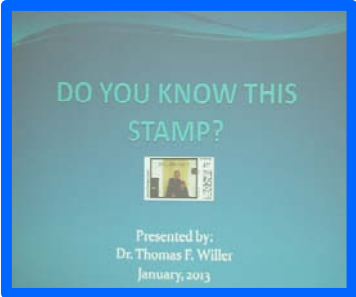


**Remember — This Months Meeting is on WEDNESDAY (February 27)
Due to Local Elections being Held on Tuesday in Grayslake**



Last month we re-elected everyone for another year, listened/participated to an interesting presentation on miscellaneous stamps by Tom Willer and voted in the Linn's Stamp Poll for the 2012 USPS issues. The ballots were then scanned and sent off to Linn's.



This month, Bill Schultz will be presenting a talk on **"Fakes, Fantasies, Forgeries, and Familiar Friends."**



In November, we learned of William Goddard whose Constitutional Post plan drove the Crown Postal system out of business. This month, we'll look at his sister, who really was the behind the scene operator who allowed William to play. Mary Katherine Goddard, printer, newspaper publisher, and postmaster, was born in Connecticut on 16 June 1738. She achieved her own notoriety while she lived in Baltimore, Maryland from 1774 until her death at age 78, in 1816.

Recapping, after the death of her father in 1762, she and her mother joined her brother in Providence, RI where he had established a printing shop, and where both mother and daughter began their careers as printers. Mary Katherine actively worked in publishing the weekly Providence Gazette until the end of 1768 when she joined her brother's printing office in Philadelphia, where he published the Pennsylvania Chronicle. Though the publication remained under the brother's name, William Goddard, Mary Katherine managed the shop, one of the largest in the colonies. In May 1773, William started a new printing business in Baltimore and

Treasures' Report: Checking - \$1,675.22; Savings - \$ 1,546.09; Total – \$ 3,221.31

Local Stamp Shows	Stampfest St Aloysius' Gonzaga Hall 1435 S 92nd Street West Allis WI March 2 and 3	ASDA Chicago Stamp Show Lindner Conference Center 610 East Butterfield Rd Lombard, IL March 08, 09 and 10	MSDA Spring Show Comfort Inn & Suites 600 Milwaukee Ave Prospect Heights IL April 27 and 28	COMPLEX '13 Forest View Educational Center 2121 S. Goebbert Road Arlington Heights IL May 10-12

Next meeting:
7-PM on Wednesday, 27 February 2013
at the Grayslake Library
100 Library Lane - Grayslake, IL 60030



Officers:
Dr Tom Willer – President
Bill Schultz – Vice President
Dave Sadler – Secretary
Walter F. Veile - Treasurer

Continued from page 1 — began Baltimore’s first newspaper, the Maryland Journal. In February 1774, the Philadelphia shop closed and Mary Katherine moved to Baltimore to take over the new plant and newspaper.

The 10 May 1775 issue of the Maryland Journal made official what had been in practice for over a year when the colophon was changed to read, “Published by M. K. Goddard.” Mary Katherine proved to be a steady, impersonal newspaper editor and during the Revolution she was usually Baltimore’s only printer. From her press, in January 1777, came the first printed copy of the Declaration of Independence to include the names of the signers. Mary Katherine Goddard was also responsible for issuing several Almanacs, while in Baltimore.

As a publisher and postmaster, Goddard believed she was responsible to her public. During the Revolutionary War, for example, she continued her service, believing in the “American cause” of self-sacrifice for the “commonweal.” Mary Katherine often used her own funds to pay the post-riders and to cover the costs of printing issues of *The Maryland Journal*. At the same time, Goddard’s efforts were tied into her role as a businesswoman, ensuring that her subscribers received the paper and that the customers had their mail delivered.

In 1775, Mary Katherine became postmaster of Baltimore, probably the first woman so appointed in the colonies, and certainly the only one to hold so important a post after the Declaration of Independence. She continued in the office for fourteen years until in October 1789 when, the first United States Postmaster General Samuel Osgood ordered Goddard to resign from her post. She was replaced by John White, Osgood’s political ally. Because Baltimore was to become the new regional headquarters, Osgood asserted that the postmaster would have to make frequent, long-distance travels, which he stated would be unmanageable for a woman. When, in fact, the growing port city of Baltimore presented a lucrative source of income and opportunity for political favors.



Refusing to accept her dismissal, Goddard petitioned the highest authorities for reinstatement. She wrote a letter to President George Washington, expressing her loyal service to the state and claiming that her post office “remained ‘the most punctual & regular of any upon the Continent.’” More than 230 Baltimore citizens signed a petition in defense of Goddard’s competence and protest her unfair removal. However, their efforts were not enough. Washington refused to intervene. Goddard then appealed to the U.S. Senate, but they too failed to act.

Having been replaced, she remained in Baltimore and continued to operate, until 1809/10, the bookshop she had begun as an adjunct of the printing business.

During the Revolutionary war period, Baltimore had a population of about 10,000 making it the fifth largest city in the country (after Philadelphia - 40,000, New York - 25,000, Boston - 16,000 and Charleston - 12,000). The colonies had a total population of just under 2,500,000 of which about a third were for independence from Great Britain.



Beyond the Perf is the online companion to USA Philatelic catalog, the official source for stamp enthusiasts from the U.S. Postal Service. Sign up online for Beyond the Perf e-mails and get behind-the-scenes stories and previews that you can't find anywhere else. www.beyondtheparf.com.



The Re-emergence of Mr. ZIP: The Return of a Postal History Icon

After nearly 30 years of taking it easy, Mr. ZIP is back to work — on a part-time basis. He'll appear on select stamp sheets this year to celebrate 50 years of ZIP Codes!