

LA POSTA



VOL. 6, NO. 1



LA POSTA

Whole Number
31

JULY 1974

POSTAL HISTORY JOURNAL - MOUNTAIN & DESERT WEST Vol. 6, No. 1

IN THIS ISSUE:

	Page
TERRITORIAL POSTMASTERS OF NEW MEXICO: BENJAMIN E. DAVIES By Thomas K. Todsén	2
POSTAL HISTORY OF THE DUTCH HARBOR AREA By Richard W. Helbock	3
THE POST OFFICES OF WYOMING: PART X, SHERIDAN COUNTY By Daniel Y. Meschter & Ruth Dolezal . . .	12
BOOK TIPS	15
THE ARIZONA TERRITORIAL POSTMARK CATALOG, PART VIII By Sheldon H. Dike	16
EDITOR'S COMMENTS	20

LA POSTA is the research journal of the Mountain & Desert West Postal History Research Society. It is published on an irregular basis with six issues per volume. The subscription rate is \$5 per volume, and single copies are available at \$1 each. For additional information, or to place a subscription, write: THOMAS K. TODSEN, CO-EDITOR, 2000 Rose Lane, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001.

TERRITORIAL POSTMASTERS OF NEW MEXICO: BENJAMIN E. DAVIES

By Thomas K. Todsen

Benjamin E. Davies was born in Wales about 1828. How and when he came to the United States is not known. Our first information about Davies indicates that he was initiated into Grafton Lodge No. 141, A.F. & A.M., Knights Landing, California, on February 9, 1861. It is understood that he came to New Mexico with the California Column in 1862. Davies remained in the Territory after his discharge from the Army, and settled on the eastern side of the Organ Mountains. Records show that in 1866 he divorced his wife Charlotte. Late in 1867 he was granted permission by Grafton Lodge to become associated with Aztec Lodge, Las Cruces. He was accepted by Aztec Lodge on March 10, 1868, at which time his stated occupation was "Artist." On May 12, 1868, he was raised to Master Mason, and later served two years (1869-70) as Secretary of the Lodge.

It is intimated that Davies gradually encroached on the pastures of Warren J. Shedd, who owned the San Augustine Ranch. In 1875 Davies purchased the entire Shedd ranch. On January 2, 1875, he married Mrs. Julia Henderson of Lincoln County in a ceremony held in Las Cruces. Their only child, Bertha Wales Davies, was born October 17, 1876, but died July 19, 1880, of a rattlesnake bite. Mrs. Davies' two daughters from her earlier marriage took their stepfather's name.

To quote Mrs. K. D. Stoes, "The Davies were people of refinement and culture who entertained graciously, their friends the most prominent citizens of the (Mesilla) Valley. Young people from Las Cruces and Mesilla rode out to dance the moon down, chatting merrily from saddle to saddle as the first glow of sunrise touched the Organ spires. Judge Warren Bristol and the Court were weekend guests when Billy the Kid, Jesse Evans, and the Kinney Gang gave the law needed relaxation."

When the post office of San Augustine was authorized May 9, 1876, Ben Davies was appointed postmaster. In 1878, his occupation was listed by Aztec Lodge as "Flockmaster," and his success as a stock grower was indicated by a statement in The Mesilla Independent that he had shipped 30,000 pounds of wool in 1877. On March 13, 1882, Mr. Davies was replaced as postmaster by Warren F. Shedd (mentioned above) but Davies was reappointed August 27, 1885. He held the post until January 19, 1887, when Frank Forster, owner of the Forster and Rose Hotel, took over. The San Augustine post office operated only another 18 months, being discontinued August 20, 1888. Mr. Davies moved to El Paso, probably late in 1890. He died there on April 26, 1891.

POSTAL HISTORY OF THE DUTCH HARBOR AREA

By Richard W. Helbock

Millions of Americans were shocked to learn during June 1942 that Japanese bombers had successfully raided U. S. Naval facilities at Dutch Harbor, Alaska. For a brief instant in history Dutch Harbor emerged from geographical obscurity as American citizens began to realize the importance of Alaska as a defense line in case of attack from the west or north. The raid and its attendant publicity created a flurry of military activity at Dutch Harbor. Native Aleuts were removed from their ancestral homes in the islands and placed in camps on the Alaskan mainland. The Navy began immediate construction of a submarine base and ship repair facilities to accompany the naval air station and wireless station which had been the target of the Japanese attack. All this excitement proved to be short-lived. The Japanese threat in the Aleutians soon vanished, and, after a long bout with boredom by its occupants, the military facilities were deactivated at the conclusion of the war. The Aleuts were allowed to return to their village, and many did. Dutch Harbor slipped quietly back into obscurity.

Today, as before the war, Dutch Harbor is dominated by the ancient Aleut village of Unalaska. The village is home to slightly over 200 people, and the population has remained relatively stable for the last 20 years. In 1947 the village was incorporated as a first-class city according to territorial laws of Alaska. There are regular city ordinances and a mayor-council form of government. The only non-native people in Unalaska are a few administrative and school personnel. Economic opportunities are limited, but many of the Aleut men work at the fur harvest in the Pribilofs during the summer.

Dutch Harbor is situated in the Aleutian Islands on the southern end of Amaknak Island about 675 miles southwest of Seward, 1,691 miles northwest of Seattle, and 1,993 miles north of Honolulu. The Aleut village of Unalaska is located across Iliuliuk Harbor, one mile to the south of Dutch Harbor, on Unalaska Island. Amaknak Island, which is about four miles long and two miles wide, is situated in Unalaska Bay on the north side of Unalaska Island. Unalaska Island, 67 miles long by 23 miles wide, is part of the Fox Islands, the portion of the Aleutians nearest the Alaskan Peninsula (see map).

European settlement in the Dutch Harbor area began with the establishment of a trading post by the Russian fur trader Solovief between 1764 and 1770. For many years Unalaska was the center of fur-trading activity in Russian America, but the depletion of fur-bearing animals in the area caused the Russians to move their

headquarters eastward to Kodiak, and eventually to Sitka. The trading post was maintained at Unalaska however, for, when the Alaska Commercial Company bought-out the Russian American Company after the Alaska Purchase of 1867, merchandise at Unalaska was listed among the original assests.

Mail service to and from the trading post at Unalaska was completely unofficial for over two decades after the United States took over Alaska. In his discussion of the Alaska Commercial Company in Cavagnol's, Postmarked Alaska, Edgar Hughes states:

During the early years of United States possession of the Territory, organized postal service was practically unknown. The only steamboat service in operation that carried mail was between Portland or Port Townsend and Sitka. Consequently, it was necessary for the Alaska Commercial Company to carry the mail, as a convenience, aboard its ships. These letters were taken to San Francisco where they were deposited in the regular mails. A letter written at Unalaska and addressed to Sitka had to travel by Alaska Commercial Company ship to San Francisco, be deposited in the mails, and then sent to Sitka by the established contract route.

An attempt to establish a United States post office at Unalaska (sic) was made January 6, 1874 with the appointment of Charles Wagner as postmaster. The office was discontinued September 11, 1874, according to postal records, and given its extremely short life-span it is unlikely that the office ever existed off paper.

