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THE SOUTHARD NOTEBOOKS
by Jean Walton

For any collector of New Jersey stampless folded letters (SFLs) the name of Samuel Southard will not be unfamiliar. Much of the New Jersey correspondence which remains to us today from this pre-stamp period is a result of his practice of saving (and thus preserving) apparently every piece of correspondence which came to him, much as a few notable others such as Sykes of New Jersey and the Kennedy business in New York City. Many collectors may be unaware however of the breadth of his career, and a few biographical notes here might help to put each piece of correspondence in its historical perspective.

Southard's career is notable. He began as an ambitious young man, with great hopes for fame and a strong desire to serve both his state and the country. As a National Republican*, or Whig, he was active in party politics and worked hard to build support for other aspiring members of the party. He was a capable person, and held a number of noteworthy positions, beginning quite early in his career.

Yet the tenor of his life and career do not reflect a man who found success and happiness. He seemed forever driven for greater recognition than he received and more money than he was able to earn. His marriage did not bring him the happiness he anticipated, and the strains of life seemed to conspire against him. Politically he was frequently disappointed, and in the end even seemed to have lost the trust of his good friend and mentor, Henry Clay. He died only four days after his father, who was forty years his senior. Southard was at the time President Pro Tem of the Senate, and because Vice President Tyler had already become President upon the death of Harrison, he was second in succession to the Presidency itself. Yet he seems to have enjoyed little sense of satisfaction with his achievements or much joy in his life.

Samuel Southard was born in 1787, the 6th child of Henry Southard and his wife Sarah, in Bernards Township, Somerset County, New Jersey. His father was a farmer, a Representative to Congress, and a strong example to his son. Samuel's secondary education began in earnest when he entered a classical school in Basking Ridge, run by a local pastor, Robert Finley, a College of New Jersey (Princeton) graduate. He befriended fellow students Jacob Kirkpatrick, Philip Lindsley, and Theodore Frelinghuysen. All graduated in 1802 and entered the Princeton

* Not the current Republican Party. The politics of the country at this time were essentially those of a one party system, following the demise of the Federalists after the War of 1812. The Democratic Republican Party - originating in Jeffersonian philosophies - was the party of Madison, Monroe, Jackson, John Quincy Adams and Clay, but split after the 1824 election. Jackson forces became the Democrats, and anti-Jackson forces the National Republicans, or Whigs. The current Republican Party came into existence in 1854, and is not a direct descendent of the Whig Party, which disintegrated in sectionalism in the 1850's.

Junior class together. Southard spent two years completing his undergraduate education at Princeton. He met there David Thompson, Jr. whom he confided in and who advised him over many of the years to come. While at Princeton, he was a member of both the literary and debating societies, but not much more is known about him from this period.

He graduated with honors at age 17, in 1804, but as yet had no immediate plans for a career. He thus took a teaching position for a year and a half in Mendham, N.J. - the home of his friend David Thompson, and his first love, "Fanny," the ward of Rev. Amzi Armstrong. This was followed by five years in Virginia, where he was tutor to the children of John Taliaferro, a friend of his father's from Taliaferro's days in Washington. Living on a Virginia plantation was a marked change for Southard from the relatively modest life he led in New Jersey. Here he met Rebecca Harrow, who became a ward of the Taliaferros, and fell in love with her. While in Virginia, he began the study of law, not so much because of a love of it per se, but because he saw himself in public service, and law seemed the best entry into that occupation.

At the age of 24, Southard was looking towards the possibility of marriage. Having attained his license to practice law in Virginia, he chose instead to return to New Jersey and set up private legal practice in Flemington. This enabled him to be close to his family and his college friends, and to practice in a state where the name Southard already carried a fair amount of respect and weight. He immediately sought a position as surrogate in Hunterdon County, and although he was new to the county, did succeed in being appointed an officer of the Chancery Court. His duties were to assist the judge of Hunterdon County, examine cases, and take depositions, summarizing this information for the court. He also was studying for the New Jersey bar in this period, and conducting his own private practice. Later that year, on the tails of a Republican election victory, he was appointed prosecutor for Morris & Sussex Counties. By 1812, he was also a Hunterdon County Freeholder.

In June of 1812, at the age of 25, he married Rebecca Harrow and began a new and somewhat burdensome life. He purchased a home in Flemington, with the financial help of his father, and staffed it with servants (his wife was used to and expected such amenities). In 1813, his first son John was born, and was soon discovered to be both mildly retarded and severely epileptic. His wife was also frequently ill, or thought she was, and medical expenses were often a major consideration in his life. His household grew quickly with the additions of a daughter Virginia by 1815, two sons in 1818 (Henry) and 1819 (Samuel Jr.), and his wife's sister Margaret. Hence Southard began searching for ways and means to increase his income.

This early part of Southard's early career was not particularly lucrative, his cases relating to estates, debts, and titles, as he travelled the state's circuits. He began to think of public office, already an aspiration, as a way to supplement his income. Occasionally, a 'good' case would come along, and one such was a precursor to the "Steamboat Wars." This case gave him the recognition he needed to successfully make a bid for a seat in the State Assembly.

This case revolved around the rights to steamboat routes between New York and New Jersey, and Southard made a name for himself arguing it before the N.J. legislature. Fulton and Livingston had been granted a monopoly on these rights by the State of New York, and in 1813, Aaron Ogden, a prominent New Jersey Federalist, chose to challenge this law by establishing routes of his own from the Jersey side. Livingston soon demanded that New York State enforce its regulations by impounding Ogden's boats. Ogden was unable to get any repeal of the New York law, but did succeed in 1813 in achieving a similar monopoly from the New Jersey legislature. In 1815, Livingston challenged this statute and Ogden, seeking some Republican support for his cause, approached Samuel Southard to argue his case, and offered him the very tempting carrot of being able to name his own price.

Southard's arguments were eloquent and much applauded. New Jersey's grant of monopoly was repealed, the vote dividing against Ogden largely on party lines. There seems little doubt that on the basis of his performance on this case, he was elected to the State legislature in 1815. Within a month he was appointed a Supreme Court Justice in the State of New Jersey. He was just 28 years old. He served in this capacity for 5 years.

While this position enhanced his reputation within the State and put him on the road to greater public service, it was not very remunerative. As a judge, he was restricted from private law practice, and his party political activities were somewhat curtailed. He supplemented his income working as a court reporter, and moved to Trenton in 1817. He also continued a practice of writing anonymously for local newspapers on political issues. Within a year of obtaining the judgeship, however, Southard was already looking for some new position. He sought the governorship in 1817, but was disappointed in this attempt, as he was in his attempt around the same time for State Attorney General.

His correspondence with his friend David Thompson (who had become State assembly speaker), reflects his desire for wider recognition in the United States Congress or the Federal Court system. When the opportunity arose in 1820 to complete the term of N.J. Senator James Wilson, who resigned from the U.S. Senate, he accepted, giving him the recognition he desired and the freedom to pursue his law practice between sessions. At the same time that his father Henry was completing his career as a U.S. congressman in Washington, Samuel was beginning his in the Senate.

Life in Washington began for him in the fall of 1821. A brief interim between New Jersey Supreme Court Justice and United States Senator was filled by private law practice. Once in Washington, the first hurdle he had to overcome was a maiden speech on the Senate floor. Oddly enough, for all his experience as a lawyer and an orator, he was immensely nervous about this, but on February 22 he did speak before the Senate and was well received. Soon he was quite at home there, and again seeking some new positon as a cabinet member or justice to ensure his financial security. Between sessions he returned to New Jersey and his family to practice law and ride the circuits. In 1823, he did achieve an appointment as Secretary of the Navy, largely because New

Jersey had been overlooked in Federal appointments, and thus was due. His livelihood now depended on the succession of Presidents. His relationship with Monroe was good, and continued with John Quincy Adams in the following administration. He thus was able to spend 6 years in this post, longer than he had so far spent in any position. Once this was assured, he brought his family to live in Washington in 1825.

His family suffered through a series of tragedies - an infant daughter Mary died in 1823, and in 1824, his eldest son John died in an epileptic fit. A new daughter Sally was added to the family in 1824, but died in 1825. Another daughter Ann, born in 1826 was also to die within three years - leaving Rebecca in a state of depression and instability from which it was hard to lift her. But these years in Washington were probably among the best and most successful of Southard's career, and the most comfortable. He and his family enjoyed the social life in Washington, and his duties as Naval Secretary gave him position and power in the formation of government policy. Although he knew little of naval affairs before taking this position, he learned quickly and was an able administrator. And of course his position as a cabinet member gave him access to Washington's innermost circles.

Southard continued to keep one eye on the political scene in New Jersey, which was no doubt wise. It became very clear he was not likely to get on well with the newly-formed opposition party in the person of Andrew Jackson, if they were to come to power. In fact, he had a direct confrontation with Jackson in 1826. A social visit to Virginia resulted in his questioning in company Jackson's success at the Battle of New Orleans, laying much of the credit to Monroe for planning the defense. This conversation was repeated to Jackson, who responded with an angry letter to Southard, the beginning of a feud which the newspapers built into a possible duel. It eventually was replaced in the news by issues of greater importance, but it remained a sore point between the two men. It is not surprising that Southard worked hard for Adams' reelection, knowing Jackson's election would mean he was out of a job.

The Jackson win in 1828 coincided with bad times for Southard. Both he and other members of his family were ill. His various attempts to remain in Washington by filling a New Jersey Senate seat were unsuccessful, and so it was not with a great deal of happiness that he returned to Trenton. However, he soon found in his private practice that his legal services were in demand. By February 1829, he had been appointed State Attorney General. He was something of a celebrity, and his skills as a lawyer provided him with a healthy income. Business law was his chief occupation. He was on retainer with some of the largest New Jersey business concerns, notably The Society for Useful Manufactures (S.U.M.) in Paterson, the Trenton Banking Company, and later the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co. and the Morris Canal and Banking Co. He argued a notable case brought by S.U.M. against the Morris Canal and Banking Co. (before being employed by them) over water rights. As the State's chief legal officer, he was also the advocate who argued before the U.S. Supreme Court on the New York/New Jersey eastern boundary dispute. While these differences were decided later in direct negotiations between the two states, the groundwork for these decisions was laid here.

