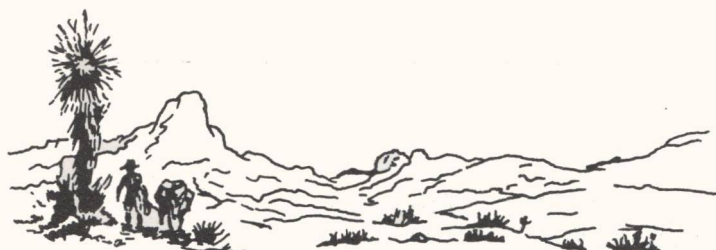


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URBAN PLACES IN THE MOJAVE DESERT PART IV: INYO AND MONO COUNTIES

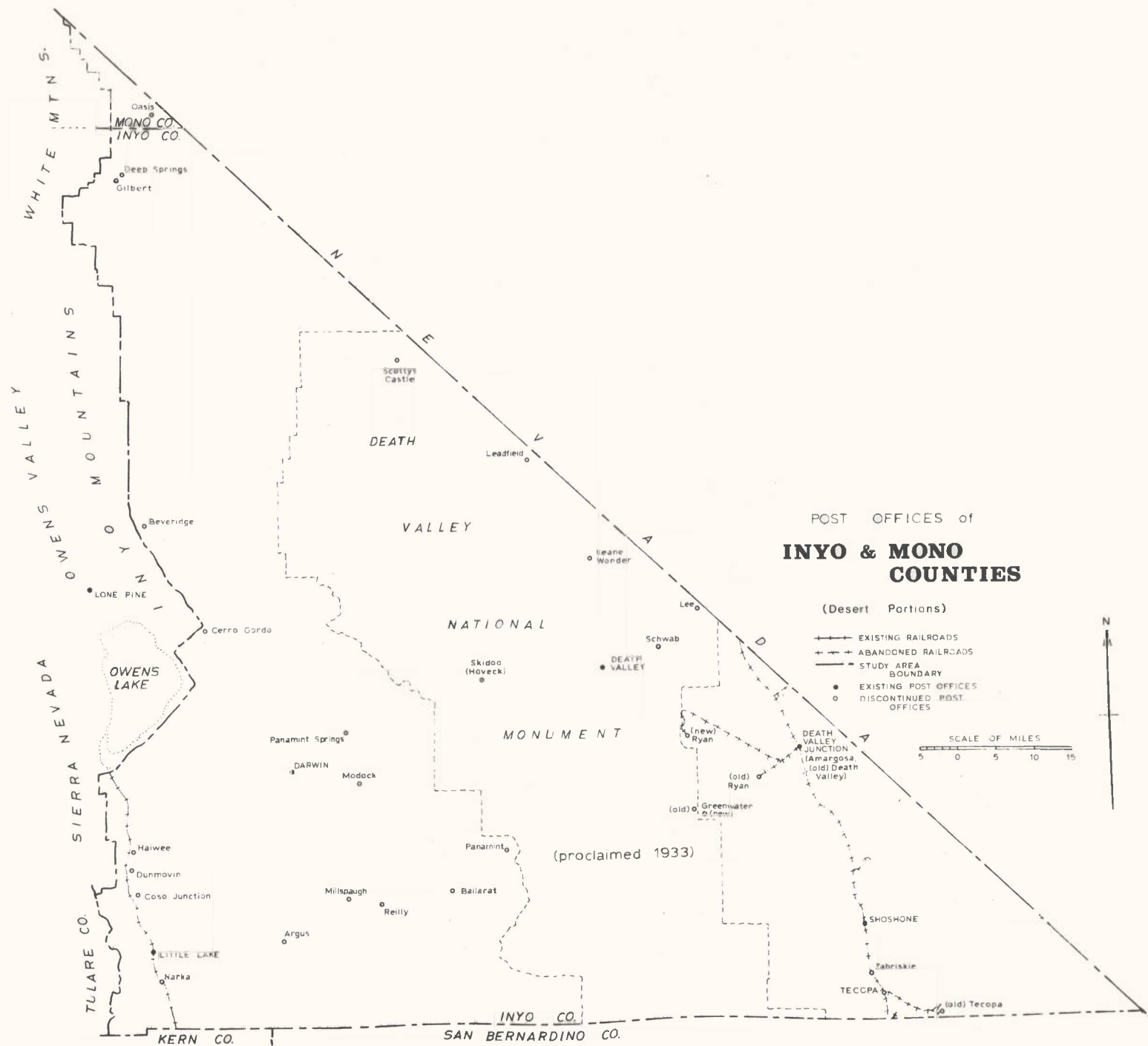
By Frank B. Norris

The final chapter concerning Mojave Desert post offices includes the desert portions of Inyo and Mono counties. To one who knows the California deserts, the title appears mislabelled, for Inyo County deserts--Death Valley among them--are not found in the Mojave, but should more properly be included in the Basin and Range physiographic province common to Nevada. The western boundary may also appear arbitrary, for the highly populated Owens Valley is almost as dry as the rest of the county. A demarcation line has been drawn to conform to the Bureau of Land Management's criteria, and this definition is becoming extremely important since BLM planners are currently conducting intense studies of the area to obtain detailed land use information for wilderness and other purposes.

The so-called northern deserts herein described are among the emptiest, most remote lands in the state. As the only portion of California's desert truly distant from the large coastal urban districts to the south, it has enjoyed a fairly constant population level in recent years. Other portions of the desert, as we have seen in previous segments, have experienced problems associated with rapid residential development. As a consequence of this relative isolation, Inyo is California's second largest county in land area is only 47th in population rank. Mono County is even less densely settled, and has the smallest population of any county in the state.

