

NJPH

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NEW JERSEY POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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Remember, one of the greatest contributions a member can make to the Society is



WORLD STAMP EXPO '89"

United States Postal Service Nov. 17 — Dec. 3, 1989 Washington Convention Center Washington, DC

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Introduction by: Brad Arch, OMSG

Established at New Brunswick NJ, April 7, 1880, being State financed, as the fifth in the Nation. Became Federally financed in 1888, as a result of the Hatch Act of 1887.

DIRECTORS:

1. George H. Cook. Born at Hanover, Morris Coynty in 1818, graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. At age 35, became professor of chemistry and natural sciences at Rutgers in 1853. In 1854 became Ass. State Geologist, rising to become State Geologist from 1864 until his death in 1889. He was responsible for extablishing the College of Agriculture in 1864 (New Jersey being the third State to do so). Became the first Director of the Experiment Station upon its inception in 1880, until his death in 1889.

2. Edward B. Voorhes. Became a staff member in 1883, became acting Director in 1890, following the death of George Cook. Was appointed Director in 1893,

and remained so until his death in 1910.

3. Jacob G. Lipman. Became a staff member in 1901, was appointed Director in

1911 following the death of Edward Voorhees, until his death in 1939.

4. William M. Martin. Became a staff member in 1915, and was appointed the Director in 1939 following the death of Jacob Lipman. He was still in office in 1955 on the ocasion of the 75th Anniversary of the Station.

OFFICIAL MAIL USAGES: Agricultural Experiment Stations

by: Bob McDonald, OMSG

Although most U.S. federal government agencies use the same format for official mail (e.g. manuscript franking or official stamps or penalty mail) at the same time there have always been some exceptions. This is one aspect of official mail which I think is so interesting.

One of these exceptions relates to specialized use of franking by some agricultural institutions at a time when nearly all other executuve branch agencies were using penalty mail.

In 1862, Congress authorized granting public lands to individual territories and states so they could establish 'colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." (These were popularly known as "land grant colleges.")

(C.)

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, July 22, 1875.

SIR:

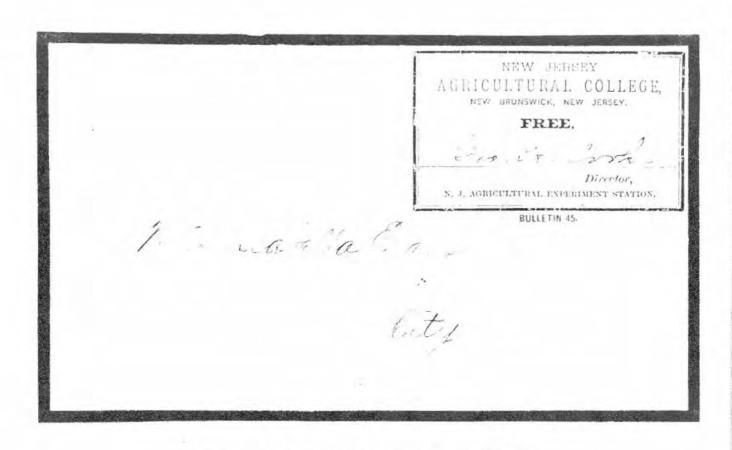
Congress at its last session made no provision for the printing or general distribution of the Annual Report of this Department for the year 1874. The Senate ordered 1,200 copies for its own use. The volume is therefore in print, but it will require the action of Congress to authorize its distribution by the Department.

Respectfully,

FRED'K WATTS.

Commissioner.





Cover used to mail Bulletin #45, early 1889 Manuscript Frank of George H. Cook

Congress further authorized in 1887 in conjunction with these colleges establishment of agricultural experiment stations "in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States usefull and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote acientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science."

The authorizing law of March 2, 1887 [24 Stat 441, i.e. <u>U.S. Statutes at Large</u>, vol. 24, p. 441] specified that agricultural experiment stations could mail their bulletins or reports (published at least once in three months) and their annual reports ' free of charge for postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may from time to time prescribe."

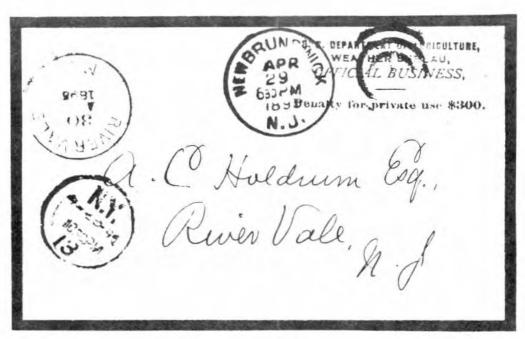
Regulations were immediately formulated and published later that year in the offical updated accumulation [Postal Laws and Regulations, 1887, sec. 419.3]:

On the exterior of the envelope or wrapper must be written or printed the name of the station and the place of its location, the designation of the inclosed bulletin or report, and the word "FREE" over the autograph signature of the offical in charge of the station. No other person can frank them. If any other matter, printed or written, be added, the whole will be unmailable free.

Six years later when regulations were again published in total [Postal Laws and Regulations, 1893, sec. 372.3] there was a slight modification of the preceding wording, specifying:

the signature or facsimile thereof of the officer in charge of the station, to be affixed by himself, or by some one duly deputed by him for that purpose.

