

LA POSTA



Carson Valley in 1859

vol. 10 no. 1



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THE POST OFFICES OF UTAH

By Daniel Y. Meschter

Part III: Utah Post Offices in Other States

A. Nevada

California-bound emigrants crossing Utah, beginning in 1848, offered the Mormon settlers a welcome opportunity for profitable trade. Within a year or two, a dozen or more trading posts had sprung up along the route from Salt Lake City to Sacramento, and especially in the upper Carson River valley, where a "Mormon Station" was set up in 1848 at what became known first as Carson Valley, and later as Genoa.

The Mormon traders and farmers were soon joined by a colony of California miners when gold was discovered in the gravels along Gold Canyon where it led down from the future site of Virginia City to the Carson River.

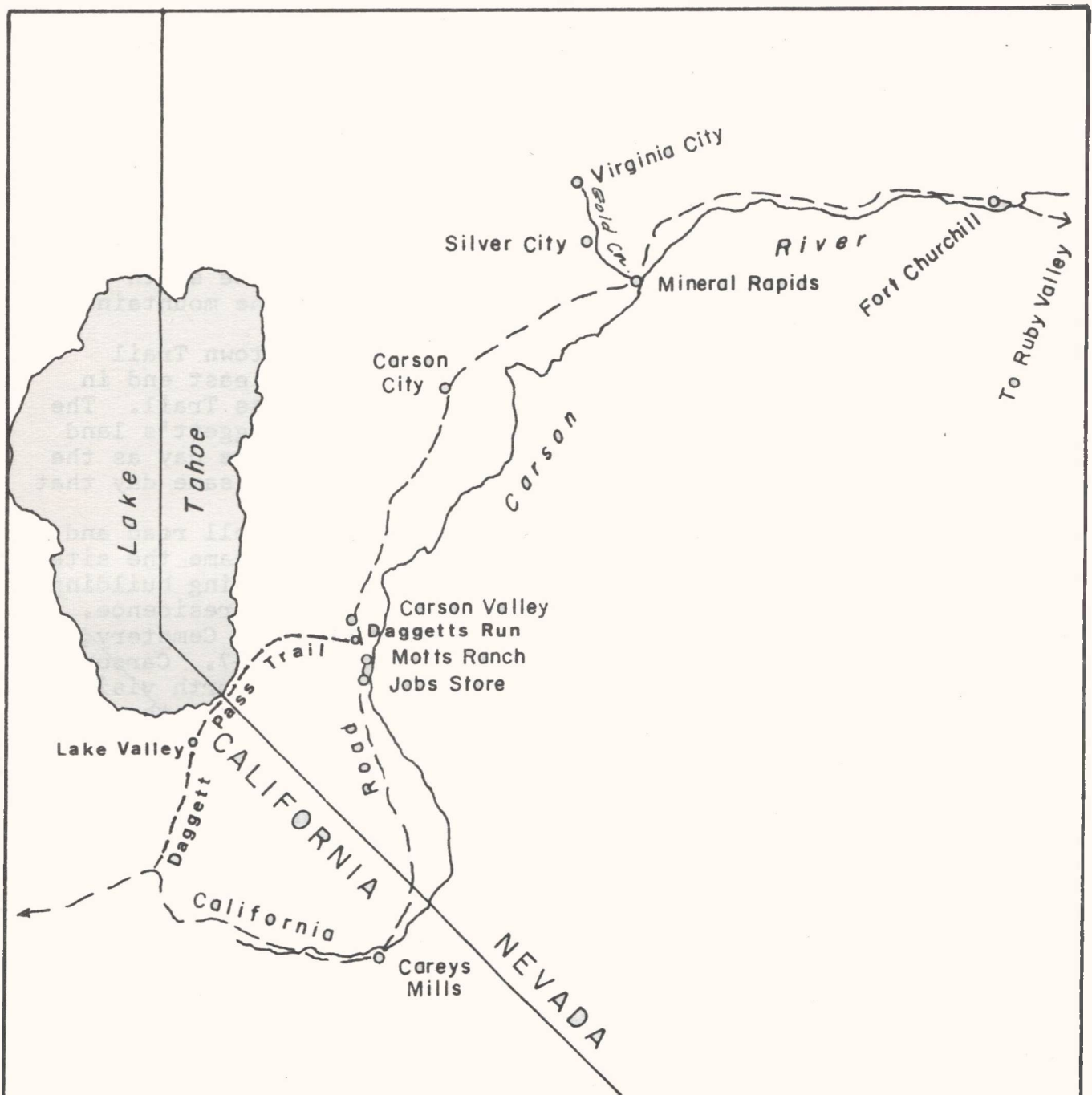
Attempts by the Utah Legislature to impose county officials on this remote settlement were not successful. The miners refused to recognize them, and persisted in petitioning California to annex the west end of Utah. California, of course, had no choice but to refuse this proposed annexation.

According to Bancroft (1), monthly mail service was inaugurated between Salt Lake City and Sacramento as early as 1851, with Woodward and Chorpenning of Sacramento carrying mail on mules in the absence of adequate wagon roads. The first post office in Nevada was established at Carson Valley on this route in 1852. It served a rather widely scattered population in the general area for the next six years.

