



# NJPH

THE JOURNAL OF  
THE NEW JERSEY POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

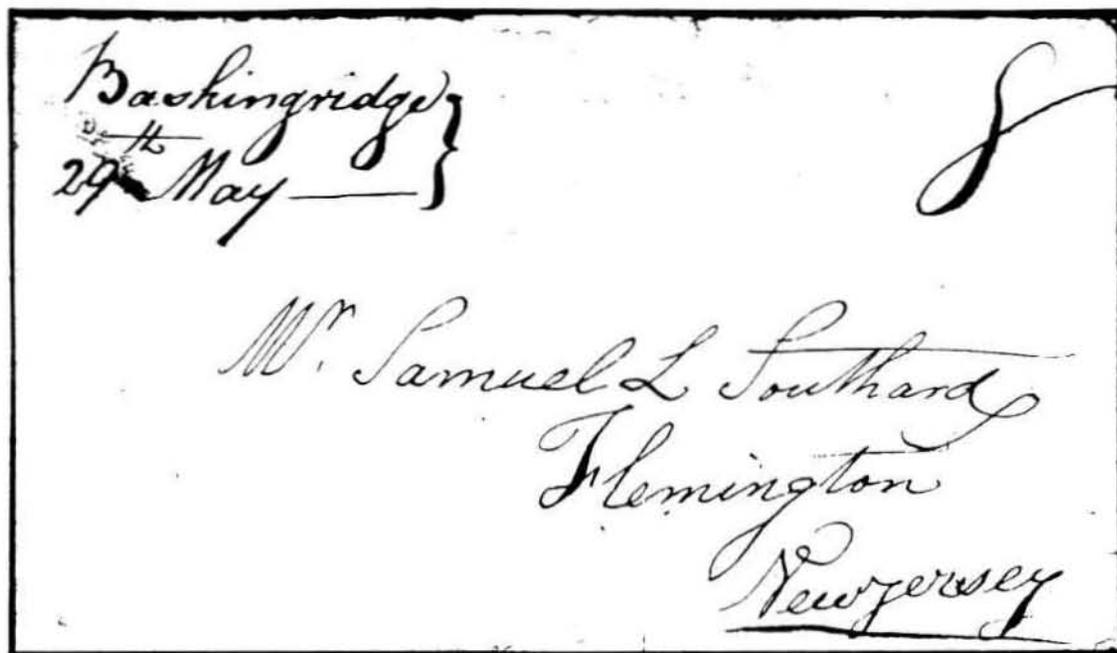
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101.	\$75.	118.	18.	137.	16.	153.	9.	164.	15.	183.	18.	207.	5.
106.	21.	122.	10.	138.	26.	154.	6.	166.	15.	184.	25.	208.	45.
107.	6.	124.	35.	139.	26.	155.	6.	167.	15.	185.	26.	209.	30.
108.	21.	125.	21.	143.	11.	156.	10.	170.	31.	188.	5.	215.	5.
109.	16.	126.	31.	144.	9.	157.	11.	171.	14.	195.	8.	217.	28.
110.	6.	127.	9.	145.	9.	158.	6.	172.	15.	197.	8.	219.	23.
111.	5.	128.	5.	146.	9.	159.	11.	173.	27.	198.	5.	222.	8.
112.	5.	131.	7.	147.	18.	160.	20.	176.	19.	200.	6.	-*-	
113.	5.	132.	10.	150.	18.	161.	8.	180.	5.	202.	5.		
116.	6.	133.	8.	151.	10.	162.	12.	181.	35.	204.	6.	TOTAL:	
117.	40.	136.	16.	152.	25.	163.	40.	182.	7.	205.	5.	\$1160.00	

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## **SOUTHARD NOTEBOOKS: Part 3**

**by Jean Walton**

It was very gratifying to hear from so many members with additions to the Southard Notebooks. A number of members sent me photocopies to transcribe (and a few already transcribed), and I think it will be clear, on examining some of these letters, how taken together they form a picture of both Samuel Southard and the time in which he lived which is greater than each taken individually. For those who followed the earlier letters, these give both substance and color to the sketchy biography provided there. Each letter - some more than others of course - becomes more than an example of a postmark or rate. Each opens a new door to research, and postal history and New Jersey history merge.

In these pages, more themes become apparent. The growth of Southard's political career, and his place in the growth of a new political party are apparent, and there are hints of the place he will take on the national scene. Counterpointed against this larger picture is his continuing career as a lawyer, and the details involved in that. And in the background the issues of the day play out: among them, the rise of Henry Clay and the Whig party, the dichotomy between this faction and that of Andrew Jackson, the battle over the rechartering of the 2nd Bank of the United States, and many other smaller issues. What is not yet apparent in the letters assembled here are other larger issues in which it is often said Southard did play a significant role: the Missouri Compromise, the question of state vs. federal rights, the railroad monopolies that grew with railroading itself, and the First U.S. Naval Exploring Expedition. Perhaps future contributions will bear on some of these issues.

### **Historical Notes**

A few notes and some background are included here to enable the reader to see some of these letters in the context in which they were written.

The two earliest letters relate to Southard's appointment as a Surrogate in Hunterdon County (1811), and shortly thereafter Deputy Attorney General for two counties (Morris & Sussex) and the subsequent loss of one of these counties (Morris) (1812)<sup>1</sup>, apparently as a result of simply failing to indicate in time that he wished to continue in that capacity. For one who had only just appeared on the N.J. political scene, he seems to have moved ahead with surprising alacrity. It is still impressive that within three years, he had been appointed to the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Some of these letters relate directly to Southard's continuing career as a lawyer in New Jersey, and are simple references to cases in progress, as noted in the

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<sup>1</sup> See letters dated 28 May 1811 & 12 Nov 1812.

accompanying list of letters.<sup>2</sup> These allow a nice insight into the legal problems of that period. Of particular interest is the letter of P.J. Gray - an editor of the *Union*,<sup>3</sup> a newspaper of Southard's political persuasion in Trenton (to which he frequently contributed anonymous articles) - about a robbery in which recovery of the stolen money had not yet been accomplished: one can only speculate whether Gray's information led to its being achieved. Other letters touch on the settlement of estates, the fixing of boundaries, various suits, and the like.

A number of the letters here, as in those previously published, relate to the dispensation of favor<sup>4</sup> - or patronage - to those of Southard's acquaintance, either requests for recommendations (and in one case, non-recommendation) for appointments, or thanks for introductions - as the notable one from R.K. Matlack, datelined Paris.<sup>5</sup> It is fascinating to learn that Southard seems to have been warmly regarded by Lafayette, whom he met when he was Secretary of the Navy. In 1825, Lafayette still held a prominent place in the hearts of Americans, and his visit here in his later years (1824-25) was an occasion of note all over the country. [Lafayette, N.J. claims to be the first town in this country to be named after the old General, on the occasion of his visit in 1824.] As Secretary of the Navy, Southard played a prominent role in planning some of these events surrounding this visit. His brother-in-law, Samuel S. Doty, was Lafayette's New Jersey host. The preparations for the colorful and elaborate departure celebration in 1825 were in Southard's hands, and it was Southard alone who accompanied him aboard the *S.S. Brandywine* for a final farewell. The picture of Lafayette conveyed in Mr. Matlack's letter comes in the years between this visit and Lafayette's death in 1833, and is indeed remarkable. And it can be seen from the request for reprints of John Quincy Adams' address upon the death of Lafayette (the one amongst these letters<sup>6</sup> is one of many thousands that were received) how large this Revolutionary figure continued to loom in the country's memory.

For those with a particular interest in growing transportation routes across New Jersey, we note the importance of owning a good horse<sup>7</sup>, but perhaps the most interesting letter in this respect is the one carried by the Steamboat *Burlington*,<sup>8</sup> in November of 1833. It not only is an interesting cover because it was carried outside the mail, but its text touches on stage, railroad and steamboat routes. The *Burlington* was a steamboat that plied the waters of the Delaware between Trenton and Philadelphia, carrying both freight and passengers, and the reference here to Lambertton is to docks just south of Trenton. Thompson's reference to the "Baltimore line" probably refers to the steamboat *Baltimore* which was in service between Philadelphia and Salem, with stage connections to Bridgeton. The railroad line and the Citizen's are in fact both stage

<sup>2</sup> See letters dated 8 Aug 1831, 8 Jun 1832, 8 Jul 1833, 14 Aug 1833, 10 Sep 1833, 2 Feb 1836, 12 Dec 1836, 13 Jun 1837, & 29 Jun 1840.

<sup>3</sup> See letter dated 13 Aug 1831; also Davison's letter dated 8 Aug 1831.

<sup>4</sup> See letters dated 19 Dec 1832, 30 Mar 1840, & 14 Apr 1840.

<sup>5</sup> See letter dated 28 Feb 1830.

<sup>6</sup> See letter dated 8 Feb 1835.

<sup>7</sup> See letters dated 28 May 1811 & 14 May 1823.

<sup>8</sup> See letter dated 28 Nov 1833, and pictured in Coles, p 118, fig 160.

routes - the Railroad Line being the name assumed by the old Union line coaches which connected the completed section of the Camden and Amboy Railroad (Bordentown to Hightstown) with Union steamboats at either end to complete the run between New York and Philadelphia. At this date, the section of rail between Bordentown and Camden had not yet been completed, and would not be until the Spring of 1834, and the rail line between Bordentown and Trenton was not completed until 1838.

Whether the meeting mentioned in this letter actually took place in Philadelphia is a matter of question, as is its subject. The Leamings were strong anti-Jackson operatives in Southern Jersey, and the mention of the Clay reception implies it was political in nature. But it would have fallen two days before Southard's reentry into the Senate, after his period as Governor of New Jersey. To be in Washington on Monday, the 2nd of December, to be sworn in when Congress reconvened, after this meeting on Saturday the 30th, was not impossible, but certainly would have made a tight schedule for Mr. Southard, who was busy moving from Trenton to Washington.

If the Steamboat War was the case which brought Samuel Southard to the forefront of New Jersey politics, it was the Bank War which brought him to the forefront of national politics. He had long been a vital background player, as a Cabinet member and Senator, but in this episode he took a leading and vocal role. This was a galvanizing issue for the American public, and certainly one of Southard's great moments on the public scene. This issue is central to a number of the letters included here<sup>9</sup>, for it brought forth an outpouring of public sentiment on both sides of the issue, and in New Jersey, Samuel Southard and Theodore Frelinghuysen epitomized one side.

The Bank War revolved around the issue of whether to renew the charter of the 2nd U.S. Bank, which was to come due in 1836. President Jackson was opposed to rechartering it, feeling that government funds could as easily be housed in chosen or "pet" state banks. He also resented the power which he felt the 2nd U.S. Bank wielded. He maintained that it promoted the enrichment of the wealthy, and contributed to the growth of the poorer classes. But in truth, his real argument with the 2nd U.S. Bank was that it advanced the growth of paper money, and he strongly favored a hard currency.

Nicholas Biddle, head of the Bank, had managed it conservatively and successfully since 1823, never overstepping the bounds to any great degree, although he certainly felt himself answerable to no one, neither President nor Congress. As the election of 1832 drew near, some Jacksonian criticism began to be directed towards the Bank. On the advice of Henry Clay, who saw the possibilities of using this as a campaign issue, Biddle chose to apply for renewal early, bringing the matter to a head. At the beginning of 1832, resolutions were introduced in both Houses to this end, and by July, had passed in both. Jackson was forced to play his hand, and vetoed the bill for recharter. The Senate failed to override this veto, and hence the Bank did become a

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<sup>9</sup> See letters dated 18 Mar 1834, 18 Apr 1834, & 2 Jun 1834.

major campaign issue in 1832, but Jackson - who played it as Everyman vs. the Monopolists - came out the victor.

The issue however did not end here. Clay and John C. Calhoun and other National Republicans argued for leaving the government's funds in the 2nd U.S. Bank until its charter ran out in 1836. Jackson, however, with a taste of victory, felt he had a mandate for change, and began steps to remove these deposits early. He ordered the Removal of Deposits to become effective as of October 1, 1833. This precipitated a response from Biddle, who tightened credit by calling in loans and refusing new ones, on the excuse that it was necessary in winding up the bank's business. What he hoped to achieve was a reversal of the decision not to renew. What he demonstrated was that he could in fact become a dangerous megalomaniac, and that the Bank did indeed wield an uncanny amount of power in the American economy. There is little doubt that Biddle did in fact engineer a period of severe economic depression until he relented in 1834, again easing credit.

