

LA POSTA



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NINETEENTH CENTURY OREGON POSTMARKS: HOOD RIVER COUNTY, OREGON
[Part X OF THE 19th CENTURY OREGON POSTMARK CATALOGUE]

By Charles A. Whittlesey

Hood River County is a late-comer among Oregon's family of counties. Created June 23, 1908, from the northwestern portion of Wasco County, the new county was named for the rich fruit producing valley which forms its heart. Encompassing only 529 square miles of area, Hood River County is the state's second smallest, following only tiny Multnomah. This characteristic, when combined with the relatively recent development of much of the county's agricultural land, largely explains the small number of post offices which existed there during the 19th century.

Depending upon how one counts, there were either six or seven post offices which operated at one time or another in the territory which was to become Hood River County prior to 1900. The confusion arises over the Shell Rock office, which was initially established in 1873, but soon moved across the river into Washington Territory. A few years after the original Shell Rock moved, a second office with the same name was opened in Hood River County. If we count that as just one post office, then there were only six pre-1900 offices in the county.

Three of these pioneer post offices have managed to survive, and the oldest, Hood River, has an unbroken record of service that dates from 1858. Cascade Locks, the second oldest surviving post office, was established by the appointment of its first postmaster on December 4, 1878, which will make it 100 years old this year. Perhaps some thoughtful person will go to the trouble of assisting the office to commemorate its century of service this year.

Since there were so few Hood River County post offices in operation before 1900, it should not be surprising that we are aware of relatively few postal markings from the area which later became the county. Actually, our records show postmarks from five different offices, and five out of six is a somewhat better batting average than we enjoy for many other Oregon counties. A total of 19 different postmark types are known from the five offices. Hood River post office leads the list with 10 different types, some of which are considerably ornate. Six different types are known from Cascade Locks, and we know of one each from Mount Hood, Tucker, and Straightsburg.

The following chronology presents a brief trace of each of the six, or seven, Hood River County post offices in operation before 1900. It is followed by a tabular presentation of the known postmarks from these offices, most of which are also illustrated by tracings for ease of identification. Persons having information about Hood River County postmarks not described herein are requested to contact either the author or the editor of LA POSTA.

HOOD RIVER. Established September 30, 1858. The Hood River post office was named for the stream near whose mouth it was located. This office is situated at the head of the famed apple and strawberry producing valley in section 36, township 3 north, range

10 east.

19th Century Postmasters: Nathan S. Benson; Charles C. Coe, May 16, 1862; Nathan S. Benson, Feb. 22, 1864; William S. Stillwell, July 7, 1864; Charles C. Coe, May 30, 1866; William P. Watson, Mar. 22, 1871; William S. Allen, Jan. 7, 1876; Henry C. Coe, Sep. 8, 1876; James M. Adams, Oct. 24, 1878; Henry C. Coe, Dec. 6, 1878; Gaines M. Adams, April 14, 1879; Mrs. Adelia A. Stranahan, Oct. 20, 1879; Ruel J. Rogers, Aug. 27, 1885; George T. Prather, June 28, 1886; John H. Dukes, Apr. 24, 1889; Mrs. Jennie Champlin, May 13, 1889; Lewis E. Morse, Apr. 22, 1893; William M. Yates, April 5, 1897.

Status: The Hood River post office is currently operating; ZIP code - 97031.

SHELL ROCK[1]. Established April 14, 1873. This office was named for nearby Shellrock Mountain, which was so-called because the rock of which it is composed breaks off in chunks and forms piles down the long slopes, looking somewhat like shelled corn. The Shell Rock post office was located on the south bank of the Columbia River between present-day Cascade Rocks and Hood River, and in section 5, township 2 north, range 9 east.

19th Century Postmaster: David Graham.

Status: The site of this office was moved to the north bank of the Columbia River, and its name was changed to Collins Landing, Washington Territory, on April 2, 1875.

SHELL ROCK[2]. Established May 20, 1878. A second post office was acquired by petition a few years after the original had moved to Washington. It was given the same name, and was located some three miles west of the mountain on the bank of the Columbia in section 2, township 2 north, range 8 east.

19th Century Postmaster: John Cates.

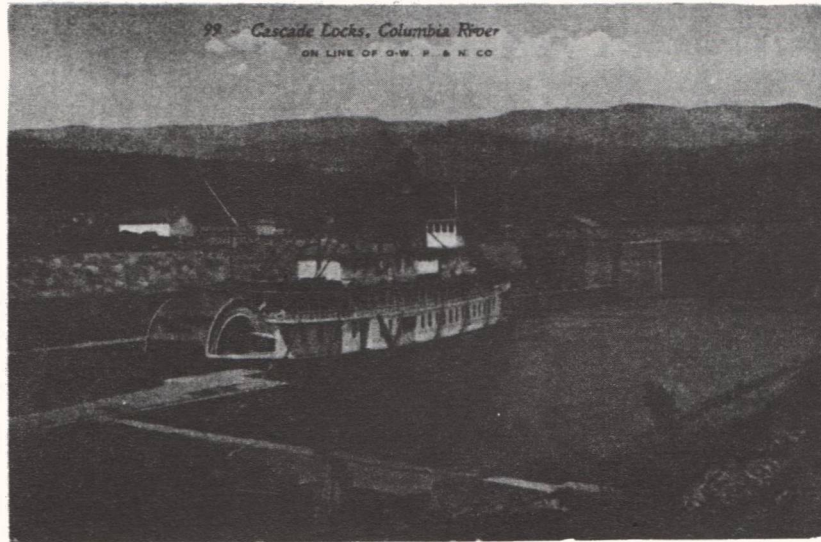
Status: Discontinued August 19, 1878, and in fact may never have been in operation.

CASCADE LOCKS. Established December 4, 1878. The name of this office describes the navigational aide which was constructed as a permanent improvement at the Cascades of the Columbia by the U. S. government. The project was first planned in 1875, and work began in 1878. Work was eventually completed November 5, 1896, and the project left a community as a legacy. The locks were submerged in 1938 with the impoundment of waters behind Bonneville Dam, but the community survives. Cascade Locks post office is in section 12, township 2 north, range 7 east.

19th Century Postmasters: Ashley H. Ball, Duncan D. McBean, April 10, 1879; Alexander McBean, Jan. 27, 1880; S. O. Hersey,

April 21, 1880; Thomas F. Hope, Aug. 27, 1885; Charles B. Frissell, Jan. 17, 1888; Emerson B. Clark, Aug. 30, 1889; Hiram A. Leavens, Oct. 7, 1897.

