

## Back Issue of Military Postal History Society 'Bulletin': (Bulletin Oct 1971)

Back issues of the Military Postal History Society 'Bulletin' are now available. The issues available span the period from 1937 to 2022. The MPHS is a non-profit organization for philatelists and stamp collectors interested in the collecting and studying of the postal aspects of all wars and military actions of all countries, including soldiers' campaign covers, naval mail, occupation and internment covers, patriotics, propaganda, V-mail, censorship and similar related material.

You are encouraged to join the MPHS to realize the additional benefits of membership. See: <http://militaryphs.org/membership>

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*City of Rio de Janeiro, 1899-1901 (troopship sinking)*

*Forces Post Offices in Liberia*

*Tokyo Bay Mystery: USS Waukesha*

*Indian Campaign Cover (Gen. Grierson, 1886)*

*Liberia, US Forces Post Offices in (WWII)*

*Spanish Blue Division (1936-9)*

*Catalog German Postal Markings on Civilian mail on Western Front*



# WAR COVER BULLETIN

Volume ~~XIV~~, Whole No. ~~7~~

October 1971

XIV

7

## EDITORIAL

Here it is, the NEW War Cover Bulletin, as you can see, we changed the masthead, set up new headings for the different features and we will try to improve as we go along.

Fortunately, our friend Kevin Rogan will continue his popular column, "Flight of Ideas" and our famous "mail sales" are still going strong. We think the articles in this issue are timely and interesting. We have already several other ones lined up for the December issue.

We are always looking for ideas how to improve the "Bulletin". Your suggestions will be more than welcome.

We are looking forward to the War Cover Club meeting at NOJEX. By the time this issue is in the mail, the results of the annual competition will be known, and of course, you will receive a detailed report in the next issue.

We have good news to report regarding the forthcoming book on the A.P.O. numbers; Kevin Rogan finished the first draft and it is now being typed up. We are planning to have it ready by the end of the year, so that it can be in the hands of our members in the near future.

You will notice that in this issue there is an article reprinted from "Spain", the magazine of the Spanish Philatelic Society. We received, of course, permission for this, and it may be a good idea that members, who belong to other specialist societies (don't we all!), ask the editors of their magazines if some of the features, which will interest War Cover collectors, can be reprinted in the "Bulletin". We shall give, of course, due credit, and it will be nice fee advertising for the society in questions, who may find new members amongst our readers.

So let's all pull together, and continue the good work of our predecessors and really put the War Cover Club on the philatelic map. Remember...a club is as good as its members! (ThVD)

In our forthcoming, December, issue: "The Romance of War Cover Collecting", by our co-editor E.H. Mayer; "A mystery marking from Somalia", by W.G. Weisbecker; a new article by David D. Howell; "The French Expeditionary Force to Spain 1823-1828" by Ronald G. Shelley; a report on NOJEX; and of course Kevin Rogan's columns and the monthly War Cover sale.

# WAR COVER CLUB

A.P.S. Unit No.16

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## WAR COVER BULLETIN

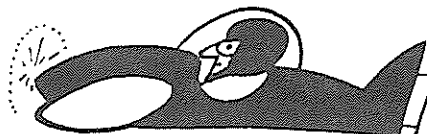
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## REMINDER

Dues are Due! If you have not paid yet, send your to: J. J. O'Neil,  
11-06 Third Street, Fair Lawn, N. J. 07140  
Donations for the publication fund are welcome.



## FLIGHT OF IDEAS

by  
Kevin Rogan

Where to begin? The War Cover Club in the past few months was like a ship without a rudder but things are looking up right now!!

The U.S.C.S. is having its next convention at the U. S. Naval Academy on the 10th and 11th of June 1972. All Navy cover collectors hold this date open. The Universal Ship Cancellation Society is our sister Sorority.

Spent one long enjoyable day with Ray St. John this summer. If it's Navy he has it or knows of it. I think he has 12 other hobbies plus a very nice wife.

Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum, Inc., Weston, Mass. is among the first 21 museums in the U. S. to be awarded museum accreditation by the American Associations of Museums. Congrats Sister Fidelma Conway.

Just received via a F.P.H.S. auction a "I.R.A. Bulletin..Adjutant's Report on Military Situation" October 25, 1922. Yes, nearly 50 years later the "Troubles" are still with us.

Josh Hodgson sent in magazine article on Canadian Non-Fighting Forces around the World. 2 in Poland, 1 in Lebanon, 2 in Laos, etc., etc.

