

# THE HELIOGRAPH



Elmira Sept. 23. 1844

My Dear Maxwell

As you are doubtless a Whig  
strong in the faith you will not refuse to read  
this letter because it is written on Clay Paper.

## The Postal History Foundation

**SPRING 1991 ISSUE**

**VOLUME 5, NO. 2**



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# The HELIOGRAPH

## VOLUME 5 NUMBER 2 (Whole Number 18)

### Spring 1991

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The front cover illustration, from a private collection, is a lettersheet from the Clay presidential campaign. See story on page 17.

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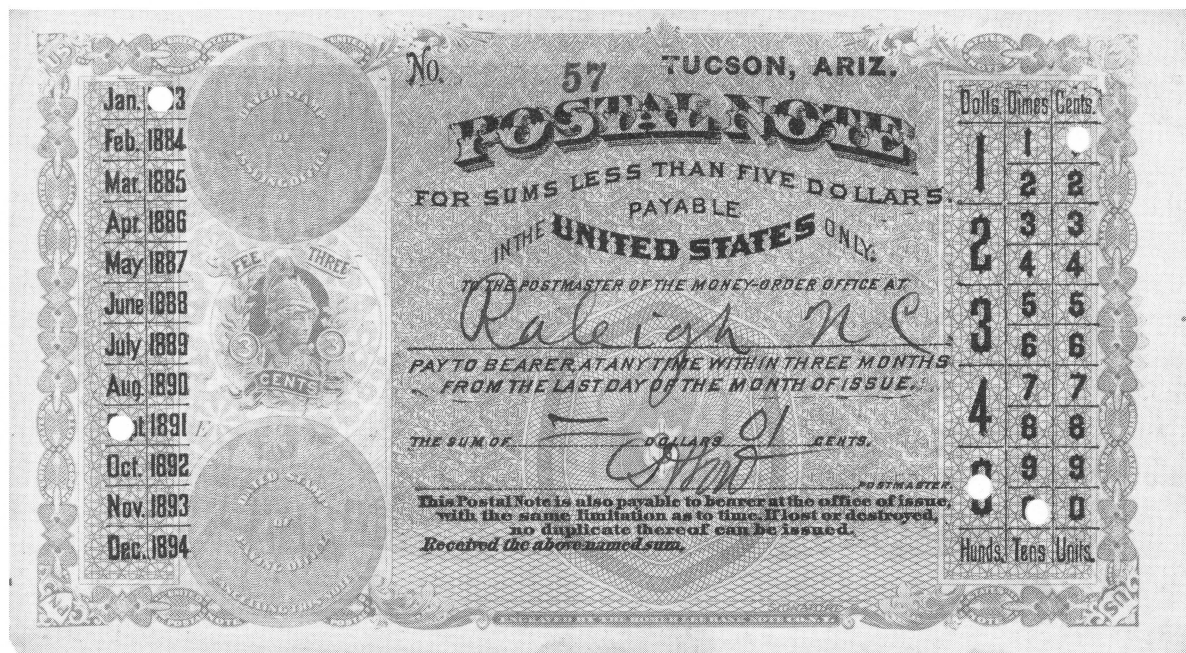
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# FEATURE COVER

## An Unusual Find from the Frontier



In his annual report (1880), Postmaster General Horace Maynard proposed a search for a solution to the problem of handling "trifling amounts [of money] with reasonable security and at the same time with the least possible trouble and expense." The postal note was born in 1883 as the answer.

In order to fulfill its purpose, a postal note needed to be cashed in at the post office. Most of them were incinerated after redemption thereby making survivors scarce collectibles. Postal notes were originally considered postal stationery.

Postal notes were good for sums less than \$5. A fee of three cents was charged for each note (the fee increased in later years).

The above example, from Tucson, Territory of Arizona, was issued in September 1883, one of the earliest known dates. It was engraved by Homer Lee Bank Note Co., New York, NY on yellow paper with watermark "POSTAL NOTE." The engraved design is in brown, all text is typographed in black. The serial number is typographed in red.

Originally, the postal notes could only be redeemed at the designated post office—Raleigh, NC in the above example.

Read more about postal notes in *P.S., A Quarterly Journal of Postal History*, Vol. VII #3 (issue #27), Third Quarter 1985, PP. 76–82 and *Covers*, July, 1954, pp. 23–27.



# US Express Mail Cancels, A Modern Postal History Report

by Walton Eugene Tinsley

In the past few years, I have accumulated 73 USPS Express Mail envelopes, of which 68 use adhesive stamps and five use meters for franking.

Of the 68, thirty-three have one of the Express Mail stamps affixed (Figures 1, 2, 3), twenty-nine have regular issue adhesives (Figures 4, 5, 6), and six have a combination of the two types (Figures 7, 8). Two include a commemorative.

Also, eighteen have a circular date stamp cancel (Figures 1, 4), twenty-six have a pen cancel (Figures 2, 5, 7), and twenty-four are uncanceled (Figures 3, 6, 8). Note the high incidence of dollar value stamps available for reuse.

What conclusions can be drawn?

Almost all of my first class mail with adhesive stamps is canceled. There is an occasional uncanceled item, and even fewer

are pen canceled. The same observation applies to flats and parcels. Of course most of the first class items with adhesives are machine faced and canceled.

The Express Mail items move through the postal system along an entirely different path — being deposited in special boxes, picked up separately from other mail, transported separately, and delivered separately, all on an expedited basis to avoid having to refund the customer's money when delivery is late.

Maybe the canceling of Express Mail is not significant to the USPS since the envelopes cannot be reused and the canceling must be by hand. However more than one third of the customers who use adhesives potentially can obtain a refund by soaking the uncanceled stamps from the used envelope.

Should we complain? After all, reuse of stamps costs us taxpayers money!

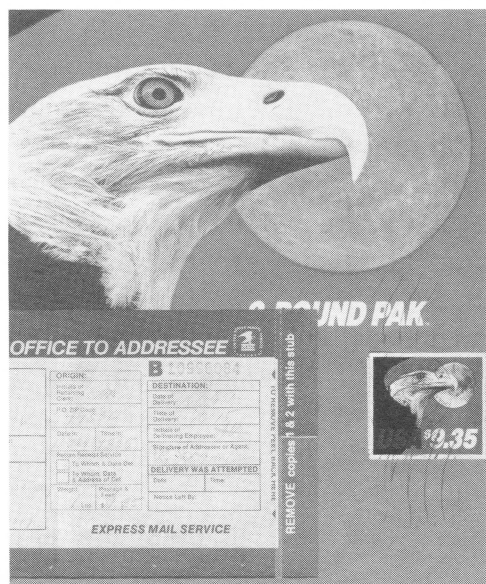


Figure 1

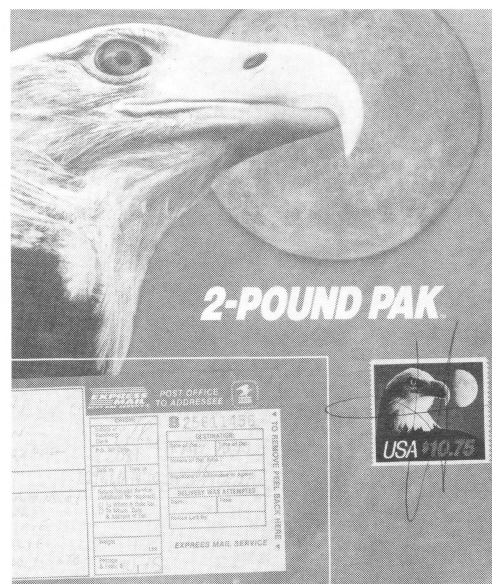


Figure 2





Figure 3

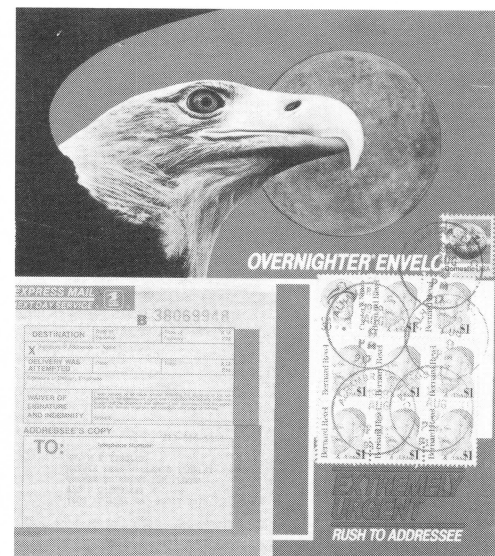


Figure 4



Figure 5

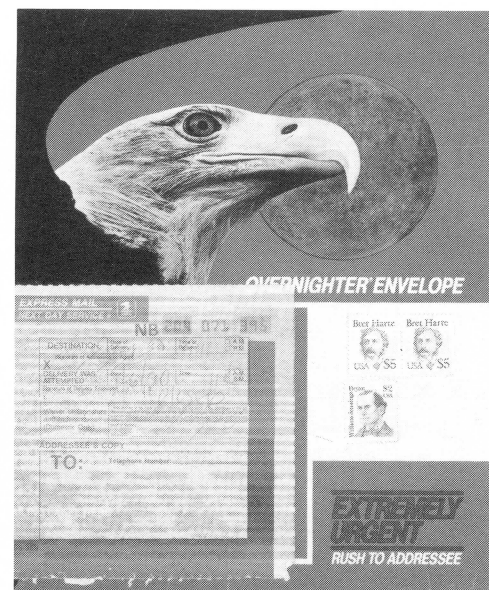
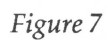


Figure 6







## Exclusively for Ladies

submitted by Brad Arch

# THE POST CARD.

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VOL. 3.

ROSELLE, N. J., AUGUST 25, 1890.

No. 70.

---

We give below two editorials regarding the new cards which are soon to be issued, the first one is from the New York *Tribune*, the other from the New York *Sun*.

Wilkinson Bros. & Co., who now manufacture our present cards, have made arrangements with the Whiting Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., for the manufacture of the women's card.

The Wilkinson Mill is now running to its fullest capacity with their regular paper orders, combined with their postal-card orders.

The card factory of the Wilkinson's prints 2,200,000 cards daily, and these are packed ready for shipment each day.

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### NEW FEATURES IN POSTAL-CARDS.

(From N. Y. *Tribune*.)

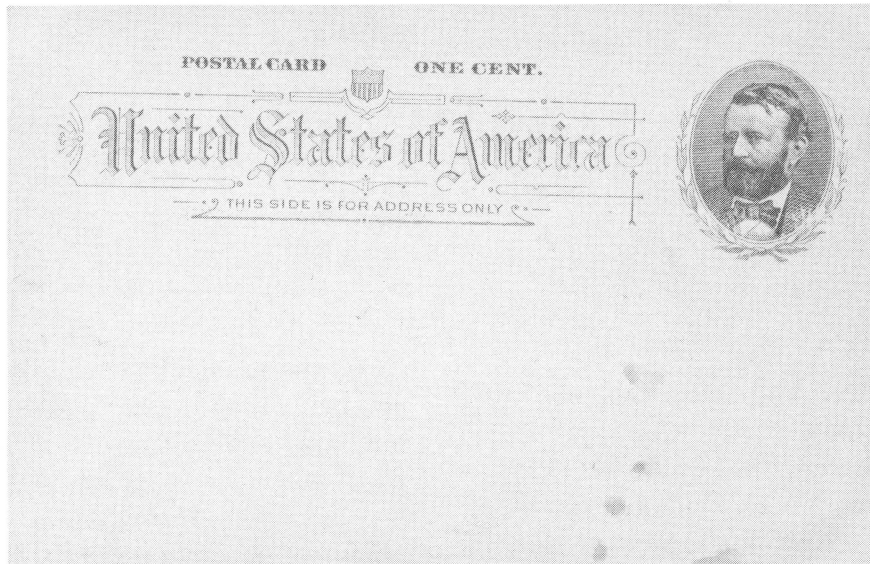
We hope that none of our readers failed to read the dispatch printed in yesterday's *Tribune* about the new postal-card "to be used by women." It is well to know what a thoughtful Government is doing for us. There is also, it appears from the dispatch, to be a business-men's postal-card, giving us three sizes and kinds, the present well-known

card, the women's card, one-third smaller, of pearl-gray bristol board, and the business-men's card, one-third larger, of stout manilla. Here we have the big manilla for the business man, the plain card for the plain man, and the scented bristol for the young lady; and we ought to be happy.

We suppose, however, that this is only the beginning. Women, being smaller than men as a general thing, they, of course, should have a smaller postal-card. There will soon be a children's card, without doubt, graded in size for different ages. We shall read in the postal guide: "For children, twelve to sixteen, use No. 4; eight to twelve, No. 3; four to eight, No. 2; infants, No. 1. Repeat as often as necessary." We do not know what the regulations concerning the new cards will be, but it seems to us that a woman who weighs over 150 pounds, say, should be allowed to buy and use the common card, while a lady so fortunate, or unfortunate, as to impress the scales to the extent of 200 pounds, should have the right to use the business-men's card. The regulations will, undoubtedly, be given to the public with the first lot of the new cards.

Now that the plan of suiting the card to the person has been adopted by the Government, who can say





The "Ladies Card" which proved to be very unpopular. This is the smallest of all US postal cards (shown actual size).



