THE HELIOGRAPH

WESTERN POSTAL HISTORY MUSEUM

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1960-1990

The Postal History Foundation

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*=member of Arizona Camel Corps

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The Postal History Foundation is the only multi-purpose philatelic institution in the western United States. It is an Arizona non-profit corporation chartered to be used exclusively for historical, research, scientific, and educational purposes in the advancement of philately including, but not limited to, the collecting, assembling, preserving, recording and publication of postal history. Membership donations over that for annual membership, and donations of cash, acceptable stamps, covers, books, post cards, periodicals and postal history material are deductible for U.S. income tax purposes and are most gratefully received. The Foundation is an IRS designated 501(c)(3) charitable organization.

HAPPY THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY!

OCTOBER, 1990 is a very special month. In addition to being National Stamp Collecting Month, October is the thirtieth anniversary celebration of the Western Postal History Museum. This institution, unique among philatelic organizations in the United States, is a nonprofit, charitable corporation dedicated to promoting postal history through education and research; and, for thirty years has grown to be a leader in the advancement of philately among people of all ages.

In honor of this special event, this issue of *The Heliograph* is devoted to the story of the museum—its history, purpose, methods, departments, volunteers, and programs. This is the first time such in-depth coverage has been produced in any publication; and, since *The Heliograph* is a research journal rather than a house organ, this is the first time the museum has been featured in its own publication. *The Heliograph* will return to its familiar format incorporating some new features and departments next issue (January 1991). This issue has been compiled with the assistance of present and former museum staff without whose help this publication would not exist.

CHANGES

The WPHM is taking the occasion of our thirtieth anniversary to make some significant changes. In order to best meet the needs of this organization in the future, a new name has been chosen—**THE POSTAL HISTORY FOUNDATION.**

The reasons for the name change were explained to the membership in a July letter. The most important reasons include our desire to broaden our base of support, become more appealing to funding sources, better identify the organization's purpose and scope, and to allow for future program growth and financial security.

It is important to emphasize that, while our name is changing, all our programs, activities, and goals will be maintained or are expanding.

While the name change is happening at this moment, it is significant to remember that this organization has a thirty year history, a busy and meaningful present, and a challenging future. Another first: Nowhere can be found a published account of some of our important basic information. Hopefully this journal will correct that situation. On these pages will be something for everyone:

- a clear and concise statement of our purpose, objectives, and methods.
- when, how and why the organization was started
- significant events in our history
- the people who have made this organization successful
- prior and current activities
- accomplishments and impacts
- development of our various departments and their programs
- a little postal history
- a little history

. . . and more

Yes, this issue of *The Heliograph* is self-serving. Frankly, it's about time to take some of our own journal to tell you, the membership, who we are, why we exist, and our philosophy. We need your support. We can't exist without it. You deserve to know as much about us as you care to know. If this journal doesn't answer your questions, write or call us; we'll be happy to talk to you.

The name change and the constant evolution of our organization to serve the hobby will take time. Throughout the narrative, this organization is referred to as the Western Postal History Museum which, until now, has been valid. The WPHM is reborn as The Postal History Foundation and with a clear vision of our purpose.

"I am not afraid of tomorrow, for I have seen yesterday and I love today."

—William Allen White

All the best wishes to The Postal History Foundation for the next 30 years!

The purpose of The Postal History Foundation is to promote the hobby of postal history in the United States through education and research.

OBJECTIVES

EDUCATION: To increase youth awareness of the hobby of stamp collecting by exposing them to the "painless education" of how stamps and postal history relate to other curriculum subjects, to increase appreciation of the hobby by the adult collector in the belief that the more knowledge of the subject, the greater their satisfaction and enjoyment.

"Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty. Anyone who keeps learning stays young. The greatest thing in life is to keep your mind young."
—Henry Ford

RESEARCH: To increase the body of knowledge of postal history and to inspire the studious inquiry, examination, investigation and interpretation of facts and theories relating to postal history.

"A man doesn't know what he knows until he knows what he doesn't know." —Doug Kelsey

METHODS

1. Introduce stamp collecting and postal history to children of all age levels through our free youth philatelic education program.
2. Conduct a publishing program of books and periodicals.
3. Gather a collection of historic objects related to the transporting and distribution of mail for use in educational displays, exhibits, and programs; and for reference by research students.
4. Produce seminars, workshops, lectures, and programs.
5. Maintain a special library and archives devoted to the literature, documents, and ephemeral items of the field of postal history.
6. Foster the study and research of postal history.
7. Support and promote local, regional and national postal history societies and publications.
8. Act as a clearinghouse of postal history activities, projects, and information.

SCOPE

We choose as our definition the broader, inclusive definition of postal history—anything related to the history of the posts. This definition includes, among other things, the combination of local history, people, environment, and their relationship to postage stamps, covers, postmarks, or the distribution of the mails. The extent of our geographical interests include all postal history with particular emphasis on the United States and matters of foreign administrations which affect U.S. postal history.

TODAY

"The present is the period when the future pauses for a short while before becoming the past."
—Dr. Laurence J. Peter

1. The museum's free youth philatelic program has approximately 1000 children enrolled encompassing 37 elementary and junior high schools and employing the talents of 9 museum departmental staff and 25 classroom teachers.

2. Sales of the WPHM published *Arizona Statehood Postmark Catalog* by Dr. Robert B. Bechtel are continuing. The forthcoming release of Ernst Cohn's *Ideas for Postal Historians* is anxiously awaited by the postal history community. Another *Postal History Seminar Handbook* is in preparation for the January 24, 1991 event (see #4). With this issue, the museum is completing its fourth year of publishing the quarterly journal, *The Heliograph* which has been steadily growing in circulation. Thus far, every issue of The Heliograph has been financially supported by volunteer members known as "drovers" who underwrite the cost of an entire issue of the magazine.

3. *Collections:* The scope of our collecting interests continues to be limited to that material which the museum can readily use for educational purposes, exhibits, and research. We do not want to compete with the stamp collecting public. Today, we have three curators overseeing our collections of antique stamp albums, U.S., Canal Zone, Canada, United Nations, and Mexico "type" collections (one stamp of each design type rather than one of each stamp ever issued), paper traces, postal artifacts, and the postal history collection of the western states begun under the initial founding decree and maintained by our current staff. Most items acquired for these collections are donated

by generous members and friends. We are very anxious to acquire post office artifacts for several exhibits being planned.

Exhibits: Our permanent exhibit facility will be undergoing renovation, so our staff is busy preparing a new exhibit plan. Present exhibits include dioramas, oil paintings, a reconstructed territorial post office, post office artifacts, and a 118-frame philatelic and postal history display.

4. Another Postal History Seminar is being produced by the WPHM. The January 24, 1991 event will include a distinguished panel of fourteen experts speaking on nine topics. The day-long event will be culminated by an open house at the museum. WPHM has been asked to give its seminar, or a travelling version of it, at American Philatelic Society stamp shows in various parts of the country.

5. *Library:* The WPHM has one of the leading philatelic reference libraries in the country. The museum was fortunate to have recently acquired the David Jarrett postal history files into which were just integrated the Douglas Kelsey files. The library is undergoing reorganization including the physical moving of volumes of material. Want lists of periodicals are being completed. The card catalog is current to 1988 with work slowly progressing to maintain it. Unwanted duplicate literature is being culled from the collection and sold. The organization of the catalog department (stamp, auction and show catalogs) has just been completed and is being computerized. A new director of library services is urgently needed. The current workload is being handled by five volunteers.

Archives: Document, map and photo archives have just been reorganized and the addition of material from the David Jarrett donation to the items from the Raymond Weill Co. has made these archives useful for various purposes including illustrations for *The Heliograph* and exhibit purposes. The archives are very much interested in acquiring photographs of collections, postal history artifacts, and research material; newspapers with post office announcements and editorials; as well as documents relating to post office operation including forms, circulars, letters, and other official items.

6. The WPHM annually provides a scholarship for a youngster to attend the week-long American Philatelic Society/Penn State University Summer Philatelic Seminar. Also in 1990, we provided three grants for postal history research which directly benefits the museum with valuable material for study by our research staff and other postal history students with the added blessing of being able to publish the results in *The Heliograph*. The museum has a research staff that daily answers inquiries related to postal history. The museum also conducts field trip research, and, because of our special status, we are often able to search areas that are normally not open to the public. We are also advocates of the expertising principle, "no opinion pending further research"—research which the museum is capable of providing, and has provided on several recent occasions.

7. We have just assigned to one of our staff the task of maintaining a master file of all the postal history societies and publications in this country. Our job is to promote these societies and publications in any manner possible with assistance within our resources. Our policy is not to interfere or compete, but to act as an idea and resource center. Since we see all the society publications, we can offer ideas to the societies who are looking for new areas to tackle. We were recently able to help two societies with journal problems relating to a lack of publishable material. Another society had the opposite problem and we were able to help them publish a monograph to "get ahead."

8. Because we see most of the postal history publications, catalogs, and articles produced in this country, and since we know who is doing most of the work and research, we have acted many times as a clearinghouse of information. Often we have prevented students of postal history from "reinventing the wheel" in their projects. We are daily answering inquiries regarding others activities and projects. All of the answers provided have been gleaned from various sources that would be too expensive and cumbersome for an individual to accumulate. This is the advantage of a central clearinghouse of information.



Watching the youngsters explore stamp collecting with enthusiasm and interest is one of the rewards of a close association with our youth education program.

TOMORROW

"The best thing about the future is that it comes only one day at a time."

—Abraham Lincoln

Tomorrow is the transition from Western Postal History Museum to The Postal History Foundation. For that reason, this section refers to this organization by tomorrow's proper name.

1. The desire of The Postal History Foundation is to expand the youth philatelic program by adding two additional Foundation staff to the Philatelic Education Department over the next two years. One of our future plans is to extend philatelic teaching to adults and the large retired community around Tucson. Developing a regular Saturday morning informal program, open to all, for discussions, sharing, resource guidance, invited guests, and presentations will stimulate continued interest and philatelic education.
2. The Foundation wants to maintain an active publishing program. Manuscripts and articles are heartily solicited for consideration as part of a balanced publishing endeavor. Upon adequate funding fine postal history works will be emphasized and made available to collectors.
3. *Collections*: As established in 1988, the Foundation's policy is to no longer make an attempt to collect or house the customary collectible covers having merely a stamp, postmark, and address. Collections of such material will be gradually sold to acquire funds for acquisition, housing, protection, and restoration of post office artifacts, paper traces, counterfeits, forgeries, improper usages, and similar material that will be employed to teach, educate and provide comparative study.

Exhibits: The Foundation's permanent exhibits are being reevaluated towards the goal of upgrading and revising older displays and adding new exhibits. Three new, versatile exhibits are being contemplated—all suitable for philatelic exhibition, the permanent exhibit area, or travelling to philatelic gatherings: An Introduction to Stamp Collecting and Postal History, Postal History Terms Illustrated, and A Tour of The Postal History Foundation and Its Programs.

4. Development of presentations about the Foundation for APS exhibitions is essential to reach the collectors and generate interest in our work. Short (approximately sixty minutes or less) seminars, lectures, and workshops can be developed to fit the format and scheduling of various national exhibitions telling the story of the Foundation and some interesting aspect of postal history.

Also, production of the Foundation's major seminar at APS exhibitions is considered on a case-by-case basis.

5. *Library*: The foremost priority is to fill the position of chief librarian. The Foundation is working to acquire appropriate software to put the card catalog and library functions on the computer—a major project. Computerization of the catalog department will continue. The program of selling or trading duplicate philatelic literature will continue.

Archives: Development of certain aspects of the archives into educational and promotional exhibits is of primary importance. To stimulate use of the archives, occasional articles will appear in *The Heliograph* featuring material from the document, photograph, or map archives. The archives serve as a resource for research and education.

6. Scholarships and grants will continue to be offered, as resources allow, for worthy projects. Research is an ongoing, daily function of the Foundation. Major research projects are accepted according to the needs of the postal history community; the needs and resources of the Foundation; and the benefits to all concerned. The Foundation is not in the business of rendering opinions on the authenticity of postal history covers; but research, or "fact gathering" about

DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The WPHM is an IRS designated 501(c)(3) charitable organization. Donations of cash,stamps, literature, artifacts, documents, photographs, post cards, and postal history are deductible for U.S. income tax purposes. The museum will furnish all appropriate paperwork including a gift acknowledgement. Stamps of all countries are appreciated for our education programs. Philatelic and postal history material that cannot be used in our education programs and reference collections will be sold to support museum needs. We realize most collectors hate to see their life's work undone, but the donor must give full consideration to the benefit that such material will have for future collectors, the good it will do to philatelic education or the future welfare of the museum within those confines deemed most beneficial to philately and broadly-defined postal history.

This is a very efficient organization in which no philatelic material is wasted. All donations are used in such a manner to derive their utmost benefit.

covers is a program that the Foundation wishes to expand since it draws on our talents as historical, social, political, economic, and postal history technicians.

