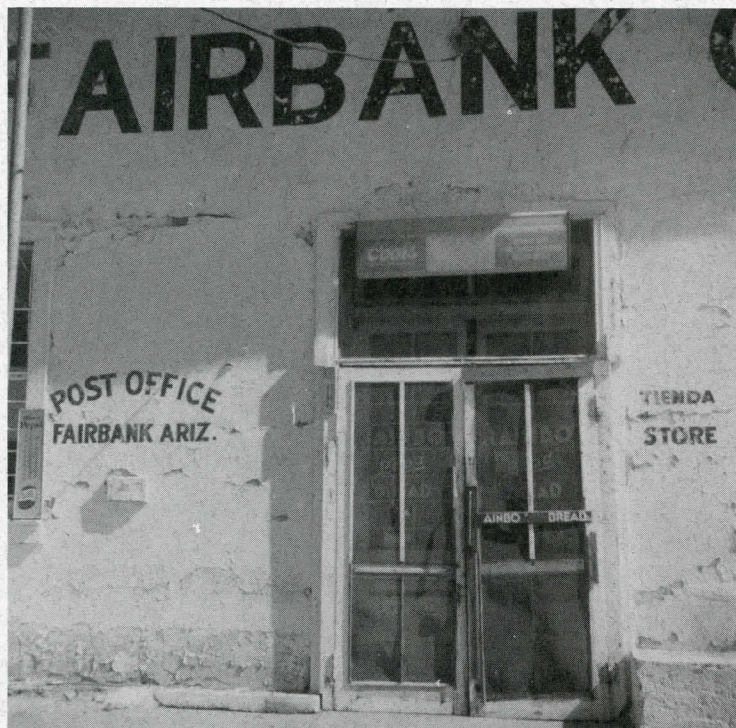


The Heliograph



The Postal History Foundation
Fall 1998

Cover: "The Train Robbery at Fairbank, Arizona," by Cal N. Peters. One of a series presented to the Postal History Museum by the Arizona Philatelic Rangers.



Post Office, Fairbank, AZ, about 1962.

The Heliograph

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The Postal History Foundation

920 North First Avenue
Tucson, Arizona

The Postal History Foundation is an Arizona non-profit corporation chartered to be used exclusively for historical, research, scientific, and education purposes in the advancement of postal history, including, but not limited to, the collecting, assembling, preserving, recording and publishing of postal history.

Membership donations over that for annual membership, and donations of cash, acceptable stamps, covers, books, postcards, periodicals and postal history material are deductible for U.S. income tax purposes and are most gratefully received. The Foundation is an IRS designated 501(c)(3) charitable organization.

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From the Editor

The Spring/Summer issue of *The Heliograph* is now history. I am indebted to the many individuals who provided support and encouragement, especially those who contributed articles, which made it all possible.

Much positive feedback has been received as well as some constructive criticism. Both are appreciated. I am always striving to make this publication better with each successive issue, and with the help and encouragement of you, the reader, I believe this is a realistic goal.

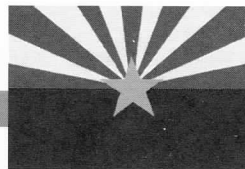
Beginning this month, *The Heliograph* introduces a new feature, "From the Archives of the Postal History Foundation." The intent of this feature is to highlight for the edification of the reader items from the archives of the PHF that are of philatelic and related interest. To start off this endeavor, *The Heliograph* will highlight the series of paintings by Cal N. Peters (soon to be displayed on the walls of both of the PHF buildings) encompassing noteworthy events in the history of the Arizona Territory. Painted in the 1960s, they were presented to the Western Postal History Museum by the Arizona Philatelic Rangers.

Done in a realistic style, the paintings reflect the knowledge and assumptions of events at that point in time. Although not necessarily completely accurate as to the actual events, they are beautifully rendered paintings and represent a point of view that should be considered in that context. They are also worth a visit to the PHF to view in person.

I hope that you have enjoyed what you have seen so far in the publication. My hope and intent is to cover a wide variety of subjects in the issues to come. I am always open to suggestions as to what subjects to cover, and, of course, will always welcome contribution of articles. So, potential (or established) authors, let's hear from you! In the meantime, have an enjoyable read.

Features

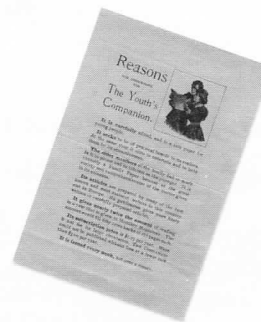
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W. S. RISLEY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

ALBANY, OREGON

January, 25th, 1906.

Senator John M. Gearin,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: - It is with some hesitation that I take the liberty of writing you upon so momentous a matter as the admission of States to this Union. But, I lived Five years in Arizona Territory and have a personal knowledge of the resources of that country and of the conditions prevailing there and in New Mexico. Since hearing of the action of the House of Representatives; I can not refrain from recording my humble protest against the joining of Arizona and New Mexico. And don't think any true American citizen, having a knowledge of the country and conditions, could fail to do otherwise than protest against it. And I sincerely hope a sufficient number of the Members of Congress will lay aside their partisan ship long enough to do justice to the people of those Territories.

Arizona which is larger in area than Oregon, and with a population many times larger than that of Oregon, when that State was admitted to the Union, should be admitted as a separate State. She not only has the area, population and resources that should entitle her to a State government; but the union of Arizona and New Mexico is the most unnatural and heterogeneous that could well be devised. Arizona, settled mostly by Americans Middle, Western and Southern States, is entirely different in her laws, customs, traditions and peoples from New Mexico; - an ancient Spanish settlement, - who's laws customs and peoples still can be seen in the New Mexico of today. And, They are large enough in area, rich enough in resources, and populous enough to entitle them also, to admission as a single State.

The joining of two such Territories would be the most inharmonious Union imaginable. It would be utterly impossible to ever harmonize the laws, customs and peoples of the two Territories. While in area the two Territories would make the largest State in the Union and much too large to be conveniently governed as one State, especially when the radically different conditions in the two Territories is taken into consideration.

I do not know your position on this matter; but knowing you to be a true American with the best interest of your country at heart, I can not help but feel that you will favor single Statehood for Arizona. And not in the attempt to force upon the people of that Territory a Government they do not wish. And I hope; and as one of your humble constituents ask; that you use all your influence to bring about single Statehood for Arizona or to prevent joint Statehood for those two Territories.

I may have expressed some feeling in the above lines, but if I have, it is because I have a personal knowledge of the conditions in those Territories. And believe the plan of Joint Statehood would be a rank injustice to the people of Arizona.

Yours truly,

W. S. Risley.



Figure 1. Letter from W. S. Risley to Senator John M. Gearin.

The Struggle for Statehood:

A Philatelic Possibility

By Robert B. Bechtel



Many accept the date of Arizona statehood, February 14, 1912, as a simple fact of history without realizing the long struggle and the failure of many attempts to achieve that goal. The first request for statehood goes back to 1872 when Richard McCormick, Territorial Governor and delegate to Congress from the Territory, first proposed it. However, it was not until 1863 that the first bill for statehood was introduced into the Congress of the United States. This was the first of many statehood bills to die in congressional committee. When Marcus A. Smith became delegate to Congress, he made an annual practice of introducing a statehood bill. One of these bills actually got to the Senate before it died in committee in 1892. By this time, each bill was being accompanied by a state constitution.

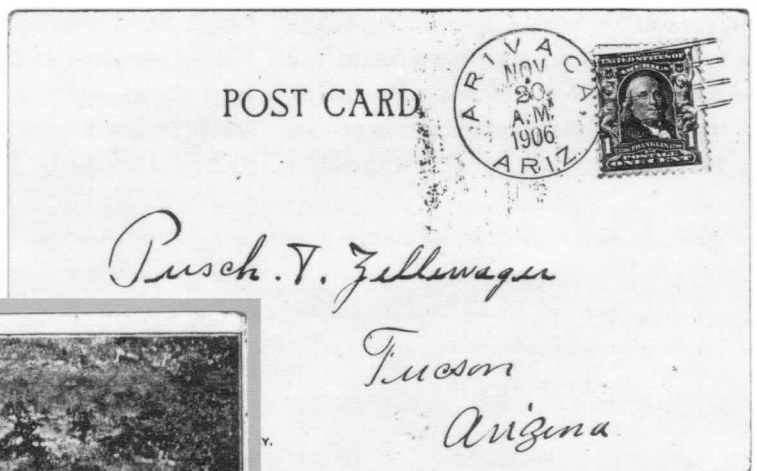
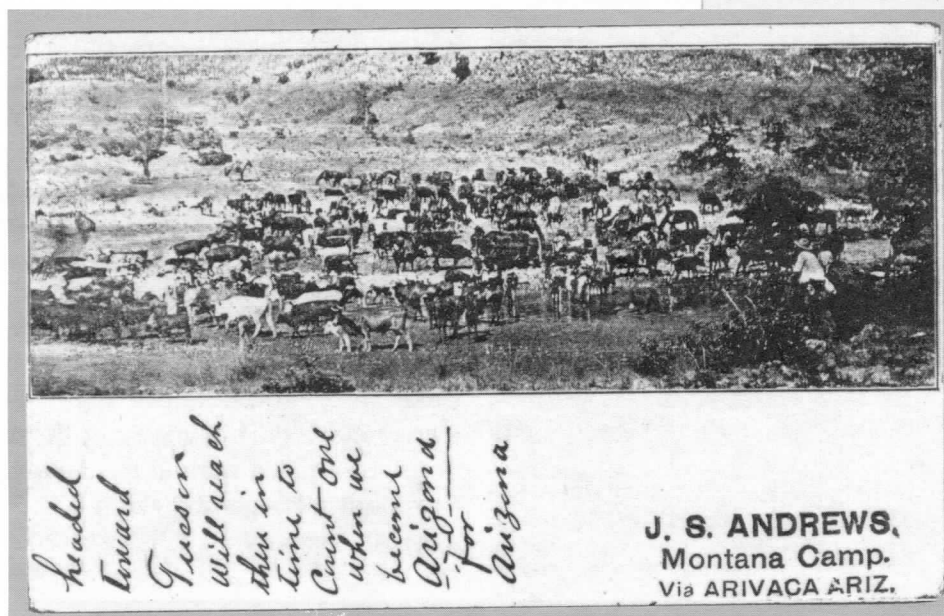
The first constitutional convention was called by the territorial

legislature in 1889, but it never took place. One did actually meet in September of 1891, and out of this came the state constitution that accompanied the bill of 1892. Another constitutional convention was held in November of 1893 with Charles Wright of Tucson as chairman, and again in 1901 with A. J. Doran of Prescott as chairman.