In 1827, one section of the New York City Post Office was reserved "exclusively for ladies."

Another practice expressly devised for ladies was the "Ladies Window" at the New York City Post Office. What was once an accomodation for ladies is today labeled discrimination.



where it will end? Fat men who weigh over 250 pounds may yet demand and get a postal-card as big as a pine shingle. Our colored friend and brother may some day be required to use a dark brown postal-card. The Nation's ward, who is drawing the rations that the agent has left him on the far Western reservations, will make his untutored hieroglyphics on the backs of copper-colored postal-cards. Those of our fellow-citizens so unfortunate as to be spending their time at Sing Sing, Auburn, or some similar resort, will write to their friends on a style of postal-card as striped as a zebra. The pearl-gray postal card may fail to satisfy the ladies after all, and it will be found necessary to provide the blondes and brunettes with postal-cards becoming to their respective complexions. A man may yet have his postal-cards made to order for him as he does his clothes. It is impossible to say where postal-card reform will stop now that it is started. The head grows dizzy in contemplating the subject.

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#### WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN POSTAL-CARDS.

(From N. Y. Sun.)

The administration of President HARRISON is evidently interested in the preservation and extension of the rights of woman. Wyoming has just been admitted into the Union, with a Constitution providing for female suffrage, and women

are thus allowed to participate for the first time in the election of members of Congress. Further proof of the active interest of the National Government in woman's welfare is to be found in this announcement which we copy from the columns of the *Springfield Republican*:

"The new postal-card which 'AL' DAGGETT will make at his factory at Shelton is designed for the use of advertisers, and will be larger than the old sizes. A pearl-gray card smaller than the present one will be made for the use of women, and the present size will continue to be made."

The particular point to which we would direct attention is the statement that "a pearl-gray card smaller than the present one will be made for the use of women."

This reminds us of the philosopher who had a large cat and a small kitten, and who wanted to make it convenient for these animals to get into and out of the woodshed without opening the door. He sent for a carpenter and told him to make two holes through the lower part of the door; one large hole and one small one. The large hole was for the cat and the small one was for the kitten.

Similarly, it does not seem to have occurred to the Post Office authorities that women could write short notes on the postal-cards now in use—which are small enough already—without having a smaller size manufactured for their special benefit. Why not have a child's postal-card next, ornamented with a vignette of Baby MCKEE?

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# POLICIES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT RELATING TO PLACE-NAMES

by Arthur Hecht and William J. Heynen

The first "official" reference to the naming of post offices by the Post Office Department occurred during 1891. On February 18 of that year, Postmaster General Miscellaneous Order 87 alerted the clerks, especially of the Division of Appointments and the Division of Bonds (and later the clerks in all branches of the Department), to use the spelling of names of post offices published in the bulletins of the United States Board of Geographic Names, which in 1906 was given the power to determine, change, and fix place-names. The following 12 principles relating to geographic names in the United States were recommended by the Board in 1933:

1. Retain euphonious (harmonious-sounding) and suitable names of Indian, Spanish, or French origin.

2. Rarely apply names of living persons; however, only those of great eminence should be so honored.

3. Avoid long and clumsily constructed names and those of two or more words.

4. Adopt spelling and pronunciation sanctioned by local usage.

5. Do not restore the original form of changed or corrupted names established by local usage.

6. Use the most appropriate and euphonious name sanctioned by local usage when there is a choice of two or more names for the same place.

7. Avoid the possessive whenever it does not destroy the euphony of the name or change its descriptive application.

8. Drop the "h" in "burgh."

9. Use the word "center" as part of the name and not "centre" unless local usage or

legal documents require the latter.

10. Do not use hyphens in connecting parts of names.

11. Omit the letters "C.H. (courthouse) appended to names of county seats.

12. Avoid the use of the words "city" or "town" as parts of names.

The Board decided that names adopted either by legislative enactment or charter are authoritative. It concluded that there are three types of names: (1) names transplanted from abroad and usually assigned through sentiment without reference to topographic similarity or to geographical relationship, (2) names of Indian origin, and (3) casual, whimsical, and freakish names.

On April 14, 1882, Postmaster General Miscellaneous Order 48 directed the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General not to establish any post offices where the name of the proposed post office differed from that of the town or village in which it was to be located. Whenever possible, the name of the post office was to be the same as that of the local railway station to avoid confusion and delay in the transfer of mail between the Railway Mail Service and the post offices. Postmaster General John Wanamaker permitted appeals of his order upon submission of a written brief setting forth in full all the facts and reasons why uniformity of name was not practicable.

Possibly the most important instructions on the naming of post offices were issued under Postmaster General Miscellaneous Order 114, April 9, 1894, as follows:

*To remove a cause of annoyance to the Department and injury to the Postal Service in the selection of names for newly established post offices, it is hereby ordered,*



*that from this date only short names or names of one word will be accepted. (Names of post offices will only be changed for reasons satisfactory to the Department.)*

To clarify such an order there appeared specific directions pertaining to the naming of post offices on the Location Paper Form 1011 (geographic site location report) issued by the Post Office Department. The prefixes of "East," "Old," "New," "North," "South," or "West," to the name of a post office became objectionable, as was also the addition of "Burg," "Center," "City," "Corners," "Creek," "Cross Roads," "Depot," "Hill," "Hotel," "Hollow," "Junction," "Mill," "Mound," "Peak," "Plains," "Point," "Port," "Prairie," "Rock," "River," "Run," "Ridge," "Store," "Station," "Springs," "Town," "Vale," "Valley," or "Village." Such prefixes or additions were likely to cause confusion and delay in the transmission of the mails.

The same directive provided a further aid in submitting names. It suggested that several names, in order of preference, be submitted to allow for rejections by the Department. One geographical site location report, for example, suggested either Brainerd, Beldens Falls, or Beldens, Addison County, Vt., for the name of the office.

Uniformity in the spelling of names is cited in Postmaster General Miscellaneous Order 417, December 7, 1894. The officials of the Post Office Department and of the Postal Service were ordered to standardize their

records "in the orthography of the names of post offices, to that used in the lists of post offices contained in the Official Postal Guide."

The last instructions of the 19th century relating to post office names occur in Postmaster General Miscellaneous Order 189, March 20, 1896. Postmaster General William

L. Wilson cautioned that in the preparation of names for post offices for the Postal Guide there should be no changes in spelling, abbreviation, or otherwise, except as authorized by the Postmaster General or his Fourth Assistant.

The annual reports of the Postmaster General for the years 1896 through 1904<sup>1</sup> show that in the naming of post offices it had been the policy of the Bureau of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General to assign plain, simple, single-word names. This policy, however, was frequently undermined by local conditions. A sentiment emanating from some historical incident or business interests of the locality could create a desire for a special name that did not con-

form to the rule. In deference to such sentiment or interest, the Post Office Department found it necessary to accept variations.

Today the Post Office Department (now the U.S. Postal Service) chooses the names of post offices from lists of proposed names furnished by local patrons.

<sup>1</sup> The number of changes of names and sites of post offices are given for the period 1863-1904.

### Rules for Naming Infant Towns

Perhaps no single vocation has such an extended and intensive and sometimes unfortunate acquaintance with town names as the Postal Service. Following are the recommendations postal employees might give to proud fathers of new cities on the very important subject of a name:

1. Be original. Don't select a name some other town is using. There are 28 Washingtons, which gives 27 extra chances for a letter to go wrong.

2. Make the name short and catchy. Kodak sold a camera, Uneeda a biscuit, Victrola a phonograph. A good name will popularize your town with postal clerks and others.

3. The Indians are dead by their atrocities live on. A man will write to his mother-in-law in Elko, Nevada, before he will write to his best friend in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

4. Even if you can't be original, don't try to steal another town's name. Uncle Sam permits only one of each species in a state.

5. Pick a name the worst penman can write. Greenbriar, PA easily slips into Greenburr, PA. Anyone can write Kalamazoo.

*(Reprinted from the September, 1923 Supplement to the Postal Guide)*



## Where is Franklin?

There are thirty-one of them in the United States to worry postal workers.

Mabel finished an eight page letter to Cousin Kate and signed it with a vigorous flourish, folded it, slipped it into an envelope, wrote "Katherine Calhoun," and came to a sudden stop. Was it Elkhorn, W.Va., or Elkhurst, W.Va.? She shuffled all the envelopes in the desk with no success. She walked the room. Maybe it was horn? No, it must be hurst.

Mabel probably finally slurred the last part of the name trusting to the all-encompassing excellence of the Postal Service to put the missive properly in Cousin Kate's hands. The Railway Mail Service clerk being just an ordinary human being either threw it into the nixie box or mentally tossed a coin—heads, Elkhurst; tails, Elkhorn. At any rate, Cousin Kate's letter has slim chances of reaching her.

There are 52,000 post offices in the United States, and, of course, it is far too much to expect that each should have a different name or that there should not be similarities. There is, in fact, in West Virginia alone not only Elkhurst and Elkhorn, but also six other towns dedicated to the animal. All the rules or exceptions, however, can scarcely account for 30 Clintons in 30 different States or that there should be 42 other town names which are used more than 20 times each. Even the limits of reasonable similarity are somewhat stretched by the fact that 227 towns enumerated in the alphabetical list of post offices

have the prefix "Green" to their names; thus, Green, Green Forest, Green Grove, Green Hill, Green Isle, Green Knoll, Green Lake, Greenland, Greenlawn, Greenleaf, etc., as infinitum. Pennsylvania, if judged by town names, is one of the most verdant states of the Union. It has 13 towns whose names begin with Green: Greenbriar, Greenburr, Greencastle, Greene, Green Land, Greenock, Greenpark, Greenboro, Greensburg, Greenstone, Greenstown, Greenville, Greenwald.

Duplication as well as similarity of town names undoubtedly causes considerable difficulty in the Postal Service, slows up work, and shunts letters to wrong destinations. The irony of it is that the name which is used most and used as an honor and a memorial is the name of the man who is considered the father of the American postal service, Benjamin Franklin. There are in the United States 31 communities bearing the name of Franklin.

It is not a matter of common knowledge that Uncle Sam is godfather to new-born cities. It is nevertheless a fact, and more than that, he insists on his rights. When it comes time to baptize a town, giving it an official post office name, he has considerable to say about the name through the Post Office Department. Fortunately Uncle Sam is not responsible for suggesting names of towns, but he does prevent city fathers from appropriating a name to which another town is the same state has already laid claim.

There is a case on record where the Post Office Department did name a town. A little



Missouri hamlet was about to rise to the dignity of a post office. The city fathers said they would name it so-and-so. The department replied that they would do nothing of the kind, since another Missouri community owned that title. More names were forthcoming, but none was satisfactory. Finally a department official wrote that it was "mighty peculiar" they could not find a good name.

"Acting on your suggestion," the reply letter read, "we wish to name our town Peculiar." Peculiar, Missouri, is on the map today.

In a more recent instance the Post Office Department helped change a town name in order that another town might have it. The Longview Lumber Company is building a model city on the Columbia River, in the State of Washington. They wished to name the town Longview, after the name of the company. Unfortunately another Washington town had the same name. Plea followed plea to the Post Office Department and finally negotiations were set on foot which resulted in Longview No. 1, a fourth-class office, surrendering its appellation for Brager, while the model city was granted the right to become Longview, Washington.

Not more than a month ago (August, 1923) the post office name of a large American city, capital of a State, was changed, yet it created not even a ripple. How many know where Oklahoma is? Not the State, the city. Oklahoma, until recently, was the official post office name of Oklahoma city. The change was made at the request of city officials. In its previous form the address was, in the odd sequence:

Oklahoma,  
Oklahoma,  
Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City is not only in the State of Oklahoma but also in the county of Oklahoma.

Recognition of duplication and similarity of town names is a warning to both postal

employees and patrons of the service; a warning to employees to be careful in reading addresses and to patrons to be careful in addressing.

Most frequent sources of duplication are the names of Presidents of the United States. Towns named for George Washington are most numerous, 28 cities thus honoring him. There are 27 Madisons, 25 Clevelands, 24 Lincolns, 24 Monroes, 23 Wilsons, 13 Roosevelts, 15 Adams, 12 Tafts, and 5 Hardings. The colonists often used the names of their home villages in England when they built new towns in New England. Their pioneer sons and daughters carried these names out through

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*It is not a matter of common knowledge that Uncle Sam is godfather to new-born cities*

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the West, and thus we find many Plymouths, Manchesters, Dovers, and Oxfords. There are within the confines of the United States 18 towns bearing the name of Paris, 18 Genevas, 17 Berlins, 12 Moscows, 11 Viennas, 6 Pekings, and 2 Brussels. Not only do we find the world's capitals in America, but also the world's measure of perfection in the concrete form of 2 Utopias, 22 Eureka's, 18 Arcadias, 15 Hopes, and 14 Eldorados.

Out of all this duplication there are a few gleams of hope. Even the United States Postal Guide confirms New Yorkers in the opinion there is only one New York. And although there are 22 Buffalos, 14 Denvers, 11 Bostons, 7 Detroits, and 6 Philadelphias, there is but one New Orleans and one San Francisco.

