter.
	Each issue more frequently than once a week.....	5 cents per quarter.
	Packages of newspapers to same address.....	1 cent per each 4 ounces.
	Not over 2 ounces <sup>24</sup> .....	1 cent per each.
	Transient <sup>25</sup> .....	
1874	Weekly or more frequently <sup>26</sup> .....	2 cents per pound.
	Less frequently than weekly <sup>26</sup> .....	3 cents per pound.
	Publications (except weeklies) not over 2 ounces deposited in letter carrier offices for carrier delivery. <sup>24</sup>	1 cent per each.

<sup>17</sup> Second-class mail was defined in 1863 as publications issued at stated periods from a known office of publication and sent to bona fide subscriber. Books and all other mailable matter were designated third class. (See table VII.)

<sup>18</sup> Over 4 ounces an additional rate for each 4 ounces or fraction. Postage to be prepaid for not less than a quarter year nor more than one year at office of mailing or delivery.

<sup>19</sup> Same rates by weight.

<sup>20</sup> When weekly was delivered by carrier in county of publication postage was 5 cents a quarter. When not delivered by carrier, free.

<sup>21</sup> Second class embraced all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication without addition by writing, sign, or mark.

<sup>22</sup> When over 4 ounces an additional rate for each additional 4 ounces. Prepaid quarterly.

<sup>23</sup> A paper issued twice a month, for example, would result in subscriber paying 2 cents a quarter, 3 times a month 3 cents, etc.

<sup>24</sup> Newspapers (except weeklies) and periodicals not over 2 ounces when deposited in letter carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers. Periodicals weighing over 2 ounces, 2 cents each prepaid by stamps.

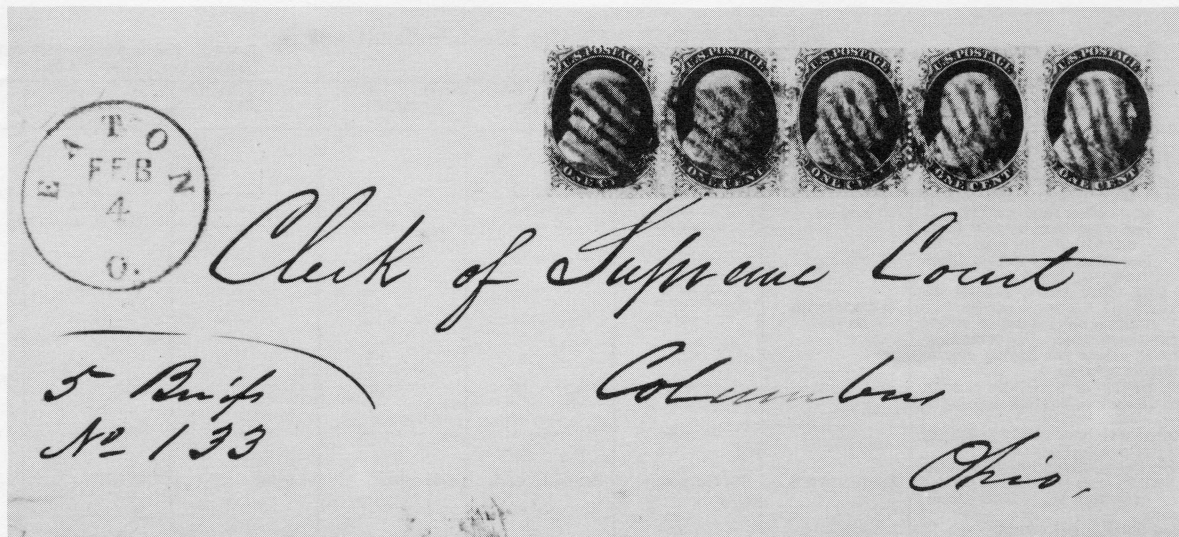
<sup>25</sup> Transient was considered as third-class mail matter in 1872. (See table VII.)

<sup>26</sup> All to be weighed in bulk and prepaid by stamps at office of mailing.



Seldom seen are examples of postal history illustrating book rates. This is a wrapper from a book parcel franked with eight cents postage (four cents per ounce x two ounces = eight cents)





An interesting cover containing five legal briefs sent from Eaton, Ohio to Columbus, Ohio circa late 1850s. Each brief was allowed to weigh up to three ounces rated at one cent each.

TABLE VI.—SECOND-CLASS MAIL<sup>1</sup>

1879-1955

Dots ( . . . ) = Absence of rate.  
Dashes ( — — — ) = Continuance of rate.

Classification	1879	1884	1885	1918	1919	1920	1921	1925
Within county of publication:								
For delivery at office of mailing having city or village carrier service:								
By carrier—weekly newspapers.....	2 cents per pound.....	— — —	1 cent per pound.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
—more often than weekly.....	1 cent per copy.....	— — —	1 cent per copy.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
—less often than weekly (periodicals) 2 oz. or less.	1 cent per copy.....	— — —	1 cent per copy.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
—less often than weekly (periodicals) over 2 oz.	2 cents per copy.....	— — —	2 cents per copy.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Through post office boxes, general delivery, rural and star route carrier.	2 cents per pound.....	— — —	1 cent per pound.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
For delivery at offices having city or village carrier service other than office of mailing.	2 cents per pound.....	— — —	1 cent per pound.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
For delivery at offices not having city or village carrier service:								
If printed wholly or partly in county, one copy to each subscriber residing in county.	Free.....	— — —	Free.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
If not printed wholly or partly in county..	2 cents per pound.....	— — —	1 cent per pound.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Outside county of publication:								
All publications except those with special rates:								
Reading portion (also advertising portion when not exceeding 5% of total space), per pound.	2 cents per pound.....	— — —	1 cent per pound.	1½ cents per pound.	1½ cents per pound.	1½ cents per pound.	1½ cents per pound.	— — —
Advertising portion, per pound:								
1st and 2d zone.....	2 cents (same as for reading portion until zone rates for advertising established).	— — —	1 cent per pound for all zones.	1½ cents per pound.	1½ cents per pound.	1¾ cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.
3d zone.....		— — —		1½ cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.	2½ cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.
4th zone.....		— — —		2 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	4 cents per pound.	5 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.
5th zone.....		— — —		2½ cents per pound.	3½ cents per pound.	4½ cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.
6th zone.....		— — —		2½ cents per pound.	4 cents per pound.	5½ cents per pound.	7 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.
7th zone.....		— — —		3 cents per pound.	5 cents per pound.	7 cents per pound.	9 cents per pound.	9 cents per pound.
8th zone.....		— — —		3½ cents per pound.	5½ cents per pound.	7½ cents per pound.	10 cents per pound.	9 cents per pound.
Special rate publications, per pound <sup>2</sup> .....	. . .	. . .	. . .	1½ cents per pound.	1½ cents per pound.	— — —	— — —	1½ cents per pound.
Transient <sup>3</sup> .....	1 cent per 2 ounces <sup>4</sup> .....	1 cent per 4 ounces.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	2 cents per 2 ounces. <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Second-class matter was defined in 1879 to embrace newspapers and periodical publications issued at stated intervals, as frequently as four times a year, issued at stated intervals, from known office of publication, etc. See Act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 358-361). Act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 105) broadened second class to include certain publications of benevolent and fraternal societies, educational institutions, trade unions, scientific societies, etc. Also see Acts of August 24, 1912 and July 26, 1955. In 1932, application fee of \$100 for second-class permit with \$10 fee for each additional entry see Act of July 7, 1932 (47 Stat. 647). The entry fee application revised in 1934 (48 Stat. 1224) to \$25 for publications with not more than 2,000 circulation, \$50 for not more than 5,000, and \$100 for over 5,000 circulation.

<sup>2</sup> Issued by religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, or fraternal organizations or associations, not organized for profit; reading and advertising portions combined. Veterans organizations were added to this group in 1951.

<sup>3</sup> See Table VII for transient rates between 1872 and 1876. This matter between 1872-1884 was classified as third-class mail.

<sup>4</sup> Actually this is a third-class rate.

<sup>5</sup> Regular fourth-class rates if 8 ounces or over.



TABLE VI.—SECOND-CLASS MAIL<sup>1</sup>—Continued  
1879–1955Dots ( . . ) = Absence of rate.  
Dashes ( — — ) = Continuance of rate.

Classification	1928	1932	1934	1952 <sup>6</sup>	1953	1954	1955
Within county of publication:							
For delivery at office of mailing having city or village carrier service:							
By carrier—weekly newspapers.....		— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 cent per pound.
more often than weekly.....		— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 cent per copy.
less often than weekly (periodicals) 2 oz. or less.		— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 cent per copy.
less often than weekly (periodicals) over 2 oz.		— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	2 cents per copy.
Through post office boxes, general delivery, rural and star route carrier.	Same rates as 1885.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 cent per pound.
For delivery at offices having city or village carrier service other than office of mailing.		— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 cent per pound.
For delivery at offices not having city or village carrier service:							
If printed wholly or partly in county, one copy to each subscriber residing in county.		— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	Free.
If not printed wholly or partly in county.		— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 cent per pound.
Outside county of publication:							
All publications except those with special rates:							
Reading portion (also advertising portion when not exceeding 5% of total space), per pound.	See footnote 8...	See footnote 8...	See footnote 8...	1.65 cents.....	1.8 cents.....	1.95 cents.....	1.95 cents.
Advertising portion, per pound:							
1st and 2d zone.....	1½ cents.....	2 cents.....	1½ cents.....	1.65 cents.....	1.8 cents.....	1.95 cents.....	1.95 cents.
3d zone.....	2 cents.....	3 cents.....	2 cents.....	2.2 cents.....	2.4 cents.....	2.6 cents.....	2.6 cents.
4th zone.....	3 cents.....	5 cents.....	3 cents.....	3.3 cents.....	3.6 cents.....	3.9 cents.....	3.9 cents.
5th zone.....	4 cents.....	6 cents.....	4 cents.....	4.4 cents.....	4.8 cents.....	5.2 cents.....	5.2 cents.
6th zone.....	5 cents.....	7 cents.....	5 cents.....	5.5 cents.....	6.0 cents.....	6.5 cents.....	6.5 cents.
7th zone.....	6 cents.....	9 cents.....	6 cents.....	6.6 cents.....	7.2 cents.....	7.8 cents.....	7.8 cents.
8th zone.....	7 cents.....	10 cents.....	7 cents.....	7.7 cents.....	8.4 cents.....	9.1 cents.....	9.1 cents.
Special rate publications, per pound.....							1½ cents per pound.
Transient.....	1 cent per 2 ounces	1 cent per 2 ounces <sup>8</sup>	— — —	2 cents first 2 ounces. <sup>9</sup> 1 cent additional 2 ounces.	— — —	— — —	2 cents first 2 ounces. <sup>9</sup> 1 cent additional 2 ounces.

<sup>6</sup> In 1951 a ½-cent minimum for both within and outside county mailings became effective, excepting free-in-county.<sup>7</sup> Actually Congress provided for three 10% increases, each based on the 1934 rates to be effective April 1, 1952, 1953, and 1954, respectively. The rates shown indicate the 10% increases. Certain school classroom publications were exempted from these percentage increases.<sup>8</sup> Between 1928 and 1951 where the number of individually addressed copies or

packages of unaddressed copies to the pound was more than 32 and not over 48, the rates outside county of publication were double; where number was more than 48 and not over 64, the rate was triple; and for each additional 16 or fractional part of such number, the rates were correspondingly increased over the regular rates. In 1951 a ½-cent minimum charge was inaugurated.

<sup>9</sup> Fourth-class rates if lower.

## Nineteenth Century Lobbying for Lower Postal Rates for Second Class Mail

A petition sent to Congress then forwarded to Postmaster General Francis Granger in 1841 from Ladies Companion magazine publisher William Snowden:

*Your memorialists, Proprietors and Publishers of that class of periodicals called Magazines, respectfully implore the attention of your Honorable Bodies to the inequality which exists, by law, in the rates of postage upon Newspapers and Magazines; the latter being compelled to pay one-third per sheet more than Newspapers; the postage on Newspapers being one cent per sheet, while a cent and a half is required per sheet on Magazines under a hundred miles; and a proportionate increase for a greater distance. Your memorialists humbly represent, that this difference bears onerously upon their interests, and tends materially to circumscribe the extent of the circulation of their publications. They would further call the attention of your Honorable Bodies, to the inquiry, whether the quality of the literature circulated by their works be not, in general, of fully as elevating and improving a character as that of Newspapers, entitling them to all the privileges enjoyed by the latter?*

*Your memorialists humbly pray, that they may be relieved from this burdensome excess of postage and their publications placed on the same footing with Newspapers:—That is, one cent per sheet, for a hundred miles and under—one and a half cents per sheet, over a hundred miles—one cent per sheet, to any distance within the State in which the Magazine is published.*

*Your memorialists would further pray, that, being now deprived of the privilege enjoyed by the publishers of Newspapers, of receiving their exchange papers free of postage, they may in this respect be placed on the same footing as the publishers of Newspapers.*

*And as in duty bound will ever pray.*

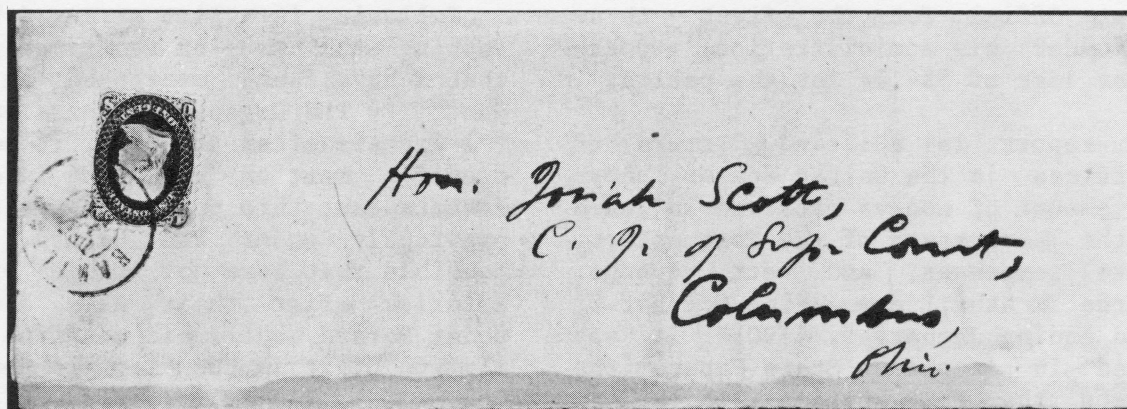


TABLE VII.—THIRD-CLASS MAIL<sup>1</sup>  
1863–1878Dots ( . . ) = Absence of rate.  
Dashes ( — — ) = Continuance of rate.