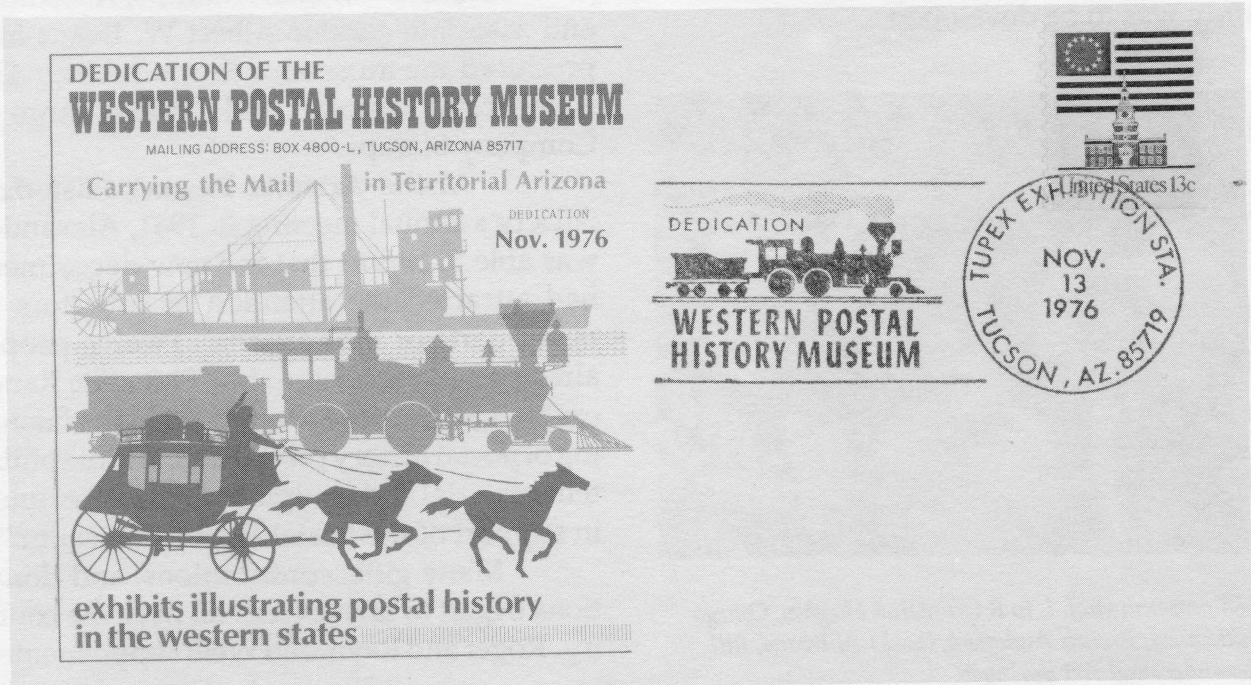
7. Promoting postal history means getting the message to the public and collectors. This is accomplished through our programs, publishing, quarterly journal, exhibits, education program, seminars, etc. Supporting the various postal history societies and publications will continue to require creative methods. Beginning with The Heliograph #17, several pages will be devoted in each issue to their creative efforts. The Foundation staff devoted to coordinating and maintaining the records and publications of the societies will be developing a useful resource available for anyone to use.

MEMBERSHIP

In the fall of 1986, the Board of Directors decided that due to the growth of the museum, a change in policy towards national status, and the new IRS regulations, certain revisions were required in our policy. One of these changes was to institute a museum membership structure of various categories. Accordingly, five classes of membership were created beginning at just $15: Benefactor, Donor, Patron, Sustaining and Annual. In commemoration of the famous U.S. Army Camel Corps of the 1857-1863 period, the museum has created an Arizona Camel Corps of those generous helpers lending outstanding support to the Western Postal History Museum and *The Heliograph*, consisting of benefactor and donor members, and "drovers" for the magazine. Award of the unique gold or silver camel pin, or a silver camel bolo, evidences greatly appreciated support of the museum.







Early Western Postal History Musuem history and special events

The idea which grew into the Western Postal History Museum originated in the imagination of Mr. William (Bill) L. Alexander. He moved to Tucson, Arizona, in 1959 enlisted the cooperation of Dr. Ray Brandes of the Arizona Pioneer's Historical Society in establishing a postal history department. The original program objectives were:

1. Organize a youth educational program to bring philatelic and postal history knowledge to youth at all age levels.
2. Obtain and preserve specimens of the mail of all periods for the Western States.
3. Gather a collection of historic objects related to the transportation and distribution of mail.
4. Foster the study and research of postal history.
5. Organize a sponsoring society of philatelists, historians and others who are devoted to this fascinating and important aspect of our country's postal activity.

In support of these objectives a special library devoted to the literature of this field of study was to be developed.



1963 museum staff: L to R (front)Jim Hughes, Omega Williamson, French Anderson, (back) Al Evans, Bill Alexander, and Art Springer.



Co-founder William L. Alexander

The first large donation to the postal history program was received in mid-October, 1960. The Raymond H. Weill Co., of New Orleans shippedmany books and a six volume general collection of philatelic material.

Within a few short months, Alexander and associate curator Albert W. Evans had produced the museum's first exhibits, "Arizona Postal History" and "Wells, Fargo & Company Stamps."

At the Arizona Pioneer Historical Society's annual meeting in 1961, Alexander was able to report that the new department had attracted the attention of collectors in many parts of the country. Twelve people already had enrolled to be "Philatelic Rangers" whose purpose was to "aid in the financing of postal history projects, contribute philatelic material and equipment, and raise funds in support of the Postal History Museum."

Many gifts, contributions, and donations began to arrive from all over the country. Roger and Raymond Weill supplemented

William L. Alexander

Bill Alexander, "Mr. Stamps," was born in Paisley, Scotland where he caught philatelic fever. "My father, a banker, collected stamps in a small way from post offices all over the British colonies," Alexander recalled in a 1976 interview in the *Tucson Citizen*. "I once got a terrible spanking for taking all his stamps and sticking them on the wall."

Thus began the philatelic career of an extraordinary man who came to Tucson, Arizona in 1959 after spending nearly 40 years as an internal auditor for Gulf Oil Corp. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Stamps became a big part of his life while in Pittsburgh where he was honored by the Carnegie Museum for the "phenomenal development of the Section of Stamps and Postal History. He was made curator emeritus for life of that division of the museum. Bill's special philatelic interest was a fascination with air mail postal history.

Bill brought his enthusiasm for stamps to Tucson where, in 1960, he co-founded the museum as a department of the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society. Always thinking of others, Alexander consulted with Art Springer and A.B. Sieh, director of the National Foundation for Asthmatic Children, about the inauguration of a philatelic education program for the students at the Sahuaro School.

Alexander developed many philatelic friends who generously donated to this philatelic cause.

Bill was elected to the Arizona Philatelic Hall of Fame in 1963 and presented a community service award in Tucson in 1969. On January 31, 1976, he retired as director of the Western Postal History Museum after being the driving force behind the founding and rapid development of the museum for sixteen years.

After his retirement, Bill worked on his book about the Arizona statehood post offices and postmasters which is being serialized in *The Heliograph*.

their previous gift by adding 34 more albums containing 81,000 postage stamps. Other donations were received from New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Dallas, Albuquerque, California, and Arizona.

An exhibit of Civil War mail, both Union and Confederate, was produced in February, 1962. A philatelic exchange with the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, PA was arranged.

A youth education program was begun at the Sahuaro School, a residential school operated by the National Foundation for Asthmatic Children. The first year, four children participated in the new youth philatelic program.

Our first research project was to investigate Arizona newspapers for all facts concerning postal history. Omega Williamson, Elizabeth R. Taylor, and Ionne Ladd volunteered for this important project.

The museum's first public auction of stamps was held March 18, 1967. In the first four years of philatelic auctions, $87,000 was raised for the benefit of the museum's youth philatelic program.

Official dedication of the Western Postal History Museum was held during ARPEX '69. Edward L. Willard, president of the American Philatelic Society, and Mrs. Emery C. Johnson, president of the Arizona Pioneers Historical Museum officiated at the ceremony.

In 1969 the National Foundation for Asthmatic Children, because of financial distress, leased the facilities of Sahuaro School to another organization. As a result, the youth philatelic program was taken to the schools in the Tucson districts.

The museum experienced continual growth since it was organized in 1960 due to the generous financial and philatelic contributions of many philatelists throughout the United States and other countries. In 1978, a generous donation by Stephen D. Bechtel, Sr., of a collection of United States proofs and essays allowed the museum to purchase its own building with the proceeds from the sale of that collection auctioned by Robert Siegel. The 4,400 square foot building originally was built as a church and rectory. After some alterations, the museum moved its headquarters to the new location.

In the summer of 1985, the board of directors decided to bring the computer age to the museum. One of the building's extra rooms

(the kind with porcelain plumbing!) was the perfect size for the new computer department. After being renovated—a gift from a generous member—a Compaq 286 computer with a 20 megabyte hard disk and printer was added to the museum's administration arsenal. Volunteers to operate the computer were sought, and a few brave souls were found to learn to tackle the new art form.

Arthur E. Springer

After serving more that ten years as associate director of the museum, Art Springer was made the director of the Western Postal History Museum after the retirement of Bill Alexander. Art was one of the earliest volunteers who came to the museum and he served as director for eleven years until his eightieth birthday when he retired.

Born in Chicago and later living in Switzerland, Springer developed a schoolboy interest in the stamps of Switzerland—a collection which is still maintained along with his Arizona postal history collection. Art's professional career was with Tucson Realty and Trust Company retiring in 1969 as Vice President and Manager of the Mortgage Loan Division.

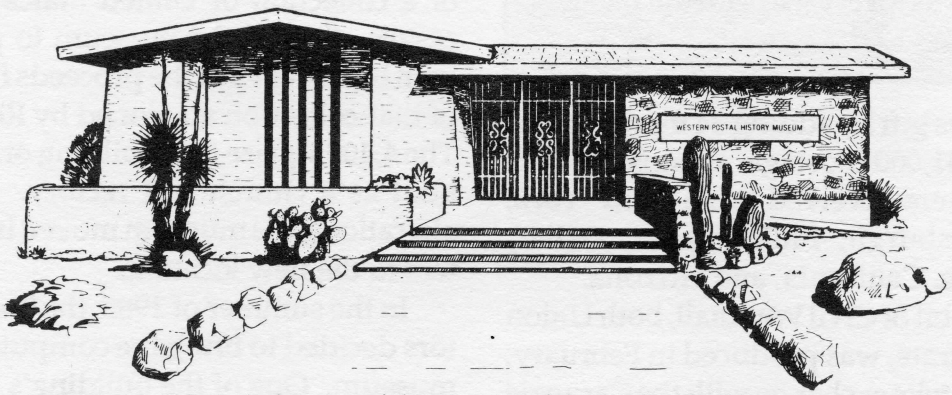
One of the major accomplishments of his museum association was effecting the purchase of the headquarters building of our museum in 1978.

Under Art's leadership, the museum's programs grew and became nationally significant. Art has continued to serve the museum in an advisory capacity, and, recently has been helping with the annotation and inventory of the museum's territorial collection.

Today, the computer is used for museum financial, membership, education department, and library (catalog department) records. A long-term goal of the department is to computerize all of the library records once suitable software is found. Our library contains computer census records of postmarks and covers on disks donated by collectors which our computer can make available to those seeking these records. Further details about the technical aspects of our computer department are available by writing to the museum.

WPHM has been featured in such diverse publication as, The New York Times, Arizona Highways magazine, Fodor's Travel Guide of the Unites States, Chicago Tribune, U.S. Postal Service Newsletter, Mesa Tribune, Providence (RI) Journal, Senior World, Tucson Citizen, and the Arizona Daily Star. The local television stations have filmed reports in and about the museum.

The philatelic press has published several feature articles about the museum and our activities as well as dozens of announcements, press releases, and short news articles. A special thank you goes to those members of the philatelic fifth estate who saw the value of the museum's programs and activities and their importance to the hobby: Carl P. Rueth, James M. Chemi, Arlene M. Van Dahl, Michael Laurence, Ken Wood, and Al Starkweather.



Artist's drawing of the entrance of the WPHM building.



The museum "family" circa 1966.



Arizona Govenor Paul Fannin contributing a $5 Alexander Hamilton stamp to the WPHM collection.



Visiting the Sahuaro School with Carl Rueth (center standing), editor of Linn's Stamp News.



Official dedication of the WPHM, 1969. L to R: Bill Alexander, Sidney Brinkerhoff, Mrs. Emery Johnson, Cal Peters, and APS president Edward Willard.



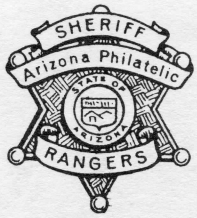
Sorting the thousands of donated postage stamps for the youth program is Omega Williamson and Bill Alexander.



The museum "family" 1968.



The Arizona Philatelic Rangers



When the Western Postal History Museum was established in 1960, one of its founding objectives was to organize an independant sponsoring society to finance and staff the museum. After a series of meetings of Albert Evans, Arthur Springer, Bill Alexander, and Omega Williamson, it was decided to call the organization Arizona Philatelic Rangers. The name was derived from the famous 26 men who were the Arizona Rangers dedicated to restoration of law and order in territorial Arizona earlier in this century. A Constitution and by-laws were adopted effective at the end of 1960.

The four founders at that meeting became the executive board of the Arizona Philatelic Rangers with the addition of Walter A. Benz of New York who had been a special advisor and supporter in many matters relative to the museum.

With the consent of Pima County Sheriff Waldon V. Burr, it was agreed that members of the Rangers would be appointed either sheriff or deputy sheriff and would receive appropriate badges.

Dr. Ray Brandes was made Honorary Ranger Sheriff #1 for his untiring efforts as co-founder of the museum and supportive advisor. At the end of that first year, the Arizona Philatelic Rangers grew to 26 members, equalling the number of original Arizona Rangers. Soon Rangers were enlisting from all over the United States, Mexico, Canada, and overseas.

> ***"I've been a member of the Arizona Philatelic Rangers for many years and am proud to be a 'Sheriff' in that progressive organization. I could fill this entire page detailing the fine work they have done in promoting postal history research, in preparing exhibits, in establishing a postal history library but, most of all, for their fine work of philatelic education for youngsters. Their program in this area has the enthusiastic support of school officials and educators. . ."***
>
> ***—Sheriff Robert A. Siegel***
> ***(a Ranger since 1967)***

The museum prospered and, as Ranger membership and financial support grew, projects were added to the museum's activities. From 1961 to 1969, the Rangers raised over $120,000 from contributions and stamps donated by Rangers and philatelists all over the country.