On March 10, 1888, a second attempt was made to establish a post office at Unalaska. This time, George P. Tsikores was appointed, but for reasons unknown he was not commissioned. The office was to be named Ounalaska, but, since Tsikores failed to be commissioned, its opening was delayed until Samuel Applegate was appointed postmaster on July 22, 1892. A listing in the Official Register of 1893 indicates that the Ounalaska office was "established Nov. 3, 1892." Cavagnol illustrates a P.O.D., Topographer's Office report requesting geographic information to fix the location of the Ounalaska post office. The request portion is dated November 9, 1892, and Postmaster Applegate's reply is dated July 29, 1893. Among the other information contained in the report is the notation that Ounalaska was on Contract Route No. 78099, and the nearest office to it was 160 miles away at Belkofsky. Other postal records indicate that the Belkofsky post office was discontinued August 25, 1891.

Business was fairly brisk by Alaskan standards at the Ounalaska post office in its first few years. For fiscal year 1895, Postmaster Applegate was paid \$119.93, ranking him seventh

among Alaskan postmasters behind Juneau, Sitka, Douglas, Skakan, Fort Wrangel, and Killisnoo. In fiscal year 1899, Applegate's salary was \$126.39, and he ranked 13th among the expanded number of postmasters in the Territory.

Cavagnol lists only two known Ounalaska covers. The earliest is dated September 28, 1896, and the postmark is a single circle measuring 27mm. in diameter. It is struck in black ink, and a target type killer has been used in conjunction with it. The other Ounalaska cover bears a postmark dated August 20, 1897. It is also a black single circle mark, but measures 28mm. in diameter. Both postmarks feature block lettering for the town and territory names, and Roman lettering for the date (figure 1).



Figure 1

At least one other Ounalaska cover has been reported since the publication of Postmarked Alaska in 1957. This cover bears an Ounalaska postmark from 1898. It is franked with a 2¢ red (#267), and the condition of the strike is described as "fine." This cover was sold at Robert Lewenthal's April 15, 1973 auction for \$55.00.

On August 26, 1899, the spelling of the Ounalaska post office was changed to Unalaska in order to agree with local useage. By this time the Dutch Harbor area was gaining increasing importance as a supply point and way station for miners sailing to Saint Michaels and on to the Klondike, as well as those headed for Nome. On March 12, 1894, a post office named Dutch Harbor was established by the appointment of George Stevens as postmaster. The office was apparently never in operation, for records indicate that it was discontinued October 5, 1895, with "no papers." Dutch Harbor's natural attributes were too attractive to allow its continued disuse, and, as traffic began to increase during the rush for gold, a settlement grew-up on the southwest shore of Amaknak Island. When the community members applied for a post office they chose the Aleut name for the harbor, Udakhta, from the native words uddaq, "bay," and daxtakuging, "to rest." The post office was established as Udakta with the appointment of Joseph Stanley Brown on April 24, 1899. A note in the Official Register of 1899 indicates that it was established May 6, 1899.

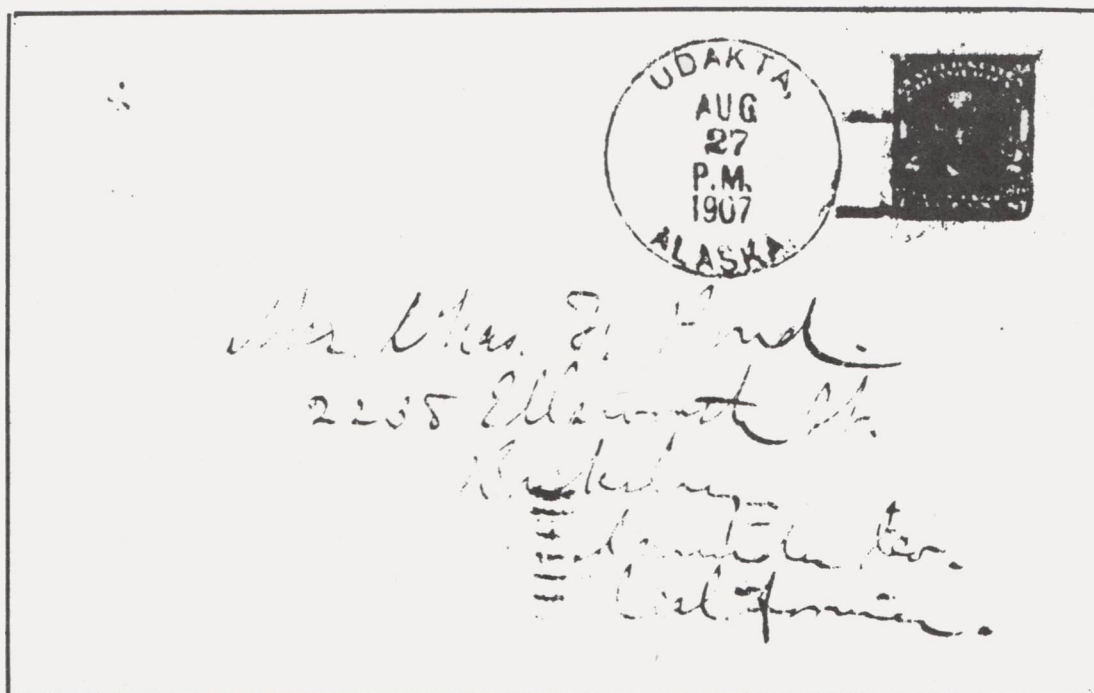


Figure 2
A 1907 Udakta cover with the 4-bar postmark type

Initially, Udakta competed favorably with the older community of Unalaska to service the needs of the transient gold miners. The table below shows postmaster compensation amounts for the two offices during the gold rush years. For fiscal years 1901 and 1903, covering the periods July 1, 1900 - June 30, 1901 and July 1, 1902 - June 30, 1903, Udakta was the busier of the two offices, but by 1905 the situation began to change. As the Klondike and

POSTMASTER COMPENSATION, 1901 - 1911

	1901	1903	1905	1907	1909	1911
Udakta	\$241.07	\$137.18	\$101.82	\$93	--	--
Unalaska	\$124.82	\$92.46	\$122.33	\$89	\$241	\$70

Nome gold rushes began to taper off, the fortunes of Udakta began to wane. On March 31, 1909, the Udakta post office was discontinued. During its 10-year existence, Udakta had four postmasters. Henry N. Nice followed Mr. Brown. Nice was appointed September 17, 1900. Benjamin Sutherland was appointed October 20, 1904, and the last postmaster was Fred Schroder, who was appointed October 1, 1906.

Udakta postmarks are not common. Cavagnol reported none known prior to 1901 in his 1957 study, but at least two pre-1900 covers have surfaced since then. The two were auctioned in May

1971 by Herman Herst. Both covers were 2¢ entires (#U367) dating from 1899. They were from the correspondence of a soldier on his way back from Manila and the Spanish-American War. The two were sold as one lot which went for \$28. No information concerning the postmark type is available to this author, but they were probably of the same type as used in 1902.

The 1902 Udakta cover was part of the H. P. Johnson Collection which sold at Robert Lewenthal's April 25, 1971 auction. This cover features an excellent strike which is a single circle postmark of May 5, 1902. The postmark appears to be 27 or 28mm in diameter. All lettering is block style, and the 2¢ red (#279b) is cancelled by a target killer. This cover sold for \$45.00 in the 1971 sale.

