

The Heliograph

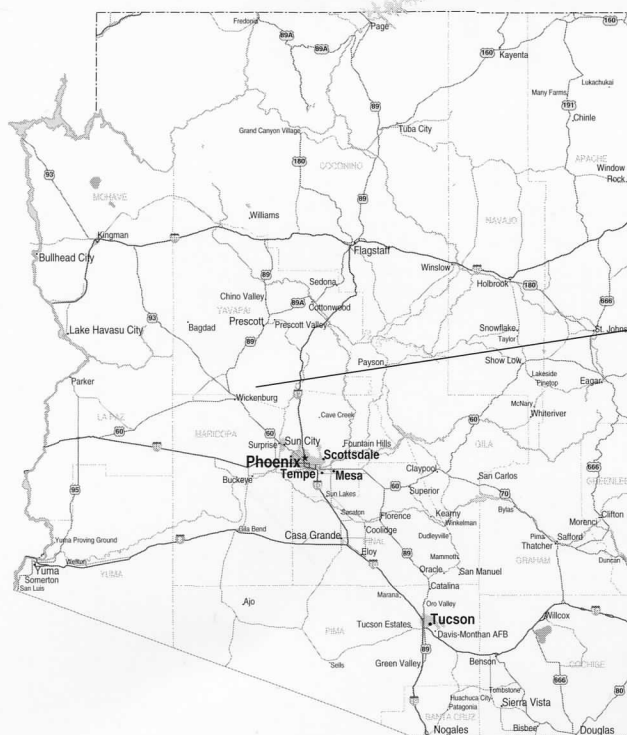


The Postal History Foundation

Spring 1999

On the Cover

"The Massacre at Wickenburg," by Cal N. Peters, is one of a series presented to the Postal History Museum by the Arizona Philatelic Rangers.



Location of Wickenburg on modern map.



Detail of "The Massacre at Wickenburg" showing the ransacking of the mail sacks, and a near-contemporary cover with a Wickenburg, Ariz., cancellation.

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Note: In keeping with the standard practice for quarterly journals, the initial issue of each volume of *The Heliograph* shall be designated "Spring." The Spring issue will be published in late February or early March. Summer will follow about May/June; the Fall issue about August/September; and the Winter issue about November/December.

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Frank A. Mallalieu, Editor

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The Postal History Foundation

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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.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Memberships are on a calendar year basis. Pre-payment of dues several years in advance is greatly appreciated.

Annual membership	\$20
Sustaining membership	\$35
Patron	\$100
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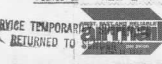
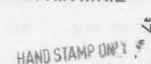
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ERRATA: In the Fall issue, the name of the author of "An Introduction to Perfins" was misspelled. The author's name is John Harting (not Harding). My apologies to the author for this mistake. —F. Mallalieu, Ed.

From the *Editor*

By Frank Mallalieu

Let me take this opportunity express my hope that you all had a wonderful Holiday season and to extend my personal good wishes for a most happy and joyous New Year. As we begin 1999 it is appropriate to reflect on the year that has passed and to look forward to the new year with its challenges and promises. 1998 was the year of my "getting my feet wet" with respect to taking over as editor of *The Heliograph*. It was a most interesting experience; a lot of hard work, but also a rewarding experience in that I was able to work with so many dedicated, inspiring and supportive individuals. These individuals have enabled me to gather, mold, and organize material into a coherent and hopefully enjoyable reading experience. While there have been many who have stepped forward to help, I'd like to mention three that deserve special mention: Betsy Towle for her consistent and steadfast support, Bob Bechtel for his continuing contribution of articles, and Karen Taylor, our graphic designer, without whose time and talents this publication would not be possible. My sincerest thanks to these and all who have given so much to make this all happen.

In this issue...

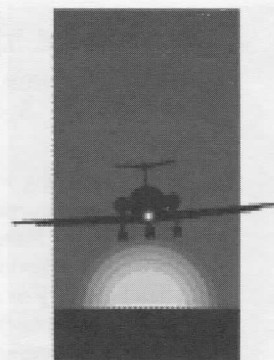
This issue continues two of the series that were initiated with the last issue, "From the Archives of the Postal History Foundation," featuring the paintings of Cal Peters that are hanging on the walls of the PHF, and "Return to Sender," selected items from Ferd Lauber's extensive exhibit. A new feature debuting this issue is the "Spotlight On...." column, which is intended to introduce our readers to individuals who have contributed much to the PHF in so many areas and deserve mention for their efforts. These individuals may be well known to many of us, especially those who volunteer with the PHF, but is worthwhile for the many readers who may not be familiar with their contributions to get to know them. The PHF is blessed to have so many dedicated volunteers that you can expect to see more about these friends in the months and years ahead. For the inauguration of this feature we are highlighting the life and ac-

complishments of Ferd Lauber, a "man for all seasons" in so many ways.

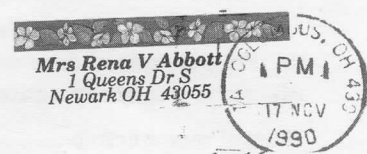
We are pleased to feature an article on modern postal history, those ubiquitous ink-jet spray markings that we see on covers, which on the surface seem so ordinary and commonplace. It is likely that most of us never give these markings second thought or have ever considered them of a magnitude that would ever inspire a scholarly article in a publication such as *The Heliograph*. Guess again, as Steve Schonberg's article will enlighten you on some of the charm and mystery of these markings of which you may not have been aware.

The Philatelic Phun Quiz, besides being fun to do (even for adults), will enlighten you as to some of the things that the PHF is doing to reach out to younger children in the effort to promote stamp collecting as an interesting and challenging endeavor as well as to plant the seeds for a rewarding lifetime hobby. I can't think of any undertaking that is worth more supporting with our time and effort, and I believe that the PHF is leading the way in this area. Check it out.

A recurring theme that you will come to recognize in this column is my appeal to the readers of *The Heliograph* to step forward and contribute an article to this publication. I know that it may sound like a broken record, but the truth is that there is so much talent among the readership and such a vast storehouse of knowledge that it is a shame to keep it all hidden away. So again I extend my humble request for all you readers to consider writing an article. It doesn't have to be long or complicated. Something as simple as "my favorite cover (or stamp)," "my most interesting stamp experience," or a "how to...." article. You don't have to be an accomplished author, either. I'll be happy to edit it and put it into publishing shape if you have any qualms about your writing abilities. The main thing is to resolve to sit down and do it. The reward (no money unfortunately) is the feeling of pleasure and accomplishment in doing something worthwhile that you can share with others. I look forward to hearing from you.



Sometimes we philatelists have the good fortune to get in at the beginning of something new in the hobby. One day in the mail there appeared a cancellation, one that seemed to have come from a computer printer. I saved it and it traveled through the mail stream similar to the way this rather unusual ink-jet cancel had no idea what I was witnessing. I was looking for new postal markings. My wife and I read the article "Sprayed markings" by Wayne Youngblood in the November issue of Stamp News. This article began a series of cancellations in Linn's over the next eight months. It happens that this new type of cancel was first used on 11/17/1990 [Figure 1]. This was the first ink-jet spray from Columbus, one of the first ink-jet sprays in the nation, and the first to be added to the PHF collection. Being a stamp collector and philatelist, I was hooked on this new type of cancel. My collecting specialty began.



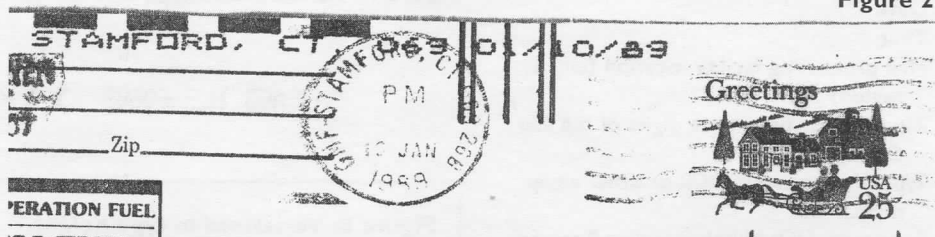
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43216 11

Jet Sprays for the Jet Age

By Stephen Schonberg

and/or postal history collectors the beginning or "ground floor" Such was my good fortune in 1990. a cover with a different kind of have been created with an ink-jet soon found more covers coming to one I first identified as having spray cancellation. At the time, I but soon was able to identify these questions were answered when I appear in many U.S. cities" by October 10, 1990, issue of Linn's series of articles which were to appear years on this new postal history first cover that I had received with from Columbus, OH with a date was the earliest known use of the of the earliest uses of the ink-jet oldest ink-jet spray cover that is in computer-literate and an interested new breed of cancellation, and so

Figure 2



A brief history

The ink-jet spray was first used experimentally in Stamford, CT, in January 1989 [Figure 2 (a photocopy)]. The intended use of the ink-jet spray was to verify the actual date that metered mail entered the mail stream (to identify "stale" or improperly dated material). The cancel is also used as a tool in the measurement of service standards during internal audits of the mail processing facility. The first actual regular use was in Stamford in August 1989 [Figure 3]. Use of the new cancellation was not extended to other cities until late in 1990. The new locations at that time included the Piedmont Triangle (North Carolina), Northern Virginia, Southern Mary-

land, Southeastern Pennsylvania, Cincinnati and Columbus, OH, Charlotte, NC, and the Philadelphia sectional centers (mail sorting and processing centers). Eventually the procedure was expanded to over 200 processing centers, including Tucson. In 1994 a new variety of ink-jet spray was introduced. These new ink-jet cancels were applied by private mailing companies and appear on bulk mail, drop shipments, and pre-sorted items that are distributed by private mailing companies instead of being processed by the USPS. These cancels are identified by the first characters of the cancel, which are a single asterisk (*) or a double asterisk (**) [Figures 4 & 5].