The sides however were drawn, each blaming the other for endangering the country's economy. Jackson defended his withdrawal of deposits in his annual message in December of 1833. The Whigs chose to debate it heatedly on the floor of the Senate. Henry Clay introduced two resolutions on December 31 after a 3 day speech - one to reject the President's reasons for the Removal of Deposits, and a second to censure the President for reckless endangerment of the country's economy. It is not difficult to translate such an action into today's world and grasp the effect this must have had. Samuel Southard was one of the leading spokesmen for the Whig point of view, and rose on January 8th, 1834, after Thomas Hart Benton's defense of the President's position, to speak for three days against him. Whatever Jackson may have thought of Southard's comment on the real hero of the Battle of New Orleans<sup>10</sup>, it must have been incidental compared to his feelings about Southard's support of this resolution to censure.

[It is interesting to note that both Senators from New Jersey, Southard and Theodore Frelinghuysen, supported the Whig point of view. The New Jersey Legislature was controlled by the Democrats, who had voted to support Jackson and condemn the Bank, and who took the additional step in January of 1834 of "instructing" their U.S. Senators to do so also - something which both chose to ignore - but it is this point which Southard's father alludes to in his letter of July 1834<sup>11</sup> as "you have not pleased all your employers, especially those who presume they had a right to direct." From these letters, it would appear that no one in the State supported Jackson; clearly this was not the case and we are viewing only one side of the coin.]

Clay's resolutions both passed in March of 1834, by a margin of 27 to 18 on the first, and just about the same (26 to 20) on the second. Jackson wrote a lengthy protest which he sent to the Senate on April 15th, but the Senate voted not to enter it in the

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<sup>10</sup> Please see Isaac Southard's letter to his brother of 21 May 1827, and pertinent notes in Vol.22/No. 5 & Vol. 23/No. 1, NJPH Journal.

<sup>11</sup> See letter dated 23 Jul 1834

Journal. Jackson's defense raises some cogent points on whether the Senate even had a right to take such an action (as opposed to one governed by rules of order such as impeachment). It is hard to imagine a worse relationship between a President and the Senate.

One thing this controversy did accomplish was the firm establishment of the two party system. While differences did exist, never before had they been as clear-cut and precise. Petitions on both sides flooded the Capitol, and letters, meetings, and rallies were the order of the day. When Southard returned to New Jersey at the end of March, he was feted and congratulated by his fellow Whigs in Trenton. But while gaining stature in his own party, he also gained further hostility from Jackson, who made specific mention in his protest message of these two New Jersey senators who had failed to follow "instructions."

The Bank War brought correspondents out of the woodwork, with opinions, petitions and requests for these senators to uphold the cause. Other issues were more subtle, perhaps, but just as engaging to the American public. One of these was the use of the free frank. Since its inception in the U.S. with the Continental Congress, it had been altered and extended many times, and any collector of Southard's letters will soon note that much of his mail reached him free of charge, and that he franked mail with his own signature, as a U.S. Senator, member of the Cabinet (Secretary of the Navy)<sup>12</sup>, and President Pro Tem of the Senate. Mail addressed to someone who had free franking privileges could also be sent free; this was a result of the fact that mail before 1855 was not required to be prepaid; hence the sender could choose to have the receiver pay. Postmaster free franks carried the same privilege, and it was considered a very significant perquisite of the job. Since postmasters were compensated only on the basis of the paid mail they handled, it was considered by many as compensation for the growing mountain of free mail they were forced to process.

There were frequent misuses of free franks. In fact, until 1833, members of Congress were allowed to use their free franks only when Congress was in Session, but in March of that year, it was extended to a year-round privilege, extending 60 days before they took office to the next session of Congress after their term of office expired.

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<sup>12</sup> Southard served as Secretary of the Navy in two administrations - from Sept 16, 1823 (under Monroe) to the end of John Quincy Adams' term in March 1829. Both Coles and Stern mention that Southard served short terms as Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War as well, and Stern illustrates two covers franked by Southard - one in each position. These were both ad interim or Acting positions, and both in John Quincy Adams' administration. Southard served as Secretary of the Treasury from March 7, 1825 to July 1, 1825, the appointed Secretary, Richard Rush, had been Minister to England, and perhaps had not yet had time to return. The period as Secretary of War is shorter, and is either between March 7, 1825 and March 27, 1825 when the appointed Secretary, James Barbour, resigned his Senate seat to take that position, or a three day period between Barbour's becoming Minister to England (May 23, 1828) and Peter Porter's assuming that post on May 26, 1828, unless Porter was not immediately available. Anyone possessing covers franked by Southard in these positions can perhaps confirm or deny one or the other of these dates, but in any case, it is clear that covers franked by Southard as Secretary of the Treasury or of War must be very rare.

There are apocryphal stories of Congressmen mailing their dirty clothes home to be laundered, shipping their household goods, and supplying friends and acquaintances with franked covers. Likewise postmasters were known to abuse their free frank privileges by using them to run lotteries or other businesses of their own without the expense of postage, to the point where Postmaster General McLean encouraged the passing of a law which forbade postmasters from having anything to do with lotteries. When Jackson became president, McLean resigned, as Jackson was determined to replace hundreds of post office employees with "Jackson men." This began a period of accelerated abuse of the privilege. Some letters here indicate, particularly in the area of political literature, just how this privilege was used<sup>13</sup>, suggesting that anti-Jackson forces could be more effective by "beating them at their own game." These requests for political literature in support of the Whig cause all have the names included checked or marked, indicating that literature was sent (free) as requested.

In his annual message in December of 1833, Jackson mentions that the finances of the Post Offices are in disarray, due apparently to some creative bookkeeping, and this appears to have begun a period of post office investigation and restructuring.<sup>14</sup> Again in 1834 he further details the post office debts, laying the blame in large part to the extension of free franking privileges and the abuses thereof. Many improvements were made under the Postmaster General administration of Amos Kendall (1835-40), a man so honest he would not even frank his wife's mail, and who instituted a number of reforms. Under his administration, post office debts decreased, and laws were passed that took away the dictatorial powers of the Postmaster General - notably, appointments were no longer in the hands of the Postmaster General only, an annual budget was set up, and regular auditing was instituted. But the free franking privilege was not discontinued until 1845, and then again reinstated in 1847.

This period when the post office could not pay its bills meant that a number of improvements which had been promised had to be curtailed, including the establishment and extension of some routes, and other improvements in service. The student of postal routes or postal procedures in general will find a few letters here pertaining to the internal workings of the post office.<sup>15</sup>

Aaron Kelsey's letter<sup>16</sup> referring to a land bill is no doubt the Surplus Revenue Act, introduced by Henry Clay and passed on June 23, 1836, providing for distribution of the Treasury surplus from land sales (an amount of some \$5 million) to the states as a loan. Unfortunately this surplus disappeared in the Panic of 1837, which was soon to follow.

One last letter touches obliquely on the development of the Morris Canal, as it is addressed to Southard as President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company in Jersey

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<sup>13</sup> See letters dated 21 June 1834, 23 Jul 1834, & 5 Mar 1840

<sup>14</sup> See letter dated 23 Jun 1834.

<sup>15</sup> See letters dated 5 Feb 1835 & 26 Jul 1841.

<sup>16</sup> See letter dated 2 May 1836.

City where it was headquartered.<sup>17</sup> It is written by William Dusenberry, a canal-freight operator and the founder of Port Colden, which was known locally as "Dusenberry's Folly." The canal basin here had only recently been completed, but Dusenberry had purchased a large fleet of canal boats at least a year earlier in anticipation of heavy traffic on the canal. He unfortunately was somewhat premature, and found it necessary to divest himself of his fleet. This letter however is largely political in nature.

And finally, I mention as both an apology and an explanation, the letter of Augustus Sooy,<sup>18</sup> where I have given you two versions. Not all handwriting is hard to read, nor all spelling difficult to decipher, but I have chosen this letter as one example of what one sometimes faces in transcribing old letters. I have occasionally taken liberties with punctuation and spelling, correcting enough to make easy readability possible, for that is the purpose here. If I have had to guess at words, I have sometimes left them in brackets when I am very unsure. Should anyone feel however, that I have taken the wrong meaning, or mistranscribed a name where they have evidence to the contrary, I should be happy to hear from you and glad to send along the best photocopy I can of the original letter, should you wish to try yourself. Where possible, I have checked names against indices from county histories, but errors do occur, and in a final collection of these letters, I would like the information to be as correct as possible.

And again, there are many more letters out there, I am sure, and the more contributors to this project, the better. If you can send them along, I shall be grateful. I need the cleanest photocopy possible of the cover itself, which sometimes means lightening it a little from the automatic setting on most copy machines, and the most readable copy of the text - which may mean the opposite: a little darkening sometimes helps. Also any annotations made by Southard on the back of these letters (from whom, when answered, subject, etc.) would be appreciated, as his handwriting is sometimes more legible than the correspondent's, particularly with signatures where liberties are often taken. Please send questions, comments, copies, etc. to Jean Walton, 125 Turtleback Road, Califon, N.J. 07830-3511.

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*Erratum: P.133, Vol. 22, No. 5, NJPH Journal of Nov. 94, 1st paragraph, should read: ".....In the first he was successful; in the second he was disappointed, for he was passed over for the second spot on the ticket, and....."*

**Do you have a cover franked by Samuel L. Southard as Secretary of the Navy (September 16, 1823 - March 4, 1829)? Or as President Pro Tem of the Senate (April 6, 1841 - May 31, 1842)? Even if there are no contents, a photocopy of the franked cover for illustration of this material would be most welcome.**

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<sup>17</sup> See letter dated 22 Oct 1838

<sup>18</sup> See letter dated 10 Sep 1833.

## SOUTHARD LETTERS

(additions in bold type)

DATE	FROM	P'MKD	CO.	TO	SUBJECT
16 Aug 1807	David Thompson Jr	Mendham	Morris	Oakland, Va.	JW advice & news
28 May 1811	H Southard/father	Baskingridge	Somerset	Flemington	BA appt. as Surrogate
12 Nov 1812	Wm Maxwell	Somerset C.H.	Somerset	Basking Ridge	BA appt/Dpty Atty Gen
16 Feb 1820	Rev. Jacob T. Field	Pompton	Morris	Trenton	JW church dispute
20 Jul 1820	David Thompson Jr	Morristown	Morris	Trenton	JW advice/steamboats
18 Sept ?	M. Croxall	New Germantown	Hunterdon	Trenton	JW legal papers
14 May 1823	J.V. Hunt	Hunt's Mills	Hunterdon	Trenton	BA horse for sale
21 May 1827	I Southard/brother	Somerville	Somerset	Washington	JW duel
22 Jul 1828	Jms Davison	Harmony	Warren	Washington	JW needs pol articles
16 Dec 1829	Amzi Dodd	Newark	Essex	Trenton	JW liquor license law
28 Feb 1830	R.K. Matlack	Woodbury	Gloucester	Trenton	GN La Fayette
2 Mar 1830	Wm Halsey	Newark	Essex	Trenton/ Washington	JW affidavit
29 Jun 1830	Jos Bispham	Mt. Holly	Burlington	Trenton	JW store theft
8 Aug 1831	Jms Davison	Davison	Warren	Trenton	BA The Union, line dispute, & Jackson robbery
13 Aug 1831	P.J. Gray	Good Intent	Gloucester	Trenton	BA
8 Jun 1832	Wm Headley	Berkshire Valley	Morris	Trenton	BA case in progress
19 Dec 1832	Wm Brittin	Bottle Hill	Morris	Trenton	MS recommendation
8 Jul 1833	Wm Tonkin	Carpenters Landing	Gloucester	Trenton	BA sale of land
15 Aug 1833	Wm Headley	Berkshire Valley	Morris	Trenton	BA case in progress
10 Sep 1833	Augustus Sooy	Gloucester Furnace	Gloucester	Trenton	BA case in progress
28 Nov 1833	Thom Leaming	By the Steward of the Steamboat	Burlington	Trenton	BA meeting/Thompson
18 Mar 1834	Jms Davison	Davison	Warren	Washington	BA Jackson/bank war
18 Apr 1834	W.P. Clark J. Kinney Jr.	Belvidere	Warren	Washington	LF Jackson/bank war
2 Jun 1834	Jos Wolohan	Chews Landing	Gloucester	Washington	BA bank war/ships
21 Jun 1834	E. Mushback	Johnsonburgh	Warren	Washington	LF PO/pol. literature
23 Jun 1834	Benj I. Lowe	Gratitude	Sussex	Washington	BA pol. literature
21 Jul 1834	Jos W. Bray	Clinton	Hunterdon	Trenton	JW bank war?
23 Jul 1834	H Southard/father	Basking Ridge	Somerset	Trenton	JW Jackson/land/PO
5 Feb 1835	Jacob Lambert	Prallsville	Hunterdon	Washington	JWr PO request
8 Feb 1835	Alex Allaire	Howell Works	Monmouth	Washington	BA La Fayette
2 Feb 1836	Sam Holmes	Scull Town	Salem	Trenton	BA case in progress
2 May 1836	Aaron H. Kelsey	Gravel Hill	Warren	Washington	BA Land bill
6 May 1836	R.P. Thompson	Salem	Salem	Washington	PS case in progress
12 Dec 1836	R.E. Thomson	New Hampton	Hunterdon	Trenton/ Washington	BA money owed