The 1907 Udakta cover (figure 2) features a four-bar postmark. It was also part of the H. P. Johnson Collection, and was sold for \$22 in Lewenthal's 1971 auction.

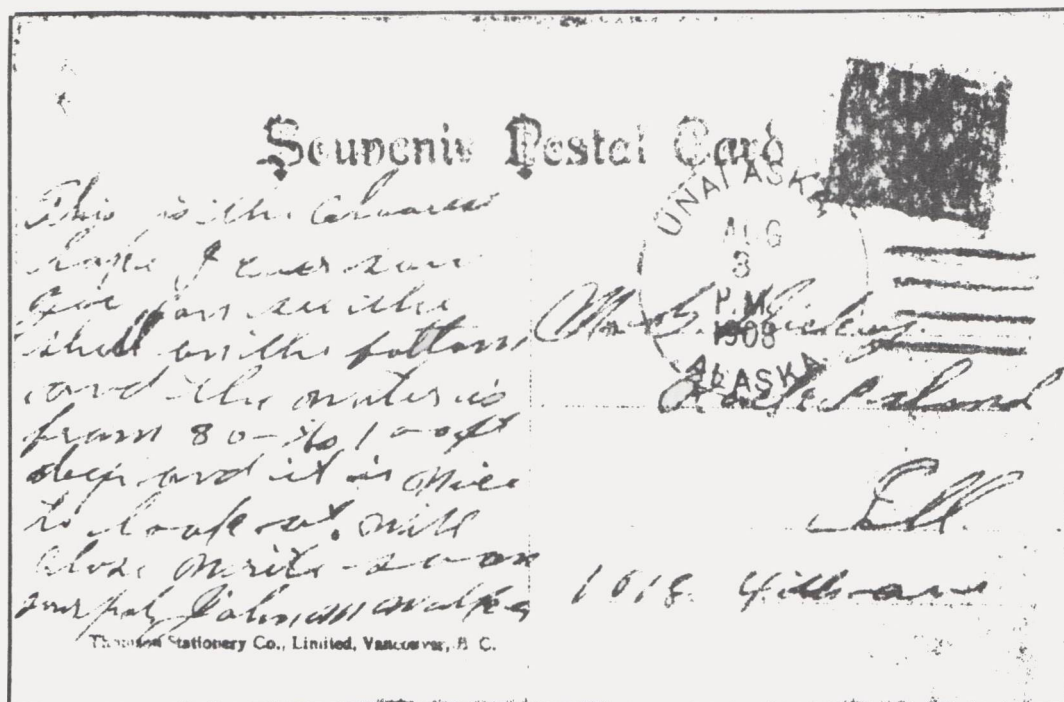
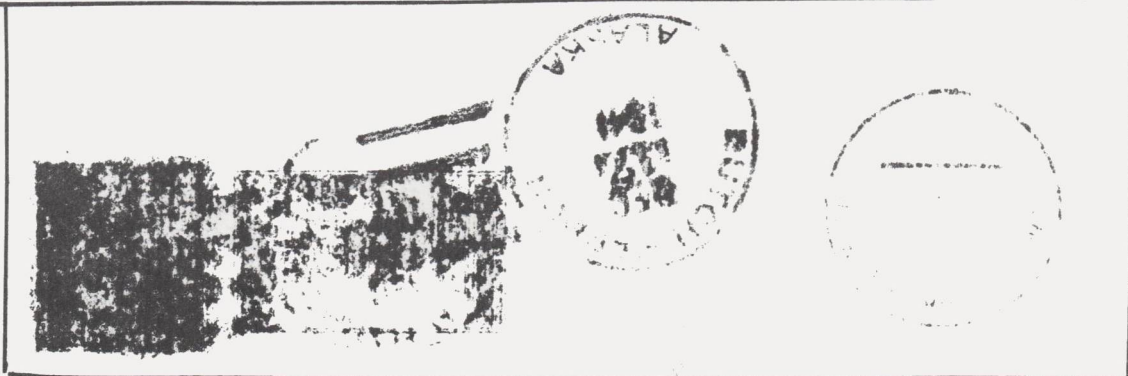
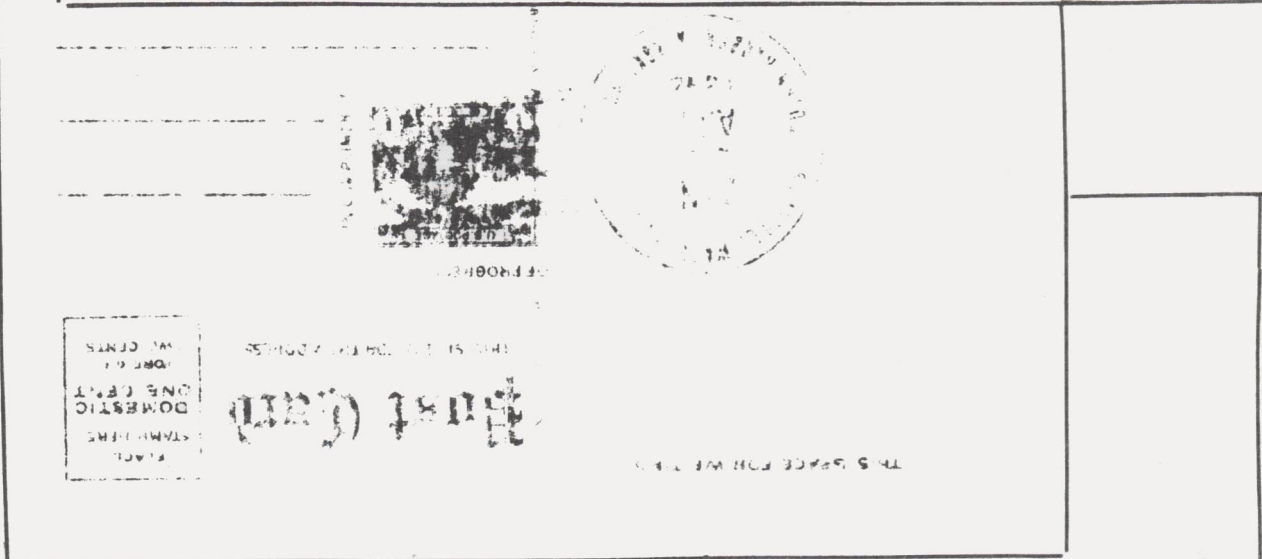
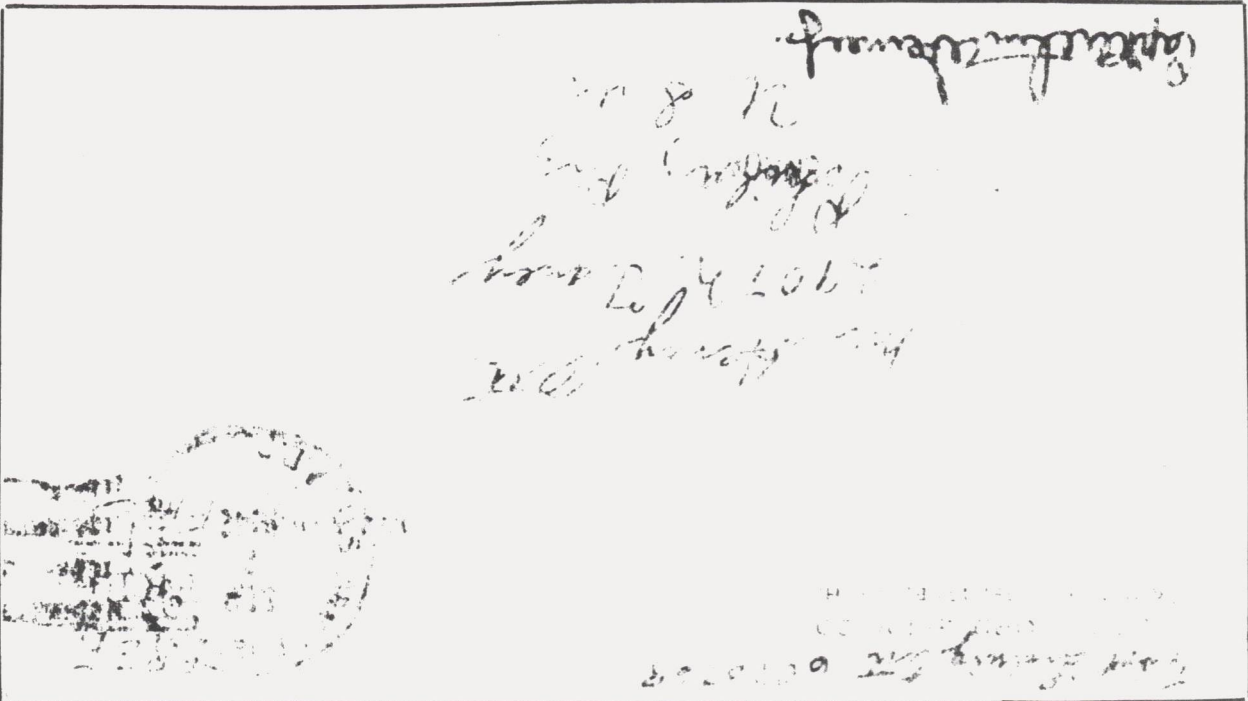