Though aboriginal populations had been living throughout the area for thousands of years prior to the 19th century, the region did not become known to European peoples until the ill-fated Death Valley 49ers happened into the area from the east. Operating on erroneous instructions in an attempt to find a short-cut to the gold fields, the party travelled from present-day Death Valley Junction into Death Valley itself. Fortunately, this occurred in the wintertime, but with little rainfall in the bleak area, water was very hard to find. The party broke down in Death Valley and might have perished except for an heroic rescue led by two members who had been dispatched to seek help.

Such an adventure seemingly would discourage further exploration of the area for awhile. Ironically, it brought just the opposite result and provided an impetus for settlement. On the way out of the valley, the 49ers found silver nuggets. As word of this discovery spread, miners began investigating the prospects. Several mining districts were recorded around 1860, among them were Slate, Coso and Salt Springs, but it was not until the mid-1860's, with the discovery of the Cerro Gordo Mine, that a town large enough to warrant a post office was founded. Cerro Gordo was worked initially by Mexican miners, and for several years it remained a fairly small-scale operation due largely to its great inaccessibility. By the



mid-1870's, however, the mine was producing sufficient wealth to play a part in the economic development of fledgling Los Angeles, 200 miles to the south. Large silver discoveries also occurred at Darwin and Panamint, and Tecopa came into prominence due to the rise of the nearby Gunsight and Noonday mines.

After these mining booms inevitably began to fade, the region's economy did likewise. In fact, the only new developments before the late 1890's occurred in the far north, with ranching and some small mining operations around Gilbert, Deep Springs and Oasis. The discovery of a series of small mines in the Panamint Mountains touched-off a renewed interest in the area. The supply town of Ballarat was established to service the new mining district, and, as more new sites were discovered, Ballarat's importance increased. By 1905 a mining revival in Inyo County was in full swing. Many new lodes and placers had been found in areas thought previously exhausted. This new surge of activity brought camps at Greenwater, Schwab, Skidoo, Lee, Harrisburg and Ryan, the latter a borax camp, which led to the building of the Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad. Greenwater's story is of particular note. A copper camp founded almost entirely on speculation, the community grew to a population of 3000 before the Panic of 1907 wiped out the paper profits, and hence the town itself.

Shortly after the early twentieth century mining boom, the building of the Owens Valley-Los Angeles Aqueduct brought transient prosperity to another part of the district. The aqueduct was one of the largest engineering projects in history up to that time, and to provide support the Nevada and California Railroad and several new towns came into being. Among the towns created by the aqueduct were Little Lake, Narka and Haiwee.

Changes since World War I have been slight. U. S. Highway 395 traverses western Inyo County, but the towns able to profit from the passing traffic are few, notably Dunsmuir, Little Lake and Coso Junction. Tourists are attracted to the stark beauty of Death Valley, and their numbers have increased considerably since World War II. This increase has resulted in few new support services however, and no new post offices have opened in this remote desert area.

POST OFFICES OF THE MOJAVE DESERT INYO AND MONO COUNTIES*

Post Office	Established	Discontinued	Notes
Amargosa Rural Branch	1 Apr 1963	15 May 1968	To DEATH VALLEY JUNCTION
Argus	14 May 1897	15 Jun 1899	(Freeman)
Ballarat	21 Jul 1897	29 Sep 1917	(Trona)
Beveridge	31 Oct 1881	5 Jun 1882	(Lone Pine)
Cerro Gordo	4 Nov 1869	12 Jan 1887	(Keeler)
	14 Sep 1888	15 Mar 1895	(Keeler)

Post Office	Established	Discontinued	Notes
Coso Junction	31 Jan 1925	31 Sep 1930	(Little Lake)
	1 Nov 1941	2 Jul 1965	(Little Lake)
Darwin	12 May 1875	15 Sep 1902	(Keeler)
	15 Nov 1902	Operating	
Death Valley	14 Mar 1908	Operating	Site ch. 1963
Death Valley Junction R.B.	16 May 1968	Operating	
Deep Springs	2 Feb 1881	5 Feb 1883	(Big Pine)
	9 Dec 1920	15 Nov 1953	(Bigpine)
Dunmovin	19 Nov 1938	31 Oct 1941	To COSO JCT.
Gilbert	31 May 1881	31 Mar 1882	(Oasis)
Greenwater	5 Oct 1906	31 May 1908	(Ryan)
Haiwee	26 Dec 1906	15 Apr 1913	(Olancho)
Hoveck	22 Oct 1906	8 Feb 1907	To SKIDOO
Keane Wonder	12 Jun 1912	31 Aug 1914	(Beatty, NV)
Leadfield	25 Jun 1926	31 Dec 1926	(Beatty, NV)
Lee	7 Mar 1907	1 Apr 1912	(Leeland, NV)
Little Lake	19 May 1909	15 Jul 1911	(Narka)
	13 Jun 1913	Operating	
Millsbaugh	15 Mar 1902	30 Jul 1910	(Brown)
Modock	6 Jun 1890	15 Jun 1903	(Darwin)
Narka	17 Jul 1909	12 Jun 1913	To LITTLE LAKE
Oasis, Mono County			
Panamint	16 Sep 1874	28 Nov 1877	
	19 Jun 1882	22 Mar 1883	(Darwin)
	23 May 1887	19 Jun 1895	(Darwin)
Panamint Springs	10 Jun 1940	30 Nov 1946	(Lone Pine)
Reilly	22 Jan 1883	15 Oct 1883	(Darwin)
Ryan	15 Oct 1907	15 Jan 1930	(Death Valley)
Schwab	18 Mar 1907	15 Aug 1907	(Rhyolite, NV)
Scottys Castle	16 Apr 1947	15 May 1953	(Goldfield, NV)
Shoshone	23 Feb 1915	31 Jul 1920	(Pahrump, NV)
	9 Oct 1920	Operating	
Skidoo	9 Feb 1907	31 Oct 1917	
Tecopa	24 May 1877	23 May 1881	
	28 Jun 1881	28 Sep 1881	
Tecopa (2)	18 Jul 1907	21 Aug 1931	(Shoshone)
	5 Mar 1932	Operating	
Zabriskie	20 Aug 1907	15 Nov 1918	(Tecopa)

