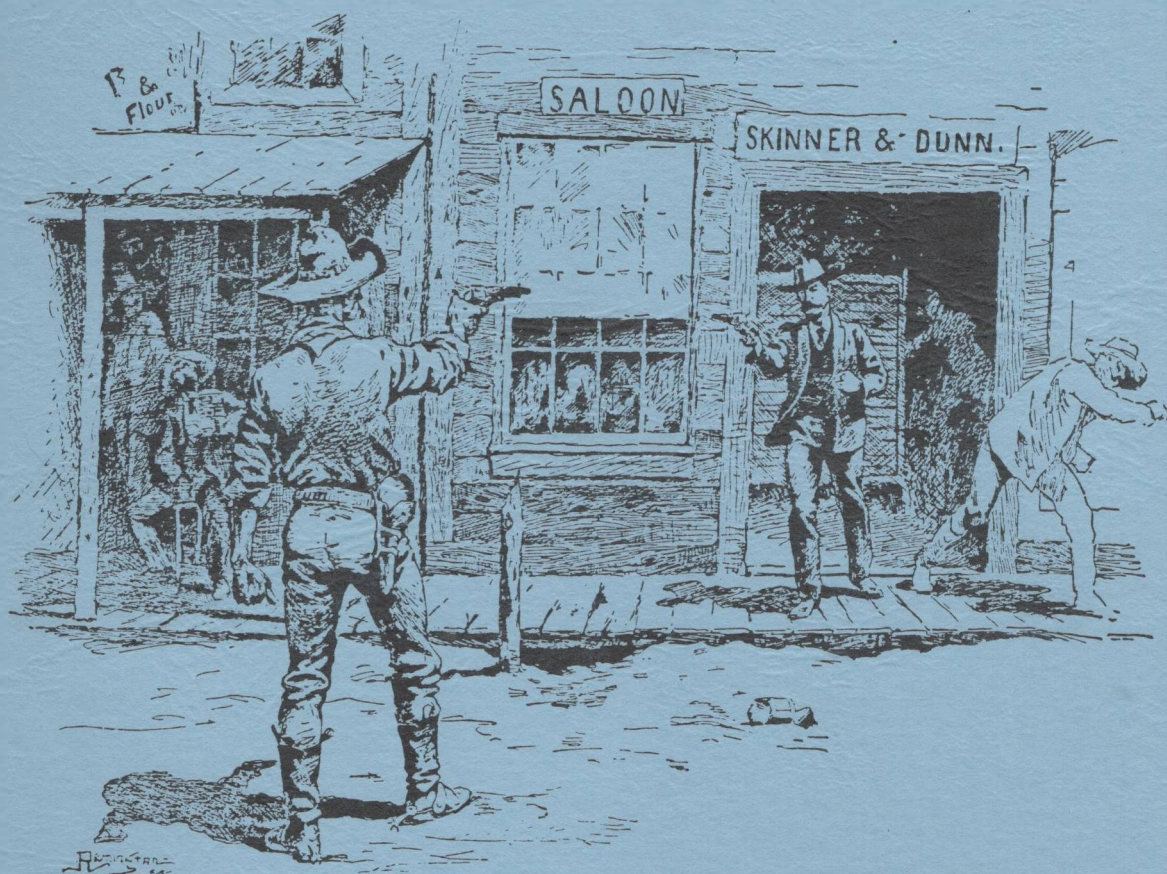
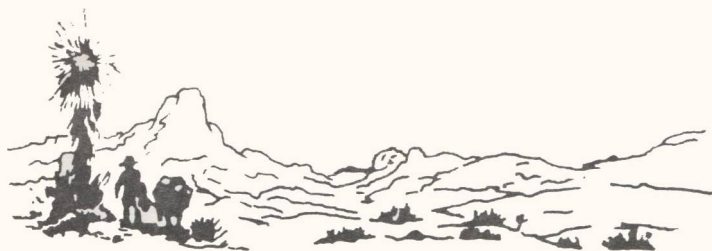


LA POSTA



vol. 10 no. 2



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APRIL 1979

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DOANE NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS USED IN THE STATE OF COLORADO ©

By Edith R. Doane

The use of all three types of the Doane Numeral Cancellations in Colorado is the next one in this series on this topic. Its physical area was relatively similar to those of the other Western States, with mountains toward the west down through the south and these prevented traveling problems. Communication problems, too, existed throughout the state, but these were facilitated by the Postal System, especially in the eastern and central areas.

The 1905 Postal Guide lists 59 counties in Colorado at that time; the largest being Las Animas located in the southeast section. At that time it contained 43 communities, but 19 of these were above fourth class and doing a larger amount of annual business than the smaller ones. The next largest county was Larimer, with 33 communities at this time up in the northern area, and 20 of this group were fourth class in size. Also, there were two counties that contained only two communities in each, both being located in the eastern area. Only one of the four markings has been recorded and this is HOLYOKE, the county seat in Phillips County. The chief characteristic of its Type 3 marking is that it shows a numeral "6", the largest numeral presently known for Doane Numeral Cancellations in Colorado. Also, you will note in the Type 3 list which follows that two other locations used "6".

To facilitate the easy and accurate identification of all three types of our Doane markings, here are the brief characteristics of each type:

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

Postmark section left: bordered diameter less than 30mm.

Type 2: Canceller section right: 4 twin sets of open bars containing a number

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

Type 3: Canceller section right: 4 solid bars with bolder number

Postmark section left: bordered, diameter at least 30mm. measure for certainty

Explanation of abbreviations and symbols in Type lists:

W, NE, etc. : location of county and post office in state area.

m: numeral in bars or other concrete data is "missing".

D-R: "D" means that source of information is Doane, and

"R" means that data has been Reported by other collectors.

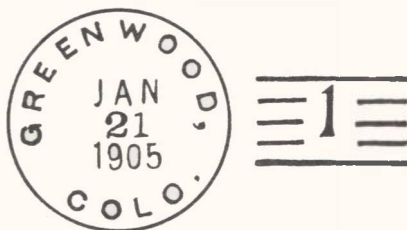
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Now we can proceed to the known listings of Colorado numeral cancellations in all three types - but if you are in doubt about the correct Typing of these before you report them, and whose bars are missing, you can depend upon the benefit of measuring the diameter of the postmark section.

