

Postal History Journal



NUMBER 156

OCTOBER 2013



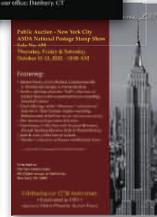
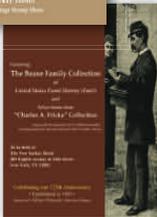
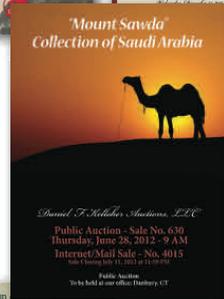
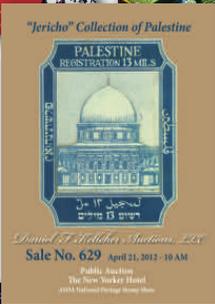
King George V Coronation Day Mail

Quack Electro-Magnetic Medicine

Southern Newspapers in the United States Mail, 1830s

and in The Confederate States of America

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Postal History Journal

Published by the Postal History Society
APS Affiliate No. 44
issued February, June, October.
Annual dues \$35 U.S., \$40 Canada
and Mexico, \$50 rest of world,
P.O. Box 20387,
Columbus OH 43220, U.S.A.
www.postalhistorysociety.org



For this journal, the editors have been awarded the American Philatelic Congress Diane D. Boehret Award 2004; gold medal & Prix d'Honneur, Canada's 7th National Philatelic Literature Exhibition 2005; Grand Award Colopex 2005; gold medals Napex 2009, Colopex 2007, APS Stampshow 2009, Chicagopex 2011.

NUMBER 156

ISSN 0032-5341

OCTOBER 2013

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Printed by Teelock Print Group/Minuteman Press, Toledo OH 43623

King George V Coronation Day Mail

by Paul J. Phillips

Introduction

The Coronation of 1911 was accompanied by celebrations in every town and village all over the United Kingdom. There was also a Scottish Exhibition held in Glasgow and two major exhibitions in London, all of which lasted for several months. Add to that a Philatelic Exhibition in Birmingham. All of these major events had special postcards and special postmarks, which attracted the attention of non-philatelists. Not just the British but overseas visitors who were present for weeks or months at a time had a major opportunity to purchase souvenirs of all types. Of additional interest for philatelists were the first issues of adhesives and postal stationery of King George V that were released on Coronation Day, June 22. However, the scarcest souvenirs to find now are the first day covers. There was no tradition of commemorative stamps or of FDCs in the UK at this time,* but collectors made their own souvenirs.

Official Portrait

The Prince of Wales, former Duke of York and second son of King Edward VII (his older brother, Edward, Duke of Clarence, having died of complications from influenza in 1892), ascended to the throne on May 6, 1910 at the age of 44, on the death of his father. The new King had been introduced to philately early: on a voyage around the world as a midshipman with an entry in his diary that recorded he had obtained some stamps in Osaka, Japan. He never lost his interest in philately and was excited about the development of the stamps on his accession. He had taken a great interest in the design and development of his father's stamps and had given a talk to the London Philatelic Society (later the RPSL) using unique essays from the Royal Collection. On his accession he was determined to have a major say in the design of his stamps and wanted to modernize the designs. His

attention fell mainly on his own portrait, for he, and his wife Queen Mary, wanted it to be a true representation of his appearance. He disliked the traditional profile heads of his father and grandmother that were based on sculpted plaster discs such as were used for coinage. He believed strongly that a photograph should be used and that a three-quarter profile showing both his eyes would be the best. His favored photographer was W. & E. Downey, Canadians resident in London, who had been appointed Court Photographers. The King preferred to be represented in his Admiral's uniform, having been a long-time sailor (Figure 1).



Figure 1: W. & E. Downey official portrait of King George V, used for many years for presentation to officials on visits around the country

A major complication was that a commission investigating the cost of manufacturing stamps had found that De La Rue, contractors for decades, were making inordinately high profits. Indeed, on the day of his accession, a letter was sent to De La Rue by The Treasury informing them that their contract would not be renewed. (It is a remarkable coincidence that these two events occurred on the 70th Anniversary of the issue of the world's first stamps, the Penny Black and Two-pence Blue!) This all meant that in the space of a little over a year new printers had to be found and the stamps designed and printed so that they could be issued on Coronation Day. Not only were new adhesive stamps to be produced but also new postal stationery. The printers Harrison & Sons were awarded the new contract for adhesive stamps, effective January 1, 1911, a new Postmaster General, appointed on February 19, 1910, compounding the problems. McCorquodale's, who had manufactured the previous registered envelopes, were awarded a contract to produce all items of postal stationery, but at a lowered cost.

The adhesive stamps were designed, as requested by the King, using the Downey photograph and frame designs by Bertram Mackennal, an Australian sculptor, also resident in London and recommended by the King. Harrison's had no prior experience in printing stamps, but all the stamps were to be produced in monochrome and so no major printing problems were expected. The engraving of the head proofs and dies was carried out by the Royal Mint (prior to this contract engraving had been conducted by De La Rue) and, specifically, by the engraver J. A. C. Harrison, who was not related in any way to the printers of that name. Shown in Figure 2 is a proof in black at stage 1c, where the surround had been almost

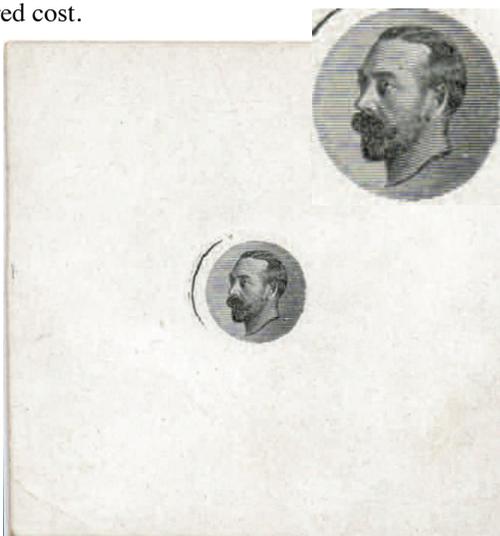


Figure 2: actual size proof 1c, and magnified detail to show engraving of the next stage approved by the King.

completely cleared. A copy of the next stage, where the arc to the left had been removed, was approved by the King on December 27, 1910. It can be seen that the engraving was excellent and printed well in black ink. This approved head now was engraved to form a master head die. Harrison produced as many as 20 proof stages during this process.

It was intended to issue the entire set of stamps up to and including the 1/-. But there was not enough time for the one engraver to make dies for all the stamps, including the frames. He also engraved the head and dies for the postal stationery (except the registered envelopes which were embossed and of a profile design). There was no time for the extensive testing of the multitude of colors needed for the entire set. So, in the end, only the 1/2d green and 1d red were generated on time. On June 20, just two days before their issue on Coronation Day, the Inland Revenue sent specimens of the 1/2d & 1d adhesives, thin postcards, thin reply postcards and registered letter envelopes to the Post Office. Of course the public were not aware of all the problems and resultant delays, and were excited about the new issues.

The most common souvenirs of the Coronation are brilliant colored postcards, which were available early in the year. This period was the peak of the postcard collecting frenzy and the postcards were inexpensive, remarkably attractive and of excellent manufacture. Although the designs were by British postcard companies, such as Tuck's, the cards were, in the main, produced in Germany. Black & white postcards of the coronation procession were on sale within a couple of days! Medallions were also manufactured for individual cities and towns, as well as enameled brooches and badges. Souvenir cups and beakers were also within the financial grasp of much of the population, but busts, plaques and plates of the King and Queen by major potters were accessible only to the rich. So the idea of generating souvenirs using the new postal issues appealed to stamp collectors and their friends.

In the vanguard of this type of souvenir was the Junior Philatelic Society and it produced the country's first illustrated first day cover for the event. This was no ordinary illustrated cover as it was a flyer for stamp collecting, printed with a recruitment letter from the society by its Hon. Secretary, Ralph Wedmore (Figures 3a & b), as well as a portrait and information on the King and the Stamp Issue (Figure 3b). Printed on both sides of one sheet of paper, it was mailed unsealed at the printed matter rate of 1/2d which also applied to overseas destinations, so it can be found mailed to the United States with the new 1/2d green stamp (Figure 3).

A black and red cachet of an angel holding aloft an envelope with a red 1d stamp was printed on the address portion. Behind her are clouds and a red sky. On the flap is a logo of the JPS on a red globe of the world with latitude and longitude lines. These items are generally found with London machine cancels. In this case, as the mailing is being sent to the United States the cancel is of the London Foreign Service office and is of 5.30pm on Coronation Day. An inland example in my collection has a simple machine cancel of LONDON / JUN22 11 / 6.--PM. Assuming the items were all mailed in bulk after the Coronation was over then the overseas items appear to have been mailed first, with the inland a half an hour later. It would be interesting to hear if these times are commonly encountered to test this theory.

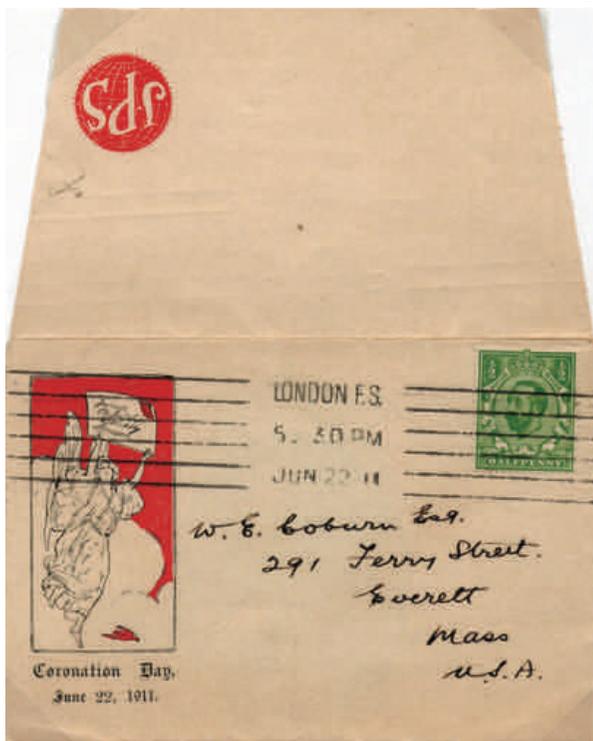


Figure 3: Front and back of the earliest illustrated First Day Cover of King George V.

Figure 3a:
The FDC was
a solicitation for new
members by
the JPS, here
showing the
first page.

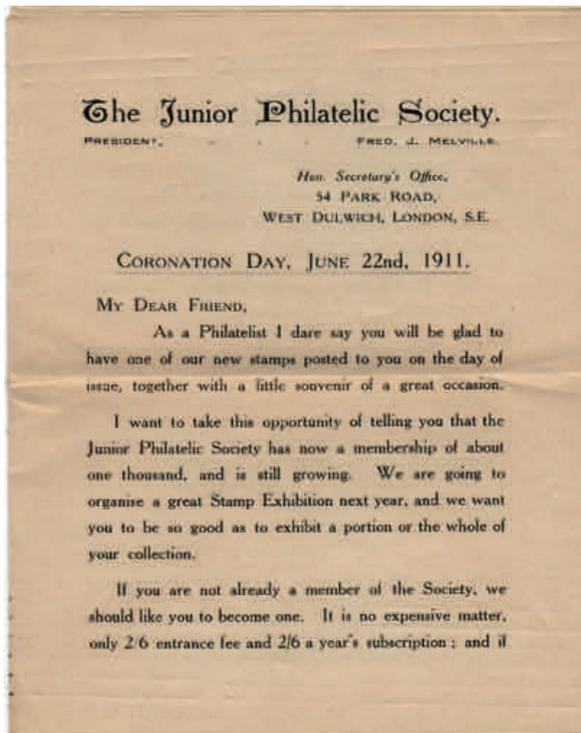
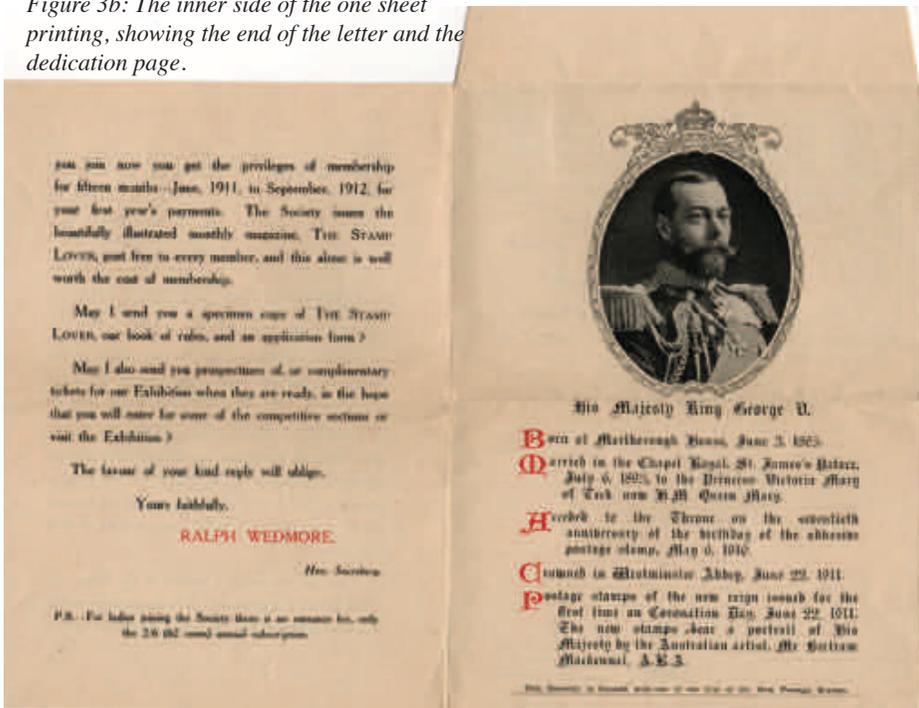


Figure 3b: The inner side of the one sheet printing, showing the end of the letter and the dedication page.



It should be realized that the 1/2d green and 1d red Downey Head stamps were not the only postage products issued on Coronation Day. Postal stationery was also placed on sale for the first time that day. This fact comes home in the next item that will be shown. There are good reasons for spending some time with this next FDC as it has several unique features and could not possibly be duplicated.

Figure 4: Envelope sent from Battle Post Office, Sussex (a village near Hastings) to an address in the village on Coronation Day, cancelled at 5am.

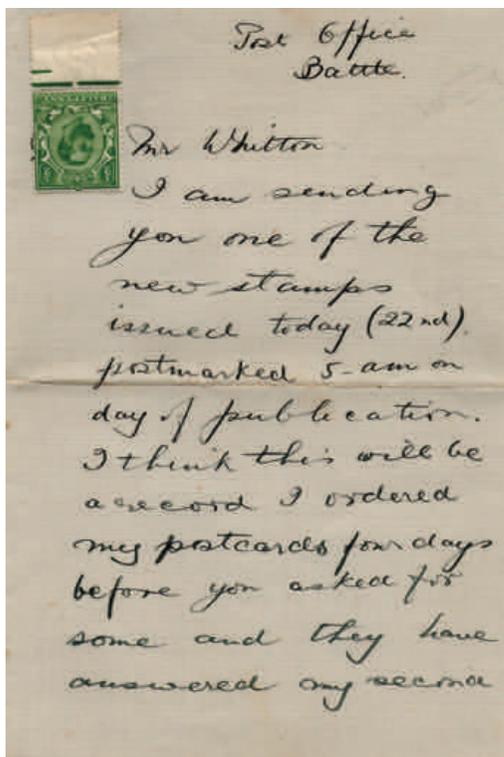


Figure 4a: First page of the letter from the Battle Post Office, which reads: "Dear Mr Whitton, I am sending you one of the new stamps issued today (22nd) postmarked 5am on day of publication. I think this will be a record. I ordered my postcards four days before you asked for some and they have answered my second letter saying, that owing to the coronation they would take some time doing them. You shall have some as soon as they come in. Please send me a new statement to 177 Knightsbridge and oblige. Yours truly, D. Dunn. P.S. A new penny stamp is on the envelope."

This item (Figure 4) looks like a very simple envelope that might not be of any philatelic significance judging from the cover. A closer look at the stamp shows that it was cancelled in BATTLE at 5 AM / JU 22 / 11. Clearly, this cover must be a candidate for the earliest FDC of Coronation Day. The enclosed letter explains why this was the case. The sender was the postmaster of this village office and was complying with a request from one of the villagers who had asked for first day covers.

Who were the “they” referred to by the Battle postmaster? Did he receive his supply orders from the postmaster of Hastings or a central office in London? The delay “in doing them” was spurious as the stationery was available in London (and, as will be shown later, at nearby Eastbourne).

All of these first day issues are difficult to find, but the examples on postal stationery are the most difficult. Shown in Figure 5 is an example where the postcard has been supplemented with the two adhesives to generate a very different souvenir. This card allows a comparison of the quality of printing of the adhesives and the postal card to be made. The head on the indicium is a little larger, but has fewer lines per inch and is remarkable clear. If attention is paid to the beards it is quite obvious that the messiest printing is on the 1d stamp. All of the dies were engraved by J.A.C. Harrison and head proofs, such as that illustrated in Figure 2, were of similar quality.

Magnification of the images shows that the problem is one of the ink bleeding and lines even flowing together. The red ink bled much more than the green and, of course, was worsened by the greater number of lines on the adhesives. The public was very upset at the poor images and the King was furious. The Treasury decided not to go ahead with the generation of the higher value adhesives and carried out a re-engraving of the heads which led to the second issue in 1912. However, on Coronation Day the public went ahead creating their souvenirs even after they had looked at the stamps; after all it was the occasion that mattered.

Figure 5: Postal card with issued adhesives machine cancelled at London WC at 6pm on June 22.



Another interesting example of a first day usage of the postal card is shown in Figure 6. The message side of this card indicates the sender is mailing it to her daughter on Coronation Day so she can have it for her collection. Unusually, and illegally, the card is cancelled with a check mark in pencil and does not provide any evidence that the card was posted as intended. However, the reversed postmark on the left, from the next card in the pile at the post office can be seen clearly to be of JU 22 / 11.



Figure 6: Postal card posted on Coronation Day in Eastbourne and cancelled with a pencil check mark. The mark on the left is an impression from an adjacent card in the pile which had been cancelled with the handstamp and is in reverse.

This is not the only example of an illegal cancellation procedure that I have found. Shown in Figure 7 is a corner block of four, which is still mint, and has been favor-cancelled in Kimbolton, a village near Huntingdon. Such procedures are strictly forbidden, but on Coronation Day in a small village where few are asking for souvenirs to be generated that will not pass through the mail, thereby avoiding detection ...

Examples of souvenirs having both adhesives applied, at a small cost, are the most common of first day usages; items involving a much greater expenditure are rare. The only example I have found is shown in Figure 8 where a gentleman in Margate spent a shilling on his souvenir! Applied were a block of eight of the 1/2d stamp and also a total of eight of the 1d stamp, as a block of six and a pair. From the creasing on the edges of the envelope it appears that it was a mailing with several sheets of paper enclosed, but nowhere near enough for a one shilling rate.

Remarkably, the same gentleman generated the only first day registered mailing I have ever seen – going to the same addressee and clearly in the same handwriting (Figure 9). As mentioned earlier, the registered letters were to be unchanged from the King Edward



Figure 7: Favor-cancelled mint corner block of four of the 1d stamp.

issues, with the exception of the King's head. The Royal Mint was highly experienced in the generation of coins and embossed dies, so it retained the responsibility for generating the dies to be sent to McCorquodale's. However, they needed an image of the King and it was realized early on that the three-quarter profile Downey head would be inappropriate for embossing. Bertram Mackennal was approached and agreed to take on the task, perhaps as it was an extension of the work he had already carried out for the coinage the previous year. Mackennal was dilatory in starting the work and it was not until March 31 that the King was given an example for approval, the first die being delivered on June 6th. So the

Figure 8: Over-paid mailing from Margate to London at 8pm.



Figure 9: Registered envelope with adhesives added making a triple first day usage.

time for manufacture of the envelopes was severely restricted. These first envelopes can be recognized by the small W underneath the King's head.

The example shown has had unnecessary pairs of both the 1/2d and 1d stamps added. Nevertheless, it is a magnificent souvenir and the only example I have seen with the stamps cancelled by oval registration marks. It is quite possible that the writer was sending the articles to himself, perhaps from his home in Margate (on the sea) to his London office, as many were commuting such distances because of the extensive rail services available. I have never seen examples of the larger registration envelopes being used on this day and wonder if they were even issued on June 22, 1911.

Coronation souvenir mail to foreign destinations is scarce - remarkable given the number of tourists present in London for extended periods at this time. The only example I have in my collection (besides the flyer in Figure 3) is a postal card sent to Germany (Figure 10). This is a basic unpaid postcard which has had a 1d stamp added, rather than the required 1/2d stamp for overseas use.



Figure 10: Unpaid postal card with 1d stamp added sent from Hackney Station office to Berlin.

I want to finish with an item that is not a first day usage of the KGV stamps. As mentioned earlier, there was a considerable vocal criticism of the appearance of the stamps issued on Coronation Day, but not of the postal stationery. One gentleman was so upset that he took some stamps and cut out the King's head and crown, replacing them with the heads from King Edward VII stamps. Remarkably, the envelopes he



Figure 11: Protest mailing of July 21, 1911 using doctored stamp.

generated were accepted by his local post office and cancelled appropriately (Figure 11). As can be seen the result is a delightful bicolor "issue". Close examination shows that there are white arcs between the red insert and the green frame showing that the offending head was cut out and not simply pasted over. From the address and the postmark it is apparent that the writer used his local post office and the cancels may be another example of favor-cancelling. I have seen three examples, all different, but all with the same date and origin, so presumably this postcard is a first day usage of the protest stamp!