Figure 3

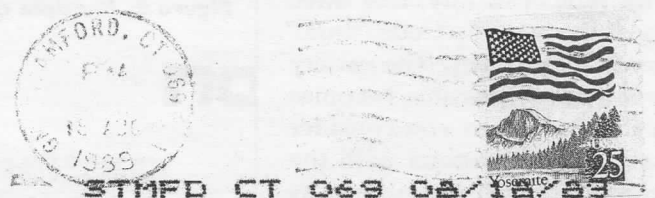


Figure 4

Figure 5

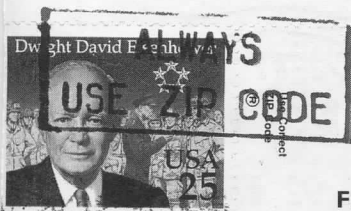
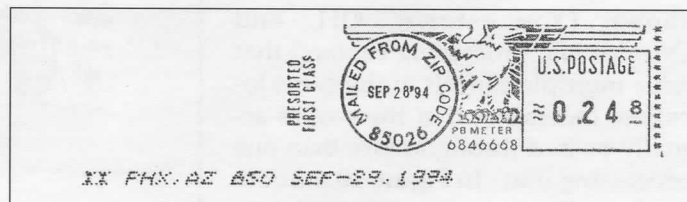


Figure 1

The cancel itself

Ink-jet spray cancels appear in many varieties and combinations. The basic components of the cancel may include one or all of the following:

- Date
- Time
- Mail processing facility location (city or region)
- Zip Code or first three digits of the Zip Code
- Type of equipment (OCR or other equipment)
- Equipment Unit Number and/or Remote Bar Code Site Location
- Slogan

Abbreviations seen in the cancel include the following:

- OCR - Optical Character Reader (equipment)
- MLOCR - Multi-Line Optical Character Reader
- ISS - Input Sub-system
- GMF - General Mail Facility
- PDC or P&DC - Processing and Distribution Center
- SCF - Sectional Center Facility

A typical ink-jet spray cancel would be that on the cover shown from the Northern Virginia Sectional Center Facility [Figure 6]. From left to right the data shown include the following: date/processing facility name/abbreviation for type of facility/first three numbers of the area Zip Code/time/equipment unit number. The variety of cancels that are possible becomes huge in number when you consider the possible combinations with the seven components listed above, as well as the following:

- Variations in typeface style [Figure 7]
- Variations in typeface height [Figure 8]
- Variations in date format
- Use of abbreviations versus full names or words
- Multiple cancels [Figure 9 and 10]

In Figure 9 there are two covers shown (Youngstown, OH, and Queens, NY, processing centers) that have multiple cancels at the same location, indicating that the covers actually passed through more than one processing unit. In Figure 10 the covers from Binghamton, NY, and

Figure 6: Typical ink-jet spray cancel.

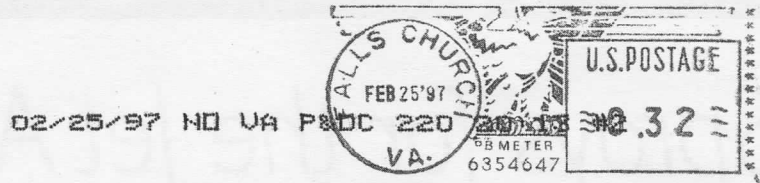


Figure 7: Variations in typeface style.

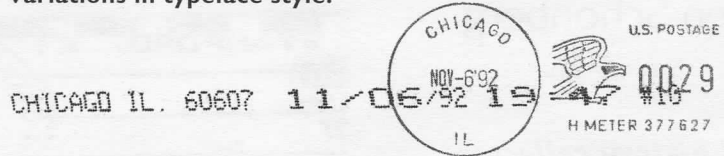


Figure 8: Variations in type height.

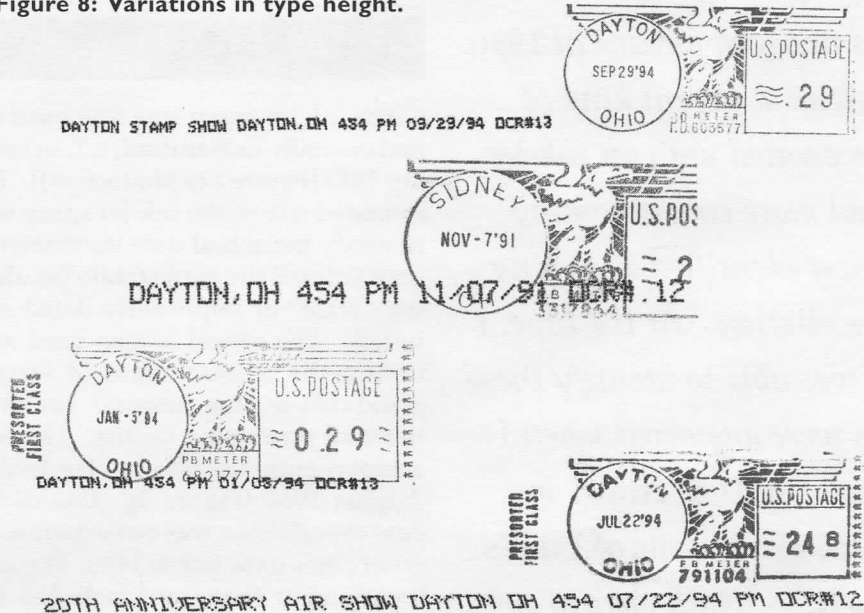


Figure 9: Multiple cancels.



Monmouth, NJ, have multiple cancels from both the sending and receiving locations for the mail processing (note the spelling error on the Monmouth cover, where Monmouth is spelled DMONMOUTH).

Other variations appear, including; date errors, spelling errors, print errors, and multiple cancels. An example of date error is the Stamford, CT, cover dated 01/01/89 [Figure 11]. Ink-jet spray cancels were not in use on that date, even on an experimental basis (they were first used on 01/10/89). An example of a spelling error is the Suburban Maryland cover [Figure 12], with name misspelled SUURBAN.

Although the ink-jet spray cancel was intended for use on metered mail, the cancel can be seen on many "stamped" mail covers. The ink-jet spray cancel is sometimes seen on foreign mail coming into the United States, as shown on the cover from Great Britain [Figure 13]. The ink-jet spray cancel was not intended to replace the existing circular date cancel with killer bars that is in common use. Occasionally, however, one can find a stamped cover that has only an ink-jet spray cancel. The ink-jet spray cancel is in common use in Canada, where the intention has been to replace the circular date/killer bar cancel with the ink-jet spray cancel, much to the dismay of traditional philatelists [Figure 14].

Figure 10: Multiple cancels.

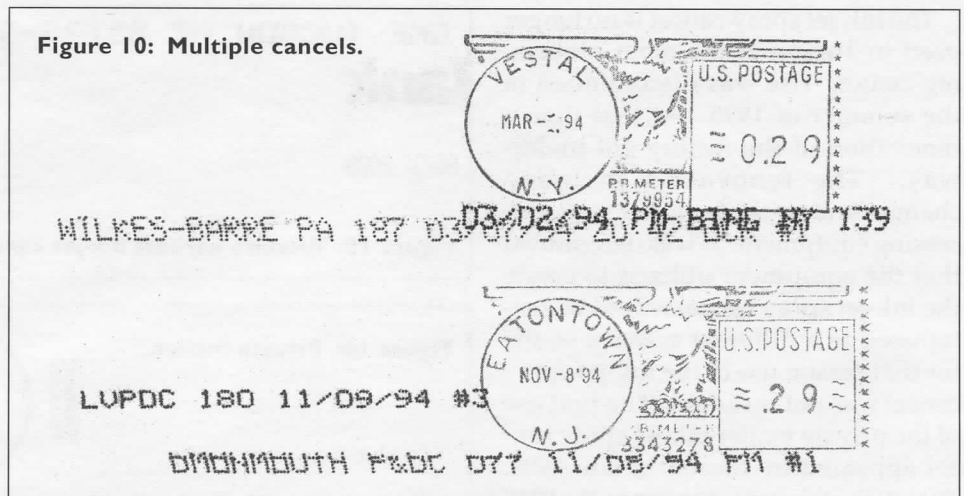


Figure 11: Wrong date.

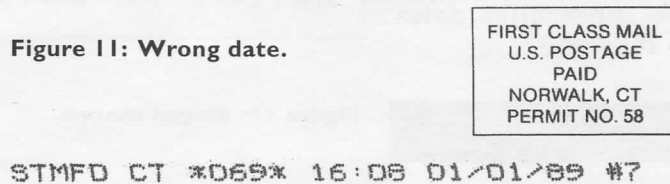


Figure 12: Spelling error.

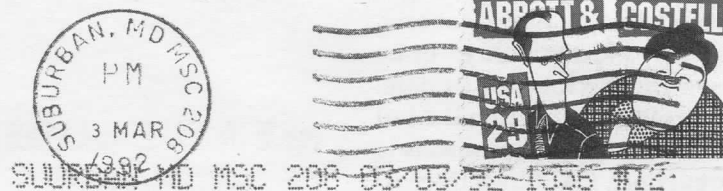
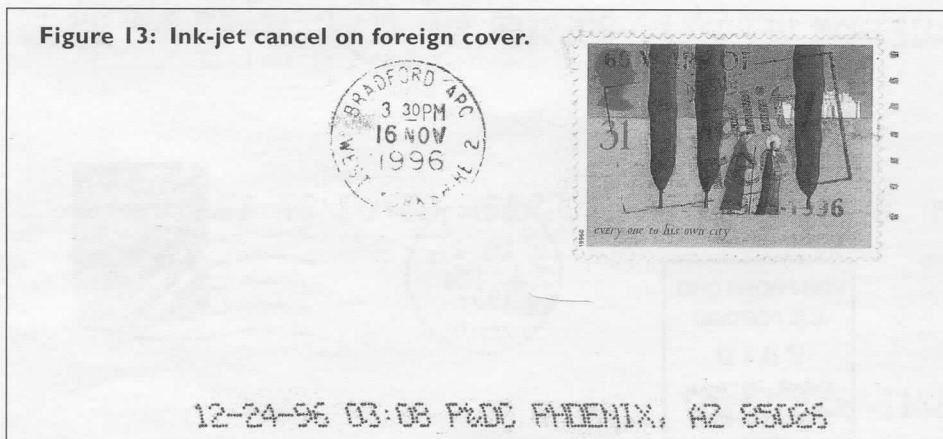


Figure 13: Ink-jet cancel on foreign cover.