(Reprinted from the September, 1923 Supplement to the Postal Guide)

# Short-lived Rate Periods of the 20th Century

by D.A. Kelsey

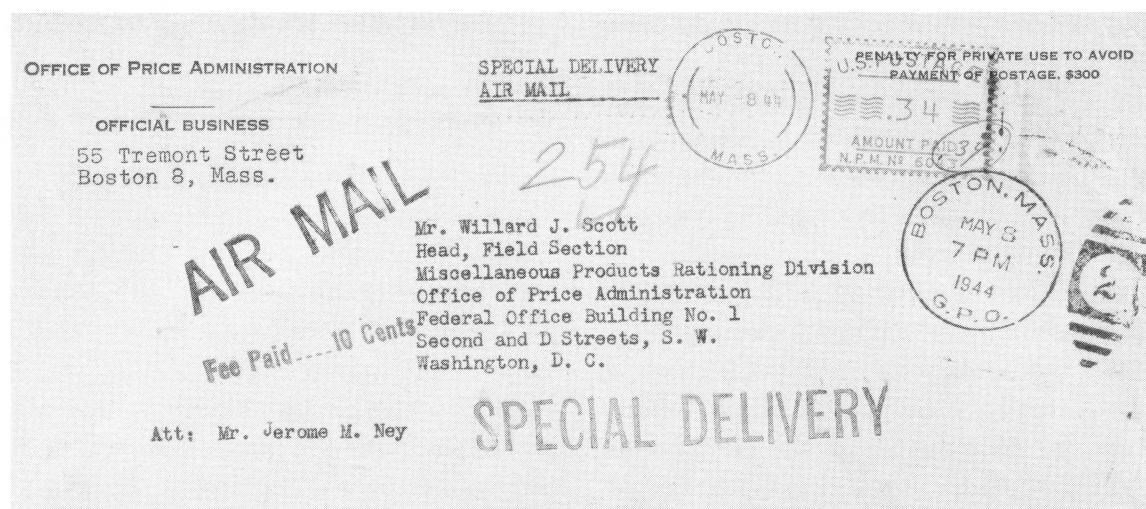
Some of the most popular covers to collect are those showing unusual rates. Another rate collecting speciality gaining momentum is that of covers showing rates in existence but a very short period. For those familiar with 19th century US postage rates, the 1815-1816 war rate and restored rate periods are very popular and collectible. When found, these covers command a substantial premium.

The same can be said for the short-lived 20th century postage rate covers. They are

tion that occurred for only fourteen weeks in 1975.

The March through October, 1944, air mail special delivery rate of eighteen cents was a short-lived rate period of only slightly more than seven months. It became a brief rate period because of an increase in the air mail rate in 1944, followed by an increase in the special delivery fee later that year.

Since 1885, the rate for special delivery service had been ten cents for first class mail,



challenging to collect and rewarding to any postal history collection. If you are a rate collector, then most of these rates are familiar to you. Like the 19th century rates, the short-lived rates of the 20th century that we are concerned with are those that were in effect for only weeks or, at most, several months. An example is that written up in the Fall, 1988 issue of *The Heliograph*, "The Postage Rates Were Lowered? Gosh I Missed It!" The article explains a little-known rate reduc-

but on November 1, 1944, it was increased to thirteen cents.

After July 1, 1934, the air mail rate was six cents per ounce until it was increased to eight cents per ounce on March 26, 1944. The increase was necessary to help pay for World War II. According to the act of February 25, 1944, (title IV, secs. 401 to 410), the increase was to "cease to be in effect on and after the first day of the first month which begins at least six months after the termination of hos-





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. O'CONNOR, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR  
TO CHARLES G. PATTERSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## REPLY ENVELOP AND POSTAL CARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,137, dated May 28, 1901.

Application filed September 1, 1900. Serial No. 28,844. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN D. O'CONNOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reply Envelops and Postal Cards, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of the present invention are to reduce the cost to mercantile houses and other organizations and individuals of obtaining replies to advertisements and other communications and to facilitate transaction of business between such business houses, &c., and the Post-Office Department. It is now customary with many business houses and other parties to send out advertising matter or inquiries accompanied by addressed stamped envelops or postal cards by means of which replies to the advertisement or inquiry may be made without cost to the party replying. Very many of these stamped envelops and postal cards are readdressed and diverted to other uses, from which the original purchasers of the cards and envelops derive no benefit, while a large number of such cards and envelops are thrown away or destroyed as waste paper. Experience shows that but a very small percentage of the addressed prepaid missives distributed in this manner returns to the sender, and the loss and waste involved in this business operation are so great as to largely restrict the use of such missives. It is well understood that if means were devised to prevent such loss and waste the use of reply cards and envelops would be enormously increased, with a consequent increase to the revenues of the Government.

The present invention consists in a new article of manufacture by means of which the purchaser of stamped envelops or postal cards intended for reply purposes is not required to pay the postage on any of such envelops or cards which are unused or redirected and not returned to him, and whereby diversion of said cards and envelops from their intended uses may be prevented. In other words, a merchant or other individual or organization may by the means herein described obtain replies or other communications from customers or correspondents and pay the postage thereon without paying any postage on envelops

or cards sent out and diverted to other channels by the receivers, and such diverted cards or envelops become unmaillable, except to the addressee. The use of the present invention, as hereinafter described, will effect great economy in and increase and facilitate this class of advertising and correspondence, thereby tending to increase the business and profits of the Post-Office Department and the legitimate business and profits of its patrons.

In carrying out the invention I may use the usual stamped envelops and postal cards issued by the department, or, if deemed best, envelops and cards having a specially-designed stamp may be used. The character or design of the stamp is immaterial; but one printed directly upon the paper of the envelop or card should be used.

I shall now describe the invention in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of an envelop embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a front or face view of a postal card to which the invention is applied.

Referring to the drawings, it will be seen that near the upper margin of the envelop A and the postal card B is printed a device or legend constituting a prohibition of transmission through the mails if the address be changed or erased. As shown, this is in the form of a legend, as follows: "Unmaillable if address be altered." The purpose of this warning device or direction is to render the envelop or card useless unless it is mailed to the original addressee, whose address is printed in the usual space on the lower half of the front. The card or envelop is to be denied passage through the mails if readdressed or the address altered or mutilated. This feature of the invention may take various forms, the essential thing being that the envelop or card shall bear, in connection with an imprinted address, a device, stamp, symbol, or legend constituting a prohibition to the use of the mails if the address be erased or altered.

Just above and preceding the specific address of the party by whom the cards or envelops were sent out, called the "secondary



No. 675,137.

Patented May 28, 1901.

J. D. O'CONNOR.  
REPLY ENVELOPE AND POSTAL CARD.

(Application filed Sept. 1, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

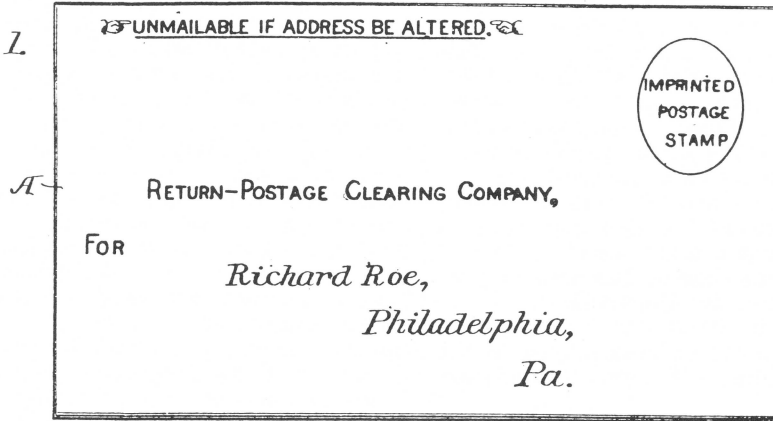


Fig. 2.

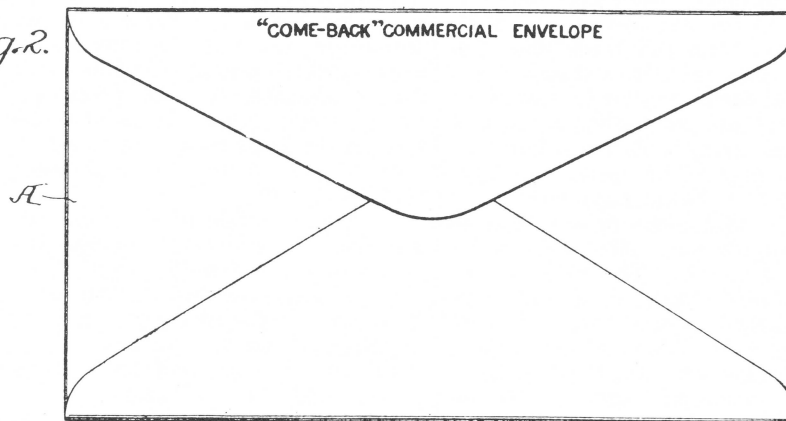
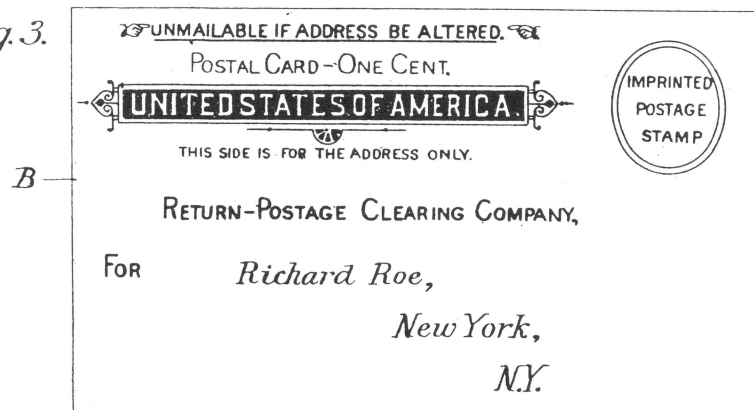


Fig. 3.



Inventor

Witnesses

*J. G. Hinkel*  
*C. W. Clement*

*John D. O'Connor*

By

*Watson & Watson* Attorneys

2

675,137

addressee," is the address of an organization or company to whom the card or envelop is to be delivered by the Post-Office Department for the second addressee. As illustrated, this primary address is "Return-Postage Clearing Company, for," such company being herein termed the "primary addressee." One object in having a company or individual through which such correspondence may be transacted is to consolidate the responsibility for payment of the return postage in such manner that a single bond or deposit on account of this class of business may be kept by the Post-Office Department.

The manner in which the new missives herein described are to be employed in the conduct of business will now be briefly explained.

The "Return-Postage Clearing Company" or other party charged by the Post-Office Department with the transaction of this business will purchase from the Post-Office Department in suitable quantities stamped envelopes and postal cards, paying for the cards and envelopes only and not for the stamps or postage. The company will file a bond or make a suitable deposit to secure the Government against loss should payment of the postage on any of said cards or envelopes be refused by the addressee after they have passed through the mail. The primary addressee is the Return-Postage Clearing Company or other party to whom the cards and envelopes are first sold. The address of such party and the words "Unmailable if address be altered" or equivalent words are to be printed by the Government or under Government supervision to preclude the possibility of the cards and envelopes being used for general purposes. The object to be attained is to distinguish this particular class of mail-

matter so that the postal agents will recognize its unmailable character if the address be tampered with. As already stated, a special stamp or symbol may be employed for this purpose. The company or party termed herein the "primary addressee" will distribute the cards and envelopes to customers and print their addresses at the proper place on the face thereof. The cards and envelopes are then sent out through the mail as "inclosures" or otherwise distributed to the parties from whom replies are desired. Such cards or envelopes as are used without altering the addresses are delivered at the post-offices to the primary addressee or its representative upon payment of the postage due thereon, and the Government is thus remunerated for its service, it being intended that the bond or deposit furnished by the primary addressee is simply to indemnify the Government in case of any refusal to pay postage when due, and not intended as an account against which postage shall be charged in ordinary transactions. The primary addressee upon receiving mail is to immediately distribute the same to its customers.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As a new article of manufacture, a reply missive having printed thereon the address of a primary addressee, the address of a secondary-addressee, and a device or legend indicating that the missive will not be mailable if either address be altered.

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

JOHN D. O'CONNOR.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL H. AGNEW,  
JAMES A. WATSON.

(This patent, which was issued in 1901, discloses an early scheme for payment of postage on return postal cards only in the event of actual use. This scheme involved a return postage clearing company which would be charged by the Post Office Department with the transaction of business of this type.

That company would purchase stamped envelopes or postal cards from the Post Office Department, paying only for the cards and envelopes and not for the stamps or postage, and filing a bond to guarantee the government that the addressee of returned cards and envelopes would pay the postage on such mail. This is not a far cry from the system now in use in which the addressee himself must file a bond.)



## Presidential Campaign Envelopes and Letter Paper

by James W. Milgram, M.D.

Illustrations have been used to embellish printed business stationery, such as bills of lading, invoices, and letterheads, from as early as the colonial era in the United States. Lithography in the 1840's, because of its low cost, led to increasingly frequent use of illustrations on all types of printed stationery. Therefore, by the year 1840 the medium of mailed letters was a technique that could be used to publicize a cause, including a political candidate.