Status: The Cascade Locks post office is currently operating; ZIP code - 97014.



Steamer BAILEY GATZERT of Portland in Cascade Locks, ca. 1908.

STRAIGHTSBURG. Established October 19, 1888. The Straightsburg post office was named for its first and only postmaster. It was located about seven miles south of Hood River (town) on Neal Creek in section 36, township 2 north, range 10 east.

19th Century Postmasters: Henry D. Straight.

Status: Discontinued November 18, 1891, papers to Hood River.

MOUNT HOOD. Established April 25, 1890. This office, located about 11 miles south of the community of Hood River, was named for the great mountain which dominates the landscape in this area. The Mount Hood post office is located about a mile east of East Fork Hood River in section 28, township 1 north, range 10 east.

19th Century Postmaster: Oscar Fredenburg.

Status: Operating; ZIP code - 97041.

TUCKER. Established January 15, 1892. The Tucker post office was given the family name of its first and only postmaster, who was an early settler in the area. The office served a small community centered on a sawmill and bridge built by Tucker, and was located on Hood River about four miles southwest of Hood River town.

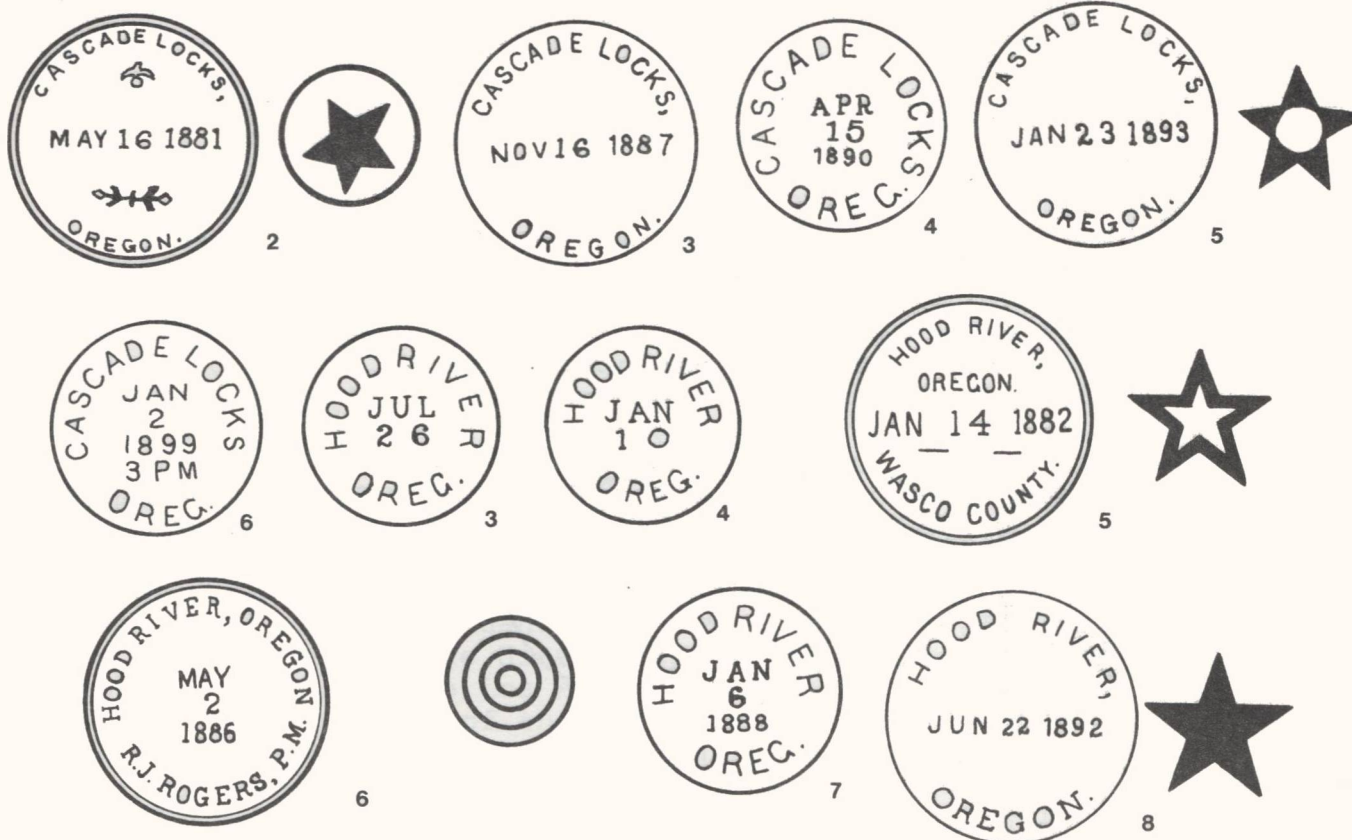
19th Century Postmasters: Barton R. Tucker.

Status: The Tucker post office was discontinued June 2, 1900, papers to Hood River.

VIENTO. Established January 24, 1896. The Viento post office is reported by McArthur to have been named by combining the first two letters of the names of three men prominent in the construction of the railroad; Henry Villard, William ENDicott, and Tolman. Coincidentally, viento is Spanish for wind, and the location of this office in the Columbia Gorge about 7 miles west of Hood River must rank among the windiest in the state.

19th Century Postmasters: George H. Carver; Charles T. Early, Sep. 21, 1898.

Status: The Viento post office was discontinued May 15, 1919, papers to Wyeth.