Need to beg, borrow, buy or trade for a copy of "History of Marine Corps Aviation in WW II".

I have completed updating the U. S. APO locations started by Tripp in WW II. I have added (as far as I know) post-war, Korean War and Viet Nam War locations. You would be surprised where all we have troops today. The big job right now is having all this info typed for preparation for the printers. I do not have the time...I would like to start in on next Handbook which would contain Navy, Marine, Coast Guard locations and other information. Ray St. John promises help on research but we need much information on all phases. In the APO Handbook, I never did seem to get much information on BPO and PRS locations. I imagine when the book comes out then all the members will be quick with corrections.

Ice Cap News, September 1970 has an article on Greeland by Herman Herst, Jr. He makes note of the abandoned U. S. military base at Narssarssuaq that he visited recently. When did we leave there?

The Postal Bell, July 1970 mentions the pigeon posts of Japan used since the Russo Japanese War.

Where was USS Arkansas on 10/5/40? Anywhere near Little America? All I can find is that it was flagship of Battleship Division 5, Atlantic Squadron. Editor of Ice Cap News need this information.

Dr. Gale Raymond and Col. Fred Seifert visited Fred Patka in Vienna a while back. They reported Fred was a "great guy, a keen student of military history and an in-exhaustible researcher".

BOOK REVIEW

Catalogue des Estampilles et Obliterations Allemandes relevees sur le courrier civil dans l'Etapes du Front Ouest (France et Belgique) Guerre Mondiale 1914-1918. (Catalog of the German Postal Markings and Cancellations Appearing on the Civilian Postal Service in the Operational Areas on the Western Front - France and Belgium - in the First World War 1914-1918) by Raoul Hubinont with the collaboration of Rene Goin. Published by the Academie de Philatelie de Belgique, January, 1971 and available for 200 Belgian Francs plus postage from "Story Post", 5B Dreve du Caporal, 1180 Brussels, Belgium.

The collector of German postal history of the first World War has long been faced with the problem of scarcity of philatelic literature on the period. True, much has been written, particularly in German and French, but most of the key studies were published well over a generation ago and today are often difficult to locate if one does not have access to a first class philatelic library. In recent years, however, there has been an increasing interest among collectors in France and Belgium to reappraise the philatelic aspects of the German occupation of Belgium and Northern France during the 1914-1918 period. One of the most welcome contributions in this field is Mr. Hubinont's thorough and extremely well organized study. The work is essentially divided into two portions: The first which describes, catalogues and prices (in dollars) all of the postmarks (Feldpost), "Briefstempel" and censor marks appearing in the "Etappengebiet West" from 1914-1918; and the second which illustrates all the markings described in part one. Of particular interest to Fieldpost collectors is the initial section which lists the locations of all the German Fieldpost stations operating in the Western Operational Area. Censorship stations are similarly identified. A map of the "Etappengebiet" together with a table showing the values of the various types of franking possible on covers of the period complete the basic structure of this most useful catalog. (RHI)

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TREASURER'S REPORT FY 1970-1971:

Balance as of Jun 30, 1970:	\$928.35	Expenses: 1970-1	
Income 1970-1		Bulletin Ptg &	
Dues	\$ 419.50	Editor Exp	\$ 713.34
Ads	66.67	Stat & Ptg	196.19
Postage	29.66	Postage	71.10
Misc	62.84	Misc	<u>21.05</u>
	<u>578.67</u>		1,001.68
		Balance a/o	
		Jun 30, 1971	<u>505.34</u>
	\$1,507.02		\$1,507.02

CITY of RIO de JANEIRO, 1899 - 1901

D. D. Howell

With the outbreak of the Philippine Insurrection, February 4th 1899, additional troopships were required. The Army contracted for the Pacific Mail Steamship steamer RIO de JANEIRO and the vessel served from 1899 - 1901.