Later mail contractors included Bishop and Dritt in 1853, succeeded almost immediately by Pierce and Thompson. John Thompson became a legend in his own right when he carried the mail over the high Sierras in winter on his back using snowshoes. A wagon road was built over the mountains in 1854, or 1855, and Chorpenning, now in association with Ben Holladay, won back the mail contract with authority to use wagons and to carry passengers. Through mail service was inaugurated in mid-1858 with the Pioneer Stage Line from Sacramento connecting at Genoa with Chorpenning's line to Salt Lake City, and there with the Russell, Waddell and Majors line to Saint Joseph.

Meanwhile, the Carson Valley was profoundly influenced by two events. The first was the outbreak of the Mormon War in the fall of 1857. The Mormons were promptly ordered back to Salt Lake City for its defense, thus abandoning the Carson valley to the Gentiles and miners. The second was the discovery of the fabulous Comstock lode the next year.

The rush of prospectors, miners and merchants to the Comstock justified additional postal service. A post office called Jobs Store was established on July 1, 1858, at an early trading post set up by Moses Job on the California Road, about eight miles south of Carson Valley. Soon after, Israel Mott, another



UTAH POST OFFICES IN WESTERN NEVADA, 1852 - 1861

MAP 1

pioneer settler, became postmaster and apparently moved the post office to his ranch a few miles closer to Carson Valley. At this new location, the name of the office was changed to Motts Ranch. Carson City, which soon eclipsed Carson Valley, was laid out in 1858, and awarded a post office later that same year.

One other post office, called Daggetts Run, was established in the Carson Valley in 1858. The site of this office was where an alternate route left the California Road, about midway between Carson Valley and Motts Ranch. The route cut directly west across the mountains to Lake Tahoe, passed around the south end of the lake, and rejoined the California Road in the mountains near the head of the American River (see Map 1).

This route was originally known as the Georgetown Trail until C. D. Daggett claimed a piece of land at its east end in 1853. Thenceforth, it became known as Daggetts Pass Trail. The Daggetts Run post office was probably located on Daggett's land at the road junction. It was established on the same day as the Jobs Store post office, and was discontinued on the same day that the Jobbs Store office was moved to Motts Ranch.

Daggetts Pass Trail later was developed as a toll road and is now known as the Kingsbury Grade. Jobs Store became the site of the Village of Sheridan, of which the only remaining building is the boarding house, now converted into a private residence. Nothing is left of Motts Ranch except the Mottsville Cemetery, where Israel Mott buried his third-born child in 1857. Carson Valley, or Genoa, still is a pleasant village well worth visiting for its historical experience, a small State museum and the grave of "Snowshoe" Thompson in the village cemetery nearby.

The Comstock mines were immediately profitable, and led to three more post office: Virginia City, in the center of the mining district in 1859; nearby Silver City and Mineral Rapids in 1860. Mineral Rapids, later absorbed into Dayton, was situated at the mouth of Gold Canyon. A third post office was established in 1860 at Fort Churchill, about 25 miles east of Carson Valley on the Overland Trail.

These nine post offices, or their sites, were included in Nevada Territory, when it was organized out of western Utah on March 2, 1861.

The enlargement of Nevada in its Statehood Act of October 31, 1864, took in the Ruby Valley post office. This office was located at a military post, known as Fort Ruby, on the Overland Trail some 200 miles east of Carson City. The site had formerly been an important station on the Pony Express route, where the Wells Fargo Company had begun a farm in a pleasant valley nearby to raise grain for its stock and food for its employees. This was probably the first agricultural venture in eastern Nevada.

The enlargement of Nevada in May 1866 included no post offices in operation at, or before, that time. However, the office at Panaca was established in this area in 1867, and another post office was opened at Clover Valley in 1871. These were assigned to Utah until the boundary survey showed them actually to be in Nevada.



UTAH POST OFFICES IN SOUTHERN
NEVADA, 1866-1871

MAP 2

Saint Thomas and West Point have curious histories as Utah post offices. Both were in the triangle of land taken from Arizona and added to Nevada in May 1866, but no one seemed to be aware of just where they were in relation to the Utah boundary. The Utah Legislature erected Rio Virgin County to include them, only to find out later that this county was almost entirely outside the boundaries of Utah.

Saint Thomas was an agricultural settlement at the mouth of Muddy Creek on the Virgin River downstream from Saint George. Its postmaster, James Leithead, seems to have been a kind of colonizer, because he also was postmaster at several other Mormon settlements in their formative years. The site of Saint Thomas is probably covered by Lake Mead now.

West Point was probably a "station" or trading post on the road leading south from central Utah to Las Vegas and southern California, where it crossed Muddy Creek. The present-day town of Glendale, Nevada, is at or near this site.