One must remember that letters at this time were not enclosed in envelopes. The typical letter was a single sheet of paper which,

when folded, resulted in four single sides each about eight by ten inches. Up to three of these sides were used for the written message. To mail the letter, it was folded from each side twice in a vertical direction and then folded twice more in a horizontal direction so that the final folded letter was slightly smaller than today's standard small envelope. The last two folds were tucked into each other and a wafer of sealing wax was affixed between the back sheets. This could be a melted drop from a stick of wax or a prepared wafer which was heated by a metal seal which in turn had been heated in a small flame. Glue was rarely

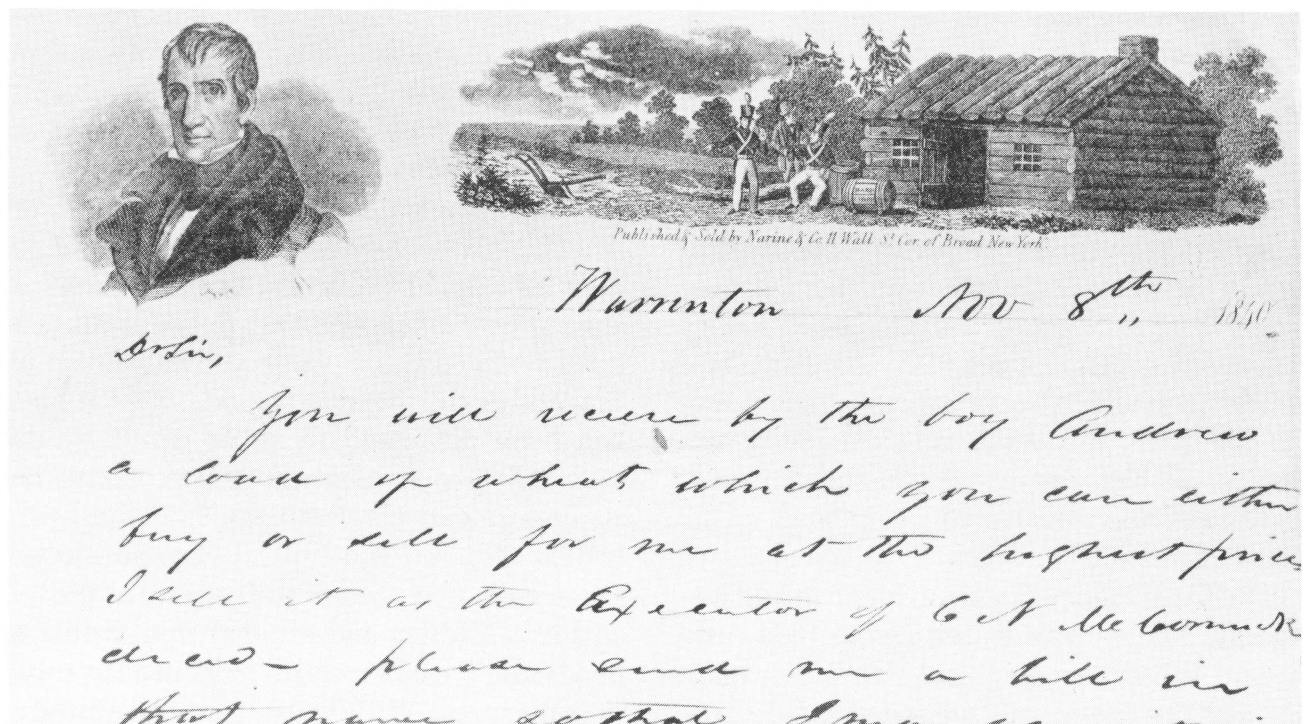


Figure 1. Harrison Campaign, 1840, lettersheet depicting Harrison at left and separate scene of soldiers being offered cider at the General's log cabin.



Figure 2. Scott Campaign, 1852, portrait on envelope, sent postage due "LYONS N.Y. AUG 16" and "V" in circle.

employed. The inks were applied with a quill or steel tipped pen. Letters were carried to a post office where the postmaster applied either handwritten (manuscript) or stamped postmarks indicating the town and date of origin and a second postal marking for the rate of postage. The majority of mail was sent with postage due from the addressee. If the letter was to be prepaid, an additional "PAID" marking was also added. There were no U.S. postage stamps in 1840; stamps, which were first issued in the United States in 1847, did not gain acceptance until after 1851.

Common practice during the 1830's and 1840's was for commercial firms to print newsletters with current prices for commodities in their cities. Usually a written message was included on one of the blank sheets. This closely parallels the usage of the illustrated lettersheets which became increasingly popular for many themes during the 1840's and 1850's, probably reaching a high point with the beautifully illustrated lettersheets of the California Gold Rush era.

William Henry Harrison had run and lost against Martin Van Buren in the 1836 campaign. When he ran against Van Buren again in 1840, the Democrats were delighted. Thomas H. Benton, the important Missouri Senator, said "availability was the only ability

sought by the Whigs." An anti-Harrison and pro-Clay partisan asked at Harrisburg, "Why not allow the General to enjoy his log cabin and hard cider in peace?" This chance remark was creatively utilized by Harrison supporters as the log cabin motif exemplifying Harrison's humble frontier existence—he farmed at North Bend, Ohio, from 1829-1836 when he entered politics.

The 1840 election was the first of what we would term modern political campaigns, with mass meetings and processions. Only television and air travel were missing. This campaign produced every imaginable type of pro-Harrison political souvenir. Handkerchiefs, ribbons, plates, books, flags, and tokens all exist in profusion from this time. It should be no surprise that political illustrations on lettersheets were also employed by the Whigs during this period. This subject has been discussed in some detail by the author in two articles which appeared in the *American Philatelist* (February, 1974 and April, 1981). Figure 1 is a typical Harrison letter-sheet with a portrait of the general at the left and two soldiers and another man drinking hard cider (two barrels) in front of a log cabin near the forest. The illustration was printed at the top of the first page of the folded letter. It actually occupied less than a quarter of the



page, so the written message was begun just below.

The most famous Whig of them all was Henry Clay of Kentucky, who ran for President three times. Clay was the real leader of the party when John Tyler became President after Harrison's sudden death. Tyler had been nominated as Vice President in 1840 in order to retain his influence in the South for the Whigs, but he did not represent the typical politics of the party. While President, he was actually repudiated by that body. Van Buren still controlled the Democratic party and refused to recognize Tyler as a Democrat. However, in May of 1844, a convention of Democrats, irregularly chosen, renominated Tyler for a second term at a convention held in Baltimore. The Democratic majority at the regular convention nominated James K. Polk. For undetermined reasons, no Democratic lettersheet designs for Polk have been seen for the 1844 election.

The Whigs, who had won with Harrison in 1840 by employing wide publicity, continued the practice of issuing illustrated stationery for their supporters. Therefore, a number of Henry Clay designs are known today.

The debate over the annexation of Texas (a slave state) into the Union was an issue

which contributed largely to the defeat of both Van Buren and Clay in 1844. The Liberty party was the party of the abolitionists, those individuals who wanted immediate, not gradual abolition of slavery. In the election, Clay lost New York state (and the necessary electoral votes of that state) because the abolitionists felt he did not condemn Texas annexation as they would have wished.

The election of 1848 was between Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, and Lewis Cass, the Democratic candidate. A third group, the Free Soil Party nominated Van Buren. Again New York state was lost to a splinter party thereby defeating the Democratic candidate, with Taylor receiving 163 electoral votes to Cass receiving 127. Taylor lettersheet designs are quite rare. No designs have been noted promoting Lewis Cass' campaign. Pro-Clay supporters continued to press their champion by means of the propaganda obtained by illustrated lettersheets.

The decade 1850-1860 was a turbulent era in United States history during which great expansion occurred. In postal history it was probably the single most interesting decade from the standpoint of the variety of different postal usages which paralleled the industrial growth and expansion of the United States.

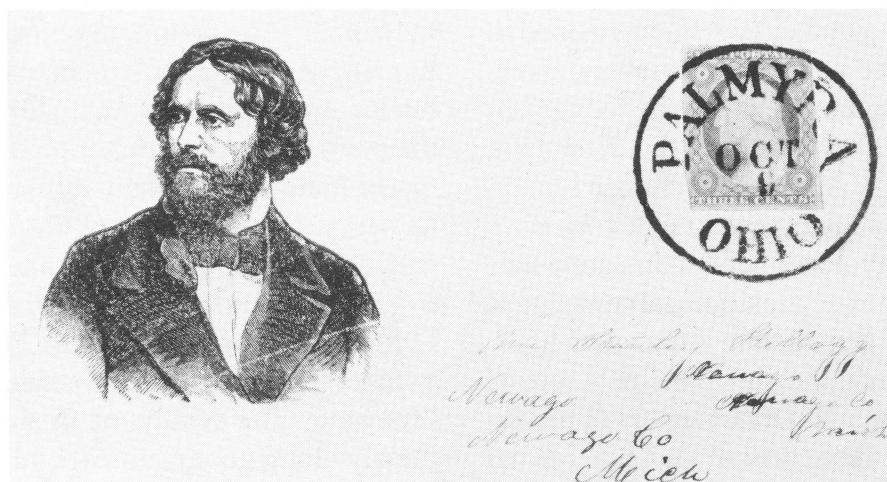


Figure 3. Fremont Campaign, 1856, portrait on envelope, 3 cent 1851 stamp tied "PALMYRA OHIO OCT 9".

Envelopes were rapidly adopted for letters during the early 1850's although the practice of folding letters into stampless or stamped covers also continued. The 1852 election saw the Mexican War hero, General Winfield Scott, as the Whig candidate and Franklin Pierce as the Democratic one. Pierce received 254 of 296 electoral votes in a landslide victory leading to the downfall of the Whig party. Although it had polled but few votes in 1852, the Free Soil party was the nidus for replacing the Whigs.

and had been functional since the 1820's but only for valuable letters. An unclaimed letter was advertised in a local newspaper by the town's postmaster (home delivery was rare). If unclaimed, it was sent to the Dead Letter Office in Washington, D.C. and was opened and usually discarded there. The corner cards seen on commercial mail of this era were for advertising.

The election of 1856 occurred during the violent struggle for control over Kansas Territory between anti-slavery people of the

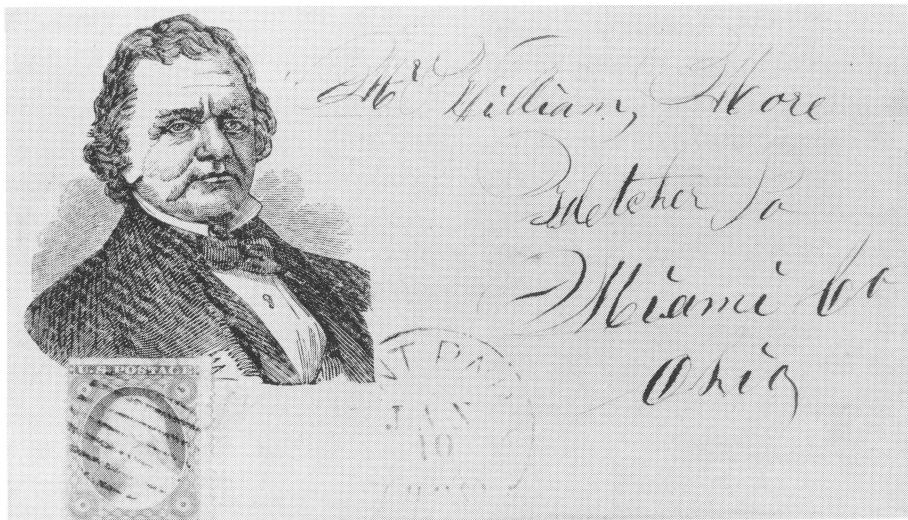


Figure 4. Douglas Campaign, 1860, portrait on envelope, 3 cent 1857 stamp cancelled in an Ohio town.

For the first time envelopes with printed slogans for the two major parties were used in a presidential election. Since the word envelope is synonymous with the term "cover" (it covers the letter), these are the first true campaign covers. All types are quite scarce. Figure 2 is an 1852 Scott campaign cover.

Illustrated envelopes were commonplace by the time of the next presidential campaign. An important historical note is that such illustrated corner cards did not require a return address as is present on most letters of today. The Post Office Department did not return unclaimed or undelivered letters until the late 1860's. The Dead Letter Office did exist

North and West and pro-slavery people of the South. The Democrats nominated James Buchanan, who reaffirmed the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. This act permitted the people living within a territory to decide on the inclusion or exclusion of slavery in that territory. The remnant of the Whig party, as well as certain Southerners and Know-Nothings, nominated ex-President Millard Fillmore, as their candidate. The newly organized Republican party nominated John C. Fremont. The results of this election broke clearly along geographical boundaries which foreshadowed the country's division on the issue of slavery. Fillmore carried only the state of Maryland.



Certainly the largest number of campaign envelopes issued during this election promoted John C. Fremont, the California explorer, who had married Thomas H. Benton's daughter, Jesse. Figure 3 is a fairly typical example with his portrait in black. Many matching lettersheets for the different Fremont designs have been seen. Civil War modifications of the 1856 campaign envelopes also exist (additional overprints).

Fremont became a controversial general during the Civil War and had to be replaced on President Lincoln's orders. However, he remained a popular figure, and his portrait is seen in a number of patriotic designs during the war. He was also promoted as a candidate in the 1864 election.

However, Fremont was not selected as the Republican candidate in 1860. Abraham Lincoln was the standard bearer for the northern anti-slavery Republican party.