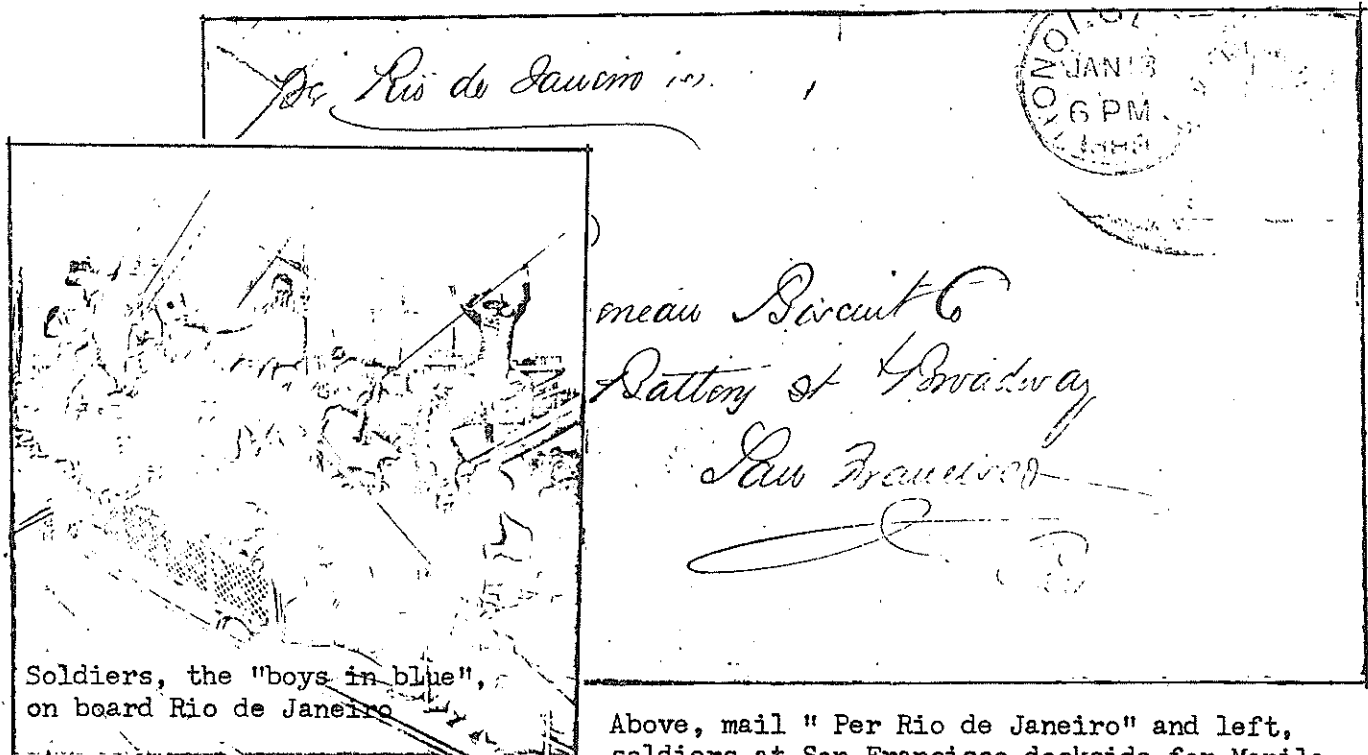
On February 21st 1901 the RIO de JANEIRO reached the coast of San Francisco on a trans-Pacific voyage. Heavy fog - Captain William Ward dropped anchor. Bringing Pilot Fred W. Jordan the pilot boat had arrived that afternoon.

At 4:00 a.m. next morning, Pilot Jordan was able to recognize the flashing signal lights from Point Bonita and from Fort Point (lighthouses). In half an hour the Rio began to move ahead at reduced speed into the channel (Golden Gate) but the fog rapidly closed in so that it was "impossible to see a person at arm's length". The ship was kept on course as it could not anchor in the channel due to risk of collision and was bucking an ebb tide of six knots.

At 5:25 a.m. the RIO de JANEIRO grounded on Fort Point Ledge. 80 people were saved but 131 went down including Capt. Ward and Rounseville Wildman (U.S. Consul General at Hong Kong). Unfortunately most of the passengers and crew either jumped or took to boats off the deep-water end of the ship. As the RIO's bow was grounded in shallow water an on-shore witness (a boy) wondered why the passengers did not go off into the shallow water and wade ashore.

Stories of the RIO's treasures began with the news of the disaster. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. listed the RIO with \$300,000. in opium and \$400,000. in silk. The Asst. Postmaster of Honolulu stated that he personally loaded on board the RIO \$75,000. in gold coin in registered mail (so as not to show on the ship's cargo list). He also claimed that the ship's purser had showed him stacks of lead-like appearing bricks which really were "Chinese silver - \$2,000,000.00 worth".