Other changes in regulations at this time allowed printing on the cover of a notice requesting notification of the mailing station of change of address of the recipient or other reason for inability to deliver. Publications of the U.S. Department of Agriculture 'entitled to be mailed free under the penalty envelope of that Department" could be sent out under frank by agricultural experiment stations along with their own publications. Also, any experiment station authorized to send out its reports under the frank could send out under its frank the publications of any other experiment station with similar franking authority.



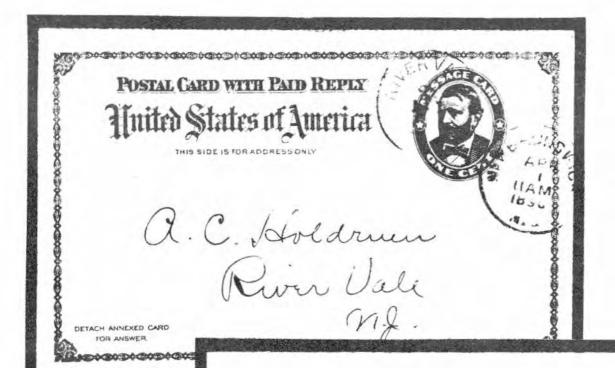
STATE WEATHER SERVICE,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

First Crop Report
Due May 6th

These regulations remained basicly the same for many years [
Regulations, editions of 1902, 1907, 1913, and 1924]. Apparently the

These regulations remained basicly the same for many years [$\frac{Postal\ Laws\ and\ Regulations}{Postal\ Laws\ and\ Regulations}$, editions of 1902, 1907, 1913, and 1924]. Apparently the requirement for manuscript or facimile franking by specified officials was felt necessary to follow the intent of the original law and to be sure that the free mailing privileges were kept very limited.

wms fann.



NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS,

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY,

MARCH, 1896.

DEAR SIR:

The bulletins of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations are mailed to citizens of New Jersey who desire them, without expense to the recipients. Your name has been on our mailing-list for some time, and we shall be glad to continue sending the bulletins to you, if you will kindly advise us of your wish to receive them by signing and returning to us the attached card. Will you kindly give this matter immediate attention?

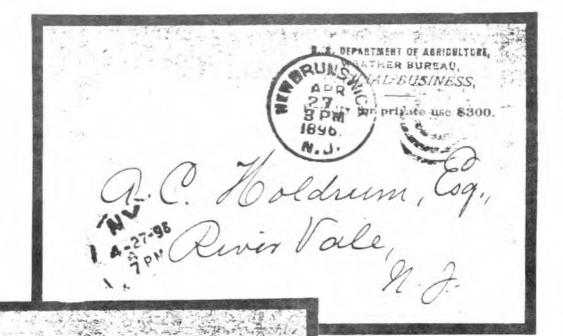
Very truly yours,

EDWARD B. VOORHEES, Director.

A major change in regulations concerning this cover format occurred between 1924 and 1932 [Postal Laws and Regulations, 1932, sec. 622.4]:

On the exterior of every envelope, wrapper, or package and over the words "Free - Annual Report, or Bulletin, or Report of Progress," shall be printed the name of the station and the name of the post office at which the matter is to be accepted free, followed by the name and title of the officer in charge of the station, and in the upper right corner the words "Penalty for private use to avoid the payment of postage, \$300." The designation of the bulletin or report inclosed may be shown in lieu of the words "Annual Report, or Bulletin or Report of Progress" following the word "Free."

Other than the change in cover format, however, the regulations remained basically the same as since 1893.



Report for May 5. N. J. Crop Bulletin

For the first time, the mailing of agricultural experiment station publications was to be as penalty mail, but with the additional requirements concerning the format of the covers. At that time penalty mail was still "free mail." Only since 1944 (actually from 1944 to 1948 and from 1953 to date) have government agencies been required to pay for their postage.

Again there was a period of stability and these regulations were basically unchanged for several years [Postal Laws and Regulations, editions of 1940 and 1948].

In 1954 there was a major overhaul (and supposed simplification) of the postal regulations resulting in a new publication called the <u>Postal Manual</u>. Further name changes for the periodic publication of postal regulations were: <u>Postal Service Manual</u> in 1970 and <u>Domestic Mail Manual</u> in 1979.

None of these publications, in 1954 or since, seem to have listed any specific distinct format for agricultural experiment station covers. Apparently they were just expected to follow the general regulations for penalty mail applicable to all federal government agencies.

It is interesting to note: Not since the change in regulations between 1924 and 1932 has there been the specific requirement for a manuscript or facsimile signature of the officer in charge. However, all agricultural experiment station covers that are in my collection (including one from the 1950's and one probably from the 1970's) have included such a facsimile signature.

It should further be noted that these franking regulations apply onlt to specified publications mailed by the individual agricultural experiment stations. The cooordinating office for experiment stations (within the U.S. Department of Agriculture) has always used penalty mail. As with many long-standing government programs, this office has had a complex history and multiple name changes.

