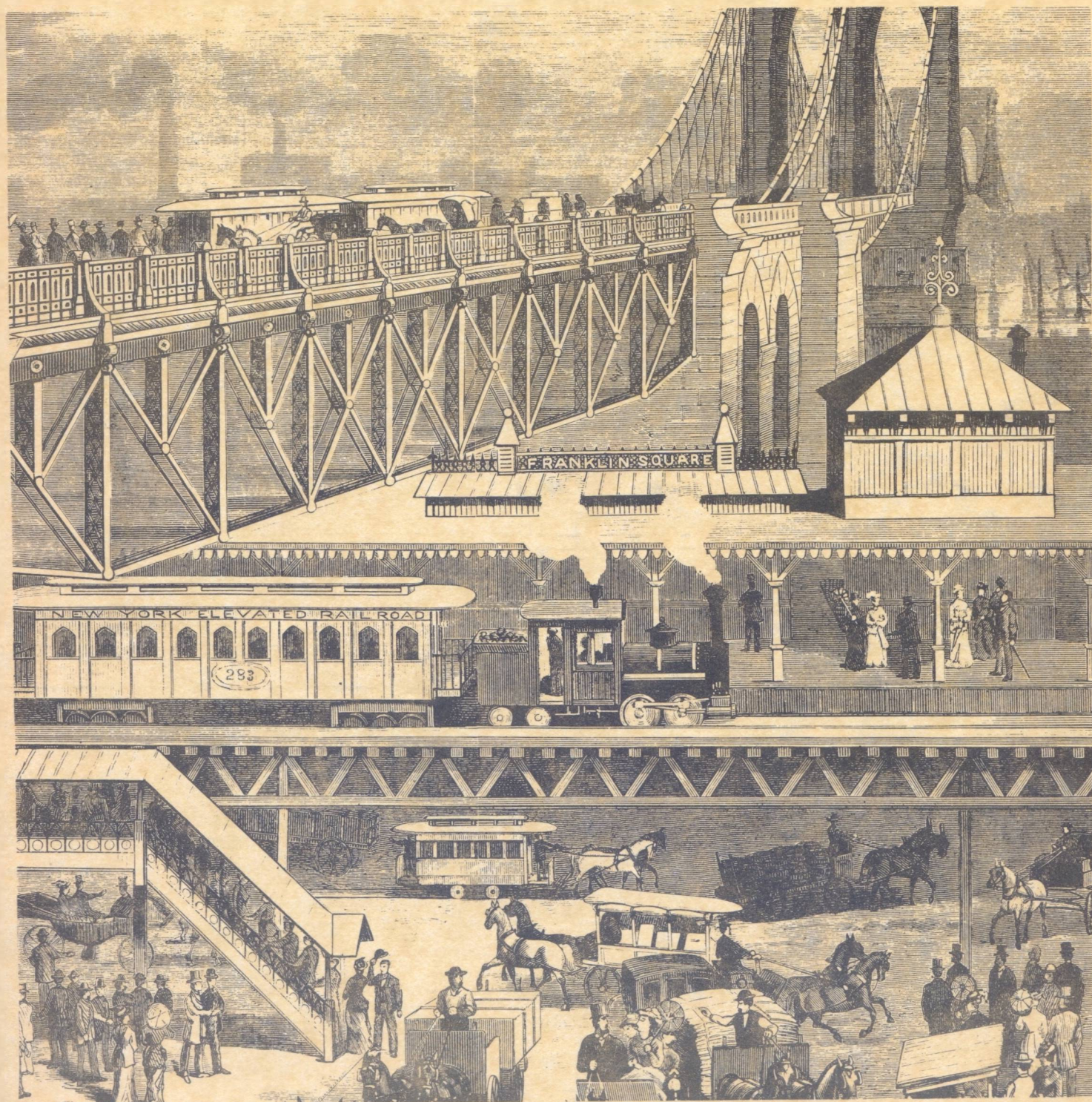


122

# LA POSTA: A JOURNAL OF AMERICAN POSTAL HISTORY

\$4

MAY 1990





# LA POSTA: A JOURNAL OF AMERICAN POSTAL HISTORY

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COVER: Our cover this month presents a view of a New York Elevated Railroad train stopped at Franklin Square Station near the Brooklyn Bridge. It is intended to call attention to Martin Margulis' brief article describing mail service conducted by this line.

## AWARDS:

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## PUBLISHER'S PAGE

I am pleased to relinquish my forum this issue to Tom Maringer, a recent subscriber to *LA POSTA*, who has some interesting comments on future postal history.

RWH

own correspondence. It seems to me that we need to extend our time consciousness into the future as well as into the past. For instance, my friend the Prexie collector might give some thought as to what current stamps would be comparable to

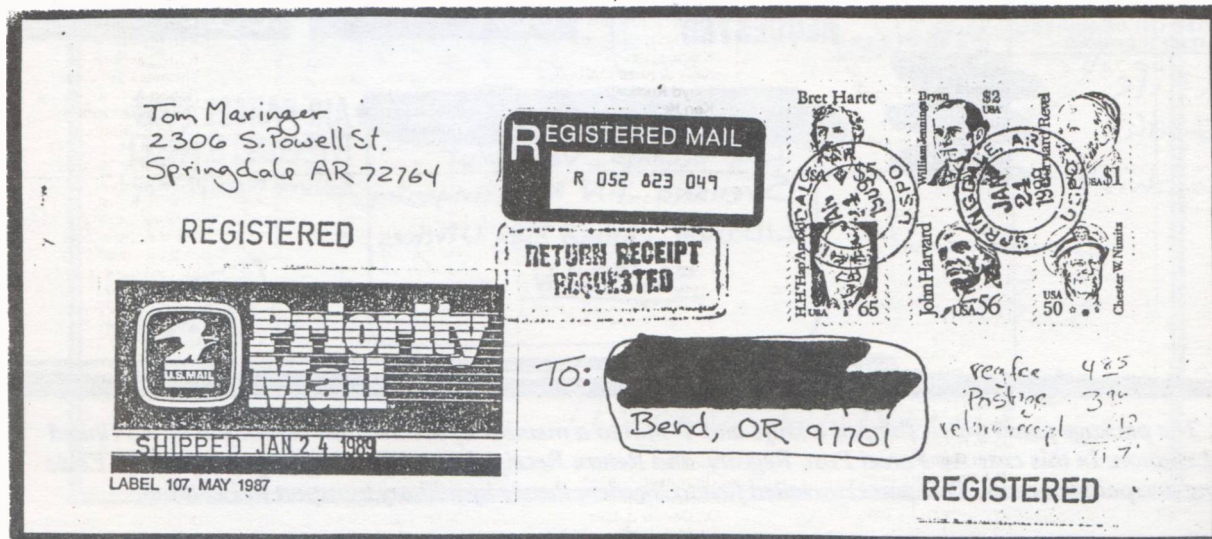


Figure 1. The front of a package which shipped a knife registered for \$350 via Priority mail (Zone 7) and which weighed three pounds. Total postage and fees amounting to \$9.71 are here paid with one each of the six highest values of the current Great American series.

### Tomorrow's History is Today

By Tom Maringer

Throughout the short history of philately there has been a persistent and unfortunate attitude of reverence for the past coupled with a disdain for the future. I recall reading an article written for a stamp publication prior to the issue of the 1893 Columbians making the point that all the good stamps had already been issued, and that all the stamps of the future, including the Columbians, are so much wastepaper. This attitude continues to persist, even though some on-going shifts in postal history interests have proven it to be a false doctrine. For instance, who could have predicted in 1955 the current popularity of Prexie postal history? There might have been a lot less soaking going on if someone had known!

I find it amusing and somewhat frustrating that a postal history correspondent -- one who waxes rhapsodic over unusual combinations and oddball values of the Prexie series -- uses flag stamps, meters and even cellophane tape on his

Tom Maringer of Springdale, Arkansas, is a collector of modern postal history. A member of the APS and the Razorback Stamp Club, Tom manufactures custom knives and swords for a living.

his beloved Prexies, and choose to frank his mail with combinations of the more unusual values of the Great Americans series.

Questions arise: How do we repay the people who created the special covers we cherish? How can we thank the postmaster, who in 1867 created such a beautiful manuscript postmark on that letter from great-uncle James? How can we recompense the effort that some anonymous person spent in finding that less-common stamp to use on their mail? The answer of course is that we cannot! We can never repay the past for it is gone, but we can pass the favor on to the future.

In my college days at Michigan Tech I spent some time in the Upper Peninsula. One cold winter night I was driving home in a car with a weak battery, and ended up stalled out at a lonely rural intersection. Things seemed grim until a beat-up truck rolled up and an old man offered assistance. He had some jumper cables, and we got the wreck rolling again. I asked him then, "What do I owe you?". He looked a little hurt and replied, "Sonny, you don't owe it to me, you owe it to the next guy." And that's the way it is in postal history also. We owe it to the future to be careful stewards of material from our past, to preserve the best of the present, and (dare I say it?) perhaps even to create some future postal history.

Just how we might go about creating future postal history material will, of course, depend on our individual tas-



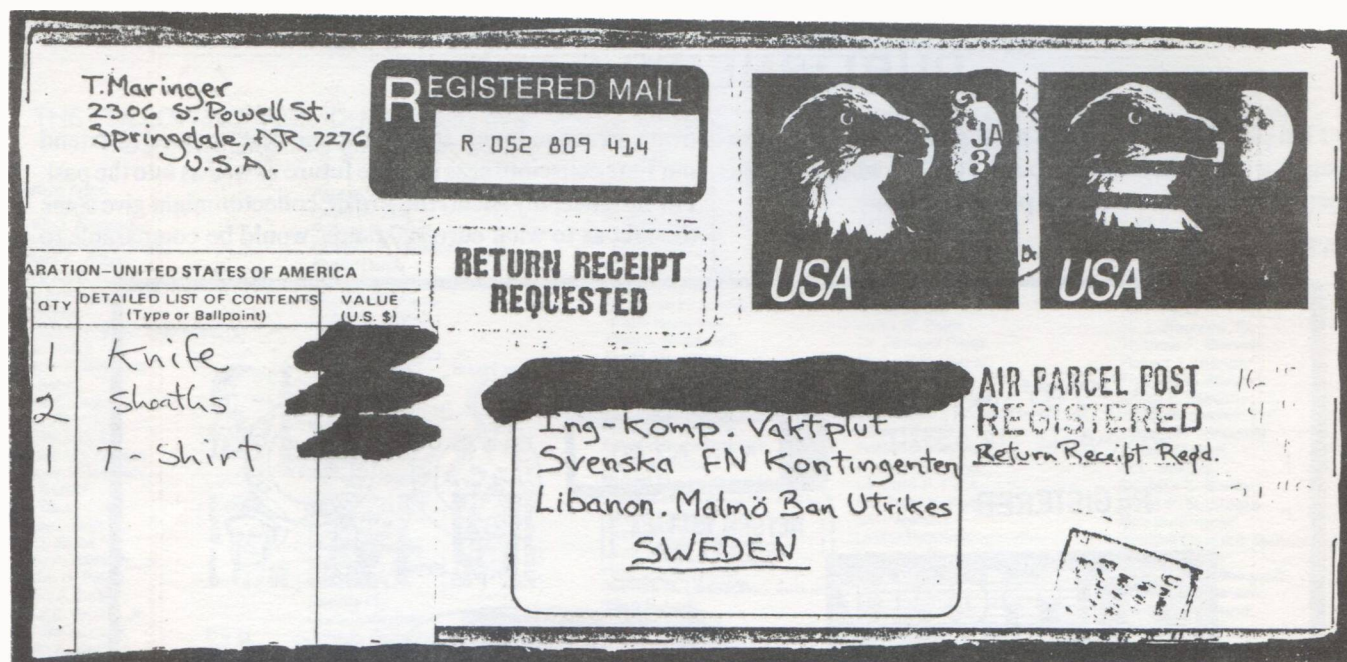


Figure 2. The package panel which shipped a knife and T-shirt to a member of the Swedish contingent of the United Nations in Lebanon. In this case Air Parcel Post, Registry, and Return Receipt fees are paid with a pair of \$10.75 Eagle stamps, being overpaid ten cents. This parcel travelled first to Sweden, thence by military transport to Lebanon.

tes. I can, however, relate a tale of one small way in which I hope to contribute to future postal history.

Like many, I have always been fascinated by the high values of the definitive series. I soon found out that locating legitimate on-cover usages can be a formidable task. One day, while working on the income tax forms for my business, I was shocked to discover that I had spent over \$700 during the year on registered mail shipments. I had not one single canceled stamp to show for it. In fact, all my registered shipments had been mailed with metered postage.

From that day on I instituted a policy of franking all my parcels with postage stamps affixed on panels of high-quality card stock sized to conveniently fit a standard envelope. The offer I make to my customers is that I will pay postage and registry charges if they will agree to cut out and return the front panel of the package for my files. After almost two years of this I have begun to accumulate an interesting collection of high value frankings unlike any I have seen. The collection also happens to nicely document my commercial deliveries. These covers may not be worth much today, but I feel that in the future postal history scene of 50 or 100 years from now, they may be highly prized in someone's collection. The covers illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 represent two examples of my future postal history project.

There are as many ways of putting "future history" ideas into action as there are people. I suggest that you focus on your own area of interests and ask yourself: "If my grandfather had collected some current material of his day and cached it away, and if I were to find it now, what would I hope to see?". The answer to that question should guide

your choice of the kind of current material you should select to preserve.

As for me, I'm still looking for a nice commercial use of a \$5 Hamilton on cover or wrapper. I've talked to all sorts of people who claim to have soaked dozens of them back in the fifties and sixties, considering them unworthy to save on cover (or perhaps, worth too much off cover). So, next time you come across a wonderful cache of old covers, remember your debt to the person who laid them down, and be sure that you leave something of value to the future.

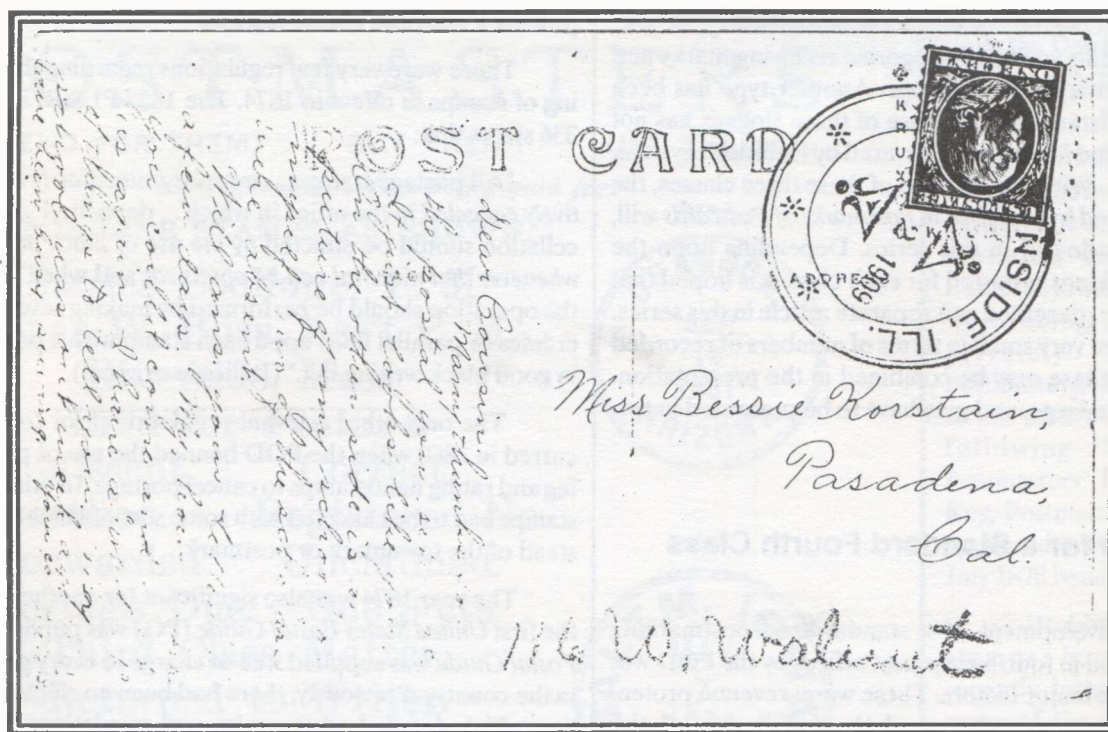
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*Postmarks of Non-standard design, such as this elaborate double circle marking used at Burnside, Illinois, in 1909, continued to be used by a few post offices well into the 20th century despite strict Post Office Department regulations against their use. This article launches a series which will examine in depth the march toward standardized postmarks in small U.S. post offices and the continuing attempts by some postmasters to use postmark of individual design.*

## 20TH CENTURY NON-STANDARD POSTMARKING HANDSTAMPS

By Randy Stehle

### Part I: Standardization of Postmarking & Canceling Handstamps at Fourth Class Post Offices - Sufficient Appropriations at Last.

#### Introduction

This article is the first in a series on non-standard postmarks used in United States post offices during the 20th century. The term "non-standard" postmark, as used in this series, is defined as a postmark applied by a device that meets the following three criteria: 1) the device was not issued by the Post Office Department (POD); 2) regulations have been made prohibiting the use of such devices; and 3) the regulations have been given some force. The focus of the series will be on markings used on first class mail, both as sending and receiving marks.

The efforts of the POD to arrive at a standard postmarking and canceling device for fourth class offices will

be detailed in the first part of the series. Future installments will deal with compliance during the 19th century after standardized devices were made available to all fourth class offices; the nature and appearance of the standardized devices; design variations (including wear and tear) among the government-issue devices; the use of composite devices constructed from parts of two or more standard devices; the misuse of special purpose handstamps to postmark and cancel first class mail (M.O.B. markings, Parcel Post markings, etc.); and provisional and emergency handstamps and markings. This will be followed by a complete listing (with illustrations) of all known non-standard markings.

A classification system was developed by Richard Helbock for non-standard markings which divides them into nine classes. This system appears as a chapter in his book, *Postmarks on Postcards*, although several articles by Helbock have appeared in *La Posta* from as early as 1983 on what he has termed "anachronisms." The term "non-standard" means exactly the same as Helbock's term "anachronism". When he developed his classification system, less than 200 non-standard markings were known. Since that time, a little over 500 of them have been reported.



Remarkably, Helbock's system is still generally applicable to all the newly discovered markings. Two additional types have been added in this series to categorize receiving marks and non-standard composite markings. Another type has been added for handstamp slogans (use of these slogans has not been documented for the years covered by Helbock's system, i.e., 1900-1920). With the addition of these three classes, the system developed by Helbock in *Postmarks of Postcards* will, therefore, be followed in this series. Depending upon the number of markings reported for each class, it is hoped that each one will be presented as a separate article in this series. Some classes are very small in terms of numbers of recorded examples, and these may be combined in the presentation. Others are quite large, and may have to be presented in two parts.

## The Search for a Standard Fourth Class Postmark

The development of a standardized postmarking device to be used in fourth class post offices by the POD was shaped by three major factors. These were: revenue protection, budgetary constraints and the fulfillment of the departmental duty to properly postmark the mail. These factors were of varying importance, and at any given time one could be more dominant than the other two. What follows is an attempt to show how the interaction of these factors led to the eventual adoption of standardized devices at all 4th class offices.

Our starting point for this discussion will be 1874, the year when the classification of United States post offices was begun. It was then that the fourth class office (actually the fourth class postmaster) was defined as all post offices where the postmaster had annual compensation (exclusive of commissions on the money order business) of less than \$1,000. Just the year before, the 1873 *Postal Laws and Regulations* (PL&R), in Chapter 5, Sections 65-70, specified what type of equipment an office would receive from the Department. Post offices with gross receipts of less than \$50 per annum would not be issued a handstamp, letter balance, wrapping paper or twine. Offices with more than \$50 per annum received the following:

- Over \$50 - stamps of wood (probably boxwood);
- Over \$75 - stamps of wood & an 8-oz. letter balance;
- Over \$100 - stamps of wood, letter balance, paper & twine;
- Over \$500 - an iron marking stamp;
- Over \$1,000 - a compound steel stamp and canceler.

None of the fourth or third class (compensation between \$1,000 and \$2,000) offices received canceling ink. From the above information one can see that it was only the smallest of fourth class post offices which were not supplied with a postmarking stamp. More important, however, was the practice of not issuing a new post office any type of postmarking stamp until that office reached at least \$50 in gross receipts during the fiscal year. It was this practice

which led directly to the use of non-standard handstamps to postmark mail and cancel stamps.

There were very few regulations regarding the canceling of stamps in effect in 1874. The 1857 PL&R, in Section 336 states that:

"All postage stamps ... must be *immediately and effectively canceled* in the office in which ... deposited ... the cancellation should be effected *by the use of black printers ink whenever that material can be obtained*; and when it cannot, the operation should be performed by making several heavy crosses or parallel lines upon each stamp with a pen dipped in good black writing ink." (Italics in original).

The only other relevant regulation prior to 1874 occurred in 1860 when the POD banned the use of postmarking and rating handstamps to cancel postage. In other words, stamps had to be canceled with some sort of killer device instead of the townmark or postmark.

The year 1874 was also significant for another reason - the first *United States Postal Guide* (PG) was published. The *Postal Guide* was supplied free of charge to every post office in the country. Previously, there had been no single publication which detailed all the rules and regulations and contained lists of post offices available from the POD. The PG carried private advertising, which undoubtedly helped defray costs of its production, until this practice was ceased in January of 1891. Advertisements were again introduced in the 1893 and 1894 editions of the PG, but deleted from all subsequent years.

Among the ads appearing the *Postal Guides* were several offering postmarking stamps and ink. A total of 22 different handstamp dealers and eight ink suppliers advertised in the pages of the PGs over the next 18 years. The ads started in 1875 and were heaviest during the mid-to-late 1880's. The earliest advertisement that the author has noted selling rubber handstamp postmarks appeared in the 1879 Guide. The National Company offered such a handstamp for 99 cents. Brass handstamps were offered by two different companies in 1883 at \$5.00 each. Steel ones offered in 1882 were priced at \$5.00 from the Hammond Company. Figure 1 illustrates a typical advertisement from the *Postal Guides* of this era.

In addition to the PG, other publications aimed at postmasters carried ads for postmarking equipment, and, then as now, there was always the direct mail campaign. One such publication, the *U.S. Official Post Office Bulletin*, was published by one of the Zevelys, a family which was well-known in the postmark manufacturing business. In the January 1875 issue, postmarks constructed of boxwood were offered for only \$1.50.

In the late 1870's and early 1880's, no mention was made by the POD banning the use of these privately procured handstamp devices. Since new offices were not supplied with devices from the POD, they were faced with



# POSTMASTERS

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BUY THEM!

USE THEM!

*Can be tested before being paid for.*

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Zenas W. Bliss, Ass't P. M.  
Riverside, Mass.

Held for Postage.

Missent. Correct.

Advertised. Registered No.

Forwarded. Unclaimed.

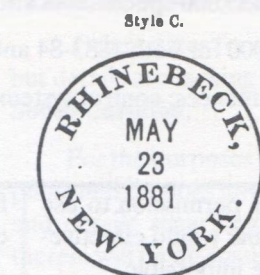
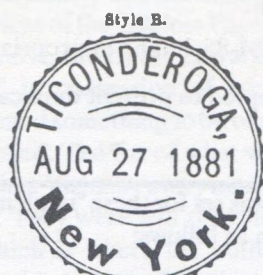
Postage Due. Due 3 cts.

Third Class Matter.

Returned to Writer.

Due 6 cts.

The Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster, and Name of Place, we make in a beautiful script type suitable for marking linen, or printing cards, besides being a handsome stamp for Post Office Use. Remember the other line stamps will be made only in plain type.



For \$3.00 we will send our best Rubber P. O. Dater and Canceler (together or on separate handles), or a Money-Order or Registered Letter Dater, (13) one-line Stamps. Type style as shown above. Dates for ten years in Walnut case, with tweezers, besides Pads, and one bottle Black Ink. We can furnish any kind of a Dater desired, and will fill any offer made by other parties. Price of Dater alone \$1.50, without the (13) one-line Stamps.

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Style J.



Style K.



as non-POD devices but not non-standard devices since the Department had no rules which prohibited their use.

The POD was well aware of the fact that these (mostly rubber dies mounted on wooden handles) handstamps were being purchased privately by many postmasters. In response to this state of affairs, the following "Notice to Postmasters" from D. M. Key, Postmaster General, appeared in the April and July 1878 issues of the PG:

"Rubber canceling stamps having been recently introduced into many of the post offices and the ink provided for these stamps being of such composition and quality that the cancellation marks are easily removed, the attention of postmasters is directed to the following extract from Sec. 404 (page 223) of the *Postal Laws and Regulations*:..."

The PMG then goes on to quote what originally appeared in the 1857 PL&R, previously mentioned in this article, relating to the use of black printers ink (or writing ink) to cancel stamps. He concludes by saying:

"Hereafter these requirements respecting the kind and quality of ink used for the purpose of cancellation must be strictly complied with. The Section is so far modified

that colors other than black may be used, but the quality thereof must not be inferior to that mentioned in the Regulations."

Figure 1. An advertisement by Ward & Adams offering postmarking stamps for sale which appeared in the 1883 Postal Guide.

the choice of either postmarking mail and canceling stamps in manuscript or purchasing one of the privately produced handstamps with their own funds. These conditions were responsible for the proliferation of postmark designs that occurred during this period. Such postmarks can be considered



TABLE 1

## ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR CANCELING STAMPS, INK AND PADS, 1880-1889\*

Year**	Estimate <sup>+</sup>	Appropriations	Expenditures	Per Cent Increase <sup>++</sup>
1880-81	\$15,000	\$13,500	\$13,499.50	--
1881-82	15,000	15,000	14,144.30	4.8
1882-83	50,000	50,000 <sup>1</sup>	49,537.00	250.2
1883-84	45,000	20,000 <sup>2</sup>	10,670.32	-78.5
1884-85	45,000	25,000 <sup>2</sup>	10,233.00	-4.1
1885-86	n.a.	20,000	16,812.37	64.3
1886-87	30,000	30,000	20,938.08	24.5
1887-88	30,000	30,000	29,999.71	43.3
1888-89	35,000	43,000 <sup>3</sup>	37,042.16	23.5
1889-90	35,000	35,000	33,308.00	-10.0

## Notes:

\*(Ink and Pads not included in 1880-82) \*\*Fiscal Year ending June 30 + Departmental Request

+ + From Previous Year <sup>1</sup>Includes \$35,000 special allocation

<sup>2</sup>Ink and pads were estimated at \$20,000 for both 1883-84 and 1884-85, but no appropriations were made.

<sup>3</sup>Backstamping of first class mail commences; control system adopted to prevent duplicate orders from being filled.

In other words, the POD gave its permission to use these handstamp devices as long as the ink would effectively cancel the stamp and render its re-use impossible.

The *Annual Report of the Postmaster General* (AR) for 1882 details how the POD finally dealt with the problem of offices with less than \$50 in gross receipts receiving no handstamps, balances, pads, or ink. In this year Congress was asked for an additional \$35,000 to begin supplying the approximately 10,000 post offices affected. It was argued that revenue was being lost due to the improper weighing and rating of mail and to the poor cancellation of stamps which could lead to their re-use. Additionally, it was pointed out that the confusion and delay in transmission and delivery of the mail caused by the lack of proper equipment was a great inconvenience to businessmen.

Congress agreed, and the Act of 4 May 1882 authorized the appropriation of the entire \$35,000 (See Table 1). The AR of 1882 is actually for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882. By that date, 800 fourth class post offices had been supplied "with the necessary implements for canceling stamps and weighing and postmarking mail matter." A limit of \$5 per of-

fice was set for these "implements". The expense was broken down as follows:

Scales	\$2.80
Steel Handstamp	.79
Pad	.60
Ink	<u>.40</u>
Total	\$4.59

The 79 cents allocated for the purchase of metal handstamps was extremely low in comparison to the \$5.00 price for steel or brass stamps advertised in the PG. This price was even lower than the \$1.50 advertised for a boxwood handstamp or the 99 cents for rubber handstamps.

The 1882 AR went on to state that the \$35,000 appropriation would supply about 7,000 offices. In order to furnish the remaining 3,000 offices and all new offices with these items, an increase of \$10,000 was requested from Congress for the fiscal year ended (FYE) June 30, 1884. The issue of replacement equipment for those handstamps that have become "damaged or inaccurate" was also brought up. The AR



stated that, "ordinarily these stamps have to be renewed in all offices after from two to four years' use."

An appropriation of \$10,000 for ink was also requested in this AR. As stated above, ink was not supplied to third and fourth class offices. The \$35,000 appropriation did include ink for those 10,000 offices that had previously received none, but there were still about 40,000 other offices of the third and fourth class that were not receiving ink. Postmasters at these offices had to furnish, at their own expense, stamp pad ink, and this often led to the use of inferior grades of ink, as well as colors other than black. The loss of revenue from stamps being washed and re-used was pointed out to Congress. Despite these arguments, Congress appropriated nothing for ink. In reality, all 10,000 fourth class offices were supplied with the articles detailed above by mid-1883. The \$35,000 appropriation combined with "other and regular appropriations" made this possible.

## STANDARD POSTMARKS

Let us take a closer look at the type of handstamp postmarking device used by fourth class post offices in mid-1883 to see if we can draw any conclusions. The best and most complete source of information on these postmarks would be the proof books maintained at the POD in Washington, D.C. These books contained an impression of every device issued by the POD, along with the dates of issuance. One of the great tragedies that befell postal history was the destruction of these books under the auspices of the Useless Papers Act. This Act was actually an annual review by the Librarian of Congress of various "papers" in possession of every government department. If he deemed something to be of no historical value, then it was destroyed. The list of what was lost from the POD alone is staggering. Virtually every important record and form was tossed. They were still throwing records away into the 1920's, which is where the author stopped his research into this misguided waste of invaluable information. Other countries, such as Canada and England, preserved their postmark proof books. The detail and completeness of their published postal history research reflect this foresight on the part of prior civil servants. Parenthetically, the use of non-government issue postmarking devices seems to be virtually nonexistent in Canada and rare in England. This may be partially because new offices were issued handstamps, but I also suspect that the central post offices of those nations exercised much stricter control over their individual offices.

In the absence of any official records, one must turn to censuses of postmarks compiled by individuals for various states. The list of states for which catalogs of postmarks have been compiled by collectors is not very long. The following states have had catalogs published, or have on-going cataloging work in progress:

**Alaska** - first published in 1976, and now in its 3rd edition, this book covers the period up to the last day of the territorial period in 1959.

**Arizona** - first published in 1972, and now in its 5th edition, this book covers the territorial period which ended in 1912. A second catalog published in 1989 covers the statehood period to 1978.

**New Mexico** - the oldest of such catalogs, first appeared serially in January 1958 in *Western Express*, and is now in its 9th edition. This book covers the territorial period ending in 1912. A statehood book is currently in progress.

**Oregon** - first published serially in *La Posta* beginning in May 1971, this book covers only postmarks up to 1900. A catalog extending coverage to 1920 is in progress.

**Oklahoma (Indian Territory)** - published in 1966, this book is out of print and difficult to obtain. It catalogs postmarks only from the former Indian Territory up to 1907 when it was combined with Oklahoma Territory to form the State of Oklahoma.

**California** - currently appearing serially by county in *Western Express*. Includes postmarks up to 1935. About one-third complete at present.

**Nevada** - currently appearing serially in *La Posta*. About three-quarters complete. Includes postmarks up to 1920.

**Washington** - currently appearing serially in *La Posta*. Includes only postmarks of the territorial era which ended in 1889; about one-tenth finished.

Other states for which work is known to be underway, but details are lacking include **Colorado**, **Rhode Island** and **South Carolina**.

For the purposes of this series, all the above-mentioned published catalogs have been used as sources of information, and details regarding non-standard postmarks contained therein will be discussed with permission of the authors concerned. In an effort to gain a closer look at what devices were being used by the supposedly "newly-supplied" offices in 1883, the author has chosen to focus on Arizona. The criteria for this selection were: a completed catalog published into an advanced edition to maximize "completeness"; enough post offices in operation in 1883 to provide a feel for the state of affairs there, and finally, not too many offices in operation in 1883 (as these catalogs are currently not stored on computer files, requiring more laborious manual analysis).

Table 2 lists those Arizona post offices eligible to receive a postmark device from the POD as a result of the \$35,000 appropriation in 1882. According to the 1884 AR, all 10,000 eligible offices received these handstamps before July 1, 1883. Of the 121 post offices in operation in Arizona on June 30, 1883, 113 were fourth class. Of this number, 27 either had gross annual receipts of less than \$50 for the FYE June 30, 1883, or June 30, 1881. A word of explanation is in order for the reason that 1881 was also used. The postmaster compensation figures used (which at the time and for the small amounts involved were equal to gross receipts) come

TABLE 2

## ARIZONA POST OFFICES ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE HANDSTAMP POSTMARKERS FROM THE P.O.D. UNDER THE ACT OF MAY 4, 1882\*

Post Office	Established (R = Re-established)	Comp. 1881 <sup>+</sup>	Comp. 1883 <sup>+</sup>	1st PM After 6/30/1883 <sup>#</sup>	1st Standard <sup>**</sup>
American Flag	12/28/1880	24	22	N 7/28/1883 - 1/12/1886	4/5/1887
Antelope Valley	R 2/23/1877	36 <sup>4</sup>	134	S 1/3/1886 - 4/13/1889	
Bumble Bee	R 6/25/1879	47	49	M 1/3/1886 - 6/12/1886	6/23/1894
Cienega	6/27/1882	--	35	S 6/11/1885 - 9/19/1890	
Crittenden	R 3/31/1884	31	252	S 1/5/1884 - 1/13/1884	
Desert	5/10/1880	10 <sup>4</sup>	9 <sup>1</sup>	None known	
Dudleyville	5/9/1881	--	17	N 1/21/1885	11/8/1887
Greaterville	R 10/6/1880	25	98	N 8/15/1883	2/15/1901
Hackberry	7/9/1878	21	131	N 7/4/1883	10/13/1892
Hassayampas	3/28/1881	4	131	None known	
Lee's Ferry	4/23/1879	8	9	S 9/16/89 - 1/9/1900	
Manleyville	4/18/1881	--	16	S 8/25/1883 - 7/1/1884	
Mesaville	6/6/1878	16	9	None known	
Nugget	1/7/1881	40	42 <sup>4</sup>	None known	
Parker	1/6/1871	49	89	N 1/9/1884	1/25/1894
Redington	R 1/4/1881	2 <sup>2</sup>	7	M 8/6/1885	2/20/1894
Riverside	10/17/1877	38	99	S 11/19/1883 - 9/17/1884	
Saint Joseph	2/21/1878	124	25	N 6/26/1878 - 11/8/1887	2/21/1899
Sentinel	6/30/1880	15	33	N 2/12/1889	?/20/1891
Show Low	8/19/1880	12	57	S 1/17/1885 - 4/9/1889	
Solomonsville	4/10/1878	24	119	N 9/22/1882 - 12/16/1884	6/5/1888
Stanton	11/20/1882	--	28 <sup>1</sup>	N 6/9/1885 - 4/23/1886	11/7/1889
Taylor	3/28/1881	--	69	S 1/10/1883 - 12/7/1885	
Tres Alamos	12/2/1874	155	6 <sup>2</sup>	N 4/16/1880 - 5/28/1886	
Tubac	R 7/13/1865	19	56	N 8/24/1883 - 4/4/1884	5/31/1909
Walker	12/15/1879	27	20	S 11/5/1884 - 12/1/1890	
Woodruff	R 11/17/1882	--	18 <sup>1</sup>	N 11/12/1884 - 8/20/1886	6/2/1898

## Notes:

\*Offices with Gross Receipts of less than \$50 per annum were previously ineligible to received POD-issue handstamps.

+ Fiscal Year Ending June 30th

#Recorded date range for first postmark dated after 6/30/1883;

N = Non-standard; S = Standard; M = Manuscript

\*\*Earliest date of record for 1st Standard Design Postmark if using a non-standard or ms. after 6/30/1883

<sup>1</sup>For Two Quarters

<sup>2</sup>For One Quarter

<sup>4</sup>For Three Quarters

Source of reported markings: *Arizona Territorial Postmark Catalog, 5th Edition*, Published by Dr. Owen H. Kriege, 1990..

Note: In 1883 postmaster compensation equalled 100% of gross receipts up to \$50 per quarter.



from a book that was published by the Interior Department. This book, commonly known as the *Official Register*, lists every employee of the Federal government, along with his or her annual compensation. The *Official Register* was published every odd year until its last edition appeared in 1911. The reason that 1881 was also used was that a compensation amount of over \$50 in 1883 doesn't necessarily mean the office had over \$50 in the prior year (and therefore would have qualified for a handstamp). Since 1882 figures are not available, 1881 was used. If the office had less than \$50 in postmaster compensation in 1881, then there was a chance that the 1882 figure may also have been below \$50. In this instance the office would have qualified for a handstamp, even if the 1883 compensation figure was way over \$50. Conversely, it may have been that the "under \$50" office in 1881 was over in 1882, and received a handstamp. In the absence of 1882 numbers, the author has chosen to err on the high side.

Under these assumptions, of the 113 fourth class Arizona offices in 1883, 27 should have been eligible to receive a new POD-issue handstamp. The breakdown of postmarks recorded from these 27 offices is as follows: four have no known postmarks recorded, nine have reports of a standard marking used as their first device after June 30, 1883 (Figure 2 illustrates an example of this standard postmark style used at Manleyville. This postmark was accompanied by the use of a four-ring target, or "bulls-eye" killer, which was applied by a separate handstamp. It is noted that the earliest date reported for this postmark is Aug. 25, 1883, and represents the earliest report of any town eligible



Figure 2. This Manleyville, Arizona, postmark of July 1, 1884, is typical of the impressions made by the standard postmark devices.

for one of these devices in Arizona); and 14 offices were using non-standard postmark devices.

Even though nine offices were reported using standard postmark devices as their first postmarks after mid-1883, some of them may have used a non-POD device as well. Of the nine, four offices have earliest reports that are more than two years after June 30, 1883. In these cases, such a time span could easily have included an earlier, non-POD device. The author is making the assumption that a period of less than two years is a "good", though not absolute, indication that the reported device was the first handstamp used. Therefore, only five Arizona towns can be said to have almost certainly

received these new handstamp devices authorized by the appropriations bill. Even if all nine offices are included, the rate of issuance (9 out of 27) is very low. The author is at a loss to explain the apparent discrepancy between the 1884 AR and Table 2. The percentage of fourth class Arizona offices qualifying for a new handstamp is 24. Using the AR figure of 10,000 offices nationwide out of approximately 50,000 fourth class offices, yields a rate of 20%, and the closeness of these two numbers argues that Arizona was probably a rather "typical state". Perhaps the remoteness of Arizona from the source of equipment distribution in Washington, D.C., may have contributed to the small number of post offices which actually received the new handstamps.

Of the 14 offices that have reports of using a non-POD device in 1883, 13 did eventually use a standard device. The years reported for first use of the standard postmark at these offices range from 1887 to 1901. The POD does not appear to have been very rigorous about distributing these devices early on. This is probably one of the contributing factors that led to the widespread use of privately procured devices. Of the 9 offices receiving standard handstamps circa 1883, only one has a reported usage of a non-standard subsequent device. This rate may be a little low, as will be discussed in the second part of this section which deals with compliance.

The year after the \$35,000 appropriation was made (FYE June 30, 1884) saw Congress cut the POD request of \$45,000 down to \$20,000. For the second year in a row no money was set aside for ink or stamp pads. The AR goes on to state that only one-half of the number of handstamps actually needed could be furnished to fourth class offices. The author initially took this to mean that devices for new offices and replacements for older offices were affected. After analyzing Table 2 it appears that the AR may also have been referring to devices for offices that formerly did not qualify.

During this same year, the January PG stated, "The use of a rubber postmarking stamp is a violation of law [Henry Beecher, whose help was invaluable in preparing this article, interprets this to mean that this was really a violation "of regulation, which has the force of law."] The Post Office Department furnishes metal postmarking stamps, and requires postage stamps to be canceled with black ink [other colors no longer allowed], which cannot be used with the rubber stamp." This order finally banned rubber die handstamp devices by citing the incompatibility of the POD-issued ink with rubber. The POD seems to have forgotten that at this time third and fourth class offices still had to purchase their ink out of their own funds. Outside of those that received ink under the \$35,000 appropriation, the rest simply did not have the "proper" POD ink. Back in 1878 the POD said it was fine to use rubber postmarks if the ink was as good as POD ink (i.e., not water soluble, which may lead to the washing and re-use of postage stamps). It is true that the POD ink was an oil-base ink (for metal devices) and, as such, destroyed anything rubber. It is also true that a glycerine-based ink was available (from private sources) that would

not harm rubber. The water soluble qualities of this ink at that time are unknown to the author, but the PG does not even cite this as a reason to ban rubber postmarking devices.

In Arthur Bond's chapter on "19th Century Development of Postal Markings" (a short history of markings for all classes of offices), which appears in *The Postal History of Indiana, Volume I*, he states that several covers have been found showing that the POD was experimenting with the use of rubber handstamps in 1878 and 1879 at Washington, D.C. and Northampton, Massachusetts. He goes on to say that information at the POD Library in Washington, D.C., shows that in 1883 colored inks which were compatible with rubber devices were developed. This is when the POD began issuing rubber devices for auxiliary markings. These markings almost always are struck in a shade of purple. Why this fact is ignored in the 1884 PG, or why such ink in black was not furnished to offices with rubber devices, is open to conjecture. This author suspects it may have to do with the fact that the POD had finally got Congress to (in theory) supply all new offices and older offices with under \$50 in gross annual receipts with equipment. As such, officials of the POD may have thought it unnecessary for any rubber devices to be used at any post office. They may have been trying to exert their control over a situation where funding was still not up to the level which would alleviate the need for private procurement of these rubber handstamps.

The timing of the Department could not have been worse. Not only was the 1885 banning of rubber handstamps lacking in sound reason, the funding to supply POD-issued devices was cut drastically by Congress as mentioned above. The *Postal Guide* for 1884, as well as those for most of the next decade, carried lots of advertisements by dealers selling rubber postmarking equipment.