At the outset, the Rangers and the museum were one in the same. The accomplishments of the museum were also the successes of the Rangers. There's no doubt that the early efforts of the Rangers' support and fund-raising activities were the most significant element in the growth, stability and success of the Western Postal History Museum.

The original 26 Arizona Philatelic Rangers

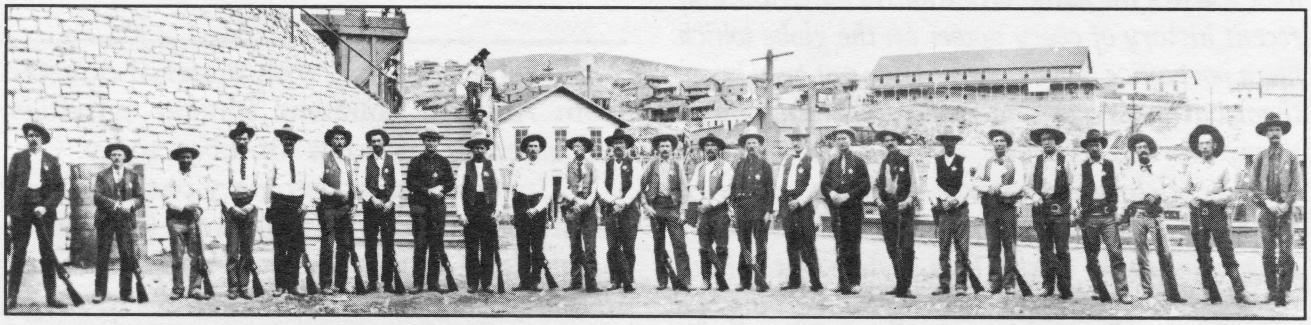
1. Ray Brandes
2. William L. Alexander*
3. Walter A. Benz*
4. George E. McElroy
5. Henry E. Harris*
6. Norman M. Haas
7. James Reynolds
8. Raymond H. Weill
9. Roger S. Weill
10. Albert W. Evans*
11. Charles E. Wise*
12. Arthur E. Springer
13. Ernest Cabat
14. John Birkinbine
15. Walton E. Tinsley
16. Omega Williamson
17. Harry Ackerman
18. Postmaster Harold Collins
19. Herman Berlowe
20. Harry L. Lindquist*
21. Fritz R. Hazard*
22. Willard C. Patnick
23. French Anderson*
24. Harold Steinfeld*
25. David Bunn
26. Franklin R. Bruns*

* = deceased

Museum co–founder and Arizona Philatelic Ranger #1 Ray Brandes reminisces about the founding of the Arizona Philatelic Rangers:

A major rifle manufacturer was running an advertisement in the national magazines in 1960 showing a partial version of the picture below and the caption, *Why doesn't one of these* ***Texas*** *Rangers have our rifle?* Ray, as assistant director of the Arizona Historical Society, recognized the picture as that of the **Arizona** Rangers and telephoned the company to point out their mistake. The company, redfaced, turned the blunder into a major publicity event. They ran a new advertisement apologizing for misidentifing the Arizona Rangers as the Texas Rangers. They also had an "Arizona Apology Day" complete with festivities, hanging the corporate president in effigy on the grounds of the state capitol building, and a spectacular party in Scottsdale. Both Ray and Bill Alexander attended the party.

"While all this was going on, Bill was sitting there drawing a picture of a little star—the badge of the Arizona Rangers. He said, 'you know, I think what I'd like to do is create an organization called the Arizona Philatelic Rangers.' That's how the Rangers began."



The ARIZONA TERRITORIAL RANGERS were organized in 1901 with twelve men and grew to 26 men in six years. They were dedicated to restoration of law and order. They relentlessly pursued and brought to justice thousands of criminals, including mail robbers, murderers and other law breakers. Such was their success that they were disbanded in 1909 as no longer necessary.

The Philatelic Education Department and Youth Education

"The [WPHM] philatelic education project is one of the outstanding programs in the United States... not stamp collecting to fill empty spaces—but a means to bring knowledge in history, sociology, geography and other cultural areas of education." —Carl Rueth, Editor, *Linn's Weekly Stamp News*, 1965.

The museum's free youth philatelic education program began at the Sahuaro School of the National Foundation for Asthmatic Children. The program began with 44 children between the ages of seven and twelve who were taught the principles of stamp collecting and ways to learn from what is collected.

The idea of a philatelic education curriculum which related postage stamps of the world to youth education was not new. The *Arizona Pride of Philately*, published in Tucson in 1885 reported, *"teachers in the public schools of New York speak highly of the benefits arising from the practice of collecting postage stamps. One of them said, a few days ago, that she herself had learned more geography and more history from making such a collection, and from inspecting those of her pupils, than from all her previous study of books and maps.*

There are boys and girls of ten years in the school, who merely from their stamp collections, have learned the name, situation, extent, rank and recent history of every power on the globe which has a post office department. They not only know them, but are prepared to stand an examination on them.

History is the most tiresome and often shirked of all studies, to the average scholar, while geography ranks next. This system of teaching these studies by stamp collecting is deserving of a trial. It disguises study and seems to turn it into play, yet does its work thoroughly."

Omega Williamson, first Dean of Education, reflects on the early days of the youth philatelic program and the curriculum that "hooked" the youngsters:

Early in 1964 the museum was offered the opportunity of working with the asthmatic children at the Sahuaro School. These children came from homes across the country, Canada, Mexico and South America.

Two former teachers with extensive curriculum-planning experience were assigned to the project of formulating a philatelic program for these children. They had the cooperation of the regular classroom teachers who scheduled a time during the school hours for this course.

"The [Western Postal History Museum's] youth philatelic program has been so successful that... it has captured the attention of the U.S. Postal Service which is developing a pilot program to assist other teachers."* —Chicago Sunday Tribune, *February 24, 1974.

The museum, with material donated from Arizona Philatelic Ranger activities, furnished all materials for this activity.

Instead of the customary packet of miscellaneous stamps, we took to our first classes a bundle of envelopes from old and recent letters. These were examined for postage, postmarks, slogans, and any other marks, designs or lettering. The pupils learned which envelopes should be kept intact and why.

A lesson in the safe removal of a stamp from the paper, and the proper handling of a stamp was stressed. The process of soaking and pressing the stamps was a class-participating operation, paying special attention to the stamps having colors that were inclined to run.

The sorting of the previously soaked stamps was always a popular assignment. They were placed in separate envelopes, labeled by country, and filed for future study.

Questions were never treated lightly, (and they could ask plenty!). Often the questions which were likely to be repeated or that were particularly appropriate to the specific lesson were written on the board and discussed. New words were added to their working vocabulary at every session.

A good foundation in the basics of stamp collecting is of vital importance. In every class period the pupils worked with the stamps but by acquiring a knowledge of the fundamentals one step at a time in a systematic sequence, they soon learned to have a respect for stamps and really took pride in their care.

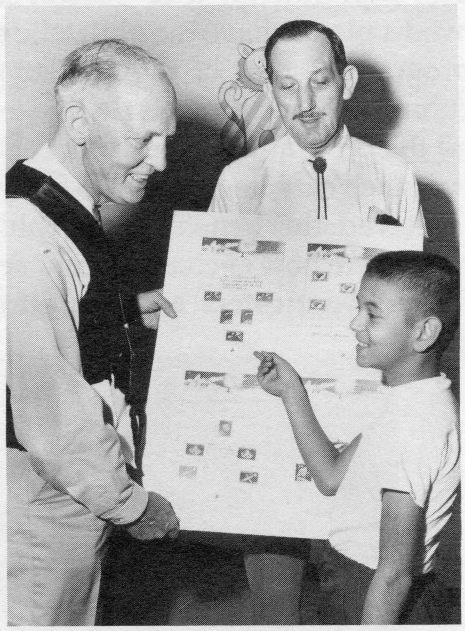
The students learned what to look for on a stamp: the various features, the country, the date, the denomination, and the purpose for which it was issued.

The importance of the proper type of materials can not be over emphasized. The use of only the best hinges was an acknowledged necessity but we soon realized that the pages were also of major concern. After many very carefully controlled experiments, we drafted our own design and had a quantity of pages printed for us.

Philatelic education, primarily a social studies program, may be compared to a craft class in that the pupils learn by doing. In addition to the classroom instruction and the youngsters are allowed to select a topic or country to collect. There are many thousands of topics and over a hundred countries that a student could collect. The student receives stamps from the museum and acquires stamps from other sources and prepares album pages. This plan encourages initiative, imagination, and research skills.

The further the students progressed, the more sophisticated the program became. The object of philatelic education was to teach an awareness of our country as it is today, and to instill an appreciation of our American heritage. By visualizing the past as it is unfolded on our stamps, the kids have been better able to understand the pattern of events in our present day. The students made a study of the stamp itself and used reasoning powers to look beyond and determine the reason for its issuance.

Catalogue sequence was unimportant. Instead, the stamp's "story" and the event it commemorated was most important.



Bill Alexander and Linn's editor Carl Rueth inspect Steven Bonilla's first prize exhibit. (1965)

"This philatelic education project is no hit or miss affair. It is taught with specially written books, by experienced teachers versed in the hobby, and with stamps and supplies at no cost to the kids." — Carl Rueth, Editor, *Linn's Weekly Stamp News.*

Because of financial difficulties, the National Foundation for Asthmatic Children closed the Sahuaro School in 1969. At the same time, several active school teachers who had assisted in the initial project indicated they would like to see it continued in local schools.

The first two years of this new arrangement, Omega Williamson worked with the students while training teachers to carry on the program. Mrs Williamson was joined by Hildegarde Nelson and Phyllis Ashwood in the museum's education program.

The superintendent of Tucson schools approved a plan to have the philatelic education program as part of the regular school curriculum and encouraged the museum to expand the program to many other schools.

Over the years, more than 25,000 youths have received the benefit of the philatelic program which now encompasses 37 schools, a thousand youngsters and the efforts 39 museum departmental staff andclassroom teachers. The museum furnishes to the kids all materials free of charge. This includes stamps, albums, hinges, catalogues and other philatelic supplies.

"The museum program is invaluable to the students. There is very little that one can't teach with stamps: it even relates to math" —Dan Summers, elementary school teacher, **Western Stamp Collector,** *September, 1971.*

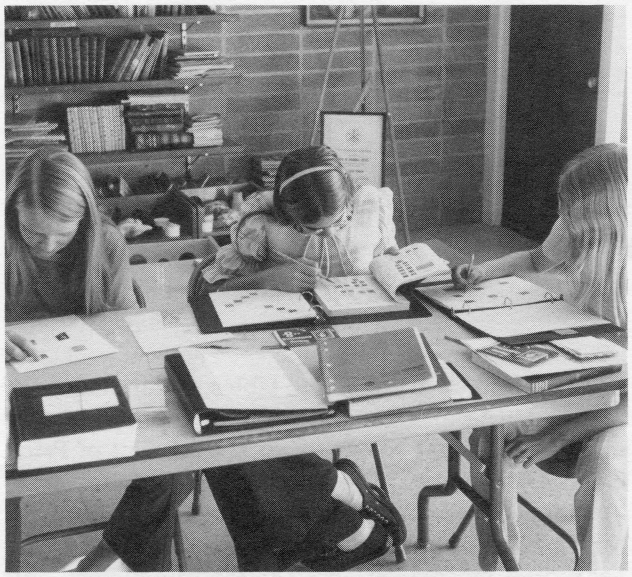
Advanced classes and exhibit classes are held at the museum for those who show special interest in continuing with the program.

The museum also offered, annually, scholarships for a junior stamp collector to attend the American Philatelic Society's Summer Seminar on Philately, a week-long program of courses, presentations, and activities devoted to stamp collecting.

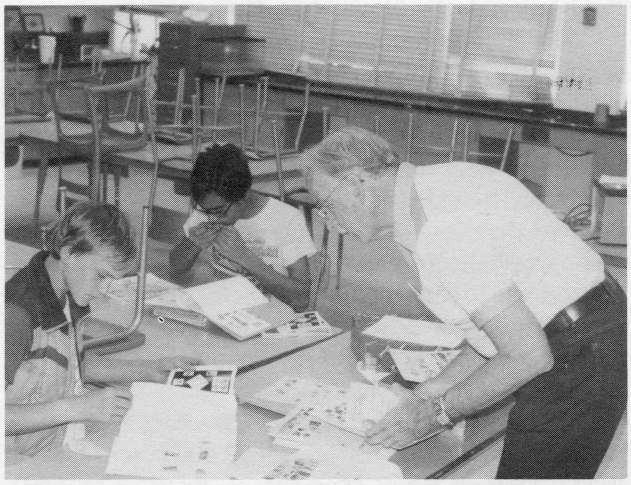
"It's gratifying to meet some of these children five or even ten years later and hear them tell us, 'Guess what: I'm still collecting stamps'." —Hildegarde Nelson, current WPHM Dean of Philatelic Education, *Stamps*, January 21, 1984.



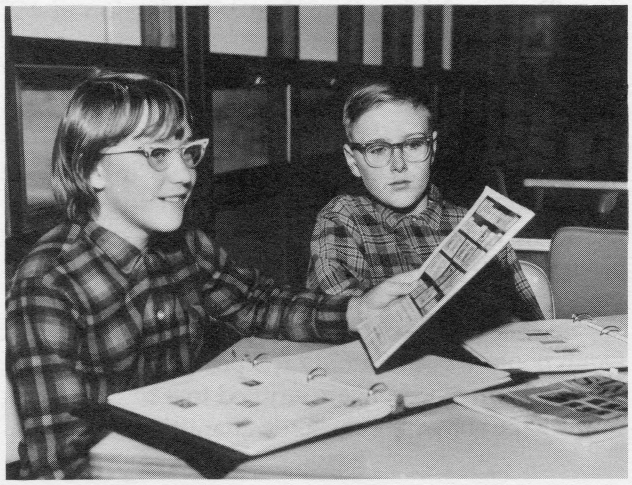
Mrs. Olsen (Corbett School) and her class of future philatelists.