19 Jan 1837	C. Bowne	New Village	Warren	Trenton	JW	partnership dispute
13 Jun 1837	Wm Lloyd	Freehold	Monmouth	Trenton	JW	dower case
3 Aug 1837	V Southard/daughter	Port Colden	Warren	Wilkes Barre	JW	canal/Schooleys Mt
2 Dec 1837	D.W. Vail	Stanhope	Sussex	Washington	JW	req. for recommend.
11 Dec 1837	A. Godwin	Paterson	Passaic	Washington	JW	thinks for intro letter
22 Oct 1838	Wm Dusenberry	Port Colden	Warren	Jersey City	BA	canal/party pol.
8 May 1839	H. & S. W. Hanniff	Lawrenceville	Mercoer	Jersey City	JW	dunning letter
5 Mar 1840	J.J. V.D. Beck	Acquackanonk	Passaic	Washington	BA	pol. literature
30 Mar 1840	Jesse Richards	Pleasant Mills	Gloucester	Washington	BA	req. for non-recom.
14 Apr 1840	Abm Brittin	Madison	Morris	Washington	MS	req. for recom.
1 May 1840	Parker Clark	Glou. Furnace	Gloucester	Trenton (to Isaac Southard)	BA	NJ treasury bus.
29 Jun 1840	S. Runk	Kingwood	Hunterdon	Washington	BA	case in progress
18 Aug 1840	Edgar Freeman	Woodbridge	Middlesex	Trenton	JW	req. to speak
26 Jul 1841	Jos Northrup	La Fayette	Sussex	Washington	JW	PO route
22 Feb 1842	Robert L. Smith	Boundbrook	Somerset	Trenton (to Isaac Southard)	JW	banking
26 Mar 1842	Edwin Post	Stanhope	Sussex	Washington	JW	req. for recom.

Contributors BA = Brad Arch, LF = Len Frank, GN = Gerard Neufeld, PS = Paul Schumacher, MS = Mark Swetland, JW = Jim Walker, & JW = my own additions. Shaded areas are letters from previous articles, appearing November 1994 & January 1995 in NJPH Vol 22/No 5 & Vol. 23/No 1

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*Free*  
*Saml. Southard*  
*Sen: U. S.*

As a U. S. Senator

*Mr. Philip H. Nicklin*  
*Chestnut Street*  
*Philadelphia.*

*Treas. Department*  
*Topographical Bureau*

*Saml. Southard*

*Simeon De Witt Esq.*

*U. S. A.*

*Albany*

*N. Y.*

As Acting Secretary of War

*Treasury Department*  
*Saml. Southard*

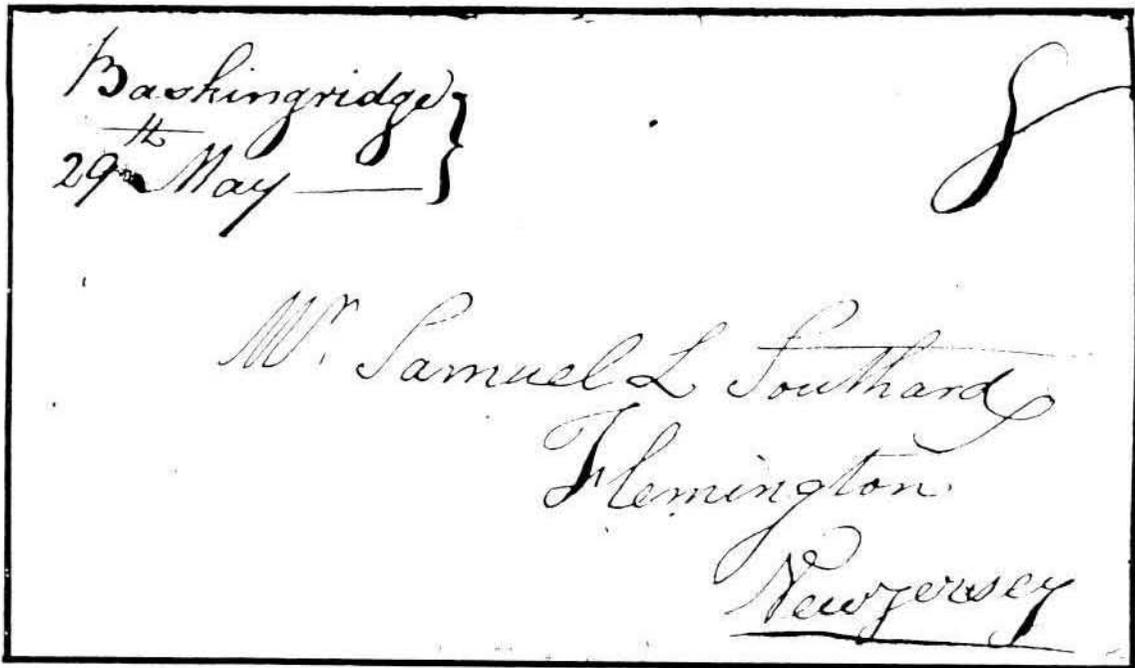
*President of the Bank. U. S.*

*Philadelphia*

As Acting Secretary of the Treasury

Collection of Paul Schmecher.

Illustrations from Stern, Edward, "History of 'Free Franking' of the Mail in the United States."



Collection of:  
Letter addressed to:  
Mr. Samuel L. Southard  
Flemington New Jersey  
From: Henry Southard [father]

Southard: May 28, 1811  
P'mkd: Baskingridge  
(ms) black  
29th May 8

---

Baskingridge 28th May 1811

Dear Son,

Your favor of the 18th instant has been rec'd. The contents so far as respect yourself is just as I had expected. I did believe you would obtain License, but I never did calculate on your getting the appointment of Surrogate. I am therefore not disappointed. Your Brother Lott still own the horse and I believe him a good one and you can have him if you choose.

Mr. Finley has been to the General Assembly at Pa. Before he left home he had taken into his school a son of Richard Stockton Esqr, who had been dismissed from College for what cause I know not. In Mr. Finley's absence, the boys became ungovernable and it's said Mr. Stockton was the principle cause, by stirring up those younger than himself, to disobedience and resistance. On Mr. F.s return he soon settled the business by dismissing Mr. S, Mr. J. Roane, etc. Stockton returns home tomorrow. Roane is humble penitent & much afflicted and much ashamed of his conduct. I have the satisfaction to tell you that none of the boys of our family were concerned in the riot or insurrection.

Mr. John S. Taliaferro behaves himself well, eats hearty, sleeps well, is good match for boys at play and I believe attends to his studies. (He is a manly little fellow.)

Last night we took our lodging in the new house, all's well, I have but little time to write. Hope to see you at Court.

Your A-te Father  
Henry Southard

Mr. Samuel L. Southard

Somerset Co. N.J.  
 Nov 13th 1812

5

Samuel L. Southard Esqr.

now at  
 Mr. Hill will  
 please forward  
 this immediately  
 Wm Maxw. Esqr. Basking Ridge

Collection of: Brad Arch  
 Letter addressed to:  
 Samuel L. Southard Esqr.  
 now at  
 Basking Ridge

Southard: November 12, 1812  
 P'mkd: Somerset C.H. [Court House]  
 (ms) black  
 Nov 13th 5

Mr. Hill will please forward this immediately: oblidge G.W.D.  
 From: Wm Maxwell

Trenton Nov 12th 1812

Dear Sir,

I have just had a conversation with Mr. Woodruffe. He is surprised that you did not mention to him your wish to be reappointed Deputy Atty-Genl. If you had done so yesterday your appointment would have [been?] made. This morning Mr. Williamson has applied to be reinstated and has put Mr. Woodruffe in an unpleasant situation. He can now only offer you a choice of counties and it will be necessary for you to make the selection immediately and inform him of it. I wish you would come immediately to Flemington where we will converse more upon the subject.

Your humble servant, in great haste  
 Wm Maxwell

Hunt's Mills N.J. } Free  
May 14, 1823 } R. Hunt P.M.  
  
Hon Samuel L Southard Esq.  
  
Trenton

Collection of: Brad Arch  
Letter addressed to:  
Honl. Samuel L. Southard, Esqr.  
Trenton  
From: Jhn V. Hunt  
[No ans. date - John Hunt on flap]

Southard: May 14, 1823  
P'mkd: Hunt's Mills N.J.  
(ms)  
R. Hunt P.M. Free

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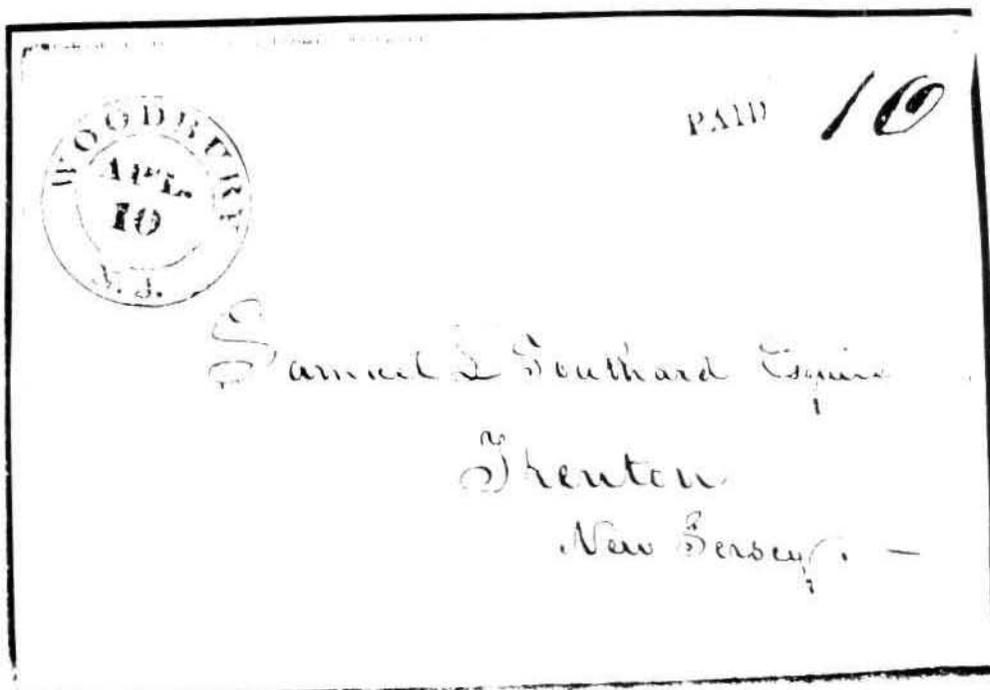
Hunt's Mills May 14th 1823

Dear Sir

I am directed by my father to write to you respecting the horse you wished him to enquire about (owing to a sore eye he was not able to write himself). He saw the young man that owns this horse on Saturday last. The horse is well broke to ride but never has been harnessed. He is three years old the 11th of this instant, rising 15 hands high and handsome colour dapple grey, his price one hundred and twenty dollars.