He remained a staunch anti-Jackson man and worked diligently to build the Whig party during these years. By the 1830 elections he was beginning to see some positive results, and his goals for the 1832 elections were to wrest the governorship of New Jersey from the Democratic Jacksonians, and to elect Henry Clay to the Presidency (with his own personal goal to be his running mate). In the first he was unsuccessful, in the second, both nationally and personally he was pointed, for he was passed over for the second spot on the ticket, and Jackson again won the election. But out of this, he found himself propelled into the governorship of New Jersey, a position he held from October 1832 to February 1833.

This short tenure in office perhaps needs to be explained. The governorship was not a position he sought at this time in his life, and while he responded dutifully when elected, he considered it an enormous sacrifice. It should be recalled that until 1844, the governor of New Jersey was elected on an annual basis by the State Legislature, not by popular election, and hence the office usually went to the highest ranking member of the party in power. As such, it was not a position of much security. It also brought with it the position of Chief Chancellor of the State Chancery Court system, which prevented Southard from carrying on his private law practice. So while he accepted the office, it was with an eye to obtaining a U.S. Senate seat which he knew would become available and to which he was elected on February 27, 1833.

This time Southard moved to Washington alone, leaving his wife and three surviving children at home, as his wife seemed to frequently become ill with any outing or major change. He quickly joined the forces against the President, particularly in the "Bank War," and delivered a major speech on the subject in January of 1834. He was made chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee and a member of several other committees. When the Senate was not in session, he was able to return to his lucrative private legal practice. This period of his life found him involved in many activities - a trustee at Princeton, active in seaman's aid societies, temperance unions, and Bible groups, a director of several New Jersey corporations and a frequent public speaker. He was involved in the Joint Companies and began to speculate in land and other deals. He was offered the presidency of the Morris Canal and Banking Company in 1837, and took on this responsibility in June. While the prospects had seemed very promising at first, the financial difficulties of the company, as the country slid into a depression, seemed to drag Southard down with it. How much he actually knew of the financial misdoings of the company is unclear.

This position occasioned his move to Jersey City where the Morris Canal and Banking company had its offices, but lack of sufficient housing led him to make his home with his family in the offices themselves, and then in a New York hotel, until the house he was to lease was ready in May of 1840. He left his family when the Senate was in session and boarded in Washington. Although he was very fond of his children, and they of him, his relationship with his wife had worn him down, and this was perhaps the happiest solution.

The elections of 1840 were a victory for the Whig party, but not for Southard. He remained a Senator, but his longtime friend Henry Clay blamed Southard unjustly for his loss of the nomination to Harrison. Thus in the formation of the new administration, Southard received no position at all. He was deeply hurt that his friend had accused him of betrayal, but remained silent and ran instead for President Pro Tem of the Senate. This he won, perhaps as much because others realized the injustice done him and wished to right it, as for his own merit. So at Harrison's death, and Tyler's ascendency to the Presidency, he came very close to the presidential office himself, but without the desired glory that continued to elude him.

At the Senate adjournment in September 1841, Southard returned to New Jersey where his financial situation and bad investments began closing in on him. His health began to fail, and though he did return to Washington for the spring session, he was overcome by what was likely uremic poisoning in June of 1842. Sadly a man who did so much in his life, never seems to have achieved much sense of satisfaction about any of it. He seemed to have been continually seeking and never quite finding a sense of value or achievement.

I personally am a keen collector of the correspondence of Southard, perhaps more for its content than for the postal markings of the period. It seems to me, as collectors, we owe this man a great deal. Almanacs and encyclopedias deal very briefly with him, and yet he was an integral and important part of the political life of both the State and the country for most of his life.

It would seem a worthy project of this society to transcribe letters written to him, and attached are those from my own collection. Seen through an historical perspective, each contributes a little more to the picture of the man that Samuel Southard was. I cannot help but feel that a collection of these letters in our possession would be a worthy contribution to the historical record. Much of his correspondence already exists in collections and archives of the Library of

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD 1789-1843		Add'l Information
Pos	Birth	Bernards Twp/Som.Cty
	1787--0	
	1799--12	Basking Ridge, N.J.
	1802--15	Princeton, N.J.
	1804--17	Mendham, N.J.
	1806--19	
	1807--20	begins law studies
		Oakland, Virginia
	1810--23	
	1811--24	Flemington, N.J.
	1812--25	weds Rebecca Harrow
	1813--26	1st son John born
Pres (Party)	----JAdams----- (Fed)	-teacher/tutor-----
		Surrogate/Hunt. Pros/Morris & Sx-
		Freeholder/Hunt. -Stat-
		Assembly 1815--28 daug. Virginia born

Congress, the New York Public Library, the Princeton University Library, the Rutgers University Library, and the National Archives (and these sources might well be worthy of study from a philatelic point of view, for the wealth of postal markings they must encompass). What we could put together might give us all a better perspective on this man to whom we are indebted, and might be a valuable primary source for secondary schools in the state. The 'Southard Notebooks' could be an ongoing project for this journal for some time to come, exposing us all to a little history, along with, no doubt, interesting postal markings, rates, and routings.

I have attempted to set a pattern to follow, noting to whom the letter is addressed, from whom, the date, the postmark (referencing Coles when possible) and noted also when answered, if that is indicated. A photocopy of the address side is included, and transcripts are done to the best of my ability. I have not limited myself to letters addressed only to Southard; some are family letters as well. I would urge anyone interested in transcribing their own to do so, because transcribing from the original is easiest. But if transcription is too burdensome, perhaps sending along a photocopy of the letter for someone else to transcribe would also be helpful. I would be willing to give this a try myself, or perhaps others might be interested. The more people who are involved, the better.

The information here comes largely from the book, Samuel L. Southard, Jeffersonian Whig by Michael Birkner. I am grateful to Robert Rose for pointing me towards it, for it has been an invaluable if rather exhaustive source. It was published in 1984 and it is (or was) available from Associated University Presses, 440 Forsgate Drive, Cranbury, N.J. 08512. It includes very detailed information on much of Southard's life and career, and the issues and people with which he was involved.

Anyone interested in such a project as I have described should write either the editor, or myself, Jean Walton, 125 Turtleback Road, Califon, N.J. 07830-3511.

1817---30	move to Trenton, N.J.								
1818---31	son Henry born								
1819---32	son Samuel Jr. born								
1820---33									
1821---34	U.S. Senate seat								
		1823---36	Infant daug Mary dies						
		1824---37	John dtes; Sally born						
		1825---38	move to DC; Sally dies						
		1826---39	Ann born						
		1829---42	Ann dtes;move/Trenton						
		Gov/NJ— 1832---45	Governor of NJ						
		1833---46							
		1837---50	Morris Canal Co. Pres						
		1840---53	elected Pres Pro Tem						
		1842---55	Death						
Supreme Court Justice	+---U.S.-- ---Senate	Sect'y of Navy-- --State- Att.Gen.	--U.S. Senate----- -Pres.-- Pro Tem						
-JMonroe----- NJPH (DR)	JQAdams----- (DR)	AJackson----- (Dem)	MVanBuren--Harrison/ (Dem) (Whig)Tyler						

HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE LETTERS

These letters offer much to study. Postmarks are from all over the State, both manuscript and circular date stamps. The student of "Free" markings will find many amongst the Southard letters, for his position in the Senate and Cabinet allowed him free franking privileges.

Historically, it is always interesting how much everything ties together in these earlier times. A smaller population base makes this more possible, and those moving in political circles were bound, it seems, to either become or encounter notable people. As David Thompson says of offices and positions in the State of New Jersey, "There are more places than persons..."

Some notes on a few of these letters may help draw the reader in, and help show some of the possibilities for study.

The first and third letters (August 16, 1807 and July 20, 1820) are both letters from Southard's friend from Princeton, David Thompson, Jr. who was his confidante and advisor all his life. The first is written shortly after Southard left Mendham to take up a tutoring position with the Taliaferro family in Virginia, and reflects Southard's concerns about reputation and affection, in particular of Fanny, a ward of the well known pastor of the Hilltop Church in Mendham, Amzi Armstrong. This is written before his future wife Rebecca entered the picture.

The July 20, 1820 (third) letter from Thompson is written when Southard is a N.J. Supreme Court Justice, with inclinations towards greater service, which he expressed in a June letter to Thompson as "no small itching, to have a place in the eye of the nation, as well as of my state." Thompson advises him prophetically on the plusses and minuses of such a career. Thompson himself was already a well-recognized man in the State of New Jersey, having been elected to the State Assembly in 1814, and serving as the speaker of that house from 1818-1822. The Wilson mentioned here is James Wilson, whose Senate seat Southard would soon fill. Thompson also touches here on the continuing controversy over the steamboat wars.

The second letter, from Rev. Jacob T. Field (February 16, 1820) is interesting particularly to church historians in the Pompton area, and I leave it to their devices. The fourth letter, from M. Croxall, deals with minor legal matters. No year date is given anywhere in the letter, so dating the manuscript postmark is a puzzle I would be happy to have some help with.

The fifth letter, from Isaac Southard to his brother on May 21, 1827, is short, but perhaps is one of the most interesting, as it refers to Samuel Southard's confrontation with Andrew Jackson.

Jackson was a fiery man who frequently acted on impulse, and duels (or threats of duels) were his modus operandi whenever his honor or his wife's reputation were impugned. While he had become less reactive as he approached the Presidency, his reaction to Southard's support of James Monroe as the true hero of the Battle of New Orleans was typical. He fired off a letter to Sam Houston to give to Southard in October of 1826.

Houston took it upon himself to return it to Jackson with the advice to temper its tone. This he did reluctantly, and the note which reached Southard in January of 1827 was of a less challenging nature, but demanded an apology. The affair, however, had already reached the newspapers, and Monroe himself had fueled the fire by supporting Southard's viewpoint.

In fact, Southard sent off a wordy if argumentative reply on February 9th, in which however he did say, "My object was to vindicate Mr. Monroe and not...to depreciate your military exploits. They form a part of our national glory." Jackson, appeased, curtly replied that he (Southard) should mind his tongue when drinking. Not exactly friendly, but at least not at pistol points!