The office of Experiment Stations was established within the Dept. of Agriculture in 1888. The States Relations Service was extablished in 1915 to supervise the work of the Office of Experiment Stations. When the States Regulations Service was abolished in 1923, the Office of Experiment Stations was re-established within the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture. This office became part of the Agricultural Research Service in 1953. The Cooperative State Experiment Station Service was extablished in 1961, the name subsequently changed to the Cooperative State Research Service. It became part of the Science and Education Administration in 1978, but on the abolition of that function in 1981 the Cooperative State Research Service was re-established.

More research is perhaps needed concerning agricultural experiment stations and their official mail usages.

RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY • THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. 08903

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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Fred Arch 144 Hamilton Avenue Clifton, NJ 07011

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Graphically shortened from #10 Business Size

Part III: Expenses (pay-outs for P.O.Dept. Drafts)

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HISTORY

OF THE

POST OFFICE

AND

POSTMASTERS

OF

VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

1861 - 1933

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By FRANK D. ANDREWS
Secretary Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society



One Hundred Copies Printed for the Author

VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

Post Office and Postmasters of Vineland

BY FRANK D. ANDREWS

Although Southern New Jersey was early settled along the sea coast, the Delaware River and its tributaries, the interior, with the exception of a few small villages or towns, was practically a wilderness. In many cases large tracts of land were held by descendants of the original purchasers. One of these tracts containing over sixteen thousand acres, belonged to Richard Wood of Philadelphia. Mr. Wood held large interests in Millville and was instrumental in the extension of the railroad from Glassboro, already complete from Camden to the latter place.

The railroad for upward of six miles ran through Mr. Wood's property and made possible its development. This fact coming to the notice of Charles K. Landis, a young Philadelphian, associated with Mr. Byrnes in the development of the settlement of Hammonton, he saw an opportunity to establish a town upon certain principals and ideals he had long cherished. He sought an interview with Mr. Wood and secured a contract which gave him complete control.

It was on the 8th of August 1861 that Mr. Landis, with his surveyor and workmen, began the transformation of the wilderness into a model town. He applied for and was appointed Postmaster August 31, 1861. He advertised extensively, especially in the Eastern and Middle States, and was rewarded by an influx of visitors some of whom purchased farms and later returned with their families and household goods to begin the life of a pioneer.

During the winter of 1861-1862 Mr. Landis made his home and had his office at the house of Andrew Sharp, about one and a half miles from the center of the prospective town.

A path had been cleared through the woods and bushes for the accommodation of Mr. Landis and his workmen in a direct line somewhat shortening the distance. This was the first mail route, the bag containing letters and papers left by the cars being carried over the path to Mr. Landis' headquarters at the Sharp farm. Mr. Landis had in his employ a young man who had a girl "down East" and her weekly letter was, at first, the only addition to his employer's mail, which was rather meagre.

On the completion of an hotel near the station, Mr. Landis moved his office into the front room on the second floor.

A Post Office, of which Mr. Landis was Postmaster, was first established at the Sharp farm, but during the summer of 1862 was opened in the hall of the hotel on the same floor with his office. H. M. Holbrook was assistant postmaster until succeeded by C. P. Morehouse who, although deaf was quick-witted, —only strangers were required to ask for their letters.

W. F. Bassett having opened a store in the rear of the hotel, the Post Office was removed in the summer of 1863 to that place, Mr. Bassett taking charge until he sold to William G. Smith. The rapid increase in Vineland's population correspondingly increased the business of the Post Office and additional help became necessary, therefore Mr. Smith sent for a relative in the West, Miss Libbie Robinson who had had experience in office work.

Miss Robinson, a young lady of pleasing personality and cheerful disposition, soon made many friends among the patrons of the Office which, under her efficient management, gave general satisfaction.

As Vineland continued to grow and prosper the demand for improved real estate became greater, as few of the newcomers cared to purchase wild land for farms which could only be had at some distance from the center of the town. Mr. Smith desirous of increasing his business opened a real estate office in his store, advertising improved property for sale.

As Mr. Landis through his extensive advertising had brought the people here, he felt that those who desired to sell their property through an agency should list it in his office. This prerogative was maintained for a few years, and although attempts were made to interfere with his business, a majority of the citizens sustained him in what he felt to be his rights, and not until some years later were other real estate offices established.

Mr. Smith, employed by Mr. Landis as assistant Postmaster, evidently did not consider that in loyalty to his employer he should not attempt to enter into competition with him.

Having bought the hotel in which his office was located, Mr. Landis erected a three story addition for the accommodation of visitors. The entrance to his office was on Landis Avenue, that of the hotel on the side street which was separated by a small park from East Boulevard.

Mr. Landis' agents met the incoming trains and escorted visitors and prospective purchasers to the hotel where, after an introduction to their chief or his clerk, they were shown maps and plans of Vineland, taken on a carriage ride over the tract to see such properties for sale as were listed in the office. Visitors entering the hotel could not fail to see Mr. Smith's sign a few yards away and were often led to investigate and possibly make their purchase through him. They were also obliged to

call for their letters at the store which gave him an excellent opportunity to make their acquaintance and learn their wants in the real estate line. To prevent the loss of patronage which was likely to occur, Mr. Landis erected a two story building on the Avenue separated from his office by a wide hall, forming an attractive entrance to the hotel, the former entrance being closed. Dismissing Mr. Smith and making Miss Robinson assistant postmistress, Mr. Landis removed the Post Office to the new building which he had fitted up in modern style. This was in the fall of 1869 just before the writer and his mother arrived to spend the winter in Vineland, indeed we were among the last to enter before the side entrance was barred against admission. As we spent the winter at the hotel we soon became acquainted with the postmistress who boarded there, and other guests.