Figure 3
A 1908 Unalaska card with the 4-bar postmark type.

Interest in the Dutch Harbor area and Alaska in general declined rapidly after about 1910. Unalaska, the Aleut village was largely unaffected by the loss in interest from the outside world. In 1910 there were 281 people living in the village. By 1920 the population had increased slightly to 299, but it declined to 226 in 1930. Fully a quarter of a century passed before outsiders began to demonstrate any renewed concern for

Figures 4, 5, and 6.



Alaska. Specific interest in the Dutch Harbor area centered around a Navy and Coast Guard wireless station, and on August 18, 1936, Mrs. Elva M. Willis was appointed postmistress of the newly established, or re-established, Dutch Harbor post office.

The new office served a small community of military personnel and their dependents, but as a civil postal facility it was not destined to be long-lived. In 1940 construction began on a naval air facility at Dutch Harbor, and during the first few months of 1941 the Army began building Fort Mears adjacent to the naval installation. On December 7, 1941, Japanese forces attacked Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, and the military preparations in Alaska intensified. Mail from the Dutch Harbor post office was passed by Naval censors after December 7th (figure 4), and on December 31, 1941, the Dutch Harbor office was discontinued with mail henceforth handled by the Naval Air Station, Dutch Harbor, Alaska, Branch of Seattle, Washington (figure 5). On April 17, 1942, Army Post Office (APO) 939 was established to accomodate mail to and from Fort Mears (figure 6).

Then came the bombing raid. On June 3 and 4, 1942, Japanese bombers killed 45 men and slightly damaged some of the Navy's buildings, including the 6-bed hospital, at Dutch Harbor. Shock was the first response, but action followed quickly. The Aleut population of the Aleutians were removed to mainland camps for the duration of the war. Construction began on a submarine base and ship repair facilities at "Dutch." The Aleutians became a combat zone, and witnessed a major troop build-up.

Postally, the Navy 151 Branch of Seattle was established about March 1943 to serve Navy personnel stationed at Dutch

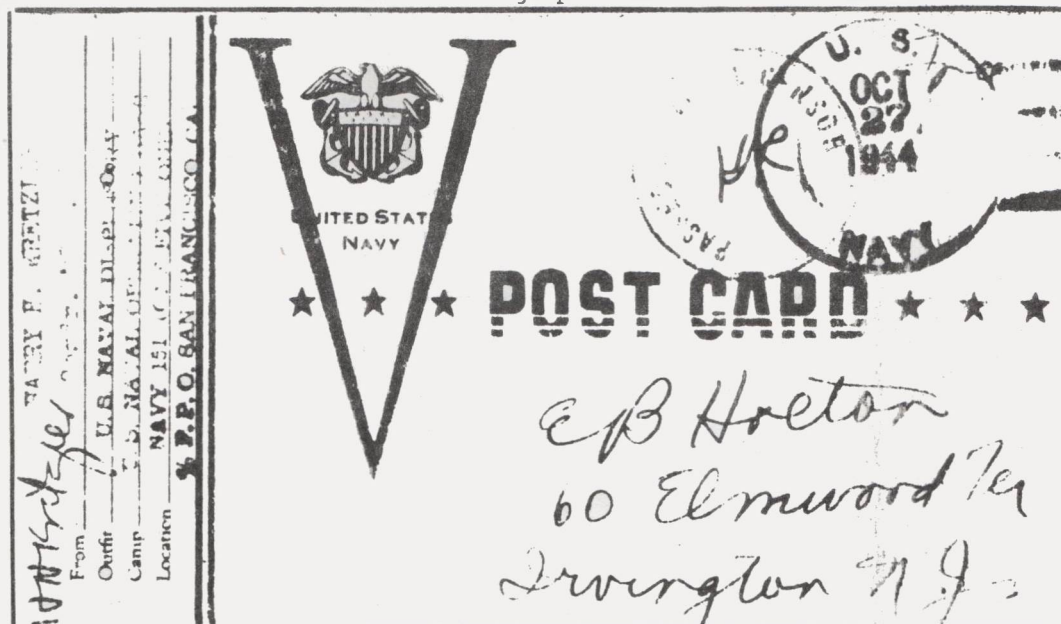


Figure 7

A "V-mail" post card mailed from Navy 151 late in the war

Harbor. It is very difficult to identify the geographical origin of Navy base mail, for unlike APO postmarks there are no identifying numbers in the strike. Positive identification usually must rely on return addresses (figure 7).

After the bombing raid action in the Aleutians shifted westward to the islands of Atka, Attu, and Amchitka. By late 1943 the threat had greatly diminished, and for all practical purposes the war in the Aleutians was over. Military and naval personnel remained at Dutch Harbor in considerable numbers throughout the rest of the war, and it was not until hostilities all over the Pacific had long since concluded that the military began to deactivate at Dutch Harbor.

Finally, during the late 1940's normalcy returned. Navy Branch 151 was discontinued during January 1948, although its official closing probably lagged behind the actual deactivation of the facilities. The Naval Air Station Branch was discontinued about July 1948. The Aleuts were allowed to return to Unalaska and the remainder of the Aleutians. Interestingly, the Unalaska post office officially remained in service throughout the period the village was abandoned. It is not known whether or not covers from Unalaska exist with 1943 - 1945 dates.

