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POSTMARK TYPES OF ALASKA TERRITORY: AN EMPIRICAL CLASSIFICATION (II)

By Richard W. Helbock

Part II. The Duplex Steel Hand Cancels

Duplex steel hand cancels are cancelling devices which combine the postmark or townmark and killer into one hammer. The obvious advantage of such a device is its time and labor savings over a procedure involving separate postmark and cancellation hammers. Consequently duplex devices began to be used in the busier post offices of Alaska as early as 1899. Sturdy construction rendered these cancels quite durable, and, while style changes gradually made older devices obsolete, there is evidence that some steel hand cancels saw use over long periods of time. For example, one Skagway device which was introduced as early as 1908 was still in at least occasional use in 1935. Perhaps more significantly the concept of a duplex steel hand cancel proved durable, for from their initial use in 1899 some form of duplex steel hand cancel was in use at some of Alaska's post offices through the entire territorial period. Following the four-bar hand cancel, duplex steel hand cancels were the most widely used postmark type in territorial Alaska.

A. The Oval Grid Killers. The earliest duplex steel hand cancels consisted of a postmark with town name at top, "ALASKA" at bottom, and month, day, time, and year slugs arranged vertically from top to bottom. The killers were an ovate grid of eight or nine horizontal bars (figure 3). In Alaska the earliest known examples of this postmark type date from February 22, 1899 (Juneau) and March 20, 1899 (Skagway). Dyea, Nome, and Ketchikan are known to have used a postmark of this type in 1900, and its use has been documented in Fort Wrangel and Saint Michael by 1902.



Figure 3

Throughout the first three decades of the 20th century more and more high mail volume offices of Alaska began to use steel hand cancels with ovate grid killers. In some of the largest offices several different postmarks of this same type were used. For example, five different different duplex steel hand cancels with

ovate grids have been documented in use at Ketchikan between 1900 and 1918 (figure 4). Distribution of this type of duplex seems to have peaked during the 1920's, but use continued into the early 1930's and a device of this type was still in use at Nulato in 1942. Table 4 lists Alaskan offices known to have used postmarks



Figure 4. Ketchikan postmarks types 1 through 5.

of this type with the range of dates through which usage has been documented.

Table 4
Alaskan Post Offices Using Duplex Steel Hand Cancels with
Ovate Grid Killers

Post Office	Earliest Date	Latest Date
Juneau (1)	22 Feb 1899	23 Oct 1899
Skagway (1)	20 Mar 1899	26 Mar 1902
Ketchikan (1)	30 Aug 1900	22 Jul 1904
Nome (1)	17 Sep 1900	14 Aug 1902
Dyea	11 Dec 1900	
Skagway (2)	23 May 1901	25 Apr 1903
Fort Wrangel	19 Dec 1901	
Saint Michael	7 Jul 1902	11 Jul 1902
Juneau (2)	8 Aug 1902	21 Aug 1906
Nome (2)	28 Sep 1903	30 Sep 1904
Valdez (1)	10 Apr 1906	27 Sep 1909
Eagle (1)	6 Jul 1906	15 Jul 1907

Table 4 (cont.)

Post Office	Earliest Date	Latest Date
Juneau (3)	16 Jul 1907	25 Jun 1915
Ketchikan (2)	5 Aug 1907	17 Jun 1912
Skagway (3)	27 Oct 1907	23 Jul 1908
Skagway (4)	2 Nov 1908	8 Aug 1935
Douglas (1)	28 Mar 1910	15 Jun 1910
Cordova (1)	2 May 1910	11 Nov 1918
Treadwell	14 Aug 1911	5 Dec 1921
Haines (1)	3 Feb 1913	
Iditarod	25 Mar 1913	7 Jun 1920
Wrangell (1)	20 Jul 1913	19 Jul 1919
Ketchikan (3)	29 Jul 1913	
Ketchikan (4)	17 Jul 1914	29 May 1917
Valdez (2)	27 Sep 1915	
Eagle (2)	24 Jul 1916	20 Jun 1933
Ruby	1 Aug 1916	
Petersburg (1)	2 Jul 1917	
Valdez (3)	26 Jul 1917	30 Nov 1930
Ketchikan (5)	30 Mar 1918	
Seward (1)	30 Nov 1918	
Nenana	13 Nov 1918	26 May 1937
Thane	8 Jan 1920	
Douglas (2)	8 Sep 1920	15 Nov 1928
Hyder	17 Oct 1922	25 Oct 1928
Haines (2)	7 Jul 1923	
Seward (2)	4 Sep 1923	31 Aug 1926
Petersburg (2)	9 Feb 1924	13 Oct 1934
Sitka	13 Jul 1925	
Seward (3)	29 Jul 1927	7 Aug 1927
Cordova (2)	29 Jul 1927	
Wrangell (2)	24 Aug 1928	30 Jul 1935
Latouche	3 Nov 1928	
Circle	18 Sep 1930	
Nulato (1)	27 Nov 1933	30 Nov 1942
Nulato (2)	12 Jun 1935	

Note: Number in parantheses following town name refers to a different postmark type of the same general class.

