



NJPH

The Journal of the
NEW JERSEY POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY
 ISSN: 1078-1625

Vol. 43

No. 4

Whole Number 200

November 2015

Recently Discovered Batsto, NJ CDS



An early stampless era cds cancel from Batsto, NJ – once a center of shipping, iron forging and glass making. This envelope addressed to a shipbuilder in Mays Landing.

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NEW JERSEY POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY, INC.

APS Affiliate #95 - PHS Affiliate #1A - NJFSC Chapter #44S ISSN: 1078-1625

Annual Membership Subscriptions \$15.00 *** Website: www.NJPostalHistory.org

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DUES TIME AGAIN!

Enclosed with this issue is a form for dues payment for 2016. We encourage you to mail this right away, so it is not forgotten. Dues are still \$15 a year. Again this year you have the option of paying your dues online by Paypal (no extra fee), by going to our web site [www.NJPostalHistory.org] where you will find a link for membership renewal in the column at left. You can also donate to the Society at the same time, if you would like. We are happy to accept your dues and donations in whatever form you find comfortable paying. We hope not to lose a single member!

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This issue of *NJPH* reaches a milestone, with whole number 200. Its contents covers a broad range of our State's postal history. Something of particular interest for everyone! First published in 1972, our Journal was ably edited by Gene Fricks through number 102 in 1993. Brad Arch then served as editor through number 136 in January 2000, terminated by his untimely death in April 2000. I did my best to pick up the pieces and struggled through number 145 in 2002. Happily, Jean Walton volunteered to help save the journal and beginning with number 146 in July 2002, Jean and I have worked together for the last 13 years producing 54 issues in that time. With Jean's lead in the form of computer formatting, layout and her numerous contributions as an author, *NJPH*, has been recognized as a premier journal in philatelic literature competition. Last year's volume was awarded a Gold medal at StampShow this summer, and most recently, another Gold at Chicagopex 2015. Kudos to you Jean for all that you do for the Society!

If you haven't used the Society's website, www.njpostalhistory.org, you're missing a most valuable resource. Full text of all issues are available to Society members and a downloadable index will guide you to what you are looking for. The site also contains a number of lengthy research articles and illustrated galleries. Many thanks to our webmaster, Warren Plank, for maintaining this most valuable resource.

Along with this Journal, a 2016 dues notice is enclosed for 2016 with a form for you to fill in for two free ads in *NJPH*. To continue to publish a quality, award winning journal, the Society depends on your donations. Membership dues of \$15 raises a little more than \$1,600, but our annual cost of printing and mailing *NJPH* four times a year costs in excess of \$2,600. To help close that gap, I again urge you to make a tax deductible donation along with your dues. In this digital age, the Society also offers the option of an electronic version of *NJPH*. It comes in color and with links to many of the research sources cited in the Journal's articles. Try it out!

With the Holiday Season upon us, I wish each of you the very best.

ROBERT G. ROSE

THE HISTORY of the BATSTO Post Office

By Arne Englund

The cover shown in *Figure 1* is the first reported example of the stampless-era Batsto, NJ CDS. At NOJEX in 2013 I asked one of the cover dealers if he had any New Jersey covers, and he replied that he only had a few, which he'd just acquired. This cover was on the top of the small stack, where it stayed for all of about two seconds(!).

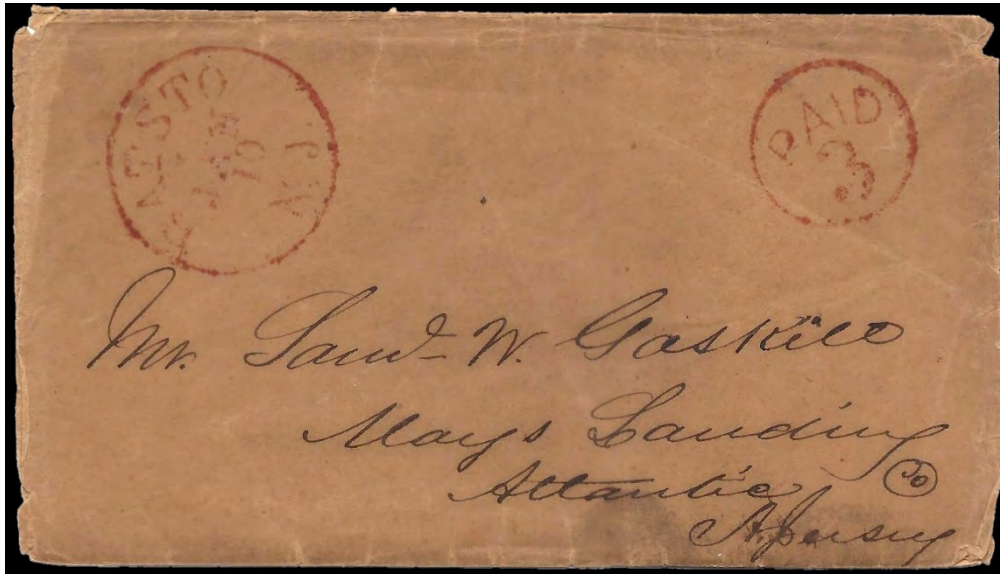


Fig. 1. Recently discovered Batsto CDS used in the stampless era, estimated usage between 1853 and 1855, on an envelope addressed to Mr. Sam'l W. Gaskill in Mays Landing.

The red BATSTO JAN 10 N.J. CDS measures 30mm. The matching red PAID 3 handstamp measures 22mm. Closeups of each are shown in *Figures 2* and *3*.



Fig. 2: Red CDS not listed in Coles or the Coles Update.



Fig. 3: Red Paid marking

The cover is not dated, but as the Batsto Post Office was opened June 28, 1852, and as mandatory prepayment of postage by U.S. postage stamps was enacted in March of 1855, the envelope would then date between 1853 and 1855.

HISTORY OF BATSTO PO ~ Arne Englund

A manuscript BATSTO cancel on cover with a 3¢ 1851 stamp and docketed 1852 is shown in *Figure 4*, it being sent only 3 months after the establishment of the P.O. and, of course, predating the stampless cover as well.

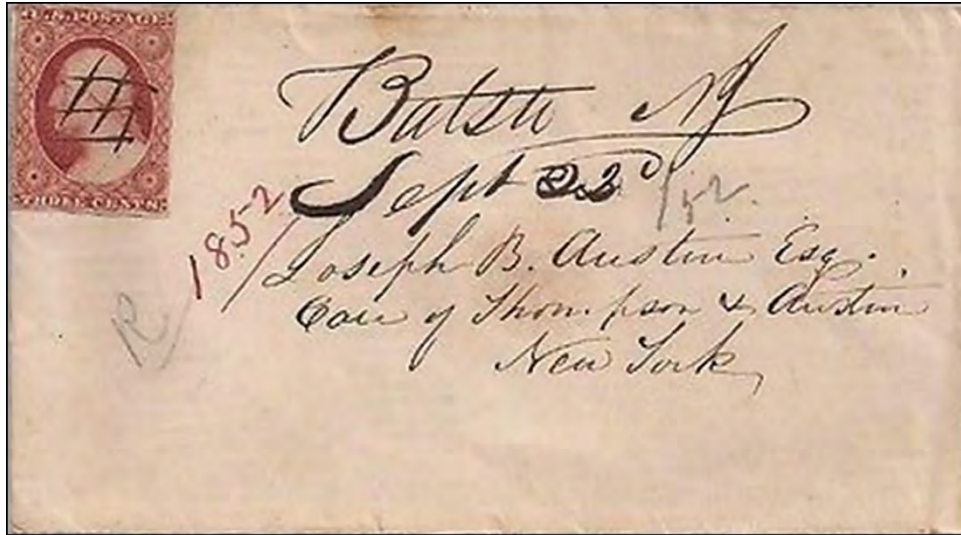


Illustration from an Ebay item, listed in 2013 and preserved on Worthpoint.¹
Fig. 4: A manuscript Batsto cancel, used with 3¢ postage, on a September 23, 1852 cover.

Batsto, Burlington County, and nearby Pleasant Mills, in Atlantic County, are only about a mile or so apart, and thus have always been closely tied together, including the back and forth establishing and discontinuation of post offices.

The area around Pleasant Mills was early on known as Sweetwater, and also as The Forks, being at the forks of the Batsto and Mullica Rivers. During the Revolution, privateers brought captured British ships to The Forks and nearby Chestnut Neck, and unloaded the cargo to be sold at public auction. On Oct. 6, 1778, British troops attacked Chestnut Neck, raiding and burning dwellings and whatever ships were there. Their intention was to then continue upriver and destroy The Forks and the munitions-producing furnace at Batsto, but they retreated when they were warned that Count Pulaski and his legion would soon be there to protect the area.

The establishment and discontinuation of the two post offices is as follows:

	<u>Established</u>	<u>Discontinued</u>	<u>1st Postmaster</u>
PLEASANT MILLS (Gloucester Co.)	Jl 17, 1827	Fb 7, 1837	Joseph Heritage
PLEASANT MILLS (Atlantic Co.)	Fb 7, 1837	Je 28, 1852	John H. Richardson
BATSTO	Je 28, 1852	Je 24, 1870	Jesse Richards
PLEASANT MILLS	Je 24, 1870	Dc 26, 1882	Walter S. Miller
BATSTO	Dc 26, 1882	Ja 14, 1911	George Wright
PLEASANT MILLS	Ap 23, 1883	My 31, 1909	William S. Miller

(Notice that although only a mile or so apart, both P.O.s were in operation between 1883 and 1909.)

Batsto and its ironworks figure prominently in the colonial and revolutionary history of southern New Jersey. This ironworks was one of a number of furnaces in the area which were erected in the late mid to late 18th century and early 19th century, utilizing bog iron in the manufacture of products. At one point there were 17 furnaces and as many forges scattered throughout the Pine Barrens.

Located in Washington Township, Burlington County, in what is now Wharton State Forest in the Pine Barrens, the tract of land on which Batsto was located had previously had several sawmills, one possibly as early as 1739.

South Jersey legislator, merchant, and land speculator, Charles Read, bought the tract in 1766, and soon after gaining permission from the legislature to dam the Batsto River, built the furnace at Batsto. Having also bought several other iron works, Read sold his share in Batsto within two years to business partners.

Batsto was purchased in 1770 by Daniel Coxe and partner, Charles Thompson. Pig iron, stoves, skillets, kettles and other household items were manufactured. During the American Revolution, the furnace turned to producing cannons, cannonballs, as well as other iron products needed by the Continental Army for the patriot cause.

In 1773, Coxe hired as Batsto's manager William Richards, an eastern Pennsylvania iron foundry worker who had five years earlier worked at Batsto for a year.

With the coming of the Revolution, Richards went back to Pennsylvania in 1775 to be nearer the center of conflict, possibly spending the winter of 1778-9 at Washington's camp at Valley Forge.

In 1779, William's nephew, Joseph Ball, who had come with him to Batsto in 1773, acquired the ironworks along with two partners who were officers in the Continental Army. Under his ownership, a forge was built, which enabled the manufacture of wrought iron products.

William Richards returned to Batsto in 1781, and in 1784 became the owner, rebuilding the furnace and erecting the mansion in the village. Under his ownership, the business prospered and at one point the town had a population of over 500 people.

William Richards' ownership continued until 1809, at which point he turned management over to his son, Jesse. During the War of 1812 Batsto again produced munitions for the American military.

With William's death in 1823, the property was purchased by his grandson, Thomas S. Richards, who retained his uncle, Jesse, as manager. Within six years, Jesse was a half owner of Batsto.

HISTORY OF BATSTO PO ~ Arne England

By the middle of the 19th century, the South Jersey bog iron industry was in decline. The natural stores of bog iron had been almost depleted by the 1820's, and "the final blow to the Pine Barrens iron industry came when richer ore and a more efficient fuel, in the form of coal, were discovered in Pennsylvania".² Recognizing this, Jesse Richards built a window glass works at Batsto in 1846, and a second glassworks in 1848, in which year the iron furnace went out of blast for the last time. During the 1840's there was also a brickworks at Batsto, as well as some shipbuilding activity. (Capt.) Samuel Gaskill, to whom the Batsto stampless envelope is addressed, was perhaps the most famous shipwright of Mays Landing.



Fig. 5: A photo showing the Mansion at Batsto, with the general store in the foreground, with post office accessed from the back side.



Fig. 6: The side of the general store showing the post office entrance.

In 1852, during the peak years of the Batsto Glassworks, the town had a population of 375 people living in 75 houses located on six village streets. There was also in the village the mansion, believed to have been built by the Richards family, a portion of which may have been built before their ownership; the general store/P.O., the earlier section having been built prior to the Revolution, and the western end built in 1846-7; the grist mill, which was built in 1828 and is still in working condition; the blacksmith and wheelwright shops, both built around 1850; and the sawmill (the present sawmill was built in 1882). The religious needs of the community were served by the Methodist Church at the nearby village of Pleasant Mills, the church having been built in 1808 on the site of a much older church.



Fig. 7: Jesse Richards, 1st postmaster at Batsto.

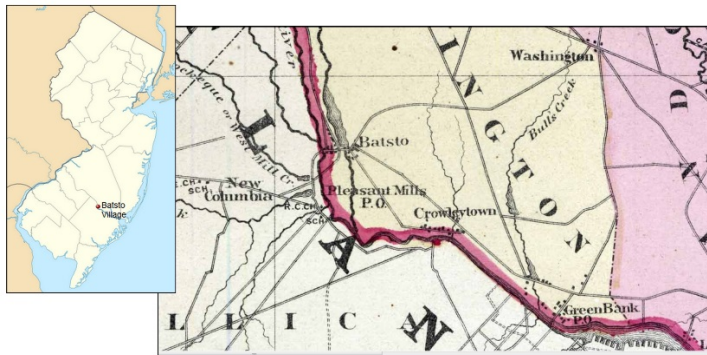


Fig. 8: Batsto, on the edge of Burlington County, a mile or two from Pleasant Mills, in Atlantic County.

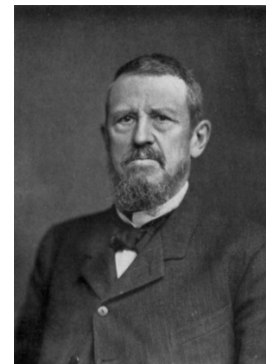


Fig. 9: Joseph Wharton, Ironmaster.

Jesse Richards died in 1854 and was buried in the cemetery at the Pleasant Mills Church. The Batsto Glass Works had operated successfully under his proprietorship. However, with his death, ownership went to his son, Thomas H., who was more interested in politics and public life than in industry.

The Glass Works started to decline. Workers also began to demand cash rather than store credit as per the company town system. An anticipated railroad line never materialized. Workers moved elsewhere and the houses in the village began to fall apart. Thomas Richards had tried to prevent bankruptcy by selling off parcels of land, but by 1868 industry at the town had come to a standstill, and Batsto went into receivership. A fire in 1874 destroyed what was left of the furnace and glassworks, and consumed 17 of the workers' houses.

Joseph Wharton, a Philadelphia industrialist, bought the property two years later for \$14,000. Wharton was buying up large parcels of property in the Pine Barrens with the idea of damming its rivers and streams in order to create large reservoirs from which he could pipe water to sell to the city of Philadelphia. The New Jersey legislature then passed legislation prohibiting water being sent out of state. Wharton then concentrated on agriculture and livestock on the land he had bought in the Pines.³

By the time Wharton died in 1909, he had accumulated 112,000 acres in the Pine Barrens. In 1912, his heirs attempted to sell the land to the state of N.J. for \$1 million, but the state declined.⁴

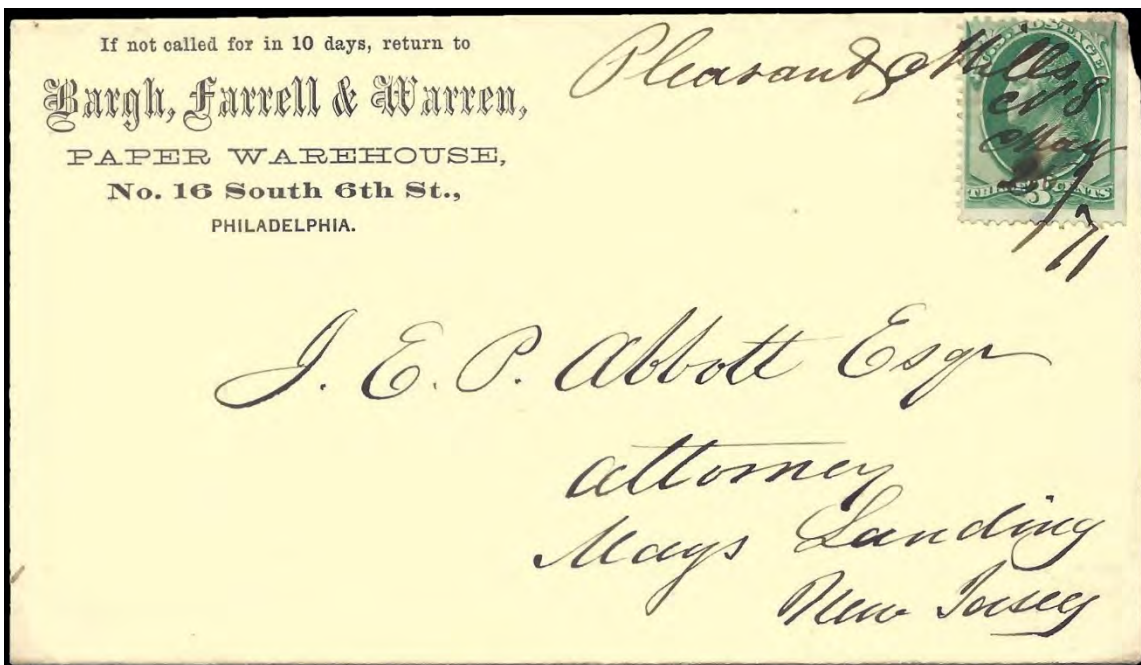


Fig. 10: In 1870, the Batsto post office closed, with service passing to Pleasant Mills, which reopened. This cover shows a manuscript Pleasant Mills postal marking, dated May 23, 1871.



Fig. 11: In December 1882, the Batsto post office reopened, and the Pleasant Mills post office closed. This cover shows an interesting double ring Batsto cancel from Aug. 3, 1884.



Fig. 12: In 1883, the Pleasant Mills post office reopened, and the two post offices existed contemporaneously until 1909, when the Pleasant Mills post office closed again. Batsto remained open until 1911. Both post offices were then served by Hammonton (Atlantic County).