The election of 1860 was a four-way race. The Democratic party had split over the question of slavery. The southern representatives demanded a resolution that it was the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the territories. This proposal was denied by the Douglas Democrats, so the convention split

into a southern state convention at Richmond, Virginia, and northern and border state convention at Baltimore, Maryland. Stephen A. Douglas was selected at the latter. The Richmond convention nominated John C. Breckinridge. The remnants of the old Whig and Know-Nothing parties coalesced, now calling itself the Constitutional Union party, and nominated John Bell at a Baltimore meeting. In regard to slavery, the Bell party excluded it from discussion, the Douglas Democrats pushed squatter sovereignty and the Compromise of 1850, the Republicans felt Congress should prohibit slavery in the territories, while the Breckinridge Democrats took the opposite view.

The campaign envelopes and lettersheets for Abraham Lincoln have been described in *Abraham Lincoln Illustrated Envelopes and Letter Paper, 1860-1865* (Northbrook Publishing Co. Northbrook, IL, 1984) and in a separate article in the July, 1985, issue of *American Philatelist*.

Designs for his three opponents were sometimes similar to the Lincoln envelopes, being produced by the same printer. Other designs were different. An example of the 1860 Douglas campaign cover is depicted in figure 4.



Figure 5. Grant Campaign, 1868, portraits of Grant and Colfax, his running mate, with slogan. Three cent 1861 stamp cancelled at Chicago.

Lincoln ran for reelection in 1864, and there are many fewer types of designs for the election. George B. McClellan ran against him as the Democratic candidate. As mentioned, a number of 1864 Fremont designs were also used.

For unclear reasons, the 1868 election was the last presidential election in which illustrated campaign stationery was popular. Although isolated designs do exist for later campaigns, envelopes and letter paper with political sentiments are very uncommon in later years. Ulysses S. Grant, the victorious Civil War general, became a logical choice for the Republican candidate (figure 5).

#### A NEW BOOK

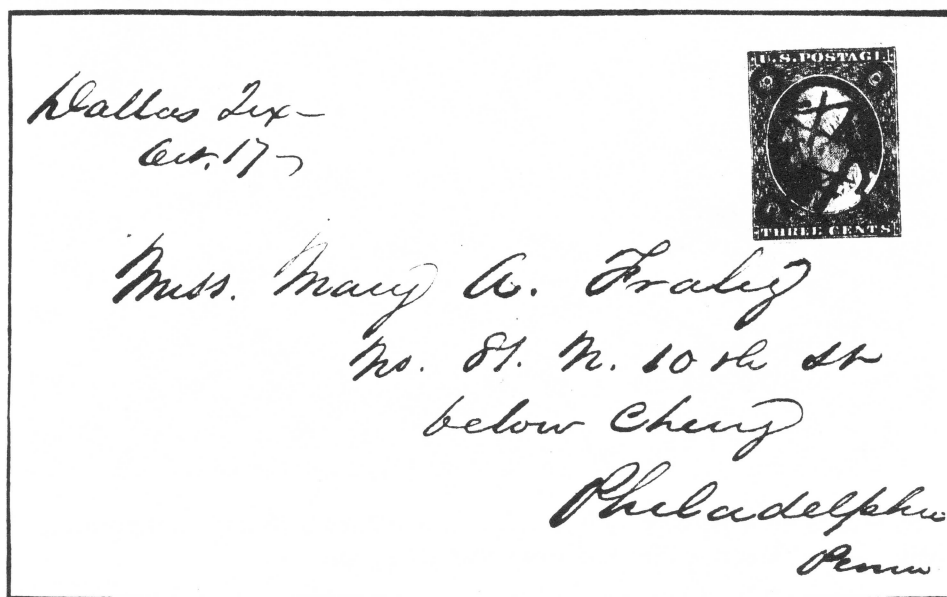
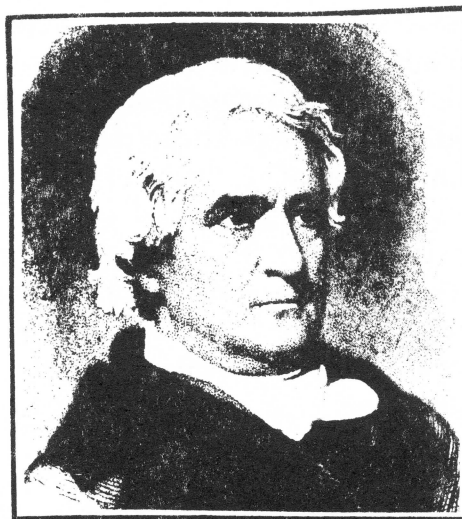
This writer proposes to compile illustrated listings for all of the campaign lettersheets and covers that were produced for presidential elections 1840–1872. Readers of *The Heliograph* are invited to send photocopies of such items to Dr. James W. Milgram, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, 303 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60611. All contributors will be acknowledged in the published book.

### THE EMBRYO METROPOLIS by Thomas J. Alexander

#### DALLAS TEXAS, 1851

When he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency of the United States in 1844, George M. Dallas was honored by having a small village in north-central Texas named for him. The post office was established there the same year, but it was not until about 1855 that the postmaster acquired his first hand-stamp townmark.

This letter was mailed from Dallas in 1851, when the population was 200.



## Arizona's Very Own APOs

by Robert B. Bechtel, Ph.D.

In these days when US troops are being stationed abroad (see *Heliograph* #17, page 21), the topic of APOs (Army Post Offices) is again timely. It is also a reminder that APOs were not always assigned to foreign countries—many were assigned locations within the continental United States.

There were two ways in which APOs were assigned to Arizona: One was to assign an APO to a unit stationed in Arizona. The second way was to designate a series of APO numbers to the Desert Training Center (DTC). For the story of the Desert Training Center and the assignment of APO numbers see the illustrative article in the *Journal of Arizona History*, Vol. 26, No. 3.

Numbers designated to the DTC include APO 180 to 189 inclusive; each number assigned to a unit in desert training maneuvers in California and Arizona. The address was in care of the postmaster in Los Angeles. Earliest and latest dates for known cancels are as follows:

APO 180	8/5/43 to 10/9/43
APO 181	7/7/43 to 1/27/44
APO 182A	12/11/43
APO 182-1	1/7/44
APO 182-2	9/21/43
APO 183	11/28/43 to 2/7/44
APO 184	11/22/43
APO 185	7/16/43
APO 187	1/21/44 to 3/3/44
APO 188	2/4/44 to 3/6/44
APO 189	2/17/44

In addition to the above, it was also known that APO numbers were assigned to units as they moved from base to base. For example, APO 104 was assigned (logically) to the 104th Infantry Division which moved to nine different bases from 1942 through 1945. Two of these bases were in Arizona—Camp Horn, November 29, 1943, and Yuma, February 9, 1944. Thus, it is also possible to see other APO numbers appear from an Arizona origin.

The cards shown in Figure 1 are all from Arizona but do not show APO numbers in the cancel. It is possible to find correspondence from Arizona military APOs without the number in the cancellation. A note on the back of one card claims that it is from Bush Pitt, Arizona with APO 90. Another claims the origin was Rice Army Air Base near Rice, Arizona, but gives no number. The third has no origin but has a return address in care of the postmaster, APO 181, Los Angeles. All three cards are reputed to have originated in Arizona. Cards are shown courtesy of Fred Scheuer of Phoenix. Further research must separate the numbers assigned to the desert maneuvers in California from those in Arizona.

In conclusion, it is possible to assemble a collection of Arizona APO covers from World War II using the present knowledge from the War Cover Collector's Club and more careful research.

(See next page for illustrations)



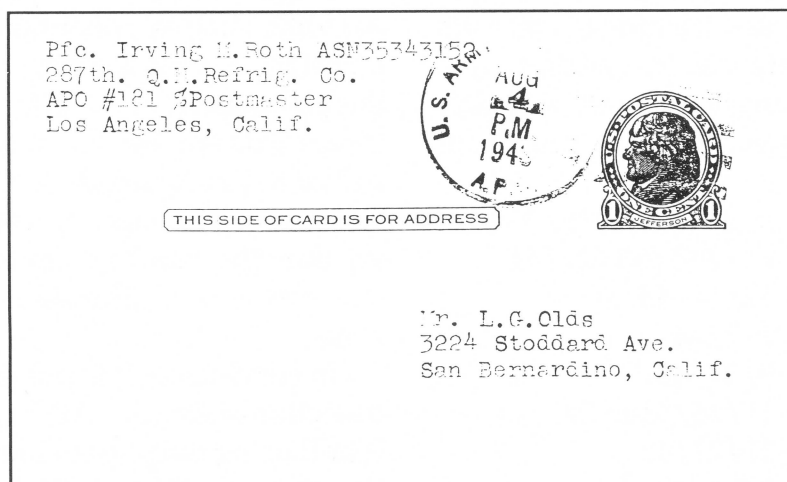
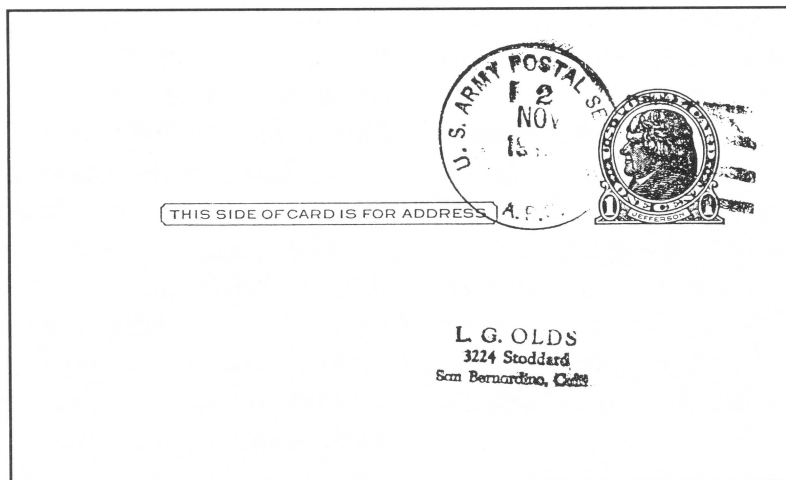
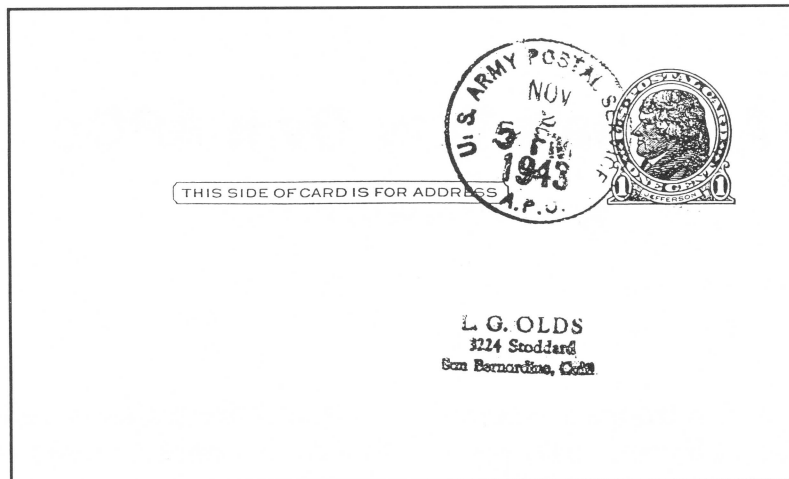


Figure 1. From top: Dateline on reverse "Bush Pitt, APO #90;" middle card's dateline reads "Rice Army Air Base 11/1/43," bottom card has a return address in care of APO #181, Los Angeles, CA.

## BOOK REVIEW

*The Postal History of the AEF, 1917-1923, Second, Revised Edition* edited by Theo. Van Dam. Published by the War Cover Club and The Printer's Stone, Ltd., 1990. 265 pp., offset, 8.5 x 11" format, hard cover. Available from The Printer's Stone, P.O. Box 30, Fishkill, NY 12524, \$46 postpaid in the US (\$42 to War Cover Club members).

"Revised edition, noun: an edition (as of a book) incorporating major revisions by the author or an editor and often supplementary matter designed to bring it up to date."

—Webster's Third New International Dictionary

What purports to be a revised edition, is in fact, an entirely reworked major new effort by the members of the War Cover Club, authors, and editor. This book more than fits the above definition.

### **The Old**

Eleven chapters from the first edition are included in this second edition. Eleven different authors are represented: The AEF in Western Europe and the United States; The Postal Markings of the AEF; The "800" AEF Postmarks, A Mystery Partly Solved; APO No. 901, Milan, Italy; The Marines; Postal Censorship During World War I; Military and Naval Aviation 1917-1919; Occupation of the Rhineland 1918-1923; The North Russian Campaign 1918-1919; A Classification System for Siberian AEF Covers; and a Bibliography.

### **The Revised**

Nearly all the chapters have been reworked and rewritten incorporating new information, expanded listings, and previously unrecorded data. Especially impressive are the completely rewritten chapters on the AEF postal markings by Theo. Van Dam and the Siberian military campaign by Alfred

F. Kugel. These two chapters, by themselves make this a book worth its price.

The layout and composition of the book is cleaner, neater, and easier to follow with a logical progressive flow to the story.

The new page size allows much more information, and data, and many additional pertinent illustrations to be included between the covers.