Not all of the former residents of Unalaska returned after the war. In fact, the Census of 1950 counted only 173 inhabitants in the village. Gradually the old patterns returned to the Dutch Harbor area. Today the Aleut village lives in splendid isolation from the rest of the world awaiting, and perhaps dreading, the next demonstration of interest by the outsiders.

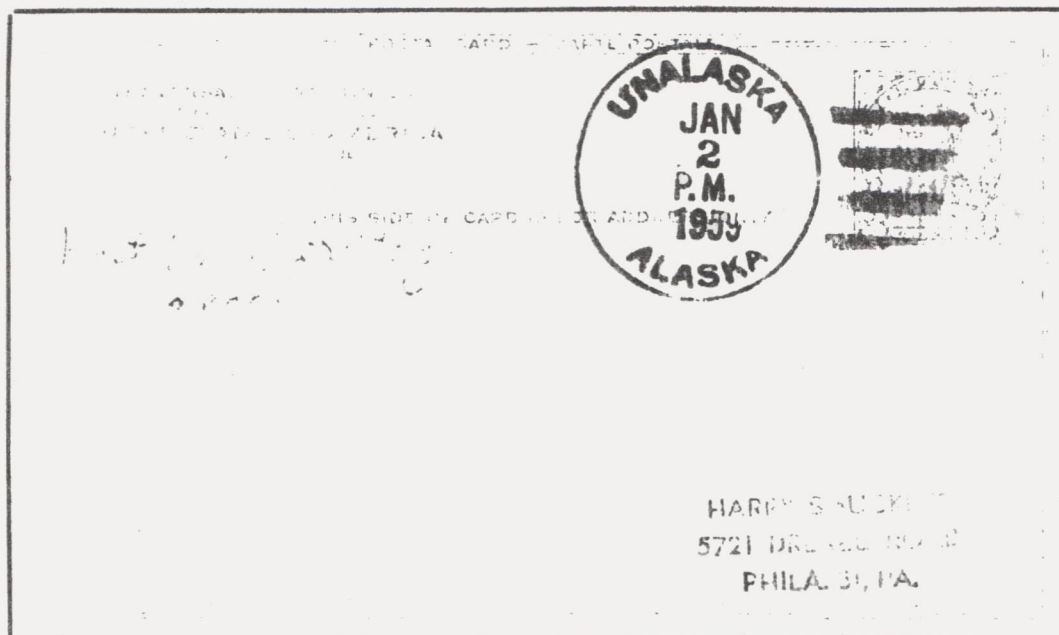


Figure 8
A postmark from Unalaska on the last day of territorial status

THE POST OFFICES OF WYOMING: PART X, SHERIDAN COUNTY

By Daniel Y. Meschter and Ruth Dolezal

Sheridan County was authorized on March 9, 1888, and organized only 2 days later. It was taken from the northern part of Johnson County [LA POSTA, 5/5] to which it bears a marked physical resemblance. Sheridan differs from Johnson County by virtue of a much more diverse economy.

The Bozeman Trail crossed the county from south to north in earliest times and had an important influence on its settlement and development. About 1879 the Patrick Brothers, former proprietors of the Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Line, started a new stage line from Rock Creek on the Union Pacific Railroad in Albany County to Echeta, Montana, by way of Fort Fetterman in Converse County, and Powder River, Trabing, and Fort McKinney in Johnson County. Big Horn, the first post office in Sheridan County, was established along this line, and was soon followed by Bingham and other stations along the road.

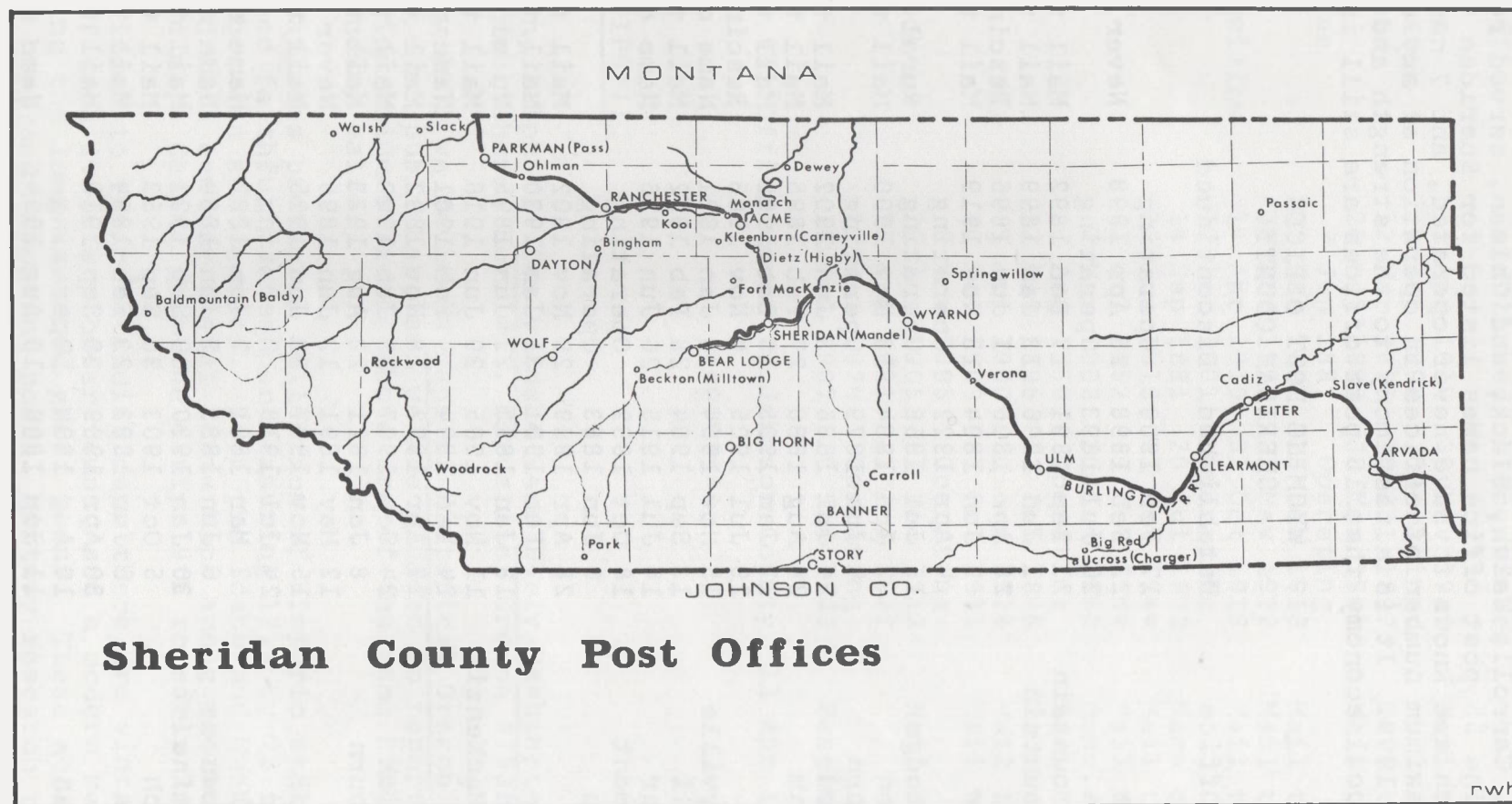
The development of the cattle industry closely paralleled that in Johnson County, but visionaries quickly saw other possibilities. Harry Mandel opened a store and post office in 1881 only to sell out the following year - it is said for \$50 - to Jim Loucks. Loucks platted a town on the site of Mandel's store, and changed the name to Sheridan after the Civil War general, who was still a hero to veterans in Wyoming. Loucks later led the movement in the Legislature to erect a new county, and the name of his town was adopted for the county. Meanwhile, George Beck was building a flour mill at Milltown, thus beginning an industry which is still represented in Sheridan. A gold mining venture at Bald Mountain fizzled out like so many others in the Big Horn Mountains.