The other duel Southard's nephew Henry refers to was fought by Jackson in 1806. A man by the name of Charles Dickinson had made slurs against Jackson's wife Rachael (she had in fact married Jackson not knowing that her divorce from her first husband had not gone through) as well as calling Jackson himself a worthless scoundrel and a coward, in print. Dickinson was a crack shot; Jackson was not. Jackson wore a loose coat - perhaps to deceive his adversary - and allowed him to shoot on the command to fire, while he did not. Though hit in the chest, Jackson then slowly and carefully took aim and shot Dickinson, who died from his wounds later that day. Dickinson was shocked not to have killed Jackson, and while Jackson could have shot in the air as he had done in one earlier duel, he was certainly facing a man who had aimed to kill him. These "Western" manners were nevertheless seen as somewhat primitive in the Northeast. Clearly however the threat of a duel with Jackson was very real. Young Henry should not have been so bold, perhaps, in his offer to stand in for his uncle.

Other letters which follow reflect various aspects of Southard's life and work: James Davidson's letter (July 22, 1828) requests articles such as Southard frequently wrote anonymously for newspapers supporting the Whig point of view; a letter which includes an affidavit (March 2, 1930); requests for recommendations; the perpetual dunning letters (May 8, 1839); disputes and other legal matters, and so on. The letter on July 21, 1834 perhaps reflects Southard's interest in speculation and investments, and mentions Mr. Biddle (probably Edward R. Biddle whom he followed into the presidency of the Morris Canal and Banking Co.).

The letter of August 3, 1837 (or possibly 1838) from Southard's daughter Virginia to her brother Henry is particularly interesting, as it is written from Port Colden on the Morris Canal, where her father had been on a canal boat for ten days, having taken on the position of President of that company. Summer inspection tours were a regular thing, and a new basin had recently been built there. It reflects Rebecca's nervousness, and her husband's strain in those years. Schooley's Mountain - then the home of several resort hotels - is mentioned, and again Mr. Biddle, obviously a family friend. It gives a much more personal look into the life of Samuel L. Southard than his business and legal correspondence do. And as an extra benefit, it is carried through the mail, under the free franking privileges of a U.S. Senator, with the signature of Samuel L. Southard himself.

Letter No.	Date	From	Cancelled	To:	Type of Letter
1	16 Aug 1807	David Thompson Jr.	Mendham, N.J.	Oakland, Va.	2 pages - advice & news
2	16 Feb 1820	Rev. Jacob T. Field	Pompton, N.J.	Trenton, N.J.	3 pages - church dispute
3	20 Jul 1820	David Thompson	Morristown, N.J.	Trenton, N.J.	2 pages - advice, Steamship wars
4	18 Sept. ?	M. Croxall	New Germantown, N.J.	Trenton, N.J.	1 page - note at bottom re: date - about legal papers
5	21 May 1827	Isaac Southard	Somerville, N.J.	Washington, D.C.	1 page, incl. P.S. - duel
6	22 Jul 1828	James Davidson	Harmony, N.J.	Washington, D.C.	1 page - needs pol. articles
7	16 Dec 1829	Amzi Dodd	Newark, N.J.	Trenton, N.J.	1 page - re: Liquor License Tax
8	2 Mar 1830	Wm. Halsey	Newark, N.J.	Trenton/Wash. N.J. D.C.	3 pages incl. affidavit on legal matters
9	29 Jun 1830	Jos. Bispham	Mt. Holly, N.J.	Trenton, N.J.	1 page re: store theft
10	21 Jul 1834	Jos. W. Bray	Clinton, N.J.	Trenton, N.J.	1 page re: speculation? mentions Biddle, Green, etc.
11	19 Jan 1837	C. Bowne	New Village, N.J.	Trenton, N.J.	2 pages - re: partnership dispute
12	3 Aug 1837?	V. Southard	Port Colden, N.J.	Wilkes Barre Pa. (Bro)	1 page re: canal, Schooley's Mountain, visit of brother
13	2 Dec 1837	D.W. Vaill	Stanhope, N.J.	Washington, D.C.	1 page - req. for recomm'n.
14	11 Dec 1837	A. Godwin	Paterson, N.J.	Washington, D.C.	1 page - thanks for letter of introduction, Clay
15	8 May 1839	H & SW Hanmill	Lawrenceville	Jersey City	1 page: dunning letter
16	22 Feb 1840	Robert L. Smith	Boundbrook, N.J.	Trenton, NJ (to Isaac Southard)	1 page - re: banking
17	26 Mar 1842	Edwin Post	Stanhope, N.J.	Washington, DC	1 page - req. recommendation

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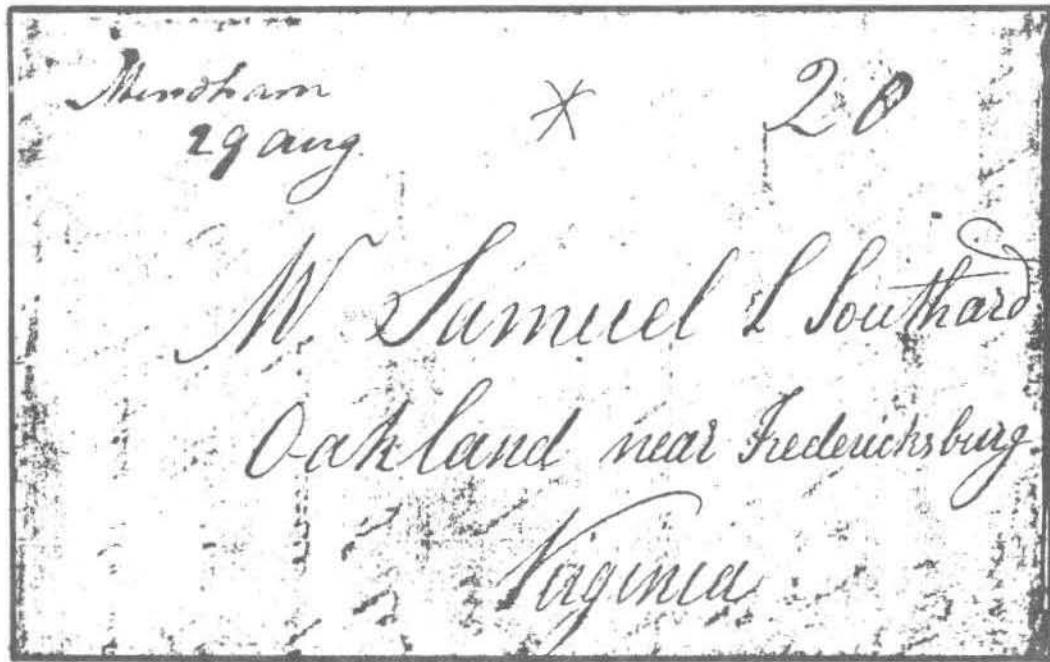
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, Presidents of the United States Field Enterprises Educ. Corp. Chicago, Ill. 1976.

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Letter addressed to:

Mr Samuel L Southard
Oakland near Fredericksburg
Virginia

From: D. Thompson Jr.

P'mkd: Mendham [N.J.]
(manuscript)
29 August/ 20

Mendham 16th August 1807

My dear friend,

I take the earliest opportunity of writing, that I may do away any false impressions which I fear I have unjustly made upon your mind, respecting the inhabitants of this place. When speaking of certain persons who seemed to be more leery(?) about you, than to me appeared to be necessary, I did by no means intend to insinuate that this was the case with all. Nineteen out of twenty of the people in Mendham are warmly your friends, - they are frequently enquiring if you do not soon, intend to return, and commonly express an anxiety that (if you intend to figure in the political world) your native state might first have the honor of giving you employment. But to take thinks in some order:

1st of Esqr. Drake, you know what I think of him. My sentiments were expressed to you directly after he solicited your correspondence. I did not at that time form any opinion whether he intended to deceive you or not. I have since supposed that his designs were honorable, for reasons that you shall hear when we meet. But I do also suppose that if he ever was seriously inclined to serve you, he has since changed his sentiments and conduct. For from what I have seen and heard, it appears probable that he and lady X would be glad to see James and Fanny united, and it is not impossible but that they looked upon you as an obstacle in the way of such a connection.

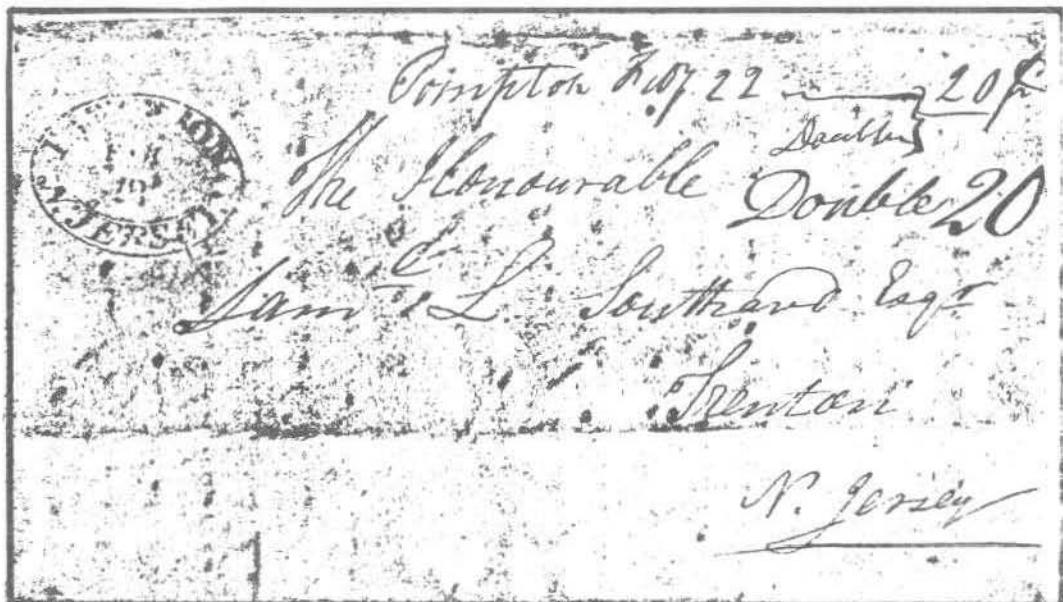
2nd, Aunt Mary, an old maid, faultlip herself - fond of displaying her perfection and extremely solicitous in her care for the safety of all her acquaintance. She felt herself highly honored by your writing

to the family, and particularly by your enquiring after her own dear self, by mentioning her own name. She was always very careful to inform the neighborhood every time you wrote to the Esqr., and you know she cannot communicate an important piece of intelligence, without making some wise remarks of her own. Ah! says she, he is as cunning as a fox. He enquires after every one of the family tho he has scarcely formed a slight acquaintance with them. I know what he is after, etc.---etc. Now Mary at that time thought she was doing you a kindness, and I have no doubt would willingly have served you to the best of her power.