Recommended Reading (in order of usefulness)

1. Douglas Muir, *George V and the GPO*, BPMA 2010, pages 1-64, 101-107.
2. *Great Britain Specialized Stamp Catalogue*, Vol. 2, Stanley Gibbons, 2010 ed., pages 1-8, 68-89.
3. A.K. Huggins, *British Postal Stationery*, GBPH 1970, pages 68-69, 106, 114-115, 131-134.
4. Bill Pipe, *Collect British Postmarks*, Stanley Gibbons, 2011 ed., pages 190-210.

* In Great Britain, special postmarks began in 1862 with the International Exhibition at the Crystal Palace and continued restricted to exhibitions and special meetings; slogan postmarks appeared in 1917; the first FDC postmark for a philatelic souvenir may be as late as 1963.

Paul Phillips founded the Tennessee Postal History Society and edited its journal for many years, as well as the *Chronicle of the Great Britain Collectors Club*. His collecting interests are generally postal history with three gold medal 10 frame exhibits, two of which have won Grands. His latest article, on postage due penalties between the UK and France, is in the 2013 *Congress Book*.

Quack Electro-Magnetic Medicine

by Steve Prigozy

Medical quackery was an early American phenomenon. After the formation of the Republic, inventors could patent even spurious medical contraptions – a good example being Elisha Perkins’s “Metallic Tractors” patented in 1796 that claimed to treat patients through “animal magnetism.”¹ But even with the establishment of the American Medical Association in 1847, and the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906, quackery thrived. “Incurable disease is one of the strongholds of the patent medicine business. The ideal patron, viewed in the light of profitable business, is the victim of some slow and wasting ailment in which recurrent hope inspires to repeated experiments with any ‘cure’ that offers.”²

Evidence from the mail indicates a wide range of products offered that capitalized on the idea of electricity – a new, and possibly healing force. The following display is just a representative sample of a large collection.

Galvanic and Faradic Batteries

Galvanic batteries applied a DC voltage across various body parts to ‘cure’ all manner of diseases. Faradic batteries took the DC output from a Galvanic battery and generated AC voltage by interrupting the current in an inductor. Manufacturers made wooden carrying cases for the combined batteries - a portable unit for medical practitioners both amateur and professional. The mysterious invisible electric current was widely believed to have salutary effects on the ‘vital forces’ of the body.

Lyman McIntosh began his electro-medical career as the McIntosh Galvanic Belt and Battery Co. of Chicago. As the McIntosh Galvanic and Faradic Battery Co., he was one of the largest suppliers of Galvanic & Faradic equipment. Around 1889 the company was changed to the McIntosh Battery & Optical Co. and soon specialized in microscopes.



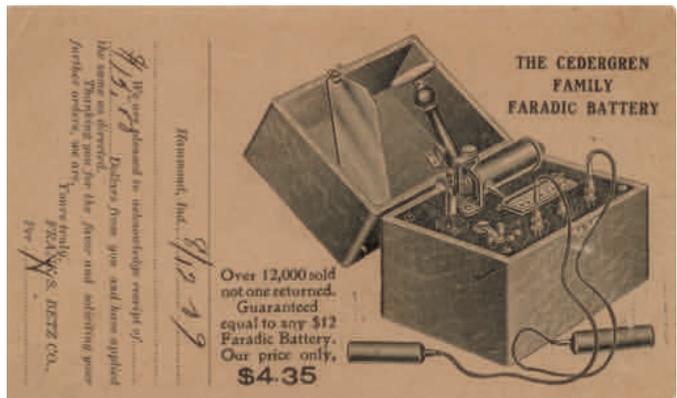
Figure 1: Belts ‘powered’ by small electro-chemical batteries could produce a DC current that, it was claimed, cured nervous disorders especially. McIntosh in the late 1870s sent a trade catalog of his complete line of devices to a small town in Ohio.

Figure 2: McIntosh of Chicago illustrated envelope designs, showing different batteries, are known from the 1870s. Here, in 1887, the company touts the two kinds of batteries in one carrying case that “every physician should have.”



Figure 3: A McIntosh competitor in Cincinnati advertised in 1892 a similar battery case, that claimed to be made at least partially of aluminum which, like electricity itself, was considered a ‘modern’ substance.

Figure 4: A postal card mailed from an agent in Hammond IN for The Cedergren Family Faradic Battery in 1909 reveals that such devices could be purchased in installments, in this case by a hospital.



The battery devices could, at least, deliver a genuine electric current. The ‘quack’ aspect lay in the over-enthusiastic claims for restored health. *The Electropathic Guide* of 1899, supplied with each battery sold by the J. H. Bunnell Company of New York listed 150 diseases which could be cured, including cancer, cataracts, cholera, diphtheria, diabetes, fevers, hernia, insanity, lockjaw, measles, palsy, piles, toothache, tumors, weak lungs, worms.

Other Electric Generating, Genuine

In 1854 David & Kidder patented a battery that was hand-cranked. In the late 1890s a Baltimore, Maryland firm promoted dry cell batteries, filled with chloride of silver.

Figure 5 and 5a: The Chloride of Silver Dry Cell Battery Co. used postal stationery for their circulars, repeating the same wood engraved illustration (the plaque on the battery indicates a patent of July 30, 1889) but in different colors and positions on the front of the envelope and, sometimes on the back, an engraving of a wall-mounted unit with several terminals for healing devices, powered by their battery (here in 1896).



Static electricity machines (that also powered early x-ray tubes) were advertised as healing devices. They operated by spinning a glass disc which was contacted with brushes and the static electrical charge stored in two Leyden Jars. A spark gap between these capacitors acted as a crude voltage regulator by arcing if the voltage became too high.

Figure 6: Bowen's Static Machine communication in 1906, forwarded from one Maine hotel to another, was probably addressed to one of their traveling agents.



Electric Generating, Spurious

Though some of the lesser electro-medical devices made claims to electric generation, they usually depended on small storage batteries to produce a slight DC shock, if there was any electricity present at all. The potential for outright chicanery increased with these wearable products.

In 1889, the German Electric Belt Agency of Brooklyn and London boldly offered a forfeit of \$500 if their device failed a Galvanometer test: “So many bogus appliances have been sold claiming to be Electric, that produced no action whatever, that many persons have come to the conclusion that no appliance can be made in this form that will generate a current.” The cover of their catalog visually links their belt with the electrical wonders of the era: the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light. But, the magnetized metal plates proudly revealed could not produce ‘electricity’ whatever their boasts.

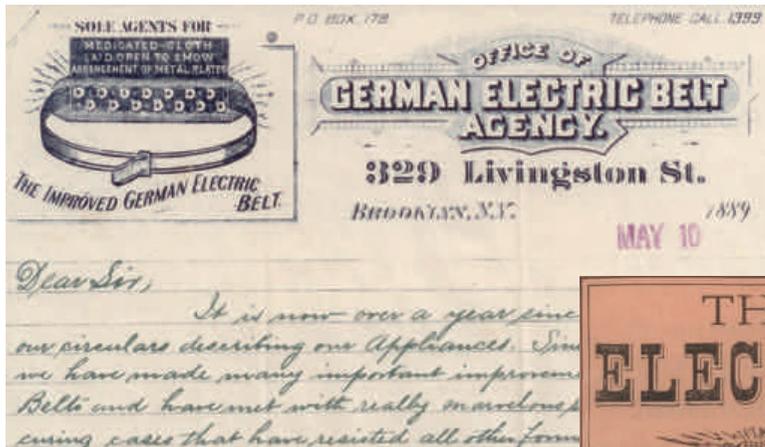


Figure 7: 1889 mailing from the Brooklyn-based German Electric Belt company, a trade catalog and lithographed form letter, sent within a 2-cent entire to a small town in Maine.

S.R. Beckwith of New York, claimed to have discovered a novel battery that was revealed to be entirely bogus: “... the battery itself has nothing scientific about it, but is a bungling and cheap attempt to deceive, and in the second place the theory which Dr. Beckwith advances and which he hopes to mislead the public as to its curative properties, is as bungling and unscientific as the battery itself.”³

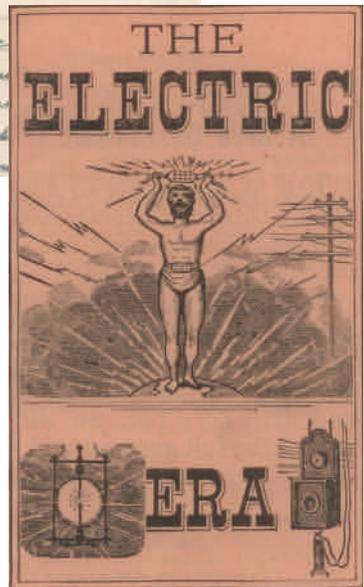
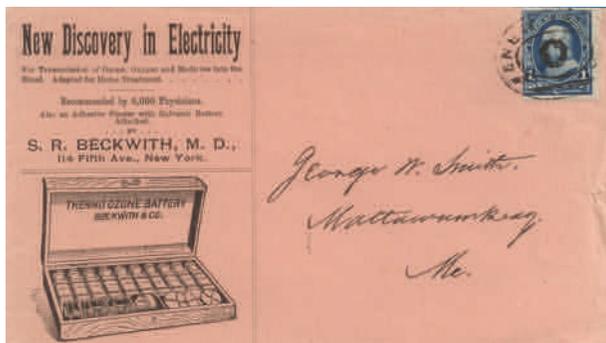


Figure 8: Beckwith's Thermo Ozone Battery was advertised in the Maine hinterlands in 1895.



A whole subclass of electric battery devices claimed to deliver oxygen to the body. However, they all had just one wire connecting the two parts and could produce nothing substantive. The Oxydonor Company heavily promoted a range of products, invented by Dr. Hercules Sanche of New York. Among his patents was the wholly ineffective, but expensive and profitable, Electropoise.

Figure 9: in 1906, the Topeka franchise of the Oxygenor Co. attempted to locate Homes Manufacturing in New York but they had moved to Boston where they had exhibited at the National Electrical Contractors' Association in 1905.



Figure 10: Two 1894 advertising envelopes for the Electropoise device indicate that it was trademarked in Washington DC, but that the device was also sold by the Electrolibration Company of Birmingham AL. The penciled notation: "Notification of Surrender" above the address to the Southern Electropoise Co. in Charleston SC refers to the letter within. The Atlantic Electropoise Company is surrendering their territory and perhaps the Southern franchise will pick it up.

Electric in Name Only

As a contrast with real machines that might or might not deliver electricity, magnetic devices (still being sold) benefited mostly from a placebo effect: magnetic foot supports, magnetic shields within corsets, and massage oils.

The Electro-Chemical Ring, which claimed to cure diabetes, epilepsy and rheumatism etc. with magnetism was not only bogus but would even produce ugly sores when worn continually on a finger. Nevertheless, it claimed patents from 1894 to 1909.

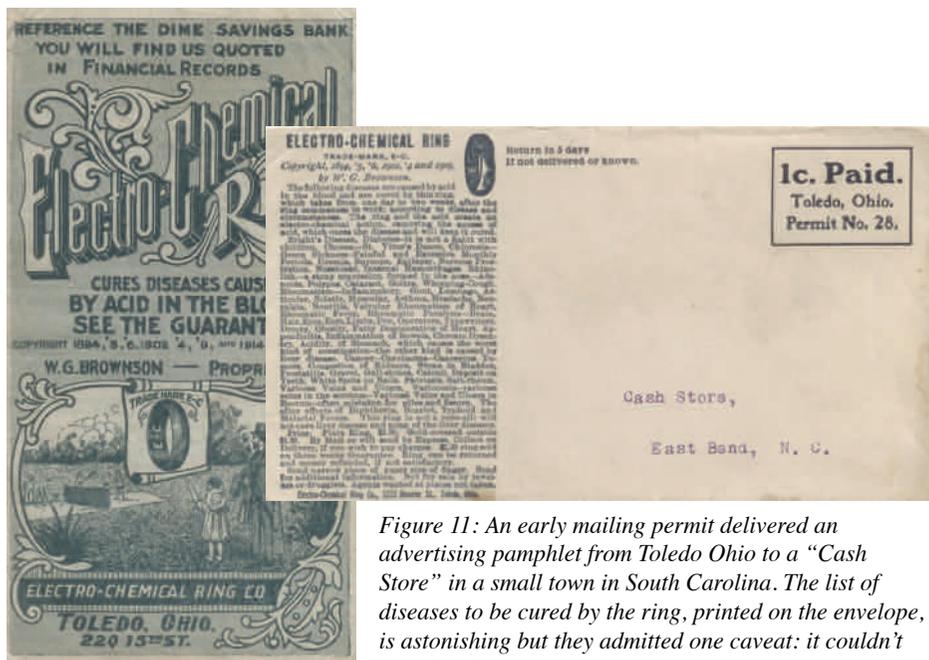


Figure 11: An early mailing permit delivered an advertising pamphlet from Toledo Ohio to a “Cash Store” in a small town in South Carolina. The list of diseases to be cured by the ring, printed on the envelope, is astonishing but they admitted one caveat: it couldn’t help the liver.

Electrode insoles came in pairs, with inserts of copper in one and of zinc in the other: “... the nerves themselves act as connecting wires between the positive and negative, thereby building up the entire nervous system.” The device was “Guaranteed by the Electropode Company, Lima, Ohil, under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.” - for the metals were, indeed, what they claimed to be. The cure was not.

Figure 12: Magnets healed the feet according to the Electropode Co. of Lima OH in 1908.



Dr. C.J. Thacher Of Chicago, called the “King of Quackdom in the magnetism field” wore his version of magnetic shields not just in shoe insoles but in a cap, a waistcoat and “his legs were swathed like a mummy’s in magnetic wrappings.”²⁴



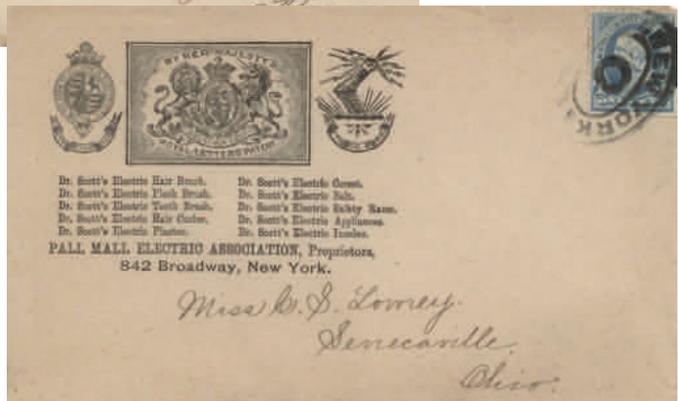
Figure 13: Magnets offered a healing shield within clothing according to The Magnetic Shield Co. of Chicago, offering to “restore the harmonious vibrations fo the brain” according to proprietor Dr. Thacher, in 1891.

Dr. George A. Scott of the Pall Mall Electric Association of New York emigrated from England and offered a long line of ‘electric’ items (his first US patent was for a brush handle in 1872, his first to mention magnets in 1881). But all they had were magnetized metal rods embedded in their handles. Included with each device was a small compass for a client to test the “power.” His brochures stated: “There need not be a sick person in America (save from accidents), if our appliances become part of the wardrobe of every lady and gentleman, as also of infants and children.”



Figure 14: Dr. Scott claimed he made a galvanic generator in England, but his 1881 promotion for his Electric Flesh Brush, patented in the U.S. the same year, was merely magnetic.

Figure 15: Dr. Scott always made much of his British antecedents (“Royal Letters Patent”) here around 1890, when his line of ‘electric’ products had greatly expanded.



Electro-Medical Practitioners

In addition to the devices that the weary sufferer could order from home and apply without the help of a physician, there were several medical spas – at least some staffed by genuine doctors – that specialized in ‘electrical’ methods. The Electro Hot Air Cure treated all chronic diseases in Cleveland, Ohio in the 1870s. Dr. Robert Hamilton’s Medical Institute in Saratoga Springs, New York treated female, lung and chronic diseases with electro-chemical baths in the 1880s. In the same period one could attend a Magnetic Sanitarium in Jackson, Michigan; or be treated with Electro-Thermal Baths by Dr. J. E. Morrison in Urbana, Illinois; or be treated by “Electricity, Magnetism, and the more subtle medicinal elements of nature as being the most potent curative agents known to science” at the office of Dr. J.J. Jones in Philadelphia who would also treat by correspondence. There was a National College of Electro-Therapeutics in Lima, Ohio that advertised in 1905. Among the medical handbooks published for the profession was Dr. C.M. Haynes’s *Elementary Principles of Electro-Therapeutics for the use of Physicians and Students*, published in Chicago (the revised edition of 1890 had 135 illustrations).

In 1900, the label for H.E. Bucklen’s Electric Bitters (patented, made in Chicago) summed it well: “For half a century there has been a steady growth in the use of electricity as a medical agent. At this date many institutions are organized for the purpose of applying electrical treatment to various diseases and electrical-healing is taught in nearly all the medical colleges. At first ... it was generally applied by means of the galvanic battery, which was made in various forms for home use. ... Any nervous disease is more readily reached by electricity than by other remedies and some remarkable cures have been placed to its credit [it] drives away despondency and gloom.”⁵

Evidence of the Mail

Much of this collection consists of advertising promotionals that were delivered via the mail but are now lacking their envelopes. However, a sample of 43 covers (with electro-medical corner card advertising) that went through the U. S. postal system from 1874 to 1915 shows the following. More than two thirds of the mail was posted out of state and none was local. Almost two thirds went first class – so that just over a third were truly bulk mail advertising. Almost two thirds originated in the Midwest – that center of direct mail commerce in this period.

Endnotes

¹ Bob McCoy, *Quack! Tales of Medical Fraud*, Santa Monica CA 2000, page 8.

² McCoy page 13, quoting Samuel Hopkins Adams in *Colliers* magazine of January 13, 1906.

³ *The Electrical Review*, September 6, 1895.

⁴ *Collier’s* magazine August 14, 1906, in an article exposing Dr. Thacer’s curative claims as fraudulent.

⁵ Adelaide Hechtlinger, *The Great Patent Medicine Era*, New York NY 1970, page 221.



Figure 16: Case of the compass included with each Dr. Scott ‘electric’ device.

Stephen Prigozy holds a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from City University of New York. A retired professor at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, he is a keen collector of telegraphic postal history. He has brought up to date the information compiled in *The Stampless Cover Catalogue*, which is available from this Society.

Freedom of the Press Burning Mail (1835) Debating Senate

by Kevin Klemper

Introduction

During the past few decades, there has been growing and robust historiography about freedoms of the press and information in the United States during the first half of the 19th century.¹ David Rabban believes the century could well be called “the forgotten years” in terms of free expression scholarship. Since Rabban focuses his treatise upon the post Civil War era, the early 19th century could be termed “the forgotten ‘forgotten years.’” In fact, he encourages “further research into the still largely unknown years between 1800 and the Civil War.”²

The postal censorship issue, which needs more discussion, raises questions about whether the press had a First Amendment right during that time to circulate its newspapers and whether the public had a First Amendment right to receive those newspapers. Indeed, one hundred years before the U.S. Supreme Court explicitly held a “right to know” as part of First Amendment freedoms, certain political leaders believed that people have a right to know and receive information, especially if it informs about government and public issues.³ Their arguments were consistent with what Justice Brennan once said in a case about the U.S. Post Office censoring mail with communist propaganda: “The dissemination of ideas can accommodate nothing if otherwise willing addressees are not free to receive and consider them.”⁴

Others argued that violence, civil war, and social change itself could be avoided – or at least delayed – by these suppressions. Such was part of an overall effort in the South to resist federal control. When Congress passed and President Jackson signed a law that lowered but still kept protective tariffs on goods in 1832, South Carolina and other Southern states believed they could nullify that law by not obeying it or even passing laws against it. This tariff resulted in threats – not actually realized until the 1860s under other related circumstances – of secession and civil war. With a depression in 1819, and slave revolts during the 1820s and 30s (including Nat Turner’s revolt in Virginia in 1831), the Southern gentry believed that a tariff, along with talk of abolition, would further undermine the economic difficulties being experienced in the South, as Freehling has argued. Also, without unpaid labor for plantations and farms, without protections against pressures from markets, many in the South believed that the region would become economically enslaved to the North.^{5,6}

The periodicals of the day discussed these issues, often with passion, but none did so with as much virulence as the periodicals published by abolitionist organizations. The newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets provided an opportunity for citizens to voice their opinions for and against slavery and related issues, as Gerald Baldasty has explained.⁷ Thus, the newspapers and other periodicals supported the democratic interchange about the issues of the day. This requires giving and receiving information. “The printing press was an instrument not solely for propaganda and agitation,” as David Paul Nord said. “Perhaps more important, it was also a builder of community among the already converted, the role that most interested [French political observer Alexis de] Tocqueville.”⁸ Also, Bill Kovarik

has explained how Hezekiah Niles, the well-known editor of *Nile's Weekly Register*, “searched for ways to ‘avoid the coming storm.’”⁹ This means that newspapers, to solve community problems, require dialogue with readers. The press was in a give and take with readers, which required free channels of dissemination.

Legal Background

Through painstaking historical research, Michael Kent Curtis develops an argument that issues about freedom of expression during the age of Jackson – rather than being focused upon the rare court cases about them – actually informed more “struggles for democratic government” and “widely divergent ideas about the meaning of freedom of speech and about how literally to take the creed that in the United States ‘we the people’ rule.” Thus, Curtis develops a discussion about how abolitionism and related issues provoked and confronted “legal theories of suppression,” which include treason, seditious libel, group libel, libel of a private person, prosecution under the common law, and extradition. These likely refer to civil or criminal causes of action in courts, but they by no means were the only tools used to silence opposition, as this article illustrates. Perhaps Curtis’s most helpful contribution to this article is his framing of how views about freedom of expression had changed during the age of Jackson to a broader expectation by the populace. Curtis argues that abolitionism did not have an impact on the views about freedom of expression as much as the suppressions against abolitionism awakened fears that such suppressions “would undermine the citadel protecting free expression and leave free speech vulnerable to a variety of other assaults.”¹⁰

Curtis also examined in the Congressional debate discussed in this article, but did so in a way that reported the facts but failed to contextualize and interpret the significance of the issue. First, Curtis did not list suppression of circulation of newspapers in the mail as a theory of suppression to be considered. Second, Curtis mentioned Daniel Webster’s allusion to the right to know and receive information, as discussed below, but did not elaborate upon its significance as it relates to the role and necessity of newspapers during that time. This also reflects one of the possible shortcomings of the historiography of freedom of expression during the age of Jackson – there are unique, competing historiographies among legal, journalism and mass communication scholars that need to be considered together.