Classification	1863	1872 <sup>2</sup>	1874	1875	1876
Miscellaneous third-class matter.....	2 cents per 4 ounces.....	1 cent per 2 ounces.....	— — —	1 cent per ounce.....	1 cent per 2 ounces.
Books.....	Double above.....	Double above.....	1 cent per 2 ounces.....	1 cent per ounce.....	1 cent per 2 ounces.
Circulars.....	2 cents per 3 pieces or less; 2 cents per each additional 3 pieces.	1 cent per 2 ounces <sup>3</sup> .....	— — —	1 cent per ounce <sup>4</sup> .....	— — —
Transient newspapers and publications <sup>4</sup> .....	— — —	1 cent per 2 ounces.....	— — —	1 cent per ounce.....	1 cent per 2 ounces.
Seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions.....	2 cents per 4 ounces.....	1 cent per 2 ounces <sup>4</sup> .....	— — —	1 cent per ounce.....	— — —
Samples of metals, ore, minerals, and merchandise.....	— — —	Double above.....	1 cent per 2 ounces.....	1 cent per ounce.....	— — —
Public documents mailed by Government officials:					
Bound.....	— — —	— — —	10 cents per each.....	— — —	— — —
Unbound.....	— — —	— — —	See footnote 6.....	— — —	— — —
Congressional Record mailed by anyone from Washington, D. C., as transient.	— — —	— — —	1 cent per each.....	— — —	— — —

<sup>1</sup> First established as classification of mail matter in 1863. For rates on such matter prior to 1863 see Table V.<sup>2</sup> Weight limit of 12 ounces on all third-class matter excepting books and other printed matter, book manuscripts, proof sheets, and corrected proof sheets. For the exceptions the general 4-pound weight limit applied except for books published or circulated by order of Congress.<sup>3</sup> Or 1 cent each if deposited in letter carrier office for delivery by it or carrier.<sup>4</sup> See Table V for transient rates prior to 1872, and Table VI for those after 1876. This matter was classified as third class until 1884.<sup>5</sup> Weight limit 12 ounces raised to 4 pounds by the Act of January 9, 1873 (17 Stat. 406).<sup>6</sup> Same as bona fide newspapers.

Classification	1879	1925	1926	1928	1949	1952	1955
Piece mailings:							
Circulars, miscellaneous printed matter, and merchandise <sup>2</sup>	1 cent per 2 ounces.	1½ cents per 2 ounces.	— — —	— — —	2 cents first 2 ounces, 1 cent additional ounce.	— — —	2 cents first 2 ounces, 1 cent additional ounce.
Books, catalogs, seeds, cuttings, etc. <sup>3,4</sup>	1 cent per 2 ounces.	— — —	— — —	— — —	1½ cents per 2 ounces.	2 cents first 2 ounces, 1½ cents each additional 2 ounces.	2 cents first 2 ounces, 1½ cents each additional 2 ounces.
Hotel and steamship keys.....	— — —	— — —	5 cents per 2 ounces.	— — —	— — —	— — —	5 cents each 2 ounces. <sup>8</sup>
Odd sizes and shapes (minimum per piece).	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	3 cents.....	— — —	3 cents.
Bulk mailings: <sup>6</sup>							
Circulars and misc. printed matter.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	12 cents per pound.	14 cents per pound.	— — —	14 cents per pound.
Books, catalogs, seeds, cuttings, etc.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	8 cents per pound.	10 cents per pound.	— — —	10 cents per pound.
Minimum charge per piece.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 cent.....	— — —	1½ cents <sup>7</sup> .....	1½ cents. <sup>7</sup>
Annual bulk mailing fee.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	\$10.....	— — —	\$10.
Mailings of certain non-profit organizations. <sup>7</sup>	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1½ cents per 2 ounces.	1½ cents per 2 ounces.
Congressional Record mailed by anyone from Washington, D. C., as transient. <sup>8</sup>	1 cent each.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 cent each.

<sup>1</sup> In 1879 third-class matter embraced books, transient newspapers, and periodicals, circulars, and other matter wholly in print not included in second-class matter, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same. In 1884 separate rates re-established for transient matter.<sup>2</sup> In 1899 all letters written in point print or raised characters used by the blind, unsealed, became eligible for third-class rates. This was extended to letters on sound reproduction in 1934.<sup>3</sup> In 1914 the limit of weight for miscellaneous printed matter constituting third class was 4 pounds. Parcels over 4 pounds came within fourth class. Also in 1914, books weighing over 8 ounces were placed in fourth class at regular zone rates.<sup>4</sup> In 1925, third-class matter was construed as embracing all matter not exceeding 8 ounces which is not in the first or second class.<sup>5</sup> Inclusion of "merchandise" (8 ounces or less) in third class began in 1925.<sup>6</sup> In 1914 seeds, etc., removed from third class to fourth class, but same year a rate for these items weighing 8 ounces or less was set at 1 cent for 2 ounces or fraction.<sup>7</sup> From 1879 to 1888 rate on seeds, cuttings, etc., was the fourth-class rate of 1 cent per ounce. In 1888 rate reduced to 1 cent per 2 ounces. (Act of July 24, 1888 (25 Stat. 347).)<sup>8</sup> In 1955, Public Law 238 extended this rate to identification cards, tags, and other similar small articles.<sup>9</sup> Beginning 1928, "bulk rates" were established for separately addressed identical pieces mailed in quantities of not less than 20 lbs. or not less than 200 pieces, under regulations requiring facing and separating by states, cities, etc., and payment of a bulk mailing fee of \$10 for each calendar year.<sup>10</sup> Mailings of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, veterans or fraternal organizations or associations not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual. The minimum charge per piece for these organizations remained at 1 cent.<sup>11</sup> Not subject to 8 ounce weight limitation.

A wrapper sent to the Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court in the mid-1860s at the one cent transient printed matter rate.



The First Postmasters Under the U.S. Constitution  
by Robert J. Stets

You have no doubt read the statement that when Samuel Osgood became Post Master General (PMG) in 1789, there were 75 post offices and the mail was carried on 1875 miles of post roads.

But who were those 75 postmasters? And was it 75, or 78 or 80?

An excellent report of this early period is found in The History of the United States Post Office to the Year 1829 prepared by Wesley Everett Rich as a thesis for his doctorate degree at Harvard University in 1917 and first published by Harvard University Press in 1924. The publication was reprinted in 1977 by Quarterman Publications and can be found in many libraries.

Dr. Rich provides an entertaining account of the early days of the U.S. Postal Service and frequently refers to the Letter Books of the Post Master General, now in the National Archives.

From 1782 to 1789 the U.S. Post Office operated under the Articles of Confederation with Ebenezer Hazard as Post Master General. After the U.S. Constitution was adopted, Samuel Osgood replaced Hazard on September 27, 1789.

On April 24, 1790, PMG Osgood made a report to Congress on the activities of the Post Office for the first three months under his administration, reporting a net loss of \$34.84 for the period.

That report is entitled "Return of Post Offices in the United States, showing the amount of moneys received in each office, the emoluments of the Postmasters, incidental expenses, and nett revenue, for three months, commencing October 5, 1789 and ending January 5, 1790." It was published in American State Papers (the volume on the Post Office) which is available at the Library of Congress. This volume was reprinted in 1981 by Theron Wierenga.

Osgood's report contains a tremendous amount of information on the operation of our early Post Offices, but it fails to give the names of the men who made that service work- the Deputy Postmasters.

Osgood's report names 51 offices on the main North-South Post Road and 24 offices on cross roads, making 75 offices if you make a quick count down the list.

But looking closer, the report also mentions a cross road from Baltimore to Annapolis (Annapolis is not in the 75); a cross road from Suffolk, Va. to Portsmouth Va. (Portsmouth Va. is not in the 75); from New York to Albany (Albany is not in the 75) and from Portsmouth, N.H. to Exeter and Concord (neither Exeter nor Concord is in the 75).

Thus there are actually 80 postoffices mentioned in Osgood's report- not 75!

When Samuel Osgood took office in 1789, he reviewed the records of former PMG Hazard and sent letters to many of the incumbent postmasters, offering to continue them as postmasters under his administration. He did, however, replace the postmasters at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and at several other offices where he deemed the former deputy postmaster's record as unacceptable.

Following is a list arranged by state, showing the names of the first postmaster that I have found mentioned in "Letters Sent" by PMG Osgood. Where an asterisk (\*) appears after the name, it means that specific mention was made in one of the letters that this postmaster also served previously under PMG Hazard. It is possible that some of those without an asterisk after their name also served under Hazard, but I did not find specific mention of it in the "Letters Sent" file.

Correspondence is invited from state specialists interested in this period. Write P.O.Box 142, Walterboro, SC 29488.



FIRST U.S. POSTMASTERS 1789-90 UNDER PMG OSGOOD  
 (\*) indicates they also served earlier under PMG Hazard

<b>CONNECTICUT</b>		<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>	
Fairfield	BURR, Thaddeus *	Concord	not given
Hartford	HILLDRUP, Thomas *	Exeter	not given
Middletown	HOBBY, Wensley	Portsmouth	LIBBEY, Jeremiah *
New Haven	BEERS, Elias *		
New London	GREEN, Timothy *	<b>NEW YORK</b>	
Norwalk	REED, Matthew *	Albany	LANSING, Abm. G.
Norwich	LEFFINGWELL, William	New York	BAUMAN, Sebastian
Stamford	DEVENPORT, John *		
Stratford	WALKER, Robert *	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	
		Edenton	STANDIN, Lemuel *
<b>DELAWARE</b>		Newberne	MACHEN, Henry *
Dover	FREEMAN, John	Washington	GROVES, William *
Duck Creek	HALE, Thomas	Wilmington	BRADLEY, John *
Wilmington	BROOME, Jacob		
		<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	
<b>GEORGIA</b>		Bedford	BARCLAY, Hugh
Savannah	WATT, Alexander	Bristol	CLUNN, Joseph
		Carlisle	KLINE, George *
<b>MAINE DISTRICT</b>		Chambersburg	MARTIN, John
Portland	FREEMAN, Samuel *	Chester	MACARTY, Miles
Wiscasset	WHITTIER, Ebenezer *	Lancaster	TURBETT, Samuel *
		Philadelphia	PATTON, Robert
<b>MARYLAND</b>		Pittsburg	SCULL, John
Annapolis	GREEN, Samuel	Shippensburg	RIPPEY, William
Baltimore	WHITE, John	Yorktown	JOHNSTON, Andrew
Bladensburg	LOWNDES, Benjamin *		
Charlestown	BRUMFIELD, Edward	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>	
Chester Mills	McCABE, James	East Greenwich	MUMFORD, Gideon *
Chestertown	PIPER, James	Newport	RICHARDSON, Jacob
Easton	ERSKINE, John *	Providence	CARTER, John
Elkton	MURRAY, John *	South Kingston	POTTER, Thomas *
Georgetown-Potomack	MAGRUDER, William *		
Georgetown X Roads	ROBERTS, John	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	
Harford	STILES, Joseph	Charlestown	HALL, Thomas *
Havre de Grace	BARNEY, John H. *	Georgetown	COHEN, Abraham *
Warwick	HODGSON, Robert *		
		<b>VIRGINIA</b>	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		Alexandria	McCREA, Robert
Boston	HASTINGS, Jonathan *	Bowling Green	ELLIOTT, William
Ipswich	NOYES, Daniel *	Cabbin Point	PETER, Thomas *
Newburyport	EMERSON, Bulkley *	Colchester	THOMPSON, William *
Salem	WILLIAMS, Mascoll	Dumfries	BRUNDRIDGE, Timothy
Springfield	CHURCH, Moses *	Fredericksburg	WIATT, William
Worcester	THOMAS, Isiah *	Hampton	BROUGH, Robert
		Hanover c.h.	DOSWELL, James *
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>		Norfolk	ARCHER, Edward
Brunswick	HUDE, Robert *	Petersburg	GRAMMER, John
Elizabeth Town	SHUTE, William *	Portsmouth	HARPER, James
Newark	BURNET, John	Richmond	DAVIS, Augustine
Princeton	HARRISON, John	Smithfield	PURDIE, George *
Trenton	SINGER, John	Suffolk	DRIVER, John *
		Williamsburg	NICHOLSON, Robert
		York Town	NEWMAN, Thomas



# The Hidalgo Express Company

by Samuel W. Dougan

Postal express services in Mexico existed as early as the 1830s. Zarataza's operation, replete with relay stations and hotels, carried both mail and passengers along its many routes during this early period. Peterson's Lower California Express, utilizing ships between San Francisco and La Paz, provided limited international service. Wells Fargo bought out Peterson after successful silver strikes in Baja California in 1862, signaling increased business correspondence there. Similar services within vast areas to the east and along the Gulf Coast of Mexico were not regularly available until the 1890s.

## HIDALGO EXPRESS HISTORY

On November 12, 1892, Ramon F. Riveroll obtained a government charter to carry express mail. A family enterprise, its management was divided among five brothers: Ramon, Chairman of the Board; Joaquin, Director General; Gabriel, Inspector of Agencies ("quality control"); Francisco, Industrial Agent ("sales promotion"); and Adolfo, Treasurer.

Company services were initially available to customers residing along the right-of-way of the Hidalgo & Northeastern Railroad. The original mainline, emanating from the Perálvillo Station in northern Mexico City extended 52 miles eastward to Tepa. Unlike other railroads of this period, all foreign-owned, the H&NE was owned and operated by Mexican citizens until its sale in 1897 to a Belgian consortium. The Riveroll's made separate contractual agreements with other rail lines in their southern region: Inter-

ceanic, National Railroad of Tehuantepec, Jalapa & Coatepec, Alvarado, and Chalco & Amecameca.

A comprehensive narrow gauge network evolved, generally oriented along connecting routes between Mexico City and Vera Cruz but with a southward extension serving Puebla. Cooperating railroads, per official postal administration directive of November 12, 1892, allocated twenty percent of baggage car floor space to the private express.

Hidalgo depended upon railroad company employees, both station personnel and train crews, to perform much of the actual handling. Baggage men accepted individual letters which could be deposited through letter slots provided at one end of most baggage cars (figure 1).

According to *Mexicana*, January, 1971, Hidalgo Express had 93 local offices. Major sources for this information were two company advertisements dated 1895 and 1896 which appeared in *Almanac Mexicano de Arts y Letras*. It is important to note that postmarked covers have not been discovered from all communities having direct access to the participating railroad network. However, a few towns isolated from the main railroad route did offer Hidalgo service via connecting stage lines. *Diligencias* (stage coaches) were in operation from Altotonga (to Perote) and from Huauchinango (to Tulancingo) (figure 2).