Working on their collections



WPHM staffer John Hamilton and his philatelic pupils at Safford Jr. High school. (1983)



Exploring the fun of stamp collecting are Kitty Walter and Teddy Hafen.



The Museum has been fortunate in having two dedicated directors of our youth philatelic programs—Mrs. Hildegarde Nelson (left) and Mrs. Omega Williamson (right).

Omega Williamson

Omega Williamson, as the Museum's first Dean of Philatelic Education, was responsible for the succesful introduction of the philatelic curriculum in the Sahuaro School and the Tucson Public Schools and was a pioneer supporter of Museum activities and programs.

Omega worked for twenty-five years for the Department of Agriculture as an economic geographer. She has been a stamp collector all her life with special interests in United States stamps, air mails including first flight covers and experimental flights, and postal stationery. Her favorite philatelic activity is research.

Omega has spent twenty-six years in service to the Museum and its youth philatelic programs. This dedication includes authoring the book, *American History Through United States Postage Stamps.*

WPHM Publications

The museum actively promotes a publication program. To date, this facet has resulted in an expose on the Star Route Frauds, Omega Williamson's *American History Through United States Stamps, Centennial Catalog of Arizona Railway Postal Markings* by Charles L. Towle, *Arizona Statehood Postmark Catalog* by Dr. Robert B. Bechtel, *Postal History Seminar Handbook* (1989) edited by Douglas Kelsey, *Ideas for Postal Historians* by Ernst Cohn, and the quarterly journal, *The Heliograph*. Postal history oriented manuscripts and articles (see "SCOPE" in the introduction for guidance) are heartily solicited

American History Through United States Stamps, by Omega Williamson. A reliable curriculum for instructors and other who wish to introduce stamp collecting to school classes or junior stamp club organizers. Beautiful cover in full color of the United States Columbian commemorative issue of 1893. 180 pages of text with black & white enlarged photographs of the stamps. Published by the Western Postal History Museum to help promote stamp collecting as a hobby for the young. Soft cover. $6.50 postpaid.

Centennial Catalog of Arizona Railway Postal Markings, by Charles L. Towle, 1978. A detailed and comprehensive monograph of the history of the development of the Railway Post Office in the Territory and the State of Arizona. Lists chronologic development of all known markings used on all thirteen routes. Includes 131 different agent and R.P.O. markings. A key reference ties R.P.O. lines to a detailed folding map of the state. Soft cover. $6.50 postpaid.

Arizona Statehood Postmark Catalog, by Robert B. Bechtel, Ph.D., 1989. A compilation of postmark used in the Arizona towns since February 14, 1912 to 1978. The book includes more that 3,700 illustrations. 272 pages. Soft cover, spiral bound. $30 postpaid.

Postal History Seminar Handbook (1989), edited by Douglas Kelsey. This 150-page book was produced for the participants at the January, 1989 Postal History Seminar where 18 distinguished panelists made presentations and lead discussions of many different topics. The handbook is a U.S. postal history resource book of original articles, rate tables, a compilation of Arthur Hecht articles, and sources of postal history information. Soft cover, spiral bound. Out of Print. Occasionally we acquire a used copy. Inquire.

Ideas for Postal Historians, by Ernst Cohn, 1990. Mr. Cohn is the popular postal history columnist who has written extensively about his favorite subject. This book is a compilation of his most informative and popular columns plus additional original material. Publication date—November, 1990. Soft cover.

The Heliograph is a quarterly journal of the museum. It was inaugurated as a membership tool for recruiting and an outlet for our research staff and contributing editors. This issue marks the completion of the fourth year of publication. Each issue has been sponsored by a generous donor on whom the museum bestows the title, "drover." Since the initial issue, The Heliograph has grown in popularity. A subscription is offered free to each member. Articles pertaining to the many aspects of postal history are heartily solicited and most welcome. Sample copies and back issues are available for four dollars each.

Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Directory & Shippers Guide, 1884 edition. Lists over 22,000 places west of the Mississippi River, plus Alaska, British Columbia, and Mexico with shipping directions. Lists Wells, Fargo offices, post offices, and railroads. Lots of old-time illustrated ads. Complete reproduction of 415 pages. Special plastic binding. $50 postpaid.

R.G. Dunn & Co. Mercantile Agency Postal and Shippers Guide, 1884 edition. Over 100,000 places in the United States and Canada with shipping instructions. All U.S. and Canada railroads listed. Domestic and foreign postal rates. Many illustrated ads. Complete reproduction of 522 pages. Special plastic binding. $50 postpaid.

Special Offer— Wells, Fargo book and the R.G. Dunn book — both for only $85 postpaid.

Museum members are entitled to a 10% discount from all the above prices. Some quantities are limited.

LIBRARY

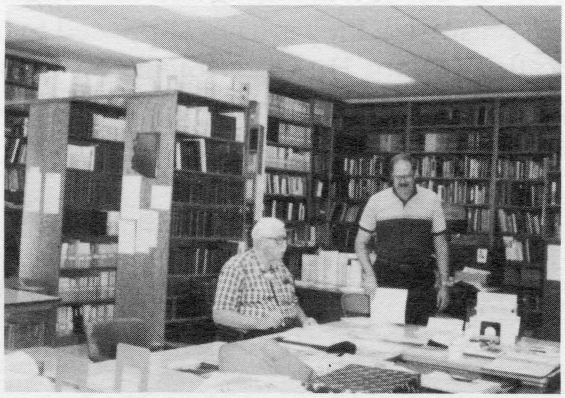
One of the founding objectives of the museum was the establishment of a philatelic library that could be used by students and researchers interested in exploring the many aspects of philately and postal history. Originally begun as a regional library of the postal history of the west, the library has grown to be one of the premier special philatelic libraries with approximately 20,000 books, journals, U.S. Post Office and USPS publications, and catalogs. The current scope of the library is worldwide philatelic literature with special emphasis on United States.

Included in the organization of the library is the rare book section, government publications, reference area, and special files. All of the library's literature has been catalogued to 1988.

The library is available for use by anyone. If you wish to check out books, a fee of $15 is required which will make you a member of the museum. For a complete explanation of our library and photocopy service, please write to the museum.

A recent activity of the library has been to gather photocopies of exhibits and collections to help preserve the accumulated information reflected in these collections.





RESEARCH

The museum has promoted postal history enlightenment by awarding scholarships and grants, since 1965, for worthy academic and research projects. The museum supports the American Philatelic Society/Penn State University Summer Seminar on Philately by annually offering a youth scholarship.

For members, the research staff answers inquiries using museum library and archival resources. This often requires extensive research and lengthy reports and correspondence. Information is sometimes sought from other sources and specialists. Even field trip research is undertaken to provoke accurate results and uncover new facts. The research staff has the technical skills and access to the special equipment necessary to thoroughly examine covers and documents.

ARCHIVES

Document, photo and map archives are maintained. This material is available for study at the museum and includes official U.S. Post Office Department letters, circulars, notices, instructions, topographical reports, petitions, and regulations from 1817. In some cases, photocopies have to be a satisfactory substitute for viewing since many of the original items are very fragile. Post office forms and community newspaper clippings are also solicited and maintained.

Photographs of post offices, postal conveyances and equipment, uniforms, postmasters, and philatelic and postal history collections are part of the archives department which also includes postal route maps.

WPHM and the Nonprofit Envelopes

By D.A. Kelsey

As a nonprofit, charitable organization, the Western Postal History Museum enjoys the privilege of a reduced postage rate for our bulk mailings. In the 1960s and 1970s, the museum policy was to use the current postal stationery envelope that indicated the proper nonprofit rate.

For the collector of rate covers, nonprofit envelopes can be frustrating and challenging since, presorted, they are not supposed to be cancelled (figure 1). Occasionally an entire appears with a postmark and other special handstamps (figure 4).

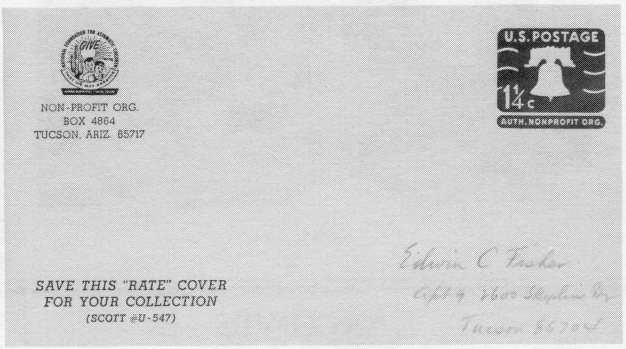


Figure 1.

The absence of a dated cancel would be less annoying if all envelopes were mailed during the corresponding rate period. When a rate change occurs, the U.S Postal Service allows a grace period for customers to use up their supply of nonprofit envelopes by providing that during that period the additional postage may be paid either by added meter postage on the individual envelopes or by affixing stamps or a meter strip for the total postage difference to a designated post office form. Since the latter option is the more common, an envelope without added postage could have been mailed several months after the effective date of the next rate increase.

The cover shown in figure 2 illustrates that additional postage was paid. The note inside the envelope states, *"The new postal rate for this letter beginning January 7, 1968 is 1.4¢. The additional cost between 1.25¢ and 1.4¢ was paid to the Tucson post office direct. Keep this note with the envelope as a rare souvenir. This method is authorized only until March 7, 1968. Thereafter the 1.25¢ envelopes cannot be used for mail."* This envelope, per regulations, never received a postmark so it's difficult to pinpoint its exact mailing date which occurred sometime between the increase in rate, January 7th and the end of the grace period for use of these 1.25¢ envelopes, March 7, 1968.

These envelopes with the additional postage paid endorsement are not provisionals as some collectors have speculated in the philatelic press. The *Postal Bulletin* instructions state that *"postmasters at offices other than the office of origin finding these precancelled stamps or service envelopes in the mail stream are to assume that the difference in postage was paid at the time of mailing."* The added endorsement, while unnecessary, distinguishes the envelope shown in figure 2 as being from a different rate period than that of figure 1.

One short–lived rate lasted only twelve days!
. . . another, only 38 days.

Only when the nonprofit envelopes receive a postmark can they be assigned to a particular rate period with certainty. Fortunately in the history of the museum's mailings many of the nonprofit envelopes have been returned to the museum, for many reasons, with postmarks and other auxiliary markings.

The cover shown in figure 3 was returned to sender and backstamped at Groten, CT on September 24, 1968, indicating it was used contemporaneously with the 1.4¢ rate and not the grace period. The covers of figures 4 to 6 received postmarks from receiving offices before being returned to sender. These postmarks all verify contemporary use within each rate period.

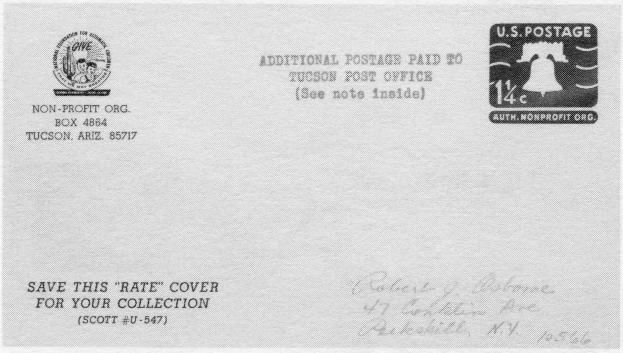


Figure 2.

Some would argue that these covers are "philatelicly contrived" and not "postal history." Yes, they were prepared by a philatelic organization, but each cover did go through the mail and, as indicated by the postmarks and ancillary markings applied by the postal service, was given the same treatment as any other piece of mail. Sure, it's "postal history!"

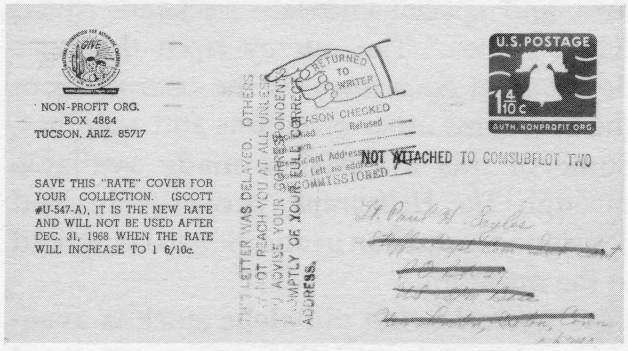


Figure 3.

Notice on the accompanying rate chart that one nonprofit rate lasted only twelve days! The rate was increased from 1.9¢ on July 6, 1976 to 2¢ on July 18, 1976. A major find of a modern rate collectable would be a nonprofit envelope or, perhaps, a meter stamped cover with a postmark indicating usage during the short 1.9¢ rate period. Considering the grace period syndrome, the 1.8¢ envelopes probably were used during the 1.9¢ period and the early part of the 2¢ period. Does an 1.8¢ envelope, with verifying postmarks, used during all three rate periods exist?

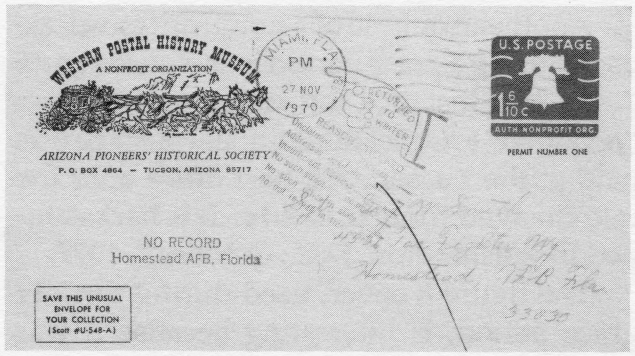


Figure 4.