B. California

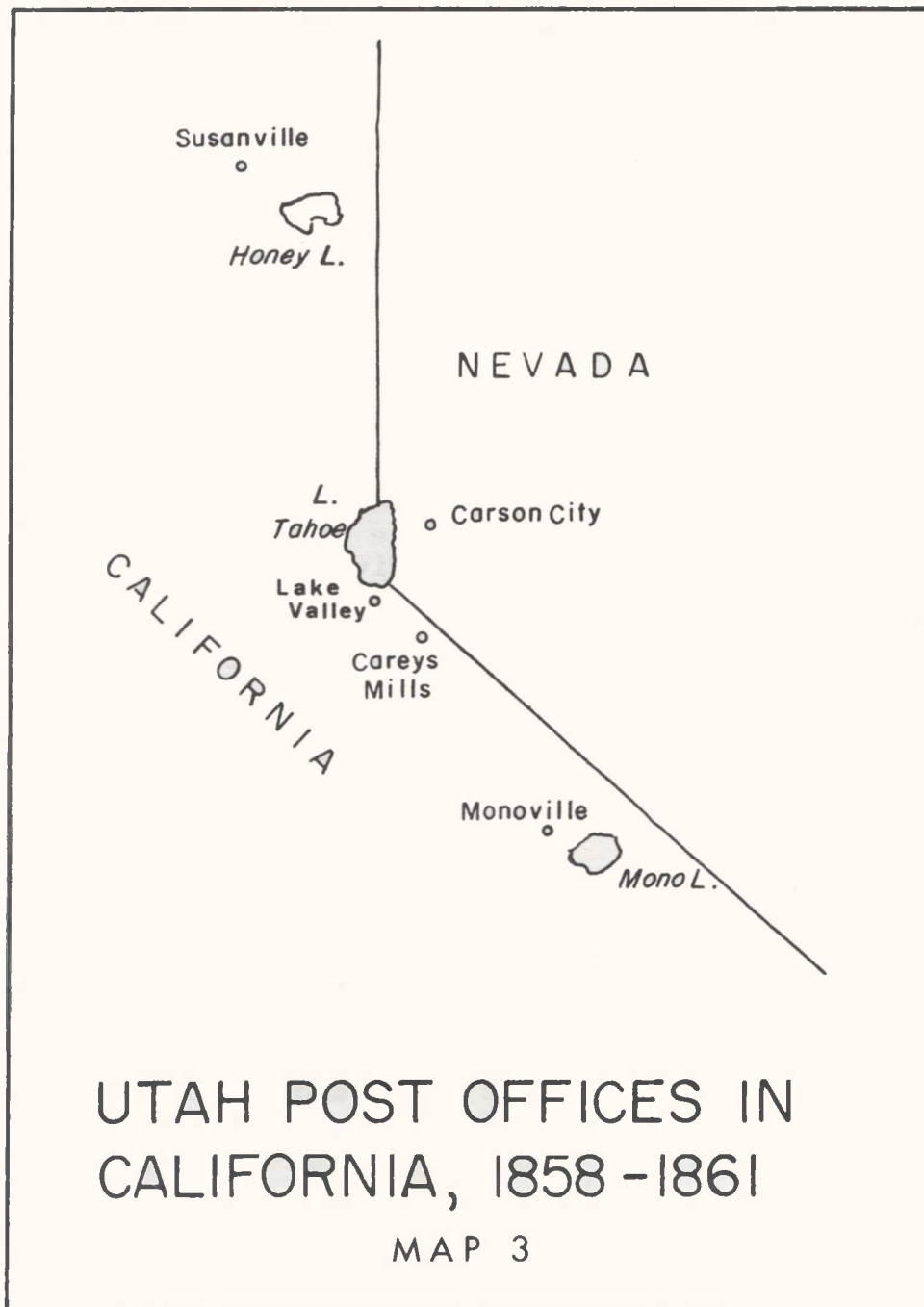
The uncertainty of the location of the Utah-California border before the organization of Nevada Territory led to four post offices in California being listed in Utah. All were east of the crest of the Sierras, and the Post Office Department probably was influenced by the tradition, based upon the territorial claims of the State of Deseret, that the California boundary ran along the crest of the mountains.

Careys Mills derived its name from a sawmill built in 1853 by John Carey near the head of the Carson River. Daniel Woodford, the first postmaster, soon dominated the local economy, but retained the Carey name for sometime before the place became known as Woodfords. Surveying eventually showed that the site was a few miles inside California.

Lake Valley was on the Daggetts Pass Trail, just south of Lake Tahoe. Postmaster Martin Smith almost certainly found the spot as beautiful and pleasant a place as thousands of tourists do today. The post office was established on the same day as the Daggetts Run office at the east end of the trail. Lake Valley survived only a few months longer than Daggetts Run, as the longer, but easier, Carson River route became the more important passage across the mountains into California.

Monoville, near the west end of Mono Lake, was a bit further inside California. The office had its origins in a minor gold rush during the summer of 1859. Although the post office lasted longer than the gold, it was abandoned within a few years. The Monoville postmaster had less trouble determining the location of his office was in California than the Post Office Department. Dr. W. Scott Pollard reports that the few Monoville covers he has seen as have "Monoville, Cal." manuscript markings (2).

Susanville was an even greater distance northwest of the Carson Valley than Monoville was to the south. The office was a few miles west of Honey Lake. Isaac Roop, the Susanville post-



master, deserves special attention. The residents of the upper Carson Valley recognized as early as 1851 their remoteness from civil authority, whether California or Utah, and undertook to establish a provisional government. With the rejection of Utah administration, and the opening of the Comstock mines, a constitutional convention was called in Genoa in July 1859. A constitution was adopted in September of that year, a legislature was elected and Susanville Postmaster Roop was named governor. The paradox was that Roop was the provisional governor of a political entity of which he was not even a citizen! This provisional government accomplished little in the way of organization, and eventually gave way to U.S. territorial status in 1861.