The Riverolls' business concern enjoyed a brief existence from 1893 to 1899. Express Hidalgo was obliged to periodically renew its operating contracts with the several railroads carrying its mail. The short-term nature of





Figure 1. Dated June 19, 1895, Puebla to Tizayuca. Rather slow two day service.



Figure 2. June 24, 1896, Altotonga. "Receiving" oval indicates company operated office (as opposed to government post office).



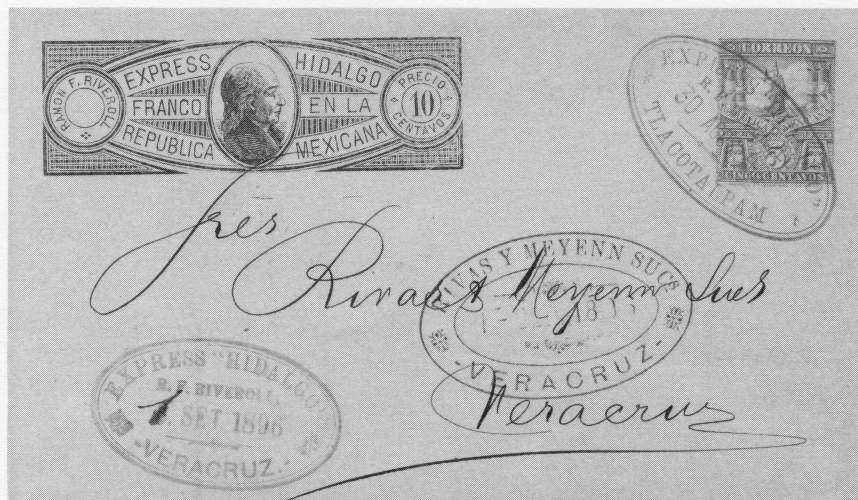


Figure 3. August 30, 1896, Tlacotalpam. Note similarity in shape of private company handstamp to Hidalgo handstamps.

these business agreements provided railroad directors with an opportunity to directly absorb all profits from the express operation. Since it was the railways that were performing a majority of the actual labor, they found it expedient to repudiate their respective contractual arrangements at renewal times. The express company was soon reduced to a service area solely along the Hidalgo & Northeast RR shortline—its original partner. By 1899, sharply diminished revenues prompted the company to cease all further operations.

### A POSTAL HISTORY STUDY

Covers, with rare exceptions, are of a uniform size, 75 by 23 mm. Four philatelic facets deserve examination on all Hidalgo Express covers: cancellations, postal rates, postal stationery, and the company frank.

#### Cancellations

Rubber stamps or steel

die handstamps in ten basic designs, nine oval and one circular, are known. Ovals usually measure 45-46 mm x 27-30 mm. One larger version, 60 x 32 mm, was used at Cuautla. The circular design was a railroad cancel applied to mail picked up enroute.

The community of Somoriel was unique in using a Gothic typeset within its office handstamp. Double strikes in the author's collection appear on about 25% of the covers. A few communities, such as San Juan de los

Llanos, regularly applied two strikes. Only one cover in ten shows imprints of both originating and receiving offices (figure 3).

Another source of additional cancels would be the "mensageros" handstamp used on those letters delivered by company carrier to addressees in Mexico City (figure 4). Carriers worked out of the central office on Calle de Tacuba. Mensageros were instructed to ask recipients for relinquishment of their envelopes, which were returned to the central office as a receipt of delivery. Addressees

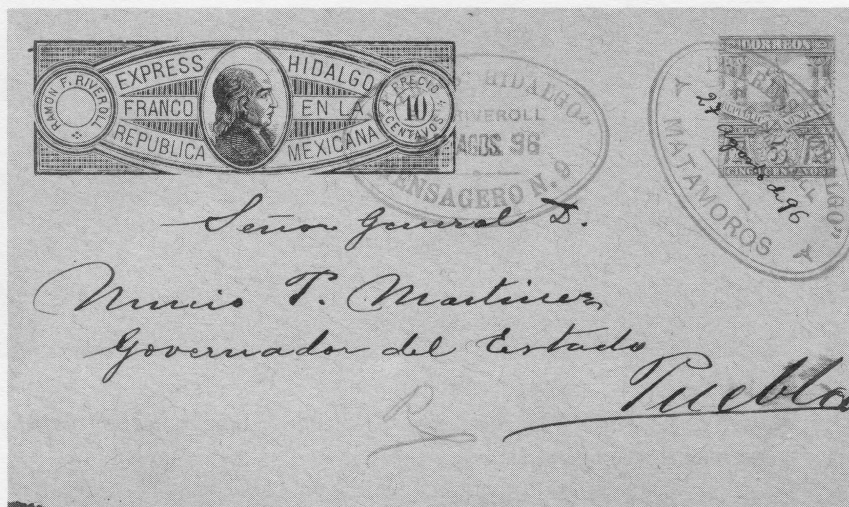


Figure 4. August 27, 1896, Izucar de Matamoros. Date inserted in manuscript. Addressee is governor of Puebla state.



were additionally requested to affix their name or initials on the cover front. This supplemental service was also available in Vera Cruz and in Puebla.

Addressees could also be requested to affix their signature or company handstamp to the surrendered cover front. This practice varied by urban office.

A triple cancelled cover, involving the three mentioned combinations, receiving, originating and messenger service, would indeed be collectable. On occasion a local office could apply two different cancellation types to the same cover, but these are few in number (figure 6).

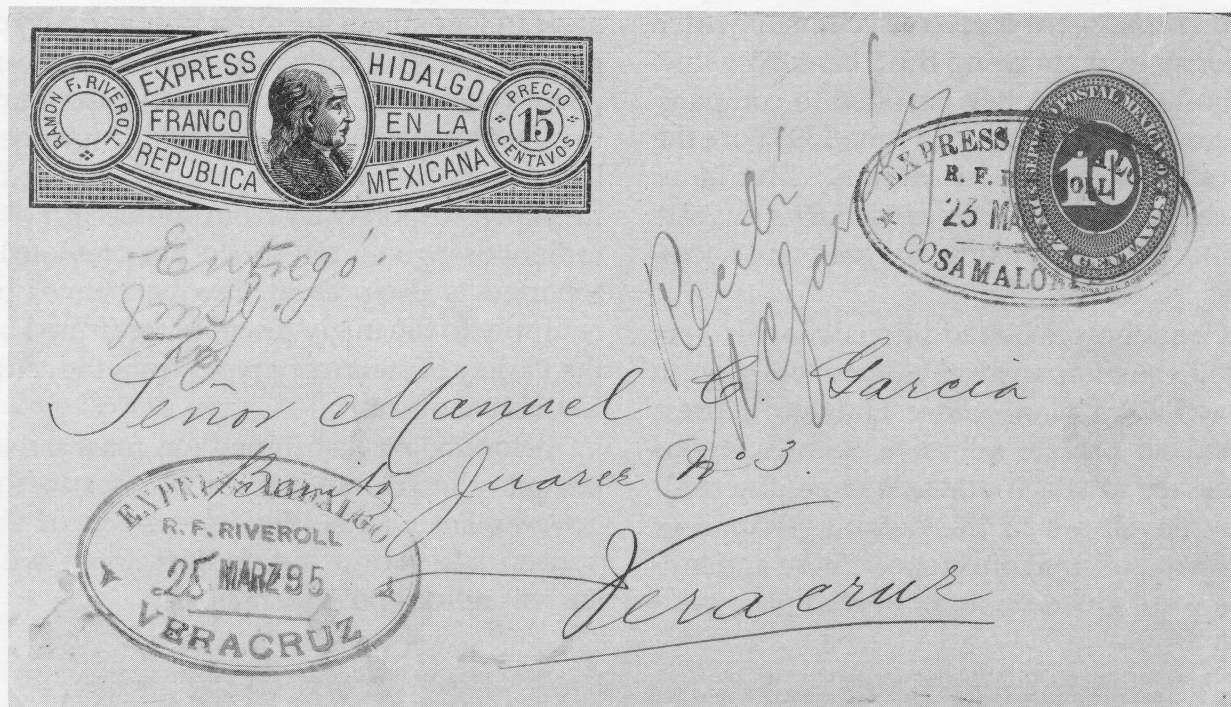


Figure 5. March 23, 1895. "Garcia" signature plus "JM Sly" initials. Note manuscript date inserted.

Of 45 covers to Mexico City, only six bore recipients' personal identification (many of these were, admittedly, paste-ups). Puebla also reflected a loose observation of this request with only three of twenty covers possessing signatures or company franks. At the other extreme, of the fifteen Vera Cruz covers in the reference collection, all but two were countersigned (and one of the latter was a paste-up). None of the Vera Cruz covers was franked "mensageros," but six of them, all delivered to different addresses, were initialed "J.M. Sly" who was seemingly the local Hidalgo carrier (figure 5).

Hidalgo cancellations were to be confined to the fronts of covers, but they can be found as backstamps. (the backstamps may be private company imprints, frequently similar in oval shape and size.)

### Postal Rates

Mexican government charges were verified by the embossed stamp on each postal stationery envelope. The Hidalgo Express tariff rate appeared in the private logo (frank) extending from the upper left corner of the envelope. Originally the company surcharge was 15 centavos. This rate was reduced to 10



centavos in 1895, at the same time that the official government postage rate dropped from 10 to 5 centavos. Hidalgo Express charged 2 pesos, 75 centavos extra for money placed in transit.

Three distinct postal stationery stamp designs were used by the Mexican government. Until 1895, the ten centavo denomination from the Numerals issue was used. Then the 10 and 5 centavo entires of the Transportation series were used consecutively with a majority of them being the 5 centavo value. Only those envelopes supplied to company offices between April and June 1895 bore the 10 centavo stagecoach design. The latter continued to be sometimes used after this rate period whenever extra charges were necessary.

Commonly, when additional charges were levied, the company was obliged to engage in an awkward plan. Since Hidalgo Express issued no private adhesive stamps, it was necessary to attach one or more entire company envelopes to the outgoing parcel or oversize personal envelope. These appendages were glued on in an overlapping posi-

tion which revealed enough of each envelope to expose the postal and company rates. Added attached envelopes were referred to as "paste-ups" and typically showed only the town of destination. Only the original package entire bore the complete address.

### Stationery

Hidalgo Express obviously ordered their envelope supplies in limited quantities. How else can we explain the numerous varieties of paper? In the author's collection, the various paper types and color combinations amount to nineteen varieties. These include fourteen laid papers, four wove papers, and one granite paper. Colors vary from somber gray to radiant orange. A red shade, not previously reported, is also present. Frequent envelope resupply to the many towns is confirmed by the variety of stationery types from the same individual office.

Before being distributed for general use, company envelopes had to be sent to the government printers for impression of the appropriate stamp indicia coinciding with current official postage rates.

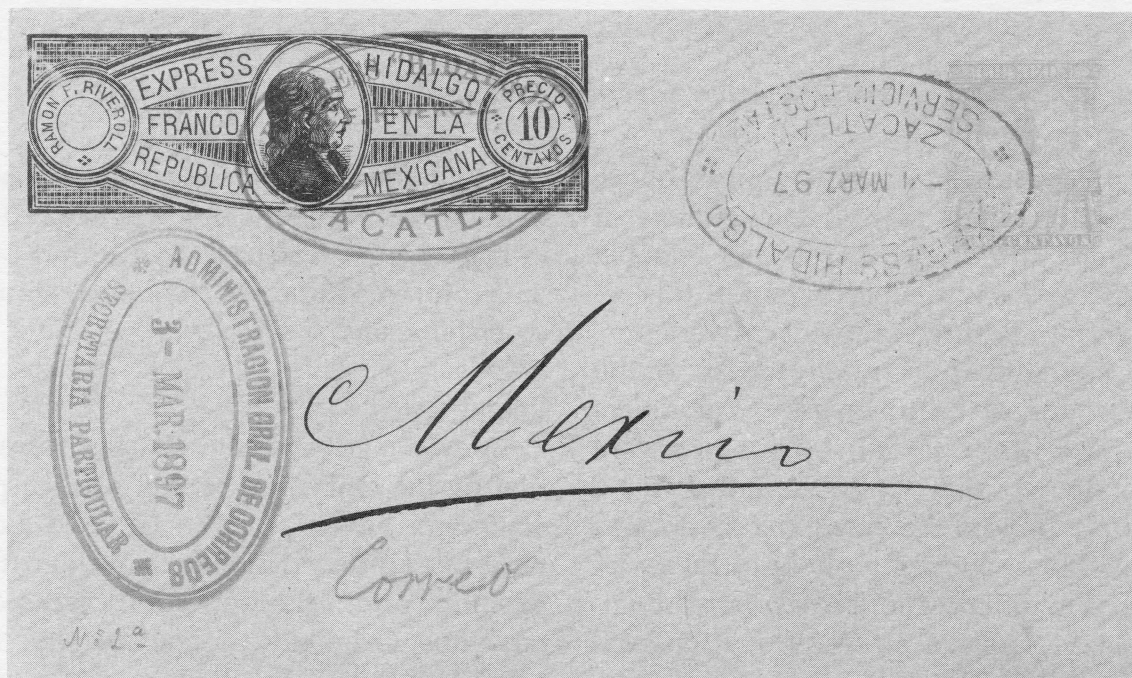


Figure 6. March 4, 1897 Zacatlan. Note oval private handstamp.



Company Frank

Only one standard design appears. This horizontally aligned imprint, rectangular in general conformation, extends from the upper left corner of the envelope. It features a central bust of President Hidalgo with a profile medallion framing the 15 centavo or 10 centavo company express charge. Franks were printed in various hues—black, purple, olive, magenta, and two shades of blue.

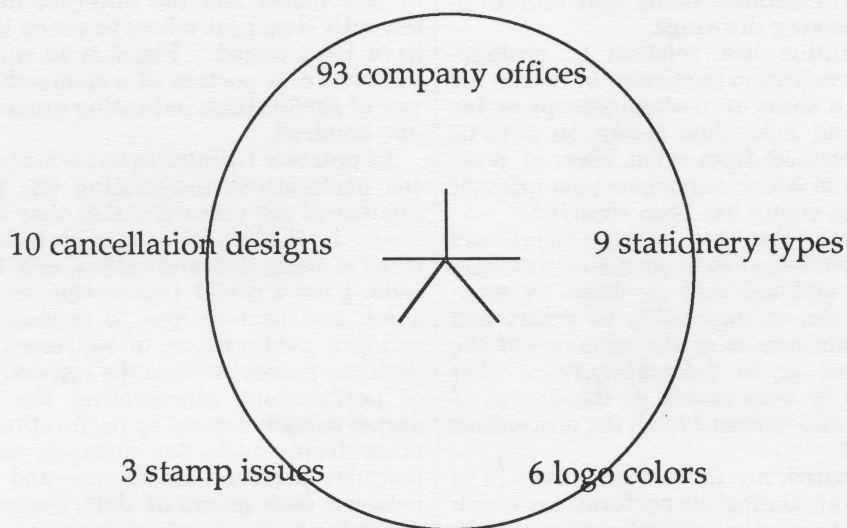
Additional and optional markings

Manuscript signatures or initials indicate addressees' personal verification that letter contents were received. In those cases where the initials or signature do not coincide with the addressee, then the manuscript inscription

represents the identification of some other household resident or those of the agent himself, perhaps applied when the person accepting the letter could not write.