Literature

Dorothy Ganfield Fowler placed the incident in a larger discussion about attempts throughout history to control the Post Office for political purposes.¹¹ Russel Nye said, “Abolitionists demanded complete freedom to protest against slavery, a ‘national evil,’ and considered any infringement upon their right to petition or their right to use the mails as a complete contravention of those rights.”¹² He did not discuss this from the perspective of those who might *receive* something through those mails. Clement Eaton saw the inherent problems with censoring the mail to purge it of abolitionism: “The Southern record demonstrates the difficulty of suppressing pernicious and dangerous propaganda without at the same time destroying the literature of reform, of protest, and of sanative criticism.” Eaton does not examine adequately the broader implications beyond the act of attempted suppression. Eaton made a curious note: “The Southern censorship of the mails

during the last three decades before the Civil War could be justified only on the ground that the safety of the people is the supreme law."¹³

In a close examination of the secrecy surrounding the XYZ Affair and Jay's Treaty during the late eighteenth century, Martin Halstuk argues that the founding fathers had not conceptualized a right to know even though they had shown an affinity for secrecy during governmental affairs. Yet, one must distinguish between the press getting information from the government and the government interfering with the press getting information it already has to the people. Assuming that Halstuk is correct "that some of the most powerful leaders of the Federalist Party, including prominent and influential framers, embarked on a policy of governmental secrecy to control government information and restrict its dissemination to the public and the press," one must not think that the policy of secrecy reflected all of the opinions undergirding the framing of the Bill of Rights.¹⁴

People Do Not Have a Right to Know

Again, one needs to remember that the growing controversy over slavery only exacerbated the conflict already raging among the sections of states and the federal government. Whitemarsh Seabrook, a South Carolinian state legislator and later governor, voiced concern as early as 1825 about the rising tide of abolitionist sentiment, saying that Northeastern papers were enemies of slavery. In 1827, another South Carolinian, Robert Turnbull, called an end for the discussion of slavery because he feared that such a debate would force Congress "officially to express its opinion against slavery as an evil, and the profession of a desire to eradicate it from the land." In one of the most brutally honest revelations of the true feelings of certain Southerners, Turnbull said, "Congress must not be permitted to express any opinion, that slavery (which is the fundamental policy of this State) is an EVIL. The expression of any such opinion, would be an interference with a subject, which is not theirs." Turnbull viewed the power of information as potentially dangerous in the hands of the public: "There must be no discussion. Discussion will cause DEATH and DESTRUCTION to our negro property. Discussion will be the equivalent to an act of emancipation, for it will universally inspire amongst the slaves, that hope."¹⁵ That is, Southern leaders had some reason to believe that discussing these issues in public would lead to unsatisfactory and perhaps lethal results. This impassioned, inflamed rhetoric either revealed rational concern or irrational fear. Congress had to decide what to do.

Turnbull, among others, apparently believed that the people did not have the right to know, a concern stretching before and beyond the 1830s. The attempted censorship of mail flowing to the South during the age of Jackson illustrates the need for this right to know. It also illustrates the growing antipathy among slave owners and abolitionists, as well as among the Northern and Southern states.

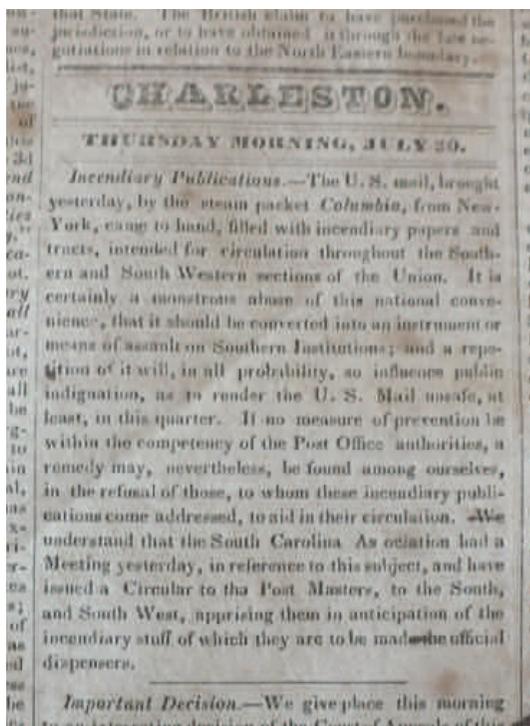
This attempted censorship occurred, oddly enough, in a time that Michael Schudson sees as an era of democratic transition, or a "new egalitarian ethos" that evolved across the United States. Citing Tocqueville's assessment of the power of voluntary associations, Schudson sees 1801-1865 as a time of citizens banding together for political purposes. Yet, this must have frightened some in the government, as "freedom of association" is "a dangerous liberty." To illustrate this alleged danger, Schudson discusses the Gag Rule of 1836, which prohibited petitions in Congress about slavery, and the censorship of Southern mails as an example of the reaction to the growing abolitionist movement.¹⁶

Senate Debate: Kindling

The Twenty-Fourth Congress was most influential, as it included one former president and son of a president (Representative John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts); three future presidents (Senator John Tyler of Virginia, who also served as vice president under Martin Van Buren; Representative Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire; and Senator James Buchanan of Pennsylvania); and at least two major presidential hopefuls, including Senators John C. Calhoun of South Carolina (a former vice president under both John Quincy Adams and Jackson) and Henry Clay of Kentucky. To be sure, these gentlemen represented major political thought in the United States during the first three-quarters of the 19th century. Specifically, Buchanan, Calhoun, and Clay spoke vigorously to censor the U.S. mail of abolitionist publications. The Massachusetts delegation – including Daniel Webster, also a major political figure, and John Davis – led the successful cause against the censorship.

During 1835 and 1836, a torrent of at least one million anti-slavery publications entered the United States mail, destined for civic leaders throughout the country, especially in the South. On December 21, 1835, Calhoun, because of a message from President Jackson on December 7, moved for a special committee to be created by the Senate to deal with the issue of whether to restrict incendiary publications in the mail. During the discussion on December 21, 1835, about whether to have a special committee to consider the suppression bill, Calhoun expressed a desire to protect the “rights” of Southerners, but it sounded as if Calhoun thought the Southerners had a right *not* to know rather than a right to know information about slavery. One of the few Senators to express any reservations that day was also from the South – Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina. His fears were more in the growth of federal power into state affairs than in any perceived threat of

Figure 1: Article in The Charleston Courier of July 30, 1835 – generally regarded as a ‘Call to Arms’ to have the papers burned. It gives the location of such papers and the fact that, rather than having gone out in the mails as they should have, they were held pending “further instructions” from Washington (something way outside of protocol). The next day the Courier printed an explanation and justification: “The recent abuse of the U.S. mail to the purpose of disseminating the vile and criminal incendiarism of northern fanatics, has caused a great and general excitement in our community, and led, on Wednesday night, as may have been expected, to an attack on the Post Office, which, although perhaps not to be justified, had much to excuse it, in the cause of provocation. . . .” [Collection of Roland H. Cipolla II]



insurrection because of abolitionist literature. Mangum later served on that committee with Senators Calhoun, John P. King of Georgia, Davis of Massachusetts, and Lewis F. Linn of Missouri.¹⁷

This Senate committee was fairly consistent politically with Jackson's goals, though on February 5th Calhoun admitted that the committee was not in complete concurrence on every issue. In the presidential message, Jackson wanted to ban "incendiary publications intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection."¹⁸ Jackson wrote to Postmaster Amos Kendall:

...[W]e can do nothing more than direct that those inflammatory [sic] papers be delivered to none but who will demand them as subscribers; and in every instance the Postmaster ought to take the names down, and have them exposed thro the publik [sic] journals as subscribers to this wicked plan of exciting the negroes to insurrection and to massacre.' He declared that when such subscribers 'are known, every moral and good citizen will unite to put them in Coventry, and avoid their society. This, if adopted, would put their circulation down everywhere, for there are few so hardened in villainy, as to withstand the frowns of all good men.¹⁹

Kendall, on his own or under the influence of President Jackson, embraced a policy of suppression, but did not want to be explicit in his own role in the censorship. This makes sense, as Kendall had been a newspaper editor in the South. As Clement Eaton has observed of Kendall, "He adopted the Southern contention that the abolition publications were calculated to fill every family with black assassins and to repeat the horrors of Santo Domingo."

Calhoun, as a senator from South Carolina, obviously would be alarmed at any problems of this sort in his beloved state. It was that love of his state that drove his political philosophy. For instance, as Eaton explained, Calhoun spoke in 1836 against federal censorship of the mail. Calhoun did not oppose federal censorship because of an aversion to censorship, but rather an aversion to the federal government's infringement on what Calhoun believed to be state's rights.²⁰

Thus, Calhoun in the report from the special committee, modified the Senate bill for the postmasters to recognize the authority of the state when deciding if something were incendiary.²¹ The bill would have forced deputy postmasters to examine the mail to exclude anything "touching the subject of slavery."²² Calhoun, recognizing the First Amendment issues in the proposed law to the Sedition Act that had expired at the turn of the previous century, said that both on their face would violate the First Amendment. Despite his recognition of the free press issues, Calhoun still clung to the belief that the powers reserved to the states included the power to put down sedition through suppression.²³ In fact, South Carolina had taken upon itself the power, as a mob led by former South Carolina Governor Robert Y. Hayne invaded the U.S. Post Office in Charleston, "destroy[ing] several sacks of mail containing anti-slavery pamphlets" during the summer of 1835.²⁴

Senate Debate: Incendiary Matter

Calhoun later brought up the bill for consideration on April 6, but deferred to a request by Davis for a brief postponement of the debate until the next day. Davis's speech on April 7 stands as one of the few developed speeches expressing First Amendment concerns about the move to suppress circulation of abolitionist literature. In a critique of the committee's report, Davis argued:



Figure 2: Wood-engraved lithographic print “New Method of Assorting the Mail, as Practised by Southern Slave-Holders, or Attack on the Post Office, Charleston, S.C.” The Smithsonian National Postal Museum describes it: “A portrayal of the nocturnal raid on the Charleston post office by a mob of citizens and the burning of abolitionist

mails found there in July 1835. Mail sacks are handed through a forced window of the ransacked post office, torn open and bundles of newspapers such as *The Liberator*, the *Boston Atlas* and *Commercial Gazette* removed and strewn about. At left, in an open square before a church, a crowd surrounds a bonfire. A sign reading ‘\$20,000 Reward for Tappan’ hangs on the wall of the post office, referring to the bounty placed by the city of New Orleans on the head of Arthur Tappan, founder and president of the American Anti-Slavery Society.”



Figure 3: An 1831 issue of *The Liberator*, with a docket indicating that it had been delivered by the United States Post Office in Virginia: “This paper was today received by mail – or rather through the Post-Office. John Floyd, Oct. 14, 1831.” The implication is that Mr. Floyd was not a subscriber to the publication – a situation compounded by 1835. [University of Virginia]

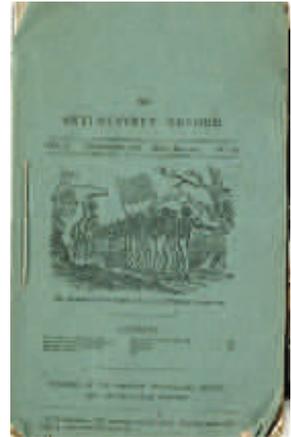


Figure 4: An 1835 issue of *The Anti-Slavery Record*, almost certainly one of the publications burned in Charleston. [Lot 175, Cowan’s Americana Auction, May 8-9, 2003]

... Congress has no constitutional power to pass a law to regulate the Post Office, by making the postmasters the judges to determine the moral, political, religious, or other tendency, or printed or written matter, for this would be an indirect invasion of the liberty of the press, and a perversion of the purposes and intent of the power granted to manage the Post Office. It likens the case to that of the sedition law, which was condemned on the ground that the press was indirectly invaded by it.

Davis then asserted that allowing the states to exercise the same power would achieve the same problematic result, and also presciently pointed out that allowing suppression would imply the power of examination of the mail, for “how can the receiving or delivering postmaster know what he receives or delivers, without examination?” He viewed the censorship by the federal post office as “an indirect invasion of the liberty of the press,” like that of the Alien and Sedition Acts, and similar censorship by states as “the same practical invasion of the press.”

Davis also noted, likely tongue-in-cheek, that the bill would have meant that political communications like the Massachusetts constitution would have been censored from the mail “because it declares all men are born free and equal.” What the senators did not explicitly discuss is that *pro*-slavery communications would not have been allowed under a strict interpretation of the bill.

Of all the debates, Davis strikes at the heart of the problem and foreshadows legal arguments to come in the following centuries – the definition of incendiary. So, he refers the senators to a case against Robert G. Williams, the editor of the *Emancipator* who was indicted by the grand jury of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, for the following “incendiary” information: “God commands and all nature cries out that man should not be held as property. The system of making men property has plunged 2,250,000 of our fellow-countrymen into the deepest physical and moral degradation, and they are sinking deeper.”

A jury in Alabama said those short sentences would “... produce conspiracy, insurrection, and rebellion, among the slave population of said State, in open violation of the act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided.” Davis apparently felt that the words of Williams did not rise to the level required in the indictment in Alabama. Davis worried that allowing the states to exercise such power would lead to serious conflicts among the states and federal government, not to mention the abuse of the system of liberty guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution. Davis also brings out a sweeping generalization rooted in the bill, or that, “[i]ncendiary matter is any thing unfavorable to slavery.” He also worried that the suppression would cause the public to distrust the Post Office, and thus the government itself. Davis argued that censoring the mail in such a way would deprive the due process rights of those who would receive that information.

Yet, despite his antipathy to trusting the suppression to the states, Davis concluded his oratory by challenging South Carolina to suppress the information: “Let her try these strong measures, and, if they fail, it will then be in season to ask for aid here, and then soon enough to consider such a measure as this.” After a brief retort from Calhoun, the Senate adjourned for the day.

Senator Felix Grundy of Tennessee offered a substitute bill on April 30, but the amendment, along with a proposed amendment by Calhoun that would have undelivered incendiary mail to be burned, was rejected in tie votes on June 2. The decisive day came June 8, when the Senate rejected the bill, 19-25, mainly upon sectional divisions. The debate on that day had mythical overtones, as the popular orator and Senator Daniel Webster of Massachusetts rose in opposition against his well-known sectional and political nemesis, Calhoun. Webster connected the bill and the First Amendment in what could be viewed as an early “slippery slope” argument. In an important statement, Webster defined freedom of the press: “It was the liberty of printing as well as the liberty of publishing, in all the ordinary modes of publication; and was not the circulation of papers through the mails an ordinary mode of publication?” He also extended that to the right of readers to

receive their newspapers as “property,” and that property could not be taken away without due process. Webster said this right was not only found in the First Amendment, but also the Fourth Amendment, which prohibited “all unreasonable searches and seizures.”

The Congressional reporter said Webster “was afraid that they were in some danger of taking a step in this matter that they might hereafter have cause to regret, by its being contended that whatever in this bill applies to publications touching slavery, applies to other publications that the States might think proper to prohibit; and Congress might, under this example, be called upon to pass law to suppress the circulation of political, religious, or any other description of publications which produced excitement in the States.”

Webster, while referring to the First Amendment, apparently made a due process argument by wondering how a newspaper could be deprived of property “without a legal trial.”²⁵

Smoldering Issues

This sounds like a contemporary argument made in the abolitionist *Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine* by an attorney named N.P. Rogers:

The people finding in their state and section controversies they had overlooked individual and personal rights, adopts amendments to the Constitution. First, they guard against abridgment of the freedom of speech and of the press, and the right peaceably to assembly, and the right of petition. Now whether this be directly anti-slavery or not, we aver that the exercise of these rights, will abolish slavery and that the toleration of slavery, will, and has well nigh abolished these. Mobs in the service of slavery, have violated the rights that the Constitution protected from the interference of Congress, and Congress has presumptuously trampled under foot the sacred right of petition, for love of slavery and fear of slaveholders.²⁶

Rogers then claims the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment protects rights of “the colored man....”

James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, ultimately to become the U.S. president in charge right before the nation erupted into Civil War a quarter of a century later, stood in opposition to Webster, claiming that because the clause in Article I, Section 8, Subsection 7 of the U.S. Constitution granted Congress “power to establish post offices and post roads,” Congress thus could regulate the content of mails.²⁷ Davis retorted that the Postal Clause had to be balanced with the Press Clause of the First Amendment, both of which were passed about the same time. Also, Davis had said on April 7, “It is, then, I think, clearly the duty of Congress to provide for the speedy transmission of intelligence; and in this, I doubt not, we all concur.”

In reference to the First Amendment, Buchanan continued his debate with Webster. The record says Buchanan “understood the freedom of the press to mean precisely what the Senator [Webster] from Massachusetts had stated. But it does not follow, as the gentleman contends, that because we have no power over the press, that therefore we are bound to carry and distribute any thing and every thing which may proceed from it, even if it should be calculated to stir up insurrection or to destroy the Government?” So, some three decades after the expiration of the Alien and Sedition Acts, Buchanan viewed seditious libel as “clearly unconstitutional,” and later affirmed the libertarian view of freedom of the press. He simply saw the constitutional power of regulating the post office as the controlling issue and liberty of the press as inapposite law.

Buchanan also makes reference to an idea of the freedom of information, but argues

that states might want to give up that right to protect themselves against intrusions into what they viewed as a right to own slaves. He said, "They were willing to submit to a great evil in depriving themselves of information which might be valuable to them, in order to avoid the still greater evil that would result from the circulation of these publications and pictorial representations among their slaves." In response to Webster's property argument, Buchanan said he would rather view the issue as "public safety." Clay, during his brief speech, thought that the states had the right "to apply the remedy" for incendiary publications. Calhoun, the quintessential states rights advocate, said, "We do not pass a law to abridge the freedom of the press, or to prohibit the publication and circulation of any paper whatever—this has been done by the States already."²⁸

At the end of the debate, the Senate voted 25-19 against the measure, mainly along sectional lines. The House had considered a similar measure, but did not consider the bill out of committee, and little useful debate ensued.

Conclusion

One of the most prolific scholars about seditious libel has been Leonard Levy, who has argued that seditious libel as a crime and a means of suppressing the press continued after the Alien and Sedition Acts, which had expired at the beginning of Jefferson's administration.²⁹ A South Carolina politician, James Hamilton, Jr., for example, argued that the 1798-99 Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, which upended the acts, gave the states the authority to overturn federal laws.³⁰ This typified much of the rhetoric of nullification during the Jackson administration - the locus of censorship was at the state level, which pleased those who view states as much if not more powerful than the federal government.

Endnotes

- ¹ A seminal work for the concept of this article is Thomas Emerson, "Legal Foundations of the Right to Know," *Washington University Law Quarterly*, 1 (1976).
- ² David Rabban, *Free Speech in its Forgotten Years* (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1997). *Ibid.*, at 2.
- ³ For an overview of the doctrine, see Susan Nevelow Mart, "The Right to Receive Information," *Law Library Journal*, 95:2 (2003):175-189.
- ⁴ *Lamont v. Postmaster General*, 381 U.S. 301 (1965), cited by Mart, "The Right to Receive Information," 177.
- ⁵ William W. Freehling, ed., *The Nullification Era: A Documentary Record* (New York City: Harper Touchbooks, 1967), 16.
- ⁶ Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., *The Age of Jackson*, (Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co., Bay Back Book version, 1945), 95; Freehling, *Nullification*, x-xi.
- ⁷ Gerald J. Baldasty, "The Washington D.C. Political Press in the Age of Jackson," *Journalism History* 10, nos. 3-4 (Autumn-Winter 1983): 50-71.
- ⁸ David Paul Nord, "Tocqueville, Garrison and the Perfection of Journalism," *Journalism History* 13, no. 2 (summer 1986): 56-63.
- ⁹ Bill Kovarik, "'To Avoid the Coming Storm': Hezekiah Nile's Weekly Register as a Voice of North-South Moderation, 1811-1836," *American Journalism* IX, nos. 3-4:20.
- ¹⁰ Michael Kent Curtis, see: *Free Speech, 'The People's Darling Privilege': Struggles for Freedom of Expression in American History*, Constitutional Conflicts Series, ed. Neal Devins (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2000), 3, and other writings.
- ¹¹ Dorothy Ganfield Fowler, *Unmailable: Congress and the Post Office* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1977), esp. 21-41.
- ¹² Russel B. Nye, *Fettered Freedom: Civil Liberties and the Slavery Controversy, 1830-1860*,

(East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1963): 32.