In the early 1950s the U.S. Air Force tried to establish a gigantic jetport supply depot on 17,000 acres surrounding Batsto. At this point, the state recognized the potential of the Wharton tract, and began to make efforts to buy the land. In 1956, the state bought 96,000 acres for \$3 million, and Wharton State Forest came into existence – the largest State forest in New Jersey, encompassing some 115,000 acres of Pine Barrens land. Within a year an extensive restoration project had been launched for the historic village of Batsto.

That project included preservation of the Batsto post office there as well. It was restored and reopened in 1966, and still acts as a post office today, as a rural station of Hammonton. It has no zip code, in keeping with its historic nature, and mail is hand cancelled.



Fig. 13: A commemorative cover created for the reopening of the Batsto post office on June 25, 1966.

It is now possible to visit this village in its restored state. For more information and directions, go to <http://www.batstovillage.org/>.



*From a Batsto Village pamphlet.⁵

HISTORY OF BATSTO PO ~ Arne Englund

For those who would like to learn more about the history of Batsto, the Richards family, and the furnaces, forges and bog iron industry of the Pine Barrens region, information is contained in a number of publications. Some of these sources are:

Beck, Henry Charlton, *Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey*, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers U. Press, 1983.

Beck, Henry Charlton, *More Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey*, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers U. Press, 1963.

Beck, Henry Charlton, *Jersey Genesis: The Story of the Mullica River*, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers U. Press, 1983.

Boyer, Charles S., *Early Forges and Furnaces in New Jersey*, Univ. of Penn. Press, 1963.

Pearce, John E., *Heart of the Pines: Ghostly Voices of the Pine Barrens*, Hammonton, NJ: Batsto Citizens Committee, 2000.

Pierce, Arthur D., *Family Empire in Jersey Iron: The Richards Enterprises in the Pine Barrens*, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers U. Press, 1964.

Pierce, Arthur D., *Iron in the Pines: The Story of New Jersey's Ghost Towns and Bog Iron*, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers U. Press, 1957.

Solem-Stull, Barbara, *Ghost Towns and Other Quirky Places in the New Jersey Pine Barrens*, Medford, NJ: Plexus Pub., 2010.

ENDNOTES:

¹ See <http://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/batsto-j-10-1852-early-use-494868769>.

² Solem-Stull, Barbara, *Ghost Towns and Other Quirky Places in the New Jersey Pine Barrens*, Medford, NJ: Plexus Pub., 2010.

³ Joseph Wharton had also built large furnaces in the area now known as Wharton, NJ. He was, besides a businessman heavily involved in mines and lands, a philanthropist and educator, and founded the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance at the University of Pennsylvania in 1881. (See Joseph Wharton Family Papers, 1691-1955 at <http://www.swarthmore.edu/Library/friends/ead/5162jowh.htm>).

⁴ The author wishes to acknowledge that much of the background material comes from *Ghost Towns and Other Quirky Places in the New Jersey Pine Barrens* by Barbara Solem-Stull.

⁵ From a Batsto Village pamphlet entitled Historic Batsto Village, A New Jersey State Historic Site administered by New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry, State Park Service

LAWRENCE KEARNY, A Forgotten New Jersey Hero

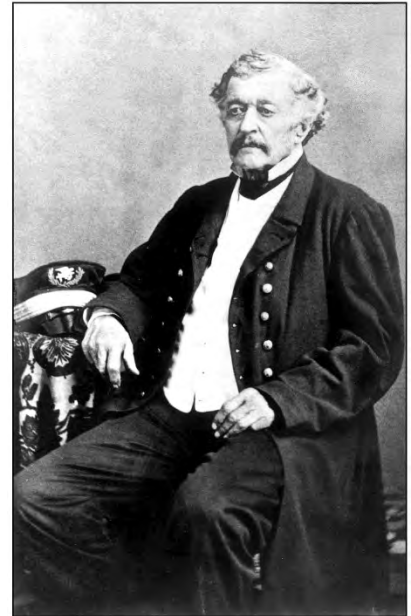
By John Edge

Lawrence Kearny was a renowned U.S. naval officer, born in Perth Amboy, N.J. on November 30, 1789. He died there November 29, 1868. Joining the U.S. Navy as a midshipman in 1807, he served on the Frigates *Constitution* and *President* until 1810, when he was transferred to the *Enterprise* and in March, 1813, was promoted to Lieutenant.

Actively employed in the defense of the coast during the War of 1812, he distinguished himself in clearing the West Indies and Gulf Coast of pirates by the war's end.

In 1827, he was given command of the *USS Warren*, a sloop of war 127 feet long, boasting twenty 32lb guns. The *Warren* was sent to the Levant, where Master Commandant Kearny successfully attacked the Greek pirates preying on American merchant vessels in the Mediterranean. Kearny broke up many pirate strongholds and captured numerous vessels. At one time, he held more than 100 prisoners on board the *Warren*.

On his return to the United States in 1832, he was promoted to Captain. Lawrence Kearny would go further in an illustrious career in the U.S. Navy, finally retiring with the rank of Commodore in 1867. He died November 29, 1868.



Lawrence Kearny

Fig. 1: Commodore Lawrence Kearny¹



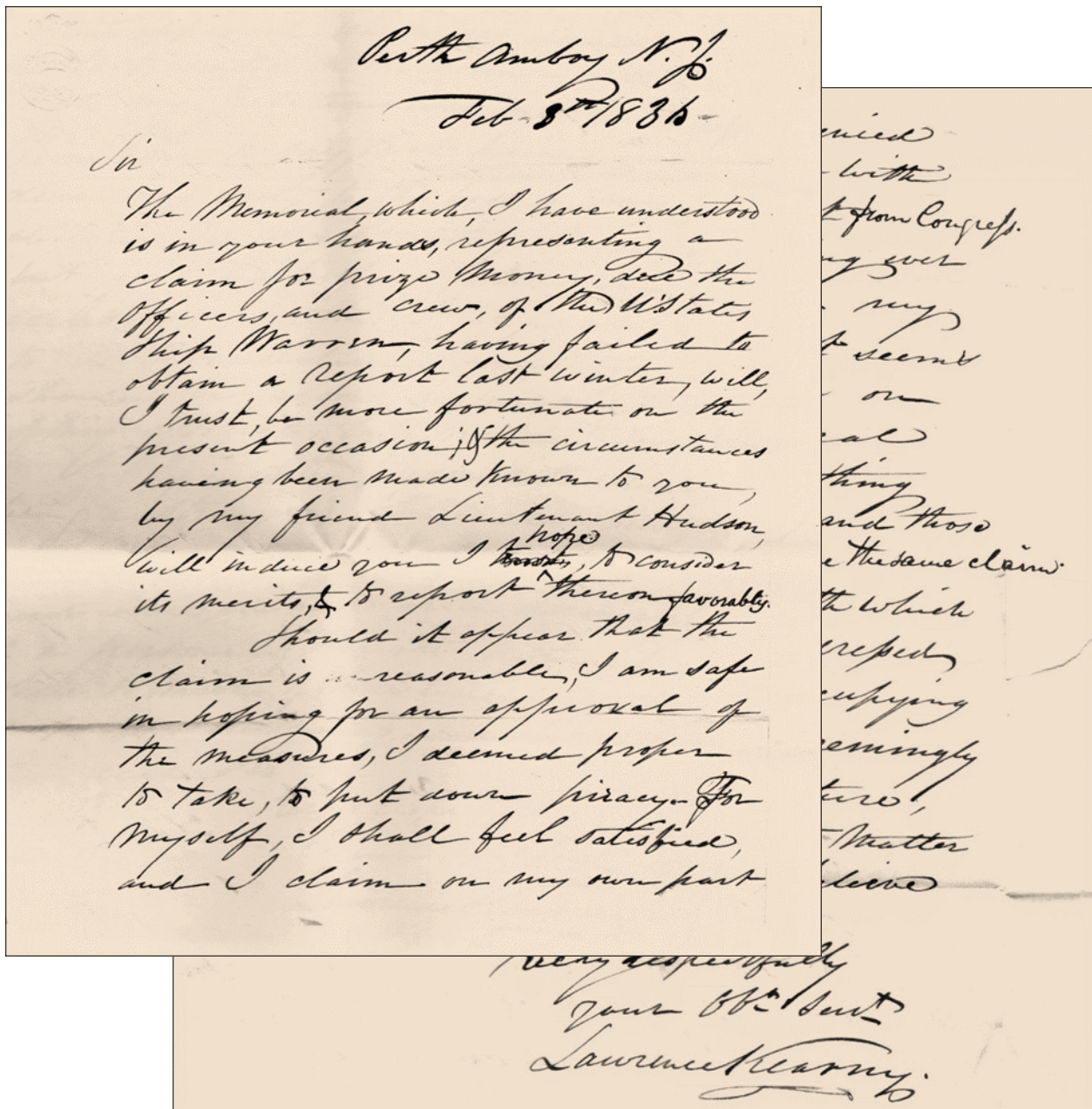
Fig. 2: An 1836 cover posted by Lawrence Kearny to House of Representatives Member Leonard Jarvis in Washington, D.C., with red oval Amboy cancel and FREE marking

LAWRENCE KEARNY: FORGOTTEN NJ HERO ~ John Edge

The cover illustrated has an Amboy oval in red with "Free" – posted February 10, 1836 and sent to Hon. Leonard Jarvis, H: Rep. (House of Representatives), Washington, D.C. Leonard Jarvis was a U.S. House Representative from Maine, 1829-37. He served as Chairman of the U.S. House Commission on Naval Affairs.

The letter, sent by Lawrence Kearny was an entreaty to the House Chairman to act on the claim for prize money submitted by the Captain and crew of the *USS Warren* for their Mediterranean adventure. Several vessels and crews were captured along with valuable cargoes.

The claims were just, but the Naval Affairs Commission was slow to answer. The distribution of prize money to the crews of ships involved persisted until 1918 in the U.S. Navy.



A transcription of this letter is below:

Perth Amboy, N.J.
Feb. 8th 1836

Sir:

The Memorial which, I have understood is in your hands, representing a claim for prize money, due the officers and crew of the U. States Ship *Warren*, having failed to obtain a report last winter, will, I trust, be more fortunate on this present occasion; If the circumstances having been made known to you, by my friend Lieutenant Hudson will induce you I hope, to consider its merits, & report thereon favorably.

Should it appear that the claim is reasonable, I am safe in hoping for an approval of the measures, I deemed proper to take, to put down piracy. For myself, I shall feel satisfied, and I claim on my own part but that approval which was denied me last winter in the silence with which my petition was met from Congress.

Permit me to say, that having ever done my duty to the best of my abilities, for my Country, it seems but just, and proper, when on occasions like this, I appeal to its Representatives, something should be accorded me, and those of my associate with me have the same claim.

Excuse the freedom with which (being a stranger) I have addressed you, and pardon me, for occupying your time, on a matter seemingly of a personal & private nature, while so much of more weighty matter is upon your hands, And believe me dear Sir,

Very respectfully
Your Obt Sevt
Lawrence Kearny

Lawrence Kearny endeared himself to his men and officers by his many acts of kindness, and his innate abilities of diplomacy. He was known as the “Diplomatic Seaman,” one of New Jersey’s forgotten heroes.²

ENDNOTES:

¹ Hawaiian State Archives Digital Collection, Photographer, J. Lawrence Boggs, Call number: PP-74-8a-012 at http://archives1.dags.hawaii.gov/gallery2/main.php?g2_itemId=56470

² Much of the background for this article is from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lawrence_Kearny. See also Naval History & Heritage Site: <http://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-48000/NH-48693.html>.

N.J. LOCAL POSTS: City Letter Express Mail, Newark, N.J.

By Larry Lyons

This is the seventh of a series of articles on New Jersey's local stamps. Local Posts were established as early as the 1840s by enterprising private individuals and companies who carried letters within city limits – including to and from Post Offices. They flourished for a number of years until they were finally outlawed by the government. The author, Larry Lyons, is a noted authority on United States local stamps, and is the editor-in-chief of "The Penny Post," the prize winning journal of The Carriers and Locals Society. We appreciate his contributions.

This local post operated in Newark. The post was established by Augustus Peck and Thomas Jacques on June 12, 1856 to provide local delivery service and to-the-post-office service because the government did not have any carriers operating in Newark. Letters were taken to the post office for a fee of one cent. The "City Letter Express Mail" stamps had to be pre-purchased. The post also advertised a rate of two cents for local delivery of a letter from the post office. There is no record of any other delivery of local letters.

The beginning date of this post comes from an advertisement for "Peck & Co.'s City Letter Express" which appeared in the *Daily Advertiser* beginning on June 12, 1856 (See *Figure 1*). This ad appeared daily until September 29, 1856. The first announcement listed 68 box stations but this was omitted in all the further advertising. The ad said the post would collect and distribute letters three times a day. The stamps were for sale at all receiving houses and also at the principal office at 324 Broad in Newark.

CITY LETTER EXPRESS.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Newark, that they have established a **CITY EXPRESS** for the
Delivery of Letters with dispatch to the Mail and to all parts of the City.
We will also deliver Packages of all kinds to and from all parts of the city. Packages for delivery may be left at any of our Box Stations.
In connection with the above, arrangements have been made by which orders for Goods per Express to all parts of the country may be sent by us. Parties having Goods to go by Express can notify the Expressmen through our Boxes when and where to call in the same way. No extra charge will be made by us for such service.
On all mail matter an additional one cent will be charged for the delivery of said letters to the Post Office.
On City Letters two cents, which can be prepaid or not, as parties sending may desire.
We shall collect and distribute our letters three times each day, thus enabling those at a distance from the Post Office to send their letters with the same despatch, and with as little trouble, as if they lived in close proximity with the Post Office.
Two cents and upwards, according to size and weight, will be charged for packages.
Liberal arrangements will be made with business men for the delivery of their mail matter on the arrival of each mail.
Persons wishing their letters called for at the Post Office, are requested to apply to the box agents for information.
Postage and Letter Express Stamps for sale at all of the receiving houses and also at the principal office, 324 Broad.
JE12-tf
PECK & CO.

Fig. 1: Ad which appeared in the *Daily Advertiser* on June 12, 1856.
(Advertisement is not shown in its entirety.)

How long the City Letter Express operated is open to a little speculation. Eight covers are known with the 1¢ stamp (45L1). The latest certified example is dated February 26, 1857. There is one other outlier dated April 3 which would have to be 1857 since the business didn't get underway until June 12, 1856. The April 3 date would be a little over a month beyond the February 26, 1857 cover and this is not beyond possibility. The April 3 cover appeared in the Hall sale.¹ The lot description ended with the words "this usage in April is problematic..." The cover has not to my knowledge been submitted for certification. The closing date for the City Letter Express Mail is at least March 1, 1857 and possibly a month later. The total period of operation was therefore nine months or possibly ten months. The known covers fall into the following pattern of known dates:

Known Examples	
June 1856	0
July 1856	1
August 1856	1
September 1856	0
October 1856	2
November 1856	1
December 1856	1
January 1857	0
February 1857	1
March 1857	0
April 1857	1

In addition to the above there is an example on a piece dated July 19, 1856. This is a very small sample with a 9-10 month spread. One cannot make conclusions concerning the success of this business based on the number of surviving covers. There is a little more to this story.

Rogers' Penny Post

Alfred Rogers operated a competing post in Newark. The ads for Rogers' Penny Post appeared from April 10, 1856 until July 19, 1856. As reported in my research article on the Rogers' Penny Post,² the one known stampless Rogers' cover is almost certainly an August 1856 usage. Only one example of the adhesive is recorded and it is not on a cover. So we have competitive overlap between Peck's City Express Mail and Rogers' Penny Post from June to August of 1856, a period of 3 months. There must have been a demand for service to substantiate a need that supported two competing companies. As previously stated the City Letter Express Mail had at least 60 locations to drop off mail and avoid a walk to the post office.

The Government Response

Both Needham³ and Perry⁴ gave accounts of the City Letter Express Mail. Needham stated that the City Letter Express

"did not deliver local letters other than those going to and received from the United States Post Office. His aim was to avoid conflict with the government authorities. The postal authorities soon declined to deliver mail (at the post office) to (Peck) addressed to his clients. He was, therefore, compelled to confine himself to the collection of mail matter for delivery to the City Post Office."

Perry refuted these statements. Perry stated that

“There was no U.S. Carrier delivery in Newark in 1856 and no reason appears as to why Postmaster Charles L. Gray should have refused to honor a written order from any patron of the Newark Post Office to deliver their mail to Peck & Co.”

Needham also stated that the City Letter Express Mail had most of the business houses in Newark as its clients right from the outset of the enterprise. The government’s decline to recognize Peck as an agent for his clients and refusal to allow Peck to pick up client’s mail at the post office meant that his clients had to go to the post office to pick up their mail and this led to the decline of the City Letter Express Mail. This may or may not have been true.

Perry pointed out that Peck’s announcement, “Stamps are always on hand” referred to U.S. postage stamps that Peck sold for letters being taken to the post office. We know Perry disliked Needham and slammed Needham’s statements whenever he could. The truth here is that Peck’s ads read “Postage and Letter Express Stamps for sale at all of the [60+] drop locations.”

The Stamps

Needham wrote that the City Letter Express Mail stamp is engraved and in response Elliot Perry wrote “as can be seen by anyone who is competent to pass a boy scout test in the rudiments of philately, the stamp is a lithograph; which may explain why Needham said it was engraved.” Such was the venom Perry had for Needham which he never expressed politely.



Fig. 2: The 1¢ City Letter Express Mail stamp (Sc 45L1) and the 1¢ Metropolitan Errand and Carrier stamp (Sc 107L1) which appeared in New York in the same year.

The design resembles the 1¢ stamp of the Metropolitan Errand & Carrier Express Company of New York which was then in business. The resemblance leads me to believe it was an inspiration only. The stamps are certainly not the same. See *Figure 2*.

The Cover Census

Make no mistake about it, this is a rare local post which does not make its appearance on a regular basis on the auction block. In May of 1990 Richard Frajola sold the Middendorf collection which contained the October 28, 1856 example of this local post stamp on cover. It was lot 525. The description reads “the only reported cut square example on cover.” The translation is that the other examples on cover are cut to shape. The lot description statement is in fact true. In the 1994 *Scott Catalogue* the stamp is listed “on cover” with no other

commentary and a dash for a price. In the 2015 *Scott Specialized Catalogue* the stamp is listed on cover with a dash for a price and no notation that it is a unique example. The 2015 *Catalogue* also lists the stamp cut to shape on cover, tied by a handstamp with a 3¢ #11 stamp with a price of \$17,000. There is no listing for untied examples on cover with certification. There should be. See *Figure 3*.

The Middendorf lot description goes on to say “the finer of two reported covers.” This turns out to miss the mark by a count of six or seven. The latest Siegel description of a 45L1 stamp on cover is November 15-16, 2006 (Edgar Kuphal collection) which correctly states there are four examples tied on cover and another three covers recorded with uncanceled stamps. This excludes the April 3 (1857) example which has been described as problematic.