I do not know that they ever mentioned your name to Fanny, in any way whatever. But if you think you are not remembered here with as much affection as you would wish to be, only come and judge for yourself. I imagine you will not find yourself forgotten or neglected. But there is an expression in your letter which I must say something about, "In a resolution never to trouble her or her property." What! Will you give up a fine girl to a pack of harpies because it is their wish to have you do so? Or do you forsake her to shew them how great your regard is for them? Do you not know that her uncles were contriving how to take her property from her before her father was buried, that Samuel is trying to get possession of the farm as (he says) that it may not go out of the name - and therefore is opposed to her marrying anyone who would be likely to preserve it? That E Drake wishes to outwit them all, and get it in his own family? I never had an idea that you would sell yourself to anyone; whatever might be the price she would offer. But property is not to be despised (says uncle Hartshorn). And I say so too, especially if it is connected with one we love, - if it be placed in a neighborhood where we are respected, and in a society that wishes to use us in a public capacity.

Do you never mean to travel the public road as long as envy or malice can be found in it? If not, you place every rascal in society on an eminence to which he is not entitled, and make him the arbiter of your fortune and happiness. I think it is best, to be as independent of the world as possible, but especially, not subject ourselves to the evil humors of those wretches who receive pleasure only as they inflict pain. My motto is, "deserve applause." If it comes, do not despise or neglect it, but if it is withholden, surely this ought not to disturb you, quite, so as to make you quite unhappy. When you come to visit us if you do not believe yourself beloved and esteemed by all the inhabitants and even Fanny herself, I shall pronounce you the most arrant sceptic in the world. I do not believe you have one enemy among us, or one who would wish you any kind of harm. There may be one or two individuals who from interested views would not rejoice to see you gratified in certain things that I hope and trust still lie near your heart. But these individuals can never, I had almost said shall never accomplish their views, yourself being out of the question, and when they find this to be the case, they will join heart and hand to befriend you.

I began this last Monday, but was unwell all the week, with the influenza (a general complaint) and besides Stephen L-son set out yesterday for the State of Ohio, and I was compelled, tho unwell, to prepare several papers to send by him, which forced me much against my will to omit writing the first week after yours arrived. I will trouble with an extra sheet.- [no second sheet present]



Letter addressed to:

The Honorable Sam'l L. Southard Esqr.
Trenton
N. Jersey

From: Rev. Jacob T. Field

Southard: Feb 16, 1820

P'mkd: Pompton Feb 22
(manuscript)
Paterson, N.Jersey
(handstamp-P8 black)
Feb 28/Double 20

Dear Sir

Your attention as one of the Supreme judges of State will probably soon be called to the examination of a controversy existing between the two Dutch Reformed Congregations in this part of the Country, Pompton & Pompton Plains. Having so frequently heard erroneous statements made in Courts of Justice, and particularly in the case now under consideration, and that too by persons from whom we might have reasonably expected other things, and who were confidently supposed to have understood the subject, I have concluded in my own mind that it might possibly aid the cause of justice, to give you a general review of the case now pending and to state to you such facts as may be relied upon.

Some years back there were three Congregations in this neighbourhood united in the call & support of one minister, viz. Totowa, Fairfield & Pompton Plains, which last comprised the whole of what now forms the two Congregations Pompton & Pompton Plains. For the better support of their Pastor, these three Congregations contributed severally equal portions towards the purchase of a parsonage; And it can be proved I believe that the largest part of the Sum which was advanced for this purpose by the Plains Congregation, was furnished by that part of the Congregation which now constitutes the Pompton Congregation.

Upon the decease of their pastor the abovementioned three congregations agreed to dissolve their Connection, to sell their parsonage, & divide the money. With the money that Pompton Plains rec. as her dividend, she purchased 20 acre lot, the land now in Controversy, lying on the banks of the Pequanac River & in the County of Bergen. After the purchase of this land, the Congregation at large by subscription, purchased two acres of land on the west side of the River in the County of Morris & built upon it a comfortable parsonage house; 80 acres of woodland were after this made a donation to the Congregation by a company of proprietors of vacant land. These three detached pieces of land comprised the whole funds of the Congregation. With these funds, & with annual subscriptions, the Congregation supported the gospel comfortably for some years.

For the purpose however of more easily collecting the salary & contributing more equitably to the expenses of the Congregation, the Congregation was divided into three districts, and permission was given to have an equal portion of preaching in each district whenever suitable houses of worship should be erected. Under this arrangement the Pompton District went on & paid her one third of the salary & all other expenses, & likewise built an house of worship. When the building was completed the trustees who had been appointed to superintend the erecting of it, began to [have] grave apprehensions that they would not be able to sell the pews of the Church to the amount of the cost; and made a formal offer of the Church to the Consistory of the Congregation, for them to take the house off[!] of their hands and to dispose of it as they saw fit. The Consistory however under similar apprehensions refused to have any thing to do with it, or to take any responsibility upon themselves. The trustees therefore were obligated to go on & sell at their own risk, and did sell, & to the astonishment of all, not only sold to the amount of the cost of the Church, but found a handsome surplus in their hands. The Consistory now came forward & claimed these surplus monies on the ground that they were the only legal trustees of the Congregation; the trustees who had been appointed to build the Church, now refused to give them up, & told the Consistory that as they had to run the risk themselves of selling the Church, they thought it but proper, that the surplus monies should be reserved for the use of the Pompton district solely, & the more especially, as the time might come when that district would become a separate Congregation.

These transactions have laid the foundation of the difficulties which have existed in this region of the Church ever since. This Church was dedicated to the Service of God on the 14th of Oct. 1813. According to the previous agreement, the Pompton people now enjoyed 1/3 of the preaching and contributed the one third of all expenses. The jealousies & misunderstanding which arose out of these events however, rendered the situation of the Pompton people so unpleasant, that they determined to apply to be set off[!] as a separate Congregation & to endeavor to support the gospel separately. They applied for this purpose to the Consistory of the Congregation; & obtained their consent; which was soon confirmed by the [Classis?] & the Pompton district was accordingly set off[!] & duly organized, under the style of the "Pompton & Winachqua Congregation," since styled only "Pompton."

The Pompton Congregation being thus separated from the mother Church by its express Consent, and having originally contributed an undue proportion to the purchase of all its property, thought it but reasonable now to apply for at least one third of those funds which before the separation had belonged to them in Common; or at any rate that their interest in the Church properly should be recognized & recorded on the records of the Church. This the Consistory of the Plains Congregation would not comply with. They however frequently acknowledged that Pompton was justly entitled to some part of the property but not to one third. They expressed a willingness to give what could be made appear was originally subscribed in Pompton but would make no allowance for the rise of property.

This was the state of things at the time that I agreed to accept & did accept a call from Pompton; and it was on the day that I moved that the Pompton Consistory took forcible possession of the land now in Controversy, viz. the 20 acres lying in Bergen County. This was considered about the one third of the value of the whole property of the Plains Church, and it was taken forcible possession of for various reasons which I need not mention at present. One principal reason however was, that in the way the business of prosecuting would rest with the Plains, & the place of trial be Hackensack which was more convenient to attend than Morris. Since that time various attempts have been made by the Plains to regain possession but in vain, as tenants in Common and the party judging between them has been unwilling to dispossess any occupant as long as no satisfactory stipulation was made for the adjustment of Common Rights. With respect to the proceedings in this business which I witnessed last fall before Judge Kirkpatrick & with respect to the general opinion entertained on those proceedings I shall make at present no remarks. From those proceedings it would seem that the laws of the State were rather hostile to the Pompton interest. It may be so; but it is confidently believed that when an appeal is made to the principles of equity and justice, that appeal will not be in vain.

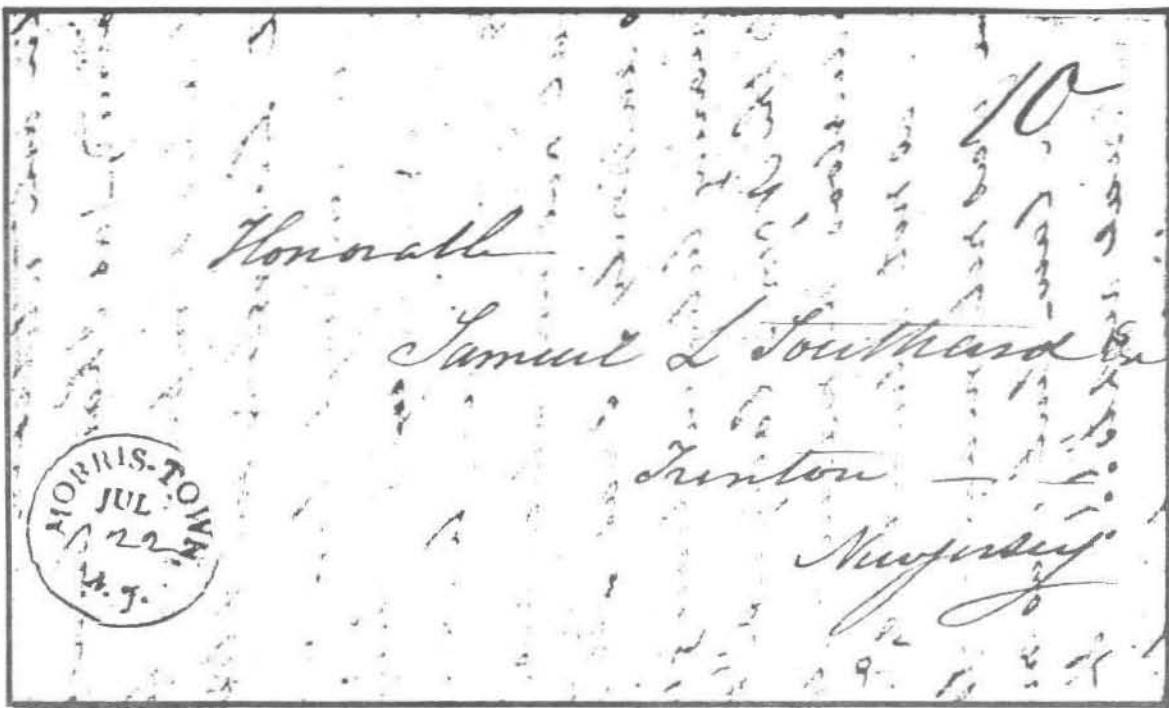
I have thus Sir ventured to give you a very general view of the state of this Controversy, not under the most distant expectation however that my writing to you on this subject will in the least degree influence you in our favor. No, I entertain a better opinion of your integrity; but as I said before, I have seen courts & juries & even attorneys laboring under such misconceptions on this subject that I thought it might be of some use in enabling you to form an opinion, to lay before you some leading facts that might be relied upon, and which might serve as a clue to a more correct understanding of this whole matter. With the warmest wishes for your personal prosperity & the happiness of your family, and with my ardent prayer to the great judge of right & wrong that he may ever give you wisdom to discern truth & judgement, I subscribe myself