- ¹³ Clement Eaton, "Censorship of the Southern Mails," *The American Historical Review* 48, no. 2 (January 1943), 266. *Ibid.*, 278.
- ¹⁴ Martin E. Halstuk, "Policy of Secrecy – Pattern of Deception: What Federalist Leaders Thought About a Public Right to Know: 1794-98," *Communication Law & Policy* 7 (January 2002): 51-76. *Ibid.*, 54.
- ¹⁵ Seabrook, in Freehling, *Nullification*, 16; Turnbull in Freehling, 41-2.
- ¹⁶ Michael Schudson, *The Good Citizen: A History of American Civic Life* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1999), 94. *Ibid.*, 98-104. *Ibid.*, 101, citing Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, tr. George Lawrence (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor, 1969), 194. *Ibid.*, 105-9.
- ¹⁷ Gales and Seaton, eds., *Register of Debates in Congress*, 24 Cong., I session. (Washington, 1836), Part I, Vol. 12:26. For a relevant discussion of this entire incident, see also William Lee Miller, *Arguing about Slavery* (New York City, Alfred A. Knopf, 1996). *Debates*, 28 (December 21, 1835). *Debates*, 29 (December 21, 1835). *Debates*, 385 (February 5, 1836).
- ¹⁸ Eaton, "Censorship," 270 note 18, citing James D. Richardson, *A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897* (Washington, 1896), III, 175-76.
- ¹⁹ Eaton, "Censorship," 270 note 17, citing a letter from President Jackson to Amos Kendall, Aug. 9, 1835.
- ²⁰ Eaton, "Censorship," 266-270.
- ²¹ "Bill from the Select Committee on the Circulation of Incendiary Publications, In the Senate February 4, 1836," Clyde N. Wilson, ed., *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*, Vol. XIII, 1835-1837 (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press): 67-9.
- ²² *Debates*, 383 (February 4, 1836).
- ²³ *Papers*, 57 (February 4, 1836).
- ²⁴ Eaton, *Freedom-of-Thought*, 198.
- ²⁵ The following *Debates* are referred to: 1093 (April 6, 1836); 1103 (April 7, 1836); 1104; 1105. Davis claimed that the editor was not tried because the governor of New York would not yield to requests for extradition. Also, citing the indictment. 1106; 1107; 1108. *Debates*, Part 2, 1374-75. 1721, 1722.
- ²⁶ N.P. Rogers Esq., "The Constitution," *Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine*, Vol. 1-2, No. VI for January 1837, ed. by Elizur Wright Jr. (New York: American Anti-Slavery Society, 1836 and 1837.)
- ²⁷ *Debates*, Part 2, 1723; 1726-7; 1732-3.
- ²⁸ *Debates*, Part 2, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730.
- ²⁹ See Leonard Levy, *Freedom of Speech and Press in Early American History: Legacy of Suppression*, Torchbook ed. (New York: Harper & Row, 1963): 213. Retitled: *Emergence of a Free Press* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985).
- ³⁰ Freehling, *Nullification*, 48-9.

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At StampShow 2013, the 2013 issues of *The Postal History Journal* received a Vermeil medal: "Always a good balance of research articles, news and Society items, the research articles showing good diversity, and, although the articles have different writing styles, the Journal is expertly edited."

Newspapers and the Postal Business of the Confederacy

by Diane DeBlois & Robert Dalton Harris

Introduction

In 1835, in Charleston, South Carolina a vigilante mob - “committed to preventing the abolitionists from transforming the postal system into an instrument of agitation”¹ - burned the periodicals of the New York-based American Anti-Slavery Society. [See previous article by Kevin Kemper.] Subsequently, Congress was plied with petitions for the distribution of weekly newspapers free in their county of publication – a boon for the South where “much of the cultural life revolved around county seats.”²

A Representative from North Carolina explained the reasoning in 1850:

The poisoned sentiments of the cities, concentrated in their papers, with all the aggravations of such a moral and political cesspool, will invade the simple, pure, conservative atmosphere of the country, and, meeting with no antidote in a rural press, will contaminate and ultimately destroy that purity of sentiment and of purpose, which is the only true conservatism. Fourierism, agrarianism, socialism, and every other ism, political, moral, and religious, grow in that rank and festering soil; and if such influence and such channels of communication are to be the only ones felt and employed, the press would be the greatest calamity instead of the greatest blessing. We desire our country papers for our country opinions, our provincial politics, the organs of our conservative doctrines, and to assert the truth, uninfluenced by the morbid influences of city associations.”³

Free in county distribution of newspapers by the U. S. post office began in 1851.

Engine of Progress

By 1860, there were 800 newspapers published in the South, of which only 10% were dailies, with Richmond as the hub. And these newspapers were subtly different than their counterparts in the North.

... Southern newspapers in some measure provided the equivalent of literary magazines and magazines of opinion, and their editors tended to be a cross between the statesman-politician and the man of letters. To an even greater extent than was true elsewhere in the country, the partisan political press dominated prewar Southern journalism.⁴

This antebellum Southern press was considered by the rest of the country to be backward because predominantly published in small towns for rural audiences, and because it supported slavery. “Primarily, the South’s press was built on the community newspaper model with an orientation toward printing political, agricultural, and business news, supplemented by feature material including short stories and poetry.”⁵

The South was not a progressive society, nor was it served by a progressive press. The economic prosperity enjoyed by the antebellum North, on the other hand, was a classic ‘boom’: “... characterized by a sudden surge in the vectors of mass transfer – ships, wagon trains, or railroads; banks, newspapers, booster literature, and post offices; migration businesses and organizations ... The progress industry is a useful generic label for this cluster of activities, all involving growth through growth.”⁶

Southern state postal revenues had never netted the cost for the transportation of the mails within their bounds. Newspapers, the bulk of the mail, drove the need for superior modes – wagons and coaches and railroads – affording economies of scale to exponential growth, a dynamic deemed progress elsewhere, but inimical to the Southern way of life.

Counter Revolutionary Principles

When the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States of America met in February of 1861, it received a report from the Committee on Postal Affairs that they had directed their inquiries mainly: “to the question whether, without material inconvenience to the public, the post office department of this Confederacy can be made self-sustaining.”⁷ The “predicate of our present action” was that expenditures had overrun receipts in the six states comprising the Confederacy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859 by \$1,660,595.83. To balance the equation, the Committee proposed that their post office:

1. raise postage rates – estimate of saving \$578,874.83 (2, 5, 20 cent stamps)
2. change the contracting system to all “star bids” with no mode of transportation restrictions - \$619,033.
3. discontinuance of some routes - \$206,344.
4. change daily routes to 3x weekly - \$206,344.
5. abolish minor post offices - \$50,000

Balancing the Books

While the Provisional Congress would not exempt weekly newspapers from paying postage in the county of publication, they proposed a low rate of 6 1/2 cents per quarter (1/2 cents per copy) for weekly newspapers within the state of publication, double outside. Eleven states had confederated by the summer of 1861, under a Constitution which specified that the post office should be self-sustaining by March 1, 1863,⁸ and the newspaper rate had been raised to 10 cents per quarter for weekly newspapers (other frequencies *pro rata*) throughout the Confederacy. And, though Postmaster General John Reagan (appointed to the Cabinet in March) might remonstrate: “... as a matter of principle and right, we should regard the publishing of newspapers as a branch of business which has no greater title to be conducted in part at public expense, than any other branch of industry,”⁹ a free exchange among editors was retained.

A persistent question before the Congress of the CSA was whether newspapers could be free of postage to soldiers. The bill was introduced in December 1861, again in April 1862 – at which point President Jefferson Davis reminded Congress that the Constitution provided that the expenses of the Post Office Department be paid out of its own revenues. “If this clause is imperative and not merely directory” newspapers could not be free to soldiers. Again, in 1865, the President vetoed a similar bill, and summarized the CSA attitude towards subsidies to newspapers (and expressing his commitment to a post office department run on a ‘cost price’ basis):¹⁰

It was generally understood that the clause under consideration was intended by its framers to correct what were deemed to be two great vices that had been developed in the postal system of the United States. The first was the injustice of taxing the whole people for the expense of the mail facilities afforded to individuals, and the remedy devised was to limit the Government to the furnishing of the machinery for carrying the mails, and compelling those who might use the facilities thus furnished to pay the expense thereof. [The second evil was the franking privilege]... If the act now before

me should become a law the Postmaster General would be bound to pay railroads and other carriers for conveying newspapers to the armies without reimbursement from any source whatever.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, Postmaster General Reagan exulted: "The excess of receipts over expenditures was six hundred and seventy-five thousand and forty-eight dollars and forty-four cents, (675,048.44) thus showing the gratifying fact that the Department has been brought within the requirement of the Constitution, that its expenses shall be paid out of its own revenues after the 1st of March, 1863. This presents a striking contrast when compared with the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, and of the last year under the government of the United States." He gave his recipe:

The chief causes of this improvement are the increased rates of postage, which went into operation with the beginning of the last fiscal year; the abolition of the franking privilege; the reduction of the cost of the service by a careful revision of the post routes in each State, discontinuing such as were useless, reducing the frequency of trips on such as it was thought would be sufficiently supplied by a less number, and so improving the system of routes by adapting them to the new leading lines of communication and changed condition of the country, by its growth and settlement, as to give greater postal facilities with less expense than could have been given without this revision. And to these causes may be added our inability, owing to the presence of the enemy's fleet, to perform the greater portion of the service in steamers on the Gulf of Mexico, and on the bays and rivers, which was carried on in times of peace, with the consequent reduction of expense.¹¹

Though his subsequent budgets balanced, Reagan continued to be rankled by the power of the press. Even in his last report, he expatiated:

On this subject justice requires it to be said that the legislation of the United States, in relation to postage on newspapers and periodicals, cannot be accounted for on any principle of reason or fairness. But it may be accounted for by the vast influence of those publications over the popular mind, and especially over elections. It is easily understood how a man might propitiate their favor by promising exemptions and gratuities to them, and how another might fail to obtain that favor, who would steadfastly adhere to just and sound principles, and refuse to purchase popular favor at the expense of principle and of treasure which belongs to others.

Our legislation on this subject is a marked improvement on that of the old Government; and when the rates of postage on newspapers and periodicals shall be made to approximate more nearly to any equitable proportion with the postage on letters and sealed packages, it will be more in harmony with reason and fairness, and less obnoxious to the charge of class and partial legislation, than at present.¹²

A fundamental decision made in the first CSA postal law was to declare newspapers mailable matter that made them subject to postage however they were carried over post roads or into post offices. Since post roads included the railroads used by the express companies to carry newspapers (in the South as in the North) this meant that even those newspapers had to bear evidence of postage having been paid (a post office handstamp was sufficient, see Figures 1 and 2).¹³

The CSA post office was challenged by the handling of newspapers, even as the war increased the public hunger for news. "The ongoing sectional crisis deepened the public involvement in the critical issues at stake and made the media an essential player in the field of national politics."¹⁴ Newspapers acquired by subscription were re-

posted;¹⁵ Northern newspapers were smuggled in (as early as June 1861, the Richmond correspondent of a Charleston paper complained he spent as much as \$20 for a single copy of a New York paper)¹⁶. “The oral, written and printed media did not simply overlap, they fed and supplemented each other, thus creating a sphere of unofficial information in which rumors and hard facts were merely different links in a chain of news that was publicized and discussed.”

In 1863, the CSA post office mailed a circular to all its postmasters (see Figure 1), advising that newspaper rates would be streamlined (essentially one cent for each subscription paper payable in advance by the quarter) and directing route Agents to become spies on the express companies to see if they were carrying newspapers without postage. “To detect any violations of this law they should, at proper times, close their mail cars, and pass through the trains.”¹⁷

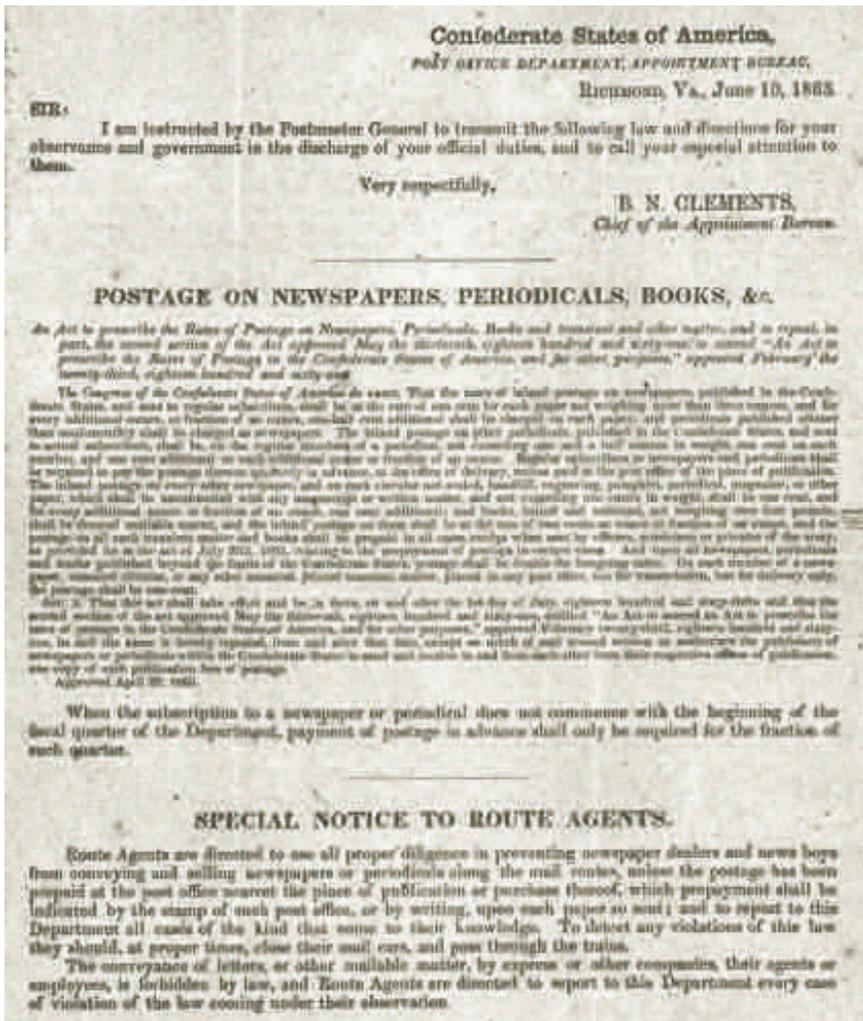


Figure 1: Circular, June 10, 1863 from B.N. Clements, Chief of the Appointment Bureau, to postmaster at Sangerville VA. [Christie, Manson & Woods International, Auction October 13, 1989, lot 1777.]

It galled PMG Reagan that newspapers were illegally carried by The Southern Express Company – “in bold defiance of the law and of the constant efforts of this department to prevent it.” He reiterated: “Under our laws, all newspapers and periodicals are mailable matter, and cannot be sent along the post roads without the payment of postage.”¹⁸



FIGURE 2: Montgomery [Alabama] Daily Advertiser of February 25, 1864 mailed from Montgomery February 25. The post office circular datestamp would have been sufficient evidence that the newspaper postage had been paid. [Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries April 12, 2000, lot 28.]

Auditor Tables

The administration of the CSA Post Office Department was patterned upon that of the rest of the United States (Figure 3). The audit of the CSA postal activity was formulated, as had been the practice of the USPOD since its reorganization in 1836, by state. As published for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, it provided the profile of expenditures and receipts from which the CSA postal budget was balanced.¹⁹

C.

RECAPITULATION of the amount of Letter Postage, Newspaper Postage, Postage Stamp sold, Compensation allowed Postmasters, Incidental Expenses of Post Offices, and amount credited Contractors and others for the Transportation of the Mails in each of the Confederate States, from June 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862.

Item	Letter postage	Newspaper postage	Stamps sold	Total receipts	Compensation (Per cent of post matter)	Incidental expenses	Total compensation & incidental expenses	Transportation (Per cent of total expenses)	Total expenses	Excess of receipts over receipts over receipts	Report of receipts over receipts
Virginia	\$1,074 00	49,487 00	209,000 00	210,074 00	110,000 00	44,414 00	154,414 00	100,000 00	254,414 00	65,660 00	188,754 00
North Carolina	91,819 00	40,700 00	42,000 00	174,519 00	75,000 00	31,174 00	106,174 00	60,000 00	166,174 00	10,000 00	156,174 00
South Carolina	67,072 00	22,567 00	75,000 00	164,639 00	70,000 00	22,714 00	92,714 00	50,000 00	142,714 00	10,000 00	132,714 00
Georgia	161,400 00	1,100 00	11,000 00	173,500 00	110,000 00	1,000 00	111,000 00	60,000 00	171,000 00	20,000 00	151,000 00
Florida	11,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	13,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	6,000 00	3,000 00	9,000 00	4,000 00	5,000 00
Alabama	100,000 00	20,000 00	30,000 00	150,000 00	70,000 00	10,000 00	80,000 00	40,000 00	120,000 00	10,000 00	110,000 00
Mississippi	100,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	200,000 00	100,000 00	10,000 00	110,000 00	50,000 00	160,000 00	40,000 00	120,000 00
Louisiana	40,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	60,000 00	30,000 00	5,000 00	35,000 00	20,000 00	55,000 00	5,000 00	50,000 00
Texas	70,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	90,000 00	40,000 00	10,000 00	50,000 00	20,000 00	70,000 00	20,000 00	50,000 00
Arkansas	10,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	20,000 00	10,000 00	2,000 00	12,000 00	5,000 00	17,000 00	3,000 00	14,000 00
Tennessee	10,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	20,000 00	10,000 00	2,000 00	12,000 00	5,000 00	17,000 00	3,000 00	14,000 00
Alabama Territory	100 00	0 00	0 00	100 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total	1,060,000 00	217,117 00	600,000 00	1,877,117 00	710,000 00	100,000 00	810,000 00	400,000 00	1,210,000 00	100,000 00	1,110,000 00

Deficit in Alabama items: 1,000 00
 And miscellaneous items: 0 00
Total: 1,000 00

Deficit receipt on account of establishments: 170,000 00
 Deficit receipt of receipts: 170,000 00

Amount of expenditures over receipts: 1,110,000 00
 And amount paid to remote agents: 0 00
 For the supply of special delivery and mail messages: 0 00
 For carrying papers: 0 00
 Advertising: 0 00
 Mail bags: 0 00
 Stamps and printing: 0 00
 Mail for books and stationery: 0 00
 For depositors and special agents: 0 00
 Costs for printing: 0 00
 Miscellaneous: 0 00
 Postage stamps and stamped envelopes: 0 00

Total excess of expenditures over receipts: 1,110,000 00

Gen. J. U. REAGAN, Postmaster General. Honorable Secy, Postoffice Department, December 1st, 1862. ROLLING BAKER, Auditor.

Figure 3: Receipts and expenditures, under the CSA post office for fiscal year ending June 30, 1862. Report of the Postmaster General to the President January 12, 1863.

Newspaper Rates and Conversion Factors

The calculation of the number of newspapers to be inferred from the postal receipts necessarily involves a consideration of the postal rates.²⁰ 1851 figures for the number of

Southern Newspapers (in millions) (by state, 1851-1868)

Fiscal:	1851	1852	1860	1862	1863	1864	1868
Va	5.11	4.50	5.22	5.91	5.48	5.95	3.55
NC	2.01	1.89	2.44	3.29	3.29	4.98	1.90
SC	2.04	1.92	1.72	2.88	3.11	3.06	1.35
Ga	3.19	3.32	3.66	4.22	4.58	5.17	2.97
Fl	0.37	0.48	0.52	0.48	0.40	0.41	0.34
Ala	2.57	2.85	2.94	2.98	2.99	2.78	1.62
Miss	2.17	2.40	2.82	2.02	1.64	0.77	1.30
La	1.42	2.26	3.10	2.00	0.33	0.04	1.41
Tex	0.76	1.21	2.50	1.47	0.83	0.32	2.29
Ark	0.57	0.75	1.54	0.56	0.25	0.05	0.60
Ten	2.26	2.36	2.94	2.46	1.64	0.28	2.86
“CSA”	22.47	23.9	29.4	28.2	24.5	23.8	20.5
	81.00	78.8	96.2	92.2	96.4	148.0	168.0

Figure 4: Conversion factors for translating the newspaper postage dollars from the audit to a number of newspapers delivered to subscribers in each state; for years selected to benchmark changes in rates; the red block encapsulates the data of the CSA auditor; the blue row “USA” gives the national total except for those papers delivered in the Southern States “CSA,” gray row.

newspapers delivered in each state before the reform - for which the rates are 1 cent within the state of publication, 1.5 cents without and beyond 100 miles (most of the Northern papers, subscribed in the South, would have been of this sort, @ 1.5 cents, and would therefore be overcounted, two for three) – figured at par, one cent/one paper, are an upper bound.

Postal reform came to newspapers in the United States in July 1851, with the provision for free circulation in the mails for weekly newspapers in the county of publication. Initially, for out-of-county weeklies within 50 miles the postage was 5 cents per quarter. Such newspapers would originate within adjacent counties. Beyond 50 miles and within 300 miles, within the region, the rate was 10 cents per quarter. Beyond 300 but less than 1000, interregional newspapers were 15 cents per quarter. Other frequencies of publication, *pro rata*, except for dailies which were assessed at five times these rates per quarter. Prepaid. Figuring a balance between the local (5 cent) and the interregional (15 cent) leaves the 10 cent rate of the regional press a fair average.

Subsequently postage rates for out of county newspapers were simplified to subscribers prepaying quarterly at a half cent per copy in 1860 and, within the rest of the United States until 1863 when, with the classification of mail matter, weekly newspapers (now under 4 ounces) as Second Class matter, rated at 5 cents per quarter, require a normalization factor of 2.6 (13 cents per quarter with respect to the standard one cent for a single copy). As in 1864 for the Northern states, so also in 1868 for the country at large.

For the period during the war that the Southern states were running their own postal system, during their reporting for fiscal years 1862 and 1863, rating 10 cents per quarter

for all whether published within the county or not, and uniformly throughout the South: 13 newspapers per 10 cents postage. Newspaper rates went to one cent a copy uniformly to subscribers throughout the South for 1864. Therefore the CSA 1864 data, at least for those states whose postal domain remained intact (although only three of four quarters are accounted for), @ one cent per copy amounts to the most assiduous accounting for the circulation of newspapers.

The remarkable growth of the numbers of newspapers within the rest of the U.S. in 1864 depends in part upon the question of format: size and weight had been given limits and small papers at half those limits had been charged half the rates. In 1860, these limits were 3 ounces (1.5 ounces). As of 1864 they were raised to 4 ounces but with no special rate for small papers (throughout, weekly newspapers were delivered free in county.) As well, Second Class was also further defined in terms of period of publication - weekly and more frequently *pro rata* 5 cents per quarter; less than weekly @ one cent.

Exploring the Newspaper Numbers

Virginia, heading the column of states at the left margin of the tabulation shows 5.11 million newspapers paid for by subscribers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, declining to 4.5 million in 1852, but rising to 5.22 million in 1860. During the war, the annual circulation of newspapers to subscribers is even greater, 5.91, 5.48, 5.95 million until the Spring of 1864.