Yours respectfully  
Jhn. V. Hunt

Honl Samuel L. Southard Esqr.  
Trenton



Collection of: Gerard Neufeld  
Letter addressed to:  
Samuel L. Southard  
Trenton, New Jersey  
From: R. K. Matlack

Southard: February 28, 1830  
P'mkd: Woodbury, N.J.\*  
[W28]  
Ap'l. 10 PAID 10

---

Grand Hotel de Tours  
Paris February 28th 1830 \*\*

When my father's letter, My Dear Sir, enclosing your introductory note - reached me, General La Fayette was at "La Grange." As his hospitality has been abused and as he was expected in town during the Session of the "Deputies," I deferred its delivery until my return from Italy. Some two or three days since, I called and left it with my address, he unfortunately being out. When at breakfast the next morning, I received an acknowledgment of its receipt with a cordial and general invitation to his "Soiree's." Last Tuesday evening I went and my reception was even more kind than your letter authorized me to expect. The good old General took my hand and introduced me to his family individually as the recommandee of Mr. Southard. My Dear Sir, I have seldom known a happier hour, for it I pray you, accept my duty, - in the sincerity of my heart, I thank you. General La Fayette looks remarkably well. His health and faculties are unimpaired and, (but you well know it), his exertions on behalf of the rights of man are as enthusiastically devoted as they were when with us.

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\* See Coles p. 57, Fig. 83.

\*\* As this letter is datelined "Paris," it was likely carried to N.J. by someone returning home or enclosed in a letter to the father of the writer, to be forwarded to Southard.

My Dear Sir, it pains me to state that it is said and with some truth, our countrymen trespass upon his partiality and so far, in fact, as not only to rudely crowd around him at his parties, but some have even been found so debased, as to seek at his hands pecuniary relief. For the honor of our People I hope this cannot be the fact. However, it is said, and God knows there is mortification enough in the mere charges. My Dear Sir, so sensibly did I feel this, that could my sense of your goodness have permitted it, I would have withheld from him your letter and the tribute of my affection. But this story, I trust, will be short lived. Very many Americans, now in Paris, join me in loudly reprobating such conduct. General La Fayette is as ever, unremitting in his attention, and I am told, repels the above charge as a vile calumny. That it is but a calumny I would fain believe, but, I fear, its denial is more to be attributed to the General's generosity, than to the correctness of the conduct of some of our Countrymen.

With sending to America my dearest wishes I beg you to believe me,

Very truly,

Your sincere friend

R. K. Matlack

My address is "care of R. B. Rhodes & Co., No. 8 Rue St. Marc, Poissoniere, Paris." If there are any commissions I can execute for you, it will give me great pleasure to have them but signified.

**WE NEED ARTICLES NOW !**

**RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER**

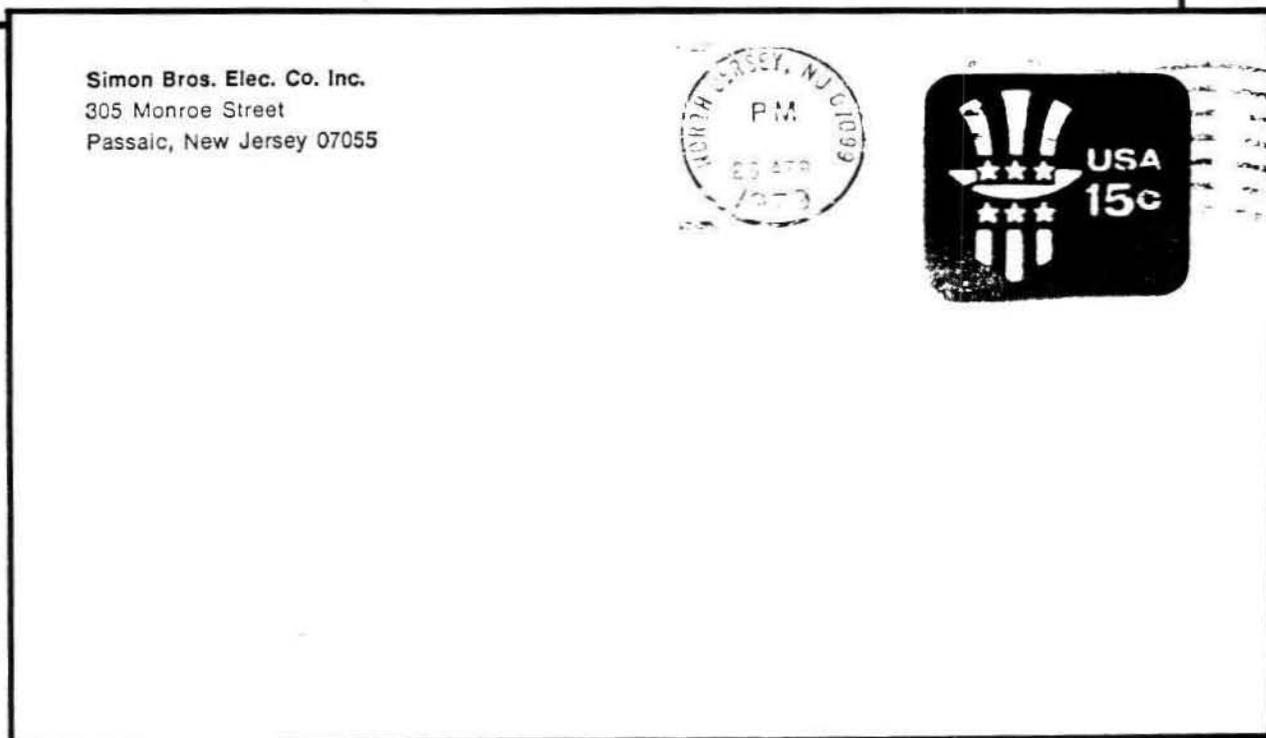
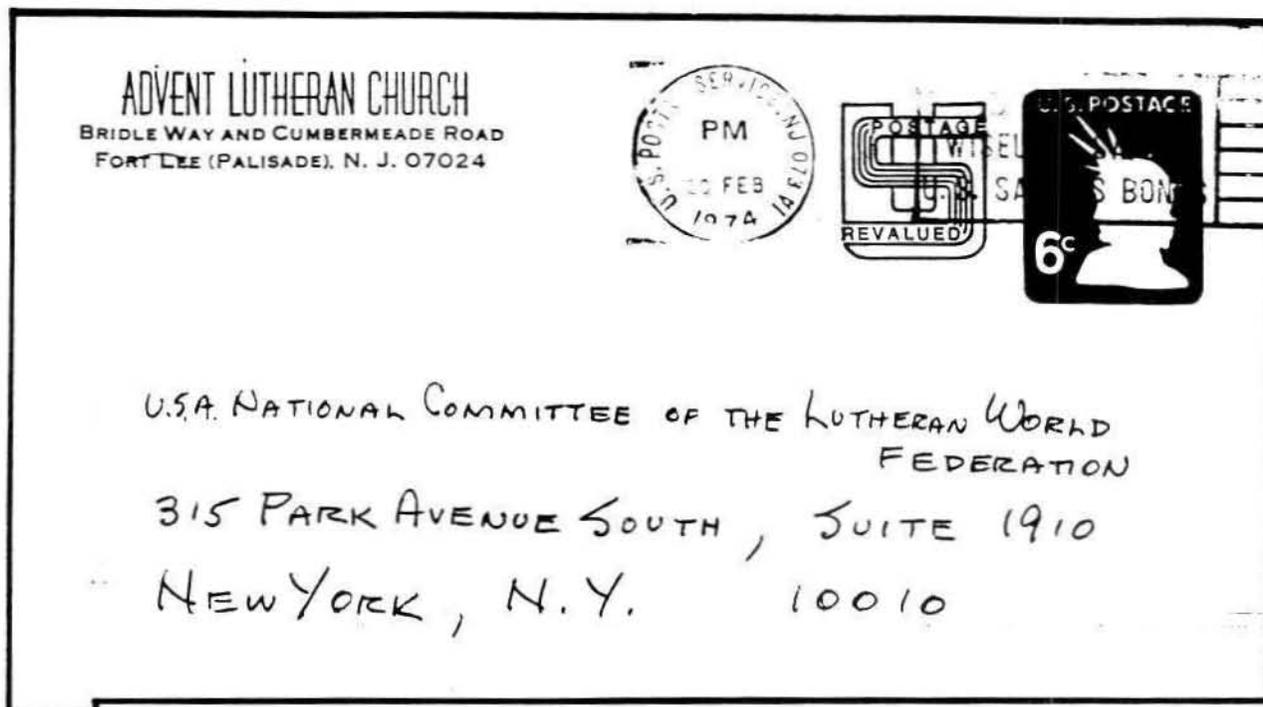
## MODERN POSTAL MARKINGS OF NEW JERSEY

All Postal Markings are not created equal !  
There are variations of Common Similar Looking Markings

by: Brad Arch

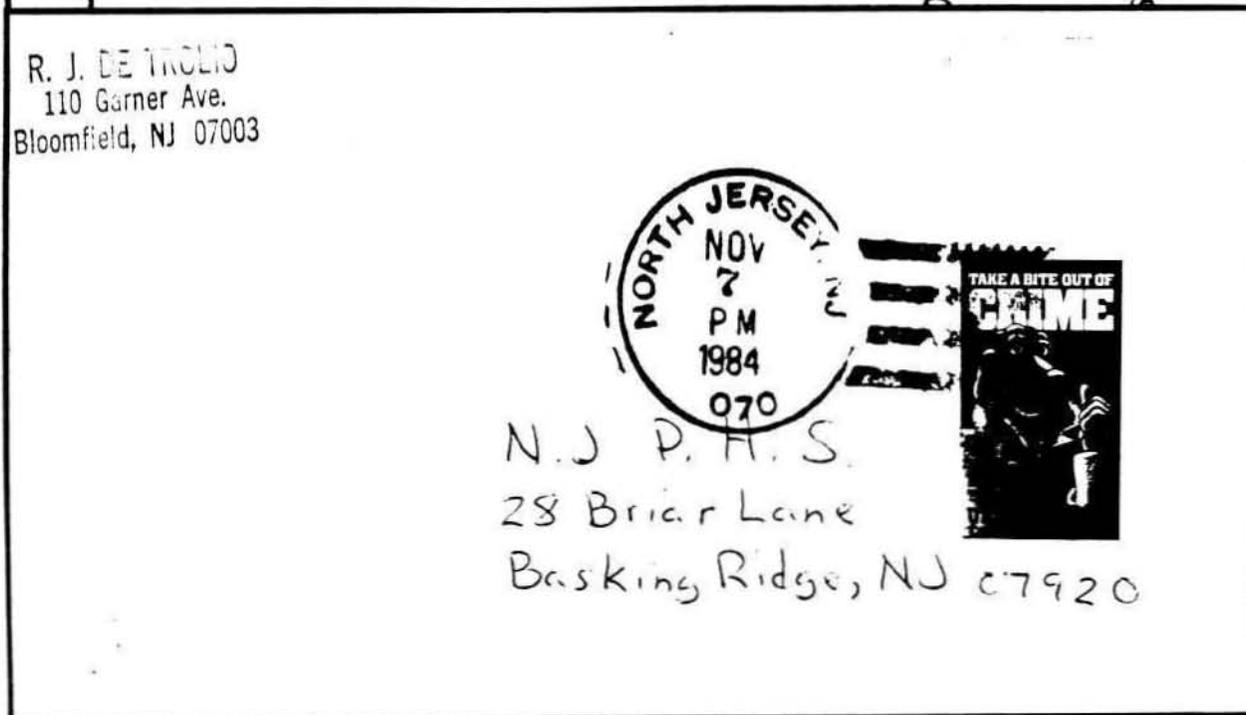
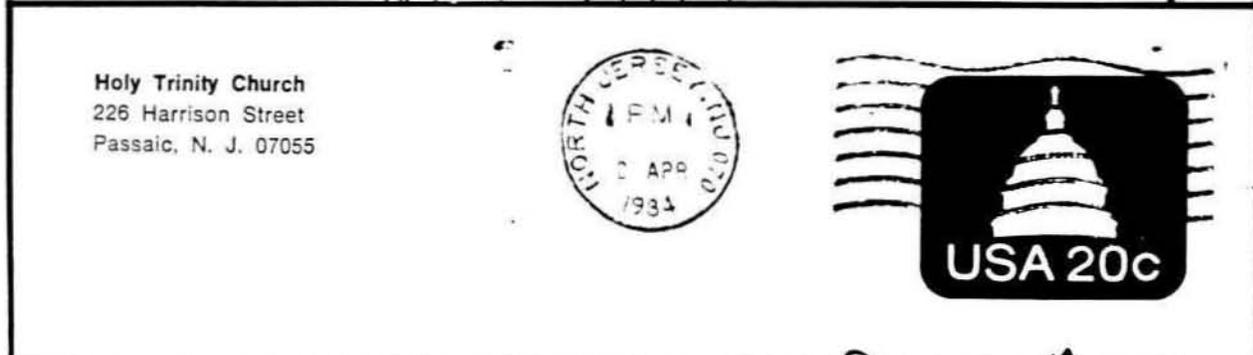
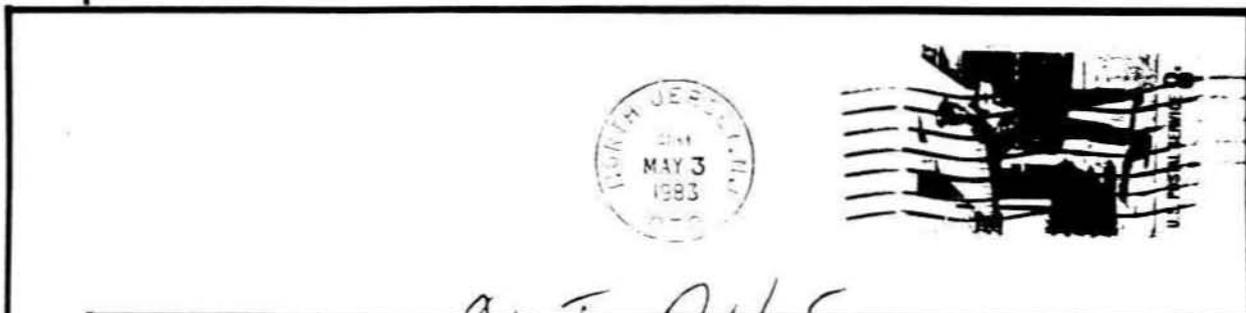
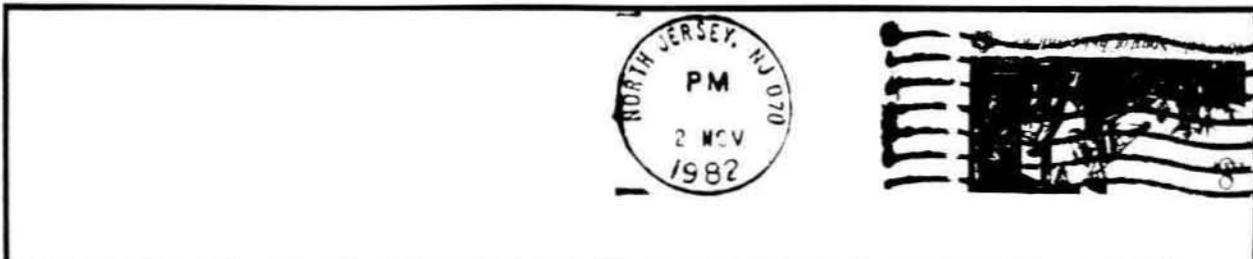
### NORTH JERSEY 070 & 073