The Tucson experience

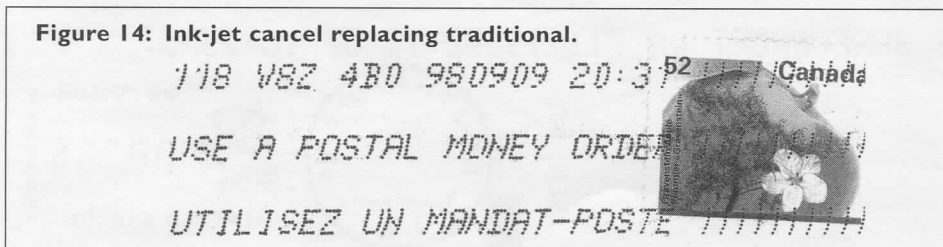
The Tucson main post office began use of the ink-jet spray cancel in March 1992. The earliest known use was March 30, 1992 [Figure 15]. Over a period of three years, seven major varieties of the cancel were created, as well as three different slogan cancels, as follows:

HAPPY HOLIDAYS, in 1993 and 1994
HAPPY HOLIDAYS FOR TUCSON
HAPPY VALENTINE'S DAY

The seven variations on the standard ink-jet spray cancel used in Tucson are these:

GMF TUCSON AZ 85726-9071 OCR# 2
2033092 1805
TUCSON 85726-9701 OCR#2 112892 XXXX
TUCSON AZ 85726 OCR#2 042993 2211
TUCSON AZ 85726 OCR#2 12/14/93 20:06
TUCSON AZ 85726-999817:23 12-13-94
TUCSON AZ GMF 85726 OCR#2 060493 2033
TUCSON, AZ, 18:10 12/31/93

Figure 14: Ink-jet cancel replacing traditional.



The ink-jet spray cancel is no longer used in Tucson at the main processing center. Use was discontinued in the summer of 1995. At that time a renovation of the facility got underway. The renovation included changes and upgrades to the mail processing equipment. It was determined that the equipment utilized to create the ink-jet spray cancel would be better used in a different activity, so the for that reason use of the ink-jet spray cancel was not resumed. The first use of the private mailer ink-jet spray cancel appeared in Tucson in late 1996. The earliest date on a cover in the PHF collection is that of 9/11/96 (canceled twice with two consecutive dates shown) [Figure 16].



Figure 15: Tucson's earliest ink-jet cancel.

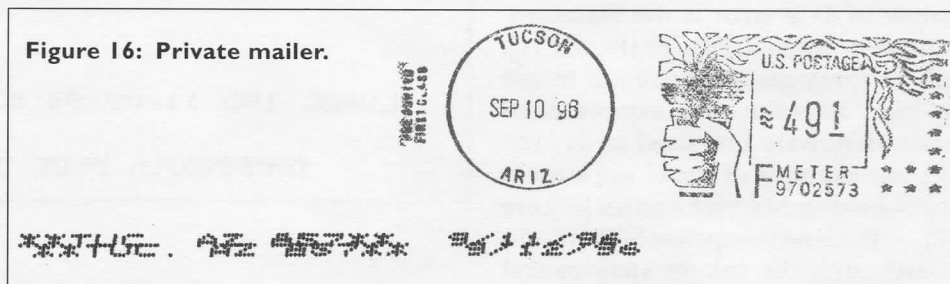


Figure 16: Private mailer.

Slogan cancels

One of the more popular areas of ink-jet spray cancel collecting is the search for slogan cancels. Slogan cancels include a phrase celebrating a specific event that may be generic, such as "Happy Mother's Day," or be an event specific to a location or date. The most prolific of Sectional Mail Facilities in creating slogan cancels is that of Shreveport, LA. Since December 1, 1993, there have been over 120 different events immortalized in ink-jet spray cancels. Of these different cancels the PHF collection has about 60, or about half of the different collectible varieties. This is due to the generosity of Tom Luellen (a PHF member) of San Angelo, TX, who has donated these popular cancels to the PHF collection [Figure 17].

Figure 17: Slogan cancels.



Almost everyone likes a good mystery and stamp collectors especially enjoy philatelic ones. Such was the case with a cover received from Wausau, WI, [Figure 18]. Many slogan cancels contain abbreviations. Some abbreviations are more easily identified or are more obvious than others. This cover from Wausau intrigued me. What did ICF represent? My first inclination was to go to the library to see what organizations might have ICF as an abbreviation for their full name. This search came up with successful results, but far too many possibilities. I didn't want to guess and find out later that I had made a mistake. After much thought, I decided to contact the source, but what would that be? My letter to the Wausau Chamber of Commerce provided me with the answer to the mystery. It turned out that the ICF initials represented the International Canoe Federation. The Wausau Kayak/Canoe Corporation response included a letter describing the event and a brochure prepared for the competition. These items are now part of the PHF collection.

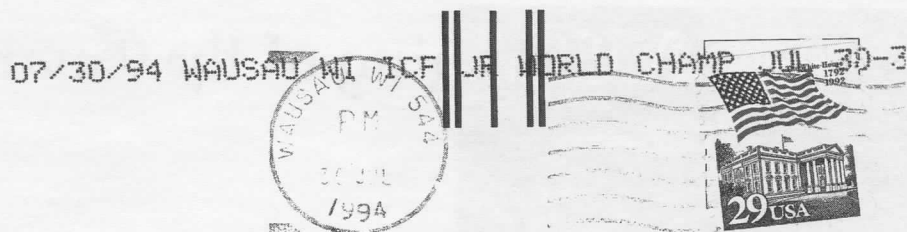
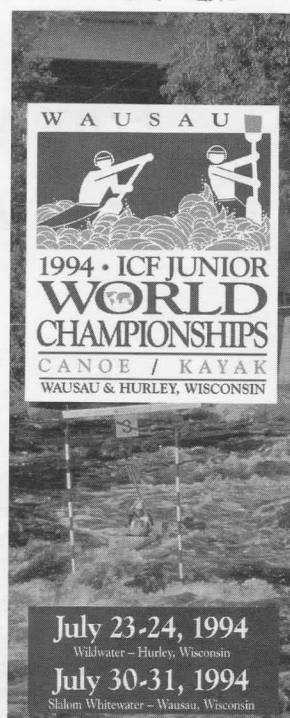


Figure 17: Mystery solved.



The future of the ink-jet spray cancel

After eight years of use across the Country, what lies ahead for the ink-jet spray cancel? With the information that I had obtained from the Tucson SCF, it appears that the use of the cancel might be discontinued across the Country as newer processing equipment is brought on-line. Such has not yet been the case. There continues to be substantial use of the ink-jet spray cancels at SCFs and an increase in the use of the cancels by private mailers. As technology changes and new systems such as computer-generated meters and postage become more widely used, undoubtedly we will see some modifications of the existing systems. We will just have to wait and see what the future brings. At this point I continue to maintain my role as the "unofficial" custodian of the PHF ink-jet spray cancel collection. My intent is not to have the "end all" and "be all" of ink-jet spray cancel collections. Rather it is for the PHF to have a representative, comprehensive collection of this postal history


collectible. Many other ink-jet spray cancel enthusiasts around the country have collections that contain tens of thousands of covers, with examples of all the various combinations and permutations of the breed (The PHF collection itself contains several thousand covers). It is my hope that some day these fine accumulations will find their way to other postal history repositories around the Country so that others can benefit from our collecting and research.

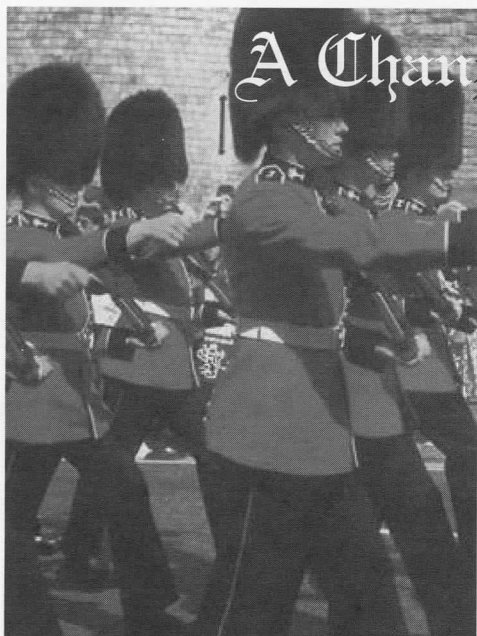
Sources and acknowledgments

I want to thank those many philatelists who have contributed to the contents of the PHF collection. They include Bill Klose of Noxen, PA, Sam Okun (deceased) of Del Ray Beach, FL, and especially Tom Luellen of San Angelo, TX. Also important have been the many members of the Tucson Stamp Club and the Postal History Foundation who have saved their covers from destruction in the trash

bins of America. Thanks to their efforts the PHF collection contains actual covers or photocopies (the case of four hard-to-find locations) of all of the earliest ink jet spray cancels, as well as most of the locations currently in use. If one would like to learn more about this topic I recommend the following sources:

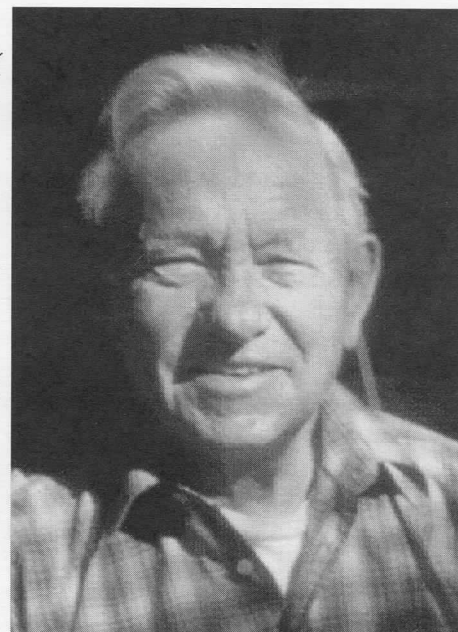
1. Various articles in *Linn's Stamp News* dating from 12/10/90 including the columns identified as "Postmark Pursuit."
2. Various articles in the *Machine Cancel Forum*, specifically those written by the late Samuel Okun, who contributed in a major way to the PHF collection.
3. The USPS Spray Markings lists originally created by Harold Effner and now continued by Wes Perkinson, c/o Fidelity Contracts Services, Inc., P.O. BOX 73819, Puyallup, WA 98373-0819.