The POD had wanted for some time to supply ink to all post offices. Congress must have finally been convinced by some of the arguments advanced by the POD above, as they finally appropriated money for ink in FYE June 30, 1886. Of the 47,749 third and fourth class offices in 1886, only 3,600 were actually supplied in that year. The AR claimed that the reason for this was due to the postmasters not knowing they could get the ink, even though a circular was sent to all the offices informing them of its availability. Why the *Postal Guide* was not used to relay this information is not known. Why the Department didn't simply send ink to all the offices is also a mystery. What is known is that 13,230 handstamps were issued to post offices in this year.

In FYE June 30, 1887, nationwide inspections of fourth class post offices were begun. The AR did not state how many offices were involved, but the subtext was that it was a large number. An additional 17,500 handstamps were issued and 27,150 more post offices received Department-issue ink (leaving about 22,000 without it).

Postal inspectors continued their work the entire FYE June 30, 1888. These inspections revealed that "a very large

number" of fourth class offices were "poorly equipped or entirely unsupplied with the proper postmarking stamps, ink and pads..." The appropriation was exhausted before all the offices could be supplied. Even so, 39,863 handstamps and 22,579 pounds of ink (at 1/2-pound per office, this yields 45,158 offices, which seems high) were issued.

The subject of ink came up again in this Annual Report. The relevant section reads:

*In this connection, I desire to call your attention to the article of canceling ink, used both for postmarking letters and canceling postage stamps. It has long been known to the Department that unprincipled persons have made a business of collecting canceled postage stamps, and by the use of chemicals entirely removed the cancelation, thereby rendering the stamps fit to be used again. Numerous devices for the cancelation of postage stamps without the use of ink have been submitted to the Department, none of which would, upon test, meet the requirements of the service, either by reason of complicated machinery or of liability to destroy the contents of packages in the act of canceling stamps. Owing to the volume of letters passing through the post offices, it became necessary to devise some instruments that would both postmark and cancel stamps at the same time. Such a device is now in use; and the canceling ink furnished by the Department is used for both postmarking and canceling.*

*In response to advertisements by the Department for samples and prices for canceling ink, numerous samples have been received and submitted to chemists as to the indelibility, and to postmasters as to the practical working of the same on postmarking stamp and canceler. In no case has the chemist found an ink that was indelible that would do satisfactory work for postmarking. As a combined stamp has become a necessity in order to avoid a very large increase in the clerical force of post offices, the indelibility of the ink used, taken with its qualities for postmarking purposes, becomes of great importance.*

*I have therefore recommended that a committee be appointed to thoroughly investigate the matter of a combined postmarking and canceling ink that will meet the requirements of the service; and in case they fail to find such an ink, that they report on the feasibility of having the coloring matter in postage stamps of such a chemical mixture that when it comes in contact with an ink of certain chemical ingredients the color of the stamp will be destroyed.*

This interesting passage provides a good look at the Department's effort to trim costs by keeping their clerical payroll down and reduce revenue lost through the re-use of stamps. It appears that the standard device (target cancel) was made into a duplex canceler at this time. By this I mean that the "old" target cancel was applied by an entirely separate handstamp from the postmark. The postmarker must have used water soluble ink and the canceler (killer) indelible ink. By combining them into one handstamp, the indelible ink seems to have gummed up the postmarker.



TABLE 3

**POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED IN ARIZONA & NEW MEXICO, 1/1/1883 THROUGH 12/31/1889,  
WITH A HANDSTAMP MARKING REPORTED DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF  
OPERATION**

FYE 6/30	ARIZONA		NEW MEXICO		TOTALS		
	Standard*	Non-Standard	Standard	Non-Standard	Standard	Non-Standard	Ratio
1883 <sup>1</sup>	0	14	2	4	2	18	9:1
1884	3	10	0	3	3	13	4.3:1
1885	2	3	0	5	2	8	4:1
1886	1	2	1	8	2	10	5:1
1887	5	1	6	3	11	4	1:2.6
1888	6	1	11	4	17	5	1:3.4
1889	6	1	8	0	14	1	1:14
1890 <sup>2</sup>	1	2	2	0	3	2	1:1.5
Totals	24	34	30	27	54	61	

## Notes:

\*Number of post offices <sup>1</sup>Last six months only <sup>2</sup>First six months only

Sources: *Arizona Territorial Postmark Catalog, 4th Edition*. Pub. by Owen H. Kriege

*New Mexico Territorial Postmark Catalog, Ninth Ed.*, Pub. by Thomas K. Todsén

This situation is responsible for the poorly struck target cancels typically seen from the period. It will be almost another decade before the POD corrects the ink problem, but that story will be part of our next installment.

In 1889, the following year, an appropriation of \$43,000 was granted (Table 1). Of this amount, \$8,000 was specifically set aside to supply a new handstamp device to selected post offices which would help the POD keep tabs on the mail flow. This handstamp -- known to today's collectors as the Received marking -- was to be applied to the back of incoming letter mail to indicate date of receipt.

This year also saw the conclusion of fourth class post office inspections, and a new distribution system was implemented which was intended to prevent post offices from receiving duplicate handstamps and other supplies. In theory, the new system would allow more funds to be used for supplying those offices which really needed equipment. The effect of this measure, along with improvements brought about by inspections and an increased funding level, can be seen in Table 3.

This table summarizes data on what type of postmarking device offices in Arizona and New Mexico, newly established from 1883 to 1889, were using during the first two years

of operation. As may be seen, the ratio of non-standard to standard postmark is quite high through 1886, but beginning in 1887 the number of standard postmarks begins to outnumber the non-standard varieties, and by 1889 there was only one non-standard device to 13 standard handstamps. By using data from the two states, 114 post offices could be analyzed. This sample, it is believed, is sufficiently large to permit some conclusions regarding postmark type use in newly established offices.

## Conclusions

The evidence from Arizona and New Mexico suggests that by 1889 the POD had finally begun to make a serious impact in standardizing postmarking equipment in new established post offices. In earlier years it was a case of inadequate appropriations combined with a lack of on-sight information which led to the widespread problem of non-standard handstamp usage. Increasing Congressional appropriations during the 1880's, combined with a program of fourth class post office inspections and improved efficiency in distributing equipment by the POD, finally began to change the type of postmarking equipment being used by newly established post offices.

Serious problems, however, remained along the path to standardization. Chief among these was the matter of the kind of postmarking equipment being used in older offices. Remember, all postmasters had to purchase their initial handstamps for offices established prior to 1884, so they certainly knew where to find replacement equipment. In addition, of course, the ads by sellers of postmarking handstamps continued to appear in the pages of Postal Guides well into the 1890's. True, POD regulations began outlawing non-government issue handstamps -- at least those of rubber construction -- in the late 1880's, but what was the level of compliance among existing offices?

In the next installment we shall examine the subject of compliance and non-compliance with POD regulations attempting to standardize postmarking equipment. We shall see how the Department finally managed to bring about virtual 100% standardization, and how the continuing problems with ink finally led to the development of POD-issued rubber postmarking handstamps -- those we call Doane cancels.



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2. ASHFORD 1907 G+VG dupl. on scenic terr. PPC E\$5
3. FREDONIA, ARIZ./JACOB LAKE RU(RAL) (STA) 1958 F 4-bar PPC '55-'81 E\$5
4. QUARTZSITE, 1942 VF 4-bar PSE E\$5
5. SAN CARLOS, 1958 G+VG dupl. PSE w/ "San Carlos" r/a E\$3
6. SASABE, 1939 VF 4-bar on F cvr s.t.u. E\$5

### CALIFORNIA

7. ALTA, 1903 F cds w/ target on F cvr w/prntd corner (Agassiz Hall) E\$15
8. BLUE CANYON, 1910 F-VF 4-bar(Ty. B) on scenic Nev. PPC '67-'27 E\$12
9. BODIE, 1880's? Just Read. magenta dbl cds on PSE w/"Carson" on rev. in blue pencil (rec. mss?) mailed to Carson City, Nevada E\$7
10. BURSON, 1918 Lt. but readable 4-bar on F cvr w/WML franking s.t.u. E\$8
11. CARTERS, 1904 VF dupl. on F cvr to Sonora(b/s) reduced lft '88-'08 E\$30
12. FERNDALE, 1898 F dupl. on PSE w/trim thru rt. of stamp. fancy corner E\$5
13. HAT CREEK, 1932 VF 4-bar on PSE w/ lt added adh. s.t.u. E\$4
14. JOHNSVILLE, 1908 VF 4-bar pn PPC '82-'53 nice example E\$5
15. MOKELUMNE HILL, 1892 F but lite b/s rec. mk. on F cvr fm SF s.t.u. E\$4
16. SALINAS, 1910 VF Doremus Ty. E m.c. on PSE w/ Pacific Grove rec. E\$3
17. SANTA ROSA, 1910 F dupl. on PSE w/ full rev. prntd cml ad E\$8
18. SHAVER, 1909 F 4-bar on PPC '96-'25 E\$6
19. SONOMA, 1860's Just Read. blk cds w/ 70% struck "PAID" on US\$ E\$7
20. TOLL HOUSE, 1897 VG-F b/s rec. mk. on F PSE fm Oakland s.t.u. E\$4
21. UPPER LAKE, 1884 VF purp. cds w/ blk "grid" on Just F cvr w/2c brown & opened rough # top, repaired, slight discolor. E\$18
22. YUBA CITY, 1907 F dupl. on PSE E\$3

### COLORADO

23. DENVER, 1887 Read. cds w/cork on F cvr "MISSENT" h/s to Longmont/redir. to Loveland(both b/s) E\$8

### FLORIDA

24. SAWPIT, 1909 VF 4-bar on VF PPC(Main St./Telluride) '96-'26 E\$15

### IDAHO

25. CHULUOTA, 1911 F 4-bar on scenic PPC E\$5

### HAWAII

26. PAUULO, 1974 Reg use to Guam w/\$1.00 adh. AGANA rec. mk. Open rough E\$8

### IDAHO

27. SHELLEY, 1910 G-G+ dupl. on GPC E\$3

### KANSAS

28. BEVERLY, 1907 VF 4-bar on scenic PPC s.t.u. E\$4

### MISSOURI

29. BELMONT, 1906 F-VF Doane 3/3 on scenic PPC '69-'23 E\$10

### MONTANA

30. BIG SANDY mid-1930's VG-F dupl. on F cvr w/ "R.1 Big Sandy" r/a E\$3
31. GERALDINE, 1933 VG dupl. (off top) on F cvr w/ town r/a E\$4
32. YELLOWSTONE, (1912) VG-F 4-bar on scenic PPC '09-'20 E\$4

### NEBRASKA

33. NEHAWKA, 1870's VF cds w/ VF target on F cvr w/ trim lft s.t.u. E\$8

### NEW MEXICO

34. DEMING, terr. use/no year readable scenic PPC E\$5

### OHIO

35. CHILO, 1909 F Doane 3/37 scenic PPC s.t.u. E\$4
36. SIAM, 1911 F 4-bar(Ty. B) scenic PPC '78-'38 E\$6

### OREGON

37. ALGOMA, 1917 VF 4-bar(Ty. B) RP PPC '12-'43 E\$12
38. MARION, 1914 F 4-bar on P PPC '71-'62 E\$4
39. YAMHILL, 1909 VG-F dupl. on scenic PPC s.t.u. E\$4

### PENNSYLVANIA

40. LIBRARY, 1912 VF 4-bar on PPC s.t.u. E\$3
41. MADERA, (1879) G-G+ cds w/target on F cvr w/prntd "SAMUEL HEGARTY... MADERA AND HEGARTY'S X ROADS..." corner E\$10
42. MAUCH CHUCK, 1860's F-VF cds w/target on F cvr w/865 1843-1954 E\$8
43. OXFORD VALLEY, 1911 VF Doane 3/2 rec. mk. on PPC '49-'28 E\$10

### SOUTH DAKOTA

44. IDEAL, 1910 F 4-bar on PPC s.t.u. E\$5

### VERMONT

45. EAST BERKSHIRE, 1895 F-VF cds w/cork on PSE s.t.u. E\$4

### WASHINGTON

46. DOWNS, 1911 F Doane 2/1 on humor PPC '02-'30 E\$12
47. FREERPORT, (1878) VG-F cds w/target on G+VG copy of UX5 w/ closed file holes showing scarce terr. use E\$100
48. "La Center Wash Dec 28 '78" inscribed (no pmk) copy of UX5 w/closed file holes -used presumably to Portland E\$7

### WYOMING

49. CHEYENNE, (1883) G-G+ dupl. on UX7 showing 2-terr. use w/ fwd'g fm Tucson to Prescott(blue pencil redir.) A.T. capital debate then E\$20
50. MAHABA, 1912 VF 4-bar(Ty. B) on VF RP PPC showing "Foothills of the Rockies near Lander..." '10-'12 E\$80

STANDARD RULES APPLY. ABBREVIATIONS: b/s= backstamp; PSE=postal stationery envelope; r/a=return address; s.t.u.=small town use  
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**South Dakota Doanes**

Those of you with South Dakota Doane cancels to report should send photocopies to Dennis B. Goreham, 1539 East, 4070 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84124. There should be quite a few South Dakota Doanes about, as many areas west of the Missouri River were still being settled in the first decade of the century, resulting in the establishment of many new post offices during the Doane era.

**Postal History Publications**

Two of the most active state postal history societies are those for Wisconsin and Iowa. We must marvel at the Wisconsin Postal History Society as the oldest and longest lived society, organized in 1942 and still going strong with dues only \$5.00 a year. With your membership you will receive the quarterly Badger Postal History, plus the monographs issued with some regularity by the Society. To join, please contact Frank Moertl, N95 W32259 County Line Road, Hartland WI 53029.

The Iowa Postal History Society has 150 members, some of whom are most vigorous in their pursuit of postal history. Their quarterly Bulletin is frequently quite large; the final issue for 1989 is 62 pages of good postal history information. In addition to Doane and machine cancel projects, the Society is taking input to determine which discontinued post office postmarks are as yet unknown. Dues are \$12 a year. For further information, contact Secretary Norman Erickson, 1298 29th st. NW, Cedar Rapids IA 52402.

**Post Office Centennials  
May - June 1890-1990**

- |      |    |   |
|------|----|---|
| May  | 2  | Highfield MD, Brandamore PA   |
|      | 5  | Lucan* MN, Juntura OR, Kelayres PA, Maple Falls* WA   |
|      | 12 | Cardiff AL, Palm Springs CA, McGregor MN  |
|      | 13 | Harvey LA, Midland SD   |
|      | 14 | Brave PA, Guys TN   |
|      | 17 | Desmet ID, Malaga* NM   |
|      | 22 | Yatesboro PA, Peshastin WA  |
|      | 23 | Shelton CT  |
|      | 24 | Brookwood AL  |
|      | 26 | East Earl PA, La Crosse VA, Lebam WA  |
|      | 27 | Bell City MO, Thompson UT   |
|      | 31 | Aredale IA  |
| June | 3  | Hanska MN, Moorhead MS, Loco OK, Bonesteel* SD, Breaks* VA  |
|      | 5  | Foyil OK  |
|      | 6  | Llano CA, Kalispell MT  |
|      | 7  | Deer Park WA  |
|      | 9  | Nestor CA, Hills MN, McMillan* WA   |
|      | 11 | Fultondale* AL, Lutsen MN, Elmore City OK, McCurtain* OK, Morton WA   |
|      | 12 | Alcalde NM  |
|      | 14 | Roff OK   |
|      | 16 | Baskerville VA, Buffalo Junction VA, Alexander WV, Kenova WV  |
|      | 19 | Swan River MN, Morann PA  |
|      | 21 | Marmora NJ, McHenry* ND, Coulee City WA   |
|      | 23 | Talala AL, Ingalls AR, Nekoma KS, Floodwood MN, Adams ND, Easton WA   |
|      | 25 | Young AZ, Lewiston UT, Eatonville WA  |
|      | 27 | Cleveland VA  |
|      | 28 | Tutwiler MS, Alice* ND, Okarche OK  |
|      | 30 | Quaker Hill CT, Secretary MD, Minco OK, Wister OK, Gladstone OR, Smokerun PA, Stockdale PA, Kettle Falls WA |

\* Established under a different name.

List provided courtesy of John Gallagher

# THE POST OFFICES OF DUNKIRK TOWNSHIP, DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

by James B. Hale

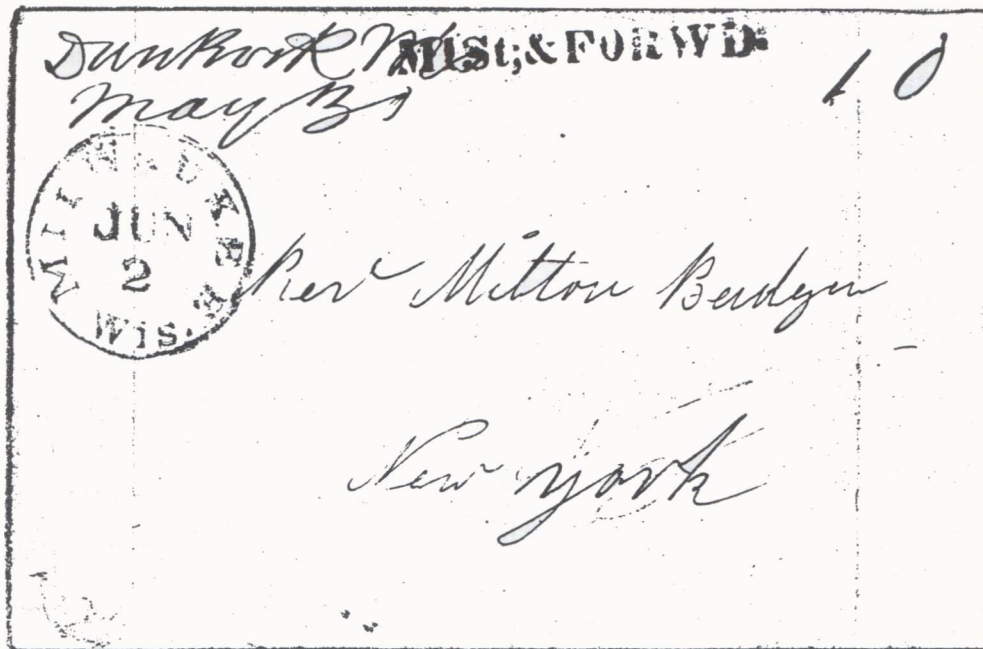


Figure 1. Manuscript Dunkirk, canceled on the second day of Statehood.

The town of Dunkirk includes 36 square miles and was formed in southeast Dane County by the Territorial legislature of Wisconsin in 1846. Dane County itself had been established in 1836, and is the site of Madison, the state capital. The Town was probably named for the city of Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, New York, an area from which several of the Town's pioneers originated.

The Town has had three post offices - Stoughton, Dunkirk and Hanerville. Only Stoughton is in existence today. In addition, railway post offices operated through the Town on The Milwaukee Road for more than 100 years.

Dunkirk post office was established March 8, 1847 and discontinued on March 26, 1872. It was located in the Dunkirk community, in Section 21. A

village of Dunkirk had been platted there in 1836, but was not settled until 1843. The post office was named for the village. The office had eleven postmasters in its 25 years.

Figure 1 shows a Dunkirk stampless folded letter that is almost a territorial cover. The letter is headed May 27, 1848, a Saturday. It was not postmarked, however, until May 30, a Tuesday -- and the second day of Wisconsin statehood. Thus, although written when Wisconsin was still a territory, it was not processed by the post office until after statehood. It seems logical, especially since the writer of the letter was a preacher and most likely a strict observer of the Sabbath according to the custom of the day, that he wrote the letter on Saturday, stayed home and behaved himself on Sunday, and took the letter to

Author's note: Why Dunkirk Township? There are two reasons: First, I was born and raised in Stoughton, the Town's only city, and my great-great-grandfather was one of Dunkirk's first settlers in the 1840s. Thus my roots are deep there. Second, it provided a small area which could be used to demonstrate what postal history is all about in a two frame exhibit I prepared at the request of the Badger Stamp Club of Madison, Wisconsin. This exhibit was shown twice at events involving both stamp collectors and non-collectors, and was well-received.



Wisconsin adopted the township system used in New England and New York for its minor civil divisions. Commonly known as "Towns", they refer to the area of the entire township rather than to a community.

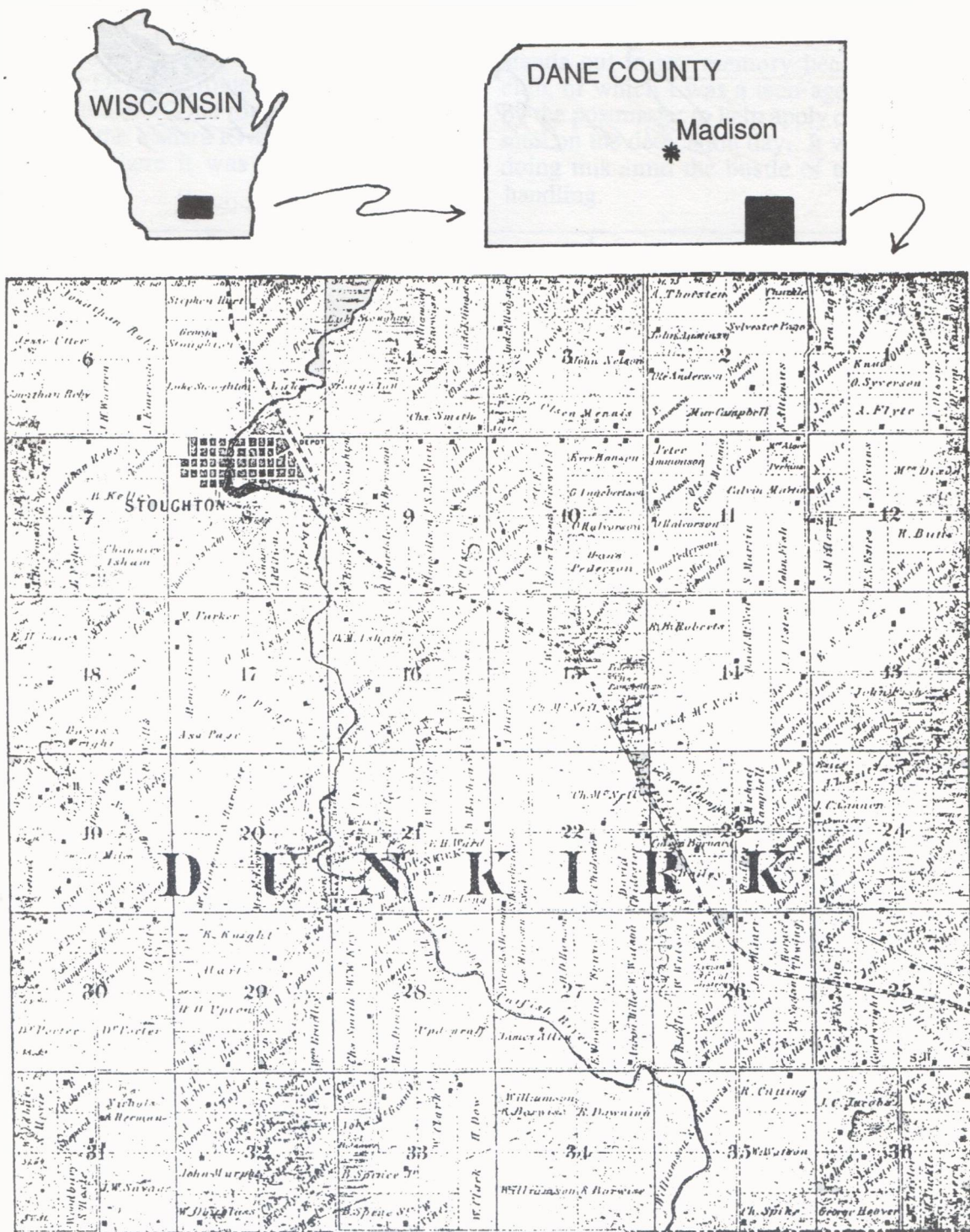


Figure 2. Map of the Town of Dunkirk, Dane County, Wisconsin, in 1871. Post office sites are indicated. The dashed line is the railroad. The "Catfish River" has been renamed the Yahara River.

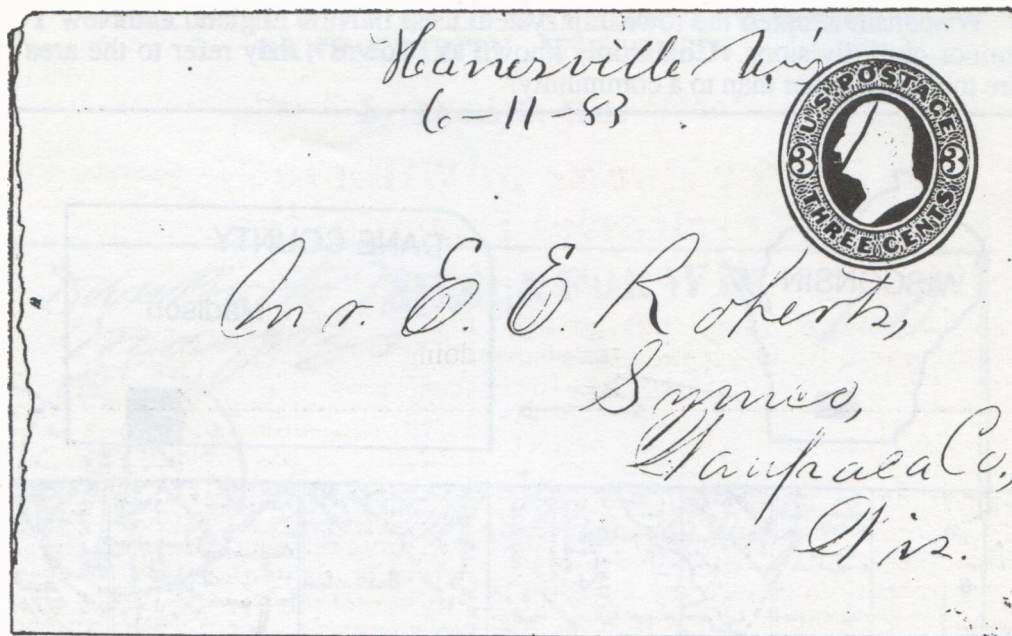
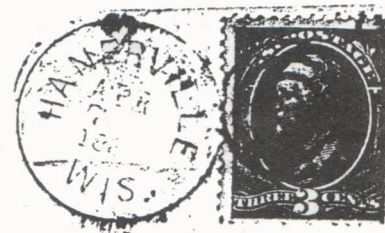


Figure 3. Manuscript Hanerville, June 11, 1883,  
and the Hanerville circular date postmark.



the post office on Monday, or possibly on Tuesday, when it was postmarked. It is also possible that Monday, May 29 - Statehood Day - was a holiday and the post office was closed. The Dunkirk and rate marks are in black manuscript, while the Milwaukee date stamp and straight-line "Missent & Forwarded" are in blue ink.

Hanerville post office was established October 27, 1865 and discontinued August 15, 1900. A rural office, it was named for James Haner, on whose land the office was located in the north part of Section 26. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad ran through the Haner property, which was also adjoined by two town roads.

Haner's wife Saloma had a small shop built near the tracks where she sold notions, dry goods, candy and school supplies. Trains did not stop there, so Hanerville's incoming mail was thrown off as the train passed by, and the outgoing mail bag was picked off a steel arm along the tracks. Hanerville was served by four postmasters, the second of whom was John Haner. Figure 3 shows a Hanerville cover with manuscript markings, and an example of its circular date stamp, both from the 1880s.

Stoughton post office was established October 25, 1848 in the village of the same name in Section 7, with Forest Henry as the first postmaster. On April 9, 1850, for reasons which are not clear but probably were political, the office was renamed Bass Lake and moved two miles southwest to the SW quarter of Section 12, in the Town of Rutland. The new post office was located at the home of Henry Edmunds, its only postmaster, and named for the nearby lake of the same name.

This arrangement was short-lived, possibly because the proceeds of the office for the 1850-51 fiscal year were only \$6.71, of which the postmaster received \$5.03. With such a low volume of mail it is not surprising that no covers are known from Bass Lake. On August 15, 1851 the Bass Lake post office was closed and a new office was established at Stoughton, again with Forest Henry as postmaster. It has been in continuous service ever since, currently bearing Zip Code 53589, and has been served by 26 postmasters. The post office was named for the village (now a city of about 9,000 people), which had been named, platted and first settled in 1847 by Luke Stoughton of Weathersfield, Vermont.



Stoughton covers over the years have provided an interesting variety of postal markings, especially in the 1880s and 1890s, when many different fancy killers were used along with the usual circular date stamp (Figures 4 to 7). In Figure 5 the significance of the letters are unknown. The upper left example reads "CS", probably for Charles Soby, the postmaster at the time.

Rural Free Delivery routes were established out of Stoughton in 1900. One route carried mail by boat three miles up the Yahara River from Stoughton to Lake Kegonsa, where it was delivered to lake

residents in mail boxes on their piers. No postal markings identified this summer-only service, which ended about 1928. The mail-boat postcard shown in Figure 8 is postmarked 1914.

Stoughton has also had its share of special-event cachets and cancellations. Three examples are shown in Figure 10. The 1938 post office dedication stands out in my memory because the local stamp club, of which I was a teen-age member, was asked by the postmaster to help apply cachets to all outgoing mail on the dedication day. It was a great thrill to be doing this amid the bustle of the day's regular mail handling.

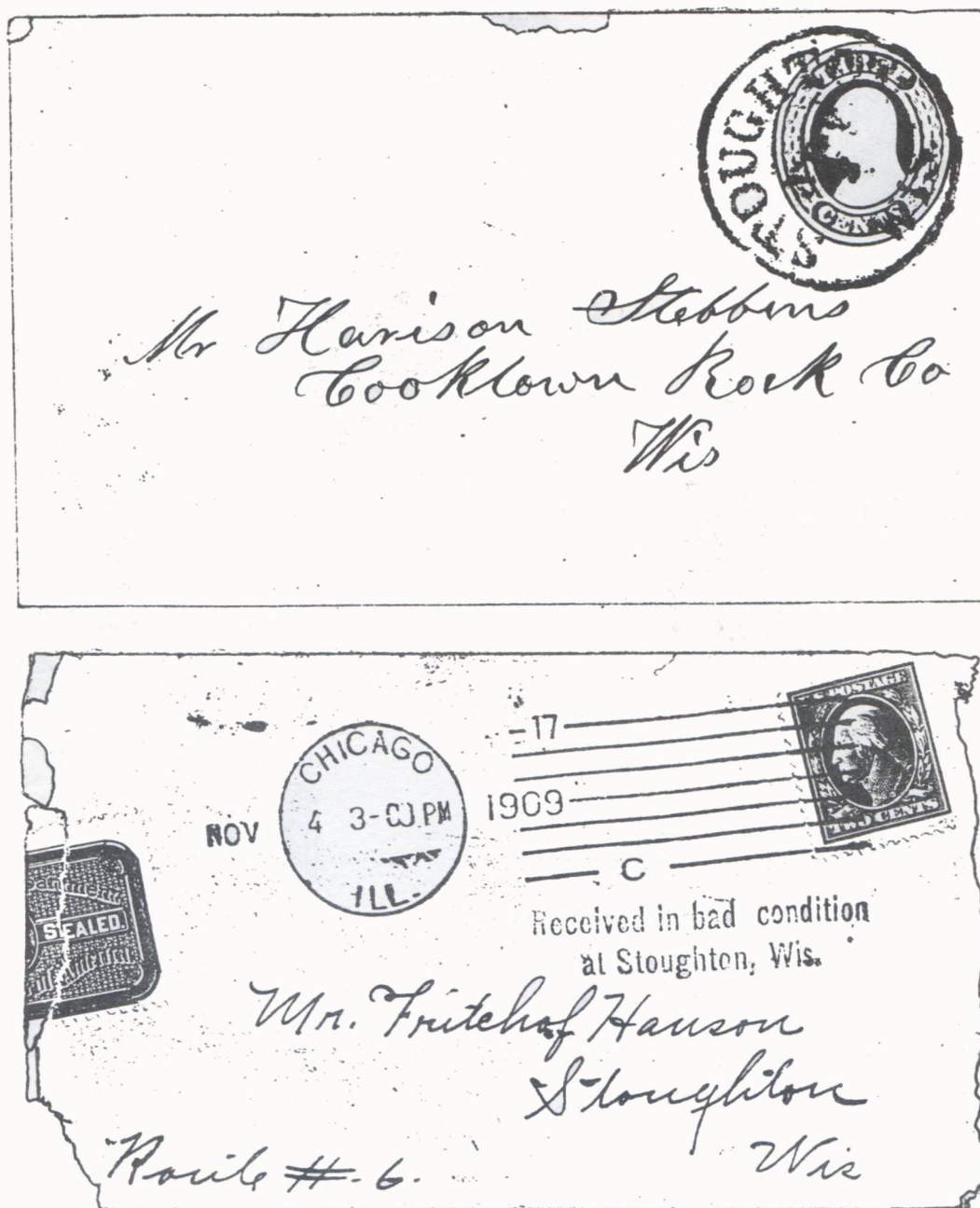


Figure 4. The beautiful and bad-but-interesting in Stoughton covers. The top (beautiful) cover dates from about 1855.



Figure 5. 19th century Stoughton killers - letters and crossroads.





Figure 6. 19th century Stoughton killers - blots and bars.

**R.F.D.**  
 JUN 20 1903 P.M.  
 STOUGHTON,  
 WIS.

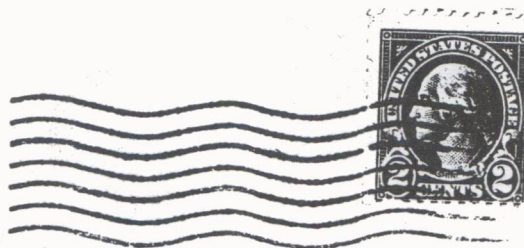
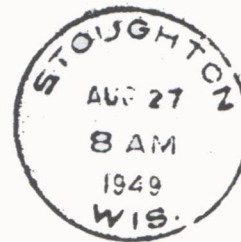
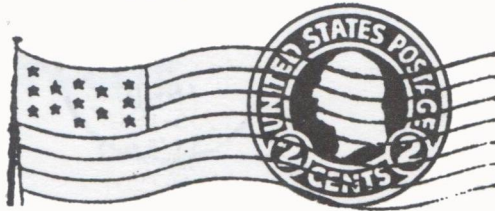
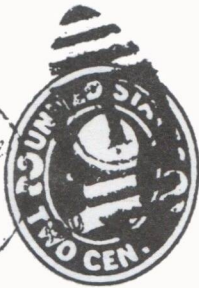


Figure 7. 20th century Stoughton postmark types.



Figure 8. Rural Free Delivery included use of this mail boat on Lake Kegonsa.



Table 1. TOWN OF DUNKIRK RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE, 1854-1967

<u>Route Name</u>	<u>Dates of Operation</u>
Milwaukee & Stoughton AGT	Jun 1854-Dec 1854
Milwaukee & Madison AGT	Dec 1854-Sep 1857
Milwaukee & Muscoda AGT	Sep 1857-Dec 1857
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien AGT	Dec 1857-1869
Milwaukee & North McGregor AGT	1869-1878
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien AGT	1878-1882
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien RPO	1882-1887
Chicago & North McGregor RPO	1887-1890
Chicago & Prairie du Chien RPO	1890-1894
Chicago & North McGregor RPO	1894-1901
Chicago, Milwaukee & North McGregor RPO	1901-1906
Chicago & Madison RPO	1901-1934
Milwaukee & North McGregor RPO	1906-1918 Trains 1,4,5,8 only
Chicago & Algona RPO	1929-1935
Chicago & Rapid City RPO	1935 only
Chicago & Chamberlain RPO	1935-1944
Chicago & Algona RPO	1944-1960
Chicago & Madison RPO	1960-1967
Last trip October 27, 1967	

All mail service was on the Prairie du Chien Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company and its predecessors.

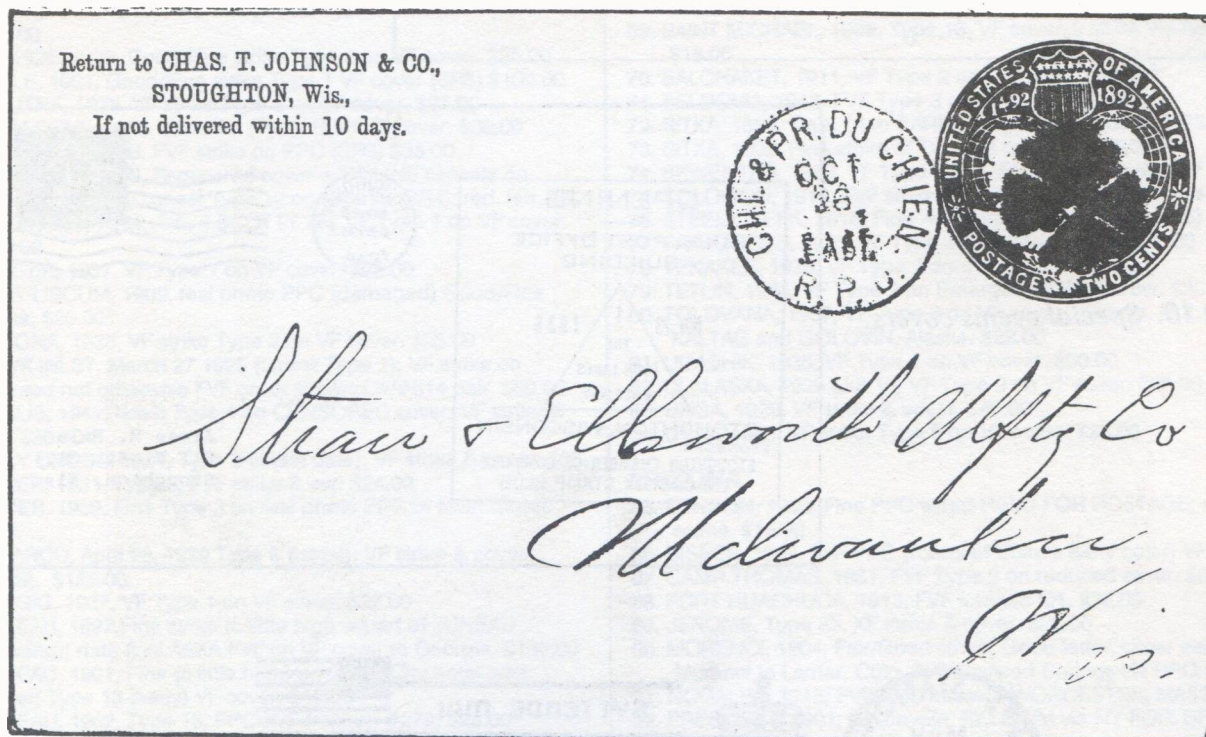


Figure 9. This cover was picked up in Stoughton and canceled by the Railway Post Office that traveled the rails through the Town of Dunkirk.

Railway Mail Service dates back to 1854 in Dane County. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company completed its track from Milwaukee to Milton in 1852, from Milton through the Town of Dunkirk to Stoughton in December, 1853, to Madison in 1854, and west to Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi River in 1857. This railroad later became part of the Prairie du Chien Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, commonly known as The Milwaukee Road. Between 1854 and 1967, eighteen mail routes were in service on the railroad passing through the Town (Table 1 and Figure 9). Stoughton was the only stopping point in the Town.

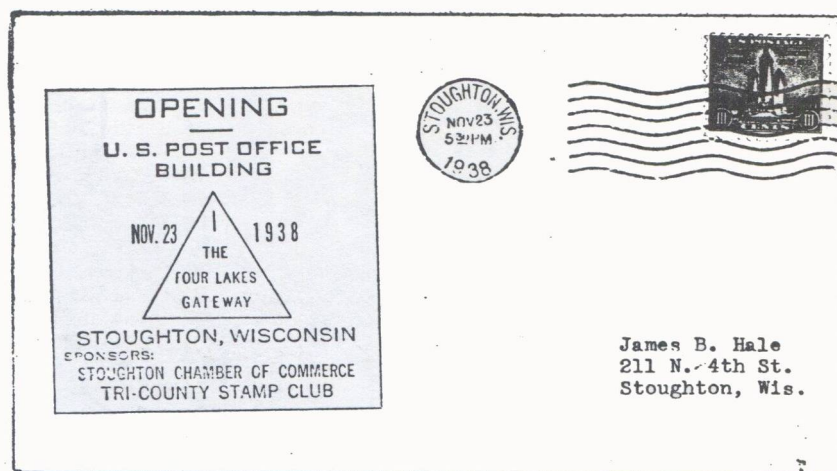
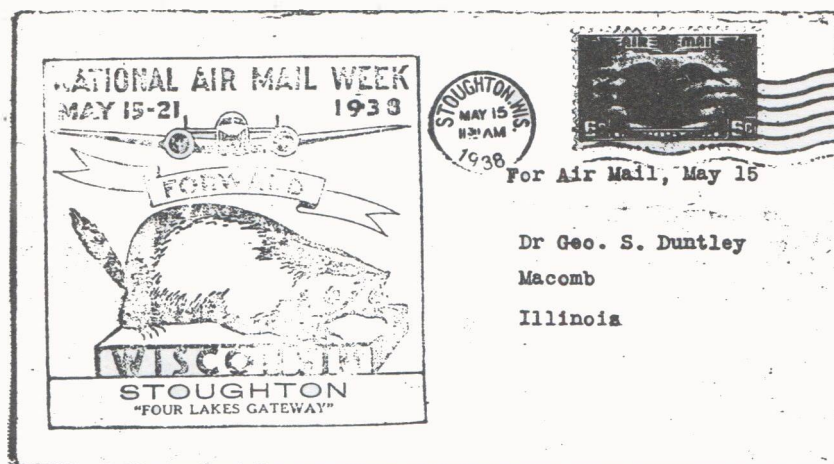
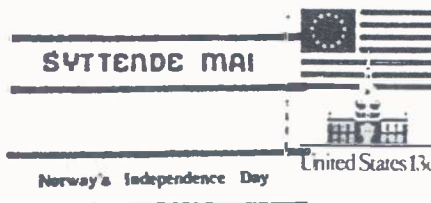


Figure 10. Special events covers.