HOOD RIVER COUNTY NINETEENTH CENTURY POSTMARKS

TOWN TYPE NO.	POSTMARK CODE	EARLIEST DATE	LATEST DATE	EXAMPLES KNOWN	KILLER TYPE*	NOTES
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CASCADE LOCKS (1878 - Date)

1.	M	28Jul80		1		
2.	C21J13S1B31	16May81		1	Star-in-circle	
3.	C1JS1B32	16Nov87		1	Target	
4.	C1EN1BBR28	4Feb88	1Aug90	3	None	
5.	C1JS1B32	23Jan90p	16Sep94p	3	Neg. circ.-in-star	
6.	C1JT1B28	2Jan99		1	Cork	

HOOD RIVER (1858 - Date)

1.	M1	58?				"Hood River P.O."
2.	M2	23Mar59	20Feb69	4		
3.	C1EA1BBR28	26Feb77		1	Cork	
4.	C1EA1BBR28	80?		1	Cork	(1)
5.	C21J1S1B32.5	25Apr81	31Apr86r	8	Star-in-star	
6.	C21J9N1RRB32.5	2May86		1	Target	
7.	C1EN1BBR27	14Sep86	15Jul90	5	Target	(2)
8.	C1JS1BRB33	22Jun92r		1	Star	
9.	F32x25	9Sep93	10Mar95	7	Target	(3)
10.	C1ET1B27.5	4Feb99		1		

MOUNT HOOD (1890 - Date)

1.	C1EN1BBR27.5	28Sep92		1	Target	
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STRAIGHTSBURG (1888 - 1891)

1.	C1EN1BBR28	12Jun89		1		
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TUCKER (1892 - 1900)

1.	C1EN1BBR28	8Dec97		1	Target	
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*Killer known in association with postmark; not necessarily integral.

Notes: (1)Spacing of letters differs from Type 3; see illustration.
(2)Earliest example has no year date.
(3)Format is a fancy rectangular shield; see illustration.



THE POST OFFICES OF UTAH

By Daniel Y. Meschter

Part I: This is the Place!

The story of Utah is inescapably the story of the Mormons. A maligned and persecuted people, they sought it out as a refuge from both civil and military authority of whatever kind, saving only that of their God and themselves. They settled it, developed it, fought for it and put their indelible stamp upon it.

Much has been made of their great leader, Brigham Young, prescribing, "This is the place", when he first looked out over the Great Salt Lake Valley on July 24, 1847, from a vantage point high in the mountains; but the historical reality is that it was more recognition than divine revelation. Young had a rather precise destination in mind as he led his faithful followers west.

The significance of "the place" being south of the 42nd parallel, and thus in the Republic of Mexico, probably was not lost on him. This would put the Mormons beyond the reach of their persecutors in the United States. Furthermore, Mexico was at war with the United States at just that time, and was hardly in a position to do anything about this peaceful invasion, even if it cared. Should the valley become part of the United States later, as indeed it did on February 2, 1848, when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican War, the Mormons could defend their institution on the basis of existence prior to American political jurisdiction.

Brigham Young lost no time asserting Mormon domination. Within a month, he started sending out parties in all directions to explore the land and assess its resources. Emigrants were settled anywhere soil and water permitted cultivation in recognition of the fact that dominion could be asserted in no way better than actual occupation. Settlements were springing up by the dozens in just a few years.

Theocracy as a form of government, however, had to be abandoned before long, because the Mormons themselves were accustomed to civil authority, and because growing numbers of Gentiles, or non-Mormons, were freely tolerated among them. In fact, trading with emigrants en route to California was an important source of income during those first difficult years. Thus, a convention was called in Salt Lake City in March 1849 to organize the State of Deseret. Its territorial claims were presumptuous. Deseret was described as stretching from the Gila River in Arizona to the Snake River divide in Idaho, and from the crest of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado to the Sierras in California. It included a corridor to the sea where Los Angeles and San Diego are now (Fig. 1).

The extravagance of these territorial claims were not without effect. Congress refused to recognize the State of Deseret as a political entity when a delegate petitioned to be seated in January 1850. It did, however, establish Utah as a territory of the



The STATE of DESERET, 1848-50

FIGURE 1

United States later the same year on September 9, 1850, to include everything between the 37th and 42nd parallels -- the present southern and northern boundaries -- and from the Rockies to California. It is interesting that Congress ignored the "Mormon Problem" at this time, and centered its debates on the question of slavery, which certainly was no problem to the Mormons. All in all, Utah did rather well getting started.

This pattern of political development was significant. Unlike so many other territories that were carved out from populated parts of earlier territories, Utah was an original territory that was itself later reduced. The pattern is also reflected in its postal history. Utah took no pre-territorial post offices from any other territory. To the contrary, it gave up a number of post offices to other territories as it was reduced over the next 18 years to its final boundaries. Only the Fort Bridger and Salt Lake City post offices can be considered to be pre-territorial as having been established by postmaster appointments dated prior to the Utah Organic Act.

The Mormon settlement in and around the Great Salt Lake Valley saw astonishing growth from the 143 original settlers Brigham Young had led into the valley in July 1847 to more than 10,000 by 1850, as Mormon converts, chiefly from the eastern United States and western Europe, flocked to Zion. The Mormons clearly understood, then as now, the use of mass communications in their missionary work. Accordingly, efficient mail service between the Church headquarters in Salt Lake City, local churches and the worldwide missions became more and more important as the movement grew. Most mail moving in and out of Utah before late 1850 was carried by couriers on church business, freighters or other travelers. Some may have been carried by independent express companies.

Official mail service was contracted for by the Post Office Department in 1850 over the Oregon Route from Independence, Missouri to Oregon City, Oregon Territory, by way of Fort Bridger and Salt Lake City, among other points. Post offices were established at Fort Bridger and Salt Lake City on August 6th and 9th, 1850, respectively. These dates apparently anticipated the inauguration of mail service later that fall, although some authorities do not report the actual inauguration until 1851.

Since both the Fort Bridger and Salt Lake City post offices were established before the Utah Organic Act, at a time when all of the territory acquired from Mexico in 1848 generally was referred to as Alta, or Upper, California, the postmaster appointments appear to have been listed in California. The Utah records show the Salt Lake City post office as "late in California Territory." Fort Bridger was listed, incorrectly, in Nebraska when that territory was organized in 1854, and was not listed in Utah until its re-establishment after the so-called Mormon War of 1857-58.

According to Bancroft[1], the Post Office Department granted the first mail contract in 1850 to Samuel H. Woodson of Independence, Missouri, to carry the mail between Independence and Salt Lake City once a month. Effective August 1, 1851, Woodson subcontracted the Salt Lake City-to-Fort Laramie segment to Ferezmores Little, in association with Ephraim Hanks and Charles Decker, all of Salt Lake City. Service was performed more or less regularly

until 1856, although not without many financial and operational difficulties.

The contract is reported to have been held in 1856 by two men named Hockaday and Magraw, possibly a successor of John Hockaday and William Liggitt, who, according to Countant[2], began a stage line in 1851, and held a contract to carry mail on a monthly basis from Saint Joseph, Missouri, to Salt Lake City in 21 days.

Other routes led to the north and west so that as early as 1851, Salt Lake City had monthly mail service to Independence or St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California; bimonthly service to The Dalles, Oregon; weekly to the San Pete Valley in central Utah; and semi-weekly to Brownsville (Ogden).