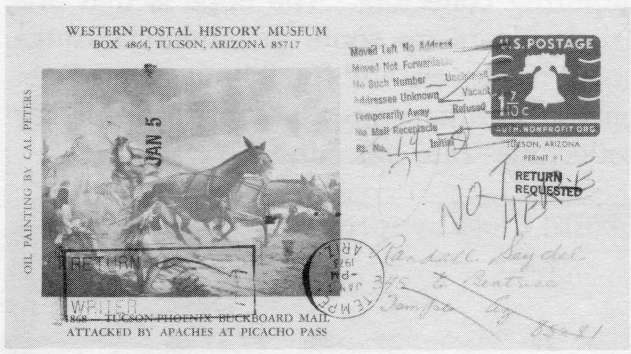


Figure 5.

Another short-lived rate was the 2.4¢ nonprofit rate which was valid for only 38 days from May 29 to July 5, 1978. Once again, trying to find covers from this rate period is a major challenge for rate collectors.

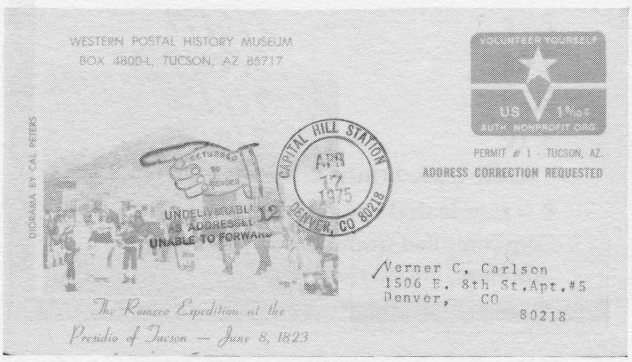


Figure 6.

Another example of a nonprofit envelope used during a grace period is shown in figure 7. In this instance the envelope has been "revalued" to indicate additional postage was paid at the Tucson, AZ post office after the rate changed from 2¢ to 2.1¢. It is backstamped in Washington, D.C., October 7, 1977.

The figure 8 cover, used during the 2.1¢ grace period, is interesting because it was remailed to the sender after affixing 13¢ first class postage. Which means that this envelope was actually delivered to someone at that address, hence taken out of the mail, then first class postage affixed to return it to the sender.

For many years pictures of the museum's nonprofit envelopes have appeared in the philatelic press and society periodicals by inquiring collectors. The hope is that this article clears up some misunderstandings about the covers and finally puts some light on a rather interesting aspect of postal history collecting—rate collecting.

Third Class nonprofit mail rates to 1980

Rate	Effective Date
1¢	7/1/28
1.25¢	7/1/60
1.4¢	1/7/68
1.6¢	7/1/69
1.7¢	5/16/71
1.8¢	7/6/74
1.9¢	7/6/76*
2¢	7/18/76
2.1¢	7/6/77
2.4¢	5/29/78#
2.7$	7/6/78
3.1¢	7/6/79

* = rate lasted only 12 days

\# = rate lasted only 38 days

Data compiled from Linn's World Stamp Almanac, 5th Edition.

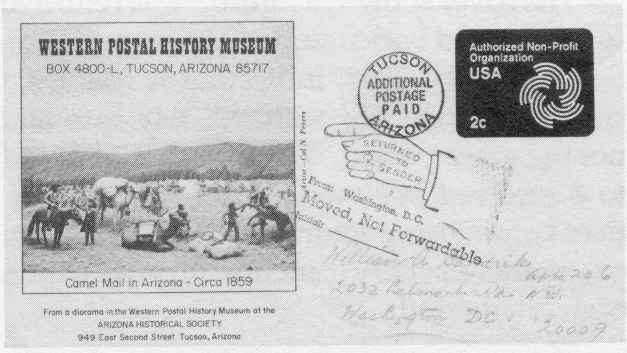


Figure 7

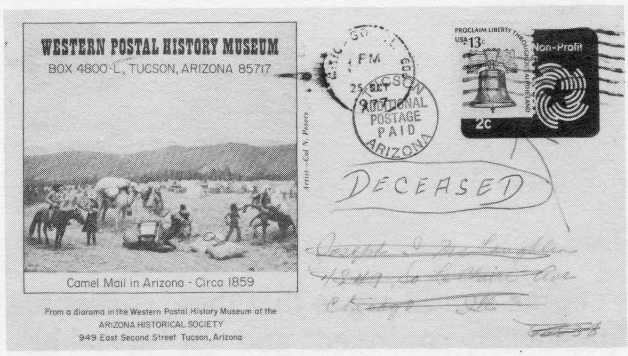


Figure 8.

WPHM Sales Department

The Museum sells duplicate and surplus stamps, covers, collections, philatelic literature, and special kiloware packages called "Gold Mines." The money from the sales department goes towards the operations of the Museums other programs and activities. Some of this material is made available through *The Heliograph*, occasionally, and consigned to auction in addition to being sold at the museum.

The worldwide philatelic stock is available to those who visit the museum or attend ARIPEX. Museum members are entitled to a ten percent discount on their purchases.

Included in the stock are similar examples of the covers illustrating this article. They are available in limited supply on a first come–first served basis for $2 each. When ordering, specify *"Figure #"*

Exhibit Department

To us, exhibits and displays are a medium for philatelic education. The WPHM exhibit department has prepared displays of philatelic and post office artifacts for permanent and temporary exhibit areas, libraries, schools, and post offices.

Although the museum's current interest and scope is in the research and education of all aspects of United States postal history, the primary focus of our displays is the western United States. There are several reasons for this philosophy: We are limited by space and financial factors; the bulk of our material, until we can expand, is limited to western postal history; our audience is predominantly western in location so they come to our permanent exhibit rooms to see western exhibits; and we cater to the local visitor.

In our exhibit facilities we maintain an 118-frame exhibit of philatelic material, a reconstructed turn-of-the-century territorial post office, oil paintings and dioramas depicting momentous events in southwestern postal history, post office artifacts, and traditional museum displays.

Major philatelic exhibits produces by the Western Postal History Museum:

1. Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Mail
2. Civil War Centennial
3. Greeting Cards of the Turn of the Century
4. California Discontinued Post Office Markings
5. Abraham Lincoln
6. Flags of the Western States on Stamps
7. Indian Reservation Post Offices of Arizona and New Mexico
8. United States Commemoratives
9. Railroads and Postal History
10. American Wildlife on Stamps
11. U.S. Navy Dirigibles
12. Arizona Postal History
13. Arizona Territorial Postal History
14. Arizona Statehood Post Offices
15. Arizona Revenue Stamps
16. Fiftieth Anniversary of Arizona Statehood

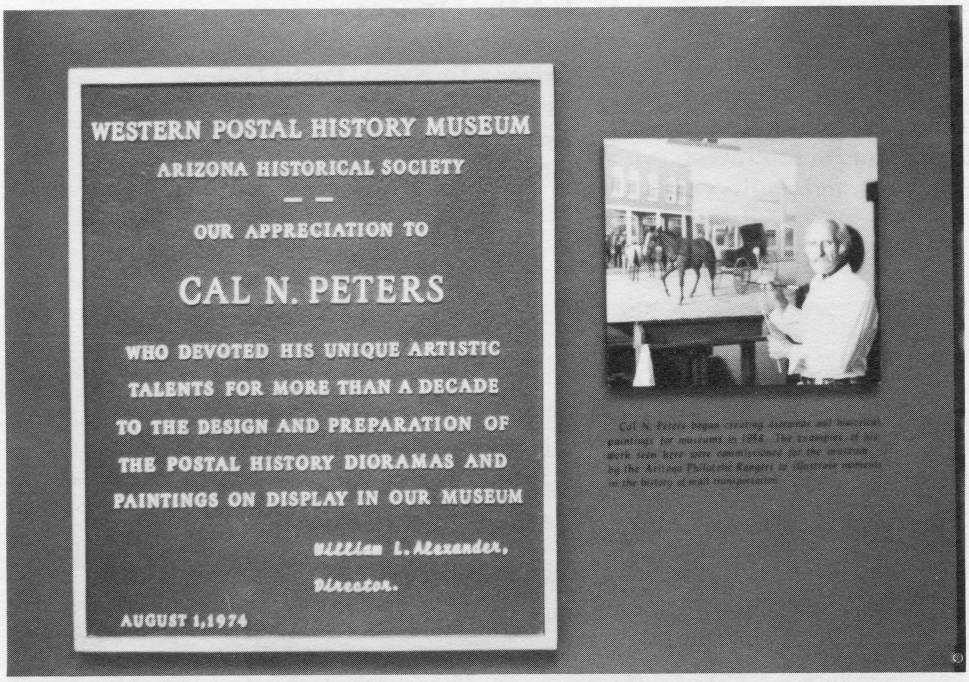
The Museum has received the entire contents of several discontinued post offices including Naco, Arizona. The post office of Naco on display at the museum was used before the turn of the century. In 1904, it became a Wells Fargo station.

Naco, located in Cochise County, Territory of Arizona, was the main port of entry on the international border of Mexico. From here, a railroad line was constructed to the mines in Mexico. This beautiful, glass, marble, brass and wood section of the original Naco post office was donated by Mr. & Mrs. Sam Medigovich of Tombstone. Standing behind the cage is long-time museum volunteer Alex Lutgendorf.



Tour of WPHM Dioramas and Paintings

When deciding the contents of this special issue of The Heliograph, we wanted to find some way to bring to you the flavor of some of our permanent museum exhibits. Space does not allow for a complete tour of the exhibits, but, we are able to illustrate and describe a small portion of some of our favorite displays—the dioramas and oil paintings produced by nationally known artist Cal N. Peters. All of the dioramas and paintings were donated to the Western Postal History Museum by the Arizona Philatelic Rangers. We have chosen four dioramas and four oil paintings as a sample of the features you will see at the museum's exhibit.



APACHES' ATTACK ON THE OVERLAND MAIL

(Excerpts from *Alta California*, February 19, 1861)

The following is a dispatch received by Louis McLane, Esq., agent of the Overland Mail Company in this city, from Mr. Buckley, Superintendent of the Overland Mail Company, giving an official narrative of the Indian troubles at Apache Pass.

"...I left Tucson on Tuesday evening by mail stage for El Paso, with six passengers, driver and conductor. When within two miles of this station, about one o'clock a.m., we were attacked by Indians, who fired about twelve or fourteen shots. The driver was severely wounded, one mule killed and another wounded. It being dark, it was impossible to see the Indians, until they commenced firing. The passengers all left the conveyance, and, as we were getting out of the stage, discovered wagon wheels and the bodies of men lying on the road. The Indians had attacked a train of immigrants and tied eight men to the wheels and burned them. From what we could see of the remains, supposed they were Mexicans. As soon as we could put the wounded driver inside the wagon, we started for the station. As the road was very heavy, it seemed impossible to reach the same, as the Indians had filled the road, in several places, with heavy rocks.

With the assistance of the passengers, we were able to remove the rocks and push the wagon up the hills. Soon after leaving, we were fired at again. We arrived at the station about two o'clock a.m. I found a company of troops under command of Lieut. Bascombe (sic) who had taken six Indians prisoner the day before, and killed another. One of my men at the station was killed, another wounded, and one taken prisoner. My men supposed the Indians were friendly to them, as they had hoisted a white flag. When they went out to where they were, they shot one and took one prisoner; the other man being shot at the station. When the Indians were firing at the soldiers, the stage arrived from the east, and not thinking it safe to send it along, I detained it here. Lieuts. Bascombe (sic), having to send to Fort Buchanan for provisions and medical assistance, as several of his men were wounded, I sent one of my men to obtain an escort for the stage. After they had left, we started the balance of the mules for water, about half a mile from the station, with about 20 soldiers. When at the spring, the Indians ran off all the mules, killing one of my men and wounding one soldier. Two of the mules returned.

They took fourteen of the Overland Mail Company's mules and forty-two government mules. I expected to leave here immediately after the mules had been watered, for El Paso, but I was left without any mules, and shall not leave here until the stage from the west arrives, which I expect this morning. I have sent to Fort Buchanan for troops and also to Fort Breakinridge (sic) and will have twenty-five men here tonight from Fort Buchanan, and probably fifty from Fort Breakinridge (sic) tomorrow, to protect the stations and escort the mails. I do not think there will be any more trouble with the Indians, as we have nine prisoners here, and they will probably be very glad to make a treaty, and deliver any prisoners they may have."



The vividly realistic work in the diorama portrays the scene on the night of February 5 to 6, 1861, when a war party of Chiricahua Apaches under Cochise ambushed the east–bound stage of the Butterfield Company in Apache Pass. The attack was the result of an altercation between Cochise and a detachment of troops near the stage station in the Pass on the previous day. The coach escaped but was forced to halt at the station and was delayed several days, an unusual happenstance for John Butterfield's mail service.

STEAMBOAT MAIL ON THE COLORADO RIVER

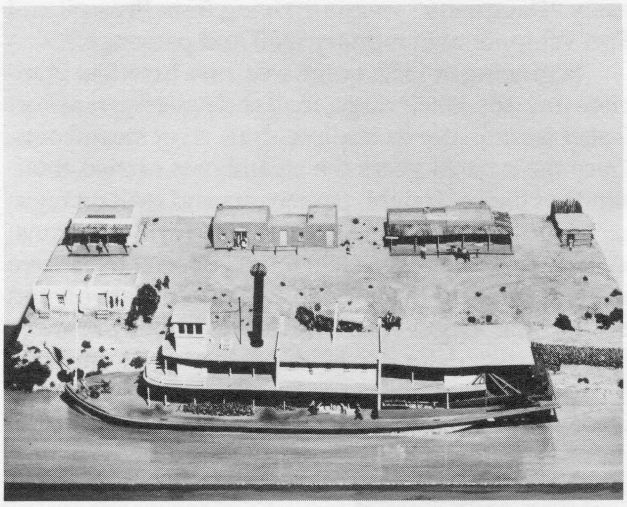
This diorama depicts the river steamboat *COLORADO* arriving at Ehrenberg, Arizona, with mail, passengers and freight from Port Isabel on the Gulf of California, and Yuma. The exhibit also shows the army "Daugherty" wagon arriving from Prescott and Fort Whipple with military mail and passengers.