NOTES: () - Papers to; "To --" - name changed to ---.

* - All offices located in Inyo County except OASIS.

THE POST OFFICES OF UTAH

By Daniel Y. Meschter

Part II: Political Development

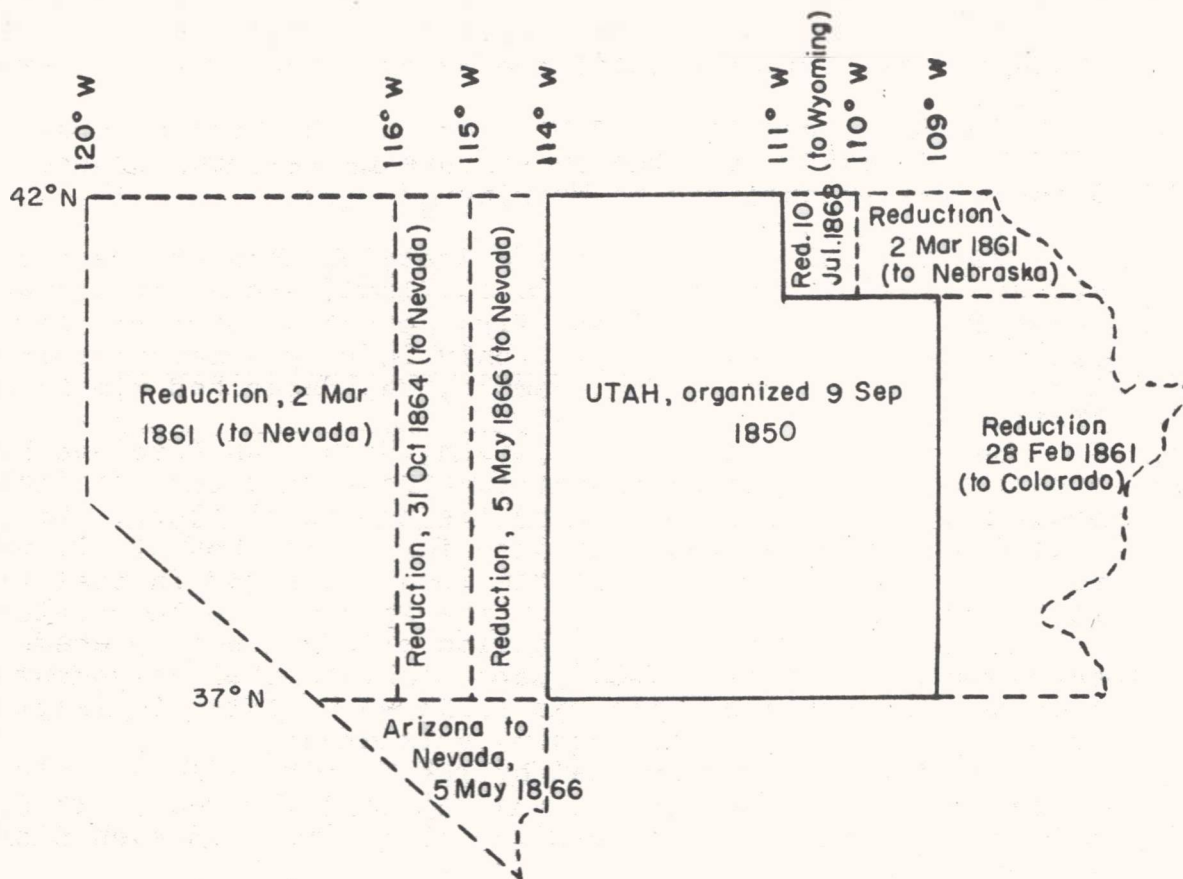
Utah was defined in its Organic Act of September 9, 1850, as stretching from the crest of the Rocky Mountains to the east boundary of the State of California between the 37th and 42nd parallels. Thus, it included parts of what are now the states of Colorado, Wyoming and Nevada.

The practical problem was that, while Congress could draw lines on maps and enact them into law, it was difficult to be certain just where those lines were on the ground until the General Land Office surveyed them. In fact, none of the boundaries of present-day Utah were surveyed until after the various reductions in its territory had been legislated. The boundary with California proved to be the most tenacious problem because it ran through populated territory. Even after its survey, California and Nevada did not officially agree on its location until after 1900, and as viewers of the evening news will recall the settlement of this issue has not yet been put to rest. Two post offices originally listed in Utah turned out to be well inside California, and two others just barely so.

Each of the reductions of Utah involved one or more Utah post offices, or their former sites. In addition, a group of post offices in Idaho north of the 42nd parallel, like those in California, were listed in Utah for several years pending survey of the Utah-Idaho line in 1871.