Ferezmere Little is said to have made one more mail trip to Independence in the winter of 1856, taking 78 days, after termination of the Hockaday and Magraw contract and before a new contract was granted to Hiram Kimball of Salt Lake City. Kimball was both an apostle of the Mormon Church, and the first Mormon to be awarded such a contract by the Federal Government.

Although the annual payment of \$23,600 was barely enough to cover expenses, and he was faced with the same problems of weather and Indians as his predecessors, Kimball had substantial backing from the Church. His contract award was viewed as being considerably prestigious for Utah. Brigham Young personally aided the project by organizing the B. Y. Express Carrying Company in connection with this mail contract. Under this arrangement, mail stations were established at a number of points along the route in 1857, including one near South Pass and another at Deer Creek, now in Wyoming[3].

Service was interrupted in mid-1857 by the withdrawal of Kimball's contract and by the Mormon War that winter. Bancroft[4] recognizes that a letter to President Buchanan from the disgruntled ex-mail contractor, Magraw, almost certainly caused the withdrawal of Kimball's contract, and probably influenced the policy that led to the invasion of Utah by the United States Army. The Government finally decided it had a "Mormon Problem."

Mail service was resumed about a year later, in 1858, with the famous firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell as contractor.

REFERENCES CITED

[1] Bancroft, Hubert Howe, 1889. The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft, Vol. XXVI, History of Utah, p.501.

[2] Coutant, Dr. C. G., 1899. History of Wyoming., p.362.

[3] Jarrett, David L., 1972. "Pre-Wyoming Territory, Deer Creek, Nebraska Territory," The American Philatelist, Vol. 86, No. 8 (August 1972), p. 703.

[4] Bancroft, op.cit., p.501-502.

NEXT: Part II, Political Development.

DOANE NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS USED IN THE STATE OF OREGON

By Edith R. Doane

Oregon was another western state that was deeply involved in co-operating with the Post Office Department through testing and expanding the use of the early Doane Cancellations. Most of its communities are concentrated in the western portion of the state in the Willamette Valley and near the Pacific Ocean. Oregon was somewhat smaller in population than Washington. On January 1, 1904, Oregon had a total of 846 post offices, of which 799 were fourth class, whereas, on that same date, Washington totaled 954 offices with 888 of these as fourth class. The R.F.D. system was spreading rapidly at that time, revising the entire "face of America," and one year later Oregon's total number of offices had dropped to 824 of which only 773 survived, at least temporarily, as those of the fourth class.

The same system of numbering between the bars of all three Doane types was continued in Oregon as has been discussed for other states appearing in this series. Only a very small group of offices were able to justify a number as high as "5". The state name was never abbreviated, but ends with a period. A comma was used after the named post office.

In the Checklist sections of all three types, you will note initials used in the "Notes" column. These indicate "R" for data Recorded from other collectors, and "D" for items from the Doane Collection where earliest and latest dates are known. In cases where the column has no notation, only a single example is known from the Doane Collection.

Type 1 Characteristics and Oregon Checklist

The same style of rubber duplex device was distributed to offices of the fourth class in Oregon as has been described in earlier installments. The earliest Doane-type marking thus far recorded from any office in the nation is the number "2" marking used at WARREN in Columbia County. The earliest known example dates from April 18, 1903, which is about the start of the entire program nationwide. The latest known date of a T-1 marking from Oregon is in mid-July 1910 from DRYDEN in the southwestern part of the state.

Canceller section: Five narrowly spaced thin bars 11mm. high with a 6mm. numeral bisecting the middle three bars. Some sets set of bars are contoured around the circular border of the postmark section, while others are cut off straight at the left.

Postmark section: entire data enclosed in a narrow circular border 27-29mm. in diameter, varying with space necessary for the post office name and other data. Lettering is sans serif, either broad or normal, and about 3mm. tall. Some examples include an abbreviated time marking, A.M. or P.M.



T-1 DOANE CANCELLATIONS OF OREGON

Post Office, County/Area	No. in Bars	Known Dates		Notes
		Earliest	Latest	
ACME, Lane/W	m	Dec 1908		R
CHASE, Yamhill/NW	1	Sep 1904		
CHITWOOD, Lincoln/W	m		Jun 1910	R
COMSTOCK, Douglas/SW	3	Mar 1904		
CORBETT, Multnomah/N	1	Sep 1906		R
CURRINSVILLE, Clackamas/N	2	Dec 1903		R
DEER ISLAND, Columbia/NW	2	Jan 1906		
DILLARD, Douglas/SW	1	Nov 1904		
DRYDEN, Josephine/SW	1		Jul 1910	
EUREKA, Wallowa/NE	3?	Jan 1906		
GURDANE, Umatilla/NE	1	Nov 1903		
HOBSONVILLE, Tillamook/NW	1	Oct 1904	Jul 1907	D/R
LENTS, Multnomah/NW	2	Oct 1904	1907	D/R
NEW PINECREEK, Lake/S	m	Aug 1905	Dec 1908	D/R
RUFUS, Sherman/N	3	Jan 1904		
SHELBURN, Linn/W	2	Oct 1907		
VICTOR, Wasco/N	1	Nov 1903	Feb 1906	
WARREN, Columbia/NW	2	Apr 1903	May 1908	D/R
YANKTON, Columbia/NW	1	Nov 1903	Oct 1907	D/R

Markings from all sources listed above are known as complete specimens, so they are accurately classed as T-1. No additional cut pieces are known, with certain data missing, but how well we know that research is never closed so we will welcome news of additional T-1 markings from other collectors.

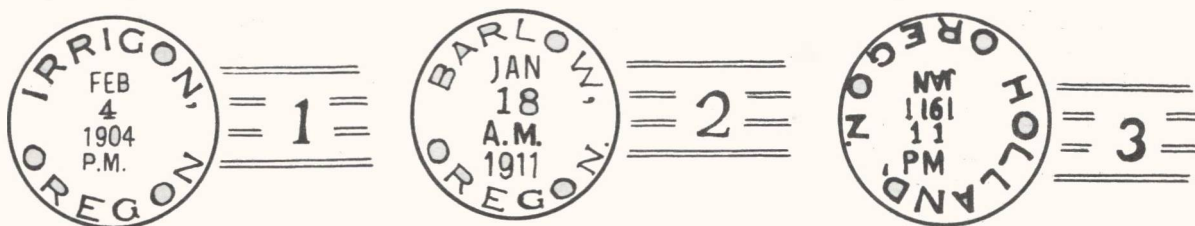
Type 2 Characteristics and Oregon Checklist

Although it is known that postmarker/canceller devices for both Type 1 and Type 2 were distributed nationwide about the same time in 1903, so far there are no markings showing use in Oregon during that year. Many are known from 1904. The earliest example recorded thus far comes from IRRIGON, and is dated February 4, 1904. Distribution of T-2 devices was concentrated in western Oregon as one may see from the checklist which follows. Several offices used

T-2 cancellations as late as 1912, but the latest date has been recorded from SUVER in January 1920!