Editor's note: The majority of the what is now the PHF Ink-Jet Spray Cancel Collection was formed by the author, Stephen Schonberg, augmented by material accumulated by the Postal History Foundation, as well as contributions from individuals across the Country. As the "unofficial" custodian of the collection, he has been the prime organizer of the material as well as the major source of research with regard to the explanation of the ink-jet spray markings. 



A Changing of the Guard

Farewell to Dave Hopkins



This past December the Postal History Foundation bid a fond farewell to Dave Hopkins, Assistant Director of the Postal History Foundation, upon his retirement. Dave came to the PHF in 1993 and was appointed Assistant Director in 1995.

He was born in Newton, Massachusetts, in 1930, the youngest of four children, and grew up on the family farm in Natick. On December 7, 1941, as for millions of Americans, Dave's life changed irrevocably. His two older brothers immediately joined the Marines and Army Air Force, respectively. Dave, being 11 years of age at that time, followed the events of the war intensely. His eldest brother Sonny was killed in action on Iwo Jima and was awarded the Silver Star for heroism. His brother Ray flew many missions over Germany and returned safely home after the war's end. Dave's father also had served in WWI, all of which probably explains Dave's interest in joining the military when he became of age.


In the years from 1941 to 1945 Dave's family moved several times as his father was a Federal Meat Inspector and was assigned to positions all over the country. The family lived in Brooklyn, New York; St. Louis, Missouri; Chesterfield, Missouri; and Rochester, New York, where Dave started high school. However, before Dave finished high school, his father was transferred yet again, this time to

Mexico. Spending time in San Luis Potosí, Mexico City, and Torreón, Dave graduated from high school at the American School in Mexico City.

About this time Dave made the acquaintance of a graduate of the New Mexico Military Institute. Because of his family's military background, Dave became intrigued with the idea of attending, and with the help of scholarships as well as part time jobs, he was able to achieve his goal. He waited dining hall tables and sold gaming tickets (which later turned out to be illegal, Dave reports). Dave made it through his "rat" year, not one he recalls fondly, majored in foreign languages (Spanish, French, Russian) and graduated in 1952. Upon graduation he was commissioned an officer in the Army. After a brief stint at Fort Knox, Kentucky, he was sent to Korea where he commanded a platoon of tanks on a hill overlooking Pork Chop Hill. It was a dangerous, demanding and intensely sobering assignment, with a great loss of life on both sides.

Upon returning to the States he attended several Army Intelligence schools and ended up with an assignment in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence at the Pentagon. After a three-year tour he volunteered to go to Vietnam. As Dave expressed it, "Vietnam was a place to be coming from, not going to....," but go he did. He was responsible for training Vietnamese soldiers,

about 12,000 at any one time, with a staff of 18 personnel—obviously a gargantuan undertaking. Dave experienced many of the difficulties and deprivations that have come to be associated with the war in Vietnam: roads being mined and otherwise booby-trapped, along with almost daily shelling from the Vietcong. Returning from Vietnam, Dave spent two more years at Fort Knox and retired from the Army in 1972 after 20 years of service.

Moving back to Cape Cod, he worked in numerous positions for the US Coast Guard at Otis Air National Guard Base in Otis, Massachusetts, including the position of Retail Manager of the Base Exchange. After 13 years with the Coast Guard Dave retired once again. He and his wife Esther moved to Tucson in 1990 to get away from the cold and the leaves (didn't we all) and have made it their home ever since. Now he has retired yet again (or has he really?). Whatever his plans for the future, the entire staff and personnel of the Postal History Foundation wish Dave and his family all the best in the years ahead. And of course we expect to see him around the PHF from time to time. It is sort of like being in the military—once it is in your blood it's always part of you. Dave, we look forward to seeing your smiling face and enjoying your engaging wit many times in the years ahead. 



Welcome to Lena Rogers

With this issue of *The Helio-graph* we welcome aboard Adeline (Lena) Rogers as the new Administrative Assistant at the Postal History Foundation. We wish her the best of luck as she assumes these new duties.

Lena was born in Bisbee, Arizona, at a time "...when life was a joy and one could trust neighbors," she states. She did not enjoy going to school at first, but after entering parochial school she found most of the nuns to her liking, except her piano teacher who she describes as a "holy terror" (no pun intended, we presume). Lena says that Bisbee was always ten years behind the times, and that was the reason it was a good town in which to raise children.

When she was a young girl the family moved to Phoenix. Her father was a building contractor and there was a lot of construction going on there. She hated the move and cried because she missed the snow in Bisbee! Although she had many relatives in Phoenix she was very happy when her family moved back to Bisbee when she was about 12 years of age. She attended St Patrick's parochial school and graduated from Bisbee High School. While in high school she worked in

her family's restaurant, the Azteca Cafe, later renamed La Ramada Restaurant and Bar. She points out that her family had been using the Ramada name before the Ramada Inns came on the scene. She worked as a cook, cashier, and waitress at the restaurant, all the while keeping up a busy schedule at school which included band and rifle club among other activities as well as the regular classroom courses. Lena's father also owned the Casino Bar in the "Gulch" section of Bisbee. Today, Lena's widowed mother still runs the family restaurant, although well into her 80's!

While still in high school, as well as continuing to work at the restaurant, Lena got a job working for Phelps-Dodge (the famous copper mining operation). She started working in the company store in the gift-wrapping department, moved on to becoming a cashier in the drug department, a job she held for ten years, eventually becoming department manager. During this period Phelps-Dodge started the sale of mineral samples, such as malachite, copper, azurite, and turquoise. They were quite large samples which Lena says she could kick herself for not buying, as they were relatively cheap yet today would command very

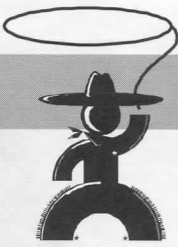
high prices.

After graduation from high school Lena married and had two children, David and Sandra. She is now blessed with four grandchildren. Her son is a Border Patrol agent in Chula Vista, California, while her daughter is a veterinarian in Prescott, Arizona.

Phelps-Dodge closed its mining operations in Bisbee in 1975 and offered Lena a position in Ajo, which she declined because her children were still in school. Staying in Bisbee Lena took employment with Transamerica Title Insurance Co. She remained with Transamerica for seven years, starting as a secretary and rising to the position of escrow officer and branch manager. After Transamerica closed its operations in Bisbee, Lena worked for other real estate title companies in Cochise County.

She came to Tucson in 1993 and took employment with the U.S. Postal Service, remaining with it until mid-1997. Starting as a mail clerk she finished her career with the Postal Service working in the Consumer Affairs Office.

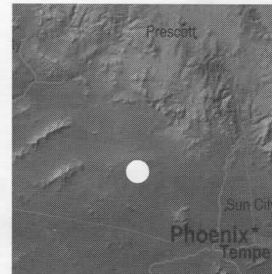
We are pleased that Lena has come aboard and know that she will be a great asset in providing service to the operations of the PHF. Welcome to the family, Lena.



The Massacre at Wickenburg

On November 5, 1871, at about 8:00 in the morning, a stage coach loaded with passengers and U.S. mail was held up on the outskirts of Wickenburg, Arizona. The stage driver and several of the passengers were killed; however, two of the passengers survived to tell rather contradictory stories of what happened and who perpetrated this heinous event. The painting of the Massacre which hangs in the Postal History Foundation Library is the artist's (Cal Peters) interpretation of the event as he apparently perceived it to have happened based on the information that he had at that time. The scene as portrayed in the painting could be one out of any number of "Western" movies that has become so ingrained in the consciousness of untold generations of American citizens (if not the world). It causes one to question if this is art imitating life or life imitating art. However one wants to interpret it, it makes for a fascinating story.

The basis of what is known about the Massacre comes from a report written by Captain Charles Meinhold of the 3rd Cavalry, United States Army. Captain Meinhold apparently was delegated the duty of recording the events for the official Government records. His report is dated November 9, 1871, and is based almost entirely on the recollection of the events by the two survivors, a Mr. Kruger and a Miss Sheppard. The report does not specify how many individuals were killed, although the painting depicts two dead men inside the stage, three lying dead on the ground just outside the stage, and a sixth being dragged away in the distance by two Indians, presumably to be scalped (this part of the scene does not show in the photograph of the painting due to "cropping" of the photograph to better fit the front cover). Counting the two survivors there would appear to have been a total of eight passengers and stage driver (although none of the individuals portrayed is dressed in the garb a stage driver would be wearing), a rather crowded stage coach to say the least. The ten Indians portrayed, however, is in agreement with the number indicated in Captain Meinhold's report. The painting depicts some of the Indians ransacking the luggage and bodies of the dead passengers, as well as the bags of U.S. mail. One Indian appears to be "whooping it up" over finding some bottles of liquid substance, probably not bottled water.