By February 1864, dailies in the South had dwindled from 80 to 35, even though several kept shifting their base of operations (the *Memphis Appeal* was published in 5 different cities before war's end).²¹ In Richmond there survived four major papers, with a weekly circulation of 84,000 copies.²² A weekly circulation of 84,000 would correspond to an annual distribution of more than four million, a handy scale to reference the numbers tabulated.

North and South Carolina newspaper circulation, on the other hand, substantially increases during the war – North Carolina's dramatic increase for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1864 indexes the remaining haven for blockade running and from enemy encroachments, north and south.

Florida and Alabama are exemplary for the constancy of their circulation from before and during the war. For the rest, the 1863 and 1864 reports are riddled by the loss of territory, while 1862 returns from Louisiana must already reflect the capture of New Orleans.

Generally, newspaper numbers did not seem to abate during the war, in those states whose territory had yet to be invaded. Moreover, the loss of the Northern papers was largely compensated for by the postages paid by the county press, as Reagan had anticipated in 1861: that charging the county papers postage "... would not, probably, operate injuriously on the circulation of local papers, and, as a very large majority of papers are delivered within short distances of the place of publication, it would increase the revenues of the Department;" on the other hand, that there would be the savings from their isolation from the Northern press, "... discontinuance of the circulation of a large number of newspapers and periodicals published in those States, will very greatly reduce the bulk and weight of the mails, and will, hence, render a corresponding reduction of the cost of the service proper ..."²³

Southern newspapers suffered under expanding costs (paper at \$3 to \$5 became \$50 to \$60 a ream by July 1864); worn out type; no ink; no employees; and a deteriorating telegraph system. Subscription prices, averaging \$5 before the war, went as high as \$125

by the spring of 1865. By 1864, subscriptions were only expressed quarterly as there were no guarantees of a paper's continuing. Mail was hampered by a truncated railway system, bad roads, and the necessity of priority to military communication. Richmond papers increasingly relied on The Southern Express Company for newspaper exchanges and business correspondence.²⁴

The stipulation in the first CSA postal law that mail contracts be made by star bid meant that, aside from contracts with railroads for the carriage of the mails, there were no economies of scale beyond the mail bag – no concentration of the mails. Postmasters were admonished to mail direct to all places known to them rather than to bill in care of a distribution post office (where a “12 1/2% commission is charged upon all matter distributed.”²⁵)

Figure 5: Atlanta Intelligencer office by the railroad depot, photographed by George N. Barnard, after Sherman's troops had taken over (tents and troop transport 'cattle cars' in the background), September-November 1864. Even as the Union army approached, the Intelligencer continued publication - in its May 9th edition printing a call to arms to defend the city. It was the only Atlanta newspaper to survive the war. [Library of Congress LC-B811-3613.]



The most remarkable feature of the tabulation is the precipitate decline of postage-paying newspapers overall, in the states of the CSA, following the war. Compared with 1860 the decline is 30%. But, during and throughout the war, with county weeklies paying the postage absent the Northern press, and even as the number of metro dailies declined, newspaper circulation had remained relatively constant and at elevated levels. Considering the robustness of the Northern press before and after the war, the post war decline must reflect the degree of localization of newspaper publishing in the South, leaving the insurgent county weeklies in place and, after the war, once again, postage free.

Weekly county newspapers were postage free to villages without carrier service throughout the U.S. until well after World War II.

Endnotes

- ¹ John, Richard R., *Spreading the News: The American Postal System from Franklin to Morse*, Harvard University Press 1995. Page 257.
- ² Kielbowicz, Richard B., *News in the Mail: The Press, Post Office, and Public Information, 1700-1860s*, Connecticut 1989. Page 87.
- ³ Venable, Abraham W., *Congressional Globe*, 31st Congress, 2d Session, 74 (Dec. 18, 1850)

- as quoted in Richard B. Kielbowicz, *News in the Mail: The Press, Post Office, and Public Information, 1700-1860s*, New York 1989. Pages 86-87.
- ⁴ Andrews, J. Cutler, *The South Reports The Civil War*, Princeton University Press 1970. Page 24.
- ⁵ Copeland, David A., ed. *The Greenwood Library of American War Reporting Vol 3 The Civil War, North and South*, Westport CT 2005, Debra Reddin van Tuyll, "The Civil War South." Pages 297-298.
- ⁶ Diamond, Jared & James A. Robinson, eds. *Natural Experiments of History*, Harvard University 2010. James Belich, "Exploding Wests: Boom and Bust in Nineteenth-Century Settler Societies." Page 58.
- ⁷ Dietz, August, *The Postal Service of The Confederate States of America*, Richmond VA 1929. "Confederate Postal Legislation" compiled by William Carlos Stone. First Session, February 16, 1861.
- ⁸ Section 8: Powers of Congress, 7: "to establish post offices and post routes; but the expenses of the post office department after the 1st day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues." www.usconstitution.net/csa.
- ⁹ *Report of the Postmaster-General to the President*, April 29, 1861. [Senate, February 10, 1865. – Ordered to be printed] Page 7.
- ¹⁰ This economic accounting model has become known as cost ascertainment and is hobbling the present United States Postal Service.
- ¹¹ *Report of the Postmaster General*. Post-office Department, Richmond, December 7, 1863. Pages 1-2. Meanwhile, Postmaster General Blair of the USPOD had instructed Secretary of State Seward in August 1862 to essay the prospect of an international postal convention, with the upshot that nations met the next year in Paris – a precursor the Universal Postal Union. [*The Twenty-Eight Annual report of the Post Office Department of the United States being for the fiscal year 1863*, Washington 1864. Pages 10-14.] While the blockade of the coasts helped balance the domestic postal budget of the CSA, it also deprived the CSA of its international postal connections even as the international mails were being subscribed as the sign of a statehood to which the Confederacy aspired. Moreover, the rest of the United States also balanced its postal budget in 1863.
- ¹² *Report of the Postmaster General*, Post Office Department, Richmond, Va., November 7, 1864. Page 11.
- ¹³ Postal law of March 15, 1861, Sec. 5: "That it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to allow express and other chartered companies to carry letters and all mail matter of every description, whether the same be enclosed in stamped envelopes or prepaid by stamps or money; but if the same be prepaid in money, the money shall be paid to some postmaster, who shall stamp the same paid, and shall account to the Post Office Department for the same, in the same manner as for letters sent by the mail ..." Dietz, op cit. Page 366
- ¹⁴ Sternhell, Yael A., "Communicating War: The Culture of Information in Richmond During the American Civil War," *Past & Present*, 201:1, Oxford, February 2009. Pages 184-187,
- ¹⁵ Such newspapers required postage of 2 cents: Postal law of May 14, 1861, Chap. XIII, "And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and not exceeding three ounces in weight, and published within the Confederate States, two cents." Dietz, op cit. Page 370. In 1863, this rate was changed to one cent per ounce (see Figure 3). A two-cent stamp in green (first recorded use March 2, 1862) was printed in an edition of 750,000; one in rose (first recorded use April 21, 1863) was printed in an edition of 1,650,000 and full sheets remain.
- ¹⁶ Andrews, op cit. Page 47
- ¹⁷ June 10, 1863 circular from B.N. Clements, Chief of the Appointment Bureau, mailed to the postmaster at Sangerville VA. Lot 1777 in the October 13, 1989 auction of Christie, Manson & Woods International.
- ¹⁸ *Report of the Postmaster General*, Post Office Department, Richmond, Va., Nov. 7, 1864. Page 10.

¹⁹ For early discussions of the postal concept of balancing the budget and its limitations, see Clyde Kelly, *United States Postal Policy*, New York 1932. Chapter III: Service Limited by Revenues Received 1789-1851, Chapter IV: Service the primary postal objective 1851-1931. Also, Gerald Cullinan, *The United States Postal Service*, New York 1973. Chapter IV: Birth of a Political Mechanism 1829-1861.

²⁰ Newspaper postages had been paid quarterly in advance by the subscriber at least since 1799.

²¹ Harris, Brayton, *Blue & Gray in Black & White*, Washington & London, 1999. Page 115.

²² Sternhell, op cit. Page 182.

²³ *Report of the Postmaster-General to the President*, April 29, 1861. [Senate, February 10, 1865. – Ordered to be printed] Pages 6 and 14.

²⁴ Andrews, op cit. Pages 44 and 480.

²⁵ *Report of the Postmaster General*, November 27, 1861. Page 17.

COVER ILLUSTRATION: Detail from a large promotional lithograph (Woodward, Tiernan & Hale, St. Louis) of the ‘last hurrah’ for the Southern Overland Mail Company in 1878, Bradley Barlow & J.L. Sanderson proprietors.

Claiming to be a view of Uncompahgre Mountain in Colorado (though actually a remake of Mount Shasta from a lithograph promoting the company’s routes in California) the print advertises: “This is the only Stage Line running to all points in New Mexico and the San Juan Mining District in Southern Colorado, in connection with the Denver & Rio Grande, Kansas Pacific, and Atchison & Santa Fe Railways.” Three men pictured on the Concord coach (pulled by six horses instead of five mules for the extension of the Southern Overland Mail line westward across the San Luis Valley to Del Norte, heart of the big mining boom in the San Juan Mountains) are named – each having been crucial to the development of the Santa Fe trail and so to the routes used by Barlow and Sanderson. Kit Carson (1809-1868) as an Indian agent was influential in opening up this area. In 1866 he commanded Fort Garland in Colorado, served by Barlow and Sanderson. L.B. Maxwell (1818-1875) was Lucien Bonaparte Maxwell (the “S” is a misprint), owner of a vast tract of New Mexican land (about 2 million acres) which he sold out in 1871. In 1870, Barlow and Sanderson leased land from the Maxwell Land Grant & Railway Co. for their stage between the Raton Mountains and Cimarron and entered into contracts for feed, stables, etc. with them. Col. [Charles] Bent (1799-1847), a fur trader, built Bent’s Fort 1838-1842 and led his own trading caravans to Santa Fe, in effect a forerunner of Barlow & Sanderson. By 1877, Barlow & Sanderson ran a line from Del Norte westward into the San Juan Mountains as far as Lake City to serve the mines. In 1878, business in this area of the mountains became profitable enough to run a separate line daily between South Arkansas and Del Norte and between Saguache and Lake City – the line pictured here with Mt. Uncompahgre in the background, just northwest of Lake City. They followed the miners to Leadville, but the railway reached the boom town in 1880 and they retrenched to Salida. From there they continued their runs into the mountains for only a short while. At the highpoint in 1869 of the Southern Overland Mail and Express Co. with its parent firm Barlow & Sanderson, three contract mail routes were served (#14020, 17401, 17408) totaling 2,000 miles and earning emoluments of \$484,914 from the USPOD. An estimated 200,000 people in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California, in addition to 20 military posts, were dependent on their service.

We run this illustration in honor of longtime member **George Kramer**, recipient of the 2013 Luff Award for Exceptional Contributions to Philately – chief among them his published and exhibited work on the overland mails (who could forget seeing his imaginative use of background maps to tie together his exhibit on overland routes). The Luff Award for Distinguished Philatelic Research also went to a Society member, **Dr. Arthur H. Groten**, whose work has often appeared in this Journal. [University of California Berkeley, Bancroft Library]

American Postal History in Other Journals

by Douglas N. Clark

A large number of articles on U.S. postal history is being published each month. In order to present a useful survey of recent publications, it is necessary to adopt a rather narrow definition of postal history and to present what is more an index than a literary endeavor. Unlike an index, however, the present listing contains very little cross-referencing; so that a reader interested in trans-Atlantic mail should check each geographical location from which such mail might have originated. Editors not finding their publication reviewed here need only make sure the publication is available to the U.S. Associate Editor, at P.O. Box 427, Marstons Mills MA 02648-0427.

General Topics

Auxiliary Markings

- “Barcoding of mail with the tall/short vertical lines was discontinued January 28, 2013, according to author Douglas B. Quine. The situation is surveyed in his article, “End of one barcoding era, beginning of another?” *Aux. Marks* 10 No. 2 (April 2013).
- “Called off and not claimed” and other auxiliary markings tell the story of a 1903 cover ultimately returned to Germany. Author is Tony Wawrukiewicz. *Aux. Marks* 10 No. 3 (July 2013).
- “Delay in delivering a cover addressed to Antarctica is indicated and a label illustrated on cover in “Delays in delivering mails explained” by Dennis Ladd. An article in the next issue of the Markings indicates that the explanation was concocted! (Tony Wawrukiewicz, “The coverup concocted for delayed Byrd mail.”) *Aux. Marks* 10 No. 2 (April 2013), No. 3 (July 2013).
- “Fee not claimed” marking of 1962 is illustrated and explained by author Terrence Hines. *Aux. Marks* 10 No. 3 (July 2013).
- “Flood mail marking from Louisville KY in 1937 is illustrated and discussed in “U.S. Notes” by John M. Hotchner, *Linn’s* 86, No. 4406 (April 8, 2013).
- HELD FOR POSTAGE and related markings such as Postage Subsequently Paid are illustrated in “An update of Held for Postage-related auxiliary markings” by Thomas Breske, adding to an earlier listing. *Aux. Marks* 10 No. 2 (April 2013).
- Improperly discarded mail was apparently the subject of an army criminal investigation, as explained by a handstamp. “A remarkable explanation of an item’s return” according to author Robert Thomson. *Aux. Marks* 10 No. 3 (July 2013).
- “Insufficiently paid mail - received without postage rule” by Richard Austin illustrates two examples of markings indicating that double the unpaid postage was due on such letters (1950-57). *Aux. Marks* 10 No. 3 (July 2013).
- Opened by mistake note written on an 1893 cover in Rogersville, TN is illustrated and discussed. L. Steve Edmondson, “Will the ‘red head William Price’ please step forward?!” *Tenn. Posts* 17, No. 1 (April 2013).
- Pointing hand list (of handstamped markings on stampless covers) by author James W. Milgram is updated with three additional listings in “Addendum: pointing hand markings,” *Chronicle* 65 No. 2 (May 2013).
- “Private auxiliary markings on Hollywood fan mail: 2013 update” by Regis Hoffman and Thomas J. Richards adds recently discovered markings to the authors’ book on the subject. *Aux. Marks* 10 No. 2 (April 2013).

Problems with destination names of covers addressed abroad (1900-2001) are the subject of “What country was that? ‘you can’t get there from here’” by John M. Hotchner. *La Posta* 44 No. 2 (Second quarter 2013).

“RETURN FOR PROPER CARRIER ENDORSEMENT” label is illustrated and explained by author Dennis Ladd. Apparently it means that the carrier did not indicate a reason for non-delivery. *Aux. Marks* 10 No. 2 (April 2013).

Returned mail because the country could not be identified is the subject of “Country names can cause delivery problems” by John M. Hotchner. Examples from 1918 to 2000 are illustrated. *La Posta* 44 No. 1 (First quarter 2013).

Returned to sender handstamps of two different types are illustrated in two articles by Merle C. Farrington. One indicates “Returned at sender’s request” and the other, “A remarkable ‘RETURN TO WRITER’ handstamp/obliterator” includes a kind of grid for obliterating the original address. *Aux. Marks* 10 No. 3 (July 2013).

First Day Covers

“A commemorative in conflict: the Fort Sumter issue of 1961” by David M. Frye recounts events surrounding the issue of the adhesive on April 12, 1961. It is illustrated with cacheted first day covers and (used) copies of the other stamps in the Civil War centennial series. *Post. Hist. J.* 155 (June 2013).

Highway Post Offices

Des Moines & Sheldon H.P.O. clerk used a postmarker of the renamed Des Moines & Hawarden R.P.O. on some forms on the initial run of the HPO. Author William Keller discusses this “provisional use” in his “Highway Post Offices” column. *Trans Post. Coll.* 64, No. 5 (July-August 2013).

Military Mail

Censorship sometimes led to peeling off of stamps. A 1940 letter from the U.S. demonstrates how “Canada censor searches for secret messages.” Louis Fiset is the author. *La Posta* 44 No. 1 (First quarter 2013).

“Civil War soldier’s mail from the ‘1st L.I. Volunteers’” by Daniel M. Knowles describes how unpaid soldiers’ letters were handled and illustrates two covers with special handstamps of the 1st Long Island Volunteers. *Excelsior!* No. 20 (March 2013).

“First Battalion Florida special cavalry ‘Munnerlyn’s Cow Cavalry’” is the subject of an article by Patricia A. Kaufmann, illustrating a Confederate States cover sent in care of Munnerlyn. *La Posta* 44 No. 1 (First quarter 2013).

Lt. Sewell L. Fremont made “A forced march to Fayetteville [North Carolina]” in 1844 to defend the arsenal against a possible uprising. Author Charles F. Hall, Jr. describes his efforts to understand the reasons for the military movements and other highlights of Fremont’s career, with illustrations of North Carolina covers, starting with the 1844 letter (Warsaw, N.C.) and ending with a 1903 postmark of Fremont, N.C., a town named for the Lieutenant (later Captain). *N.C. Post. Hist.* 32, No. 2 (Spring 2013).

REPATRIATED handstamp on “Italian prisoner of war mail” is explained by author Tony Wawrukiewicz. *Aux. Marks* 10 No. 3 (July 2013).

V-mail from the “H.M.S. Asbury” during World War II is illustrated in an article by Albert Briggs. The name H.M.S. Asbury was given to two hotels in Asbury Park, N.J., where British sailors were billeted. *Prexie Era* 61 (Spring 2013).

Ocean Mail

U.S.-Bremen convention of 1847 allowed for full payment to destination, payment as far as Bremen or complete non-payment (in practice, payment as far as New York was also recognized). An article by Heinrich Conzelmann illustrates and explains covers with prepayment not matching one of these levels. "Insufficiently paid letters in the U.S.-Bremen mail, 1847-53: the New York 'due' markings." *Chronicle* 65 No. 2 (May 2013).

Postal Markings

6c per half ounce was the prepaid rate over 3,000 miles, domestically, under the act of 1851.

In "Prepaid stampless covers showing 1851-55 transcontinental rates," author James W. Milgram illustrates 31 stampless covers with handstamped PAID 6 or PAID 12, and traveling coast to coast during this period. *Chronicle* 65 No. 2 (May 2013).

Fancy killers formed from rubber bottle stoppers, sometimes with additional carving, are described, and a few types illustrated, in "More on bottle stopper cancels" by Roger D. Curran. *U.S.C.C. News* 31, No. 6 (May 2013).

Kalama, Wash. wheel of fortune, Point Reyes, Calif. "P.R." and fancy letters in a Milburn, KY circular date stamp are among the items "Noted in Passing" by author Roger D. Curran. *U.S.C.C. News* 31, No. 6 (May 2013).

"Rubber bottle stoppers as cancellers" are reviewed by author Roger D. Curran, with five examples illustrated (Bank Note period). *Excelsior!* No. 20 (March 2013).

Railway Mail

DAMAGED IN MAIL CAR FIRE AT FREDERICKSBURG, VA. DEC. 20, 1952 marking on cover is shown together with "A train wreck ambulance cover" in an article by Joann Lenz. *Aux. Marks* 10 No. 3 (July 2013).

"Unauthorized dispatches: part 2" by Rick Kunz describes some (illegal) ways he used to speed the mail, when he worked for the post office. *Trans Post. Coll.* 64, No. 4 (May-June 2013).

Rates

Postage due charges on international postal cards and post cards are surveyed in "U.S. foreign offices' use and handling of fractions on insufficiently paid UPU cards" by H. J. Berthelot. Many examples, 1893-2005 clarify the rules. *La Posta* 44 No. 2 (Second quarter 2013).

Postage due charges on oversized postal cards (to Germany) are the subject of "When the maximum sizes of a UPU postal card didn't apply" by Charles A. Fricke. *La Posta* 44 No. 2 (Second quarter 2013).

Stamps on Cover

"1847 [issue] covers to the maritime provinces: an update" by David D'Alessandris contains illustrations of thirteen covers and a census of covers to and from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. *Chronicle* 65 No. 2 (May 2013).

1869 issue adhesives showing colored killers depicting crosses or X's are illustrated both on and off cover. "Colored cancellations on the 1869 series: crosses" by Ed Field, *U.S.C.C. News* 31, No. 6 (May 2013).

"3c 1851 stamps from three different plates on a twice-forwarded cover" by Gordon Eubanks and James W. Allen, is illustrated. *Chronicle* 65 No. 2 (May 2013).

3c 1857 issue adhesive is illustrated on a cover dated December 16, 1861. Harry C. Winter, "Late use of the 1857 issue from Grand Rapids," *Peninsular Phil.* 55, No. 1 (Spring 2013).

“4.5-cent Prexie on printed matter to Japan. Returned to sender” by Jeffrey Shapiro illustrates such a cover and comments on the oil storage facility in Tokayama, Japan, to which it is addressed. *Prexie Era* 61 (Spring 2013).

6c Treasury Department and 6c War Department adhesives on one cover have produced the only known “Treasury and War combination use,” in fact the only cover with adhesives from two different departments, according to author Lester C. Lamphear III. *Chronicle* 65 No. 2 (May 2013).

U.S. to India package, mailed in 1940, is franked with adhesives of the 1938 presidential series and so author Lawrence Sherman entitles his article “Prexies carry Burpee seeds to Dr. Russell.” Information about the recipient is included. *La Posta* 44 No. 2 (Second quarter 2013).

Wake and Midway Islands uses of the 1938 presidential series tell the story of “Wake and Midway Islands: postal history of remote outposts” by Ken Lawrence. *Linn’s* 86, No. 4416 (July 17, 2013).

Uses

Cacheted covers and other uses related to the topic of Andrew Johnson, the election of 1864 and his ascension to the presidency in 1865 are presented in “When fate intervenes: Andrew Johnson and the United States presidential election of 1864” by Jesse I. Spector and Robert L. Markovits. *La Posta* 44 No. 2 (Second quarter 2013).

