

# THE HELIOGRAPH



*Honolulu in 1857. Lithograph by Burgess.*

## **The Postal History Foundation**

**SUMMER 1995 ISSUE      VOLUME 9, NO. 3**



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# THE HELIOGRAPH

## VOLUME 9 NUMBER 3 (Whole Number 35)

### Summer 1995

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## Contents

The UPU "T" & U.S. Due by Edward Leahy.....	1
The Sad End of Campstone.....	16
<i>The Arizona Pride of Philately</i> .....	20
Across the Continent (part VI of the serialization of George Kramer's exhibit).....	24

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# The UPU 'T' & U.S. Due

By Edward Leahy

The scion of the Washington, D.C., Blair family was the gaunt, unattractive Montgomery. The family home was much later to become well-known as President Harry Truman's temporary residence as the White House underwent reconstruction. Montgomery's claim to fame was being appointed by Abraham Lincoln to the post of Postmaster General. Montgomery's personal appearance gave proof to the old adage that one shouldn't try to tell the book by the cover. For all of his lack of charm, he had a keen and discerning mind. It didn't take him long as PMG to learn that not only was the US postal system chaotic but it was in great shape compared to the rest of the world. He resolved to set things aright and succeeded beyond any reasonable person of the time's wish list.

Working through the State Department, PMG Blair contacted many of the leading countries of the day and proposed that they all get together and discuss the postal systems of their respective nations and see if there was room to improve things. After a couple of organizational meetings, they agreed to make the effort and try to develop an association of postal administrations and set guidelines for the mutual, reciprocal delivery of one another's mail. The meeting convened in Bern, Switzerland, in 1874. Going in, the 21 countries participating had approximately 1,200 rate schedules between them and after the meeting, just one. It must go down as the most successful international effort of all times.

The fruit of the meeting was the formation of the group that ultimately was

to become known as the Universal Postal Union after the second meeting convened in Paris in 1879. The original name, the General Postal Union, as a group, made great strides in the intervening years. (Virtually every country in the world is now a member.) One sage remarked that it was like oxygen: one can't see it or smell it, and one even forgets that it is there. However, should it go away, we would then begin to realize just how important it truly is. It has survived some of the greatest wars ever seen by man and is still able to function through them and is still as good as it ever was yet today.

One of the UPU's accomplishments included setting up the guidelines for protecting and enforcing the hard-won postal rates. It was deemed that if some mail was allowed to pass unchallenged through the system, that wasn't properly franked, mailers would soon catch on that it didn't matter how much postage was affixed. The natural progression from that premise would predict the entire system's eventual collapse. It was recognized that that was a significant problem. Up until then, much of the money that was collected from a letter recipient failed to enter the postal administrations' treasuries. The creation for a system of collection was addressed right after the decision was made to create the Union and rates were established.

The then most-successful such technique already had been developed by the French. They instituted a system that included accountability and the use of special format stamps dedicated to the collection of postage not properly affixed. The stamps were to be issued to postmasters as accountable



paper, and for every franc's worth of such stamps allotted to them, they had to provide a franc of revenue from their use. Simultaneously, the convention's delegates decided to make the French franc the Union's standard currency and French its official language. That was easy at the time, as French already was the worldwide language of diplomacy. The system persisted for more than 100 years for international mail with few significant changes. Countries were to be responsible for their own internal rates and rules. Many or maybe even most used the UPU international system as their model. This article is designed to show how the system worked, its changes and hopefully, provide the reader with a better grasp on not only how it worked and changed over time, but also changes' reasons.

We start off with a telling how exchange clerks of one postal administration communicated with their opposite numbers in the mail's destination country. Each clerk was provided by their administration with a "T" handstamp. The "T" came from a phrase on French postage due stamps, "POSTES CHIFFRE (#) CENTIMES A' PERCEVOIR TAXE," which, literally translated means, "to collect (#) centimes charge for post office account," or what became known as "postage due." The T from "taxe" therefore became the international symbol of postage due.

It was the responsibility of the clerk processing mail that was addressed to overseas destinations to ascertain that the amount of postage paid was sufficient. When he encountered an item either unpaid or insufficiently paid, he stamped it "T" and then wrote on the cover how much the cover was short. If a T was seen on an incoming cover, it was set aside to be processed for the



Figure 1

collection of the amount that was due.

After the amount that was due had been figured by the clerk in the country of origin, the amount due is usually seen "written very clearly along side the T" per UPU guidelines. The number is to be expressed in centimes and is often seen written in blue crayon and in some instances, imprinted with a rubber handstamp. (The US almost always used such a handstamp.) Just because it is as written doesn't necessarily mean that it was so but that is the way it is usually seen.

Sometimes it is left up to one's imagination as to why an item has been assessed postage due but in those early days, if you see what appears to be a fraction with a 1, or possibly a 2, or sometimes even a 3, or, rarely, a higher number as the fraction's numerator, it usually is referring to the mail's weight class. If no number is written, it is usually but not always the first weight unit (15 grams or 1/2 ounce until the Rome convention in 1906, when the basic weight unit was increased). In such cases, the "fraction's" denominator is the amount due. The destination country's clerk doubled the amount due as a penalty. That also was changed in 1906, when that responsibility was switched to the clerk in the origin country.



The cover shown here demonstrates several of the described markings.

This 1889 letter was sent from Chicago to Liverpool. It shows four cents paid but it would also seem that a third stamp was lost, probably a one cent to make the five cent rate but it was apparently ignored or it came off after the postal system had it. The T was stamped and postage due was assessed because it was overweight. This was shown by the fraction next to the T...2 over 25. As described above, the 2 in the numerator indicated that it was of the second weight unit and was thus short paid 5 cents. The denominator of the fraction shows a 25, centimes that is, equal to the five cents that was short paid. The Liverpool clerk stamped it with a large 5d handstamp, equal to 10 cents US for it included the amount that was due plus a doubling of the amount due as a penalty. ( 5 cents = 25 centimes = 2½ pence.). The letter was forwarded to Brighton but there was no charge for this type of service for first class mail.



Figure 2



The next item shown is a postcard that was sold in the Post Office for one cent. The overseas rate for postcards was two cents. It was short one cent. Being short, the NY clerk, the post office of the port of debarkation, stamped a T typical of New York and wrote 5 (centimes) in pencil next to the T (equal to 1 cent US). When it reached Beilstein, Germany (on postcards, the backstamp was applied to the front), the German clerk used a blue crayon to mark it 10. The marking represented the pfennig equivalent of 5 centimes...rounded up. (20 Pfennigs = 25 centimes = 2½ pence = 5 cents).

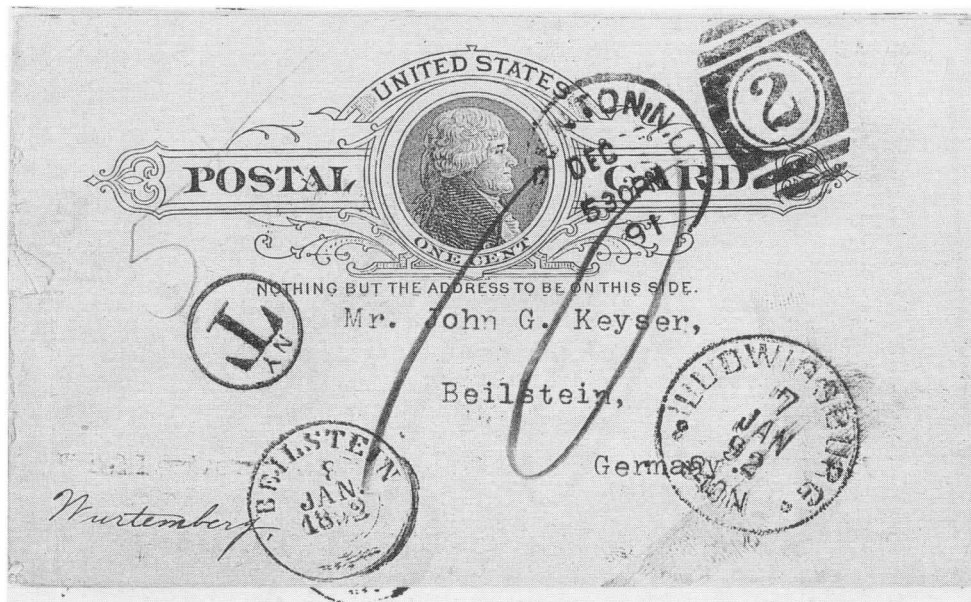


Figure 3



Figure 4 is what the due situation nearly was in figure 2 except it wasn't overweight but had only 4 cents postage instead of 5. The typical New York "opera glass" T handstamp was applied to show the 5 centime (1 cent) shortage. The Paris clerk affixed a 10 centime due stamp including the penalty doubling and the amount due was collected upon delivery. All very straight forward.



Figure 4



The markings shown here are all seemingly correct but where is the due stamp? The postal stationary featured two cents postage already paid. The three additional cents for the trip to Germany was missing. It is not difficult to assume that since it is commercial mail that a number of identical pieces were prepared and posted simultaneously. In processing a batch of similar pieces of mail, it is an easy thing for one to slip by as a part of the batch so it undertook its 5c journey from Boston to Hamburg missing three cents of the required postage. The Boston clerk correctly applied the 15 centime due marking which was the equivalent of 3 cents. The Hamburg clerk marked 25 in blue crayon. The marking indicates that the letter was short 25 pfennigs. (25 centimes = 20 Pfennigs = 5 cents, therefore 5 centimes or 4 pfennigs = 1 cent). Figured in pfennigs, the letter was due 12 pfennigs and with the penalty doubling added, the amount to be collected totaled 24 pfennigs. The German currency didn't permit that particular amount to be collected exactly so the total was rounded up to 25 pfennigs.

As to why no due stamps. The most likely scenario is that being commercial mail, the addressee received a bundle of mail that day and the whole bundle was paid for as a batch with the due stamps being affixed to the top envelope in the bundle. A very common situation.