C. Colorado

The only Utah post office now in Colorado was at Breckenridge. Miners from the gold camps along Clear and Bolder Creeks, on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, pushed over the Continental Divide into Utah Territory in 1859 and found placer gold near the headwaters of the Blue River. The lines of communication were, of course, by way of the new town of Denver and the Smokey Hill route to the Missouri River. Utah authorities probably gave little, if any, thought to the new settlement at the eastern edge of their domain.

The post office at Breckenridge was established on January 18, 1860, and lost from the Utah list barely a year later when Colorado Territory was organized on February 28, 1861. The community of Breckenridge is still very much alive, except that skiing and summer recreation have replaced mining as the chief local industry.

D. Wyoming

The part of northeastern Utah Territory which was lost to Nebraska on March 2, 1861, included the former site of the Green River, Utah, post office [1853-1856]. The only other Utah post office now in Wyoming was Fort Bridger, and that office was lost directly to Wyoming Territory in 1868. The histories of Green River and Fort Bridger post offices were discussed in some detail in an earlier issue of LA POSTA (3).

E. Idaho

Twelve Idaho post offices were listed in Utah between 1864 and 1873. All were in the southeastern corner of present-day Idaho in the fertile and well-watered Bear River Valley. These post offices all served agricultural communities which were settled by Mormon colonists. The boundary problem that plagued Nevada was probably of secondary concern when these post offices were assigned to Utah because economically, culturally and geographically the area was more locally an extension of the Utah core area than that of Idaho. Nevertheless, these post offices were properly assigned to Idaho after the Utah-Idaho boundary survey was completed and approved.



References Cited:

- (1) Bancroft, Hubert Howe, 1890. THE WORKS OF HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT, Vol. XXV, HISTORY OF NEVADA, COLORADO AND WYOMING, pp. 226-27.
- (2) Pollard, W. Scott. "Monoville - First Gold Camp East of the Sierra Nevada," in WESTERN EXPRESS, July 1973, p. 5.
- (3) Meschter, Dan. "Pre-Territorial Post Offices of Wyoming," in LA POSTA, Vol. 9, No. 2 (April 1978), pp. 10-16.

UTAH POST OFFICES IN OTHER STATES

Post Office	Established	Discontinued	Remarks
<u>A. Nevada</u>			
Carson City	18 Nov 1858		To Nevada 2 Mar 1861
John F. Long			
Henry F. Rice,	24 Jul 1860		
Carson Valley	10 Dec 1852		To Nevada 2 Mar 1861
E. F. Barnard			
James C. Fain,	16 Jul 1853		
E. H. Knott,	30 Jan 1855		
John Reese,	13 Jul 1855		
Stephen Kinsey,	29 Jul 1856		
Thomas J. Singleton,	18 Mar 1858		
John K. Trumbo,	2 Sep 1859		
I. I. Coddington,	18 Apr 1860		
Clover Valley	10 Apr 1871		To Nevada 10 Sep 1873
Lyman			
Daggetts Run	1 Jul 1858	21 Oct 1858	
C. D. Daggett			
Fort Churchill	9 Oct 1860		To Nevada 2 Mar 1861
William C. Marley			
Jobs Store	1 Jul 1858	21 Oct 1858	N. ch. to Motts Ranch
Moses Job			
Mineral Rapids	17 Apr 1860	13 Feb 1861	
C. W. Tyler			
Motts Ranch	21 Oct 1858	1 Feb 1860	Was Jobs Store
Israel Mott			
Hiram Mott,	1 Feb 1859		
Panaca	24 Sep 1867		To Nevada 24 Jul 1871
John W. Norton			

UTAH POST OFFICES IN OTHER STATES

Post Office	Established	Discontinued	Remarks
Ruby Valley Charles Stebbins	30 Apr 1862		To Nevada 31 Oct 1864
Saint Thomas James Leithead	23 Jul 1866		To Nevada
Silver City Benjamin F. Brown	10 May 1860		To Nevada 2 Mar 1861
Virginia City S. McFadden Isaac B. Wallard, 5 May 1860	3 Dec 1859		To Nevada 2 Mar 1861
West Point William Redd John W. Chamberlin, 18 Apr 1870	20 Sep 1869	24 Oct 1870	Rio Virgin County

B. California

Careys Mills Daniel Woodford	1 Jul 1858		
Lake Valley Martin Smith	1 Jul 1858	24 Jan 1859	
Monoville Isaac Farwell Miles F. Truedale, 18 Oct 1860	3 Dec 1859	16 Apr 1862	
Susanville Isaac Roop re-est. 16 Oct 1860 Isaac Roop	17 Mar 1859	10 Jul 1860	

C. Colorado

Breckenridge George S. Spencer	18 Jan 1860		To Colorado 28 Feb 1861
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D. Wyoming

Fort Bridger Louis Vasquez re-est. 6 Aug 1858 William A. Carter	6 Aug 1850	9 Jun 1857	To Wyoming 10 Jul 1868
Green River David Canland Robert Alexander, 4 Sep 1854	29 Dec 1853	29 Apr 1856	