The factory sized mail processing facility located in the Meadowlands area of Northern New Jersey, started out life known postally as 'U.S. POSTAL SERVICE 073' in the early 1970's, but by the late 1970's it's official name had been changed to 'NORTH JERSEY 07099', and by the early 1980's the last two digits of the 5-Digit Zip were eliminated becoming 'NORTH JERSEY 070' through the mid 1980's, later in the 1980's the Zip Code was changed back to re-created current 'NORTH JERSEY 073'.



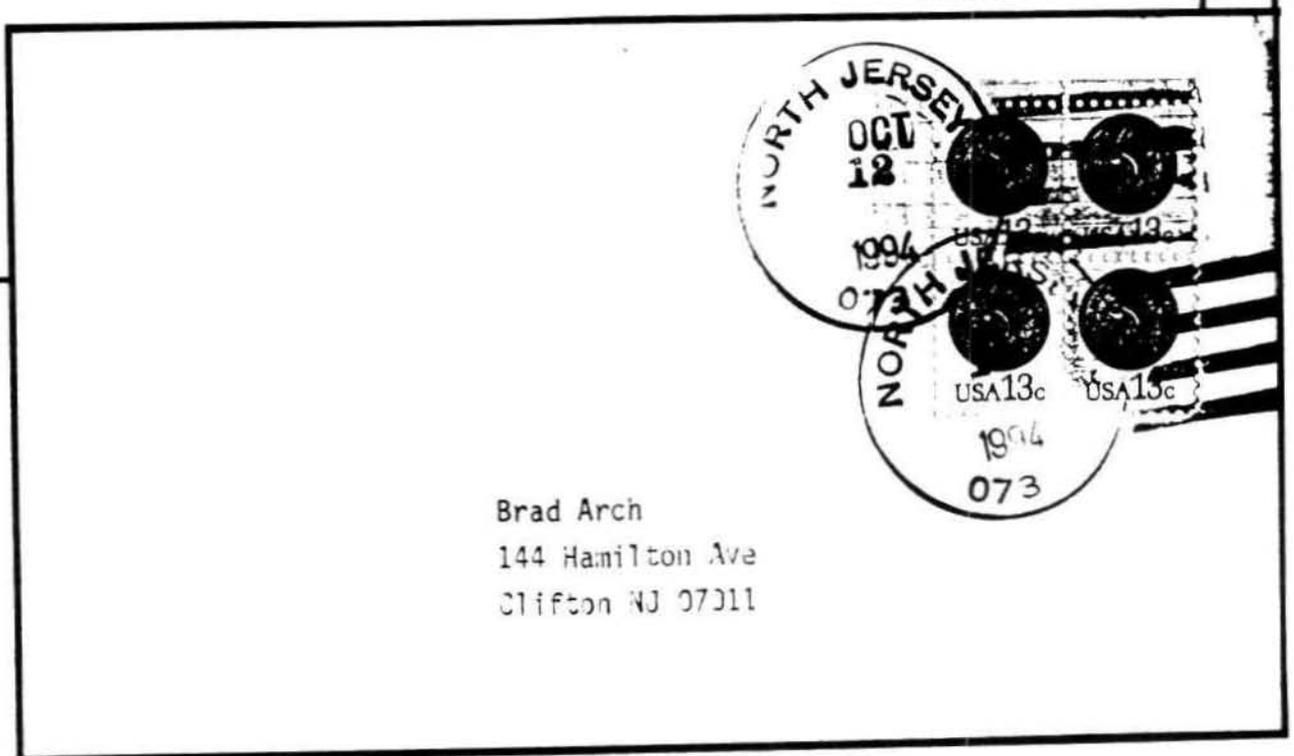
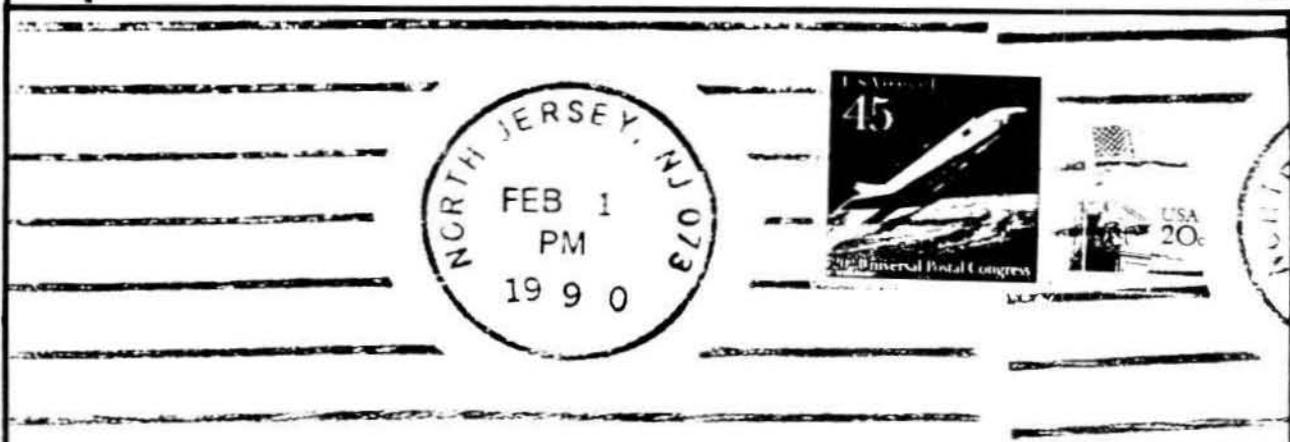
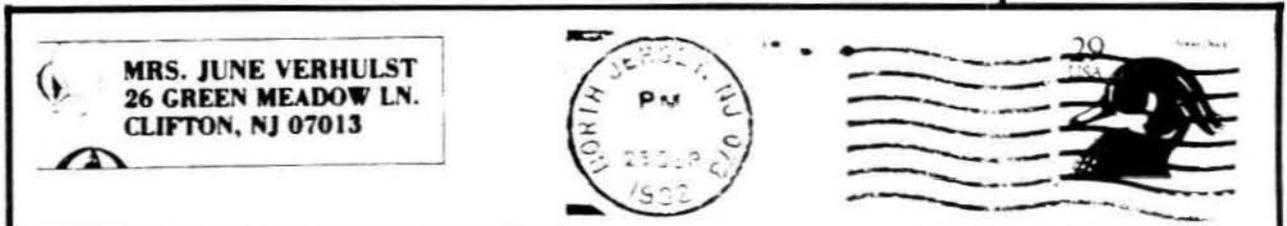
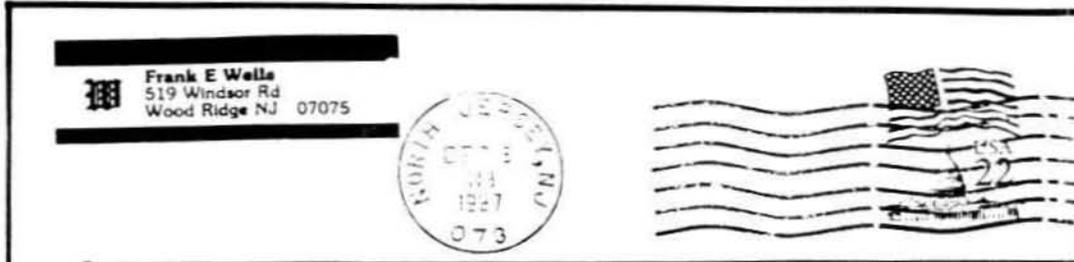
NORTH JERSEY 070 - Machine & Hand Cancellations