The T itself is not self identified as Boston as are most of the New York T's. However, after seeing a number of similar T designs, all of them postmarked "Boston", it becomes safe to assume that the particular T design is unique to Boston

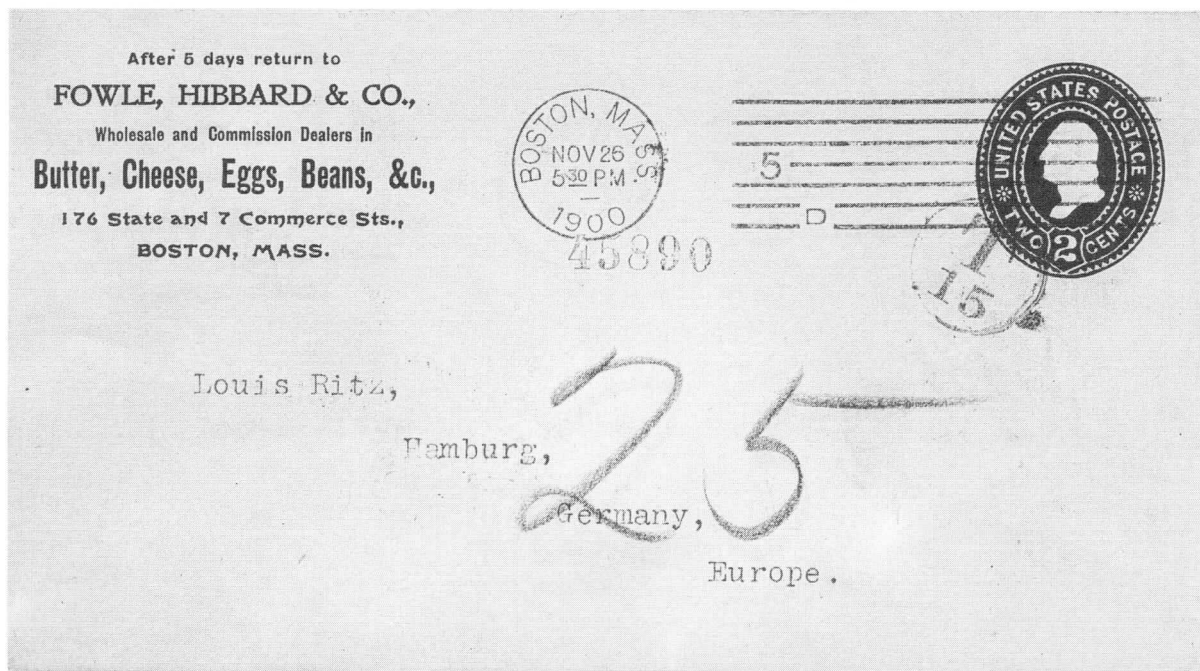


Figure 5



The cover in figure 1 was forwarded and it was noted previously that there was no charge for that service. It was true in that instance but this one is an exception. At the time this letter was sent, the United States had a bi-lateral treaty with England whereby the rate was only 2c per half ounce instead of the standard UPU 5c. That was permissible under UPU rules.

The cover from Ithaca to London was franked with the proper 2c but when it got to England, it had to be forwarded to Rome. The rate to Rome was 5c and if the letter was addressed there originally, that would have been the amount to have been paid. UPU rules in such instances requires that the total franking must add up to what it would have been had it gone directly to a higher rated country. Hence the postage due for forwarding

England had the responsibility to note that the letter was now underpaid. The T used is more in character with the sort of design that was common to Italy but none-the-less, it is an English T. The item had to be further forwarded within Italy, from Rome to Firenze

Note the fraction 1 over 15 next to the T. The letter was of the first weight unit (1 Oz) and 15 centimes was due. The clerk's initials alongside is a common sight.

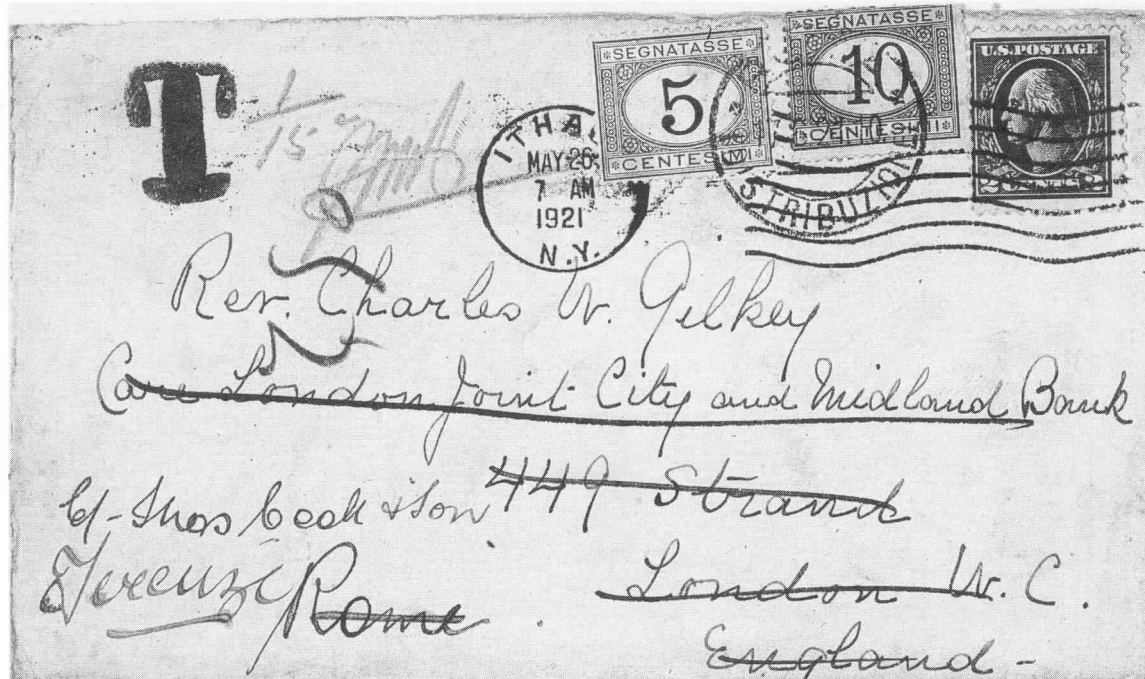


Figure 6

By 1930, the French franc had eroded seriously in value. At that time it took 15 centimes to equal one gold centime. By this time, the UPU had established their own currency for equating the currencies of the different countries. They referred to it as a "Postal centime". It was described as 10/31 of a gram and of .900 fineness.

The postcard was underpaid having but a one cent stamp on it when the rate at this time was 3 cents. The shortage of 2 cents was doubled by the NY clerk before sending it on to France. The addressee had by now returned to the US but none-the-less, the shortage was paid by two French 60 centime due stamps by someone at the original address. 15 centimes x 4 cents....doubled = 120 centimes. This currency fluctuation plus the complexities introduced by the growing significance of air mail eventually forced the UPU to completely modify their due processing formula which will be shown in this study.

The inverted triangles seen of the due stamps was typical of the French cancellation used exclusively on due stamps.



Figure 7



A well traveled cover. The cover shown was initially addressed to Miss Clark at a Minnesota address but required forwarding to Paris in care of the American Express Co. Since the overseas rate of 5 cents was not fully paid, the French added the equivalent in centimes of the missing 3 cents at 15 centimes per penny, based upon the NY purple T. The doubling brought that amount up to 90 centimes and three 30 centime due stamps were affixed. As it turned out, Miss Clark had moved on to Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia (Zagreb backstamp) and so the 90 centimes could not be collected by the French. The manuscript X's seen on the dues was their technique for voiding the stamps. The red, boxed, manuscript PARTI (gone) and the RETOUR (return) notations were put there by the French who then gave it to American Express. They in turn forwarded it to Yougo Slavia (sic) and presumably it finally found her there. In all of that there were no direct charges for forwarding.



### Figure 8

The letter to England from Hudson, NY was under franked which may have been the reason that the English stamp company refused to accept delivery. The cover was then treated to a pretty good number of markings. They include a round, purple "Portsmouth" incoming marking which ordinarily should be seen on the back, a purple, boxed 'UNDELIVERED FOR REASON NOTED and RETURN TO SENDER. The English 3d marking (3 cents due...doubled), was put on prior to attempting delivery as well as was the 3d due stamp. Other markings include a manuscript "Refused" and a faint purple "POSTAGE DUE-----CENTS", probably put there by the US clerk after return to this country, seemingly in vain for apparently no due amount was collected or if it was, nothing was put on the cover to indicate that. All of that including a New York "opera glass" T-30 centimes. The back had a "RETURN TO SENDER...Refused". in purple. None of that is particularly unusual but we are including this cover in the study in order to show the technique the ever efficient English used to demonitize an uncollectible due stamp as compared to the cruder French X



Figure 9



The UPU allowed for additional charges when a piece of mail required a difficult or long ocean transit (over 300 miles) and for special services that may be required to get the mail delivered. This cover, marked "SURTAXED", was addressed to an apparent traveler in care of American Express. We have seen other covers with the same handstamp, also addressed in care of American Express. It would seem that it was considered to be an extra service to track down an addressee who may be traveling and was thus subject to a "SURTAX".

The original address was Paris where they affixed a 30 centime due stamp. They cancelled it with a small triangle which was their regular procedure. When the item couldn't be delivered, the due stamp was demonitized with the X. Ultimately Belgium collected the due amount. The rate to France was then 5 cents per per half ounce. Only two cents was applied so the letter was short three cents. The T-15 centimes hand stamp indicated that the three cents that was due was equal to fifteen centimes. The French postal clerk doubled it to 30 centimes. This cover was mailed four months prior to the taking effect of the change instituted by the delegates at the Rome convention whereby the doubling responsibility was changed from the clerk in the destination country to the clerk in the country of origin in 1906. The change took effect as of October 1, 1907.



Figure 10

During the Spanish American war, a soldier sent this short paid postcard from Manila (backstamp) to Holland. The cancellation says that it is from Mil Sta. No. 1, Philippine Isls. and it also says San Francisco, Cal. A seeming conflict. The apparent discrepancy is resolved when it becomes known that the Philippine Islands was then handled as a sub post office of San Francisco. The T is a typical San Francisco T and the ink used closely matches that of the cancellation.