COLORADO - Type 1 Numeral Cancellations

Post Office, County/Area	No. in bars	Recorded examples		Source
		Earliest	Latest	
GREENWOOD, Custer, S	1	Jan 21 1905	Dec 20 1911	D-R
GULNARE, Las Animas, SE	3?	Oct 19 1907		R
MESA, Mesa, W	3	Nov 13 1908		R

Only this small group is known so far as used in Colorado, but the postmark from Greenwood lasted unusually long - through 1911!



COLORADO - Type 2 Numeral Cancellations

Post Office, County/Area	No. in bars	Recorded examples:		Source
		Earliest	Latest	
ANIMAS FORKS, San Juan, SW	m	Jan 19 1905		D
ARMEL, Yuma, NE	m		Jun 6 1910	D
AROYA, Cheyenne, E	1		Mar 9 1909	R
BADITO, Huerfano, S	1	Apr 27 1909		R
BADITO, Las Animas, SE	1		Jul 4 1910	R
BAILEY, Park, C	3	Aug 17 1906		R
BARR, Adams, NE	m	Mar 28	m Mar 14 1905	R-R
BEULAH, Pueblo, S	3	Jul 14 1910		R
BOVINA, Lincoln, E	1	Nov 27 1904		D
BOWERMAN, Gunnison, W	1	Mar 1 1907	Jul 20 1909	R
BREEN, La Plata, SW	2	Oct 3 1904		R
BUTTES, El Paso, C	1	Aug 23 1908		R
CALCITE, Fremont, C	1	Feb 4 1906		R
CAPULIN, Conejos, S	m	Sep 19 1907		R
CARLTON, Prowers, SE	m		May 17 1910	R
CHICOSA, Las Animas, SE	m	Mar 23 1908		R
CIMARRON, Mantrose, W	2	Sep 11 1904		D
COTOPAXI, Fremont, C	m	Oct 25 1904		R

COLORADO - Type 2 Numeral Cancellations

Post Office, County/Area	No. in bars	Recorded examples: Earliest	Latest	Source
CRAIG, Routt, NW	2	Nov 14 1905		D
CREEDE, Mineral, S	3	Sep 15 1904		D
CRESWELL, Jefferson, C	1	Jul 9 1906		R
CRISMAN, Boulder, N	2	Jul 15 1906	Dec 22 1908	R-R
CYANIDE, Fremont, C	3	Dec 29 1904		D
DAFFODIL, Jefferson, C	1	Jul 18 1905	Sep 26 1907	R-R
DAYTON, Gunnison, W	1		Aug 19 1909	R
DEER TRAIL, Arapahoe, NW	2	Jan 7 1903?	Sep 25 1907	R-R
DODD, Morgan, NE	1	Jul 15 1906		R
DOWNER, Boulder, N	1		Dec 31 1909	R
DUNKLEY, Routt, NW	3?		Dec 30 1911	R
ELDORA, Boulder, N	2,6	Jul 22 1905	Aug 14 1911	R-R
ENGLEWOOD, Arapahoe, NW	1	Dec 26 1904		P
FRANKTOWN, Douglas, C	2		Jan 11 1909	R
FRASER, Grand, N	m	Sep 15 1905		R
GOLDHILL, Boulder, N	m	Mar 17 1906	Aug 13 1908	D-R
GOOD PASTURE, Pueblo, S	1	Jul 19 1907	Jan 24 1913	P-R
HALFWAY, El Paso, S	1	Jul 1 1905	Jul 18 1906	P-P
HARTSEL, Park, C	1	Sep 27 1908		P
HESPERUS, La Plata, SW	4	Jul 28 1905	Apr 10 1907	R-R
HIGBEE, Otero, SE	2	Jan 29 1907	Apr 14 1908	R-R
HILLSIDE, Fremont, C	m	Jan 6 1908		P
HOWARDSVILLE, La Plata, SW	m	Jul 21 1906		P
HYGIENE, Boulder, N	3	Sep 4 1905	Apr 20 1907	D-R
KIRK, Yuma, NE	m		May 26 1910	D
KLINE, La Plata, SW	m		Mar 21 1910	D
LAY, Routt, NW	1	Jul 18 1908		P
LEAL, Grand, N	1		Jul 21 1910	R
LEONARD, San Miguel, SW	1		Jul 2 1909	R
LEROY, Logan, NE	m	Dec 30 1905		D
LILY, Routt, NW	1	Mar 29 1908	Apr 1 1909	R-R
MASONVILLE, Larimer, N	m	Nov 18 1907		R
MONON, Baca, SE	1	Nov 4 1908		R
MONTCLAIR, Arapahoe, NW	5	Sep 15 1906		P
MONTCLAIR, Denver, C	5	May 12 1908		R
MONTCLAIR, Denver, C	3		Sep 13 1910	R
MORLEY, Las Animas, SW	1	Jul 16 1907		R
NEDERLAND, Boulder, N	3	Jul 17 1906		P
NEWETT, Chaffee, C	2	Aug 4 1908		R
NEWTON, Yuma, NE	1	Jan 28 1909		R
NIWOT, Boulder, N	3	Sep 5 1904	Oct m 1909	D-R
NUCLA, Montrose	1	May 14 1906	Nov 25 1907	P-R
NUNN, Weld NE	1	May 10 1907		R
PEYTON, El Paso, C	m	Oct 8 1905		D
PINNACLE, Routt, NW	1	Feb 16 1907		R
PLACERVILLE, San Miguel, SW	3		Nov 15 1910	P
PORTLAND, Fremont, C	4	May 29 1906		P
PROWERS, Bent, SE	1	Nov 2 1904	Feb 26 1907	D-R

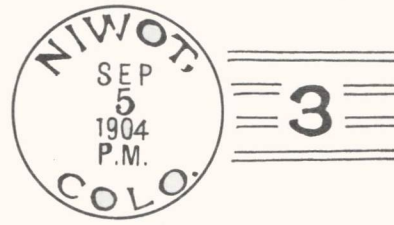
COLORADO - Type 2 Numeral Cancellations

Post Office, County/Area	No. in bars	Recorded examples:			Source
		Earliest	Latest		
PRYOR, Huerfano, S	3	1908	Sep 23 1909		R-F
PAMAH, El Paso, C	m	Dec 20 1906			D
RUSSELL, Costilla, S	m		May 25 1910		D
SALINA, Boulder, N	3		Aug 9 1911		P
SELLER, Pitkin, W	1	Apr 4 1907			D
SILT, Garfield, NW	2	Mar 26 1909			P
SNIPES, Mesa, W	2	Jan 16 1905			D
STONEWALL, Las Animas, SE	1	Sep 21 1908	Nov 14 1910		R-P
TARRYALL, Park, C	m	Jun 12 1905			D
TIN CUP, Gunnison, W	m	Aug 11 1905			D
TOLLAND, Gilpin, C	1	Sep 5 1905			P
TWIN LAKES, Lake, C	2	Dec 25 1905			D
TWIN LAKES, Lake, C	3		Aug 3 1911		P
UNIVERSITY PARK, Denver, C	1	Jul 30 1907	Apr 24 1909		P-P
VERNON, Yuma, NE	3	Jan 29 1907	Feb 23 1910		P-D
VIRGINIADALE, Larimer, N	1		Aug 26 1910		R
WALLSTREET, Boulder, N	3	Jun 12 1906	Apr 14 1911		P-P
WAUNITA, Gunnison, W	1		Jun 14 1910		P
WILD HORSE, Cheyenne, E	m	Jul 6 1908			D