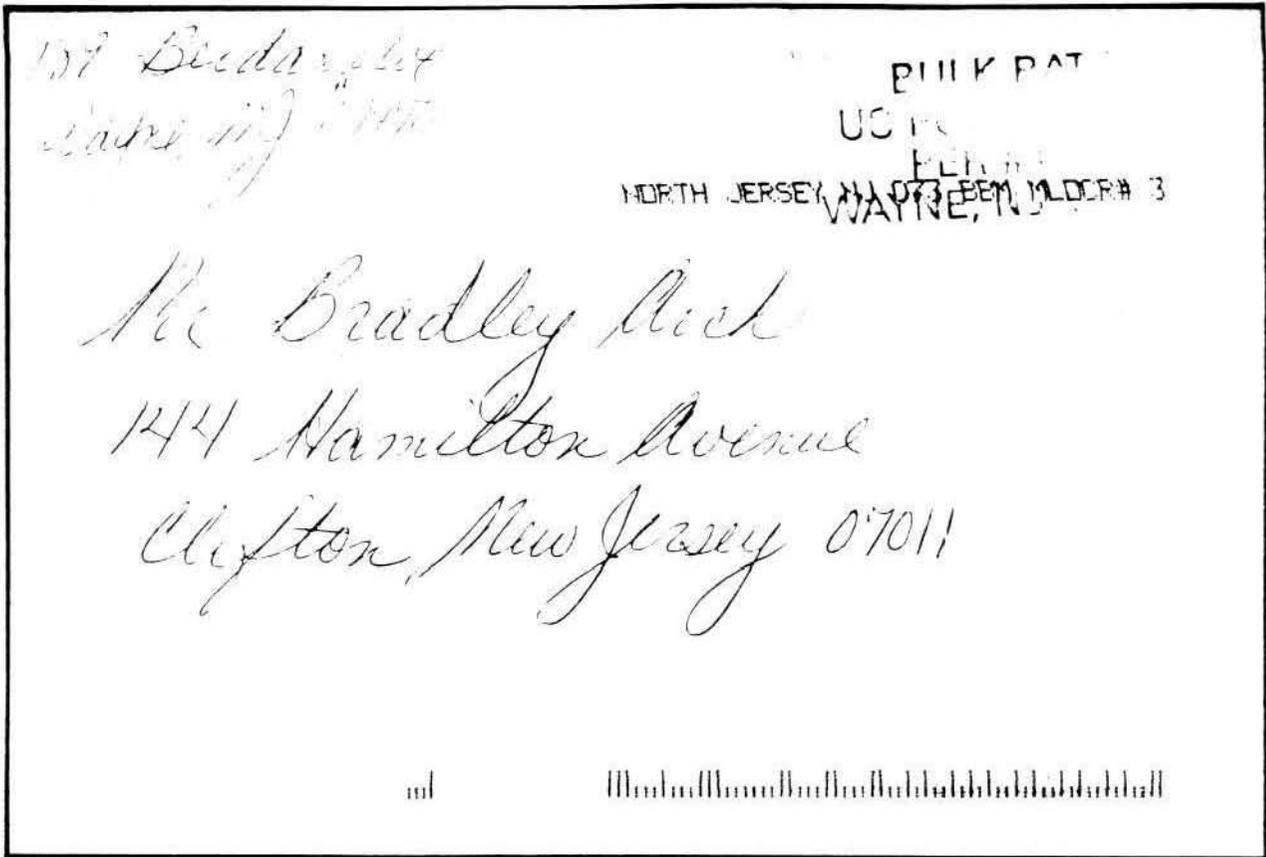
- 3 Digit Zip @ 3 O'Clock
- 3 Digit Zip @ 6 O'Clock
- 3 Digit Zip @ 4 O'Clock
- Standard 4-Bar Hand Cancel



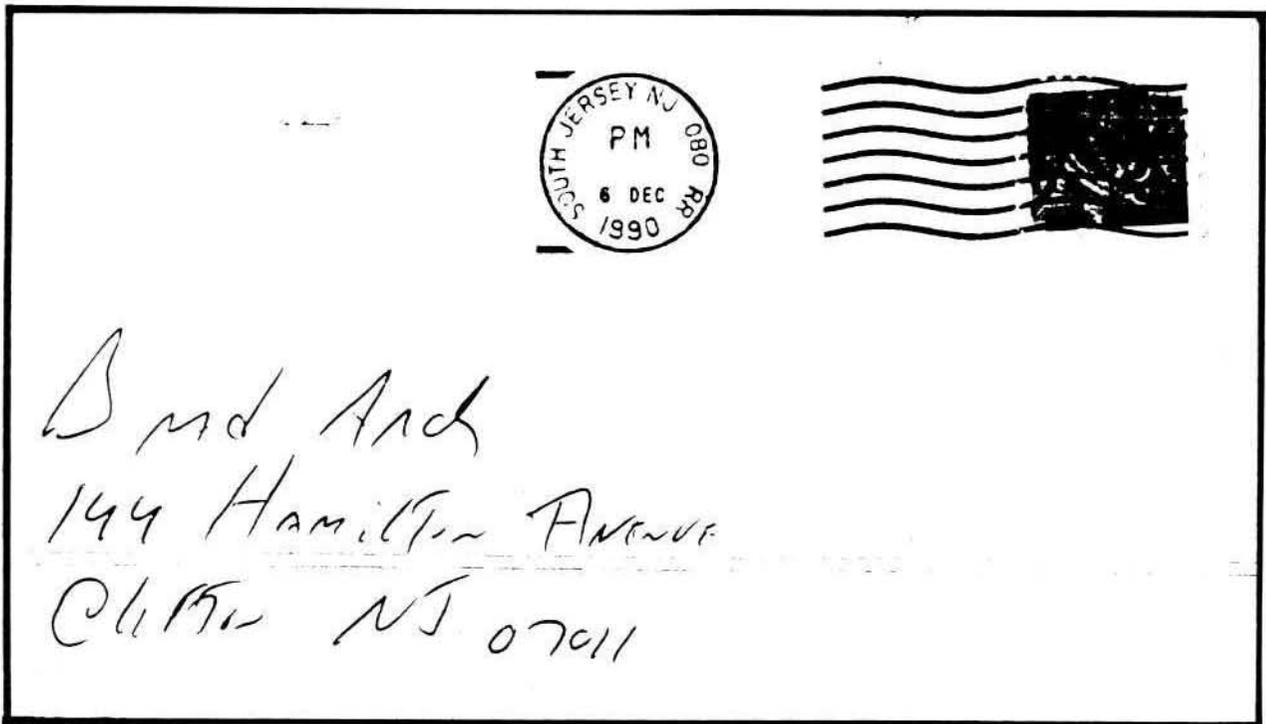
NORTH JERSEY 073 - Machine, Flats & Hand Cancellations

3 Digit Zip @ 6 O'Clock  
3 Digit Zip @ 4 O'Clock  
Flats Cancelling Machine  
Standard 4-Bar Hand Cancel





SOUTH JERSEY 080 RR - Machine Marking - What does 'RR' mean ??



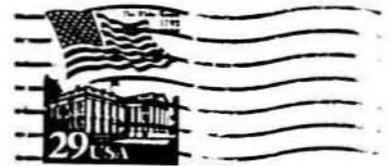


MONMOUTH P&DC 077 (07799) - Machine & Spray Markings  
CPU = Central Processing Unit