Manuscript charge marks, in addition to the imprinted company and government rates, are known. Whether these extra charge marks took the place of paste-up envelopes is a matter for further study.

It is intriguing that theoretical combinations of the many facets of these covers must exist in the hundreds, notwithstanding the consideration that no single office issued covers in all stationery hues or frank colors. If you feel motivated to either begin or extend your own Hidalgo collection, may the best of hunting be yours.



## DESPATCH FROM THE FRONTIER

Postmaster General James' savings on the star route and other swindling contracts promises to aggregate \$1,000,000 a year. This will make a decided difference in the balance sheet, and the department may become self-supporting. The public is not so interested in having the department run at a profit as in seeing postage rates reduced. Letter postage should be 2¢ instead of the prevailing 3¢, and local letters should be 1¢.

—*The Daily Nugget*  
July 1, 1881

Opposition to free mail delivery in Prescott has arisen. Post office inspector Hall thinks the population is great enough to warrant it, and Postmaster Akers fancies it. It is suggested that the newspapers of the city educate its readers to the fact that this is a FREE service, given because Prescott has outgrown a post office where the population gathers to swap yarns between mails.

—*The Arizona Republican*  
September 14, 1899



No. 792,312.

Patented June 13, 1905.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES FRANKLIN BUSH, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF  
ONE-THIRD TO H. C. EVERT & COMPANY, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, A COPARTNERSHIP.

## IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 792,312, dated June 13, 1905.

Application filed February 10, 1904. Serial No. 192,982.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES FRANKLIN BUSH, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Identification Systems, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention has relation to postage-stamps, and relates in particular to means for identifying a sheet of postage-stamps or for identifying an individual stamp, so as to be able to determine from what class of post-office and from which particular post-office of that class the stamp has been received.

Owing to the fact that postage-stamps are frequently purloined in large quantities from post-offices and are sold in sheets or separately, it is almost impossible to detect and apprehend the thieves or the receivers of the stolen stamps or to determine from what post-office they were stolen, as the stamps of each denomination issued to all the post-offices are identical.

Broadly stated, my invention consists in so forming and arranging the perforations which intervene between the several stamps on the sheet as to render it not only possible but easy to identify the class of post-office from which the sheet of stamps has been issued or fraudulently removed and also to render it easy to identify by number the particular post-office of that class from which the stamps have been issued or taken.

In carrying my invention into effect I perforate the sheets of stamps as is usual in two directions; but instead of the perforations being a continuous series of small round holes, as at present, I perforate the sheet in such a manner that the perforations on the edges of each individual stamp indicate the particular class of post-office to which the stamps are issued by the Government and from which they are sold and also the individual number of that office.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view, on an enlarged scale, of part of a

sheet of postage-stamps perforated according to my invention, the perforations being so formed and arranged as to designate the class of post-office and the particular number of the post-office to which the stamps have been issued. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are similar views, the perforations designating different classes of post-offices and the different numbers of the individual post-offices to which the stamps have been issued. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail view of a portion of a stamp-sheet with a row of perforations indicating numerals above one hundred.

In practice I prefer to so form and arrange the perforations designating the particular number of the post-office that they will correspond to the Morse telegraph code; but instead of using dots and dashes, as in the Morse code, I use a round perforation to represent a dot, two perforations to represent a dash, and five perforations to represent a longer dash, the spaces between the respective groups of perforations representing the dots and dashes being indicated by perforations of some other form—such, for instance, as the rectangular perforations shown—and the space between each group of dots, dashes, and intervening spaces representing a number being indicated by a perforation of still another form, that shown in the drawings being a diamond. To designate the class of post-office to which the stamps are issued, I employ a perforation or a number of perforations corresponding to the enumeration of the class of the post-office and intervening perforations of a different form from those designating the class as aforesaid, the numerals indicating classification being designated in the drawings by round holes and the spaces between numerals by rectangular holes.

Taking, first, for illustration the partial sheet shown in Fig. 1, it will be observed that the said sheets, each stamp being letters A, are provided with a horizontal line of perforations B, composed of the round holes C C, alternating with the rectangular holes D, the single round hole indicating that the stamp-sheet has been issued to a first-class post-



No. 792,312.

PATENTED JUNE 13, 1905.

C. F. BUSH.  
IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM.  
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 10, 1904.

Fig. 1.

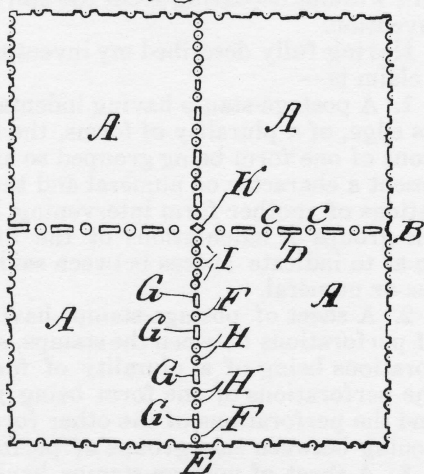


Fig. 2.

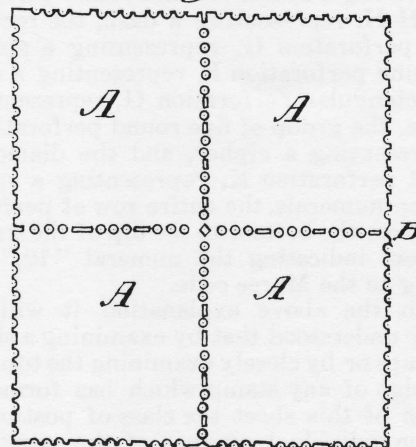


Fig. 3.

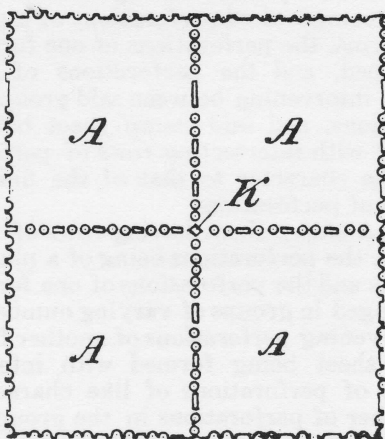
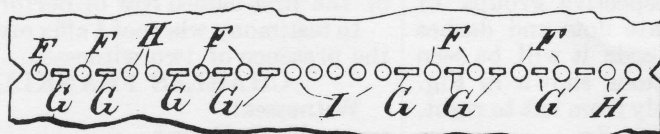
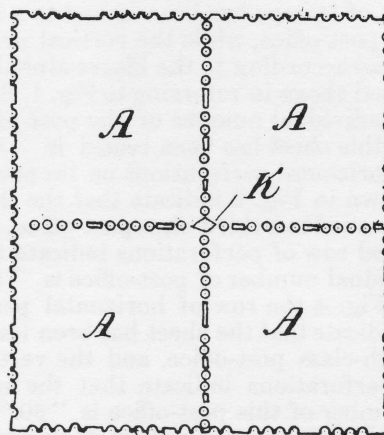


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

D. H. Butler  
E. E. Potter.

Fig. 5.

Inventor  
C. F. Bush,  
By A. C. Everett & Co.  
Attorneys.



office. The vertical line of perforations E, reading from the bottom upwardly, is composed of the round perforation F, representing a dot, a rectangular perforation G, representing a space, and two dots H, representing a dash, the rectangular perforations G, representing a space, the two round perforations H H, representing a dash, the rectangular perforation G, representing a space, the round perforation F, representing a dot, the rectangular perforation G, representing a space, the group of five round perforations I, representing a cipher, and the diamond-shaped perforation K, representing a space between numerals, the entire row of perforations from the bottom to the top of the stamp therefore indicating the numeral "10," according to the Morse code.

With the above explanation it will be readily understood that by examining a sheet of stamps or by closely examining the top and side edge of any stamp which has formed a portion of this sheet the class of post-office and the individual number of the same can be immediately determined, since the separating of the sheet along the rows of perforations divides such rows centrally and one-half of each perforation remains as a means of identification in the edge of each stamp.

In Fig. 2 of the drawings the round perforations on the horizontal line indicate that this sheet of stamps has been issued to a second-class post-office, while the vertical perforations read according to the Morse alphabet, as indicated above in referring to Fig. 1, show that the individual number of the post-office to which this sheet has been issued is "50," and the horizontal perforations on the partial sheet shown in Fig. 3 indicate that the sheet has been issued to a third-class post-office, and the vertical row of perforations indicate that the individual number of post-office is "10," while in Fig. 4 the row of horizontal perforations indicate that the sheet has been issued to a fourth-class post-office, and the vertical row of perforations indicate that the individual number of this post-office is "50."

Fig. 5 shows a part of a sheet of stamps in which the perforations indicate the numerals "204," and as the respective groups of round perforations indicate dots and dashes according to the Morse code it will be seen that the row of perforations shown in Fig. 5, being read consecutively from left to right, represent the numeral "204."

From the foregoing it will be obvious that

as I propose to represent numerals by properly-spaced groups of characteristic perforations the particular form of the perforations representing the dots, dashes, and spaces and of the perforations which represent the spaces between numerals may be varied at will without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A postage-stamp having indentations on its edge, of a plurality of forms, the indentations of one form being grouped so as to represent a character or numeral and the indentations of another form intervening between the groups of indentations of the first form so as to indicate spaces between said character or numeral.

2. A sheet of postage-stamps having rows of perforations between the stamps, said perforations being of a plurality of forms and the perforations of one form being grouped and the perforations of the other form intervening between said groups of perforations.

3. A sheet of postage-stamps having rows of perforations composed of perforations of a plurality of forms, the perforations of one kind being arranged in groups, of different numbers of perforations, and perforations of another kind intervening between said groups.

4. A stamp-sheet having rows of perforations composed of perforations of a plurality of forms, the perforations of one form being grouped, and the perforations of another form intervening between said groups of perforations, and said stamp-sheet being provided with intersecting rows of perforations of like character to that of the first-named rows of perforations.

5. A stamp-sheet having rows of perforations, the perforations being of a plurality of forms and the perforations of one form being arranged in groups of varying numbers, with intervening perforations of another form and said sheet being formed with intersecting rows of perforations of like character, the number of perforations in the groups of the intersecting row of perforations differing from the number of perforations in the groups of the first-named row of perforations.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES FRANKLIN BUSH.

Witnesses:

H. C. EVERT,

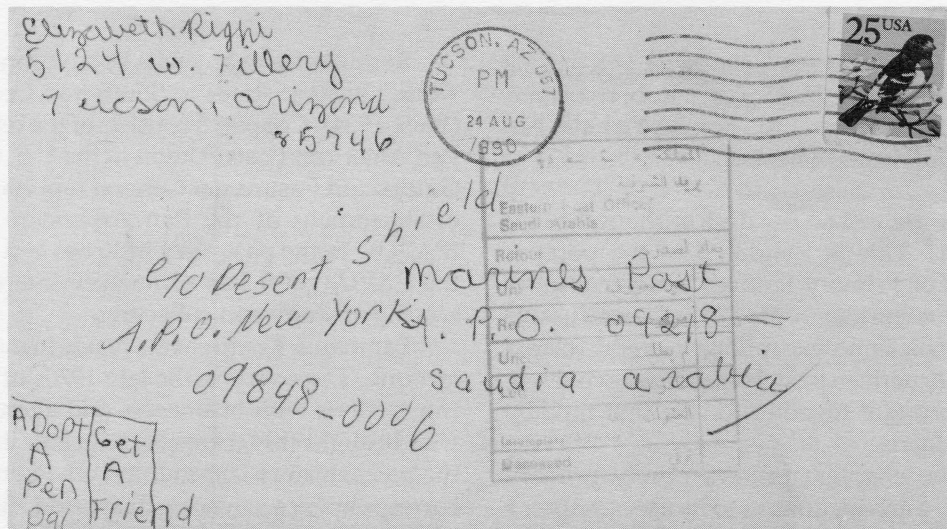
E. E. POTTER.

This patent discloses a scheme for identifying stamps sold from individual post offices by employing different perforations for the stamps sold by the several post offices. The perforations are arranged in the Morse code pattern—a series of dots and dashes—which would spell out the information desired for identifying purposes.



# FEATURE COVERS

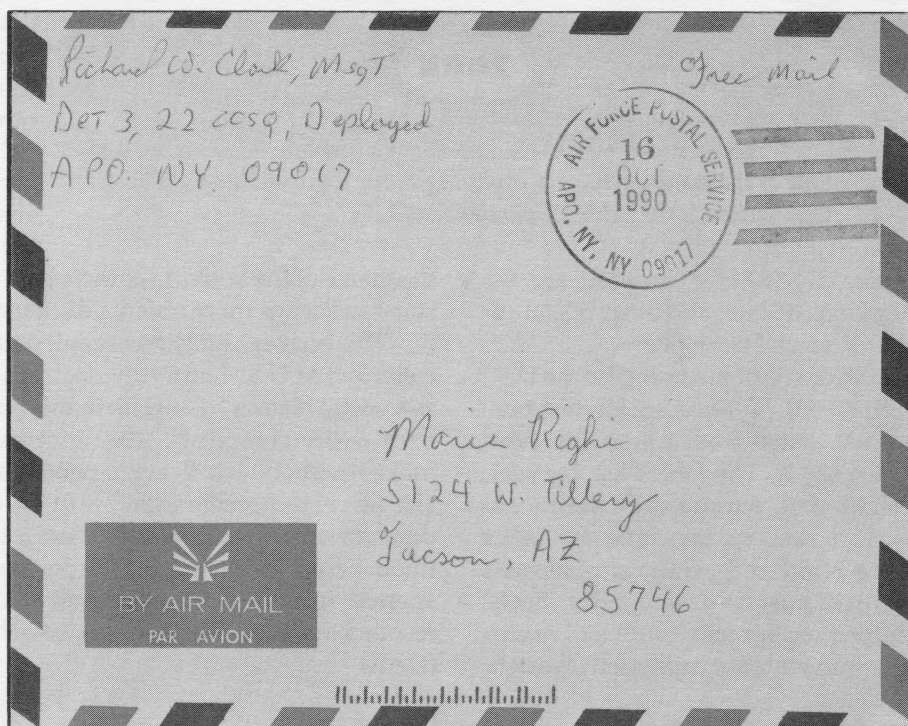
## OPERATION DESERT SHIELD



Shortly after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, President Bush ordered U.S. troops to Saudi Arabia to deter further Iraqi aggression and to defend the Saudi oil fields.