The original UPU postcard rate only applied to government postcards and not to private, commercially produced cards. Undoubtedly, that relates to the card heading, PRIVATE MAILING CARD, Authorized by Act of Congress of May 19th, 1898 when the prohibition was eliminated. Prior to that time, private postcards were subject to the letter rate. The 3 cents due (15 centimes) was probably a surtax for the journey across the United States

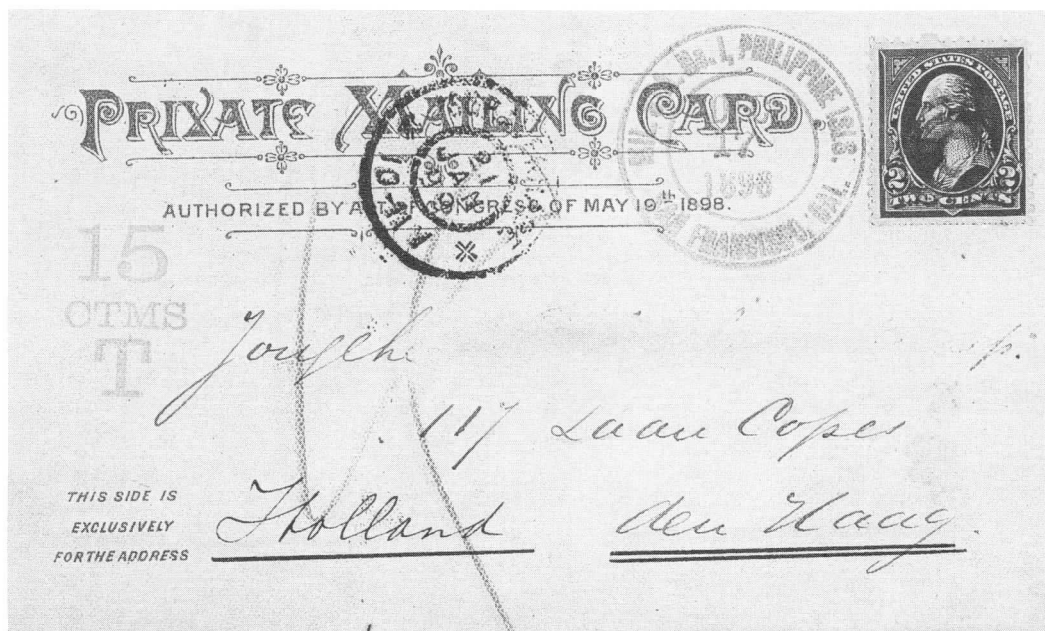


Figure 11



Ultimately, the UPU gave up on the original due figuring technique. The currency value fluctuations and frequent rate increases made the job very difficult. Exacerbating those difficulties was the ever more significant role of airmail. The policy of the collecting agencies retaining all due amounts collected was given second, hard looks what with the much larger revenue flow represented by the higher airmail rates. Also, the UPU did not govern or set guidelines for airmail fees. Postal clerks needed a library of rates to enable them to properly figure the correct amount a letter had due.

Starting in 1966, a new system was devised to generate a percentage figure relative to how much the item was short paid as compared to the correct amount. They came up with a fraction that called for the correct rate to be included as the denominator and the amount due, plus penalties to be used as the numerator. The clerk in the destination country then multiplied the fraction against the first weight unit weight of the correct amount for international mail in their own currency. The result was the amount due. No longer did clerks have to be aware of currency values and the rates of other countries.

The 1972 Brooklyn cover includes a 14 over 15 fraction. What it tells is that the correct international surface rate for the United States is 15 (cents but who cared). As seen by the stamps affixed, the amount prepaid was 8. Eight paid against a requirement of 15 left 7 unpaid. When the penalty is added, the 7 became 14.

The Lancaster clerk multiplied fourteen fifteenths against their first weight unit international ground rate and indicated that 5p was the amount due and so noted it on a handstamp form designed for the purpose, affixed the due stamp and the matter was closed when the amount was collected on delivery. Another, later change was implemented whereby they stopped using a "penalty" and substituted a "handling fee or a surtax". However the same formula as described above except for adding the penalty into the numerator, was retained up to the time when most administrations stopped collecting postage due and returned incorrectly franked mail to the sender for proper franking. That was probably a better way to support and protect the rate but it took a lot of interesting postal history away from collectors.

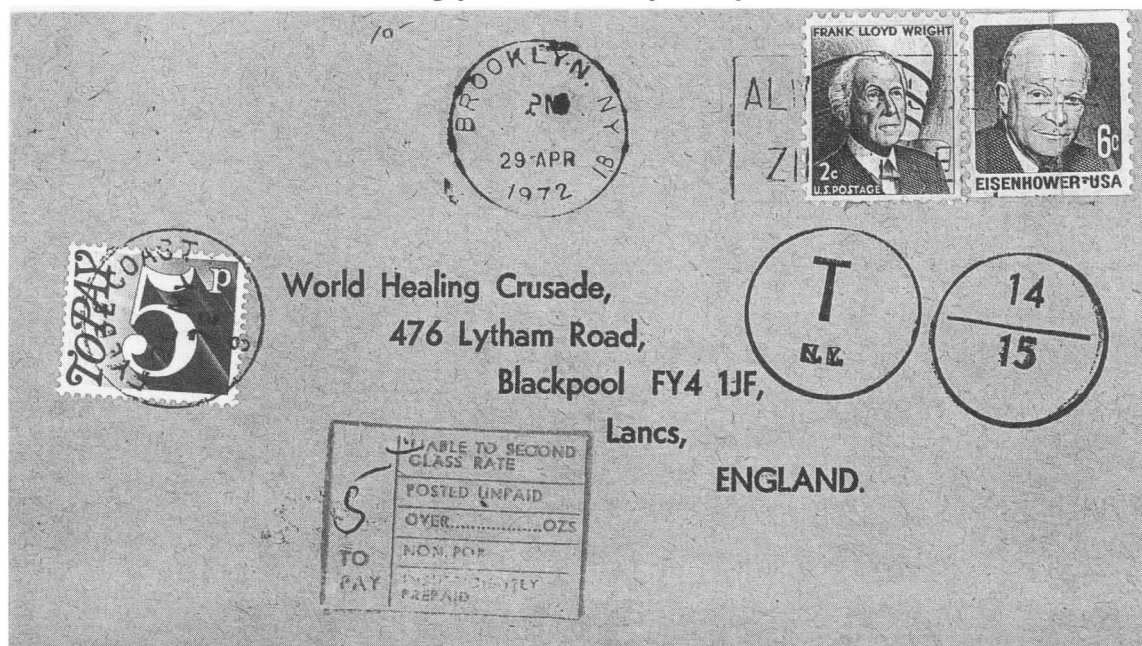


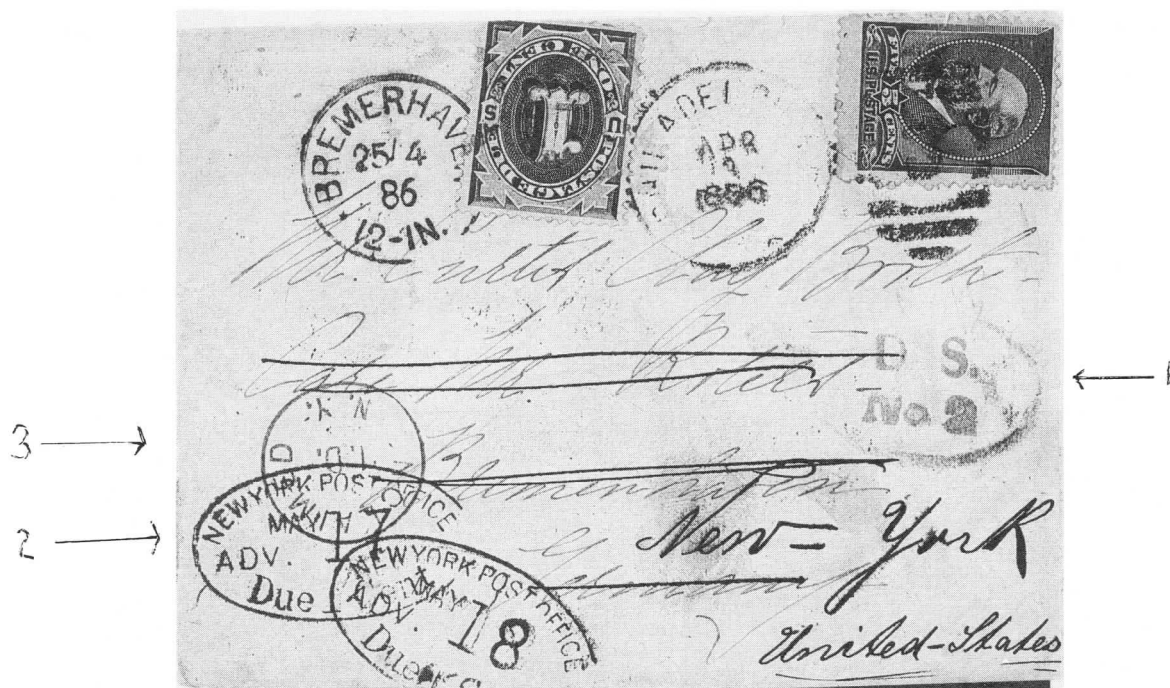
Figure 12

One last cover. While it is not unequivocally "International Due Mail" and it does not have a "T", it almost makes it for it did go to Germany and back and it does show a very unusual usage of a due stamp, The cancellation on the due stamp is a precancel known to collectors as a "New York Pearl"

Forwarding mail was not always easy. This 1886 cover's odyssey began when it was mailed on April 14, 1886 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and sent to Bremerhaven, Germany at a cost of five cents. It arrived on April 25th and a person at the addressed site noted on the back, *"Is gone back to New York"*. Accordingly, it was forwarded to New York.

Upon arrival in New York and lacking an appropriate address, it was turned over to Clerk #2 of the DIRECTORY SERVICE (1). The addressee was apparently not included in any of the available directories of the day and so it was next listed in a column in the largest circulation local newspaper along with other letters in a similar category. The letter was advertised twice as the appropriate hand stamps indicated (2). At this time, as was the custom at the NY General Post Office, a one cent due was affixed in order to pay the cost of advertising. Other offices didn't affix the due stamp unless the letter was claimed in order to save the paperwork of claiming credit for the due stamp wasted.







The subject letter was apparently not claimed for the next step in the process included applying an UNCLAIMED (3) hand stamp whereupon it was turned over to the DEAD LETTER OFFICE. A special clerk then opened the letter and attempted to trace either the addressee or the sender. If there were any valuable contents, it was turned over to a "Valuable Contents" clerk. Failing that, paperwork was prepared to recover credit for the value of the due stamp(s) wasted and the letter was then disposed of.