The first reduction of Utah was made on February 28, 1861, when Colorado Territory was organized. Utah lost to Colorado all land between the 37th and 41st parallels lying east of the 32nd meridian west of Washington, which was almost, but not quite, the same as the 109th meridian west of Greenwich (or longitude 109°W). A few days later, on March 2, 1861, a strip in the northeast corner of Utah was added to Nebraska Territory. It later became part of Wyoming. This transfer did not involve the one degree-square area around Fort Bridger, which remained in Utah for the time being.

A more important reduction on the same day was the organization of Nevada Territory from the west end of Utah. The area lost lay west of the 39th meridian west of Washington, or about 116° west of Greenwich. The organization of Nevada only partially relieved Utah of its involvement in the California boundary dispute. Congress, in describing Nevada, included a small area already allotted to the State of California. Since California refused to cede the disputed territory to Nevada, Congress compensated Nevada at Utah's expense in the Nevada Statehood Act of October 31, 1864. It moved the Nevada-Utah boundary one degree further east (see Map I).



Map 1

POLITICAL MAP of UTAH, 1850-1868

The final Nevada-Utah boundary was established on May 5, 1866, when Congress again moved it a degree still further to the east. In the same act Congress took a triangle of land south of the 37th parallel, between the Colorado River and California, from Arizona Territory and gave it to Nevada. The result was considerable uncertainty of the political location of several settlements in this triangle until the Nevada-Utah line was surveyed in 1870.

The final reduction of Utah was by the Wyoming Organic Act of July 10, 1868, when the one-square-degree area around Fort Bridger was transferred to Wyoming[1].

The General Assembly of the State of Deseret created the first six counties of Utah on January 31, 1850, and a seventh --Davis -- on October 5, 1850[2]. These first counties were relatively small land areas, and were described only in very general geographic terms. Tuilla County, for example, was described simply as the "Tuilla Valley."

Weber, Great Salt Lake, Tuilla, Utah, San Pete and Davis counties were clustered around the Great Salt Lake to include the areas most heavily colonized by the Mormon settlers. Little Salt Lake County however, was situated far to the south. It was considered important because of the iron ore found in that region, and it was anticipated that one day the resource would provide the base for an iron industry. The creation of the county preceded actual settlement by almost a full year. This initial alignment of counties set the pattern which was followed by later legislatures in creating counties, regardless of settlement.

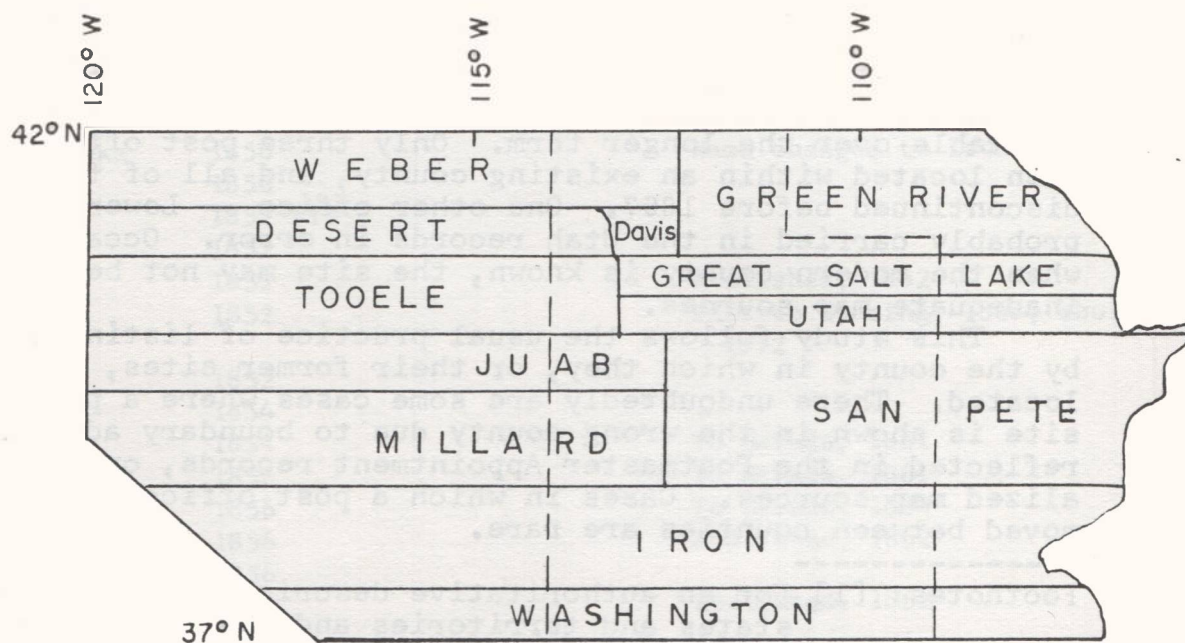
The first county erected by the Territorial Assembly was named Millard, and the county seat was set at Fillmore. Both names honored the President. The territorial capitol was even placed at Fillmore for a time.

In 1852, the Assembly completely reorganized the county map of Utah. It redefined the previous eight counties and added four new ones to cover the entire Territory. With the exception of Davis County, these newly defined counties were long and narrow, stretching from about the middle of the Territory west to California and east to the Rockies. Two counties, Iron and Washington, crossed the entire width of Utah Territory, a matter of some 600 miles! (see Map 2).

The advent of a resident population near the head of Carson River led to the erection of Carson County adjacent to the California border in 1854, and of Humboldt and Saint Marys counties two years later. These counties became extinct upon the organization of Nevada Territory.