In 1902 the House of Representatives passed a bill of statehood for Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. This bill was opposed by Senator Beveridge (Ind.) who led a delegation to New Mexico and Arizona to investigate whether the inhabitants of these territories were ready for statehood. Apparently Beveridge was singularly biased against the two territories. The report was so adverse that it would only

consider Arizona statehood in combination with New Mexico as a single state. It would take another eight years to overcome this obstacle and achieve statehood separate from that of New Mexico.

In 1903 William Randolph Hearst visited the territories and had nothing but praise. For all his stature and importance, his positive pronouncements had little effect with the Congress. In 1905 yet another delegation was sent out to consider the merits of statehood for Arizona. It is interesting to note that although this delegation was opposed to joint statehood, it allowed itself to be swayed when the final vote was taken. By 1904



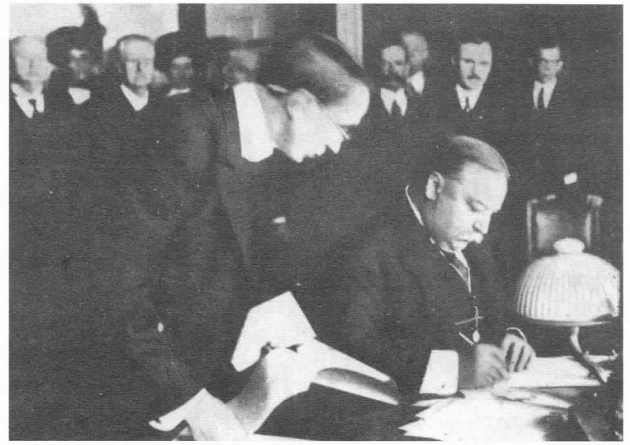
Figures 2A and B. Postcard from Arivaca, Arizona, to Tucson postmarked November 20, 1906.

a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to admit Oklahoma, joined to the Indian Territories; and Arizona, joined to New Mexico. When the bill got to the Senate, Senators Foraker (Ohio) and Bard (Calif.) managed to attach a rider permitting each territory to vote for joint admission. This was not acceptable to the House of Representatives and the bill died again.

On January 20, 1906, the bill was reintroduced and passed by the House of Representatives on January 25. Note that William S. Risley's letter [Figure 1] was dated the same day. William S. Risley was one of many friends of Arizona who opposed joint statehood. Although having moved to Oregon, he felt strongly enough about statehood for Arizona that he wrote to Senator Gearin of Oregon. Risley was a mining enthusiast and was involved in mines in the Kingman area. He also was an officer of the Silver King Mine in Albany, Oregon. Although there apparently was support in Congress for individual statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, President Theodore Roosevelt delivered an address in which he recommended

joint admission of the two territories as a single state rather than individual states.

Undaunted, the Arizona territorial legislature convened yet another convention and formed an anti-joint statehood league. The election was held along with the regular election of November 1906. Note the postcard from Julius Andrews of Montana Camp (later to become Ruby – with Andrews its first postmaster) [Figures 2A and B]. The postcard was addressed to Pusch & Zellwager (of Pusch Ridge Steam-pump Ranch fame) in Tucson. The message reads, "Headed toward Tucson. Will reach there in time to count one when we become Arizona for Arizona." In the election there were 24,097 votes cast, of which 16,265, or 67%, were cast against joint statehood. In New Mexico the vote was for joint statehood by a majority vote of 64%. Nevertheless, if the votes of the two states were combined, a majority of the residents still opposed joint statehood. The effect of this



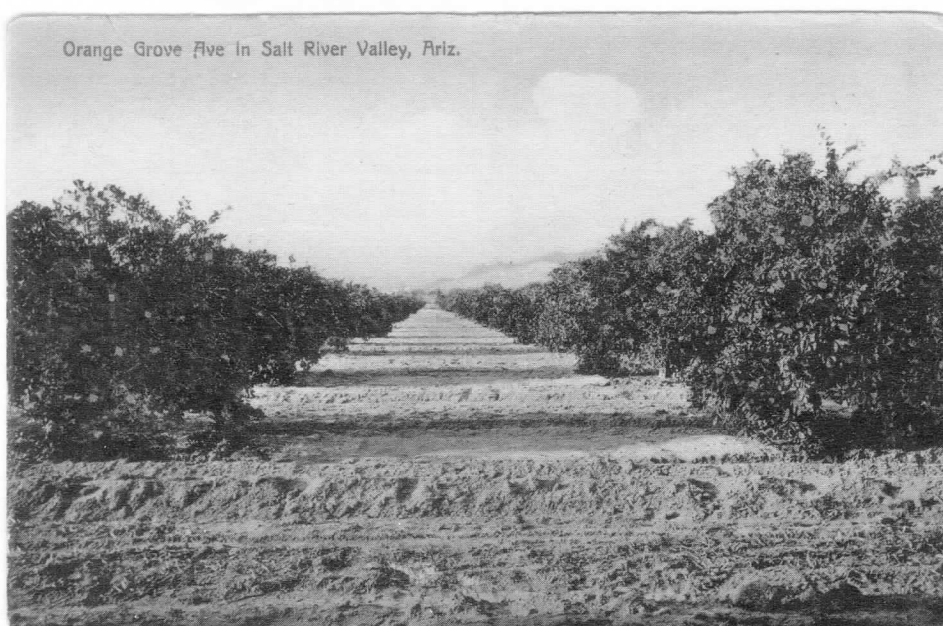
Pres. Taft signed the bill for Arizona statehood on Feb. 14, 1912.

vote finally silenced the proponents of combining the two states. However, the momentum for statehood was also lost, and it was not until June 16, 1910, that a bill passed both Houses of Congress for admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states.

The final constitutional convention began in Phoenix on October 10, 1910, with G. W. P. Hunt as president of the convention. There are examples of stationery from this convention in Hunt's correspondence (see "The Governor Hunt Correspondence," *Western Express*, October 1980). These, of course, have a fairly common Phoenix territorial postmark.

The great fear arising from the convention of 1910 was that President William Howard Taft would refuse to sign the statehood bill because of the "progressive" judicial recall clause in the Arizona Constitution. True to his word, President Taft vetoed the bill, but a compromise was worked out whereby the electors were to eliminate this part of the constitution. On December 12, 1911, at a special election, the voters voted to eliminate the language offensive to President Taft. However, this was achieved with great reservations about their actions on the part of many of those voting. Satisfied with this outcome, President Taft signed the bill at 10:00 a.m. on February 14, 1912. In Phoenix there was a celebration on that

Figure 3A. Picture postcard of orange groves near Phoenix, Arizona.



Helio News

By Betsy Towle
Director

The Foundation has been very busy this summer preparing for new ventures with the Arizona District of the Postal Service. Be sure to check out the new Celebrate the Century Learning Center, if you are in the main building. The new carpet wall has been installed in the old Naco Post office room and with the aid of velcro, exhibits featuring the series of stamps will be mounted soon.

The exhibits that are prepared for our lobby will soon be seen in post offices around the state. Laminated color copies will be on view in those post offices where the waiting time, due to the increase of winter visitors, grows proportionally. The Arizona District purchased 30 units of the Pacific '97 frames for this purpose. If one of these exhibits appears in your post office, be sure to comment on it to your stationmaster, or postmaster. In those post offices that have space limitations, the district has ordered video/ TV sets. The Foundation has been commissioned to create a video for these units.

Our youth program continues to grow. Following

the format of the computer programs created for the Stampers area at the Mega shows, our teachers are currently working on a computerized version of our popular "Arizona History on Stamps" curriculum guide. This program should be ready by the end of 1999 and will be available for use in the schools. We are hoping to work with teachers in other states to create similar programs for use in schools across the country. Our goal is to put stamps, actual, or image, before children, who today rarely see any method of payment for the mail other than a bulk mail stamp or a meter strip. Since the majority of the population uses stamps only to pay bills, children rarely have the opportunity to affix a stamp to a card or letter, and indeed for many, the reason why one uses stamps remains a mystery. Our teachers also learn the value of education through the use of postage stamps. The computer programs are only the first step in our philatelic education process, but they are the method that we will use to introduce stamps to the most children possible in the classroom.

For those of you who will be visiting ARIPEX, January 22-24, 1999, be sure to plan to attend our Open House on Thursday evening, Jan. 21 from 5:30 to 7:15 p.m. Bus transportation will be available from the Holiday Inn City Center.

day dominated by a two-hour speech by William Jennings Bryan. The postcard dated February 15, 1912 [Figures 3A and B], sent to Fonda, Iowa, has the following message: "I am sending you this card to show you how they grow 'the trees' - These were loaded with fruit when we saw them. Yesterday a big day here & we are a state. Heard Bryan for two hours on city plaza yesterday. It speaks well for the Western-Southern state that we saw only one man - a well-dressed one - that we knew had been drinking. Hurrah! for 'Zony. Lovingly, Jenny."