### Figure 13



To close out this study, we show an assortment of different T's seen on short paid international mail. Most US T's, by a wide margin originated in New York City, the port from which the vast bulk of Europe bound mail set sail. New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Boston are represented in illustrations already seen so the typical ones shown here will include places other than the ones already shown. There are many more than the ones included but these give a good illustration of the variety that exists. World wide, there may be as many as 2,000, (+-) different. In many instances they can serve to help identify the point of origin of some covers that otherwise may not be easily determined

<p>SEATTLE</p> 	<p>SAINT LOUIS</p> 	<p>PHILADELPHIA</p> 
<p>TACOMA</p> <p>15 CTMS T</p> <p>Very similar to San Francisco</p>	<p>SEATTLE</p> <p>25 CTMS T</p> <p>Very similar to San Francisco</p>	<p>CHICAGO</p> <p>T<sub>1/15</sub></p>
<p>PASEDNA</p>  <p>Air Mail</p>	<p>SAN RAFAEL</p>  <p>Air Mail</p>	<p>SEVERAL CITIES</p>  <p>Chicago, New York, Boston New Orleans, San Francisco Several different sizes.</p>

# The Sad End of Campstone

By Robert B. Bechtel

It was the evening of April 15, 1984. The Postal History Foundation field trip was coming to an end and we were on the homeward swing. It had been a wonderful trip. We visited the remote sites of Sembrich, Garces, Stark and Ochoaville as well as the ones with easier access such as Buena, Hereford, Miracle Valley and Sunnyside. In addition, we had the rare privilege of interviews with Ila Healey, the Grande Dame of Arizona history; Nelly Freihag, who had been postmaster for over 25 years; and Jack Hein, who had just written a history of Sierra Vista. It had been a memorable trip and we were all feeling the glow of success as we passed Huachuca City and crossed Babocamari Creek.

Arthur Spring and I were riding in front, Charles and Betsy Towle, Alex and Beppy Lutgendorf and Al and Alfie Kuhm were riding in the back of our rented Suburban.

I looked over at a building I had seen many times on our left and I said to Arthur Springer, who was sitting on the front seat next to me, "Let's see what that place is, I've always been curious about it." Arthur and the rest agreed so we swung into the dirt road leading to a dog kennel. Having ventured to the large building with dormers, we got out and met the

people who were coming out of the doorway.

With great finesse and subtlety we asked, "What is this place?" They answered that it was the railroad station for Huachuca siding. There was a funny-looking square building with the roof worn down to the slats. Trying to show our maturity we asked, "What's that?"

And it turned out that THAT (see Figure 1) was the post office for what had been the Campstone branch of Fry and Sierra Vista. The Fry period had been brief, from March 1, 1956, only until October 20, 1956, when it became Sierra Vista Campstone Branch until February 16, 1959. Figures 2, 3 and 4 show the three cancels known within those dates.

But this ramshackle building raised many questions. For example, the post office for Turner (March 30, 1898 until Novemer 24, 1911) had to be at this site for at least some period: see the application for Turner map in Figure 5. Was this same building the one used for Turner?

And then all of us recalled a famous story of Fort Huachuca back in territorial days when the postmistress at the fort had a conflict with the camp commander over selling liquor to the soldiers. The commander took the post office in hand by having it put on a wagon and taken off of Army property. Presumably this was the site. This building was



Figure 1

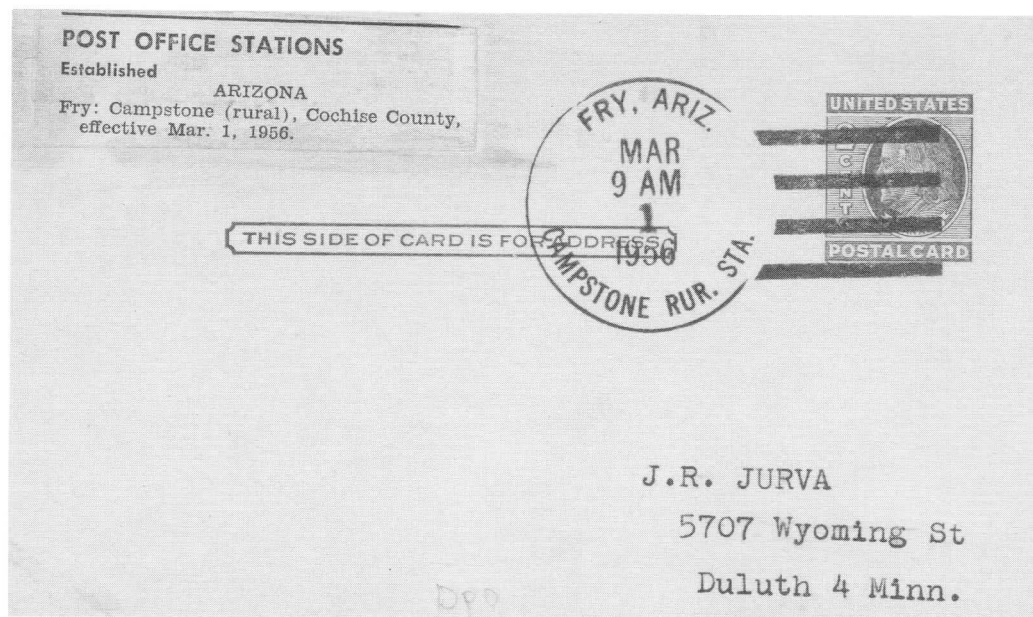


Figure 2

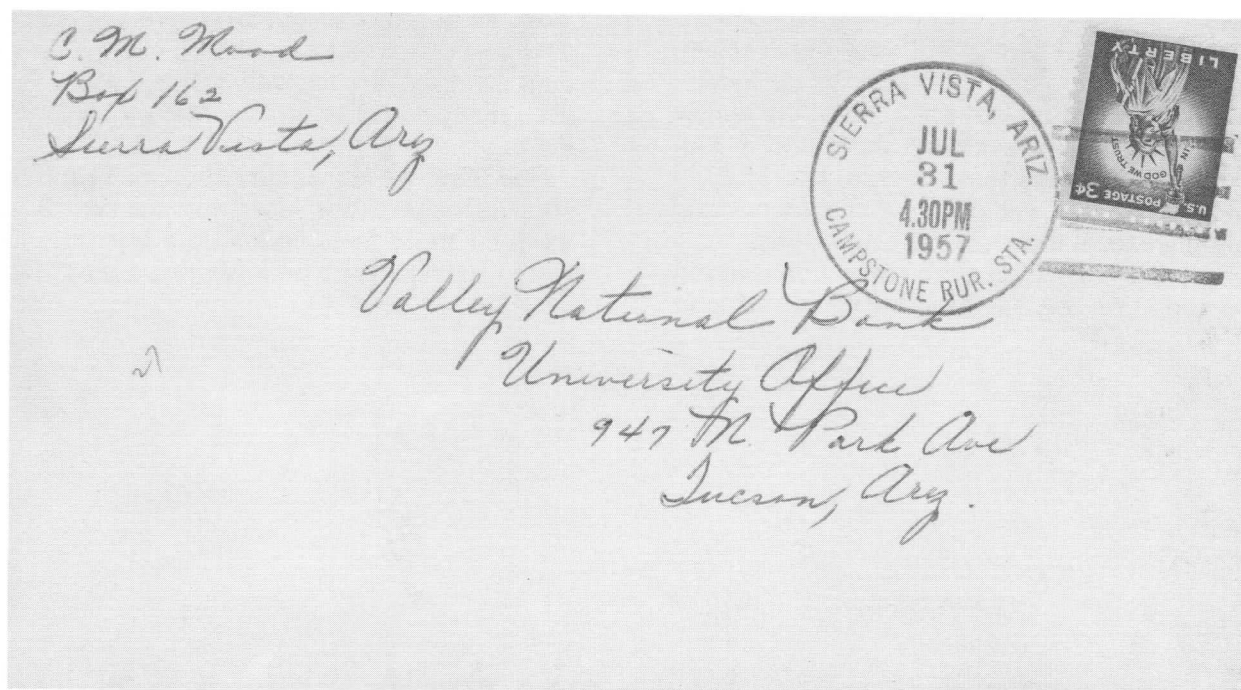


Figure 3



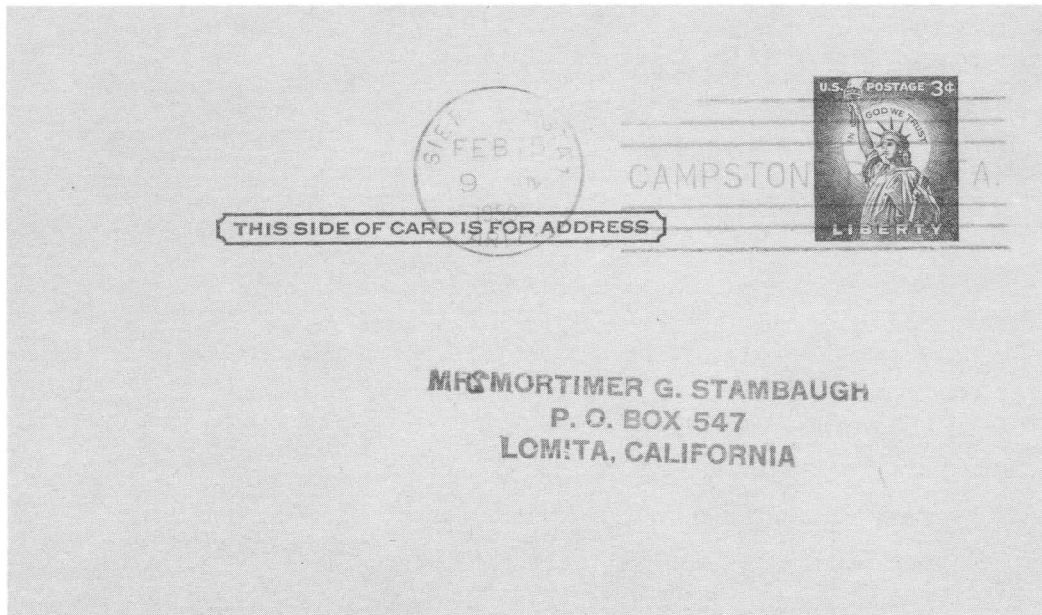


Figure 4

small enough to be put on a fair-sized wagon. Were we looking at a building that had experienced all of this history?

Inside were the post boxes still very much intact. There wasn't much room in this 10 by 10 enclosure. But was this the building that had....? But we would never find out. It was getting dark and I had promised our passengers that we would be back in Tucson before too late. The dog kennel owners could tell us nothing except that this was Campstone.

The way back was filled with these unanswered questions and in the weeks ahead we were unable to

find out the answers. The people who might know had moved away or died.

So, as in many of our trips, we had discovered a new post office that raised more interesting questions than the discovery answered. But it was a sad ending for a tiny post office and we often wonder if it is still there.

One thing we are all agreed upon. That little excursion influenced our searching for future trips. We were far more keen on taking a last little side road just to see whether a building was a post office.

Diagram showing the site of the Turner Post Office  
in Township 20 S (N. or S.), Range 19 E (E. or W.),  
of Principal Meridian, County of Cochise, State  
of Arizona, with the adjacent Townships and Post Offices.