Beginning in 1852, ocean steamers from San Francisco unloaded their cargo, mail and passengers at Port Isabel for transfer to shallow draft river steamboats. Over the next 25 years the steamboats carried thousands of tons of freight, passengers and mail on regular trips up the Colorado River to Hardyville, Arizona, a distance of more than 500 miles. Special trips were made farther up the river to El Dorado Canyon and even to the Virgin river which was about 615 miles from the river delta. No evidence has been found that formal mail contracts were involved so that the mail was carried, we assume, without recompense from the Post Office Department.

When floods isolated La Paz, Arizona, Mike Goldwater, a pioneer merchant, led a migration of businessmen six miles south to Ehrenberg which was a much superior location. His brother, Joseph Goldwater, became the first postmaster of Ehrenberg in 1869. Joseph's son, Henry Goldwater, was appointed fourth postmaster in 1877. All three were ancestors of Arizona's Barry Goldwater. The scene shows the Goldwaters' general store which was the post office and Wells Fargo agency during the years the Goldwaters served as postmasters.

Also shown is the general store owned by James M. Barney who became the second postmaster of Ehrenberg in 1871. As was customary in those days, the post office and Wells Fargo agency were moved to his store during his term as postmaster.

With the coming of the railroads to Arizona and improvements in overland transportation facilities, the river steamboat traffic was gradually reduced and disappeared completely, having provided many years of necessary and valuable service to the communities, mining camps and military posts of the Territory.



The Colorado, *built in California in 1862, was typical of the steamers that ran the river until the 1890s. This steamer was 145 feet long and drew only eighteen inches of water, fully loaded.*

CAMEL MAIL

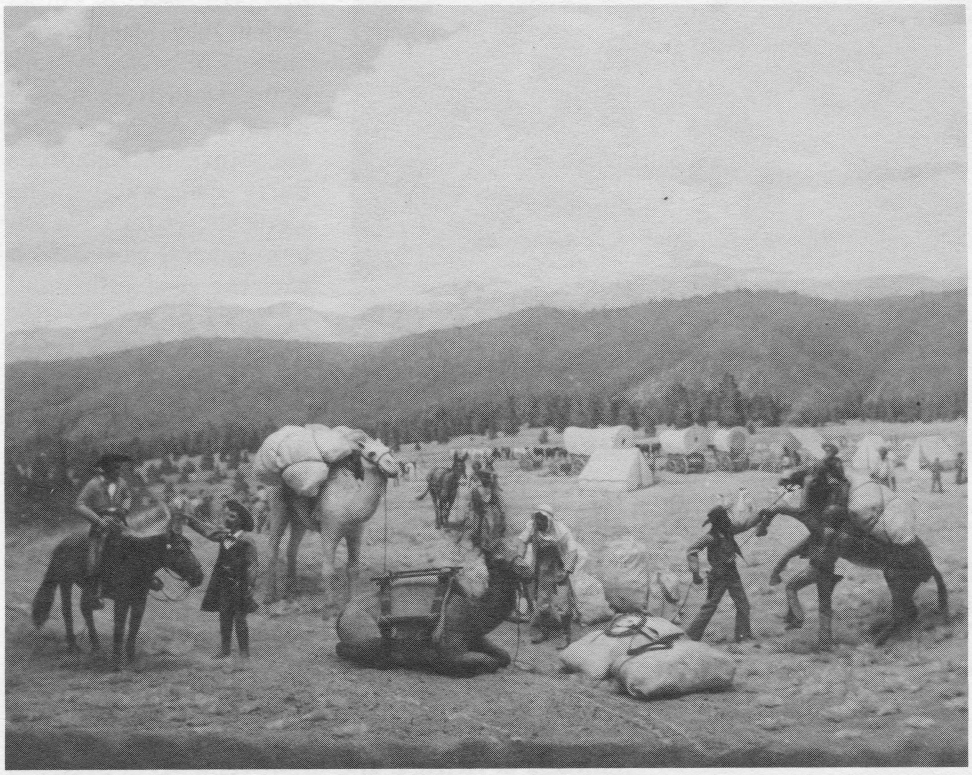
It is the morning of July 8, 1859, on a prairie to the west of the San Francisco Mountains in northern Arizona. Here ex-Navy Lieutenant Edward Fitzgerald Beale, on horseback, who with Ali Hadji and two camels, have come from California to meet Beale's wagon road builders.

Beale is leading a government expedition which will soon complete a national route that began at Fort Smith Arkansas and will end at the Colorado River. Most of the road had been explored and surveyed two years before by Beale. On that famous trip, dromedary camels were included as part of a United States Army experiment to test the animal's usefulness in the deserts of the frontier. Ali Hadji was one of the North African camel drivers on the trip. After reaching California, Beale reported favorably on the use of camels as pack animals. Here Beale's men are seen transferring eastbound United States mail from the camels to the mules who will carry it to New Mexico. Mail for California brought with the road building party will be packed on the camels.

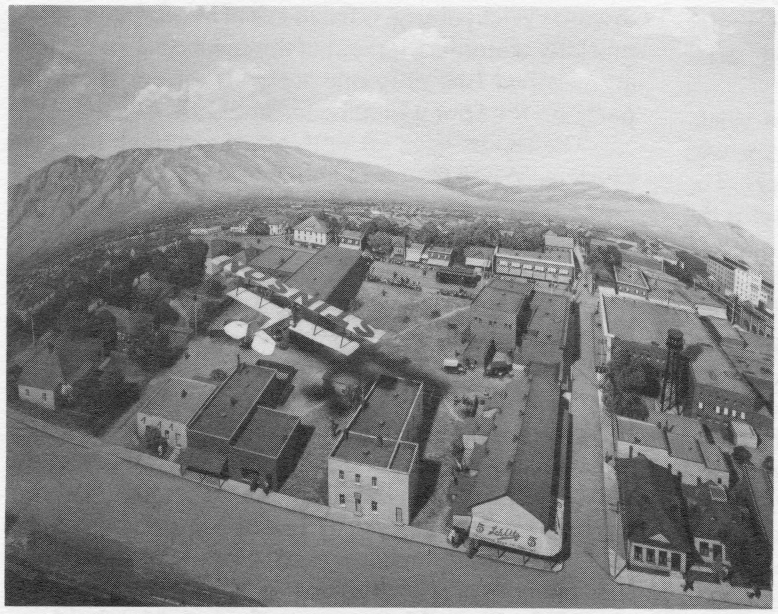
The white dromedary is Beale's favorite from the earlier trip. He is named "Sied."

In the left background men can be seen at work enlarging the basin of a spring near the road, which will serve travelers along the route. The dogs in the right background are greyhounds belonging to Beale who used them to hunt deer and antelope. Mules, as the one here, reacted violently when they were near the camels.

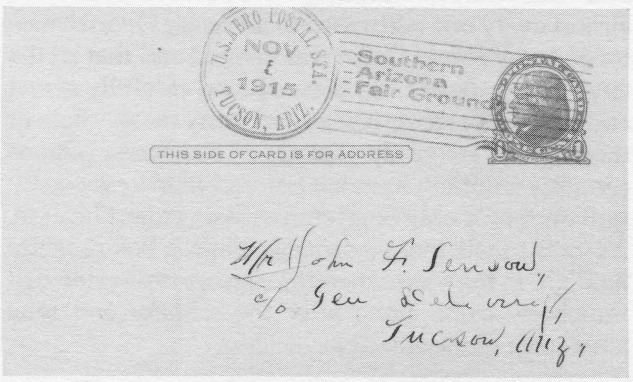
The camel experiment, while generally successful, was abandoned just before the Civil War. Beale's wagon road became the major route across Northern Arizona and was followed in a large part by the tracks of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in 1881-1882.



In 1851 Senator Jefferson of Missouri proposed an amendment for the securing of camels and dromedaries fortransportation in the Southwest. An 1855 expedition to the Middle East by two army officers resulted in the an initial purchase of 34 camels (another 44 arrived later). They were shipped to Indianola, Texas then to Fort Tejon, California. Many stories have been written about this adventure.



Katherine Stinson's plane droping the mail over Tucson.



The above postal card is handstamped with the special pioneer airmail cancellation used on the mail carried by Katherine Stinson. The problem with this item is that the cancellation was applied years after the event.

It seems that while the cancelling device was in the hands of postal officials in storage it developed a "warp" on the bottom line of the killer—under the "ds" of "Grounds." Cancellations applied contemporaneously with the Stinson pioneer air mail flight do not have the warp.

Someone got ahold of the device and used it to manufacture "pioneer air mail postal history." Strangely, neither the handstamp nor the postal card are forgeries. This is a case of the handstamp being fraudulently used long after the special event it commemorated. Only knowing the story of the warped cancellation device will prevent collectors from buying spurious items.

THE FIRST OFFICIAL AIR MAIL IN ARIZONA

Many collectors are under the impression that air mail service in Arizona began on October 15, 1930, when Douglas, Tucson and Phoenix were first served by the air mail route between Atlanta and Los Angeles. There were two official air mail events preceding this 1930 flight.

On October 10, 1924, the Navy dirigible U.S.S. Shenandoah dropped a small amount of mail over Gila Bend, Arizona, in the course of an official flight from Lakehurst, NJ to the Pacific coast. Mail carried coast to coast on this flight is plentiful. The mail bore a cachet "By Diribible Shenandoah" and an October 8th postmark of the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst. Ordinary first class postal rates applied. It is possible that the drop mail was back stamped at Gila Bend.

Actually, the first official air mail in Arizona was nine years prior to the dirigible drop mail. Aviatrix Katherine Stinson transported small amounts of mail on three flights, November 4, 5, and 6, 1915 from the Southern Arizona Fair Grounds a few miles and dropped it near the back door of the Tucson post office. This was during the three-day annual fair. Postmaster J. M. Ronstadt received authorization from Washington to open a special post office at the fair and set up a special exhibit to advertise the new parcel post service. The exhibit, under the grandstand, showed merchandise of every description that could be mailed by parcel post.

The post office department in Washington assigned air mail route number 668.001 to Tucson for these flights. Katherine Stinson flew a Partridge tractor biplane with a Gnome motor previously used by the famous pioneer aviator Lincoln Beachey.

Miss Stinson was a nineteen year old stunt pilot. She usually wore a white middy blouse and dark bloomers when flying. She came to Tucson by rail on the Sunset Limited from Mobile, Alabama, where she had put on a stunt flying exhibition.

PHOTO CREDITS—Herman Berlowe–pgs 3, 15(LL), 24 (bottom); Debs Metzong–pgs 6 (LL), 9 (UL, UR, middle L, LL), 15 (UR), 27 (bottom); Tucson Daily Citizen–pg 6 (UR); Jack Sheaffer–pg 9 (center R, LR), 13, 15 (UL); Arizona Historical Society– pg 11; Arizona Daily Star–pg 21; Ray Manley–pg 25 (top), 26; James L. Smith–pg 27 (top).

THE WICKENBURG MAIL MASSACRE

Report of Captain Charles Meinhold, 3rd Cavalry dated Camp Date Creek, November 9, 1871, after interviewing victim Krueger:

"At a distance of about eight miles from Wickenburg, and at 8 o'clock a.m., on the 5th, the stage was attacked by a party of Indians (10-12 in number). The party fired into the coach from both sides, killed at the first fire one horse, and all the passengers but himself, Miss Sheppard and Mr. Salmon. The two former were slightly, Mr. Salmon mortally wounded. Mr. Drueger and Miss Sheppard got out of the coach and ran, pursued by some of the Indians, into the bushes on the left side of the road. The pursuit was, however, soon abandoned, and Mr. Kurger and the wounded woman walked along the road towards Collins' ranch, until they met the mail from Ehrenburg. The driver obtained assistance in Wickenburg, and Mr. Krueger and the woman were brought in and taken care of.

Mr. Krueger is positive in his assertions that the attacking party were Indians.

On the following morning I examined in person the spot were the attack was make. It is at a distance of about eight miles from Wickenburg, at a point where the road turns down a little hill into a dry arroyo; on the right side of the road, and close to it, is a large mesquite bush, under which I discovered three or four moccasin tracks, of the pattern used by the Apache Mojaves, on the left side and at a distance of 20-30 paces from the road from Wickenburg, I found as many more tracks of the same description, also two tin cans (butter cans apparently) thrown away at some Military post, picked up and used by the attacking parties to carry water; . . On the left side of the road, about sixty yards back towards Wickenburg, is the grave of Mr. Salmon, who, mortally wounded, got out of the coach and was killed and scalped (the only one scalped) by the attacking party on the spot where he was buried. . ."