This is but a brief resume of the events that led up to the Arizona Territory becoming the State of Arizona, and the trials and tribulations that occurred to bring this about. The items illustrated are but a few related to this struggle. In many museums in and around

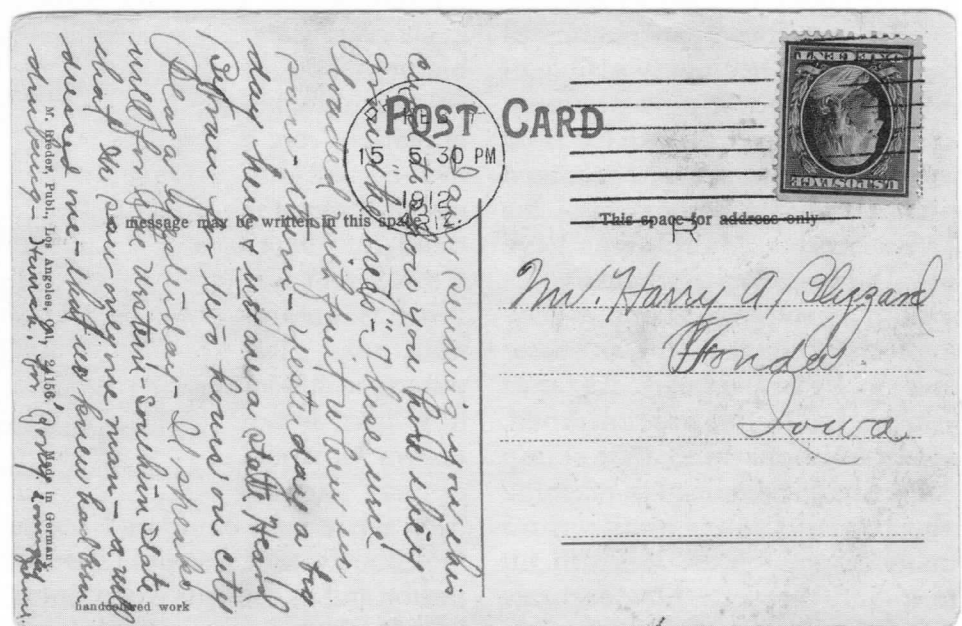

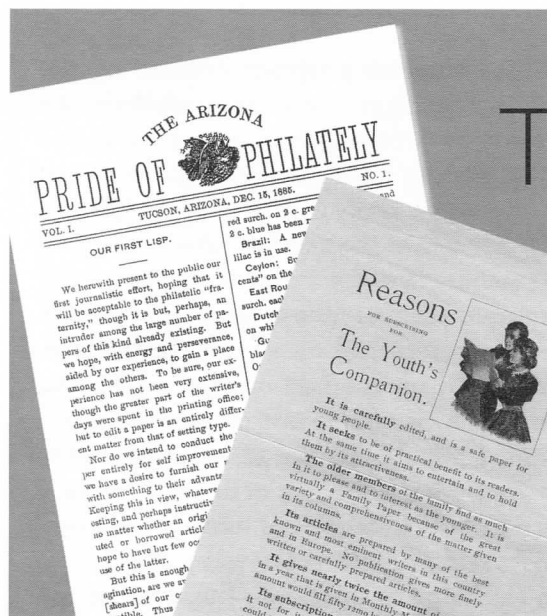


Figure 3B. Reverse of picture postcard postmarked Phoenix, Ariz., February 15, 1912, the day after Arizona achieved statehood.

Arizona, as well as among many private collections, a variety of artifacts exist relating to the voting, constitutional conventions, the many delegations to Washington,

and the hundreds of letters to various officials in Washington which attest to the more than forty years' effort to achieve statehood for Arizona. 



The Youth's Companion

By Frank Mallalieu

Concerns about the future of stamp collecting as a viable avocation in years ahead, especially with regard to "the younger generation" coming into the hobby, have been expressed with widespread and often intense feelings in the philatelic press as well as any number of stamp groups and societies.

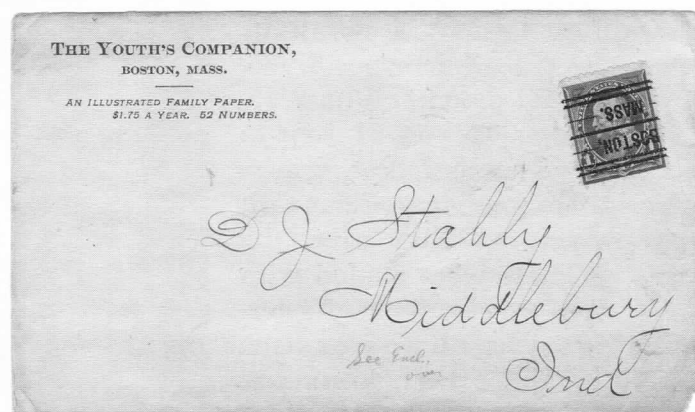
Many people feel that not enough is being done to interest the youth of this country (and worldwide, as well) in stamp collecting, and as a result as the older collectors and philatelists move on from collecting for a variety of reasons, there will be a lack of younger individuals to take their places, so to speak, and the hobby will wither and die.

Although these expressions of concern have been very visible of late, this is not a new phenomenon. Concerns have existed from the very beginning of organized philately in the latter part of the 19th century. Many ideas have been expressed as to what benefits should accrue from stamp collecting (other than its being an enjoyable hobby or pastime). As far as youthful collectors are concerned, many opinions hold that stamp collecting is beneficial in teaching about geography, history and many other subjects. It is difficult to quantify exactly how accurate this deduction may be, but certainly anything that opens one's eyes to new horizons or new spheres of learning has to have some value. If one were to search the literature on this subject, one would find that our antecedents in the late 19th century held these same feelings.

One example of this is an article that appeared in the very first edition of *The Arizona Pride of Philately*, published right here in Tucson. Vol. 1, No. 1, dated Dec. 15, 1885, contains an article titled "Collecting Stamps in Schools," which explains in its somewhat quaint way how stamp collecting was used as a teaching tool in the public schools

in geography and history. The article basically is a quotation from a then-current journal or magazine titled *The Youth's Companion*. When this magazine was first published and for how long is not known. It would appear to have been fairly well circulated across the country, as it was published in Boston and its contents were quoted here in a Tucson publication. A corner card envelope with the name and address of the publication bears a pre-cancel of the 1898 Regular Issue 1-cent green Franklin. Despite its title, the magazine was touted as a "Family Paper." Its purpose was "...to be

of practical benefit to its readers. At the same time, it aims to entertain and to hold them by its attractiveness. The older members of the family find as much in it to please and to interest as the younger. It is virtually a Family Paper because of the great variety and comprehensiveness of the matter given in its columns."



An advertising corner card envelope for *The Youth's Companion*.

The editors obviously were proud of the writers employed, as they are described as "the most eminent writers in this country and in Europe." The physical output of the magazine was prodigious if the publisher's claims are to be believed: "The amount would fill fifty 12 mo[nth] books of 175 pages." No need to be modest! And to think that all this could

AN INTRODUCTION TO PERFINS

By John Harding

Perfin" is a coined word which stands for "perforated initials." The practice of perforating initials or insignia in stamps for security purposes began in 1868 in Great Britain. In those days, before the introduction of postal money orders, stamps frequently were sent and received through the mail instead of cash, so that a merchant might at times have on hand a rather large supply of stamps. Such stamps could be converted into cash at any post office, subject to a small discount, or simply used on the mail. This offered a great temptation for dishonest employees to steal from their employers' businesses.

Prior to the use of perfins, a few London business establishments had tried having their names printed on the backs of stamps under the gum. This apparently was not a successful experiment, as it never caught on, or at least is not known to have occurred widely. Because of the limited use of such items, extant copies of these would be quite valuable. As an alternative to this, some ingenious person came up with the idea of punching small holes in stamps that would identify their source or origin, i.e., the name of the company that owned the stamps. The idea was to make use of some easily identifiable pattern, either initials or some type of insignia. One of the first firms to use perfins was Capestake, Moore, Crampton and Co., using "S.C.," which were the initials or the name of the firm's senior partner, Sampson Capestake. The concept of using perfins was readily accepted and became so popular that by 1880 perfins were being used in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany and Switzerland.

The earliest known use of perfins in North America was on a cover from Canada postmarked in 1889. The stamp is punched with the perfin "W.J.G.," which stood

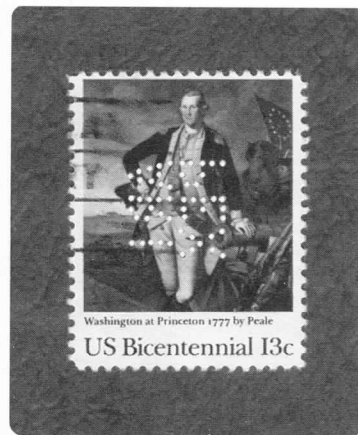
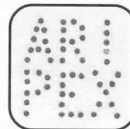
for W.J. Gage of Toronto, Canada. The use of perfins in the United States wasn't authorized until May 8, 1908.

The Domestic Mail Manual of the U.S. Postal Service in Section 142.13 discusses perfins as follows: "Perforating - Postage and Special Delivery Stamps may be perforated with an identifying mark if the holes do not exceed $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch in diameter, and if the space taken by the mark is not larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch."

In the United States some 6,000 different perfin patterns are known to have been used by business firms and other organizations. Among the more numerous users have been banks, insurance companies and railroads. Also many have been used by state, county and city governments, colleges and universities and other types of charitable and nonprofit organizations. Some large companies have used the same perfin pattern at branches in various cities, with an extra hole or holes differently placed, to identify each of these branches.

The Perfin Club, which is associated with the American Philatelic Society, is devoted to the study of U.S. and foreign perfins. One of the continuing projects of the club is a catalog which describes and illustrates all of the known perfin patterns used in the United States.

The practice of using perfins has become so widespread that it is now used by any number of philatelic organizations such as the American Philatelic Society, as well as by many of the nationally-held stamp shows such as COMPEX (Chicago, 1966), ELPEX (El Paso, 1973) and ARIPEX starting in 1976 [shown above].




be obtained for the price of \$1.75 per year. Of course that was a considerably larger amount of money then than now, but it does sound like a bargain, nevertheless.