Thus ended the last voyage of the Army's contract troopship, the RIO de JANEIRO, which probably had but few troop passengers on the last voyage. The hull has never been found but the tale of the treasure grows and grows.



Above, mail " Per Rio de Janeiro" and left, soldiers at San Francisco dockside for Manila.

## U. S. FORCES POST OFFICES IN LIBERIA

By Gale Raymond

The Postal History of any nation, of course, includes record of postal units established as "special services" for military personnel. In the case of Liberia, certain U. S. postal facilities were established in World War II to facilitate mail of the American servicemen and civilian "contact" personnel stationed there. U. S. APO (Army Post Office) 605 served the main Air Transport Command base at Roberts Field, an important station in the ferrying of planes from America to North Africa, Middle East, etc. Opened on 22 June 1942, this APO used a standard-type circular date-stamp, with four bars extending to the right. The inscription read "U. S. Army POSTAL SERVICE" across the top, and "A.P.O." at bottom, from which the number itself has been excised out. Yet the number 605 clearly appears in the center above the date! (June 1944). By November 1944, the "A.P.O." at bottom had been cut out too, but "605" still in the center. This A.P.O. was suspended in June 1946, reopened 23 September 1946, and ceased operations in February 1947.

Marshall, Liberia (an auxiliary/emergency airstrip), also had a facility, U. S. APO 601, moved to Marshall from Roberts Field in April 1945, terminated as a mailing address on 15 May 1945, and ceased operations in May 1946. Reportedly it had a date-stamp similar to APO 605. However, I have not seen an example; reports would be welcome.

Just lately, a newly acquired cover includes the return-address "APO 605B, Miami, Florida" (November 1944). Does this "B" indicate a military sub-P.O.? If so, what was the location? It bears the APO 605 date-stamp.

In Liberia recently, I visited with U. S. Army Engineers, military Attaches, and U. S. Marine Embassy guards (Monrovia), and learned they were using U. S. APO 155, N.Y., N.Y. Two covers eventually reached me with this date-stamp; however, use of the APO is "restricted", and postmarks are not easily obtained. Embassy and other civilian personnel must use the Liberian postal system, or in certain cases might be allowed Diplomatic Pouch mail to Washington. The current date-stamp is the same circle-and-bars format, inscribed "ARMY & AIR FORCE POSTAL SERVICE" at top, "APO" below, and 09155 in the center below the 3-line date. (August 1969).

During the course of a visit with Deputy Postmaster General John Cooper, Jr., I inquired into the postal facilities used by the Liberian forces with UNOC (Congo), now past history. He confirmed that there was in fact NO special Liberia post office facility with these troops, and no special postal marking. A military clerk was designated to handle the mail, but stocked no Liberian postage stamps. Letters were handed in by the troops to the clerk, who forwarded them stampless to Monrovia by any available transport. They were then posted by Army headquarters into the normal Liberian postal system. I did not discover if they were posted as "free military mail", or if stamps were added by Army Headquarters. In point of fact, some Liberian troops did post a few letters through the Congo post-offices; but this was usually at philatelic request, as the preferred using the Liberian mailbag.

I must acknowledge APO 605 and 601 historical data, with thanks, to the fine handbook "LOCATIONS & ASSIGNMENTS, U. S. APOs, WWII" BY A. J. Tripp.

THE SPANISH "BLUE DIVISION"

By Ronald G. Shelley

During the Spanish Civil War many countries helped General Franco and one of these was Germany.

When Germany entered World War II she fully expected Spain to enter on her side. Pressure was brought to bear on Franco, who continually claimed that Spain, weak from the three-year old civil war, would be easy prey to the Allies. A unique meeting took place at Hendaye in Hitler's parlourcar in the railway station. This meeting was attended by Franco, Hitler, von Ribbentrop, Serrano Suner, Marshal Keitel and retinue.

No official account of this nine-hour long meeting has been published, but it is known that Hitler had brought along a document for Franco's signature. The gist of this document was that Spain should declare war on the Allies in January 1941. Hitler was beaten by a far better strategist. Admiral Canaris, a friend of Franco, became Hitler's emissary and on several occasions after the Hendaye conference, visited Spain with a view to persuading Franco to enter the war. Eventually Canaris became Franco's voice-piece and helped him persuade Hitler it was unwise to either over-run Spain, or to enlist her aid as an ally.