Source: Helbock, Postmarks of Alaska Territory (in preparation).

Some 26 Alaskan post offices are known to have used this type of postmark, and a total of 46 different varieties have thus far been documented. It seems likely that more offices will eventually be added to this list, and certain that the number of varieties and range of dates will be increased.

B. The Ovate Grid with Circle and Numeral. A second type of duplex steel hand cancel was used by Alaska's largest post offices beginning about 1915 and carrying through the 1920s. This device featured a postmark with town name at top, ALASKA at the bottom, month and day on line, and a time slug below. The year date was either placed within the postmark in place of the time slug, or more commonly outside the dial next to the killer. The killer consisted of an ovate grid with three horizontal bars above and three horizontal bars below a central portion containing a circle and numeral (figure 5).



Figure 5
Ovate Grid with Circle and Numeral

The earliest use of such a device in Alaska was at Nome where an example dated July 29, 1907 is known. A similar postmark type was used in Fairbanks as early as July 30, 1916, and in Anchorage by December 27, 1918. The earliest recorded use of such a device from Ketchikan dates from January 21, 1922, and from Juneau, July 22, 1923. These five post offices are the only Alaskan offices known to have used a duplex steel hand cancel of this type. The offices with documented range of dates of use are listed in Table 5. With the exception of Nome which used a numeral "2", all other offices used the numeral "1" in the killer. The significance, if any, of these numerals is not known.

Table 5
Alaskan Post Offices Using Duplex Steel Hand Cancels with Ovate Grid, Circle, and Numeral

Post Office	Numeral	Earliest Date	Latest Date
Nome (1)	2	29 Jul 1907	19 Jul 1910
Fairbanks	1	30 Jul 1916	7 Sep 1917
Anchorage	1	27 Dec 1918	25 Sep 1925
Nome (2)	2	2 Dec 1920	
Ketchikan	1	21 Jan 1922	4 Nov 1935
Juneau (1)	1	22 Jul 1923	14 Jul 1925
Juneau (2)	1	25 Nov 1932	23 Oct 1935

C. The Ovate Grid with Numeral. The third type of duplex steel hand cancel was similar to the type described in the preceeding section in general appearance. The postmark portion of this third type was somewhat larger in diameter, and there was adequate space within the dial for both a time slug and the year date. The killer featured six horizontal bars in an ovate grid with a numeral in the central portion, but there was no additional circle around the numeral (figure 6).

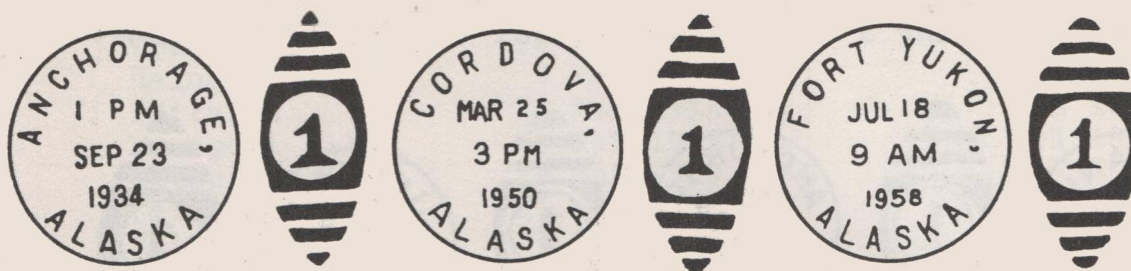


Figure 6
Ovate Grid with Numeral

This type of duplex came into general use in Alaskan post offices during the mid-1930's, and was still in occasional use at some offices at the end of the territorial period. Oddly, the first use of such a device occurred at Nome and actually predates the appearance of the type discussed in the preceeding section. The Nome example was used as early as February 3, 1905, and while the killer is nearly identical with devices used later at Anchorage, Haines, Ruby, and so on, the postmark is considerably different (figure 7). A case could be made for assigning a separate class to this Nome postmark, but the similarity of the killer to those later examples has induced me to group it here as a prototype.



Figure 7
The Nome Prototype

Distribution of this duplex type was wider than with the preceeding type which saw use only within Alaska's largest post offices. Ten different offices are known to have used a duplex

cancel of this design, and it seems likely that a few other offices may eventually be added to the list. Table 6 lists the offices known to have used duplexes of this type together with the documented dates of usage. In all known examples the numeral within the killer was a "1".

Table 6
Alaskan Post Offices Using Duplex Steel Hand Cancels with Ovate Grid and Numeral

Post Office	Earliest Date	Latest Date
Nome (1)	3 Feb 1905	11 Jun 1907
Nome (2)	15 Nov 1933	25 Aug 1934
Anchorage	23 Sep 1934	4 Sep 1955
Ruby	24 Nov 1936	11 Dec 1944
Wrangell	22 Mar 1937	
Skagway	1 Sep 1937	
Cordova	22 Jan 1938	2 Jan 1959
Juneau	17 Aug 1938	
Fort Yukon	28 Mar 1939	11 Dec 1958
Haines	11 Nov 1942	
Valdez	28 Mar 1953	5 May 1953

Note: Number in parantheses following town name refers to a different postmark type of the same general class.