Your sincere friend,

Jacob T. Field

Hon. Sam'l L. Southard

Pompton
Feb. 16, 1820



Letter addressed to:

Honorable Samuel L Southard Esq
Trenton, New Jersey
From: D. Thompson

P'mkd: Morristown, N.J.
(handstamp M45)
July 22/10

Morristown July 20th 1820

Dear Sir -

According to promise, in my last I wrote over a sheet of paper, with my opinions about the propriety of your exchanging your present situation for a seat in Congress or Senate. But a day or two of reflection & consideration made me suppose that I was not the best qualified to draw conclusions on this subject. I have often wished to see you a representative in our national councils - but I suspect it arose from selfish motive of seeing some New Jersey talents displayed there, rather than from any decided & distinct opinion that it would benefit yourself. Whether you ought to leave your present place, I think depends much on your disposition & feelings. In a pecuniary point of view you would not risk much - perhaps nothing. For you would always have your profession to resort to, as a means of livelihood, or of making property. Now if you feel discontented with your present circumscribed sphere of action, and are desirous of moving in a larger circle, - of engaging in more immediately active and splendid duties - or of measuring talents with the great men of the nation, the federal legislature & the bar are the proper places for you. But whether you ought at this time to turn your attention to them for such causes is to me somewhat doubtful, & I imagine it is to you also. The celebrity acquired in any representative assembly is shortlived & fluctuating - exciting envy & ill will, mainly because it is reward of merit, and so a man's life either to acquire or preserve it, is filled with anxiety & care, vexation & trouble.

As I did not calculate to say much of the subject at this time, I will only add that I should be glad to see you occupy a place on the Bench of the U.S. Court, that you ought to take such a course and would insure it to you - & of this you can judge better than I can. It may perhaps be proper to inform you, while turning these subjects in your mind that the bar in New Jersey generally, think you at present the best judge on the bench, and so far as I can learn, would be very sorry that you should leave it. And as General Bloomfield said, the state will look to you to fill the place of Ch. Justice whenever it becomes vacant. As to all the arrangements which you mention, for Wilson - the Gov'r - Ch. Justice title. I can say nothing - for I know nothing, & can make no calculations respecting them. Wilson perhaps might be appointed Secretary, but I am not so sure Kirk could be senator. However, have nothing to say, or do, with them, or any of them about it. There are more places than persons - and each one would desert the rest, to gain his own ends. You see I have given no opinion as to the course you should wish to take - & the reason is, I cannot satisfy myself. You are increasing in reputation and influence in this & other States, at present, & what your gain is substantial, & lasting. In Congress or Senate, your career would be more brilliant, & I flatter myself would give you much greater weight in the Union - but you might be disappointed - & be compelled to depend on your profession alone for subsistence - with a temper soured by this disappointment & subject to continual irritation by the sneers of the illiterate and malevolent.

Have you heard anything of the Gov'r's proceedings under our celebrated steamboat law? He has enjoined, - (as I have been told), had hearings, & attached & imprisoned for contempt. It is said that Livingston's son & two others were imprisoned for contempt last week. Query? As no citizen of New Jersey has been enjoined since the passage of our law, under the N. York law, and no boat has been attached, where does the Gov'r get his authority. I was told that 3 or 4 weeks ago on a hearing between Livingston and Gibbons - the Gov'r told the N. York Lawyers - "they had totally misunderstood the nature & design of our law - that it was not intended as a retaliatory law on N. York, was not meant to effect or enforce a repeal of their law - but was meant to define our territorial rights."!!! If his excellency does not act a little cautiously - it is doubtful whether his legal knowledge & all the legal sophistry - will enable him to carry through his business with a fair judicial reputation. I wish you to keep these things a little in view, for I am not certain but an exposition of the means used to obtain the law - & the proceedings under it will some day be required for the public. Perhaps I am wrong, but it appears to me as if the Gov. had got into difficulty - & was determined to use all means, either as gov. or judge, right & wrong, to carry himself through, rather than concede the point that he was mistaken.

D. Thompson

To be Continued

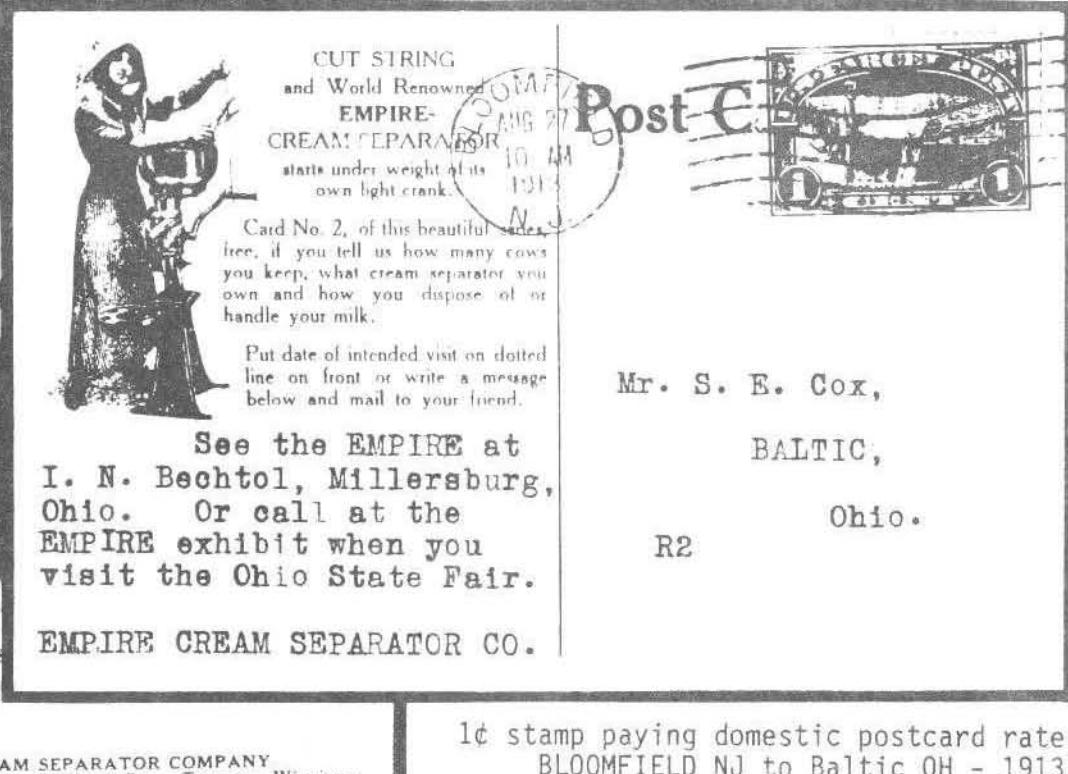
PARCEL POST & PARCEL POST POSTAGE DUE

Stamps issued
January 1, 1913
for use on parcels

Effective
July 1, 1913
ordinary stamps
were acceptable
for parcels, and
these special
stamps then
became usable
as ordinary
postage stamps.



2x1¢ stamps paying 2¢ UPU postcard rate
PASSAIC NJ to Singapore - 1913



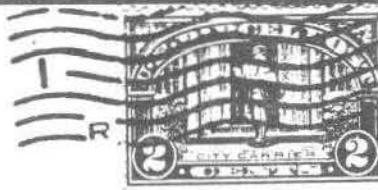
1¢ stamp paying domestic printed matter rate - note: undated PLAINFIELD NJ cancel

Lenox Manufacturing Co.

Plainfield, New Jersey



Mr. Fred. E. Walter, Secy,
Whitney's Point Lodge No. 795, F. & A. M.
Whitney's Point, N. Y.



Miss Mabel A. Wilder.

Martville.

WILLIAM CLAYTON JONES,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
426 MARKET STREET,
CAMDEN, N. J.



Miss Kate S. Benner,

Beach Haven,

N. J.

2¢ stamp paying domestic letter rate: HACKENSACK NJ & CAMDEN NJ - 1913 usages

2¢ stamp paying domestic letter rate: TRENTON NJ & BAYONNE NJ

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO
J. NELSON CRAFT
WHOLESALE JOBBER IN
**OVERALLS, SHIRTS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NOTIONS, ETC.**
TRENTON, N. J.



Mrs A Jacoby
Langhorne
Pa

If not delivered in 5 days return to
JOS. W. MOORE
REAL ESTATE
Residence, Factory and Business Property
INSURANCE
Fire, Life, Plate Glass and Automobile
228 BROADWAY OPP. 9TH ST.
BAYONNE, N. J.
NEW YORK OFFICE 111 BROADWAY



Mr. A. P. Atwood

#90 William Street.

New York City.

2¢ stamp paying
UPU postcard
rate

WEST HOBOKEN NJ
to Hanover,
Germany

THIS SPACE MAY BE USED FOR WRITING

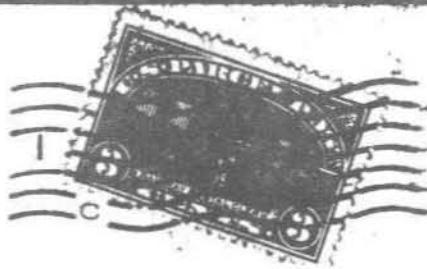
THIS SIDE FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY

ONE CENT TWO CENTS

Post Card Co., Publ., New York. No. 1075.