Canceller section: Four sets of twin open bars, some contoured others even at left. A number usually between 1 and 5 bisects the two middle sets. Most numerals are shorter and wider than those of T-1, and the "4" is both bold and fancy. The twin bars often became clogged with ink making correct identification difficult when distinguishing between T-2 and T-3.

Postmark section: Non-serifed lettering, usually the same as that of T-1 in size and spacing, and punctuation and time markings continue in use. Diameter of the circular border is 28-29mm., varying with the space required for lettering. Clear markings are very attractive. Improper assembly of data, as in the case of HOLLAND below, can be confusing.



T-2 DOANE CANCELLATIONS OF OREGON

Post Office, County/Area	No. in Bars	Known Dates:		Notes
		Earliest	Latest	
AJAX, Gilliam/N	1	Oct 1904		
APPLEGATE, Jackson/SW	2	Jan 1910	Oct 1912	R/D
ARLETA, Multnomah/NW	1	Jan 1905	Apr 1906	
ASHWOOD, Jefferson/C	3	Nov 1904	Jan 1910	D/R
BARLOW, Clackamas/NW	2	Jan 1909	Mar 1911	D/R
BARTLETT, Wallowa/NE	1	Mar 1910	Nov 1910	R
BAY CITY, Tillamook/NW	3	Aug 1907	May 1909	R
BIGGS, Sherman/N	1	Jan 1910		
BLAINE, Tillamook/NW	1	Feb 1908		R
BLODGETT, Benton/W	1		Jan 1910	R
BOYD, Wasco/N	2	Sep 1904	Feb 1910	D/R
BROCKWAY, Douglas/SW	1	Jun 1907		R
BROOKS, Marion/NW	2	Jul 1906	Mar 1907	D/R
BUENA VISTA, Polk/NW	2	Feb 1906	Oct 1912	R
CHEMAWA, Marion/NW	4	Nov 1905	Mar 1906	
CLIFTON, Clatsop/NW	2	Aug 1908	Mar 1909	P/D
CRATER LAKE, Klamath/S	1		Aug 1917	
DAIRY, Klamath/S	m	Nov 1904	Nov 1905	D/R
DENIO, Harney/SE	2	Oct 1904	Oct 1911	D/R
DETPOIT, Marion/NW	3	May 1906	Jun 1910	D/R
DUNDEE, Yamhill/NW	3	Oct 1904	Jul 1909	D/R
EAGLE CREEK, Clackamas/NW	2	Jul 1907		R
EIGHTMILE, Morrow/N	1		Dec 1908	R

T-2 DOANE CANCELLATIONS OF OREGON

Post Office, County/Area	No. in Bars	Known Dates:		Notes
		Earliest	Latest	
ELKHORN, Marion/NW	1		Nov 1910	R
FALLS CITY, Polk/NW	4	Jan 1906	Dec 1907	R
FORT KLAMATH, Klamath/S	3	Jan 1906		R
FULTON, Multnomah/NW	4	Jan 1906		
GALES CREEK, Washington/NW	2	Dec 1904	Apr 1910	D/R
GALLOWAY, Morrow/N	1		Jun 1909	R
GREENVILLE, Washington/NW	3	Jan 1906		
HAMMOND, Clatsop/NW	3	Sep 1905	Apr 1907	D/R
HARBOR, Curry/SW	2	Sep 1904	Apr 1908	D/R
HARDMAN, Morrow/N	3	Sep 1904	May 1911	R
HOLLEY, Linn/W	2	Jan 1906	Nov 1909	R/D
HOLLAND, Josephine/SW	3		Jan 1911	
HOTLAKE, Union/NE	2	Feb 1905		
HUGO, Josephine/SW	1	Jun 1906	Dec 1909	D/R
IRRIGON, Morrow/N	1	Feb 1904	Oct 1905	D/R
ISLAND CITY, Union/NE	4	Nov 1904		
JASPER, Lane/W	2	Jan 1905	Apr 1907	D/R
KERBY, Josephine/SW	4	Dec 1908	Feb 1909	D/R
KLONDIKE, Sherman/N	2		Sep 1910	R
LAIDLAW, Deschutes/C	1	Jun 1905	Sep 1907	R/D
LAKEVIEW, Lake/S	1	Sep 1904		
LATOURELL FALLS, Multnomah/NW	3	Feb 1907		
LORANE, Lane/W	2	Oct 1908	Feb 1910	D/R
LYONS, Linn/W	3	Nov 1908	May 1911	R/D
MAYGER, Columbia/NW	3	Sep 1904	May 1907	D/R
MAYVILLE, Gilliam/N	3	Nov 1904	Nov 1907	D/R
MEHAMA, Marion/NW	3	Dec 1904	Oct 1912	R/D
MILL CITY, Marion/NW	5	Mar 1906		
MIST, Columbia/NW	2	Mar 1907	Jan 1911	R/D
MONKLAND, Sherman/N	2		Aug 1911	R
MONROE, Benton/W	3	Mar 1905	Apr 1911	R
MOSIER, Wasco/N	4?	Jul 1907		R
MOUND, Lane/W	1	Dec 1904	1909	D/R
NIACARA, Marion/NW	2	Jun 1907	Sep 1911	R
OLEX, Gilliam/N	1		Aug 1909	R
PARADISE, Wallowa/NE	2	Sep 1909	Jul 1911	D/R
PILOT ROCK, Umatilla/NE	3	Mar 1905	Mar 1906	R
PROVOLT, Josephine/SW	1	May 1905	Oct 1909	R/D
RICKREALL, Polk/NW	3	Jan 1906		
RUCKLES, Douglas/SW	m	May 1907		R
SAINT HELEN, Columbia/NW	5	Nov 1904	May 1909	R
SILVER LAKE, Lake/S	3	Aug 1904	Jan 1906	D/R
SUMMER LAKE, Lake/S	3	Mar 1906		
SUVER, Polk/NW	m	Feb 1909	Jan 1920	R/D
TUMALO, Crook/C	1	Nov 1904		
TYGH VALLEY, Wasco/N	3	Oct 1904	Aug 1909	R
WALDPORT, Lincoln/W	m	Jan 1906		R
WAPINITIA, Wasco/N	2	1906	Sep 1908	R/D
WATERMAN, Wheeler/N	1	Sep 1904	Dec 1909	D/R