It is requested that the exact site of your Post Office, as also the roads to the adjoining Offices, and the rivers and creeks, be marked on this diagram, to be returned as soon as possible to the Topographer's Office, Post Office Department. If on, or near a railroad, mark the railroad and adjacent Station accurately.

In localities not surveyed by the U. S. Land Office, a **sketch** map is requested.

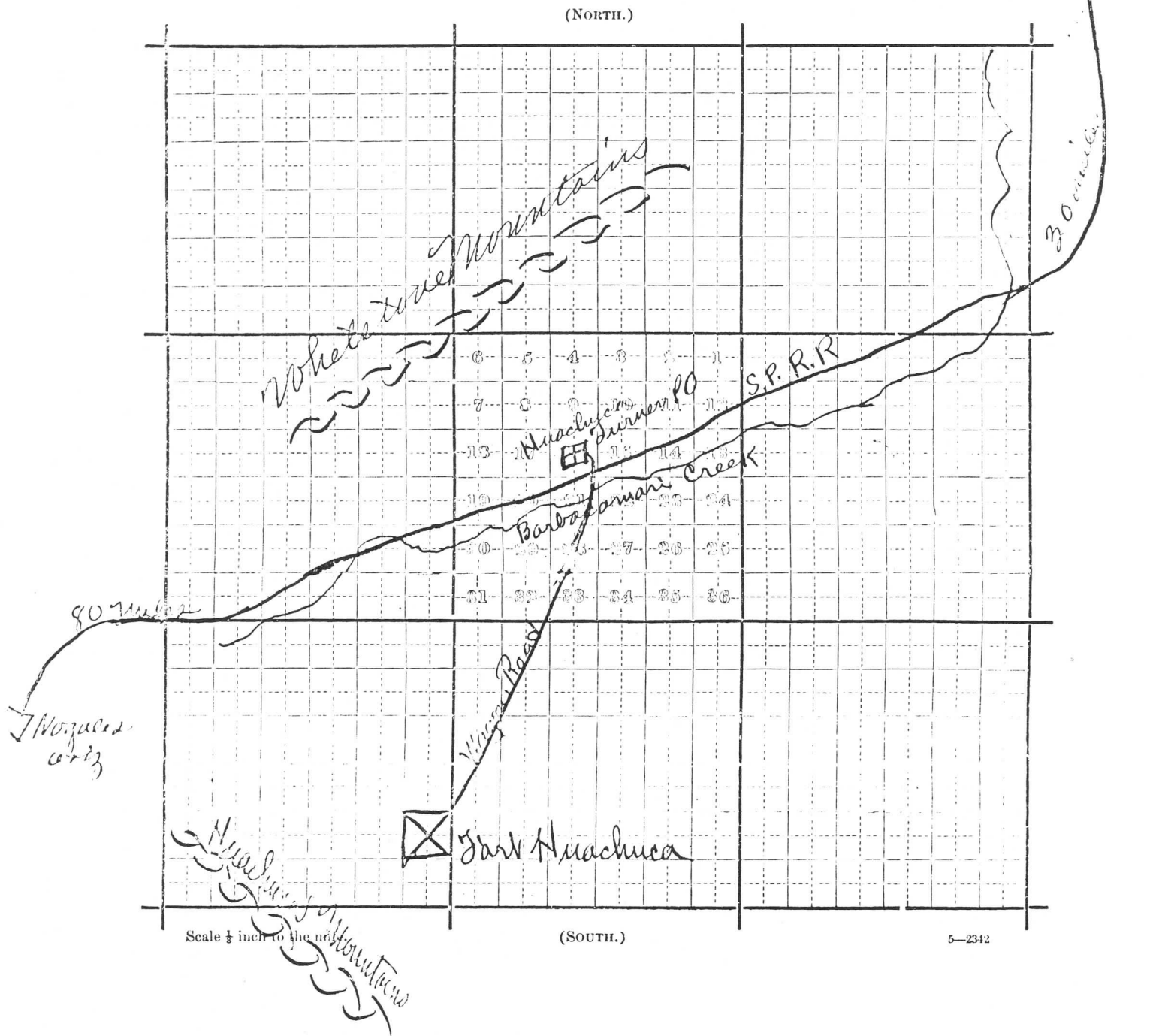


Figure 5

## Collecting Stamps in Schools.

We don't take our scissors up very often, but here is a scrap which is too well to the point to be passed by. It comes from the *Youth's Companion*:

Teachers in the public schools of New York speak highly of the benefits arising from the practice of collecting postage stamps. One of them said, a few days ago, that she had herself learned more geography and more history from making such a collection, and from inspecting those of her pupils, than from all her previous study of books and maps.

There are boys and girls of ten years in the school, who merely from their stamp collections, have learned the NAME, SITUATION, EXTENT, RANK, and recent HISTORY of every power on the globe which has a post-office department. They not only know them, but are prepared to stand an examination upon them.

Not long ago, a grave and elderly inspector called at one of the schools, and told the teacher in charge of one of the rooms that he had come to put a stop to "this foolishness about postage stamps." The teacher gave him a lesson.

Holding up a stamp to the class, she asked what power had issued it. Forty voices answered in chorus, "Sarwak."

"Whose head?"

"Rajah Brooke's."

"When issued?"

"1874."

"Where is Sarwak?"

"In Borneo."

And so she continued to question until every material fact of the geography, history and importance of Sarwak had been roared in the ears of the astonished official.

The teacher then, with sweet nonchalance, inquired, "Do your children collect, Mr. G—?"

"They do not," he replied; "but if this is collecting postage stamps, they shall begin to-morrow." He has since offered a prize to the best collector, and has given a dozen stamp albums as presents to the same scholars.

History is the most tiresome and often shirked of all studies, to the average scholar, while geography ranks next. This system of teaching these studies by stamp collecting is deserving of trial.

# The Arizona Pride of Philately

Local lore has 1883 as the year a group of civilians and soldiers met in Sam Drachman's cigar store lounge in Tucson. They were meeting to show and discuss the stamps they had collected. The hobby was new to Arizona Territory. It must have progressed, because by 1885 Eugene A. Browne started the pictured stamp publication. The first issue is dated Dec. 15, 1885. It consisted of eight pages, book size. He indicated that he was knowledgeable about the printing business, but this was his first endeavor as a journalist. Excerpts from his publication will be used in these articles.

The first issue lists seven philatelic journals or papers in the United States asking for subscribers. Included are the following: The Philatelic Journal of America, St. Louis; The Hermes, New York City; The Philatelic American, Atlanta; The Carson Philatelist, St. Louis; Capital City Philatelist, Augusta, Maine; The Philatelic Magazine, LaGrange, Ill.; and The Stamp World, Cincinnati, Ohio. Their subscription rates ranged from 15 cents to 60 cents a year, most 25 cents a year. Stamp collecting must have been alive and well with that many stamp publications. The first issue listed 22 dealers and publishers. Two dealers in England, one each in Canada and New Zealand. As shown on the copy of Volume 1, Number 1, a listing of new issues from around the world was also published.

## "His Remarklets"

At the present time there are four advanced collectors in Tucson. Further, Tucson can boast of more collectors than Los Angeles had four years ago, when "stamp fever" raged there. Several cases of poisoning are reported from licking stamps having passed through several hands, so "look before you lick." Three years ago letters received in the U.S. averaged 21 a year for each person, 35 a year in Britain, 17 in Germany and 16 in France. One article gives information about how to look for varieties, such as paper, perforations and grills. By doing so one can amass 18,000 different stamps from basic 6,000 issued normally.



# THE ARIZONA PRIDE OF PHILATELY.

VOL. I.

TUCSON, ARIZONA, DEC. 15, 1885.

NO. 1.

## OUR FIRST LISP.

We herewith present to the public our first journalistic effort, hoping that it will be acceptable to the philatelic "fraternity," though it is but, perhaps, an intruder among the large number of papers of this kind already existing. But we hope, with energy and perseverance, aided by our experience, to gain a place among the others. To be sure, our experience has not been very extensive, though the greater part of the writer's days were spent in the printing office; but to edit a paper is an entirely different matter from that of setting type.

Nor do we intend to conduct the paper entirely for self improvement, for we have a desire to furnish our readers with something to their advantage also. Keeping this in view, whatever is interesting, and perhaps instructive, goes in; no matter whether an original, contributed or borrowed article, though we hope to have but few occasions to make use of the latter.

But this is enough. Already, in imagination, are we aware that the cheers [sheers] of our coteremporaries are perceptible. Thus encouraged, we now invite you to be seated, while we exhibit our skill in the great penmanship act.

## NEW STAMPS.

From personal observation, combined with a few extracts from "The Philatelic Monthly" and other journals.

**Arg. Republic:** Has issued a 12 c. blue, similar to the half cent: Official

red surch. on 2 c. green, 4 c. brown and 2 c. blue has been received.

**Brazil:** A new type of the 100 reis lilac is in use.

**Ceylon:** Surcharge is now "Fifteen cents" on the 12 c. reg. env.

**East Roumelia:** The 5 stamps have surch. each, a lion and "Yojna Bulgaria."

**Dutch Indies:** Env. 10 cents brown on white.

**Guinea:** Cape Verde series surch. in black, (5 r. black has red surch.) viz: On the nine 1877 and four of 1881 issue.

**Guadeloupe:** The 4 c. is found surcharged "GPE" and "5 c."

**Malta:** Delights in a  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. news band, also a 5 s. rose, adhesive.

**Mexico:** The Document labels used for postage are: 1c. and 5c. blue, 10c. brown and 25c. red.

**Queensland:** The color of the 1d. is now buff, formerly orange-red.

**Rio de Oro:** Surch. over current issue of Spain; 5c. red over green, 10c. blue over red and 15c. lilac over salmon.

**Roumania:** A new design of the 15b. printed in brown is at hand.

**South Australia.** We notice a  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. green is current.

**St. Lucia.** The new 1s. orange is in use now. It is perforated.

**Siam.** The  $\frac{1}{2}$  att. blue has been seen surcharged "1 TICAL" in red.

**Straits Settlements.** A surcharge, "3 cents" black over blue.

**U. S. of Columbia.** It has been observed that some specimens of the 10c. orange have the words "DE LOS" larger than others.