However, Franco did decide in September 1941 to dispatch a force of "volunteers" to help Germany on the eastern front in her fight against Bolshevism. This force - the Blue Division - was officially sponsored by the Falange. In the first six months, the Blue Division reached a maximum of some 17,000 to 18,000 men and just before its withdrawal in late 1943 fell to a minimum of 3,000 to 4,000. The help given by this force was negligible and, according to some Spanish officials, was the smallest possible contribution Franco could give in the face of Hitler's demand for total co-operation. The Blue Division was commanded by General Munoz-Grandes, who was at one time Franco's second in command.

The withdrawal of the Blue Division began in September 1943, and the remnants were not repatriated until Spring 1944. Some of the Spaniards remained, helping the Germans in the under-cover positions.

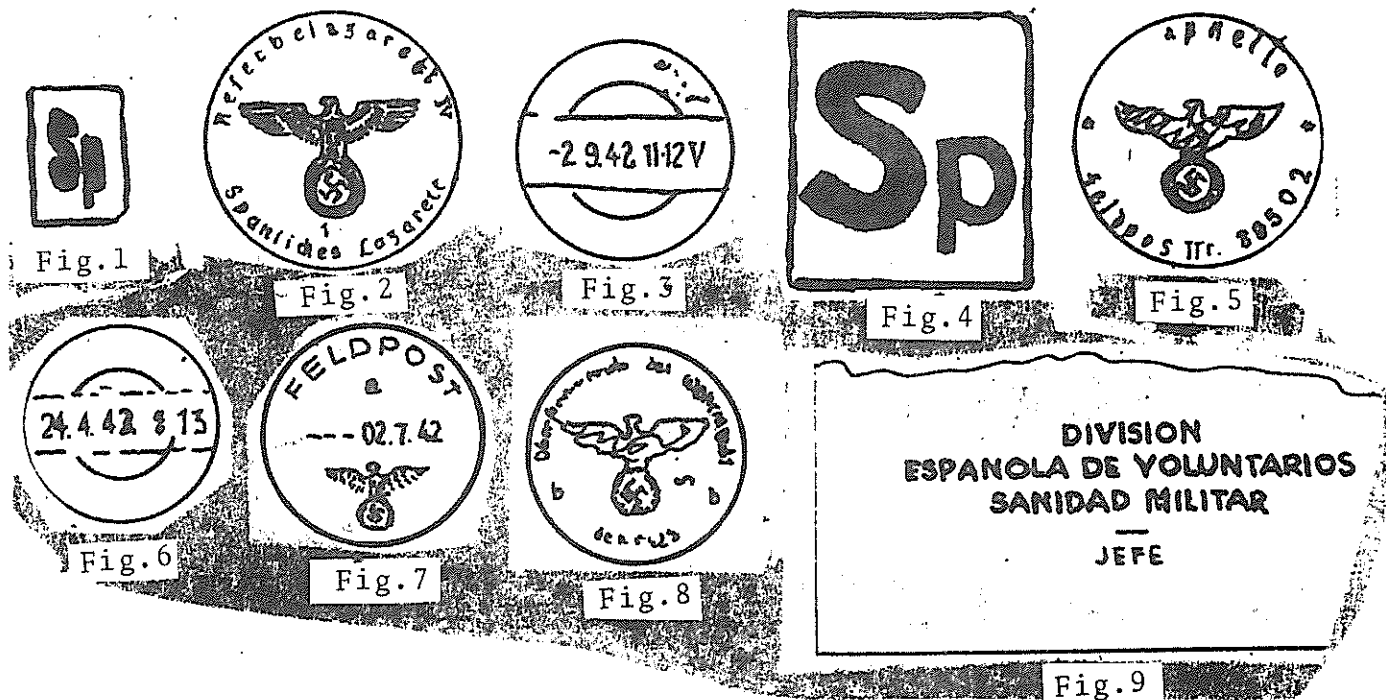
The following are examples of covers from the Blue Division:

1. Addressed to Burgos, this cover has Figure 1 bottom right; Figure 2 bottom left and Figure 3, a postmark dated 2nd September 1942, at the top right hand corner.
2. From Oscon Rey Brea, 1st Company, 7th Infantry battalion, Spanish Voluntary Division, Germany to La Coruna. This cover has Figure 4 bottom right; Figure 5 bottom left with Figure 8 just above it and the postmark. Figure 6 dated 24th April 1942 is far right.
3. From same sender - Feldpost 05896 to La Coruna. This cover is franked by a German "luftfeldpost" stamp cancelled by Figure 7 with Figure 8 to the left.
4. A cover having a printed inscription bottom left - Spanish Voluntary Division - Military Health. Fig.9



This is undoubtedly another subject that needs much more investigation. Regrettably covers are hard to come by and often not recognisable.