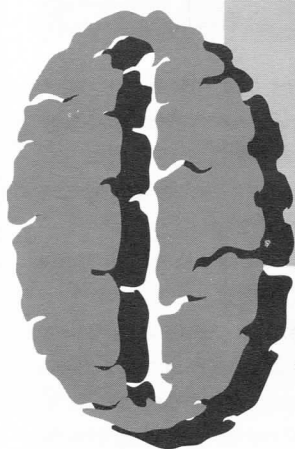
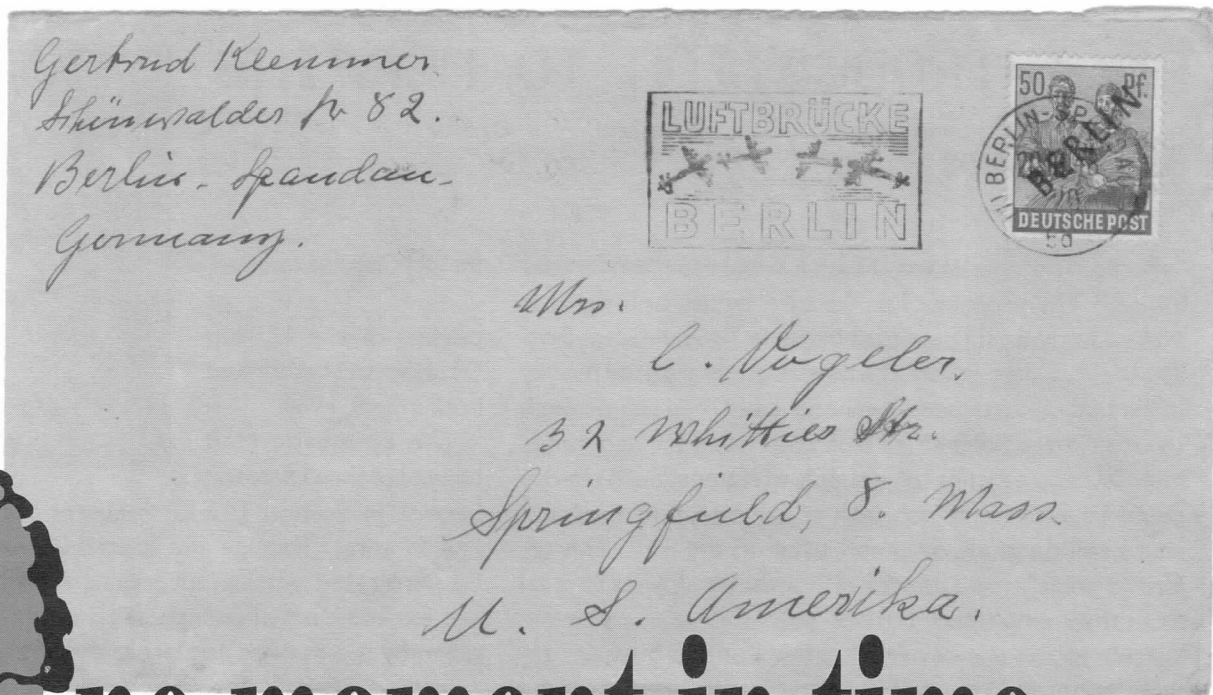
It is also interesting to note that the magazine was published by the Perry Mason Company (presumably not *that* Perry Mason, unless he was a publisher before becoming a defense attorney!). There are no postmarks or other date markings on either the envelope or on

the enclosed advertising literature, but the use of an 1898 stamp indicates the time frame of the mailing was either late 19th century or early 20th century. The style of clothing worn by the youths in the advertising also is a clue that it dates from that time period.

The issue of how to enhance and promote the hobby of stamp collecting, especially as to how best to bring young people into the hobby, will be discussed and de-

bated for years and years to come. Obviously no one has the perfect answer or solution, probably because there isn't any. But it is certainly worth keeping the dialogue going. And one can always look to the past to see what insights the earliest stamp collectors had with regard to this matter. 

Note: The (inverted) precancel on the 1-cent Franklin (Scott #297) is listed in the Precancel Society Town & Type catalog as L-IE.



One moment in time

By Frank Mallalieu

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the Berlin Airlift. This past June the U.S. Postal Service issued a commemorative stamp to honor this important happening. While the story of this heroic event (or series of events, to be a bit more accurate) has been told often, it is worth recollecting once again, especially when there is a philatelic connection.

In the spring of 1948 the seeds were sown for the genesis of the Airlift when the American, British and French administrations merged their zones of West Germany, and their sectors of Berlin, into a single economic/societal/governmental entity under the premise of creating a united West Germany that would oppose any threat of aggression from the Soviet Zone(s) in Berlin and East Germany. Eventually the hope was that united West Germany would become an independent nation leading to its participation in NATO and forging an alliance with

other western nations standing as a bulwark against any possible military or other action from the Communist bloc of countries. The Russians immediately responded to this perceived threat to the well-being of the Soviet Zone(s) by sealing off road and rail access into West Berlin on March 30, 1948. Three months later the Russians cut off electricity and all land and water routes. Considering that Berlin was located 110 miles within the Soviet Zone, these actions created a life-threatening situation for the 2.5 million inhabitants of the Western Sector. The obvious Russian intent was to make it impossible for the Western Allies to keep West Berlin supplied with necessary goods and services, with the end result being that the city would have to be turned over to control by the Communist government, rather than let its inhabitants suffer.

As is well known, the Western response was the now-famous Ber-

lin Airlift. The airlift got its start on June 26, 1948, under the name "Operation Vittles," and became known as "Luftbrücke Berlin" (Berlin Airlift). The American and British responded by putting all available cargo planes into service to supply West Berlin with needed supplies. The Americans employed the 10 ton capacity C-54 cargo planes while the British made use of the Sunderland Flying Boats, which could land on the Berlin lakes. The airfields used were Tempelhof in the American Sector and Gatow in the British Sector. In the French Section a whole new airfield was constructed out of rubble at Tegel.

As things were to transpire, the Airlift was a logistics miracle. Within a few weeks planes were taking off and landing every 90 seconds at the various airfields, for a total of 277,804 flights. These flights totaled about 109,228,502 miles in overall length. This was a massive undertaking even by

today's standards! The cargo primarily was simple foods such as dehydrated potatoes, flour, macaroni and other essentials, plus medical supplies and fuel to keep the power stations functioning. A total of 2,300,000 tons of cargo was flown into West Berlin during the 14-month duration of the blockade. Of this amount approximately 67% was coal for fueling the power stations, 24% was food and 9% was miscellaneous items. During this same period, 83,045 tons of cargo were flown out of West Berlin, primarily goods for sale that would provide West Berliners with some income during this trying period in their already difficult lives. Unfortunately the Airlift was not without its painful costs, as 78 allied airmen and eight Germans lost their lives.

The Russian blockade was a dismal failure in all respects and was finally lifted on May 23, 1949. However, the Americans continued the Airlift for another four months, through September 30, 1949, in order to stockpile reserves against a possible renewal on the part of the Russians. The British continued their efforts even longer, with their last flights going until October 6, 1949.

The first airlifted airmail to be sent into the blockaded West Berlin arrived on June 30, 1948. Realizing the value of positive propaganda, especially with regard to making the rest of the free world aware of West Berlin's plight, the postal authorities decided to take advantage of outgoing mail to broadcast the Airlift to one and all. Prior to the introduction of the special cancels West Berlin used postmarks as typically seen in Figure 1 (for local delivery). The official recognition came on October 1, 1948, which coincided with the 100th day of the existence of the Airlift. The Department of Post

and Telecommunications under the auspices of the mayor's office issued a slogan cancel inserted in the machine cancelers at three West Berlin post offices. They were as follows:

Berlin Charlottenburg 2 - British Sector
 Berlin Spandau - British Sector
 Berlin S.W. II - American Sector

The slogan cancel was in use for 30 days, until October 30, 1948 [cover, page 8]. The Spandau cancel was supposedly not used for several days around the middle of October because of an unavailability of planes. (It is not known exactly which days these were, however.) Of the covers found with the standard "LUFTBRUCKE" cancel, about 40% are from Charlottenburg 2S (in use from October 1-30, 1948), while the Charlottenburg 2U cancel is found only on approximately 4% of the covers as it was in use for only one day, October 1, 1948. According to the *MICHEL Briefkatalog Deutschland* the SW II and Spandau cancels are considerably

more scarce than the standard Charlottenburg cancel, with the SW 11 cancel having a catalog value of nearly twice the Charlottenburg cancel while the Spandau cancel has a catalog of nearly three times the Charlottenburg cancel. Finding any of the cancels on cover can be difficult, as well as being a pleasant and exhilarating discovery when such a mission is accomplished.

From April 14, 1949, up until May 11, 1949, a second official cancel was put into use in the West Berlin canceling machines. This was the slogan cancel "KAUFT VOM BLOCKIERTEN BERLIN" (Buy From Blockaded Berlin) [Figure 2]. The post offices where it was used were as follows:

Berlin Charlottenburg 2
 Berlin S.W. II
 Berlin N65




Figure 2. The "KAUFT VOM BLOCKIERTEN BERLIN" (Buy From Blockaded Berlin) slogan cancel.

Figure 1. Typical West Berlin cancel, postmarked September 10, 1948.



The design of the cancel features the Berlin coat-of-arms (bear) surrounded by a chain inside a circle. To the left there is an opening in the circle and a break in the chain to let an airplane enter into the circle. Two airplanes circle outside the circle to the right.

In addition to these two official commemorative cancellations there are numerous private "Luftbrücke" cancels and cachets. 