Here are a few illustrations of the Type 2 cancellations:



TO THE



Several more cancellations that have more than one detail missing have also been reported. They seem to belong in Type 2, but they are not included in the list. These are: CALHAN, DOVER, FALCON, GRANBY, KONANTZ, RIVER PORTAL and TOBASCO. Can anyone make confirmation on any of these as Type 2?

COLORADO - Type 3 Numeral Cancellations

Post Office, County/Area	No. in bars	Recorded examples:		Source
		Earliest	Latest	
ALLENSPARK, Boulder, C	1		Aug 5 1920	R
AMES, San Miguel, SW	4	Dec 3 1909		R
ARROW, Grand, N	5	Jul 5 1909		R
AULT, Weld, NE	5	Aug 18 1907		R
AUSTIN, Delta, W	1	Jan 29 1907		P
BAYFIELD, La Plata, SW	5	Jan 1 1908		R
CADDOA, Bent, SE	5	Feb 16 1908		R
CALHAN, El Paso, C	5	07	08	R-R
CARIBOU, Boulder, N	3	Aug 22 1908		R
CHROMO, Archuleta, SW	2	Apr 24 1907		R
CRISMAN, Boulder, N	2	Jul 15 1906		P
DAYTON, Gunnison, W	1		Jul 7 1910	R
DRAKE, Larimer, N	1	Jul 15 1907		P
ENGLEWOOD, Arapahoe, NW	6	Nov 30 1908		P
EVERGREEN, Jefferson, C	4	Jun 26 1909		R
FORKCREEK, Jefferson, C	2	Jul 17 1906		P
FALCON, El Paso, C	m	Jun 2 1909		R
HALFWAY, El Paso, C	2	Aug 15 1908		R
HENDERSON, Adams, NE	2?	Sep 11 1907		R
HESTER, Otero, SE	1		Jan 21 1911	P
HILLROSE, Morgan, NE	m	Aug 23 1907		P
HOLYOKE, Phillips, NE	6	Jul 16 1906		
KEYSOR, Elbert, C	1		Dec 27 1910	R
KUTCH, Lincoln, E	1	Nov 28 1907		R
LA PLATA, La Plata, SW	2		Oct 11 1909	R
LEONARD, San Miguel, SW	1	Jul 2 1909	Jul 18 1909	R-R
LIMON, Lincoln, E	5	Dec 9 1905	Sep 15 1907	R-R
LOMA, Mesa, W	1	Dec 10 1908		
LUCERNE, Weld, NE	4	m		
NUNN, Weld, NE	m	Jan 1 1908		R
OLNEY, Otero, SE	m	m 12 m		D
PIKEVIEW, El Paso, C	1		Sep 10 1908	R
PLACERVILLE, San Miguel, SW	3	Apr 8 1906		R
RIVER PORTAL, Montrose, W	m	Aug 29 1909		P
ROLLINSVILLE, Gilpin, C	3	Sep 12 1906		P
SAINT PETERS, El Paso, C	1	1907		R
SILT, Garfield, NW	2	Oct 16 1907		P
SUNSET, Boulder, N	m	Aug 31 1906		P
TELLER, Hinsdale, SW	4	Aug 15 1909		P
VILLA GROVE, Saguache, S	6		Feb 17 1911	R
WATKINS, Adams, NE	3	Jul 24 1906		R
WOLCOTT, Eagle, C	3	Aug 4 1908		R

Here are some illustrations of the Type 3 cancellations:



A great deal of assistance arrived from co-operative collectors on this topic, for which I am deeply grateful. They will be named at the end of the series. Meanwhile, NEVADA's use of the Doanes will be the title of the next installment, so please continue your help.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Dr. Owen Kriege, 98 Beech Woods Drive, Madison, CT 06443 reports that he has a set of LA POSTA running from Volume 4, No. 1 through Volume 9, No. 6 for sale. Anyone interested is advised to contact Owen direct.

Roger J. Heinen has published a 16-page listing of octagon-shaped postmarks of the United States. The listing classifies all known octagon types and then proceeds to a state-by-state listing of post offices known to have used postmarks of this style. Some 1100 different postmarks are listed. The price of this listing is not known, but interested readers are advised to contact Roger at 1550 Worcester Road, Apt. 106, Framingham, MA 01701 for further information.

The small backlog of articles which built-up last year has now been exhausted, and I am beginning to get nervous about filling future pages. Why not help me out? If you have been thinking of writing a postal history piece, now is the time. It need not be an epic. It need not be written in flowery prose. It need not be the result of years of painstaking research. We need articles about interesting post offices, postal routes and postmasters. We need articles about your favorite cover. We need articles discussing auction results and the "market". We need postmark type studies. We need just about everything in the way of original postal history. Why not contribute to the knowledge pool?

As you know the INDEX for LA POSTA Volumes 1-8 was mailed to all current subscribers with the last issue. I think that Ted and Gretchen did a real bang-up job. If you agree with me, why not drop 'em a note to The Mitchells, 6269 Selma Ave., L.A., CA 90028. Good work deserves an expression of appreciation.