**45L1 Stamps on Cover
All Are With 3¢ #11 Stamps**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Tied</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
July 31 (1856)	Yes	Unknown	
August 22, 1856	Yes	Miss Bonnie Moeller Binghamton, NY	Siegel (Kuphal) Nov. 15-16, 2006, Lot 1483. Siegel (Golden), Nov. 15-17, 1999, Lot 975. John Fox, January 6, 1967, Lot 725. Feldman (Hackmey), 2010, PF
October 28, 1856	Yes	Miss Sarah Shipman Waterbury, Conn	Frajola, (Middendorf), May, 1990, Lot 525 Harmers (Caspary), March 20, 1957, Lot 716.
October, 1856	No	Miss Sarah Hand Ringwood, NJ	Laurence, Nov. 15, 1940, Lot 347.
November 31, 1856	No	Miss Sarah Lee Suckasunny Plains, NJ	Schuyler Rumsey, Nov. 17-20, 2009, Lot 2006. Laurence, Nov. 15, 1940, Lot 346. PF
December 1 (1856)	Yes		Boker
February 26, 1857	No	Mr. Y. Bloomer Binghamton, NY	Siegel, May 13, 2000, Lot 399, PF. Siegel, Dec. 12-19, 2001, Lot 1617.
Unknown / U10	No		Siegel, May 17, 1979, Lot 146, Ex. Emerson Eugene Klein, May 20, 1931, Lot 228.
April 3, (?)	No	Mess. Nathan Tome & Son Philadelphia, PA	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 588. Harmer Rooke, Oct. 22, 1952, Lot 448. Harmer Rooke, June 4, 1958, Lot 326.

**45L1 Tied on Piece
Cut-to-Shape**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Tied</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
July 19 (1856)	Yes	Siegel (Schwartz), June 27-29, 2000, Lot 1721. Siegel, Dec. 13-16, 1983, Lot 1680. Harmers, June 18, 1968, Lot 537. Irwin Heiman, Feb. 24, 1965, Lot 150. Hugh Barr, March 17-19, 1949, Lot 364.

The Stamp Census for 45L1





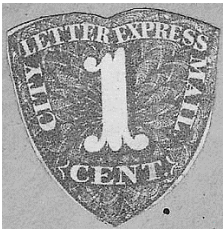
		<u>Description</u>	<u>Auction Record</u>
1.		Full Corner, used	Siegel (Schwartz), June 27-29, 2000, Lot 1722.
2.		Used, CTS	Siegel (Schwartz), June 27-29, 2000, Lot 1723. Kaufmann, May 13, 1989, Lot 783.
3.		Unused, CTS	Harmers (Caspary), March 20, 1957, Lot 715.
4.		Full Corner, used	John Fox, June 10, 1966, Lot 678. Pictured in the <i>Scott Catalogue</i> .
5.		Unused, CTS	Siegel (Hall), Nov. 13-14, 2000, Lot 588. (Stamp may not belong on the cover dated April 3).



Fig. 3: An August 22 (1856) example of the City Letter Express Mail stamp (Sc 45L1), cut-to-shape and tied on a cover to Binghampton [sic], N.Y. This example from the Golden sale held at Siegel Auction Galleries, November 15-17, 1999. Lot 975 brought a \$15,500, hammer price.

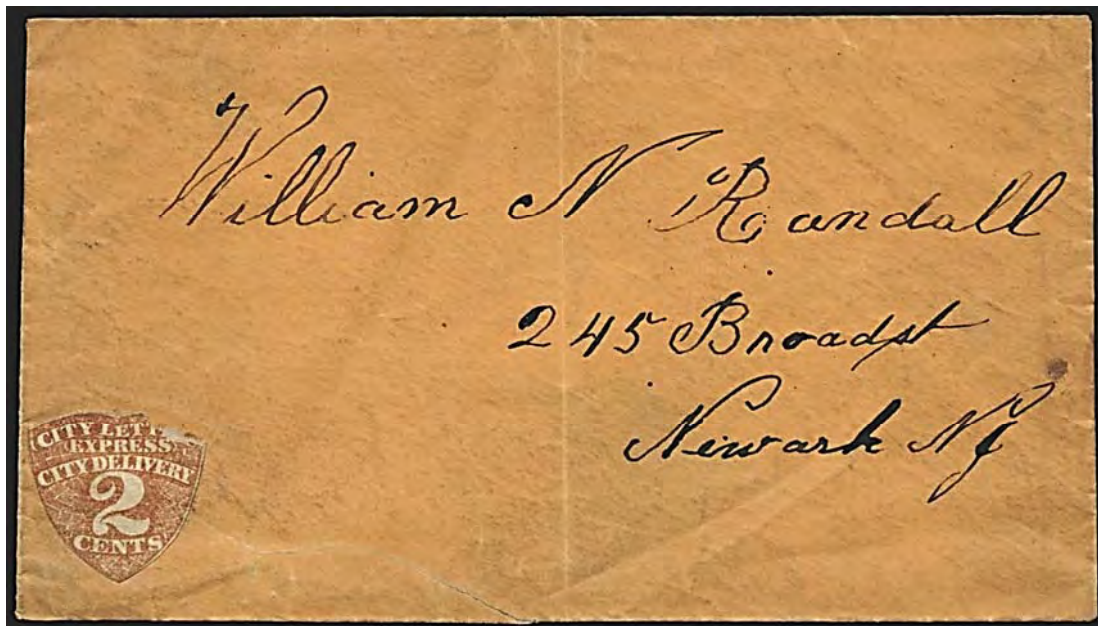


Fig. 4. The only recorded example of the 2¢ City Letter Express Mail stamp (Sc 45L2) on a locally delivered Newark cover. Golden sale, held at Siegel Auction Galleries, November 15-17, 1999, Lot 976. The hammer price was \$10,000.00.

Summary of Stamp Census for 45L1

According to my stamp census the known quantities are as follows:

Stamp tied on piece	1
Full corner, unused	0
Full corner, used	3
CTS, unused	1-2
CTS, used	1

The 45L1 stamps are quite rare with about five recorded examples plus one on a piece and one on a cover to which it may not belong. The stamp has a *Scott Catalogue* value of \$100 as unused and cut to shape. Since the value is so low there could be more stamps out there that just have not come to market because they are below the minimum value that an auction house will accept a lot for consignment. In the Dick Schwartz sale held at Siegel Auction Galleries on June 27-29, 2000, lot 1723 realized \$100 hammer for a used stamp cut to a heart shape, very closely cut, with stains and thins. I have recorded one cut-to-shape used stamp and there is no listing for this stamp in the *Scott Catalogue*. There are three recorded used full corners which are typically cut into on one side and are stamps with faults. These have a *Scott Catalogue* value of \$500 in italic. The unused full corner *Scott Catalogue* price for the stamp is \$350 in italic. I fail to record a single example! I would love to see one if you have one. I will even offer full Catalogue price for it!

The 2 Cent Stamp on Cover (45L2)

Only one example of the 2-cent stamp is known and it is untied on a locally delivered cover which is undated (see *Figure 4*). The stamp is partially torn away but it is a unique example. This cover was first unveiled by Henry Abt at a Collector's Club meeting on April 4, 1956 and was listed for the first time in the 1957 *Scott Catalogue*. This cover found its way into the David Golden collection and was sold by Siegel, November 15-17, 1999, lot 976. The cover is listed in Scott Catalogue for \$11,000 based on that realization.

Final Remarks

The City Letter Express mail stamps and covers are missing from most collectors' collections. They rarely make an appearance on the auction block. Only a couple of covers and no stamps have appeared for sale in the last 15 years. Collectors do not appreciate the rarity of this local post and hopefully this article will enlighten some collectors and future sales will properly reflect the difficulty in acquiring an example.

ENDNOTES:

-
- ¹ Siegel, November 13-14, 2000, lot 588.
 - ² *NJPH*, Vol. 43, No. 1, Whole No. [197](#), page 31.
 - ³ *History of the Local Posts*, Needham, 1917, page 284.
 - ⁴ *Pat Paragraphs*, Elliott Perry, pages 1612-1615.

NJ STRAIGHT LINE HANDSTAMP POSTMARKS: Haddonfield, NJ

By Robert G. Rose

[The author continues his series of articles on New Jersey straight line handstamps of the stampless era. The first, on Lawrenceville, appeared in our last issue (Aug. 2015 (Vol. 43, No. 3, Whole number [199](#)).]

Between 1843 and 1851, the Haddonfield post office used two different straight line handstamps. They were produced locally from printer's typeface giving rise to minor variations resulting from the addition of spacers and the indeterminate use of commas in place of periods.

The first handstamp has the longest reported use, from June 5, 1843 to December 5, 1851. This handstamp, as shown in *Figure 1*, measures 44 x 3 mm.¹ It is distinguished by the use of a spacer between the town name and the state abbreviation, "N.J." Thirteen examples have been reported.²

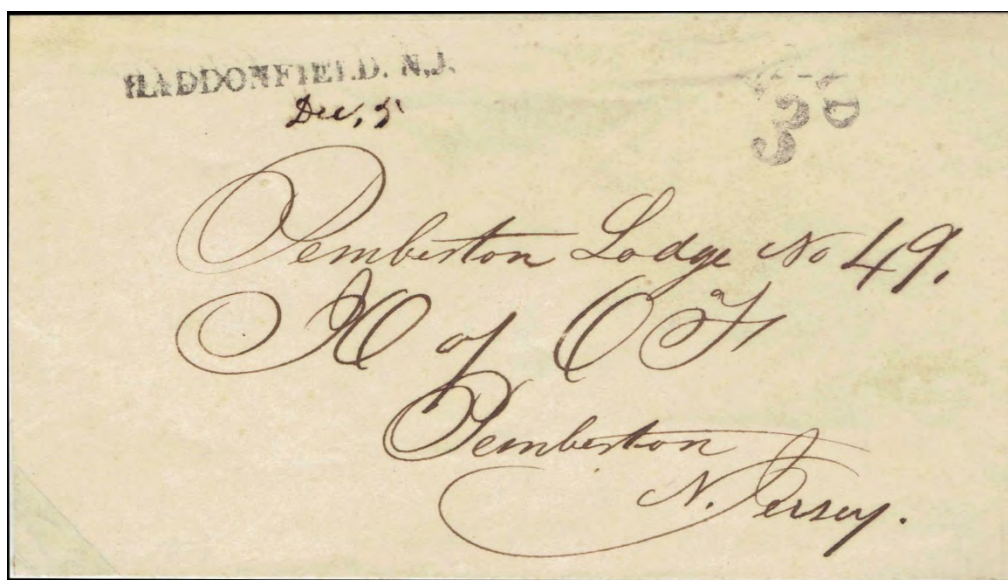


Fig. 1. December 5, 1851 to Pemberton, showing a late use of the Haddonfield handstamp with spacer.

This cover is the latest reported use of the handstamp with the spacer. By this time, as shown in the enlargement in *Figure 2*, the period after the "N." in "N.J." had been replaced by a comma: "N,J." The cover is marked with a "PAID 3" in an arc handstamp, indicating the prepaid rate for a ½ ounce letter not over 3,000 miles per the Act of March 3, 1851.



Fig. 2: With spacer and comma in place of period in State abbreviation.

STRAIGHT LINE HANDSTAMP POSTMARKS: Haddonfield, NJ ~Robert G. Rose

The second handstamp has reported uses from October 20, 1845 to April 23, 1849. This handstamp, as shown in *Figure 3*, measures 41 x 3 mm.³ It is distinguished by the *absence* of a spacer between the town name and state abbreviation. Fourteen examples have been reported.⁴

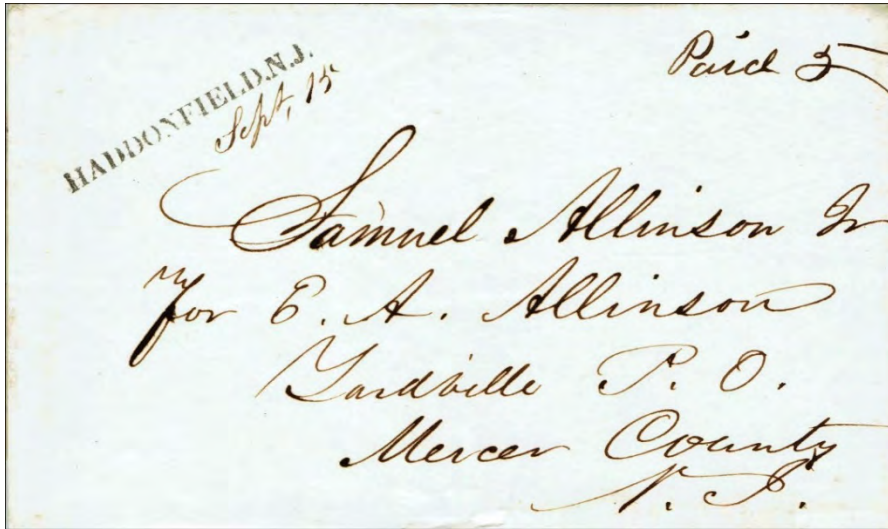


Fig. 3: September 15, 1847 to Yardville, showing the handstamp without spacer between town name and state abbreviation. Manuscript “Paid 5” for a ½ ounce letter under 300 miles per the Act of March 3, 1845.



Fig. 4: With no spacer and with period in state abbreviation.

A variation of this handstamp on November 6, 1848 cover which includes a comma in place of the period between the town name and the state abbreviation is shown in *Figure 5* with an enlargement of the town name in *Figure 6*.

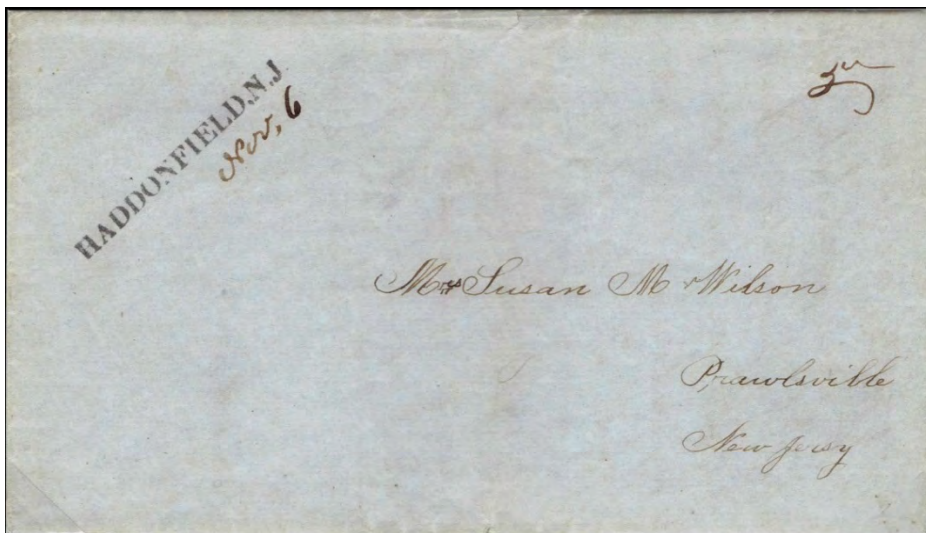


Fig. 5: The Haddonfield straight line with no spacer, and in this case, with the comma inserted following town name, used November 6, 1848.



Fig. 6: Enlargement, without spacer, and comma in place of period in state abbreviation.

The author wishes to thank Society member Ed Siskin for providing assistance in the preparation of the census included in the endnotes. Society members who have knowledge of additional examples are encouraged to send scans and years dates when known to the author at robertrose25@comcast.net.

ENDNOTES:

¹ Careful measurement of this handstamp indicates its length at 44 mm, not the 45 mm measurement reported in the *Coles Book* and the *American Stampless Cover Catalog*. William C. Coles, Jr., *The Postal Markings of New Jersey Stampless Covers*, p. 185 (Collectors Club of Chicago, 1983); *American Stampless Cover Catalog*, Vol. 1, fifth ed., p. 225 (David G. Phillips Publishing Co., 1997).

² Reported examples of the Haddonfield straight handstamp with the spacer between the town name and state are listed below.

<u>Postmark Date</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Source</u>
Jun 5, 1843	Washington, D.C.	William Fox Auction, Lot 48, 12/15/80
Jul 14, 1843	Burlington, NJ	William C. Coles Book, Fig. 26, p. 25
Mar 22, 1847	Trenton, NJ	Robert G. Kaufman, Private Purchase, 11/83
Aug 29, 1849	Cinnaminson, NJ	Ed & Jean Siskin Collection
Sept 7, 1849	Richfield, OH	Ed & Jean Siskin Collection
Dec 3, 1849	_____, PA	Robert A. Siegel, Lot 540, 9/18/79
May 6, 1850	Cinnaminson, NJ	Robert G. Kaufman Auction, William C. Coles Collection, Lot 434, 3/8/84
Apr 14, 1851	Cinnaminson, NJ	Ed & Jean Siskin Collection
Jun 30, 1851	Westtown, PA	Robert G. Kaufman Auction, William C. Coles Collection, Lot 435, 3/8/84
Dec 5, 1851	Pemberton, NJ	Robert G. Kaufman Auction, William C. Coles Collection, Lot 436, 3/8/84
Mar 2, ____		
Jun 12, ____	Prawlsville, NJ	Al Zimmerman Auction, Lot 89, 8/17/76
Nov 21, ____	Pendleton, IN	Robert G. Kaufman Auction, William C. Coles Collection, Lot 432, 3/8/84

³ The update to the *Coles Book* includes the listing of a purported new handstamp dated September 3, 1847, without spacer, measuring only 40½ mm in length instead of 43 mm. Donald A. Chafetz, *The Postal Markings of New Jersey Stampless Covers: An Update*, p. 10 (New Jersey Postal History Society, 2004). This cover, without a measurement in its description, was sold by William A. Fox Auctions, Inc., October 15, 1980, lot 49. The 40½ measurement is questionable and requires further confirmation. It is listed below in endnote 4.

⁴ Reported examples of the Haddonfield straight handstamp without the spacer between the town name and state are listed below.