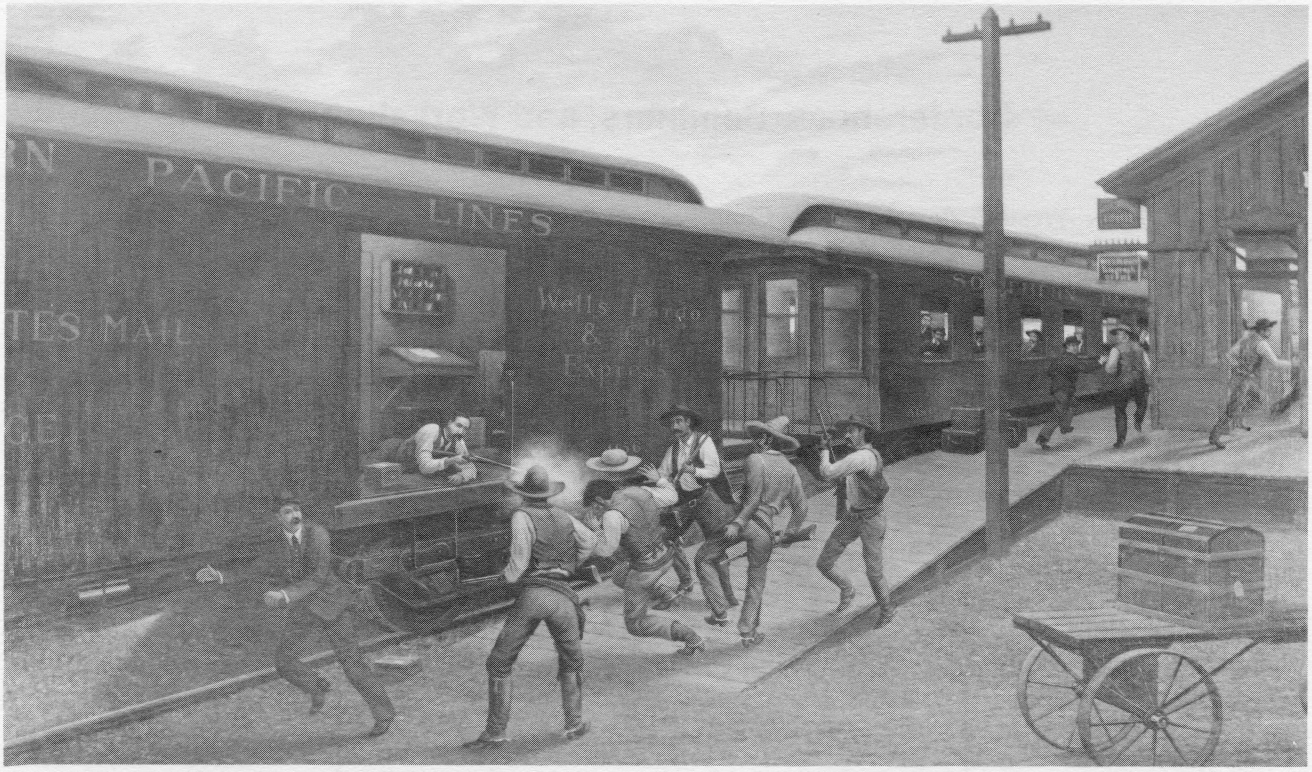
The report goes on with efforts to track the marauders. When the party split up, Meinhold followed "the seven plain and distinct tracks for a distance of twenty-two miles," until they were lost in other tracks near Hassayampa canon.

Suspicion that the robbery might not have been done by Indians originated in speculation Meinhold heard in Wickenburg. On this point, he wrote, "The woman Sheppard is under the impression that white men were amongst the robbers, but she had no other reason to advance than that she had heard that certain parties in Prescott, who disappeared suddenly about the time she left Prescott, had made inquiries about the time of her departure, and what amount of money she was likely to carry with her."

Without reaching any conclusion, Meinhold recorded his own observation that no horses were stolen and "that while many letters were not interfered with, almost every one addressed to an Army Quartermaster of Army Signal Corps was opened and that all the letter I saw opened had been opened carefully at one end, and the contents restored in many cases." Both of these points are easily explained. Rancheria Indians certainly wouldn't have left horses, but to Reservation Indians they'd only be an embarrassing identification. As for the mail, more than a day elapsed before Meinhold got to the scene; therefore, it seems possible that somebody came along after the robbery and took advantage of the situation.

Compiled and donated by Constance W. Altshuler is an official report on the Wickenburg Massacre depicted in the painting.





Train Robbery at Fairbank, Arizona, February 15, 1900. At sunset, five outlaws held up the express car at the Faisbank railroad station. Shots fired by the outlaws hit Jeff Milton, mail clerk and Wells Fargo agent. Although wounded, he successfully fought off the five outlaws, wounding two. After several attempts, the outlaws rode off into the night taking their wounded companions.



Prior to 1857, the U.S. Mails were carried from Yuma to Tucson on pack mule and horse. In this scene a mail rider is firing at pursuing Indians while herding his frightened pack mules before him.

Conferences, Seminars, and Workshops

May 24, 1965—Western Postal History Conference. Guest of Honor, Editor Carl P. Rueth, Linn's Weekly Stamp News, Sidney, Ohio.

May 17-18, 1966—Western Postal History Conference. Guest of Honor, Senor Emilio Obregon, Technical Advisor for postal issues of the Mexico Ministry of Communications and Transports, Mexico City, Republic of Mexico.

May 23-24, 1967—Western Postal History Conference. Guest of Honor, Editor William W. Wylie, Western Stamp Collector, Albany, Oregon.

May 21-22, 1968—Western Postal History Conference. Guest of Honor, Author John O. Theobold, *Arizona Territory Post Offices and Postmasters.*

April 18, 1969—ARPEX Seminar. Omega Williamson, "Painless Education Through Stamp Collecting."

> ***"A great success. . . a needed as well as a fruitful seminar. . . our expectations were fully met."***
> ***—American Philatelist, March 1989***
>
> ***". . .a resounding success. . . there were several new facts, concepts, and perspectives unveiled. I have never before witnessed the level of enthusiasm and interest shown in a subject by the people who took part in the Western Postal History Museum Seminar."***
> ***—La Posta, March 1989***

May 26-27, 1970—Western Postal History Conference. Guest of Honor, Basil C. Pearce, Vice President, Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, California.

September, 1970—Arizona Philatelic Workshop. Lecturers: James M. Chemi, Albert W. Evans, Albert Friesen, Reynolds D. Brown, Jr., John R. Dunfee, Arthur E. Springer, Otis H. Chidester, Carl Spitzer, Omega Williamson, Otto C. Yag, William L. Alexander, Hillard R. Frey, Jr., Rev. James L. Smith, Peter Sognefest. Workshop topics: Pitfalls to Avoid, Working Tools, Arranging and Writing Up Album Pages, Identifying Stamps, Sources of Supply, Album Weeds, Paper and Printing, Topicals, Cover Collecting, Specializing, Postal History, Territorial Covers, Postal Stationary and Revenues, and Precancels. A 76-page handbook was published by WPHM for this event.

May 25-26, 1971—Western Postal History Conference. Guest of Honor, Carl H. Scheele, Curator-in-charge, Division of Postal History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

May 23-24, 1972—Western Postal History Conference. Guest of Honor, Margaret S. Jones, winner of Arizona Philatelic Rangers scholarship for postal history research.

****All the above events were produced in conjuction with the Arizona Federation of Stamp Clubs, the Phoenix Philatelic Association, and the Tucson Stamp Club.***

October 29, 1988—Smithsonian Workshop. Western Postal History Museum participated as a host community educational resource in this special event. WPHM volunteer Ranyta Sullivan was the coordinator and program developer for this event.

January 12, 1989—Postal History Seminar. Distinguished panel of eighteen philatelic and postal history experts: Thomas Alexander, James Bruns, Ernst Cohn, Richard Frajola, Richard B. Graham, Robert Dalton Harris, Richard Helbock, David Jarrett, Richard John, Douglas Kelsey, Michael Laurence, Susan McDonald, Frank Mandel, David G. Phillips, Floyd Risvold, Henry Spelman, and Charles Towle. Seminar topics: Defining and Popularizing Postal History, Exhibiting and Judging Postal History, Mail Transport and Postal History, Classic vs. Modern Postal History, Elements of Stampless Postal History, Research Methods in Postal History, Postal History Sources and Resources, Expertising Postal History, and Postal History at Auction. A 150-page handbook was published by WPHM for this event and was sold out.

January 24, 1991—Postal History Seminar '91. See the back cover of this issue of *The Heligraph* for details.

How The Heliograph Got Its Name (. . . Since you asked)

(Editor's note—We are constantly being asked why we chose the name of "THE HELIOGRAPH" for our publication. In the first issue of our journal, Charley Towle explained the invention of the heliograph which, like our journal, is a communication tool. The Museum uses this tool to communicate to its members and as a publication outlet for our research staff and contributing editors. To satisfy all the many requests, we have reprinted Mr. Towle's illustrative article.)

The naming of a philatelic publication poses a most difficult project as over the years a vast number of earlier magazines have used almost every reasonable name under the sun. Temporarily [now permanently—*Ed.*], at least, we have chosen the odd name of THE HELIOGRAPH for several reasons. One of which is, obviously, the centennial of the surrender of Geronimo and Natchez in the Arizona Territory. Using information from the *Personal Recollections of General Nelson A. Miles*, published by Werner Co. in Chicago in 1896, we find that General Miles reported that the heliograph had performed its last and best work in connection with the surrender of the two great chiefs at Skeleton Canon, A.T., September 4, 1886, and hence is worthy of recognition as an Arizona tradition.



GERONIMO AND THE HELIOGRAPH.

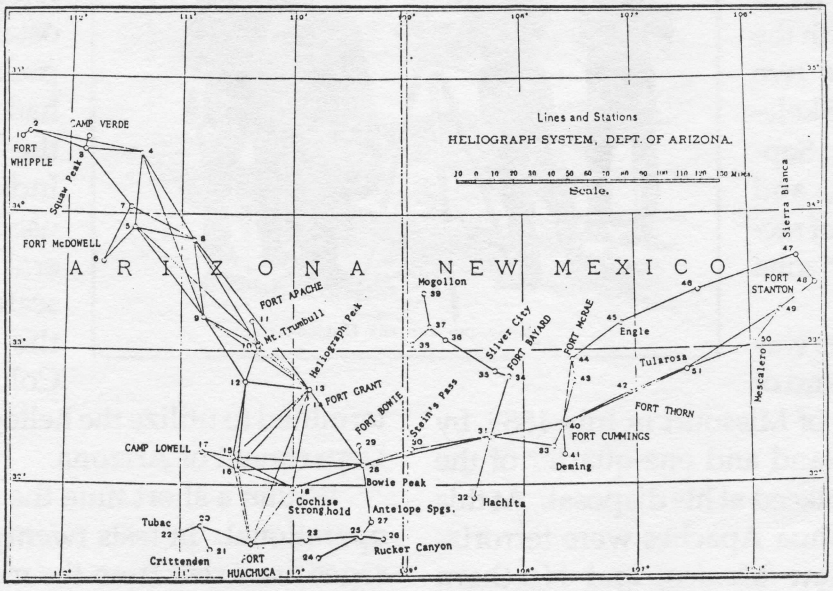
General Miles was placed in command of the Department of Missouri in July 1885, by President Cleveland and one-quarter of the Army was also placed at his disposal. At this time the Chiricahua Apaches were terrorizing Arizona, New Mexico, and Northern Mexico. After a period of relative quiet, the Apaches had gone on the warpath beginning in May 1885. The Army in the southwest had great communication difficulty and could not keep up with the rapidly moving Indian raiding parties. General Miles requested help from General Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, to send corps of skilled officers and men with best heliograph instruments obtainable. Miles had the Engineers block out the country so that a network of points of observation and communication could be established over an entire area two hundred miles east and west and three hundred miles north and south most frequented by the Apache. On high mountain summits of the region strong posts of infantry guards were stationed with water and provisions to withstand a siege of 30 days. Two to three operators were placed, with from one to five guards. They were given the very best field glasses and telescopes and heliostats mounted on tripods. The heliostat had first been used by the British forces in India and had been used before by General Miles on a small scale in Montana and the Department of Columbia, but he determined to utilize the heliograph fully in the Department of Arizona.

Within a short time the system was fully operational. In tests twenty-five word messages were sent from the most easterly point

to the most westerly and return, a round trip of 800 miles, in four hours. The heliostat alternately interposes and removes an object in front of a mirror that is mounted on a tripod. The sun's rays, so interrupted, can thus show long or short flashes of light which can be used to create letters and words, somewhat similar to a telegraph code. Lt. R.M. Fuller was placed in charge of Arizona Division with fourteen stations, and Lt. E.E. Dravo in charge of New Mexico Division with thirteen stations. Records were kept and soldiers quickly adapted to the new system, especially those from the Signal Corps and telegraph service. The stations, on six to seven thousand foot peaks, were placed against a dark background when possible. Some only communicated with one other, but several such as Bowie Peak, Arizona, reached five other stations. The average distance between stations was 25 to 30 miles. A total of 2,264 messages was sent in Arizona from May 1 to October 1, 1886. The greatest number of messages (807) was from Fort Bowie. Messages averaged about fifty words in length, but 200 words occurred.

The Apaches never did understand the flashes of light from the mountain peaks, but thought they were from the Great Spirits and carefully avoided them. When Geronimo was brought in the Skeleton Canon, to talk about his surrender, General Miles explained the heliostat to him. He was dubious at first, but after the heliograph sent a message to his captive brother at Fort Bowie, 65 miles away, and an answer came right back to Geronimo, he was impressed. So great was his astonishment that he sent a messenger to Natchez to come to the camp and see the heliostat and how the soldiers talked with each other. Chief Natchez soon appeared with his followers and was also greatly impressed by the device. Their surrender followed soon after and hence came General Miles' belief that the heliograph contributed to the Apache surrender.

Apparently, the last use made of the heliograph in Arizona was during the Department of Arizona field exercises in September-October, 1887. A similar device is still in use by the Navy for communication between ships at sea. We decided to adopt this name for our new Western Postal History Museum quarterly publication with the hopes that the sun's rays from our sunny native state can be figuratively utilized to bring postal history and philatelic news to our members in other portions of this extensive philatelic world.



Map of the heliograph system in the southwest.

On the Employment of Dromedaries in Transporting Mail and Express Matter Across the Plains to California, 1884

By Gwinn Harris Heap

One of the first evils which would be experienced in the event of a war with a maritime power, would be the immediate interruption of intercourse between our Atlantic and Pacific ports, and therefore no enterprise by which a safe, rapid and regular means of overland Communication may be opened with the Pacific will be viewed with indifference or fail to meet with encouragement.