The Burlington Railroad tracks reached Sheridan in November 1892. The road gave rise to a number of stations from Gillette to the east and northwesterly into Montana. Rockwood was founded as a timber camp to furnish ties for the railroad. Later, the name was inverted to Woodrock, and the camp moved when the timber was exhausted around Rockwood.

Coal was known near Sheridan as early as 1880. The railroad provided a ready market, and large scale production began in 1893. A cluster of towns at Acme, Carneyville, Dewey, Dietz, Higby, Kleenburn, Kooi, Modelmine, and Monarch grew up around the mines. Further east along the railroad, stations such as Kendrick and Ulm served as coal mining towns as well. The coal industry has expanded greatly in the past several years and is now probably the county's most important economic activity.

The mountains in the west end of the county have long attracted sportsmen. Several famous dude ranches have grown up there including the Eaton Brothers Ranch at Wolf.

Ranching is an historic industry, and many of the post offices located away from the railroad such as Passaic, Big Red,



Story, Carroll, Walsh, Slack, and Ohlman, served remote ranches.

The 55 post office names listed for Sheridan County include 5 which are known to have never operated, and 7 name changes. The maximum number of offices in operation at any one time was 23 in 1909. It is a testimony to the strength and diversity of the local economy that 15 post offices are still in operation.

WYOMING POST OFFICES SHERIDAN COUNTY

Post Office	Established	Discontinued	Notes
Acme	17 Feb 1909	Operating	
Albert	23 Feb 1898	25 Apr 1898	Never in operation
Arvada	20 Jul 1893	Operating	
Bald Mountain	21 Sep 1891	17 Dec 1892	Mail to Bingham
Baldmountain	1 Jun 1896	13 Jan 1899	Mail to Slack
Baldy	28 Apr 1896	1 Jun 1896	Rescinded
Banner	9 Jun 1894	15 Nov 1919	Mail to Story
	4 Apr 1922	Operating	
Bear Lodge	15 Jul 1968	Operating	Rural Br. of Dayton
Beckton	2 Jun 1884	13 Nov 1900	Mail to Sheridan
Big Horn	4 Jun 1879	Operating	
Big Red	24 Jul 1886	3 Jun 1902	Mail to Buffalo(1)
Bingham	28 Aug 1880	27 Feb 1895	Mail to Ranchester
Burks	17 Jan 1905	15 Oct 1906	Mail to Slack
Cadiz	29 Jul 1905	4 Nov 1905	Rescinded
Carneyville	15 Nov 1904	8 Jan 1921	Name ch. to Kleenburn
Carroll	13 Sep 1904	28 Feb 1922	Mail to Sheridan
Charger	14 Jul 1915	26 Jun 1916	Name ch. to Ucross
Clearmont	18 Oct 1892	Operating	
Dayton	6 Jun 1883	Operating	
Dewey	28 Apr 1899	29 Nov 1902	Mail to Dietz
Dietz	4 Feb 1901	31 Jan 1930	Mail to Sheridan
Ensign	18 Jan 1893	22 Jun 1895	No papers
Fort MacKenzie	11 Nov 1905	29 Jun 1918	Mail to Sheridan
Higby	24 Dec 1894	4 Feb 1901	Name ch. to Dietz
Huson	29 Apr 1892	18 Nov 1892	Mail to Big Red
Kendrick	24 Sep 1907	15 Jun 1909	Mail to Arvada
Kleenburn	8 Jan 1921	23 Aug 1933	Mail to Monarch
Koch	12 May 1891	12 Jun 1895	Never in operation
Kooi	15 Nov 1907	30 Jun 1925	Mail to Monarch
Leiter	24 Jul 1918	Operating	
Mandel	2 Mar 1881	7 Jun 1882	Name ch. to Sheridan
Milltown	6 Jun 1883	2 Jun 1884	Name ch. to Beckton
Modelmine	30 Jan 1920	30 Sep 1921	Mail to Kleenburn
Monarch	5 Oct 1903	30 Sep 1953	Mail to Acme
Ohlman	6 Jun 1883	23 Feb 1894	Mail to Pass
Park	30 Apr 1909	30 Sep 1910	Mail to Big Horn
Parkman	10 Aug 1894	Operating	
Pass	11 Sep 1888	10 Aug 1894	Name ch. to Parkman

Post Office	Established	Discontinued	Notes
Passaic	1 Apr 1914	30 Nov 1942	Mail to Clearmont
Ranchester	10 Sep 1894	Operating	
Rockwood	12 Mar 1895	10 Jul 1897	Mail to Dayton
	26 Oct 1899	30 Mar 1901	Mail to Dayton
Sheridan	7 Jun 1882	Operating	
Slack	28 Dec 1891	15 Feb 1913	Mail to Parkman
Slave	30 Nov 1920	31 May 1923	Mail to Leiter
Springwillow	14 Apr 1919	31 Oct 1929	Mail to Wyarno
Story	17 Dec 1901	Operating	
Suggs	14 Sep 1891	20 Jul 1893	Name ch. to Arvada
Ucross	26 Jun 1916	31 Oct 1944	Mail to Clearmont
	1 Jul 1952	9 Oct 1964	Mail to Clearmont
Ulm	7 Mar 1903	20 Aug 1960	Conv. to Ind. Rural
	20 Aug 1960	Operating	Sta. of Clearmont
Verona	12 Oct 1895	13 Feb 1896	No papers
	9 Apr 1900	30 Jun 1924	Mail to Sheridan
Walsh	30 Nov 1909	31 Oct 1911	Mail to Wyalu, Mont.
Wolf	8 Nov 1895	Operating	
Woodrock	29 Aug 1905	31 Dec 1913	Mail to Dayton
Wyarno	25 Jun 1921	31 Aug 1922	
	22 Oct 1924	Operating	
Zelina	18 Jun 1907	20 Dec 1907	Rescinded

NOTES: (1) Office moved to Johnson County, 11 Apr 1901.

BOOK TIPS!!!

Preston, Ralph N. Early Idaho and Early Washington, Western Guide Publishers, Box 1013, Corvallis, Oregon 97330. \$6.50 each.

In July 1972 we reviewed Maps of Historical Oregon [LA POSTA 4/1] by the same publisher, and we are pleased to report that the two companion volumes listed above are of the same high quality and outstanding value.