At that time there were but two trains each way daily, morning and afternoon. It would make an interesting picture were I able to present the reader with a view of Landis Avenue at this point some pleasant morning in the closing month of that year. As the time approached for the arrival of the train from Philadelphia, people might be seen coming from various directions for their morning's mail; some gather in little groups in front of the Post Office, others cross the street to the station. As the whistle of the train is heard Mr. Landis' agents hurry to the platform to meet any chance visitor who has come to see and perchance buy a farm or house.

As the idlers return from the station the little groups break up and enter the waiting room of the office while the mail is being sorted. More and more of the citizens enter, with here and there a stranger. It is not a quiet scene for man is a talking animal and it is difficult for him to keep silence when with his kind, also the small boy is in evidence and with a second of his species chase one another through the crowded room until some disgusted man puts them out. In the meantime Miss Robinson, an expert through long experience, and her assistant have been busy. How innocent those letters bearing Uncle Sam's postmark looked as the long letter box was unfastened and its contents dumped upon the table! George Washington's portrait on the upper right hand corner gave no indication of the message within. Messages which brought out all the emotions of which the human mind is capable, from undying love to enduring hate. Here may be found material for the novelist-all the vicissitudes of human life in these closely sealed missives of joy and sorrow.

Without much delay the window opens and the box holders and the waiting public press forward for their letters. If known to Miss Robinson, and few were not, the mail was quickly handed, or a disappointing negative given, before even a request for it had been made.

The excitement of the morning over, the people dispersed and quiet was again restored. Similar scenes were repeated with the arrival of the afternoon mail with some interesting variations, however. The young ladies were more in evidence, "waiting for the males" and by some strange coincidence, the young fellows were there also. What dates were made, what engagements followed that chance meeting in the Post Office, is not known, but I saw happy lovers meet, joy in their recognition, unmindful of the future and its possible disenchantment.

The early seventies found the Post Office like a well-oiled machine running smoothly and with little friction in its management. Although the depression following the era of prosperity after the Civil War affected the whole country, there was little change in the Office, where Charles H. Lyford was installed as clerk and assistant. Mr. Lyford was a native of New Hampshire born in Laconia in 1844. With his two brothers he had served in the Civil War, coming to Vineland where his parents had already settled, at the expiration of his term of service. He was familiar with clerical work, having been town clerk and was well qualified for his new position. With two such competent associates in charge, Mr. Landis, who had con-

fidence in Miss Robinson's management, seldom visited the Office, and the public in general was apparently well satisfied.

After some years Mr. Landis' term of office expired and Mr. Lyford improved the opportunity for advancement and with the assistance of his brother, Col. Stephen C. Lyford of the Ordnance Department and then stationed in Washington, and influential friends, secured the appointment as Postmaster which was confirmed by the United States Senate February 29, 1876.

In the early settlement of Vineland the trend of business on Landis Avenue was westward of the railroad. A few years later the block between the Boulevard and Sixth Street, on the South side of the avenue, reserved, in part, for a vineyard, was divided into lots and substantial buildings with stores and offices erected. This in some measure changed the course of trade eastward and Sixth Street was more nearly the center of the population of the town plot.

Brown & Loughran, prosperous grocers, erected a threestory building during the summer of 1876 and on Nov. 6th of that year the Post Office was moved to that location. 'This new home of the Office was but a short distance from the corner of Sixth Street on the North side of the Avenue.

During the Centennial year of 1876, thousands of people visited Vineland, some to see the remarkable town carved from the wilderness in so few years, others, and this number was large, visiting the exhibition in Philadelphia improved the opportunity to see old friends and relations. The new hotel, the Baker House, was well patronized and of course the unusual influx of visitors added to the business of the Post Office. Its new location gave general satisfaction save to some of the "West Siders" whose daily walk was somewhat prolonged. Some person or persons unknown were more than pleased when they found a convenient entrance, after dark, and abstracted ten dollars in money and about fifty letters.

Working together for years in serving the public, Mr. Lyford found Miss Robinson a congenial companion and from respect and esteem, grew a more tender feeling which, it is said led to an engagement to be followed by marriage as soon as his health would permit. However, this was not to be; Mr. Lyford's condition grew worse and although be struggled manfully to overcome disease the end came with the opening of the New Year of 1879.