Should the present hostile attitude of the Indians in Texas, New Mexico, Utah and Oregon render military operations against them necessary, the value of a rapid and reliable means of Communication with the troops cannot be rated too high.

The following notes have been prepared with a view of showing that a mail line to California (the most distant point) by Dromedaries, would not only be quite feasible, but also as rapid as the mail arrangements by the Isthmus of Panama, and vastly Superior in speed to the present mail service with New Mexico and Utah.

It is believed that with the exception of Steam, there is no mode of locomotion by land as rapid, as reliable and as economical as that by Dromedaries, but it is a prevailing mistake that Camels and Dromedaries will neither live nor thrive on this continent if used for the ordinary purpose of labor.

This subject, however, has been carefully investigated by persons practically familiar with their nature and habits, and they are fully convinced that this prejudice is unfounded, and that it originates in the impression that these animals are used in Africa and Asia only upon dry, sandy, and burning deserts. While in reality they are in common use in regions which present in a remarkable degree a similarity to the main features of our Western plains in soil, productions, face of the country, climate and temperature.

In the countries where they are domesticated, they are considered the most valuable and reliable animals subjected to the use of man, and there is every reason to believe that the breeds will not only thrive on this Continent, but improve under the better treatment they will receive here.

The points between which the Mail and light Express matter might be transported rapidly, securely and regularly by Dromedaries are the following, viz:

1st—Corpus Christi in Texas and Santa Fe, in New Mexico.

2d—Independence, Mri. and Santa Fe, N. Mexico.

3d—Santa Fe, N.M. and Great Salt Lake City, Utah.

4th—Great Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, Cal.

5th—Independence, Mri. and Los Angeles, Cal.

The number of Dromedaries required for this service will depend upon the number of mails to be carried, as well as upon the speed of the trips, and the relays to be established at convenient points on the different routes.

The Dromedary can travel at its greatest speed with a burden of three hundred (300) pounds, and it is entirely within bounds to estimate its rate of travel on long journeys at an average of eighty miles per day. A comparatively small number will therefore be required to perform the entire mail service on these several routes.

In the itinerary, they are estimated to travel an average of only 60 miles a day, though 150 for 5 or 6 consecutive days is not an uncommon rate of travel for a good Dromedary.

It would be advisable to commence with an experimental trip between the two most important points, Independence and San Diego or Los Angeles, — touching at Northern New Mexico and the Mormon settlements near Little Salt Lake both ways in order to establish the feasibility of the undertaking and its superiority even in point of time over the mail route by the Isthmus of Panama.

The country between these two extreme points offers every variety of difficulty and obstacle to be encountered on all the other routes, and a successful trip would at once give the enterprise great eclat and remove all doubts as to its practicability.

Annexed is an Itinerary of this route and the stages where it is proposed to have relays of Dromedaries. I would premise by stating that having travelled this route last year [1853], this Itinerary is for a summer route; — the one for winter avoids the mountains when heavy snows are to be apprehended, and taking a more Southerly course, is somewhat longer. The two routes, after separating on the Arkansas 252 miles from Independence meet near Little Salt Lake in Utah. The points where the establishment of relay stations are indicated, are selected not only with regard to the actual distance, and to the nature of the intervening country, but also with a view to their being suitable for Settlements. In mountainous regions it will be seen that the stages are considerably shortened.

Only two or at most three relay stations will be required between the two termini, and as they can be conveniently selected at points which will be found in every respect suitable as resting places for emigrants to California and Utah, it would not be long before a population sufficient for their protection and support would cluster around them.

From Independence to the eastern base of the Sangre de Cristo mountains (a portion of the great Rocky Mountain Range), the road is over an undulating country which presents no obstacle whatever to travelling at the highest speed that the dromedary is capable of. The mountains can be crossed in a few hours. This is more that one third of the entire distance to the Pacific. The distances are estimated by the usually travelled or emigrant route, which keeps along the margin of streams and near timber, and can be materially shortened by taking a more direct course, for when travelling with dromedaries it will not be so necessary to seek for water between the Stations.

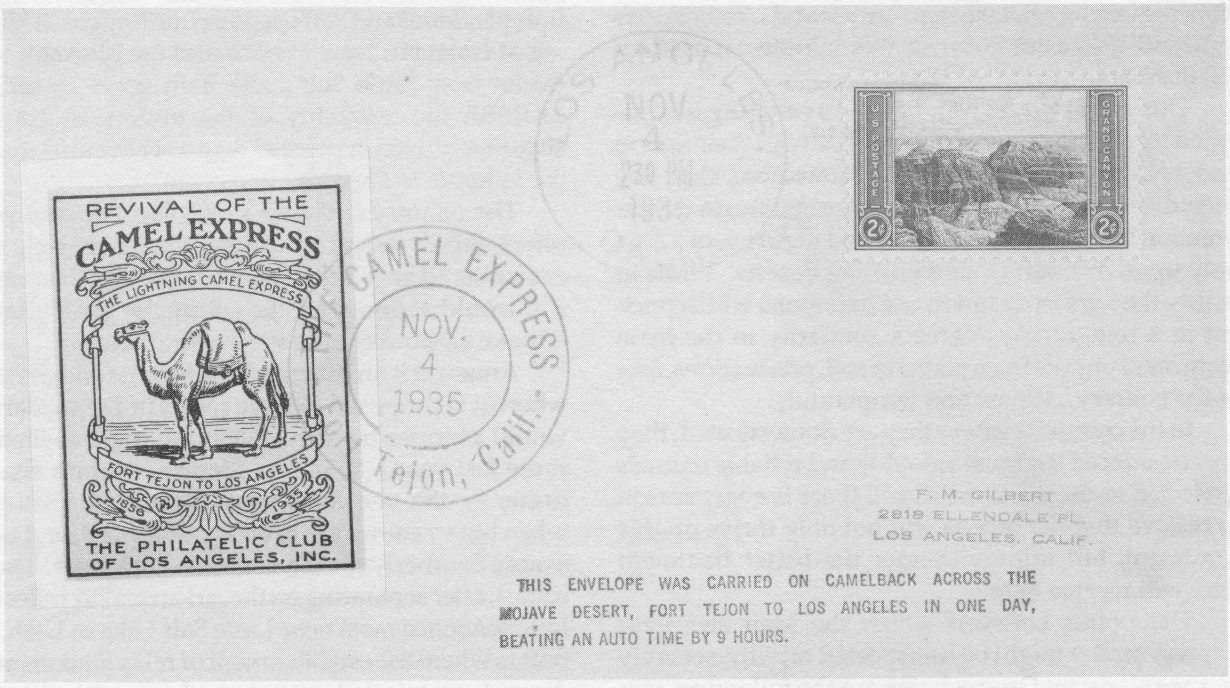
A portion of the section from the western base of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, to the crossing of Grand River (East Forks of the Colorado?), is over a hilly country, including the Sahwatch Range and its foothills.

The only mountains in the section from Grand River to Cedar City in Utah Territory are the Wahsatch Ranges which offer no serious obstacle.

The last section is from Cedar City, or Parawan, near Little Salt Lake in Iron County, Utah Territory, through the Cajon Pass to Los Angeles, and the country is with but few exceptions, level, but extremely dry and forbidding.

The whole distance by the present traveller route may be set down at 1870 miles, which it is believed will be found a liberal estimate, and it can be materially shortened by avoiding unnecessary deviations from the direct line.

The camel is the only animal not found in a wild state—and there is no mention of when or where the species was first domesticated. With the exception of the camel, all animals, if left to themselves, will soon become as wild as if they had never been domesticated. It may be abandoned to itself for any length of time, and will lose none of its gentleness and docility. Its patience is remarkable, and it seldom, if ever, acquires habits of viciousness which render other beasts of burden sometimes so difficult to control. It crouches on the ground to be loaded and unloaded, and never exhibits obstinary unliss it is loaded with more than its customary burthen, when it refuses to rise and only replies by screams to the blows it may receive. It knows its power, however, and will use it with terrible effect if its patience is exhausted by long ill treatment.



The following dedicated and generous individuals built the Western Postal History Museum.
They have given their time, energy, sweat, experience, and themselves for the benefit of the hobby.

Western Postal History Museum staff, October, 1990

Donald Amesbury
Phyllis Ashwood#
Robert B. Bechtel, Ph.D.#
James H. Bruns*
Charles Bush
Samuel Dougan
Postmaster Arnold Elias*
Fred Frelinghuysen*
Ruth Gorton
John Hamilton
C. Victor Hanson, Jr.
Charles Holman
Douglas A. Kelsey
Albert Kuhm
Alphonsine Kuhm
Ferd Lauber#
Alex Lutgendorf
Beppie Lutgendorf
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Hildegard Nelson
Charles F. Nettleship, Jr.#
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Robert Peck
Anne Reck
Harry Reck
Ken Spaulding
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Arthur Springer#
Ranyta Sullivan
Betsy Towle#
Donald N. Vivian, M.D.
Marion Waesch
William H. Wallace
Eileen Weisbard
Marvin Weisbard, Ph.D.

*Member of the Board of Directors #Member of the Board of Directors and museum staff

Museum staff, 1960-1990

William L. Alexander•
Jeanie Alexander•
French Anderson•
John Ashwood•
Anthony Benz
Raymond Brandes
George Brown•
Donald H. Bufkin
Margaret Campbell
E. Lendell Cockrum, Ph.D.
Marvin R. Cone•
John Cross
Denis Dant
Thomas Dant•
Anne Dardis
Lois Deutschman
John Doering•
Lawson Entwistle
Albert W. Evans•
Grace Evans•
Dr. Quintus Fernando
Thomas Fitzgerald
Hillard R. Frey, Jr.
Albert Friesen
Col. Hugh H. Gardner•
James Gentry
Richard Harvey
Lt. Col. Webster C. Hatfield
Ralph Hazard
Jim Hughes
Harold Ives
Rita Ives•
Arthur G. Klein•
Ionne Ladd
Donald Lee
Charles B. Maguire•
Mark Meany
Paul Meyer
Clark Moore•
Gordon Paris•
Lawrence Pawley
Vivian Pawley
Harry Pearson•
Barbara Peckham
Ken Putnam•
Nellie Yag Putnam
Mrs. Jack Schlichting
Joseph N. Sparks•
Ruth Springer
Stan Spurgiesz
Mercedes Stein
Elizabeth R. Taylor•
Charles L. Towle•
Walton Van Winkle•
Ruth Vozak•
William H. Wallace
Al Walter
Jeannette Weaver
Omega Williamson
Otto Yag•

• = deceased

Instructors, 1960-1990

Rick Alesi
Cheryl Applegate
Pat Bailey
Ruth Barry
Colleen Beachler
Harold Bigelow
Cheri Bludau
Charleyne Brooks
Archie Burke
Sarah Chatlos
Barbara Craddock
Glenna Craw
Mimi Crowley
Debra Daley
Debra Ditsworth
Betty Draper
Diana Edeline
Sid Eisenfeld
Connie Fitzgibbon
Pauline Fuus
Alice Garber
Katherine Goldsmith
Mary Graham
Augustine Gustilo
Albert Gusitino
Karen Hall
Linda Harrold
Sharon Hewlitt
Ruth Hutchinson
Jeanne Hughes
Dee James
Shirley Johnson
Tere Jurecky
Dorothy Kennedy
Cindy Lange
Wendie Lauchie
Kathie Leckie
Donnie Lee
Letty Margolis
Del Mau
Betty Minno
Bill Monk
Shirley Mundell
Priscilla Murray
John Newcommer
Karen Nolan
Virginia Olsen
Bonnie Overstreet
David Overstreet
Gary Overstreet
Elaine Peters
Catherine Philps
Sharon Pleisted
Sondra Prather
Mrs. Floyd Roberson
Helen Rout
Charles Rutherford
Elizabeth Sayers
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Patricia Weaver
Marty Williams
Patricia Williams

It's happening again!
Don't miss this opportunity to be part of another great event.
You are cordially invited to attend an extraordinary

The Postal History Foundation's

(formerly WESTERN POSTAL HISTORY MUSEUM)

POSTAL HISTORY SEMINAR

(the sequel)

Thursday, January 24, 1991 (the day before ARIPEX '91)
8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Holiday Inn Broadway, Tucson, Arizona

Spend the day participating with a distinguished panel of postal historians in such topics as:

Morning theme
IDEAS FOR POSTAL HISTORIANS

1. Defining postal history . . . again.
2. Unusual sources of research information
3. Authoring & using postal history catalogs and census—is there a best system?
4. Look for the story.
5. Expertising postal history (part II)

Afternoon theme
PHILATELY AND HISTORY

6. The cover: Medium or message?
7. Famous philatelic faces.
8. Non-competitive philatelic exhibitions.
9. Philately and the future.
10. Sparking the imagination.

. . . and much more!

Following the seminar participants will be transported to The Postal History Foundation for a reception. (5:15 – 7:00).

- Once again, The Postal History Foundation has assembled a distinguished and fun panel—including some special guests—for leading the day's various topics, making presentations, and inspiring discussions.
- Another limited edition POSTAL HISTORY HANDBOOK will be given to participants.
- **Pre-registration is required.** Registration deadline is January 7, 1991. Registration is limited. Don't delay!
- The registration fee of $40 includes refreshments, and the special seminar HANDBOOK.
- A hotel reservation card and hospitality packet will be sent upon registration.

This event is open to all who are interested in postal history and philately.
You should come to the seminar prepared for meaningful participation and a full day of learning experiences.

If you attended the last seminar, you'll want to come back for more!
If you missed the last seminar, come see what everyone is talking about!

To register, make check payable for $40 per person and send to: PHF, P.O. Box 40725, Tucson, AZ 85717.