(Reprinted with permission of the author from "Spain", the Spanish Philatelic Society, c/o R. G. Shelley, 75 Middle Street, Brighton, England.)



### WHO WAS COLONEL PATTON?

By Al B. Harley, Jr., M. D.

As with most cover collectors, I began as a child collecting stamps (initially gluing them on the head of my bed!!). Soon I began to feel that frequently they were too cold, too impersonal, and artificial. Covers, on the other hand, offered personality, history, authenticity, and their own inherent type of documentation. I feel covers are one of our most significant fragments of history. But, of course, if you didn't feel much the same way, you wouldn't be trying to find out what the title of this article means.

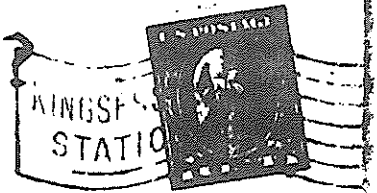
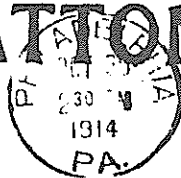
Several months ago I came across a cover that asked the question, "Who is Colonel Patton?" postmarked October 30, 1914 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

I was quite interested in the significance of this cover. Immediately my thoughts turned to George S. Patton, Jr. but I was fearful this may be a little early for him. A quick review revealed he was born November 11, 1885 and graduated from West Point in 1909. He quickly reached some degree of prominence in 1912 when he placed fifth in the Olympic Pentathlon. History also records he served in the 1916 Mexican Expedition and in World War I he commanded a tank brigade in France.

This information still didn't answer my question, but with this bit of knowledge my mind had fun "filling in" the story. As a Brigade Commander he was a Brig. Gen. or a full Colonel at least, so undoubtedly he could have been a Colonel or Lt. Colonel in late 1914.

# WHO IS COL. PATTON?

31



*Mr. T. C. ...*  
*5555 - ...*  
*...*

Historically, October, 1914 was a time of the great turbulence in Europe. The war had begun. Faction groups in the U. S. advocated a policy of isolationism and neutrality while others advocated we enter the "war to end all wars". In my own mind I could picture George S. Patton advocating that we "go get 'em" and in doing so, provoking some to ask the question, "Who does he think he is?" or as printed, "Who is Colonel Patton?" With these conjectures, I became more convinced of the validity of my idea. I then decided to go "to the source" or at least as near as you can get. I wrote his son, Brig. Gen. George S. Patton, a modern day hero recently returned from a fantastic tour in Viet Nam. The eagerly awaited answer came:

Dear Dr. Harley: I have no idea whatsoever what the 1914 envelope is since my Father was promoted to temporary Colonel in 1918. In 1914 he was a Second Lieutenant. I'm sorry I can't help you further. Warm Personal Regards, George S. Patton, Brig, Gen. U.S.A. Asst. Division Commander.

The disappointment was severe - the bubble had burst; but more significantly the burning question, "Who was Colonel Patton?" remained.

Any help from WCC members will be gratefully accepted.

A "TOKYO BAY" MYSTERY: U.S.S. WAUKESHA

C. D. Brenner

I have a cover from the U.S.S. Waukesha bearing that vessel's Tokyo Bay cachet and clearly postmarked August 18, 1945. Unfortunately the date stamp was struck over an air mail stamp so that it cannot be photographed clearly. Of interest in connection with this cover is the fact that the first of our naval vessels are said to have entered Tokyo Bay on August 27. I think that what probably happened is that the date stamp used on this cover was erroneously set for August 18 instead of 28. Another possibility is that when the ship anchored in Tokyo Bay she had an accumulation of mail that had been processed earlier but not despatched and that the Tokyo Bay cachet was applied to all this back mail. If anyone has more definite information on the above date problem, I should like to hear from him.

Richard Imus writes in from the other side of the world re the collecting of Germany WW 11 covers. "Re German Fieldpost numbers of WW 2 there are 2 sets of numbers: a three digit "Kenn" number (ie. K-159) which was the code designated for the Fieldpost office. Then each unit (at about Regimental level) had a five digit "fieldpost number". It is this latter number which appears in all addresses and return addresses. The three digit "Kenn" number could only be used on official Army correspondence within the military itself. This number appears in the cancel itself, just before the date. It is usually seen on money orders (receipt forms) and on registered covers. Registry was only permitted on official Army mail.