Attempting to trace the geographic development of counties authorized before 1862 would serve little purpose here, because their boundaries were indefinite and changeable. Some actually enlarged with time, in contrast to the usual pattern of territorial reduction in most of the West. The 1862 Assembly came to grips with this fluid situation. It abolished five unnecessary counties and redefined the rest into a semblance of their present configuration.

The final boundaries of Utah emerged in 1868 with the last reduction to Wyoming. By the time statehood was achieved in 1896,



Map 2
UTAH COUNTIES, 1852

a total of 37 counties had been created (Table 1), and of that number 10 had been abolished or "lost." In the meantime, the Legislature had made about 90 more or less significant boundary adjustments within the Territory.

Utah's last two counties, Duchesne and Daggett, were erected after statehood in 1914 and 1917, respectively. The addition of these two gave the State a total of 29 counties, and that number has survived to this day. In spite of this complicated pattern of geographic development, locating Utah post offices poses few real problems. Most Utah communities have proved to be relatively stable over the longer term. Only three post offices have not been located within an existing county, and all of those were discontinued before 1867. One other office -- Lower Brule -- was probably carried in the Utah records in error. Occasionally, even when the modern county is known, the site may not be known due to inadequate map sources.

This study follows the usual practice of listing post offices by the county in which they, or their former sites, are presently located. There undoubtedly are some cases where a poorly known site is shown in the wrong county due to boundary adjustments not reflected in the Postmaster Appointment records, or to too generalized map sources. Cases in which a post office was physically moved between counties are rare.

Footnotes: [1] For an authoritative description of the areas of the states and territories and their boundary adjustments and surveys, see: Douglas, Edward M. Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers and Altitudes of the United States and the Several States. U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 817, 2nd Ed.(1930).

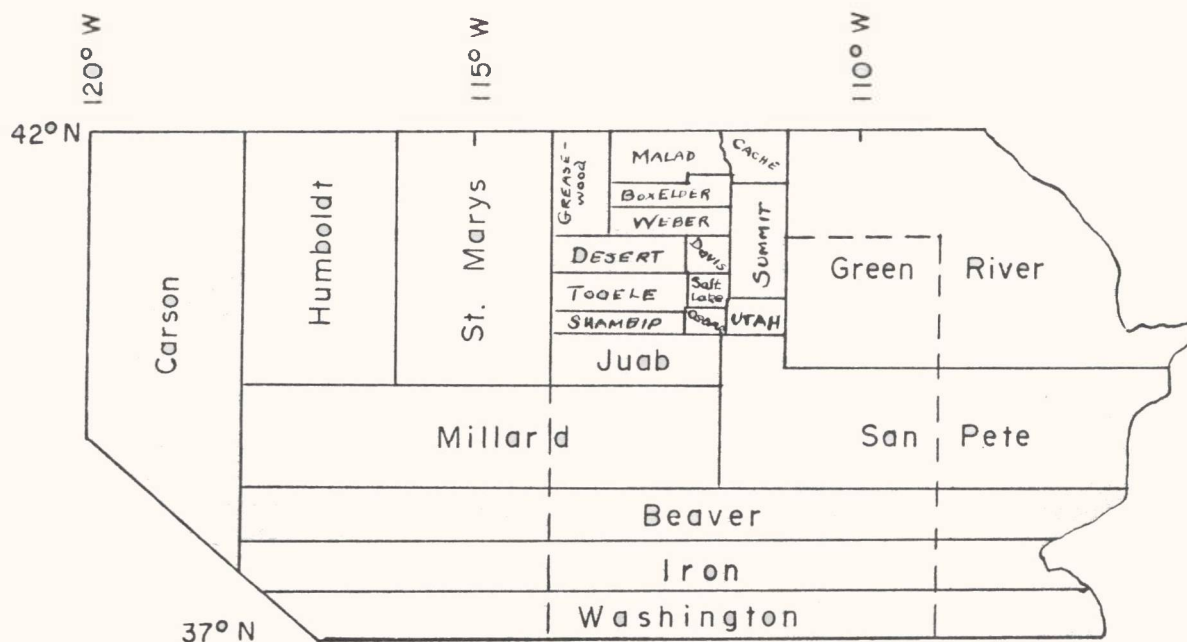
[2] The most definitive work on Utah counties located is: Allen, James B. "The Evolution of the County Boundaries in Utah," Utah Historical Quarterly, Vol.XXIII, No. 3 (July 1955), pp. 261-278.

Next: PART III, POST OFFICES IN OTHER STATES.

Table 1
EVOLUTION OF UTAH COUNTIES

<u>Name of County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Parent County</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Weber	1850		
Great Salt Lake	1850		Name changed to Salt Lake, 1868
Tuilla	1850		Name changed to Tooele, 1852
Utah	1850		
San Pete	1850		Later Sanpete (1862)
Little Salt Lake	1850		Name changed to Iron, 1850
Davis	1850		
Millard	1852 (?)		
Juab	1852		
* Desert	1852		Abolished, 1862
* Green River	1852		Part to Wyoming, 1868, abolished 1872
Washington	1852		
Summit	1854		
* Carson	1854		To Nevada, 1861
* Humboldt	1856		To Nevada, 1861
* St. Marys	1856		To Nevada, 1864
* Greasewood	1856		Abolished, 1862
Cache	1856		
* Malad	1856		Abolished, 1862
Box Elder	1856		
* Cedar	1856		Abolished, 1862
Beaver	1856		
* Shambip	1856		Abolished, 1862
Wasatch	1862	Green River	
Morgan	1862	Davis	
Richland	1864	Cache	Name changed to Rich, 1868
Kane	1864	Washington	
Sevier	1865	Sanpete	
Piute	1865	Beaver	
* Rio Virgin	1868	Washington	Included mostly Nevada "triangle"; abolished, 1872
Emery	1880	Sevier, Sanpete	
San Juan	1880	Kane, Iron, Piute	
Uintah	1880	Sanpete, Wasatch, Summit	
Garfield	1882	Iron	
Grand	1890	Emery, Uintah	
Wayne	1892	Piute	
Carbon	1894	Emery	
Duchesne	1914	Wasatch	
Daggett	1917	Uintah	