RICHARD HELBOCK, 1635 MARIPOSA DRIVE, LAS CRUCES, NM 88001

THE POST OFFICES OF THE COLORADO DESERT

By Frank B. Norris

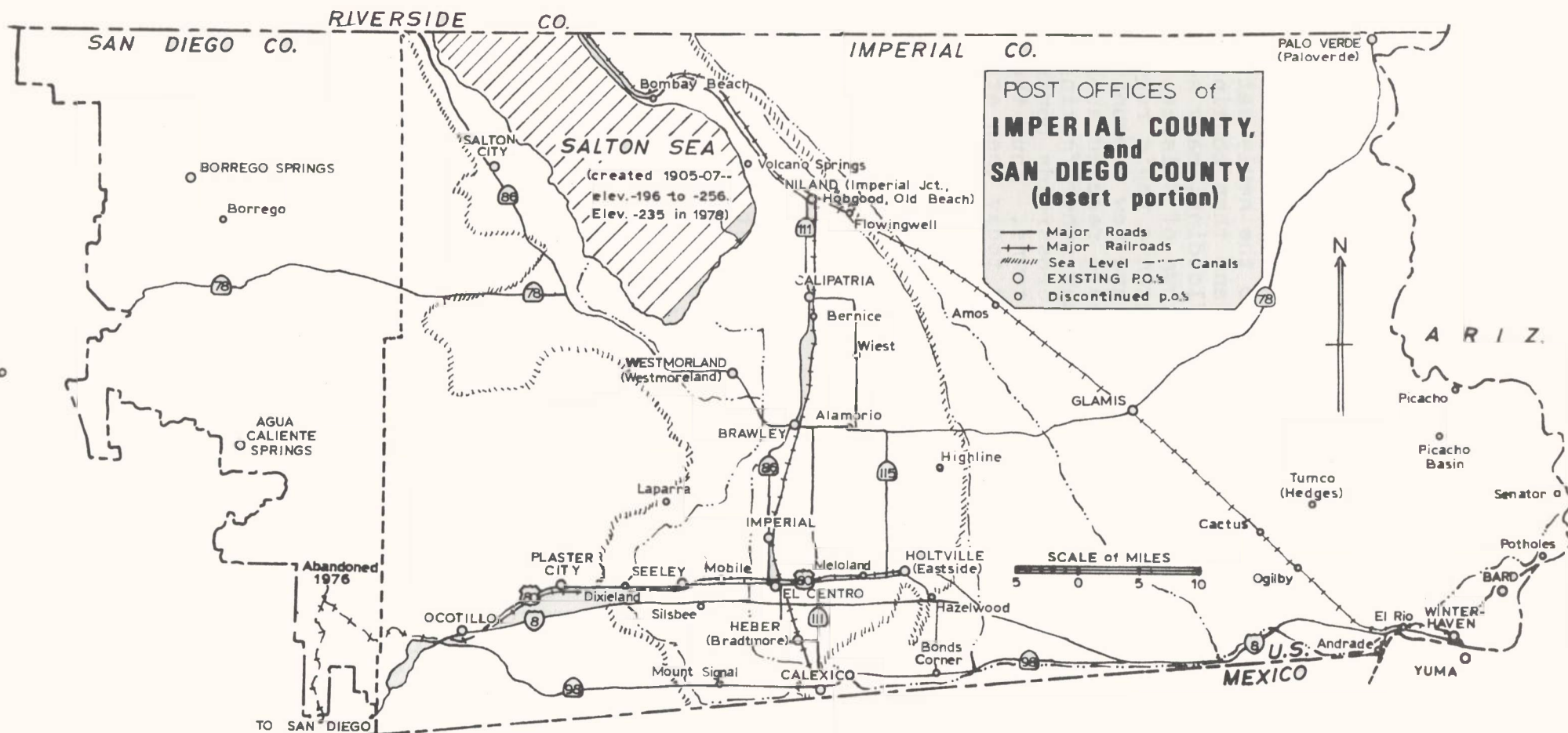
PART II: Imperial and Eastern San Diego Counties

Most of the land in the southern Colorado Desert is located in Imperial County (see map). The remainder is in San Diego County, largely in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, the nation's largest state park. Imperial is the only California County located entirely in the desert. It is also California's newest county; dating from 1907. The area under consideration is in the southeast corner of the state, bounded on the north by Riverside County [LA POSTA, V. 9, N. 6, pp. 12-16] and on the west by a series of precipitous mountain ranges.

Like many other desert areas, the southern Colorado Desert was exposed to European immigration well before the 19th century, though its settlement fabric did not begin until the coming of the railroad in the 1870's. Between the gold rush and the Butterfield and Jackass Stage Routes, the area had seen an almost continual stream of travelers since the late 1840's. Fort Yuma, Vallecitos and other spots existed in these early days for protection and for passing supply needs. The first civilian communities however, were those located on the Southern Pacific Railroad built from Los Angeles to Yuma in 1876-77. Many post offices along the route did not begin until nearby mining districts were opened up however. Cactus, Glamis and Ogilby illustrate this pattern.

Some of the mining districts settled during this period had their own post offices. The huge gold deposit at Hedges (later Tumco) was discovered by a Swedish trackwelder in the early 1880's. Within months, a good-sized town had been built in the area, though a post office was not established for another decade. The nearby Picacho area was another major find. Though the area had been worked by Mexican miners as early as the 1860's, it was not really developed until the 1890's. Due to its river location and role as a transfer point, the Picacho settlement lasted for several decades. However, Picacho Basin, at the site of extraction, survived as a post office for only slightly over a year. El Rio and Senator were other centers for early mining activities.

It is worth noting that prior to 1900 all real settlement growth in the study area took place in its eastern third, at that time still part of San Diego County. The central area, where neither the Salton Sea nor the Imperial Valley yet existed, was dry, hot wasteland. The western portion was similarly devoid of substantial improvements. This bleak scene changed drastically shortly after the turn of the century. Fulfilling a long-standing dream, a canal was built in 1900-1901 from the Colorado River downslope to the present-day Imperial area, which lay 50 feet below sea level. Completion of the canal touched off a boom in large scale agriculture. Due to the heat and lack of frost, cultivation spread rapidly as water was brought to the land. Several Imperial Valley towns were



quick to form. Calexico was begun in 1903, Brawley in 1904 and Holtville and El Centro followed in 1905.

In 1905 however, nature went on a rampage threatening to ruin all the development that had taken place up to that time. Due to a combination of human error and high seasonal flood waters, the Colorado River broke open a huge canal intake gate near Yuma in May of 1905. The river flowed into the newly settled area of the valley along old stream channels, and then continued northward to form the Salton Sea. Due to the flooding, many acres of farmland were lost, along with the entire town of Silsbee. Flooding continued until 1907, but the area began a rapid recovery immediately thereafter. Agricultural acreage and new communities continued to grow until about 1925 when acreage reached approximately today's level. As has been the case in many other farming areas around the country, numerous Imperial Valley crossroads communities have been abandoned in favor of a few major towns. Thus there exist fewer post offices in the Imperial Valley today than at any time since about 1905.