### **The New**

There are four new chapters by three new authors: AEF Prisoner of War Mail; APO 975 and European Officers Courier Service; American Red Cross World War I and Army Medical Department Overseas; and Patriotics Used by Members of the AEF.

Most interesting and educational of the new chapters is Kurt Sanftleben's story of APO 975—a marking that appears on covers from all over Europe. Sanftleben unravels the story of the courier service which transported those covers and logically explains the variety of APO 975 "offices."

Also, newly incorporated into this edition is a valuation guide for AEF covers.

A great many illustrations have been added to the revised work. Many covers, maps, postmark tracings, and photographs have been sought out to include along with selected illustrations from the first edition.

An index has just been completed and is included with this edition.

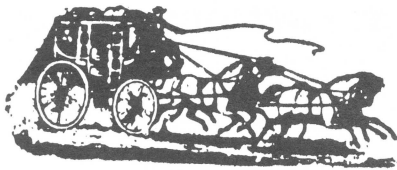
The sections on US military camps and naval postmarks have not been included in this edition, but will appear later.

### **Conclusion**

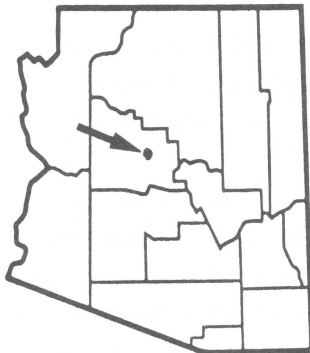
There can be no doubt that this is a quality job of revising an important work of American postal history. Kudos go to Van Dam, the War Cover Club and The Printer's Stone. I heartily recommend this book for the postal history *and* the history.

# WESTERN POSTAL HISTORY MUSEUM

TUCSON, ARIZONA

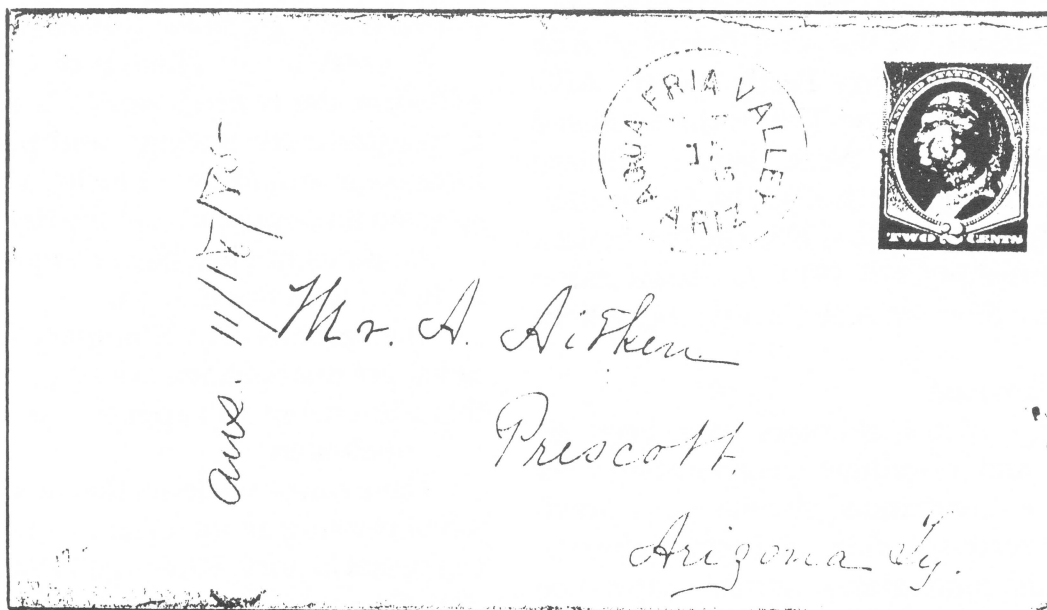


## AGUA FRIO VALLEY ARIZONA TERRITORIAL POST OFFICE



THIS OFFICE IN SOUTH CENTRAL YAVAPAI COUNTY OPENED MAY 12, 1875, WITH DENNIS J. MARR AS POSTMASTER. COVERS EXIST THAT SHOW USE OF FRIA AS WELL AS FRIO. ON JULY 22, 1893 THE NAME WAS CHANGED TO AGUA FRIA. ON JANUARY 11, 1895 THE OFFICE WAS DISCONTINUED, WITH MAIL SENT TO PRESCOTT. ON JULY 18, 1898 THE OFFICE WAS OPENED AS DEWEY, WITH FRED HILTENBRANDT AS POSTMASTER. THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT HAD RULED THAT THE OLD NAME COULD NOT BE USED FOR A REOPENED OFFICE. KING S. WOOLSEY ESTABLISHED A RANCH IN THIS AREA IN THE MID-1860'S AND THE FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE IN 1864 AUTHORIZED A ROUTE FROM

PRESCOTT TO THE PIMA VILLAGES THAT PASSED NEAR WOOLSEY'S RANCH. WOOLSEY'S RANCH WAS ON ROUTE 17215 FROM PRESCOTT TO TURKEY CREEK 70 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PRESCOTT AND BACK ONCE A WEEK. JAMES W. PARKER AND OWEN TULLER WERE AWARDED THE CONTRACT ON APRIL 4, 1868, BUT THE CONTRACT WAS DISCONTINUED AS OF AUGUST 31, 1869. IN JUNE OF 1881 ROUTE 40139 RAN FROM PRESCOTT TO CAMP VERDE VIA AGUA FRIA VALLEY AND CIENEGA. M. MCINERNAY RECEIVED \$230 PER YEAR FOR OPERATING THIS 48 MILE ROUTE 3 TIMES PER WEEK. BY FEBRUARY 1884 ROUTE 40126 TO CAMP VERDE WENT ONE WAY VIA CHERRY AND RETURNED VIA CIENEGA. W. A. STODDARD RECEIVED APPROXIMATELY \$1000 PER YEAR FOR THIS ROUTE. IN 1887-9 HENRY WADSWORTH HAD THE CONTRACT FOR ROUTE 40140 FROM AGUA FRIA VALLEY TO CAMP VERDE 3 TIMES PER WEEK FOR \$1600 PER YEAR. IN 1898 DEWEY RECEIVED MAIL BY ROUTE 68117, WHICH WENT FROM PRESCOTT TO CAMP VERDE 3 TIMES PER WEEK. THE APPLICATION FOR OPENING THE OFFICE STATED IT WOULD BE ON THE SANTA FE PRESCOTT EASTERN RAILROAD, WHICH WAS THEN UNDER CONSTRUCTION FROM PRESCOTT TO MEYERS (SIC).





# ARIZONA STATEHOOD POST OFFICES & POSTMASTERS, 1912-1979

(Continued from *The Heliograph* #17)

## INSPIRATION

John H. Kelley	Jul 19, 1917
Anna G. Campbell	Dec 4, 1917
Alice V. Cooper	Apr 1, 1920
Mrs. Alice V. Taylor NCM	Aug 5, 1921
Mrs. Beula B. Stout	Jun 19, 1923*
Mrs. Margaret E. Finletter	Feb 26, 1924
Eleanor H. McNeill	Aug 6, 1929*
Mrs. Lucye L. Horan	Jan 9, 1930
Mrs. Nellie C. Sawyer	Oct 31, 1945
Mrs. Mary E. Paul	Nov 1, 1957
Mrs. O'Reece T. Cleve	Apr 1, 1966
Joe M. Sanchez	Dec 29, 1976

Named for the Inspiration Mine. One tale is told that Isaac Copeland, one of the mine prospectors, had a vision, or inspiration, that led to the discovery of the mine.

## INTERNMENT CAMP BR—Coolidge PIMA

<i>Established</i>	Jul 6, 1942
<i>Discontinued</i>	Mar 15, 1947

An erroneous postmark "INTERNMENT BRANCH" was in use for a short period during 1943-44. See under "INTERNATIONAL AGGRESSION."

## IRON KING (1907)

Samuel R. Trengove	May 9, 1909
<i>Discontinued</i>	Jul 15, 1912
	<i>Mail to Humboldt</i>

Named for the Iron King Mine. Currently the smelter is in operation but the PO was discontinued in 1912.

## GILA

## IRONSPRINGS (1900)

<i>Summer Office</i>	
William K. James	Aug 20, 1908
Charles A. Bandy	May 31, 1922
Mrs. Jessie C. Baumert	Feb 1, 1940
<i>Name changed to Iron Springs</i>	Jun 1, 1950
Mrs. Marguerite B. Saxby	Jun 1, 1957
<i>Changed to RB—Prescott</i>	Apr 30, 1966
<i>Changed to CPO—Prescott</i>	Jul 10, 1976

There is no iron in the spring water. It is abundant in the sands around the springs. Altitude 6,400'. This place is a summer resort with the PO only open during that season, e.g., closed on Sep 30, 1957, 1960 & 1961; opened Jun 1, 1957 & 1964.

## J

## JACOB LAKE

<i>Summer Office</i>	
Harold I. Bowman	Feb 9, 1933
<i>Made year round office</i>	Nov 15, 1934
<i>Changed to RS—Fredonia</i>	Jul 1, 1955*
<i>Changed to CPO—Fredonia</i>	Jul 10, 1976

Named for the Mormon missionary Jacob Amblin who explored this area in the 19th century.

## COCONINO

## JAYNES

Hubert E. Hunts	Sep 7, 1922
<i>Discontinued</i>	May 31, 1924
	<i>Mail to Tucson</i>

Named for Allan B. Jaynes, editor of the Tucson Daily Citizen.

## YAVAPAI

## PIMA

JEDDITO

Mrs. Alma G. Roberts  
*Discontinued*

NAVAJO

Mar 11, 1921  
Feb 28, 1934  
*Mail to Holbrook*

Located on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Navajo for "antelope water," denoting the four long washes here where the antelope came to drink.

JEFFERSON ST. STA—PhoenixMARICOPA

*Established* Apr 20, 1947  
*Name changed to Commerce Sta.* Feb 16, 1951

JEROME (1883)

Frank E. Smith	Apr 26, 1909
William S. Adams	Aug 15, 1913
William L. Leonard	Sep 22, 1917
Ross H. Cunningham	Aug 16, 1919
Mrs. Ethel Cunningham	Jun 23, 1936*
John E. Wagner	Jan 26, 1938
Mrs. Hazel D. Fredell	Mar 31, 1953*
Richard E. Lawrence	May 11, 1953
Mrs. Beverly J. Sullivan	Dec 30, 1964
Mrs. Diane L. Waters	Nov 21, 1975

YAVAPAI

Most of this copper mining community perches on a mountainside, the highest level of houses being 1500' above the lowest.

JEROME JUNCTION

*Formerly Junction*

James W. Todd	Jan 20, 1915
Ella A. Blalock	Aug 1, 1917
Mrs. Sydney T. Fritsche	Dec 27, 1921
<i>Name changed to Chino Valley</i>	May 11, 1923

YAVAPAI

Although the name change to Jerome Junction was effective on PM Todd's commissioning date, he did not take possession until Feb 3.

JOHNSON (1900)

Mrs. Nellie Lemons  
Albert Peterson  
Barney J. Graham  
Alexandrine McEwen  
*Discontinued*

COCHISE

Aug 1, 1910  
Jul 28, 1919  
Jun 1, 1921  
Aug 12, 1927  
Dec 31, 1929  
*Mail to Dragoon*

Named for George J. Johnson, manager of the newly formed Cochise Copper Co. Johnson located a new town closer to the rich Peabody mine to which he moved the smelter from Russellville three miles away. He modestly allowed his name to be attached to the new site.

JOKAKE

Robert T. Evans  
Miss Lyndall Wallingford  
Mrs Lucille H. Evans  
*Discontinued*

MARICOPA

May 28, 1936  
Sep 1, 1942\*  
Oct 20, 1942  
Aug 31, 1944  
*Mail to Phoenix*

This Hopi Indian word means "mud house." Most of this winter resort is built from adobe bricks made from mud and straw.

JONES BR—Douglas

*Formerly MILITARY IND BR*  
*Established*  
*Discontinued*

COCHISE

Jun 1, 1921  
Jun 30, 1923

This PO served Camp Harry J. Jones, named after a private in Company C, 11th Infantry. He was mortally wounded by a stray bullet from across the Mexican border at Agua Prieta where a battle was in progress between the Villa and Carranza forces.

IOPPA

Mrs. Lucy O. Flake  
*Discontinued*

NAVAJO

Aug 3, 1912  
May 15, 1913  
*Mail to Heber*

On August 25, 1922, this PO was reopened as ARIP-INE.

JOSEPH CITY

*Formerly St. Joseph*

Senna P. Hansen  
Walter C. Shelley  
Mrs. V. Irene Roberson  
Clyde Wendell Shelley  
Ambrose R. Lucero OIC

NAVAJO

Jan 8, 1924  
Jan 1, 1945  
Dec 31, 1962\*  
Dec 2, 1966  
Mar 24, 1978

JUNCTION (1895)

Agnes C. Todd  
*Name changed to JEROME JUNCTION*

YAVAPAI

Aug 30, 1909  
Jan 20, 1915

Located at the junction of the Arizona Central RR (later the Santa Fe RR) and the narrow guage United & Verde & Pacific RR.