The Train Robbery at Fairbank, Ariz

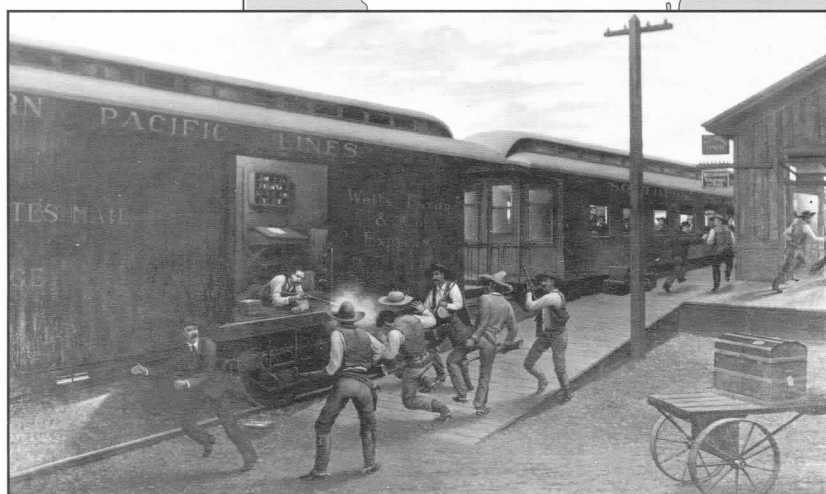
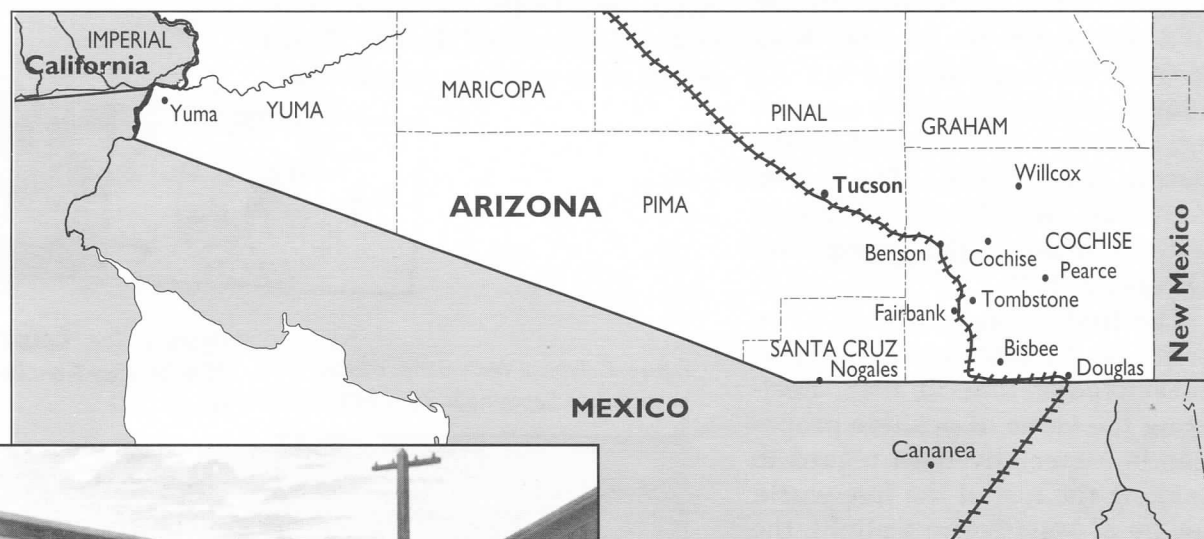
At sunset on February 15, 1900, as the southbound Guaymas (Mexico) to Benson passenger train arrived at the Fairbank railroad station, all seemed to be normal until the engine crew was suddenly confronted by two masked men. Under threat of harm, they were lined up with the train crew on the station platform. Three other masked outlaws hurried to the express car where Jeff Milton, the Wells-Fargo agent on the train, was preparing to throw off the baggage [see front cover]. The five outlaws, later identified as "Three-Fingered" Jack Dunlap, George and Louis Owens, "Bravo" Juan Yoas, and Bob Brown, proceeded to engage in a shoot-out with Milton.

Told to throw up his hands, Milton instead fell to the floor of the car and, seizing his sawed-off shotgun and gripping the stock like a revolver, fired, hitting Dunlap in his side with buckshot. Dunlap was reported to have shouted, "I am shot, look out for that man!" In the gunfight that ensued, shots fired by other outlaws hit Jeff Milton between the elbow and the shoulder of his right

arm. (Other accounts of the episode recollect that Milton shot at the outlaws after first being wounded by their gunfire.)

A stray pellet, presumably from Milton's gun, caught Yoas in the seat of his pants. After several unsuccessful attempts to open the Wells-Fargo safe and fearing that they would be confronted by the law, the outlaws rode off into the night with the wounded Dunlap. Suffering a loss of blood, Milton had collapsed out of sight behind some large boxes. With the departure of the outlaws, the train then backed down to Benson where an engine and caboose were waiting to rush him to the hospital in Tucson.

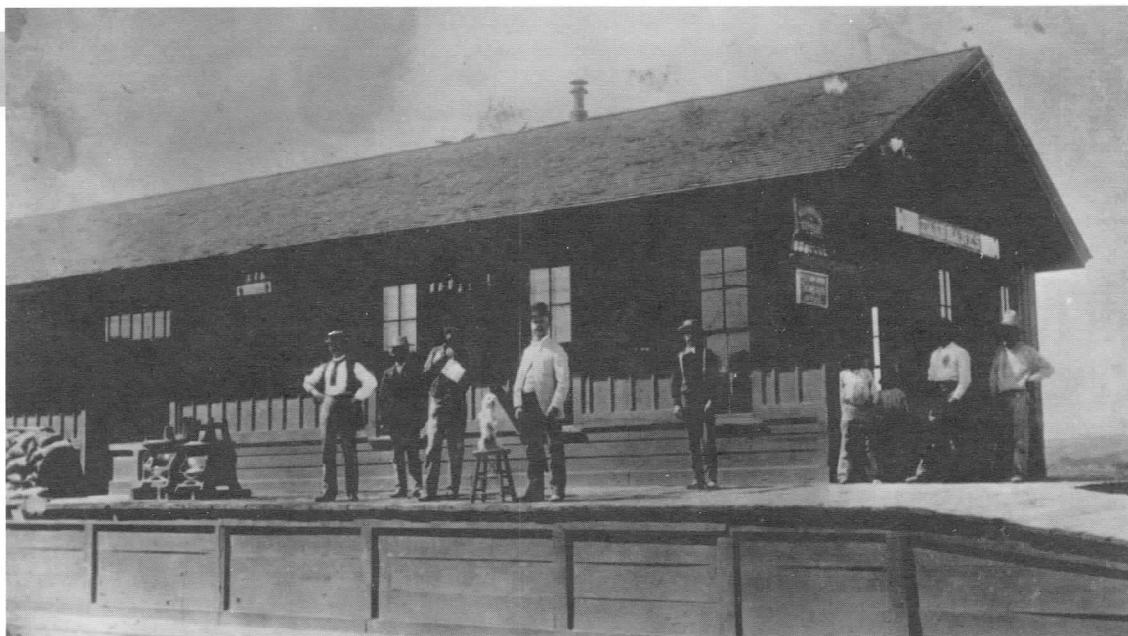
The full story of this dramatic attempt to rob the train at Fairbank and the subsequent roundup of the perpetrators was told in much detail in the local newspapers of the time, the *Arizona Daily Citizen* of Tucson in particular, and provide a fascinating insight into one aspect of life on the fast-fading frontier. What better way to tell the story than to let the newspapers speak for themselves.



Photograph of painting by Cal N. Peters,
"Train Robbery at Fairbank, Arizona."



ona



The Fairbank Railroad Station (spelled Fairbanks on the station sign) from a photo taken about 1898. Note the dog standing on its hind legs on the stool! [Photo courtesy of Arizona Historical Society - AHS#536.]

Arizona Daily Citizen

Friday, February 16, 1900

Tucson, Arizona

Milton's Nerve

Friday, February 16—At 11:05 last night the passenger train south bound from Nogales to Benson was held up by masked robbers at Fairbank. Express Messenger Milton was shot in the left arm and seriously wounded. He was brought to Tucson on a special and taken at once to the sisters' hospital where Dr. Fenner attended him. The robbers used a rifle and Milton's arm was lacerated by the shot.

Milton had stepped back into the cab after delivering the express packages at Benson, when he was commanded to open the safe. A masked man stood at the door of the car, and, with a rifle pointed at the messenger, delivered this command. Milton made a rush for his Winchester, and as he did so the robber fired, the shot striking the messenger in the forearm, staggering him against the car. Milton did not lose his head but stood guard against

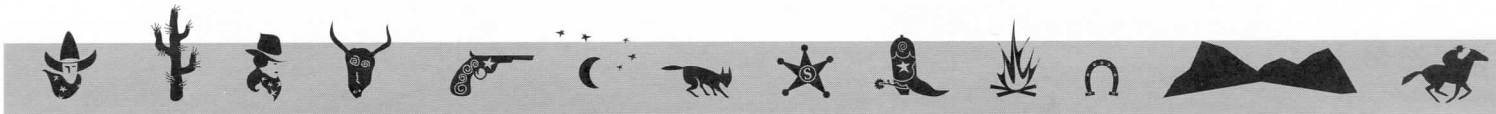
the invasion of the robbers, firing when the robbers came within the scope of his vision. The car was not well lighted and the express messenger jumped to a place of concealment after he had been shot. Several shots were fired by the robbers but Milton succeeded in holding off his assailants. The train crew came to his rescue and the bandits departed without any booty.

Sheriff Scott White, who was in Tucson when he heard of the holdup, left at once for Fairbank where he formed a posse and in a few hours was on the trail of the bandits, who went in the direction of the Chiricahuas.

The identity of the bandits is not known, but it is thought that they are old at the business, owing to the manner in which they acted. The cool manner shown by Milton throughout the holdup and his fight with the bandits, caused remark among the trainmen. He was calm when the men came to his rescue, although suffering great pain and weak from the loss of blood. He

directed the men about caring for him, and walked as long as he could command sufficient strength. A special train was made up at Benson, where Milton was at once removed, and the special came on to Tucson at the greatest possible speed.

Milton is well-known throughout the southwest. For many years he was a border rider, and during this service he had many exciting experiences with smugglers and border bandits. He took the trail with George Scarborough in pursuit of Broncho Bill, and it was largely through his good judgment that this notorious bandit was captured. When the two men came upon the desperado, a desperate fight ensued in which Broncho Bill was severely wounded. He was captured and was taken to New Mexico. Milton is a powerfully built man. He stands over six feet and has a magnificent frame and a handsome face. He is a popular man wherever he is known, and in the southwest all the old-timers know him.



[Note: The following articles are all taken from various February and March 1900 editions of the *Arizona Daily Citizen* of Tucson, Arizona, citing reports from the *Tombstone Prospector* and the *Willcox Range News*. No byline information is included in the material in the PHF archives.]

Left on the Trail

Monday, February 19—Jess Dunlap, familiarly known as Three-Fingered Jack, who was captured near Tombstone, says that he was deserted by his companions and left to die on the desert. Dunlap was the leader of the band of desperadoes who held up the Arizona and New Mexico train at Fairbank last week. The desperado was brought to Tombstone by Deputy Sheriff Bravin. He was in bad condition and suffered terrible agonies from the wounds he received at the hands of Messenger Milton in the holdup.