Aside from the obvious exception of the Imperial Valley boom, the postal trends in the southern Colorado Desert are quite similar to those found in other desert areas. Accordingly, recreation has played a major role in sustaining some towns. Agua Caliente Springs, Bombay Beach and Ocotillo, each with post offices operating since the late 1950's, have a recreation or retirement focus. The community of Ocotillo is the largest of the three, perhaps because it is in that portion of the desert most accessible to the San Diego metropolitan area. Borrego Springs is a combination agricultural-residential community dating from the late 1940's. It succeeded Borego, a smaller farm center dating from the mid-1920's. Plaster City is the only obviously different town in the western part of the study area. It has been the home since 1924 of a large gypsum and wallboard plant.

POST OFFICES OF THE COLORADO DESERT IMPERIAL AND EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTIES

Post Office	Established	Discontinued	Notes
Agua Caliente Springs RB (CPO), S.D. Co.	1 Apr 1957	Operating	
Alamorio	29 Dec 1909	31 May 1917	(Brawley)
Amos	30 Jul 1920	30 Apr 1931	(Niland)
Andrade	16 Aug 1909	15 Aug 1910	(Yuma, AZ)
	16 Apr 1912	31 Dec 1943	(Winterhaven)
Bard	8 Jun 1910	29 Apr 1933	(Yuma, AZ)
	19 Jun 1937	Operating	
Barnes	9 Sep 1901	14 Feb 1903	(Imperial)
Bernice	10 May 1913	9 Aug 1914	to CALPATRIA
Bombay Beach Rural Br.	1 Oct 1961	31 Jul 1963	(Niland)
Bonds Corner	4 Nov 1929	31 May 1930	(Holtville)

Post Office	Established	Discontinued	Notes
Borego, S.D. Co.	1 May 1928	31 Jul 1940	(Julian)
Borrego Springs, S.D. Co.	16 May 1949	Operating	
Bradtmere	29 May 1903	30 Sep 1904	to HEBER
Brawley	22 Apr 1903	Operating	
Cactus	15 Jan 1883	14 May 1883	(Yuma, AZ)
	11 Nov 1885	11 Jan 1886	(Yuma, AZ)
Calexico	11 Dec 1902	Operating	
Calipatria	10 Aug 1914	Operating	moved from BERNICE
Dixieland	6 Apr 1912	15 May 1935	(Seeley)
Eastside	29 May 1903	4 Feb 1904	to HOLTVILLE
El Centro	29 Aug 1905	Operating	
El Rio	5 Jan 1880	19 Dec 1881	
Flowingwell	31 Aug 1900	29 Feb 1904	(Imperial)
Glamis	11 Jun 1886	24 Nov 1888	(Yuma, AZ)
	11 Mar 1899	31 May 1901	(Ogilby)
	19 Jul 1917	14 Aug 1920	(Ogilby)
	24 Feb 1921	31 Jul 1923	(Anos)
	14 Dec 1939	28 Jul 1967	to Rural Br.
Glamis Rural Br. (CPO)	29 Jul 1967	Operating	
Hazelwood	2 Dec 1910	29 Feb 1912	(Holtville)
Heber	1 Oct 1904	Operating	was BRADTMORE
Hedges*	12 Mar 1894	30 Jun 1905	(Ogilby)
Highline	12 Apr 1914	31 Oct 1918	(Holtville)
	26 Sep 1919	31 Jul 1926	(Holtville)
Hobgood	2 Dec 1910	16 Jul 1914	to NILAND
Holtville	5 Feb 1904	Operating	was EASTSIDE
Imperial	7 Mar 1901	Operating	
Imperial Junction	26 Sep 1910	1 Dec 1910	to HOBGOOD
Laparra	8 Dec 1908	31 Aug 1911	(Imperial)
Meloland	1 Jul 1908	31 Oct 1911	(Holtville)
Mobile	2 Jan 1910	31 Dec 1912	(Seeley)
Mount Signal	23 Jun 1916	31 May 1934	(Calexico)
Niland	17 Jul 1914	Operating	
Ocotillo	16 Nov 1957	Operating	
Ogilby	9 Jan 1900	29 Feb 1942	
Old Beach	11 Feb 1905	?	
Paloverde	13 Jan 1903	28 Sep 1905	to PALO VERDE
Palo Verde	29 Sep 1905	29 Jun 1940	
	20 Sep 1949	Operating	
Picacho	12 Dec 1894	15 Jul 1926	(Yuma, AZ)
Picacho Basin	11 Aug 1909	15 Nov 1910	(Picacho)
Plaster City	22 Dec 1924	28 Aug 1964	to Rural Br.
Plaster City Rural Br. (CPO)	29 Aug 1964	Operating	
Potholes	3 Oct 1905	15 Jun 1909	(Yuma, AZ)
	12 Jul 1920	31 Jan 1922	(Bard)
Salton City Rural Br. (CPO)	8 Jul 1961	Operating	
Seeley	31 Sep 1910	Operating	
Senator	5 May 1898	21 Jul 1899	(Yuma, AZ)
Silsbee	1 May 1902	31 Dec 1919	(El Centro)
Tumco	8 Jul 1910	30 Nov 1914	(Ogilby)
Volcano Springs	22 Jun 1901	15 Aug 1902	(Flowingwell)

[Concluded on Page 15]