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6. BALDWIN, 1934, VF strike (1931-36) SR4 on VF cover. \$55.00
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8. BARONOF, 1934 (July 1 - latest Type 1); VF (SR4). \$60.00
9. BAYVIEW, 1924 (Oct 11) Latest Type 1 on Good/Fine cover (creased) Franked with #615; SR5; still scarce. \$100.00
10. BELKOFISKY, 1925 (June 15) earliest Type 1; VF strike on cvr w/slight flts. which do not deter from appear (SR4) \$65.00
11. BELKOFISKY, 1929, Type 1, FVF strike and cvr; SR4/2. \$55.00
12. BERRY, 1935, Fine strike Type 5 on VF cvr (SR3/2) \$20.00
13. CHICHAGOF, 1936, VF strike on cvr to Funter, Alaska, forwarded to Portland, OR; VF Type 2 strike & cvr. SR4/3. \$40.00
14. CHISANA, 1935, VF strike Type 2 on VF cover SR3. \$27.00
15. CORDOVA, 1907, FVF strike Type 1 on real photo (2nd Day) of P.O. (Dec. 31, 1907) Photo is of Cordova. \$35.00
16. CRAIG, June 26, 1929, VF Reg. cvr DCDS (CRAIG, ALASKA M.O.B.). This appears to be Type 7 (earliest reported 9 Jan 1941) \$40.00
17. CRAIG, 1935, VF strike of Type 5 on VF cover. \$20.00
18. DILLINGHAM, 1913, PPC real photo; Type 1 Fine strike; SR4. \$50.00
19. DOYHOF, 1935, Good/Fine strike Type 2 on VF cover. \$25.00
20. EAGLE, 1901, Good/Fine strike Type 1 VF cover (SR5) \$100.00
21. EKLUTNA, 1935, VF strike Type 2 on VF cover. \$27.00
22. ELFIN COVE, 1936, VF strike (Type 1) on VF cover. \$30.00
23. FAIRBANKS, 1908, FVF strike on PPC (SR3) \$35.00
24. FAIRBANKS, 1913, Registered cover w/ST.LINE cancels on front; VF registry cancel Type 12 on reverse (SR4); red. left. \$50.
25. FAIRBANKS, 1944, Jan. 4 SCOTTY BR. VF Type 1 on VF cover. \$50.00
26. FOLGER, 1937, VF Type 1 on VF cover. \$25.00
27. FORT LISCUM, 1909, real photo PPC (damaged) Good/Fine strike, \$20.00
28. GAKONA, 1935, VF strike Type 2 on VF cover. \$25.00
29. HAWK INLET, March 27 1925 (Latest Type 1); VF strike on creased nut otherwise FVF cover franked w/#614 pair. \$60.00
30. HOLLIS, 1942, latest Type 4 on CENSORED cover; VF strike & cvr. \$30.00
31. HOLY CROSS, 1931, Type 2 (latest date); VF strike & cover. \$65.
32. HYDER, 1931, Type 3, FVF strike & cvr. \$24.00
33. HYDER, 1939, Fine Type 3 on real photo PPC of Main Street. \$25.
34. IDITAROD, April 29, 1929 Type 6 (latest); VF strike & cover (SR5). \$125.00
35. IGIUGIG, 1937, VF Type 1 on VF cover. \$22.00
36. JUNEAU, 1897, Fine strike (a little high w/part of JUNEAU missing); date & ALASKA FVF on VF cover to Georgia. \$135.00
37. JUNEAU, 1901, Fine (a little high) on Circle City hotel advt. cover; Type 13 (early) VF cover. \$45.00
38. JUNEAU, 1902, Type 13, PPC FVF franked #279. \$25.00
39. JUNEAU, 1922, Type 20, FVF cover to GERMANY. \$37.50
40. KANAKANAK, 1934, FVF Type 1 strike w/Emerg. Air Mail service. \$50.00
41. KASILOF, 1935, VF Type 2 strike & cover. \$25.00
42. KATALLA, 1935, VF Type 4 on a VF cover. \$27.00
43. KENNECOTT, 1935, VF Type 2 strike & cover (Gilliam Airways Label on reverse). \$25.00

## ALASKA (Cont.)

44. KIMSHAN COVE, 1932 Type 1 VF forwarded from JUNEAU to Seattle. \$30.00
45. KLAWOCK, 1935, FVF Type 5 on FVF cover. \$25.00
46. KOGGIUNG, 1937, Fine strike of Type 1 on VF cvr (SR4) \$50.00
47. KOTLIK, 1935, Type 2 VF strike & cover. \$27.00
48. LAKEVIEW, 1935, Type 1 VF strike & cover (SR4) \$55.00
49. LAWING, 1935, Type 2 VF strike & cover SR4. \$55.00
50. LORING, 1935, Type 6, VF strike & cover. \$22.00
51. LUCKYSHOT, 1936, Type 1, VF strike. \$27.50
52. MATANUSKA, 1925, FVF strike Type 1 (SR5) \$90.00
53. MATANUSKA, 1929, VF Type 1 (latest) SR5. \$95.00
54. NABESNA, 1935, Type 1 VF strike & cover. \$29.00
55. NAKNEK, 1935, Type 3 VF+ strike & cover. \$25.00
56. NINILCHIK, 1937, Type 1 VF strike & cover. \$25.00
57. NOATAK, 1943, Type 1 VF strike on CENSORED Dog Team Post cvr. \$22.00
58. NOME, VF Type 7 on PPC. \$20.00
59. OLD HARBOR, 1935, Type 1 VF strike & cover. \$20.00
60. OPHIR, 1937, Type 3 VF strike & cover. \$20.00
61. PILGRIM SPRINGS, 1935, VF strike Type 1 & VF cover. \$25.00
62. PILOT POINT, 1937, VF+ strike of Type 1 on VF cover. \$20.00
63. PLATINUM, 1939, VF Type 1 on VF cover. \$15.00
64. PORT ALEXANDRIA, 1927, Type 1 (May 26, 1927) on GPC; VF. \$60.00
65. QUINHAGAK, 1934, Type 3 VF strike & cover (Emerg. Air Mail) \$35.00
66. QUINHAGAK, 1935, Type 3 VF strike & cover. \$22.00
67. RAMPART, Aug. 16, 1905m VF strike & cover. \$135.00
68. RAMPART, 1945, FVF Type 7 to HOT SPRINGS, AK via Dog Team. \$22.00
69. SAINT MICHAEL, 1935, Type 13, VF cover & strike Via Air Mail. \$15.00
70. SALCHAKET, 1911, VF Type 2 on PPC (SR5) \$80.00
71. SELDOVIA, 1913, FVF Type 3 on PPC (SR4) \$50.00
72. SITKA, 1899, Type 14 to PARIS, FRANCE, VF cover. \$125.00
73. SITKA, 1909, Fine strike of Type 18 on PPC. \$15.00
74. SKWENTNA, 1942, VF Type 1 on CENSORED cover. \$17.00
75. SOLOMON, 1913, FVF strike Type 3 w/State Rep. crn. card. 100.
76. STEEL CREEK, 1918, Fine + + Type 1 on FVF cvr (SR5) \$100.00
77. TANACROSS, 1935, VF Type 1 to AKIAK, Alaska. \$20.00
78. TENAKEE, 1935, VF Type 1 on a VF cover. \$20.00
79. TETLIN, 1934, VF Type 2 on Emergency Air Mail cvr. \$20.00
80. TOLOVANA, 1937, VF Type 3 on VF cover, bkstmp. NULATO, KALTAG and GOLOVIN, Alaska. \$22.00
81. UGASHIK, 1935, VF Type 1 on VF cover. \$30.00
82. ULALASKA, 1929 (Jul 10) VF Type 9 on VF cover. \$25.00
83. UNGA, 1929, VF strike & cover. \$40.00
84. UYAK, 1935, VF strike Type 5 on VF cover. \$25.00

## ARIZONA

85. BENSON, 1906, Fine PPC w/red HELD FOR POSTAGE; street scene. \$15.00
86. BISBEE, 1907, FVF PPC (scene of Bisbee early color) VF. \$10.00
87. CAMP THOMAS, 1881, FVF Type 3 on reduced cover. \$85.00
88. FORT HUACHUCA, 1913, FVF franked Q1. \$35.00
89. JEROME, Type 23, XF strike & cover. \$25.00
90. MORENCI, 1904, Fair/Good strike; Good letter, cover went from Morenci to Lamar, Colo. & Glenwood Springs via RPO. \$65.00
91. NOGALES, 1915, FVF PPC missent WORCESTER, MASS. \$12.50
92. PRESCOTT, 1901, to Lonvain, BELGIUM via NY FOR. BRANCH. \$60.00
93. SHOW LOW, 1908, Good/Fine strike on VF cover (Type 5) (SR5) \$125.00
94. SILVER KING, 1889, FVF strike (Type 5); VF cover. \$50.00
95. WILCOX, 1899, lite, but fine Type 6 (SR3) on fine cvr. \$35.00
96. WILLIAMS, 1907, Type 11, FVF w/CHINESE advt. in box WILLIAM, A.T., and writing; cvr. somewhat rough. \$20.00

# AMBERMAN MAIL SALES - NET PRICE SALE #7

(Not an Auction)

## ARIZONA (Cont.)

97. FORT YUMA, 1870's, (U82), FVF Type 3 (SR6); sl: reduction. \$295.00  
 98. YOUNG, 1898, to GLOBE, AZ., Type 1; FVF; sl: reduced (SR4) \$65.00

## CALIFORNIA

99. CAMP CURRY, 1915, VF cvr & strike; advt. for Pan Pacific. \$37.50  
 100. GARROTE, #26, Fine manuscript town blox Good/Fine ADVERTISED. \$125.00  
 101. MILLS SEMINARY, 1887, FVF magenta strike w/#210 (2) on FVF cvr. \$50.00  
 102. LOS ANGELES, 1883, VF Fancy WELLS FARGO OVAL in magenta; Nice! \$110.00  
 103. SACRAMENTO, Fine DCDS WELLS FARGO & CO.; the PAID WELLS FARGO is at an angle and offset on reverse. \$37.50  
 104. SAN FRANCISCO, Pacific Union Express Co. DCDS, FVF. \$80.  
 105. SAN FRANCISCO, VF black WELLS FARGO & CO. oval cl. \$35.  
 106. SAN FRANCISCO, 1882, Registry Bill w/VF magenta OVAL CORRECT date, with S.W. BACKUS, P.M.; VF item. \$40.00  
 107. SAN GABRIEL, 1883, VF blk. cs w/yr on VF cover. \$30.00  
 108. SUISUN, U59, FVF WELLS FARGO & CO. blue oval; FVF cover. \$145.00  
 109. UPPER LAKE, 1892, VF strike w/yr. date; Reg. cr.; #226; sl. red. \$37.00  
 110. YREKA, 1858, VF blk. cds on U16 w/pen killer; neat cover. \$75.  
 111. WINTERS, 1885, #210, fine cds w/year on lemon cover. \$20.00

## COLORADO

112. ARROW, 1913 VF on PPC (Grand 1905/15). \$40.00  
 113. COLORADO SPRINGS, 1879, FVF magenta DCDS on cvr w/letter. \$30.00  
 114. COLORADO SPRINGS, 1886, VF fancy circle w/circle of wedges; #210. \$65.00  
 115. DENVER CITY/COL., #65, Good/Fine (readable) (JARR SR3/E) \$125.00  
 116. DENVER, 1882, X BORDER to MONTREAL, CANADA, FVF strikes. \$30.00  
 117. DENVER, 3-ct. bnknte with VF strike; Fancy US IN CIRCLE. \$40  
 118. DENVER, 1880's, GPC, FANCY NEGATIVE "M"; nice strike. \$15.  
 119. DENVER, 1884, 3-ct bnk. nte on 2-ct entire to ENGLAND, VF. \$25.00  
 120. FRASER, 1885, FVF cds on U232 with target; VF cover. \$22.00  
 121. GEORGETOWN, 1897, FVF cds on cvr w/bank crn. crd. & encl. \$15.00  
 122. LAKE CITY, 1895, from MUSCATINE, IOWA, DUE 1 w/stamp then forwarded from Lake City to Denver. \$27.50  
 123. MONTCLAIR, 1907, FVF cover w/VF strike (DOANE Type 3) \$27.50  
 124. OURAY, 1885, #210 cover missent to Ouray, Colo.; large magenta 2 line blox letter to N.Haven, Conn; FVF strikes. \$30.00

## IDAHO

125. BONNERS FERRY, 1910, FVF cds on PPC. \$17.50  
 126. FERDINAND, 1908, Fine cds on PPC. \$20.00  
 127. KELLOGG, 1894, VF cds on cover franked w/#231; VF cvr. \$24  
 128. LARDO, 1915, Fine cds on PPC (Val. 1889/17). \$20.00  
 129. MACE, 1912, VF cds on PPC (1899/22) \$20.00  
 130. MOUNTAIN HOME, 1894, FVF cds on cvr franked with #231. \$20.00  
 131. OVID, 1912, FVF cds on clean cover to Dingle, Idaho. \$11.00  
 132. PAYETTE, 1894, VF cds on VF cover franked w/#231. \$20.00  
 133. POCATELLO, 1906, DCDS Reg. Fine magenta strike, #307 franking. \$27.50  
 134. VAN WYCK, 1910, Fine strike on PPC (boat on Payette Lake) 1888/17. \$15.00  
 135. VOLLMER, 1907, FVF strike on PPC (Lewis 1907/19). \$25.00

## OREGON

136. AIRLIE, 1914, Fine strike on FVF cover to Mulino, Oregon. \$10.  
 137. BAY CITY, 1908, FVF (high strike) Type 3 Doane cl with advt. pictured wagon being loaded with sacked wheat. \$35.00  
 138. CORVALLIS, 1902, fine cds franked with #E5. \$27.50  
 139. EUGENE, 1895, to Baptist Mission in INDIA; fine strikes & cvr. \$30.00  
 140. EUGENE, 1903, FVF to Maraphur, INDIA, franked w/#304. \$40.  
 141. FOREST GROVE, 1870's, Fine strike w/3-ct banknte.; sl. stain edge. \$15.00  
 142. HOT LAKE, 1910, FVF cds Hot Lake Sanatorium advt; sl. stain. \$35.00  
 143. OREGON CITY, 1879, FVF blue cds (w/year) on 1-ct entire used as DROP RATE w/nice encl.; VF cover. \$50.00  
 144. PORTLAND, 1882, 3-ct. banknote cover on attn. crn. crd. w/fancy. \$20.00

## NEVADA

145. BAUVARD, 1910, Good/Fine strike on PPC (1904-12). \$35.00  
 146. BULL FROG, 1905, Fine cds on Registry Bill. \$10.00  
 147. CARSON CITY, Fine cds on U58, early. \$35.00  
 148. CARSON CITY, Good/Fine cds (with year date 1889) \$10.00  
 149. GOLD HILL, VF + WELLS FARGO & CO. oval in blue, GEM!. \$135.00  
 150. LOVELOCKS, 1911, FVF cds on PPC (Humb. 1875/19) \$30.00  
 151. MINA, 1906, Good/Fine cds on PPC. \$19.50  
 152. UNIONVILLE, FVF WELLS FARGO oval; cover sl. repair top. \$100.00

## UTAH

153. ALTA, 1886, FVF fancy blue cds with year date; open rough rt. \$35.00  
 154. FORT DOUGLAS, 1928, #634 used on war Dept. Penalty envelope; FVF cds to Coventry, ENGLAND. \$18.00  
 155. GLENWOOD, 1901, Fine cds on cover to NY w/letter. \$12.50  
 156. HARRISVILLE, 1893, Fine cds w/year date (Weber 1871/02) \$35.  
 157. HOOPER, 1898, VF cds w/year date on 2-ct COLUMBIAN entire. \$12.50  
 158. MOHRLAND, 1938, VF cds on GPC (Emery 1910-38) \$15.00  
 159. PAYSON, 1894, Fine cds on VF cover w/2-ct COLUMBIAN entire. \$25.00  
 160. PAYSON, 1899, FVF cds on GPC to Hamburg, GERMANY. \$45.  
 161. PETERSON, 1939, FVF cds on GPC (Morgan 1871/39) \$7.50  
 162. PLAIN CITY, 1893, to Unitah, both cds FVF (Web 1864/03) \$35.  
 163. SALT LAKE CITY, 1885, FVF UTAH TERR. cds on hotel advt. \$37.00  
 164. SALT LAKE CITY, 1893, Fine cds X BORDER to Hailifax; GPC. \$50.00  
 165. SALT LAKE CITY, 1907, FVF magenta DCDS REGISTERED cover to Dresden, GERMANY; franked w/#308. \$45.00  
 166. T.C.O.S.L. DEPOST/S.L. CITY, 1910, VF cds on PPC. \$25.00

## WASHINGTON

167. BRUSH PRAIRIE, 1910, FVF cds on PPC. \$12.50  
 168. COVELLO, 1887, WASH.TER., Fine cds w/WHEEL OF FORTUNE killer on FVF 2-ct entire to ILL. (Col. 1883/18) \$95.00  
 169. ENDICOTT, 1889, DCDS magenta FVF w/WHEEL OF FORTUNE. GPC. \$30.00  
 170. EVERETT, 1902, FVF cds w/inverted year date on VF cover. \$9.  
 171. NORTH YAKIMA, 1899, Fine cds on VF cover (Yak. 1885/18) \$15.00  
 172. ODESSA, 1901, FVF dcds on GPC. \$17.00  
 173. OLYMPIA, 1887, #210, FVF cds on neat clean VF cover to MINN. \$50.00  
 174. OTIS ORCHARDS, 1910, Fine cds on PPC. \$17.50  
 175. PESHASTIN, 1912, Fine cds on PPC. \$12.50  
 176. PORT GAMBLE, 1917, FVF cds REG. cover with 10 Franklin. \$12.00  
 177. PORT MADISON, 1890, Fine cds on GPC to MASS. \$12.00  
 178. PORT TOWNSEND, #65, W.T., to Brooklyn, W.T., Fine/FVF cds. \$130.00



**AMBERMAN MAIL SALES - NET PRICE  
SALE #7  
(Not an Auction)**

**WASHINGTON (Cont.)**

- 179. SILVER CREEK, 1892, FVF cds on GPC. \$12.00
- 180. TACOMA, 1888, VF cs w/year date; TERRITORIAL use franked w/#207 to Ohio; neat clean cover. \$48.00
- 181. VANCOUVER, #65, pair FVF cds; back of cover exten. repair; however stamps & strike are very attractive. \$110.00
- 182. WALLA WALLA, #65, W.T., FVF cds & cork killer; cover stamped and cl on left red. on right doesn't affect. \$125.00

**WYOMING**

- 183. CHEYENE CITY, 1878, Fine TERR. cvr (Lar 1867/88). \$85.00
- 184. CHEYENNE, 1907, FVF cds on cvr w/3 color franking to PARIS FRANCE. \$20.00
- 185. CLIFTON, 1908, FVF cds on PPC (1902/47). \$15.00
- 186. DIAMOND, 1908, FVF magenta cds on PPC (Platte 1891/40) \$12.50
- 187. FORT FRED STEELE, 1902, Fair/Good (Readable) cds on VF cvr to MORA, N.MEX. T. \$25.00
- 188. FORT RUSSELL, 1910, FVF cds on GPC (Lar 1883/30) \$25.00
- 189. LARAMIE CITY, 3-ct banknote, 1870's (Lar 1866/88); postmark high but very readable. \$60.00
- 190. LARAMIE CITY, 1880, FVF cds on 3-ct entire with letter mentioning new mining discovery; clean cover. \$85.00
- 191. MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, 1884, FVF cds on clean Reg. cover to HELENA CITY; 2-ct entire plus #209 & 210. \$135.00

**END OF SALE**

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My emphasis is on worldwide 20<sup>th</sup> century, commercially used material, with the majority of the lots in the \$50 to \$200 range and aimed at collectors rather than at dealers, but you'll also find 19th century material and lots that should make a dealer happy.

My 6th and 7th public auctions are set for June 5 and October 12, in suburban Chicago. Catalog and P.R. are \$1.50 for each sale (mention *La Posta* and it's both sales for \$1.50).

Consignments for the October 12 auction (to be held at BEVPEX), can be taken through mid-July. My sales offer stamps and philatelic literature, as well as covers. Please write for a copy of my consignment terms and let me know what I can help you sell.

**L. D. Mayo, Jr.**

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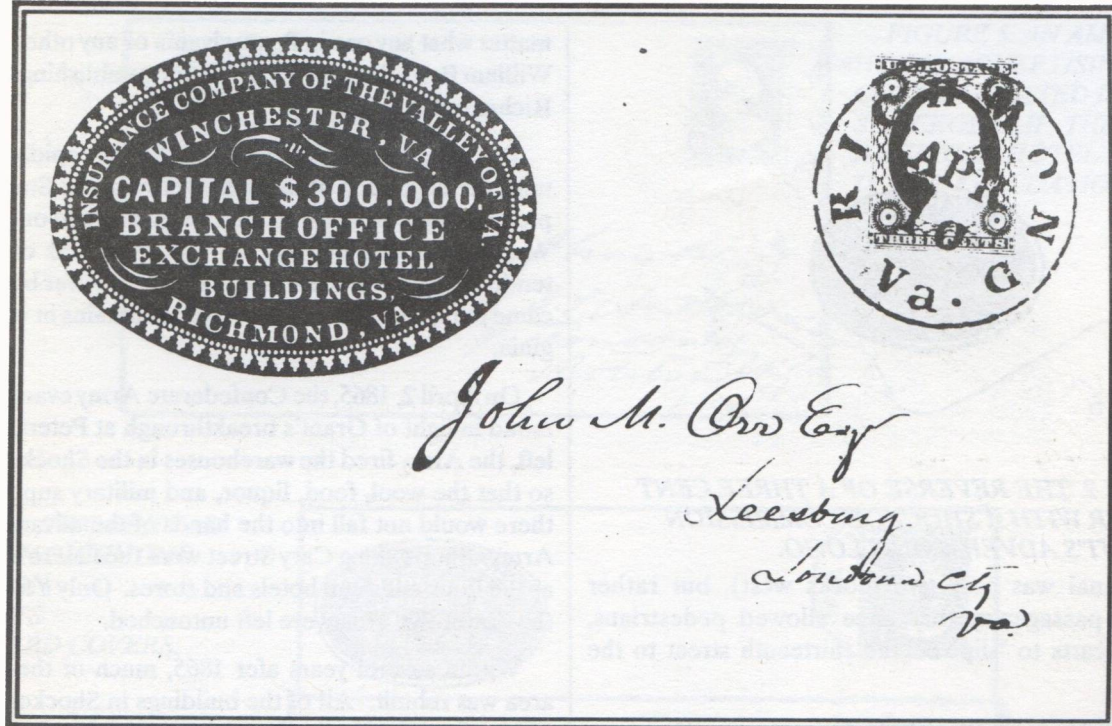


FIGURE 1. THE EXCHANGE HOTEL WAS LOCATED AT FOURTEENTH AND FRANKLIN STREETS JUST BEHIND CAPITAL SQUARE, JUST NORTH OF SHOCKOE SLIP. IT BURNED IN THE EVACUATION FIRE.

## SHOCKOE SLIP ADVERTISING COVERS FROM RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

BY DAVID B. ROBINSON

One of the best things about being a Richmonder is that we are fortunate to have a very unusual historic district within the downtown area called "Shockoe Slip." The area is a group of warehouses constructed after the War Between the States along a restored cobblestoned street, Cary Street. The two blocks between Twelfth and Fourteenth Street have no modern skyscrapers although the area is immediately surrounded by them.

This two block long area is unique. All of the buildings are restored and contain a variety of fine restaurants and shops. Perhaps of most interest is the fact that one can walk through this area and feel that they have travelled back in time.

My wife and I spent Thanksgiving morning in 1984 watching the filming of the television miniseries "Dream West" filmed in Shockoe Slip. Richmond has hosted film crews from "The Ballad of Mary Phagan," Vidal's "Lincoln," the miniseries on the Kennedy's, and other dramas who used Shockoe Slip in various scenes.

Shockoe Slip is almost a town within itself it is so separate and distinct from the twenty story and higher skyscrapers only a couple of blocks away. The cobblestone streets with

brick sidewalks and brick curbing lined with two to four story brick warehouses with roof cornices and elaborate entrances, windows and ironwork are treasures. George Washington, Lafayette, Edgar Allan Poe, Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Charles Dickens, and hundreds of thousands more famous and not-so-famous persons have all walked Cary Street between Twelfth and Fourteenth.

The work "Shockoe" was used to identify various landmark's in the city as far back as the 1600's when Captain Christopher Newport led an exploration party up the James River from Jamestown in May, 1607. They arrived at the river falls on May 24, 1607 and found an indian village where Richmond now stands. In 1679, William Byrd I was granted land near the falls of the James River on the condition that he establish a settlement. In 1737, William Byrd II laid out a town along the bank of the river just east of Shockoe Creek.

Some persons believe that the word "Shockoe" is derived from the language of the indians that were encountered by Christopher Newport. Others believe that the name comes from the fact that William Byrd I's overseer was named "Shacco." Since Byrd's visits to the area were known to be infrequent, locals used Shacco's name to denote the portion of Byrd's property. The word "Slip" does not refer to a docking place for ships (although the turning basin for the



FIGURE 2. THE REVERSE OF A THREE CENT 1851 COVER WITH A SHOCKOE COMMISSION MERCHANT'S ADVERTISING LOGO.

Kanawha canal was only two blocks west), but rather describes a passageway that once allowed pedestrians, wagons and carts to "slip" behind thirteenth street to the Canal.

Shockoe Creek, Shockoe Cemetary, Shockoe Warehouse, Shockoe Hill, and Shockoe Landing were all in the area. William Byrd I built the first warehouse in the city at "the mouth of Shacco's Creek." Under Byrd's direction, a market and trading post were established. (Richmond does have the oldest continuous Farmer's Market in America no

matter what any one in Pennsylvania or any other state says.) William Byrd II was responsible for establishing the town of Richmond in 1737.

Richmond grew steadily and at times rapidly from 1737 until the beginning of the War Between the States. "Completion" of the Kanawha Canal, originally laid out by George Washington, was in 1854. The canal was originally intended to join the Atlantic with the Ohio River but this never came to pass because of the large mountains in western Virginia.

On April 2, 1865, the Confederate Army evacuated Richmond in light of Grant's breakthrough at Petersburg. As it left, the Army fired the warehouses in the Shockoe Slip area so that the wool, food, liquor, and military supplies stored there would not fall into the hands of the advancing Union Army. Shops along Cary Street were the first to burn as well as the flour mills and hotels and stores. Only a few places in the downtown area were left untouched.

Within several years after 1865, much of the downtown area was rebuilt. All of the buildings in Shockoe Slip were constructed or rebuilt after the war. In the 1870's business grew at a fast pace shipping products to all parts of the United States and abroad. Tobacco products were the mainstay of this area in postwar days.

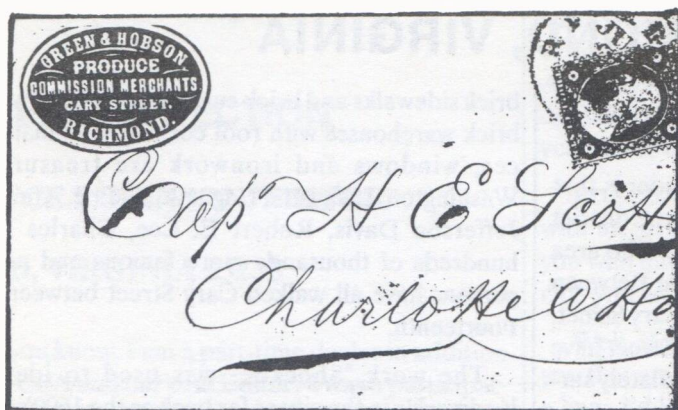
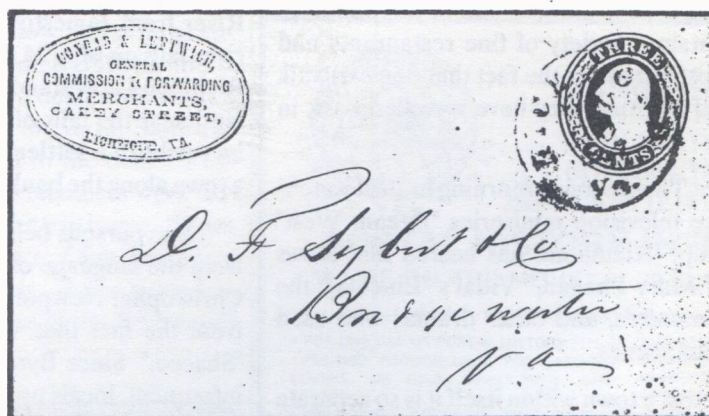


FIGURE 3. A CARY STREET COMMISSION MERCHANTS CORNERCARD COVER.

FIGURE 4. ANOTHER CARY STREET COMMISSION MERCHANT'S CORNERCARD COVER WITH AN UNUSUAL SPELLING OF "CARY" STREET ("CAREY STREET").





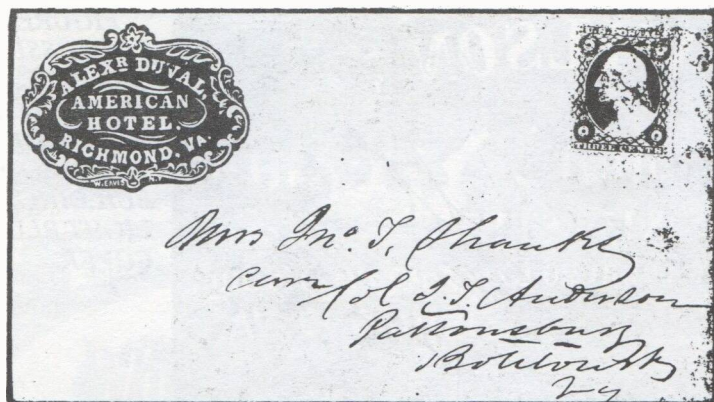
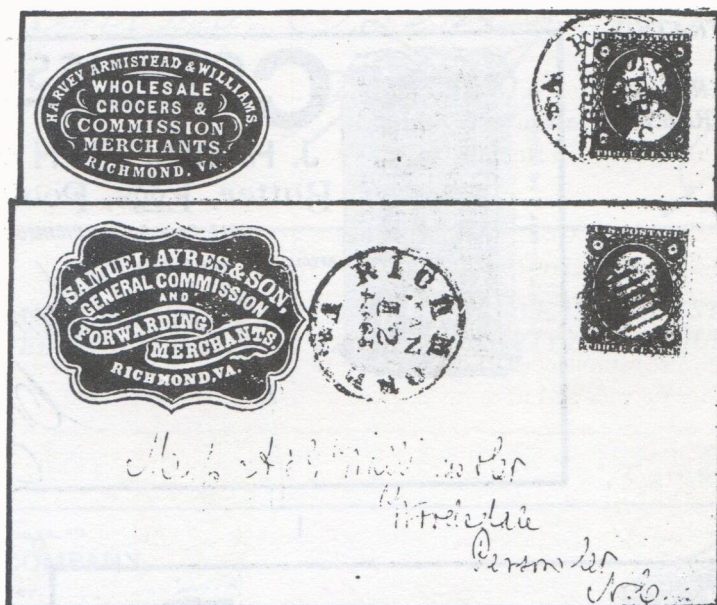


FIGURE 5. AN AMERICAN HOTEL ADVERTISING COVER. LOCATED IN SHOCKOE SLIP, THE AMERICAN HOTEL BURNED IN THE EVACUATION FIRE OF APRIL 2, 1865.

FIGURE 6. TWO PREWAR DOWNTOWN RICHMOND COMMISSION MERCHANTS CORNERCARD COVERS.



The rise of the railroad and the establishment of the first streetcar line in America made the public focus its attention towards the westward boundaries of the City and it is in this direction that the late nineteenth and early twentieth century growth in Richmond took place. Attention left the Shockoe Slip area and the area quickly fell into disrepair. In the 1940's and 1950's the area was second class, at best.

In the late 1960's, developers realized that the large open spaces of the large warehouses could be adapted into usable space. The purchase of one large building had a domino effect and several entrepreneurs developed restaurant and shop ideas.

In the 1970's the area became a historic district. It is truly one of the success

stories in a City that has had its share of past and current problems.

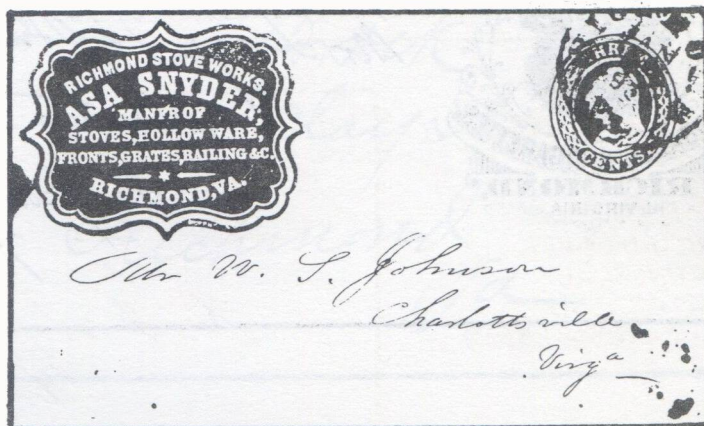


FIGURE 7. "RICHMOND STOVE WORKS" ORNATE CORNERCARD ENVELOPE COVER.



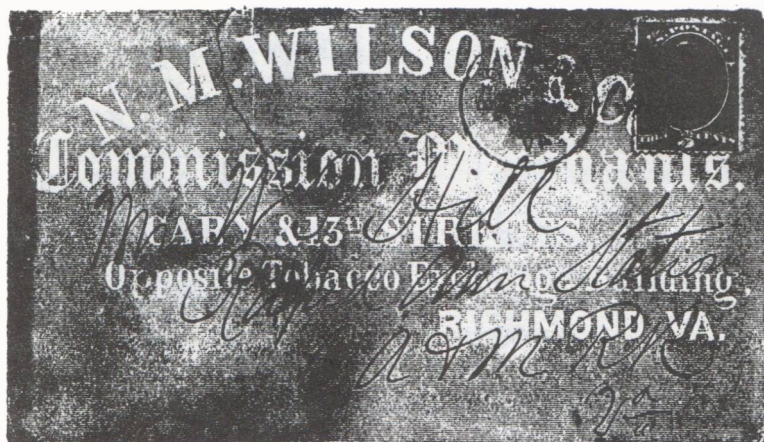


FIGURE 8. POSTWAR COMMISSION MERCHANTS CORNERCARD "N. M. WILSON & CO. CARY & 13TH SREETS OPPOSITE TOBACCO EXCHANGE BUILDING." OVERALL LIGHT BLUE ADVERTISING COVER.

FIGURE 9 ILLUSTRATED COMMISSION MERCHANT'S COVER WITH "1317 CARY STREET" ADDRESS.

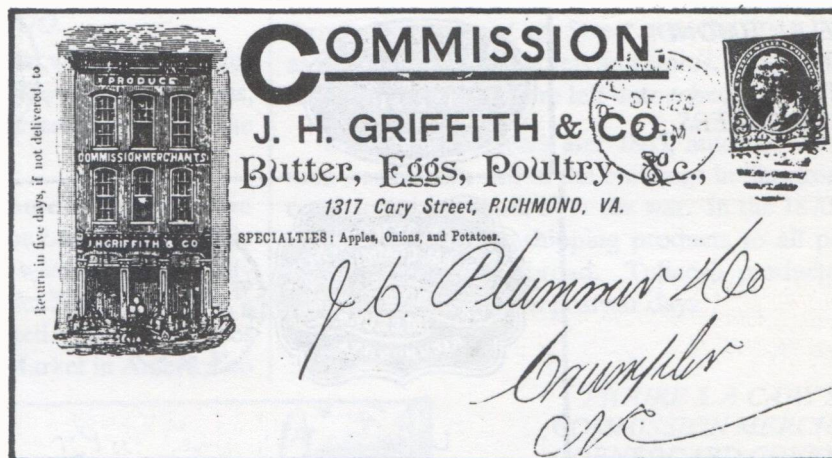
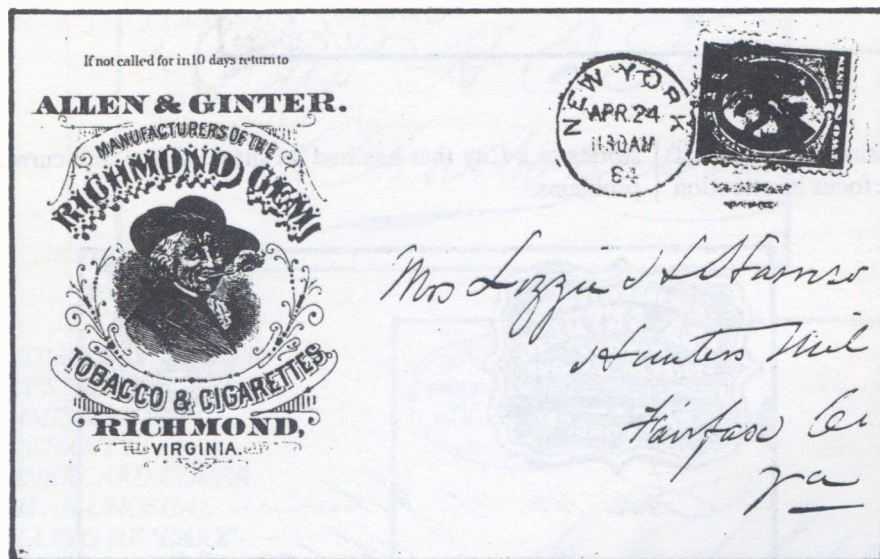
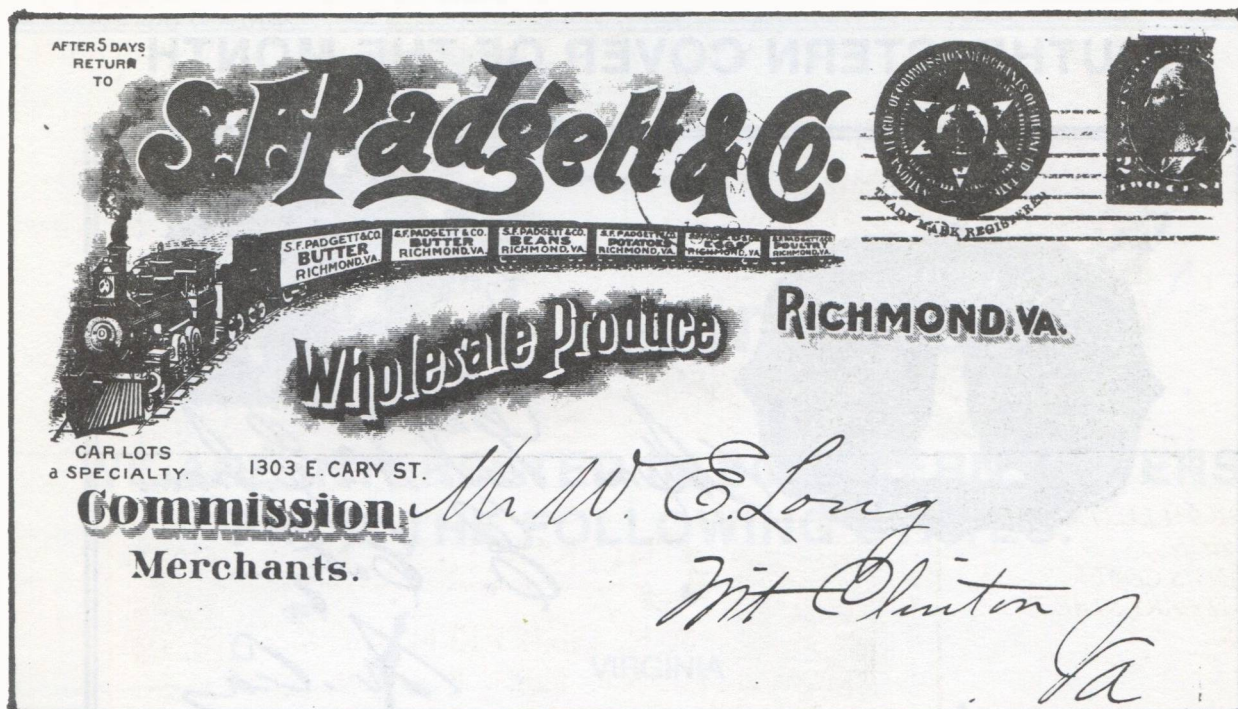


FIGURE 10. ILLUSTRATED TOBACCO ADVERTISING COVER. ALLEN & GINTER WERE VERY PROMINENT TOBACCO MERCHANTS IN THE CITY'S HISTORY.