Source: Helbock, Postmarks of Alaska Territory (in preparation).

D. Partial Ovate Grid with Numeral. During the late 1930's a new type of duplex steel hand cancel began to be used in certain Alaskan post offices. This cancel differed most noticeably from the earlier types in the form of its killer. Instead of three thick horizontal bars above and below a solid center section with numeral, the new cancel feature four thin horizontal bars above and below a simple unenclosed numeral. The postmark portion of the device consisted of a single circle usually measuring 30 mm. in diameter with the town name at top, ALASKA at bottom, and month and day, time, and year date arranged in three lines (figure 8).

Use of this new postmarking device occurred not at the big territorial offices, but at the intermediate sized postal facilities such as Bethel, Palmer, Petersburg, and Wrangell. This is not to imply that no large office has used this device, for use is documented at Fairbanks, but the general distribution appears to have favored second and third class offices. The earliest recorded use of a duplex of this type comes from Palmer and dates

from August 16, 1936. Nenana is the only other office known to have used a duplex of this type prior to 1940, and both Palmer and Nenana are known to have used more than one postmark type of this class. They are the only offices known to have done so. By the mid-1940's distribution of this new duplex became more wide-spread, and new offices were added to the list of users in the early 1950's. A total of 24 post offices have thus far been



Figure 8
Partial Ovate Grid with Numeral

documented to have used this duplex type during Alaska's territorial period, and at least 15 of them were still using the device on January 2, 1959, the last day of territorial status. Table 7 presents a chronological listing of Alaskan offices that are known to have used a duplex of this type. With the exception of Fairbanks all offices used a numeral "1" in the killer.

Table 7
Alaskan Post Offices Using Duplex Steel Hand Cancels with Partial Ovate Grid and Numeral

Post Office	Class [#]	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Numeral
Palmer (1)	2	16 Aug 1936		1
Nenana (1)	3	24 Dec 1938	24 Mar 1953	1
Palmer (2)	2	16 Jan 1943	29 Nov 1948	1
Bethel	3	26 Dec 1944	16 Dec 1958	1
Yakutat	3	24 Sep 1945	2 Jan 1959	1
Ketchikan	1	14 Feb 1946	19 Dec 1949	1
Anchorage	1	2 Feb 1948	6 Sep 1951	1
Annette	3	30 Dec 1949	11 Apr 1950	1
Petersburg	2	4 Jan 1950	2 Jan 1959	1
Seldovia	3	13 Apr 1950	2 Jan 1959	1
Douglas	3	1 Jun 1950	2 Jan 1959	1
Flat	3	23 Dec 1950	2 Jan 1959	1
Whittier	3	7 Feb 1951	6 Feb 1956	1
Craig	3	5 May 1952	2 Jan 1959	1

Table 7 (cont.)

Post Office	Class*	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Numeral
Bartlett	3	5 May 1953	30 Sep 1958	1
Galena	3	8 Mar 1955	9 Jan 1957	1
College	2	5 Feb 1956	19 Dec 1958	1
Aniak	3	7 Jan 1957	2 Jan 1959	1
Healy Fork	3	28 Jan 1957		1
Nenana (2)	3	7 Feb 1957	2 Jan 1959	1
Fairbanks	1		2 Jan 1959	2
Kodiak	1		2 Jan 1959	1
McGrath	3		2 Jan 1959	1
McKinley Park	3		2 Jan 1959	1
Mount Edgecombe	2		2 Jan 1959	1
Palmer (3)	2		2 Jan 1959	1
Wrangell	2		2 Jan 1959	1

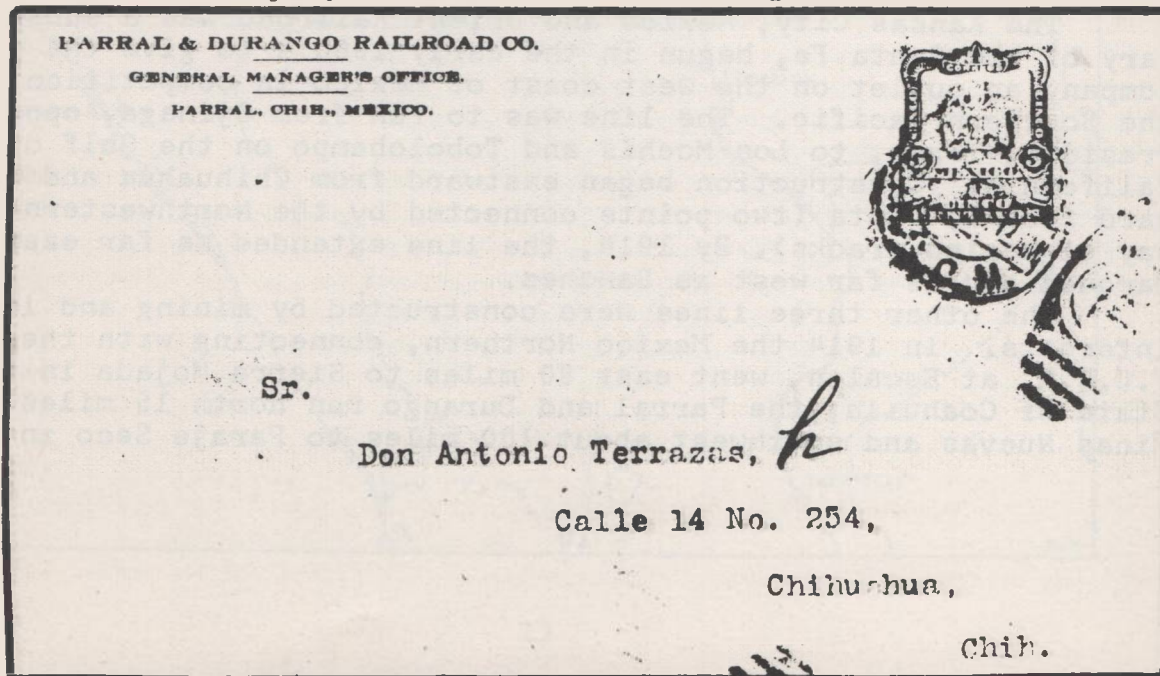
Notes: Number in parantheses following town name refers to a different postmark type of the same class.