Jess Dunlap was found lying on the ground near a burned cactus, when run on to by the posse. He had suffered intensely from his wounds and had fallen from his horse. The rest of his comrades, five in all, were riding hard and never stopped when he fell, leaving the sufferer to his fate. Jack had fallen from his horse about 10 p.m. and laid unconscious until early morning. Being cold he lighted a cactus that stood where he fell. He again fell into an unconscious condition, was aroused by his clothes being on fire, a hole the size of a bat having burned through his overcoat and clothing and scorched his skin. The bottom of his pants had also caught and the fire slightly burned his foot. He managed to put out the fire but laid on the ground until the posse arrived about 1 p.m., being unable to move. He had lain in this wretched condition over fourteen hours without wa-

ter and was famished for drink.

Asked by the [Tombstone] *Prospector* how many robbers were implicated in the holdup, Jack answered five and notwithstanding the heartless and inhuman treatment of his companions in leaving one of their number to die on the prairie, he did not divulge their identity. He stated the five men separated in different directions and met near Contention. They arrived as per program and were all together headed this way, when Jack fell from his horse.

The *Prospector* says that a posse of six men headed by and in charge of Deputy Sheriff Sid Mullen continued on the trail. When near Tombstone last night they came here, secured a fresh start, and continued the hunt. Deputy Mullen is confident of running down the men and proposed to stay with it until the end. The posse comprise Deputies Mullen, Thos. Vaughan, Chas. Wood, Geo. Kuntz, Jas. White and Mr. T. Broderick, sheriff of Santa Cruz County. The latter was on the train at the time of the holdup and joined the posse.

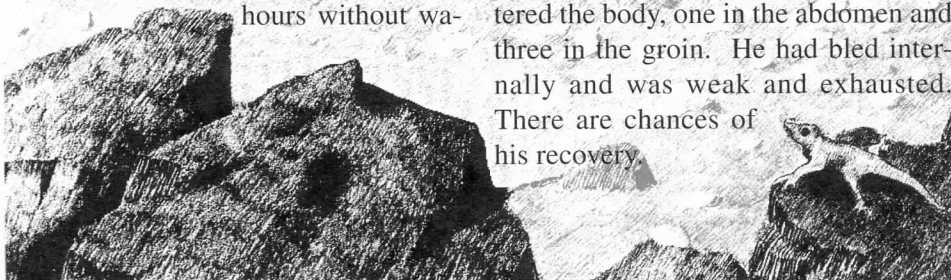
Sheriff White is leaving no stone unturned to apprehend the fugitives. At last reports today the posse were on a hot trail. It is believed the fugitives will fight before surrendering and news is anxiously awaited.

Three-Fingered Jack was seen in the hospital by a *Prospector* reporter. Jack was very weak and feeble and could scarcely talk. Seven wounds were found on his body, all buckshot wounds, four of which grazed his skin and three entered the body, one in the abdomen and three in the groin. He had bled internally and was weak and exhausted. There are chances of his recovery.

Bandits Captured

Wednesday, February 21—Sheriff J. F. Broderick, who came to Tucson yesterday from Nogales, was a member of the posse formed by Sheriff Scott White to trail the desperadoes who held up the passenger train at Fairbank. Sheriff Broderick was on the train that was held up, but took no active part in the encounter with the bandits. He joined the posse formed by White and rode with the pursuers until all but one of the desperadoes were captured.

John Espes, a cowpuncher who recently came to Arizona, is the only member of the gang at liberty. The captured men are Bob Burns, Lewis, and John Owens and Three-Fingered Jack. George and Lewis Owens were found near Sulphur Springs in the Valley some twelve miles from Pearce and were trailed to a camp where they were living. When the posse left Contention there were five in the band who were being trailed. When near Tombstone Three-Fingered Jack was found. The trail was followed through Middle Pass and into the valley where it was found that the band were separating one at a time. The trail of the Owens brothers was taken up, and it led to their capture. The Owens brothers were brought into Pearce where Deputy Mullen secured a team and brought them to Tombstone. En route the prisoners were very reticent and did not at once allude to the cause of their arrest or anything regarding the same. The prisoners are comparative strangers in Cochise but the officers are certain they are the men wanted.





A *Prospector* reporter called at the jail and saw the Owens brothers. Both are middle aged men of light complexion and with beards. When questioned regarding the holdup both prisoners stated they were not implicated in the affair. They stated that they have lived in Cochise county a little over a year, that they were "breaking bronchos" and looking after the horses belonging to Fulgum & Co. and were continually on the range camping wherever night overtook them. Both are single men and had recently made their headquarters at the place where they were arrested. They denied positively that they were members of the holdup band and although they present a plausible story they will be obliged to overcome some strong proof to substantiate their stand.

"We were both in Pearce the night of the robbery," said Geo. Owens, which was confirmed by the brother.

"Are you acquainted with Three-Fingered Jack?" asked the reporter.

"We have met him once or twice but are not intimately acquainted with him," said George, who appeared to be the spokesman. "I do not know when we met him last," he added.

"There may be some suspicion attached to us on account of our camp," volunteered one of them, "but we were camped where we were arrested for the past three weeks as we intended to file a homestead on the place."

Both are from Texas and claim this is the first time they were ever in jail, "Except once," said George, "when I was a boy a fellow owed me some money and I made him pay it. I was arrested for highway robbery but the matter was settled out of court."

Sensational Arrest

Saturday, February 24—Detective J. N. Thacker of the Wells-Fargo Express Company arrived in Tucson last night from Tombstone. Mr. Thacker caused the arrest of Burt Alvord, constable of Willcox, and W. F. Downing, a cowpuncher who has lived in the Sulphur Springs valley for some time, charging both men with train robbery.

Alvord is said to be the leader of the band that held up the Southern Pacific express at Cochise last September, when a large sum of money is thought to have been obtained by the robbers. The trail of the robbers died out not far from Willcox, and the Cochise County officials were unable to find a trace of the bandits after that. Detective Thacker went to work on the case immediately and he said last night that he has known for a long time that Alvord was the man who planned the

robbery, but he was unable to prove it until the Fairbank robbery occurred, when he secured evidence which he thinks will land his men behind the prison bars.

It is thought that Three-Fingered Jack, who died in the Tombstone jail yesterday morning, gave the detective some valuable information which resulted in the arrest of Alvord and Downing. Detective Thacker said that Alvord arranged the Fairbank affair and selected Three-Fingered Jack to lead the band.

All of the bandits connected with the Fairbank robbery are supposed to have been captured, the last one having been taken in by Sheriff Scott white when he arrested Thomas Yoas, alias "Bravo Juan." He was captured in the Cananea mountains in Sonora and is in Tombstone. He has a bullet wound in one leg which he says is the result of an accident, but it is believed to have been caused by one of the buckshot from the gun of Messenger Milton.

The Arrest of Alvord

Friday, March 2—The *Willcox Range News* says that there is little positive information to add to the bare enhancement that Constable Alvord had been arrested on a charge of complicity in the Cochise holdup. The sheriff's posse arrested Wm. Downing on a like charge at Pearce Wednesday morning and sent him to Cochise in charge of one of their number. The other three came on to Willcox on horseback and arrested Bert Alvord, whom they took in a hack to Cochise. From that point they returned by train to Fairbank and thence by conveyance to the county seat. Neither men offered any resistance. Mr. Alvord on Monday resigned the office of constable at Willcox and this act, of course, removes his deputy, Frank Maury. Mr. Geo. L. McKittrick has been appointed by Judge Nichols to fill the office temporarily, until a regular appointment is made by the board of supervisors.

So many conflicting rumors are in circulation that it does not seem safe to believe anything except on absolute proof. It is claimed by the officials that not only "Three-Fingered Jack," but Brown and Stiles have given them important information implicating others, but who these others are, they do not explain, unless the arrests disclose their suspicions.

The *Range News* says that the apprehension of Mr. Alvord occasioned considerable surprise in Willcox, as he was not generally believed to have been implicated in either holdup. He came to Willcox when the town was terrorized by a gang of cowboys from a distant range, and when it was as much as a man's life was worth to arrest one of them. For his good service in those critical times, the public should suspend judgment until he shall have had a fair trial.



Held to Answer

Strong Evidence Against Constable Alvord of Willcox

Saturday, March 3—Constable Burt Alvord, William Downing, Bravo Juan, William Stiles and the Owens brothers comprise the gang which is supposed to have held up the train at Fairbank, and Alvord, Downing and Stiles are supposed to have been the men who held up the Southern Pacific at Willcox last September.

In the continuation of the cases against Alvord and Downing at Tombstone yesterday, the defense offered no testimony further than the cross examination of W. M. Stiles, the self-confessed train robber, the substance of whose sensational testimony was published last evening. The sole purpose of the cross examination was to show that the prisoners, Downing and Alvord, were at Willcox at the time of the holdup. It was evidently the purpose of the defense to technically hold that the complaint charging them with the actual robbery was, therefore, in fault. This was the line of argument of attorney English who made a strong effort in behalf of his clients.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Bennet held that an accessory before or after the fact was chargeable as the principal and equally guilty. On this contention the evidence of Stiles was strong enough to prove the prisoners were conspirators in the affair, and Alvord was the more culpably censured by reason of himself being an officer at the time.

Court commissioner Emanuel held the prisoners under bail to await the action of the U.S. grand jury. The bail of Alvord was fixed at \$15,000 and that of Downing \$10,000. The additional \$5,000 bail was set on Alvord because of the fact that he was a peace officer or

constable at Willcox at the time of the conspiracy.

Bravo Juan had no attorney and did not care for one. Bravo John is charged with being one of the five who held up the Southern Pacific train at Fairbank on February 15th. There were but three witnesses for the prosecution, whose testimony was to show that they witnessed the holdup. Deputy Sheriff Mullen, one of the posse on the trail of the robbers, told of the chase and how the posse ran onto Three-Fingered Jack lying wounded on the prairie. The deputy told of Three-Fingered Jack's dying statement to the effect that the Owens brothers, Bravo John, John Brown and himself had robbed the train. Bravo John was identified as the man referred to by Three-Fingered Jack.

W. N. Stiles, the confessed train robber in the Cochise holdup, was also an important witness in this case. He stated that he saw the five men just named at a ranch in the valley and they informed him that the party proposed to hold up the train at Fairbank on the night that the robbery was committed. The Owens brothers told him that they just sold their cattle and proposed making a haul and get out of the country. Bravo John was present and one of the number.