Mr. Lyford's death brought sorrow to his many friends To Miss Robinson, his passing caused unspoken suffering. It was, however, no time to nourish grief, the business of the Of fice must be carried on and she continued to perform its duties as heretofore. Friends rallied to her support and endeavored to secure for her the position now vacant. J. Porcius Gage was one of her most enthusiastic backers and a petition bearing one thousand signatures was presented, but although most cer tainly entitled to the appointment, a woman had no voice of vote in the affairs of the Nation: a man had, and his influence in this case resulted in the appointment of Seaman R. Fowler as Postmaster. Mr. Fowler, a native of New York City, waborn April 21, 1821. He came to Vineland in 1867, purchases a farm on Main Road near Park Avenue and like many anothe person who came for the benefit of his health, he was greatly helped by an out of doors life. He had found farming, however a rather strenuous life compared with his former occupation o hat manufacturer, therefore an opportunity to engage in th hotel business, for which he and his accomplished wife wer eminently adapted, led to the purchase of the Baker House Under their management the hotel became the temporary hom of a desirable class of guests and the scene of many sociagatherings. As one of the stores under the hotel was vacan Mr. Fowler occupied it as Post Office. With the removal cam Miss Robinson, which pleased the patrons, who felt the forme good service would be maintained. Mr. Fowler soon becam familiar with the details of the office and for the next four year it remained in the east end of the building.

On July 1st, 1882, the rent of the Post Office boxes was increased from fifteen cents to twenty-five cents a quarter. This action of the government created great indignation on the part of the box holders. As there was no redress it had to be endured and the excitement it caused, subsided. Mr. Fowler's salary was \$1900, his store was occupied and of course he regretted to lose the office but he was succeeded by William J. Loppy, whose appointment was dated January 16, 1883.

Mr. Loppy was born in Troy, N. Y., March 27, 1838. He served in the Civil War for three years with the 10th Regt. Massachusetts Volunteers. At the expiration of the term of his enlistment he married and came to Vineland. He built the house on the north side of Landis Avenue west of Fourth St., where he resided until his death October 8, 1919. He was clerk of the township and held the office of collector before becoming Postmaster. He removed the Office from the Baker House to the west store of the Liberty Block on the north side of Landis Avenue between the Boulevard and Sixth Street. J. Leonard Welch was his deputy and the Misses Shelley, Miss Morse and Miss Loppy were clerks while he held office.

A change in the administration brought Grover Cleveland,

a Democrat into the White House.

Dr. Charles Brewer, an active party worker, secured the

appointment as Postmaster March 25, 1887.

Dr. Brewer was a native of Maryland, born in Annapolis, June 21, 1832. He received a liberal education and studied to be a physician. He enlisted in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army August 29, 1856 as surgeon, and saw considerable service in the West. He resigned May 7th, 1861, to accept a similar position in the Confederate Army. Sometime after the close of the Civil War, broken in health, he me to Vineland where he conducted a drug store. He was deeply interested in the Episcopal Church and did much to reunite the dissenting parties. Dr. Brewer did something else that pleased both Republicans and Democrats alike. He sent for Miss Robinson who, for the past three years, had held a position in the Post Office of Tecumseh, Michigan. She was again installed in the office here, which gave general satisfaction to her Vineland friends.

Dr. Brewer was Postmaster during the last two years of President Cleveland's first term—1887-1889.

With the change of administration Benjamin Harrison, Republican, became president, March 4, 1889. A Republican Postmaster was now in order and Arthur T. Parsons received the appointment July 1, of that year. Mr. Parsons was a native of Rockport, Mass., where he was born in 1840. He served in the Civil War attaining the rank of captain. He came to Vineland about 1873 and bought a farm on Walnut Road. He was a member of the New Jersey Legislature in 1880-1883.

Thomas H. Hawkins, a prominent shoe manufacturer, erected a three-story brick building, the first floor designed for the Post Office, which was removed from Liberty Block to the new building opposite the Baker House. Miss Robinson was deputy and Miss Mabel Parsons and Miss Matilda Shelly clerks. Miss Loppy, also served in that capacity for a short time.

Mr. Parson was active and progressive, he believed the time had come for the introduction of the Free Delivery in Vineland. He found the Government willing to co-operate and accommodate the people. Twenty-six mail boxes were obtained and where possible attached to lamp posts. A window was opened in the Office known as the "Free Delivery" window where the last mail could be had by those who did not care to wait for the carrier in the morning.

From among the applicants for the position of carrier, Jesse Schoonmaker, Albert Keyser and W. B. Wood were appointed, but Mr. Wood having removed from town, George Boynton was chosen to fill his place.

On November 1, 1890, the Free Delivery system went into operation. Although the carriers were supposed to have familiarized themselves with their respected routes, it was quite an-

other thing to start out in the early twilight with the last mail and find their way through the dimly lighted streets. The carriers were equipted with a small shaded lantern attached to their coats. On dark nights it was no easy task to find the way and deliver letters at houses whose occupants had retired and where all lights were extinguished, for it was sometimes eleven o'clock before, tired and weary, the carrier found his own home and rest.

On the longest routes one postman rode a horse, the other drove in a pony wagon but it soon became evident another carrier was needed and Mr. Harry T. Heaton was added to the force. Mr. Heaton soon found the work too strenuous and resigned to accept a position with Kimball & Prince. Thomas Bowman then took the place of Mr. Heaton.

Mr. Parsons died December 22, 1893 and Mr. W. H. Loppy took charge of the office until his successor was appointed.