T-2 DOANE CANCELLATIONS OF OREGON

Post Office, County/Area	No. in Bars	Known Dates:		Notes
		Earliest	Latest	
WELCHES, Clackamas/NW	1		Aug 1909	R
WILLAMETTE, Clackamas/NW	2	Jan 1906		
WILSON, Tillamook/NW	m	Jan 1907		R
WOODS, Tillamook/NW	2		Aug 1910	R
WOODSTOCK, Multnomah/NW	2		Feb 1911	R
YAQUINA, Lincoln/W	3		Jul 1909	R

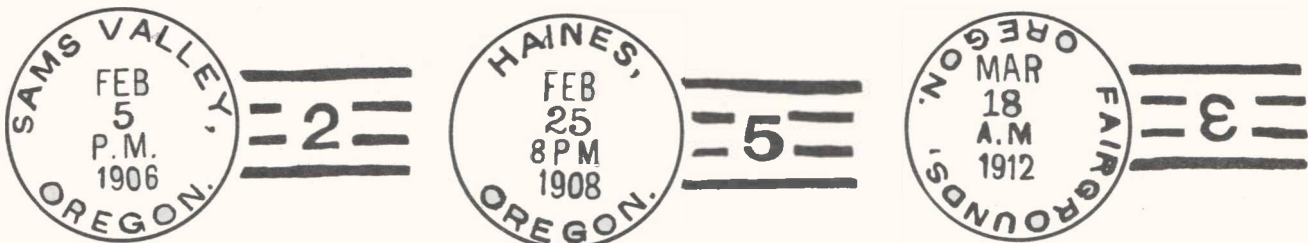
In addition to the 78 full markings listed above, we have incomplete cut pieces from the following sources, but each can be correctly identified as T-2. These are: ALSEA, ARAGO, BEND, BRIDGE, CLEONE, DIAMOND, FALL CREEK, GLENADA, HUDSON, IMNAHA, IRVING, LANGLOIS, MENOMINEE, PROSPER and VIENTO. Very few locations are shown for post offices in the central part of the state, but given the paucity of settlement in that area this is understandable.

Type 3 Characteristics and Oregon Checklist

About two years after the T-2 Doane Cancellation devices had been put in operation, it became quite apparent that the twin bars were becoming clogged with ink. The Post Office Department revised its format to combat this problem, and put Type 3 in operation late in 1905. In addition to the modified bar design, the postmark section was enlarged to at least 30mm.

Cancellation section: Four solid bars frequently contoured at left. A number bisects the two central bars, and they are bolder and about 5mm. tall. In most states the numbers rarely exceed "7."

Postmark section: Diameter of the circular border is 30-32mm. for more space to avoid crowding longer names. Sans-serif lettering is standardized and usually 3.5mm. tall. Remained in use for about eight years.



T-3 DOANE CANCELLATIONS OF OREGON

Post Office, County/Area	No. in Bars	Known Dates		Notes
		Earliest	Latest	
ARLETA, Multnomah/NW	5	Sep 1909		R
AUSTIN, Grant/C	1	Oct 1909?		R

T-3 DOANE CANCELLATIONS OF OREGON

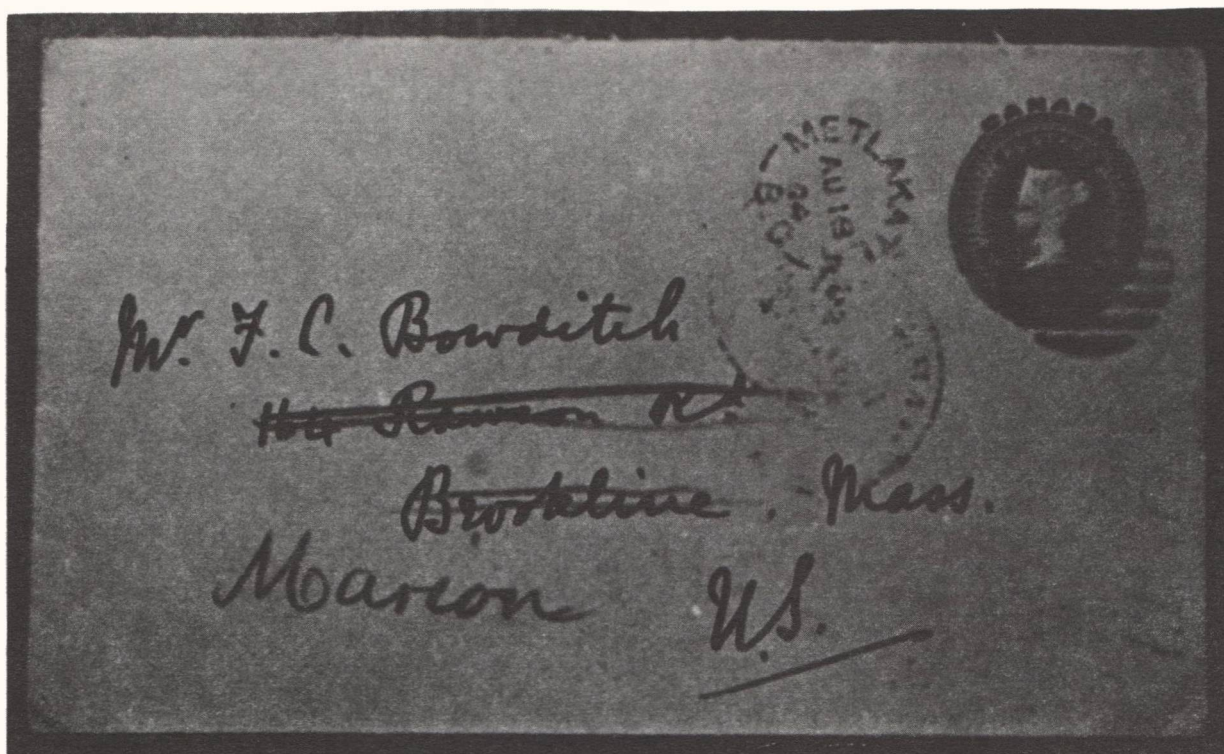
Post Office, County/Area	No. in Bars	Known Dates		Notes
		Earliest	Latest	
BERLIN, Linn/W	1		Mar 1912	R
CARLTON, Yamhill/NW	6	Mar 1911	Feb 1913	D/R
CASTLE ROCK, Morrow/N	1	Feb 1908	1909	R
CRABTREE, Linn/W	3	Aug 1909	Jan 1910	R/D
ELKTON, Douglas/SW	4		Apr 1913	
FAIRGROUNDS, Marion/NW	3	Sep 1909	Apr 1912	R
FISHER, Lincoln/W	1	May 1909		R
FISHHAWK, Columbia/NW	1	Jan 1907		R
GREENVILLE, Washington/NW	2	Jan 1906		R
HAINES, Baker/E	5	Feb 1906	Feb 1908	R/D
HILLSDALE, Multnomah/NW	2	Nov 1906		R
ILLAHE, Curry/SW	2		Oct 1914	
MOLALLA, Clackamas/NW	4	Mar 1907		
NETARTS, Tillamook/NW	1	Jul 1907		R
PITTSBURG, Columbia/NW	1	Oct 1906		R
SAM'S VALLEY, Jackson/SW	2	Feb 1906		
SAMPSON, Douglas/SW	2	Aug 1907		R
WINCHESTER, Douglas/SW	2		Dec 1914	
WOLF CREEK, Josephine/SW	3	Feb 1909		R