UTAH POST OFFICES IN OTHER STATES

Post Office	Established	Discontinued	Remarks
<u>E. Idaho</u>			
Bennington Edward Merrill	13 Dec 1867	22 Oct 1869	
Bloomington James H. Hart	13 Dec 1867		To Idaho 1 Aug 1872
Clifton Henry N. Howell	2 Jun 1870		To Idaho 1 Oct 1872
Fish Haven John Stock	13 Dec 1867		To Idaho 1 Oct 1873
Franklin Lorenzo H. Hatch Marcus D. V. Merrick, 8 Jan 1867 William Woodward, 1 Dec 1868 L. W. Hatch, 3 Mar 1873	18 May 1864		To Idaho 3 Mar 1873
Liberty Solomon Hale E. N. Austin, 29 Jun 1868	18 May 1864		To Idaho 3 Mar 1873
Montpelier Morris Phelps	9 Feb 1869		To Idaho 13 Jan 1873
Ovid Niels E. Edlepen	1 Mar 1870		To Idaho 1 Oct 1873
Oxford William G. Nelson Arthur Welchman, 5 Jun 1872	2 Jun 1870		To Idaho 2 Sep 1872
Paris William Sterrett Evan A. Williams, 5 Apr 1870 John U. Stucki, 28 May 1872	13 Dec 1867		To Idaho 1 Oct 1873
Saint Charles Jonathan Pugmire	13 Dec 1867		To Idaho 1 Oct 1873
Weston John H. Clark	2 Jun 1870		To Idaho 1 Oct 1872

TERRITORIAL POSTMASTERS OF NEW MEXICO
ETHAN W. EATON

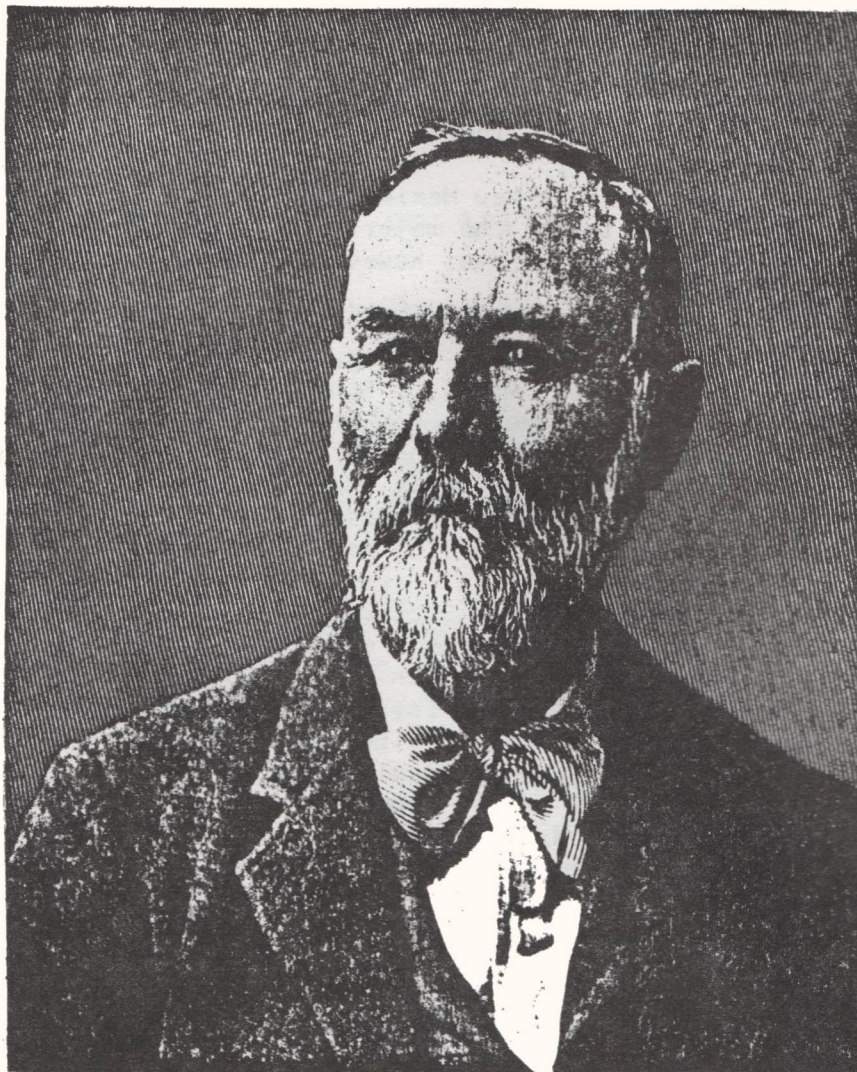
By Thomas K. Todsén

Many of the early postmasters in New Mexico were participants in the Civil War activities in the Territory, the majority of these having come into the area with the California Column. Some, however, such as our present subject, arrived much earlier.