Mail to the U.S. troops became an immediate concern to the families and soldiers. The top cover was mailed from Tucson, AZ to Operation Desert Shield in Saudi Arabia on August 24th. It was received by the Eastern Post Office, Saudi Arabia which applied the handstamp, "Incomplete Address" and the letter was returned to the sender. How could the Saudis not have known where to deliver a letter addressed to Operation Desert Shield?

Forty-two military APOs and FPOs were established in August for Operation Desert Shield. Finally, on September 12th Postmaster General, one day ahead of Congress, granted the franking privilege to U.S. soldiers. The cover below shows use of the franking privilege from Operation Desert Shield APO 09017 to Arizona. For the first time, the franking privilege was extended to U.S. armed forces *not* under combat.





# BOOK REVIEWS

*A Sourcebook for Postal Relations between the U.S. and the Countries of the Western Hemisphere*, Robert Dalton Harris, The Printer's Stone, Ltd., Box 30, Fishkill, NY 12524. 280 pgs, \$50 from publisher.

This volume arrived on my desk without the fanfare it deserves. This is Volume 5 of the popular Postilion Series of Primary Sources which compiles associated information together in a valuable and usable format. This book is no exception. Several related subjects on Pan American postal relations are covered, compiled and brought together for the first time by Robert Dalton Harris.

The first two chapters present purely primary source data with introductions as to its use. Chapter 1 is an annotated calendar with abstracts of Congressional Documents relating to the development of postal communication among the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

In chapter 2 are selections of postal conventions taken from the annotated Superintendent of Foreign Mails chief clerk's copy of "Postal Conventions between the United States and Foreign Countries to September 31, 1874." Included are the extracts between the United States and other postal administrations of the Western Hemisphere.

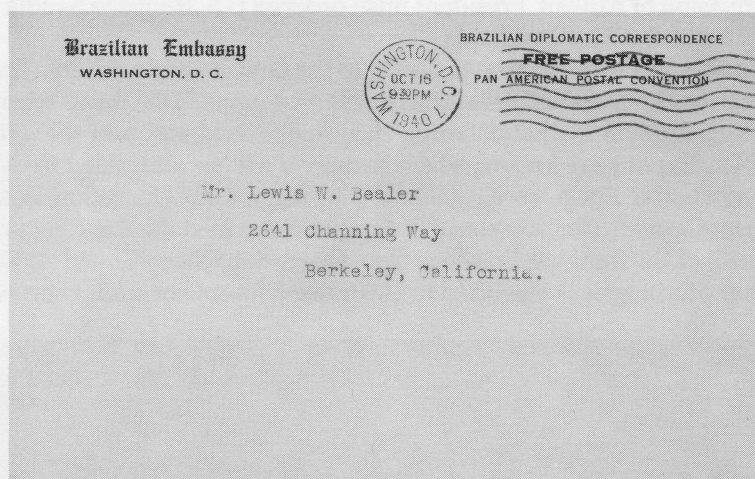
Most useful are the charts of incoming (to the U.S.) rates and fees (1881-1953) of Western Hemisphere countries alphabetically listed from Antigua to West Indies, Danish in chapter 3. The tables list, by year, letter postage, weight unit, surtax, each additional weight unit, post card rate, surtax, rates for other articles including the blind and prints; airmail rates and weight unit, airmail post cards and letter sheets; registry fees and return receipt fees. Both native currency and centime equivalents are expressed throughout.

Reprinted as chapter 4 is Delf Norona's pioneering work, "Postage Rates to South and Central America (1845-1934). Chapter 5 consists of the references to the Pan American Postal Union in the U.S. Official Postal Guides and Postmaster General reports since the 1921 establishment of the Pan American Postal Union (PAPU). In the past, very little has been written about the PAPU, yet it has some very interesting aspects worthy of study and collecting.

Lanman & Kemp covers residue in many, many collections. Discovery in the late 1970s of almost 62,000 transactions with businesses and agents in 96 countries brought this correspondence to the attention of the postal history community. The Lanman & Kemp correspondence, covering the period 1851-1884, is the subject of chapter 6,

illustrating the relationship between commercial international correspondence and postal communications.

Finally, chapter 7 is a review of *Love in the Time of Cholera: Fiction and the Posts in Columbia*. Both the review and the Lanman & Kemp data were contributed by Harris' wife and partner, Diane DeBlois, and are essential to the development of



*One of the many avenues of exploring in the Pan American Postal Convention is the field of diplomatic mail.*

the theme of the book. Like me, you'll want to read the story and learn more about a difficult time in history.

This book is highly recommended to students and collectors of U.S., Latin American, and British American postal history. The data in this book can not have been easily compiled. The information it contains makes this book worth every penny of the \$50 price. It also serves as a stellar example of the work that can be done for other geo-political postal interests. The Postilion Series of Primary Sources has become a respected leader of bringing essential postal history resources to the collectors and postal history students. (DAK)

*Colorado Post Offices, 1859-1989* by William H. Bauer, James L. Ozment, and John H. Willard. Colorado Railroad Museum, P.O. Box 10, Golden, CO 80402. 280 pp + i-viii, illustrated, hard-bound, \$40.

This is an excellent post office book that gets my highest recommendation in its class. This slick, visually appealing production employs a format that other state post office listings could emulate. This book is more than a simple list of Colorado post offices. Yes, there is the obligatory alphabetical list of Colorado post offices with county, dates of establishment and discontinuance, and remarks information. This easy-to-use section of the book comprises just over half the text. The remaining portion of the book is devoted to important aspects of Colorado post office development and organization.

The latter part of the book includes four sections. Section B is an introduction and listing of community post offices, branches, stations, rural and commemorative offices including mailers' postmark permits issued and tourists' cachets. Especially impressive and welcome is the list of stations and branches of Colorado post offices arranged by parent office. It's easy to trace the growth and development of a city like Denver by skillfully using this essential list.

Section C is the history of zip codes in Colorado. Largely ignored in other books,

this section provides the basis for developing a modern postal history topic.

A list of post offices by county is provided in Section D. Included in this section's narrative are eight handy maps illustrating the county boundary changes.

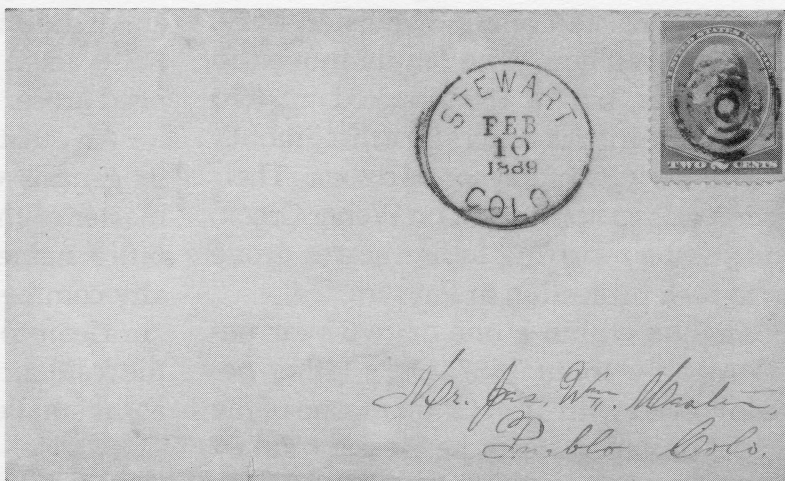
Section E consists of Colorado rural free delivery routes. An extensive bibliography completes the book.

It's obvious that this book has been thoughtfully documented and constructed. The organizational work involved in producing this volume is very apparent. Illustrations of covers, post cards, post offices, cancellations and maps are sprinkled throughout the book.

Not only is this book recommended to Colorado postal historians, it is also recommended as a model of its positive features and formats to anyone involved in producing state post office listings.

**Mystery of the week:** Where is the highest post office in the world? The full color dust jacket illustrates a post card on the front cover with the caption, "Summit of Mt. McClellan, Colorado. Highest Post Office in the World." The picture is of a half dozen clapboard buildings and a steam locomotive. One of the buildings is painted with the words "POST OFFICE." What is the name of this post office? (DAK)

*Stewart, Bent County, Colorado,  
February 10, 1889 to Pueblo,  
Colorado. Stewart post office was  
established April 23, 1888 and  
discontinued April 25, 1899.*





## Ola Young, Postmaster from the Pleasant Valley "War"

by William Alexander

*(This article was written before the author's death in 1978)*

The record for the longest tenured postmaster in Arizona is held by the late Miss Ola Young. According to the *ARIZONA REPUBLIC*, her service of forty-nine years and seven months "ranks second in the history of the post office department." This must be an allusion to postmasters only. Others have served the department longer, although not in the capacity of postmaster. (See the article on Leonard Redfield in the Summer, 1990 issue of *THE HELIOGRAPH*) At the Young post office, "Miss Ola's" term of service was matched by that of her helpmate and older sister, Elizabeth, known to everyone as Miss Betty.

But Miss Ola Young is perhaps better known to the populace, in general, for her and her father's connection with the controversial and infamous Pleasant Valley "War" than for her other activities. Many of the pioneer families were embroiled in some type of hair-raising doings, even if most were not so extensively publicized.

Miss Ola was born in Watertown, Missouri, apparently in 1875. She was one of four children born to Silas W. Young; besides Betty, the family consisted of another sister, Katy, and brother William. The family moved to Mason, Texas, but in 1888 packed up two four-horse prairie schooners for a three month trek to the vicinity of Payson, Arizona. Their intention was to homestead on Weber Creek, but one of the recurring Indian scares drove them to seek protection in Payson.

Sometime within a one or two year period, probably about 1887, Ola's father became involved with Tom Graham, one of the principal protagonists in the Pleasant Valley

War. Mr. Young served as Graham's ranch foreman. In 1889, S.W. Young did take over the management of Graham's cattle on shares when Graham left the valley for Tempe. It was this year that Young's family followed him to Pleasant Valley, a picturesque oval fifty miles in length by twenty miles wide. As the cattle herd increased over the years, brands were established for each of the Young children.

Ola Young homesteaded the Graham Ranch and became actively involved in the community. Her initial participation was as the first teacher in the first schoolhouse in the valley which was erected by her father. Miss

---

*The newly established Young post office...for forty years was known as the smallest post office in the United States.*

---

Ola recalled the "school was a little log house, and it didn't have a window or a floor." Miss Betty acted as substitute teacher when the need arose.

An outstanding public service career had its genesis when Ola became the first postmaster of the newly established Young post office, named in honor of her family. It actually commenced operation on June 25, 1890 "in a lean-to just six by six feet and attached to the residence. For forty years this was known as the smallest post office in the United States.

In the beginning, mail was delivered weekly from Payson over forty miles of rough trails by Bob Reed. In an apparent reference to a somewhat later era, some accounts say the mail "was carried by stage coach and on horseback between Globe and Young for thirty-five years."

The post office was later moved to one end of Hogland's store, still extant, complete with hand-operated gas pumps. Ola and Betty Young lived next door to this site.

Miss Ola took her duties seriously, fulfilling the spirit as well as the regulations of her position. She was ready to provide people with their mail at any hour, day or night, since the far-flung settlers served by the Young post office couldn't not always adjust their trips to coincide with normal business hours. Being from a pioneer family herself, Ola undoubtedly had an abiding appreciation for their long hours of labor and for the importance of the mail in their lives.

Ola's other community activities included membership in the Young Baptist Church;

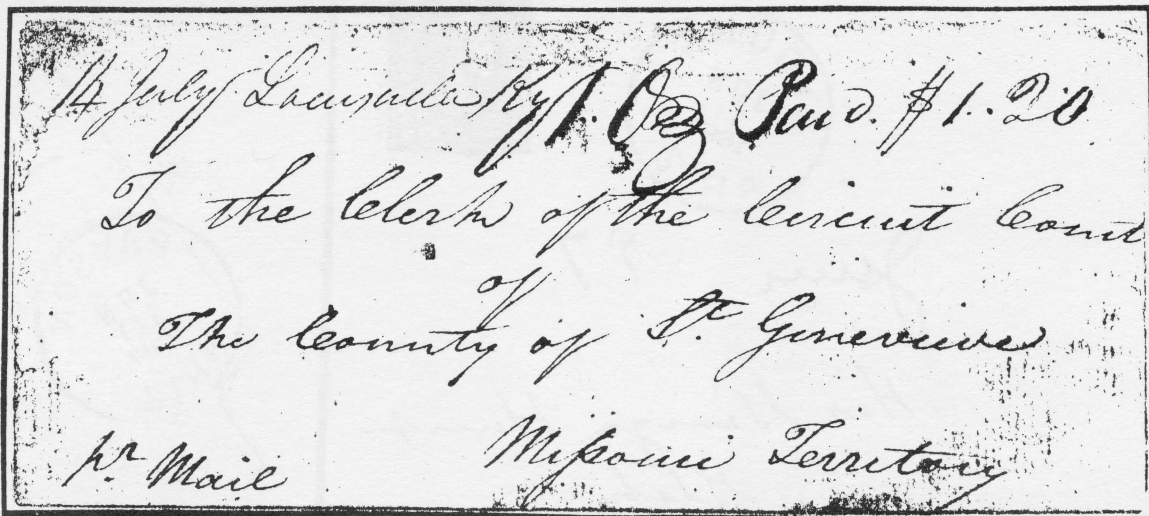
Ola and Betty had deeded over the land to the community for both the church and the cemetery. Ola was also a member of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association and a fifty year member of the White Mountain Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star and Globe.

Upon her retirement, the community honored her with a banquet at which she was presented a medal commemorating her long and outstanding service. But her career also had attracted national interest. James A. Farley, Postmaster General, sent Miss Ola a congratulatory letter and autographed photograph. Tributes came from all over. Miss Ola proudly wore the silver medal presented to her by the government on a chain around her neck.

Betty Young, who labored those many years in the Young post office with her sister, died in Phoenix on July 30, 1956 at the age of 84. That same year, Ola quietly took her leave of Young to live with a niece in Scottsdale. Her long, full life came to an end on October 10, 1966 in her ninety-first year.