* Extinct county



Map 3
UTAH COUNTIES, 1860

DOANE NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS USED IN THE STATE OF IDAHO

By Edith R. Doane

This article is the fourth in my series about the use of the Doane Numeral Cancellations in the Western States, and it has to do with how and when they were utilized in the northern state of Idaho, which touches the Canadian border between Washington and Montana. The response from readers who have contributed additional information about the types and the location of markings used in Wyoming, the first in this series, has been very gratifying. Even more so has been their contribution of known markings by types, not only in some of the other Western States, but, also, in others throughout the nation! Their kindness and co-operation in this regard will be acknowledged in a future issue of LA POSTA. Meanwhile, keep them coming in.

As of December 1, 1904, the time of the closing date for copy in the 1905 U. S. POSTAL GUIDE, 21 counties were listed in Idaho: 1-N, 0-NE and E, 5-SE, 3-S, 5-SW, 1-W, 3-NW and 3-C geographical sections. Also, at that time Fremont and Kootenai counties both had 59 post offices, the highest number of all in the state. This data was slightly altered in the next few years, due to changes in county borders and names.

Type-1 markings in Idaho during the last quarter of 1904 are presently known from only three counties, as you will see from the checklist that follows. Also, counties with the highest known total markings in all three types through 1912 were Fremont SE-7, Idaho SE-6 and Boise SW-5, plus 12 later markings whose county locations are presently unavailable to me.

Another detail is that of a "time" marking in the date, "AM" or "PM", or even a special hour such as "7AM." I also have one at 12AM on October 31, 1904, at PEARL in Boise County - that hour for a fourth-class post office! They appear very seldom in the early T-1 markings, much more frequently in those of T-2 and very widely in T-3, many of which are at a later date. The positioning of the time marking is known used in three locations: seldom above the month abbreviation, generally above the year and infrequently below the year.

When Typing cut pieces of markings, particularly those in which the brief bar ends at the left of the cancellation section at the right do not show, be sure to measure the diameter of the postmark for complete accuracy. Here are the brief major characteristics of each Type, and the lettering in all three types is in unserifed caps in varying sizes and widths, depending upon the space available to it.

Type 1: Cancellation section right: 5 thin narrowly-spaced bars with a number.

Postmark section left: bordered diameter less than 30mm.

Type 2: Cancellor section right: 4 twin sets of open bars
with a number

Postmark section left: bordered, diameter less
than 30mm.

Type 3: Cancellor section right: 4 solid bars with a bolder
number

Postmark section left: bordered, diameter 30mm. or
more

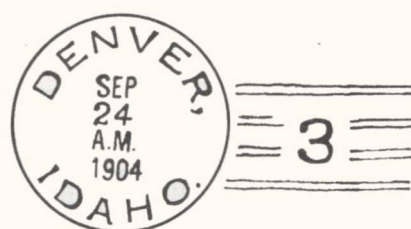
IDAHO TYPE LISTS - T-1

Post Office, County	Area mm.	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Numeral in bars
MORAVIA, Kootenai	NW 28.5	Oct 30 04		1
OLA, Boise	SW 28	Oct 5 04		m
PECK, Nez Perce	NW 28.5	Oct 5 04		3



T-2

Post Office, County	Area mm.	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Numeral in bars	S*
CHATWORTH, ?	? ?	Nov 16 04		2	R
CLEARWATER, Idaho	SW 28	Nov 16 04		2	D
DENVER, Idaho	SW 28.5	Sep 24 04		3	D
DINGLE, Bear Lake	SE 28	Oct 29 04		1	D
ELLIS, Lemhi	C 28.5	Oct 17 04		1	D
GILMORE, Lemhi	C ?		Apr 21 09	1	R
GOODING, Lincoln	S 28	Dec 13 04	07	2	D/R
GROVE, ?	? ?		10	2	R
LIBERTY, Bear Lake	SE 28.5	? 12 0?		1	D
MALAD CITY, Oneida	SE 28.5	Feb 22 06		10	D
MEADOWS, Washington	W 28	Sep 8 08		3	
MINIDOKA, Lincoln	S 27		Dec 2 14	10	D
MOORE, Blaine	S 28.5	Nov 2 04	Oct 19 11	1	D/R
NOTUS, Canyon	SW ?		Jul 21 08	2	R
SOUTHWICK, Nez Perce	NW ?		Mar 23 08	2	R
TETON, Fremont	SE 28.5	Jan 5 05		3	D
TWIN FALLS, Cassia	S ?	Nov 16 04	Mar 13 06	1	R
WARREN, Idaho	C 28.5	May 11 04	Apr 26 07	3	D/R



Several of the cut pieces listed below do have tiny sections of the twin bars showing faintly, and the measurement of the postmark sections is always below 30mm., but most of the remaining details are missing. Help from other collectors who can supply that data will be appreciated.