Ethan W. Eaton was born in Montgomery County, New York, on October 10, 1827. Shortly thereafter, the family moved to Schoharie County where the elder Eaton was a merchant. As a result, when he was not in school, young Ethan clerked in his father's store. When Ethan was fifteen, his father was killed in an accident and Ethan went to New York City where he worked as a clerk for a year. He then went to Connecticut where he learned the trade of drawing fine wire. Subsequently he went to Annsville, New York to work in a wire factory where he eventually became foreman-in-charge. Since he wanted to be nearer his mother, who had become ill, he worked at Canajoharie on the Erie Canal and, with another young fellow, bought a canal boat which they operated for a year. Then came the Spring of 1849 with its rampant gold fever and Ethan, in company with nine others, headed for California. The group went across New York to Buffalo and then down to Cincinnati where they built a boat. They went down the Ohio and the Mississippi and then up the Arkansas to Fort Smith where they sold their boat. From there they went cross-country and arrived at the village of San Miguel, New Mexico, on the Pecos River in September, some five months after they started. There Eaton and one other stayed for the winter, the others going on. Over the winter, Eaton decided to remain in New Mexico, so he obtained a job clerking at Tuerto (New Placer). He was sent by his employer to run a store at Galisteo and, the following spring (1851), bought the store. That year he married Marcelina Chavez of Santa Fe, the marriage producing nine children. Eaton bought what became known as the "Eaton Land Grant", a nearly 200,000 acre tract around Galisteo where he farmed and raised stock.

With the coming of the Civil War, Eaton raised Company D of the New Mexico Volunteers, being appointed Captain on July 29, 1861. He stated that he was in command at Fort Craig when the Confederate forces under Sibley won the Battle of Val Verde and the Union forces retreated northward. After Sibley was defeated in April 1862, Eaton was put in command at Fort Wingate and was moved from there to Fort Garland, Colorado, in September 1862. He was in command there until early in 1864 when he was ordered again to Fort Wingate. He commanded Fort Wingate while Kit Carson was rounding up the Navajos and, during this period, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. Though offered a colonelcy to remain in the Army, he resigned after Appomattox and returned to his farming and ranching.

In 1875, he moved to Socorro, New Mexico, where he opened a drug store and became interested in the mining activities west of Socorro. Though he maintained his residence in Socorro, he became postmaster at Magdalena Mines when it was authorized on April 16, 1878, and retained the post until the office was discontinued on November 11, 1878. This location was earlier named Socorro Mines and was reinstituted much later as Kelly. He continued his mining interests and engaged again in ranching with his son, Nestor. He also had a partnership in a mercantile establishment in San Marcial, New Mexico.



Ethan W. Eaton

REFERENCES

- Socorro County Historical Society, Publications in History, Vol III, July 1967
U.S. National Archives, Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union soldiers
from New Mexico
F. Stanley, The Civil War in New Mexico
C.F. Coan, History of New Mexico, Vol III, page 488
Twitchell, Leading Facts of New Mexico History, Vol 3, page 360
Pacific States Publ. Co., History of New Mexico, pages 141-143 (1907)

DOANE NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS USED IN THE STATE OF UTAH

By Edith R. Doane

I am greatly indebted to several postal historians who have supplied me with additional sources of Doane Numeral Cancellations and their allied data, since this series started in LA POSTA, Vol. 9, No. 1. This has been very gratifying, and I appreciate such co-operation very much. Since additional data keeps becoming evident, I will not be updating each of the state lists until the final article has been published, so there is still plenty of time to report new "finds."

Utah is another western state that had a relatively small number of counties for its size, as listed in the January 1, 1905, edition of the U. S. Postal Guide. That was the second year following the initiation of the Doane Numeral Cancellations program in early 1903. Utah's total group of counties numbered only 27 at that time. The two largest areas were the Northern, with seven counties, and the Central with six counties. On the other hand, the two smallest areas were the Southeast, comprised of just San Juan County, and the Northwest with just Boxelder County. The total number of fourth class post offices listed in Utah's 27 counties at the time was 178.

Since the initial distribution of Doane devices was made in early 1903 to fourth class offices with very small yearly incomes, it is understandable why so many of the numerals in the cancellation sections are "1". When their annual incomes advanced by \$100, their numerals advanced likewise, so we find an increase of "2" and "3", whereas "4" and above are seen infrequently and then in later years. It should be remembered, also, that the R.F.D. program was changing the "face of Rural America" as it was becoming firmly established, and this resulted in the closing of many additional post offices of the fourth class.

Presentation of my data that follows for the three basic types of Doane Cancellations of Utah is going to be rather unsatisfactory because of the large number in my personal collection that are basically just cut pieces, although some of them show bar ends at the right of the postmark section. Then the best test must be the measuring of that section. For markings of Type 1 and Type 2, the diameters of the postmark sections are always less than 30mm., whereas the diameters of those in Type 3 are always at least 30mm. It is very regrettable that collectors in much earlier years did not save the entire postal marking of each cut piece, but our more recent collectors should be able to furnish more complete data and this will be welcomed.

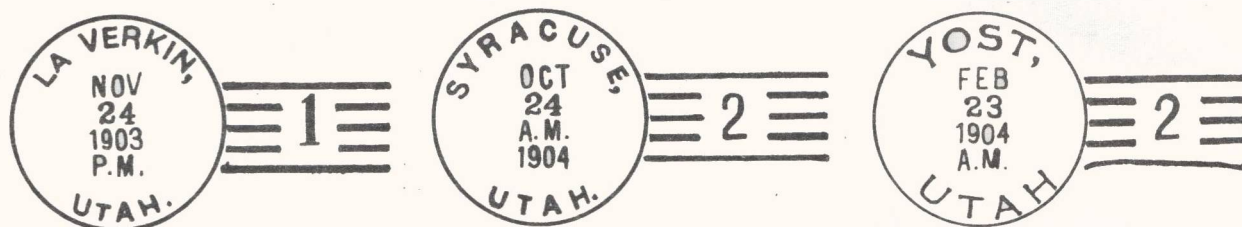
The following symbols and abbreviations are used in the listings: C, SW, etc.: location of county in the state area
m, missing: numeral or other concrete data is missing
D-R, etc.: D is credit for early marking, R for latest one.