Modern-day map showing approximate location of Wickenburg, northwest of Sun City, on Highway 60.

Wickenburg cover, from archives.



There is no record that any of these things actually happened as portrayed, at least not in Captain Meinhold's report. If the survivors witnessed these events they either never revealed them to Captain Meinhold or else he deliberately or accidentally forgot to record them. What is especially puzzling is where the survivors were at the time the events portrayed were taking place. In his report Captain Meinhold records that both of the survivors were slightly wounded and managed to escape from the stage, being followed in pursuit by some of the Indians. This pursuit was soon abandoned by the Indians, however, and the survivors were able to reach a nearby ranch from where they were assisted in reaching Wickenburg. This is not a very plausible scenario, but there is no extant evidence to refute it.

The following is Captain Meinhold's written record of the events, based primarily on Mr. Kruger's accounting of the happening.

"At a distance of about eight miles from Wickenburg, and at 8 o'clock A.M., on the 5th, the stage was attacked by a party of Indians (10-12 in number). The party fired



Photograph of painting by Cal N. Peters, "Massacre at Wickenburg, Arizona," on display at the Postal History Foundation.

into the coach from both sides, killed at the first fire one horse, and all the passengers but himself, Miss Sheppard and Mr. Salmon. The two former were slightly, Mr. Salmon mortally wounded. Mr. Kruger and Miss Sheppard got out of the coach and ran, pursued by some of the Indians, into the bushes on the left side of the road. The pursuit was, however, soon abandoned, and Mr. Kruger and the wounded woman walked along the road towards Collines' ranch, until they met the mail from Ehrenberg. The driver obtained assistance in Wickenburg, and Mr. Kruger and the woman were brought in and taken care of. Mr. Kruger is positive in his assertions that the attacking party were Indians."

"On the following morning I examined in person the spot where the attack was made. It is a distance of about eight miles from Wickenburg, at a point where the road turns down a little hill into a dry arroyo; on the right side of the road, and close to it, is a large mesquite bush, under which I discovered three or four moccasin tracks, of the pattern used by the Apache Mojaves, on the left side and at a distance of 20-30 paces from the road, on an eminence which commands the view for a long distance of the road from Wickenburg, I found as many more tracks of the same description, also two tin cans (butter cans, apparently) thrown away at some Military Post, picked up and used by the attacking parties to carry water;.... On the left side of the road, about sixty yards back to-

wards Wickenburg is the grave of Mr. Salmon [Ed. Note: This burial was most likely carried out by Captain Meinhold and his men], who, mortally wounded, got out of the coach and was killed and scalped (the only one scalped) by the attacking party on the spot where he was buried...."

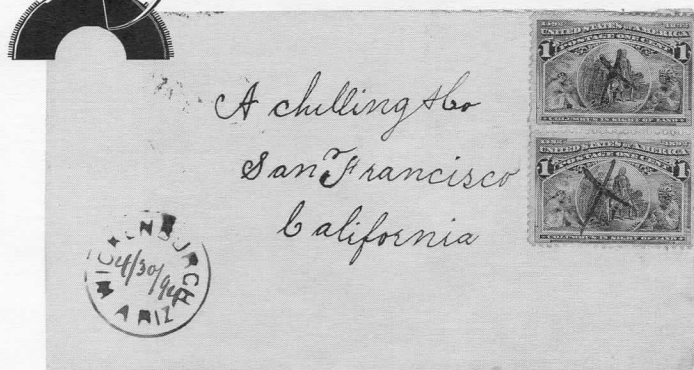
Captain Meinhold's report continues with a description of this efforts to track the Indians. When his party of soldiers split up, Meinhold followed "the seven plain and distinct tracks for a distance of twenty-two miles" until they were lost in other tracks near Hassayampa canon [canyon]. There was some suspicion that the robbery and massacre might not have been the work of Indians, raised when Captain Meinhold went into Wickenburg to gather as much additional information as possible about the massacre. With regard to these suspicions he wrote, "The woman Sheppard is under the impression that white men were amongst the robbers, but she had no other reason to advance than that she had heard that certain parties in Prescott, who disappeared suddenly about the time she left Prescott, had made inquiries about the time of her departure, and what amount of money she was likely to carry with her."

Without stating any conclusions of his own, Captain Meinhold recorded his own observations that no horses were stolen and "that while many letters were not inter-



Helio News


By Betsy Towle
Director



ferred with, almost every one addressed to an A.Q.M. or A.C.S. was opened and that all the letters I saw opened had been opened carefully at one end, and the contents restored in many cases." Two explanations have been put forth to rationalize how these things might have occurred. Indians living off the Reservation almost certainly wouldn't have left the horses; but to Indians living on Reservations it would have been an embarrassing, if not incriminating situation to explain. Regarding the niceties associated with the Indians' handling of the mails, it was speculated that inasmuch as a day had elapsed before Captain Meinhold's party reached the scene it was possible that some unknown person or persons happened along after the robbery and massacre and took advantage of the situation to rifle through the mail. Neither of these rationalizations, particularly the second, seem very plausible; therefore Captain Meinhold's observations about the horses and the mail remain a perplexing enigma.

After Captain Meinhold's investigation of the massacre, the stage coach was taken into Wickenburg and the bodies in it (and presumably those lying on the ground around about it) were buried there. Mr. Salmon's body wasn't discovered until some days later and was buried where it was found.

In December of 1871, Herman Bendell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, reported that "The Indians about La Paz have recently endeavored to change Legal Tender notes of the denominations of fifty and one hundred dollar bills, and others of less amount." Indians in the La Paz vicinity could have been Mojaves, Yavapais or Hualpais. It is not clear as to whether Superintendent Bendell was attempting to link these events with the Massacre and robbery, or not.

There is no real closure to this story of the Massacre at Wickenburg as we'll never know for sure if the perpetrators were strictly Indians (and which), Indians and white men working together, or white men posing as Indians. 'Tis a mystery indeed. Each one of us is left to draw his own conclusions. 

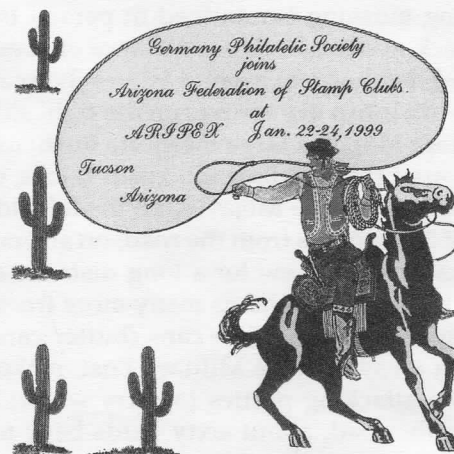
Every other year, because of ARIPEX, the month of January is an especially busy time here at the Postal History Foundation. Actually, our youth department has had a running start of seven months over the rest of the Foundation. They start in the early summer working with the children who want to prepare exhibits for ARIPEX. In December, the Education Department lines up the teachers and classes in our program to arrange for the busses to bring the children to the show. This year with the help of the Arizona Federation of Stamp Clubs, the Tucson Stamp Club, and the PHF, 15 busloads – a total of 750 children – visited the show from 9:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

The rest of the volunteers get ready for the ARIPEX in other ways. The Sales Department readies its stock for the visitors who check out the stock either before the show or after. The library staff stocks its sales shelves with excess material. The staff sends out Ranger dinner invitations, and keeps track of reservations, Ranger applications, and the like. Many of the volunteers do double duty by serving on the ARIPEX show committee in various capacities.

The show weekend was kicked off by an Open House Reception here at the PHF. Sponsored by the Arizona Federation of Stamp Clubs and the PHF, busses brought show visitors to enjoy Margarita punch and a "Make you own Nachos" bar. Both building were used to accommodate the crowd, and as the weather was mild, the visitors were even able to enjoy the courtyard.

The Arizona Philatelic Ranger dinner was a huge success also. More than 110 people attended and were utterly astounded by the entertainment – eleven harpists playing in concert with a varied selection of compositions. The eleven were members of the University of Arizona's school of music – two in the doctoral program.

I want to thank all of the Foundation members and volunteers who helped to make the show such a big success.



ARIPEX '99
cachet art, by
Charles S. Laubly.



The Youth Exhibit area of the recent ARIPEX '99 gave local students an opportunity to strut their stuff and display the products of weeks and months of philatelic learning, often times aided and assisted by staff and resources of the PHF and by PHF cooperative teachers. We commend them for their effort, express appreciation to the mentors involved, and congratulate the winners!

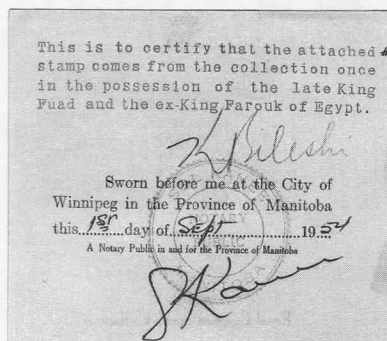
The United States Postal Service Stampers area was also a big hit at ARIPEX. Inundated on Friday by more than 750 students from Tucson schools, there was a steady flow of young people in the area throughout the duration of the exhibition.

The Postal History Foundation is working closely with the USPS to develop computerized and other activities to be used at stamp shows across the country. These state-of-the-art activities appeal to children, who are, after all, the collectors and philatelists of tomorrow, and who are indeed the hope for the future of stamp collecting.

Postal History Foundation *Youth Education*

In September the Postal History Foundation was asked by the USPS to develop a collection of "paper" activities for the Postal Service to use at future stamp exhibitions. This assignment was given to former teacher and PHF member, Karen Taylor, who produced seven stamp-based packages for students from 3rd grade through junior high age. They included word searches, a maze, word jumbles, and other language activities. The activity reproduced on the following page focuses on the Bright Eyes series and employs the "ladder" challenge: Change one letter to form a new word.