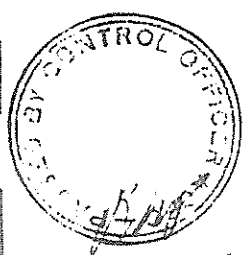
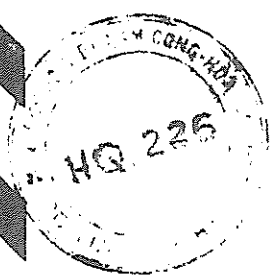
The best simplified listing of the 3 digit numbers (location) is in Handbuch der deutschen Feldpost by Alfred Clement. I think the WCC Library has a copy. It is outdated but still the best readily accessible source.

Identification of the five-digit fieldpost is also possible but a formidable task. There are some 70,000 plus of these numbers, so you can see the dimensions of the problem. In order to find the origin of the cover one has to first identify the fieldpost number (using several sources not readily accessible). Then one has to fit the smaller unit (Rgt., etc.) into a larger unit (Division, etc) and then with detailed Histories try to locate where the particular larger unit was at the time the letter was postmarked. This procedure works for about 60% of the covers that I have tried it on. It takes a very long time, however, to complete. (Ed. note-Old WCC Bulletins has Kenn numbers.)

.....  
 All members should be on the look out for new cancels and/or censor marks at all times. Recently came across illustrated censor mark in a 10¢ box..Return address of Karachi, India, postmarked Miami, Fla in 1943..Marking is "Passed by Control Officer A of C" and initialed I have never seen or heard of such a mark before. Next marking is a Viet Nam Navy marking on cover sent by a WCC member when he was an advisor on the HQ 226. This ship was a LSSL, ex USS turned over to the French in 1950 and to the VN's in 1955. She served the USN 43 to 45 making the Pacific all the way to Tokyo then to Korea & China. She was sunk on the Co Chien River the day after Lt. Sloan left to return home. So folks write to servicemen every now and then..they like to hear from home,..also who knows you may be surprised by a cover for your collection.

LT. D. V. SLOAN  
 NAG Box 8C  
 FPO S.F. 96624

1st Lt. Sloan  
 A. I. C. India-China Army  
 APO 882 9 Postmaster  
 New York City N.Y.



Math. Sloan  
 30 8 Etes  
 K. Sloan  
 2.0.1.

## MY FAVORITE WAR COVER

By Edward L. Willard

Several months ago I received in my "War Cover Club Bulletin" a cover postmarked at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, I later learned that the cover was a gentle suggestion to write an article on my favorite war cover.

Many people know that I have for years been interested in studying the U. S. Two Cent Red Brown of 1883-87. Few seem to realize that there were military operations during that period. It was in truth the period of the close of warfare against the red man.

True, in spite of Indian resistance, the Union Pacific and Central Pacific had joined hands at Ogden, Utah, in 1869. The Atcheson Topeka and Santa Fe met the Southern Pacific and in a few short years the Northern Pacific would have a transcontinental run. Gold and other precious metals had been discovered in many western states. The discovery brought with it the dregs of the East including criminals, thieves, gamblers and prostitutes as well as assorted other camp followers. Many defeated confederate veterans turned west with little to lose except life and any small gain was at least a gain. They were in most part a truly lawless element who stole from the Indians and killed with great abandon.

The Great White Father in Washington had a weak government and an Indian Agency whose personnel often looked only to personal gain. California Indians cut no figure and the Klamaths of the Pacific Northwest were scattered and of no consequence. The Central Government in 1875 established the Indian Agency program of resettlement of Indians who remained on supposedly fixed reservations which were conveniently restricted as the demand for white homesteads, or mines increased. The white man consistently broke treaties so that the red chief believed little in white was good. Troops massacred whole Indian Villages to make the My Lai Massacre look like a Sunday school picnic. The red man retaliated with murder and theft on his own. The cruelty of the troops were supported by officers who expressed the belief that the only good Indian was a dead Indian and that included women and children.

At the beginning of 1883 there remained two outstanding Indian Chiefs, Sitting Bull of the Sioux and Comanches in the North and Geronimo of the Apaches in the South. General George (Long Hair) Custer had met his fate at the Battle of Little Big Horn in 1875, but Sitting Bull and his braves retreated to the North to the land of the Great White Grandmother, Queen Victoria, but being near the border was an ever present threat with raiding parties killing settlers and stealing horses and cattle.