The Democrats having elected Grover Cleveland to succeed Benjamin Harrison for a second term March 4, 1893, John M. Simpkins of that party, was appointed Postmaster March 14, 1894.

Mr. Simpkins was a native of New Jersey, born near Daretown, Jan. 12, 1847, and was an early settler in Vineland. He engaged in the meat and provision business. The Post Office continued in the Hawkins Building during his term of office. His salary was \$2300. Of the others, Miss Robinson received \$800, Mattie C. Shelly \$400, Mabel W. Parsons \$400.

The Free Delivery clerks in 1895 were as follows: Thomas P. Bowman, William M. Gutterson, Albert E. Keyser, Michael Monohan and Albert L. Williams, the two latter having taken the Civil Service examinations. Thomas J. Ware was mail messenger with a salary of \$96. Mr. Ware used to say that his name, and that of Vineland, being at the bottom of the alphabet, he did not receive his pay until the end of the month.

A. A. Sanderson had the contract for carrying the mails to the New Jersey Southern Station.

With the change of the administration, the Republican Party having elected William McKinley who was inaugurated March 4, 1897, came a change in Postmasters, John J. Hunt succeeding Mr. Simpkins. Mr. Hunt was a native of New York, born at Glenham, July 3, 1850. He came to Vineland in 1866, living upon a farm for a few years, then engaged in the flour and feed business. He was a member of the Borough Council and held other local offices. He was elected to the New Jersey Legislature from Cumberland County.

During his term of office the Post Office was removed from the Hawkins building to the north west corner of Landis Avenue and Sixth Street, the building then owned by Dr. O. H. Adams who at considerable expense had it fitted up for the purpose. When the office was later removed, he sold the fixtures for the Woodbine Post Office at a great loss.

Rural Free Delivery was established in Vineland while Mr. Hunt was Postmaster. Miner Spencer, Louis J. Shelly and Albert J. Nichols were appointed mail carriers December 1, 1900; William C. Walker January 1, 1901.

Mr. Hunt was succeeded by Frank Wanser during the second term of President McKinley's administration. Mr. Wanser, a native of New Jersey, was born at New Brunswick, Aug. 5, 1861. With his parents he came to Vineland in 1867. At the age of thirteen he was a page in the New Jersey Legislature and for the following two years in the Senate. With his father he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He later served as bookkeeper in the Government Publication Department of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., during the Fifty-Fourth Congress.

Mr. Wanser was postmaster at Vineland from March 15, 1902 to July 15, 1910, when Walter Scott Brown was appointed in his place. Mr. Brown was born in Newlandburg, Pa. He held the office of Justice of Peace, was tax collector and Bor-

ough recorder. He was a man of literary ability and the author of two novels: "Andrew Bentley" and "The Rose of the Wilderness."

The Post Office was removed from the Adams building to the store made vacant by Tower and Schramm, who reopened their furniture store in the rear. Mr. Browne died February 1913 and, until his successor was appointed, Miss Rebecca Boody, assistant Postmaster, was in charge.

The Democrats having again obtained control, a Democratic post master was in order. Albert L. Williams was appointed by President Wilson, May 13, 1913. Mr. Williams was born in Millville, N. J., October 4, 1869. He became a resident of Vineland in 1884 and with his father carried on a foundry business. Mr. Williams was active in civic offices and a member of a number of local organizations. He was appointed by President Wilson for a second term and held his office until the Republican Party, through the election of Calvin Coolidge brought a change in postmasters, when Frank Wanser was again appointed. Mr. Wanser, at that time, held the office of State Inspector of Weights and Measures, and Mr. Williams continued to serve until Mr. Wanser was free to accept the postmastership. At the expiration of his term in 1925 he was reinstated and also in 1929 and will hold the office until 1934.

In the continual growth of Vineland the quarters in the Tower building became inadequate for the increasing business of the office and efforts were made to obtain a government post office. The site of the old Presbyterian Church was purchased and in the Fall of 1925 the cornerstone of a permanent post office was laid. It was not, however, until November 1, 1926 that the new building, equiped with all the modern improvements, was opened to the public.

The building is of brick, 68 x 70 feet in size, and 24 feet in height; eight steps of six inch rise, lead to a lobby 24 x 32 feet about which are the various departments. The basement,

91/2 feet in height, contains rooms for the convenience of the carriers and other purposes. This building is heated by steam and is fire-proof.

Today, the carrier delivers your mail to your home or place of business, or, if you choose, with your key you open your private box at the office.

Sixty years ago Mr. D. C. Gerow, the treasurer of the New York Tribune, one of the first purchasers of land in the prospective town of Vineland, asked the postmaster (Mr. Landis) for his mail. The postmaster looked in his hat, which served as post office and from it handed Mr. Gerow a letter.

Reader, behold what Time has wrought—once a wilderness, now a prosperous community!

The present personnel of the Vineland Office was obtained through the courtesy of Miss Rebecca Boody and is as follows:

POSTMASTER Frank Wanser

ASST. POSTMASTER Rebecca N. Boody

CLERKS
Boody, Frank J.
Boody, Daniel H. Jr.
Crist, Martin J.
Down, Albert H.
Fowler, William H.
Heritage, Roy
Russell, Osborne M.
Williams, Christ Jr.