*FIGURE 11. ILLUSTRATED COMMISSION MERCHANT COVER FOR "1303 EAST CARY STREET" IN THE LATE 1800'S THE CITY DESIGNATED SHOCKOE SLIP AS "EAST" AS THE CITY HAD BEGUN ITS WESTWARD EXPANSION.*

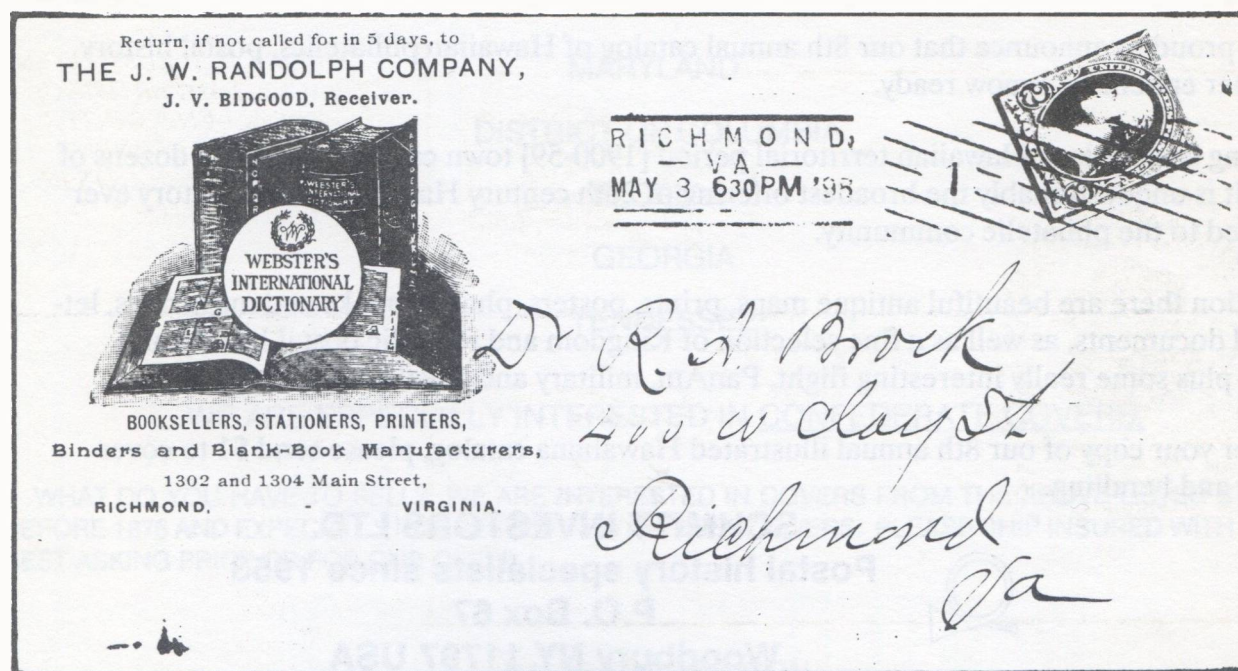
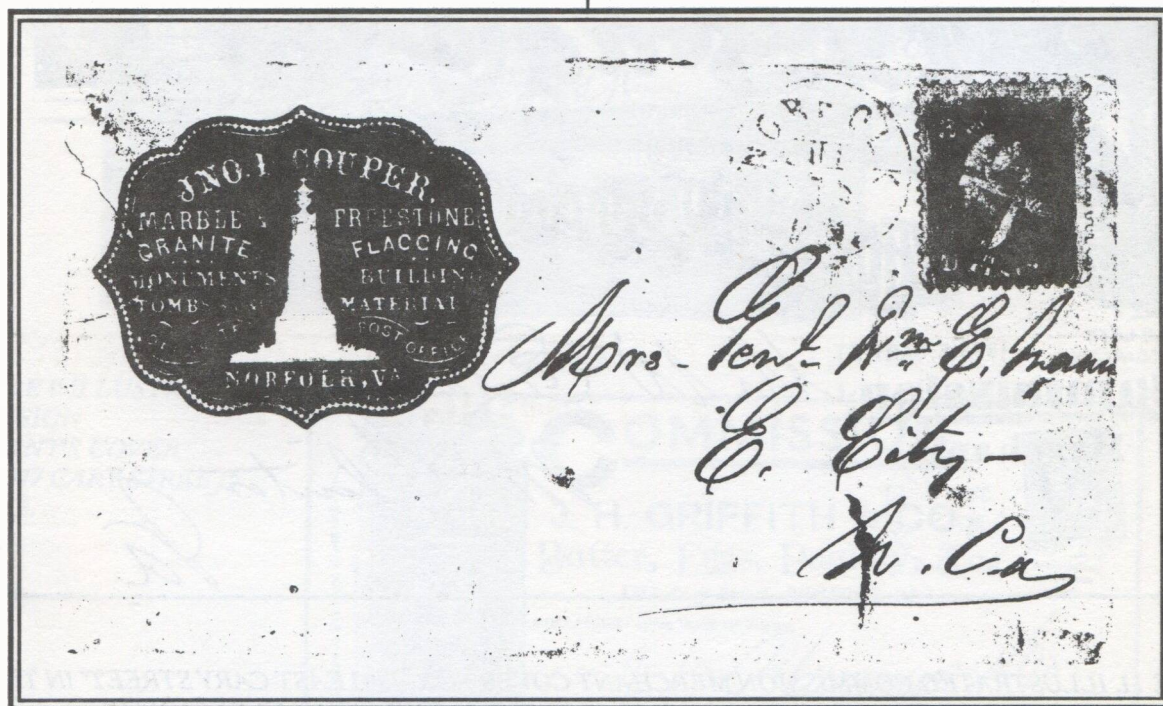


FIGURE 12. ILLUSTRATED BOOKSELLER COVER WITH "1302/1304 MAIN STREET" ADDRESS. MAIN STREET IS ONE STREET NORTH OF CARY STREET, ADJACENT TO SHOCKOE SLIP.



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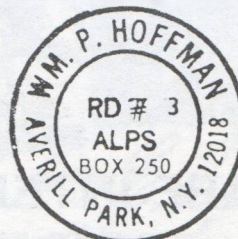
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JIM MILLER BOX 3005 KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2C 6B7 CANADA





## NORTHEASTERN SECTION

**Tom Clarke, Editor**  
**Box 290-145**  
**Davie, FL 33329**

A piece of business that we were happy to mention last issue was that of verifying the existence of the Massachusetts Postal Research Society. (So how can you lose what's not been lost?) **Bart D Kamp** of Worcester was kind enough to connect this Northeast Editor with **Robert S Borden**, perennial Editor of *The Massachusetts Spy*, published monthly. This bulletin is a xeroxed 8-page item. The copy I received is the November 1989 number which features the "...personal recollections of Clifford Massachusetts and its last two post offices." by **Albert H Tetrault**. Perhaps we will soon read some Bay State postal history in our own pages. If interested in Massachusetts happenings, contact Editor Borden at Box 202, North Abington, MA 02351.

Another perennial, Secretary **John Kay** of the Pennsylvania Postal History Society, has an answer for us to last issue's query of **Barth Healy** regarding Bertha, Pa.'s premature DPO status. As usual John can make a straight forward response interesting. It follows this preface.

**Rick Lancaster** continues to bring interesting marks to our attention and wants to share a couple more covers. (You are all invited to join with his enthusiasm by sending what you have.)

It was also nice to hear from some people who were also willing to acknowledge the importance of the serial article on pneumatic tube mail by **Ed Harvey** that concluded last

issue. Now, how about scratching hard through your cover boxes for an example or two more of those rare markings indicating actual tube use?

Along the same lines (pardon the pun), **Marty Margulis** offers us this issue a short article about New York el train mail carriage, which originally appeared in the M.P.O.S.'s Selections of September 1989. Anyone for three-sies?

This time yours truly contributes some information and asks some questions about third class oval cancels, and hopes more than just a few will send along xeroxes of their own holdings as well as any references unknown to the writer.

The current *New Jersey Postal Historian* for March 1990 has two nice sections, one of several pages of *La Posta* contributor **Brad Arch**'s "New Jersey circa 1869" covers. Visual people, as most all postal history collectors are, would probably fight that old enemy envy, as I do, when scanning such covers. Then following is a picture essay of DPO covers of a variety of Jersey counties. These are typical of all our collections, probably, but nonetheless, mouth watering for the sense of history and historical preservation they represent.

Another happy receipt in to Box 290-145 was a copy of *The Post Offices of New Hampshire: A Rarity Guide* (128 pg, \$18). And they've only been in existence since 1988!

This book is a very neatly done, plastic-bound, 123-page alphabetical listing by town name. There are five-columns with Post Office, Town name, Establishment date, Discontinuance date, and a Notes column. All of the easy-read data appears on the odd pages, and over 100 illustrations of rare cancellation covers, appropriately placed, appear on the even.

In addition, there is a chronological sorting of PO stations by town name, and a third listing with the 0-11 (current to impossible existence) scarcity range evaluation of each office. President **Malcolm Purington** and the contributing members of the Hew Hampshire PHS are to be congratulated for their valuable contribution to our hobby, and historical research in general. If you are a collector or librarian write to **George H Abbott**, 318 Central St., Hudson, VT 03051.

The last point to be made for May is, you may have guessed, a cry into the writer's wilderness for contributions. The option is to have me add two, even three, cents to these pages very regularly, and who sane would wish for that? C'mon east coasters above the Mason Dixon, let's pul-eeze show them westerners that our stuff is just as interesting. Isn't it?

## Regarding Bertha, Pa....

by John L Kay

The March issue of the *La Posta* had a request for information concerning a "Last Day" cover from Bertha, Pa. I have several such covers from various post offices in Pennsylvania. They were not last day covers, because the Post Office Department had rescinded the order to discontinue. Sometimes the cover will show that the order was rescinded, and sometimes the cover seems to be a true statement of facts, but when a later postmark appears, the investigation of those facts will show that an order to discontinue had indeed been reversed.

Bertha, in 1935, was a fourth class post office in Washington County, Pa. On May 22, 1935, the postmaster resigned, and it is reasonable to surmise that no one applied to fill the position. The *Postal Bulletin* of June 25, 1935 announced that the Bertha Post Office would be discontinued on July 31, 1935, the patrons to be afterward serviced by Burgettstown.

Then someone applied to fill the vacancy, and the *Postal Bulletin* of July 25, 1935 announced that the order of June 25th had been rescinded effective July 24, 1935. The new postmaster assumed his/her duties on Aug 1, 1935, and the Bertha Post Office continued to exist until October 15, 1941.

The Post Office Department issued up-to-date information in the *Postal Bulletins*, but today the Postal Service makes no effort to keep its patrons supplied with current details.

I recently sent a cover to the postmaster of Pardeesville, Pa. to be postmarked on February 17, 1990, the 50th anniversary of its establishment. The cover was returned, unpostmarked, with a letter from the postmaster of Hazleton, Pa. stating, "This office [Pardeesville] is in the process of being closed. There has not been any service for this office for more than 18 months."

Sometime later this year -- or next -- a notice will appear in a *Postal Bulletin* stating that Pardeesville was discontinued effective some date -- which will be meaningless!

### MAINE NARROW GAUGE R.P.O. CANCELS WANTED

Albion & Wiscasset R.P.O. (1895-1933)  
 Palermo & Wiscasset R.P.O. (1895-1896)  
 Waterville & Wiscasset R.P.O. (1902-1909)  
 Harrison & Bridgton Jct. R.P.O. (1900-1917)  
 Farmington & Rangeley R.P.O. (1892-1903)  
 Kingfield & Farmington R.P.O. (1903-1913)  
 Phillips & Farmington R.P.O. (1913-1917)

BRUCE L. COREY 108 MARILYN AVE.  
 WESTBROOK, ME 04092

## 1. A Couple Usages of Albino Envelopes

by Rick Lancaster

Illustrated in Figure 1 is a 1912 usage of Scott type 91 showing the albino variety. In addition to lacking any ink, the embossing of the ovals, values, and "United States" is missing. Only a light impression of George Washington reveals that this cover was valid for postage.

Apparently, the cover was noticed and inspected by a clerk who then pencilled "OK" over the embossing. Unfortunately, I can not say if this happened at sending or receiving post office. On May 14, 1912 the cover was postmarked with a Boston, Massachusetts flag cancel.

Figure 2 shows an albino usage of Scott U481. One and a half cents paid the then-current rate for third class mailings up to two ounces. It was posted sometime in the 1940s at Shamokin, Pa. This one went through the mailstream unnoticed.

## 2. First Class Mail Turned Airmail

Figure 3 illustrates a cover with a postal marking that was soon to lose its effectiveness. On October 11, 1975 the Postal Service inaugurated a first class mail improvement. On that date all first class mail franked with 10 cents postage would be sent via airmail.

This cover, franked with Scott's #1510, was postmarked October 6, 1975 in Virginia. It was then missent to Farmville, Va. where it received an October 7 machine cancel on the reverse. It was handstamped "MISSENT/EXPEDITE/VIA AIR MAIL" on the front.

Just four days later such first class mail will be merged with airmail. The usefulness of this postal marking was about to end.

**P**

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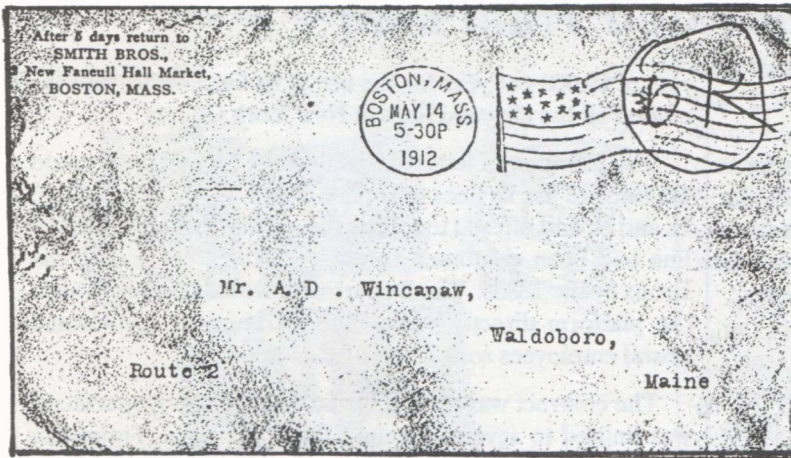


FIGURE 1.

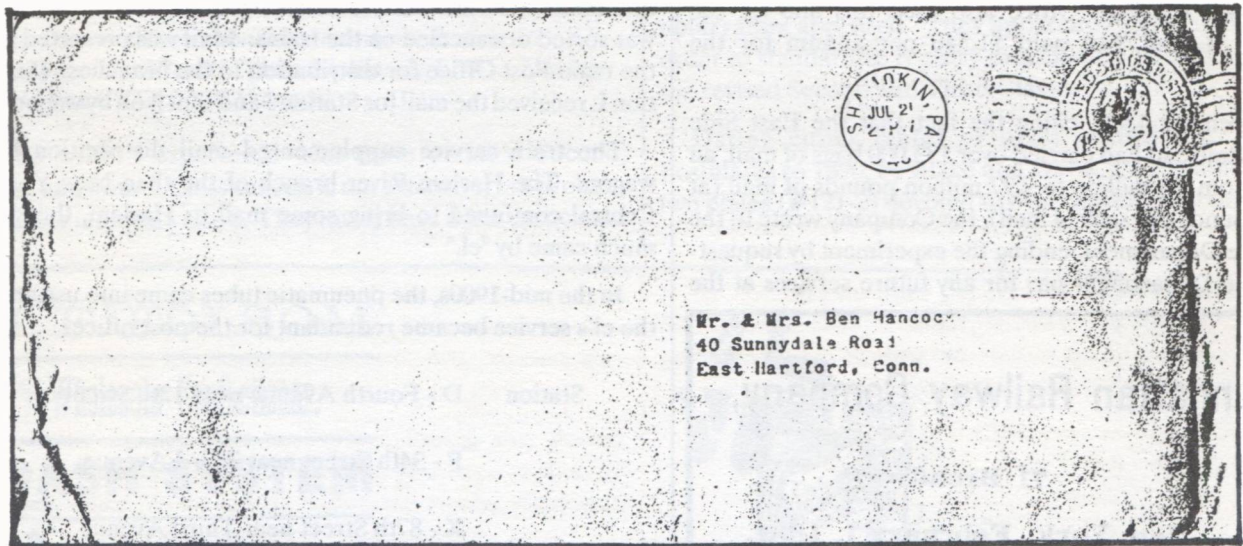


FIGURE 2.

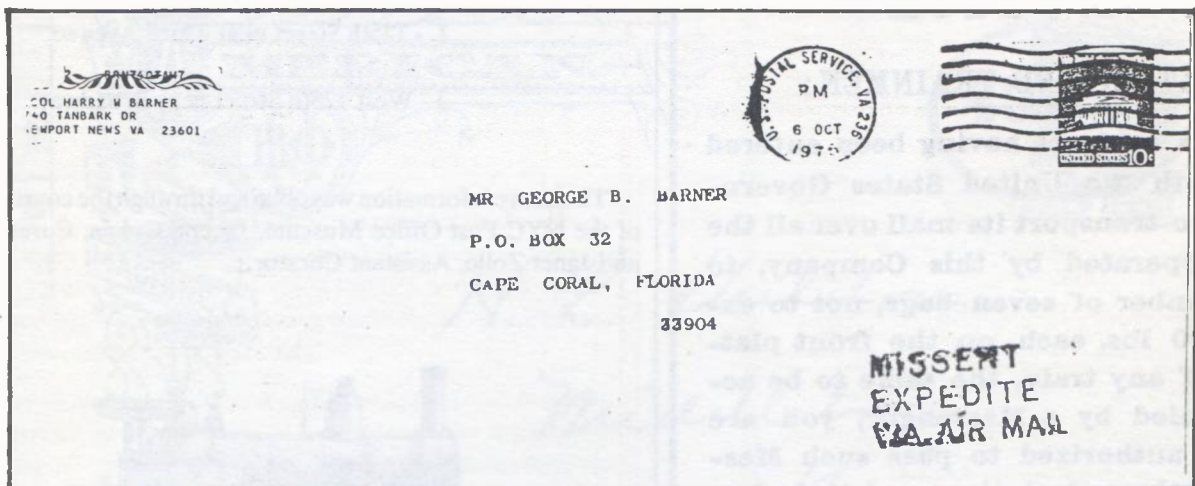


FIGURE 3.

# New York Elevated Train Mail

by Martin Margulis

The third General Post Office was opened in the Federal Building in Manhattan, just south of City Hall, in 1875. In 1878 the New York Elevated Railroad Company started the construction of the Third Avenue El from City Hall north to 42nd Street -- a single track line. In the latter part of the year, the New York Post Office entered correspondence with the Elevated Company with reference to carrying mail by train. The Company allowed this experiment to start in November 1878. Because this was an experiment, the Post Office Department paid nothing to the Company for its services.

The Company also had a West Side Line, the Ninth Avenue El. The Post Office also used this line for the transport of mail, but paid \$1,540 per annum for the privilege.

By December 1880, citing the fact that the East Side Elevated Railroad had carried over 133,000 bags of mail, an increase from 5.3 million to 9.97 million pounds of mail (at 40 to 75 pounds per sack of mail), the Company wrote to the Post Office Department, ending the experiment by requesting that the Department pay for any future services at the

rate of \$9,000 per year for the use of its lines, which now included all the elevated lines in New York County.

The Company's letter states that the Department could continue to use its lines to service Post Office Stations D, F, K, and H, and offered to extend the service to Station L. The line had been continued through 125th Street and to the Bronx by the 1880s. The Department would continue to use the platform directly behind the locomotive. Uniformed postal employees rode free.

The contract was settled for \$6,000, but the Department was limited to seven 80-pound sacks per trip. Trains ran every three minutes. An extra cost was incurred for bringing mail sacks from the elevated stations to the Post Office branches. No other mail facilities were provided. No mail was sorted or canceled on the trains. Mail was presorted at the main Post Office for distribution to the branches. (Station L received the mail for Station J and sent it on by wagon.)

The train service supplemented mail distribution by wagon. The Harlem River branch of the then New York Central continued to bring some mail to Harlem, though much came by "el."

In the mid-1900s, the pneumatic tubes came into use and the el's service became redundant for the post office.

**Manhattan Railway Company,**

**71 Broadway,**

**New York, February 1, 1881.**

## NOTICE

### TO STATION AND TRAINMEN:

A contract having been entered into with the United States Government, to transport its mail over all the lines operated by this Company, to the number of seven bags, not to exceed 80 lbs. each, on the front platform of any train, the same to be accompanied by a Messenger, you are hereby authorized to pass such Messenger, through stations and to trains, free of charge.

**F. K. HAIN,**

Station D - Fourth Avenue near 12th Street

F - 34th Street near Third Avenue

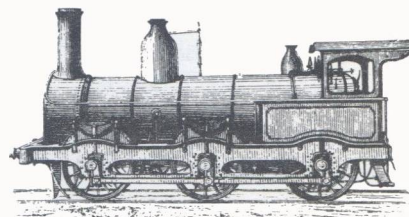
K - 87th Street near Third Avenue

H - West 104th Street near Ninth Avenue

L - 125th Street near Third Avenue

J - West 125th Street near Broadway

The above information was obtained through the courtesy of the NYC Post Office Museum, Joseph Cohen, Curator, and Janet Zollo, Assistant Curator.





## Double Oval Cancels and non-First Class Mail

by Tom Clarke



FIGURE 1: A group of 1920s and 30s stamps showing station name abbreviations and numbers: Station 56\*; S1; Com(mercial); N(orth) P(hiladelphia, clerk) #5. The last would be an "O2xx-N.P.5" cancel.

The writer's experience with these undated Second, Third, and Fourth Class cancels is not extensive, but probably neither is anyone else's. They rarely have dates associated

with them because, when found, they are on flimsy covers that contained cheap advertising circulars or newspaper wrappers, and early, low-rated parcel mailings that people didn't keep much less bother to docket. Nor did the post office WANT them date-stamped, lest they lay around too long and gain the ire of the public when delivered late. Thus they have not been seen as very interesting to collect.

But it has been possible, at least in my efforts for Philadelphia, to outline the major types of cancels used, roughly approximate the order and periods of their use, and draw a couple of conclusions. This work should be of use to students of other cities, as well.

After a brief period of fancy and plain mute cork killers in the mid and late 1870s, the very distinctive oval obliterations appeared. They apparently were conceived in order to standardize registry cancellation, as well as that of the revised Second and Third Classes.

Dating either mutes or ovals is difficult. Boston Postmarks to 1890, by Blake and Davis, for example, shows two plates (#121-2) devoted to oval cancels and one (#123)

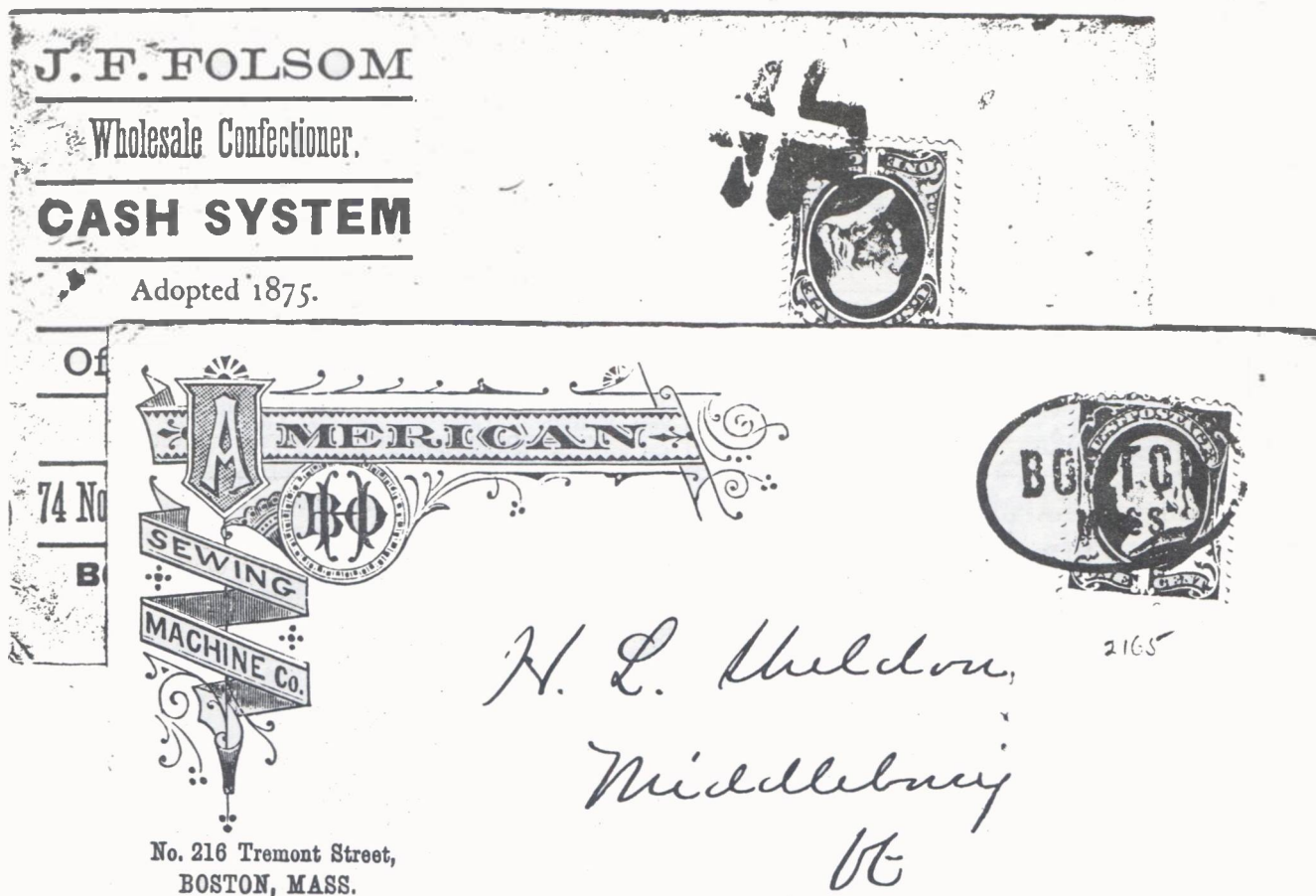


FIG 2. A mute Boston void "X," late 1870s, and its successor handstamp, a somewhat standardized Boston oval, circa 1885.

to mute corks found on third class mail. The mute corks, with one exception, are used with 1873 series stamps, and the ovals are found on 1879 and later series. This helps establish ball-park figures for their use. But no other specifics are given for the reader.

## BACKGROUND

To begin with, it is useful and interesting to try to follow the less-than-first-class mail trail. The following is some information the writer was able to briefly gather.

There was heightened interest in the non-letter mail area beginning with the rate restructuring of 1851. Following, in the summer of 1852, Congress reduced newspaper rates, and determined to allow magazines to pass at the news rate (one cent per 3 ounce and a cent for each additional ounce or fraction). As a result, newspaper circulation alone increased 166 percent by 1860 according to census figures. Circulars and business ads were printed to look like newspapers to secure the advantageous rates. Take a look at your covers' contents, and you will see what is meant.

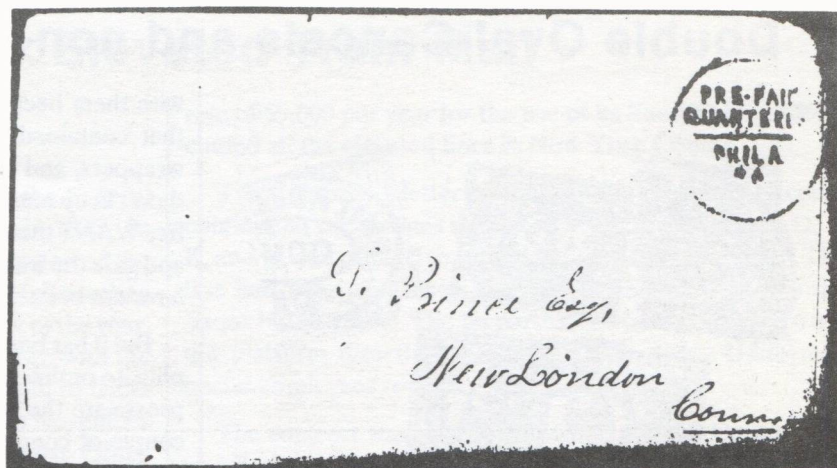


FIGURE 4 A rare PRE-PAID/QUARTERLY cancel from Philadelphia used probably in the late 1860s. (ex Richard B. Graham, in *Pennsylvania Postal Historian*, May-Jun 1985, p3.)

## NEW CLASSES

After this, from the 300-plus postage rates of the 1850s, the POD in 1863, in mid-war, simplified matters by dividing mail into three broad classes: letters, First Class; newspapers, periodicals, magazines, pamphlets, Second; and all other printed matter, including circulars, business ads, etc., Third Class -- at a higher rate than Second. The discrimination in favor of newspapers and other informative printed words ran parallel to the "dissemination of knowledge" concept so highly favored by Congress in the 19th century.

Newspapers were notorious poor-pay for the POD throughout the period. The 1863 provision also required that postage for newspapers, unlike other mail, be *prepaid* (usually quarterly) OR due on delivery. But postage due for this class was virtually never paid. It was estimated that, circa 1870, instead of the \$2 million in required revenue, only \$800,000 was properly collected. As a result of the transitory, throwaway wrappers they were stamped upon, and especially the due-on-delivery loophole, the "Pre-paid/Quarterly" handstamps are very rare.

## REVISED REGULATIONS

Between 1874 and 1885 a series of postal laws further reorganized second class mailings. Congress had been consumed in the early 1870s with the matter of franking abuse. Nevertheless they did manage to correct the Second Class postage due problem by compromise. They appeased publishers by reducing Second Class rates, but they mandated pre-payment across the board henceforth.

In addition, for Second Class rates, newspapers and magazines had to be listed as bona fide by the local postmaster. And no longer (1874) would rates be charged by the piece but by the pound, in bulk: at

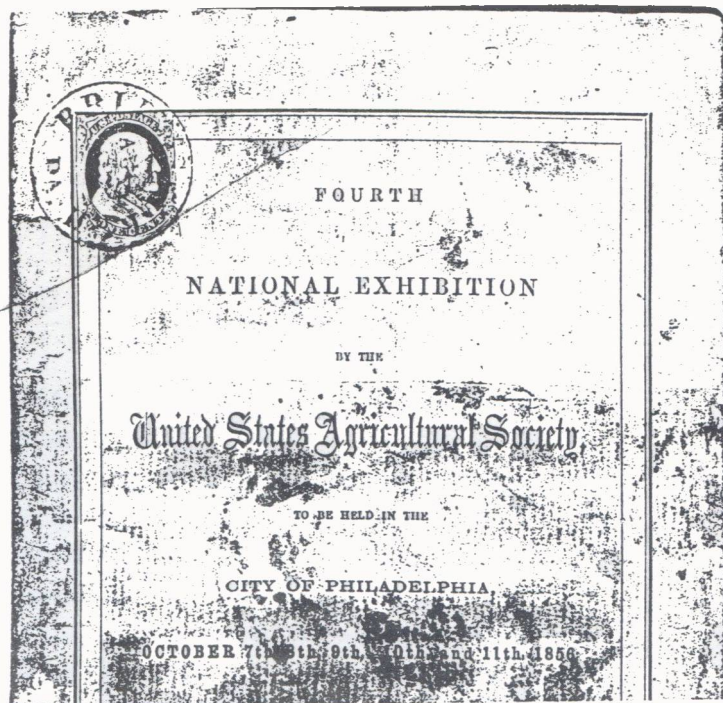


FIGURE 3. A light BRIDESBURGH/PA. cancel on a 1-1/2 oz., 36 page booklet of the National Agriculture Exhibit, Phila., Oct 7-11, 1856. This meets the 3 oz. limit for the 1852 1 cent rate.



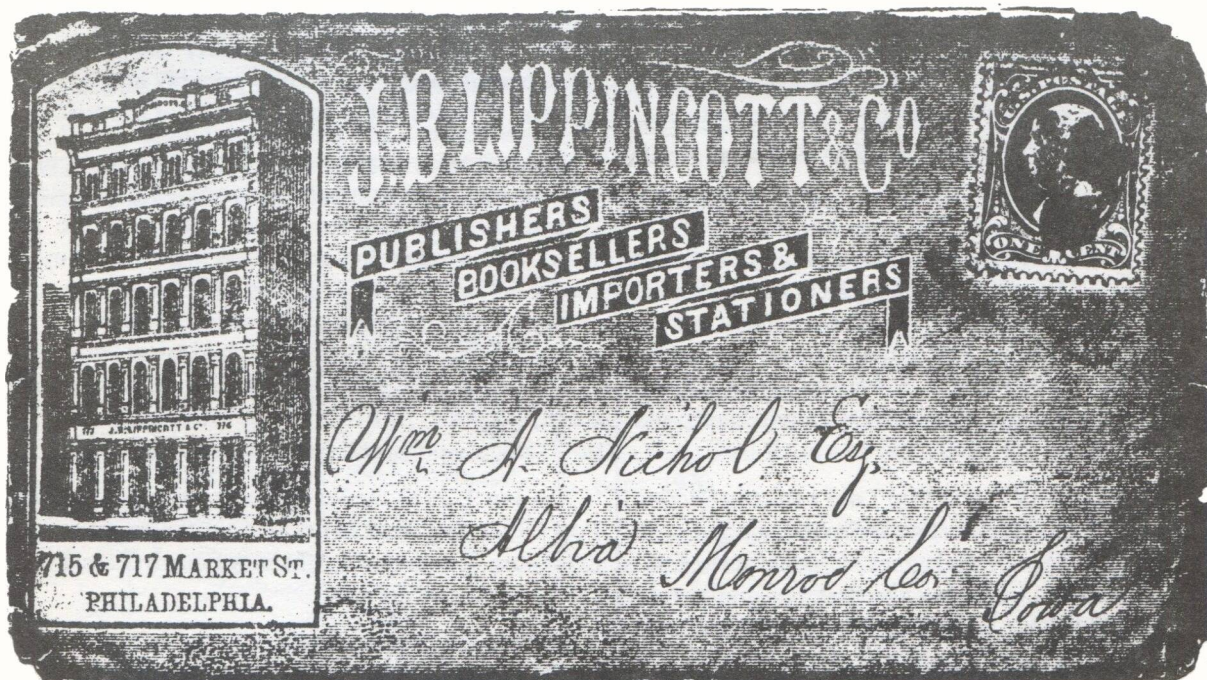


FIGURE 5: A ca. 1875, 1 cent Third Class circular rate cover with mute killer. This edge-frayed cover from one of Philadelphia's foremost publishers doubtless contained a wad of advertising literature extolling Lippincott's Magazine, Bibles, paper products, etc.

first two cents per pound, then in 1885 the rate was reduced to one cent per pound. To qualify, the publications also had to be "devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry." Congress as Educator.

Another change that took place during this period declared books as Third Class matter at a fixed rate of 1/2 cent per ounce. In the interests of saving money, this action spurred the fledgling paperback book industry.

Publishers imitated magazines (and secured their Second Class low rates) in two ways: 1) by issuing the novels as dime softbacks, and 2) advertising them as serial publications. By 1877, half of all Second Class postage was collected at only six cities: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St Louis, and Cincinnati.

## A WEIGHTY PROBLEM

Soon, in 1879, paperbacks were made legitimate second class items when Congress redefined the Class as "printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather, or other substantial binding, such as distinguish printed books for preservation from periodical publication."

Also in that year Congress provided that parcels less than four pounds in weight could be sent through the mails at the flat rate of one cent per ounce. Only small, long distance items were a bargain for Americans in this way, whereas large and local items could be sent much cheaper by the monopolizing private express companies such as Adams Express and Wells Fargo.

By 1891 Second Class paperbacks annually amounted to 50,000 tons of mail, according to PMG Wanamaker. Certain publishers were sending two tons of books per day.

## We Teach Wherever the Mails Reach

What The International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., are doing:

First—Teaching mechanics the theory of their work.

Second—Helping misplaced people to change their work.

Third—Enabling young people to support themselves while learning professions.

250,000 students and graduates in Mechanical, Electrical, Steam, Civil and Mining Engineering; Architecture; Drawing and Designing; Chemistry; Telegraphy; Telephony; Stenography; Book-keeping; English Branches. When writing state subject in which interested.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,  
Established 1891. Capital \$1,500,000.  
Box 1203, Scranton, Pa.



FIGURE 6: Symptomatic of the bitter-sweet problems in Congress over bulk mail versus more citizen education would be the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton PA. Their mailings were prodigious. This ad dates from 1901.



By 1901, Second Class mail represented 60% of the weight of mail, but it accounted for only \$4 million in revenues, or 3.8%! Nothing concrete was done. President Taft assailed the problem in his State of the Union address in 1909. He pointed out that it cost 9 cents per pound to mail Second Class matter, versus the one cent charged.

In spite of such prevailing, ominous threats to publisher's low rates, Rural Free Delivery, "the great university," was instituted (1896/7) which provided a boon to them -- and us citizens. "Never had [daily newspapers] had such a boom in circulation as they have since the rural free delivery was established." By 1911 over a billion papers and magazines reached 36 million country folks. We were paying for our education over a prostrate Post Office Department, and loved it.

Only after the onset of World War I did a raise in Second Class rates take place (1918). Also instituted was the concept of increasingly higher-rated zones. Except for the temporary war rates of 1815, this was the first newspaper rate increase since the 1790s. But during this time Americans had become among the best informed people in the 19th century world.

#### NEW FOURTH CLASS

The Government prevented itself for a long time from engaging in competition with the private package express com-

panies. This conservative view held that the concept of free enterprise was sacrosanct. They considered that Industry's rights to the market place vastly outweighed fearful bureaucratic meddling, despite possibly lower rates to consumers. (Shades of the Reaganomics of the 1980s).

But pressures were building for the government to intervene in society, to roust the scoundrel Robber Barons and return some of the American dream to the everyday American. Monopolies and Trusts were broken up, all manner of unfair business practices came under the scrutiny of crusading writers and now the ever increasing watchful eye of Uncle Sam. Crime and graft child labor laws, the inspection of foods and meats, all became the governments concern, in the public interest. Was full-fledged government-sponsored parcel service far behind?

On Jan 1, 1913, under this new Progressive banner, the Post Office Department became a stiff competitor of private expresses. It commenced the new Fourth Class: Parcel Post. Lots of oval cancels now.

Yet the government would relinquish its role as the "best and the brightest" package transport system, when conservatism returned in the big business-oriented 1920s: "the business of the country is Business." As a result, we find a large number of Washington/Franklin heads and early 1920s series stamps with remnants of oval cancels, but fewer par-

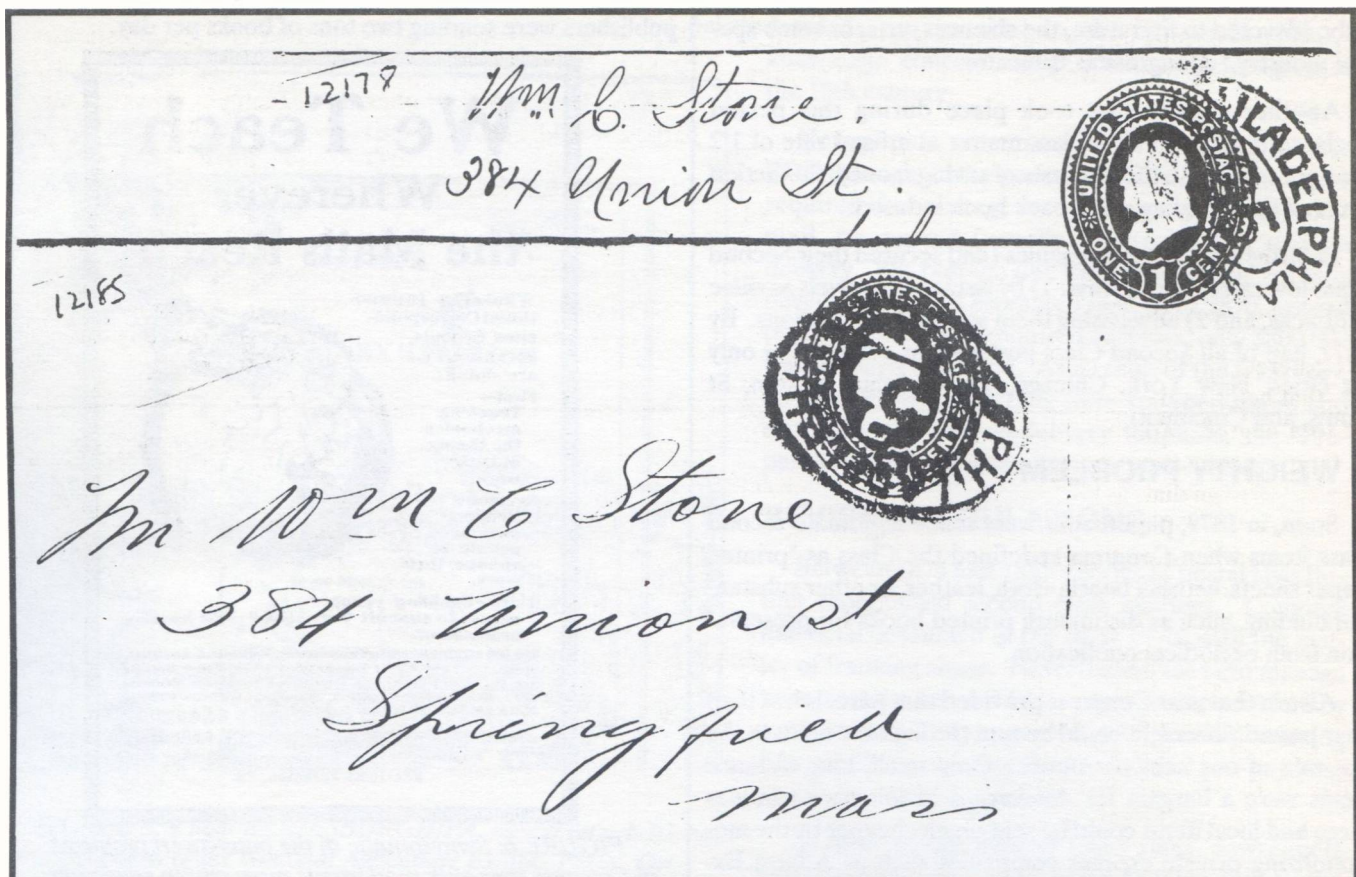


FIGURE 7: Newspaper wrappers from about 1890, which provide no evidence of their true date, or whether the numbers 5 and 25 refer to contract number stations or clerks. If clerks, why so many for Second and Third Class duty?



cel ovals are encountered, except for continuing registered mail needs, after these Roaring Twenties.

## EVIDENCE WANTING

Sadly, very little material as evidence has come down to us of these changes displaying Second, Third, or Fourth Class use of mutes and ovals. Newspaper wrappers and par-

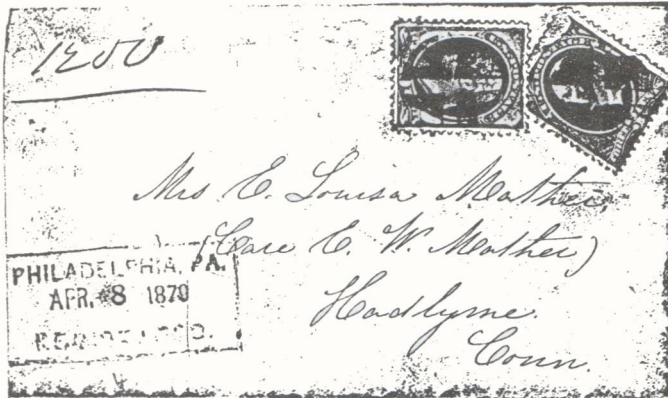


FIGURE 8: A registered letter of April 8, 1879, prior to the realignments of 1879. Mute purple, almost fluorescent, "cross road" cork kills the stamps. The straightline front and backstamps were recent innovations themselves.

cel packaging themselves are unattractive, trash can materials. Early collectors, if they chose to collect cancels and "postal history" at all, saved extra-ordinary first class envelopes.

Business houses might save envelopes with corner cards as business references, or uses the cannibalized fronts as receipts for the orders within. Postal rates were low, providing for a plethora of one, two, and three cent undesirable Bank Notes and Bureau issues. As a result, multiples and higher values used for second and third class are rare.