STRAIGHT LINE HANDSTAMP POSTMARKS: Haddonfield, NJ ~Robert G. Rose

<u>Postmark Date</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Source</u>
Oct 20, 1845	Trenton, NJ	William Weiss Auction, Lot 2063, 1/27/96
Mar 9, 1846	Landisburg, PA	Stanley Richman stock (faulty)
Sept 14, 1846	Yardville, NJ	Robert G. Kaufman Auction, 4/79
Oct 5, 1846	Piketown, OH	Ed & Jean Siskin Collection
Jan 3, 1847	_____	H.R. Harmer, Edwin Mayer Collection, Lot 3186, 2/17/67
Sept 3, 1847	Trenton, NJ	William Fox Auction, Lot 49, 12/15/80
Sept 15, 1847	Yardville, NJ	Richard C. Frajola Auction, Oscar Salzer Collection. Lot 215, 5/30/87
Feb 7, 1848	Westtown, PA	Robert G. Kaufman Auction, Lot 1473, 11/22/85
Jul 7, 1848	Yardville, NJ	Robert G. Kaufman Auction, William C. Coles Collection, Lot 433, 3/8/84
Nov 6, 1848	Prawlsville, NJ	Christie's Robson Lowe Auction, David L. Jarrett Collection. Lot 629, 10/9/90
Dec 18, 1848	Richfield, OH	Ed & Jean Siskin Collection
Apr 23, 1849	Prawlsville, NJ	Ed & Jean Siskin Collection (front only)
Jul 21, ____	Trenton, NJ	Ed & Jean Siskin Collection
Aug 31, ____	_____	William Fox Auction, Lot 9, 4/12/77

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**Robert G. Rose
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or robertrose25@comcast.net**

JERSEY CITY to LAKEHURST and AROUND THE WORLD

By John A. Trosky

The year 1929 was a period of great prosperity in the United States. The New York Stock Exchange reached an all-time high of 341.17 points. The movie industry was riding a wave of popularity and the very first Academy Awards were presented in Hollywood with *Wings* winning as Best Picture. The longest bridge in the world was opened over San Francisco Bay. Herbert Hoover was inaugurated President and the jazz age was in full swing. Great accomplishments in science and technology made headlines, with Admiral Richard C. Byrd becoming the first person to fly over the South Pole and the German airship Graf Zeppelin LZ-127, the largest flying machine of the day at 776 feet, completing an historic around the world flight in record time.

The public was captivated by lighter than air travel in 1929. Perhaps the greatest newspaperman of the time, William Randolph Hearst, was keenly aware of this and he worked with Dr. Hugo Eckener, chief of the Deutsche Zeppelin Reederei (DZR – the German airline company that operated zeppelin flights), to sponsor an around the world flight, provided the Hearst Corporation had exclusive media rights in the United States and the United Kingdom. Hearst also insisted that any flight both begin and end in the United States. As this was a German airship, Dr. Eckener could hardly agree to such terms, however, a compromise was finally reached where the US flight would begin and end in Lakehurst, NJ and the German one would begin and end in Friedrichshafen, Germany. Hearst ended up paying over half of the cost of the entire flight, an estimated \$200,000, approximately \$2,500,000 today.

The flight would entail five separate legs beginning at Lakehurst, NJ on August 7, 1929 as arranged by Mr. Hearst and the Zeppelin Company. Many additional expenses were offset by carrying both commercial and a large amount of philatelic mail, as well as passengers. Some of the more well known passengers aboard and background information on the airship were covered in a previous article concerning a Jersey City Graf Zeppelin cover.¹ Dr. Eckener realized early on that mail was a critical component of making zeppelin flights profitable. He knew how to exploit collectors and provided special cachets for many of the Graf Zeppelin flights. He also negotiated keeping 50% of all of the postage costs for his company!

Upon hearing of the epic around the world flight, collectors eagerly sent in covers for transit on the airship. Some were for a specific leg of the five part circumnavigation and others were for the complete around-the-world flight. The chart below illustrates the very high rate of postage for a card or letter going around the world on the Graf Zeppelin. A letter for \$3.55 in 1929 would be \$48.74 today and a card at \$1.78 would be \$24.44 today. Considering that the Zeppelin-Reederei received 50% of the postage for each and every card and letter, this was a substantial down payment on the cost of the flight.

Zeppelin Postal Rates (US dollars)*

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>CARDS</u>	<u>COVERS</u>
Lakehurst	Friedrichshafen	.53	1.05
Lakehurst	Tokyo	1.03	2.05
Lakehurst	Los Angeles	1.78	3.55
Lakehurst	Lakehurst	1.78	3.55
Los Angeles	Lakehurst	.30	.60
Los Angeles	Friedrichshafen	.90	1.80
Lakehurst	Friedrichshafen	.60	1.20

*Table reproduced from *Handbook of Zeppelin Letters, Postal Cards & Stamps 1911-1931*, by Berthold and Kummer, 1931, reprinted by Postilion Pubs



Fig. 1: The above is an example of the cachet applied to mail being carried on the first around the world flight of the Graf Zeppelin showing the four stopover points on the complete circumnavigation. The cachet was applied to cards and letters whether going around the world or only for one or more legs of the journey.

This brings us to the cover at hand, a postal stationery card prepared by a Mr. William Karl from Jersey City, NJ on August 6th 1929, one day prior to the inaugural flight around the world.

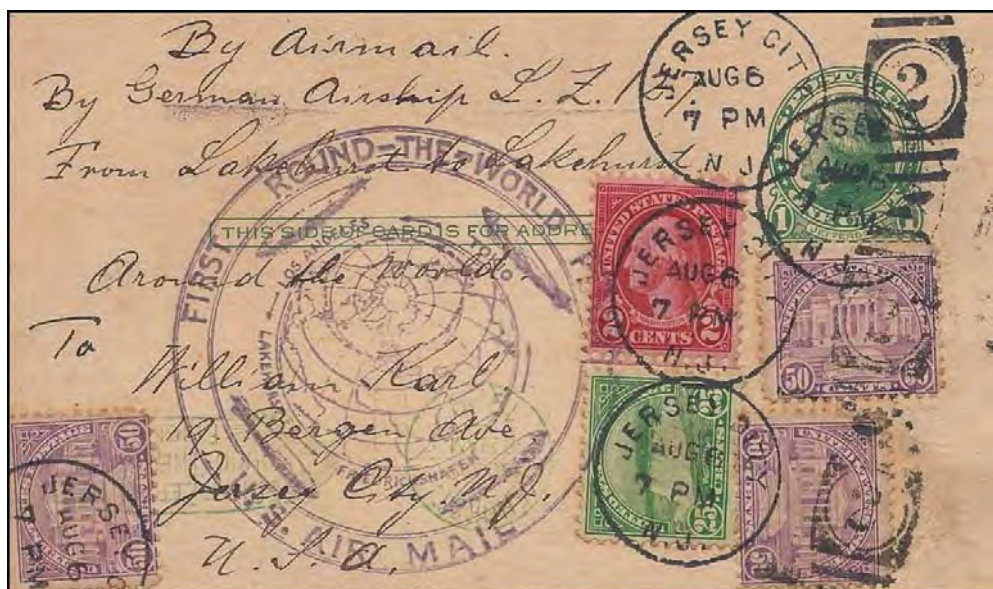


Fig. 2: Postal Card UX27 franked with 4th Bureau issues, 3 x Scott #570, 1 x #568 and 1 x #634 for the proper \$1.78 postage for around the world service, all cancelled by a duplex cancel on August 6, 1929 at the Main Branch of the Jersey City Post Office. Commemorative cachet applied over the address by the Zeppelin Company. A strike of the commemorative machine cancel receiver is upside down in green in the lower left, dated August 29th, 1929 and was applied when arriving back at Lakehurst NJ, an example of which is illustrated in Figure 4.

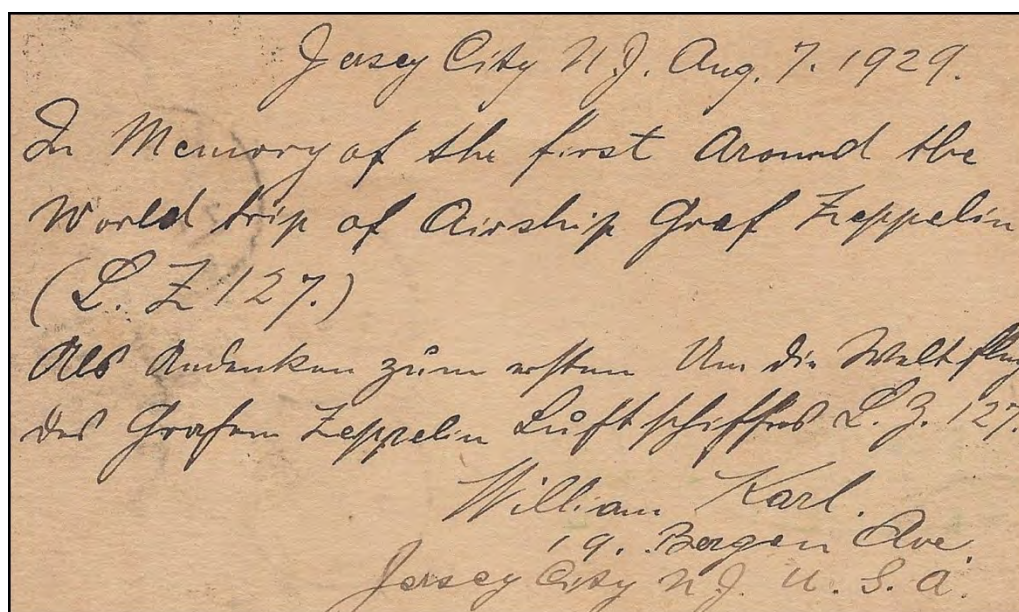


Fig. 3: Message on the reverse in both German and English requesting around the world service on the Graf Zeppelin LZ-127.



Fig. 4: Commemorative machine cancel for mail carried on the Graf Zeppelin and received at Lakehurst NJ at the conclusion of the around the world flight which began in the USA.

Circumnavigating the globe in only 21 days, the Graf Zeppelin broke all speed records. However, the actual flying time was only 12 days, 12 hours, 13 minutes! It was astonishing considering that Ferdinand Magellan took over three years to do the same feat in 1519 and managed to return with only one of his ships. The success of this trip allowed the Deutsche Zeppelin Reederei to inaugurate regular transatlantic service on a biweekly basis. The great age of lighter than air travel had begun in earnest, however, it would all literally come to a crashing halt on May 6, 1937 with the explosion and crash of the Hindenburg, LZ-129 at the same Lakehurst NJ site which witnessed the triumph of the Graf Zeppelin only a few years earlier.

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ENDNOTES:

¹ See *NJPH*, the Journal of the New Jersey Postal History Society, Vol. 41, #1, Whole number [189](#), pg. 3.

NUCLEAR POWERED ATTACK SUBMARINE to be named USS NEW JERSEY

By: Captain Lawrence B. Brennan, U.S. Navy (Retired)

For the first time in nearly three quarters of a century, the United States Navy is building a new ship to be named USS New Jersey. The last ship named after the Garden State, USS New Jersey (BB 62) is now a museum ship at Camden, and was originally commissioned in 1943. It was the second Iowa-class battleship that saw extensive service during World War II, the Korean War, Vietnam, and during the Reagan build-up of a “600 Ship Fleet” during the 1980s. A pre-dreadnaught battleship, USS New Jersey (BB 16), was commissioned in 1906 and became part of the Great White Fleet which circumnavigated the earth during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt.

Traditionally, battleships were named for states with the single exception of USS Kearsarge which had been named for the famous Civil War steamship which defeated CSS Alabama off France. Litigation concerning ownership of the recovered Alabama bell was decided in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey and affirmed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.¹ Two of New Jersey’s neighboring states, which had World War I era ships named in their honor have had newer ships named in their honor. USS Pennsylvania (SSBN 735), a nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine, was commissioned in 1989 and USS New York (LPD 21), an amphibious assault ship, was commissioned in 2009.

According to a Navy Press release, Secretary of the Navy Ray Mabus hosted a ship-naming ceremony on May 24, 2015 in Jersey City, to announce that SSN 796, a Virginia-class attack submarine, will bear the name USS New Jersey.

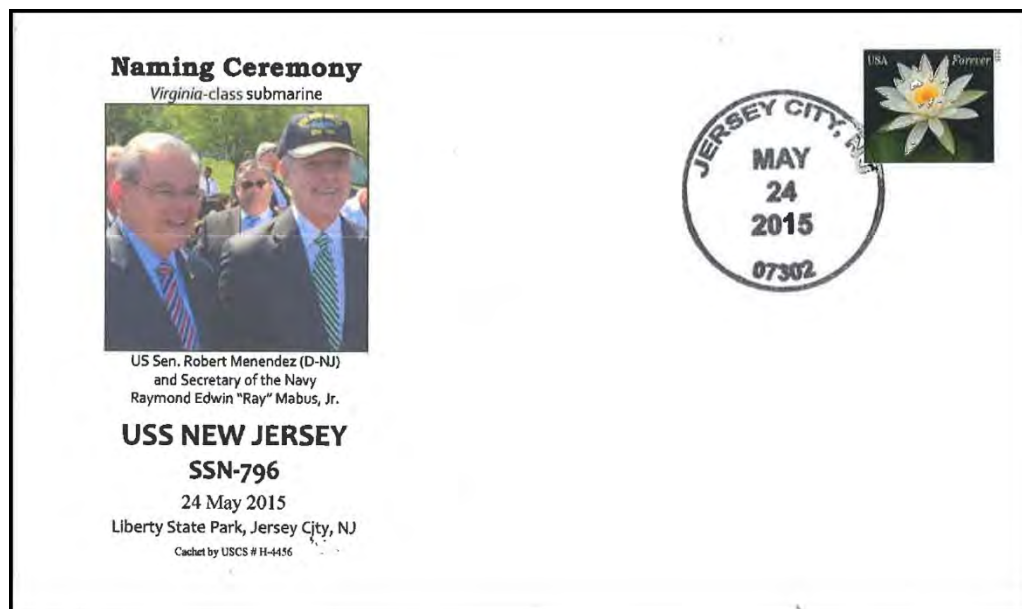


Fig. 1: A cacheted cover showing a photograph of Senator Robert Menendez with Secretary Mabus who was making the public naming announcement at Liberty State Park.

NUCLEAR SUB to be named USS NEW JERSEY ~ Capt. Lawrence B. Brennan, (Ret.)

Mabus told the audience the submarine will be named to honor the long-standing history its namesake state has had with the Navy. New Jersey was where USS Holland (SS-1),² the Navy's first submarine,³ was designed and constructed, and commissioned by the Navy in October 1900. The Irish-born John Holland was the legendary innovator of submarine technology and recognized as the creator of the first successful submarines for the U.S. Navy.

Moreover, during the 20th century, New Jersey was the home to massive shipbuilding facilities which constructed many battleships, 13 fast aircraft carriers, dozens of cruisers and scores of destroyers as well as submarines. Nuclear-powered surface ships, submarines, and the nation's only nuclear-powered commercial ship were built in the state.

“New Jersey's relationship with our Navy has been defined by innovation, leadership, and courage - in conquest and in combat.” said Mabus. “The name of our newest nuclear-powered fast-attack submarine will carry on that strong tradition.”



Fig. 2: A cacheted cover showing a profile view of the submarine superimposed over a sketch of the Garden State.

“As we sail deeper into the 21st century it is time for another USS New Jersey, time to keep that storied name alive in our Navy and Marine Corps,” said Mabus. “She will sail the world like those who have gone before her, defending the American people and representing our American values through presence.”

The next-generation attack submarines will provide the Navy with the capabilities required to maintain the nation's undersea supremacy well into the 21st century. They will have enhanced stealth, sophisticated surveillance capabilities and special warfare enhancements that will enable them to meet the Navy's multi-mission requirements.

These submarines will have the capability to attack targets ashore with highly accurate Tomahawk cruise missiles and conduct covert, long-term surveillance of land areas, littoral waters or other sea-based forces. Other missions include anti-submarine and anti-ship warfare; mine delivery and minefield mapping. They are also designed for special forces delivery and support.

Capt. Lawrence B. Brennan, (Ret.) ~ NUCLEAR SUB to be named USS NEW JERSEY

Each Virginia-class submarine is 7,800-tons and 377 feet in length, has a beam of 34 feet, and can operate at more than 25 knots submerged. It is designed with a reactor plant that will not require refueling during the planned life of the ship, reducing lifecycle costs while increasing underway time. The submarine will be built under a unique teaming agreement between General Dynamics Electric Boat (GDEB) and Huntington Ingalls Industries-Newport News Shipbuilding (HII-NNS) wherein both companies build certain portions of each submarine and then alternate deliveries. New Jersey will be delivered by HII-NNS.⁴

The first major construction event will be the keel laying, followed by the launching and christening (now commonly separate events), and ultimately commissioning.

Three covers marking the naming ceremony, which coincided with New York's Fleet Week, are shown here (see *Figures 1-3*). All three were postmarked in Jersey City on the day of the announcement and bear computer-generated cachets. All were sponsored by Rich Hoffner, long-time cachet director of the Decatur Chapter of the Universal Ship Cancellation Society. Rich is a director of the USCS, a repeat former president and holder of all elective offices.



Fig. 3: A cacheted cover showing the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey.

ENDNOTES:

- ¹ US v. Steinmetz, 763 F. Supp. 1293 (D.N.J. 1991), affirmed, 973 F.2d 212 (3d Cir. 1992).
- ² That USS New Jersey was built in the Crescent Shipyard in Elizabeth, New Jersey. Laid down in 1897, it was launched in 1897, and acquired by the Navy in April 1900.
- ³ The does not include the first U.S. military submersible, the Turtle, built in 1775.
- ⁴ The above information is from a media release by the Department of Defense (Release No: NR-196-15, May 24, 2015), and can also be seen at <http://www.defense.gov/News/News-Releases/News-Release-View/Article/605527/secretary-of-the-navy-ray-mabus-names-virginia-class-submarine-uss-new-jersey/>.

EDGERSTON: A Window to Life in New Jersey during the Revolution

By Jean R. Walton

I have philatelic ghosts that haunt me – I can't drive through Mendham without imaging Samuel Southard in his early days, spending time at the David Thompson house while beginning his first job as a teacher there.¹ On my trips up Route I-287 to the New York State Thruway, I cannot help but imagine Loyalist James Moody² peering out from the hills surrounding the Ramapo Valley, looking to steal the mail. Now I have another.

Her name is Maria, and in the middle of the Revolution, she wrote a chatty letter to Catherine Livingston at Clermont – the country estate of the Livingston family on the east bank the Hudson River above Saugerties. This letter³ I found in a small book entitled *Beneath These Waters*, by Stephanie B. Stevens.⁴ It was written at Edgerston, the Hunterdon country estate of the Rutherfurds, whose primary home was in New York City. During the Revolution Edgerston became their retreat from the war around them. Many other members of New York society at the time had also retreated to the far reaches of New Jersey, or to country homes in New York State – many along the Hudson.