* Post office class recorded for 1949 used for all offices up to Craig; post office class recorded in 1955 used for all offices after Craig.

Source: Helbock, Postmarks of Alaska Territory (in preparation).

TO BE CONTINUED: Next, Part III. Four bars and Variations.

"O.P.A." Cover with Corner card of Parral & Durango Railroad Company. Postmark same as Figure 15. Article follows.



EARLY RAILWAY POST OFFICES OF MEXICO: CHIHUAHUA

By Thomas K. Todsén

The Railroads

At the beginning of the Revolution in 1914, there were 6 lines in or going through the Mexican State of Chihuahua. These were the Mexican Central (Ferrocarril Central Mexicana or F.C.C.M.), the Northwestern of Mexico (Ferrocarril Noroeste de Mexico or F.C.N.O. de M.), the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient, the Mexico Northern, the Parral and Durango, and the Chihuahua Mineral.

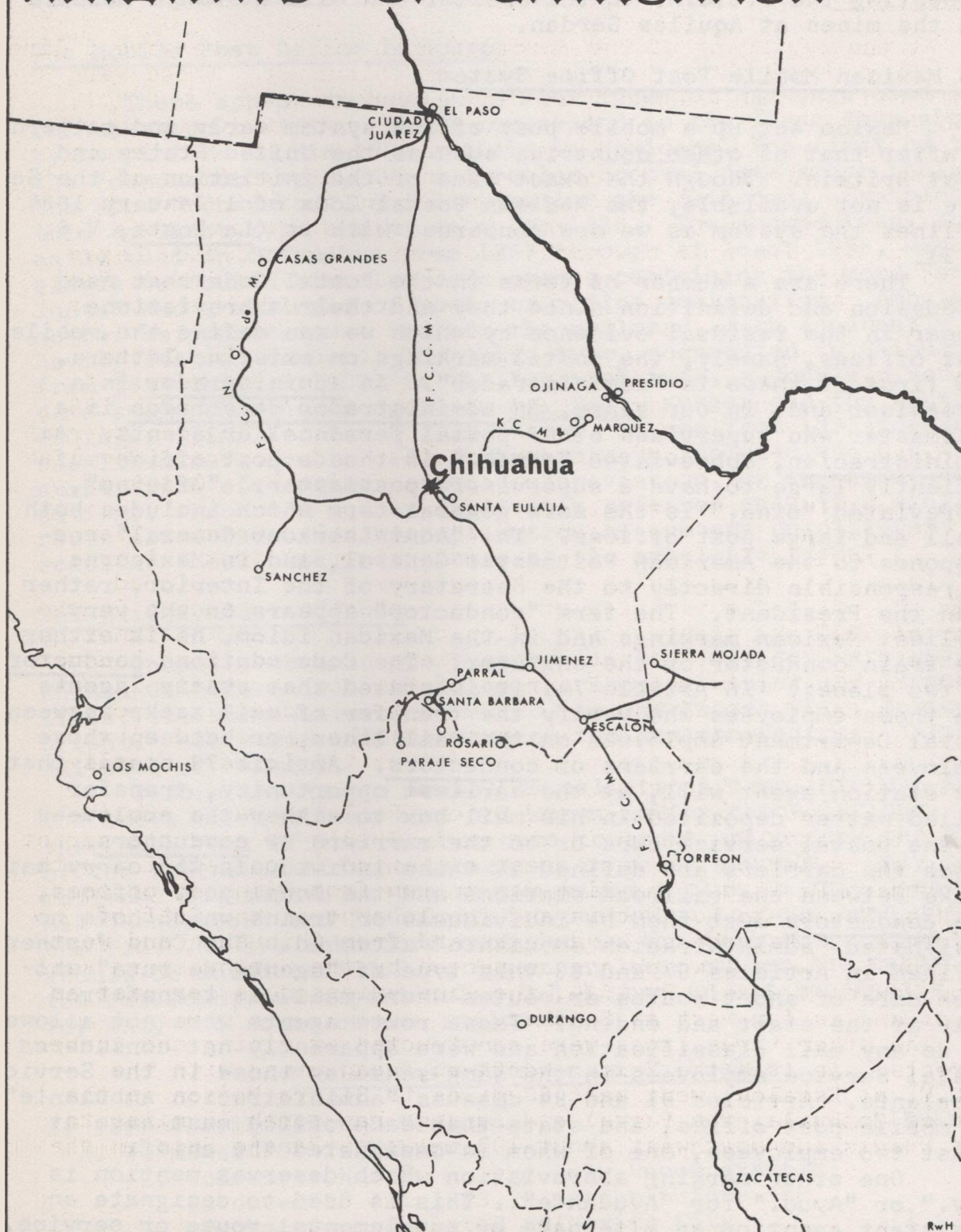
The first of these was incorporated in Massachusetts on 25 February 1880, at the time when U. S. railroads were converging on El Paso from the north and west. Construction began at Paso del Norte (now Ciudad Juarez) across the Rio Grande from El Paso in 1881 and arrived in Ciudad Chihuahua on 14 September 1882. As rails pushed out from Chihuahua toward Mexico City, a spur line was put in through Hidalgo del Parral to the mining areas of Santa Barbara and Rosario. The one thousand miles of line from Chihuahua to Mexico City was completed on 8 March 1884, a period of just 18 months. Considering the times and the terrain this ranks with the major construction feats of the era. The line was purchased by and became a part of the National Railways of Mexico about the first of February 1909.