SUBSTITUTE CLERKS Rice, C. Edward Vertolli, August

CARRIERS
Adams, J. Milton
Barber, Ralph G.
Bennett, Herbert E.
Muth, William G.
Monahan, Michael F.
Newkirk, Andrew C.
Parker, Harry S.
Sharp, Herbert

SUB. CARRIERS Lezenby, John W. Sertell, Daryl

New Jersey Aviation Postal History



LOCAL POSTS to the TRAINS

by : Jason Argonaut

The somewhat unusual use of the local city posts in an effort to expedite the transmission of the mails directly to the trains on the New York & Philadelphia R.R., thus bypassing the delaying trip through the post office, and entered into the mails by the route agent on board the train by application of the Route Agents CDS.



BLOOD's Philadelphia Despatch to Northbound Train



BOYD's New York Express to Southbound Train



CONCERT

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL, BLOOMFIELD, N. I.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

Under the direction of Mr. T. E. PERKINS, assisted by the Quartette Club.

PROGRAMME.

1. Ch	norus,					-		"1	and of	Pror	nise."
2. Q1	uartette						+	-	4	Ever	ning."
3. Ch	iorus,			-		-	- "	For y	ou I am	pray	ing."
4. So	do,	-	1.	MR.	T. E.	PER	KINS.	-	1=		-
5. Se	mi-Cho	rus a	nd C	horus,		-	-	11 6	Shall I b	e th	ere?"
6. Q	uartette			-	-		-		* Sabl	oath	Call."
	horus,		40	-		9	" 1'r	n goin	g to be	a sol	dier."
8. So		-	-				-	-	-	-	Aria.
o. Ch	norus,			9.	" C	h!	shall I	wear	a starle	s cr	own."
3.							w. x				
				SEC	ONI) P	ART.				
10. S	Semi-Ch	orus	and a	Chorus	,	-	"T	ake the	childr	en h	ome."
11. S	iolo,-	ff in	the the	future	. R. J	BE	ACH.	-	-		Balfe.
12. (Chorus,		-			-	" (amp i	n the w	ilder	ness."
	Quartett	c.		4	12			'Hun	ısman's	Fare	well."
14. \$	Semi-Ch	orus	and	Chorus		-		- 11	Pure co	old w	ater."
	Piano Se			arantel	le,"	C.	BEACH.	¥	S	. В.	Mills.
16. 9	Semi-Cl	orus	and	Choru	,	-		10	Flag of	the	free,"
17 (Quartet	te-	Nig	ht Son	g."			-	+		Abt.
* / * >											
	Solo,			-	-		-	-	-		
18. 5	Solo,	*		- MR.	T E	PEF	KINS.	*	-		•

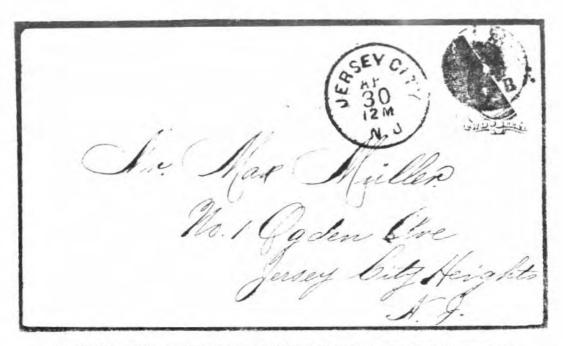
The Concert will begin at 72 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickers, 30 Cents. Children under 15, half price.

Press of Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, 113 Fulton Street, New York

One of the finest examples of the 2¢ Black Jack issue of 1863 used from New Jersey on a printed matter rate cover from Bloomfield NJ tied with an extremely bold double circle year dated CDS with duplexed target killer, to Catskill NY.

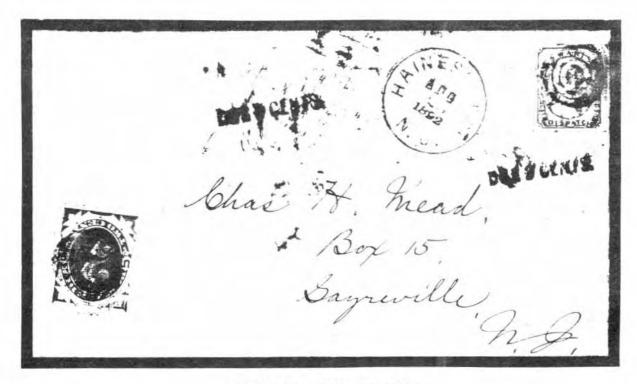
Accompanied by the very nice printed enclosure of the Presbyterian Church Sunday School advertizing their forthcoming Concert.

Mr. Hiland Kill Calskill & R. G.



2¢ VERMILLION BANKNOTE DIAGONAL BISECT (Scott 183 variety)

Tied on cover by Jersey City NJ duplex, being addressed to Jersey City Heights NJ, unsealed flap indicates bisect used to pay circular/printed matter rate, unauthorized but accepted usage. One of only a handfull of legitamite bisects used from New Jersey.