General Philip (Great Warrior) Sheridan was in general command of operations. In the North General Philip (Bear Coat) Miles was in command and in the South General George (Grey Wolf) Crook had overall command. A part of his command on the eastern flank was the 10th United States Cavalry composed entirely of black troopers and hence were known as "Buffalo Soldiers" because of the color of their skin and their curly hair.

The prize cover is cleanly tied by a grid killer and the dater plainly reads Fort Davis, Texas, May 30, 1886. As stated it is addressed to Mrs. Gen. B. H. Grierson, Whipple Barracks, Prescott A. T. It was back-stamped at Prescott, June 9. There is no enclosed letter but the firm male hand appears to be that of Grierson. The stamp is a steamer press printing Two Cent Red Brown. Mrs. Grierson notes on the left side face "Answered June 11th".

Continued on next page

Fort Davis was located in Presideo County in western Texas and was one of the line of forts to protect against Mexico. I have reference to "Colonel" B. H. Grierson being ordered to build a road west from Fort Davis at an early date.

General Grierson was a long-time Indian fighter. In 1869, he was one of the first C.O.'s at Fort Sill and was present when General Sheridan arrived there to release two prominent Indians, Santa and Lone Wolf. As commanding officer of the 10th Cavalry, he was constantly off when the Apaches left their San Carlos Reservation in Arizona Territory. The great war chief Geronimo was unable to agree with General (Grey Wolf) Crook or the Indian Agents on ceding land and possibly moving east to the Indian Territory or possibly Florida. Supplies were poor and contractors cheated the Indians as well as selling them bad whiskey. Crook's command post was at Whipple Barracks in 1882, where Mrs. Grierson was living. Geronimo made promises to Crook which he did not keep so that on April 12, 1886, General Nelson (Bear Coat) Miles replaced Crook, In the meantime Geronimo had departed the reservation on the war path but his whole band of "Hostiles" amounted to little more than 25 able-bodied warriors now constantly pursued by thousands of Mexican soldiers south of the border and by several companies of infantry and troops of U. S. Cavalry. He had no chance. During the summer of 1886, Geronimo was pursued and finally captured ending the long struggle with red man, a brave and formidable and frequently justly atrocious enemy.

This cover is written by a commanding officer possibly in the field and sent back to Fort Davis to be sent to his wife. Did it tell of the wily strategy of Geronimo as an early master of the art of Guerrilla Warfare? Dream over this cover. I do.

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#### SECRETARY'S REPORT

First of all, I want to thank all of our members for their understanding and indulgence while we were undergoing organizational adjustments. The \$5.00 dues rate will not be put into effect this year as planned. Some of the members have paid \$5.00, and the balance should be donated to the publication fund for the forthcoming APO locations book.

Some members may have assumed that they have been dropped from the rolls since they did not receive any bulletins after April. Our dues notices go out with either the April and/or the June Bulletin. We do not mail separate dues notices in order to save postage and stationery costs. Members should know, however, that we do not drop members for non-payment during the summer. We have many overseas members, and there is usually a lapse of time before funds can be transmitted.

Please feel free to write if there is an error in your address, or on any other matter regarding your membership status. Again, thanks for your understanding.

Jack O'Neil  
Sec'y/Treas.

AD RATES: 1-3 lines, 1x, \$1.00; 6x, \$3.00. 4-7 Lines, 1x \$1.67; 6x \$5.00.  
Please send all ads and monies to the Sec.-Treas., John J. O'Neil.

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ADDRESS CHANGES:

#323 - Everel E. Keyes, 201 S. Bluff Trailer Park, South Beloit, Ill. 61080

#985 - M. Bernott, Box 1594, Whiteman AFB, Mo. 65301

#893 - Leonard D. Saslaw, 223 Remsen Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11212

NEW MEMBERS

#649 - Klotzbach, Col. Lewis E., USAF, (Ret), 5237 Even Star Place, Columbia, Maryland, 21043 - APO's, Navals, Patriotics, USMC

#1045 - Murray, Darrell E., 2666 Moreland Road, Willow Grove, Pa., 19090  
German Naval and Commercial Ship Covers

#1046 - Marcus, David, 221 Pewter Lane, Silver Spring, Md., 20904  
Covers relating to Winston Churchill