When the prisoner was asked if he cared to question the witnesses he replied no and also refused to make any statement. Court Commissioner Emanuel held the prisoner over to await the action of the grand jury under bond of \$10,000. The *Prospector* says that the cases of the Owens brothers and Bravo John, also Downing and Alvord under territorial charges of train robbery, will come up today in Tombstone.



Thus ends the tale as reported in the newspapers. What was the outcome of the Grand Jury? Were trials held and were the accused convicted? The information on record is sketchy. Of the five outlaws involved in the attempted robbery, it is known that one, Dunlap, died of his wounds. The April 30, 1900, edition of the *Arizona Daily Star* reported Burt Alvord, William Stiles and Bravo Juan Yoas had escaped from jail and had headed for Mexico (Alvord was the reputed mastermind behind the attempted Fairbank robbery, among others). The three remaining outlaws spent time in the Yuma prison (presumably convicted of their crimes and sentenced to jail, but that information is lacking). Perhaps among the readership of *The Heliograph* there is someone who can add additional facts to the story as a way of bringing closure to this fascinating tale.

Postal History Foundation *Youth Education*

By Bob Koehler
Steele Elementary School
Tucson



[Photo from History of United States Naval Operations in World War II, Vol. 3.]



A group of B-25 pilots and crewmen, with Captain Mitscher of Hornet talking to then-Lieutenant Colonel Doolittle, at left.

Touching History

Jimmy Doolittle is once again capturing the attention and inspiring the imagination of a new generation much as he did in the 1920s and 1930s. General Doolittle, the world-famous aviator, and his men, the Doolittle Raiders, are the focus of a class project involving aerospace science, living history and philatelics. We are currently working on completion of an exhibit for ARIPEX about the famous April 18, 1942, raid on Tokyo, Japan.

In addition to the W.W.II stamp project we are continuing our national campaign to have Charles Curtis, our nation's highest elected Native American, commemorated on a U.S. postage stamp. Mr. Curtis's life story of rising from the reservation to become Vice-President is an inspiration to the many who have heard it. He served as Vice-President of the United States under Herbert Hoover in 1928-1932. It is our hope to surpass the 30,000 signatures gathered so far for 1998.

Each of my 26 students is busy completing a 4-page entry for ARIPEX. As a class we are also focusing on creating a classroom exhibit on Christmas-related cancellations.

Colonel Harry C. McCool, a Doolittle Raider, believes "stamp collecting is one of the best ways for students to become aware of the world, its people and the items in each country that the locals think are significant." He started his own three children in collecting with the belief that it would aid in their appreciation of geography and history.

Stamps have always been part of my curriculum. I believe that philatelics enhances student learning and I try to include it as often as I can.

Koehler has been at Steele Elementary for six years. He regularly incorporates stamp-related instruction into the curriculum for his 4th- and 5th-grade students.

Answers to Name That King or Queen: 1-E, 2-F, 3-G, 4-I, 5-J, 6-D, 7-C, 8-G, 9-M, 10-F, 11-A, 12-H, 13-L, 14-K, 15-B.

ARIPEX '99: Tucson Convention Center January 22-24

By Patrick Spencer
Exhibits Chairman

The Postal History Foundation will be involved as usual in many of the activities of the upcoming ARIPEX '99 show in Tucson. The show runs January 22 - 24, 1999, at the Tucson Convention Center. For those of you who expect to be in town for the show, please plan to attend the reception at the Postal History Foundation on Thursday evening, Jan. 21, at 5:30 p.m. Transportation will be provided for those staying at the show hotel—Holiday Inn City Center. For those desiring further information about transpor-

tation to the PHF, call the PHF at (520) 623-6652.

Many of the young collectors assisted by the PHF will be exhibiting at the show. Be sure to take some time to look at the accomplishments of our newer collectors. More than 500 children are expected to be taken to the show Friday to participate in activities at the USPS Youth Area. The PHF's computer programs for youth will be highlighted this year. The Scout program will be held on Saturday.

This year ARIPEX is hosting the

German Philatelic Society for their 50th Anniversary. Saturday evening the GPS/ARIPEX dinner will be held at Old Tucson Movie Studios. The Arizona Philatelic Ranger dinner will be held on Friday evening. The ARIPEX awards ceremony will be held Sunday morning at 9:00 a.m. In addition to the GPS meeting, the PNC (Plate Number Coil) Society and the AAPE (American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors) will hold meetings at ARIPEX. Don't miss ARIPEX '99; it promises to be bigger and better than ever!



The Saga of Undelivered Mail

By Frank Mallalieu in collaboration with Ferd Lauber

Over a period of some time Ferd Lauber acquired and accumulated an amazing array of philatelic items having as a central theme mail returned to its sender because of the inability of its being delivered to the intended addressee. Having disposed of his other collections prior to undertaking this latest venture, he was inspired to turn this new effort into a philatelic exhibit. The idea for such an exhibit, Ferd says, came from an exhibit at a stamp show in Milwaukee where a Belgian collector exhibited "ZURUCK-DANZIG" mail, which is the German word for "Return (to Sender)." Assembling his material into an exhibit, Ferd then entered it into ARIPEX 1997 in Mesa, Arizona.

Although Ferd believes this type of material does not lend itself to the receipt of high-level awards, it did garner a well-deserved Silver. The items featured in this article were selected for no particular rhyme or reason, other than they amply illustrate the thesis of Ferd's exhibit. Because of the breadth and depth of the exhibit, only a small portion of the items are illustrated here. The explanations accompanying the individual exhibits are by Ferd Lauber as amplified by the author.

Look for this feature in future issues.



Figure 1. Re-directed cover censored several times – Madagascar to Hollywood, CA. Stamped "RETOUR" (Return to Sender). The cancels are as follows:

Ft. Dauphin, Madagascar	- Aug. 21, 1941	General Delivery	- Jan. 8, 1942
Tamatave, Madagascar	- Aug. 31, 1941	Los Angeles, CA	- Mar. 4, 1942
Tananarive, Madagascar	- Sept. 2, 1941	Tananarive, Madagascar	- Dec. 12, 1942
Los Angeles, CA	- Jan. 5, 1942	Tamatave, Madagascar	- Dec. 28, 1942



Figure 2. Back of Madagascar cover with various cancels plus transit markings.

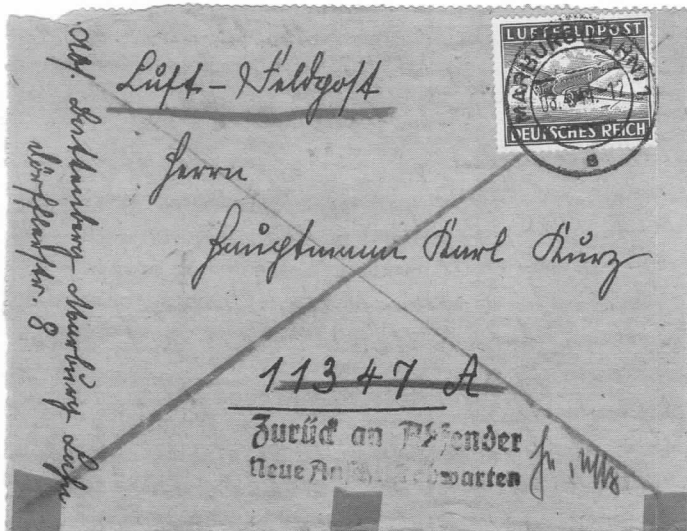
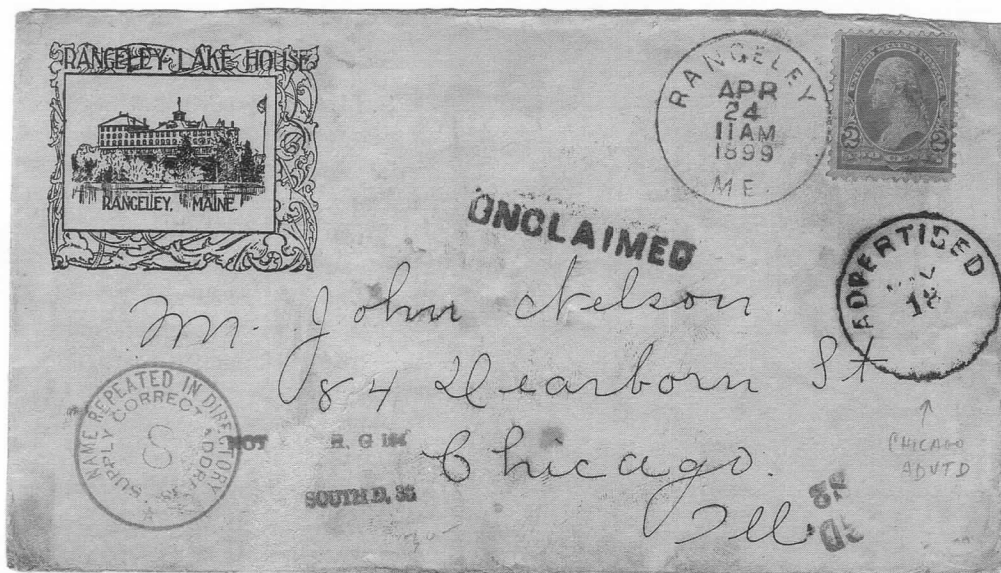


Figure 3. A fieldpost (Feldpost) letter from World War II with the inscription, "Zurück an Absender...." (Return to Sender) is shown here. The cover is also interesting in that it bears a copy of the German Feldpost stamp issued in 1942. Though not particularly valuable in terms of its catalog value, it is seldom seen on cover.

challenge (just barely), but that's another story. Shown here is a post card that tells an interesting story (if only covers could talk!) about an item in the mail that took 99 days to go half way around the world. Mailed from Tsingtau, China, on February 5, 1900, it was received in Amsterdam, Holland, on March 13, 1900. Forwarded to Trier (and found to be undeliverable), it was returned to Amsterdam on March 29, 1900. Because of a lack of a return address it ended up in the Shanghai Dead Letter Office on May 15, 1900. The cover contains so many postal markings as well as crossed-out and rewritten addresses it is a wonder it made it back to China at all



Figure 5. Was this one dead or alive, or had John Nelson just moved and left no forwarding address? Posted in Rangeley, Maine, on April 24, 1899, the cover was received in Chicago on April 26, 1899. It went "UNCLAIMED" and then was "ADVERTISED" on May 18, 1899, (advertised where?), as the markings indicate. The "NAME REPEATED IN DIRECTORY-SUPPLY CORRECT ADDRESS (8)" calls out for further investigation. One can only ponder as to whom this request was directed. Possibly it was a directive to the sender to supply a more complete address, as there was more than one John Nelson in the Chicago directory. Finally, on May 29, 1899, the back of the cover received the Chicago City Delivery cancel. But did the letter ever get to John Nelson?