3¢ stamp paying increased wartime domestic letter rate: NEWARK NJ & CAMDEN NJ

VAN DYK MACBRIDE
59 NORTH ROAD
NUTLEY, N. J.



Dr. William Evans,
313 E. Freemason St.,
Norfolk,
Va.



PITMAN STAMP CO
740 NEW ST
CAMDEN, N.J.



Mr. William Seering,
570 Peyton St.
Memphis.
Tenn.

FROM
HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.
400 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

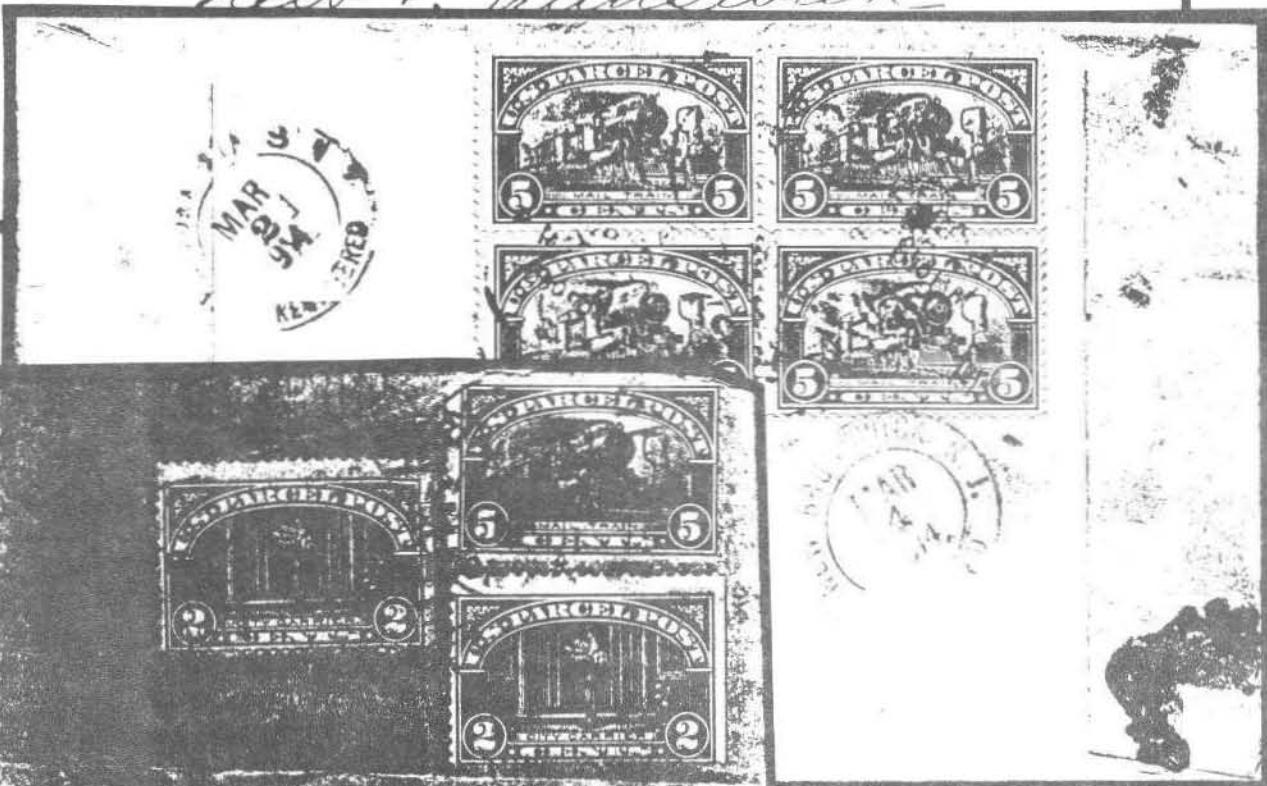
Registered
Return Receipt

MAR 2
630 PM

11048

1814

Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick



FOR Harvey I. Jacoby
Mount Ephraim
New Jersey

Greenhouse
PLANTS FROM
PERISHABLE EDWARD WALLIS
Berlin, New Jersey.

4x5¢ stamps paying
20¢ Registered fee,
Return Receipt and
Postage from New York
to NEW BRUNSWICK NJ

5¢ & 2x2¢ paying 9¢ parcel
rate from BERLIN NJ to
Mount Ephraim NJ

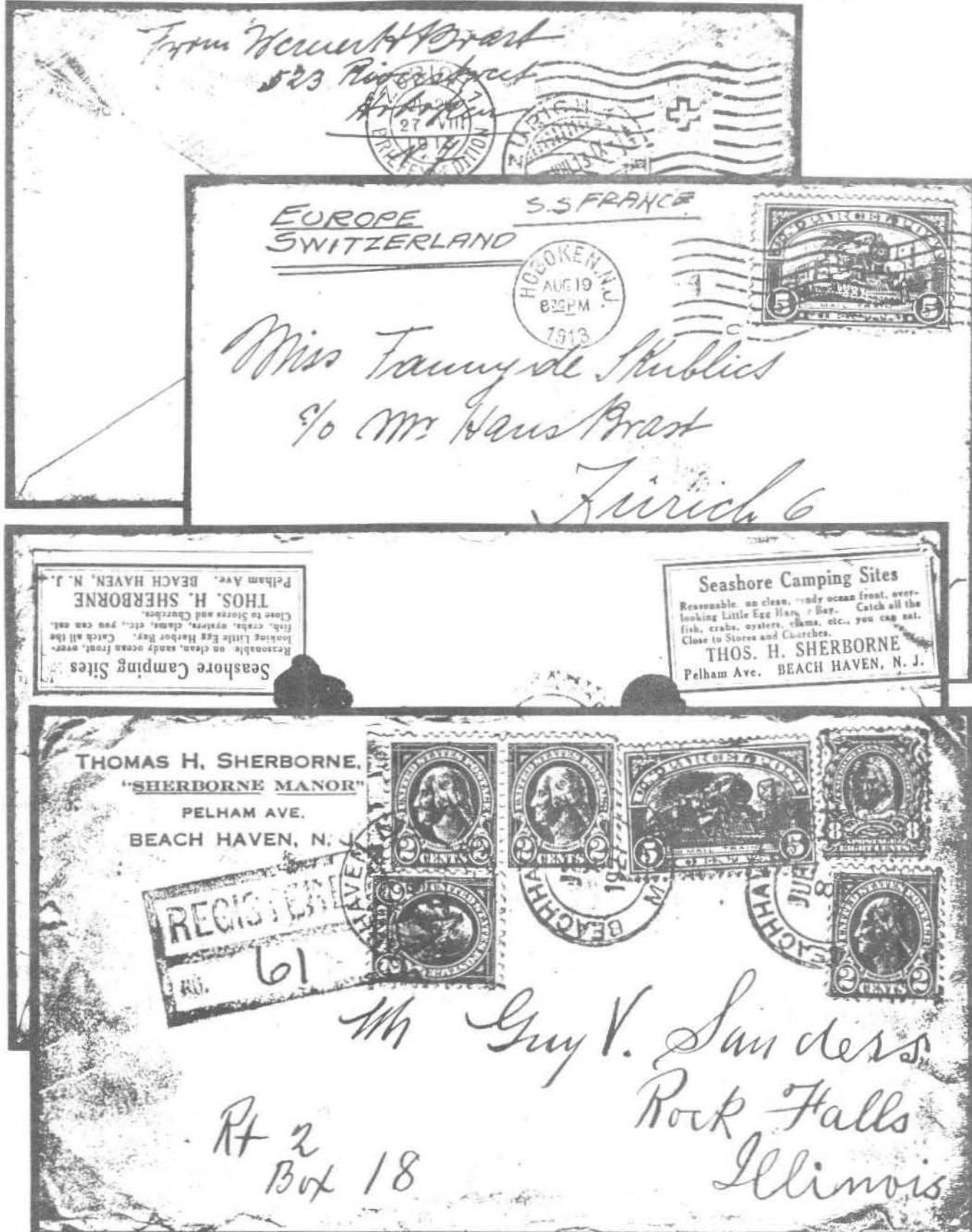
2x5¢ stamps paying 10¢ Registry Fee with 3¢ stamp on 2¢ envelope paying 5¢ UPU Letter rate postage from EAST ORANGE NJ to Utrecht, Holland, and Censored enroute.



5¢ stamp paying UPU Letter rate: MORRISTOWN NJ to Tegucigalpa, Honduras - 1914

NJPH
November 1994

5¢ stamp paying UPU Letter Rate: HOBOKEN NJ to Zurick, Switzerland - 1913



BEACH HAVEN NJ to Rock Falls, IL 1927 usage with Beach Haven MOB datestamps.
5¢ stamp with ordinary 2¢x4 & 8¢ stamps paying 15¢ Registry & 6¢ postage

10¢ stamp paying Registry Fee on 2¢ envelope paying postage: MANTOLOKING NJ to Mass.
10¢ stamp paying Special Delivery Fee with 2¢ ordinary stamp paying postage from
TOMS RIVER NJ to Philadelphia PA - 1914



New England Stamp Co
12 Pleasant Hill St



Dr Harry Shremaker
9011 Chestnut St



10¢ & 4¢ & 1¢ totaling 15¢, paying 10¢ Registry Fee & 5¢ UPU Letter Postage from
PATERSON NJ to München, Bavaria, Germany

These all green Parcel Post Postage Due stamps are amongst the most difficult stamps to find properly used on commercial covers; although they had the same life span and the same restrictions as the all red Parcel Post stamps.

We show here a small selection of these difficult stamps properly used on New Jersey related covers.

Please note the highly restrictive regulations concerning the usage of this postcard, during the period leading up to the US involvement in WWI

A WWI period British Field Service Post Card, originating at British Field Post Office #99, on 11 July 1916, being addressed to Paterson NJ having transited through the New York post office where their Due 1 Cents machine cancel marking was applied. The 1¢ Parcel Post Postage Due stamp being affixed and collected for at the delivery point in Paterson NJ

NOTHING is to be written on this side except the date and signature of the sender. Sentences not required may be erased. If anything else is added the post card will be destroyed.