THE POST OFFICES OF UTAH

By Daniel Y. Meschter

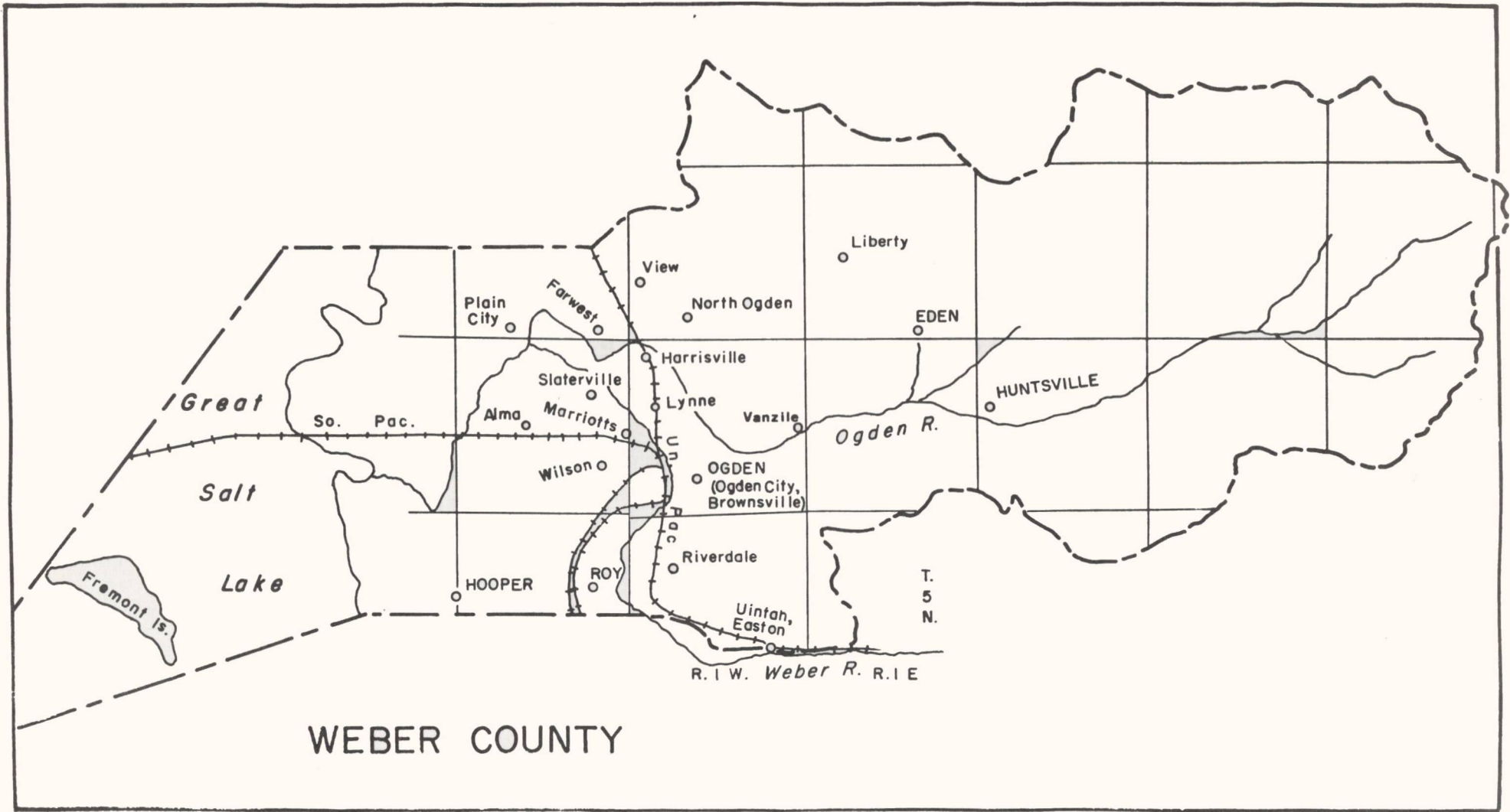
Part IV: Weber County

Weber County is the northernmost of the original seven counties erected by the General Assembly of the State of Deseret in 1850. Interestingly, it had a history long before the Mormon settlers moved there in 1849. The river along the south edge of the county already had been named after John G. Weber, a trapper with Ashley's expedition of 1823. Also named was the next river to the north; this one for Peter Skene Ogden, a fur trapper employed by the Hudson Bay Company in the 1820's. The choice of Weber for the county and Ogden for its principal settlement was based upon the prior use of these names rather than any particular regard for Weber and Ogden, the frontiersmen.

Sometime later, one of those intriguing western personalities appeared on the scene. Miles Goodyear was 19 with a burning ambition to become a mountain man when he joined Marcus Whitman's party in Missouri during the spring of 1836. He deserted when the party reached the Snake River in Idaho, finding, as some say, the Indians more companionable than the missionaries. In any event, Goodyear turned up at the mouth of the Ogden River in 1841 with a Spanish land grant to a considerable tract of land in that neighborhood. The stockade and cluster of log cabins he built there almost surely was the earliest settlement in Utah, six years before the Mormon emigrants first entered the Great Salt Lake Valley. A year later, in 1848, James Brown, a veteran of the Mormon Battalion, returned from California and bought out Goodyear for some \$2000 or \$3000 in gold dust. Brownsville was adopted for the name of the first post office in the county, established on March 26, 1851. It was second only to Salt Lake City in the Territory.

The coming of the transcontinental railroad in the spring of 1869 had such an impact that it is easy to forget that the county had been settled for 20 years. Early post offices at Brownsville - later Ogden City, North Ogden, Plain City and Lynne served small, slow growing farm communities. Another at Huntsville was in the beautiful mountain valley of the Ogden River. The crops were good and life was serene, if hard.

The railroad changed all that. It came down Weber Canyon past Uintah (Easton) and Riverdale to Ogden City, and then on north along the shore of the Great Salt Lake past Lynne and Harrisville towards its meeting with the Central Pacific at Promontory. With the construction of the Utah Central Railroad south to Salt Lake City and on towards southern California, the Utah & Northern into Montana, the Lucin Cutoff directly across the lake west from Ogden, and the Rio Grande Route to Colorado, Ogden became a great transportation gateway between east and west and north and south before the end of the century.



The present economy is an unusual diversity of transportation, agriculture, commercialism, government, education, religion and recreation. Ogden is Utah's second largest city. Much freight passes through its railroad yards and it is a regional distribution center. Weber State College, located there, is a first class seat of higher education.

Also in Ogden, the Mormon Church erected a temple in recent years, while up the Ogden River is the beautiful and mysterious Ingredientibus Pax Monastery. A fun trip for the hardy with a sense of humor is the backroad from Eden to Paradise (in Cache County).

The county contains several military installations that include part of Hill Airforce Base and the great Utah Defense Depot. Many taxpayers will recognize Ogden as the address of the Regional Internal Revenue Service Center. The visitor is offered a wide variety of outdoor sports from fine fishing on the Ogden River to championship quality skiing at Snow Basin. If all else fails, one can always relive Weber County's earliest days with a visit to Miles Goodyear's 1841 cabin preserved at Ogden's Pioneer Hall Museum.

Unfortunately, this economic diversity is not reflected in a particularly rich postal history. The county accounts for 23 post office names of which three were name changes. Only five post offices remain in operation in this day of urbanization and branches. Most of the rest served simple farming towns, and have long since been discontinued.