### THE EMBRYO METROPOLIS by Thomas J. Alexander

Louisville, Kentucky, 1815 War Rate

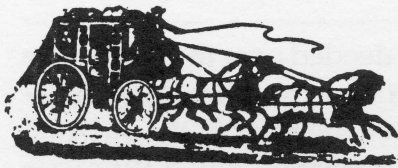


A heavy legal document to Missouri Territory, which weighed 1 ounce. The mail route from Louisville to Ste. Genevieve exceeded 300 miles. Under the Act of 1799 the basic rate for a single letter traveling this distance was 20¢; one that weighed 1 ounce was charged four single rates. Under the "War Rate" act of 1814, all basic rates were increased 50%. Thus  $4 \times 20¢ = 80¢$  plus 50% (40¢) = \$1.20.



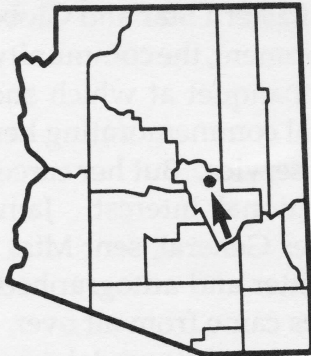
# WESTERN POSTAL HISTORY MUSEUM

TUCSON, ARIZONA



## YOUNG

ARIZONA TERRITORIAL POST OFFICE

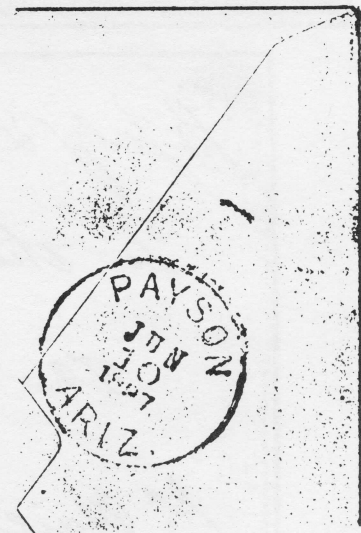
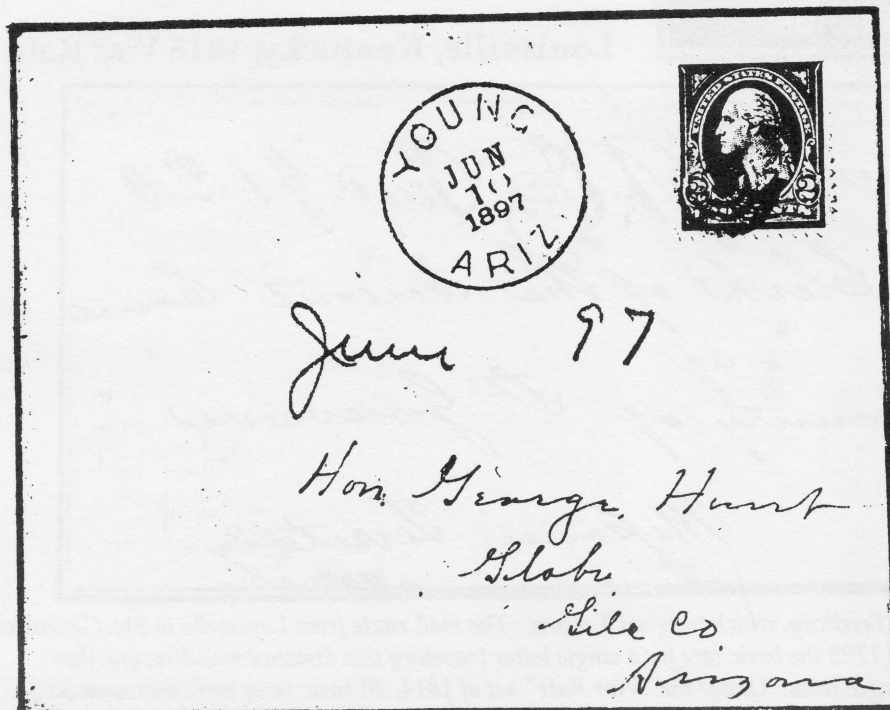


YOUNG POST OFFICE IN NORTH-CENTRAL GILA COUNTY WAS ESTABLISHED JUNE 25, 1890, WITH MISS OLA YOUNG AS POSTMISTRESS. SHE WAS ONLY 15 AT TIME OF APPOINTMENT AND SERVED FOR NEARLY 50 YEARS. THE AREA HAD BEEN CALLED PLEASANT VALLEY AS EARLY AS 1869, BUT THIS NAME FOR THE POST OFFICE WAS REJECTED TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH AN AREA OF THAT NAME NEAR FLAGSTAFF. STRANGELY ENOUGH THIS OTHER LOCATION NEVER HAD A TERRITORIAL POST OFFICE OF THAT NAME.

SILAS W. YOUNG HAD BROUGHT HIS FAMILY FROM TEXAS PRIOR TO 1890. HE WAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE GRAHAMS OF THE FAMOUS GRAHAM-TEWKSBURY FEUD, WHICH CLAIMED AT LEAST 19 LIVES AND ONLY ENDED

IN 1892 WHEN TOM, THE LAST OF THE GRAHAMS WAS KILLED IN TEMPE, WHERE HE HAD MOVED. THE VILLAGE OF YOUNG BECAME THE CENTER OF A RELATIVELY PEACEFUL COMMUNITY. THE YOUNG FAMILY BECAME PROMINENT RANCHERS.

THE DAILY BULLETIN OF ORDERS AFFECTING THE POSTAL SERVICE, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1890, RECORDS THAT THE YOUNG POST OFFICE INITIALLY RECEIVED MAIL BY SPECIAL SERVICE FROM HOLBROOK, 100 MILES NORTH EAST. A LATER SOURCE STATES THE MAIL WAS BROUGHT IN WEEKLY OVER A ROUGH TRAIL FROM PAYSON. OUR ILLUSTRATIVE COVER POSTMARKED JUNE 10, 1897 AT YOUNG HAS A PAYSON BACKSTAMP OF THE SAME DATE, INDICATING IT PROBABLY WENT OVER THIS TRAIL ROUTE. ADDRESSED TO GLOBE, IT PROBABLY REACHED ITS DESTINATION OVER THE ROAD WHICH FOLLOWED TONTO CREEK DOWN TO THE SALT RIVER AND THENCE TO GLOBE.



The HELIOGRAPH #17

Winter 1991

FEW

# ARIZONA STATEHOOD POST OFFICES \$ POSTMASTERS, 1912—1979

(continued from *The Heliograph* #15)**G****GADSDEN**

William M. Davison	Aug 10, 1915
Ray G. Chaney	Nov 7, 1916
Mrs. Nora K. Lenahan	Mar 19, 1918
Mrs. Alta C. DeBerry	Feb 12, 1919
Ernest H. Edens	Aug 23, 1919
John H. Haynes	Apr 10, 1922
Mrs. Helen M. Haynes	Jan 1, 1944
Mrs. Helen Butterworth	Feb 16, 1946
Mrs. Laura V. Guthrie	Jun 23, 1961
Mrs. Cora O. Piceno	Oct 7, 1977

Named for U.S. Secretary of State James Gadsden who negotiated the Gadsden Treaty with Mexico. All of Arizona south of the Gila River was purchased from Mexico for \$10 million.

**GANADO (1883)**

Kathleen M. Neubert	Mar 1, 1910
Elias H. Armijo	Jan 31, 1913
Walter J. Codington	Mar 1, 1914
Donald M. Shillingburg	May 1, 1916
Mrs. Barbara H. Goodman	Apr 1, 1919
Mrs. Barbara H. Meyers	NCM Oct 6, 1926
Mrs. Barbara H. Goodman	Jan 16, 1928

*Resumed former name after divorce*

Mrs. Maudy M. Looney	Jan 21, 1944
Joseph M. Danoff	Aug 14, 1964*
Mrs. Irmgard Looney	CIC Feb 12, 1965
Mrs. Lora L. Slade	Feb 26, 1965*
B. Hugh Mullins	Jul 7, 1967
Irmgard E. Looney	Jul 31, 1976
Mrs. Dorothy E. Tinnin	OIC Mar 24, 1978
Carlos H. Esparza	Aug 12, 1978

**YUMA**

Located on the Navajo Indian Reservation. The name is Spanish for "cattle." The Navajo Indians raised sheep and cattle in this area.

**GARCES (1911)**

Richard M. Johnson
Mrs. Eva E. Johnson
<i>Discontinued</i>

John F. Ashworth  
*Discontinued*

**COCHISE**

May 31, 1911
Mar 1, 1916
Feb 28, 1923
<i>Mail to Hereford</i>
Dec 13, 1923
June 15, 1926
<i>Mail to Hereford</i>

Palmerlee was renamed Garces on April 12, 1911, which was also the appointment date of Richard M. Johnson. However, PM Johnson did not take possession of the PO until May 31; in the interim it was still Palmerlee.

Named for Father Garces, a Franciscan monk known as "the Patron Saint of Arizona" who built many missions in the southwest. He was murdered by Indians in the revolt of 1781.

*Garces is now a ghost town.*

**GARDEN CANYON**

William M. Carmichael
Mrs. Lillian S. Fry

*Name changed to FRY*

**COCHISE**

Apr 29, 1919
Feb 14, 1934
Apr 1, 1937

The produce gardens for Fort Huachuca were located in this canyon.

**GERONIMO (1896)**

Mrs. Bessie Windham
William H. Sexton
John G. Willis
Mrs. Ruth H. Willis
<i>Discontinued</i>

**GRAHAM**

Dec 5, 1911
Apr 1, 1921
Oct 1, 1921
Jun 1, 1949
May 31, 1956
<i>Mail to Fort Thomas</i>



Named for the famous Indian Chief. His real name was Goklyia or "one who yawns." When his braves would attack the Mexican soldiers they would scream "Geronimo" to frighten the enemy. Thereafter the Indian Chief was called Geronimo which is Spanish for "Jerome."

**GIBSON**

*See Rowood*

**PIMA****GILA BEND (1871)**

Mrs. Mamie McIntyre	Jul 25, 1909
U.L. Logan	May 1, 1914
Elfreda M. McIntyre	Sep 30, 1916
Mrs. Bessie J. Rhodes	Jan 27, 1928*
Frank A. Rhodes	Oct 16, 1928
Billy H. Conley	Mar 31, 1946
Mrs. Ollie A. Caldwell	Jun 30, 1946
Mrs. Ollie A. Carter NCM	May 15, 1954
Mrs. Ethel M. Green	May 31, 1954
Winifred W. Conley	Dec 31, 1973

The Gila River makes a sweeping bend north of here. See the Air Mail section for the Zeppelin drop mail here in 1924.

Elfreda McIntyre, born in Gila Bend in 1896, was one of Mamie (and Alexander) McIntyre's five children. When the PO was made a second class office it became mandatory that the PM undergo an examination, an ordeal PM Mamie was reluctant to undertake. Although Elfreda was quite familiar with the PO work, having managed it during her mother's tenure, she was as yet too young to become PM.

The Logans, upon arriving in Gila Bend 1911, became friends of the McIntyres. When the examination/juvenility problem reared its head, Mr. Logan offered to front for Elfreda. He passed the test and officially became PM, but it was Elfreda who continued to run the PO. Upon reaching her majority, Elfreda became PM in name as well as fact. (Information supplied in a personal communication to the senior author by Mrs. U.L. Logan, Sr.)

**GILBERT**

David H. Butler	Oct 4, 1912
Arthur W. Ayers	May 6, 1913
Thomas E. Spindle	Apr 29, 1914
Miss Ethel M. Hoffman	Apr 6, 1916
Mrs. Ethel M. Lacy NCM	Nov 3, 1917
Marguerite Shultz	Sep 6, 1918*
Mrs. Ethel M. Lacy	Apr 8, 1919

**MARICOPA**

Forrest F. Clare	Oct 1, 1924*
Mrs. Freda B. Irwin	Nov 8, 1924
Mrs. Winnie M. Johnson	Oct 31, 1933
Mary Harmon CIC	Jun 30, 1963
Mrs. Violet F. Shuman	Aug 2, 1963*
Nolan G. Mack	Oct 22, 1965

Robert Bilbert donated the land for this community. Do not confuse with the Territorial PO Gilbert in Yavapai County, 1899-1903. City delivery established Oct 6, 1979.

**GILLESPIE DAM**

Edward F. Holland  
*Discontinued*

**MARICOPA**

Nov 2, 1925  
Nov 30, 1927  
*Mail to Arlington*

Frank A. Gillespie of Oklahoma constructed a dam here in 1921.

**GLEESON (1900)**

Mrs. Mattie J. Lannon  
Mrs. Elizabeth Sullivan  
Michael H. O'Connor  
Louis F. Kuchenbecker  
*Discontinued*

**COCHISE**

Jul 18, 1911  
Sep 30, 1919  
Oct 1, 1921  
Jan 1, 1938  
Mar 31, 1939  
*Mail to Elfrida*

Named for Irishman John Gleeson whose wife maintained a boarding house. Formerly called Turquoise for the Turquoise Mines now owned by Tiffany & Co. of New York. At times the mines are still worked when the company needs turquoise. A few people continue to live among the ruins of the settlement.

**GLENBAR**

*Formerly Fairview*

Lehi Larson, Jr.  
James A. Larson  
Meredith J. Ferguson  
Von L. McBride  
Mrs. Rose E. Ferguson  
Mrs. Mahala D. Palmer  
Mrs. Edith Davis  
Ether McBride  
*Discontinued*

**GRAHAM**

Jan 10, 1918  
Aug 9, 1919  
May 12, 1922  
May 14, 1934  
Oct 14, 1935  
Nov 7, 1942  
Jun 30, 1947\*  
Aug 31, 1947  
May 31, 1956  
*Mail to Pima*

When the former name of Fairview had to be changed because of another PO with that name, Scottish settlers chose Glenbar, the Scottish town from which they came.

**GLENDALE (1892)**

Victor E. Messinger  
Josiah W. Hawks  
Harry G. White  
Joe H. Little  
Ralph H. Trueblood  
Joseph O. Teague  
Ralph H. Trueblood  
*Returned from military leave*  
Kenneth J. Repp  
A. Leroy Brewer CIC  
Richard J. Thompson

**MARICOPA**

Aug 10, 1899  
Feb 19, 1914  
Mar 30, 1923  
Apr 20, 1934  
Mar 1, 1943  
Jul 1, 1944\*  
Jan 31, 1946  
  
Jun 23, 1961  
Jun 30, 1972  
Sep 29, 1973

City delivery began on Dec 1, 1920 with one carrier.  
Mr. Thompson is married to Mary Crenna Thompson,  
PM at Litchfield Park.

**GLOBE (1876)**

Frank P. Burnet  
Wilson T. Wright  
Charles J. Alden  
Velasco C. Murphy  
Martin L. Brewton  
Johnray Egelhoff OIC  
Stark E. Stephenson

**GILA**

Apr 6, 1910  
Apr 4, 1914  
May 31, 1922  
Jul 9, 1935  
Aug 31, 1951  
Oct 7, 1977  
May 5, 1978

Named for the Globe Mine, so called, it is said, because a large boulder of silver in the shape of a globe led to the discovery of the mine.