The second line was incorporated as the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad with capital primarily from the area of El Paso. It began laying track southwesterly from Ciudad Juarez in 1896. The vicinity of Casas Grandes was reached in the summer of 1897 and there construction ceased for lack of funds. The assets and charter of the company were acquired in the summer of 1909 by the Northwestern Railroad of Mexico, a company incorporated in Canada on 17 February 1909 as the Mexican Transportation Co., Ltd. Construction by the new company proceeded slowly through difficult terrain along the Continental Divide, finally arriving at Ciudad Chihuahua in 1912.

The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad was a subsidiary of the Santa Fe, begun in the early 1900's to give the parent company an outlet on the west coast of Mexico in competition with the Southern Pacific. The line was to run from Ojinaga, opposite Presidio, Texas, to Los Mochis and Tobolobampo on the Gulf of California. Construction began eastward from Chihuahua and westward from La Junta (two points connected by the Northwestern Railway of Mexico tracks). By 1914, the line extended as far east as Marquez and as far west as Sanchez.

The other three lines were constructed by mining and lumber interests. In 1914 the Mexico Northern, connecting with the F.C.C.M. at Escalon, went east 80 miles to Sierra Mojada in the State of Coahuila; the Parral and Durango ran north 15 miles to Minas Nuevas and southwest about 100 miles to Paraje Seco in the

RAILWAYS OF CHIHUAHUA



RwH

State of Durango; and the Chihuahua Mineral was a short line connecting the F.C.C.M. to the smelter and mill at Santa Eulalia and the mines at Aquiles Serdan.

The Mexican Mobile Post Office System

Mexico set up a mobile post office system early and patterned it after that of other countries such as the United States and Great Britain. Though the exact time of the initiation of the Service is not available, the Mexican Postal Code of 1 January 1884 outlines the system as we are concerned with it (La Posta, V.6, N. 5).

There are a number of terms in the Postal Code that need discussion and definition since they and their abbreviations appear in the residual evidence by which we can define the mobile post offices, namely, the postal markings on existing letters. The first of these is "administrador". An administrador is a supervisor and, in our sense, an administrador de correos is a postmaster who supervises other postal personnel or agents. An administracion, abbreviated "admon." is thus a post office sufficiently large to have a supervisory postmaster. "Oficina", abbreviated "ofna." is the more general term which includes both small and large post offices. The "Administrador General" corresponds to the American Postmaster General, and in Mexico he is responsible directly to the Secretary of the Interior, rather than the President. The term "conductor" appears on the very earliest Mexican markings and in the Mexican idiom, he is either the train conductor or the engineer. The Code mentions conductors in two places. In Article 74, it is stated that station agents are those employees who verify the transfer of mail sacks between Postal Department employees on the rail lines, or between those employees and the carriers or conductors. Article 79 states that the station agent will, at the earliest opportunity, transfer mailed matter deposited in his mail box to either the employees of the postal service cars or to the carriers or conductors. Since the carriers are defined as those individuals who carry mail sacks between the railroad stations and the local post offices, the conductors must then be individuals or trains which have no designated "administracion ambulante" attached. The Code further defined in Articles 82 and 83 this type of "agente de ruta" who took care of short routes or routes where mail was transferred only at the start and ending. These route agents were not allowed to do any mail classification and were apparently not considered Postal Service employees in the same sense as those in the Servicio Ambulante. Articles 81 and 84 discuss "administracion ambulante", or mobile post office, and state that each office must have at least two employees, one of whom is designated the chief.