CAREY
DRIGGS
EDMUNDS
FERDINAND
FOREST
FIRTH
GARDEN VALLEY
GRANDVIEW
HANSELL

HEYBURN
HORTON
HOT SPRING
ILO
LAKEVIEW
LANDORE
LENORE
LIBERTY
LYMAN

LUCILE
MENAN
MOUNT IDAHO
NEPTUNE
NEW PLYMOUTH
PEARL
PINEHURST
PLACERVILLE
PRINCETON

RIPLEY
ROCKLAND
RUPERT
SUGAR
SWEETWATER
TAHOE
THORNTON
TRINITY
WESTLAKE



T-3

Much of the data is incomplete. These markings in hand and reported are just cut pieces, and so much data is missing, but what is known has been filled in. There is only one complete marking, and that is shown below for HAILEY in 1907, about the start of the T-3 program. Not only that, but the numeral in the four solid bars in "16", the highest of all in Idaho presently known!

Post Office, County	Area mm.	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Numeral in bars	S*
AMERICAN FALLS, Oneida	SE 31	Jul 16 07		?	D
ASHTON, Fremont	SE 31	Jul 14 09		?	D
ATHOL, Kootenai	NW 30	Jul 23 08		?	D

Post Office, County	Area mm.	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Numeral in bars	S*
BUHL, Twin Falls	SW ?	Jun 27 07		?	R
BURLEY, Cassia	S ?	Dec 12 08		?	R
CLAWSON, Fremont	SE 31	May 14 07		?	D
DELAMAR, Owyhee	SW 31	Jun 3 10		?	D
FILER, Cassia	S 32	Oct 19 09		?	D
GLENGARY, Bonner	NW 31.5	Oct 5 09		?	D
GARDEN VIEW, Owyhee	SW 31		Oct 18 10	?	D
HAILEY, Blaine	S 31.5	Aug 6 07	Oct 20 08	16	D/R
HARPSTER, Idaho	SW 31	Mar 13 12		?	D
LEWISVILLE, Fremont	SE 31	Mar 9 07		?	D
LYONDALE, Kootenai	NW 31		Mar 29 16	1	R
NOUNAN, Bear Lake	SE ?		Nov 18 08	?	R
PICABO, Blaine	S 31	Dec 25 06		?	D
POTLACH, Latah	NW 32	Sep 19 06		?	D
ROCKLAND, Oneida	SE 31	Jun 8 09		?	R
ROSWELL, Canyon	SW 31.5		Nov 19 09	?	D
SAMARIA, Oneida	SE 30.5	Mar 16 07		?	D
SNOW, Nez Perce	NW 32	May 18 07		?	D
SOUTHWICK, Nez Perce	NW ?	Mar 23 08		2?	R
WESTLAKE, Idaho	SW 30.5	Nov 11 05		?	R

Note: *S indicates source of information; D-Doane, R-others



It is truly both unfortunate and annoying that so many of our early postal markings collectors cut off the bars section -- which is so important to us -- and did not save the entire marking. Help from other modern postal historians is needed to make our information full and authoritative that we pass along to future collectors.

The next issue of LA POSTA will detail the DOANE CANCELLATIONS as used in Montana.

NINETEENTH CENTURY OREGON POSTMARKS: SHERMAN COUNTY, OREGON
[Part XI of the 19th CENTURY OREGON POSTMARK CATALOG]

By Charles A. Whittlesey

Sherman County was carved from the northeastern part of Wasco County. It was created February 25, 1889, by the State Legislature, and named in honor of General William Tecumseh Sherman, the famous Union Army leader of the Civil War. Sherman is one of the State's smaller counties in area, with only 830 square miles. It is also one of Oregon's most lightly populated counties.

The 19th century saw 23 post offices operating at one time or another in the area of Sherman County. Deschutes Bridge, the first office, functioned only a few months in 1860, and it was to be 10 years before Spanish Hollow, the second office, was established. Another decade passed before a third office was added, but the 1880's brought a spate of new offices indicating the expanding settlement of the area.

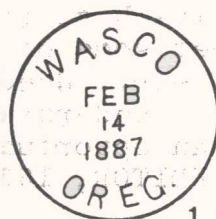
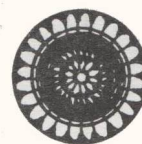
CHRONOLOGY OF 19TH CENTURY SHERMAN COUNTY POST OFFICES

Post Office	Established	Discontinued	Notes
Deschutes Bridge	3 Mar 1860	6 Dec 1860	
Spanish Hollow	2 Mar 1870	17 Mar 1882	Name ch. to Wasco
Villard	19 May 1880	9 Apr 1883	Name ch. to Grant
Fultonville	5 Jan 1882	22 Sep 1886	
Wasco	17 Mar 1882	Operating	Was Spanish Hollow
Grass Valley	21 Mar 1882	Operating	
Badger	19 Dec 1882	5 Aug 1887	N. ch. to DeMoss Sprs.
Erskineville	19 Dec 1882	20 Apr 1907	Papers to Moro
Grant	9 Apr 1883	21 May 1908	Papers to Biggs
Moro	1 Apr 1884	Operating	
Rutledge	6 Jun 1884	23 Mar 1908	P. to Grass Valley
Rufus	6 Jun 1886	Operating	
Biggs	12 Jun 1886	26 Jan 1904	
	11 Mar 1904	31 Jul 1954	Papers to Celilo
Monkland	14 Jul 1886	17 May 1919	Papers to Moro
Emigrant	20 Jan 1887	2 Jun 1889	N. ch. to Emigrant Springs
Kent	17 Feb 1887	Operating	
De Moss Springs	5 Aug 1887	29 Jun 1923	Papers to Moro
Dechutes	20 Feb 1888	14 Oct 1893	Papers to Biggs
Grover	20 Mar 1888	18 Sep 1890	Papers to Wasco
Emigrant Springs	29 Jun 1889	12 Jun 1895	Papers to Biglow
Gorman	25 Aug 1892	5 Oct 1900	Papers to Monkland
Biglow	21 Aug 1894	12 Feb 1902	Papers to Klondike
Klondike	11 Jan 1899	30 Nov 1951	Papers to Wasco

A post office named GORDON was authorized 7 Jul 1896, but rescinded 18 December 1896.