In addition to being quite a challenge to create, it's not as easy to *do* as one might think! It is hoped that readers will not merely glance at this game and move on to other articles, but will actually give a shot at trying to solve it. Even better, challenge a child to do it and compete to see who can solve it the quickest. You may be in for a surprise! (The words used in the game can be found at the bottom of this page, but don't peek before you finish.)



Fit for a King


By Frank Mallalieu

When King Farouk of Egypt was forced to abdicate in 1952 and fled into exile, he left behind most of his worldly possessions (other than his foreign bank accounts, one presumes), including his extensive stamp collection. The government that took over decided to dispose of the ex-King's property and held a series of public auctions in order to obtain the highest prices possible. Because the ex-King's collection was a not insignificant holding, it attracted world-wide attention. Many interesting and valuable items that previously had not been seen on the philatelic market suddenly became available.

One such item is shown here, a copy of Scott's #314 with error of color in

the overprint. The normal color of the overprint was carmine; the overprint on this error is black in color. [Because this publication is not printed in color, this distinction is not obvious.] Although Scott's states that the overprints came in various colors, and also does not indicate any error of color for this stamp, it has been verified that this is the case with this issue. The expertizer whose signature appears on the reverse of the card is the philatelist Sol Kanee, a former Chairman of the Bank of Canada (somewhat similar to the Federal Reserve Banks of the U.S., in that it prints all Canadian money and controls all the other banks in Canada).

There still is speculation as to the authenticity of the overprint, in that when

he was King, Farouk as the autocratic ruler of Egypt controlled all the agencies of his government, including the Post Office. Conceivably he could have directed the Post Office to print him up some "errors." However, there is no evidence that this ever occurred. In addition, there was no great variety of errors recorded during King Farouk's reign, and those that were recorded are believed to be legitimate. They were never put on the market or offered for resale at inflated prices. In fact, their very existence was almost completely unknown. But the question of their veracity will probably remain. What was once only "fit for a King" has now become available to the average stamp collector. 

Page 14 Philatelic Phun words: From dog to fur: dot, rot, rat, cat, car, far, fir; from mouse to row: louse, lease, tease, ease, base, bash, dash, dish, fist, fast, cast, cart, card, cord, core, cow; from parrot to furrow: carrot, arrow, borrow, burrow.



BRIGHT EYES

DIRECTIONS: Start at the bottom. Go up the steps; climb the ladder. If you use the clues correctly, you should reach the words at the top by changing one letter each time you move up. (Watch for special changes!) *All eyes are on you!*

Philatelic Phun

See page 13 for introduction. Words used also appear on p. 13, but don't peek until you try!

fur + row = furrow

A kind of 

The groundhog lives in a

Not near, but...

b Not loan, but



c a t



What fallen trees do in the forest.

What the doctor will put on a broken leg.

Not slow, but

d o g



➔ START HERE


A mad hand.

f i s h



Use plastic and you won't have to wash a single

Fifty-yard ... 

Don't _ _ _ _ your thumb! 

Hit the ball. Run to first
(REMOVE A LETTER)

Don't _ _ _ _ your little brother!

Before we can move in, we must sign a

One of a bunch of lice.

Bright Eyes

Bright Eyes, a sheet of twenty 32¢ stamps featuring five popular household pets in caricatures by artist Bill Mayer, was issued in Boston, Massachusetts, on August 20, 1998. They honor the dog, goldfish, cat, **parakeet** and **hamster**, but in our puzzle, we've used the words "**parrot**" and "**mouse**," creatures related to the ones shown in the stamps, and just the generic "**fish**" instead of "**goldfish**." Forgive!



➔ START HERE

m o u s e



Ferd E. Lauber



If the name Ferd Lauber is synonymous with any word, it has to be *persistence*. Anyone who owns the bragging rights to having worked for the same organization for 70 years has got to have been very persistent. But that is getting ahead of the story.

Born in 1910 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Ferd moved with his family to Phoenix at the age of three. He first honed his business skills at the age of 12 caddying at the Phoenix Country Club for Barry Goldwater and other prominent individuals. At 18 after graduating from high school, he launched himself into the business world, signing on with Walsh Brothers, at that time a fledgling typewriter repair shop in Phoenix. When he first went to work for Walsh his only experience in repairing mechanical things was that with wind-up phonographs. But Ferd was a fast learner. He bought a used Harley-Davidson as his means of transportation to and from his customers. Occasionally he had to strap a typewriter on the back of the Harley to bring into the shop for repair. But Ferd's infatuation with motorcycles was to last for only about 18 months. For one thing, they were not very convenient when he wanted to squire a pretty young lady around town on a date. In addition, Walsh Brothers decided it wanted to expand its typewriter repair business beyond the Phoenix area. In 1932 a new Model A Ford (costing \$400, a lot of money at the time) became Ferd's traveling repair shop.

Ferd made a regular circuit of visiting County seats around the state. He would go to the county courthouse to drum up business, figuring this was a good place to start. On a trip that started in Superior and ended in Nogales, he stopped at Morenci High School and inquired about work. "They

said they hadn't seen a typewriter man in two years, but they didn't have but \$30 to spend on the machines," Ferd said, to which he replied, "I'd make sure they all were working properly." He got himself a bite to eat and then worked to midnight, and got up early the next morning to finish the 25 or so machines just in time for them to be ready for class.

Ferd Lauber arrived in Tucson in 1935 with just one technician to open a store at 27 East Broadway, next door to Monte Mansfield's Ford dealership. In 1938 the store was moved to 40 East Broadway, and by 1947 the store had been removed to 180 East Broadway. By that time both the Phoenix and Tucson stores had expanded into selling office furniture as well. Walsh Brothers moved to its present location at 1201 East Broadway in 1963, and by 1980 had dropped its sales and service of office machines altogether to concentrate on selling office furniture along with office layout services. Recently it changed its name to Walsh Bros. Office Environments.

Prior to coming to Tucson Ferd was paid the sum of \$27.50 per week. As manager of the Tucson store, Walsh Bros. cut him a deal: "Thirty-five percent of the bottom line," he recalls. Later that was raised to 50% until 1973 when he was placed on "a very generous" salary. At time Ferd was vice-president of operations here in Tucson. Not one to rest on his laurels, Ferd continues to work a 20-hour week, notwithstanding that at age 88 he is entitled to a well-deserved retirement. Donald J. Myers, vice-president of marketing for Walsh, has stated that Ferd has been the company's Tucson ambassador all these years because "he's fair, honest and a man of integrity." Ferd in turn notes that 70 years with one company wouldn't be possible outside of a family-owned organization. "With a large

corporation, I'd be long gone—how many corporations do you think would have an 88-year-old sticking around?"

But it hasn't been just keeping his nose to the grindstone for Ferd Lauber all these years. He has definitely given back much to the community in time and effort for all that he has received. In 1939 having joined the Junior Chamber of Commerce, he got involved in selling tickets for the rodeo. As the years went by he served on the rodeo's executive committee and then the parade committee. In 1960-61 he had the honor (and responsibility) of being chairman of both committees. In recognition of his efforts he was presented a sterling silver belt buckle, a memento he cherishes to this day. In addition, he's been secretary of the nonprofit Tucson Rodeo Committee, Inc. for many years. Ferd has been married twice and has a "combined" family of five children. He and his wife Eileen love to travel and have done so extensively. Walsh Bros. bought him a membership in the Tucson Country Club in 1948 and he played golf there until 1991.

Ferd has been a stamp collector for more years than most of us have been alive. He became an avid collector in 1924 and has never let up. He was involved with the Western Postal History Museum from its beginning, continuing this association when it became the Postal History Foundation, where he served as treasurer for 18 years. Ferd's collecting interests have led him into many varied and interesting areas. He has amassed collections of the German Colonies with exhibits of the 1st Provisional issue of Kiautschou and German Forerunners, winning many gold, vermeil, silver and other medals for his outstanding efforts. In recent years Ferd has sold off or put aside many of these collections and exhibits and has concentrated on the area of "Return To Sender" markings on the mail, a serialization of which has been appearing in *The Helio-graph*.

To all of us associated with the Postal History Foundation (as well as all those in the business and community organizations with whom he has been connected) it has been our pleasure to know him and work along side him. He has been an inspiration to many, and we wish him well in all his future endeavors. Ferd, we salute you!

The Saga of Undelivered Mail Continues...



By Frank Mallalieu in collaboration with Ferd Lauber

In the Fall issue of *The Heliograph* readers were introduced to Ferd Lauber's outstanding collection/exhibit of undelivered mail. This issue continues with more items from this fascinating collection with explanation and comments provided by Ferd Lauber as amplified by the author.