Registered mail is the serendipity that helps us date ovals, at least to a degree. To obliterate the stamps, postmasters were to use no dated town dials as killers. In fact, the Post Office Department required registered mail to carry additional special straightline, later Double Circle counter-top "daters." This process served the double need to very clearly record the origin and receipt town names as well as help prevent tampering by security-marking all the cover joins.

Much work still has to be done in this area overall, though some bits and pieces are known to help

build up a skeleton of usage. Since there has not been much written regarding these postmarks, readers who know of local society or other publications that document anything about these markings, are urged to write the Northeast Editor with the information. Correspondence is encouraged, as well as xerox copies, reimbursed, naturally.

## EARLIER WORK

The initial recognition and cataloguing effort of bank note killers remains with Gilbert Burr, of Tunkhannock PA, in the mid 1930s. But it was Warren Tingley who developed the number/letter-codes to describe them in a concise and meaningful way (*USCC News*, January 1980, p. 1-14). His inspiration was Edward Willard who wrote *The United States Two Cent Red Brown of 1883-1887*, HL Lindquist Publications, 1970.

The Tingley code efficiently designates four letters and numbers in combination to describe an obliterator. For this series, "O2xx-x" means ovals, two, and following the dash, contents of the inner oval. The third and fourth positions are meaningless for ovals. They are used meaningfully for duplex handstamps to further describe the ellipse killer portion of that style of cancel.

As mentioned, Edward Willard, in *US Cancellation Club News*, I, 3 (Oct 1951), p25ff, and as updated by Warren Tingley, *USCC News* XV, 1 (Jan 1980), p.1ff, treated late Bank Note period cancels. Willard mentions that Philadelphia was the most prolific user of Double Oval cancellations. Of the large Double Ovals, Tingley claims that the numerals seem to identify clerks rather than locations. He cites no particular evidence.

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

There is a wide variation in the inner oval sizes within each "series," when compared to the mostly uniform contemporary Duplex and Circle-Date series of handstamps. The ovals in the early period are apparently individually made.

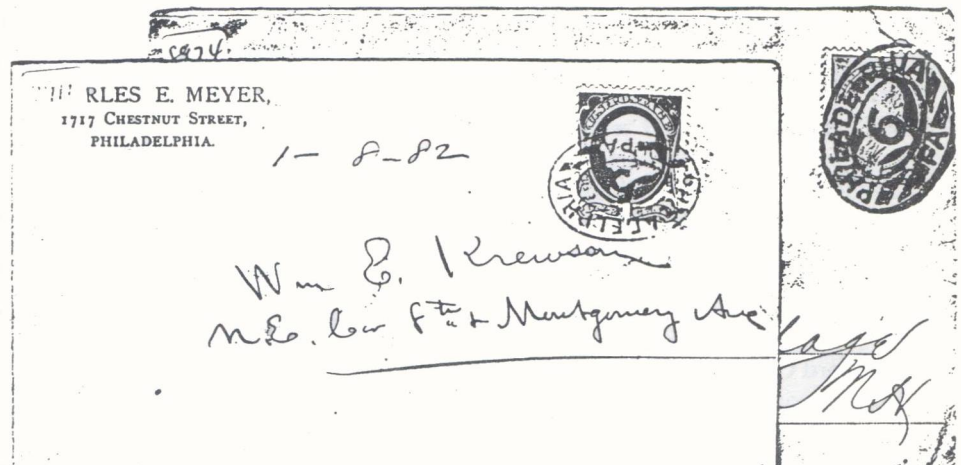


FIGURE 9: Size differences of the first ovals indicate de-centralized control of the new cancelers. Note that #5 is dated 1-8-82.

Some of these seem to be made with little care to uniformity. Mass-production, with regular features and dimensions, appear, for several decades at least, about 1890.

In order to help categorize Double Oval cancels uniformly and with a degree of regularity and precision, measure the INNER oval. It tends to be the one fully visible in most instances.

Possibly our "junk mail," parcel, and registry utility cancelers in the beginning (and then toward the end) were locally produced. They certainly can appear crudely done. Brass or steel was certainly used in the beginning as the sharply defined lines and letters affirm.

Later, twentieth century versions may be of rubber as little definition is retained. It is difficult to imagine a brass or steel die becoming "smooshed" and deformed as some of these appear.

## THE OVAL'S CONTENTS

Both Tingley and Willard note the following letter identifications:

CD = Collection Division (COD),  
NOT.MDRV/.MDNM/ "Carrier.MDRV/.MDNM/  
Division" or "City Delivery" Division

FD = Foreign Division

PD = Parcel? Division [and/or Postage Due--TC]

RD = Registry Division

According to Tingley, "Philadelphia Double Ovals with letters to represent a sub-station are rather rare." This writer finds their rarity no more rare than any other station cancel, relatively.

Tingley repeats the 1880 Postal Guide list of Philadelphia sub-stations as a guide to the oval-enclosed letters:

A = Oak Lane	B = West Philadelphia
C = Lindley	D = Pittville
E = Port Richmond	F = Frankford
G = Germantown	H = Chestnut Hill
I = Manayunk	K = Sandford
L = Tacony	M = Holmesburg
N = Torresdale	O = Byberry
P = Bustleton	R = Somerton
S = Oxford Church	T = Olney
U = Crescentville	V = Fox Chase
W = Milestown	X = Verree's Mills
Z = Falls of Schuylkill	



FIGURE 10. An "H" receiving handstamp alongside the "H" oval of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, from Switzerland.

## A QUANDARY OVER NUMBERS

Do lone numerals in ovals, in some, or all, cases refer to Main Office clerk code numbers, or "contract (number) stations," or a combination of these?

In Philadelphia, at least, low numbers do indicate the Main Office's clerks. Common numbers are #1 to 12 and appear to comprise the initial 'series'. Tingley in describing the numbers calls them clerk code numbers (see reference to New York below.) Understand that he limited himself to cancels on the large Bank Note issues, roughly the period of the early Philadelphia "first issue" Double Ovals. Perhaps their meaning changed with time?

If only the Main Office were expected to use the ovals, their ambiguous nature might well be acceptable for postal inspection requirements, as post office identification would be automatic.

An argument against the numbers only referring to Tingley's clerks is that Double Oval numbers, except when used on later, multiple-canceled registry covers, would not contain adequate information for postal problem-solving. Virtually all other mail, via the dial townmark, provided the needed data for backtracking the letter's travels. General delivery clerk handstamps and penciled carrier's remarks and ID numbers on covers, always accompany town dials and other vital information as part of the officious identification process.





FIGURE 11: This cover canceled at the Main Office by clerk #1, bears a Main Office Duplex Ellipse "H6B1-1" cancel (Horizontal 6 bars, with a B = "barrel" in the center, one circle around the number, and a one within). It also bears a Double Oval-2, struck by the same person (or was it clerk #2?) who saw uncanceled stamps.

Shouldn't parcels and circular mail, not to mention valuable early registered mail be expected to carry similar indicators? Postal investigators could more accurately track a lost package's trail, and answer publisher's complaints, if the number indicated a specific physical location. By the 1880s, surely we were long past those simpler times when postmaster franks (or a clerk's ID number?) would be considered adequate postal identification.

Philadelphia's oval-numbers go as high as at least 125. There are number stations listed in the Postal Guide which tantalizingly reflect these figures, but reach to 164. Could it be that these small stations, 125 to 164, simply have yet to be

recognized on covers? Or does the lack of higher numbers mean that there is NO correlation between the oval-number and the similarly numbered station?

One would assume that a policy that causes letter stations as listed above to identify themselves via these cancelers should also require number stations be similarly ac-

countable. Well, a correlation IS seen when SOME covers so canceled either carry the same station number in the return address, or in a backstamp that obviously indicates the identically numbered station.

When did the transition to number station designation take place and under what circumstances? How could standard Main Office Double Ovals be distinguished at times from those of underling stations, which canceled the same Second, Third, and Fourth Class of mail?

An answer to this vexing situation might be that the Main Office was arbitrarily assigned the beginning numbers, say 1-12 (or 15 or 20?). Then, in the parlance of contemporary affairs, "clerk numbers" might be associated with particular stations beyond, say 12, 15, or 20, if number-issuing controls were tight enough. Thus a Double Oval number could do double service as station AND clerk number.

However, for New York City the numbers within the ovals are definitely clerk identifiers, as a letter from the Postmaster in 1877 affirms (see USCC News, Fall 1986, p55f). Did each city have leeway to assign numbers according to their own pet formulas, or was there a POD standard? The use of killer numbers/letters on Duplex Ellipse cancels followed no particular standard as they denoted either station, or clerk/window, or inventory control numbers (1880s to 1950s), depending on the city concerned. For the Double Ovals of Philadelphia, the question remains open.

An additional interesting phenomena occurs with the use, long after the re-conversion back to local-name stations from letter-names on January 1, 1902--some stations retained the letter in its Double Ovals. Examples as late as 30+ years beyond 1902 suggest the durability of the canceler, whether

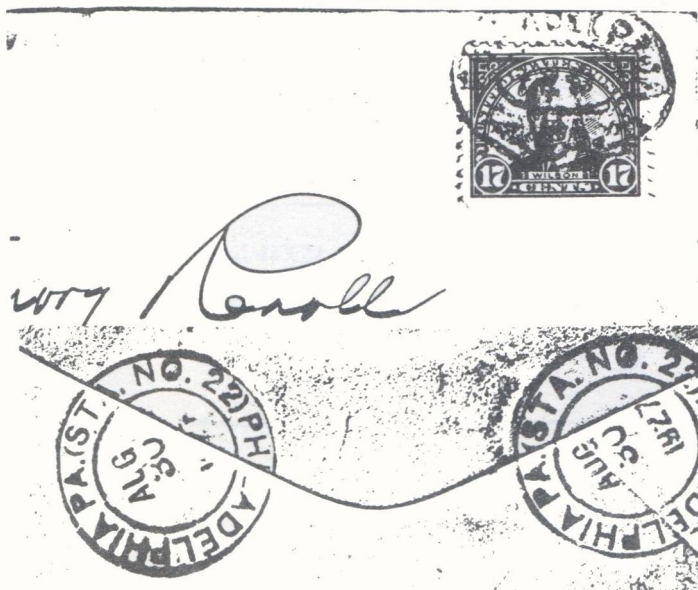


FIGURE 12: Station "22\*" ("O2xx-22\*") is barely seen in the small Double Oval, and is verified as a number station by the backstamps.



FIGURE 13: Cancels that oughtn't be: Letter station indicators of the 20s and 30s, decades after these particular stations were given back their local names on 1/1/1902: A4, A3, J1, S1, and T1.

of rubber or not, or suggest the light volume use the canceler received. Or does it suggest that the canceler consciously, regularly replaced using old, outdated terminology? It does seem certainly to indicate that the simple letter identification was still remembered and was acceptable to postal functionaries, as well as to the public long after regulations declared they cease.

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MARBLE WORKS,  
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The following Philadelphia oval catalog is suggested as a guide to the cancellations of many cities. The preliminary catalog numbers are taken from the writer's Catalog of Philadelphia Postmarks, 18th Century to the Present.

\* \* \* \* \*

## MUTE CORKS-EARLY AND RECENT

(Oversized, lone fancy corks were also used with artistic relish, on foreign mail in the early 1870s, in Philadelphia, Boston and especially New York City.)

### 150a. Mute corks/grids

EKU 1847

LKU est 1895



### b. Fully mute, small dbl ovals, O2xx-xx

EKU 1928 1/21

LKU 1961 12/8

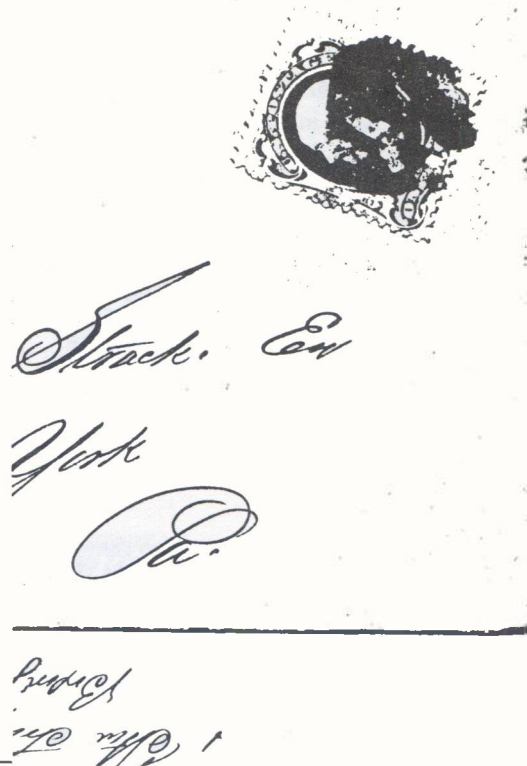


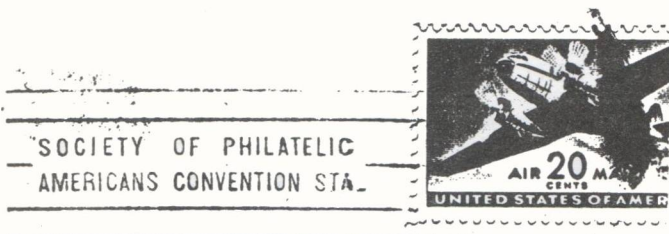
FIGURE 14. A nondescript cork killer from June 16, 1880, the transitional time between cancelers, soon to see ovals for this purpose.





## c. 5-line "bumper" killer

EKU 1963 7/11 LKU current

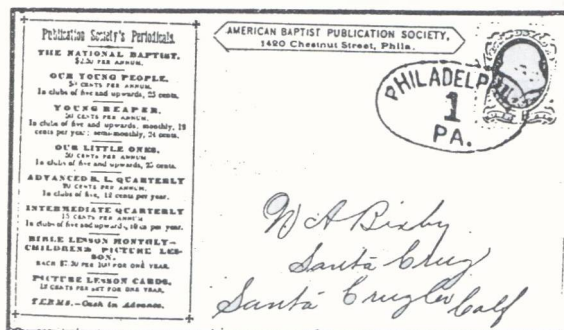


## d. Smear obliterations

EKU 1923 12/22 LKU 1961 12/28

## Single Ovals

This cancel was recently investigated by Norman Shachat in the *Pennsylvania Postal Historian*. Adoption of distinctive oval cancels surely coincides, somewhat tardily, with the 1879 postal law changes. It is an "O1xx-1."



## 151 Single oval 44X22, O1xx-#;

EKU est late 1879 LKU 1881 3/5

## Double Ovals

\* \* \* \* \*

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Philadelphia  
Philadelphia.

152 Large oval, about 18x9 + mm to 23x13mm; O2xx-#, Town name/2 pair of bars either side of PA; numbers 1-29, then sporadically to at least #108.

EKU 1881 07?/xx LKU 1916 7/6



153 Small oval, about 17 + x9 to 16x8, O2xx-#, bars numbers 2, sporadically? through at least 125

EKU est 1910 LKU est 1932



154a Large oval, O2xx-letter, bars; letters seen: A2-4, B, B1-3, C1-2, G, G2, G8?, H, J1-3, K?, I-2, O1-2, P2, R1-2, T1, W2, X1 (probably every letter station)

EKU 1894 1/30 LKU est 1935

b. Small oval, O2xx-RMS (Railway Mail Service)  
date est 1915



155 Small oval, O2xx-station abbreviation, no bars below; abbreviations seen: 2ND, COM., N.P.2-5,7-9, PT.S2 [?], S.C. (= Sesquicentennial), BDSC (Sesqui too?)

EKU (1915?)

LKU 1935 7/14



156 Large oval, O2xx-letters, bars, no periods;

-- CD

EKU 1889 1/1

-- FD

EKU est 1903 10/5

-- RD

EKU 1889 11/9

LKU 1919 8/12



157 Small oval, O2xx-R.D., no bars

EKU est 1915 (1919 1/24) LKU 1923 5/2



158 Small oval, O2xx-REG., no bars

EKU 1915 1/6

LKU 1917 4/23

159 Sizes 21x10 to 16x8, bars either side of PA, O2xx-letters

a. Large oval, PD (no periods)

EKU 1893 11/25

b. Large oval, P.D.

EKU est 1898

c. Small oval, PD (no periods)

EKU 1904 8/19

LKU 1906 8/11



d. Small oval, P.D.

EKU est 1898



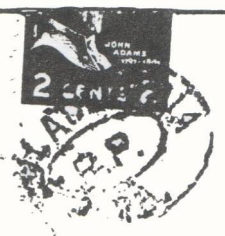
160a. Large oval, no bars, O2xx-P.P. (= Parcel Post or Post Paid?)

EKU est 1913

LKU 1939 9/18



WOMEN'S CITY CLUB  
122 LOCUST STREET



b. same, small P.P.

EKU est 1928

LKU est 1940



161 Small oval, O2xx-blank (=general utility stamp)  
Last of its line.

EKU 1941 9/27

LKU 1953 3/5

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#### MANUSCRIPT CANCELS BY STATE

AL1. CLINTON, UX5, VG	\$5.00	NH52. EA. DEERING (1872-1921) with SOUTH	
AL2. PENDERGRASS (DPO) 1895, #219(x2), 225 on U311, VF	\$25.00	WEARE (1822-1919) cds as forwarding mark, 1870's, F.	\$15.00
AL3. PLANTERSVILLE, 1877, U164, F	\$10.00	NH53. HINSDALE, U10, F/VG*	\$8.00
AL4. REHOBOTH (DPO), 1877, U164, F/VG*	\$15.00	NH54. HOLLIS, near 4 margin #11, F.	\$20.00
CT5. BOLTON (1812-1942), U10, VF	\$12.00	NH55. NEW HAMPTON, 1844 (earliest known), VF	\$20.00
CT6. BURLINGTON (1809-1907), 1864, VF/VG*	\$15.00	NH56. TAMWORTH, #65, F.	\$8.00
CT7. GILEAD (1828-1914), #65, F-VF,	\$15.00	NH57. WARREN, 1845, VF.	\$10.00
CT8. WEATOGUE, #65 (def.), VF	\$8.00	NH58. WEST SPRINGFIELD, 4 marg. #11, embossed ladies cover, F.	\$12.50
CT9. WESTFORD (1833-1938), 1867 entire, F.	\$12.00	NJ59. EATONTOWN, #11, VG.	\$8.00
CT10. WOLCOTT, 1878, F	\$10.00	NY60. ESSEX, 1849, VF.	\$12.00
IL11. BUNKER HILL, 4 margin #11, VF/VG*	\$12.00	NY61. FORT PLAIN, 1833, VF.	\$12.00
IL12. HEATON (1871-76), 1874, #145(x3), VF/VG-F*	\$50.00	NY62. HUNTS HOLLOW/FREE S. HUNT P.M. (1827-1849), VF.	\$20.00
IL13. MILLERSBURG (1838-1931), #65, VF	\$15.00	NY63. IRVINGTON, #26, VF.	\$8.00
IL14. NEW RUTLAND (1857-1877), #65, Patriotic, trim on rev., VF	\$25.00	NY64. MARENGO (1823-1901), #26, F.	\$10.00
IL15. ST. JOSEPH, #65, VG	\$10.00	NY65. NORTH NASSAU (1854-1904), U83, VF.	\$8.00
IL16. VERMILLIONVILLE, U35, VG.	\$12.00	NY66. PONTIAC (1851-1901), #26, VG.	\$8.00
IL17. VERSAILLES, U10, F-VF	\$15.00	NY67. SCONONDOA (1918-1865), #26 (defective), VG.	\$15.00
IN18. YORK CENTRE (1855-94), 4 margin #11, VF	\$35.00	NY68. SHERWOODS (1850-1870), 4 marg. #11, VF.	\$12.50
IA19. DOWS, UX5, F	\$10.00	NY69. SHRUB OAK (1829-95), #26, F.	\$10.00
IA20. MALCOM, 1865, #65 def., F	\$8.00	NY70. SO. EASTON (1831-1902), #65, F.	\$10.00
IA21. MT. AYR, #26 def., VG	\$8.00	NC71. CYRESS CREEKE (sic) (1875-1906), 1876, U163, F/VG*	\$15.00
IA22. ORCHARDm #65, VG	\$7.50	NC72. LENOX CASTLE (1846-1855 or 1857-60), U9, VF.	\$35.00
IA23. ORIENT, U83, VF.	\$10.00	NC73. STRICKLANDS (1844-1857), 4 marg. #11, VF.	\$35.00
IA24. SUMNER, U58, F.	\$8.00	PA74. COUDERSPORT, 1847, VF.	\$15.00
IA25. WHITE CLOUD (1856-1866), 1861, U10, G-VG.	\$25.00	PA75. CASHTOWN, 1871, entire, VG.	\$8.00
KY26. BIG SPRING, 1879, F.	\$10.00	PA76. FAIRDALE, 1866, VF.	\$8.00
KY27. MONTICELLO, 1879, F.	\$10.00	PA77. GREENVILLAGE, U35, VF.	\$8.00
KY28. SLACK (1850/1884), 1866, U59, VF.	\$20.00	PA78. PORT TREVERTON (1855-1889), 1872, VF.	\$15.00
KY29. WEBSTER, U34, F.	\$12.00	PA79. TAYLORSTOWN PAID 3 on cover, VG.	\$8.00
ME30. EAST MACHIAS (1826-1840 period) 1835, VF.	\$25.00	TN80. ARCADIA (1846-1917), U278, F.	\$15.00
ME31. JEFFERSON (1814-1905), #65, VF.	\$10.00	TN81. BARNETT (1887-1904), #219(s.e.), 220, 223 on Registered U312, VF	\$20.00
ME32. NEWBURGH (1820-1905), #210, VF	\$8.00	TN82. BEVERLY (1886-1904), 1887, F.	\$20.00
ME33. WHITING, #184, 187 Registered, VG-F.	\$15.00	TN83. DOUGLAS SHED (1878-1895), 1886, UX8, VF.	\$25.00
ME34. WINNEGANCE (1848-98), 1870's, F/VG*	\$12.00	TN84. GLADE CREEK (1871-1904), 1883, UX7, VF.	\$15.00
MD35. CROWN (1855-1874 period), 4 marg. #11, VF.	\$20.00	TN85. NETHERLAND (1849-1915), 1896, #272 on Registered U311, F.	\$15.00
MD36. DAYTON, #184, F.	\$8.00	VT86. FAYETTEVILLE (1825-1882), 4 marg. #11, F-VF.	\$12.00
MA37. BECKET, 1836 (earliest known), VF.	\$25.00	VT87. NO. CLARENDON, 4 marg. #11 (39L3), VF.	\$12.00
MA38. BOLTON, 1821, F.	\$10.00	VT88. ROXBURY, 1851 stampless folded letter, VF/F*	\$10.00
MA39. N(EW) SALEM, 1811 (earliest known), F.	\$30.00	VT89. W. MILTON (1832-1901), 1851 stampless folded letter, VF.	\$35.00
MA40. SO. PLYMOUTH (1852-1886), #68 (def.) to CALIFORNIA, VG.	\$20.00	VA90. ALLWOOD (DPO), 1884, VG.	\$8.00
MI41. EDEN (DPO), #65, VG.	\$15.00	VA91. BRENTSVILLE (DPO), 1867, U59, VF/VG*	\$10.00
MI42. LAKE RIDGE (1851-98), #65 (def.), VG.	\$15.00	VA92. BOONSVILLE VAILE (DPO), 1885, UX7, F.	\$15.00
MI43. CHAUNCEY (1883-1914), 1909, PPC (provisional?), VF.	\$12.00	VA93. LONG GLADE (DPO), 1881, UX5, F/VG*	\$8.00
MI44. FREMONT (1874-1884), U163, VG.	\$25.00	WI94. MINDORO, 1874, stamp defective, VG.	\$8.00
MI45. ROCK HILL (1841-97), 1877 entire, VG-F.	\$12.00	WI95. QUINCY (1854-1915), #25, F.	\$25.00
MI47. WILLOW BROOK (1878-1911), 1881, VG-F.	\$15.00		
MS48. WHITEFIELD, 1880, U163 reduced left, F/VG*	\$8.00		
NH49. BARRINGTON, also mss. "FORWARDED" & "DUE 3", #65 tied target, PORT ROYAL, VA. cds. to VT., VG.	\$8.00		
NH50. CORNISH FLAT, near 4 marg. #11, F-VF.	\$12.00		
NH51. ERROLL, #94, pretty ladies cover w/address ribbon, VF.	\$10.00		

NOTE: \*Cancel/Cover.



# Kitsap County

by Tim Boardman

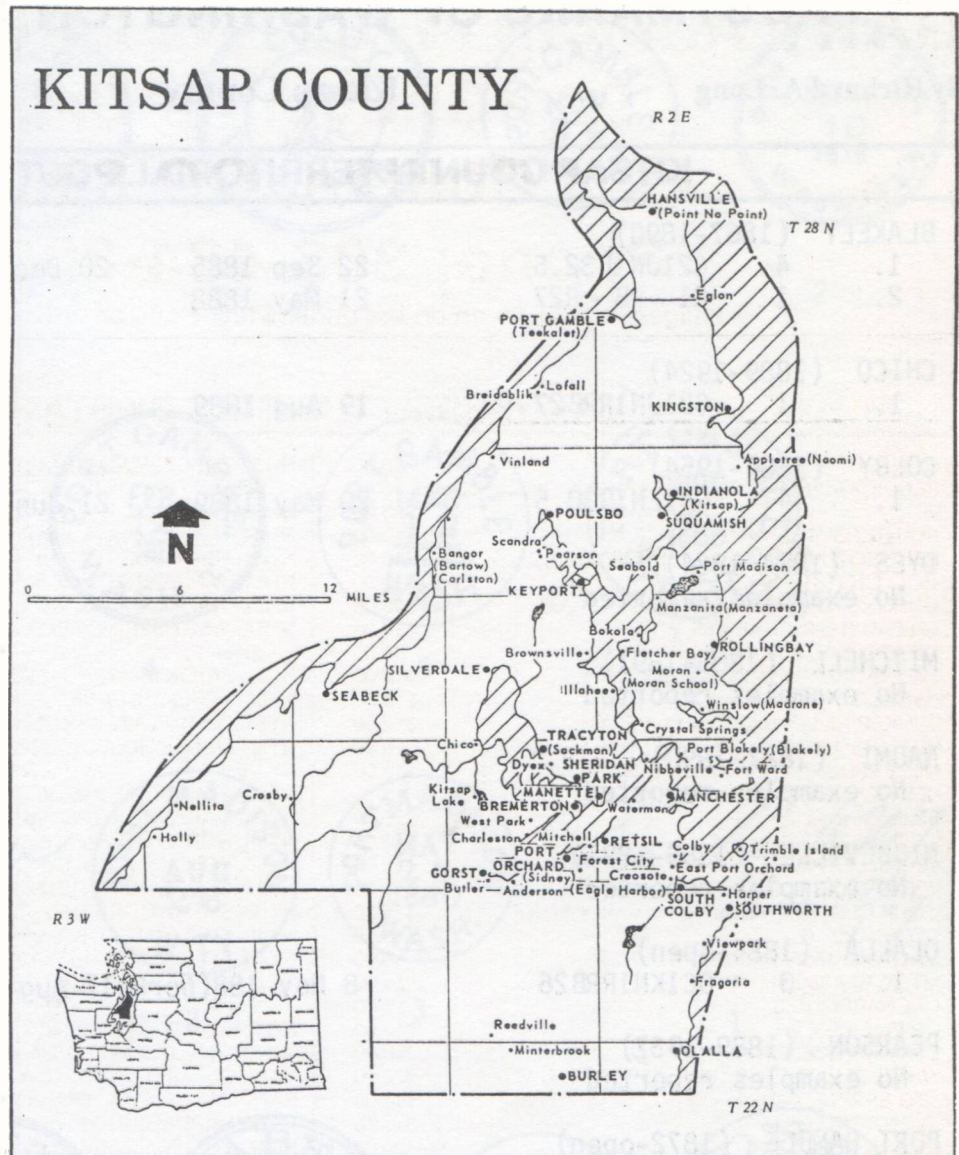
Kitsap County was formed on January 16, 1857 from parts of King and Jefferson Counties. The county is a basically peninsula, bordered by Puget Sound to the North and East, Hood Canal to the West, Thurston and Mason Counties to the South. Originally, the county was named Slaughter after Lieutenant W. A. Slaughter who was killed during the Indian wars of 1855 near present day Auburn (King County). The residents of the county were given the choice of retaining the name Slaughter, or choosing another. Needless to say, the name Slaughter did not portray favorable connotations to potential settlers, so the locals chose the name Kitsap.

Kitsap was the name of an Indian Chief. There is some confusion, however, as there were two Chief Kitsap's to which the name of the county is credited by different scholars. The first was a chief of the Klickitats, and was among the bands of renegades responsible for Lieutenant Slaughter's demise. If this is the chief for which the county was named, then Lt. Slaughter must have rolled over in his grave.

The second chief was known as Kitsap the elder. He was the Chief of the Suquamish and affiliated tribes. History shows that between 1790 and 1845 he was the most powerful chief on Puget Sound. He was regarded as the chief of all Indians from Olympia to the Fraser River in British Columbia. Kitsap displayed his friendliness to the white man by warning settlers in the Puyallup valley of an imminent massacre. This is the Indian who most credit the naming of the county.

As mentioned before, Kitsap county is primarily a peninsula with a total of 402 square miles making it 36th in size. The county seat is Port Orchard. Main industries include timber and fishing. A Naval Base, located at Bremerton, also employs many residents.

Of all the offices established in Kitsap county 18 of them saw territorial days. Of those 18, Port Gamble (1872), Poulsbo (1886), and Seabeck (1858) remain open. The Port



Orchard post office opened and closed twice during territorial days. The present day Port Orchard opened in 1893 and became the county seat that same year. Port Gamble had served as county seat until that time.

The oldest site of an open office in the county is found at Port Gamble. Port Gamble was first established as Teekalet on 02 December 1857 on what had originally been an Indian village of the same name. It is located on the East side of Hood Canal on the Northwest entrance to Port Gamble Bay at the Northern end of Kitsap County. Teekalet means "brightness of the noon day sun". A sawmill was started on the site in 1853 and a small town sprung up around the mill. The lumber industry has provided the community with a source of employment since that time. The present name was taken from the adjoining bay which was named by the Wilkes Expedition of 1841 after a Lt. Robert Gamble, who was a hero in the war of 1812.

# POSTMARKS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY

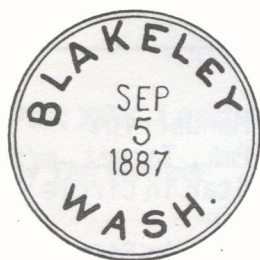
By Richard A. Long

Kitsap County

## KITSAP COUNTY TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS

BLAKELY (1867-1890)					
1.	4	C21JN1B32.5	22 Sep 1885	20 Dec 1887	Postmark
2.	1	C1 -- B - R27	21 May 1888		Postmark
CHICO (1889-1924)					
1.	1	C21JN1RRB27	19 Aug 1889		Target
COLBY (1884-1954)					
1.	4	C41LN1B30.5	20 May 1889	21 Jun 1889	Wheel of Fortune
DYES (1884-1884)					
No examples reported					
MITCHELL (1888-1891)					
No examples reported					
NAOMI (1887-1890)					
No examples reported					
NIBBEVILLE (1885-1891)					
No examples reported					
OLALLA (1884-open)					
1.	3	OC1KN1RRB26	8 Nov 188(6or8)	17 Aug 1889	Fancy "US Mail"
PEARSON (1889-1937)					
No examples reported					
PORT GAMBLE (1872-open)					
1.	1	C1JA1BBR25	24 Nov -		Target
2.	10	C21LN1B28.5	10 Sep 1878	23 Sep 1880	Star in Circle
3.	4	C21JN1RRB32.5	20 Dec 1880	10 Jan 1882	Grid
4.	7	C21KN1RRB27.5	27 Aug 1883	19 Jul 1885	Target
5.	3	C1JA1BBR27	7 or 17 Sep 1886		Cork, Target
6.	10	C1KN1RRB27	16 Jul 1887	13 Jun 1890	Rectang. Grid
PORT MADISON (1858-1943)					
1.	2	M	24 Apr 1861	15 Oct 1861	Manuscript
2.	5	C1HA1BBR26.5	11 Jun 1869	26 Aug 1873	Target
3.	8	C1JN1R25	1- May 1876	1 Mar 1886	Target
PORT ORCHARD (1861-1863, 1868-1871, 1893-open)					
No examples reported					
POULSB0 (1886-open)					
No examples reported					
SACKMAN (1884-1890)					
No examples reported					

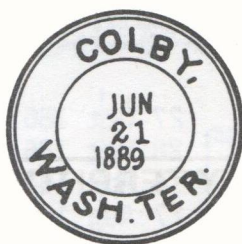




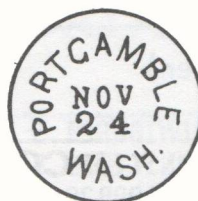
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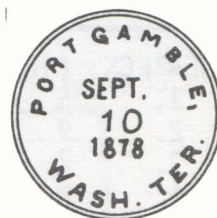
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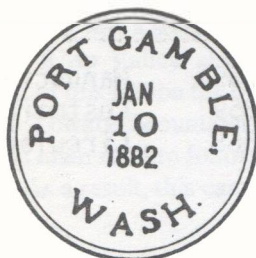
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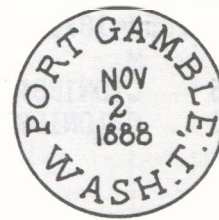
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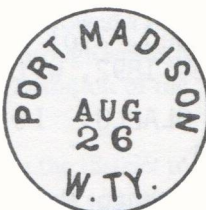
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*Port Madison  
Oct 15/84*

1



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3

*Seabeck KM7  
Mar 18/64*

1



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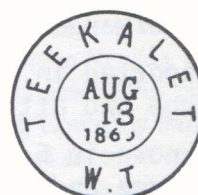
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*Teekalet Mt.  
Oct 16.*

1



2



3

## KITSAP COUNTY TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS

### SEABECK (1858-open)

1.	5	M	27 Oct 1862	18 Mar 1867	Manuscript
2.	9	C31DN1BBR21.5	28 Oct 1867	16 Jun 1869	Pmk, Target, m/s
3.	2	C41JN1IIB29.5	4 Apr 1882	30 Jun 1884	Star in Circle
4.	2	C41JN1RRB30	27 Aug 1884	20 Mar 1889(Rec mk)	
5.	4	C1J-B-R27.5	28 Jul 1888	1 Feb 1889	Star in Circle

### SIDNEY (1886-1893)

1.	2	C1HA1BBR24.5	24 Sep -	20 Nov -	
2.	2	C31ON1RRB30	3 Feb 1883	8 Nov 1889	Wheel of Fortune

### TEEKALET (1857-1872)

1.	6	M	23 Jan 1858	22 Mar 1859	Manuscript
2.	5	C1DN1BBR33	26 Jul 1859	22 Dec 1859	Postmark
3.	6	C31DN1BBR26	21 Mar 1861	28 Dec 1868	Circular Grid

BLAKELY 1 is scarce, with just 4 recorded, appears to always be purple.

BLAKELY 2 is rare - I have just a faint photocopy of 1 example so far.

CHICO 1 is known only as a single example so far, on a registered cover.

COLBY 1 is quite scarce with just 4 recorded, 2 of which are purple or magenta.

The Hitt collection had one dated 15 Feb 1892, with "Ter." deleted.

OLALLA 1 is a rare octagon with spelling OLALLO. It appears as crude drawings in both Hitt's notes & Landis's catalog.

PORT GAMBLE 1 - 1 known, on an 1876 envelope to Maine.

PORT GAMBLE 2 is rather common, reported in magenta, purple, blue, black.

PORT GAMBLE 3 is scarce, usually black, but an 1880 example is magenta.

PORT GAMBLE 4 is commoner; I have recorded 7 to date.

PORT GAMBLE 5 probably would not be so rare if it were as attractive as others.

PORT GAMBLE 6 is as common as #2; it has an attractive 7-line grid killer.

PORT MADISON 1 is rare; both examples known to me are on patriotic covers to New York. Extra flourish on M makes it look like "Port Meadow".

PORT MADISON 2 is rather scarce; 3 of the 5 known have year attributions.

PORT MADISON 3 is commonest for this office, appears to have a long date range.

SEABECK 1 is not so rare for an early manuscript; 5 are reported so far.

SEABECK 2 is rather common; sometimes a second strike on cover is used as killer.

SEABECK 3 is rare, and both examples are poorly struck with faint impressions.

SEABECK 4 is rare, with 1 sending mark recorded. A receiving mark is dated in time of next Seabeck type - some offices used old postmarks this way.

SEABECK 5 is scarce; of the 4 reported, one partial strike is illustrated in a June 1989 Zimmerman auction.

SIDNEY 1 - 2 reported in Chase-Cabeen, 1 with 3¢ 1869 stamps.

SIDNEY 2 is large and attractive but very rare; I know of just 2 examples.

TEEKALET 1 is known in 6 examples, with manuscript # as a killer.

TEEKALET 2 is large and bold, but 4 of the 5 known to date are on covers with dark green 10¢ stamp, to Maine, with postmark used as killer, so it is hard to see most of postmark.

TEEKALET 3 is about as scarce as the first two types so far, with 6 reported.

But it is later, with a longer date range, so more should emerge.



# THE NEVADA POSTMARK CATALOG

## Part XIV: Lander County

by Ted Gruber

Lander County, and for that matter virtually all of central and eastern Nevada, was a largely unexplored area before 1862. Until that time, the small stations along the Humboldt River and the Overland Mail routes were the only places of settlement in this huge region.

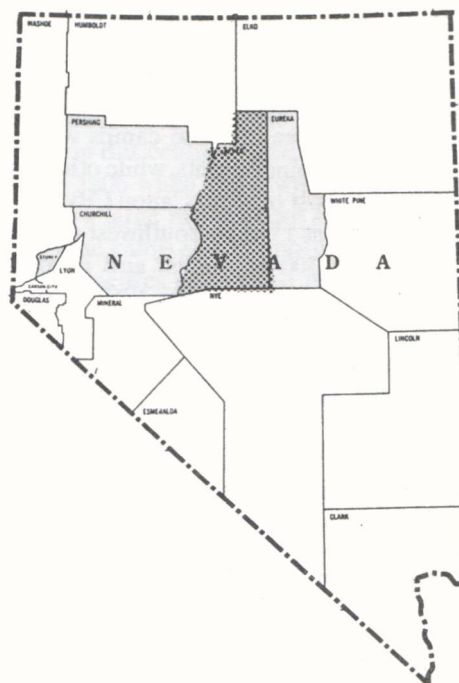
Jacobs Spring was a station on the Overland Mail route in the Reese River Valley, about six miles west of present Austin. East of this station the overland route led northeast through the Toiyabe Mountains, but Pony Express riders often left the main road to follow a cutoff through a canyon to the east. As a result, this canyon became known as Pony Canyon.

William Talcott, a former Pony Express rider who worked at Jacobs Spring station, discovered silver quartz ledges while traveling through Pony Canyon on May 2, 1862. He took samples of the ore back to the station and sent some of them to Virginia City to be assayed. The assay showed a very rich discovery, and news of it quickly spread through western Nevada. This discovery resulted in the organization of the Reese River mining district.

By the fall of 1862, enough people were in the district to pressure the territorial legislature to create a new county to bring some form of government to this remote area. On December 19 the legislature created Lander County from eastern Humboldt and Churchill counties. The county seat was fixed at Jacobs Spring, which about this time was renamed Jacobsville, until a county election could determine its permanent location. Lander County originally encompassed about 1/3 the total area of Nevada as its boundaries then existed. The present size of the county is much smaller, mainly because of the creation of Elko, White Pine, and Eureka counties from its original area between 1869 and 1873.

In January 1863 a townsite was laid out at Jacobsville in anticipation of being chosen as the permanent county seat. The Jacobsville post office was established on March 3 and was the first post office in Lander County. About this time Jacobsville had several businesses and a population of 300 to 400, and its future prosperity seemed assured.

Two towns, Clifton and Austin, developed around the activity in the Reese River district in early 1863. Clifton, located at the foot of Pony Canyon below the principal mining claims, received a post office in March 1863. By April it was a thriving camp of about 500 people. Austin, situated one mile up the canyon closer to the mining activity, was slightly smaller with about 450 residents. The Clifton post office provided postal service for both towns.



Clifton and Austin were soon competing with each other to determine which town would emerge as the commercial center for the Reese River district. Clifton had the advantage of a more accessible and level site, but promoters at Austin offered free business lots to merchants who would help construct a road up the canyon from the floor of the Reese River Valley. Soon after the road was completed, it became apparent that Austin had won the battle, and most of the district's new arrivals settled there. When voters selected Austin over Clifton and Jacobsville as the new county seat in September, its distinction as the most important town in the district was assured. Austin finally received its own post office in November 1863.

Austin was incorporated as a city on February 17, 1864. The new city included Clifton, which by that time was essentially a western extension of Austin itself. Three days after this, the Clifton post office was discontinued. Jacobsville declined dramatically after it lost the county seat to Austin, and it lost its post office in April 1864.

By 1865 Austin had more than 5,000 residents, making it the second largest city in Nevada, although the White Pine mining rush of 1869 reduced this figure. By 1871 the Manhattan Silver Mining Company had secured the important mining properties, and succeeding mineral production was fairly regular until the company shut down its operations in 1887. After that, only leasers were active, although there were several unsuccessful attempts to rework the mines on a larger scale.

Austin's population stood at just more than 1,200 in 1890, and over the years this figure has steadily decreased. The town's long county seat status and location on U.S. Highway 50 have helped keep Austin alive. Today Austin has 350 residents and many historical points of interest.

The mineral discoveries in the Reese River district spawned many smaller mining camps in the vicinity of Austin in 1863 and 1864. Some of these camps were nothing more than a collection of miner's tents, while others were important enough to gain post offices. Canon City, also known as Canyon City, was about 15 miles southwest of Austin. At one time it had about 300 residents, and its post office operated from August 1863 to October 1867. Amador, five miles north of Austin, had a post office for two years starting in April 1864. The town claimed a population of 1,500 in 1864, but this figure is undoubtedly exaggerated; a number on the order of 200 is probably more realistic. Clinton was a smaller mining camp about 12 miles southeast of Austin that had a post office from April to December 1864. Geneva was adjacent to Clinton and had a post office from June 1867 to September 1868.