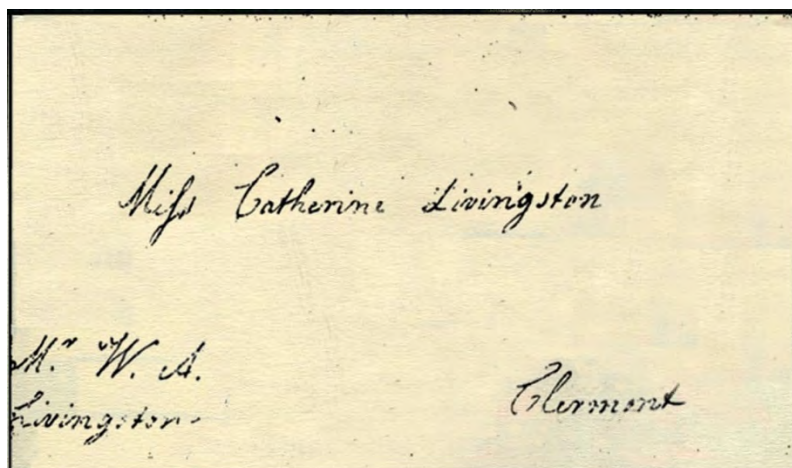


Illustration courtesy of Joe Hauck⁵

Fig. 1: Letter addressed to Catherine Livingston at Clermont, the home of the prominent Livingston family up the Hudson Valley, from "Maria." It is noted "Mr. W. A. Livingston," who had agreed to carry the letter up the Hudson to Catherine.

Who she was is still unclear, but I am taking the liberty of presuming that she was Mary Rutherford, daughter of William and Catherine Rutherford, a young woman who perhaps enjoyed using an alternate of her name (as many did – her grandmother's name was Maria, and she was called Mary), as many young people are wont to do. The nearby Stevens family – Elizabeth Alexander (Catherine's sister) and John Stevens – also had a son John and daughter Mary, but that Mary was usually referred to as "Polly" and by 1770 she was married to Robert. R. Livingston and was living at Belvedere, just south of Clermont.

The Rutherford history in New Jersey is a long one, and intersects with the lives of many names from New Jersey history. The first of these is James Alexander, a wealthy Scot who came to this country in 1715, marrying wealthy widow Maria (Mary) Spatt and quickly making a place for himself in the new world as a surveyor and lawyer, becoming Attorney General. In 1744 he

purchased 10,000 acres in the middle of New Jersey from the West Jersey Society's Great Tract. That land included Lebanon Valley. Alexander and his wife had five children.

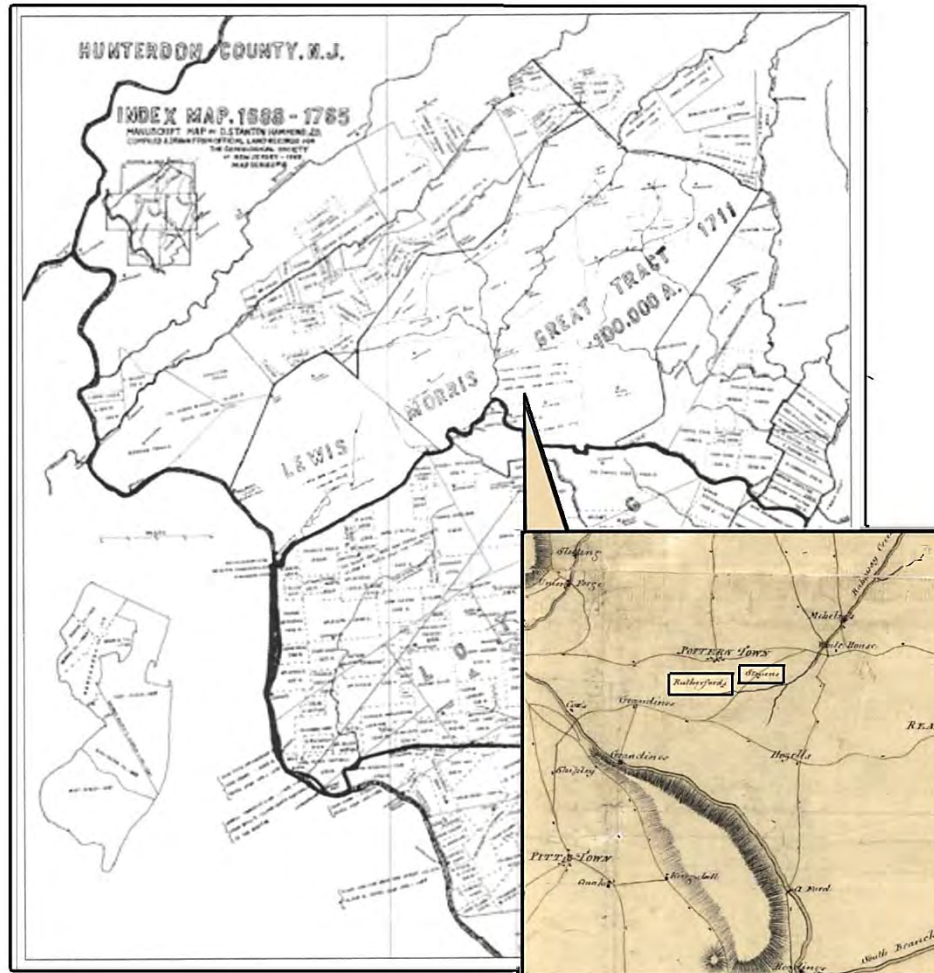


Fig. 2: The West Jersey Society's Great Tract,⁶ with inset showing the country homes of both the Rutherford and the Stevens families, just south of Potterstown and north of Cushtunk (or Pickel's) Mountain.⁷

Catherine Rutherford, third daughter of James Alexander, was born December 4, 1727. Alexander's large holdings were divided amongst his five surviving children on his death in 1756. His son, William Alexander (known as Lord Stirling) received the largest part, the remaining divided amongst his daughters, Mary Alexander Livingston, Elizabeth Alexander Stevens, Catherine Alexander Rutherford, and Susanna Alexander Reid.

Catherine was therefore a wealthy woman in her own right when she married Walter Rutherford. She was previously married to Elisha Parker, and remarried after his death in 1751.

Walter Rutherford himself was born in 1723 into a wealthy Scottish family, served in the British army, and came to America in 1756 as a captain in the British American Regiment in the French and Indian War. He served at Niagara and fought at Fort Ticonderoga, where his brother John, a major, was killed. For his service he was given a grant by the King of 5000 acres in New

York State. He was then assigned to serve in New York City, where he met and married Catherine Alexander Parker on December 21, 1758.⁸



Walter Rutherford

Fig. 1: Walter Rutherford



Fig. 2: New York home of the Rutherfurds.



Catherine Rutherford

Fig. 3: Catherine Rutherford⁹

They made their home in New York City, but during the Revolution, they took refuge on their country estate in Lebanon Valley, the Edgerston of this letter, named after Walter's family estate in Scotland. Together Catherine and Walter had three children, John, born in 1760, Mary, born in November 1761, and James, born in 1767 (but lived less than a year). Mary would have been 18 when this letter was written.

During the Revolution, most of the Alexander family were staunch Patriots. William Alexander, James Alexander's only son, was more commonly known as Lord Stirling after his pursuit of his family's title. He became one of Washington's most trusted generals. He married Sarah Livingston – of the prominent family of Livingstons with landed estates on the Hudson River at Clermont. Sarah was known as Lady Stirling, and their two daughters were always referred to as Lady Mary and Lady Kitty. Alexander's eldest daughter Mary had already married a Livingston (Peter Brugh Livingston) of this same family.

For historic perspective, Clermont at the Livingston Manor estate was at the northernmost point on the Hudson reached by the British under Major General John Vaughan, pushing up from New York City in October 1777, and the mansion was burned by the British because its sympathies were with the new American government.

We forget sometimes how much this was a civil war, not just a revolution – with family members dispersed on both sides. Walter Rutherford – while sympathetic to the cause of his Patriotic relatives – never felt comfortable turning his back on the king who had treated him well, and never signed the Oath of Allegiance required by the New Jersey Council of Safety. Trouble began for the Rutherfurds in August 1777, when Walter and his friend James Parker were called before the Council of Safety, and ordered to be confined as “persons disaffected to this State” and held until they could be exchanged for like number of Patriots in the hands of the British. This caused him to be confined in Morristown (or within a mile of the Court House there) in the fall of 1777 to February 1778, held hostage for two Patriot prisoners in the hands of the British.

What Catherine's political leanings were is unknown, but she was very supportive and protective of her husband. She made a number of appeals to the Governor (William Livingston) for his release, and in September, the Council Minutes record the following:

His Excellency (Governor Wm Livingston) was pleased to lay before the Board a letter from Mrs. Catherine Rutherford, setting forth her situation & that of her son and daughter, who are indisposed; and requesting that Mr. Rutherford her husband may be released from confinement, or that he may be confined on his own family. Agreed That Mr. Rutherford be permitted to go home, and remain there for ten days, at the expiration of which he must return to his present place of confinement in Morristown.¹⁰ [Rutherford's name is consistently misspelled in this source. Ed.]

By October, after his return to confinement, it was proposed that he and Parker be exchanged for John Fell and Wynant Van Zandt, who were being severely treated. The British were not agreeable to this exchange and Parker and Rutherford were ordered (in November) to be confined in the Common Gaol in Morristown. This was shortly thereafter amended to a private room nearby. Both men were released on parole and allowed to return to their homes at the end of December under house arrest, and finally freed in February 1778.

During this difficult time, Catherine wrote to Walter:

Dec. 8, 1777

I wrote to my Dearest yesterday and sent it by Mr. Ogden's wagon, this I shall send by Mr. Parker's with a round of Beef, a Goose and two chickens, the Beef is ready for a la moding. Pray write again to New York, tell Elliot you have the scurvy. I think if he takes pains he might get you out on parole. Gov. Penn's coming in has prevented my sending this, he staid and drank tea he expects Mrs. Penn up immediately and promised to bring her here soon, he hadn't heard a great many things I told him.

Adieu

Dec. 22, 1777

I little thought that when you went to Morristown you would eat your Christmas dinner there, the only one we have not passed together in nineteen years...

Mr. Stevens says that the application to G. W. (George Washington) will not be improper as Fell and Van Zandt¹¹ will only be exchanged for prisoners of war.

The Rutherfurds, despite this incident, were treated more as non-combatants than Loyalists during the Revolution, and their homes and property were never seriously molested, unlike others in the area and in New York.

At the time of Maria's letter below, the Rutherford household at Edgerston consisted of Walter (Wattie), Catherine (Katie), their son John, age 20, Mary (Maria?), age 18, and a niece, Susan. She was the daughter of Catherine's younger sister, Susanna. That sister had married Major John Reid. Susanna died in 1777. Susan's father was a Loyalist, who returned to Britain after his wife's death, leaving Susan with his wife's sister, Catherine. She was probably a bit younger than Mary. She would eventually return to England to be with her father, at the close of the War, although she continued to write warm letters to her Aunt Catherine as she would a mother.

Maria's letter is dated July 23, 1780 – only a few short months after the Battles of Connecticut Farms and Springfield, not far away, and yet in the secluded hills of New Jersey, these families found refuge from the vagaries of war which Eastern Jersey and – under the

EDGERSTON: Window to life in Revolutionary NJ ~ Jean R. Walton

British occupation – those who remained in New York City knew well enough. Mail was often carried by hand during this period, and this letter was directed to be carried by W.A. Livingston (her first cousin) to Catherine Livingston at Clermont.

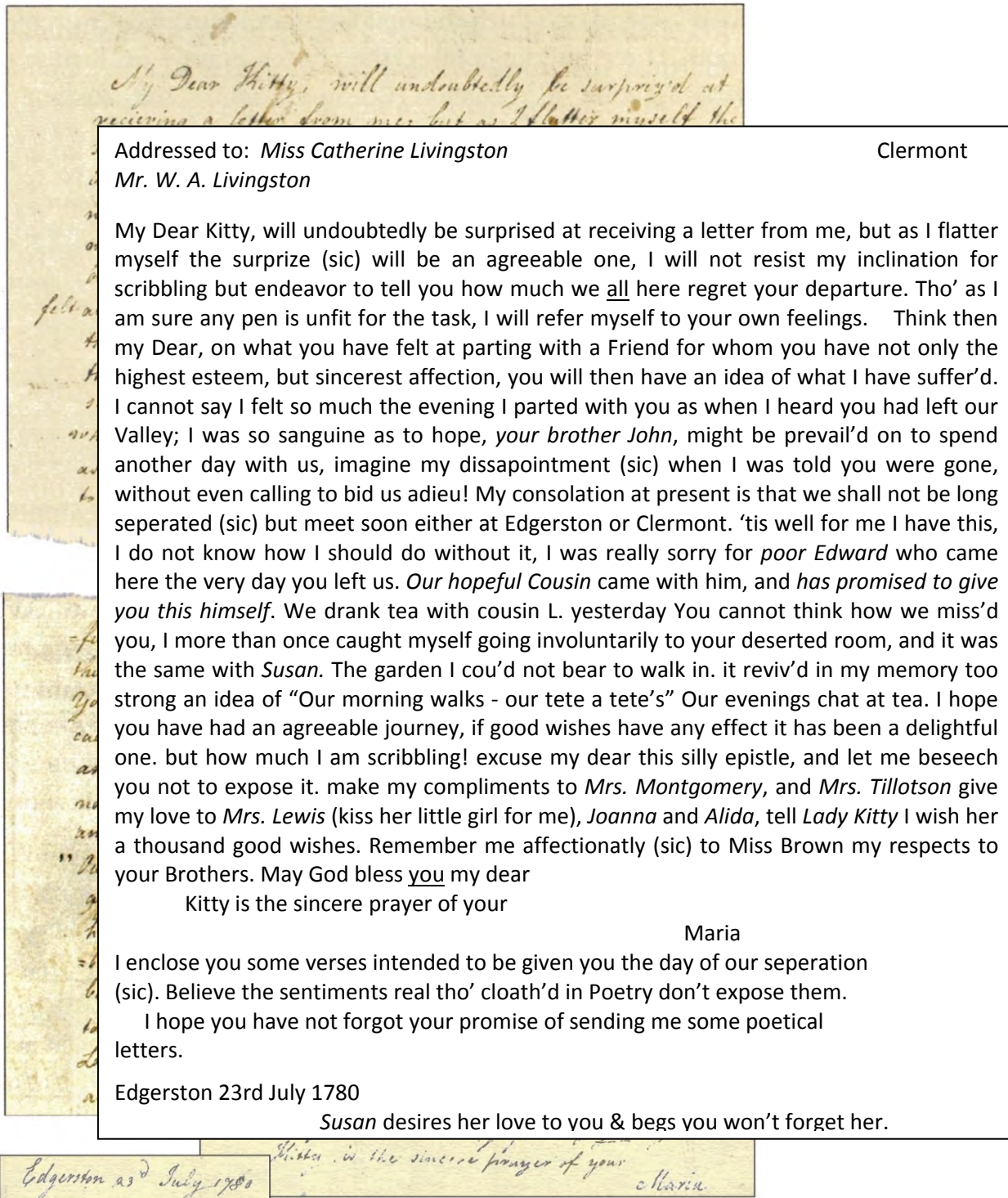


Fig. 4: Letter written from Edgerston, in Lebanon Valley, to Clermont in 1780, in the midst of the Revolution.¹² The italics are added, and refer to persons mentioned above and below. Cousin L. and Miss Brown remain unidentified.

In spite of the war around them young people continued their social get-togethers. In Lebanon Valley, besides the Rutherfuds, were the Stevens (Catherine's sister Elizabeth and her husband) next door, and Baskingridge just to the northeast was home to the Lewis Morris family, and William (Lord Stirling – Catherine's brother), and his wife Sarah (Livingston) and daughters. Phaetons, and sleighs in the winter, crossed the valleys making visits back and forth between friends and family, despite the nearness of war.

That was true too for the Livingstons of Clermont, visiting their relatives and friends – although it was a longer and more dangerous trip. Maria's letter was to be carried by W.A Livingston¹³ – a first cousin of both Mary Rutherford and the Catherine Livingston to whom this letter was addressed. He and his family were living in Baskingridge with his uncle Lord Stirling, as their home in Dobbs Ferry was considered too close to the British for safety,¹⁴ and he was a student at Princeton.

His descriptions of life during this time paint an indelible picture of life in Morristown and Baskingridge and the Valley, in his letters to Maria's brother, John Rutherford, who would graduate from Princeton that same year.¹⁵

Baskingridge, Feb. 27, 1779.

Dear Sir: I was in hopes to have formed a party sometime ago and attended the young ladies to Princeton, and thence make a tour of the Valley, but general unavoidable incidents occurring prevented our pursuing that Route and deprived me of the agreeable Felicity which I had pictured to myself of being introduced to, and of course entertained by, the improving conversation of the most polite Circle of Fair Ones which the State of New Jersey can boast of. Although I was much chagrined at this truly cruel disappointment, still, being in hopes of having that pleasure yet to come, the agreeable Hops and social hours I frequently meet with in the neighbourhood of Camp, in some measure compensate for it at present....

Since I last saw you I have formed a number of acquaintances of both Sexes, among them are His Excellency and Gen. Knox's families. I have accompanied our Ladies several times to Morristown this Winter, from whence we seldom returned without a little Hop in this Vicinity. Gen. Knox has built a very neat Room which very conveniently dances twelve couples, here we foot it most frequently, he having a Band of the best Music I ever heard. I am delighted beyond measure with Parties of this kind as I think 'em much more sociable than a formal Assembly. You have doubtless heard of the polite attention paid by the Gentlemen of the Army to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Country, they have an exceedingly large room fitted up with two fireplaces where they hold Assemblies every Wednesday evening. They began last week and had seventeen couples to dance, everything was conducted with peculiar grace and cleverness ex militaire. I saw your name on the list and suppose you must have a ticket sent. I wish you were not so great a Favourite with the Ladies, Jack, as both Miss Chandler and Miss Ricketts insist on their compliments being inserted, the other Girls are at Morristown.

Your friend and kinsman, W. A. Livingston

He notes again in another letter to John (perhaps with Maria's letter still in hand – it had been less than two weeks since he had been at Edgerston):

Baskingridge, Aug. 5th, 1780.

Dear Sir:

Since I left your happy Retirement I have not wandered scarce a League from this Mansion, having been in daily expectation of attending Lady Stirling up the Hudson.¹⁶ I believe in consequence of the Report made by the Chancellor & Co. of our situation here for want of Carriages a wagon has been despatched from Rhinebeck....

I beg that my most respectful Compliments may be tendered to the Ladies of the Valley, bid them all adieu for me, I wish I could once more, and my Dear Sir

I am your Friend and obedient Servant, W. A. Livingston

Unfortunately this lively and social young man was to get himself involved in a duel – very fashionable at the time – and was dead as a result by early September. The reason for the duel is unknown.