## CHEAP SETS.

Varieties, [*unused]	Price
4 Cape of Good Hope.....	\$.04
5 Mexico.....	.05
15 U. S. Postage.....	.05
10 U. S. Officials.....	.05
18 Great Britain.....	.05
7 Sp. Ws Indies.....	.05
13 U. S. Env., cut square.....	.06
6 Argentine.....	.06
3 Costa Rica.....	.06
6 Japan.....	.06
11 Sweden.....	.06
5 Chili.....	.07
4 Orange Free States asst.....	.08
3 Peru—Lima 5, 10 and 20.....	.08
12 Belgium.....	.08
10 Brazil.....	.08
14 Denmark.....	.03
2 Fiji Island.....	.09
2 Cashmere—1878 ¼a and ¼a.....	.10
5 Australia.....	.10
6 Peru.....	.10
20 U. S. Postage.....	.10
15 U. S. Officials.....	.10
* 2 Honduras 1865.....	.12
5 Natal.....	.12
7 U. S. Columbia.....	.12
10 Mexico.....	.12
8 Chili.....	.12
5 Costa Rica.....	.14
7 Bulgaria.....	.15
30 British Colonial.....	.15
8 Queensland.....	.15
20 U. S. Env. cut square.....	.15
9 Sweden Official.....	.18
* 8 Heligoland 1867.....	.18
10 African.....	.18
6 Mexico 1874—5c to 100c.....	.20
15 African.....	.25
* 3 Allen's Locals.....	.25
15 Mexico.....	.25
* 5 U. S. Locals.....	.25
50 U. S. Postage and Officials.....	.25
12 Peru.....	.30
20 Mexico.....	.40
4 Peru, Unpd. 5, 10, 25 and 50.....	.50
11 U. S. Treasury.....	.60
25 Mexico.....	.70
50 So. and Cen. America.....	1.00
30 Mexico.....	1.00
* 15 Guatemala.....	1.20
100 South and Central America.....	3.50

CARSON STAMP CO.,

P. O. Box 512, St. Louis, Mo.

When Writing to Advertisers don't  
Forget to Mention "ARIZ. P. of P."

## STAMP DEALERS

Supplied with approval wholesale selections of desirable stamps. Reference required. W. F. GREANEY, 827 Brannan Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Antonio D. Vannini.

Kenreburn, Picton, New Zealand, solicits correspondence in all parts of the world, for the exchange of foreign stamps, etc. All letters answered by return mail.

EDWARDS, PEEKE, & Co.,  
POSTAGE STAMP AND ALBUM IMPORTERS  
2728 Calumet Avenue,

Chicago, Ill. Approval sheets to responsible parties or on deposit of \$1 to \$9.  
Highest prices paid for

## RARE STAMPS!

All orders will be filled by return mail.

EUROPE [Established 1850] AMERICA.

PH. HEINSBERGER,  
151 Franklin St., and 89 Delancy St.  
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## INTERNATIONAL GENERAL AGENCY

For any one, business and private matters, Advertising, Subscription, Collecting, Insurance, Patents, Addresses furnished in all parts of the World, Ticket Bureau, Directories, Mercantile Agency, Notary Public, News Depot, Printer,  
— POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS —  
and Postal Cards of all countries, for sale. Wanted: U. S. Postage and Revenue, Match and Medicine Stamps in exchange for foreign stamps. Philatelic, Curiosity and Trade, Political papers of all countries, for sale. Books, containing descriptions with maps of different states and territories in the Union (6 books of different states, \$1, single copy, 20 c. English or German edition.) Commission Merchant, Import and Domestic orders for any goods taken on commission. Circulars sent on application with enclosed postage only. All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of \$1 cash. Stamps on approval to responsible parties, references asked and given. Agent for subscriptions and Advertisements for "THE ARIZONA PRIDE OF PHILATELY." Correspondence in English, German, French, Dutch and Spanish.

M. D. BATCHELDER,  
— IMPORTER OF FOREIGN STAMPS —  
2700 N. NINTH ST.,  
St. Louis, Missouri. December 8 page list free. Agents wanted; references required. List of 70 packets; over 300 sets. Wholesale offers. Albums, books, etc., free. 25 page list single stamps 5c.

## \$20 IN GOLD

Will be given to any one who will send in the largest number of cash subscribers to "THE ARIZONA PRIDE OF PHILATELY" before Feb. 28th, 1886, provided over 400 are received in all. Less than this number, highest receives \$5. A bright sparkling stamp paper, written in a lively interesting style. Sample free. Per year, 25c. 2,000 copies first issue. Published by EUGENE A. BROWNE, Tucson, Arizona, U. S. A.

Journals of this class having over 2,000 circulation, kindly insert the above in their Dec., Jan., and Feb. issues and receive same value ads. in exchange.

HENRY COWARD,  
1 Bidston Terrace, Poulton, Birkenhead, England.

Sheets of rare stamps sent on approval on receipt of satisfactory English reference or not less than 50 cents deposit.

Great Britain postage stamps, used, containing a fine assortment of many issues at 25 cts. per 1,000. Entire postcards, thick and thin, mixed, 30 cts. per 100; \$2.75 per 1,000. European stamps, well assorted, 50 cts. per 5,000; extra fine, 25 cts. per 1,000. Remittances to be made by P. O. O. only. Wholesale price list post free, 3 cents.

Match and Medicine Stamps bought, sold or exchanged. Send your list of wants to W. F. GREANEY, 827 Brannan Street, San Francisco, Cal.

25 FOREIGN STAMPS and circulars for 3c. stamp or circulars free. Agents wanted. Wanted to purchase rare U. S. stamps. CANADIAN STAMP CO., Montreal, Canada.

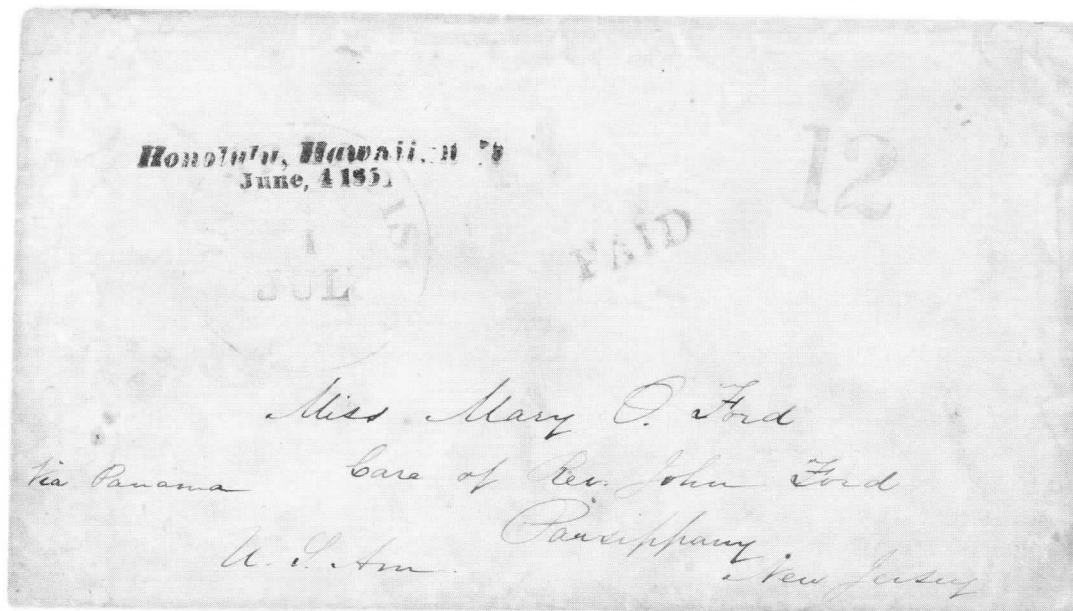
[ESTABLISHED 1823.]

WM. H. WARNER & BROTHER,  
Medalists. No. 1123 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Catalogues giving full description over 50 first class medals in fine silver gilt bronze and white metal sent to any address after Jan. 1st, 1886. Free to all. Collectors send address.

## THE FIRST OFFICIAL HAWAIIAN POSTAL MARKINGS

U.S. 6 CENT RATE PREPAID

JUNE 4, 1851



Honolulu June 1	-	Lv Honolulu June 4 per "C.J. Dow" or "Joseph Butler"
San Francisco PO July 1	-	Lv San Francisco July 2 per PMSS "Panama"
Arr Panama July 16	-	Lv Chagres July 27 per USMSS "Georgia"
Arr New York August 7		Parsippany, New Jersey

PERIOD 3) RATE 34 CENTS: 20 CENTS DOUBLE HAWAIIAN PAID  
 2 CENTS SHIP CAPTAIN FEE PAID  
 12 CENTS DOUBLE U.S. TRANSCONTINENTAL PAID

This is the last use of the Honolulu straightline marking. The cover also shows the first day use, July 1, 1851 of the 6 cent prepaid U.S. Transcontinental rate.



## Contents of the June 1, 1851 Hawaii cover

Honolulu, June 1st, 1851

My Very Dear Mary,

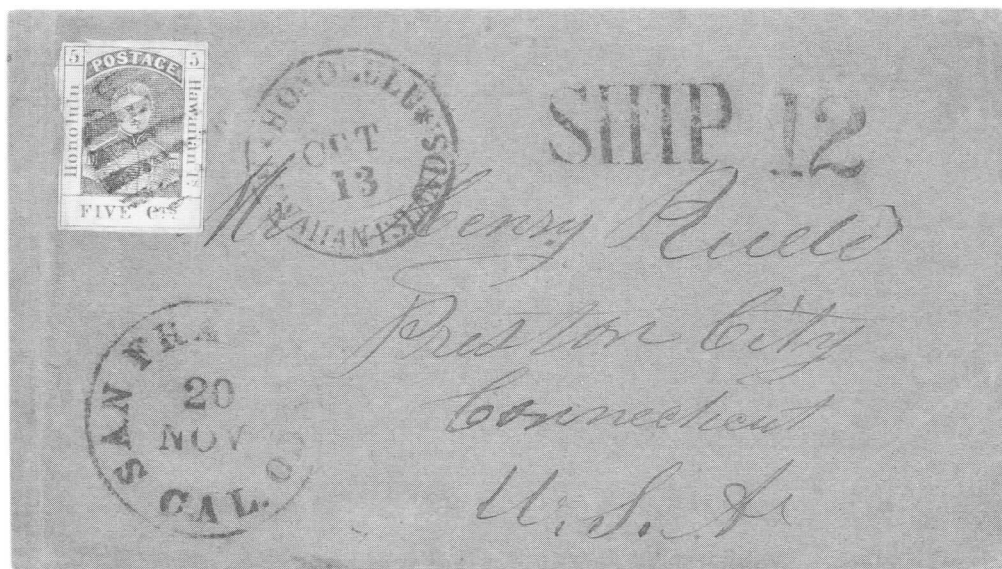
Yesterday I rec'd the package sent by Dwight, and how have I enjoyed your letters. But one thing occupies my mind--Your going to Constan. when I have wanted you so much here. I would have insisted on it if I had that your health sufficient. If you are able to go to Constantinople you are able to come here and live with me at Hawaii and help me do good. How I long to have a school for half castes here but am not able to board and instruct both. Hawaii is a large and needy field for Missionary labor and tho I confess I am nigh discouraged in my efforts to ? Nation ? yet to instruct half caste children is a promising field of labor. I feel that among the Americans one might enjoy a great deal in Missionary life but are there not more ready to go there than to come & live at ? and peace at Hawaii. You and I love each other and my husband always liked you and tho we may not be congenial on all points yet perhaps we wd. be more so than you wd. be with the Missionaries in the East. Sister ? of Kan. and myself have been desiring greatly a young lady with a Missionary spirit to go home & live with

us but these Haw. girls do not seem to be of the right ? and we have mourned over it. When I read your letter yesterday I felt very strongly inclined to change yr. mind and redress you to come here.