UTAH POST OFFICES

Weber County

<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Established</u>	<u>Discontinued</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Alma	13 Jun 1870	29 Aug 1887	M. to Ogden City
Brownsville	26 Mar 1851	18 May 1854	N. chg. to Ogden City
Easton	2 Dec 1867	19 Feb 1868	
Eden	9 Jan 1871	29 Aug 1887	M. to Huntsville
	30 Nov 1887	Operating	
Farwest	25 Jan 1897	6 Dec 1902	M. to Ogden
Harrisville	21 Jun 1871	6 Dec 1902	M. to Ogden
Hooper	13 Jun 1870	Operating	
Huntsville	7 Dec 1864	Operating	
Liberty	1 Feb 1893	31 May 1941	M. to Eden
Lynne	8 Dec 1865	9 Apr 1879	
Marriotts	11 Jun 1894	15 Feb 1900	M. to Ogden
North Ogden	1 Jun 1860	30 Sep 1907	M. to Ogden
Ogden	27 Jan 1888	Operating	Was Ogden City
Ogden City	18 May 1854		Was Brownsville
		27 Jan 1888	N. chg. to Ogden
Plain City	7 Dec 1864	14 Jul 1903	M. to Ogden

UTAH POST OFFICES

Weber County

<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Established</u>	<u>Discontinued</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Riverdale	16 Jul 1868	17 Jan 1873	N. chg. from South Weber & moved from Davis County
	24 Jul 1891	30 Sep 1903	M. to Ogden
Roy	25 May 1894	Operating	
Slatersville	10 Mar 1868	30 Aug 1887	M. to Harrisville
	11 Jan 1888	14 Oct 1897	N. chg. to Slaterville
Slaterville	14 Oct 1897		Was Slatersville
		6 Dec 1902	M. to Ogden
Uintah	29 Jun 1869		Also listed as "Uinta"
		15 Feb 1919	M. to Ogden
Vanzile	28 Dec 1882	16 Jul 1886	M. to Salt Lake City
View	6 Jun 1890	14 Oct 1905	M. to Ogden
Wilson	15 Jun 1883	30 Aug 1887	M. to Ogden City
	26 Apr 1898	6 Dec 1902	M. to Ogden

[Continued from Page 11]

POST OFFICES OF THE COLORADO DESERT IMPERIAL AND EASTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTIES

<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Established</u>	<u>Discontinued</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Westmoreland	8 Nov 1909	31 Oct 1912	(Brawley)
	25 Jul 1919	31 Mar 1936	to WESTMORLAND
Westmorland	1 Apr 1936	Operating	
Wiest	9 Dec 1907	30 Sep 1910	(Brawley)
	19 Jun 1914	15 Aug 1933	(Brawley)
Winterhaven	5 Jun 1916	30 Apr 1921	(Yuma, AZ)
	30 Jun 1934	Operating	

Notes: (name) - Name of post office closed out to.
to NAME - Name changed to
was NAME - Previous name of office
CPO - Community Post Office

All post offices were in Imperial County except those identified as being in San Diego County.

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

By Charles A. Whittlesey

Morrow County was created February 16, 1885, from the western part of Umatilla County. The county was named in honor of Jackson L. Morrow, a pioneer Umatilla County homesteader and a member of the Oregon Legislature at the time the new county was created. Stock raising has long been the major economic activity of arid Morrow County. There are no major towns and the county's overall population density of two people per square mile ranks it among the state's least densely settled areas.

A total of 24 post office names were authorized for use in Morrow County during the 19th Century. Many of these post offices were very short-lived affairs, and some of the names resulted from mere changes from a previous name. The 24 Morrow County offices are described below, and the descriptions are followed by a listing of known postmarks from the offices of the county.

CECILS. Established October 3, 1867, the Cicils post office was the first to be established in territory which was to become Morrow County. The office was named from a family of early settlers, who homesteaded along Willow Creek near the point where the Old Emigrant Trail crossed that stream. James I. East was the first and only postmaster at Cecils. On August 17, 1870, the office was discontinued. In 1902, a new office with the name CECIL was established in the same general vicinity. It operated until 1964.

WILLOW FORKS. Established June 3, 1872, the name of this post office was descriptive of its location at the junction of Rhea Creek and Willow Creek. The office was about 3 miles east of Ione. Amanuel C. Pettys was the first postmaster, and on December 24, 1878, the name of the office was changed to PETTYSVILLE.

BUTTER CREEK. Established June 3, 1872, and apparently named for the stream which runs through the east central part of Morrow County. The first postmaster was George H. Stansbury, and less than a year later -- February 3, 1873 -- the name of the office was changed to HEPPNER.

HEPPNER. Established February 3, 1873, by change of name from BUTTER CREEK. The new name honored Henry Heppner, who, along with Jackson L. Morrow, opened the first general store in the new community. Stansbury was the first Heppner postmaster, and the office has remained in continuous operation until the present day.

LENA. Established June 11, 1873, on the south fork of Butter Creek about 14 miles east of HEPPNER. The reason behind the choice of this name is not known, and it may be that it was simply a name pleasing to John S. Vinson and Charles E. Hinton, the men responsible for obtaining the office. Hinton served as the first LENA postmaster. The office was not in service for several brief periods

during the 1880's and early 1890's, and was out of service from 1894 until 1912. It was re-established in the latter year, and operated until 1943.

MIDWAY. Established October 27, 1874, and so named because it was located on Rhea Creek approximately halfway between HEPPNER and HARDMAN. Henry C. Myers was the first MIDWAY postmaster, but the office did not long endure, being discontinued February 1, 1881.

PETTYSVILLE. Established December 24, 1878, by change of name from WILLOW CREEK. Amanuel C. Petty, postmaster at WILLOW CREEK, changed the name of his office to reflect his own family name. Perhaps Mr. Petty had dreams of his post office serving a thriving new frontier community, but alas that was not to be. The PETTYSVILLE post office was discontinued May 19, 1887, with mail to IONE. Mr. Petty was the only postmaster.

ACTON. Established July 11, 1879, on Butter Creek in the eastern part of the county about 16 miles northeast of HEPPNER. John Barker was the first of five ACTON postmasters, although the office was not in service from April 1, 1881 to January 4, 1883, and was discontinued for good on June 19, 1888.

HARDMAN. Established June 15, 1881, and named for the family of pioneer stockman, David N. Hardman. Hardman was the first postmaster. The office was located in the southwest section of the county, about 2 miles north of Rock Creek. The HARDMAN post office operated for many years, but on August 31, 1957, it was converted to a rural station of HEPPNER. It was finally closed on August 23, 1968.