**GOLCONDA (1909)**

Arthur L. Launer  
Robert L. Wood  
Lura Paddock  
John V. Wanvig, Jr.  
*Discontinued*

**MOHAVE**

May 6, 1910  
Apr 1, 1916  
Jan 19, 1917\*  
Jan 1, 1918  
Feb 28, 1918  
*Mail to Chloride*

Named for the Golconda Mine which was destroyed by fire in 1918 and lay idle for many years. Lately there has been some activity. Golconda was a city of great wealth in India.

**GOLDEN PALISADES**

Arthur H. Elliot  
*Discontinued*

**PINAL**

Apr 23, 1915  
Feb 28, 1918  
*Mail to Casa Grande*

**GOLDROAD (1906)**

Mrs. Edmonia B. Ayres  
Anna M. Beaton  
William Beaton  
Frederick B. McElroy  
Arnold Schwartz  
Tom Patterson  
*Discontinued*

**MOHAVE**

Aug 27, 1911  
Jul 8, 1913  
Oct 1, 1915  
Apr 1, 1923\*  
Jul 24, 1923\*  
Feb 1, 1924\*  
Jun 30, 1925  
*Mail to Kingman*  
Jan 7, 1938  
Oct 1, 1939  
Sep 30, 1941\*  
Jun 30, 1942  
Oct 15, 1942  
*Mail to Kingman*

Newton S. Lanier  
Edward A. Motz  
Mildred D. Leichsenring  
John D. Fansler  
*Discontinued*

Named for the famous Goldroad mining area. In 1949 the deserted community was razed to save taxes.

**GOODWIN (1894)**

William H. Johnson  
*Discontinued*

**YAVAPAI**

Nov 21, 1905  
Feb 28, 1915  
*Mail to Maxton*

*Formerly Venezia*

Mrs. Marie A. Balmes  
*Discontinued*

Jun 1, 1935  
Sep 30, 1943  
*Mail to Prescott*

Named for John A. Goodwin, first governor of Arizona Territory, in hopes it would be the first Territorial Capitol. The PO played hop-sotch. In 1894 it was Goodwin then it was consolidated with Maxton five miles northward (1915). Then the PO was moved to and renamed Venezia three miles north of Goodwin (1916). Finally (1935) it was moved back to Goodwin which today is a ghost town. See also under Bolada. There also was a Goodwin PO in Graham County 1875-1880.

**GOODYEAR**

G. Lindley Gollands  
Clarence L. Russell  
William L. Crossett  
Frank E. Gassaway

**MARICOPA**

Apr 1, 1919  
May 1, 1920  
May 7, 1923  
May 5, 1924



Mrs. Kathleen B. Patterson	Feb 3, 1927
Mrs. Cosette G. Cotten	May 1, 1930
Edward N. Basha	Jun 30, 1934
Joaquin M. Escandon	Jun 30, 1937
Mrs. Mary B. Felix	Jul 1, 1939
<i>Discontinued</i>	Feb 15, 1941
	<i>Mail to Chandler</i>
Mrs. Marie A. Jenner	Apr 12, 1945
George S. Leopard	Aug 15, 1945*
Mrs. Christine F. Atkins	May 26, 1947

Named for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. which owned much land here and experimented in the raising of Egyptian long-staple cotton, thus originating the great cotton industry in Arizona today. Goodyear sold out in 1944. City delivery was established September 17, 1960.

<u>GORDON</u>	<u>GILA</u>
Mrs. Katie L. Payne	Dec 8, 1913
<i>Discontinued</i>	Nov 15, 1915
	<i>Mail to Payson</i>

A settler named Gordon lived here about 1885.

<u>GRAND CANYON (1902)</u>	<u>COCONINO</u>
Louisa Ferrall	May 23, 1908
Lannes L. Ferrall	Apr 27, 1916
Charles M. Donohoe	Jul 1, 1922*
Lannes L. Ferrall	Jan 4, 1923
James E. Kintner	May 7, 1923
James A. Metzger	Apr 18, 1928
Davis E. Hart	Sep 30, 1963
J. Fred Bart	Dec 27, 1968
Lewis W. Layman	Oct 25, 1975
Linda A. Kukal	May 7, 1977

Probably the outstanding tourist attraction is the U.S. Read any good encyclopedia for the great story of its wonders. On June 30, 1956 two passenger planes collided in bright daylight and fell into a remote section near Temple Butte. TWA flight 2 from San Francisco carried 70 persons while United DC7 had 58 persons. Helicopter rescue flights found all dead. Postal inspectors found 148 pieces of mail which were processed at Flagstaff PO. Each piece was handstamped "DAMAGED IN HANDLING IN THE POSTAL SERVICE." Only about seven pieces are known today.

<u>GRAND CANYON CAVERNS RB—</u>	
<u>Peach Springs</u>	<u>COCONINO</u>
<i>Established</i>	Mar 29, 1972
<i>Discontinued</i>	Mar 29, 1974

<u>GRAND GULCH</u>	<u>MOHAVE</u>
Samuel R. Gallaway	Oct 20, 1916
<i>No further official record.</i>	
<i>Probable never opened.</i>	

<u>GRAY MOUNTAIN RB—Flagstaff</u>	
<u>COCONINO</u>	
<i>Established</i>	Nov 1, 1961
<i>Changed to CPO</i>	Jul 10, 1976

<u>GREASEWOOD RB—Ganado</u>	<u>NAVAJO</u>
<i>Established</i>	Oct 1, 1960
<i>Changed to CPO</i>	Jul 10, 1976

Located on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Greasewood is a species of the spinach family but much larger and woodier. It thrives in the alkaline soils of Arizona. It makes good firewood.

<u>GREATERVILLE (1879)</u>	<u>PIMA</u>
Daniel Johnson	Jul 20, 1908
Lincoln F. Robinson	Jun 8, 1912
Joaquin F. Mendoza	Apr 19, 1913
Margaret M. Bush	Jun 28, 1917
Patrick J. Coyne	Mar 14, 1919
Leroy E. Jones	Apr 8, 1929
<i>Discontinued</i>	Jun 30, 1946
	<i>Mail to Sonoita</i>

Said to be named for an early placer miner named Greater. There was gold rush here in 1874 but by 1881 the ore petered out. Only a few Mexican families remain today.

<u>GREEN VALLEY</u>	<u>PIMA</u>
Mrs. Katherine M. Heyl	Jun 20, 1964
Manuel Herrara, Jr.	Aug 28, 1976
Dick Dreyfuss OIC	Nov 10, 1979

This town is a new development of the last thirty years. It has grown fast as a retirement community due to national advertising.

Prior to the establishment of this PO, mail for Green Valley residents was picked up at the Sahuarita PO and then held for residents in the management office of the Maxon Constr. Co., initial developers of the area. City delivery of mail was established on Jun 14, 1969.

### GREENWAY RURAL Sta.—TucsonPIMA

*Formerly Pastime Park RS*

*Name changed* Dec 1, 1929

*Changed to BR* Feb 15, 1955

*Changed to Sta.—Tucson* Sep 25, 1963

*Discontinued* Jul 1, 1972

Located in the U.S. Veterans Hospital in Tucson. Named for John Campbell Greenway (1872-1926)—Rough Rider, mining engineer, developer of the Ajo copper mines, designer of the town of Ajo and Regent, University of Arizona. A statue of this pioneer was unveiled in Statuary Hall, Washington, DC in recognition of his contributions to the growth of Arizona. The other original casting of the statue stands outside the Arizona Heritage Center in Tucson.

### GREER (1898)

Mrs. Mollie Butler

Mrs. Atella W. Haws

John C. Wiltbank

Mrs. Afton H. Wiltbank

Mrs. Florence G. Crosby

Mrs. Alice May Lloyd

### APACHE

Feb 28, 1911

Nov 8, 1924

Jan 4, 1926

Mar 31, 1958\*

Jun 11, 1959

Jun 12, 1971

Named in honor of Americus Vespucius Greer, an early settler who laid out other communities in Arizona. This is now a fishing and resort center.

### GROOM CREEK (1901)

John C. Shafter

*Discontinued*

John C. Shafter

*Discontinued*

John M. Thomas

Mrs. Viola C. George

*Discontinued*

### YAVAPAI

Jul 22, 1903

Jul 15, 1913

*Mail to Prescott*

Mar 23, 1915

Nov 30, 1918

*Mail to Prescott*

Dec 22, 1938

Feb 10, 1941

Jan 31, 1942

*Mail to Prescott*

Named for Col. Robert Groom of Kentucky, an early resident who was a member of the first Arizona Territorial Legislature.

### GUADALUPE RB—Tempe MARICOPA

*Established*

Oct 16, 1952

*Changed to CPO—Tempe*

Jul 10, 1976

Named for the Virgin of Guadalupe. This village was settled by the Yaqui Indians who fled Mexico to escape subjugation by President Porfiro Diaz.

### GUNNERY BASE BR.—Ajo PIMA

*Established*

Jan 15, 1943

*Discontinued*

Sep 30, 1947

### GUTHRIE (1901)

John H. Brown

*Discontinued*

### GREENLEE

May 17, 1906

Aug 15, 1922

*Mail to Clifton*

Said to be named for Sheriff Guthrie Smith.

## H

### HACKBERRY (1878)

William L. Kayser

Charles K. Ridenour

William L. Kayser

Minnie M. Kayser

Mrs. Minnie K. Meng NCM

Mrs. Alma G. Kayser

Robert W. Kayser

Mrs. Mildred S. Buckley

Mrs. Sadie M. Bacon

Mrs. Sadie M. Richard NCM

Mrs. Sadie M. Bacon NC

*Name changed by court decree.*

Mrs. Sadie M. Masterson

Mrs. Gertrude K. VanMarter

Mrs. Marian L. Collins

*Changed to RB—Kingman*

*Changed to CPO*

### MOHAVE

Oct 31, 1899

Oct 1, 1912

Nov 15, 1917

Jan 1, 1926\*

Apr 18, 1928

May 6, 1934

Feb 27, 1941\*

Aug 19, 1941

Sep 12, 1942

May 21, 1955

Aug 23, 1955

Nov 5, 1955

Jan 31, 1959

Nov 10, 1960\*

Jul 7, 1962

Jul 10, 1976

In summer the hackberry trees here attract millions of birds that eat the abundant fruit. This was one of the earliest and richest mining districts.



HALLOYSITE*Formerly Chambers*

Spencer Balcomb

Mrs. Laura J. Cassady

*Name changed back to CHAMBERS*APACHE

Sep 1, 1927

Feb 9, 1929

Jun 1, 1930

Halloysite is a superior type of clay used in making fine china and is mined here. The name of the town remained Chambers even though the name of the PO was changed.

HAMBURG (1906)

Louise DeVere Hamburg

*Discontinued*

Henry Hamburg

*Discontinued*COCHISE

Oct 24, 1906

Jan 31, 1916

*Mail to Garces*

Aug 27, 1928

Aug 15, 1929

*Mail to Hereford*

Henry L. Hamburg, a German from St. Louis, had a mining camp here for several years. This community has disappeared.

HAPPY JACK*Summer office*

Mrs. Grace M. Edmunds

Mrs. Hetty D. Barnes

Mrs. J. Charlene Baugh

*Changed to year round office.*

Mrs. Liselotte Reid

Mrs. Frances A. Ryberg

*Changed to RB—Flagstaff**Changed to CPO—Flagstaff*COCONINO

Apr 1, 1950\*

Oct 31, 1950

Nov 30, 1959

Aug 15, 1960

Feb 23, 1962

Jul 1, 1966\*

Dec 2, 1966

Jul 10, 1976

Named by a Forest Service Supervisor who came from Happy Jack, Montana. Opened April 1 and closed Nov 30, 1957.

HARDY

Mrs. LaVada McEuen

*Rescinded**Never in operation*

Joe Hardy was a miner here. Mrs. McEuen's appointment date is given.

GREENLEE

Jan 10, 1938

Apr 15, 1938

HARQUA

Mrs. Margaret E. Ward

Mrs. Ruby C. Stewart

Mrs. Addie J. Treon

*Discontinued*

This is an Indian name for "water." Only ruins are remaining.

HARQUA HALA (1891)

John B. Martin

Bernard J. Quinn

John B. Martin

*Discontinued*MARICOPA

Aug 10, 1927

Jun 29, 1928

Mar 8, 1930

Dec 31, 1932

*Mail to Buckeye*YUMA

Jan 8, 1907

Dec 15, 1913

Apr 30, 1915

Aug 31, 1918

*Mail to Salome*

This is a Mohave Indian term for "running water" and refers to the springs in the nearby Harquahala Mountains.

HARRINGTON (1904)

Robert G. Scherer

*Discontinued*YAVAPAI

Jun 20, 1910

Aug 15, 1912

*Mail to Crown King*

Named for George P. Harrington who owned the local Oro Bell mine and served as the second PM from 1906-1910.

HATCHTON

Frank E. Black

YUMA

Nov 30, 1921

This location is not known and is not listed in the Postal Guides. Apparently never opened.

HAWLEY LAKE RB—McNary APACHE*Seasonal**Established**Discontinued**Reopened as CPO—McNary*

Jul 1, 1965

Jun 5, 1973

Sep 6, 1977

Open only between May 15 and Oct 15 each year.

HAYDEN (1910)

Harry C. Adams

Edson W. Phillips

Zach G. Page

John A. Williams

GILA

Feb 18, 1911

Aug 13, 1914

Sep 25, 1919

Oct 1, 1923

Mrs. Bertha L. Hastings	Jul 1, 1936
Rex Curtis	Sep 1, 1961*
Mrs. Balvina O'Neil	Oct 27, 1961

Hayden, Stone & Co. operated mines near the town.  
They built a smelter and mill here.

**HAYDEN JUNCTION**

Joseph C. Boughter	Dec 11, 1913
Mrs. Linnie M. Standridge	Jan 24, 1920*
Mrs. Florence Clow	Aug 7, 1920*
William R. Mabry	Mar 26, 1921*
<i>Discontinued</i>	Apr 30, 1921

*Mail to Hayden*

Mrs. Anne D. Barton	Mar 20, 1923
Edward J. Reeves	Jun 23, 1924
Herber J. Pace	Apr 28, 1926
Charles A. Reedy	Oct 1, 1928
Mrs. Sarah E. Reedy	Oct 1, 1930
Mrs. Velma Jenkins	Nov 27, 1940*
Miss Mabel Acton	May 13, 1941*
Mrs. Sarah E. Reedy	Jan 21, 1942
Mrs. Sarah E. Edwards NCM	Jun 14, 1944
Mrs. Mildred L. Guinn	Jul 27, 1945
Mrs. Vergie A. Farley	Sep 1, 1949
Manuela S. Manriquez	Nov 13, 1951
Mrs. Manuela S. Sims NCM	Jan 2, 1955
<i>Discontinued</i>	Feb 10, 1956

*Mail to Hayden*

**HAYNES (1908)**

Mrs. Addie Kuns	Sep 1, 1910
<i>Name changed to DATE CREEK</i>	Jan 7, 1922

This RR shipping point was named for LLoyd C. Haynes superintendent of the local Big Stick Mine.