In addition, here are another group of markings whose post-mark diameters are at least 30mm., but known only from specimens with brief canceller ends which are solid. Some may be Type 3s, but confirmation is needed. They are: ALMA, ALLEGANY, BARNES, BLACKROCK, BLUE RIVER, CRABTREE, ELMIRA, ESTACADA, FLORA, GLADSTONE, HEBO, MERLIN, NEWBRIDGE, NYSSA, SCAPPOOSE, SCOTTS MILLS, STAYTON, SUBLIMITY, TEMPLETON, TULE LAKE, VALE, WARNER LAKE, WARREN, WILSONVILLE, and WOODSTOCK. Additional information about these, and other Type 3 markings would be appreciated. Please write me in care of LA POSTA's editor.

NEXT: IDAHO.

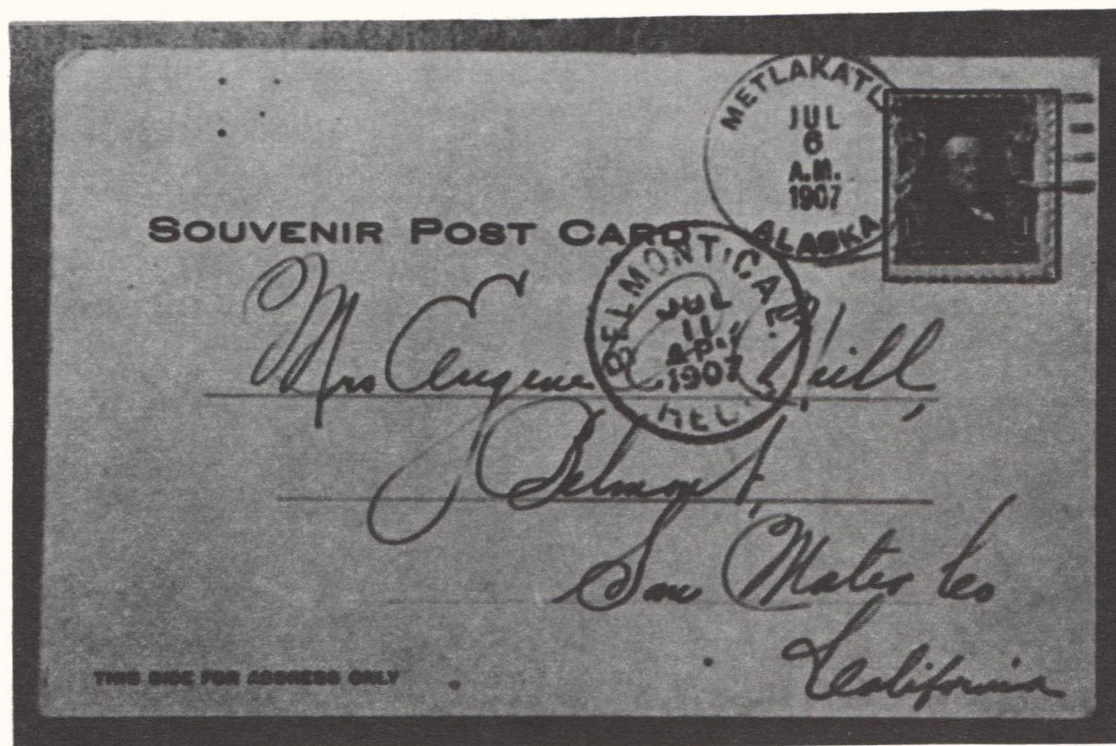
AWARDS AND THINGS: Donald Morisch and Bill Helbock won gold awards at PIPEX in the literature competition: Don for his outstanding editorial work in producing THE ALASKAN PHILATELIST and Bill for his handbook, MILITARY POSTMARKS OF TERRITORIAL ALASKA. Don Smith won a vermeil award at PIPEX for his CATALOG OF NORTHWEST RAILWAY POST OFFICES, Part 1: OREGON. Charles Towle won a vermeil, Bernard C. Griffin won a silver and Chuck Whittlesey and Gil Hulin won bronze awards in the competitive exhibition.

In other exhibitions: Bill Bauer won the Grand at ROMPEX for his lovely display of Colorado covers; Jack Willard won the Grand at CENEPEX (Grand Island, Neb.), and, according to the published report, he and Bill Rapp carried off everything that wasn't nailed down. Late word indicates that Bill Helbock won a vermeil at CAPEX in the literature competition. Bernie Coyne received a silver for ICE CAP NEWS.



METLAKATLA, BRITISH COLUMBIA -- Aug 18, 1904

METLAKATLA, ALASKA -- Jul 6, 1907



THE STORY OF THE METLAKATLAS

By John Henry

Have you ever wondered why there are two? Why there are two small villages named Metlakatla located within 100 miles of each other along the Inland Passage to Alaska? It is a long story, beginning over 125 years ago, with more than a goodly share of heroes, villians, intrigue, and maybe a good fairy or two.