The appeal of Maria's letter lies in the number of people mentioned in it. Entering into the complicated world of Livingston genealogy is dangerous – the use and reuse of names within the family makes it an overwhelming sea of relatives. The ties between the Rutherford and Livingston families – as already seen -- were many and various. It was to my great advantage that Joe Hauck, who owned Maria's letter, had done much research on it himself, although his emphasis was more directed to the Clermont/Livingston connections. With the help of the Curator of Collections at the Clermont State Historic Site, he was able to identify a number of the people mentioned in this letter:¹⁷

The recipient of this letter, Catherine (Kitty) Livingston, was the daughter of Robert R. (the Judge) Livingston and Margaret Beekman Livingston.

She was born in 1752, and was one of six sisters. In 1780, she would have been 28. She, as her sisters below, were related to the Rutherfords by way of Catherine Rutherford's sister Mary, who married Peter van Brugh Livingston in 1739, brother of Catherine Livingston's father.

Her oldest sister was Mrs. Montgomery, Janet Livingston Montgomery.

Janet was born 1743, and had lost her husband General Montgomery in the 1775 invasion of Canada at Quebec, only two years after their marriage. She would have been 37 in 1780.

Mrs. Tillotson was Kitty's next sister Margaret, born in 1749.

Her husband was a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army. Their marriage was in 1779. She would have been 31 at the date of this letter.

Mrs. Lewis, another sister, is Gertrude Lewis.

Born 1757, Gertrude married Morgan Lewis in 1779. He served in the Continental Army as a colonel and the Quartermaster General for the Northern Department. They had one daughter, Margaret, born in February 1780.

Next is Joanna, born 1759, 21 in 1780. She was married to Peter R. Livingston.

And the last sister, Alida, the youngest of the girls, born in 1761 – the same year as Mary Rutherford.

She married John Armstrong, Jr. in 1789. He fought with Mercer at the battle of Princeton, and then was an aide to General Horatio Gates.

“Lady Kitty” (not a sister) is Katherine Alexander Duer, born in 1755, and the daughter of William Alexander, Lord Stirling, mentioned above.

Her marriage to William Duer took place at Baskingridge in 1779 and was the social event of the season, with George Washington himself in attendance. In July 1780, she was two months away from the birth of her first child. She and her husband had a home in Rhinebeck, New York, south of the Livingston estates at Clermont and across the river from Kingston.

Catherine (Kitty) Livingston’s brothers included Robert R. Livingston (the Chancellor), born in 1746 and married to Maria’s cousin Mary Stevens, Henry, born 1750, John, born 1755, and the youngest brother, Edward, born 1764. Both John and Edward are mentioned in Maria’s letter, and “our hopeful cousin” is William Alexander Livingston, who was to carry the letter to Clermont (see above).

Although the Kitty to whom this letter is addressed is ten years Mary Rutherford’s senior, there is no doubt that the two girls had a close connection. Kitty herself would not marry until she was almost 40, and then against the better judgment of her mother. Kitty became a Methodist (not the family religion, and at a time when Methodism was regarded as “radical”) and married Reverend Freeborn Garretson. Their lives were spent in providing hospitality and retreats for the Methodist ministry. Their only daughter was named in honor of Mary Rutherford. She lived a full long life, never married (she was a dwarf), and served the Methodist Church along with her mother and father.

The two Kittys - the one to whom this letter is addressed and the reference to “Miss Kitty” – make this narrative confusing: The addressee is Catherine Livingston, daughter of Robert and Mary Beekman Livingston; “Miss Kitty” is Katherine Alexander Duer, the daughter of William Alexander (Lord Stirling) and Sarah Livingston (sister of Governor William Livingston). “Lady Kitty” and her sister “Lady Mary” were always described as attractive. The six Livingston sisters mentioned above were none raving beauties, probably the least so being Catherine, described as “decidedly plain,” who swore at age 39 she’d marry the next man who came up the river.¹⁸ Her conversion to Methodism and marriage to Reverend Garretson took her life into a very different society of service to the church.

Two contrasting Kittys



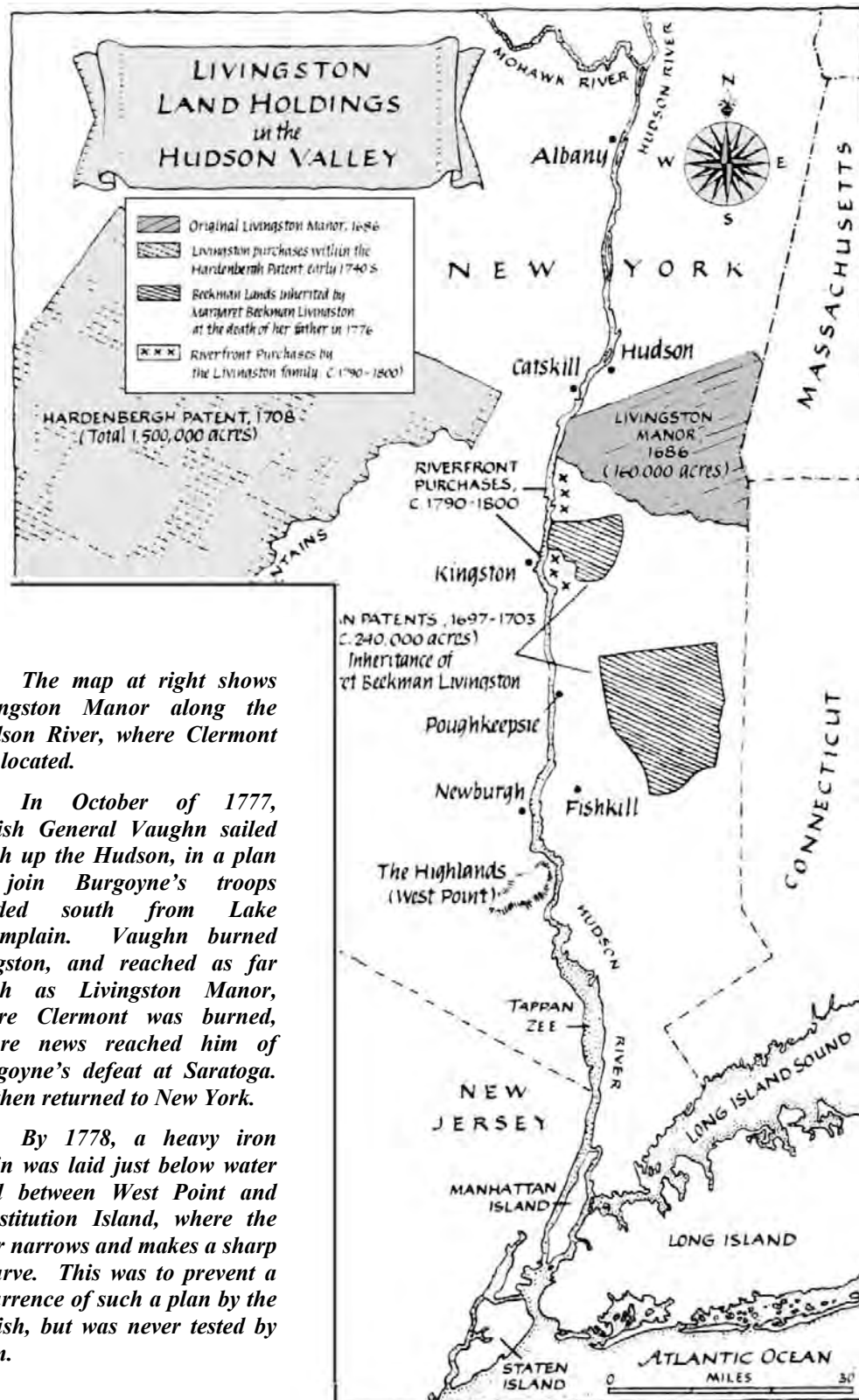
Illus. from Find-a-Grave web site¹⁹

Fig. 5: Kitty Livingston, after her conversion to Methodism – a striking contrast to her cousin Lady Kitty.



Illus. from Find-a-Grave web site¹⁵

Fig. 6: Lady Kitty (Katherine Alexander Duer, daughter of Lord Stirling, and 1st cousin to Mary Rutherford.



The map at right shows Livingston Manor along the Hudson River, where Clermont was located.

In October of 1777, British General Vaughn sailed north up the Hudson, in a plan to join Burgoyne's troops headed south from Lake Champlain. Vaughn burned Kingston, and reached as far north as Livingston Manor, where Clermont was burned, before news reached him of Burgoyne's defeat at Saratoga. He then returned to New York.

By 1778, a heavy iron chain was laid just below water level between West Point and Constitution Island, where the river narrows and makes a sharp S-curve. This was to prevent a recurrence of such a plan by the British, but was never tested by them.

Fig. 7: Map showing the holdings of the Livingston Family in the Hudson Valley.²⁰

Little else is known about Mary Rutherford, and I have found no portrait. She married, in 1785, Gen. Matthew Clarkson, and a year later they had one child, a daughter, born on July 3, 1786. Mary would die the next day, and be mourned as one of the lights of her time. She was attractive and extremely well liked. Her obituary is below, taken from the *New-York Advertiser* for July 5, 1786:

It is with regret we inform the public that on Sunday last died, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, Mrs. Mary Clarkson wife of General Clarkson, of this city. Those of her acquaintance who were before apprised of this melancholy event will find their sorrows renewed at the mention of her name and those who shall learn it through the channels of this paper will be shocked at the unexpected departure of one whose virtues and whose graces bound her to their hearts. Both will find consolation from reflecting that unaffected piety that boundless benevolence that sound and quiet understanding unclouded by passion that conscience void of offence and that happy harmony of sentiment and affections which uniting with her natural graces, afforded the best pattern of female perfections, were not more necessary to endear her to her friends here than to serve her as a passport to eternal felicity.

Quite by coincidence, I came across another letter addressed to John Rutherford, Mary's brother, at Edgerston, near Belleville, in 1834. It was redirected to Newton, NJ. John, like his father, had named his Belleville estate after the family home in Scotland. But that is a story for another day.



Fig. 8: A second letter mentioned Edgerston (misspelled Edgerton here) to Mary's brother, John Rutherford, NJ State Senator, in 1834. It was sent from Amboy to Edgerston(sic), near Belleville, and redirected to Rutherford at Newton, NJ.

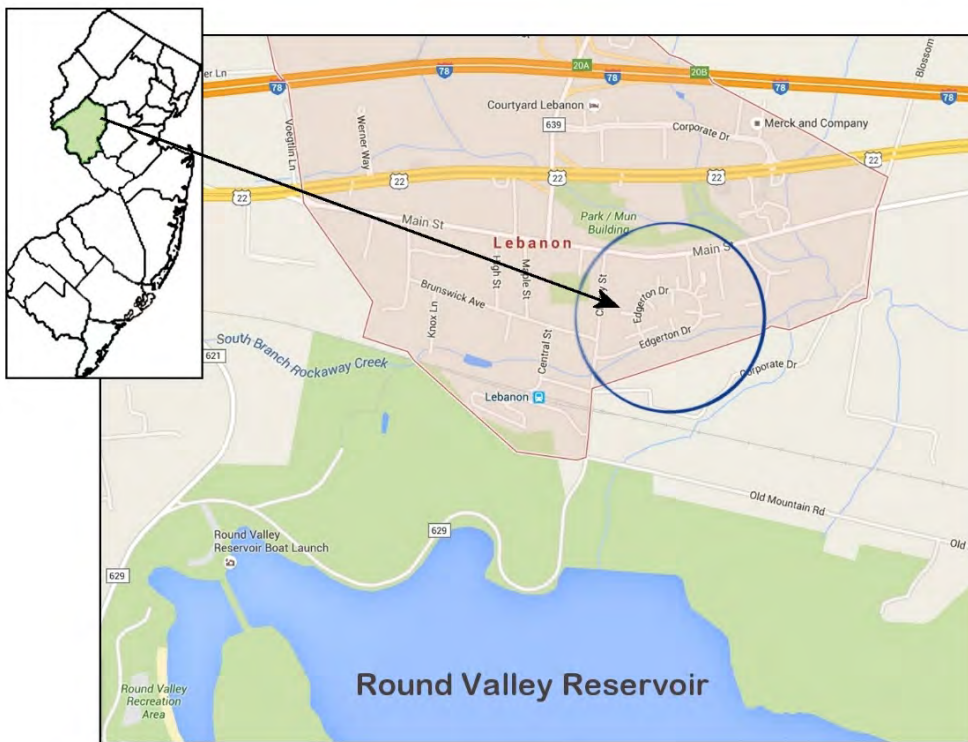
EDGERSTON: Window to life in Revolutionary NJ ~ Jean R. Walton

Not long after the end of the Revolutionary War, the Rutherfords sold their holdings in the Valley and moved back to New York. Catherine died in 1801, and Walter in 1804. John would make his new home with his wife Helena, daughter of Lewis Morris, at Tranquility, near Allamuchy in Sussex County, then later in Belleville.

Today, Lebanon, New Jersey includes a section known as Edgerston Circle, and while it may not exactly describe the location of the Edgerston home of Walter and Catherine Rutherford, it comes close:



EDGERSTON, SCOTLAND.



ENDNOTES:

¹ The Collected Letters to and from Samuel Southard, a long-running series of Southard letters contributed by members and published in the pages of *NJPH*, painted a picture of the man who would become Governor, Secretary of the Navy, Senator, and eventually President pro tem of the Senate. The last of these articles were published in Aug 2013 & Feb. 2014 Whole numbers [191](#) & [193](#). Other articles are below (see our Free online Library to access these, if the below links do not work for you:

109	Sep 1994	116	Jan 1996	142	Jun 2001	147	Sep 2002
110	Nov 1994	117	Mar 1996	143	Sep 2001	148	Nov 2002
111	Jan 1995	121	Jan 1997	144	Nov 2001	169	Feb 2008
114	Sep 1995	122	Mar 1997	145	Mar 2002	180	Nov 2010
115	Nov 1995	123	May 1997	146	Jul 2002	182	May 2011

-
- ² The story of James Moody, a Loyalist who spent his time in the Revolution mounting raids to aid the British, was covered in *NJPH*, in Vol. 40 No. 3 Whole number [187](#), August 2012.
- ³ This letter was the property of Joseph Hauck, Lebanon, NJ's foremost historian, and was donated by him to the Hunterdon County Historical Society. I am deeply indebted to Joe for his help and extensive research, and his transcription & photocopy of the whole letter and cover.
- ⁴ Stevens, Stephanie B., *Beneath These Waters*, published by the Hunterdon County Cultural & Heritage Commission, Flemington, 2009. The story of the valley that became the Round Valley Reservoir, an intriguing tale. Available for \$7.00 at <http://www.co.hunterdon.nj.us/depts/c&h/publications.html>.
- ⁵ Op cit., "This letter..." in Endnote 3.
- ⁶ Stevens, Stephanie B., *Beneath These Waters*, op cit.
- ⁷ 1781 Map by John Hills, Thomas Millidge, & Benjamin Morgan, <http://www.loc.gov/item/gm72003605/>, Library of Congress (10/31/2015).
- ⁸ Rutherford, Livingston, *Family Records and Events, compiled principally from the Original Manuscripts in the Rutherford Collection*, De Vinne Press, New York, 1894. This and much of the information on the Rutherford family comes from this compendium of family letters, with historical notes on family members from James Alexander to Susan Reid, including material on Walter Rutherford and his son John and daughter Mary.
- ⁹ Ibid. All three pictures from Livingston, *Family Records and Events*.
- ¹⁰ *Minutes of the Council of Safety of the State of New Jersey*, published by John Lyon, Jersey City, 1872.
- ¹¹ Patriots being held by the British.
- ¹² This letter was included in *Beneath These Waters*, and is used with the kind permission of Stephanie B. Stevens, of the Hunterdon County Cultural and Heritage Commission. For the full transcript I am indebted to Joe Hauck.
- ¹³ William A. Livingston, son of Peter van Brugh Livingston, was the son of Catherine's sister Mary Alexander Livingston – a first cousin to John and Mary Rutherford. He was a very social young man, who unfortunately died in a duel on September 5, 1780. The subject of the duel is unknown, but it had become a fashionable trend. John's cousin, Mrs. John Jay, wrote to him regarding the increase in dueling that "we have had five in one week."
- ¹⁴ Op cit, Rutherford, Livingston, *Family Records and Events*, p.62.
- ¹⁵ Ibid, pp. 201-204.
- ¹⁶ Lady Kitty (2nd daughter of Lord Stirling/William Alexander) was about to give birth to her first child (a boy born Sept. 8, 1780) and it is likely her mother - Wm Alexander's wife - wanted to be there in time for the delivery.
- ¹⁷ Additional information on these Livingston family members, the children of Robert R. and Margaret Beekman Livingston, is from the *History of Dutchess County, New York: With ... Biographical Sketches ...*, Part 1, by James Hadden Smith, Hume H. Cale, & William E. Roscoe, and available on Google books at <https://books.google.com/books?id=6f5HAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA259&lpg=PA259&dq=kitty+livingston+tillotson&source=bl&ots=6d7CTNQ1T9&sig=Eg-i6vN59QphhXdJpNntD4XFas&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CC4Q6AEwA2oVChMIue2xt5TpyAIVxlC-Ch0GwgnZ#v=onepage&q=kitty%20livingston%20tillotson&f=false>.
- Further facts on the Livingstons is also taken from Clare Brandt's *An American Aristocracy, the Livingstons*, published by Doubleday & Co., NY, 1986.
- ¹⁸ Description of Wildercliff Mansion, Rhinebeck, NY, the Garretson home, at <http://www.historic-structures.com/ny/rhinebeck/wildercliff.php> (Oct. 31, 2015).
- ¹⁹ Both illustrations from Find-a-Grave: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=48178792> & <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=43287263>.
- ²⁰ Brandt, Clare, *An American Aristocracy, The Livingstons*, Doubleday & Co., NY 1986.