These atlases present a collection of historic state maps reproduced faithfully on paper measuring 17.5 by 23 inches and bound between soft covers. Both the Idaho and Washington works contain 19th century Postal Route Maps among the collection of classic maps dating from the early 19th to early 20th century.

In addition to the outstanding maps there are vintage photos of some of each state's pioneer towns, and a modern map to aid in locating the long vanished ghost towns. These atlases are truly a good buy, and important postal history research tools.

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ARIZONA TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS [Continued from 5/4]

By Dr. Sheldon H. Dike

Town	type	Val.		Earliest		Latest				
No.	No.	Postmark	Code	Date	Owner	Date	Owner	Killer	Notes	
PEACH SPRINGS										
1.	6	C1bN1BBR27		24 Feb 88	?	26 Nov 91	?			
2.	5	C1bN1BBR27 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 June 94	SHD					1
3.	5	C21eS1RRB35 $\frac{1}{2}$		22 Dec 94	HHL			Target		
4.	5	B		17 Nov 07	SHD					
5.	4	C		16 Apr 08	?	30 May (08?)	HHL			
PEARCE										
1.	4	C1eS1B32		15 Oct 98	NLP	9 Jan 99	SHD	Oval grid		2
2.	3	C1bN1B26		4 Feb 00	NLP	9 Dec 01	SHD	Grid		2
3.	3	C1bT1B29 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 Jan 07	HHL	2 Mar 11	?			
4.	4	C		9 Dec 08	HHL	29 Nov 09	?			
PEORIA										
1.	5	C1bN1BBR27		26 Dec 98	SHD	30 Oct 99	SHD			
2.	4	C1bN1B28		21 Jan 02	NLP	8 Jan 12	JOT			
PHOENIX										
1.	5	C1bA1BBR23 $\frac{1}{2}$		9 Oct ?	?					3
2.	5	C1bN1RRB27 $\frac{1}{2}$		8 Mar 78m	JOT	16 Feb 79	JOT			
3.	5	C41bN1RRB34		29 Apr 79m	NLP	26 May 80	NLP			
4.	5	EX		5 May ?p	?	5 Oct 83p	?			
5.	4	OC61e13S1B29x35		29 Nov 80m	JOT	20 Sept 82b	HHL			
6.	5	OC6eS1B28x37		1 June 82b	JOT	23 June 82b	?			
7.	4	C21bN1B32 $\frac{1}{2}$		6 Sept 83b	HHL	17 Oct 83b	NLP			
8.	4	REG		15 Aug 83	?					
9.	3	C1b13S1B30 $\frac{1}{2}$		28 Aug 82b	JOT	26 Nov 84	JOT			
10.	4	C1b(M.O.B.)N1B28		28 Feb 84	JOT					
11.	3	C1eS1B31		10 July 84m	?	13 Aug 86v	HRF			
12.	3	C1bN1B26		13 Sept 85	SHD	25 Aug 88	?			
13.	3	C1e11N1RRB31 $\frac{1}{2}$		10 Oct 85	HHL	23 Nov 89r	HHL			
14.	3	C1bT1B26 $\frac{1}{2}$		30 Dec 88	JOT	7 Mar 91	?			
15.	2	C1bT1B28		26 July 91	?	2 May 94	SHD	Vertical grid		4
16.	3	C1bN1B28		14 June 92m	NLP					5
17.	4	EX		20 Mar 93p	?					
18.	3	C21bN1B28		1 Sept 93m	JOT	5 Apr 94m	?			6
19.	2	C1bT1B27 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Sept 94	NLP	17 Aug 96	HHL	Target oval		
20.	3	C1bN1B29		15 Mar 96p	JOT	10 May 96p	?			6
21.	3	REG		18 May 95	?	17 Sept 03	NLP			
22.	3	C1b'T8B24		11 Feb 97	?	4 Mar 98	?	Number grid		
23.	2	C1b'T8B25		8 Dec 98	?	5 Oct 99	JOT	Number grid		
24.	1	C1b'T8B25 $\frac{1}{2}$		6 Sept 00	?	3 Feb 06	HHL	Number grid		7
25.	2	C1bT6B22 $\frac{1}{2}$		15 Oct 01	?	1 June 02	HHL	Dotted lines		
26.	2	C1b'T9B23		3 July 02	?	15 Oct 02	NLP	Vertical bars		

Notes:

1. Earliest listed is on piece.
2. Latest listed is on piece.
3. Earliest listed is with 3-cent '70 stamped envelope.
4. Frame line broken at top and left.
5. Earliest listed is a backstamp receiving mark.
6. Known only as receiving or transit marks.
7. Also with date type T6.

ARIZONA TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS



2



3



4



1



2



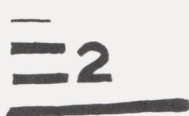
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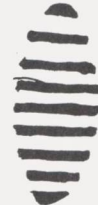
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3



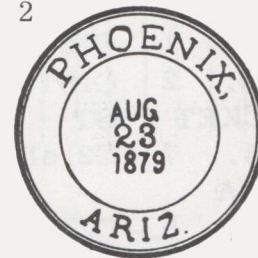
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5



6



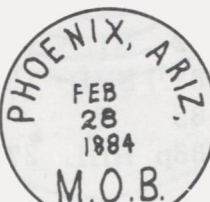
PHOENIX,
Maricopa Co Arizona
AUG 16 1883
REGISTERED.



7



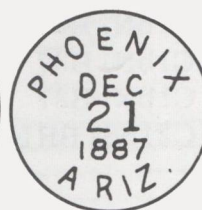
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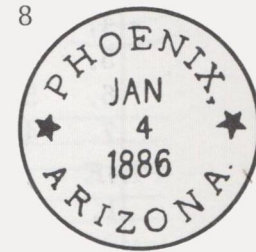
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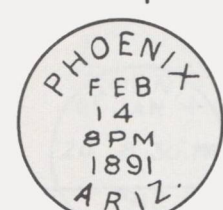
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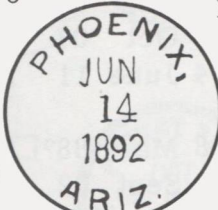
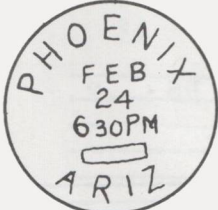
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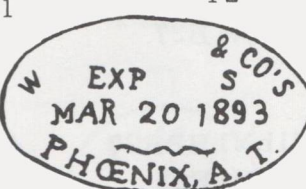
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14



16



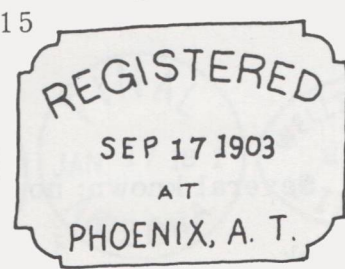
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20