DIRECTORY SERVICE DISCONTINUED handstamp on a 1958 Yakima, Wash. cover leads author Tony Wawrukiewicz to a discussion of “The history of the directory service and its handling of misaddressed mail.” *Aux. Marks* 10 No. 2 (April 2013).

Harris & Win HPO marking is seen as a missent marking on a 1958 post card. Author William Keller traces the route from Greenwood AR to Plainfield PA in his “Highway Post Offices” column. *Trans Post. Coll.* 64, No. 4 (May-June 2013).

“Matches sent through the mail” by Dickson Preston contains an illustration of a foil lined envelope in which safety matches could be mailed, legally, under the prohibitions of mailing flammable materials. *Prexie Era* 61 (Spring 2013).

Postage stamps and labels were sometimes affixed by private parties, to letters left in a post office without proper postage, so that they might be forwarded; the labels asking recipient to return the amount of the postage, and perhaps an additional donation. Daniel M. Knowles’s article “Good Samaritan (charity) labels in the 1860s: who created them, where and why?” contains a census of some 17 such covers and illustrations of 11 of them. *Chronicle* 65 No. 2 (May 2013).

Priority mail uses of the prominent Americans series (1968-80) are illustrated and discussed by author Tony Wawrukiewicz in “Modern U.S. mail,” *Linn’s* 86, No. 4419 (July 8, 2013).

“Publisher’s Free Mail” can be added to postmaster business mail as a candidate for free postage in the Confederate States, as explained by author Francis J. Crown, Jr., *Confed. Phil.* 58, No. 2 (April-June 2013).

Registered letter with postage and fee paid by a mailer’s permit, originating New Haven CT 1932, is “An unusual use of a mailer’s permit to pay a United States registry fee” according to author Gene Fricks. *C.C. Phil.* 92, No. 3 (May-June 2013).

Returned to sender/service suspended mail is surveyed by author Tony Wawrukiewicz. Examples that are unusual for one reason or another, according to the author, are illustrated and explained in the article “Mail returned to sender because service was

suspended.” Aux. Marks 10 No. 3 (July 2013).

Returned to writer postal cards, 1886-1907, are illustrated and the special rules explained in “Early returns of undeliverable domestic first-class postal cards” by Tony Wawrukiewicz. Aux. Marks 10 No. 3 (July 2013).

Geographical Locations

Alaska

Nome postal card of 1900, illustrated by author Don Glickstein bears a message identifying it as “An Alaska gold rush postal card from Nome.” La Posta 44 No. 2 (Second quarter 2013).

California

Sacramento letter of November 15, 1852 is illustrated in “Great Sacramento fire 1852.” The contents apparently refer to the fire. Author is not specified. Catastrophe 19 (June 2013).

Colorado

Colorado Springs cover of 1910 evidently contained a “night letter” (a discount telegram sent at night) as explained in “Night letter from Colorado Springs” by Charles Jones. Colo. Post Hist. 28, No. 1 (April 2013).

Ft. Sedgwick, C.T. postmark on a letter to Fort Kearney leads author Andy Murin to write about “Galvanized Yankees in Colorado” (Confederate prisoners of war repatriated to fight on the Union side). Colo. Post Hist. 28, No. 1 (April 2013).

Trinidad flag cancel of 1914 is on a real photo post card of the disaster following the Colorado coal strike of 1913-14, leading author Bill German to recall that the “Well-known tragedy occurred at Ludlow.” Colo. Post Hist. 28, No. 1 (April 2013).

Florida

“Gomez, Florida Doane -- a new listing” is illustrated by author Deane R. Briggs. Fla. Post. Hist. J. 20, No. 2 (May 2013).

“Key West, Florida ‘Paid’: a new listing” by Deane R. Briggs illustrates the marking, tying a block of four 12c adhesives to the reverse of an 1859 cover to London. Fla. Post. Hist. J. 20, No. 2 (May 2013).

“St. Augustine patriotic label” applied to a Civil War era cover franked with a pair of (U.S.) 1861 adhesives is illustrated by author William H. Johnson. Fla. Post. Hist. J. 20, No. 2 (May 2013).

St. Johns River postmarks on two covers (1870s-80s) are illustrated, but there are no government records of such a post office. Authors Christine C. Sanders and Deane R. Briggs offer several possible explanations. “Mail from a tree beside the St. Johns River?” Fla. Post. Hist. J. 20, No. 2 (May 2013).

Tangerine houses and three covers (1880s-1905) are illustrated in “History and postal history of Tangerine, Florida” by Phil Eschbach” Fla. Post. Hist. J. 20, No. 2 (May 2013).

Georgia

Athens has had 5c and 10c counterfeits of its Confederate postmaster provisional. The article “Fake Athens 5c provisionals” deals with a number of types of the lower denomination ones. Ga. Post Roads 21 No. 2 (Spring 2013).

“Atlanta Southern Confederacy newspaper advertising covers - unique mailings” by Steve Swain contains illustrations of several illustrated advertising covers of the paper, April-June 1861, along with information about the personages involved. Ga. Post Roads 21 No. 2 (Spring 2013).

Illinois

Payson is located, in time and in geography, and its postmasters are listed, with brief biographies. Several covers are illustrated, 1851-1888. Jack Hilbing, "Postal history of the Payson (Adams County) post office," *Ill. Post. Hist.* 34, No. 2 (May 2013).

Iowa

"Iowa P.O.s- same name, different county, part 2" by Ray Ryan continues a list of Iowa post offices with the same name that operated at different times in different counties. This installment lists post offices with initials L through Y. *Ia. Post. Hist. Soc. Bull.* No. 264 (Jan., Feb., Mar., 2013).

"Bethlehem lost: I. overview and the search begins in Iowa" describes author W. Eugene Sanders, Jr.'s examination of possibilities in at least three counties. An 1860s entire and an 1875 postal card are illustrated. *Ia. Post. Hist. Soc. Bull.* No. 264 (Jan., Feb., Mar., 2013).

"Buckland, Allamakee County, Iowa" by Leo V. Ryan contains a postal history description of the town and its 1879-1908 post office. Curiously, a cover with demonitized 1857 adhesive, cancelled by a 30mm CDS is illustrated. *Ia. Post. Hist. Soc. Bull.* No. 264 (Jan., Feb., Mar., 2013).

Davenport killers, some fancy and some rather plain, are illustrated in "Cancellation varieties for Davenport, Iowa - 1860-70" by Jim Petersen. Many of the illustrated markings are on Civil War patriotic covers. *Ia. Post. Hist. Soc. Bull.* No. 265 (April, May, June, 2013).

Janesville to New Hampton card was forwarded to Ames, but not without a nine-day delay. Author Terrence Hines wonders if it was "Delayed by weather in 1912?" *Ia. Post. Hist. Soc. Bull.* No. 264 (Jan., Feb., Mar., 2013).

"Nezeka, Allamakee County, Iowa" by Leo V. Ryan contains a historical account of the town and a list of postmasters, 1859-62. Apparently no covers are known. *Ia. Post. Hist. Soc. Bull.* No. 265 (April, May, June, 2013).

Massachusetts

Boston letter of 1849, bearing 5c 1849 adhesive, is illustrated. It is an appeal to the governor of Massachusetts to pardon death row inmate Washington Goode. The article, by Jesse I. Spector and Robert L. Markovits, is devoted to "The saga of the 1849 death of Washington Goode." *La Posta* 44 No. 1 (First quarter 2013).

Conway postmark of 1872 with divided rectangle killer is illustrated. Later strikes show the killer to have undergone "A remarkable transformation." Author is not specified. *U.S.C.C. News* 31, No. 6 (May 2013).

Nantucket is the intended destination of a cover with typed message on the obverse instructing that it be sent via Boston on account of "The Nantucket Freeze-up of 1934." Author is Douglas N. Clark. *Mass. Spy* 14, No. 1 (Spring 2013).

North Falmouth 31mm CDS and handstamped PAID and 3 (ca. 1852) are "New North Falmouth markings" reported by author Douglas N. Clark. *Mass. Spy* 14, No. 1 (Spring 2013).

Siasconset duplex marking with year date slug replaced by "Rec'd" illustrates the note "Received in the dial" by Douglas N. Clark. Actual year date is 1891. *Mass. Spy* 14, No. 1 (Spring 2013).

Michigan

Detroit and West Branch were the sites of pioneer airmail flights in 1915 and 1916, respectively. In "Pioneer airmail in Michigan, Part II," author Ed Fisher concludes his study of four pioneer airmail sites in Michigan *Peninsular Phil.* 55, No. 1 (Spring 2013).

“Tanner,” Michigan was the name of two post offices in different counties at different times. In this article, author David M. Ellis discusses a Tanner cover dated between the two post office periods. *Peninsular Phil.* 55, No. 1 (Spring 2013).

Wequetonsing, originally spelled We-que-ton-sing, had a post office operating 1886-1957. Author Paul Petosky lays out “The history of Wequetonsing, Mich., post office” with a map, five covers (including one with the hyphenated spelling) and several views of the town. *La Posta* 44 No. 1 (First quarter 2013).

New Jersey

“Stage operations and the mails in New Jersey. Part 2” by Steven M. Roth continues the author’s study of individual stage lines, with illustrations of covers and advertisements, 1775-1851. *NJPH* 41, No. 2 (May 2013).

“Twelve Cent 1851 use in New Jersey: revisited” by Robert G. Rose adds two covers to the one reported in an earlier survey by the author. *NJPH* 41, No. 2 (May 2013).

Camden postmarks are on “Civil War letters: a soldier’s letters from Camp Ruff” by Richard Micchelli. The article concentrates on the contents. *NJPH* 41, No. 2 (May 2013).

Jersey City/Merritt Branch, a camp built near Cresskill for World War I soldiers waiting to embark at Hoboken, and its postal history is the subject of “Heaven, Hell or Cresskill?” by John Trosky. *NJPH* 41, No. 2 (May 2013).

Sergeantsville postal history is related by author Doug D’Avino. The post office was established 1827 but the covers shown are postmarked 1906 and 1972. *NJPH* 41, No. 2 (May 2013).

New York

Brookton, Hollowville, Huletts Landing and Tallette County/Postmaster postmarks are listed, with a discussion of using them as material for “Building a small exhibit in the internet age.” Author is Glenn Estus. *Excelsior!* No. 20 (March 2013).

Hudson cover to France in 1838 is illustrated in “Columbia County corner: a cover’s concordance” by George deKornfeld. The cover was sent with the Hudson postmaster’s free frank, with a New York transit and Le Havre incoming ship marking. The contents concern the death of a crewman in a whaling accident. *Excelsior!* No. 20 (March 2013).

New York City “NYFM Roller cancels” are identified, discussed and some examples shown. Author is Roger D. Curran. *U.S.C.C. News* 31, No. 6 (May 2013).

New York City’s Towers district (area of the first World Trade Center) is the subject of “Intoxicated ground zero” by Richard S. Hemmings. Corner cards and other ephemera give a tour of this part of the city. *La Posta* 44 No. 1 (First quarter 2013).

New York foreign mail marking (“Sc 156 on UX1 with NYFM G13 cancel”) is illustrated by author Donald A. Barany. Five examples of the marking are known and this is one of two addressed to Germany. *U.S.C.C. News* 31, No. 6 (May 2013).

North Carolina

“North Carolina faces in the war of 1812” by Tony L. Crumbley is an account of the war from the North Carolina point of view, illustrated with portraits and free franks of the presidents and North Carolinians involved. *N.C. Post. Hist.* 32, No. 3 (Summer 2013).

“Union occupation mail from eastern North Carolina during the Civil War, Part 1” by Michael C. McClung is the beginning of a study. The first North Carolina towns occupied are considered. Soldiers’ (ship) letters from Hatteras Inlet, Roanoke Island and other towns are illustrated as well as letters entering the mail at occupation post offices of Washington and New Bern. *N.C. Post. Hist.* 32, No. 3 (Summer 2013).

Centreville manuscript postmark on an 1883 cover is illustrated and addressee is identified. Scott Troutman, "A cover from Centreville, N.C. to General Matt Ransom," *N.C. Post. Hist.* 32, No. 3 (Summer 2013).

Charlotte used Columbia machine cancels, 1901-8. The killers were identified in an earlier joint article by author Richard F. Winter and Tony Crumbley, but the dial types were not classified. The present article "Early Columbia machine cancels of Charlotte" fills that gap in the literature. *N.C. Post. Hist.* 32, No. 2 (Spring 2013).

"Mill Grove to Brackenheim, Wurttemberg" letter in February, 1848 is illustrated in an article by Richard F. Winter. The letter's ratings and postal markings are analyzed, as it traveled by Cunard Line to Liverpool and London, thence to Boulogne sur Mer and Paris and on to destination. *N.C. Post. Hist.* 32, No. 3 (Summer 2013).

Wentworth cover of May 30, 1861, representing "U.S. postage used in the Confederacy from North Carolina" is illustrated in an article by Patricia A. Kaufmann. *La Posta* 44 No. 2 (Second quarter 2013).

"Williamston, Martin County's outstanding post office" is located on a map, the town is described and 14 covers are illustrated, 1850-1925. Author is Tony L. Crumbley. *N.C. Post. Hist.* 32, No. 2 (Spring 2013).

North Dakota

R.P.O.s operating in North Dakota (post-1882) are listed, alphabetically (A-F), with dates of operation, some maps and some covers illustrated. Mike Ellingson, "A survey of railway post office operations in North Dakota, Part II," *Dak. Coll.* 30, No. 2 (April 2013).

Ohio

"Apco, Portage County, Ohio" was a post office within the Ravenna Arsenal, its name formed from the initials of the Atlas Powder Company, a supplier of the army. This article, by Allison Cusick, supplies basic information and illustrates two postmarks of the Apco post office, which operated 1942-58. *Ohio Post. Hist. J.* No. 135 (March 2013).

Burkettsville, Gilbert's Station and Gilbert are all post office names related to the "Past and Future of the Burkettsville Post Office" according to author Joyce Alig. *Ohio Post. Hist. J.* No. 135 (March 2013).

"Hull Prairie: not who you think" by Alan Borer describes the founding of the town in 1837. Two covers are illustrated. The title concerns the individual for whom the town was named. *Ohio Post. Hist. J.* No. 135 (March 2013).

"Lima manuscript cancels" by Bernie Moening illustrates and describes two covers bearing such markings. One is an 1850 stampless cover and the other has a ca. 1902 RFD postmark. *Ohio Post. Hist. J.* No. 135 (March 2013).

"Middletown, Butler County -post office statistics, 1905" by Alan Borer is a reprint of information from the Centennial history of Butler County, Ohio (1905). *Ohio Post. Hist. J.* No. 135 (March 2013).

Panhandle's postal history, as presented in an earlier article by a different author, is explained on geophysical grounds. Scott Pendleton, "More on Panhandle," Post office pictures and two postmarks (1913 and 1916) are shown. *Ohio Post. Hist. J.* No. 135 (March 2013).

West Minster postmark of 1910 appears on a political advertising post card illustrated in "Campaigning by mail: William D. Loy postal[sic] cards" by Bernie Moening. *Ohio Post. Hist. J.* No. 135 (March 2013).

Worcester mail robbery is explained in a newspaper clipping (December 8, 1941) and

a cover with DAMAGED IN MAIL ROBBERY marking. Ken Sanford, "Robbery cover discovered." *Catastrophe* 19 (June 2013).

Oklahoma

"Weitz, (Texas County) Oklahoma postal history" by Joe H. Crosby corrects the records by showing the post office was established March 13, 1907. The town is located on a map and a cover is illustrated. *Okla. Phil.* 2nd Quarter 2013.

Oregon

Fort Laramie (and Fort Kearny), O.R. (Oregon Route) handstamped markings are shown on four 1852 stampless covers. James W. Milgram, "Fort Laramie: handstamped postal markings from 1852," *Chronicle* 65 No. 2 (May 2013).

Portland slogan and station markings of "The 1905 Portland, Oregon Lewis & Clark exposition postal stations" are illustrated, along with pictures of the post office and Post Office Department exhibit. Author is Charles Neyhartare. *La Posta* 44 No. 2 (Second quarter 2013).

Pennsylvania

Acahela post card of 1938 is illustrated by author Stephen Kochersperger who determined that the post office served a Boy Scout camp and that is why it was only "A summer post office at Acahela, PA" *Pa. Post Hist.* 41, No. 2 (May 2013).

Daguscahonda duplex with postmaster name in dial and "Small 'D' for Daguscahonda, PA" killer is exhibited on an 1893 postal card. Author is not specified. *U.S.C.C. News* 31, No. 6 (May 2013).

Lewistown cover of 1820 is addressed to Samuel D. Ingham. Historical information about the writer James McDowell and the addressee is provided by author Harry Winter. "More on Samuel D. Ingham," *Pa. Post Hist.* 41, No. 2 (May 2013).

Philadelphia & Manayunk (street car) flag cancel is seen tying a bisected 4c stamp. The date is 1897. David A. Gentry, "News from the cities," *Trans Post. Coll.* 64, No. 4 (May-June 2013).

Philadelphia double oval handstamp, intended for non-first class mail, is seen as the canceller part of a duplex in first class use in the Bank Note period. Roger D. Curran points out the "Unusual use of a Philadelphia double oval." *U.S.C.C. News* 31, No. 6 (May 2013).

Philadelphia post office moved to more spacious quarters in 1854. Author Tom Mazza explores "Likely reasons for Philadelphia P.O. move in 1854." *Pa. Post Hist.* 41, No. 2 (May 2013).

Tennessee

"Clarksburg, TN registered mail - damaged in transit" by L. Steve Edmondson illustrates an 1892 cover with "Side damaged" manuscript notation on reverse. *Tenn. Posts* 17, No. 1 (April 2013).

"Knoxville, Tennessee town marks, 1797-1860" are surveyed, with data on periods of use, color and number reported, with illustrations. Author is Bruce Roberts. *Tenn. Posts* 17, No. 1 (April 2013).

"U.S. Navy ships named for Tennessee places" by Glenn Smith also includes a few civilian vessels for which "name of ship" markings are known, 1858-1967. *Tenn. Posts* 17, No. 1 (April 2013).

"USS Chattanooga (C-16) Gunboat diplomat" by Glenn Smith traces the brief history of the vessel (1904-21) and illustrates a cover with USS Chattanooga, Corinto, Nicaragua, 1916 postmark. *Tenn. Posts* 17, No. 1 (April 2013).

Texas

Camp Verde was established as the “Camp of the camels,” the animals being imported from Egypt and Syria to be used for military transport to California. Author Tom Koch describes the plans (which were never carried out) and illustrates three covers, one pre-war and two Confederate, originating in Camp Verde, which did not have its own post office until the 1880s. *Tex. Post. Hist. Soc. J.* 38, No. 2 (May 2013).

Independent statehood dates (after succession, before admission to the Confederate States) for Texas have been revised from February 1 - March 5, 1861 to March 2 - 5, 1861 in the recently published *Confederate States Catalog and Handbook*. In this article, author Thomas Richards illustrates his March 1 cover and asks “What’s an exhibitor to do? What do I call it now?” *Confed. Phil.* 58, No. 2 (April-June 2013).

Texian Republic’s postal service, its postal routes and annual reports (1838-41), are presented in the article “The Postal System of the Republic of Texas, Part 2” by W. L. Newsom, reprinted from a 1916 history journal. *Tex. Post. Hist. Soc. J.* 37, No. 4 (November 2012).

Vermont

“East Charlotte Rural Station – 1” newly discovered postmark (1902) is illustrated by author Glenn Estus. The author also includes a discussion of rural stations and the evolution of post offices: Charlotte 1 to East Charlotte to East Charlotte Rural Station - 1 to East Charlotte Rural Station - 2. *Vermont Phil.* 58, No. 2 (May 2013).

Lamoille Village manuscript postmark on an 1830 cover is compared with an 1833 Lamoilleville cover. Information about the writers and addressees is provided. “A question answered? Lamoille Village or Lamoilleville? (1827-1842)” by Tom Apjohn, *Vermont Phil.* 58, No. 2 (May 2013).

Tunbridge (missent to Northfield), Bridgewater (earliest known) and Cambridgeport covers are illustrated and discussed in “The post horn” by Bill Lizotte. *Vermont Phil.* 58, No. 2 (May 2013).

Weybridge Lower Falls, later Weybridge, is the subject of “One village, two names: a postal history - Weybridge Lower Falls, 1832-1886 Webridge [sic.], 1886-1905” by Bill Lizotte. A series of covers spanning the range of both post offices is illustrated *Vermont Phil.* 58, No. 2 (May 2013).

Virginia

Emory Confederate postmaster provisional is illustrated. The adhesives were printed from wood blocks and the text reads PAID/5/EMORY. Peter W. W. Powell, “Found, right under our nose: the lost Emory, Virginia provisional,” *Confed. Phil.* 58, No. 2 (April-June 2013).

Wisconsin

“Milwaukee’s ‘demonetization’ of the 1851-60 issues” by Bob Baldrige contains a discussion of this event and illustrates three Milwaukee covers, one during the six day period (August 21-27, 1861) when 1851-57 adhesives could be exchanged for the 1861 issue, and two after demonetization. *Badger Post. Hist.* 52, No. 4 (May 2013).

Village post offices, a concept conceived in 2011, are defined and nine such offices in Wisconsin are identified Paul T. Schroeder, “Wisconsin has a new type of post office: the village post office,” *Badger Post. Hist.* 52, No. 4 (May 2013).