A large company of Missionaries come out next fall and then would be yr. time to come. Remember I wish you to come and live with us and if you are not as happy or useful as you might be somewhere else I will not detain you. You must bring out a Mellow fine (?) with you for we greatly need one in church and we will try and pray for it. If the Board pay your expenses out here I think you can support yourself by teaching and if you become disabled by ill health, you can live with me and we will support you or if you choose you can visit round in the different Mission families and now and then give a music lesson.

I am in great haste--I wrote you a long letter and sent it a week or two ago. This is a mere apology for me. Many thanks for the little niceties. I gave the collar to Miss Brown, a Missionary because she was more ready than I. I have a letter commenced to Mother C. but I think I'll not finish it until we arrive at a visiting place. Your very aff. Sister E.K. Whittlesey.

THE FIRST KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUE OF 1853



HONOLULU OCTOBER 13  
VIA PANAMA

SAN FRANCISCO NOVEMBER 20  
PRESTON CITY, CONNECTICUT

ALSO KNOWN AS THE "BOSTON ENGRAVED" ISSUE, THIS 5 CENT STAMP ON THICK WHITE PAPER PAID SHIP TO SHORE HAWAIIAN POSTAGE.

"SHIP 12" = UNPAID U.S. 10 CENT TRANSCONTINENTAL RATE PLUS 2 CENTS CAPTAIN FEE

U.S 10 CENT ISSUE OF 1855

MAY 4, 1857



MYSTIC RIVER, CONNECTICUT MAY 4  
HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO  
LAHINIA MAUI

THE U. S. TRANSCONTINENTAL RATE BECAME 10 CENTS ON APRIL 1, 1855, PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY.

THE 2 CENTS CAPTAIN FEE PLUS 5 CENTS HAWAIIAN FEE WERE UNPAID.

# THE 13 CENT STAMP OF THE "KAMEHAMEHA III" ISSUE

MAY 13, 1856



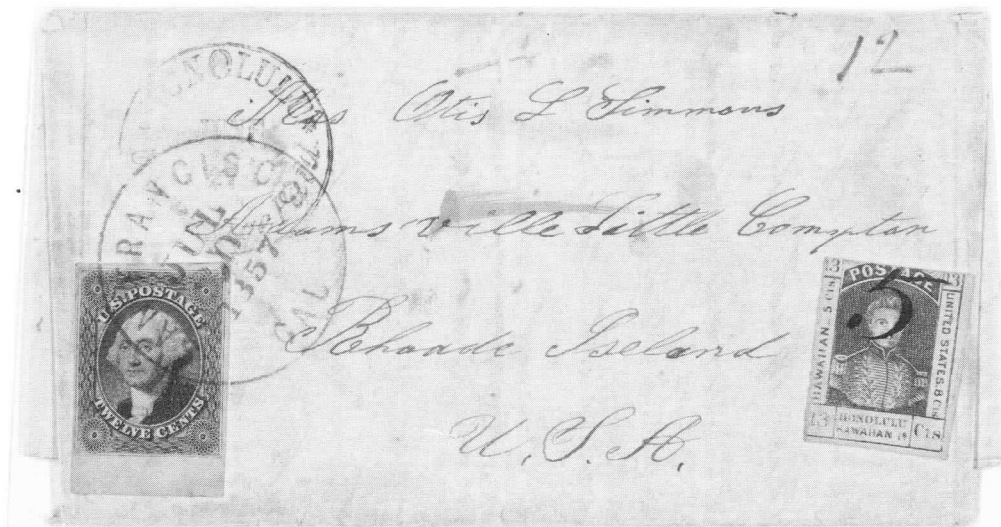
HILO MAY 13  
ARR SAN FRANCISCO JUNE 16  
VIA PANAMA

LV HONOLULU MAY 27 PER "FANNY MAJOR"  
LV SAN FRANCISCO JUNE 26  
NEW YORK BOSTON

**RATE 17 CENTS:** 5 CENTS HAWAIIAN INLAND + 10 CENTS U.S. TRANSCONTINENTAL + 2 CENTS "SHIP FEE". THE ENTIRE POSTAGE WAS PAID BY THE 5 CENT AND 13 CENT HAWAIIAN STAMPS, THUS OVERPAYING BY 1 CENT. THE HONOLULU POST OFFICE PROBABLY AFFIXED THE U.S. 12 CENT STAMP WHICH WAS UNNECESSARY.

## PROVISIONAL 5 CENT USAGE

JUNE 27, 1857



LV HONOLULU JUNE 27 PER "FANNY MAJOR"  
USPO JULY 20 VIA PANAMA

NEW YORK

ARR SAN FRANCISCO JULY 17  
ADAMSVILLE, RHODE ISLAND

**RATE 17 CENTS:** THE 13 CENT HAWAIIAN STAMP WAS PROVISIONALLY USED AS A 5 CENT STAMP FOR ABOUT SEVEN MONTHS FROM FEBRUARY, 1857. THE U.S. 12 CENT STAMP PAID 10 CENTS TRANSCONTINENTAL POSTAGE PLUS 2 CENTS "SHIP" FEE.



# SHIP 22

CIRCA 1856



LV HONOLULU JUNE 16  
USPO JULY 16

PANAMA

NEW YORK

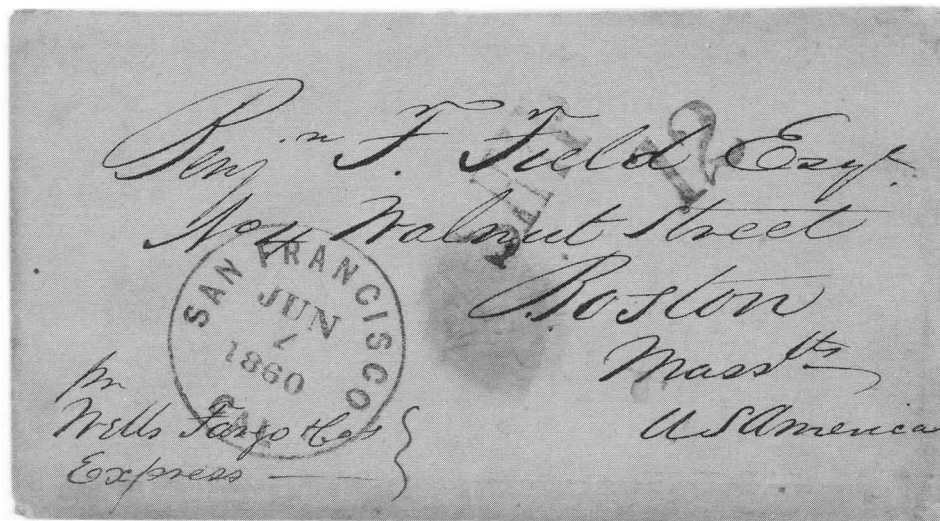
SAN FRANCISCO  
PEN YAN, NEW YORK

RATE 22 CENTS UNPAID: DOUBLE 10 CENTS PLUS 2 CENTS SHIP CAPTAIN FEE; 5 CENTS HAWAIIAN POSTAGE PAID IN CASH.

ALTHOUGH NO YEAR DATES ARE GIVEN, FROM APRIL 1, 1855 - JUNE 30 1863, THE U.S RATE OVER 3000 MILES WAS 10 CENTS PER 1/2 OUNCE. THIS HAWAIIAN CIRCULAR MARKING WAS APPLIED TO UNPAID MAIL AND IS KNOWN USED INTO MARCH, 1858.

## "PER WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS"

MAY, 1860



PROB LV HONOLULU MAY 9 PER "IONIA"  
USPO JUNE 4

PANAMA

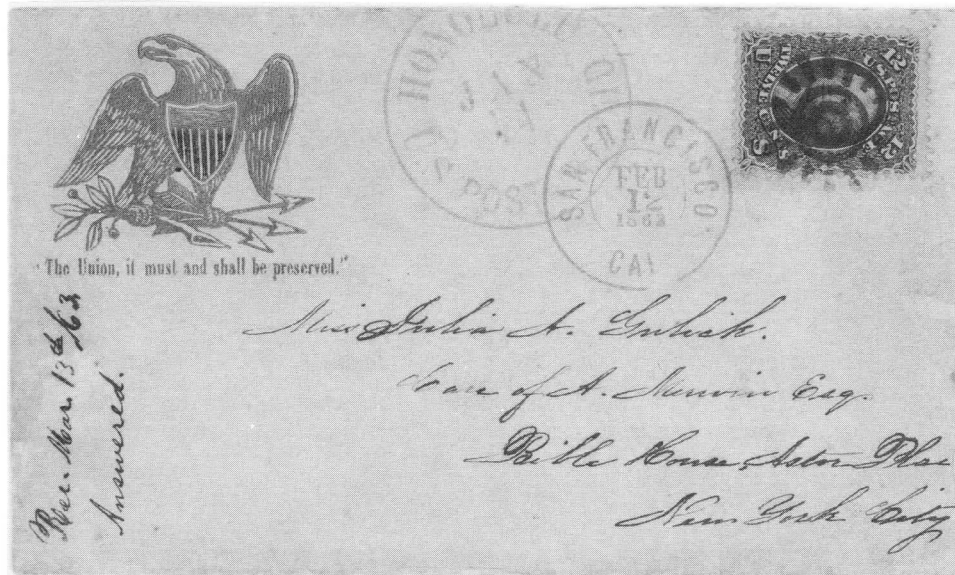
ARR SAN FRANCISCO JUNE 2  
NEW YORK BOSTON

RATE 12 CENTS UNPAID: 10 CENTS PLUS 2 CENTS SHIP CAPTAIN FEE.