19



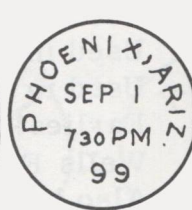
21



17



22



23



ARIZONA TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS

Town type	Val. No.	Postmark Code	Earliest Date	Owner	Latest Date	Owner	Killer	Notes
PHOENIX (Cont'd.)								
27.	2	C1b'T9B22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 Apr 03	?	14 Dec 03	?	Vertical bars	
28.	1	C1b'T9B23	20 Jan 04	HHL	5 Oct 04	HHL	Vertical bars	
29.	2	REG	16 Feb 05	?				
30.	1	C1bT6b22	28 Nov 04	HHL	3 Dec 06	SHD	Waving flag	1
31.	1	C1bT6B22	27 Feb 05	SHD	24 Dec 07	NLP	Waving flag	2
32.	1	C1bT6B22	6 Jan 08	?	30 Dec 08	JOT	Waving flag	3
33.	1	C1bT6B22	11 Jan 09	?	11 Mar 11	?	Waving flag	4
34.	2	C1bT6B22	9 May 10	NLP	13 Dec 10	SHD	Waving flag	
35.	2	REG	11 May 09p	?				
36.	1	C1bT7B25	5 Feb 09	NLP	16 Aug 11	HRF	Number grid	
37.	1	C1bT6B23 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 Apr 11	HHL	25 Dec 11	?	Horizontal lines	
38.	2	C1bT6B23	13 Jan 12	?	5 Feb 12	SHD	Horizontal lines	
PICKET POST								
1.	7	C21d10N1RRB25	8 Oct 78m	?			Star?	5
PIMA								
1.	5	C21a2S1RRB31	25 Sept (83?)	?				
2.	5	C1bN1BBR26	8 Sept 87	?	7 Aug 88	SHD		
3.	5	C1bN1BBR27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 May 95	SHD				5
4.	4	C1bN1B27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 Mar 00	HHL				
5.	3	C	16 Oct 07	NLP	27 July 08	JOT		
6.	4	C	? Feb (10?)	?				
PINAL								
1.	5	C1e10N1RRB22 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 Apr 80	JOT	9 Apr 81	NLP	Target	
2.	5	C1eS1B27	17 Jan (81?)	JOT				
3.	6	EX						6
4.	5	C1bN1B26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 Jan 82	NLP	18 Oct ?	*		
5.	4	C1bN1B27	22 Jan (83?)	SHD	15 Nov 84	?		
6.	5	C1bN1B27	? May 85	?				
7.	4	C21bS1BRB28	12 Apr 86p	HHL	27 Jan 88p	?		7
PINE								
1.	6	M	11 Nov 85v	HHL				
2.	5	C1bN1BBR27	11 Aug 90	NLP	15 Nov 97	JOT		
3.	4	C1bN1B27	13 Oct 07	HHL				
4.	4	C?	14 June 11	HHL				
PINEDALE								
1.	7-6	C1bN1BBR27	8 Mar (88?)	JOT	11 June 95	?		
2.	5	C1bN1B28	20 Sept 02	SHD				
3.	5	C	11 Feb 08	HHL				8

Notes:

1. Used in 1904 and 1906 only.
2. Used in 1905 and 1907 only.
3. Used in 1908 only.
4. Used in 1909 and 1911 only.
5. Earliest listed is on piece.
6. Wells Fargo Express marking. Several known; no dates; about 1881.
7. Also known in red.
8. Earliest listed is a receiving mark.

ARIZONA TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS



24



29



35



36



25



26



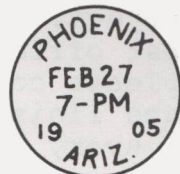
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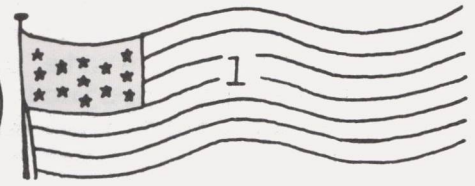
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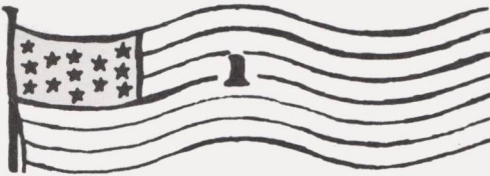
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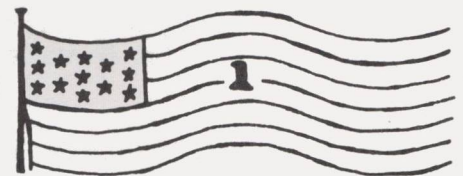
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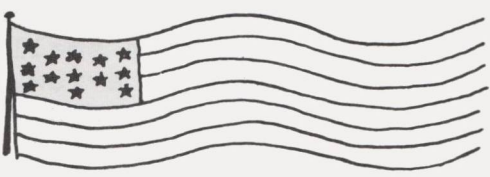
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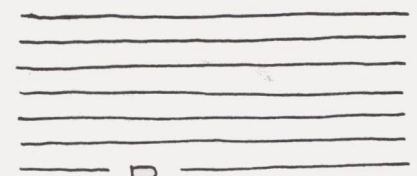
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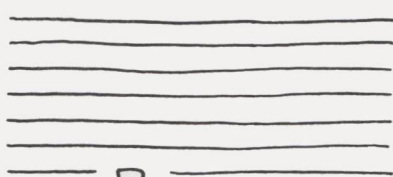
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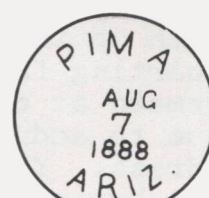
37



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EDITOR'S COMMENTS

It seems entirely appropriate that we begin our sixth volume with another of Tom Todsen's fine biographies of a New Mexico Territorial postmaster. Tom assumes the role of co-editor beginning with this issue, and if you are reading this page it means that he has already stepped in and ushered this number through printing and mailing. I hope that you will give Tom the same wonderful support that you have given me during the past five volumes.

An exciting report has been received from Robert P. Harris, 3500 Granada, #317, Santa Clara, California 95051. Bob, who recently authored a fine study of Nevada Postal History, has decided to undertake a mammoth project. He calls it a "Postal Encyclopedia of the United States," and intends to list each and every post office of the United States from 1799 to date. Arrangement will be alphabetic by state, and the finished work will probably equal an unabridged dictionary in size.

Work is already underway, and Bob fortunately has a small staff to assist in the project. Contributors are needed! If you are aware of a state post office listing, or would like to assist in this epic project please contact Robert Harris directly. There is no doubt that once finished, Bob's Encyclopedia will become an integral part of every postal history library.

As an addendum, Bob reports that he has 4000 - 5000 DPOs from most of the United States and he would like to swap for other DPOs from Nevada, Montana, and Utah. Once again, contact Bob direct.

LA POSTA needs new research articles! You've heard that before I believe, but there is some urgency in the plea now. In the past I've been able to fill-in with pieces of my own, but during the next 18 months I will be separated from my library and it will be quite difficult to develop much in the way of new work. Please give Tom and I your support. Work up a small article on a subject which interests you. Write a book review. Make a listing, or a postmark study. We really will need your help.

As this is written I am in the midst of packing. Subscriptions are just beginning to come in for Volume 6, and everything is very much up in the air. I will be leaving Las Cruces on June 9, and departing for Pakistan about the end of the month. My wife will remain at our current address until December, so please continue to address me at 1635 Mariposa Drive until I publish a new address. Your correspondence will be forwarded to me. LA POSTA business should be sent to Tom Todsen, for he will be handling all matters of substance in my absence.

RWH

THOMAS K. TODSEN, 2000 ROSE LANE, LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO 88001