One other marking abbreviation which deserves mention is "Ay." or "Ayud." for "Ayudante". This is used to designate an assistant agent or an alternate or supplemental route or service. Other abbreviations or words used in the markings, such as "ruta",

abbreviated "r.", "ambulante" as a shortened form of "administracion ambulante" or "oficina ambulante". "agente postal" (abbreviated "ag. post."), and "oficina postal ambulante" (abbreviated "O.P.A."), are all self explanatory.

The Mobile Post Office Markings

There appear to have been four types of markings used in Chihuahua up to 1914. These correspond to the first four shown by Lerpiniere in his 1964 article in Mexicana. The first of these, the "conductor" type, was a circular or oval date stamp including the word "conductor", and designating the railroad. Examples of this earliest type are known up to 1886. The second type, apparently used in Chihuahua from 1887 through at least 1896, were single or double circular date stamps containing the word "ambulante" and a railroad or route or office designation. Ambulante number references must include the railroad, each apparently having its own number. The third type, documented in Chihuahua from 1898 through 1902, is the "agente" type, a double circular date stamp showing an agent or Ag. Post. number and the route endings. Finally, the "O.P.A." type, in use from 1903 forward, was likewise a double c.d.s. which always included the O.P.A. number plus either the railroad abbreviation, or the route terminations. Each OPA number apparently referred only to a single route since there was no duplication of numbers on different railroads as there were in the case of the ambulante types.

The Railway Post Offices

There is no evidence that mobile post offices were used in Chihuahua before 1914 on either the shorter mining and lumbering lines, the Northwestern of Mexico, or the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient. All known offices were on the Mexican Central (National Railways of Mexico).

Before the Agente Postal cancellations came into use in 1897, the route terminations were not shown in the cancellations. Neither have Post Office records come to light which show the extent of the routes or offices indicated in those cancels. Only the railroad identified in the strike gives a clue in this direction. All "conductor" and "ambulante" types known to have been used on the F.C.C.M. are therefore included in the following listing. It should be noted that O.P.A. types may show either the termini or the railroad, but a particular O.P.A. number was apparently used for only one route on one railroad.

Mobile Post Offices in Chihuahua

I. Ferrocarril Central Mexicano

Figure

A. Terminal Points Unknown

1. Conductor No. 2 - the only known example is dated 18 Jul 1883, 9 months before the tracks were completed to Mexico City

1



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17

MEXICAN MOBILE POST OFFICES IN CHIHUAHUA

	Figure
2. Conductor Postal - the known example is dated 10 August 1886.	2
3. Admon. Ambulante, R. No. 3 - 23 Apr 1887	3
4. Ambulante No. 1 - examples known from 1891 to 1896. This was probably the Mexico City - Paso del Norte office.	4
5. O.P.A. No. 37 - one example known to have been mailed at Parral, so may be Jimenez - Rosario (see O.P.A. 36)	15
6. O.P.A. No. 44	
7. O.P.A. No. 45	
B. Chihuahua - Juarez Markings	
1. Agente Postal 10	6
2. Agente Postal 15	
3. Agente Postal 16	7
4. Agente Postal 17	
5. O.P.A. No. 72	
6. O.P.A. No. 73	16
C. Jimenez - Rosario Markings	
1. O.P.A. No. 36	14
D. Jimenez - Santa Barbara Markings	
1. O.P.A. No. 34	13
E. Jimenez - Torreon Markings	
1. O.P.A. No. ?	
F. Mexico City - Juarez Markings	
1. O.P.A. No. 7	8
2. O.P.A. No. 8	9
3. O.P.A. No. 9	10
4. O.P.A. No. 10	11 & 12
5. O.P.A. No. 13	
6. O.P.A. No. 14	

Figure

G. Torreon - Juarez Markings	
1. O.P.A. No. 78	
H. Torreon - Parral Markings	
1. O.P.A. No. 1	
I. Zacatecas - Chihuahua Markings	
1. Agent Postal 6	5
II. Ferrocarril Nacional de Mexico	
A. Terminal Points Unknown	
1. O.P.A. No. ?	17

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EDITOR'S COMMENTS: Its nice to be back! La Posta was obviously in very capable hands during my absence, and I owe Tom Todsen a great deal of thanks. He did an outstanding job of organizing, co-ordinating, writing, and editing. In short, he kept the show on the road, and its obvious from the number of subscription renewals thus far received that you appreciate his efforts too. The Album Page illustration project described in 6/6 has received some support. If you would like to illustrate one of your pages, please send me a very clear xerox or black and white photograph. There is lots of news, but I'm out of space. More next time.