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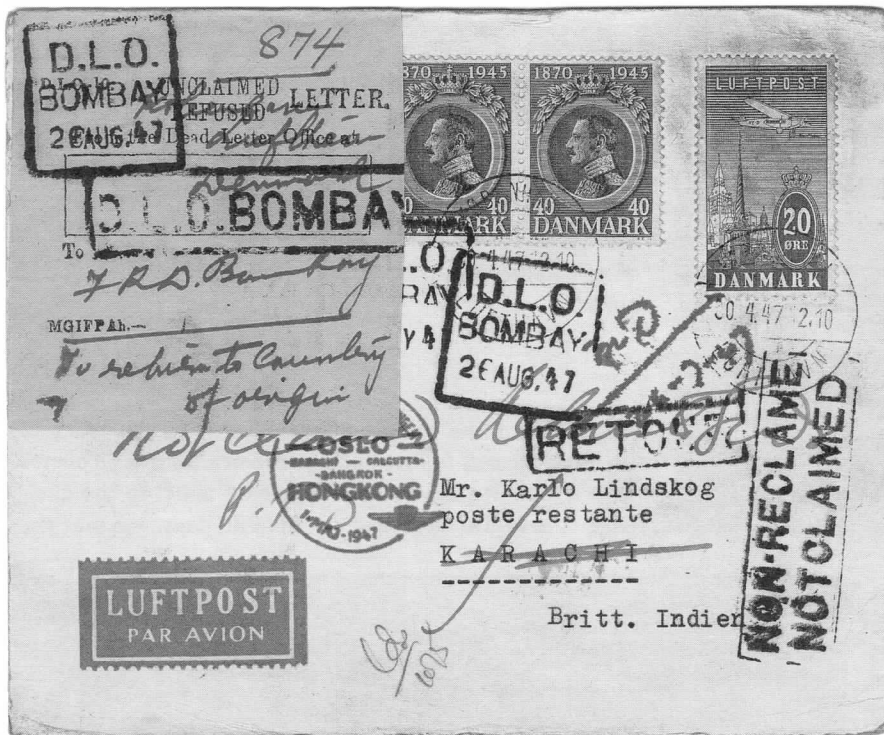


Figure 6. Karl Lindskog's Oslo-to-Karachi flight cover ended up "DEAD" in Bombay. The cover was posted in Copenhagen, Denmark, on April 30, 1947, and was received in Karachi on May 10, 1947. The cover bears a plethora of postal markings relating to unclaimed, returned and dead letter office mail. In the upper left is the marking "UNCLAIMED REFUSED LETTER." On the right side middle and bottom are the markings "RETOUR" and "NOTCLAIMED." The cover finally ended up in the Bombay Dead Letter Office as evidenced by the "D.L.O. BOMBAY 26 AUG 47" marking.

Figure 7. Celia Cornell wasn't found at either "G" or "L" Streets in Tacoma, Washington. Mailed from Steilacoom (How do you suppose a town would end up with a name like that?) on December 17, 1908, this cover was received in Tacoma on the same day. That was quite good service, considering it was mailed in the "PM" and was received in the "PM." Because Celia was nowhere to be found, the letter was returned to its sender as evidenced by the Steilacoom January 6, 1909, receiving cancel.

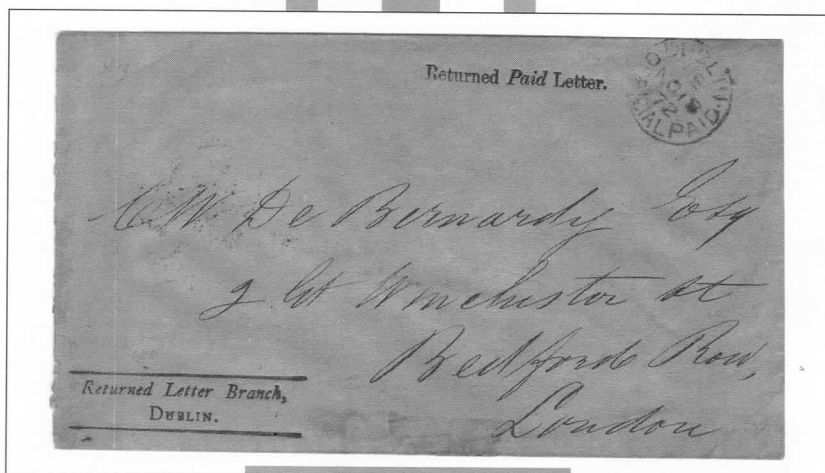


The Figure 8 approach to returning undeliverable mail is a change from the familiar pointed finger marking, employing a simple "RETURN TO WRITER" directive. Unfortunately for the sender, he had to pay a one-cent penalty for his failure to provide a more complete address than that of Harshman, Ohio, alone. Mailed from Dayton, Ohio, on September 7, 1894, it was received in Harshman, Ohio, the same day, but didn't make it back to Dayton until September 12, 1894. Undoubtedly they were looking for Mr. Jordan, but to no avail.

The next cover illustration [Figure 9] has a local (almost) connection. Mailed from Phoenix, Arizona, on May 1, 1960, it was received in Rome, Italy, on May 5, 1960. Alas, the recipient of the letter was never to get this piece of mail. Across the middle of the address is the marking "AL MITTENTE" (Return to Sender).

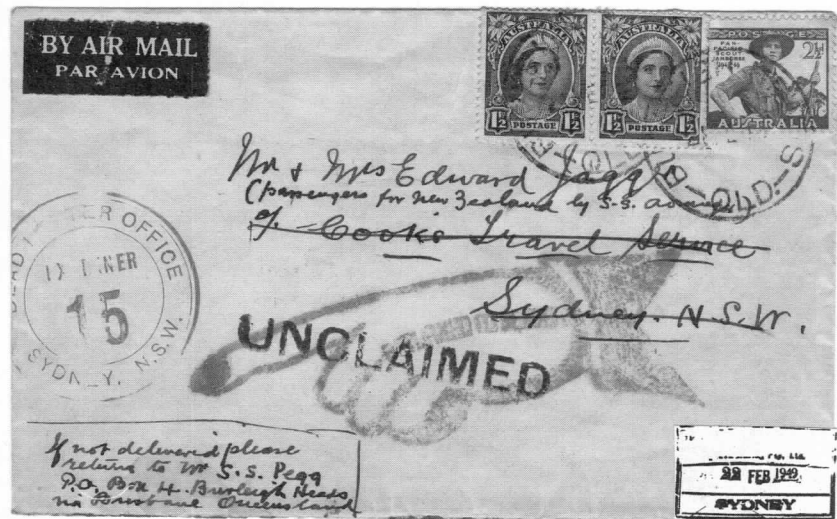


Poor Harold Kitto! He never received his stamps (as far as can be determined by evidence presented here). The cover illustrated here [Figure 10] was posted in the Bronx, NY in August, 1951 (day marking is indistinct). It was received in Auckland, New Zealand, on or before October 4, 1951, and bears an Auckland "UNCLAIMED" marking in an octagonal-shaped box. Beside the ubiquitous pointed finger, the cover also bears an "INSUFFICIENT ADDRESS" marking.

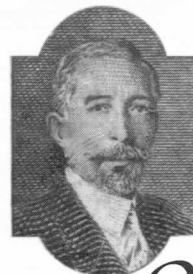


A return from the "dead" is not a very common occurrence, but it does happen occasionally, at least philatelically. Figure 11 is one such example. It is a returned paid letter returned to the sender in London by the Dublin, Ireland, Returned Letter Branch of the Dublin Post Office. The letter bears a "Dublin Official Paid" postal marking dated "NOV 18 (18)72" and was received in London on the next day, "NOV 19 72." The back of the letter also bears a wax seal of the General Post Office Dublin Dead Letter Office. It apparently was the practice of the Dublin Post Office to return undeliverable mail in a separate cover, or letter, as shown here.

Figure 12. The Jagg's ship sailed too soon, or had already come and gone as evidenced by the markings on this cover. The postmark of "BURLEIGH HEAD QLD" (Queensland, Australia) has an indistinct date, but the cover was received in Sydney on February 22, 1949. Unclaimed by both of the Jaggs, it was returned to its sender, who had anticipated that very possibility as indicated by the instructions at the bottom left of the cover. Oddly, the cover also bears a Sydney Dead Letter Office cancel which seems both unnecessary and inappropriate considering the clear desire for the letter to be returned if undeliverable.



A Philatelic Phun Quiz



Name that King or Queen

Test your acumen, or at least your memory of all those names and places you learned about in your history classes in days gone by. Match up the name of the king or queen in column one with the country which he or she once ruled in column two, as evidenced by their "mugs" appearing on the stamps of that country. To make this quiz even slightly difficult, there are two instances where two monarchs are listed from the same country.



- _____ King Albert I
- _____ Queen Isabella
- _____ King William III
- _____ Queen Maria Theresa
- _____ King Farouk
- _____ Queen Salote
- _____ King Carol II
- _____ Queen Wilhelmina
- _____ King Victor Immanuel
- _____ King Alphonse XIII
- _____ Empress Catherine II
- _____ King Faisal
- _____ King Haakon VII
- _____ Empress Zauditu
- _____ Queen Liliuokalani

- A. Russia
- B. Hawaii
- C. Romania
- D. Tonga
- E. Belgium
- F. Spain
- G. Netherlands
- H. Iraq
- I. Austria
- J. Egypt
- K. Ethiopia
- L. Norway
- M. Italy



Answers can be found on page 15.



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