Journal Abbreviations

- Aux. Marks = *Auxiliary Markings*, Anthony Wawrukiewicz, 3130 SW Wilbard St., Portland OR 97219.
- Badger Post. Hist. = *Badger Postal History*, Ken Grant, E11960 Kessler Rd. Baraboo WI 53913 and William B. Robinson, 1641 Bruce Ln., Green Bay WI 54313-5503.
- Catastrophe 19 (June 2013) = *La Catastrophe*, Kendall C. Sanford, 613 Championship Drive, Oxford CT 06471.
- Chronicle = *Chronicle of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues*, Michael Laurence, 324 East 41st Street, Apartment 1001-C, New York N.Y.10017.
- Colo. Post Hist. = *Colorado Postal Historian*, Bill German, 1236 Sequerra St., Broomfield CO 80020
- Confed. Phil. = *Confederate Philatelist*, Randy L. Neil, PO Box 6552, Leawood KS 66206.
- Dak. Coll. = *Dakota Collector*, Gary Anderson, Dakota Postal History Society, P.O. Box 600039, St. Paul MN 55104
- Fla. Post. Hist. J. = *Florida Postal History Journal*, Deane R. Briggs, 160 E. Lake Howard Dr., Winter Haven FL 33881.
- Ga. Post Roads = *Georgia Post Roads*, Douglas N. Clark, PO Box 427, Marstons Mills MA 02648.
- Ia. Post. Hist. Soc. Bull. = *Iowa Postal History Society Bulletin*, William Dall, P.O. Box 1375, Dubuque IA 52004.
- Ill. Post. Hist. = *Illinois Postal Historian*, Leonard Piszkiwicz, 951 Rose Court, Santa Clara CA 95051.
- La Posta = *La Posta: A Journal of American Postal History*, Peter Martin, PO Box 6074, Fredericksburg VA 22403.
- N.C. Post. Hist. = *North Carolina Postal Historian*, Tony L. Crumbley, PO Box 681447, Charlotte NC 28216.
- NJPH = *NJPH The Journal of New Jersey Postal History Society*, Robert G. Rose, PO Box 1945, Morristown NJ 07062.
- Oh. Post. Hist. J. = *Ohio Postal History Journal*, Alan Borer, 568 Illinois Ct., Westerville OH 43081.
- Pa. Post. Hist. = *Pennsylvania Postal Historian*, Norman Shachat, 382 Tall Meadow Lane, Yardley PA 19067.
- Peninsular Phil. = *The Peninsular Philatelist*, Charles A. Wood, 244 Breckenridge West, Ferndale MI 48220.
- Post. Hist. J. = *Postal History Journal*, Diane DeBlois and Robert Dalton Harris, Box 477, West Sand Lake NY 12196.
- Prexie Era = *The Prexie Era*, Louis Fiset, 7554 Brooklyn Ave. NE, Seattle WA 98115-4302.
- Tenn. Posts = *Tennessee Posts*, L. Steve Edmondson, PO Box 871, Shelton WA 98594.
- Tex. Post. Hist. Soc. J. = *Texas Postal History Society Journal*, Tom Koch, 1013 Springbrook Dr., De Soto TX 75115.
- Trans. Post. Coll. = *Transit Postmark Collector*, Douglas N. Clark, P.O. Box 427, Marstons Mills MA 02648.
- U.S.C.C. News = *U.S. Cancellation Club News* 28, No. 8 (November 2007), Roger D. Curran, 20 University Ave., Lewisburg PA 17837.
- Vermont Phil. = *The Vermont Philatelist*, Glenn A. Estus, PO Box 451 Westport NY 12993-0147.

Foreign Postal History in Other Journals

by Joseph J. Geraci

Frequently, general or specialized philatelic periodicals publish good foreign postal history articles. If one is not a member of that society or does not subscribe to that journal for one reason or another, that particularly useful article may be missed. The purpose of this compendium is to list and briefly describe as many significant foreign postal history articles as we have seen. No doubt there will be other good articles which we have missed that are equally as valuable in postal history content, and we would be obliged if our readers would call them to our attention for inclusion in the next compendium. Thank you for your assistance!

Austria, Offices Abroad

“The Rare Newspaper Mail Stamp” by I. Karpovsky illustrates and explains the use of a 2 soldi Austrian Levant stamp to pay postage on a newspaper published in Jerusalem in 1874, and also illustrates two newspapers franked with 5 para Turkish stamps (1899 and 1901), as well as a 10 para overprint on an Italian stamp, sent on a 1909 newspaper from Jerusalem to Torino, Italy. (*The Israel Philatelist*, Vol. 64, No. 2, April 2013. Journal of the Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., Secretary Howard S. Chapman, 28650 Settlers Lane, Pepper Pike, OH 44124.)

Bahamas

“Bahamas Post Offices 2011” by Steven Zirinsky illustrates thirteen modern postmarks of mostly small towns, all dated 2011. (*British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*, No. 247, April-June 2013. British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group, Secretary Mary Gleadall (2012), P.O. Box 272 Brevard, NC 28712.)

British Guiana

“Yarikita Revisited Once Again” by Michael Medlicott provides a summary of the known types of postmarks from this small town, 1919-1929. (*British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*, No. 247, April-June 2013. See address of contact under Bahamas.)

British West Indies, General

“Rates Between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British West Indies and South America, 1825 and 1841” by David Zemer reproduces “An Act for granting to His Majesty Rates of Postage on the Conveyance of Letters and Packets to and from Colombia and Mexico, 22 June 1825” and “Instructions to all Postmasters, [concerning] Panama and Western Coast of South America, [regarding] Reduction of Postage, October 1841.” (*Copacarta*, Vol. 30, No. 2, September 2012. Journal of the Colombia/ Panama Study Group, Secretary Scott Scaffer, 15 Natureview Trail, Bethel CT 06081.)

“Crowned Circles of the Caribbean” by Peter McCann presents the background for the introduction of these handstamps indicating prepayment of postage, which corresponded with the new sailing packet mail service, 1852-1886. (*British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*, No. 247, April-June 2013. See address of contact under Bahamas.)

Canada

“Early Canadian Covers to the Papal States and to Italy” by George B. Arfken illustrates and explains nine covers to Rome and other Italian destinations, and provides a table of pre-U.P.U. letter rates to the Papal States and Italy by way of the Allen Packet Line,

1857-1878. (*B.N.A. Topics*, Vol. 68, No. 3, Third Quarter, 2011. Official Journal of the British North American Philatelic Society, Wayne Smith, 20 St. Andrews Road, Scarborough, ON M1P 4C4, Canada.)

- “A Brief History of Postal Service in North Bay, Ontario” by Jack de la Vergne discusses the postal history of this city some kilometers north of Toronto, and illustrates a variety of postmarks used there, from 1865 to 1999. (*B.N.A. Topics*, Vol. 68, No. 3, Third Quarter, 2011. See address of contact under first entry for Canada.)
- “My Maplewood: Personal and Postal Histories” by Robert Stock relates the history of this town located in rural Oxford County, southern Ontario, and illustrates some of its postal markings, including a lovely cork obliteration whittled in the shape of a maple leaf, 1874-1916. (*PHSC Journal*, No. 153, Winter, 2013. Secretary, Scott Traquair, P.O. Box 25061, RPO Hiway, Kitchener, ON N2A 4A5, Canada.)
- “Guide to Bar Precancels” [compiled by Larry Goldberg] illustrates the various types of Canadian bar precancels and assigns a “type” indication to each one, for recognition and cataloging purposes, 1870s-1980s. (*PHSC Journal*, No. 153, Winter, 2013. See address of contact under third entry for Canada.)
- “Unreported Post Offices of Saskatchewan Revisited” by Dean Mario updates a previous list of unreported post offices, including a number of changes and additions. (*PHSC Journal*, No. 153, Winter, 2013. See address of contact under third entry for Canada.)
- “The Bulk Newspaper Stamp Receipt Books” by George B. Arfken and William S. Pawluk relate the background and history of these special booklets consisting of receipt forms, to which postage stamps might be affixed for the payment of postage on bulk shipments of newspapers, 1894-1901. (*B.N.A. Topics*, Vol. 69, No. 1, First Quarter, 2012. See address of contact under first entry for Canada.)
- “Postal History of the Sheep River Foothills, Alberta” by Dale Speirs provides the history and postal history of the communities of Lineham, Black Diamond, Turner Valley and Hartell, 1895-2011. (*PHSC Journal*, No. 153, Winter, 2013. See address of contact under third entry for Canada.)
- “A Tale of Two Alberta Post Office” by Dale Speirs investigates the origins of the names of the Keoma and Kathryn post offices, lists the names of the postmasters of each office and illustrates the postmarks of these rural entities, 1910-1986. (*B.N.A. Topics*, Vol. 69, No. 1, First Quarter, 2012. See address of contact under first entry for Canada.)
- “Annexed Post Offices of Calgary, Balzac and Beddington” by Dale Speirs introduces the reader to the postal history of two post offices which served the local communities, but were never both open at the same time, 1912-2011. (*Calgary Philatelist*, No. 119, April 2013. Calgary Philatelic Society, Editor, Dale Speirs, P.O. Box 1478, Calgary, Alberta T2P 2L6, Canada.)
- “P.O.D. Rules & Regulations” by Gus Knierim transcribes the regulations for transmitting day-old chicks through the mails, both within Canada and the United States, 1925-1980s. (*PHSC Journal*, No. 153, Winter, 2013. See address of contact under third entry for Canada.)
- “Canada’s ‘Stealth’ MPOs” by Henk Burgers, in Part 2 looks at Military Post Offices numbers 201, 301 and 302, and provides background and history of these installations located within Canada. In Part 3, the author looks at Military Post Offices numbers 303, 501 and 601, 1939-1946. (*B.N.A. Topics*, Vol. 68, No. 3, Third Quarter, 2011, and Vol. 69, No. 1, Second Quarter 2012. See address of contact under first entry for Canada.)
- “Prisoner of War Mail - Kriegsgefangenenpost : Laghouat, Algeria, Military Internee

- Covers” by Eldon C. Godfrey looks at two Canadian prisoner of war covers addressed to an internee in a camp for British prisoners, which was liberated by the Allies on 11 November 1942. The author delves into the background of the addressee and provides a brief biography of his naval career during the war, 1942. (*B.N.A. Topics*, Vol. 68, No. 4, Fourth Quarter, 2011. See address of contact under first entry for Canada.)
- “Annexed Post Offices of Calgary: Rosscarrock” by Dale Speirs reviews the history of this office and three successive sub-offices in the area opened in the 1950s and 1960s. (*Calgary Philatelist*, No. 120, June 2013. See address of contact under ninth entry for Canada.)
- “Canada Post Sorts the Mail” by David Crotty and Robert Thorne discusses visiting Canada Post’s Mail Processing Plant at Stoney Creek, Ontario, describes the sorting equipment in use, and each machine’s particular function, 2010. (*B.N.A. Topics*, Vol. 69, No. 1, First Quarter, 2012. See address of contact under first entry for Canada.)

Colombia

- “Rates Between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British West Indies and South America, 1825 and 1841.” (See article and contact under British West Indies, General.)
- “El Gran General Tomas Cipriano de Mosquera takes on Queen Victoria, Parts III and IV” by Malcolm Bentley continues the story of the difficulties encountered by the British Post Office in getting General Mosquera to have a prospective Postal Convention ratified, 1859-1867. (*Copacarta*, Vol. 30, Nos. 1 and 2, [June] and September 2012. See address of contact under British West Indies, General.)
- “SCADTA Routes in August 1929” by Thomas P. Myers provides a route map of areas serviced in Colombia, and also reproduces a timetable and itinerary of flight origins and destinations in August 1929. (*Copacarta*, Vol. 30, No. 2, September 2012. See address of contact under British West Indies, General.)

France

- “L’assedio di Parigi, 1870-1871, ‘Pigeons Voyageurs’” by Arnaldo Pace discusses the Siege of Paris, the attempts to communicate with the outside world by balloon and by pigeon post, and shows many interesting illustrations, including microfilm which was placed in pellicles and fastened to the tail of a pigeon, which was later released from one of the balloons. (*Il Foglio*, No. 173, September 2012. *Rivista dell’Unione Filatelica Subalpina*, C.P. 65, Torino Centro, 10121, Italy.)
- “French Internment Camps: Drancy (Seine)” by Derek Richardson reviews the history and postal history of this internment camp, which started out in the early 1930’s as a housing development to provide affordable homes for a growing population in the Paris suburb of Drancy. It was requisitioned by the War Ministry in 1937, but with the outbreak of the war in 1939, it became an internment camp. The first prisoners housed there were officials of the French Communist Party. With the Fall of France in 1940, allied Prisoners of War were housed there, followed by Jewish men rounded up by the French police. (*The Journal of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society*, No. 267, March 2013. Secretary P.R.A. Kelly, Malmsy House, Church Road, Leigh Woods, Bristol BS8 3PG, England, United Kingdom.)
- “Interzone Cards to and from Indo-China” by Ron Bentley and Roy Reader explores the possibility of communications between Indo-China and France, through use of Vichy postal cards, 1940-1944, and explores a number of possible air routes, 1940-1944. (*The Journal of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society*, No. 267, March 2013. See address of contact under second entry for France.)

France, Offices Abroad

“Taxed Mail of the Ottoman Period, Part 2.” (See under Turkey.)

Germany

“Oltre il fronte, oltre il blocco navale. La Germania e i collegamenti postali con l'estero all'inizio della 1a Guerra Mondiale, Parte 1: Luglio-Settembre 1914” by Paolo Zavattoni discusses the relationship of Germany with foreign postal organizations prior to the beginning of the First World War, illustrating and discussing many cards and letters reflecting the world situation before September 1914. (Written in both Italian and German.) (*Cursores, Rivista di Storia Postale*, No. 16, April 2013. A.I.S.P. Director Angelo Simontacchi, Via Leopardi 3, 20123, Milano, Italy.)

“Zeppelin *Hindenburg's* Onboard Mail and the Final Flight” by Cheryl Ganz examines some of the policies and procedures of *Hindenburg's* on board post office, and the onboard postmarks utilized on the final flight, 1937. (*Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 91, No. 4, July-August 2012. The Collectors Club, 22 East 35th Street, New York, NY 10016.)

“LATI-Censorship Fund and Games on German Mail” by Martyn Cusworth discusses the short period of time when incoming Italian and German transatlantic air mails via L.A.T.I. were diverted to Jamaica for British censorship during July-November, 1941. There is also a correction to an earlier article regarding a July 1941 L.A.T.I. flight, written by Alfredo Bessone. (*Fil-Italia*, No. 153, Summer 2012. Journal of the Italy & Colonies Study Circle, Secretary Richard Harlow, 7 Duncombe House, 8 Manor Road, Teddington, Middx, TW11 8BE, England, United Kingdom.)

“The Fickleness of Fate: A Concentration Camp Story” by Jesse I. Spector and Edwin Helitzer relates the bittersweet story of Hieronim Krzyczmonik as seen through two letters written to his wife from Dachau, one dated December 8, 1942 and the other dated March 16 1944, and then remarkably picks up the story when he was liberated in 1945, moved to the United States with his daughter, and lastly, shows up on the Social Security Death Index, passing away in Chicago in July 1975. (*The Israel Philatelist*, Vol. 64, No. 1, February 2013. See address of contact under Austria, Offices Abroad.)

“Secret Writing and Chemical Censoring of the Mails by the German Postal Authority” by Franklin Ennik looks at the use of secret writing and the methods used to make such writing appear by chemical means, and includes examples of Dutch mail checked by these means. Censor office code letters are identified as to location, 1939-1944. (*Netherlands Philately*, Vol. 36, No. 5, July 2012. Journal of the American Society for Netherlands Philately, Secretary Ben H. Jansen, 1308 Pin Oak Drive, Dickinson, TX 77539-3400.)

“Undercover Mail: A ‘New’ Discovery, Mail Confiscated by the German Censors from Denmark and Norway to Thomas Cook’s Box 506 Lisbon” by Ed Fraser describes mail that was slit open, but not resealed and sent on, but apparently kept in storage until after the war was over. (*The Posthorn*, No. 272, August 2012. Scandinavian Collectors Club, Secretary Alan Warren, P.O. Box 39, Exton, PA 19341-0039.)

Germany, Offices Abroad

“Taxed Mail of the Ottoman Period, Part 2.” (See under Turkey.)

Gibraltar

“WWI - Gibraltar WWI Censor Marks” by Tony Stanford illustrates censor tapes used to reseat mail, and handstamps used to indicate “opened” or “passed” by the censor for Gibraltar or the Morocco Agencies, 1914-1919. (*Civil Censorship Study Group*

Bulletin, No. 175, July 2012. Secretary Charles LaBlonde, 15091 Ridgefield Lane, Colorado Springs, CO 80921.)

Great Britain

“Rates Between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British West Indies and South America, 1825 and 1841.” (See under British West Indies.)

“The Charge of the Light Brigade” (by W. Inglis) writing from Balaclava Camp describes the event in graphic detail in a letter written to his mother, and enclosed in a double weight envelope, 1855. (*Postal History*, No. 343, September 2012. The Journal of the Postal History Society, Secretary Steve Ellis, 22 Burton Crescent, Stoke-on-Trent, ST1 6BT, England, United Kingdom.)

“Crayon Markings on Newspaper Wrappers of Great Britain” by John K. Courtis examines and illustrates different situations where crayons have been used on newspaper wrappers or other mail. The blue cross on British registered mail is familiar to everyone, but crayons were also used to indicate amounts of postage due, or address changes, and there is the question of whether these markings were actually made by crayon or a different type of marker. (*Postal History*, No. 343, September 2012. See address of contact under second entry for Great Britain.)

Israel

“Israel Foreign Postal Rates, May 16, 1948 to January 31, 1954” by Ed. Kroft provides two tables of rates to Canada, one showing surface tariffs and the other showing airmail tariffs. Many covers with these rates are illustrated. (*The Israel Philatelist*, Vol. 64, No. 2, April 2013. See address of contact under Austria, Offices Abroad.)

“Interrupted Mail” by Daryl Kibble, delves into the postal history of the 1956 Suez crisis covering Egyptian mail captured at Gaza by Israel, service suspended for mail to Kuwait, the breaking of postal links, suspension of postal communications with Gaza and the refusal of the French postal administration to handle mail bearing Egyptian “Tomb of the Aggressor” stamps. (*The Israel Philatelist*, Vol. 64, No. 2, April 2013. See address of contact under Austria, Offices Abroad.)

Italy

“Italia-Austria: Gli accordi provvisori settembre 1859-maggio 1862, Prima Parte” by Franco Faccio looks at the political climate after the War of 1859, the re-establishment of mail exchange between the two countries, provides a map showing the Austrian rayons (distances) the rates were based upon, and reviews registered mail and short paid mail. (*Cursores, Rivista di Storia Postale*, No. 16, April 2013. See address of contact under first entry for Germany.)

“Annullamente a Roma all’Indomani di Porta Pia” by Andrea Mori discusses the various mute postmarks used to obliterate postage stamps on letters mailed in Rome during the period 1870 to 1871. (*Il Foglio*, No. 173, September 2012. See address of contact under first entry for France.)

“Tariffs, Uses and Foreign Destinations of Postal Stationery Letter Cards in the 1800s” (by Daniele and Jonathan Cesaretti, translated by Richard Harlow) concerns the issuance and sale of letter cards and their postal tariffs to foreign destinations, 1889-1898. (*Fil-Italia*, No. 153, Summer 2012. See address of contact under third entry for Germany.)

“Italian Forces in France in World War I, with particular reference to Italian Auxiliary Troops (T.A.I.F.)” by David Trapnell, records the history of the Italian Second Army Corps transferred to France in 1917, and also a 60,000 man, unarmed

auxiliary force to provide assistance in the construction of defenses behind the lines in France. (*The Journal of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society*, No. 267, March 2013. See address of contact under second entry for France.)

“La posta verso la madrepatria degli italiani a Creta ed in Egeo dopo l’armistizio del 1943, Dodecaneso, la posta civile, Quarta parte” by Valter Astolfi continues his review of postal matters in the Aegean Islands and Crete after September 8, 1943, covering the initial blockade of mail from the islands, the issuance of postal cards inscribed in both Italian and German languages, the lifting of the blockade, and the idea of supplying postage stamps to Rhodes after May 1945. (*Posta Militare e Storia Postale*, No. 124, September 2012. Rivista dell’Associazione Italiana Collezionisti Posta Militare, President Piero Macrelli, CP 280, 47900 Rimini, Italy.)

“Regno di Vittorio Emanuele III, Luogotenenza e Regno di Umberto II, tariffe, affrancature, carte valore e oggetti postali, Sesta parte, del giugno 1943 al giugno 1946” by Luigi Sirotti continues his story of modern Italian postal history by transcribing a March 1944 postal service document outlining the areas where postal services were available, and what the postal charges were for various services. Reopening of postal services for various regions below Rome are also shown. (*Posta Militare e Storia Postale*, No. 124, September 2012. See address of contact under fifth entry for Italy.)

Italy, Offices Abroad, Levant

“The Rare Newspaper Mail Stamp.” (See under Austria, Offices Abroad.)

Jamaica

“The Two Line Dated Cancellers of 1799 Onwards” by Charles Freeland investigates the application of this early two line postmark applied to mail leaving Jamaica. (*British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*, No. 247, April-June 2013. See address of contact under Bahamas.)

Japan

“Obliterators Used on Overseas Mail Sent from Yokohama to San Francisco during 1875” by Charles A.L. Swenson, identifies and discusses the importance of using obliterators struck on stamps to establish a month and year of origin and thus the vessel which may have carried this cover from Japan. Known mute obliterators are illustrated, their characteristics noted and particular sailings are associated with many of them. (*Japanese Philately*, No. 394, June 2012. The International Society for Japanese Philately, Inc., Assistant Publisher Lee R. Wilson, 4216 Jenifer Street NW, Washington, DC 20015.)

“Delayed by Wind and Waves” by Charles A.L. Swenson looks at an unusual rectangular postmark applied to a registered letter posted in 1905 from a small town located on an island in the Inland Sea, which explains the delay in the transmission of this letter. (*Japanese Philately*, No. 395, August 2012. See address of contact under first entry for Japan.)

“‘Foreign Mail’ but Fully Paid in Domestic” by Charles A.L. Swenson explains the story behind a boxed postmark in the English language stamped on a postal card, in a case where the dispatching post office thought the card was insufficiently paid for foreign dispatch, but the Osaka exchange office noticed that the card was addressed to a domestic destination, and was thus fully prepaid, 1912. (*Japanese Philately*, No. 394, June 2012. See address of contact under first entry for Japan.)