RICHARD W. HELBOCK, EDITOR, 1635 MARIPOSA DR., LAS CRUCES, NM

ARIZONA TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS

Town type	Val. No.	Postmark Code	Earliest Date	Owner	Latest Date	Owner	Killer	Notes
TOLCHACO								
1.	5	A	2 Dec 07	NLP	27 May 08	HHL		
2.	5	C	22 Dec	11m SHD				
TOLFREE								
1.	7	C21bN1BBR27 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 June 95	?				
TOMBSTONE								
1.	6-4	C1bN1BBR25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 Aug 79	SHD	7 July 80	?		
2.	6-5	EX	25 Mar 79	?	25 Nov 82p	JOT		
3.	3	C1eS1B27	21 Sept 80	NLP	28 Apr 81	JOT	Target	
4.	2	C1eS1B29	28 Apr 81	JOT	30 May 82	SHD	Target	
5.	3	C1bA1B28	26 Nov 81	?	3 Oct 82	?		
6.	3	C1bN1B27	24 July 82	*	16 May 83	SHD		
7.	4	C21aS1BRB33	9 Mar 83	?	25 Sept 83	?		1
8.	2	C1cT1B27 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 June 83	EBG	3 Feb 85	JOT	Oval grid star	
9.	3	C1bT1B27	8 Apr 85	HRF	11 Oct 86	HRF	Grid	
10.	4	C1b'(REC'D)T1B27	22 Aug 85	SHD	26 Aug 85	HHL		
11.	3	C1bT1B28 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 Oct 86	HRF	20 Jan 88	?		
12.	5	EX	15 Jan 87r	NLP	30 Apr 87m	?		
13.	3	C1bT1B28 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 Jan 87	?	24 Oct (89?)	?		
14.	5	EX	4 Feb 88	HHL	5 Mar 88	NLP		
15.	2	C1bN1B27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 Apr 89	?	18 Dec 91	SHD		
16.	4	REG	3 Sept 90	?				
17.	2	C1bT1B28 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 Jan 92	SHD	11 Dec 93	NLP		2
18.	4	REG	25 Nov 92	SHD				
19.	3	C1bT1B28	20 Feb 94	SHD	8 Dec 94	*		2
20.	3	C1bT1B27	30 Jan 95	NLP	26 Mar 98	?		
21.	3	C1bT1B29	7 Oct 98	SHD	20 May 99	NLP		
22.	2	C1bT1B28	4 Oct 00	?	18 Dec 01	NLP	Grid	
23.	1	C1bT1B29	10 Apr 03	?	28 Oct 05	SHD	Grid	
24.	2	C1bT1B30	27 Nov 05	*	17 Dec 07	?	Grid	
25.	1	C1bT1B30	11 Feb 08	?	? May 11	HHL	Grid	
TONTON								
1.	6-5	M	22 Nov 84	HHL	30 Oct 90	NLP		
2.	6	C22fN1RrB29 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 Dec 85	NLP	28 July 87	?	Star	
TOREVA								
1.	5	C1bN1B28	3 June 03	SHD				
2.	5	C	23 Jan 08	HHL	17 Nov 08	SHD		
TOTAL WRECK								
1.	7	C41eN1RRB27 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 June 83b	?	6 Nov 83	HHL		3
TRES ALAMOS								
1.	7	C1eN1R28	26 Apr 80r	JOT	5 Mar 86	NLP	Star in circle	
TROY								
1.	5	C1bN1B28	28 Jan 04	?				

Notes:

1. Only known as backstamp receiving marks.
2. Earliest listed is on piece.
3. Earliest listed is on stamp off cover.

ARIZONA TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS



13



14



15



17

No. *746*
REGISTERED,

SEP 3 1890

Tombstone, Ariz.

16

REGISTERED
NOV 25 1892
TOMBSTONE - ARIZ.

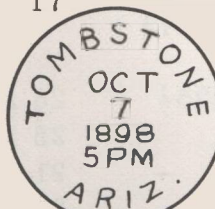
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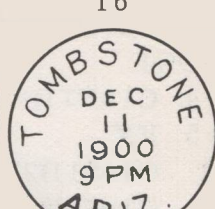
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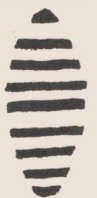
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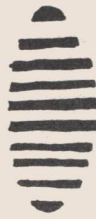
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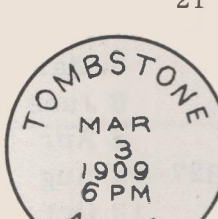
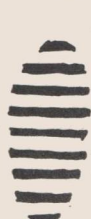
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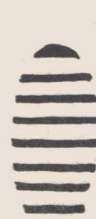
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24



25



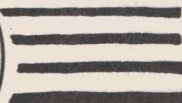
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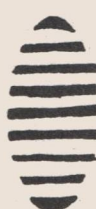
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1

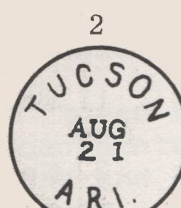


2



1

Tubac



2



1



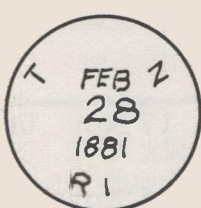
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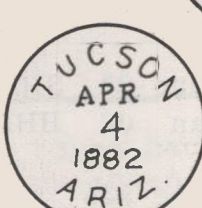
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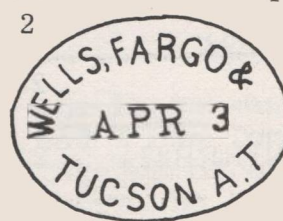
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6