MONMOUTH P&DC 077 09/28



Andrew Boyajian  
P O Box 229

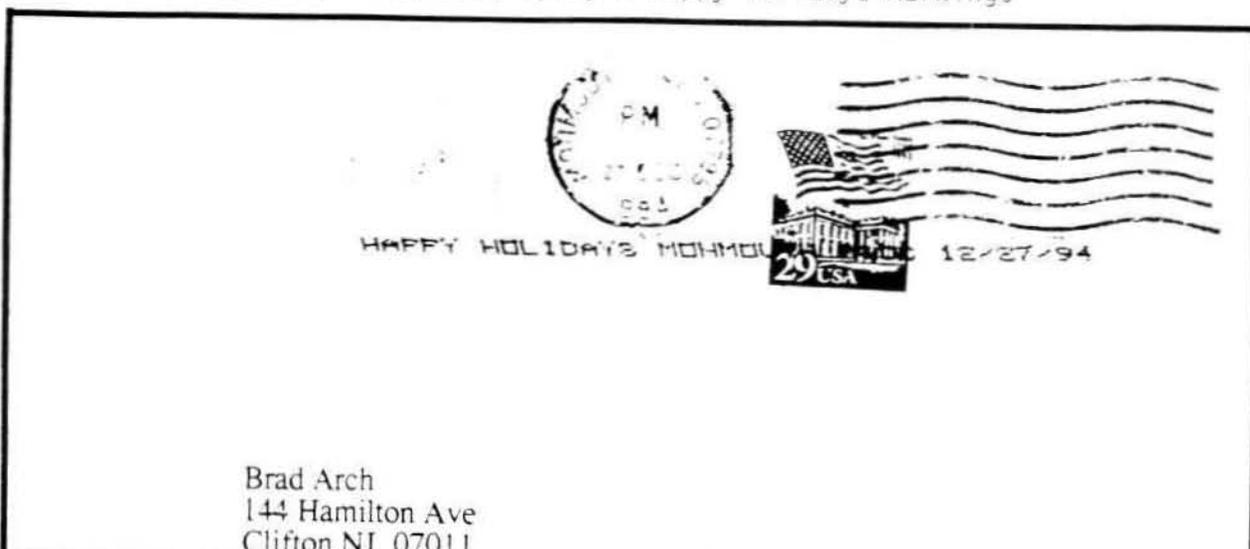


MONMOUTH P&DC 077 08/23

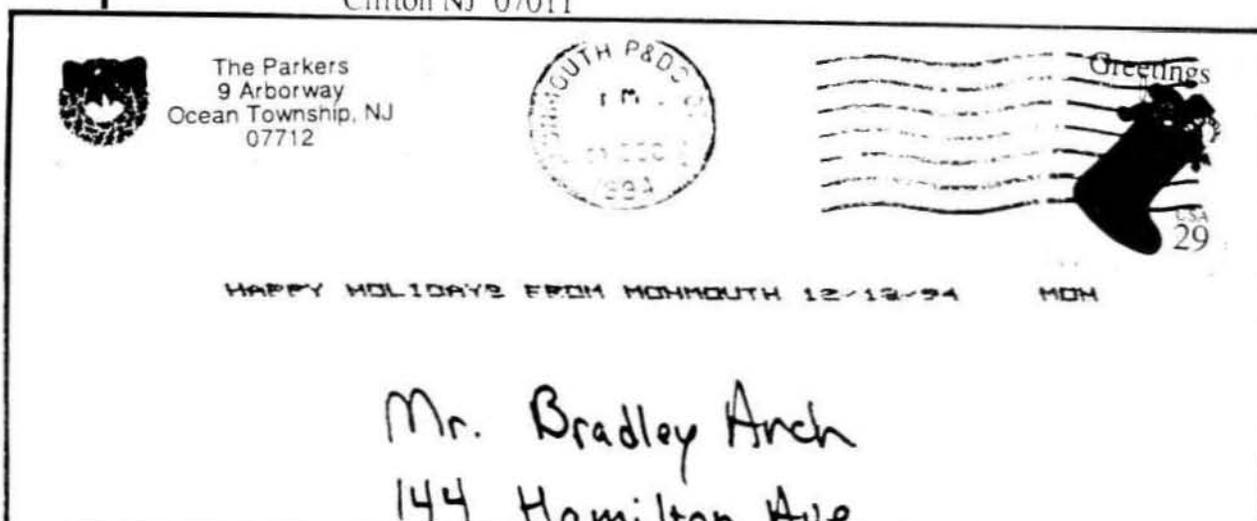


Brad Arch  
144 Hamilton Ave  
Clifton NJ 07011



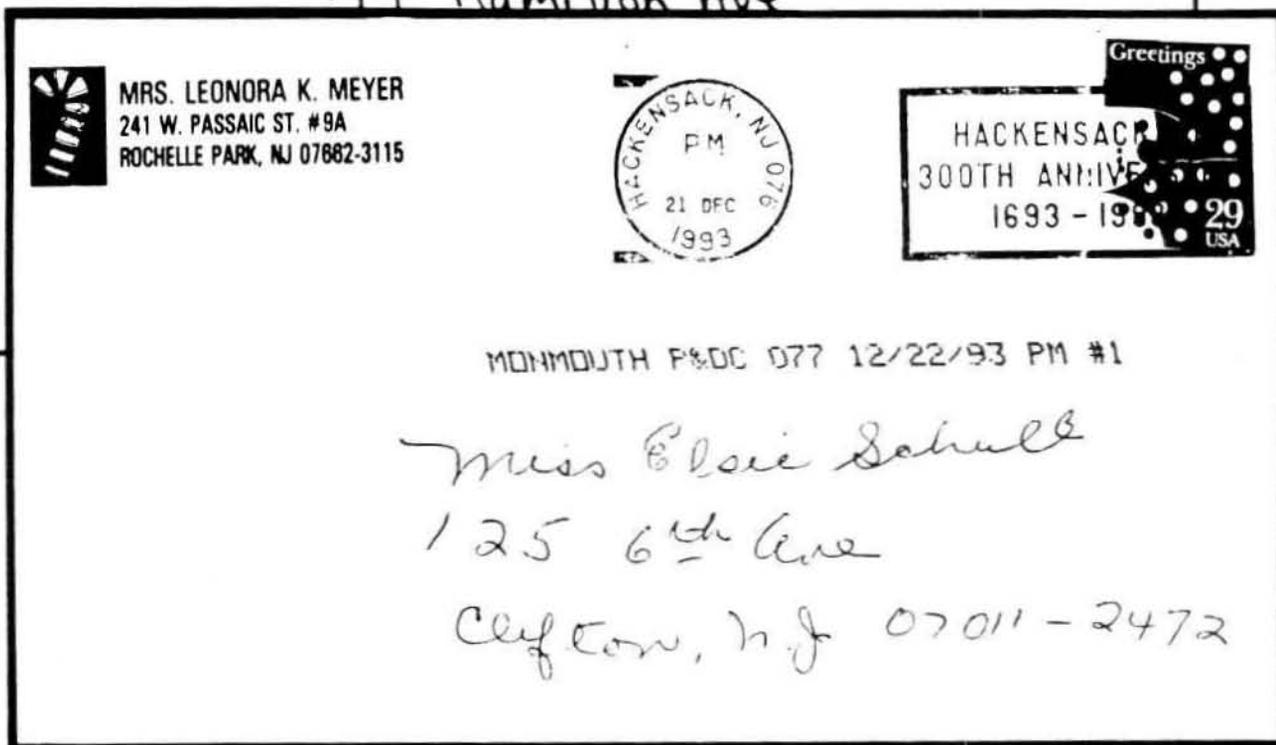


Brad Arch  
144 Hamilton Ave  
Clifton NJ 07011



The Parkers  
9 Arborway  
Ocean Township, NJ  
07712

Mr. Bradley Arch  
144 Hamilton Ave



MRS. LEONORA K. MEYER  
241 W. PASSAIC ST. #9A  
ROCHELLE PARK, NJ 07862-3115

Miss Elsie Schulz  
125 6th Ave  
Clifton, N.J. 07011-2472



Brad Arch  
144 Hamilton Ave  
Clifton NJ 07011



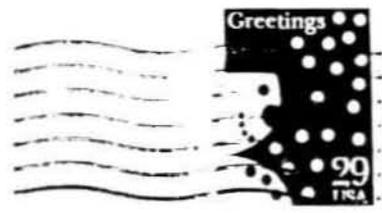
SOUTH JERSEY 080 P&DC 09/23/94



SEP 14 1994 SOUTH JERSEY P & DC

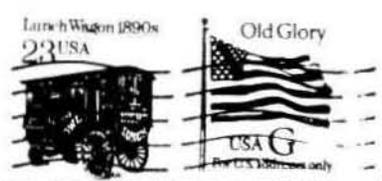
BRAD ARCH  
144 HAMILTON AVE  
CLIFTON NJ 07011

**NATHAN ZANKEL**  
P.O. BOX 267  
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY 08903



*Brad Arch  
144 Hamilton Ave  
Clifton, NJ 07011*

Box 508 Brielle, NJ 08730



KILMER P&DC NJ 01/23/95 1951 TL#1

BRADLEY J. ARCH  
144 HAMILTON AVENUE  
CLIFTON  
NEW JERSEY 07011

07011-1224 03



## Morgan Depot, Middlesex County Do Markings Exist?

Gene Fricks

During the past several years, *NJPH* has published a number of articles and illustrations of covers dealing with New Jersey military camps during World War I. Recently, *La Posta*, published in Oregon by Bill Helbock, has carried listings of military installations throughout the nation. Morgan Depot, in Middlesex County, has not been reported upon; this note inquires if any of our members knows of a postal facility or any markings.

Morgan Depot existed in what is today Sayreville. The area, particularly on the grounds of the Eisenhower Elementary School, was the site of a munitions explosion in October 1918 that killed 64 workers, destroyed 325 buildings, and scattered munitions over a wide area.

As part of the base closure and realignment program, the Congress, in 1991, tasked the Army Corps of Engineers with identifying formerly used defense sites and restoring them to usable condition. A number of sites across the country have been identified that have munitions disposal areas, or in the case of Morgan, have the aftereffects of munitions accidents. Another is the Black Tom area on the Jersey City waterfront that was destroyed by German saboteurs before the United States entered the Great War.

The original munitions plant area at Morgan Depot covered 3,980 acres. To date, most of the objects that have been recovered are debris or shrapnel fragments. However, ten live artillery shells and over 100 adapter boosters - all unfused - have been found at Morgan. The primary area at Eisenhower School covers the 15-acre school grounds and a 60-acre vacant tract across the street. In the areas occupied by residential housing, most of the scattered ammunition has already been picked up and disposed of over the years. Any live ammunition found without fuses is transported to Fort Dix for disposal. However, ordnance found with fuses must be detonated on site because it can be too dangerous to transport.

At Black Tom, ammunition is still occasionally found as a result of dredging activities in the Hudson River. Aside from the discomfort of dredgers, these finds have caused no adverse effects as nearly all the ammunition there was stored without fuses. At the former Raritan Arsenal, near Woodbridge, munitions are still occasionally found.

Mail emanating from Morgan Depot may have been taken to Sayreville for processing and any postal evidence may only be a return address. It is not clear if a military detachment was assigned to this location. Covers from Morgan Depot would be of some interest.

## Prof. M. Loewy and Japanese Philately

Recently, Dr. Robert Spaulding, editor of *Japanese Philately*, requested the assistance of New Jersey postal historians to learn more about a Prof. M. Loewy, who was located at 1251 Garden St, Hoboken, in 1905. He received a considerable quantity of covers and picture post cards from Japan and Korea about 1900-1905, some with messages written in Japanese script. This is somewhat unusual in that few non-Japanese Americans could read handwritten Japanese at this time.

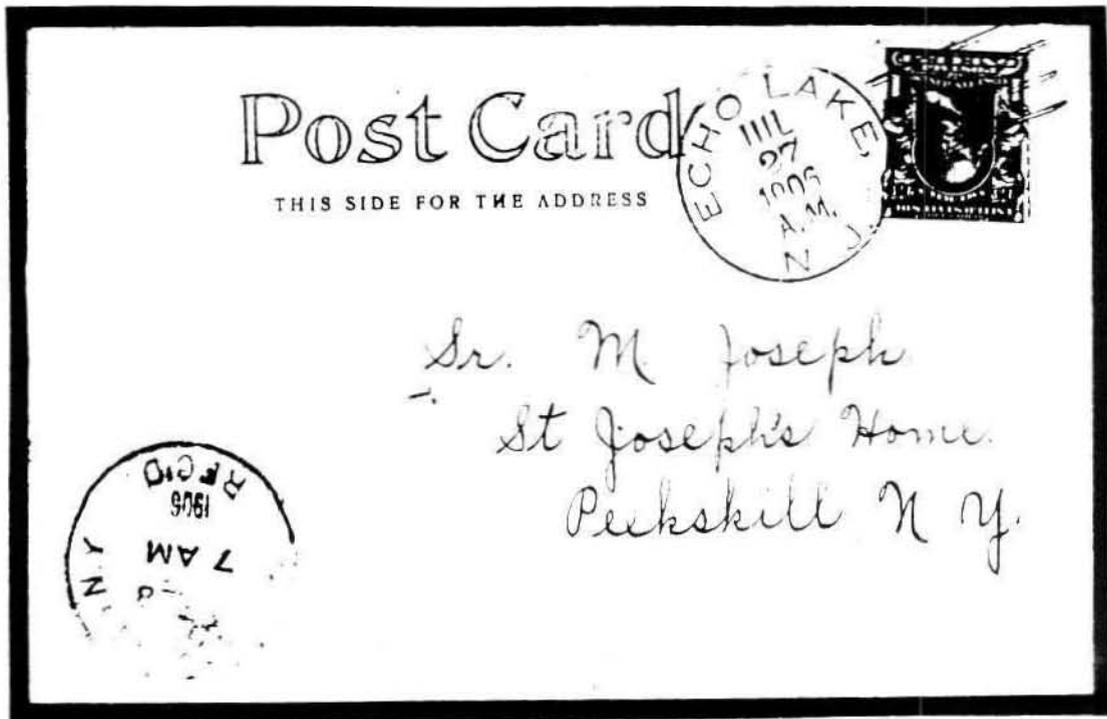
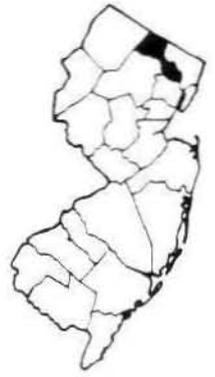
With the assistance of the librarian at the New Jersey Historical Society in Newark, we have been able to determine that Prof. Morris Lowey advertised himself as an 'expert in card performances and theatrical entertainments.'

Have any of our members encountered Prof. Loewy in other philatelic contexts that might flesh out what we know of what sounds like a fascinating character?