UTAH - Type 1 Numeral Cancellations

Canceller section (right): 5 thin, narrowly-spaced bars with a number
Postmark section (left): bordered circle, diameter less than 30mm.

Post Office, County/Area mm.	No. in bars	Recorded examples Earliest Latest	Source Ref.
EMERY, Emery/C	29 m	Mar 6 1904 Apr 11 1906	D-R
LA VERKIN, Washington/SW	28.5 1	Nov 24 1903 Feb 25 1904	D-D
MENDON, Cache/N	28.5 m	Nov 27 1905 Feb 18 1909	R-R
PLYMOUTH, Boxelder/NW	28 2	Jan 30 1905 May 19 1906	D-R
SYRACUSE, Davis/N	28 2	Oct 24 1904	D
YOST, Boxelder/NW	28 2	Feb 23 1904 Jan 24 1905	D-R

As you will have noticed, LA VERKIN is the earliest known Type 1, actually the earliest of all three types, and MENDON's marking of Feb 18, 1909 is the latest so far recorded for this type.



UTAH - Type 2 Numeral Cancellations

Canceller section (right): 4 sets of twin open bars with a number bisecting the middle two. All the bars end either straight or slightly curved at the postmark border.
Postmark section (left): circular bordered format with bold lettering in different sizes as necessary. Each diameter should be measured for accurate Type classification; always less than 30mm.

Distribution of the Type 2 devices in the western states area was initiated late in 1903, but the more general distribution was not made until late in 1904, as verified by the two items below. On the other hand, the highest bar number known in this Type 2 group is the "5" of BOUNTIFUL shown here. The latest example is from KOOSHAREM in the western county of Piute. It dates from July 7, 1913. The complete listing of all those known Type 2 markings from Utah follows:

Post Office, County/Area mm.	No. in bars	Recorded examples Earliest Latest	Source Ref.
BOUNTIFUL, Davis/N	28 5	Oct 18 1904	D
BURRVILLE, Sevier/C	28 1	Feb 3 1905	D

UTAH - Type 2 Numeral Cancellations (cont.)

Post Office, County/Area	mm.	No. in Bars	Recorded Earliest	examples Latest	Source Ref.
CANNONVILLE, Garfield/C	29	m		Apr 9 1907	-D
CENTERFIELD, Sanpete/C	28	m	Jan 25 1905		D
CHARLESTON, Wasatch/C	29	m	Mar 14 1906	Jan 23 1909	R-D
CLARKSTON, Cache/N	29	m	Apr 25 1905		D
ELSINORE, Sevier/C	29	m	Jun 11 1905	Jun 20 1907	D-R
GARLAND, Boxelder/NW	28	m	May 31 1906	Jan 19 1910	D-P
GOLDEN, Boxelder/NW	28	m	Sep 18 1906		D
GRAYSON, San Juan/SE	28	1		Mar 18 1912	-D
GUNLOCK, Washington/SW	28	m		Sep 22 1909	-D
HINKLEY, Millard/W	28	3	Feb 3 1905		D
HOOPER, Weber/N	28	m	Dec 7 1906	Jan 10 1908	D-D
HYDE PARK, Cache/N	27.5	m		Dec 9 1910	-D
IBAPAH, Tooele/W	28	3	Oct 30 1904		D
JOHNSON, Kane/S	29	m		Apr 11 1911	-D
KANAB, Kane/S	28	m	Feb 6 1906		D
KELTON, Boxelder/NW	29	m		May 13 1907	-D
KOOSHAREM, Piute/W	28	2		Jul 7 1913	-D
LAKEPOINT, Tooele/W	m	m		09	-R
LAKETOWN, Rich/N	28	2	Jan 31 1905	Sep 2 1910	D-D
LAYTON, David/N	m	3	1907		R
LINWOOD, Uinta/E	m	m	Feb 20 1906		R
MAESER, Uinta/E	m	m	Mar 20 1904		D
MINERSVILLE, Beaver/SW	27.5	m	Mar 28 1906		D
NEWTON, Cache/N	28	2	Dec 19 1904	Mar 7 1907	D-D
OAK CITY, Millard/W	28	m	Mar 15 1909	Jan 11 1910	D-R
ORANGEVILLE, Emery/C	29	m		Jan 3 1910	-D
ORDERVILLE, Kane/S	28	m	May 17 1906		D
PARK VALLEY, Boxelder/NW	28	m	May 8 1905		D
RICHARDSON, Grand/E	m	m	Dec 7 1903		D
SALEM, Utah/C	28	m	Feb 4 1907		D
SCIPPIO, Millard/W	m	3		Dec 22 1909	-D
SMITHFIELD, Cache/N	29	m	Nov 2 1906		R
SPRINGDALE, Washington/SW	28	m		May 27 1911	-D
THURBER, Wayne/S	27.5	2	Jan 16 1905		D
TOQUERVILLE, Washington/SW	28	m	Oct 27 1904		D
TREMONTON, Boxelder/NW	28	m	Mar 13 1905	Oct 10 1905	R-D
TROPIC, Garfield/S	28	m	Oct 21 1907	May 18 1909	D-R
WILLARD, Boxelder/NW	27.5	m	Aug 1906		D
WOODLAND, Summit/N	28	m	Oct 24 1906	Mar 14 1907	D-R