8



7



11



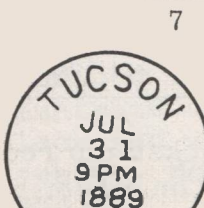
9



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12



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15



18

ARIZONA TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS

Town	type	Val.			Earliest			Latest				
No.	No.	Postmark	Code		Date	Owner	Date	Owner	Killer	Notes		
TRUXTON												
1.	5	C1bN1B28			13 Oct 01	?	9 Dec 01	SHD				
2.	5	A			30 June 06	?						
TUBA												
1.	4	C1bN1BBR27 $\frac{1}{2}$			20 Aug 94	JOT	9 Nov 94	NLP				
2.	4	C1bN1B28			21 Jan 01	SHD			Grid			
3.	3	A			18 June 05	HHL	13 Oct 09	?				
TUBAC												
1.	9	M			16 Oct 65	*	11 Feb 75	?				
2.	7	SL			23 Oct 82	JOT						
3.	6	A			31 May 09	HHL						
TUBA CITY												
1.	6	C1bN1BBR26 $\frac{1}{2}$			23 Oct 93	SHD						
TUCSON												
1.	6	C1aA1R32			23 Mar 67	HHL	? Nov (67?)	?			1	
2.	6	C1hA1BBR24			21 Aug 68b	SHD	6 Dec ?	JOT				
3.	6	C1bA1BBR24			25 Nov 69	HHL	26 Oct ?	NLP			2	
4.	4	C1bA1BBR25			14 Feb 77	?	28 Dec 79	SHD				
5.	2	C1bN1BBR27			3 Mar 80	SHD	31 Jan 84	?				
6.	4	C1bN1B26			28 Feb 81	?						
7.	5	EX			3 Apr ?	HHL						
8.	3	C1bN1BBR27			18 Mar 82	?	23 June 84	?				
9.	3	C1bN1B27			16 July 83	?	8 Dec 83	?				
10.	2	C1bT1B27			4 Aug 84	JOT	11 July 90	?	Grid			
11.	3	REG			27 Apr 85	?	5 Sept 88	?				
12.	2	C1bT1B27			31 May 87	TKT	14 Feb 89	?				
13.	2	C1bT1B27 $\frac{1}{2}$			7 Sept 88	NLP	9 Sept 92	?				
14.	2	C1bT1B27 $\frac{1}{2}$			10 July 90	?	13 July 91	NLP				
15.	2	C1bT1B28 $\frac{1}{2}$			13 Dec 92	?	22 Apr 93	HHL	Target oval			
16.	2	C1bT1B28 $\frac{1}{2}$			3 Sept 93	?	22 July 94	JOT	Bull's-eye oval			
17.	2	C1bT1B28			1 Nov 94	HHL	12 Feb 96	JOT	Target oval			
18.	4	EX			10 Dec 96	HHL						
19.	1	C1b'T8B25			17 Jan 96	?	11 Mar 03	?	Number grid			
20.	3	REG			13 Mar 00p	HHL						
21.	3	C1b'T9B23			30 June 03	SHD	17 Dec 03	NLP	Rec'd. bars			
22.	1	C1b'T6B25			26 Aug 99	?	10 Sept 02	NLP	Number grid			
23.	2	REG			21 June 04	SHD						
24.	2	C1b'T6B25 $\frac{1}{2}$			7 Apr 04	NLP	18 Mar 11	?	Number grid			
25.	2	C1b'T9B23			1 Oct 03	HHL	16 Dec 04	NLP	Vertical bars			
26.	2	C1b'T9B24			27 Feb 05	SHD	20 Mar 07	NLP	Vertical bars		3	
27.	3	C1b'(REC'D)T1B29			30 Jan 07	?	11 Apr 11	SHD				
28.	2	C1bT7B25			23 Nov 06	?	22 May 09	?	Grid			
29.	1	C1bT6B22 $\frac{1}{2}$			5 Aug 07	SHD	29 Aug 11	?	Waving flag		4	

Notes:

1. Modified Tucson, N. M. strike.
2. Latest listed is with 3-cent national.
3. Not used in 1906.
4. Used in 1907, 1909, and 1911.

ARIZONA TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS



14



18



19



REGISTERED

MAR 13 1900

TUCSON, A. T.

16



17

RECEIVED



21



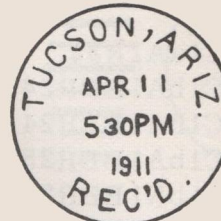
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23



24



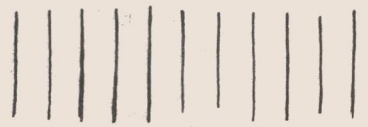
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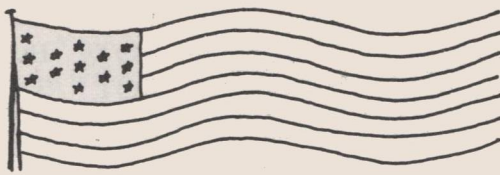
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25



26



29



30



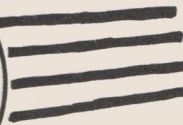
31



1



2



1



1



2



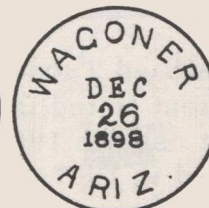
1



20



1



1



2