FOXCATCHER FARM – MIXING FELONY & PHILATELY The Story of John E. Du Pont

By Prof. Mark Sommer

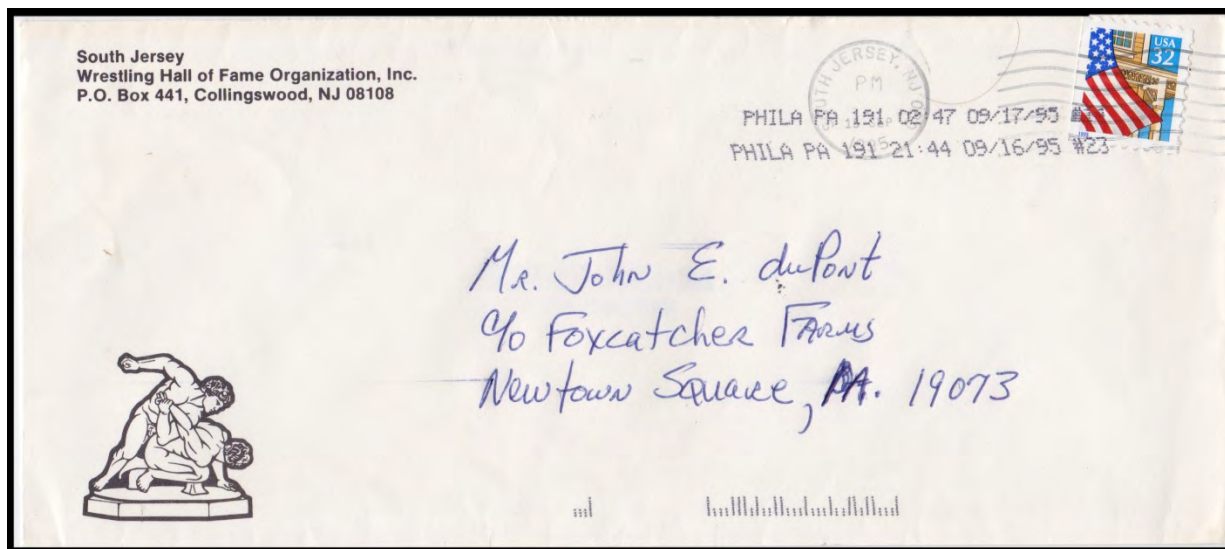


Fig. 1: A cover sent from the South Jersey Wrestling Hall of Fame Organization, in Collingswood, NJ. Mailed on September 16, 1995 to John E. du Pont, c/o Foxcatcher Farms, Newtown Square, PA.

The cover shown above, from the South Jersey Wrestling Foundation, is only a minute piece of the story of John Eleuthère du Pont.¹ Its wrestling theme does touch on the most infamous moment of Du Pont's lifetime, the murder of wrestler Dave Schultz on his property at Newtown Square, PA in 1996, witnessed by two persons on his estate. The motive for the killing was never fully known, but while an insanity plea was rejected, Du Pont was declared "guilty of third degree murder but mentally ill." Theorists have suggested that his growing paranoia made him believe that Schultz was part of a conspiracy to kill him.

Du Pont was born in 1938, the youngest of 4 children of his wealthy parents, heirs to the DuPont chemical company fortune and owners of Liseter Hall Farm which sat on 400 acres of land used for thoroughbred horse breeding. In 1941 when he was 2 years old, his parents divorced. His mother in particular was very involved in collections of various types, including sea shells, birds and bird eggs, and appears to have passed on this interest to her son. He became well-known as an ornithologist, and is credited with the discovery of over two dozen species of birds. He is also credited with the establishment of the Delaware Museum of Natural History in 1972,² known for his collection of shells and birds.

After the death of his mother in 1988, Du Pont renamed the estate Foxcatcher Farms, and established a wrestling training camp, a sport he had long been interested in. He allowed some of the trainees to live on his estate, and travelled at the fringes of the sporting world, sponsoring the USA wrestling team for the Olympics. His normally eccentric behavior became more and more erratic and delusional before the shooting in 1996, but his friends were reluctant to step forward, fearing loss of sponsorship. His subsequent arrest and sentencing put him in jail for 13 to 30 years, and appeals continued to the time of his death in 2010 from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Perhaps you are wondering just what this has to do with philately, beyond the cover shown in *Figure 1*. Among the other collecting interests of John Du Pont was a very large and expensive collection of stamps. In 1980 he bought (anonymously, although he was present at the Siegel auction) the rarest of stamps, the British Guiana One-Cent Magenta, for a record price of \$935,000. He exhibited the stamp under a pseudonym at Ameripex 1986 in Chicago and was awarded the Grand Prix International. It was last exhibited at CUP-PEX 87 in Perth, Australia in conjunction with the 1987 America's Cup. After Du Pont's death, his collection was sold in 2014. The British Guiana was sold by Sotheby's in a June 17, 2014 auction, and fetched another record-breaking price of \$9,480,000, over 10 times its price in 1980. Other philatelic material from this collection was sold by Schuyler Rumsey in April of 2014 at Westpex, and included many US and Canadian rarities.³ The cover shown in *Figure 1* came from Henry Gitner, as indicated by a label on the back.

The estate of John Du Pont was divided between his friend Bulgarian wrestler Valentin Jordanov Dimitrov and his family as the primary beneficiaries in his will, with 20 per cent going to the John E. Du Pont Foundation, otherwise known as the Eurasian Pacific Wildlife Foundation in Pittsburgh, PA., which he had founded. His marriage had been brief and after 10 months resulted in a divorce in December 1987, his wife being excluded from inheriting anything from the estate (though it is rumored she did receive a generous settlement). No specific mention of his philatelic material was made in his will.⁴



Fig. 2. John E. Du Pont



Fig. 3: British Guiana One-Cent Magenta, Scott #13⁵

ENDNOTES:

¹ John E. Du Pont: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Eleuth%C3%A8re_du_Pont.

² Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delaware_Museum_of_Natural_History.

³ Westpex sale 204: <http://www.rumseyauctions.com/pdfs/56.pdf>.

⁴ Will of John E. Du Pont: <http://archive.delawareonline.com/assets/pdf/BL175750617.PDF>.

⁵ Auction listing at Sotheby's: <http://www.sothebys.com/en/auctions/2014/magenta-n09154.html>.

ROOSEVELT-CARTERET: A Short-Lived Post Office Name (September to December 1922)

By Jean R. Walton

As a result of the article on short-lived NJ post offices (Vol. 43 No. 1 Whole number 197, February 2015), an illustration of the Roosevelt-Carteret strike has come to light. This piece is currently in the hands of dealer Dwight Wahr, of Bare Cove Associates, and is (at least at this writing) still available from him.¹ I am indebted to him for this illustration below.



Illustration courtesy of Bare Cove Associates¹

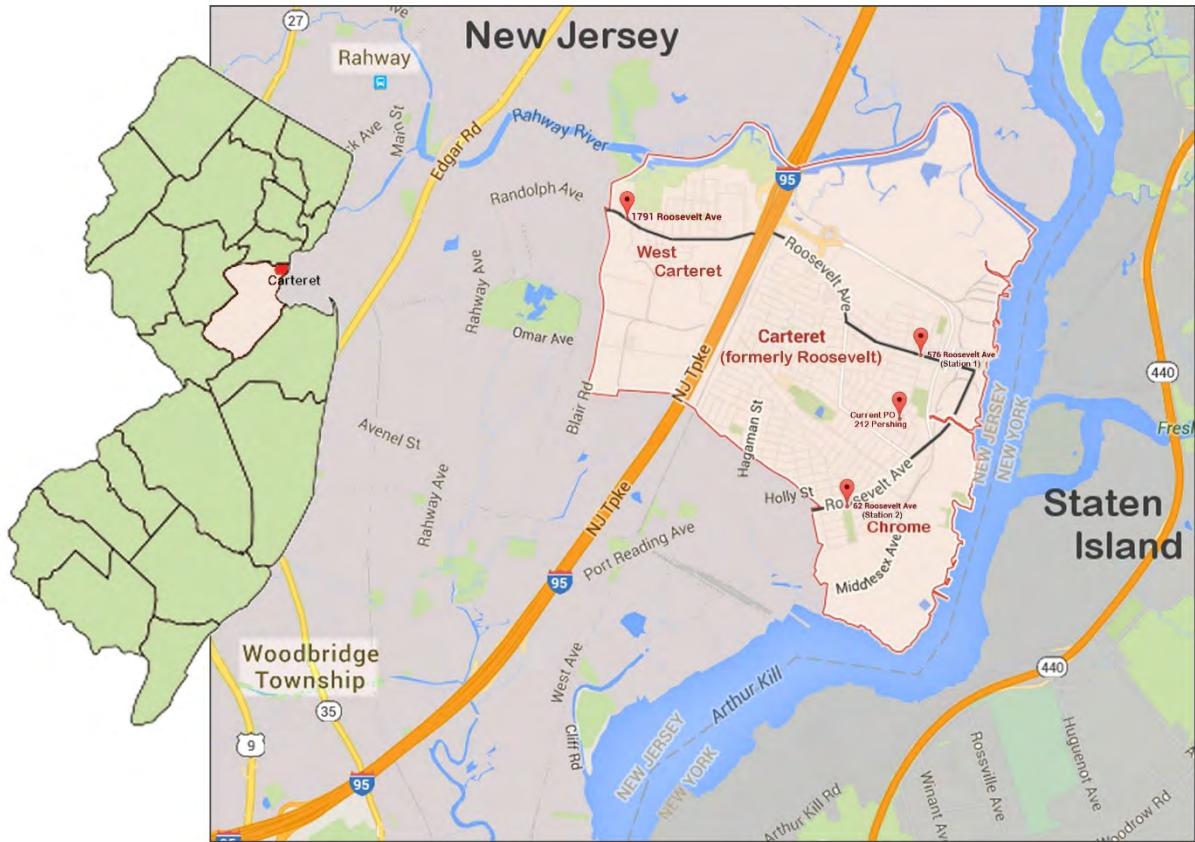
Fig. 1: Roosevelt-Carteret cancel on a Thanksgiving post card, sent No. 28, 1922 – 3 days before it was discontinued. Roosevelt-Carteret came into existence on September 1, 1922, and on December 1, 1922 it was changed back to Carteret.

This is not the case of a post office that was established and then immediately discontinued. In fact, the Carteret post office had been in existence since 1884, with a continuous history to 1922, but with the appointment of Thomas Nevill as postmaster on September 1 of that year, the post office name was changed to Roosevelt-Carteret. City Delivery Service was established at the same time.² It was changed back to Carteret on December 1, which it has remained to this day, currently located at 212 Pershing Ave, Carteret, NJ 07008.

So what is the story behind this dual-named post office? It took a little digging, and some things became clearer.

The area known as Carteret today and named for the son of New Jersey's first royal governor, was a part of Woodbridge Township in Middlesex County, known as Woodbridge Neck (or alternately Rahway Neck). It is located in the northeastern corner of the county, bounded by the Rahway River on the north, and Arthur Kill [also known as Staten Island Sound] on the east. Otherwise its boundaries were Woodbridge Township from which it was cut. It is in an area well-travelled since New Jersey's first settlements, as it was a terminus of the Blazing Saddle Ferry, one of the frequent routes used from New York to Philadelphia.

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Original map from Google Maps.

Fig. 2: Map showing what is today Carteret, first incorporated in 1906, then briefly Roosevelt-Carteret, and finally Carteret. The change to the latter may have reflected a changing political wind.³ The Roosevelt-Carteret post office, created in 1922 and in existence for three months, had two stations, one to the north on Roosevelt, and one in the Chrome section of the borough. Both were combined into the central post office at 66 Cooke St., at about the same location as the current post office at 212 Pershing. A West Carteret substation was created in 1956 on the western edge of the borough.

But while a post office there was called Carteret, it remained a part of Woodbridge Township until April 11, 1906, until it was broken out as a separate borough and named Roosevelt – one presumes to honor President Theodore Roosevelt, then serving his second term as President (he came to office with the assassination of McKinley in 1901, and then was elected in 1904). By this time, the community had changed from a rural community to a community supporting both business and industry.

The industrial development of this borough was confined largely to the shoreline areas and towards the southern end of the borough, where an area took on the name of Chrome, named after a steel company established there in 1900, which employed a great number of the residents. Other plants produced fertilizers, creosote, paints, and metal refining products. Even today, the eastern and southern edges of Carteret are bounded by railroads, tank farms, and other industries, some now defunct. Chrome also had a post office, beginning in 1904.⁴ The Roosevelt post office was located at 575 Roosevelt Avenue, and the Chrome office was originally at 89 Chrome Avenue.

As early as late 1921, there was movement towards calling the community Carteret. A referendum was to be held in 1922, to determine the name of this area which included both Roosevelt and Chrome. Perhaps in anticipation of this, or to mollify unhappy patrons, the post office changed its name to Roosevelt-Carteret, as noted in the Postal Bulletin:⁵

Aug. 9, 1922, Bulletin No 12933
Name of Post Office Changed.
Carteret, Middlesex County, to Roosevelt Carteret.
Effective September 1, 1922.

It is interesting to note that the Postal Bulletins also yielded the information that *two* locations for Roosevelt-Carteret existed in this period, Station 1 at 576 Roosevelt Avenue, and Station 2 at 62 Roosevelt Avenue. This was announced in the Aug 29, 1922 (No. 12950) bulletin:

STATIONS AND BRANCHES.

Established.

NEW JERSEY.

- 90147. Station No. 1** (contract), 576 Roosevelt Avenue North, Roosevelt-Carteret. Effective September 1, 1922.
90152. Station No. 2 (contract), 62 Roosevelt Avenue, Roosevelt-Carteret. Effective September 1, 1922.

These represented the former Roosevelt post office and the Chrome office, now moved to 62 Roosevelt. Why both on Roosevelt Avenue? The map in *Figure 2* helps understand that these two locations were truly on two sides of Carteret, providing services to a large percent of the population. Roosevelt Avenue tends to circumnavigate most of the borough.

Both of these are shown in the Postal Bulletin as “contract” offices, and the *Historian*, a publication of the US Postal Service,⁶ notes a contract station (in this period) as the following:

Storekeepers bid for annual contracts, whereby they received a lump sum to provide space in their store and the services of a store clerk who would sell money orders, register letters, and receive letters and parcels for mailing. The public benefited by having more convenient postal facilities. The Post Office Department benefited because contracting out services was cheaper than hiring more clerks to work at already-crowded Post Offices, and increased facilities generated more business.

The name changed to "Borough of Carteret" with the election held on November 27, 1922. Roosevelt, already known to many local residents as Carteret, and Chrome, now became part of the same post office, located at 66 Cooke Avenue, in the center of the business section of Carteret, near where the current borough hall is now located, in the same block at the current Carteret post office (see *Figure 2*).

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So in November, the Postal Bulletin noted another name change, effective December 1:

Nov 23 1922, Bulletin No 12023
Name of Post Office Changed.
New Jersey
Roosevelt-Carteret, Middlesex County, to Carteret.
Effective Dec. 1, 1922.

The post card in *Figure 3* shows the Carteret post office. It appears to be after 1922, judging by the cars and truck, and it is a dedicated post office building, not a contract office. Is this located at 66 Cooke Avenue? Unfortunately the street signs are not legible. Does anyone have further information?



D'Avino Gallery on NJPHS web site⁷

Fig. 3: Post card view of the Carteret post office. Can anyone confirm this is the 66 Cooke Avenue location?

The current office is located at 212 Pershing, within the same block as the 66 Cooke Avenue address, and is shown below, another of member Evan Kalish's excellent photos of New Jersey post offices which you can access on Flickr or through the PMCC web site.⁸

Carteret did have a branch office located in a store on Roosevelt Avenue in West Carteret, as today the city is divided by Route 95 (the New Jersey Turnpike), with the West Carteret branch located in the section west of Rt. 95 (see map in *Figure 2*).



Fig. 4: The Carteret post office at 212 Pershing Avenue (Zip 07008).

PMCC⁹ Photos by
Evan Kalish,
2010.

Fig. 5: A sub P.O. (or contract station), which was located at 1291 Roosevelt Avenue in West Carteret, established November 1956 and until 2012 till operating. It appears however to now be discontinued.



The Borough of Carteret is a community in flux, with a growing area of residential apartments now replacing the no longer used industrial areas.

ENDNOTES:

¹ If interested, please contact Mr. Wahr directly at Bare Cove Associates, P.O. Box 162, Hingham, MA 02043, Tel: 781-749-9620, email: dwahr@comcast.net .

² Postal Bulletins, online at <http://www.uspostalbulletins.com/>: Aug 1, 1922 (Bulletin # No. 12926) City Delivery Service Established, New Jersey, Roosevelt-Carteret. Four regular carriers and one substitute. Effective September 1, 1922. [26 July.]

³ Theodore Roosevelt, unhappy with the direction Taft was taking the Republican Party, chose to run again in 1912, creating the new Progressive Party when he was unable to secure the Republican nomination. He failed in his bid for the Presidency.

⁴ "History of Middlesex County New Jersey 1664-1920" John P. Wall and Harold E. Pickersgill, Editors, ©1921, Volume II, pages 472-474:

⁵ Digitized Postal Bulletins and PL&Rs at <http://www.uspostalbulletins.com/pdfsearch.aspx?pid=1&Group=48&id=48>

⁶ Historian, USPS, January 2006 publication at <https://about.usps.com/who-we-are/postal-history/stations-branches.pdf> .

⁷ Post Offices of New Jersey - A History Told Through Postcards by Doug D'Avino in our online gallery at the NJPHJ web site at <http://www.njpostalhistory.org/exhibitionhall.html>.

⁸ <https://www.flickr.com/photos/postoffices/> .

⁹ Pictures of NJ current post offices are available of the Post Mark Collectors Club web site at <http://www.postmarks.org/photos/us.php?st=NJ> , a great number of them taken by Evan Kalish.



November 2015 Web Update

Warren Plank - [Webmaster](#)

BECOME A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE MEMBER’S EXHIBITION HALL

As everyone should know, the NJPHS [Members Exhibition Hall](#) has been a huge success, and one of the driving forces of visits to our website. [Post Offices of New Jersey - A History Told Through Postcards](#)), as well as [Postal History Covers of Judge Caleb Valentine](#) along with [New Jersey Stage Mail](#) and [New Jersey Advertising Covers](#) have been very popular! Members are encouraged to share their most interesting collections within our society pages. What better way to help expand our collecting hobby than by drawing interest?

Whether you want to submit an entire collection anonymously, or have a dedicated page somewhat like a display at one of the stamp shows is up to you. If it is 500 covers, or just one – contact your [webmaster](#) and I’ll help you through the process.