**HEBER (1890)**

Alve Porter	Mar 14, 1910
Thomas H. Shelley	Aug 13, 1919
Leland H. Shelley	Jun 30, 1953
Lewis E. Kreie OIC	Apr 29, 1974
Wilfred H. Vollertsen	Oct 26, 1974
Mrs. June Brewer OIC	Oct 6, 1978
Robert D. Dick	Apr 21, 1979

Named by the Mormon settlers for Heber C. Kimball, Chief Justice of the State of Deseret (now Utah).

**HELVETIA (1899)**

Mrs. Georgia R. Thompson	Aug 12, 1911
John T. DeVerl	Feb 1, 1917
<i>Discontinued</i>	Dec 31, 1921
	<i>Mail to Vail</i>

The Helvetia Copper Co. was so named by the mine operator for his home country, Switzerland (Helvetia). A cemetery and some deserted buildings are all that remain on this site.

**HEREFORD (1904)**

Guy C. Welch	Mar 29, 1911
Charles M. Johnston	Mar 28, 1912
Jesse B. Williams	Apr 10, 1926
Mrs. Nellie I. Sherman	Apr 1, 1935
Howard W. McCoy	May 17, 1939
Mrs. Nellie I. Sherman	May 1, 1940
Mrs. Nellie I. Freihage NCM	Jan 13, 1951
Carl M. Isaacson	Oct 29, 1954
Mrs. Ila May Straub	Aug 7, 1957*
David J. Hill	Mar 27, 1958
Mrs. Hettie M. Black	Nov 25, 1960
Mrs. Margaret A. Fox OIC	Jan 1, 1974
Arthur W. Wooster	Jun 8, 1974
Lewis A. Dix OIC	Aug 24, 1978
David K. Connors	Apr 4, 1979

Named for Benjamin J. Hereford, an early Tucson lawyer and friend of William Herrin who built a smelter here around which the town grew.

PM Wooster, a postal service employee since 1961, was promoted to this position from that of vehicle operations clerk at Tucson. The new Hereford PO that opened Oct 19, 1964 was actually located 4 miles south of Hereford at the community of Palominas.

**HIGLEY (1910)**

Lawrence H. Sorey
Dwight E. Conger
Mrs. Mary E. Owen
Mrs. Elsie O. Germann
Raymond D. Walker
Mrs. Lillie M. McEntire
Mrs. Faye A. England

**MARICOPA**

Feb 10, 1910
Feb 1, 1919
Jan 20, 1923
Aug 31, 1946*
Jun 30, 1947*
Sep 30, 1948
Aug 22, 1969

S.W. Higley was engaged in the construction of the Phoenix & Eastern RR on which this community is located.



HILLCAMP

Mrs. Zoma Lee Hill  
*Discontinued*

GILA

May 28, 1927  
Oct 15, 1927  
*Mail to Fort Apache*

Named for the PM. Located on the site of an old sawmill on the San Carlos Indian Reservation. The community was abandoned.

HILLSIDE (1888)

Mrs. Frances E. Marum Apr 28, 1908  
William H. Marum Feb 2, 1915  
Mrs. Frances E. Marum Jul 16, 1919  
Mrs. Frances E. Headley NCM 1923  
Everett E. Putnam Feb 1, 1930  
Lyle Ogeden Aug 20, 1935  
Alfred E. Rice Jul 1, 1936  
Mrs. Juanity E. Warrell Sep 1, 1944  
William S. Carson Sep 30, 1945  
Mrs. Betty F. Carson Mar 31, 1954  
Mrs. Betty F. Holley NCM May 16, 1962  
Claylene S. Satathite Dec 14, 1962\*  
Mrs. Claylene Johnson NCM Feb 25, 1963  
*Discontinued* May 7, 1963  
*Mail to Prescott*

Named for the Hillside Mine. PM Everett E. Putnam was also a store manager at Hillside. He was a former PM at Mammoth where he was going by the name of Edward E. Putnam.

HILLTOP

Raleigh O. Fife Mar 31, 1920  
Mrs. Winifred B. Lee Mar 10, 1927  
William K. Morrow Feb 6, 1928  
Homer O. Ward Dec 1, 1940  
*Discontinued* Jun 30, 1945  
*Mail to Portal*

Named for the Hilltop Mine. Now a ghost town.

HOLBROOK (1882)

Martin A. Crouse Nov 20, 1908  
Ezra J. Smith Mar 12, 1912  
Charles Osborne Jan 20, 1914  
Luther Cadwell Sep 5, 1923  
George L. Noel Jul 1, 1936

NAVAJO

Ernest S. Hulet Jun 30, 1948  
John S. Benson Mar 31, 1970  
William E. Reynolds OIC Oct 11, 1974  
Eleazar Moreno Mar 1, 1975  
Linda A. Kukal OIC May 5, 1979  
Dan L. Stillwell Oct 20, 1979

This is the county seat. City delivery began on Nov 1, 1951. In 1960 this PO had five Star Routes serving seventy-six other post offices in a wide area.

HOOPER

James Roach  
*Discontinued*

YAVAPAI

Sep 4, 1902  
Jan 31, 1916  
*Mail to Crown King*

Named for George F. Hooper, a pioneer merchant who came here in 1851.

HOOVER

Norman H. Morrison  
*Discontinued*

MARICOPA

Mar 3, 1915  
Jul 31, 1915  
*Mail to Marinette*

HOPI STA.—Scottsdale  
*Established*

MARICOPA  
Oct 1, 1976

HORN

Mrs. Erna M. Stewart  
Mrs. Erna M. Kyle NCM  
*Discontinued*

YUMA

Aug 1, 1954  
May 3, 1960  
Jul 31, 1960  
*Mail to Dateland*

Tom Horn was born on November 21, 1860. When he was 15 he started driving a mail route from Santa Fe to Prescott. A few years later he became a scout for the Army and from then on his career as an Indian fighter is legendary. Many books have been written about his exploits as a scout and Indian fighter, including his autobiography. Horn was so valuable to the military that he was made Chief of Scouts in 1885. He was instrumental in the final surrender of Geronimo. He spent several years in Wyoming as a detective chasing cattle rustlers, many of whom he killed. Finally, on becoming an alcoholic, Horn was arrested for the killing of Willie Nickell, whom he mistook for a cattle rustler. He was sentenced to hang and after two appeals and one attempt to escape he was hung in Cheyenne on November 20, 1903. Truly the PO at Horn was named for an unusual man.

HORSE MESA

Daniel F. Jones

MARICOPA

Dec 20, 1926

Appointment rescinded. PO never in operation.

HOTEVILLA

Emory A. Marks

John G. Hunter

John F. Anderson

John G. Hunter

Mrs. Tirzah R. Simpson

Mary Schirmer

Mrs. Beatrice K. Conelley

Mrs. Marsah A. Balenquah

*Discontinued*

Mrs. Agnes Young

Mrs. Fern Yawea

Ira Sakenima

NAVAJO

Oct 1, 1916

Apr 1, 1918

Nov 24, 1919

Jun 15, 1922

Sep 19, 1922

Mar 10, 1934

Apr 1, 1939

Mar 22, 1943\*

Jun 25, 1943

*Mail to Oraibi*

Dec 16, 1946

Feb 16, 1950\*

Nov 30, 1950

Located on the Hopi Indian Reservation. The name is Hopi for "scraped back." The spring here often skinned the back of the entrants, due to the narrow entrance.

HOT SPRINGS (1891)

Richard H. Morgan

Herbert J. Meany

Dwight J. Holdrige

Edward T. Gusbee

Charles E. Champie

Mrs. Mary M. Allen

Mrs. Paul G. Champie

Clyde Douglas

YAVAPAI

Apr 20, 1911

Oct 31, 1912

Jan 15, 1916

Sep 26, 1916

Jul 24, 1918

Dec 8, 1929\*

Jan 27, 1930\*

Feb 26, 1931

*Name changed to CASTLE HOT SPRINGS*

May 1, 1936

Mail for this PO was frequently sent to Hot Springs, New Mexico, or Hot Springs, Arkansas due to poor writing (or poor routing). Therefore it was requested to change the name to Castle Hot Springs. The PO here served a pleasure and health resort "of the high class." The primary attraction besides the climate was the 400,000 gal./day flow of the sulphur hot springs.

HOUCK (1895)

James W. Bennett

Mrs. Mary A. Barnes

Charles R. Williamson

APACHE

Jul 31, 1910

May 28, 1917

Apr 15, 1920

*Discontinued*

Feb 15, 1929

*Mail to Sanders**Allantown name changed to HOUCK*

Joseph A. Grubbs

Jul 1, 1930

Milton A. Wetherill

Jun 1, 1944\*

Harry Boyd

Jun 30, 1945\*

Elbert A. Frick, Jr. CIC

Oct 31, 1945

Robert S. Frick

Apr 30, 1946

Elbert A. Frick

Mar 31, 1947

Robert S. Frick

Feb 12, 1952

Elbert A. Frick, Sr.

Sep 9, 1957\*

Mrs. Georgie B. Wesson

May 20, 1959

Mrs. Vernell G. Jack

Jun 17, 1966

In 1874 Mr. Houck was a mail carrier from Prescott, Arizona to Fort Wingate, New Mexico. In 1877 he established a trading post here.

HUACHUCA CITY RS—Sierra Vista  
COCHISE*Formerly Campstone RSD**Name changed*

Feb 16, 1959

*Changed to Huachuca City PO*

Oct 27, 1962

Mrs. Mary E. Sulger

Oct 27, 1962

Mrs. Marilyn L. Tonkin CIC

May 16, 1969

Mrs. E. Avis Drew

Sep 12, 1969

W. George Nine

Jun 29, 1973

Ralph I. Peters OIC

Nov 10, 1976

Alva B. Sampson OIC

Mar 4, 1977

William Ingram

May 21, 1977

Located near Fort Huachuca. Many of the military and civilian personnel of the fort live here.

HUALAPAI RB—Kingman*Established*MOHAVE

Sep 6, 1967

*Changed to CPO*

Jul 10, 1976

Located on the Hualapai Indian Reservation. The name derives from the Indian "Walapai" meaning "people of the tall pines."

HUBBARD (1902)

John A. Allen

*Discontinued*GRAHAM

Dec 22, 1904

Mar 31, 1912

*Mail to Pima*

Elisha F. Hubbard, Sr., was the Mormon bishop of this area. This site is now called Kimball and has no PO.



HUMBOLDT (1905)

Webster H. Knight  
A.W. Bromley  
Eliel T. Miner  
Mrs. Anna L. Rybon  
Mrs. Elizabeth V. Snyder  
Leigh A. Lumbard  
Glenn W. Benson  
Don T.M. Busby  
Mrs. Corinne B. Snyder  
Mrs. Gladys V. Waas  
Mrs. Elsie L. Johnson  
Mrs. Katherine S. Garber

YAVAPAI

Feb 18, 1909  
Aug 1, 1917\*  
Apr 1, 1918  
Jun 18, 1925  
Jun 1, 1928  
Mar 17, 1931  
Jan 29, 1934  
May 31, 1935  
Jul 11, 1941  
Aug 31, 1944  
Dec 4, 1950\*  
May 22, 1951

Named for the world famous Baron Alexander, distinguished German scientist and world traveler. He discovered the Humboldt Current off the coast of South America. In his travels he visited the U.S., including Arizona, in the early 19th century.

HUNT (1902)

William W. Sherwood  
Asahel H. Smith  
Mathias C. Morgan  
Edna G. Hunt  
Mrs. Lucinda S. Knight  
*Discontinued*

APACHE

Mar 7, 1910  
Aug 26, 1912  
Mar 25, 1916  
Oct 1, 1921  
Oct 29, 1925  
Sep 30, 1927  
*Mail to Concho*

Col. James Clark Hunt settled here after leaving the military service at Fort Apache.

HURON (1901)

Charles P. Wingfield  
Mrs. Mary G. Smith  
John P. Trebilcock  
Simon F. Patterson  
Mrs. Mary A. Osborn  
Mrs. Rose M. Roberts  
*Discontinued*

YAVAPAI

Sep 8, 1906  
Jan 14, 1913  
Apr 3, 1916  
Apr 1, 1920  
Feb 1, 1926  
Aug 31, 1927  
Nov 30, 1928  
*Mail to Mayer*

This name probably refers to the Huron Indians in the eastern U.S. The word is said to mean "rough hair."

For notes on Charles P. Wingfield see under Camp Verde.

**I**INDIAN OASIS (1909)

Joseph Menager  
Mrs. Dora I. Menager  
Joseph Menager  
*Name changed to SELLS*

PIMA

Sep 28, 1909  
Nov 27, 1915  
Dec 19, 1917  
May 16, 1919

So called because it was the only place in the area with a dependable source of water. Located on the Papago Indian Reservation.

INDIAN SCHOOL STA.—Phoenix  
MARICOPA*Established*

Jul 1, 1949

INDIAN WELLS (1910)

Hubert Richardson  
Mrs. Cordia M. Jackson  
William R. Johnson  
David K. Ward  
Joseph A. Grubbs  
Edwin J. Marty  
Richard M. Murphy  
John P. Sharp  
Earl F. Halderman  
Leva G. Halderman  
Clarence W. Halderman  
Lawrence Z. Blair  
Glenn Skinner  
Nancy Falk  
Herbert S. Hukriede

NAVAJO

Jul 5, 1910  
Mar 31, 1914  
Apr 30, 1918  
May 10, 1920  
Dec 31, 1921  
Sep 30, 1923  
Apr 1, 1927  
Apr 14, 1931\*  
Feb 18, 1933  
Jan 11, 1935  
Jun 22, 1937  
Feb 19, 1942  
Aug 31, 1954\*  
Apr 23, 1955\*  
Dec 2, 1955

*Became RB—Holbrook*

May 7, 1965

*Became CPO—Holbrook*

Jul 10, 1976

Located on the Navajo Indian Reservation. The Navajos dug wells here and used it as a camping place on their travels.



The following dedicated and generous individuals built **The Postal History Foundation**. They have given their time, energy, sweat, experience, and themselves for the benefit of the hobby.

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