SHERMAN COUNTY NINETEENTH CENTURY POSTMARKS

TOWN TYPE NO.	POSTMARK CODE	EARLIEST DATE	LATEST DATE	EXAMPLES KNOWN	KILLER TYPE*	NOTES
BIGGS (1886 - 1954)						
1.	OV1J2S1RRB42	12Feb87r		1	U.S.MAIL MON.	
2.	ClEN1BBR27.5	70Oct92		1	Target	
BIGLOW (1894 - 1902)						
1.	ClJN1BBR27.5	10Dec95	24Aug97	2	Target	
DE MOSS SPRINGS (1887 - 1923)						
1.	M	28Apr87		1		
2.	C41JN1RRB34	16Jan89		1	Target	
3.	ClEN1BBP27.5	31Jul93		1	Target	
4.	ClEN1B27.5	23May98		1	Target	
ERSKINEVILLE (1882 - 1907)						
1.	ClEN1BBR27	4Jul86p	2Sep87p	2	Target	(1)
FULTONVILLE (1882 - 1886)						
1.	C2JN1RRB33	13Nov82b		1	Grid-in-circle	
GRANT (1883 - 1908)						
1.	ClJS1RRB30.5	19Jan87	1Mar88p	2	Target	
2.	ClJS1B30.5	31Jul93p	4Sep93p	2	Target	
3.	ClJS1RBB29	1May94p	26Jun94	2	Target	
4.	ClEN1B27	6Feb96		1	Cork	
KLONDIKE (1899 - 1951)						
1.	ClEN1B28	2Apr00		1	Target	
MONKLAND (1886 - 1919)						
1.	ClEN1BBR27.5	21Apr90	9Jan93	2	Cork grid	
MORO (1884 - Date)						
1.	C21J13N1B30	27Jan86		1	Target	
2.	ClJS1RRB30	6Jun87		1	Wheel-of-fort.	
3.	ClEN1BBR27	4Sep93	1Nov94	2	Cork	
4.	ClJT1B27.5	21Aug97	22Aug00	5	Cork	
RUFUS (1886 - Date)						
1.	M	24Nov86		1		
RUTLEDGE (1884 - 1908)						
1.	ClEN1BBR27.5	26Jun94	2Nov94	2	Target	
SPANISH HOLLOW (1870 - 1882)						
1.	C31J10N1RRB26	25Feb81p	27Aug81b	3	Star-in-circle	
WASCO (1882 - Date)						
1.	ClEN1B27	70Oct86	11Feb91	3	Target	



EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Gretchen and Ted Mitchell's INDEX to the first eight volumes of LA POSTA is at hand, and it is truly a magnificent piece of work. There are about 600 entries plus a separate alphabetized listing of maps. The entire thing will be published as a separate document, and distributed without additional charge to those who are paid subscribers to Volume 10. Hopefully, this dividend will make the subscription price increase a little less odious. It is sure to make the 950-odd pages of the first eight volumes a much more useable reference. My thanks, and I know the thanks of all our readers, to Gretchen and Ted for such an outstanding job on this most useful project!

The third volume in the Alaska Postmark trilogy is now at the printers. This book covers 262 pages, and deals with the various aspects of naval postmarks from Alaska Territory. Don S. Dimpsey authored the sections which list ships and their postmarks from Alaskan waters. Yours truly added sections on Navy shore installations, Seabee units in Alaska, Coast Guard shore bases and the manned lighthouses of Alaska. The book is copiously illustrated, with several maps and numerous postmark tracings, and contains an index. It will retail for \$17.50, and, given its size and information content, should make a worthwhile addition to a well-rounded postal history library. Only 300 copies will exist.

The response to Edith Doane's continuing series remains high. Edith is most anxious for anyone with additional details on the Doane Cancellations of western states to get in touch with her. Please write in care of LA POSTA, and your correspondence will be forwarded promptly to Edith.

We have a few articles waiting in the wings for our next number. Chuck Whittlesey continues his excellent series on Oregon's 19th century postmarks. Dan Meschter takes us into the interesting realm of "non-Utah" Utah post offices. Frank Norris opens his new series on the post offices of the Colorado Desert. John Henry tells us about the "Stolen Church of Windermere, B.C." Edith Doane is preparing the Montana article on Doane Cancellations. Lots and lots of interesting pieces forthcoming, but there is still a need for more. We need particularly work on Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico and Washington, just to name a few states. Why not become a LA POSTA author this fall? It can be a wonderful experience, and I personally pledge to work with you in any way I can to make the task easier.

As this is written SESCAL is just one week in the future, and I have decided that its high time I trekked out from my New Mexico desert retreat to meet some of the folks who put on that big show in Los Angeles each year. Needless-to-say, I'm eagerly anticipating the adventure. I understand it is a good show, and we desert dwellers do not get an opportunity to visit the Big City too often. RICHARD W. HELBOCK, EDITOR, 1635 MARIPOSA DRIVE, LAS CRUCES, NM