Kingston, about 20 miles south of Austin, was the longest lasting of the Reese River satellite towns. The initial silver discoveries in Kingston Canyon reportedly brought about 300 people to the adjacent camps of Bunker Hill and Kingston. The Kingston post office operated for four months in 1865 and again for six months in 1867, after which time there was only intermittent activity in the canyon. The district revived in 1881, and the Morgan post office opened in November. Postal authorities thought there were already too many towns named Kingston in other states, so they chose to name the office for its new postmaster, Percy Morgan. In February 1885 the name of the office reverted to Kingston, but it only operated until April 1886. A small revival early in this century resulted in yet another period for the Kingston post office from July 1906 to January 1907.

The Central Pacific Railroad established Argenta station in November 1868 as it was building eastward across Nevada. In December the Argenta post office opened to serve the station and some small silver mines in the vicinity. Residents thought Argenta would become the point from which connections could be made to the Reese River district, 90 miles to the south. However, these plans changed in 1870 when increased activity in the Battle Mountain mining district gave rise to the camp of Battle Mountain, about 10 miles southwest of the present town of that name. In June 1870 the Battle Mountain post office was established to serve the 250 people in the district. The post office was listed in the Humboldt County records since this area did not become part of Lander County until March 1873.

The Central Pacific established Battle Mountain station at the present site of Battle Mountain to serve the new camp. In December 1870 the residents and businessmen of Argenta abandoned that town for Battle Mountain station because it was much closer to the mining camp of Battle Mountain.

The post office moved too, but since there was already a Battle Mountain post office at the mining camp of that name, the post office at Battle Mountain station retained the name Argenta.

In October 1872 the post office serving the Battle Mountain mining camp closed. That closing enabled the Argenta post office to change its name to Battle Mountain so it would coincide with the name of the railroad station. This name change did not officially take place until February 1874, but as early as August 1873 the mail posted there received a manuscript Battle Mountain postmark.

During the 1870's and 1880's, Battle Mountain was an important commercial center and railroad station for mining camps in the region. In 1880 Battle Mountain became an important railroad junction town with the opening of the narrow gauge Nevada Central Railway connecting Battle Mountain and Austin. That year Battle Mountain had over 500 residents and businesses of all types. The reduction of mining at Austin in 1887 and general decline of other districts had somewhat of an impact on Battle Mountain. Its population fell to 360 by 1890, where it remained for the next 50 years or so.

Northern Lander County has seen a significant increase in population since the 1960's because of new mining operations and Interstate 80 traffic. By 1980 Battle Mountain's population had risen to 2,100. Battle Mountain had tried to win the county seat from Austin since its early days, and it was finally able to do this in 1980.

Galena was another successful mining camp in the Battle Mountain district. Although silver was discovered here in 1863, no significant work took place until 1870. During that year several hundred people were in the district, and Galena received a post office in June 1871. The office was initially listed in the Humboldt County records since this area did not become part of Lander County until March 1873. Galena declined after 1875, but even so, the town still had a population of 350 in 1880. Mining continued until 1886 when a French company purchased the more important mining properties and did not develop them further. The Galena post office closed in May 1887.

The people who remained at Galena were not without a post office for very long. The Blanco post office opened at Galena in July 1887, and in October 1888 its name changed back to Galena. There was enough activity in the district to keep the Galena post office open until November 1907.

The town of Lewis was founded in 1877 after silver discoveries were made in Lewis Canyon, about 15 miles south of Battle Mountain.

Lewis obtained a post office in April 1878 and by 1880 had a population of 300. In 1881 a short line railroad known as the Battle Mountain & Lewis Railway connected Lewis with the new Nevada Central Railway, and that year the town boasted a population of 700. Lewis also had a sizeable busi-



ness district, but it burned in December 1881. The Battle Mountain & Lewis Railway suspended operations that same month, and by 1882 Lewis entered a period of decline from which it never recovered. The principal mine closed in 1885, and by 1890 Lewis' population fell to 25. The Lewis post office finally closed in August 1901.

There were several other smaller mining camps in the vicinity of Lewis. The Starr post office operated from October 1881 to May 1882 at the Starr Grove mine, three miles up the canyon from Lewis, where it supplied mail to 80 to 100 people. Between October 1894 and November 1905 the Dean post office operated at this site. The Pittsburgh post office, just across the Shoshone Mountains southeast of Lewis, served a mining camp of about 60 people beginning in October 1888. As part of its effort to simplify post office names during the early 1890's, the Post Office Department dropped the "h" from the post office name in March 1892. The Pittsburg post office closed in August 1893, but it operated again from December 1897 to May 1900. In this century a mining camp known as Hilltop was located near the old site of Pittsburg. It received a post office in February 1909 to supply mail to the camp's 40 residents. Enough sustained mining activity kept the Hilltop post office open until March 1931. In 1910 the camp of Kimberly formed immediately adjacent to Hilltop and reportedly had a population of 200. When a post office opened in April, it took the name Kimball because there was already a Kimberly post office in White Pine County. The Kimball post office closed in October 1911, perhaps after the Post Office Department realized the Hilltop post office could adequately serve the district's postal needs.

Cortez (pronounced Cor'-tus) was a small but active mining camp on the southwest slope of Mount Tenabo near the Eureka county line, about 40 miles southeast of Battle Mountain. The town received a post office in January 1868, but it was discontinued in October 1869. Even though Cortez did not have a post office during the 1870's and 1880's, the mines made regular productions. The Cortez post office was re-established in June 1892. Between 1895 and 1919 leasers did most of the mining at Cortez, and this activity helped keep the post office open until June 1915. In January 1923 the Cortez post office reopened after the Consolidated Cortez Silver Mines Company purchased the mines and constructed an ore processing mill. This company operated until the 1930's, and the Cortez post office closed for good in February 1943.

Three different post offices served the Gold Park mining district, about 35 miles southwest of Austin. The first of these was Pedro, which opened in January 1882. It was named for a Mr. San Pedro, a superintendent at one of the mines. The Gold Park district straddled the Nye-Lander county line, and the Pedro post office was first thought to be in Nye County. The office was correctly placed in Lander County in October 1882, where it operated until November 1883. A post office known as Gold Park served about 30

people in the district from December 1897 to February 1899. When mining activity increased in 1906, a post office named Pilot was established. It operated from May 1906 to April 1909 and reportedly supplied mail to 100 people. Finally, the Gold Park post office again served the district for four years beginning in February 1921.

Silver discoveries in the Bullion mining district led to the founding of Tenabo, one of the county's more successful mining towns in this century. Tenabo obtained a post office in December 1906 when the town had a population of 60. The next year a large mining rush brought 1,000 people to Tenabo, and the camp also supported a large business district. When expenses prohibited profitable mining operations after 1910, Tenabo declined, and it lost its post office in July 1912. During the height of activity at Tenabo, the town of Lander formed two miles northwest. Lander had a post office for three years beginning in October 1906.

There were other short-lived mining towns in Lander County that had post offices. The Frisbie post office operated from July 1883 to October 1885 about three miles northwest of Cortez. It no doubt served Cortez as well, since it existed during one of the periods when that town was without a post office. Newpass was a small mining camp that had a peak population of 75 around the turn of the century. A post office named Franklin was to open at Newpass in February 1900, but the proposed postmaster declined the appointment, and the office may have never operated. Three months later the Newpass post office opened and served the camp until closing in February 1903. The Copper post office served the small camp of Copper Basin in the Battle Mountain mining district from May to November of 1906. A short-lived mining boom near the former site of Galena gave rise to the town of Bannock, which had a post office from November 1909 to July 1910. Carroll was a small but highly promoted mining camp that received a post office in December 1911. When a new postmaster assumed charge in May 1913, the Carroll post office moved 2.5 miles southeast, where it may have served a ranching area. The Carroll post office closed in November 1914.

Although most Lander County post offices served mining towns, there were a few others that served towns of different natures. The Bailey post office served a flag station on the Nevada Central Railway 19 miles south of Battle Mountain. The office was in a store owned by the Bailey family and supplied mail to about 40 people in the area. It operated from January 1880 to November 1887. The Maestretti post office served about 50 people in a ranching and farming area on Smith Creek about 30 miles west-southwest of Austin. The office was named for postmaster Antonio Maestretti and operated for two years beginning in July 1904. Lakeview was a promotional town in the Smith Creek Valley about 30 miles southwest of Austin. Its name derived from its position overlooking a dry lake. The Lakeview post office supplied mail to about 60 people and operated from July 1910 to April 1915.

The Spencer post office served about 75 to 100 people in Grass Valley, a ranching area about 20 miles northeast of Austin beginning in February 1896. It was named for Sarah Spencer, the first postmaster. The office closed in December 1908, but the Grass Valley post office later operated at the same site from November 1911 to February 1913. In August 1919 the Hiller post office opened in Grass Valley about 15 miles northeast of Spencer. It was named for postmaster Sam Hiller and operated until January 1921.

A total of 41 post offices have operated in what is now Lander County. One of these offices, Betty O'Neal, was established after the 1920 cutoff date for this series. Austin and Battle Mountain are the only post offices presently operating in the county.

In the initial Lander County report, 57 different postmark types have been documented representing 17 of the 40 pre-1920 post offices. Not surprisingly, Austin and Battle Mountain have the most types reported with 14 each. Galena is next with seven types, while Cortez follows with four.

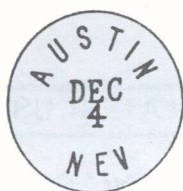
Any collectors having pre-1920 postmarks from the 23 unreported Lander County post offices, new types of postmarks for the towns listed in this report, or postmarks which extend the usage dates for reported types, are kindly asked to submit photocopies of these items for inclusion in the updated Lander County report. The author may be contacted at PO Box 13408, Las Vegas, NV 89112.

TYPE	POSTMARK CODE	EARLIEST USE	LATEST USE	KILLER	NOTES
<b>Amador (1864-1866)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Argenta (1868-1874)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Austin (1863-date)</b>					
1.	M	7 Feb 1864	26 Apr 1864	wedges,grid,ms	
2.	C1AA1BBR26.5	26 Jun 1864	14 Nov 1864	target	
3.	C1AA1BBR23	9 Mar 1865	4 Feb 1871?	see notes	(4)
4.	C1AA1BBR26	23 Aug 1875?	16 Jul 1886		
5.	C1AN1B26.5	16 Jun 1887	20 Jun 1887	cork	(1)
6.	C1AN1B27	29 Mar 1888	25 Mar 1889	cork	
7.	C1AT1B27.5	28 Jan 1891			(1)
8.	C1AT1B27	12 Aug 1892			(1)
9.	C1AT1B28.5	24 May 1895	26 May 1900	cork	
10.	C1AN1B28	23 Mar 1899	1 Apr 1899	cork	(1)
11.	C1AN1B29	5 Jun 1900	23 May 1903	ovate grid	
12.	C1AT1B29	3 Apr 1907		ovate grid	
13.	C1AT1B29.5	28 Jul 1910	2 Jun 1924	ovate grid	
14.	REG	30 Jul 1918			
<b>Bailey (1880-1887)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Bannock (1909-1910)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Battle Mountain (1870-1872)</b>					
No examples reported.					

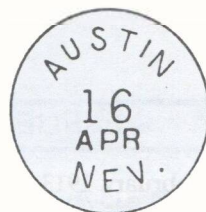




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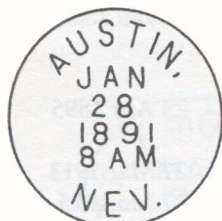
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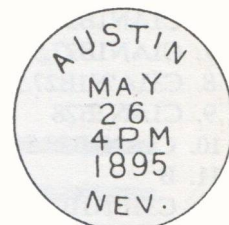
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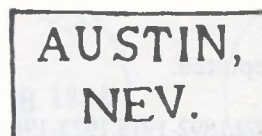
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TYPE	POSTMARK CODE	EARLIEST USE	LATEST USE	KILLER	NOTES
<b>Battle Mountain (1874-date)</b>					
1. M		13 Aug 1873	14 Oct 1873		(5)
2. C41AN1B31.5		7 Aug 1879	8 Jan 1881	star	
3. C41BN1B29		21 Sep 1880	7 May 1881	target	(1)
4. C21BN1B33.5		23 Feb 1881	7 Mar 1881	target	
5. C1AA1BBR26.5		31 Jul 1883?		cork	
6. C1AN1B26.5		20 Dec 1883	17 Jan 1889	fancy cork	(6)
7. C1AN1B27.5		28 Mar 1892			(1)
8. C31A'N1B27.5		10 Jan 1894			
9. C1AN2B28		8 Mar 1894	23 Apr 1895	cork	(2)
10. C1AN1B28.5		31 May 1901			(1)
11. B		19 Feb 1913	27 Mar 1913		
12. C31BN1B30		22 Dec 1914	27 Jan 1915	target	(2)
13. REG		c1917			(1)
14. C1AT1B29.5		16 Jun 1919	14 Feb 1922	ovate grid	
<b>Blanco (1887-1888)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Canon City (Canyon City) (1863-1867)</b>					
1. C1CN4B32.5		24 Mar 1864	11 Apr 1864	flag/union	
<b>Carroll (1911-1914)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Clifton (1863-1864)</b>					
1. M		24 Aug 1863	26 Aug 1863		
2. C1EN1R25.5		2 Nov 1863	2 Feb 1864	wedges	(1)
<b>Clinton (1864)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Copper (1906)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Cortez (1868-1869, 1892-1915, 1923-1943)</b>					
1. C1AS1RBB29		13 Mar 1894	5 Jun 1897	target	
2. C1AT1B29		12 Feb 1901	16 Mar 1901	cork	(2)
3. C1AT1B29		26 Dec 1903	11 Feb 1909	ovate grid	(2)
4. A		1 Jul 1910	15 Dec 1910		
<b>Dean (1894-1905)</b>					
1. C1AN1B28		1 Mar 1895	1 Sep 1900	target	(1)
<b>Franklin (1900)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Frisbie (1883-1885)</b>					
1. C42BN1B30		23 Apr 1884			(7)
2. C1AN1BBR26.5		13 Jun 1885		target	

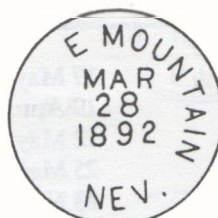




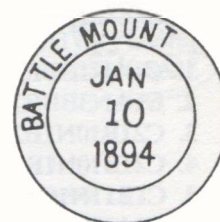
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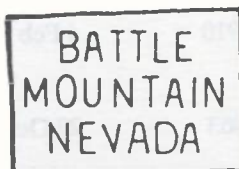
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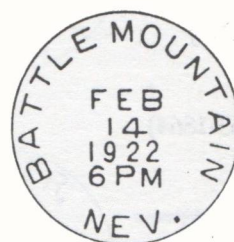
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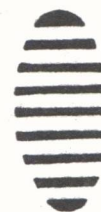
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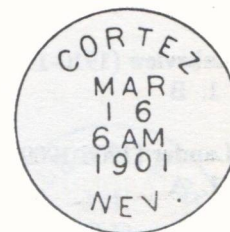
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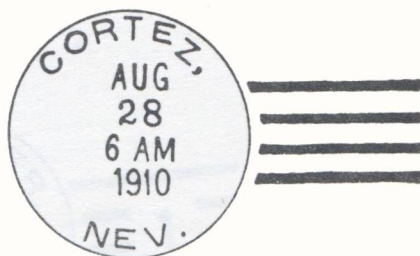
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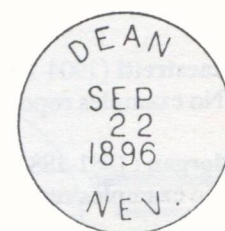
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3



4



1

TYPE	POSTMARK CODE	EARLIEST USE	LATEST USE	KILLER	NOTES
<b>Galena (1871-1887,1888-1907)</b>					
1.	C1AN1BBR25	17 May 1877		cork	
2.	C1AN3BBR25	19 Apr 187?	13 ??? 1878		(1)
3.	C21B10N1B25	12 May 1884	14 Dec 1886	pinwheel	
4.	C21B10N1B26.5	25 Mar 1889	29 Mar 1889	pinwheel	
5.	C1B11N1RRB29.5	23 Nov 1891	Mar 1893		(3)
6.	C1AN1BBR28	15 Jul 1895			(1)
7.	C1AN1BBR29	8 Jan 1904	10 Oct 1907	ovate grid	
<b>Geneva (1867-1868)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Gold Park (1897-1899,1921-1925)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Grass Valley (1911-1913)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Hiller (1919-1921)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Hilltop (1909-1931)</b>					
1.	A	24 May 1910	4 Feb 1919		
<b>Jacobsville (1863-1864)</b>					
1.	M	10 Apr 1863	27 Oct 1863		
<b>Kimball (1910-1911)</b>					
1.	A	10 Apr 1911			
<b>Kingston (1865,1867,1885-1886,1906-1907)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Lakeview (1910-1915)</b>					
1.	B	29 Sep 1913			
<b>Lander (1906-1909)</b>					
1.	A	1 Nov 1907	18 Nov 1907		
<b>Lewis (1878-1901)</b>					
1.	C1AN1BBR26.5	9 Nov 1882	15 Dec 1884	cork,target	
2.	C1AN1B26	22 Nov 189?	10 Apr 1894?		(3)
3.	C1AN1B28	Feb 1899			
<b>Maestretti (1904-1906)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Morgan (1881-1885)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Newpass (1900-1903)</b>					
No examples reported.					
<b>Pedro (1882-1883)</b>					
1.	C1B1N1RRRB28.5	30 Jun 1882	22 Jul 1882	maltese cross	





2



1



2



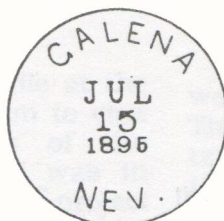
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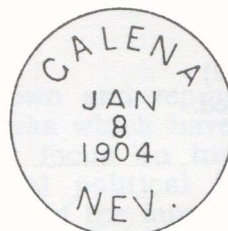
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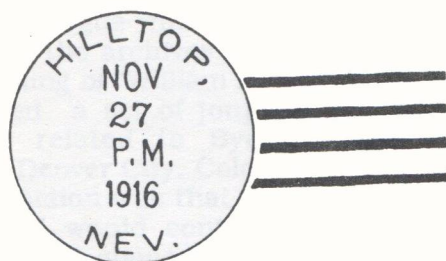
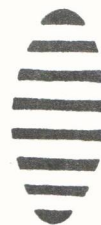
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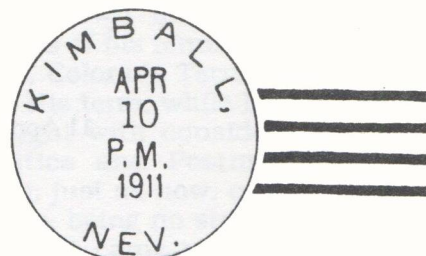
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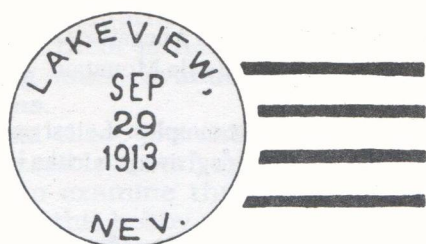
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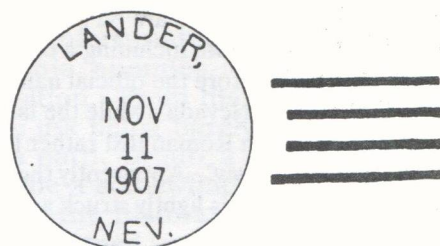
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1



1



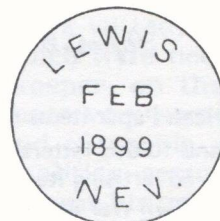
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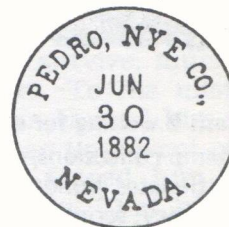
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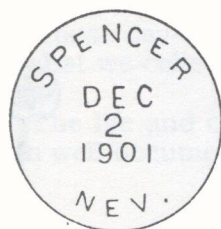
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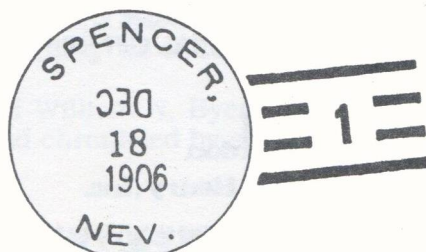
3



1



1



2



1

TYPE	POSTMARK CODE	EARLIEST USE	LATEST USE	KILLER	NOTES
<b>Pilot (1906-1909)</b> No examples reported.					
<b>Pittsburg (1892-1893, 1897-1900)</b> No examples reported.					
<b>Pittsburgh (1888-1892)</b> No examples reported.					
<b>Spencer (1896-1908)</b>					
1. C1AN1B28		10 Feb 1900	2 Dec 1901	target	(2)
2. D3/1		18 Dec 1906			
<b>Starr (1881-1882)</b> No examples reported.					
<b>Tenabo (1906-1912)</b>					
1. A		11 Apr 1907	8 Aug 1911		

## Notes:

- 
- (1) Earliest example is on piece.
  - (2) Latest example is on piece.
  - (3) Earliest and latest examples are on piece.
  - (4) Various killers are known, including a cork, target, geometric corks, and a negative "A".
  - (5) Postmark was used before the official name change from Argenta to Battle Mountain. The earlier example reads "Battle Mtn. Nevada", while the later example reads "BM".
  - (6) The month appears in Roman text rather than in block text on some examples. Latest example is on piece.
  - (7) Postmark reads "Frisbey". Apparently the postmaster cut part of the "ey" away to make it appear "ie". The only known example is lightly struck and not illustrated.

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Cash is waiting for early American Paper items of all types such as:

Stamp collections, envelopes and folded letters before 1900, autographs, documents, newspapers, stock certificates, bonds, land grants, advertising items, covers, maps, engravings, prints, broken bank notes, old currency, script, checks, drafts, Civil War items, Lincolniana, song sheets, manuscripts, free franks, photos, books, cards, Exposition and World's Fair memorabilia, Confederate letters, envelopes, paper money, posters, pardons, passes, Florida historical material — most any other unusual paper items.

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## The Second (Western) Section

by

Robert G. Munshower, Editor

### The Letter Books of William N. Byers Territorial Postmaster

During the summer of 1989, while at the University of Colorado, I had occasion to visit the Western History Collections of the University at Norlin Library. This was in conjunction with a separate research project that I had undertaken. While awaiting the requested materials to be brought from the archives, I happened to glance through the Department Catalogue which listed the various holdings within the archives. To my surprise, under the heading of "William N. Byers" was an item that listed a set of journals and letter books which related to Byers' tenure as Postmaster of Denver City, Colorado Territory.

My first reaction was that they would be of little value and would contain little that is already not known about the operation of the Denver City Post Office during his term of office. A closer examination of the journals showed that most of the information and the data contained within them is not only new, but is worthy of being made available to interested postal historians.

The fact that these journals were available and easily accessible to anyone who cared to take the time to examine them points up an unusual aspect of this hobby. That aspect is that for many, the pursuit of the postmark is the beginning and the ending of their interest in postal history, period. Considering that, I firmly believe that for this hobby to grow in the coming years, it will depend more and more upon us gaining a fundamental knowledge of the rate structures, the transport mechanisms and the social factors which influence and ultimately define what we call postal history.

With the information and the data of the type to be found within these journals, we may begin to gain an idea and a basic understanding of how an early Territorial Post Office was operated. We also begin to get a clearer picture of how those day-to-day operations have a bearing on what we collect, or even why we collect what we do.

The life and career of William N. Byers has been well-documented and chronicled by several

well-known and reputable Colorado historians. The works which have so far been published tend to focus on his early involvement in territorial political affairs as well as his founding of the famed Rocky Mountain News, the first, as well as the oldest surviving newspaper in the inter-mountain region. Less well-known and rarely documented are the details of his tenure as the Postmaster of Denver City, Colorado Territory during 1864 and 1865.

His term, while Postmaster, was stormy and fraught with considerable political in-fighting. Politics and Postmaster appointments were then, just as now, common bedfellows. William Byers, being no stranger to politics nor a novice when it came to dealing with human nature, seemed well-equipped to handle the peculiarities inherent in the operation of what was the largest frontier Post Office.

Unfortunately for him, his politics, as well as his enemies, followed him into his new position. From his very first day as Postmaster, the ink being barely dry on his commission and his oath, began a series of events that would frame a somewhat different picture of Mr. Byers than the historical portrait we have become so accustomed to reading.

As one digests what is contained within the letter books, a new picture slowly begins to emerge. The picture is that of a tough, quick-witted, ascerbic man, those qualities which were necessary to survive, much less to prosper, on the frontier. To his misfortune, those very same qualities caused him no little end of trouble. In fact, as time went on, these qualities seem to have forced him to have become his own worst enemy. That, of course, is only an opinion and it for you, the reader, to judge by what is presented here, the extracts of his letter books. If nothing else, these journals and letter books provide interesting detail and some insight into the life of a Territorial Postmaster and the environment in which he and his office had to function.

February 3, 1864

To Greer Adams  
Auditor  
Post Office Department  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith for my credit, the original receipt of Mr. F. Root, Local Mail Agent for the sum of \$85.66. You will also find his bond against the Department for his services for the month of December, 1863 and January, 1864.

Your Obedient Servant  
Samuel L. Curtis  
U.S. Postmaster

February 23, 1864

To G. C. Barton  
Assistant Postmaster  
St. Joseph, Missouri

Sir:

Enclosed, find Warren Kissey & Co's draft #5284 on A. Beattie & Co. for \$318.00 in full payment for 10,000 stamped envelopes received from you this day by stagecoach.

Your Obedient Servant  
David W. Moffat  
Assistant Postmaster

(See Note #1)

February 27, 1864

County of Arapahoe  
Territory of Colorado

J. L. Rittinger  
Postmaster  
St. Joseph, Missouri

Sir:

Please send for the use of this office twenty thousand (20,000) 3 cent stamps amounting to \$600.00.

Your Obliging Servant  
David W. Moffat  
Assistant Postmaster

(See Note #1)

February 29, 1864

Hon. G. C. Adams  
Auditor of the Treasury  
for the P.O. Dept.  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Enclosed, please find the original one half of draft #1265 for J. F. Gardner, the late Postmaster at Franktown, Colorado. For which he has been paid in the amount of \$12.27 credited to the Department.

Your Obliging Servant  
David W. Moffat  
Assistant Postmaster

(See Note #2)



Hon. G. C. Adams  
Auditor of the Treasury  
for the P.O. Dept.

March 3, 1864

Sir:

Enclosed please find the accounts receivable for Mr. F. A. Root for the month of February which amounts to \$79.67 which I have paid to him as the Local Mail Agent at Latham, Colorado Territory. Please place to my credit and verify.

Your Obliging Servant  
Samuel L. Curtis  
Postmaster  
Denver City  
Territory of Colorado

(See Note #3)

Auditor of the Treasury  
for the P.O. Dept.  
Washington, D.C.

March 7, 1864

Sir:

Enclosed find the original half of draft #1266 on E. C. Gould, Postmaster at Fort Lyon, Territory of Colorado which was paid and the same was placed to the credit of the Post Office Department.

Respectfully Yours  
S. L. Curtis  
Postmaster

Inspectors Office  
Post Office Department  
Washington, D.C.

County of Arapahoe  
Colorado Territory  
April 3, 1864

Sir:

Please send for the use of this Post Office on Carriage Route #14352 from Denver City to Laporte, Colorado Territory two new Horse Back Sacks as those we have are worn out and will have to be returned as soon as we have others to replace them.

Very Respectfully  
Your Obliging Servant  
S. L. Curtis, P.M.

A. Wakeman, Postmaster  
New York City  
New York

April 3, 1864

Sir:

Please send all letter mail for this office by way of the St. Joseph, Missouri G.P.O. If this is not inconsistent with the regulations and rules of the New York Post Office. Many of the packages and letters get miscarried to the wrong destination.

Your Obliging Servant  
S. L. Curtis, P.M.  
W. D. Pease, Asst. P.M.

Third Asst. Postmaster General

Arapahoe County  
April 16, 1864

Sir:

Please send for the use of this office twenty thousand (20,000) more stamped envelopes. I hope my last order for stamps has been forwarded as we are in desperate need of same.

Your Obliging Servant  
S. L. Curtis, P.M.  
W. D. Pease, Asst. P.M.

(See Note #4)

Third Assistant  
Postmaster General  
Washington, D.C.

Arapahoe County  
May 16, 1864

Please send for the use of this office the following:

20,000 two cent stamps	\$400.00
10,000 three cent stamps	\$300.00
2,000 five cent stamps	\$100.00
2,000 ten cent stamps	\$200.00
100 ninety cent stamps	\$ 90.00

This is the same request made last (illegible)

Your Obliging Servant  
S. L. Curtis, P.M.

(See Note #5)

A. Wakeman  
New York City  
New York

Arapahoe County  
June 11, 1864

Sir:

I finally received the box of stamped envelopes on May 16th, 1864. They lay in the Atchison, Kansas Post Office for twelve days before the Overland & Pikes Peak Stage Company would bring them on through.

S. L. Curtis, P.M.  
W. D. Pease, Asst. P.M.

1st Assistant Postmaster General  
Washington, D.C.

July 19, 1864

Sir:

Please tell me whether officers in the U.S. Volunteer Army are entitled to have their letters forwarded to them free of charge when they have been removed from the post where they had been stationed. Also, whether the Act approved March 5, 1864 relative to the printed matter by the Overland Mail includes such matter when starting from points between the western boundary of Kansas and the eastern boundary of California. For such printed matter should I charge for prepaid letter rates? Should I stop such matter not prepaid at letter rates as may come from offices not on the Overland Mail Route line which are directed to go through the mails by the said Overland Mail Route.

(See Note #6)

S. L. Curtis  
Postmaster

Finance Office  
Post Office Department  
Washington, D.C.

Arapahoe County  
August 10, 1864

Report of the amount of gold and silver coin received at this Post Office, Denver City, Colorado Territory during the quarter ended June 30, 1864:

From unpaid foreign letters - \$34.45

S. L. Curtis, P.M.



Arapahoe County  
October 1, 1864

Sir:

Please send for the use of this office immediately, the following postage stamps

60,000	three cent stamps	\$ 1,800.00
1,000	five cent stamps	\$ 50.00
2,000	ten cent stamps	\$ 200.00
2,000	twelve cent stamps	\$ 240.00
500	twenty four cent stamps	\$ 120.00
300	thirty cent stamps	\$ 90.00
200	ninety cent stamps	\$ 180.00
		<u>\$ 2,680.00</u>

Your Obliging Servant  
S. L. Curtis, P.M.

(See Note #7)

Inventory No. 1  
November 4, 1864

Inventory of laws, regulations and Post Office orders/regulations

1. 2 copies of lists of the Post Offices in the United States
2. 1 copy of Postal Regulations of 1859
3. 1 copy of accounts Feb. 29/61 with instructions
4. 1 copy of accounts Mar. 3/63 with instructions
5. 1 copy of accounts Jul. 1/64 with instructions
6. 273 copies of various circulars, letters, miscellaneous orders

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of this property from Samuel Curtis, the late Postmaster of Denver City, Colorado Territory

Dated November 4, 1864

William N. Byers  
Postmaster  
Denver, Col. Terr.

(See Note #8)



Inventory No. 2  
November 7, 1864

1. 42 iron mail locks
2. 22 brass mail locks
3. 1 brass mail key
4. 2 iron mail keys
5. 30 mail bags
6. 20 iron mail tags
7. 20 pasteboard package labels
8. 43 wooden tags

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of the above property from Samuel Curtis, the late Postmaster of Denver City, Colorado Territory

Dated November 7, 1864

William N. Byers  
Postmaster

Hon. G. C. Adams  
Auditor Post Office Dept.  
Washington City, D.C.

Post Office  
Denver City  
Colorado Territory  
November 7, 1864

I received of Samuel Curtis, the late Postmaster at this office, four thousand seven hundred and ninety one dollars in both stamps and stamped envelopes which are to be credited against his account and charged to me.

William N. Byers  
Postmaster

Inventory No. 3  
November 7, 1864

An inventory of letters, and packages upon which unpaid postage is due

500 letters each due 3 cents - \$15.00  
828 letters each due 1 cent - 8.20  
\$23.20

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of the above unpaid letters from Samuel Curtis, the late Postmaster at Denver City, Colorado Territory.

Williams N. Byers  
Postmaster  
Denver City

Inventory No. 4  
November 7, 1864

An inventory of desks, cases, other furniture, blanks and stationary

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 21 blank certificates        | 11. 20 registered letter records |
| 2. 158 Oaths of Office          | 12. 16 registered letter sheets  |
| 3. 12 mail bills                | 13. 10,000 postage bills         |
| 4. 6 mail bills                 | 14. 3 reams wrapping paper       |
| 5. 1 post map of Colorado       | 15. 1 1/2 balls of twine         |
| 6. 21 blank forms #36           | 16. 1 desk                       |
| 7. 3 blank bks for reg. letters | 17. 1 sorting table              |
| 8. 8 under/over charges         | 18. 21 marking handstamps        |
| 9. 180 return/reg. letter bills | 19. 3 Post Office balances       |
| 10. 50 monthly mail reg.        |                                  |

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the above from Samuel Curtis, the late Postmaster of Denver City, Colorado Territory.

Dated November 7, 1864

William N. Byers  
Postmaster



Hon. Alex N. Randall  
First Assistant Postmaster General  
Washington City, D.C.

November 7, 1864

Sir:

I have this day taken possession of this office and have entered upon the duties as the Postmaster therein. My assistants are W. D. Pease and E. C. Summner both of whom were sworn in under my predecessor.

Referring to your letter of April 26, 1864 in which you say that a change of both locality and management was expected under my appointment. I have to say that it would be an impossibility to change the locality of the office this winter with any advantage to the department. Houses are all occupied and an early and very severe winter has stopped all building under these circumstances. The best that can be possibly done is to occupy the old office until April, 1865 -

(part of page missing: Editor)

plus all men are either in the army or out in the field fighting against the Indians.

Respectfully  
Your Obliging Servant  
William N. Byers

Hon. G. C. Adams  
Auditor for the Post Office Dept.  
Washington City, D.C.

Denver City  
Territory of Colorado  
November 7, 1864

Sir:

In response to your letter of 30 September 1864, I herewith return to you Post Office Department Draft #3748 for the amount of \$656.85 upon Edwin H. Brown, Postmaster at Mountain City, Colorado Territory, the same having come to hand by last night's late mail from California.

Respectfully  
Your Obliging Servant  
William N. Byers

(See Note #9)

B. Ackley  
Postmaster  
Clearwater, Colorado Territory  
November 8, 1864

Post Office  
Denver, Colo. Terr.

Sir:

I am in receipt of a draft from the Post Office Department for \$19.75 for immediate collection. Please remit the amount by next mail or by mail messenger.

Respectfully Yours  
William N. Byers  
Postmaster, Denver City

Series of Drafts due to the Post Office at Denver City, Territory of Colorado by various Post Offices within the Territory:

	Date	Post Office	Postmaster	Amount
1.	11/8/64	Junction, Colo. P.O.	E. V. Cummings	\$ 2.48
2.	11/8/64	Nevada City P.O.	J. W. Ratliffe	\$ 200.00
3.	11/8/64	Clearwater P.O.	G. B. Ackley	\$ 19.72
4.	11/8/64	Fort Lyon P.O.	E. C. Gould	\$ 200.00

Hon. H. E. Sells  
Auditor of the Treasury  
for the Post Office Department  
Washington City, D.C.

Arapahoe County  
Denver City  
Colorado Territory  
December 12, 1864

Sir:

I am under the necessity of asking special instructions upon certain points relative to the management of this office. If they or any part of them come within your province, please refer the inquiries to the proper department. You will appreciate the necessity of my knowing the decision as early as possible to enable me to properly conduct the business of this office.

I have just been informed by my predecessor that the Post Office Department disallowed his claim for the boxes and furniture in this office that was turned over to me on November 7, 1864. This amounted in the aggregate to \$806.00 of which the major portion, \$650.00, was for postal drawers, boxes and fixtures connected with the distribution and delivery of U.S. mail matter. Of those items, the chief expense is in 50 lock drawers and 390 private boxes with glass faces. From these, no mean portion of the revenue of this office is derived. The lock boxes, or pidgeonholes, are usually let to business firms at \$2.50 each per quarter. Every one of them at present is occupied, and there is a constantly increasing demand for their use.

Where the mail of other parties are put in those boxes already let, an additional charge of 25 cents per quarter for each is made. By reference to the books of this office, I find that the returns to the Department for box rents for the third quarter of 1864 was \$400.50 and for the fractional fourth quarter returned by my predecessor was \$392.00. Since the 7th of November when I took possession, the receipts for this service have been \$40.55, making a total since July 1st of \$833.05. Box rents are collected so far as possible at the beginning of the quarter and the receipts for the close are for new lessees who pay for the remainder. I have no doubt the receipts for 1865 will reach \$500 per quarter.

Referring to PMG letter of instruction that accompanies the law of July, 1864 to establish salaries for Postmasters and other purposes, I find the following under Section 14:

"Postmasters will especially discourage the use of private boxes and steadily aim at reducing them to the lowest number possible."

I conclude these instructions are predicated upon the part of the law which contemplates carrier delivery, the practical utility of which I very much doubt will happen in a place like this. The plan would doubtless suit our class of people that now use lock boxes. The private pidgeonholes are mainly occupied by families, country people and people who travel from place to place and visit the Post Office at very long intervals. One half or two thirds of all these classes could not be served by letter carriers or carrier delivery.

Our population is characteristically transient and therefore its wants are very different from those of an old established town. I cannot recommend that the carrier system of delivery be instituted here.

If deemed best to continue the present arrangement of boxes, I look upon it as unjust that I should pay for them. I increase my own labor and responsibility without receiving a particle of benefit pecuniarily or otherwise. I know that complaints have already been filed against me which are deemed by the Department to be of so much importance that I received official notice intimating sufficient cause for my removal as Postmaster on the very day that I entered upon the duties of office.

Should the parties who are using their influence against me, succeed in their object, they would be very far from purchasing any of the fixtures or boxes to save me from loss.

Your Obliging Servant  
William N. Byers  
Denver City, Colorado Territory

I beg to refer you to his excellency, the Honorable Governor, John Evans for information respecting the postal wants of this community.

(See Note #10)



Messrs. Collier & Wells  
Central City  
Colorado Territory

Denver City  
Colorado Territory  
December 21, 1864

Gentlemen:

Please give me the name of the author of the article in your issue of the 19th over the signature of "Enquirer" and addressed to me. When the name is furnished, I will reply, until then I do not propose standing up as an open target for a hidden faux even though he is hiding behind the shoulders of publishers who know the law and the instruction under which I act. An early reply is requested.

(See Note #11)

Respectfully,  
Your Obliging Servant  
Wm. N. Byers

Messrs. Collier & Wells  
Central City  
Colorado Territory

December 25, 1864  
Denver City  
Colorado Territory

Gentlemen:

On the 21st inst. I wrote you requesting the name of the writer of a certain article which appeared in the DAILY REGISTER of the 19th inst. Two days having elapsed without a reply from you I now demand the name of the author. I do this well knowing the custom of newspaper publishers respecting the publication of anonymous articles and also knowing your responsibilities.

(See Note #12)

Respectfully  
Your Obliging Servant  
William N. Byers  
Postmaster

First Assistant Postmaster General  
Washington City  
D.C.

January 14, 1865  
Denver City  
Territory of Colorado

Sir:

Indian hostilities are again occurring on the Overland Route from one hundred to two hundred and twenty miles east of this city. On the 7th inst. the mails that left here on the 6th and 7th were subsequently returned, and none have started out since the latter date. About thirty sacks from the west have accumulated here and the mails of this territory and from New Mexico Territory make half as much more.

In the absence of instructions, I take the liberty of forwarding east by special Mail Agent John Weirless all of the letter mail that has accumulated in this office for eight days. He goes with a strong party and an escort numbering all together not less than 200 well armed men, and I think it perfectly safe. He will deliver the mails to the Overland Mail Company at the nearest point at which they are prepared to receive it. I hope this step will meet with your approval and that you will issue instructions covering this case.

Our people are unanimous in the wish that you will not order our mails both going and coming go around by way of the Isthmus and San Francisco.

Respectfully  
Your Obliging Servant  
William N. Byers  
Postmaster

to be continued . . .

## NOTES

#1 One finds the Denver City Post Office with a continual shortage of the most basic postal items, namely stamps and stamped envelopes. It seems surprising that many more "UNPAID" or "DUE" letters mailed from the Denver City Post Office have not turned up.

#2 Please refer to Colorado Territorial and Pre-Territorial Postmarks by David L. Jarret.

#3 The local Postmaster must have been given a considerable amount of autonomy in assigning Local Mail Agents, as Mr. Root again shows up in connection with the operation of several other Territorial Post Offices.

#4 Again we see the request made to alleviate the chronic shortage of stamps and stamped envelopes.

#5 Normally, a list which showed the quantity and the denomination of stamps ordered would be of little historical note. What is unusual about this list is the fact that Territorial covers bearing the ninety, the ten and the five cent values of the 1861 series are noticable due to their absence. This seems to be true in both philatelic literature and the numerous collections with which I am familiar. In Mr. Jarret's book, only four of the covers illustrated bear these denominations.

#6 This problem reoccurs from time to time and never seems to be resolved. Maybe it was the lack of knowledge of postal laws and regulations by the postal clerks who were assigned to or stationed at the various forts which seems to have been the cause of the problem.

#7 Note that there are no requests for the two cent Black Jack. The request for the three cent issue seems to be much more in line with the demands of the office. Perhaps Mr. Curtis had better luck in obtaining stamps than stamped envelopes from Washington. It is not sure at this point if Mr. Curtis operated a philatelic window during this period of operation.

#8 Although William N. Byers was not officially ensconced in the position of Postmaster until November 8th, he seems to have assumed the duties of office somewhat earlier. S. L. Curtis seems to have made no entries at all in the letter books during the last half of November. Common sense dictates that he would be there to witness the inventory taken upon the change of Postmasters.