## K

### KAIBAB

*Summer Office*

Harry E. Brown

*Name changed to KAIBAB FOREST*

### COCONINO

Jan 5, 1928

Feb 16, 1928

The name is Paiute Indian for "mountain lying down," referring to the Grand Canyon. The community is located on the north rim of the canyon.

Woodruff Rust was the first PM appointed for the Kaibab PO (Jun 16, 1926), but this was rescinded before he was commissioned. PM Brown was commissioned on Jan %, 1928 although he did not take possession of the PO until June 1 of the same year, 3 1/2 months after the name change from Kaibab to Kaibab Forest. (Apparently the former name was Rust's choice, the latter Brown's). It is very probable then that "Kaibab" was never in operation, although "Kaibab" cancellations are known from May & June 1928.

### KAIBAB FOREST

*Formerly Kaibab*

*Summer Office*

Jarry E. Brown

William P. Rogers

Warren J. Larsen

Harlie J. Hodgkin

Wilson C. Fritz

*Name changed to NORTH RIM*

### COCONINO

Jun 1, 1928

Jun 1, 1929

Jul 11, 1936

Jun 11, 1939

Jun 1, 1946

Jun 1, 1947

See under Kaibab. PO closed during the summers of 1943-44.

### KAIBITO RB—Tonalea

*Established*

*Changed to CPO—Tonalea*

### COCONINO

Oct 1, 1966

Jul 10, 1976

Located on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Name is Navajo for "willow spring."

### KATHERINE

Alva C. Lambert

### MOHAVE

Jan 30, 1922

*Discontinued*

Jesse S. Hulet

*Discontinued*

Jul 31, 1922

*Mail to Kingman*

Oct 4, 1927

Jun 15, 1929

*Mail to Kingman*

J. S. Bragg discovered the mine here and named it for his sister Katherine. Practically nothing is left of this once prosperous community.

### KATHERINE STA.—Bullhead City MOHAVE

*Established*

Dec 1, 1974

### KAYENTA (1911)

John Wetherill

Keith Warren

Mrs. Rena Kerley

Clyde A. Colville

Bennett S. Hyde

John I. Zufelt

Mrs. M. Louise Zufelt

Mrs. Dorothy H. Possien

### NAVAJO

Mar 21, 1911

Dec 28, 1925

Aug 20, 1935\*

Jan 27, 1936

May 9, 1945

Jan 7, 1954

Jul 12, 1963

Jun 29, 1973

Located on the Navajo Indian Reservation. The name is taken from the Navajo word "tyenda," referring to a nearby deep spring.

The trading post here is the last settlement on the road to the uranium deposits in Monument Valley.

### KEAMS CANON (1883)

*Winter Office*

Lorenzo Hubbell

Joseph Schmedding

Earl F. Halderman

Joseph Schmedding

Mrs. Charlotte M. Taylor

Mrs. Hazel L. Miller

Mrs. Gayl W. Benson

*Name changed to KEAMS CANYON*

### NAVAJO

Apr 5, 1905

Nov 1, 1918

Aug 1, 1919

Oct 1, 1921

Apr 22, 1924

Apr 24, 1926\*

Jan 24, 1927

Mar 16, 1928

Nov 30, 1955

Apr 9, 1971

Mrs. Lucile L. Robertson

Mrs. Lucy M. Rios

Located on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Named for T.V. Keam, the first white trader in this area.



KEARNY

Mrs. Lena M. Johnson	Mar 16, 1959*
Mrs. Vivian V. Kenemore	May 2, 1961
Curtis L. Steveson	Jan 14, 1966
Mrs. Eva C. Morales	Apr 26, 1968

Named for General Philip Kearny who explored in this area in 1849–50. This community was developed by the Kennecott Copper Co. to house workers displaced by the enlargement of their open pit mine at Ray and Sonora.

KELTON

Bailey A. Taylor	Feb 25, 1915
Thomas P. McGinnis	Jan 1, 1917
Zeb V. Wilson	Mar 1, 1927
<i>Discontinued</i>	Jan 31, 1928
	<i>Mail to Webb</i>

Named for Captain C.B. Kelton, former county sheriff who homesteaded here in 1909.

KELVIN (1900)

James Webb Beebe	PINAL Oct 16, 1905
Lillis F. Beebe	Oct 14, 1912*
Lucrecia Pascale	Apr 2, 1913
Lucrecia P. Stevenson NCM	Jan 29, 1918
Ora G. Hansen	Jun 1, 1920
John T. Ainsworth	Aug 10, 1920
Lucrecia P. Stevenson	Mar 10, 1921
John J. Cresap	Mar 19, 1925
William M. Chambers	Apr 1, 1940
Mrs. Lucy Q. Wilkins	Mar 31, 1955*
<i>Discontinued</i>	Jan 31, 1956
	<i>Mail to Ray</i>
<i>Reopened as RB—Kearny</i>	May 1, 1967
<i>Changed to Riverside Stage Stop RB—Kearny</i>	Mar 1, 1968

The change of name to Riverside Stage was actually a reversion to the name of the original PO at Kelvin—Riverside.

KINGMAN (1883)

John N. Cohenour	MOHAVE Jan 26, 1911
Edward F. Thompson	Mar 11, 1915
Charles Metcalfe	Mar 27, 1916

PINAL

Oregon D. M. Gaddis	Dec 7, 1924
Vernon Hubbs	Jul 1, 1936
Don P. Smith	Jan 20, 1952
Mrs. Dorothy V. Smith	Jan 8, 1971

During his lifetime PM Metcalfe served as a newspaperman, (territorial) probate judge, land developer and County Supervisor of Schools—during which time he established the first high school in Mohave County at Kingman.

Lewis Kingman was the construction engineer when the RR was built in this section. He gave the community his own name.

Kingman is the county seat. City mail delivery began July 16, 1956.

KINO STA.—Tucson

<i>Formerly Annex Sta.—Tucson</i>	PIMA
<i>Name changed</i>	Apr 1, 1970

Father Kino was a tireless Spanish missionary among the Papago Indians from 1694 until his death in 1711.

KIRBY

Amanda Kerby (sic)	GILA Nov 16, 1914
<i>Discontinued</i>	May 7, 1917
	<i>Mail to Globe</i>

The Kirby family came with the Mormons between 1878 and 1884. Not to be confused with Kirby, Yavapai Co. which had a PO from 1881–84 (see Theobald). Located on essentially the same site as the territorial PO of Livingstone.

KIRKLAND (1895)

Louis J. Haselfeld	YAVAPAI Nov 5, 1908
Hix Thornburg	Feb 15, 1929
Eliel G. Sharpnack	Feb 20, 1932
John F. Sensow	Aug 19, 1935*
Louis J. Haselfeld	Jul 31, 1936
David L. Allen	Aug 31, 1946*
Mrs. Gertrude S. Jackson	Apr 30, 1947*
Mrs. Francella B. Kohnke	Jul 31, 1947
David Benson OIC	Aug 6, 1977
John H. Munns	Mar 25, 1978

Named for Wm. H. Kirkland who is said to be the first American to be married in Tucson in 1860, before it became Arizona Territory. It is said that he raised the first American flag in Tucson when it was abandoned by Mexican troops in 1856.

KLAGETOH

William H. Rush  
David L. Walker  
Ted R. Fleischauer  
Pratt S. Nelson  
*Discontinued*

APACHE

Oct 1, 1934  
Jul 5, 1935  
Jan 11, 1937  
Mar 31, 1941  
Apr 15, 1944  
*Mail to Ganado*

KOHL'S RANCH

*Summer Office*  
Mrs. Laura B. Kohl May 18, 1939  
Harry Sams Apr 19, 1941  
Mrs. Nellie B. Savoy Jul 12, 1942  
Mrs. Nellie Lindsey NCM Sep 15, 1942  
Mrs. Frances F. Gyger Jun 1, 1957  
Mrs. Elma O. Watson Jun 1, 1958  
*Changed to RB—Payson* May 5, 1967  
*Discontinued* Sep 1972  
*Opened Jun 1 1957, 1961, & 1964; closed Sep 15, 1957*

GILA

Located on the Navajo Indian Reservation. The name is Navajo for "water in the ground." The correct spelling for the PO name, as it was originally proposed, would be Klag E Toh.

KLONDYKE (1907)

John F. Greenwood  
Thomas Allaire  
Robert J. Adair  
Claude Cox  
Mrs. Cassie J. Boyce  
Edna M. Hale  
Mrs. Edna Hale Dean NCM  
Clarence Dowdle  
Mrs. Mittie Hale  
Ernest P. Hale  
Durward B. Sanford  
Edward D. Dowdle  
Oliver P. M. Dempsey  
Mrs. Jessie A. Kidd  
*Changed to RS—Willcox*  
*Changed to CPO—Willcox*

GRAHAM

Aug 17, 1907  
Oct 30, 1915  
Aug 10, 1919  
Jul 30, 1927  
Feb 2, 1930  
Jul 16, 1930  
Apr 12, 1933  
Sep 26, 1933\*  
Mar 23, 1934  
Dec 12, 1936  
Jun 8, 1937  
Oct 24, 1938  
Jul 1, 1943  
Jun 30, 1953  
Sep 1, 1955  
Jul 10, 1976

KOMATKE

Herman P. Alis  
Pablo B. Chiago  
John J. Taniel  
Burkard Kuksht  
Mrs. Marion D. Benedict  
John J. Taniel  
Gordon Urbine  
*Discontinued*

MARICOPA

Mar 1, 1916  
Apr 22, 1919  
Apr 4, 1932  
Feb 26, 1942  
Nov 1, 1942  
Sep 1, 1943  
Feb 1, 1944\*  
May 31, 1944  
*Mail to Laveen*

Located on the Gila Indian Reservation. Pima Indians called this place Kamatuk Wutca, meaning "at the foot of the Kamatuk Mountains." Local residents called the community St. John's Mission because St. John's Chapel is a half mile to the west. However, the originally proposed name for the PO was Gila Crossing. John Joseph Taniel and Gordon Urbine were both priests.

## L

Several early prospectors here had participated in the 1897 Klondyke gold rush in Northwest Canada near the Alaska border.

KOFA (1900)

*Reestablished*  
Mrs. Louise M. Cory  
*Discontinued*  
*Reopened as Kofa Sta.—Yuma*

YUMA

Jan 10, 1928  
Sep 15, 1928  
*Mail to Palomas*  
Sep 1, 1965

The name was taken from the branding iron of the King of Arizona Mine, "KofA," which was used to mark company property.

LAGUNA (1909)

Robert G. Weatherstone  
George W. Sells  
Willis J. Wisner  
*Discontinued*  
Librado Chavez  
*Discontinued*

YUMA

Oct 30, 1909  
Jan 14, 1913  
Sep 26, 1923  
May 15, 1924  
*Mail to Yuma*  
Jul 26, 1926  
Jan 15, 1929  
*Mail to Yuma*

The name is Spanish for "pond" or "lake." Laguna Dam is nearby.

**LAKE HAVASU CITY RS—Kingman  
MOHAVE**

<i>Established</i>	Oct 15, 1964
<i>Changed to Ind. PO</i>	Apr 1, 1966
Robert F. Morrow	Apr 1, 1966*
Mrs. Helen A. Staton	Jan 12, 1968
Randy Leavitt CIC	Jun 9, 1972
Allan B. Barker	Oct 27, 1972
Laurence Dimas OIC	Dec 17, 1976
Terry H. Weddly	May 21, 1977
Bill D. Applegarth OIC	Jul 13, 1979
Donna K. Kilgore OIC	Nov 16, 1979

A new development by the McCulloch Corporation for an untimate population of 50,000. The Corporation dismantled the Old London Bridge in England and reconstructed it on the property as a tourist attraction.

**LAKE MONTEZUMA RS—Sedona  
YAVAPAI**

<i>Established</i>	Jan 1, 1965
<i>Changed to RB—Sedona</i>	1966
<i>Changed to RB—Rimrock</i>	Sep 1, 1972
<i>Changed to CPO—Rimrock</i>	Jul 10, 1976

Sedona is in Coconino County. Montezuma was the last Aztec Emperor of Mexico. The newly established RS was housed in Vaughn's General Store. The community initially had about 100 homes.

**LAKE PLEASANT**

James G. Tripp  
*Discontinued*

**MARICOPA**

Nov 2, 1926  
Feb 15, 1928  
*Mail to Marinette*

Local name for this community is Pleasant Lake. The name originally submitted for the PO was Camp Pleasant.

**LAKESIDE (1906)**

John L. Fish	Nov 7, 1906
Rollin J. Fish	Apr 1, 1931
C. Lloyd Rhoton	Jan 1, 1938*
James A. Treat	Jul 1, 1938
Mrs. Arlee T. Maxwell	Nov 7, 1939
Grant L. Fish	Apr 14, 1943*
Mrs. Hazel Gillespie	Jun 26, 1943

**NAVAJO**

Mrs. Flossie A. Johnson	Jan 5, 1949
Mrs. Martha F. Hall CIC	Dec 31, 1962
Rollin J. Fish	Feb 21, 1963*
Norman G. Massey	Sep 9, 1966

There are three lakes in this vicinity. Altitude is 7,000'.

**LAND (1911)**

Lou C. Woolery  
*Discontinued*

**COCHISE**

Sep 9, 1911  
Nov 30, 1913  
*Mail to Benson*

Named for Wm. C. Land who ran about 40,000 head of cattle on the Babocomari Land Grant which he purchased in partnership with a Mr. Hayse. The great drought of 1890-92 put them out of business.