ELLA. Established April 24, 1882, and named for the small daughter of Frank Oviatt, the first postmaster. The ELLA post office was located about seven miles east of CECILS, and was eventually discontinued September 16, 1910, mail to IONE.

SADDLE. Established November 20, 1882, and named for Saddle Butte, a 1630-foot promontory located some 3 miles south of the post office site. Ozwell T. Douglas was the first of four SADDLE postmasters. The office was discontinued by change of name to DOUGLAS on December 31, 1890.

CASTLE ROCK. Established August 3, 1883, on the south bank of the Columbia River about three miles west of the present-day Boardman. The name was suggested by a nearby low bluff which was said to resemble a castle when viewed from the Columbia River. The first postmaster was Willard H. Heiren, and the office operated until May 16, 1926, when it was closed out to Boardman.

EIGHTMILE. Established September 10, 1883, and named for Eightmile Canyon, which is about eight miles up Willow Creek from its junction with the Columbia. Wiley McBee was the first postmaster, and the EIGHTMILE post office remained in service until March 4, 1941.

ATWOOD. Established October 22, 1883, on Butter Creek near the eastern border of Morrow County. Henry C. Thompson was the first ATWOOD postmaster, and the office was discontinued November 20, 1888, mail to ECHO.

SALINEVILLE. Established January 9, 1884, and named to call attention to the alkaline soils of the Willow Creek Valley. The office was located about four miles northwest of LEXINGTON, and was discontinued April 2, 1886, papers to HEPPNER.

ADAMSVILLE. Established April 15, 1884, with Silas W. Miles as the postmaster. This office was discontinued June 30, 1885, mail to ALKALI.

IONE. Established May 26, 1884, and named for Ione Arthur, a young woman who was visiting a local family at the time a name was needed for the new post office. The office continues to serve Morrow County residents, and is located on Willow Creek about five miles southwest of Ella Butte. The first postmaster was Aaron Royse.

ALPINE. Established October 3, 1884, on or near the South Fork of Butter Creek about 20 miles north of HEPPNER. The irony of this name can best be appreciated by visiting the site. Garrett Parsell was the first postmaster, and the office was closed July 27, 1894.

GOOSEBERRY. Established October 3, 1884, and named for a wild gooseberry bush which grew at a nearby watering place. The office was located near the western edge of the county about 11 miles northwest of Hardman. GOOSEBERRY was closed January 7, 1918.

LEXINGTON. Established November 11, 1885, on Willow Creek about nine miles northwest of HEPPNER. The office was named for the city in Kentucky, which was the birthplace of William Penland, the founding settler. Nathaniel Yeats was the first postmaster of this office which survived until being converted to a rural branch of HEPPNER on September 1, 1959.

GALLOWAY. Established July 31, 1886, and named for its first postmaster, John G. Galloway. The office was located near the forks of Butter Creek, and continued in service until September 30, 1915.

DOUGLAS. Established December 31, 1890, by change of name from SADDLE. The change honored Ozwell Douglas, but on February 27, 1906 the name of the office was changed again; this time to MORGAN.

DAVIDSON. Established April 26, 1893, and named for its first and only postmaster, Gamaliel Davidson. The office was located about 10 miles northwest of HARDMAN, a little north of Pock Creek. DAVIDSON was discontinued August 27, 1897, mail to EIGHTMILE.

STOKES. Established May 26, 1897, at the place on the Columbia called Grande Ronde Landing. Douglas W. Bailey was the first STOKES postmaster. The office was discontinued April 25, 1899, but the community was later served by the IRRIGON post office.

MORROW COUNTY NINETEENTH CENTURY POSTMARKS

TOWN TYPE NO.	POSTMARK CODE	EARLIEST DATE	LATEST DATE	EXAMPLES KNOWN	KILLER TYPE*	NOTES
EIGHTMILE (1883-1941)						
1.	C21EA1B35	8May84	15May84	2	mss.	
2.	SL35/m	20Oct84		1	mss.	
3.	M	11Oct86		1	mss.	
ELLA (1882-1910)						
1.	M	16Nov82	21Nov82	2	mss.	
2.	C1EN1BBR27.5	15Jul90		1		
GALLOWAY (1886-1915)						
1.	M	12Mar87		1		
2.	C1EN1BBR27.5	89	Oct94	2	target	
GOOSEBERRY (1884-1918)						
1.	C1EN1BBR27.5	23Jun90	30Jul91	2	target	
HARDMAN (1881-1943 & 1946-1957)						
1.	C1EN1BBR27	13May85		1	target	
2.	M	26May86	28Nov86	3	mss.	
3.	C21JN1B30	11Oct88p	16Mar95b	4	target	
HEPPNER (1873-Date)						
1.	M	7May75		1	mss.	
2.	C1EA1BBR25.5	??	1Aug82	2	target/cork	
3.	C21JS1RRB31	31Jan81r	31Aug81b	5	star-in-circle	
4.	C1EN1B26.5	6Feb87		1	cork	
5.	C1JT1B27.5	15May94	6Sep95	2	cork	
6.	C1ET1B27.5	27Jul98		1	cork	
IONE (1884-Date)						
1.	C41JN1B27.5	26May85		1	circular grid	
2.	C1EN1BBR27	14Jul90	2Jan93	2	cork	
LENA (1873-1943)						
1.	M	ca.1880		1	mss.	
2.	C1EN1RRB26.5	27Oct87		1	none	
LEXINGTON (1885-1959)						
1.	C1EN1BBR26.5	20Sep86		1	none	
2.	C41JN1RRB31	15Jan87	13Jun87	4	target	
3.	C1EN1RRB26.5	15Jul90r	6May92p	2	target	
4.	C1JN1B30	20Jan94p		1	target	
MIDWAY (1874-1881)						
1.	M	27May80		1	mss.	

MORROW COUNTY NINETEENTH CENTURY POSTMARKS

TOWN TYPE NO.	POSTMARK CODE	EARLIEST DATE	LATEST DATE	EXAMPLES KNOWN	KILLER TYPE*	NOTES
PETTYSVILLE (1878-1887)						
1.	M	26Oct80?			mss.	
SADDLE (1882-1890)						
1.	M	28Jan87	29Sep87		mss.	

*Killers are not necessarily integral.
Color abbreviations: b-blue; p-purple; r-red



1

Eightmile, Oreg. Oct 2

2



3



3



1



2



2



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4