A convenient place to start the story would be Victoria, Vancouvers Island, in June of 1857. At that time a young lay-missionary, William Duncan, had just arrived from England with the assignment to establish a mission among the North West Coast Indians near the Hudsons Bay Company post of Fort Simpson. Chief Factor James Douglas of the HBC was astounded at the audacity of this young man, who knew nothing of the Indians and could speak not a word of their language, and asked him to reconsider and to stay in Victoria. Because Duncan could not be turned from his plans, Douglas gave him permission to continue with the understanding that he learn the language and customs of the Indians at Fort Simpson before attempting his mission.

That fall, William Duncan went to Fort Simpson aboard the HBC Steamer OTTER, and the next year began his work with the Indians. He was very successful with his plans, and by 1880 the Indians had established a self-supporting community, which they named Metlakatla, with their own cooperatively owned packing plant, sawmill, weaving shop, store and church. But the success of the endeavor was Duncan's undoing.

Although the Indians looked upon him as their advisor in all matters, both temporal and spiritual, certain elements in the church which sponsored the Mission resented the accomplishments of a mere lay-person, and through internal pressures and intrigues removed him from his position. When the Indians learned of this action, they withdrew from the Mission, would have nothing to do with it or its church, and became, in their own words, "Duncan's Indians." In reyaliation, the Mission Society siezed the packing plant, sawmill, weaving shop and church, all of which had been built by the Indians and paid for out of the earnings of their businesses. Finally, in a precedent shattering court decision, the sponsoring church was given title to the land upon which the Mission was located.

This court decision, which in effect established that the Indians of British Columbia had no rights in land matters except those granted to them by the Queen, aroused all of the Indians of British Columbia and brought the Province nearly to the brink of war. Finally, wiser heads among the Indians prevailed, and the Metlakatla group assembled what personal belongings the Mission Society would let them take, and moved to Annette Island in south-eastern Alaska.

Here, with the blessing of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners, they established in 1887 a new community which they named Metlakatla. By 1896 the group, under Mr. Duncan's guidance, had re-established their canning and lumber businesses with new machinery they had purchased, set up a co-op store and a modern village with frame houses. On Christmas Day the village dedicated its new church, which was complete with an organ and bells in the steeple. The church was, and is, known as the Christian Church of Metlakatla and is not affiliated with any denomination.

Mail to and from Metlakatla in British Columbia during the Duncan-era was carried by responsible travelers or ship captains. The first post office was not established until 1889, two years after the exodus to Alaska. The new village in Alaska apparently had a United States post office in 1888 or 1889, but Helbock[1] does not list it as operating again until 1896-97. It would seem that the Metlakatlans would have had little need for a post office during the first few years after moving to the new location, so perhaps the initial opening of the office in 1888 or '89 was the result of over-reaction on the part of the Post Office Department.

Reference: [1] LA POSTA, Vol. 8, No. 5 (November, 1977).

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The early postal history of the Metlakatla post office in Alaska is a bit of a mystery. Ricks listed a post office spelled METLAKAHTLA established April 20, 1880, with the appointment of William Duncan as postmaster. This office was discontinued August 2, 1889, papers to Loring, but re-established on November 11, 1896, with the appointment of Henry J. Minthorn as postmaster. Minthorn was succeeded in that office by William Duncan on May 7, 1898, but the latter appointment was rescinded. Meanwhile, on July 30, 1892, an office named NEW METLAKAHTLA was established with the appointment of James F. McKee. This office was discontinued June 22, 1895, with no papers.

The spelling of the original office was changed to METLAKATLA on April 20, 1904, and the office has remained in business with that name ever since.

Tracing the history backwards through known postal markings is even less satisfying. The earliest known postmark reads, "METLAKAHTLA". Known dates range from Oct 20, 1897, to Mar 26, 1900. Two types of postmarks are known from within this period, and they both use the same spelling. The earliest postmark known with the METLAKATLA spelling dates from Aug 25, 1905. It is a Doane-type duplex. There are no postal markings known from the NEW METLAKAHTLA post office.]

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Our series on the Doane Numeral Cancellations has produced more reader response than any LA POSTA article ever. Edith has been delighted with the information which has come in thus far, and is planning to publish all the addenda received in an article which will appear at the conclusion of the series. Please continue to send additions to Miss Doane in care of LA POSTA's editor. By the way, for those of you who may have missed the announcement in the philatelic press, Edith Doane has been elected to join that small, select group of people who are members of the APS Writers Hall of Fame. The announcement was made at CAPEX, and I know that all LA POSTA readers join with me in wishing Edith heartiest congratulations.

Something wonderful has happened over the past two or three months. Articles have begun to arrive for publication in LA POSTA at a remarkable rate. Dan Meschter has begun his new series on Utah post offices, and from the look of his first three installments it will be the premier study of Utah Postal History. Chuck Whittlesey has filed three new Oregon counties in his 19th Century Postmark Catalogue. Hood River appears in this issue, and Sherman and Gilliam will follow shortly. Frank Norris has mailed in the conclusion of his Mojave Desert postal history, and the first two parts of a new series on post offices of the Colorado Desert.

In addition to all this new effort by our "old standbys", we welcome to our pages with this issue John Henry, a well-known author of British Columbia postal history. John will be contributing additional items of interest to our pages from time to time. Two other LA POSTA readers have recently expressed an interest to join our happy band of authors, and I eagerly anticipate their efforts. Mark Metkin is seeking to fill some of the vast gaps in our knowledge of Idaho postal history, and we may have an announcement to make soon of a major contribution by our friend Charles Towle. In short, lots of exciting things are happening and our pages will soon reflect this expanded interest.

Gretchen and Ted (not Ken, as your editor previously bumbled) Mitchell of Los Angeles are well into the Index project. This index will cover the first 50 issues of LA POSTA, and it will be mailed free to all subscribers at the time of its completion. The anticipated time of publication is sometime early in 1979. Ted is also engaged in a new publishing venture which may be of interest to some LA POSTA readers. The HAWAIIAN PHILATELIST is his new creation, and for those of you with an interest in Hawaiian postal history why not write Ted at #15, 6269 Selma Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90028 for more information.

RICHARD W. HELBOCK, EDITOR, 1635 MARIPOSA DRIVE, LAS CRUCES, NM 88001.