I am quite well.

~~I have been admitted into hospital~~
~~other~~
~~I wounded~~ ~~or disabled~~ ~~and am~~ ~~now~~ ~~recovered~~ ~~and~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~discharged~~ ~~soon~~

~~vacation~~ ~~or leave~~ ~~on the base~~
letter dated 12/6/1914
I have received your

Letter follows at first opportunity

~~I have received no letter from~~
~~late~~
~~for~~ ~~long~~ ~~time~~

Signature 
only.

Date 12/6/14

[Postage must be prepaid on any letter or post card addressed to the sender of this card.]

(92688) W.L. W3497-293 2,000m. 11/15 J. J. K. & Co., Ltd.

A.F.A. 2042.
114/Gen. No. 5248.

FIELD



POST CARD

SERVICE



The address
only to be writ-
ten on this side.
If anything else
is added, the
post card will
be destroyed.

Mrs John M. Jackson

5 Broadfield Avenue

Newark, N.J.

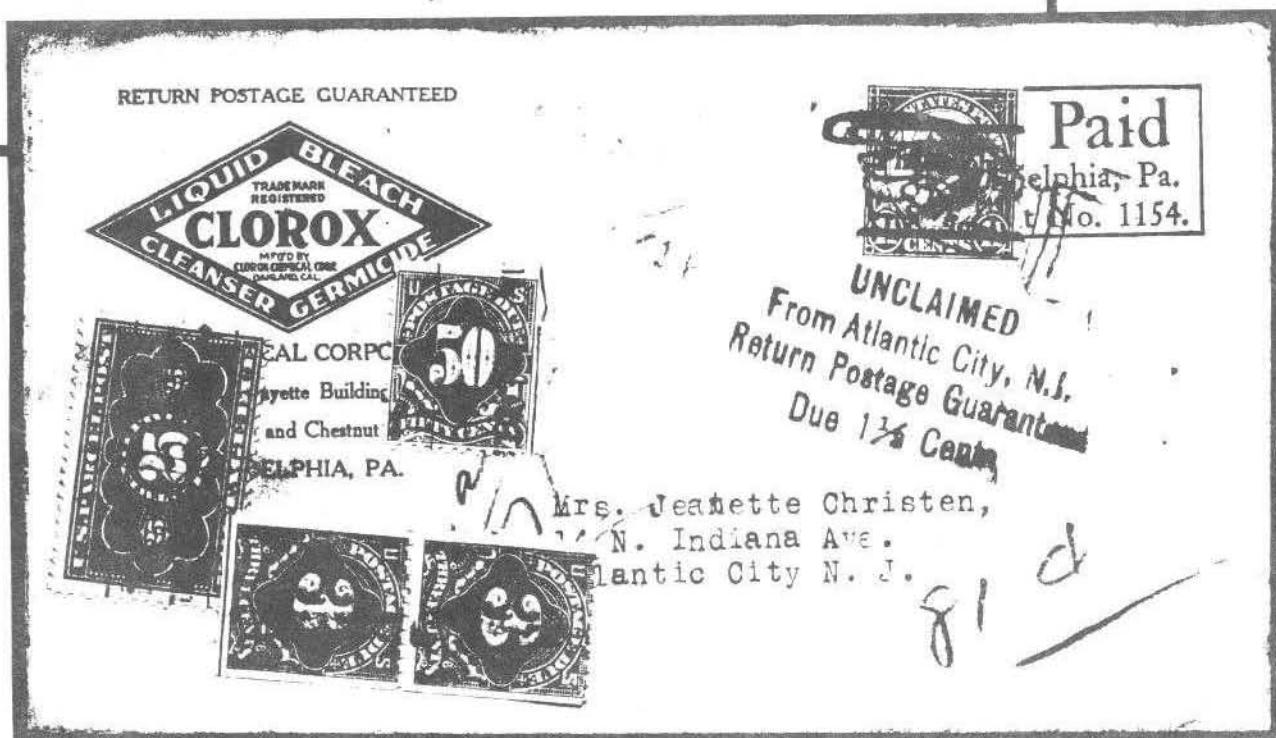
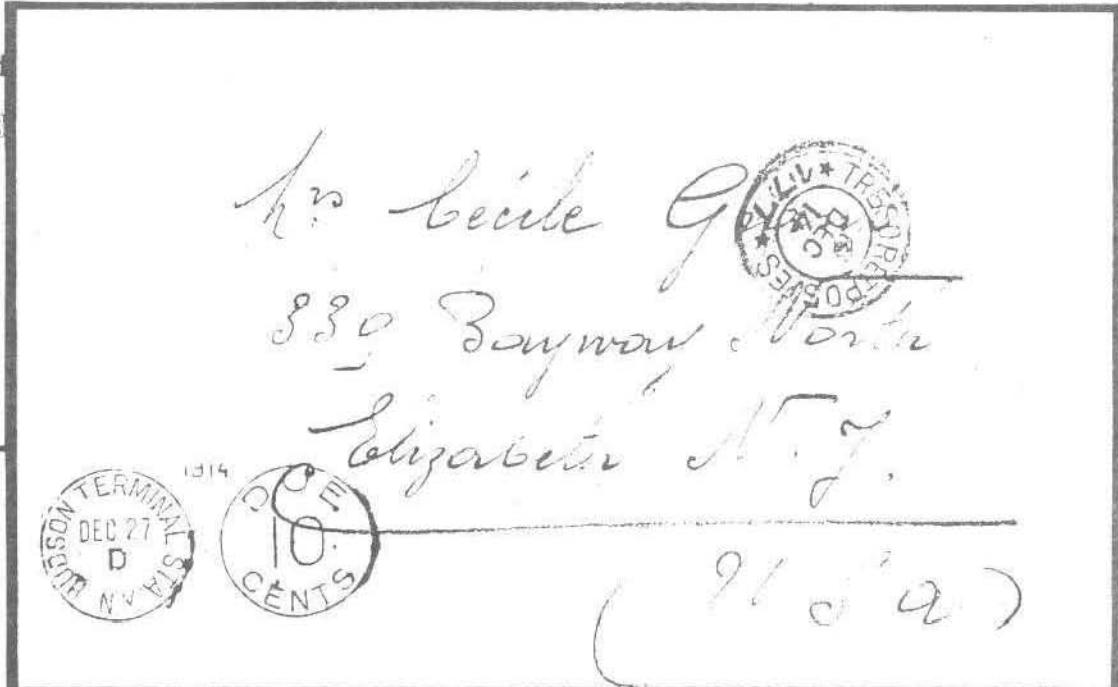


3x1¢ PPPD stamps tied on local PHILLIPSBURG NJ cover - February 1914



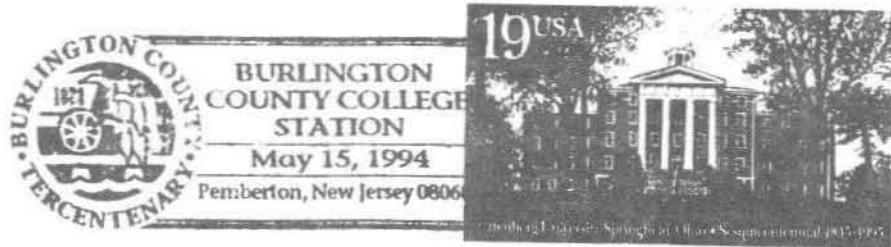
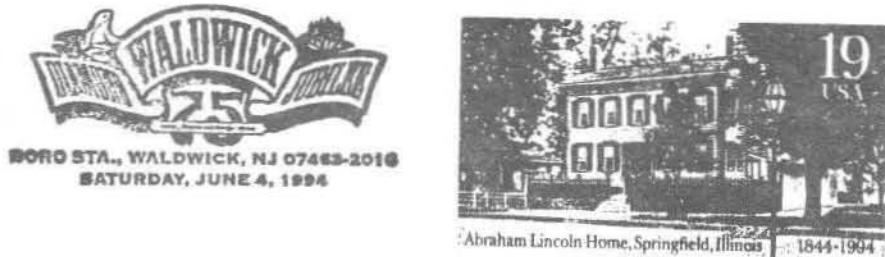
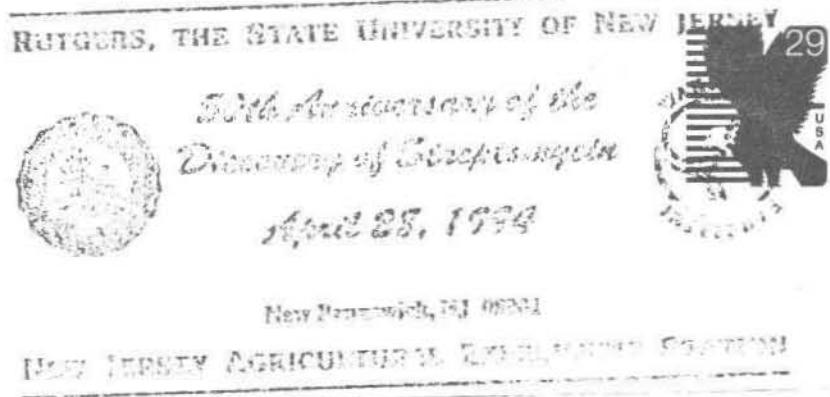
Incoming letter from Europe, without any prepaid postage affixed, was charged at double the 5¢ UPU Letter Rate upon delivery at ELIZABETH NJ with the 10¢ PPPD

Another incoming unpaid letter from Europe, charged 10¢ upon delivery. Double the 5¢ UPU rate as a fine, at ELIZABETH NJ - 1914