“‘Cancellation Missing’ Cancellation: Roman Letter Example” by Charles A.L. Swenson, reports the first example known of this single circle handstamp written in English,

instead of in Japanese characters, 1965. (*Japanese Philately*, No. 394, June 2012. See address of contact under first entry for Japan.)

“Cancellation Missing’ Cancellations; Further Update” (by Ron Casey) records additional “missing cancellation” handstamps, including one in Roman letters, another applied by a railway post office, and a third applied unusually to inbound foreign mail, rather than the normal application on outbound mail, perhaps by favor. (*Japanese Philately*, No. 395, August 2012. See address of contact under first entry for Japan.)

Jugoslavia

“La disgregazione della Jugoslavia: aspetti storici, filatelici, postali e militari, Prima parte” by Ivan Cacitti intends to furnish a panorama from the fragmentation generated by the dissolution of Jugoslavia at the beginning of World War II, beginning the discussion with the establishment of Croatia, its postage stamps, both national and local, postal censorship, military mail, and the issues of the Government in Exile, after the war. (*Posta Militare e Storia Postale*, No. 124, September 2012. See address of contact under fifth entry for Italy.)

Lombardy-Venetia

“Studio sulle tariffe interne del Regno Lombardo Veneto dal 1815 al 30 maggio 1850” (continued from No. 169) by Massimo Moritsch and Adriano Cattani provides tables of postal tariffs for the periods August 1, 1842 to February 28 1843, March 1, 1843 to May 31, 1848, June 1, 1848 to March 31, 1849, and April 1, 1849 to May 31, 1850, and illustrates and describes covers within each rate period. (*Bollettino Prefilatelico e Storico Postale*, No. 170, June 2012. Organo Ufficiale dell’Associazione per lo Studio della Storia Postale, Editor Adriano Cattani, Casella Postale 325, I-35100 Padova, Italy.)

Malaysia

“Two-way Terrorism During the Malayan Emergency” by Janet Klug discusses the guerilla war waged by Chinese and Malaysian communists to gain control of the country during the period 1948-1960, and the methods employed by the government to defeat them, the story prompted by a telegram urging a family to flee. (*Military Postal History Society*, Vol. 51, No. 3, Summer 2012. Secretary Louis Fiset, P.O. Box 15729, Seattle, WA 98115-0927.)

Modena

“Governo Provvisorio delle Provincie Modenesi 13 giugno - 31 dicembre 1859” by Giuseppe Buffagni concerns postal notifications and documents he has found in the Archives of Modena concerning how the events of 1859 affected post office operations and exchange of mail between offices. Several post offices are singled out for examination, Sant’Ilario, Guiglia, Castelnovo di Garfagnana, Mirandola, Reggio and Carrara. (*Bollettino Prefilatelico e Storico Postale*, No. 170, June 2012. See address of contact under first entry for Lombardy Venetia.)

Natal

“Letters from the Zulu War, 1876-1879” by David McNamee discusses, through postal history, the gathering storm caused by British prospectors working near tribal lands, the attack of South African Republic (Z.A.R.) forces upon the Zulus, the subsequent peace treaty, the first disastrous invasion of Zululand by British forces, the second invasion, and the defeat of the Zulus. (*Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 91, No. 5, September-October 2012. See address of contact under second entry for

Germany.)

Netherlands

“Three Auxiliary Post Offices Under Review” by Max Lerk examines the duties of the auxiliary post offices and the postmarks three of them received, either unframed straight line with no date, or half round datestamps, 1851-1856. (*Netherlands Philately*, Vol. 37, No. 1, August 2012. Journal of the American Society for Netherlands Philately, Secretary Ben H. Jansen, 1308 Pin Oak Drive, Dickinson, TX 77539-3400.)

“Returned Because of Too Much Text” by Ben H. Jansen presents a rather unusual cover sent to Germany in 1943 which was returned to the writer because it included more than 4 sheets of paper. Apparently, four sheets of paper was the limit on letters! That limit may have been placed on mail so that the poor censor did not have to read all that extra verbiage! (*Netherlands Philately*, Vol. 37, No. 1, August 2012. Journal of the American Society for Netherlands Philately, Secretary Ben H. Jansen, 1308 Pin Oak Drive, Dickinson, TX 77539-3400.)

Newfoundland

“Rare 1908 Nain, Labrador, Registered Cover with International Postal History Significance” by Kevin O’Reilly analyses and traces the route taken by a registered cover sent from Nain to Constant Springs, Jamaica, and returned to St. John’s, Newfoundland, to be routed back to the sender. (*B.N.A. Topics*, Vol. 69, No. 1, First Quarter, 2012. See address of contact under first entry for Canada.)

“A Re-examination and Classification of the GPO Triangles on Naval Mail From HMCS *Avalon*, St. John’s, Newfoundland - Part 1” by Paul Binny, provides the background and history of these handstamped triangular markings indicating prepayment of postage struck at the General Post Office, and provides a catalogue of the markings. (*B.N.A. Topics*, Vol. 69, No. 2, Second Quarter, 2012. See address of contact under first entry for Canada.)

Panama

“Rates Between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British West Indies and South America, 1825 and 1841.” (See under British West Indies.)

Peru

“Peruvian Delays of Australian Ship Letters in the 1850s” by John Barwis explains the delays encountered by Australian mails transiting Callao, using as evidence letters originating from Victoria Colony, indicating in table form which vessels would have carried these letters if not for a long running dispute between the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and the Peruvian government, 1853-1858. (*Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 91, No. 4, July-August 2012. See address of contact under second entry for Germany.)

Poland

“The Development of Airmail Services in Poland (1929-1939)” by Jerzy W. Kupiec-Weglinski and Jacek Kosmala gathers many threads of information together to make a comprehensive handbook concerning the advent of Polish airlines, beginning with the inauguration of LOT Airline, describing its domestic and later expansion into international routes, as well as joint service with foreign carriers, together with a section on zeppelin mail. An airline route map dated 1939 is shown. Postal markings found on airmail correspondence are listed, together with etiquette labels, registration

markings, circular date stamps and much more. (*The Congress Book 2012*, Seventy-Eighth Congress, Sacramento, August 2012. American Philatelic Congress, Inc., Secretary Ross A. Towle, 400 Clayton Street, San Francisco, CA 94117.)

Romania

“The Romanian Steamship Line (S.M.R.) – Sequel” by Richard Wheatley adds additional information and illustrations to an earlier article. (*Postal History*, No. 343, September 2012. See address of contact under second entry for Great Britain.)

Russia

“The St. Petersburg City Post Numeral Cancels” by Michael Ercolini provides background and history of this local post and then goes into a discussion of each one of the number obliterators used at the sub-offices and illustrates examples of each one, 1880-1904. (*Rossica*, No. 158, Spring 2012. Journal of the Rossica Society, Secretary Ed Laveroni, P.O. Box 320997, Los Gatos, CA 95032-0116.)

“Examples of Mail in Siberia During the Civil War” by George Werbizky examines some postal material from those distant regions of Russia during the more than three year duration of the Civil War, with many unusual covers shown and explained, 1918-1922. (*Rossica*, No. 158, Spring 2012. See address of contact under first entry for Russia.)

“Soviet and Russian Federation Mail Surveillance - Part II, From *OGPU* to *GUGB* (1926-1934)” by David M. Skipton, discusses steganographic datestamps, which include letters from an old Russian orthography no longer in use or a Latin alphabet “Z” or “3 dots” or “2”, “4” or “2+4 dots” found in datestamps applied by the secret police after the mail had been examined, the purpose of these symbols not being entirely clear to the observer. (*Rossica*, No. 158, Spring 2012. See address of contact under first entry for Russia.)

Russia, Offices Abroad

“Taxed Mail of the Ottoman Period, Part 2.” (See under Turkey.)

Russia, Offices in China

“The Stations of the Chinese Eastern Railway on Postal and Telegraph Correspondence of the Russian Empire, (Part 1)” by V.G. Levandovskiy (translated by Matthew Kahane) provides background, history and political circumstances in the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway, where the Russians were allowed to construct the line within the borders of Manchuria. A number of rare covers are illustrated, 1896-1921. A table identifying the stations (in both Latin and Cyrillic characters) on the Western section of the railway along the Manchuria-Harbin Route is included. (*Rossica*, No. 158, Spring 2012. See address of contact under first entry for Russia.)

Samoa

“Samoa: Un introduzione alla storia postale 1836-1900” by Luca Lavagnino presents an overview of the postal history of this lovely Pacific Isle, including the beginnings of the post office, the postal issues of the Samoa Express, and operations of the municipal post office at Apia. (*Cursores, Rivista di Storia Postale*, No. 16, April 2013. See address of contact under first entry for Germany.)

Sardinia

“Letter scambiate tra gli Antichi Stati Italiani e La Spagna, nel periodo 1850-1870, Seconda Parte” by Mario Mentaschi, discusses the exchange of mails via France, later under the 1852 Spanish-Sardinian Postal Convention, and also how mail could be exchanged through non-contract vessels plying between Spanish and Sardinian ports. (Written in both English and Italian.) (*Cursores, Rivista di Storia Postale*, No.

16, April 2013. See address of contact under first entry for Germany.)

Thurn & Taxis

“Gli Stati Italiani e i Tasso” by Sergio Chieppi, gives a brief history of the Tasso (Taxis) family and their connections in establishing the Tasso posts in the Duchy of Modena, the Venetian Republic, the Pontifical States and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies, circa 1300 to 1734. Three 1733-1734 documents are transcribed, the first indicating the establishment of a seven day journey between Amsterdam and Tuscany by way of the Venetian road; the second proposing that mail for Germany, Flanders, Holland and England, regardless of unsettled conditions, continue to pass by means of the Tasso post of Venice; and three, the mails between Firenze (Florence) and Augsburg traveling via Maisech, consist of only letters and not bundles of merchandise. (*Il Monitore della Toscana*, No. 15, May 2012. Rivista della Associazione per lo Studio della Storia Postale Toscana, Secretary Leonardo Amorini, Via A. Vespucci 6, 56020 La Serra (PI), Italy.)

“Percorsi, tassazioni e tariffe postali da e per l'estero. La Posta delle Fiandre, o dell'Impero, o dei Torre e Tasso (Parte terza).” (See under Venetian Republic.)

Turkey

“The Rare Newspaper Mail Stamp.” (See under Austria, Offices Abroad.)

“Taxed Mail of the Ottoman Period, Part 2” by E. Leib, in this second part of his study, provides examples of mail taxed by the French (1910-1914), Russian (1889-1913) and German (1908-1910), post offices in the Holy Land. (*The Israel Philatelist*, Vol. 63, No. 3, June 2012. See address of contact under Austria, Offices Abroad.)

“The Disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, 1918-1922” by Alfred F. Kugel provides a map of the empire, excluding North Africa except for Egypt, the Ottoman Empire's historical background, Turkey's part in World War I, and the aftermath when the Allies sought to unsuccessfully partition Turkey in Anatolia but were successful in stripping away non-Turkish areas. Many interesting covers are shown. (*The Congress Book 2012*, Seventy-Eighth Congress, Sacramento, August 2012. See address of contact under Poland.)

Tuscany

“Studio quantitativo sul numero di lettere spedite ‘PER CONSEGNA dai Regi Uffici Toscani, Parte II, Ufficio Postale di Siena (1841-1862)’ by Fabrizio Finetti makes a study of his documents on hand showing the marking “PER CONSEGNA” (Registered), and divides his examples into four Tables, 1841-1846, 1847-1851, 1852-1859 and 1860-1862. (*Il Monitore della Toscana*, No. 15, May 2012. See address of contact under Thurn & Taxis.)

“Toscana: destinazioni e provenienze insolite; tasse strane e difficili, Parte II” by Lorenzo Carra researches a letter posted at Livorno on February 22, 1840, and addressed to Digby, Nova Scotia, by way of England, and relates the difficulty of figuring out the American and Canadian rate markings on the front of the cover. (*Il Monitore della Toscana*, No. 15, May 2012. See address of contact under Thurn & Taxis.)

Ukraine

“Ukraine: The Courier Field Post Issue of 1920” by Inger Kuzych, while mostly concerned with postal issues, also provides a history of events at that time, illustrates several rare covers with genuine postal markings, and other markings which are forged. (*The Congress Book 2012*, Seventy-Eighth Congress, Sacramento, August 2012. See address of contact under Poland.)

Universal Postal Union

“Mails with Foreign Stamps Sent Through the U.S. Diplomatic Pouch” by James P. Gough examines the history, background and beginnings of transmission of mail matter, both official and private, by enclosure in the U.S. Diplomatic Pouch, 1884-1966. (*Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 91, No. 4, July-August 2012. See address of contact under second entry for Germany.)

Venetian Republic

“Percorsi, tassazioni e tariffe postali da e per l'estero. La Posta delle Fiandre, o dell'Impero, o dei Torre e Tasso (Parte terza)” by Giorgio Burzatta starts off with a 1790 map of Flanders and Austrian Netherlands, describes the rates and routes of 30 covers, all dated between 1728 and 1793, and finishes with a map showing the routes of the Thurn & Taxis posts in middle Europe. (*Bollettino Prefilatelico e Storico Postale*, No. 170, June 2012. See address of contact under first entry for Lombardy Venetia.)

Sardinian Proofs, Essays and Reprints, a review by Joseph J. Geraci

Prove, Saggi e Ristampe delle II e III Emissione del Regno di Sardegna. Studio e Catalogazione, by Paolo Cardillo, in Italian with complete English translation, No. 30 in the “Handies” Series, 9.5 x 6.75 inches, softbound glued spine, 160 pages. €30 + postage, write first for shipping costs, ISBN978-88-96381-12-0, publication code 2460E. Vaccari s.r.l., Via M. Buonarroti 46, 41058 Vignola (Modena) Italy. info@vaccari.it

This study is in Italian and English, with the illustrations in the Italian section but referred to by Figure number in English.

I have to say that I was a little puzzled initially when I read on page 107 of the English version, “there are a very few stamps [of the Second Issue] with a diamond shaped cancellation” until I realized the author is referring to the lozenge or “rombo” obliterator, a rectangular grid of diamond shaped points which was applied to the stamp to obliterate the First Issue – the hazards of translation!

Mr. Cardillo's work deals primarily with the Second and Third Issues of Sardinia (1853 and 1854). He was fortunate enough to be able to closely examine a large batch of unused material which came from the archives of the printer Francesco Matraire, and legendary expert Emilio Diena, consisting of proofs, essays and reprints.

He studied this wealth of material minutely, identifying and separating which were essays, proofs or reprints, and in the process developing how Matraire created each issue from the original dry impressions or “punches” for those totally embossed stamps as essays and proofs, to the finished product. In many cases, the author was able to determine the plate position through the identification of defects in the impression, together with paper characteristics, thus enabling him to classify what the item really was.

The study includes fourteen tables making various comparisons and summarizing the differences between the issued stamps, the unissued stamps (1854), proofs, printers' waste and reprints. The handbook includes a point scale of values, which should serve as a guide to purchasing similar items. We are fortunate that Mr. Cardillo was able to produce a very fine study of these stamps, while the archives are still intact.

The editors need to borrow copies of *PHJ* 154 and 155 to enter into philatelic literature competitions, as there was a printing shortfall. If you can help, contact agatherin@yahoo.com.

Society Forum

This space is set aside for commentary, announcements, questions and other information by, for and about members of the Postal History Society. The editors welcome correspondence: Box 477, West Sand Lake NY 12196, <agatherin@yahoo.com>

President's Message, Joseph J. Geraci

As I write this, we have just returned from American Philatelic Society StampShow in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It was a great show, and I found some interesting things for my own collection. Among them, in a thick group of used turn-of-the-century common Italian postal cards, was a card postmarked "Modena, 13 May 1892" addressed to Salisbury, England. It crossed my mind that the Diena family of experts originated from Modena, so I turned the card over to view the message on the back. It was written in French and signed with his full signature, "Emilio Diena"! It was a case of serendipity! I never expected to find a card with his signature, but we can truly say it is duly "expertized" by Emilio Diena. Emilio, together with his son Alberto and brother Carlo, formed a triumvirate of knowledgeable experts in the late 19th and first half of the 20th Century.

The Society had a booth at the show, which we shared with the American Philatelic Congress and American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors. Between the three organizations, the booth was manned most of the time. I understand from Gary Loew, our Treasurer, that we had six new applications for membership, which I consider to be quite good. Gary also prepared a disk for giveaway to prospective new members at our booth. The disk includes a history of the Society, several older issues of the Journal which were digitized and a membership application. If you would like a copy, send \$2.00 to Gary, to cover shipping and handling costs.

I would like to thank all our volunteers who took time out from the Exhibition to help man our booth. That includes James Pullin, Joseph Frasch, Steve Washburne, Paul Phillips, Charles Wooster, Gary Loew, Alan Barasch and Yamil Kouri. I really appreciate their efforts to help "show the flag."

In addition, we had 25 people join with us at Mader's Restaurant, for our Friday evening Dutch Treat Dinner. That is the greatest attendance we have ever had for one of our dinners. And, everyone seemed to have had a good time, although the room turned out to be a bit crowded!

Editors Diane DeBlois and Robert Dalton Harris have been working with David Frye, Alan Barasch, and Gary Loew to create a new website for the Society. Our domain name has been registered. The new website address is <www.postalhistorysociety.org>.

As mentioned before in this column, we are planning our next Annual Meeting during May 16-18, at the Rocky Mountain Stamp Show, in Denver, Colorado. We will also have a General Membership Meeting, with a speaker, to be announced. Plan to visit with us for "Springtime In the Rockies!"

Our Journal advertisers play a large part in keeping our subscription costs low. I urge all our members to patronize them, and mention that you have seen their advertisements in the Journal.

At StampShow 2013, Member James Peter Gough won the World Series Champion of Champions award for "The UPU and Its Impact on Global Postal Services, 1875-1920" and member Larry Gardner won the Reserve Grand award, as well as our Society medal, in the Open Competition with "Morocco Foreign Post Offices and Agencies."

Membership Changes by Kalman V. Illyefalvi

New Members

- PHS 2373 T.P. McDermott, 25 Hillside Ave., White Plains, NY 10601-1111. Thailand, Scouting.
- PHS 2374 Dawn R. Hamman, 334 Rio Terra, Venice, FL 34285-2951. Florida.
- PHS 2375 Edward Knell, 1000 West Valley Rd. Unit #2302, Southeastern, PA 19399-5095. PA Postal History
- PHA 2376 Northern Philatelic Library, 426 South Wabasha St. Ste 4B. St. Paul , MN 55107-1143

Address Changes

- PHS 1810 Arthur H. Groten, M.D., PO Box 3366, Poughkeepsie, NY 12603-0366
- PHS 2313 Richard R. John, 560 Riverside Drive #18G, New York, NY 10027-3212
- PHS 1890 Thomas C. Mazza, 302 W 12th St. Apt. 12B, New York, NY 10014-6033
- PHS 1644 James H. O'Mara, 14 West Waterside Pkway, Palm Coast, FL 32137-1501
- PHS 2284 Elizabeth Nettles, M.D., 767 Wencker Dr., St. Louis, MO 63124-2039

Resigned

- PHS 2349 Sarah Johnson

Our apologies to Terence Hines who was inadvertently listed as having resigned.

Randall E. Burt

Longtime member and author Randall Burt died in Orange Park, Florida, May 31, 2012 at 74. He contributed over a score of articles to the *Postal History Journal* over the years, many of them focused on the philately of Hawaii. He authored the book *Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Hawaii: Their History and Use* (1986).

Randy was a contributing editor of *Philippine Philatelic News*, journal of the International Philippine Philatelic Society in the 1970s. His articles appeared also in the *American Philatelist*, *American Revenuer*, *Linn's Stamp News*, *Postal History Bulletin* (UK), *Western Express*, the *United States Specialist*, and the journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society *Po'Oleka O Hawaii*. In addition to his articles on Hawaii, Randall also wrote about Chinese and Taiwan revenues, and more recently about mail originating in London sent via Hudson's Bay Company and destined for the Pacific area.

Corrigenda

Paul Phillips points out that on page 35 of *PHJ* 155 in his article "A Phantom Rate No More!" Arthur Auckland Leopold Pedro Cochrane was one of grandsons, not sons, of the 10th Earl of Dundonald.

The cover alert to Bill Moskoff's article on the Buy American Campaign had the date wrong: 1914 instead of 1932-1933.

Alex Palmer contacted us with a question about the early 20th century distribution of letters to Santa Claus. Our suggestion was to look in the Daily Bulletins – and, voila, there was the answer: the orders from the postmaster authorizing the answering of Santa Claus letters in 1912, as well as subsequent expansions of the order to cover December of every year beginning in 1913, and an alert in 1928 urging postmasters exercise caution in giving out the Santa letters. . So, this is a reminder of how useful this fully searchable web archive is (remembering that a generous donation from the late David Straight allowed our Society to be a sponsor): www.uspostalbulletins.com.

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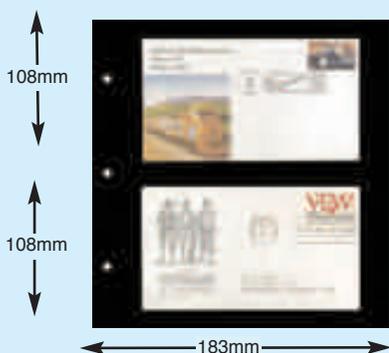
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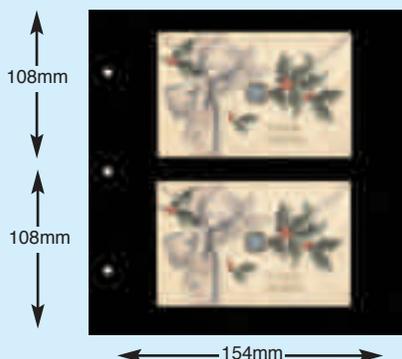
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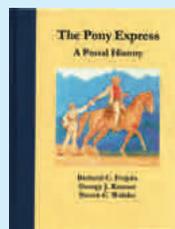


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