WITH THE ABSENCE OF A HAWAIIAN MARKING, THIS LETTER APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO A SHIP CAPTAIN AND DELIVERED TO THE SAN FRANCISCO POST OFFICE. IN 1860, WELLS, FARGO ESTABLISHED AN OFFICE IN HONOLULU, BUT APPLIED CERTAIN HANDSTAMPS; UNLESS THIS IS A "PROVISIONAL" UNTIL THE HANDSTAMPS ARRIVED, IT WAS PERHAPS MEANT FOR U.S. CARRAIGE.

# HAWAII - NEW YORK 17 CENT RATE

JANUARY 14, 1862



HONOLULU PO JANUARY 14  
VIA PANAMA

SAN FRANCISCO FEBRUARY 12  
NEW YORK M/S "RECD MARCH 13TH / 63"

5 CENTS HAWAIIAN POSTAGE IN CASH; 2 CENTS SHIP FEE PLUS 10 CENTS U.S. TRANSCONTINENTAL PAID AT SAN FRANCISCO.

ONE OF TWO RECORDED PATRIOTIC COVERS OF THIS TYPE FROM HAWAII.

## POSITION # 2 MISPLACED IMPRESSION

JUNE 3, 1862



HONOLULU PO MAY 16  
VIA PANAMA

NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO JUNE 3  
PERRY, OHIO



ALL POSTAGE PAID BY STAMPS

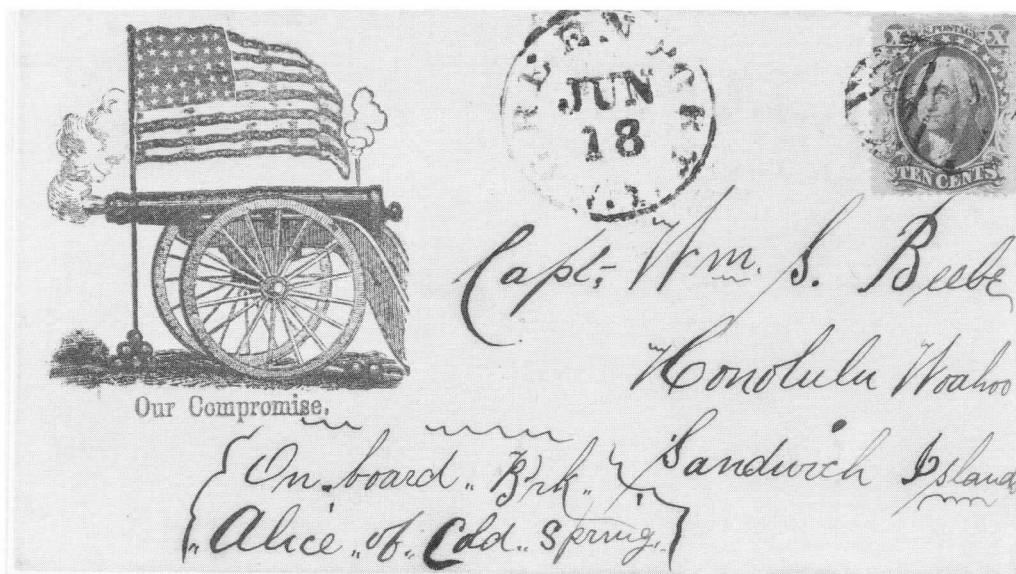
IN LATE 1861, A PRINTING OF THE 5 CENT "KAMEHAMEHA III" STAMP WAS ISSUED ON THIN BLUISH PAPER;

A VERTICAL LINE THROUGH "HONOLULU" TO THE BOTTOM FRAME LINE PLUS LINE TRACES THROUGH "HA" AND "IS" ON THE RIGHT SIDE ONLY APPEAR ON POSITION 2 OF THE 4 X 5 SHEET.

THIS IS THE EARLIEST DATED COVER OF THE PRINTING.

NEW YORK - HAWAII 10 CENT RATE

JUNE 18, 1864



GREENPORT, NEW YORK PO JUNE 18  
HONOLULU

VIA PANAMA

SAN FRANCISCO  
"BARK ALICE OF COLD SPRING"

FROM JULY 1, 1863 UNTIL SEPTEMBER 17, 1864, THE RATE WAS 10 CENTS;  
5 CENTS HAWAIIAN, 3 CENTS U.S. AND 2 CENTS SHIP FEE.

"DUE 7"

CIRCA 1864



HOLMES HOLE, MASSACHUSETTS  
HONOLULU

VIA PANAMA

SAN FRANCISCO  
"BARQUE VANGARD"

10 CENTS RATE: 3 CENT STAMP ACCEPTED, "DUE 7"  
THE RED "14 C" IS DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND; PERHAPS, THE "DUE 7" WAS DOUBLED AS A PENALTY.

# "FOREIGN"

SEPTEMBER 6, 1864



HONOLULU PO SEPTEMBER 6  
VIA PANAMA

NEW YORK

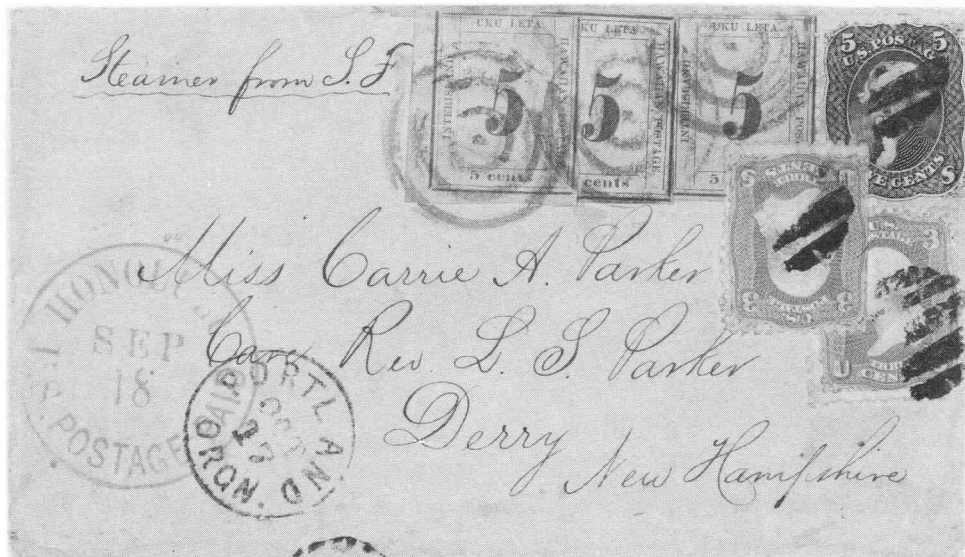
SAN FRANCISCO SEPTEMBER 23  
PERRY, OHIO

BECAUSE OF A BASIC MISUNDERSTANDING BY HAWAIIAN POSTMASTER GENERAL KALAKAUA, MAIL TO THE U.S. FROM SEPTEMBER 17 - NOVEMBER 11, 1864 WAS INCORRECTLY RATED.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE RATED THIS COVER AS NEEDING 10 CENTS FOR A SINGLE RATE: THE 5 CENTS HAWAIIAN INITIALLY APPLIED PLUS THE 5 CENTS DUE AND MARKED IT "FOREIGN".

## THE "NUMERAL" ISSUE, - TRIPLE RATE

SEPTEMBER 18, 1866



HONOLULU PO SEPTEMBER 18  
SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA

PORTLAND, OREGON OCTOBER 17  
DERRY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE 5 CENT "NUMERAL" ISSUE WAS HASTILY PRODUCED TO FILL THE POST OFFICE NEED FOR STAMPS BECAUSE THE IMPERFORATE 'KAMEHAMEHA III' ISSUE WOULD NOT LAST UNTIL THE NEW PERFORATED STAMPS ARRIVED.

THE SINGLE RATE FROM DECEMBER 3, 1864 UNTIL OCTOBER 14, 1867 WAS 10 CENTS: 5 CENTS HAWAIIAN, 3 CENTS U.S. PLUS 2 CENTS SHIP FEE. TRIPLE RATE WAS 15 CENTS HAWAIIAN, 9 CENTS U.S. PLUS A SINGLE 2 CENTS SHIP FEE.





10 CENT RATE

SEPTEMBER 12, 1865

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS SEPTEMBER 12 -  
SAN FRANCISCO - HONOLULU

EVIDENTLY, 5 CENTS HAWAIIAN POSTAGE  
WAS PAID IN CASH BY THE ADDRESSEE.



MAY 23, 1867

HONOLULU PO MAY 23 - SAN FRANCISCO JUNE 6  
SUTTON, HAMPSHIRE M/S "RECEIVED JULY 6, 1867"

### THREE RATES TO NEW BRUNSWICK

DECEMBER 15, 1866

HONOLULU DECEMBER 15 -  
SAN FRANCISCO JANUARY 3, 1867 -  
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK FEBRUARY 6

5 CENTS HAWAIIAN SHORE TO SHIP  
10 CENTS TRANSCONTINENTAL  
5 CENTS TO NEW BRUNSWICK



## HAWAIIAN STEAM SERVICE - CONTRACT MAIL

OCTOBER 5, 1868



HONOLULU PO OCTOBER 5  
NEW YORK

ARR SAN FRANCISCO OCTOBER 13  
EAST HARDWICK, VERMONT

FROM OCTOBER 15, 1867 TO JUNE 30, 1870, THE CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY CONTRACTED TO CARRY THE MAIL BETWEEN HAWAII AND SAN FRANCISCO;

THE "HAWAIIAN STEAM SERVICE" MARKING WAS STRUCK ON LETTERS UPON THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE SAN FRANCISCO POST OFFICE.

CONTRACT RATE 15 CENTS: 5 CENTS HAWAII, 10 CENTS U.S. - 2 CENTS SHIP FEE ABOLISHED.

## NON CONTRACT MAIL

JANUARY 26, 1869



HONOLULU JANUARY 28 PER "COMET"  
NEW YORK

ARR SAN FRANCISCO FEBRUARY 11  
M/S "16 MARCH REC" BOSTON

A SMALL AMOUNT OF MAIL WAS GIVEN TO "NON CONTRACT" SHIPS FOR CONVENIENCE.

NON CONTRACT RATE: 10 CENTS, 5 CENTS HAWAII + 5 CENTS U.S.  
RATED DOUBLE WEIGHT. U.S. STAMPS CANCELED BY NEGATIVE "SF" KILLERS.