#9 At this time, the Postmaster at Mountain City received compensation comparable to that of the Postmaster at Denver City. His political influence was probably equal to that of the Denver Postmaster's, too.

#10 Notice Byers' reference to the attempts that were made prior to and on his first day in office calling for his removal.

#11 This was the opening shot of a political war that would dog Byers for many years.

#12 Who better than the Postmaster should have realized how slow the mail really was. Yet he expected a reply within two days!

PLEASE NOTE: PART II OF ED HARVEY'S ARTICLE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WILL APPEAR IN THE JULY 1990 ISSUE.



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- NAPEX, Washington, DC - June 1-3
- ASDA, New York - June 9-10

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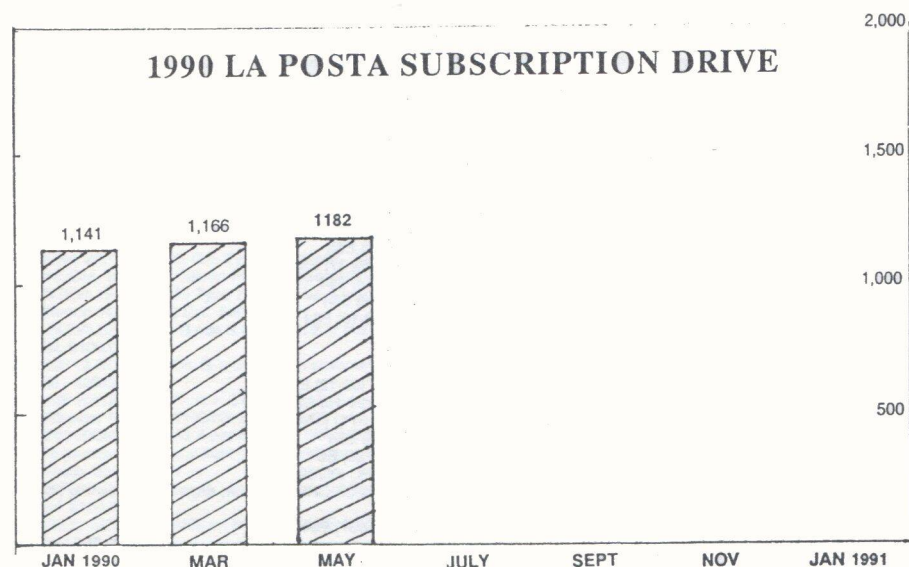
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## THE 1990 LA POSTA SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE - MAY REPORT

The March issue of LA POSTA was mailed to over 300 members of the US Philatelics Classics Society who were not already LA POSTA subscribers. To date this "sample" has resulted in fewer than 20 new subscribers. Frankly, this dismal return came as quite a surprise since many of our most faithful and devoted subscribers are also members of the Classics Society. Apparently, our appeal to members of that group is limited.



On the positive side, the number of recruiters has increased considerably in the past two months. At the moment, we have a tie between **Jim Meh-rer** and **Oscar Marsh**, who have both recruited 2 new subscribers. Others who have recruited one new subscriber are **Andrew Goheen**, **John Amberman**, **Ken Schoolmeester**, **Roland Ensz**, **Howard Ness**, **Bill McGreer**, **Doug DeRoest**, and **Monte Hensley**. To each of you gentlemen, thank you for your support!

# **RANDY STEHLE MAIL BID SALE NO. 29** **16 IRIS COURT** **SAN MATEO, CA 94401**

## **CALIFORNIA**

1. ALDEN STA., OAKLAND, 1904, G dplx on PPC (00-08) E\$4
2. BEULAH HEIGHTS, 1908, F 4-bar on PPC (07-11) E\$10
3. BIG TREES, 1930, F 4-bar on PPC (65-43) E\$3
4. CASA VERDUGO, 1909, F DOANE rec'd on PPC (06-13) E\$6
5. CLAY, 1908, VG target on PPC (78-54) E\$3
6. CRANMORE, 1908, F 4-bar on PPC (86-28) E\$4
7. DENVERTON, 1909, VG Doane on PPC (58-11) E\$6
8. EAGLENEST, 1909, F 4-bar rec'd on PPC (08-10) E\$5
9. EAST AUBURN, 1910, F duplex on PPC (09-19) E\$5
10. ECCLES, 1908, VG 4-bar on PPC (93-15) E\$8
11. ECHO MOUNTAIN, 1909, F Doane on PPC (89-10) E\$4
12. ETNA MILLS, 1906, VG Doane on PPC (61-24) E\$4
13. FERN, 1931, VG 4-bar on cover (98-45) E\$4
14. FLOYD, 1907, F Doane on PPC (1908-11) E\$10
15. FORT ROSS, 1910, VG 4-bar rec'd on PPC (77-28) E\$4
16. GRAFTON, 1911, F 4-bar on PPC (54-25) E\$4
17. HULLVILLE, 1910, VG Doane on PPC (89-35) E\$8
18. INSTITUTE STA., RIVERSIDE, 1934, VG duplex on PPC (24-55pd.) E\$3
19. JURGENS, 1910, F 4-bar on PPC (03-14) E\$15
20. KEEN CAMP, 1927, VG 4-bar on PPC (09-45) E\$3
21. LAKEVILLE, 1908, G target on PPC (59-20) E\$4
22. LAMADA PARK, 1918, VG duplex on PPC w/ape stain (05-20) E\$3
23. LANCHA PLANA, 1912, VG 4-bar on PPC (59-19) E\$5
24. LANG, 1924, VG 4-bar as forwarding mark on PPC (81-33) E\$4
25. LITTLE SHASTA, 1911, light VG Doane on PPC (88-20) E\$4
26. LOWREY, 1913, F 4-bar on creased PPC (98-17) E\$4
27. MAY, 1909, VG target on PPC (81-20) E\$5
28. MONUMENTAL, 1908, F Doane on PPC w/address scratched out (04-11) E\$6
29. PICARD, 1907, F 4-bar rec'd on PPC (88-07) E\$6
30. PLAYA DEL REY, ca.1908, F Doane on PPC (04-14) E\$5
31. PLEASANT VALLEY, 1908, VG light Type 1 DOANE on PPC (64-17) E\$4
32. POINT FERMIN, 1915, VG 4-bar on PPC (12-17) E\$8
33. POINT REYES, 1913, VG 4-bar on PPC (81-48) E\$4
34. SAWTELLE, 1906, VG duplex on PPC (99-29) E\$3
35. SLATINGTON, 1906, F Doane rec'd on PPC (03-12 pd.) E\$5
36. SWANTON, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (97-30) E\$4
37. TAYLOR/REC'D., 1908, F cds on PPC (97-22) E\$4
38. UPTON, 1907, F target on PPC (97-07) E\$8

## **COLORADO**

39. KONANTZ, 1908, VG Doane on PPC (95-18) E\$10
40. LARIMER, 1908, F 4-bar on PPC (07-14) E\$15
41. ESTABROOK, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (80-37) E\$5

## **FLORIDA**

42. GULFPORT, 1926, VG 4-bar on PPC (10-28) E\$4
43. PUNTARASA, 1905, VF Doane on PPC (72/24) E\$8
44. SAMVILLE, 1913, G 4-bar on PPC (09/25) E\$5

## **GEORGIA**

45. BEACH, 1915, VG 4-bar on PPC. DPO. E\$4
46. CLEVELAND, 1911, F 4-bar on PPC. DPO. E\$5
47. CONKLING, 1904, G target on PPC. DPO. E\$8
48. FRUITLAND, 1908, F 4-bar on creased PPC. DPO. E\$5
49. HALCYONDALE, 1911, F 4-bar on PPC. DPO. E\$5
50. MOUNT PLEASANT, 1913, VG 4-bar on PPC. DPO. E\$4
51. SONORAVILLE, 1906, F Doane on PPC w/one corner gone. DPO. E\$4
52. SULPHUR SPRINGS, 1908, F Doane on creased PPC. DPO. E\$4

## **IDAHO**

53. CLEAR LAKE, 1908, VG Doane on PPC (05-18) E\$6
54. DEMPSEY, 1908, F Doane on creased PPC (95-15) E\$12
55. HADEN, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC. cancel on stamp, but clear (90-13) E\$6
56. NITER, 1910, F 4-bar on PPC (04-18) E\$12
57. SOLDIER, ca.1908, VG 4-bar on PPC (82-22) E\$4
58. STARKEY, 1908, VG Doane on toned PPC (06-43) E\$3

## **KENTUCKY**

59. CRESCENT SPRINGS, ca.1908, overinked Doane on PPC (91-18) E\$4
60. EADSTON, 1911 F 4-bar on GPC (82-41) E\$3
61. GLASGOW JUNCTION, 1907, VG Doane on PPC (63-38) E\$4
62. McCALL, ca.1908, F 4-bar on PPC (07-30) E\$5
63. POLLEYTON, 1915, F 4-bar on PPC (83-29) E\$4
64. WESTON, ca.1890, light red target on cover (77-16) E\$4
65. ZERO, 1911, VG target on PPC (90/13) E\$6

## **LOUISIANA**

66. ALTON, 1908, F target on PPC (96/27) E\$4
67. LOGTOWN, 1912, VG 4-bar on PPC (48/18) E\$5
68. STABLES, 1908, F 4-bar on PPC (05-17) E\$8
69. WEIL, 1907, G Doane on PPC (87-09) E\$5

## **MICHIGAN**

70. DELTA, 1908, VG Doane on PPC (85-10) E\$6
71. HUNTERS CREEK, 1907, VG target on PPC (94-27) E\$4
72. IRVING, 1912, VG 4-bar on PPC (48-33) E\$4
73. NESSEN CITY, 1901, F duplex on toned cover (89-30) E\$4
74. RANSOM, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (48-36) E\$4

## **MINNESOTA**

75. ETTER, 1910, F 4-bar on PPC (71-27) E\$4
76. FAWNDALE, 1910, F Doane on PPC (97-11) E\$6
77. IMOGEN, 1912, G 4-bar on PPC (01-13) E\$4
78. OTISVILLE, 1907, F Doane on PPC (88-14) E\$5
79. TRAVERSE, 1908, F 4-bar on PPC (96-15) E\$5

## **MONTANA**

80. BRISTON, 1910, G cds on PPC (99-19) E\$4
81. COLDSRING, 1908, F 4-bar on PPC (72-24) E\$5
82. LEE, ca.1910, G 4-bar on PPC (88-36) E\$4

## **NEBRASKA**

83. BURKETT, 1907, F Doane on PPC; stamp faulty (06-30) E\$5
84. HIGGINS, 1908, F cds rec'd. on PPC (89-12) E\$6
85. LOWELL, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (72-43) E\$3
86. NEGUNDA, 1889, G cds on GPC w/1/2" tear & paste stains (72-03) E\$10
87. PHOENIX, 1911, light 4-bar on PPC (87/33) E\$4
88. VIM, 1912, F target on PPC (86-12) E\$8

## **NORTH DAKOTA**

89. BILLINGS, 1913, spotty 4-bar on embossed PPC (10-14) E\$5
90. HARTFORD, 1912, light 4-bar on PPC (06-18) E\$5
91. HOMEN, 1912, G 4-bar on PPC (95-33) E\$4
92. LEIN, 1908, F Doane on PPC (05-14) E\$12
93. NUMENDAHL, 1908, G 4-bar on PPC (98-26) E\$4
94. YALE, 1908, F duplex on PPC (91-10) E\$6

## **OREGON**

95. LAMPA, 1908, VG Doane rec'd. on PPC (05-18) E\$4
96. LUTGENS, 1916, light 4-bar on PPC (90/17) E\$4
97. SOUTH FOREST GROVE, 1908, F 4-bar on PPC (06-14) E\$4
98. SUVER, ca.1908, VG Doane on PPC (81-35) E\$4
99. TOLO, 1916, VG 4-bar on PPC (86/18) E\$4

## **RHODE ISLAND**

100. ANTHONY, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (51-25) E\$4
101. DAVISVILLE, 1916, VG 4-bar on PPC (51-32) E\$4
102. CANONCHET, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (83-31) E\$5
103. EAST PROVIDENCE CENTER, 1907, G Doane on PPC (79-07) E\$5
104. GOULD, 1909, F 4-bar on PPC (84-31) E\$5
105. GRANTS MILLS, 1906, F target on PPC (02-19) E\$8

## **SOUTH DAKOTA**

106. FURNAS, 1908, F Doane rec'd. on PPC (05-07) E\$15
107. GREENMONT, 1908, F Doane on PPC (97-11) E\$8
108. HANSON, 1910, spotty 4-bar on embossed PPC (96-11) E\$4
109. MERRITT, 1910, VG Doane on PPC w/stamp gone (88-14) E\$4
110. OLA, 1912, VG Doane on PPC w/stamp gone (81-17) E\$4
111. SMITHVILLE, 1907, F Doane on PPC (80-10) E\$8
112. ZEIGLER, 1912, F 4-bar on PPC (03-23) E\$6

## **WASHINGTON**

113. BALLARD, 1902, F duplex on GPC (89-08) E\$4
114. DELRIO, 1917, F 4-bar on PPC (04-43) E\$4
115. FORT WRIGHT STA., 1918, G duplex on PPC (07-50) E\$3
116. GROSS, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (08-15) E\$4
117. HOLLY, 1908, VG Type 1 DOANE overstruck on PPC (93-28) E\$5
118. LEAHY, 1915, VG 4-bar on PPC (92-43) E\$4
119. LITTLE FALLS, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (74-13) E\$5
120. LOTT, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (02-10) E\$5
121. PEARSON, 1908, F Doane on PPC (89-37) E\$4
122. SCENIC, 1910, F 4-bar on PPC (06-44) E\$4
123. SISCO, 1908, G target on PPC (02-18) E\$4
124. SUMMIT, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (99-10) E\$4

## **WEST VIRGINIA**

125. ANDERSON, 1910, G target on PPC (02-12) E\$5
126. BALDWIN, 1910, F Doane on cover (94-19) E\$5
127. DELPHI, 1921, VG 4-bar on creased PPC (87/28) E\$4
128. GOOD, 1910, F 4-bar on PPC (08-36) E\$4
129. HANNA, 1921, VG 4-bar on PPC (03-26) E\$4
130. JENNINGSTON, 1907, G 4-bar on PPC (05/39) E\$4
131. RITCHIE C.H., 1888, VG cds w/MALTESE CROSS on cvr; edge faults & toning (47/95) E\$8
132. ROARING, 1917, F 4-bar on GPC (09/37) E\$4

**Standard rules apply. Minimum bid \$3.00 please. Phone bids accepted: (415) 344-3080**  
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## OREGON POST OFFICES

- 001 ACME, 1909, G+ DOANE on PPC (Lane 85-16) Est. \$15.00  
002 ACORN, 1911, Fine 4-bar on PPC. (Baker 1910-12) PHOTO. Est. \$80.00  
003 ALBA, 1886, VG blue-gray Type 1 on faulty 2-ct brown entire. Est. \$40.00  
004 ALBERSON, 1908, G+ (partly o'strick) 4-bar on PPC (Harney 1907-23) E\$15.  
005 ALBINA, 1888, about G (lite) Type 3 on cvr w/#213. Est. \$20.00  
006 ALDER, 1881, VG Type 3 on faulty cover. Est. \$40.00  
007 ALFALFA, 1920, G+ 4-bar on cover opened a bit rough lwr. rt. (Deschutes 1912-33) Est. \$30.00  
008 ALGOMA, 1914, G+ 4-bar on GPC (Klamath 1912-43) Est. \$15.00  
009 ALMEDA, 1913, VG 4-bar on cover w/mining cc. Est. \$20.00  
010 ANDERSON, 1893, G Type 1 on 2-ct green entire w/letter. (Josephine 1889-97). Trimmed a bit uneven at rt. PHOTO. Est. \$75.00  
011 APIARY, 1908, G+ cds & target on PPC (Columbia 89-24) Est. \$15.00  
012 ASBESTOS, 1909, G+ DOANE on PPC. (Jackson 93-18). Est. \$25.00  
013 ASHLAND MILLS, 1871, G+ Type 4 with bold STAR IN CIRCLE on 3-ct green entire. Est. \$50.00  
014 ASHLAND, 1879, G+ (lite) red Type 3 on clean cover addr. to 'Capt. Applegate/Klamath Agency' Est. \$30.00  
015 AUBURN, 1870, about G Unlisted Type on 3-ct pink entire to A.T. Stewart asking for money. Photo of letter writer enclosed. PHOTO. Est. \$75.00  
016 AUDREY, 1917, G+ cds & target on PPC. (Baker 1902-18) Est. \$40.00  
017 AURORA MILLS, 1881, G+ Type 6 on 1-ct green entire. Est. \$15.00  
018 BACONA, 1919, G+ cds & target on 3-ct purple entire (Washington 97-34) Est. \$15.00  
019 BAKEOVEN, 1908, G DOANE on PPC (Wasco 75-13) Est. \$20.00  
020 BAKER CITY, 1883, VG Type 5 on 3-ct green entire. Est. \$30.00  
021 BAKER CITY, 1888, G+ Type 7 on 2-ct brown entire. Est. \$30.00  
022 BARRON, 1885, mss. on cover w/pen tied #210 (Jackson 75-10) Est. \$50.00  
023 BEAVER MARSH, 1928, G+ 4-bar on early philatelic cover (Klamath 1927-28) PHOTO. Est. \$100.00  
024 BEDFIELD, 1907, VG cds ties #300 on PPC (Klamath 92-09) Est. \$40.00  
025 BELLEVUE, 1902, G+ cds & target ties 2-ct red on cover (Yamhill 69-04) PHOTO. Est. \$80.00  
026 BELLFOUNTAIN, 1904, G+ duplex as b/s on cover (Benton 1902-05) Est. \$15.00  
027 BELPASSI, c.1868, mss. on 3-ct pink entire FRONT ONLY. (Marion 1860-71) Est. \$30.00  
028 BERKLEY, 1907, VG 4-bar on PPC (Lane 1907-08) PHOTO. Est. \$60.00  
029 BLIND SLOUGH, 1911, G 4-bar on PPC (Clatsop 1910-24) Est. \$15.00  
030 BLITZEN, 1929, G+ 4-bar on early philatelic cover (Harney 1916-43) Est. \$20.00  
031 BLOOMING, 1887, G+ Type 1 on GPC (Washington 95-04) PHOTO. Est. \$60.00  
032 BOHEMIA, 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Lane 93-22) Est. \$20.00  
033 BOURNE, 1897, VG Type 1 (only known example) on cvr w/mining co. cc. E\$40  
034 BOURNE, 1927, Fine 4-bar on early philatelic cover. (Baker 95/27) Est. \$15.00  
035 BOYER, 1914, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Lincoln 1910-15) Est. \$20.00  
036 BRAYMILL, 1928, G+ blue 4-bar on PPC (Klamath 1924-33) Est. \$40.00  
037 BRUCE, 1905, G+ cds & target on 2-ct red entire (Benton 1900-05) PHOTO. Est. \$80.00  
038 BUENA VISTA, c.1880, G+ Type 4 on U163. Est. \$20.00  
039 BUNCOM, 1915, G 4-bar on PPC (Jackson 96-17) Est. \$15.00  
040 BUTTEVILLE, 1898, VG Type 7 on 1-ct blue entire w/1-ct Trans-Miss. added. (Marion 1850-1905) Est. \$30.00  
041 CABLEVILLE, 1908, VG cds & target on 2-ct red entire (Baker 1901-09) PHOTO. Est. \$100.00  
042 CAMP CLATSOP, 1936, G+ duplex on cover w/nibbled UR cnr. (Clatsop 1834-38) Est. \$20.00  
043 CAMP WATSON, 1877, G+ STRAIGHT LINE on 3-ct green entire (Wheeler 1867-86) PHOTO. Est. \$400.00  
044 CARNATION, 1921, VG 4-bar on illus. ROOSEVELT CAMPAIGN COVER w/impressions of many post office handstamps. Philatelic, but very unusual. (Wash. 05/33) E\$20  
045 CARTWRIGHT, 1886, mss. on 2-ct brown entire. (Lane 1871-90) PHOTO. Est. \$150.00  
046 CASEY, 1907, G DOANE on PPC w/STAMP MISSING (Clatsop 1903-11) Est. \$25.00  
047 CAZADERO, 1912, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Clackamas 1904-18) Est. \$15.00  
048 CEDAR CAMP, 1933, VG 4-bar on LDC (Marion 1932-33) 9 month PO! PHOTO. Est. \$80.00

- 049 CEDAR MILL, 1887, G Type 3 on cover opened uneven at rt. (Washington 74-04) Est. \$50.00  
050 CENTERVILLE, 1900, G+ cds & target ties 2-ct red on cover w/horiz. crease 1/2" up from bottom (Washington 89-04) Est. \$30.00  
051 CENTREVILLE, 1880, G magenta Type 1 on cvr w/3-ct green. (Umatilla 1878-89) \$30.00  
052 CHAMPION, 1912, G 4-bar on PPC (Lane 1908-18) Est. \$30.00  
053 CHAMPOEG, 1891, G+ magenta Type 3 & STAR IN CIRCLE ties 2-ct red on cover w/nicked UL corner & torn back; enclosure. (Marion 80-05). Est. \$40.00  
054 CHAPMAN, 1930, VG 4-bar on early philatelic cover (Columbia 1915-30) E\$20  
055 CHESTERBROOK, 1916, G 4-bar on cover opened roughly into 2-ct red. (Yamhill 1913-17) Est. \$40.00  
056 CHETCO, 1908, G+ DOANE on PPC (Curry 63-10) PHOTO. Est. \$60.00  
057 CHICO, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Wallowa 1900-34) Est. \$20.00  
058 CLARKS, 1896, G+ cds struck twice as b/s on cover (Clackamas 89-04) E\$15  
059 CLATSOP, 1909, Fine 4-bar on PPC (Clatsop 94-14) Est. \$20.00  
060 CLIFF, 1908, G+ DOANE on PPC (Lake 06-20) Est. \$15.00  
061 CLINE FALLS, 1905, VG DOANE ties 2-ct red on cvr w/minor edge wear (Deschutes 1904-19) Est. \$20.00  
062 COLES VALLEY, 1904, G cds on 2-ct red entire (Douglas 60/14) Est. \$15.00  
063 COLUMBIA CITY, (1873) mss. on monogrammed lady's cover w/3-ct green. Lite soiling & sm. UL corner nick. Est. \$20.00  
064 CONNLEY, 1915, G+ 4-bar on cover (Lake 1912-20) Est. \$50.00  
065 CONNOR CREEK, 1909, G 4-bar on PPC (Baker 87-11) Est. \$20.00  
066 COPPERFIELD, 1911, G 4-bar on PPC (Baker 99/27) Est. \$15.00  
067 COVE, UNION CO., 1885, VG Type 3 on 2-c brown entire; a bit uneven @ rt. PHOTO. Est. \$75.00  
068 DALLAS/POLK CO., c.1868, G+ Type 3 on 3-ct pink entire. PHOTO. Est. \$60.00  
069 DANT, 1850, Fine 4-bar on FDC UX27 (Wasco 50-54) Est. \$15.00  
070 DAVIDSON, 1907, G+ DOANE on PPC (Josephine 1900-07) PHOTO. Est. \$80.00  
071 DAYTON, c.1870, G+ Type 3 on 3-ct green entire. Est. \$20.00  
072 DAYTON, 1892, G+ Type 6 [octagon] ties 2-ct red on cover. Est. \$20.00  
073 DEMOSS SPRINGS, 1909, VG DOANE on PPC (Sherman 87-23) Est. \$15.00  
074 DESCHUTES, 1912, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Deschutes 1902/28) Est. \$20.00  
075 DILLON, 1915, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Wasco 1914-15) 13 month PO. PHOTO. Est. \$100.00  
076 DIXIE, 1916, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Baker 1913-24) PHOTO. Est. \$80.00  
077 DOVER, 1910, VG DOANE on PPC (Clackamas 90-11) Est. \$40.00  
078 DRAPER, 1910, VG cds & target on PPC (Jackson 82-12) Est. \$20.00  
079 DRYLAKE, 1937, VG 4-bar on LDC (Crook 1913-37) Est. \$12.00  
080 DUDLEY, 1911, G 4-bar on PPC (Jackson 1909-12) Est. \$50.00  
081 DUFUR, 1880, Fine magenta Type 1 on cover w/letter. Est. \$50.00  
082 DUSTY, 1899, G+ Type 1 on cover. (Benton 95-02) PHOTO. Est. \$60.00  
083 EARL, 1910, VG cds on PPC (Lane 98-25) Est. \$15.00  
084 EARLY, 1908, G+ cds & target on PPC (Sherman 1902-19). Est. \$20.00  
085 EAST PORTLAND, 1887, VG Type 4 & WHEEL OF FORTUNE ties #210 on cover. Est. \$40.00  
086 ELAM, 1921, G 4-bar on PPC (Benton 1918-28) Est. \$30.00  
087 ELKHEAD, 1926, Fine 4-bar on LDC (Douglas 77-28) Est. \$12.00  
088 ELLA, 1910, G+ DOANE on PPC (Morrow 82-10) Est. \$40.00  
089 ELWOOD, 1907, VG 4-bar on PPC (Clackamas 92-14) Est. \$20.00  
090 ELY, 1903, G+ (pl. o'strk) cds on cover (Clackamas 91-04) Est. \$40.00  
091 EMBODY, 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Lake 1908-10) 15 month PO. PHOTO. Est. \$150.00  
092 EMPIRE CITY, 1884, G+ Type 7 w/8-POINT STAR IN CIRCLE on 2-ct brown entire w/letter. (Coos 1858-94) Est. \$30.00  
093 ERWIN, 1910, readable 4-bar (DOANE?) on PPC (Baker 92-10) Est. \$25.00  
094 EUCLID, 1907, G DOANE on PPC w/stain (Lincoln 1904-07). PHOTO. Est. \$60.00  
095 EUGENE CITY/O.T., 1887, G+ Type 4 (non-territorial use) on cvr w/#65. Est. \$50.00  
096 EVANS, 1925, VG 4-bar on cover (Wallowa 1913-40) Est. \$12.00  
097 EXPRESS RANCH, 1886, mss. ties #85 on cvr w/minor edge wear. (Baker 1865-79) PHOTO. Est. \$400.00  
098 FAIR VIEW, 1874 mss. on cvr w/3-ct green banknote; cover opened just into stamp. Earliest recorded. PHOTO. Est. \$75.00  
099 FAIRBANKS, 1906, Fine DOANE as rec'd on leather PPC (Wasco 1905-09) Est. \$15.00  
100 FAUBION, 1937, VG 4-bar on LDC (Clackamas 1925-37) Est. \$15.00  
101 FERNVALE, 1908, VG DOANE on PPC (Douglas 1906-24) Est. \$15.00  
102 FIFE, 1916, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Crook 90/37) Est. \$15.00  
103 FIR, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC w/lt. soiling (Hood River 1910-15) PHOTO. Est. \$60.00

- 104 FISHHAWK, 1910, G (high) DOANE on PPC (Columbia 90-10) Est. \$15.00  
 105 FLANAGAN, 1909, G+ DOANE on PPC (Wasco 1905-14) Est. \$20.00  
 106 FLAVEL, 1911, G (o'strk) 4-bar on PPC (Clatsop 95/18) Est. \$15.00  
 107 FLEETWOOD, 1916, VG 4-bar on PPC (Lake 1913-20) Est. \$50.00  
 108 FREEMONT, 1910, G+ 4-bar (with gap) on PPC (Lake 1908-19) Est. \$20.00  
 109 FREEBRIDGE, 1908, VG 4-bar on PPC (Wasco 1908-10) Est. \$20.00  
 110 FRIEDA, 1950, Fine 4-bar on philatelic UX27 (Wasco Jun-Nov 1950) Est. \$20.  
 111 GEISER, 1902, G cds as b/s on cover (Baker 98-09) Est. \$15.00  
 112 GENEVA, 1915, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Jefferson 1914-30) Est. \$25.00  
 113 GEORGE, 1908, G (lite) 4-bar on PPC (Clackamas 81-19) Est. \$12.00  
 114 GOLDEN, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (Josephine 96-20) Est. \$15.00  
 115 GOOCH, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Linn 1909-20) Est. \$12.00  
 116 GRANGER, 1902, Fine cds & target on cover trimmed into 2-ct red. (Benton 88-03) PHOTO. Est. \$80.00  
 117 GREBE, 1920, G+ 4-bar on cover (Sherman 1918-20) PHOTO. Est. \$100.00  
 118 GREENHORN, 1905, G+ duplex on 2-ct red entire opened a bit ruff @ Rt. (Baker 1902-19) Est. \$30.00  
 119 GREENVILLE, 1906, VG DOANE on GPC (Washington 71-07) Est. \$15.00  
 120 GRIZZLY, 1935, G+ 4-bar on cover (Jefferson 90/48) Est. \$15.00  
 121 GROSSMAN, 1907, G+ DOANE on PPC (Wallowa 1904-21) Est. \$20.00  
 122 GROUSE, 1908, G+ cds & target on PPC (Wallowa 96-17) Est. \$25.00  
 123 GYPSUM, 1923, VG 4-bar on PPC (Baker 1913-26) Est. \$30.00  
 124 HARRIMAN, 1908, G 4-bar as rec'd on PPC (Harney 1907-17) Est. \$20.00  
 125 HAY CREEK, 1892, VG Type 2 struck twice on #10 sized Reg. cvr w/vert. crease. Lovely purple DALLAS/POLK CO. toothed oval b/s. Est. \$30.00  
 126 HEISLER, 1908, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Jefferson 1905-10) Est. \$50.00  
 127 HELD, 1912, G 4-bar on PPC (Crook 1909-19) Est. \$15.00  
 128 HILLMAN, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Deschutes 1910-11) PHOTO. Est. \$80.00  
 129 HIPP, 1930, G+ 4-bar on LDC (Benton 1922-30) Est. \$15.00  
 130 HOBSONVILLE, 1911, VG magenta 4-bar on PPC (Tillamook 83-13) Est. \$20.00  
 131 HOOD RIVER/WASCO COUNTY, 1881, G (lite) Type 5 as b/s on cover. Est. \$20.00  
 132 HOOVER, 1910, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Marion 1907-16) Est. \$15.00  
 133 HOPKINS, 1899, VG cds as b/s receiving mark on cover (Clatsop 90/02) Est. \$30  
 134 HOWARD, 1908, G cds on PPC (Crook 77/18) Est. \$20.00  
 135 HOWELL, 1884, readable cds & target ties 2-ct red on cvr (Marion 87-02) Est. \$50.00  
 136 HUDSON, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Columbia 92-13) Est. \$20.00  
 137 HUDSON, 1913, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Columbia 92-13) Est. \$20.00  
 138 HUNTERS, 1890, G+ cds [Whit. Type 1 latest] on cvr w/letter. PHOTO. Est. \$150.00  
 139 HURON, 1908, VG (pl. o'strk.) DOANE on PPC (Umatilla 1905-13) Est. \$40.00  
 140 IDAVILLE, 1927, G+ 4-bar on early philatelic cover (Tillamook 1922-27) Est. \$40.00  
 141 ISABEL, 1890, G+ Type 2 on cover missing top back flap (Lane 76-01) Est. \$50.00  
 142 ISLAND CITY, 1890, G (lite) Type 3 [fancy oval] on 2-ct green entire. Est. \$50.00  
 143 IVE, 1890, VG cds [Whit. Ty 1] on 2-ct green entire trimmed 1/2" @ L. (Marion 1890-92) PHOTO. Est. \$120.00  
 144 IYON, 1908, Fine DOANE on PPC (Lane 93-08) Est. \$25.00  
 145 JACKSONVILLE, 1881, VG Type 3 on folded letter franked w/10-ct green. Est. \$50.00  
 146 JACKSONVILLE, 1888, G+ Type 4 on cover (small tear @ lwr. rt.); letter. Est. \$25.00  
 147 JORDAN VALLEY, 1896, G+ magenta cds & STAR-IN-CIRCLE ties 2-ct red on cover opened trifle rough just into stamp. Est. \$20.00  
 148 JOSEPH, 1880, Type 1 (record example) on U163 w/letter. PHOTO. Est. \$150.00  
 149 JOSEPH/Union Co., 1882, G+ Type 2 [toothed oval] on 3-ct green entire opened just into embossed stamp. PHOTO. Est. \$120.00  
 150 JOSEPH, 1884, G+ Type 3 on 3-ct red entire with closed tears. Est. \$25.00  
 151 JOSEPH, 1920, poor duplex on o'all illustrated CIVIC COVER. Est. \$30.00  
 152 JULIA, 1883, VG Type 1 (earliest) on clean cvr w/3-ct green (Feb-Aug 1883) PHOTO. Est. \$200.00  
 153 KASKELA, 1915, VG 4-bar on PPC (Wasco 1915-21) Est. \$40.00  
 154 KILBRIDE, 1905, G+ cds & target on GPC (Grant 1901-08) PHOTO. Est. \$80.00  
 155 KILTS, 1926, Fine 4-bar on early philatelic cover (Jefferson 1914-40) Est. \$15.00  
 156 KOLER, 1911, VG blue 4-bar on PPC (Douglas 1907-23) Est. \$15.00  
 157 KUBU, 1907, VG DOANE on PPC (Jackson 91-07) Est. \$40.00  
 158 LA GRANDE, 1883, about G Type 4 on cover w/one 1-ct banknote; trimmed just into right-hand stamp. Est. \$20.00  
 159 LAKE OF THE WOODS, 1930, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Klamath 1930-31) 14 month PO! Est. \$40.00  
 160 LAKEVIEW, 1887, VG Type 4 on 2-ct brown entire. Est. \$40.00  
 161 LAMPA, 1910, G+ DOANE on PPC (Coco 1905-18) Est. \$15.00  
 162 LANDAX, 1927, VG 4-bar on early philatelic cover (Lane 1914-27) Est. \$15.00  
 163 LANGELL VALLEY, 1930, G+ 4-bar on LDC (Klamath 1924-30) Est. \$15.00  
 164 LEHMAN, 1911, G+ magenta DOANE on PPC (Umatilla 1899/1930) Est. \$20.00  
 165 LELAND, 1882, G+ Type 4 on cvr w/3-ct green. Minor nibble along LR edge. Est. \$50.00  
 166 LELAND, 1896, G (lite) Type 5 on cover to GERMANY. Est. \$30.00  
 167 LEWISVILLE, 1898, G+ Type 6 & target on cover (Polk 68-05) Est. \$30.00  
 168 LEWISVILLE, 1898, VG Type 6 on cover opened just into 2-ct red. Est. \$25.00  
 169 LIGHTNING, 1908, Fine 4-bar on PPC w/stamp replaced (Wallowa 1907-09) Est. \$50.00  
 170 LINCOLN, 1887, G+ Type 2 w/MALTESE CROSS killer on GPC (Polk 67-01) Est. \$40.00  
 171 LINKVILLE, 1887, G+ Type 6 on cover opened roughly into #210. Est. \$15.00  
 172 LOMA VISTA, 1918, G 4-bar on PPC w/crease LR (Lake 1913-18) Est. \$50.00  
 173 LOST VALLEY, 1926, G+ 4-bar on early philatelic cover (Wheeler 79/26) Est. \$15.00  
 174 LOWERBRIDGE, 1926, G+ 4-bar on early philatelic cover (Jefferson 1920-26) Est. \$30.00  
 175 MACLEAY, 1886, G+ Type 1 & STAR IN CIRCLE killer on 2-ct brown entire opened roughly into stamp & touching postmark (Marion 82-39) Est. \$15.00  
 176 MARX, 1908, G (o'strk.) DOANE on PPC (Tillamook 1904-10) Est. \$30.00  
 177 MATNEY/GILLIAM CO., 1889, G+ Type 1 [serrated oval] on Reg. Pck. Rct. (Gilliam 1888-92) Est. \$40.00  
 178 MAXVILLE, 1933, VG 4-bar on LDC GPC. (Wallowa 1923-33) Est. \$20.00  
 179 MC KAY, 1930, G 4-bar on LDC (Umatilla 1900-30) Est. \$15.00  
 180 McEWIN, 1896, G+ Type 2 (misspelling) on GPC w/s. hole. (Baker 93-43) Est. \$40.00  
 181 McMINNVILLE, 1886, G+ magenta Type 5 on 3-ct green entire. Est. \$20.00  
 182 MEADOW, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Crook 1910-19) Est. \$20.00  
 183 MECOA, 1915, G 4-bar on PPC (Jefferson 1911-24) Est. \$20.00  
 184 MEMORINEE, 1908, G+ DOANE on PPC (Hood River 1903-09) Est. \$40.00  
 185 MILES, 1908, G+ cds & target on PPC (Baker 1901-12) Est. \$50.00  
 186 MILLWOOD, 1897, VG Type 2 on 3-ct green entire opened just into stamp (Douglas 86-31) Est. \$20.00  
 187 MONKLAND, 1908, VG DOANE on PPC (Sherman 86-19) Est. \$15.00  
 188 MONROE, 1882, G Type 1 on cvr w/enclosed "girl talk" letter and piece of dress material. Est. \$30.00  
 189 MOUNT ANGEL, 1896, G+ Type 2 (2nd recorded example) on cover. Est. \$20.00  
 190 MOUNT TABOR, 1881, VG magenta Type 3 on cover w/letter; trifle ruff @ rt. Est. \$25.00  
 191 MOWICH, 1944, VG 4-bar on cml. cover. (Klamath 1938-48) Est. \$15.00  
 192 MYRTLE POINT/COOS CO., 1890, G+ magenta Type 7 & WHEEL OF FORTUNE on Reg. Pck. Rct. Est. \$15.00  
 193 MYRTLE POINT/COOS/COUNTY, 1891, about G (lite) Type 7 on 2-ct green entire w/enclosure. Est. \$40.00  
 194 NATRON, 1913, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Lane 92/24) Est. \$15.00  
 195 NEEDEY, 1883, G (lite) Type 5 on cover w/torn back flap (Clackamas 55-03) Est. \$25.00  
 196 NEW BRIDGE, 1885, G+ Type 1 on 2-ct red entire w/s. closed tear. Est. \$40.  
 197 NEW ERA, 1881, G+ Type 1 on cover w/s. nick LR (Clackamas 78-40) Est. \$40.00  
 198 NEWTOWN, 1910, G+ (O'strk.) 4-bar on PPC (Hood River 1910-11). PHOTO. Est. \$80.00  
 199 NEWTOWN, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (Hood River 1910-11) 9 month PO! PHOTO. Est. \$100.00  
 200 NOBLE, 1908, G DOANE on PPC (Marion 93-08) Est. \$40.00  
 201 NORTH CANYONVILLE, 1876, G+ Type 4 on GPC. Est. \$20.00  
 202 NORTH CANYONVILLE, 1880, VG purple Type 5 and STAR killer ties 3-ct green on cover. Est. \$20.00  
 203 NORTH JUNCTION, 1932, VG 4-bar on LDC (Wasco 1927-32) Est. \$20.00  
 204 NYE, 1907, G+ DOANE on GPC (Umatilla 87-17) Est. \$15.00  
 205 OAKLAND, 1882, G+ green Type 3 on 3-ct pink entire. Est. \$30.00  
 206 OAKLAND, 1883, mss. on cover w/pen canceled #85. Est. \$25.00  
 207 ODELL, 1905, G cds & target on PPC (Klamath 1901-07) Est. \$40.00  
 208 ODESSA, 1912, G+ 4-bar on cover (Klamath 1902/19) Est. \$15.00  
 209 O'NEIL, 1909, G+ DOANE on PPC (Crook 1906-12) PHOTO. Est. \$60.00  
 210 ORTLEY, 1914, VG 4-bar on PPC (Wasco 1912-22) Est. \$40.00  
 211 OWYHEE, 1908, G+ DOANE on PPC (Malheur 90-32) Est. \$15.00  
 212 PANTHER, 1908, G+ DOANE on PPC (Lane 94-09) Est. \$30.00  
 213 PARKER, 1907, G+ DOANE on PPC (Polk 80-27) Est. \$15.00  
 214 PARKERS MILL, 1912, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Morrow 1907-25) Est. \$40.00  
 215 PARKERSBURGH/COOS CO., 1884, readable lite magenta Type 2 on 2-ct red entire (Coos 77-19) Est. \$50.00  
 216 PENINSULAR, 1896, VG Type 1 on cover; trifle ruff @ L. (Multnomah 1890-1903) Est. \$40.00  
 217 PERRYDALE, 1890, about G (lite) green Type 4 & WHEEL OF FORTUNE ties 10-ct green on registered cover trimmed just into #213. Estr. \$25.00  
 218 PHILOMATH, 1884, VG magenta Type 3 [octagon] on cvr w/pair #210 tied by STAR killers. Lengthy letter accompanies. Est. \$30.00  
 219 PHOENIX, 18837, G+ Type 4 on cvr w/3-ct green; flattened diagonal crease. Est. \$30.00  
 220 PIONEER, 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Lincoln 1900-29) Est. \$12.00  
 221 PLAINVIEW, 1899, G (lite) Type 2 on cvr trimmer @ left (Linn 88-06) Est. \$30.00  
 222 PLUM VALLEY, 1862, mss. on cvr w/pen canceled #26; closed tear into postmark (Polk 1854-63) PHOTO. Est. \$150.00  
 223 POKEGAMA, 1908, G 4-bar on PPC (Klamath 99-11) Est. \$20.00  
 224 PORTLAND, 1886, G (lite) Type 7 on cover w/mss. "per steamer". Enclosed letter headed "City Engineers Office". Est. \$25.00  
 225 PORTLAND (ROSE CITY RURAL STA.), 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Multnomah 1909-10) Est. \$40.00  
 226 PORTLAND (STANLEY RUR. STA.), 1933, VG 4-bar on cvr (Clackamas 1932-47) Est. \$15.00  
 227 POWWATKA, 1914, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Wallowa 1900-20) Est. \$20.00  
 228 PRAIRIE CITY, 1883, G+ Unlisted Type on U163 w/wrinkles. Est. \$30.00  
 229 QUINOOK, 1925, VG purple 4-bar on early philatelic cover (Gilliam 1919-25) Est. \$40.00  
 230 REDBOY, 1908, VG 4-bar on PPC (Grant 1907-10) PHOTO. Est. \$80.00  
 231 ROCCA, 1908, VG 4-bar on PPC (Polk 95-18) Est. \$20.00  
 232 ROCK CREEK, 1890, about G Type 2 on cvr cut into 2-ct red; letter (Linn 1883-92) Est. \$40.00  
 233 ROCK POINT, 1908, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Jackson 59-12) Est. \$20.00  
 234 RONDOWA, 1908, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Wallowa 1909-15) Est. \$40.00  
 235 ROSEDALE, 1897, G+ cds [Whit. Type 1] on GPC (Marion 92-01) PHOTO. Est. \$75.00  
 236 ROSLAND, 1908, G+ DOANE on PPC w/creases (Deschutes 87-10) Est. \$15.00  
 237 ROW RIVER, 1911, Fine 4-bar as rec'd. on PPC (Lane 1911-14) Est. \$30.00  
 238 ROWENA, 1916, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Wasco 1911-16) Est. \$40.00  
 239 RUSSELLVILLE, 1890, G+ cds [Whit. Ty 1] on cvr w/letter (Multnomah 89-04) Est. \$50.00  
 240 SALMON, 1908, VG DOANE on PPC (Clackamas 91-10) Est. \$20.00  
 241 SAM'S VALLEY, 1885, VG Type 2 & target ties #210 on cvr w/minor age wear. (Jackson 1873-1953) PHOTO. Est. \$80.00  
 242 SCHOLL'S FERRY, c.1880, VG Type 1 as fwd. mark. on cover (Washington 71-95) PHOTO. Est. \$80.00  
 243 SCOTTSBURGH, 1881, readable blue Type 3 ties Scotts #26 on cvr w/s. piece torn from back. Est. \$20.00  
 244 SELLWOOD, 1892, G Type 3 as rec'd. on GPC. (Multnomah 83-01) Est. \$20.00  
 245 SHAKE, 1910, G 4-bar on PPC (Jackson 86-11) PHOTO. Est. \$60.00  
 246 SHERAR BRIDGE/WASCO COUNTY, 1888, G+ Type 1 on cover w/target tied #213. Lovely piece! (Wasco 1883-07) PHOTO. Est. \$200.00  
 247 SHERARS BRIDGE, 1931, VG 4-bar on cover w/horizontal crease along bottom (Wasco 1922-37) Est. \$15.00  
 248 SHEVLIN, 1934, VG 4-bar on cml. cover (Deschutes 1931-42) Est. \$20.00  
 249 SINK, 1913, G 4-bar on PPC (Lake 1911-20) Est. \$30.00  
 250 SKIPANON, 1875, mss. on lady's cover (Clatsop 70-03) PHOTO. Est. \$80.00  
 251 SKULLSPRING, 1927, Fine 4-bar on early philatelic cover (Malheur 02/27) Est. \$30.00  
 252 SMOCK, 1908, VG cds on PPC (Wasco 99-09) Est. \$40.00  
 253 SODA SPRINGS, 1908, VG Type 1 DOANE on PPC (Jackson 86-11) Est. \$50.00  
 254 SOMERANGE, 1926, VG 4-bar on cml. cvr w/mercantile cc. (Harney 1923-26) PHOTO. Est. \$80.00  
 255 SOUTH INLET, 1913, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Coos 1912-14) Est. \$40.00  
 256 SPICER, 1894, VG Type 1 on cover opened into 2-ct red (Linn 88-04) Est. \$40.00  
 257 SPRINGBROOK, c.1890, G+ Type 1 on 2-ct green entire w/DUNDEE JUNCTION b/s. Est. \$25.00