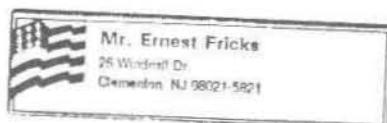
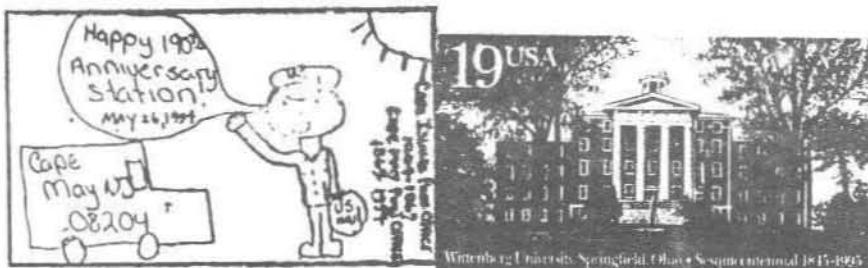
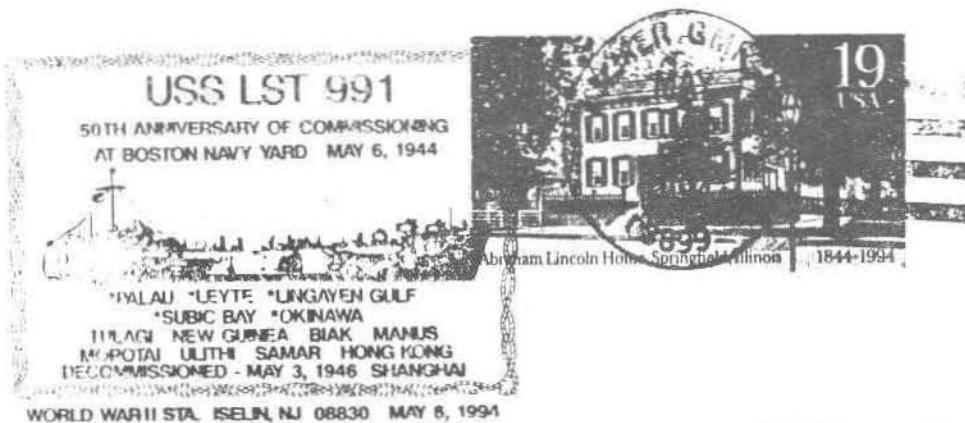
25¢ PPPD stamp along with 56¢ worth of ordinary PD stamps for a total of 81¢ Due on a bundle of 54 pieces of returned 3rd Class mail at the rate of 1½¢ each, with a nice Unclaimed / Atlantic City NJ return to sender marking.

RECENT NEW JERSEY COMMEMORATIVE CANCELS



M. Ernest Fricks
22 Windmill Dr.
Clementon, NJ 08021-5821

RECENT NEW JERSEY COMMEMORATIVE CANCELS



WE NEED ARTICLES NOW !
RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER

CLASSIFIED ADS:

WANTED: Covers from Camden, Burlington, Cape May and Atlantic Counties from Stampless thru 4-Bars. Send Insured with Price Wanted or Call: (609) 665-9441. Phillip Marks, c/o Edelman's, 301 Old York Road, Jenkintown PA 19046

Covers Wanted from Bergen County, New Jersey, especially Wyckoff. Also from Rockland County, New York; Nelson County, Virginia; Fayette and Monroe Counties, West Virginia; Indiana & Wyoming. Marge Faber, PO Box 1875, Bloomington IN 47402

WANTED: New Jersey Patriotic Covers with State Seal or Regimental Markings or Cachets. Also New Brunswick postal History covers before 1820. William R. Kazar, 217 Blake Avenue, Somerset NJ 08873

WANTED: Pony Express Consensus book forming. Please send Xerox of any cover you own with pertinent details. Anonymity Respected. Thank You. George Kramer, PO Box 2189, Clifton NJ 07015

WANTED: 19th Century covers: Cranbury, Hightstown, Hopewell, Jamesburg, Kingston, Monmouth Junction, Rocky Hill, Pennington, Princeton. Send photocopies with prices. E.L. Weyer, 40 Arrowwood Ln, Monmouth Jct NJ 08852

WANTED: Certified Mail Commercial Covers: all rates/periods, States/Territories, with proper labels/adhesive stamps, especially Restricted Delivery, etc. Prefer small sized covers. Photocopies/Approvals, Priced. Brad Arch, 144 Hamilton Avenue, Clifton NJ 07011

Will Buy or Trade for Ringoes and Lambertville NJ, and New Hope PA covers all eras, and pre WWII post cards views and related items. Jim Walker, 121 Wertsdale Road, Ringoes NJ 08551

WANTED: Covers, Postcards, etc. from: Millbrook, Calno, Pahaquarry, Flatbrookville, Walpack Center, Bevans, Schooley's Mountain, Pleasant Grove, Drakestown, German Valley, Middle Valley NJ. Photocopies/Approvals, Priced. Arne Englund, 1320 Plymouth Ct, Raleigh NC 27610

Am attempting to ascertain number of Stampless Covers of Bloomfield NJ in existence in members hands. Cost of photocopies and postage reimbursed. Send to: Walter E. Parshall, 103 Spruce Street, Bloomfield NJ 07003

WANTED: Picture Post Cards from Clifton, Athenia, Lakeview, Passaic & Paterson NJ. Also Passaic County DPOs, covers or cards. Paul Lebitsch, 337 Grove Street, Clifton NJ 07013

WANTED: Better Cape May County covers/postals, stampless to 1920's, including advertising, rates, usages; also eastern Atlantic County and mail carried on Delaware River Steamboats. Craig Mathewson, 636 Ocean Avenue, Ocean City NJ 08226

BUYING: U.S. Navy Ship cancels from 1907 to 1950 on covers and post cards. George Weitz, PO Box 42, Voorhees NJ 08043

I'll Buy almost anything you have in U.S. Carriers and Locals. Please send priced photocopies. Richard Schwartz, 158 Cherry Lane, River Edge NJ 07661

WANTED: Atlantic County postal history items, 19th and 20th Century. James H. Mason, 3 So. Oxford Avenue, Ventnor NJ 08406

WANTED: Glassboro or Glassborough NJ covers! Please send photocopies and prices wanted. William H. Whiteman, 314 Mullica Hill Road, Glassboro NJ 08028

WANTED: Articles for Publication in this Journal. Contact the Editor, NOW!

NEW JERSEY POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY, Inc.
APS Affiliate #95 - PHS Affiliate #1A - NJFSC Chapter #44S
Annual Membership Subscription \$15.00

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Vice President - Brad Arch, 144 Hamilton Avenue, Clifton NJ 07011
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Editor Emeritus - E.E. Fricks, 26 Windmill Drive, Clementon NJ 08021
Managing Editor - Brad Arch, 144 Hamilton Avenue, Clifton NJ 07011
Counsel - Robert Rose, PO Box 1945, Morristown NJ 07962

Auction Manager: Peter Lemmo, PO Box 557, Whippny NJ 07981
Submit Lots NOW !, For Future Sales.

Membership Report

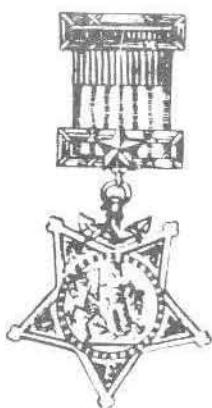
New Members:

Michael DeBeck, 185 East 85th Street - #12-N, New York NY 10028
Frank Kaplan, 28 Green Hill Road, East Brunswick NJ 08816 APS #57851
Ed Sponzilli, 37 Brookside Avenue, Caldwell NJ 07006 APS
Norma K. Stavetski, 35 West Main Street, Clinton NJ 08809

Address Change:

William R. Kazar, 217 Blake Avenue, Somerset NJ 08873

Many THANKS for the recent Donations: Mary Law.



AWARDS: At our annual meeting at NOJEX, it was voted upon to name two of our regular Awards in Honor of Society Members, as follows: The free life membership for extraordinary service to the Society, sometimes previously known as the New Jersey Postal Historian Award, has been named the 'William Coles Service Award'. Over the life of the Society , there have been only six members so honored so far. The Annual Award of a free year's dues for the best article to have appeared in the prior year's Journals, has been named the 'John Kay Award'.

Exhibition Awards: @ NOJEX, Memorial Day Weekend, Seacaucus NJ Gold Medal, Sidney Schneider Memorial Award, MPOS Medal, USCC Award to: Fred MacDonald "Railway Postal Markings of New Jersey 1844-1920"

Also at NOJEX, the National "Postal History Society" presented to Gerard Neufeld, their Service Award for extraordinary service to PHS.

CONGRATULATIONS - TO ALL

Letter to the Editor:

Re: Postal History of Cape May County in May 1994 issue concerning STRATHMERE on page 66 - upper left corner. This was a DPO immediately prior to Richard Irion becoming the postmaster on 3-26-1988. I suspect it was a DPO from 12-31-1987, re-established 3-26-1988. There's a 'story' about how the post office was reopened, but no one will say how or why or tell the 'story'.

Richard Irion, the last I knew, was the postmaster at New Gretna NJ.

Best, Len Sautter

NEW JERSEY
POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY Inc.
144 Hamilton Avenue
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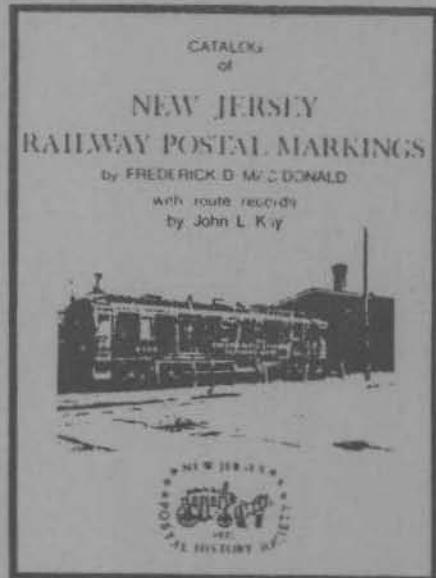
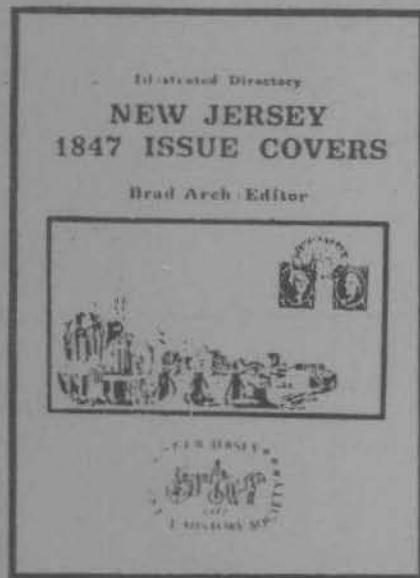
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