Figure 1a

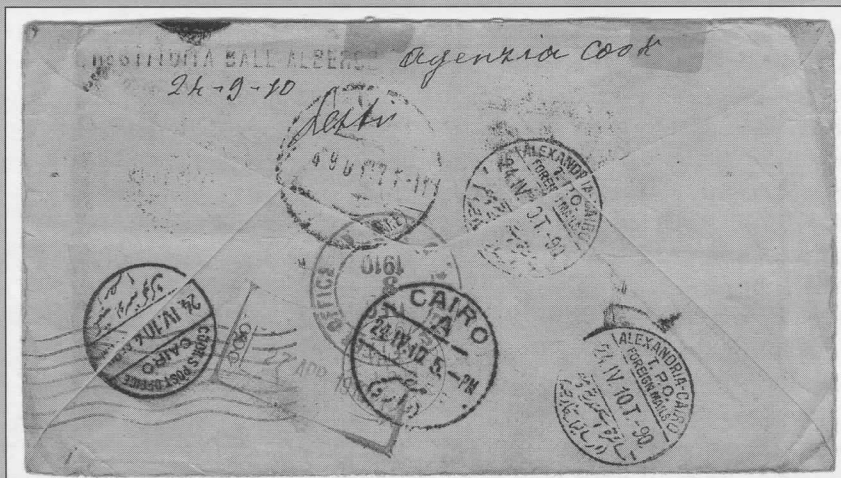


Figure 1b

Figure 1 is an example of an all too familiar happening when people are traveling from place to place around the globe. Mail forwarded to them from home (or wherever) fails to reach them. They've either not arrived yet or already moved on (or perhaps never did reach that particular destination). What's a person to do? Organizations, either commercial or charitable, have often offered the services of their establishments as a repository for such mail as this, but even that doesn't always work out for the traveler. In this case a letter to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor addressed to Germany was forwarded to the Thomas Cook & Sons Company in Cairo hoping to reach them there, but to no avail. From there it was forwarded to Rome, Italy where it reached a dead end. The large boxed inscription reads "UNCLAIMED, ADDRESSEE NOT KNOWN." From there it was sent on to Washington, DC, ending up in the Dead Letter Office. Someone took pity on the poor letter, because it was revived from its "death" with a Return To Sender finger logo and forwarded on to Pasadena, CA. The reverse of the cover exhibits the transit markings of several of the places to which it had traveled in its journeys. All in all, this letter traveled more than 13,000 miles in eight months from Pasadena to Berlin to Jerusalem to Cairo to Rome to Washington, DC, and finally back to Pasadena.

An interesting cover sent after the end of World War II is shown in Figure 2. Mailed from the British Zone in Germany on October 2, 1947, it never reached its intended recipients, Mary and Willia Guinan. The cover went through the censorship process in Germany as evidenced by the British "OPENED BY EXAMINER 117" censor tape. One wonders if the tape placed on top of the intended recipients' address in Ireland was the cause of the cover be

ing returned to its sender (ZURUCK AN ABSENDER), which would seem to be the case. It is quite odd that the censors would deliberately cover up the street and/or town part of the address, as they would have to know that doing so would almost guarantee that the cover would never reach its destination.

Charles Petravich went to great effort to ensure that his letter to Canada received gentle treatment at the hands of the postal employees that would handle this cover [Figure 3]. The "PHILATELIC MAIL - Please Cancel Lightly" as well as the "HAND STAMP ONLY" clearly spelled out his intentions. The very nice philatelic postmark, THE LOOP STORE, with the Calder Flamingo logo nicely carried out his desires. Why the cover was canceled again with a standard Chicago cancel is anybody's guess, probably just carelessness, but it certainly diminished the attractiveness of the philatelic postmark. But all Charlie's efforts were for naught, as he had the bad luck to have his mail delivered to Canada during a postal strike as indicated by the "SERVICE TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED - RETURNED TO SENDER" marking. Based on the backstamp (not shown) it took six weeks to be returned to Chicago. After this valiant but failed effort, do you suppose that Charlie tried again?

As compared with most other nations of the world, both large and small, there has probably not been much genuinely non-philatelic mail sent from the Camerouns to the USA. What a shame that even that small amount sometimes goes astray. The cover in Figure 4 was canceled at Esekia, Cameroun, on July 7, 1952, and has a New York, August 5, 1952, transit marking on the reverse. Addressed to the recipient at R.R.I. Reese, Maryland, it never made it, for the simple reason that Reese, Maryland, did not exist at the time this letter was sent (if it ever did). The cover was returned to Lolodorf, Cameroun, where it was received on October 14, 1952. Perhaps the only consolation that can be derived from this unhappy event is that the "Retour Misdirection - Rebut (Address Incorrect)" as well as the "No Such Post Office In S & N (State & Nation?)" markings are a bit unusual and enhance this otherwise bland cover as a very collectible item of postal history.

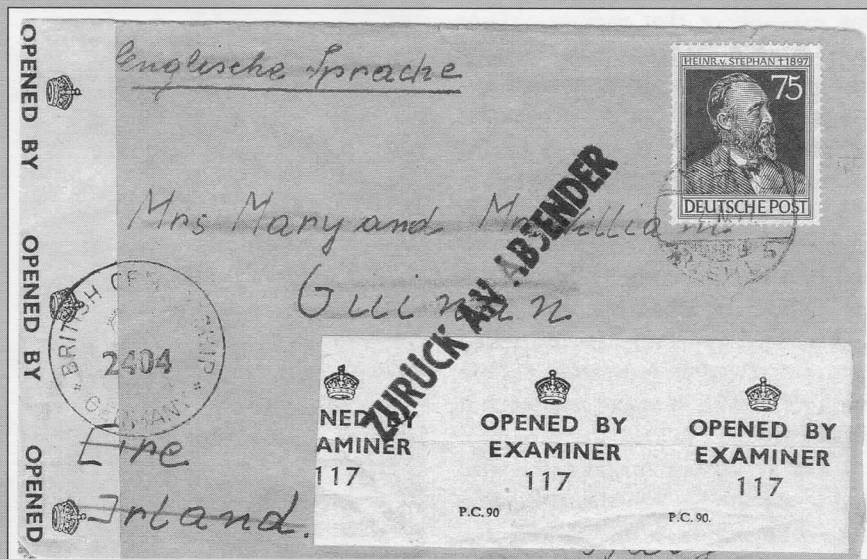


Figure 2

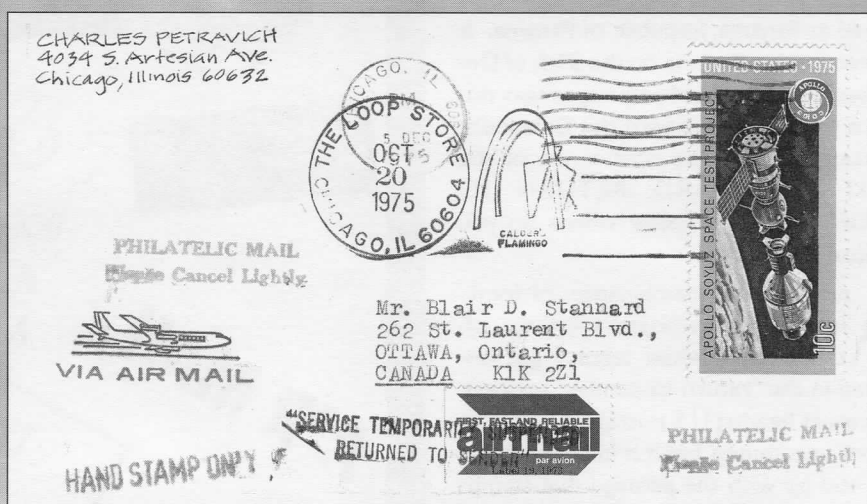


Figure 3

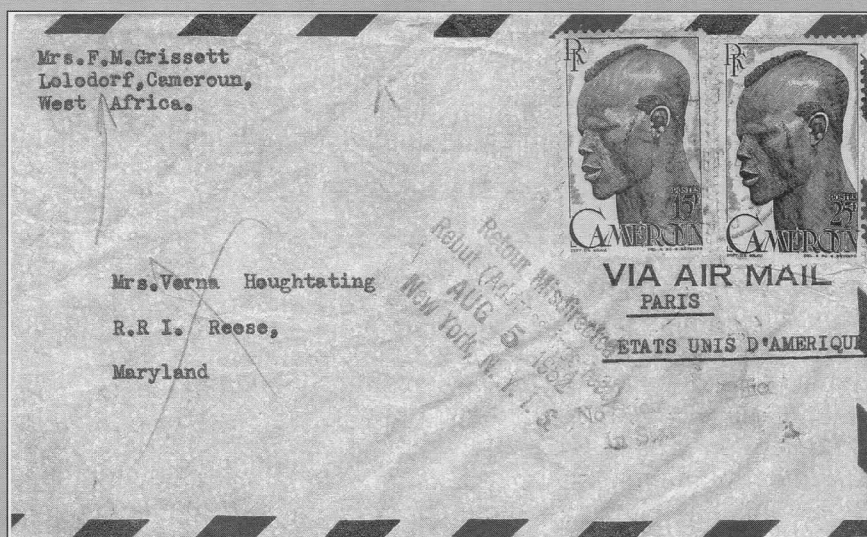


Figure 4

Figure 5 is an example of an interesting experiment that various airlines conducted in the mid-1940s. Known as "Test" covers they apparently were employed to test the effectiveness of overseas airmail services. This cover was mailed from Detroit, MI, canceled on November 1, 1946. It was received in the Dominican Republic on November 4, 1946 as evidenced by the backstamp. Marked "RETURN TO SENDER" the cover was further franked with a Dominican Republic stamp which was canceled on November 6, 1946 and sent on its way. It apparently made it back to its sender.

At sea as well as on land, the mail doesn't always get through. The cover in Figure 6, mailed from the Gironde Province of France on December 19, 1958, was destined for Maria Louisa Montemayer who the sender believed would be aboard the good ship Caledonia docked at Panama, Republic of Panama. It was received in Panama on the 24th of December, but alas, Ms. Montemayer was nowhere to be found aboard the Caledonia, as attested to by the bold strike of the "NOT ON BOARD, RETURN TO SENDER" marking. Now where do you suppose she was?

An interesting combination of franking as well as postal markings often occurs when letters get entangled in the "return-to-sender" process. U.S. covers bearing U.S. postage due stamps are not uncommon, but it is infrequent that they end up with the postage due stamps of other countries. The two-cent stamped envelope [Figure 7] is a case in point. Mailed from Boston on January 31, 1911, it was received in Alameda, CA, on February 7, 1911. But Mr. Burkhard was no longer there and someone scrawled a new address to Kunsnacht, Switzerland on the cover. The New York Post Office duly stamped the cover with a three cents postage due marking (COLLECT POSTAGE - .03 CENTS) along with a nice circled "T" designation. Upon arrival on November 26, 1911, the Swiss authorities hand-wrote a "15" centime marking along with a 15 centime postage due stamp. It was then sent on to Kunsnacht on the 27th where it was refused (in four languages, no less). Back to Zurich on the 28th where it finally got another refused marking in the form of the "ZURICK - REBUTS" cancel. Mr. Cabot must have been mightily surprised to see this letter come back, 10 months after he had mailed it.