SWARTS NEW YORK DESPATCH

Attempted use of a Swarts New York Despatch adhesive stamp as origin postage, tied target, Hainesport NJ 1892 CDS. Not accepted, "DUE 2 CENTS" handstamp applied. 2¢ Postage Due adhesive stamp applied on delivery in Sayreville NJ.

1861 - 1867 ISSUES



15¢ Rate to France from Perth Amboy NJ 3 x 2¢ Black Jacks & 2 x 3¢ tied to 3¢ Envelope



54¢ from Trenton NJ to Newport RI

Letter weighing 9 ounces requiring 18 x domestic rate of 3¢ per ½ ounce

ONGOING PROJECTS - Please help in any or all of these projects - Please Note New Project Leaders and/or New Catagories -

NJ STAMPLESS COVERS - Submit photocopies of any new postmark discoveries to: William C. Coles Jr., 36 Medford Leas, Medford NJ 08055

NJ STAMPLESS FOREIGN MAIL - Submit photocopies of all covers to: Gerard Neufeld, 33 Comfort Place, Clifton NJ 07011

NJ 1847 ISSUE COVERS - Submit phtocopies of all covers to: Brad Arch, 144 Hamilton Avenue, Clifton NJ 07011

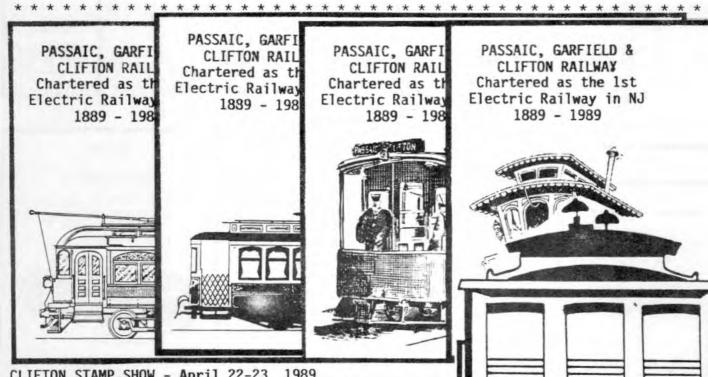
NJ CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC COVERS - Submit photocopies of all covers to: Brad Arch, 144 Hamilton Avenue, Clifton NJ 07011

NJ RAILWAY POSTAL MARKINGS - Submit photocopies of any new discoveries to: Fred MacDonald, PO Box 21, Holmdel NJ 07733

NJ COUNTY & POSTMASTER POSTMARKS - Submit photocopies of all covers to: Brad Arch, 144 Hamilton Avenue, Clifton NJ 07011

NJ RFD (Rural Free Delivery) Covers - Submit photocopies of any new discoveries to: William C. Coles Jr., 36 Medford Leas, Medford NJ 08055

NJ DOANE CANCELS - Submit photocopies of any new discoveries to: William C. Coles Jr., 36 Medford Leas, Medford NJ 08055



CLIFTON STAMP SHOW - April 22-23, 1989 Comm. Rec. Center, 1232 Main Ave., Clifton NJ Set of 4 Cacheted Post Cards, franked 20¢ Cable Car, Show Cancelled with Trolly Car Postmark.

Random Single card @ 75¢ each, plus small SASE Set of 4 diff cards \$3.00 postpaid.

Make Checks Payable to "Clifton Stamp Society"

Mail Orders to: Herbert Aschoff 430 Lawn Avenue Palisades Park NJ 07650

Show Open 10:AM-5:PM 25 Dealers, USPO, etc.

PASSAIC, GARFIELD & CLIFTON RAILWAY Chartered as the 1st Electric Railway in NJ 1889 - 1989



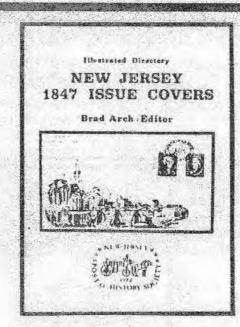
NEW JERSEY
POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY
144 Hamilton Ave
Clifton NJ 07011



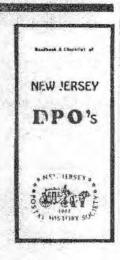
MARK B. SOMMER 1266 TEANECK RD, APT 10A TEANECK NJ 07666













PHILATELIC LITERATURE AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, Postpaid, from: New Jersey Postal History Society, 144 Hamilton Avenue, Clifton NJ 07011

NEW JERSEY DPO's 1981 Pocket Checklist of Discontinued Post Offices	\$ 2.00
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RAILROAD & CANAL COMPANIES OF NEW JERSEY 1854 1982 reprint .	
ILLUSTRATED DIRECTORY - NEW JERSEY 1847 ISSUE COVERS 1987 44 pages(Arch)	\$ 3.00
CATALOG OF NEW JERSEY RAILWAY POSTAL MARKINGS 1984 136 pages (MacDonald)	\$10.00
NEW JERSEY POSTAL HISTORY 1977(repub.1986) 199+ pages(Kay & Smith)	\$30.00
THE POSTAL MARKINGS OF NEW JERSEY STAMPLESS COVERS 1983 287+ pages (Coles)	\$35.00
ROBERT G. KAUFMANN AUCTION CATALOG OF WILLIAM COLES COLLECTION 1984	\$ 5.00