Countries		Pages	Hits
China	cn	15,347	19,912
United States	us	10,499	37,262
Ukraine	ua	5,135	5,943
Romania	ro	1,684	2,002
Russian Federation	ru	1,406	1,904
Vietnam	vn	1,117	1,375
Germany	de	1,087	4,881
Thailand	th	845	893
France	fr	606	1,411
India	in	516	703
Japan	jp	444	1,220
Malaysia	my	423	497
Brazil	br	410	1,664
Mexico	mx	397	528
Netherlands	nl	317	455
Unknown	zz	264	620
Israel	il	263	1,411
Great Britain	gb	262	986
Philippines	ph	260	514
Ireland	ie	256	313
Croatia	hr	194	211
Paraguay	py	172	177
Italy	it	159	431
Austria	at	158	184
Pakistan	pk	158	181
Others		2177	6226

It is always interesting to see where the traffic to our website comes from. Below is the top 25 list of countries since January 1, 2015:

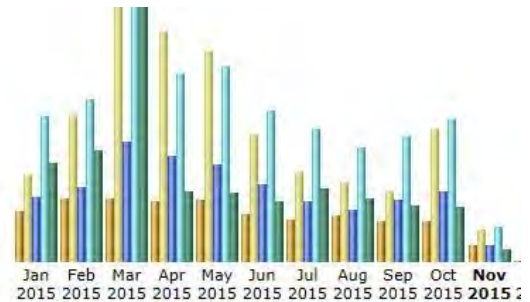
THE STATISTICS

Jan. 1 – Nov. 13, 2015

The [Free Library](#) and the archive of the [NJPH Journal](#) continue to be our most popular destinations! The Top Ten downloads from our site this year have been:

- /media/archive/074-sep87njph.pdf
- /media/pdf/NJCtyformation.pdf
- /media/pdf/HunterdonCoPMs.pdf
- /media/archive/107-mar94njph.pdf
- /media/archive/162-may06njph.pdf
- /media/pdf/SussexCoPMs.pdf
- /media/pdf/NJCWPats.pdf
- /media/pdf/BurlingtonCoPMList.pdf
- /media/archive/147-aug02njph.pdf
- /media/archive/141-mar01njph.pdf

Month by month stats for the number of visitors since January 2015 to present:



Month	Unique visitors	Number of visits	Pages	Hits
Jan 2015	874	1,503	3,578	8,135
Feb 2015	1,106	2,520	4,157	9,034
Mar 2015	1,091	4,430	6,677	14,239
Apr 2015	1,046	4,004	5,926	10,505
May 2015	1,060	3,650	5,433	10,845
Jun 2015	828	2,192	4,313	8,433
Jul 2015	723	1,575	3,337	7,417
Aug 2015	791	1,376	2,921	6,398
Sep 2015	694	1,214	3,409	7,018
Oct 2015	710	2,296	3,910	7,966
Nov 2015	279	544	895	1,914
Dec 2015	0	0	0	0
Total	9,202	25,304	44,556	91,904

MEMBER NEWS: Treasurer's Report

TREASURER'S REPORT – JANUARY 1, 2014 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2014

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD January 1, 2014		\$9,043.13
INCOME	DUES x 102*	\$1,500.00
	DONATIONS x 52	\$ 925.00
	D'Avino Donation	\$4,392.00
	CD & LITERATURE SALES	\$ 56.00
TOTAL INCOME		\$6,873.00
EXPENDITURES	PAYPAL FEES	(\$15.02)
	JOURNAL	(\$2,395.05)
	Misc. NOJEX Expense	<u>(\$31.55)</u>
TOTAL 2014 EXPENDITURES		(\$2,441.62)
BALANCE YEAR END 12/31/2014		\$13,474.51
NET CHANGE		\$4,431.38

Journal Expenses by Issue

Month	Printing	Mailing	Total
February 2014	\$321.30	\$337.00	\$658.30
May 2014	\$325.00	\$325.00	\$650.00
August 2014	\$363.00	\$306.00	\$669.00
November 2014	\$347.75	\$ 70.00	\$417.75
TOTALS	\$1,357.05	\$1,038.00	\$2,395.05

The asterisk next to the number of dues received reflects the one member who paid through 2016 and the one life member. Our total membership for 2014 was 105, a loss of three members.

The only significant expense the Society incurs is the printing and mailing of the Journal, and those costs have remained nearly identical since 2008. In 2012, the Journal expense was \$2,369.50; in 2013, the journal expense was \$2,504.20 and in 2014, it was \$2,395.05.

The two important jobs that must be completed to even have a Society are producing the Journal and getting the members to renew their memberships. Jean Walton does the bulk of the work for both while Bob Rose handles the proof reading of the Journal and its mailing. Thank you Jean and Bob.

Also, I thank the late Doug D'Avino and his lovely spouse Sheila. The D'Avinos donated his New Jersey post card collection to the Society and so far \$4,392 has been raised. The estate consigned the cards to a post card dealer. The dealer has sold what he can so now the cards are going to be sold on Ebay. Watch your e-mail for details regarding when the cards will be sold.

In 2011, 45 donors gave \$952. In 2012, 52 donors gave \$1,000. In 2013, 53 donors contributed an impressive \$1,085, and in 2014, 52 donors (half the membership) generously gave \$925. The donation amount continues to impress, having been \$775 in 2009. The donors' kind contributions (excluding the D'Avino donation) allowed the Society to once again transform what would have been a significant loss into a positive year, and to hold dues at the very reasonable \$15 annual rate yet again, which it has been for well over a decade. I thank the 52 Society members who contributed beyond their dues.

Andy Kupersmit, Treasurer

DUES TIME!

Don't forget to send along your dues payment for 2016! It is important to us to not lose members, and to that end, we have attempted to keep dues at a reasonable \$15. You will receive a dues payment form with this letter – don't forget to complete it and send it along with your check made out to NJPHS to Jean Walton, Secretary, 125 Turtleback Road, Califon, NJ 07830. You can also chose to pay by Paypal – just go to our web site at www.NJPostalHistory.org, and follow the link at left to pay your dues and/or donate to the Society. We will be infinitely grateful!

NO NEW MEMBERS!

It should be noted that we have had no new members in the last six months – do NOT let your Society die off! If you know of interested parties, encourage them to join – perhaps even your local history societies or libraries. But new and younger blood is needed – we need to encourage those with an interest to join. Our membership currently stands at 117 (which includes associated societies) – our regular membership is about 100 members, and has stayed relatively steady, but we cannot be complacent. We are not getting any younger!

D'AVINO POST CARD SALE at GSPPC meeting November 1:

Those of you with emails (90% of our membership) received an “email blast” about the November 1 Post card Sale of cards from the D'Avino collection, which took place at the Garden State Post Card Club meeting on November 1. We are pleased to report that we did quite well, selling a little over \$4,000. This is in addition to the other donations received as some of this collection was sold earlier. In total, the D'Avino bequest has netted us over \$10,000. We are overwhelmed by the generosity of the D'Avino family.

The disposition of the remaining cards has yet to be determined and the membership will be kept informed by another e-mail blast if any future sales are planned.

US POSTAL BULLETINS ONLINE 1880-1971:

I recently found this web site extremely useful: THE DIGITIZEDUS POSTAL BULLETINS and PL&Rs (Postal Laws and Regulations) at <http://www.uspostalbulletins.com/> is an excellent resource for those researching New Jersey's many old post offices. It is not hard to use, once you master searching – For a specific post office, I recommend entering the post office name with the county within 5 words, as most are listed in this fashion. You can also restrict the date range. This will bring up a list of bulletins with mentions – clicking on the plus sign will take you to specific issues, and when opening each, you will see your post office name highlighted in the pdf, and a search panel at left that will tell if there is more than one mention in that issue.

The site is sponsored by a consortium of societies and dealers, which hopes eventually to be able to bring it up-to-date, but this depends on permissions on copyrighted material. Members can also access the current US postal bulletins back to 2001 at

<https://about.usps.com/postal-bulletin/welcome.htm>

but the lack of a search tool makes this somewhat arduous. Post office changes are listed under Organizational Information/Address Management and most easily accessed in the html version.



HOMETOWN POST OFFICES: Iona, NJ

By Jean Walton

Recently I received an informative email on the Iona post office:

I might be able to close some of the gaps in the [history of the] IONA post office. I am the grandson of the Postmaster of Iona Post Office. His name was Charles Porch he owned the Post Office/General Store/Gas Station. My mother Mary Dare worked there also, this business was next door to my house at the corner of Blackwood Town Rd. (Fries Mill Rd) and Delsea Dr. in IONA. The store was torn down several years ago but the house still exists. Behind and beside the business were out buildings – an outhouse, a lady’s room outhouse and a former oil house.

When my grandfather retired in about 1966 the store and post office was run by James Parave. My grandfather died in 1969.

And know these things because I lived there.

The helpful writer is William Dare, and I was delighted at the information. If only others would pass on such memories...

Iona is a small community just outside Franklinville in Gloucester County. It has had a post office for quite some time, from 1888 to 1966, just long enough to acquire its own zip code. 08325. When this village was originally settled, it was named Cranetown, after Moses Crane who owned a large amount of property in this area.¹ The name was changed to Iona, and it gained a railroad station in 1860 or 1861. It was located on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, about a mile and a half from Franklinville. Besides the train station, there was a steam-run sawmill and a town hall.

Iona, Gloucester County Post Masters 1883-1966

Oct. 9, 1883	Thomas R. Allen
Apr 3 1886	John G. Wick
Mar 17, 1888	Richard W Vaneman
Jan 14, 1889	L. Strong
Jun 14, 1889	James L. Leonard
Aug 16, 1893	J. Kemper Atkinson
Aug 1, 1897	Wm. W. Shuster
Mar 27, 1908	John P. Turner
Jan 16, 1909	Joseph P. McArthur
Feb 11, 1913	Albert H. Loomis
Jul 13, 1918	James R. Porch
Mar 23, 1948	Charles C. Porch
Aug 28, 1964	James Carol Parave
closed Dec. 2, 1966	service to Franklinville

The only picture we have of the post office at Iona comes from the time when it was located in the train station.



Illustration from the D'Avino Post Office Gallery on the NJPHS web site.

Fig. 1: The Iona train station and post office (see sign at end of station). Although only 1½ miles from Franklinville, this town did support a post office for under 80 years.

The West Jersey and Seashore Railroad ran from Camden to Cape May, and for many years carried visitors to the shore along its southern New Jersey route. It eventually became part of the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines, which in turn did not become defunct until 1976.



Fig. 2: Location of Iona. The location of the post office at Iona after it was moved from the train station to the general store near the gas station, described by Mr. Dare above, was at the intersection of Blackwood Town Rd (Fries Mill Rd. - Rt. 655) & Delsea Dr. (Rt. 47).

Map of WJ&S RR in 1920, with PO map overlaid. From Rutgers Cartography²

HOMETOWN POs: Iona, NJ ~ Jean Walton

Some examples of Iona cancels are shown below. The small lake near Iona became a tourist destination in its own right.



Fig. 4: A view of Iona lake, and two different Iona cancels, one from 1910 and the other from 1936.

Thank you, Mr. Dare, for sharing your memories with us.

ENDNOTES:

- ¹ The History of Franklin Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey in *History of the counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, New Jersey: With Biographical Sketches Of Their Prominent Citizens* by Cushing & Sheperd, 1883, CHAPTER XL, Page 213-221. Transcribed by Shelia Baker for Genealogy Trails at http://genealogytrails.com/njer/gloucester/franklin_history.html 11/8/2015
- ² Rutgers Cartography, Historic maps of New Jersey at <http://mapmaker.rutgers.edu/MAPS.html>.

MEMBER ADS: YOUR AD MISSING? LET US KNOW AT

SECRETARY@NJPOSTALHISTORY.ORG OR BY MAIL TO 125 TURTLEBACK RD, CALIFON, NJ 07830

WANTED: CULVERS and CULVERS LAKE POSTMARKS. Culver Lake ephemera. Bayonne ephemera relating to Ahlfeld, Rabe and Lages families. Contact John R. Ahlfeld, 2634 Royal Road, Lancaster, PA 17603-7010, 717-397-7313 or AHLFELDS@aol.com.

WANTED: PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY, MENTAL HEALTH covers sought. Contact Dr. Marion Rollings, 101 New Amwell Rd., Hillsborough, NJ 08844, email DrMarionRollings@gmail.com, Tel 908-500-7295.

WANTED: RAILROAD POSTCARDS WHITE BORDER OR EARLIER, RPPC, especially Warren, Sussex, Ocean, Cumberland Counties, Rockaway and Jefferson Townships. Contact Richard F. Makse, 410 Bogert Ave., Ridgewood, NJ 07450, or email maxrail@gmail.com. Tel: 201/493-0230.

WANTED: FLORIDA STAMPLESS POSTAL HISTORY, Pre-territorial, Territorial, Statehood, Civil War periods. Contact William Johnson, 13691 Metropolitan Pkwy, Ft. Myers, FL 33912 or email whjdds@aol.com.

WANTED: UNION CITY (UNION HILL, HUDSON COUNTY) covers sought. Please send scan and price to Dr. Marion Rollings, 101 New Amwell Rd., Hillsborough, NJ 08844, email DrMarionRollings@gmail.com. Tel 908-500-7295.

ALWAYS DESIRED: FISH HOUSE, COVERS, BURLINGTON COUNTY advertising covers and corner cards; Burlington County DPOs. Email Paul W. Schopp at pwschopp@comcast.net.

WANTED: WWI & WWII CENSORED MAIL TO AND FROM TOWACO, NJ 07082. Email scans to hughtowaco@optonline.com or mail copy to POB #139, Towaco, NJ 07082-0139.

WANTED; STAGE COVERS BEFORE 1860. All Eastern states. Also wanted: Confederate fakes and forgeries. Contact Steven M. Roth, 1280 21st Street, NW, Suite 209, Washington, DC 20036, 202/293-2563 or email stevenroth@comcast.net.

WANTED: SCOTT #610 matched set of plate blocks, F-VF or better, NH not required, send scans or photocopies with price to Alan Parsons, 809 Holley Rd, Elmira, NY 14905; alatholleyrd@aol.com

SALE! Coles (1983) Postal Markings of NJ \$35.00, Kay & Smith (1977) N.J Postal History, \$35.00; Kay (1972) Railway Postal Markings, \$25.00. Free Shipping. W.G. Kremper, P.O. Box 693, Bartow, FL 33831, wgkremper@msn.com.

LOOKING FOR OLDER SUSSEX COUNTY LETTERS AND CARDS. Contact Edwin Black, 61 Nestor Rd, W. Orange NJ 07052

WANTED: ANY LETTER BETWEEN PHILA. AND THE UK WHICH IS ENDORSED FOR CONVEYANCE BY STAGE. Your price paid, with no whining. Contact Dr. John Barwis, PO Box 8035, Holland, MI 49422, jbarwis@charter.net, 616/399-9299.

THE CRABBY MILKMAN is always BUYING Pre-1960 U.S. Postcards, 973-338-9224. Robert J. DeTrolio, 110 Garner Ave., Bloomfield, NJ 07003, r.detrolio@comcast.net.

PARODIES OF PHILATELY - All types of philatelic items wanted for an exhibit entitled "Parody Philately." Anything that pokes fun at our hobby/mail services. Current or older material needed. All inquiries answered. Contact Prof. Mark Sommer, 1266 Teaneck Road #10A, Teaneck, New Jersey 07666.

WANTED: MOUNTAIN LAKES, BOONTON, PARSIPPANY, TROY HILLS POSTAL HISTORY items. Describe or send photocopies for my very generous offer. APS (Life member), NJPHS member since 1980. Peter Lemmo, PO Box 557, Whippany NJ 07981-0557.

WANTED: HUNTERDON COUNTY NJ, BUCKS COUNTY PA postal history, covers, postcards, pictures, Americana ephemera collateral paper items, all eras,. Contact Jim Walker, 121 Wertsville Road, Ringoes, NJ 08551-1108, 908/806-7883 or email jiwalker@comcast.net.

WANTED: BLOOMFIELD NEW JERSEY Postcards and Ephemera. Please call with all details. . Robert J. DeTrolio, 110 Garner Ave., Bloomfield, NJ 07003, r.detrolio@comcast.net.

PATERSON, NJ WANTED INTERESTING COVERS. Contact George Kramer, P.O. Box 2189 Clifton, NJ 07015, or email gikk@optonline.net.

Any postal material relating to **STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY** in Hoboken? Post(al) cards, return address covers, et al. As a professor there, these could make for an interesting exhibit by me. All inquiries answered. Contact Prof. Mark Sommer, 1266 Teaneck Road #10A, Teaneck, NJ 07666

COLLECTOR SEEKS LONG BEACH ISLAND POSTAL HISTORY, especially picture postcards. Please contact Michael White, P.O. Box 5222, Saipan, MP 96950 or email mwhite@saipan.com.

**MEMBER ADS: YOUR AD MISSING? LET US KNOW AT
SECRETARY@NJPOSTALHISTORY.ORG OR BY MAIL TO 125 TURTLEBACK RD, CALIFON, NJ 07830**

LIQUIDATING MY COLLECTION OF STAMPLESS LETTER & COVERS from all states. Please send want list. Many New Jersey manuscripts & post marks. Contact kenhall@oldletters.com.

WANTED: All GLOUCESTER COUNTY, NJ POSTAL HISTORY STAMPLESS to 1920. All Woodbury, NJ stampless to present. **NEED BASSETT PO** (DPO GlouCty 1891-1920) Warren Plank, 625 Singley Ave., Runnemede, NJ 08078 856/229-1458, webmaster@NJPostalHistory.org.

WANTED: UNUSUAL PICTURE POST CARD of TEANECK, WEST ENGLEWOOD, BOGOTA, NEW BRIDGE, NORTH HACKENSACK, NJ. Contact Bill Berdan, 475 Forest Ave., Teaneck, NJ 07666, 201-310-1156 or by email at William.Berdan@gmail.com.

WANTED: COVERS, ETC PERTAINING TO THE BLAWENBURG POST OFFICE 08504. Contact; John J. Best, 65 Sycamore Lane, Skillman, NJ 08558. jjbest@comcast.net

OUT-OF-PRINT AND RARE NEW JERSEY BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD since 1972. 8000 items, 1690s to 1990s. Visit our searchable web site: www.felcone.com. Joseph J. Felcone, PO Box 366, Princeton, NJ 08542 609/924-0539; felcone@felcone.com.

WANTED FOR EXHIBIT: BETTER COVERS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ, COLONIAL PERIOD TO 1900. Contact Nathan Zankel, P.O. Box 7449, North Brunswick, NJ 08902, nate@nbns.com, or call 732/572-0377.

WANTED: Port Murray, Anderson, Changewater, Port Colden, Karrsville, Rockport, Beatyestown, Pleasant Grove, Stephensburg, Anthony, Woodglen. Arne Englund, P.O. Box 57, Port Murray, NJ 07865-3012 or alenglund@aol.com.

GLASSBORO OR GLASSBOROUGH N.J. covers wanted: stamped or stampless. Send price desired and photocopy to Bill Whiteman, 402 North Harvard Road, Glassboro, NJ 08028, Call 856/881-8858 or email BillWhit3@juno.com.

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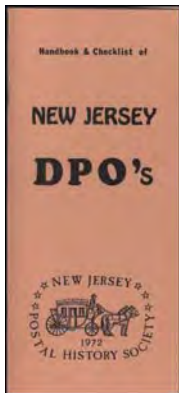
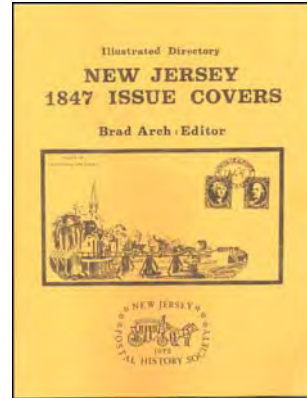
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