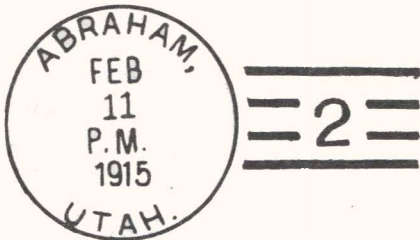
UTAH - Type 3 Numeral Cancellations

Canceller section (right): 4 solid bars with a numeral bisecting the two middle bars.

Postmark section (left): circular bordered format with bold lettering in necessary sizes. Each diameter should always be at least 30mm., and measured for accurate Typing.

Devices of this type were distributed for use starting late in 1905, and were continued into early 1915. The ABRAHAM marking documents such a late useage. The others known and listed are qualified through measuring, although in most cases the example seen was not complete enough to contain a numeral.

Post Office, County/Area mm.	No. in bars	Recorded examples		Source Ref.
		Earliest	Latest	
ABRAHAM, Midland/W	32	2	Feb 11 1915	-D
CASTLEDALE, Emery/C	30	m	Jan 3 1909	-D
CEDAR VALLEY, Utah/C	m	m	Nov 6 1909	-R
FAIRFIELD, Utah/C	m	1	Feb 15 1907	-R
FARMINGTON, Davis/N	31	m	Jan 20 1908	-D
GARDEN CITY, Rich/N	31	m	May 26 1908	-D
GARFIELD, Salt Lake/N	31	m	May 12 1907	-D
HOYTSTVILLE, Summit/N	31	m	Oct 18 1905	D
HUNTSVILLE, Weber/N	32	m	May 28 1906	D
HYRUM, Cache/N	31	m	Jun 15 1908	-D
MOAB, Grand/N	32	m	Nov 20 1907	-D
RIVERTON, Salt Lake/N	31	m	Aug 21 1906	D-R



Upcoming articles about the use of Doane Cancellations in Colorado and Nevada are scheduled for 1979, so it would be helpful if you would report those you have from those two states to the Editor of LA POSTA for forwarding to me.

MEET ME, TONIGHT

By Dick Moyer

Some months ago I purchased the cover illustrated below along with its enclosure. It has a nice 2¢ brown with a sharp cancel, but the real attraction is the enclosed letter. Imagine writing someone TODAY on mail which is canceled at 1 P.M. asking him to meet you THIS EVENING! Some things are much faster today than they were 100 years ago, but not the mails.

I showed this to quite a number of people, who seemed to find the letter of some interest, but not until last evening did a gentleman say, "Why, look at that! The city is misspelled!" I had to look three times before it penetrated. Indeed, he was right, the name of the City on the Bay was spelled in the postmark the way many people pronounce it -- SAN FRACISCO. Amazing that no one had noticed it before, but surely better late than never.

Since the postmark is dated Jan 8 (1873), it is possible that this is a new die to start the year, although this style with no year date would not have had to have been replaced until it wore out. I wonder if this has been reported before? How long was it used?

I have no doubt that this is authentic. In the first place, anyone who would go to the trouble of faking such a thing would be certain to point out the error, and would point it out most forcefully in the price. The cover has a Carrier backstamp, with the same date and hour as the postmark.

I would be most grateful if anyone with additional information about the use of this postmark would get in touch with me. C. R. Moyer, 10931 McNerney Avenue, Lynwood, CA 90262.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS: Very brief this time, but I do wish to make two announcements. First, Charlie Towle's new book, Centennial Catalog of Arizona Railway Postal Markings, is now available by writing the Western Postal History Museum, P.O. Box 40725, Tucson, AZ 85717. The price is \$6.50, and it is well worth it. This is sure to become a model for RPO studies on a statewide basis, and even if you've never seen an Arizona RPO cover it belongs on the shelf of every postal history library. Second, William P. Robinson, our long-time subscriber, has begun to hold postal history auctions. Write Bill to obtain a copy of his next catalogue at 1641 Bruce Lane, Green Bay, WI 54303. The first sale contained many cover lots arranged by states.

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



Mr^r Henry Bache
Porter at the Lick House

Francisco

Trisco, January 8th 1873.

Friend Harry,

Please to meet me, to night, at
the Corner of Post & Kearny Streets,
at from 7 to 1/4 past, and we will
spend the evening together. I asked
the Carpenter to give you my
address, and I suppose he has
complied with my request,; but
whether he did, or not, makes
no difference. I'm to be at the
meeting at the time above
mentioned and oblige

Respectfully Yours
Jos. Roberts

Address:

N^o 14, Harlan Place
Between Fulton & Bush
off Dubont
San Francisco.