NJPH

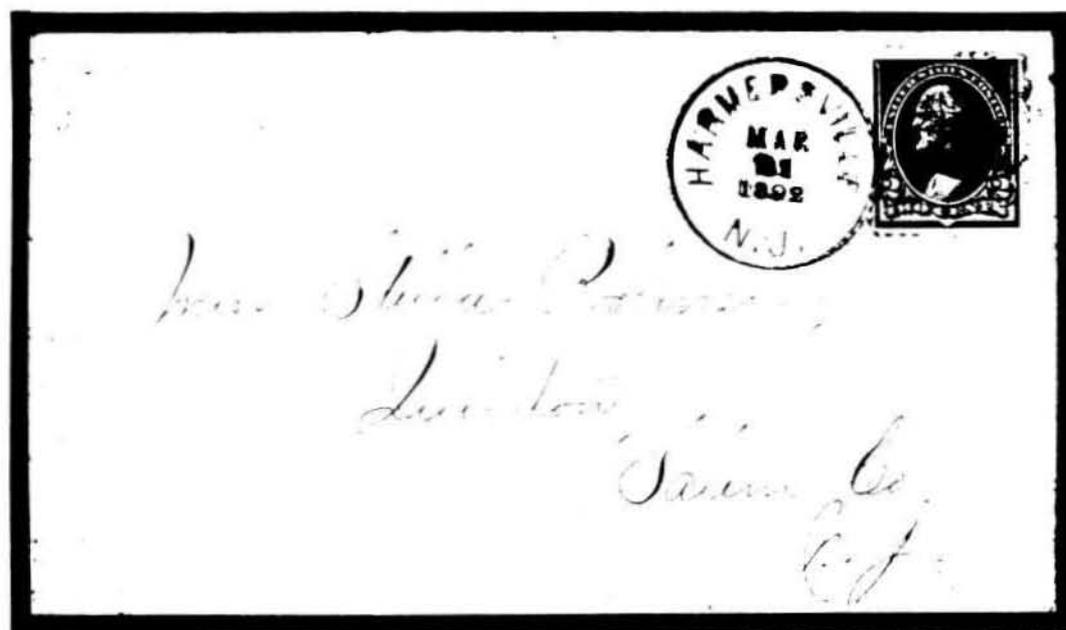
# New Jersey Discontinued Post Offices

ECHO LAKE - Passaic County - 1874-1926



# New Jersey Discontinued Post Offices

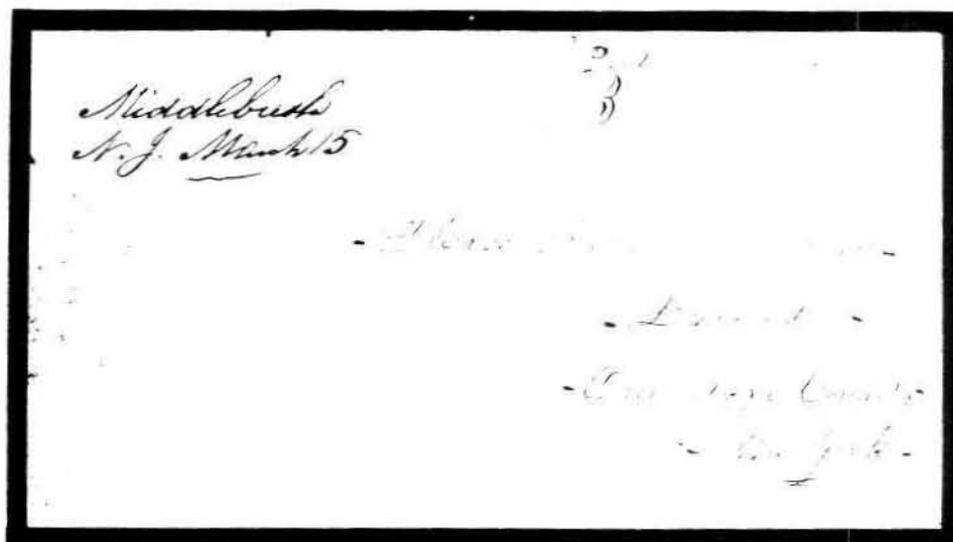
HARMERSVILLE - Salem County - 1877-1933



# New Jersey Discontinued Post Offices

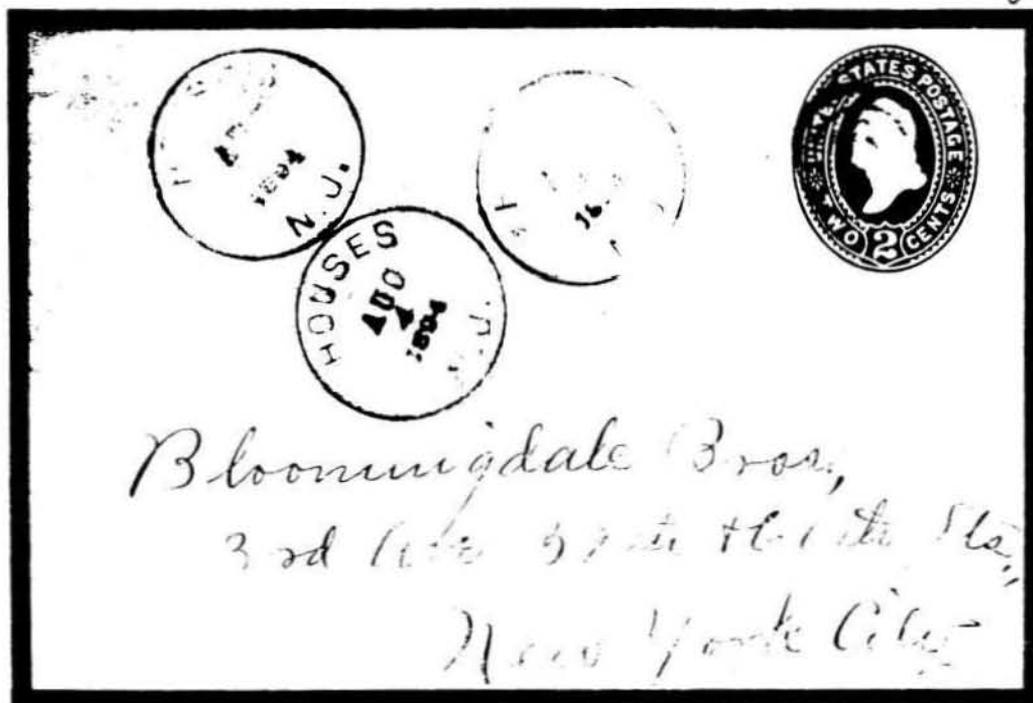


MIDDLEBUSH - Somerset County - 1849-1961

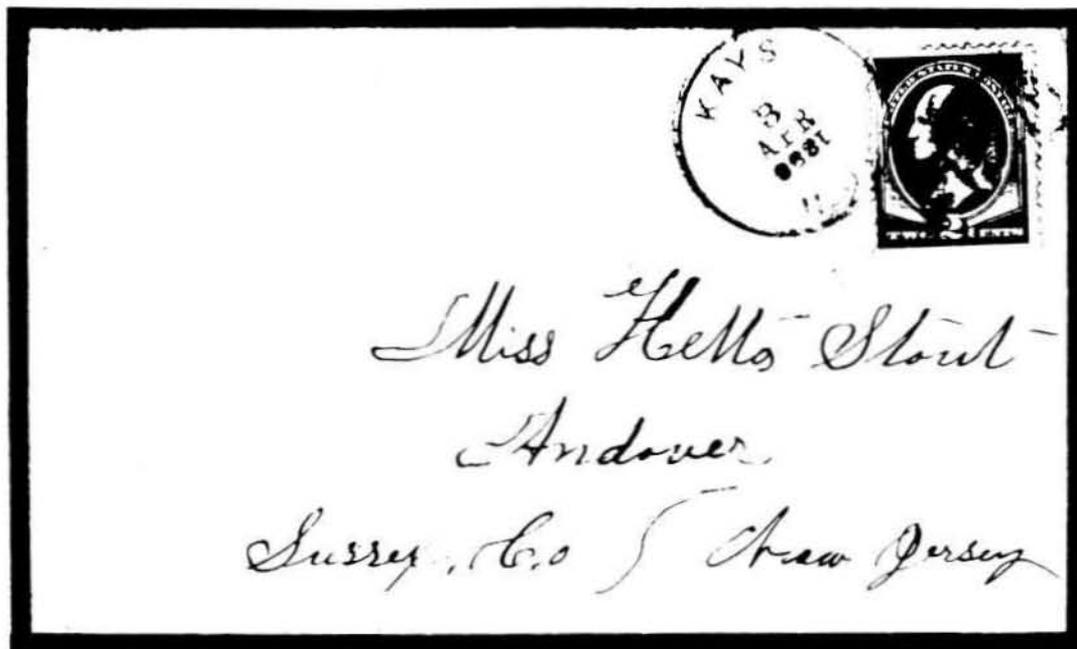


# New Jersey Discontinued Post Offices

HOUSES - Sussex County - 1882-1921

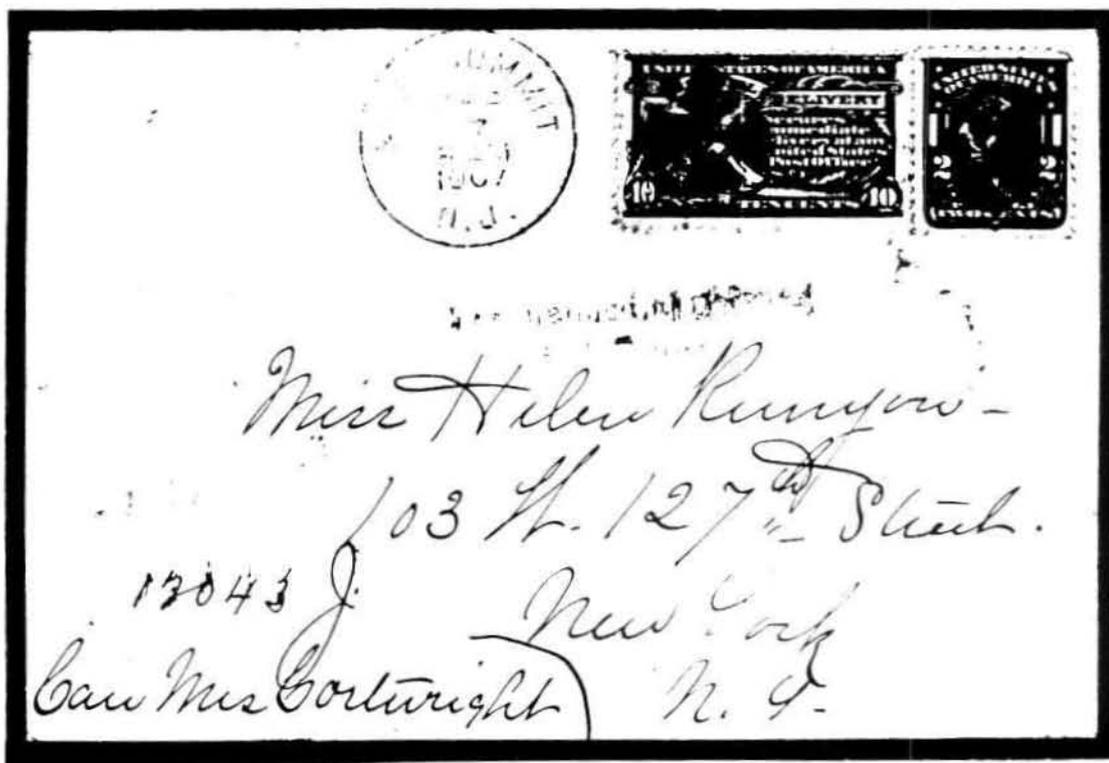
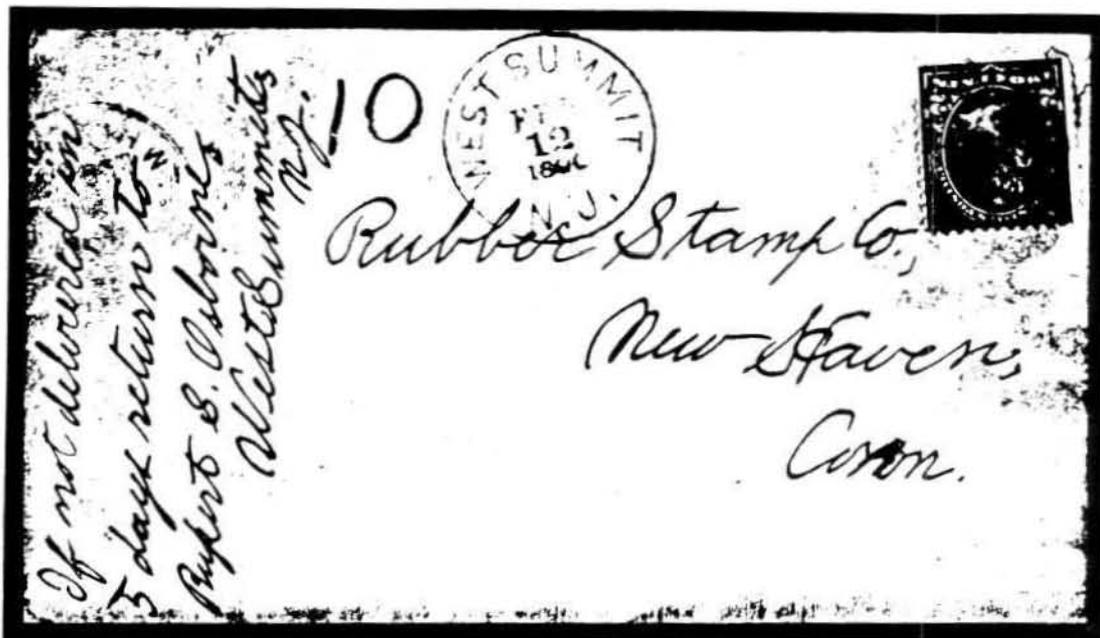


KAYS - Sussex County - 1887-1890



# New Jersey Discontinued Post Offices

WEST SUMMIT - Union County - 1890-1918



N.J. Postal History Society  
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Meeting at Nojex-95 called to order by President Neufield at approximately 12:30 PM. As Secretary was not present, minutes of previous meeting were accepted as read.

Treasurer's report was given, and a question was ~~raised~~ raised about foreign rates. It was noted that the accounting of duplicates from the auction were not in the report. This would be done in the next report. It was noted that a donation of N.J. covers had been sold for the society.

In regard to prices realized, results would be coming at a later date, with the treasurer checking receipt of payments to date.

Discussion then ensued as to the feasibility of a use of mail sales as a means of selling items. This was deemed as not feasible for the society. It was also noted that there was a preponderance of lots submitted by one person. This led to a discussion of more ways to attract more people to submit items to be auctioned.

In regard to items that were selling, it was noted that higher priced items were not selling, calling for a means to secure considerable more moderately priced items to attract potential buyers.

Trouble with current printer as to prompt return of journal proof readings, and the price of paper to be secured, with the price of paper rising at a fast rate, almost doubling in cost, led to a discussion as to the possible securing of a new printer if possible,

Possible sources to secure new members was discussed, with the possible use of Historical Societies being a source of same.

Insurance coverage and protection of auction lots in the possession of the auctioneer was covered as to the loss of same while in the possession of the auctioneer. Our coverage was deemed adequate.

As a last item, it was noted that donations to the society were now tax deductible.

The meeting was then adjourned at approximately 12:45 PM.

Respectfully Submitted,

*Walter E. Parshall*  
Walter E. Parshall  
Substitute For Secretary

NEW JERSEY POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

TREASURER'S REPORT - 1994

12/01/93 thru 11/30/94

As of 11/30/93: \$ 2,041.91

Receipts:

Dues:	\$ 1,515.00
Donations	157.00
Literature:	
- Beecher Book	584.00
- Other	334.00
Auction (See Note)	629.00
Foreign Postage Suppl	5.00
Total Receipts:	\$ 3,224.00

Disbursements:

Printing	\$ 740.96
Postage	500.00
Literature:	
- Beecher Book	750.00
- Other	.00
Travel (Merpex)	165.00
Total Disbursements:	- 2,155.96

Net Change: + 1,068.04

As of 11/30/94: \$ 3,109.95

As of 05/28/95: \$ 3,960.78

Note: Auction 11/06/94 - Partial receipts.  
Balance of receipts and disbursements  
will be included in the Treasurer's  
report for 1995.

Respectfully Submitted,

*James A. Moran*

James A. Moran  
Treasurer