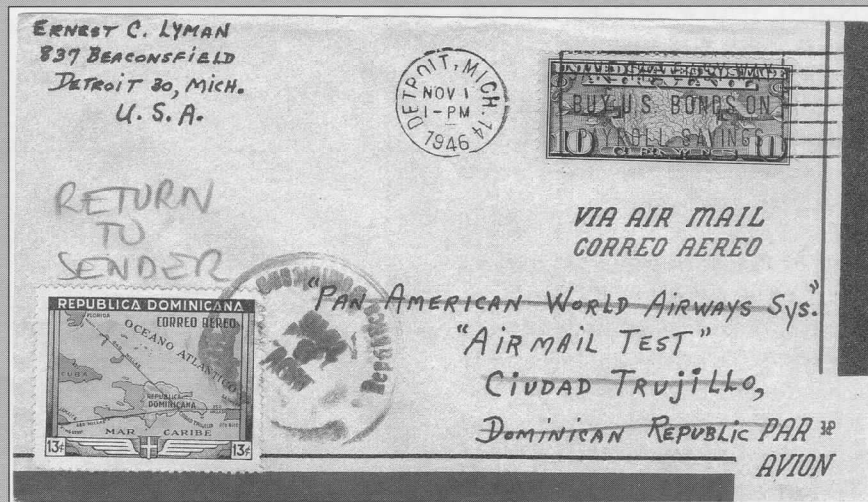


Figure 5



Figure 6

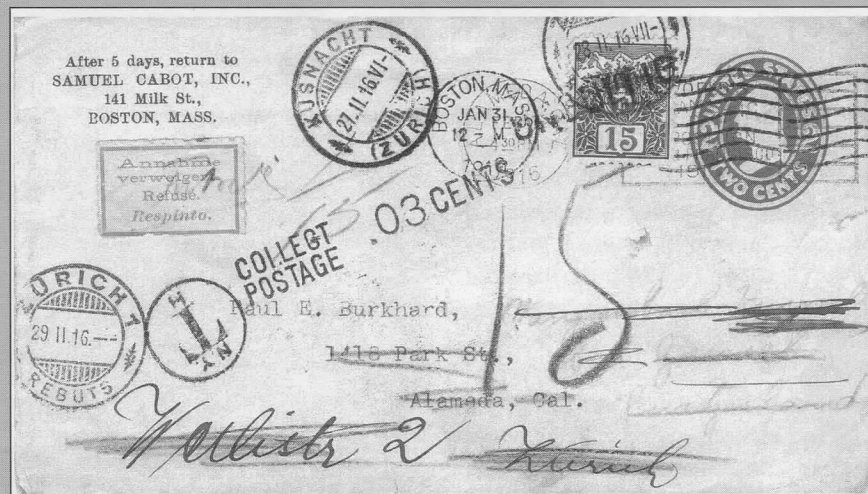


Figure 7



Figure 8

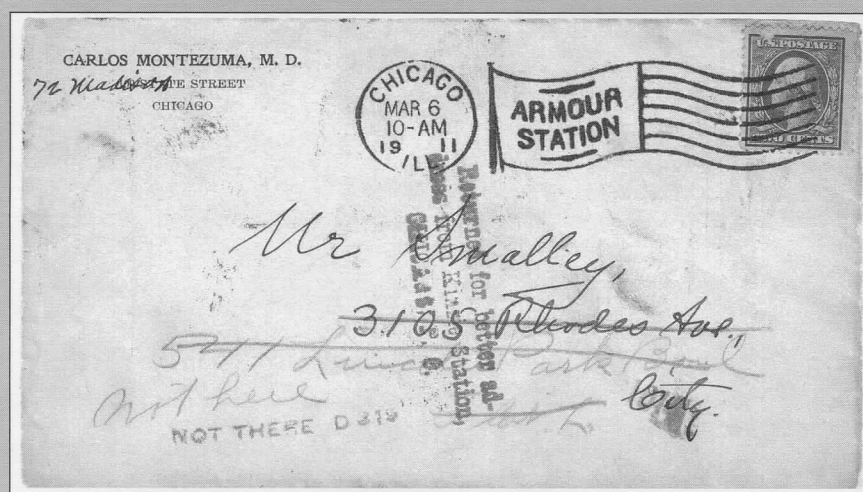


Figure 9



Figure 10

This German postcard [Figure 8] was mailed from Constantinople on October 31, 1888, and received in Managua, Nicaragua, on December 16, 1888, after first going through New York (the NEW YORK - PAID ALL postmark is dated November 20 [no year] but had to be 1888). The postcard is postmarked with a beautiful socked-on-the-nose "CONSTANTINOPEL - DEUTSCHE POST" cancel. The sender and the intended recipient apparently were both stamp collectors, as the sender's message was a request to trade stamps. Unfortunately, that was not to be, as far as this request was concerned. The card is stamped "NO SE ENCUENTRA" (unable to deliver) with no apparent date. However, it was marked "Non-Reclame" (unclaimed) on April 17, 1889. Having exhausted all attempts at delivery it was marked "Zurück" (return) in a hand-written marking and sent on its way. It made it back to Constantinople where it was backstamped October 16, 1889, 350 days after it was originally posted.

It really is a puzzlement when something is neither here nor there, but it seems to happen to all of us at some point in our lives. For Dr. Montezuma, his letter to Mr. Smalley (probably a bill, wouldn't you know) [Figure 9] never made it because as the hand-written inscriptions notes, Mr. Smalley was "not here, NOT THERE" (it's anybody's guess as to what the "D 319" meant). The "Returned for better address from Kinzie Station, CHICAGO P.O." marking is probably one of the more individualized ones seen on the mail from this period. Those Chicago Post Office personnel were a persistent bunch; they obviously wanted the mail to go through.

Events beyond one's control often intervene to upset the progress of the mails. Figure 10 is an interesting example of just such an occurrence. The cover, mailed on November 12, 1914, is addressed to one Felix Viscarra in Los Angeles, with no street address, box number or other indication where he might be found. Received on December 25, 1915, (were those postal clerks really working on Christmas Day?), the postal authorities made a concerted effort to find him. Note the "TAKE OUT - January 11, 1915," the "Advertised Unclaimed - January 13, 1915 - LOS ANGELES, CAL."

DUE 1 CENT," and the "Directory Searcher NO. 6" markings. It appears that the letter got caught up in the turmoil associated with the Mexican Revolution then going on, as no attempt was made to return it to its sender, and it ended up in the Los Angeles Dead Letter Office (marking on the reverse of the cover).



Some unusual markings turn up on returned mail covers and sometimes they raise more questions than they answer. Such is the case with the cover shown in Figure 11. Mailed from Edmond, OK, on March 5, 1938, it was addressed to the Numismatic Society of India and received in Calcutta on April 5, 1938. Not being able to find the intended recipient the postal authorities decided to return the letter to its sender, as evidenced by the boxed "RETOUR" and "Return to Sender" markings. Of more interest is the marking "Undelivered for reasons stated,—to be returned to sender at the address shown on cover," without any reason being stated. Did they just forget or decide it wasn't important enough? By May 5th the cover had made its way to the Calcutta Dead Letter Office but as luck would have it, didn't die there. On to Bombay it went to end up in the Bombay Dead Letter Office on May 7th. Fortunately it didn't die there either, as it eventually made its way back to the U.S., being received in Edmond on October 5, 1938.

There is nothing amusing or funny to write about this last cover in this series of 12. It does serve as a reminder of man's inhumanity to his fellow man, however. This cover is an example of the use of German Occupation Official stamps in Poland. The letter was mailed from Kracau, Poland, on October 10, 1942, to a prisoner in jail or possibly in a prison camp. The name of the recipient was crossed out and a handwritten "Zuruck" was written on the front of the cover, with an arrow drawn to the name and address of the sender. Why was the letter never delivered—did the prisoner die, was he moved to another location, or did the authorities just decide to deny the prisoner receipt of his mail? In all likelihood we'll never know.

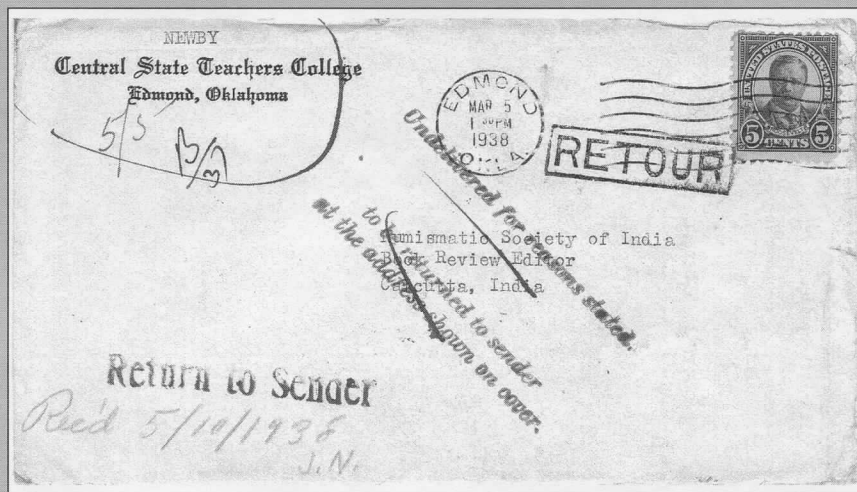


Figure 11a



Figure 11b



Figure 12



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