**LANGHORNE (1908)**

Catherine E. Langhorne	Apr 21, 1908
Benjamin T. Dewoody	Jun 10, 1912
<i>Name changed back to RILLITO</i>	Dec 9, 1912

**PIMA****LA OSA (1890)**

*Formerly Sasabe.*  
*Reestablished under original name.*

William Beckford Kibbey, Jr.	Jun 8, 1917
Reyes M. Pacho	Mar 10, 1919*
<i>Name changed to SAN FERNANDO</i>	

June 7, 1919

(See under Sasabe)

**LAVEEN**

Robert G. Laveen  
James M. Johnston  
Walter E. Laveen  
Charlie L. Archer  
Armon D. Cheatham  
Ralph S. Spotts  
George D. Davis OIC  
William P. Reinson

**MARICOPA**

Oct 20, 1913  
Jan 1, 1916  
Mar 4, 1918  
Apr 1, 1919  
Jan 11, 1920  
Oct 1, 1947  
Dec 29, 1978  
Jul 14, 1979

The Laveen family were the first settlers. Rural Free Delivery began July 5, 1927.

**LEE'S FERRY (1879)**

Frank T. Johnson  
Charles H. Spencer

**COCONINO**

May 16, 1911  
Jun 16, 1913



*Discontinued* Jan 31, 1914  
*Mail to Tuba*  
 Mrs. Margaret C. Cockroft Oct 11, 1922  
*Discontinued* Mar 15, 1923  
*Mail to Tuba City*

**LE SAGE**

Sylvester H. Jansen  
 John James McIntosh  
*Discontinued*

**YUMA**

Nov 3, 1928  
 May 12, 1931  
 Oct 31, 1931  
*Mail to Aztec*

The town burned down in 1931 and is now deserted.

**LEUPP (1905)**

Charles H. Dickson  
 Ed A. Gannett  
 Stephen Janus  
 Harmon P. Marble  
 Mrs. Margaret G. Fronsica  
 William S. Young  
 Mrs. Jessie K. Hunter  
 Mrs. Malcolm V. Balmer  
 Mrs. Moretta E. Bickal  
 Mrs. Mabel L. Conour  
 Mrs. Ida Mae Borum  
 Mrs. Lucille K. McGee  
 Mrs. Ellen Mae McGee

**COCONINO**

Jan 12, 1912  
 Feb 3, 1914  
 Dec 21, 1918  
 Oct 11, 1924  
 Jun 3, 1926\*  
 Jan 4, 1927  
 Feb 20, 1928  
 Jan 1, 1929  
 Mar 3, 1933  
 Dec 28, 1935  
 Aug 1, 1942  
 Dec 31, 1944  
 Nov 12, 1968

Located on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Named for Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1904-09.

**LEWIS SPRINGS (1905)**

Henry W. Hasselgren  
 Seth M. Brimberry  
 John A. Krannawitter  
 Seth M. Brimberry  
*Discontinued*

**COCHISE**

Jan 11, 1906  
 Oct 18, 1915  
 Apr 1, 1922  
 Sep 2, 1922  
 Sep 30, 1933

*Mail to Garden Canyon*

Named for the father of Robert A. Lewis who settled here in 1878 after hearing of rich silver ore in the vicinity.

**LIBERTY (1901)**

Jacob G. Schweikart  
 Albert Redden  
 Orlin R. Taylor

**MARICOPA**

Aug 9, 1905  
 May 8, 1919  
 Nov 12, 1920

Mrs. Cora L. Johnson  
 Mrs. Berta Buckelew  
 Hardy R. Coleman  
 Dale V. Kendall  
 Mrs. Berta Buckelew  
 Mrs. Inez Prentice  
 Cleburn Hardin  
 George B. Wilson  
 William O. Yancy  
 Mrs. Lois T. Bailey  
*Discontinued*

Mar 30, 1926  
 Apr 1, 1929  
 May 20, 1930  
 Dec 10, 1930  
 Feb 23, 1933  
 Jan 16, 1935  
 Oct 1, 1937  
 May 27, 1939  
 Sep 27, 1939  
 Sep 30, 1941  
 Jun 30, 1942  
*Mail to Buckeye*

First called Altamont from 1895-98 (see Theobald). Later the PO was reopened in a different location and renamed Liberty.

**LIGHT (1910)**

George W. Waters  
 Mattie A. Carmean  
 Warren H. Jordan  
 Mrs. Mable Conroy  
 Sybil I. Sanders  
*Discontinued*

**COCHISE**

Apr 18, 1910  
 Apr 30, 1915  
 Feb 28, 1919  
 Aug 25, 1923  
 Oct 6, 1926  
 Sep 30, 1927  
*Mail to Pearce*

John W. Light, a native New Yorker, had the first PO in his store here

**LINCOLNIA (1911)**

Edmund Lincoln  
*Discontinued*

**MOHAVE**

Apr 13, 1911  
 Oct 31, 1912

*Mail to Needles, California*

The PM established a store here. The place has not existed for half a century or more.

**LINDEN (1891)**

*Reestablished*

Mrs. Laura Langhorst  
 Lewis Hunt  
 Quince R. Gardner  
 Mrs. Etta C. Rogers  
 Mrs. Ernestive H. Smith  
 Mrs. Inez M. Smith

Nov 24, 1913  
 Apr 15, 1916  
 Mar 4, 1919  
 Jun 2, 1924  
 Aug 11, 1940  
 Feb 13, 1953  
 Jun 28, 1958  
 Jun 30, 1965

*Changed to Ind. RS—Show Low*  
*Discontinued*

The name derives from the long leaf cottonwood trees here that resemble linden trees.

**LITCHFIELD PARK**

*Formerly Litchton*

Mrs. Sara A. Serrano	Jul 16, 1926
Beatrice D. MacPherson	Jan 28, 1929*
Mrs. Sara A. Serrano	Jul 2, 1929
Josie B. Fenwick	May 17, 1934
Mrs. Josie F. Fisher NCM	Apr 11, 1943
Edward H. Kuhn	Jan 16, 1945
Mrs. Joy Mercer	Apr 30, 1950*
James H. Callan	Jun 15, 1950
Ralph K. Fearon CIC	Jun 26, 1972
Mrs. Mary Crenna Caraway	Jun 30, 1973
Mrs. Mary Crenna Thompson NCM	Nov 5, 1974

Paul W. Litchfield was president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., that owned large tracts of land in the area (see Goodyear PO).

Mrs. Thompson is married to Richard J. Thompson, PM at Glendale. City delivery established Apr 7, 1979.

**LITCHTON**

Mrs. Betty Wilke	Jul 14, 1919
Henry Stone	Feb 15, 1921
Mrs. Sara A. Serrano	Oct 1, 1923
<i>Name changed to LITCHFIELD PARK</i>	
	Jul 16, 1926

**LITTLEFIELD (1894)**

Hulda R. Frehner	Aug 29, 1910
Russell C. Prunty	Feb 13, 1934
Mrs. Rosalie C. Prunty	Dec 15, 1942
Mrs. Lorna L. Reber	Aug 31, 1960

The name was chosen because of the many small local farms.

**LOMPOC**

Shelden S. Hardenbrook	Aug 2, 1913
<i>Discontinued</i>	Jun 15, 1918
<i>Mail to McAlister</i>	

The original settlers came from Lompoc, California. This short-lived agricultural community has vanished.

**MARICOPA****LOPEANT**

Mrs. Mattie W. Ruesch  
*Discontinued*

**MOHAVE**

Jul 1, 1921  
Jun 30, 1922  
*Mail to Hurricane, Utah*

The village was named Antelope, the initially proposed PO name was Arizantelope.

**LOWELL STA.—Bisbee (1904) Cochise**

Theobald shows this PO as discontinued June 30, 1907. However, official records for this date list it as becoming a station of Bisbee.

*Changed to Independent Station* Sep 18, 1914  
*Discontinued* Jul 31, 1974

PO Bulletin 19924 shows a designation change from Sta. to Ind. Sta. effective Feb 14, 1956.

**LUHRS STA.—Phoenix**

*Established*  
*Discontinued*

**MARICOPA**

Feb 16, 1924  
Apr 19, 1947

Probably named for George H.N. Luhrs, prominent citizen and one-time proprietor of the Commercial Hotel.

**LUKACHUKAI**

Ralph S. Hicks  
Bernard Haile  
Robert W. Cassady  
Mrs. Lucile (sic) D. McGee  
Mrs. Thelma Kennedy  
Earl L. Kennedy CIC  
Kenneth W. Kennedy  
*Changed to RB—Chinle*  
*Changed to CPO—Chinle*

**APACHE**

Aug 29, 1916  
Mar 30, 1918  
Jun 30, 1925  
Jan 1, 1929  
Feb 27, 1934  
Nov 25, 1968  
Jul 17, 1971  
Jan 5, 1973  
Jul 10, 1976

Located on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Name derived from the Navajo words "luka cogia" meaning "place of slender reeds."

**LUKE AFB BR—Glendale MARICOPA**

*Established* Dec 1, 1952  
*Name changed to Luke Air Force Base*  
Apr 1, 1955

Lt. Frank Luke, Jr., was Arizona's outstanding hero of World War I—an aviator who was known as the

Balloon Buster. He was awarded many medals including the Congressional Medal of Honor. He was killed over the German lines in 1918. His monument stands on the capitol grounds in Phoenix.

### LUKE FIELD BR—Phoenix MARICOPA

<i>Established</i>	Jul 16, 1941
<i>Discontinued</i>	Jan 31, 1947

### LUKEVILLE

Mrs. Leona D. Hocker	Jul 16, 1949
Arthur Valdes	Jul 31, 1952
Mrs. Marion G. Miller	Jan 6, 1954
Mrs. Edna M. Jarvis	Sep 15, 1961*
Orris S. Bennett	Feb 5, 1964
Conway H. Hocker	Mar 4, 1966*
Mrs. Anne M. McKeown	Jun 2, 1967
Mrs. Vicki M. Ramsey CIC	Dec 3, 1976
Rodrigo R. Celaya, Jr.	May 7, 1977
Mrs. Vicki M. Ramsey	Jun 6, 1979

Lies on acreage that was owned by Charles Luke of Phoenix. It is on the Mexican Border surrounded by the Organ Pipe National Monument.

### LUPTON

James D. Gorman  
James W. Bennett  
George E. Teasdale  
Jack Hill  
Elbert A. Frick, Jr.  
Mrs. Linda V. Ortega  
Mrs. Amelia B. Ortega  
*Changed to RB—Houck*  
*Changed to CPO—Houck*

### APACHE

Jul 23, 1917  
Sep 10, 1919  
Jan 31, 1940  
May 31, 1947  
Nov 23, 1949  
Jun 4, 1965\*  
Mar 25, 1966\*  
May 6, 1966  
Jul 10, 1976

Located on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Named for G. W. Lupton, a former RR man who lived here.

## M

### MADDOX

McPherson C. Maddox  
Mrs. Irene E. Robinson  
*Name changed to CASTLE BUTTE*

### NAVAJO

Mar 14, 1914  
Jul 30, 1915  
Nov 1, 1916

The first PM named it for himself.



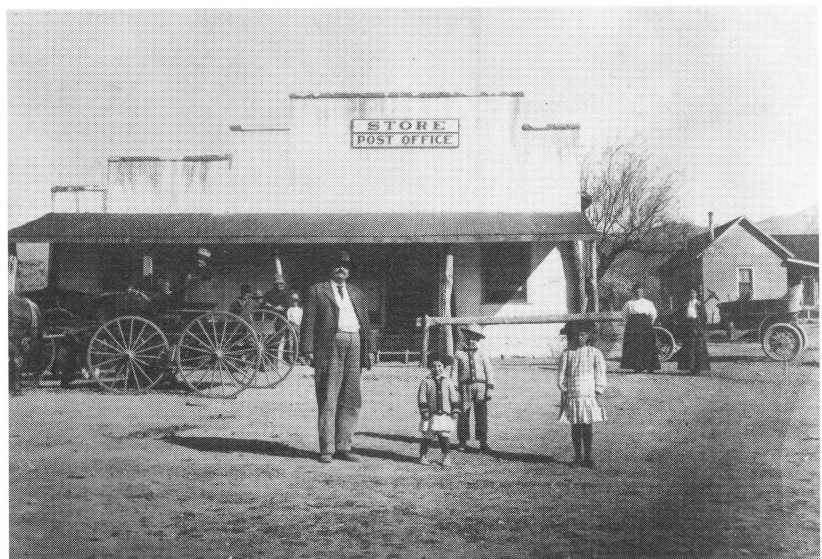
Indian Oasis Trading Company & U.S. Post Office circa 1927





*The post office at Kayenta, Arizona*

*Klondyke, Arizona post office  
circa 1912.  
John Greenwood, PM, standing in  
foreground with his children.*



*Mayer, Arizona:  
Sara Bell Mayer and Mamie Mayer  
(eldest daughter of Joseph & Sara  
Mayer, circa 1915-1920)*



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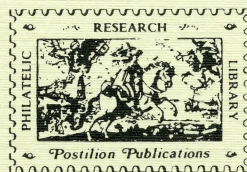
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