- 258 STAYTON/MARION CO., 1893, VG Type 7 & STAR-IN-STAR ties pair on 1-ct COLUMBIANS on cvr. w/TURNER/TRANSIT backstamp. PHOTO. Est. \$80.00
- 259 STEPHENS, 1910, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Douglas 90-12) Est. \$20.00
- 260 STEWART, 1888, VG Type 1 on registered cover w/ six #210 (one on rev.) (Grant 1888-90) Only known cover from this PO. PHOTO. Est. \$500.00
- 261 SULPHUR SPRINGS, 1911, VG 4-bar on cover (Douglas 78-20) Est. \$20.00
- 262 SUMNER, 1890, VG Type 2 (listing) on cvr. trimmed 1/2" @ left. Est. \$30.00
- 263 SUNNYVIEW, 1894, G+ magenta (o'strk) Type 1 as rec'd. on GPC. (Multnomah 1890-1894) Est. \$25.00
- 264 SUSANVILLE, 1894, G+ Type 1 (earliest) on 2-ct Columbian entire opened into stamp (Grant 88-52) Est. \$30.00
- 265 SWIM, 1927, G+ 4-bar on toned PPC missing LL cnr. (Clackamas 1925-32) Est. \$15.00
- 266 TAYLOR, 1908, mss. on PPC (Wasco 1909-10) Accompanied by 2 other cards in same correspondence for verification. PHOTO. Est. \$100.00
- 267 TEMPLETON, 1908, VG DOANE on PPC (Cocos 98-17) Est. \$20.00
- 268 THORNHOLLOW, 1926, VG 4-bar on early philatelic cover (Umatilla 1923-28) PHOTO. Est. \$75.00
- 269 THREESPIES, 1918, G+ 4-bar on drugstore cover (Josephine 1910-21) Est. \$40.00
- 270 TIMON, 1902, VG cds as b/s rec'd mark on cover (Cocos Jan-Oct 1902) PHOTO. Est. \$75.00
- 271 TRASK, 1906, VG cds on 2-ct red entire (Tillamook 72/06) Est. \$50.00
- 272 TULE LAKE, 1888, VG Type 2 on cover w/some wear & tear. (Klamath 1875-90) PHOTO. Est. \$75.00
- 273 TURNER/RFD, 1902, G+ Type 1, Route 3 on 2-ct red entire. Est. \$20.00
- 274 ULVSTAD, 1905, Fine DOANE on cover (Jackson 1904-05) PHOTO. Est. \$250.00
- 275 UMATILLA, 1885, about G Type 1 on cover w/#65. PHOTO. Est. \$125.00
- 276 UMPQUA CITY, 1887, mss. on cover w/#65 (Douglas 1851-88) PHOTO. Est. \$200.00
- 277 UNION, 1887, VG Type 6 & WHEEL-OF-FORTUNE ties #210 on cover. Est. \$30.00
- 278 UNION, 1888, G+ Type 6 ties #213 on cover. Est. \$30.00
- 279 UPPER OCHOCHO, c.1878, G Type 1 on cover w/3-ct green. Est. \$30.00
- 280 UPPER OCHOCHO, c.1878, G+ Type 1 on 3-ct green entire. Est. \$30.00
- 281 UTOPIA, 1908, G+ DOANE on PPC w/stamp missing (Wallowa 1905-11) Est. \$25
- 282 VIENTO, 1907, G+ DOANE on PPC. (Hood River 98-19) Est. \$20.00
- 283 VIEWPOINT, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC. (Lake 1910-18) Est. \$40.00
- 284 VINCENT, 1921, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Wallowa 1914-23) Est. \$50.00
- 285 VOLTAGE, 1933, Fine 4-bar on PPC (Harney 1908-33) Est. \$20.00
- 286 WARNER LAKE, 1908, G DOANE on PPC (Lake 89-24) Est. \$20.00
- 287 WASTINA, 1918, VG 4-bar on PPC (Lake 1915-25) Est. \$50.00
- 288 WATERMAN, 1910, VG DOANE on PPC (Wheeler 87-44) Tough DOANE! Est. \$20.00
- 289 WELLEN, 1907, VG cds ties #300 on PPC (Jackson 91-22) Est. \$15.00
- 290 WEST PORTLAND, 1901, G cds ties 2-ct red on cover opened uneven just into stamp (Multnomah 90-07) Est. \$30.00
- 291 WHITE POINT, 1888, mss. on cover w/#213 (Jackson 1883-92). PHOTO. Est. \$200.00
- 292 WILDERVILLE, JOSEPHINE CO., 1886, G+ Type 1 on 2-ct brown entire trimmed into emb. stamp. ROCK CREEK/JACKSON CO. b/s/ Est. \$50.00
- 293 WILLARD, 1890, G+ Type 1 (earliest) on cvr w/closed tear through front. (Marion 89-04) Est. \$30.00
- 294 WILLARD, 1926, Fine 4-bar on early philatelic cover (Douglas 1925-26) 12 month POI. PHOTO. Est. \$75.00
- 295 WINEMA, 1929, G (lita) 4-bar on LDC (Klamath 1928-28) Est. \$50.00
- 296 WOODLAWN, 1887, G+ Type 1 on toned cover (Multnomah 90-03) Est. \$30.00
- 297 WOOLLEY, 1910, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Douglas 1905-12) Est. \$20.00
- 298 YAKSAY, 1942, G+ 4-bar on philatelic GPC (Klamath 1930-42). Est. \$12.00
- 299 YONNA, 1908, G+ DOANE on PPC (Klamath 1906-13) PHOTO. Est. \$75.00
- 300 ZENA, 1895, G+ Type 4 on 2-ct green entire (Polk 89-01) Est. \$40.00
- 301 ZION, c.1908, G+ DOANE on PPC (Lane 99-13) Est. \$30.00
- 302 ZUMWALT, 1908, G+ DOANE on PPC (Wallowa 1903-36) Est. \$15.00

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- 303 AINSIE, G+ cds & target on 2-ct green entire (Lewis 87-97) Est. \$20.00
- 304 AINSWORTH, 1883, G+ duplex ties 3-ct green on cover (1879-85) PHOTO. Est. \$100.00
- 305 ALADDIN, 1922, VG 4-bar on 2-ct red entire. (Stevens 1910-24) Est. \$20.00
- 306 ALTO, 1901, G+ cds ties 10-ct green on regis. cover trimmed 1/4" @ L. (Columbia 82-03) Est. \$50.00
- 307 APPLEDALE, 1927, G 4-bar on early philatelic cover (Douglas 1912-27) Est. \$15.00
- 308 ARLETTA, 1909, VG DOANE on PPC (Pierce 93-27) Est. \$15.00
- 309 BAKER, 1908, Fine DOANE on PPC (Skagit 1892-1910) Est. \$15.00
- 310 BARNESTON, 1910, G+ 4-bar on PPC (King 1901-24) Est. \$15.00
- 311 BARRON, 1904, VG cds & target on cover w/wear & lt. stains (Whatcom 99-10) Est. \$30.00
- 312 BAYNE, 1910, G+ 4-bar on PPC (King 1908-24) Est. \$15.00
- 313 BEULAH, 1905, Fine DOANE ties 2 x #300 on cover opened trifle ruff into one of the stamps (Ferry 1904-09) Est. \$50.00
- 314 BISHOP, 1925, VG purple 4-bar ties 2-ct Harding on early philatelic cover (Whitman 1913-25) Est. \$15.00
- 315 BISSELL, 1901, G+ cds on 2-ct red entire w/letter (Stevens 1894-1925) Est. \$20.00
- 316 BLANCHARD, 1903, VG cds & target on 2-ct red entire (Pierce 1894-1913) Est. \$20.00
- 317 BLYN, 1908, G+ DOANE on PPC (Clallam 1890-1909) Est. \$15.00
- 318 BOISTFORT, 1897, VG cds on registered cover w/sm. closed tears (Lewis 57-18) Est. \$25.00
- 319 BRENTS/WASH., 1886, G+ cds & target on cvr w/#210 (Lincoln 1882-90) PHOTO. Est. \$200.00
- 320 BUNKER, 1913, G (lita) 4-bar on PPC (Lewis 1913-21) Est. \$12.00
- 321 BURNETT, 1903, G+ cds & target on 2-ct red entire (Pierce 1888-1927) Est. \$12.00
- 322 CENTREVILLE/KICKITAT CO., 1890, VG purple cds on toned cover opened a trifle ruff @ left. Est. \$50.00
- 323 CENTREVILLE, 1877, mss. on cover w/pen canceled 3-ct green (Shohomish 1870-77) PHOTO. Est. \$100.00
- 324 CHIWAUKUM, 1907, VG 4-bar on PPC (Chelan 1896-1912) Est. \$15.00
- 325 CLIFFDELL, 1934, G+ 4-bar on commercial cover (Kickitat 1924-34) Est. \$15.00
- 326 COHASSETT, 1910, G 4-bar on PPC (Grays Harbor 1909-18) Est. \$20.00
- 327 COKEDALE, 1900, VG cds ties 2-ct red on cover (Skagit 94-04) PHOTO. Est. \$60.00
- 328 COKEDALE, 1901, G+ cds on cover w/letter; tiny closed tear @ Top (Skagit 1894-1904) Est. \$50.00
- 329 CONNELL/WASH.TER., 1887, Fine magenta cds & target ties #213 on legal-size 2-ct brown entire. PHOTO. Est. \$100.00
- 330 COVELLO, 1893, G+ cds on cover w/2-ct Columbian opened into stamp. (Columbia 1883-1918) Est. \$12.00
- 331 CRABCREEK, 1891, G+ cds on GPC (Lincoln 1873/1904) Est. \$50.00
- 332 CRIMEA, 1891, mss. on GPC (Benton 1886-1908) PHOTO. Est. \$80.00
- 333 DAHUA, 1920, G+ magenta 4-bar on PPC (Wahkiakum 1910-26) Est. \$15.00
- 334 DEWATTO, 1891, Fine cds on GPC (Mason 1885-1928) Est. \$40.00
- 335 DODD, 1908, G+ cds & target on PPC (Asotin 98-11) Est. \$20.00
- 336 DRAGOON, 1888, G+ cds & target on cover (Spokane 1890-1902) Est. \$50.00
- 337 DRUMHELLER, 1908, VG 4-bar on PPC (Franklin 1906-08) Est. \$30.00
- 338 EPLEY, 1910, G+ DOANE on PPC (Okanogan 1908-14) Est. \$15.00
- 339 EXCELSIOR, 1892, Fine cds on GPC (Pierce 1891-96) Est. \$30.00
- 340 FAIRBANKS, 1908, G 4-bar on PPC (Whitman 1909-17) Est. \$20.00
- 341 FLETCHER BAY, 1915, Fine 4-bar on PPC (Kitsap 1915-36) Est. \$12.00
- 342 FRAVEL, 1912, G 4-bar on PPC (Skagit 1903-13) Est. \$20.00
- 343 FREEPORT, c.1880, G cds (Long Ty 2) on cvr w/target tied 3-ct green; minor tears at top. (Cowlitz 1887-93) PHOTO. Est. \$100.00
- 344 GENEVA, 1911, G DOANE on PPC (Whatcom 1904-19) Est. \$20.00
- 345 GETTYSBURG, 1919, Fine 4-bar on 3-ct purple entire opened a trifle uneven at left (Clallam 90-26) Est. \$15.00
- 346 GOULD CITY, 1899, G+ cds & target on cover w/letter (Garfield 91-13) Est. \$30.00
- 347 HAZARD, 1888, G+ cds as b/s receiving mark on cover (Spokane 85-04) Est. \$15.00
- 348 HOBSON, 1908, Fine 4-bar on PPC (Chelan 1903-09) Est. \$40.00
- 349 HOQUIAM/Chelalis Co., 1890, G purple double oval on cover opened into #213. Est. \$15.00
- 350 HOWARD, 1909, G+ cds ties #300 on PPC (Douglas 1902-11) Est. \$25.00
- 351 IVES, 1900, G cds on GPC (Okanogan 1896-1900) Est. \$40.00
- 352 JUDSON, 1901, G cds & target on GPC (Franklin 1900-03) Est. \$40.00
- 353 KERNES, 1898, G+ cds & target on 2-ct green entire (Cowlitz 1890-1908); cover has vert. crease. Est. \$20.00
- 354 KIESLING, 1918, G+ 4-bar on cover w/letter (Spokane 1908-20) Est. \$20.00
- 355 KNOWLTON, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (Okanogan 1902-23) Est. \$15.00
- 356 LAKEHEAD, 1908, G+ DOANE as rec'd on PPC (Pierce 04-10) pm ELECTRON/WASH. (1903-43) Est. \$15.00
- 358 LATONA, 1898, VG cds & target on 2-ct green entire (King 90-01) Est. \$15.00
- 359 LEESE, 1932, G+ 4-bar on cml. cover (Okanogan 1915-33) Est. \$15.00
- 360 LITHOW, 1909, G+ cds & target on PPC (Cowlitz 1900-11) Est. \$15.00
- 361 LOOKOUT, 1893, VG cds & target on 2-ct green entire (Skagit 90-12) Est. \$30.00
- 362 MABANA, 1921, G+ 4-bar on cover (Island 1915-39) Est. \$15.00
- 363 MARTIN, 1901, G+ magenta cds & target ties 2-ct red on cover (Kittitas 92-02) Est. \$50.00
- 364 MARTINS BLUFF, 1909, G+ purple DOANE on PPC (Cowlitz 1905-16) Est. \$15.00
- 365 MARYHILL, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (rp Columbia Gorge) (Kickitat 1909-13pd.) Est. \$25.00
- 366 MAURY, 1896, G+ cds on 1-ct wrapper to SCOTLAND (King 88-08) Est. \$15.00
- 367 MAXWELTON, 1919, Fine 4-bar on cover w/gen'l. store cc. (Island 1908-24) Est. \$20.00
- 368 MEADOW LAKE, 1910, G 4-bar on PPC (Spokane 1908-10) Est. \$30.00
- 369 MILES/WASH.TER., 1887, G+ duplex on 2-ct brown entire. (Lincoln 81-33) PHOTO. Est. \$125.00
- 370 MISSION, 1900, G+ cds & target on 2-ct red entire w/fat letter (Okanogan 1889-1904) Est. \$25.00
- 371 MONCTON, 1911, Fine 4-bar on PPC w/closed tear @ bottom (King 1910-12) Est. \$30.00
- 372 MOUNT COFFIN, 1891, mss. on 2-ct green entire opened roughly just into stamp (Cowlitz 1872-95) Est. \$30.00
- 373 NELSON, 1897, VG cds & cork on 2-ct green entire a trifle unevenly opened into stamp (Ferry 1896-1902) Est. \$30.00
- 374 NEWHALL, 1893, VG cds & targets tie 1, 2 & 5 ct banknotes on 2-ct green entire. (San Juan 1890-1906) Est. \$50.00
- 375 OFFUT, 1917, VG 4-bar on PPC w/lt. crease (Thurston 1913-18) Est. \$30.00
- 376 OLEQUA/COWLITZ CO./W.T., 1890, G+ cds & STAR-IN-CIRCLE (Long Ty 2) on 2-ct green entire. PHOTO. Est. \$80.00
- 377 OLYMPIA/OGN., 1880, G balloon cds ties #28 on cover addressed to "Whidbey's Island/W.T."; w/letter. PHOTO. Est. \$80.00
- 378 OLYMPIA/OGN., ca. 1880 about G balloon cds on 10-cent Nesbitt. Est. \$50.00
- 379 PERRY, 1909, VG DOANE on PPC (Columbia 81-27) Est. \$15.00
- 380 PORT CRESCENT, 1899, G+ cds & target on cvr w/logging co. cc. (Clallam 89-15) Est. \$20.00
- 381 PORT GAMBLE/WASH.TER., 1879, G cds & STAR IN CIRCLE ties 3-ct green banknote on cover. PHOTO. Est. \$100.00
- 382 PULLMAN, 1887, G+ cds on cover w/#210. Territorial. st. \$30.00
- 383 RETTGER, 1925, G+ 4-bar on early philatelic cover w/vert. crease (Okanogan 1920-25) Est. \$25.00
- 384 REX, 1909, G+ 4-bar on GPC w/crease @ left corners (Douglas 1905-13) Est. \$15.00
- 385 ROCKCUT, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Ferry 1901-19) Est. \$15.00
- 386 SAINT ANDREWS, 1895, VG cds & target on registered cover (Douglas 90-57) Est. \$30.00
- 387 SEATTLE/W.T., 1887, G+ cds on cvr w/target tied #65. Est. \$40.00
- 388 SEHOME, Aug 1888, G cds & target on GPC (Whatcom 1873-92) Est. \$50.00
- 389 SKOKOMISH/W.T., c.1870, G+ cds on severely trimmed down cover front. Est. \$15.00
- 390 SKOOKUM CHUCK/WASH. T., 1883, G+ magenta oval on GPC (Lewis 1857-84) PHOTO. Est. \$150.00
- 391 SLATER, 1907, VG 4-bar on PPC (Walla Walla 1908-19) Est. \$15.00
- 392 SPOKANE FALLS, 1890, G+ cds & cork ties #213 on cover (Spokane 72-91) Est. \$20.00
- 393 SPRAGUE, Jan 1889, G cds on cover w/#213. Territorial. Est. \$30.00
- 394 SPRINGFIELD, 1900, VG cds & target on GPC (Pierce 90-08) Est. \$15.00
- 395 SWOFFORD, 1907, G Type 1 DOANE on PPC (Lewis 90-27) Est. \$12.00
- 396 TEANAWAY, 1890, VG cds & target ties 1-ct blue (damaged) on 1-ct blue entire w/horiz. crease along bottom edge (Kittitas 85-01) Est. \$40.00
- 397 TILDON, 1891, G+ cds on GPC (Lewis 1882-95) Est. \$20.00
- 398 TOWER, 1917, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Cowlitz 86/27) Est. \$15.00
- 399 TROY, 1908, G (o'strk) DOANE as fwd. mark on PPC (Ferry 1905-10) Est. \$25.00
- 400 TUALCO/WASH., c.1885, VG cds on 2-ct brown entire (Snohomish 1880-92) PHOTO. Est. \$200.00
- 401 TWEEDIE, 1910, G 4-bar on PPC w/twr rt. cnr. crease (Pend Oreille 1908-18) Est. \$25.00
- 402 TYEE, 1905, VG DOANE ties 8-ct M. Washington on 2-ct red entire for registry (Clallam 83-05) Lovely DOANE cover. PHOTO. Est. \$60.00

- 403 UNION CITY, 1890, G (lite) purple cds on 2-ct green entire (Mason 90-95) Est. \$20.00  
 404 UTSALADY/WASHINGTON TY., 1883, G+ dcds (Long Ty 5) on 3-ct green entire opened a bit ruff @ left (Island 85-10) PHOTO. Est. \$150.00  
 405 VANCULVER BARRACKS, Apr. 1888, G+ cds pr cover w/#213. (Clark 84-90) PHOTO. Est. \$75.00  
 406 VIOGA, 1891, Fine purple cds & target on GPC (Thurston 1891-92) PHOTO. Est. \$75.00  
 407 WACO, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (Douglas 1907-10) Est. \$20.00  
 408 WHITE RIVER, c.1880, G magenta cds on cvr w/pen-tied 3-ct green; cover cut 1/4" short @ left just into postmark (King 87/90) PHOTO. Est. \$80.00  
 409 WILDWOOD, 1891, VG cds & target on GPC (Lewis 89-90) Est. \$15.00

## COUNTY LOTS

The following lots consist of cards & covers bearing postmarks of Pacific Northwest towns arranged by county. Virtually all are DPOs, but condition varies from Fine to Poor and lots should be inspected before bidding.

## OREGON COUNTY LOTS

- 410 Baker County, 15 diff., 1884-1958, incl. BROWNLEE, HOME, LIME, McEWEN, ROCK CREEK (b/s), SPARTA, WEATHERBY, etc. Est. \$40.00  
 411 Benton & Polk Counties, lot of 21 diff. (10 Benton; 11 Polk), 1901-53, incl.: BLACKROCK, PARKER, PEDEE, PEAK, SUMMIT, WELLS, etc. Est. \$40.  
 412 Clackamas County lot of 24 diff., 1892-1951, incl.: BARTON, BISSELL, CAMP NAMANU, MARMOT, NEEDY (rec'd b/s), ROWE, STAFFORD (rec'd b/s), etc. Est. \$50.00  
 413 Clatsop County, 17 diff., 1908-55, incl.: ALBERT, BRADWOOD, ECOLA, HAMLET, JEWELL, SVENSEN, VESPER, WAUNA, etc. Est. \$40.00  
 414 Columbia County, 19 diff., 1892-1955, incl.: DELENA (front), KEASEY, KERRY, MAYGER, QUINCY, REUBEN, TRENHOLM, WILARK, etc. Est. \$50.00  
 415 Coos County, 17 diff., 1908-64, incl.: BULLARDS, BANCROFT, COOSTON, DELLWOOD, FOUR MILE, LEE, PROSPER, etc. Est. \$40.00  
 416 Curry County, 6 diff., 1922-41, incl.: CARPENTERVILLE, DENMARK, HARBOR, ILLAHE, MARIAL & PISTOL RIVER. Est. \$25.00  
 417 Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson & Wheeler Counties, 21 diff. (1 Crook, 4 Deschutes, 9 Jefferson & 7 Wheeler), incl.: ROBERTS, MILLICAN, ELK LAKE, GATEWAY, HORSE HEAVEN, OPAL CITY, ANTONE, BURNT RANCH, etc. Est. \$50.00  
 418 Douglas County, 32 diff., ca.1880-1956, incl.: ANCHOR, ASH, COMSTOCK, EDENBOWER, GUNTER, MELROSE, NUGGET, PEEL, RESTON, RICEHILL, SAMPSON, etc. Est. \$75.00  
 419 Gilliam, Morrow & Sherman Counties, 20 diff., (9 Gilliam, 8 Morrow & 3 Sherman) incl.: MILLER, AJAX, CLEM, WILLOWS, EIGHTMILE, LENA, etc. Est. \$50.  
 420 Grant County, 12 diff., 1912-59, incl.: AUSTIN, BATES, GALENA, GRANITE, IZEE, SUPLEE, TOP, etc. Est. \$30.00  
 421 Harney & Malheur Counties, 24 diff. (13 Harney & 11 Malheur), incl.: FRENCHGLEN, NARROWS, RILEY, SUNTEX, WAGONTIRE, BEULAH, BONITA, DANNER, FOLLYFARM, ROCKVILLE, etc. Est. \$60.00  
 422 Hood River & Wasco Counties, 13 diff. (2 Hood River, 11 Wasco), incl.: WYETH, BIG EDDY, CELLO, FRIEND, KINGSLEY, SOUTH JUNCTION, VICTOR, etc. Est. \$40.00  
 423 Jackson County, 17 diff., 1892-1956, incl.: BEAGLE, CLIMAX, DERBY, PERSIST, RUCH, UNION CREEK, etc. Est. \$40.00  
 424 Josephine County, 15 diff., 1910-58, incl.: DRYDEN, GALICE, GRAVE, KERBY, PLACER, SPEAKER, TAKILMA, etc. Est. \$40.00  
 425 Klamath County, 18 diff., 1909-73, incl.: CRYSTAL, HARRIMAN, HILDEBRAND, KIRK, LANGELLS VALLEY, LORELLA, MODOC POINT, PINE RIDGE, WORDEN, etc. Est. \$50.00  
 426 Lake County, 7 diff., 1908-43, incl.: LAKE, QUARTZ MOUNTAIN, VISTILLAS, WEST SIDE, etc. Est. \$25.00  
 427 Lane County, 50 diff., 1883-1960, incl.: ADA, ALPHA, BLAKELYVILLE, CANARY, CROW, DEERHORN, ESTRUP (b/s), GOLDSON, LATHAM, MCKINZIE BRIDGE, PENGRA, RAINBOW, REED, SIGNAL, etc. Est. \$125.  
 428 Lincoln County, 28 diff., 1908-65, incl.: BAYVIEW, FISHER, HARLAN, LUTGENS, NASHVILLE, NORTONS, ONA, WINANT, etc. Est. \$50.00  
 429 Linn County, 11 diff., 1893-1918, incl.: BERLIN, HOLLEY, OAKVILLE (b/s), PEORIA, SHELBOURN, TALLMAN, WATERLOO, etc. Est. \$30.00  
 430 Marion County, 17 diff., 1909-63, incl.: BREITENBUSH, ELKHORN, HULLT, KLUMB (rec'd), MONITOR, NIAGARA, PRATUM, WACONDA, etc. Est. \$40.00  
 431 Multnomah County, 23 diff., c.1880-1961, incl.: CLEONE, EAST PORTLAND, GLENCULLEN, MAPLEWOOD, MOUNT TABOR, ORIENT, PARKWOOD, WARRENDALE, etc. Est. \$50.00  
 432 Tillamook County, 20 diff., 1910-56, incl.: BAYOCEAN, BLAINE, CAPE MEARS, DOLPH, HEMLOCK, PITNER, WOODS, etc. Est. \$50.00  
 433 Umatilla County, 13 diff., 1909-59, incl.: DUNCAN, GIBBON, GURDANE, LEHMAN HOT SPRINGS, RIETH, TOLLGATE, etc. Est. \$30.00  
 434 Union & Wallowa Counties, 17 diff. (9 Union & 8 Wallowa), incl.: ALUGEL, HILGARD, KAMELA, PALMER JUNCTION, PERRY, FLORA, FRUITA, PARADISE, etc. Est. \$40.00  
 435 Washington & Yamhill Counties, 24 diff. (19 Washington & 5 Yamhill) incl.: COCHRAN, GARDENHOME, LAUREL, REEDVILLE, STRASSEL, SPRINGBROOK, WHITESON, etc. Est. \$50.00

## WASHINGTON COUNTY LOTS

- 436 Adams, Grant & Lincoln Counties, 28 diff., incl.: KEYSTONE, LANTZ, McCALL, COULEE CITY, OSBORNE, WAHLUKE, DOWNS, EGYPT, MONDOVI (1892), PEACH, etc. Est. \$75.00  
 437 Asotin, Columbia & Garfield Counties, 15 diff., incl.: BLY, CLOVERLAND, ROGERSBURG, SILCOTT, MARENGO, ALPOWA, CHARD (rec'd), ILIA, PEOLA, etc. Est. \$40.00  
 438 Benton, Franklin & Walla Walla Counties, 16 diff., incl.: FINLEY, MOTTINGER, WHITE BLUFFS, RINGOLD, SNAKE RIVER, AYER, CLYDE, TWO RIVERS, etc. Est. \$40.00  
 439 Chelan and Douglas Counties, 18 diff., incl.: BLEWETT, MERRITT, WINESAP, WINTON, ALAMEDA, BEEBE, DELRIO, RED APPLE, SAM, etc. Est. \$50.00  
 440 Clark & Cowlitz Counties, 18 diff., incl.: DOLE, ETNA, HAYES, SIFTON, CARROLLTON, CATLIN, EUFAULA, LADU, SIGHTLY, STELLA, etc. Est. \$40.00

- 441 Clallam & Jefferson Counties, 20 diff., incl.: DUNGENESS, ELWHA, EAST CLALLAM, MORA, PYSHT, COYLE, FORT FLAGLER, HOH, JUNCTION, IRONDALE, etc. Est. \$50.00  
 442 Ferry & Okanogan Counties, 15 diff., incl.: FERRY, HELLGATE, LAURIER, HAVILLAH, KARTAR, LAFLEUR, etc. Est. \$40.00  
 443 Grays Harbor, Mason & Thurston Counties, 24 diff., incl.: LONE TREE, VESTA, WISHKAH, DETROIT (rec'd), HARSTINE ISLAND, LAKE CUSHMAN, INDEPENDENCE, PUGET, TONO, UNION MILLS, etc. Est. \$80.00  
 444 Island & San Juan Counties, 14 diff., incl.: AUSTIN, CAMANO, GLENDALE, SAN DE FUCA, ROCHE HARBOR, RICHARDSON, WEST SOUND, etc. Est. \$40.00  
 445 King County, 48 diff., incl.: BALDI, CHAUTAUQUA, CAMP SEALTH, CHRISTOPHER, DUNLAP, ELLIOTT, EAGLE GORGE, FRANKLIN, HIGH POINT, HUMPHREY, INGLEWOOD, LAKOTA, MONOHAN, O'BRIEN, ROSS, SOUTHPARK, TANNER, THOMAS, TOLT, etc. Est. \$125.  
 446 Kitsap County, 18 diff., incl.: BROWNSVILLE, MANZANITA, PORT MADISON, WATERMAN, etc. Est. \$40.00  
 447 Klickitat & Skamania Counties, 24 diff., incl.: BLOCKHOUSE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, GILMER, GRAND DALLES, HARTLAND, NORTHDALLES, SNOWDEN, TIMBER VALLEY, BUTLER (rec'd), HOMEVALLEY, PRINDLE, SPIRIT LAKE, SKYE, WILLARD, etc. Est. \$60.  
 448 Kittitas & Yakima Counties, 10 different, incl.: ALFALFA, GOOSEPRAIRIE, NATCHEZ, WENAS, etc. Est. \$25.00  
 449 Lewis County, 16 diff., incl.: CISPUS, CERES, DRYAD (1899), EVELINE, HARMONY, MESKILL, VANCE, WALVILLE, etc. Est. \$40.00  
 450 Pacific & Wahkiakum Counties, 11 diff., incl.: BREAKERS, FIRDALE, GLOBE, EDEN, etc. Est. \$30.00  
 451 Pend Oreille and Stevens Counties, 24 diff., incl.: DALKENA, LOCKE, BOSSBURG, DOMINION, ECHO, GODFREY (rec'd), GERMANIA, GEROME, HARVEY, LEADPOINT, MARBLE, ORIN, PARK RAPIDS, WELLPINIT, WARD, etc. Est. \$75.00  
 452 Pierce County, 21 diff., incl.: ELECTRON, ELGIN, FERNHILL, GERTRUDE, LEBER, PARKWAY, YOMAN, etc. Est. \$50.00  
 453 Skagit and Whatcom Counties, 22 diff., incl.: ALGER, BIGLAKE, DEWEY, McMURRAY, MILLTOWN, VAN HORN, BEACH, CLEARBROOK, FAIRHAVEN (1892), GOSHEN, LAWRENCE, PARK, SILVERBEACH, etc. Est. \$80.00  
 454 Snohomish County, 18 diff., incl.: BIRMINGHAM, BIG FOUR, PILCHUCK, ROBE (1901), SILVERTON, THREE LAKES, WARM BEACH, etc. Est. \$50  
 455 Spokane County, 19 diff., incl.: BUCKEYE, DEEP CREEK FALLS/W.T.(as b/s), EAST SPOKANE (rec'd), MOAB, MOUNT HOPE (1897), SHARON, etc. Est. \$50.00  
 456 Whitman County, 14 diff., incl.: ALMOTA, DIAMOND, PENAWAWA, WILCOX, etc. Est. \$40.00

## REMAINDERS

- 457 Oregon 19th Century, lot of 22 covers with diff. townmarks, condition varies but most are poor covers or weak strikes. Examine. Est. \$75.00  
 458 Washington Territorials, lot of 7 diff towns on cards & covers, condition varies but most are poor covers or weak strikes. Interesting group. Examine. Est. \$50.00

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**LONG ISLAND** covers for sale: better stampless, towns, DPOs, county cancels, railroad, RPOs. Mention your specific interests. Daniel Knowles, 97-10 71st Ave., Forest Hills, NY 11375 [21-3]

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**19TH CENTURY** postmarks on postal cards or envelopes of the following towns: Columbus, AR; Columbus City, AL; Columbus, CO; Columbus, FL; Columbus, IL; Columbus, KS (1860-1867 only); Columbus, MI; Columbus, MT; Columbus, NJ; Columbus, NC; Columbus, MO; New Columbus, KY; Columbus, MN; Columbus, VA; New Columbus, PA - 20th Century - Columbus, WV; Columbus Park, OH. Send xerox with price. Jim Doolin, 11252 Goodnight Ln., #600, Dallas, TX 75229 [22-1]

**CONNECTICUT WANTED:** Pre-1920 paper including postal history, post cards, covers, trade cards, illustrated billheads & letterheads, etc. Marty Shapiro, P. O. Box 3236, New Haven, CT 06515. [21-6]

**FLORIDA COVERS.** Territorial, Confederate, unusual postmarks, franking, contents, advertising. Buy or trade. Herb McNeal, 520 Lakemont Av. South, Winter Park, FL 32792 PH: (407) 644-4012. [22-2]

**GREENPORT AND FARMS, N.Y.** cover to and from, especially stampless-1870. All other Long Island covers pre-1930. Highest prices paid. Ken Pitt, P.O. Box 87, Catharpin, VA 22018 [21-2]

**IDAHO - 19th century** Idaho covers wanted, especially nicer Idaho territorials and expresses. Mark Metkin, 1495 29th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94122. PH: (415) 664-9370 evenings. [21-6]

**IDAHO DOANE** Cancels wanted from the following towns: Acequia, Bayview, Carson, Clawson, DeLamar, Delta, Ellis, Fletcher, Glengary, Heise, Herbert, Lago, Lookout, Leslie, Liberty, Midvale, Mount Idaho, Remington, Riverside, Roswell, Severance, Steele, Stricker, Thornton, Teton, Wapi and Westlake. Send photocopy with your price or for offer. Have Doanes from all states to trade. Lynn Langdon, 223 So. Broadway, Buhl, ID 83316. [21-2]

**AD EXPIRATION DATE INDICATED AT END OF EACH AD, I.E., [21-2], MEANS AD WILL EXPIRE WITH THIS ISSUE**

**AD DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE:**

**JUNE 1, 1990**

## TOWNS: WANTED

**IDAHO WANTED:** Picture post cards, postmarks, stocks, checks and many other types of memorabilia wanted. Jim Bell, Box 1145, Sandpoint, ID 83864. PH: (208) 263-9134. [21-4]

**INDIANA COVERS.** Send priced or for offer made by check. Zane Stohler, 808 Lawn St., Winchester, IN 47394 [21-3]

**KENTUCKY POSTAL HISTORY** wanted, stampless, RFD, Doanes, fancy cancels, machines. What have you? Louis Cohen, 200 S. 7th Street, #155, Louisville, KY 40202. [21-5]

**KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON & Fayette County:** Stampless to US #1; Also Maps. Always looking. Mike Strain, 111 St. Mark, Sugar Land, TX 77478. [21-3]

**MINNESOTA POSTAL History:** Territory, pre-1900 envelopes, Patriotics, Ad covers and cards. Send photo and price to W. Kvale, 3801 Wooddale, Minneapolis, MN 55416 [22-1]

**MINNESOTA - OTTERTAIL** and Wilkin County DPOs including: Aastad, Arthur, Aurdal, Axel, Balmoral, Bangor, Basswood, Bateman, Beaver Dam, Berkey, Brushvale, Burau, Candor, Center Grove, Childs, Dania, Dibley, Dora, Drexel, Edwards, Effington, Elizabethtown, Elmo, Erhards Grove, Essex, Faust, French, Friberg, Grand, Grenier, Gresham, Hepsy, Hillview, Hobart, Hoff, Ibsen, Inman, Joyce, Lake Lizzie, Lawndale, Lida, Mauston, Miller, Miller's Station, Monitor Falls, Myhre, New Rose Lake, Oscar, Paddock, Parkdale, Pearce Prairie, Phelps, Ramsdell, Redington, Roberts, Rush Lake, St. Oloff, Scambler, Spirit Lake, Ten Mile Lake, Trondheim, Town Site, Tumuli, Turtle Lake, Urbank, Vida, Wall Lake, Waseata and Woodside. Gary Anderson, 698 E. Hoyt Ave., St. Paul, MN 55106 [21-3]

**MONTANA -- WANTED:** postcards and postmarks - D.P.O.s, Doanes, R.P.O.s, territorial. Postage paid on approvals. Tom Mulvaney, 704 E. King, Box 814, East Helena, MT 59635 [21-6]

**NEVADA-ARIZONA-NEW MEXICO** wanted. Small towns prior to 1920. Purchased over three thousand past year. There's a reason? Send photos. Let me make an offer. LaMar Peterson, Box 17463, Holiday, UT 84117 [21-5]

**NEW YORK STATE - Ontario County, 1808 to 1912:** Arms Cross Roads, Four Corners, East Farmington, Gulick, Harvey, Honeoye Lake, Larneds Corners, Naples Landing, Naples Village, Paddlefords, Pansy, Rogers Cross Roads, Santiago, Taylorville, Troupville, Vincent, West Bristol, Wheeler Station. Doug Penwell, Box 3525, Glendale, AZ 85311. [21-2]

**IF IT'S NORTH CAROLINA** it belongs in my collection. Especially want Charlotte items. Ship with best price. Tony Crumbley, P.O. Box 219, Newell, NC 28126 [21-4]

## TOWNS: WANTED

**NORTH CAROLINA** postal history wanted All small towns, DPOs, RFD's, Stampless, Doanes, CSA. Especially need New Bern, Edenton, Salem, Winston, and Winston-Salem. Ken Schoolmeester, P.O. Box 8465, Greensboro, NC 27419. [21-4]

**NORTH DAKOTA:** All Territorial and statehood cancels wanted for my collection. Send photocopies or on approval. Gary Anderson, 698 E. Hoyt Ave., St. Paul, MN 55106 [21-3]

**OHIO STAMPLESS - Oberlin & Elyria** with Oberlin College connections. Needed for college history. Fred Dickson, 640 Woodview Dr., Hockessin, DE 19707 [22-1]

**OREGON - CLATSOP** County post offices: Ahlers, Arch Cape CPO, Barbra, Ben Holiday, Casey, Chadwell, Denver, Fishhawk, Fort Clatsop, Graham, Grand Rapids, Hare, Hopkins, Lower Astoria, Medley, Mishawaka, NAS Tongue Point Br., Naval Air Station Br., Navy 10151 Br., Navy 10371 Br., Navy 13027 Br., Necanicum, Port Clatsop, Push, Seaside House, Skipanon (not MS), Summer House, Upper Astoria, Vinemaple, Westport RS, Wise. Steve Schumann, 2417 Cabrillo Drive, Hayward, CA 94545. [21-4]

**TEXAS-ESPECIALLY** before 1900. Early barbed wire and windmill advertising covers also needed - any state. Send picture/approvals. Jim Alexander (APS), 5825 Caldwell, Waco, TX 76710. [21-2]

**WEST VIRGINIA** postal history wanted, all periods, from stampless Virginia to modern. Send photocopies/approvals. Wayne Farley, 2633 S.E. 20th Place, Cape Coral, FL 33904 [21-3]

## RAILWAY POST OFFICES

**WANTED COVERS** and cards posted with the Cumberland & Elkins RPO. Send copy and price. Glen Gerner, 77 Eleanor Street, La Vale, MD 21502 [21-6]

**LOT OF SIX** nice R.P.O.s, Towle II (\$5-10 range), postpaid for \$16.00. Return if unsatisfied. Hal Smith, 2109 Briarcliff, Bethany, OK 73008. [21-2]

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY

**EIGHT "SCRIBBLE"** manuscript cancels for \$9.00. Include states of interest. Most on PPC. Hal Smith, 2109 Briarcliff, Bethany, OK 73008. [21-2]

## MILITARY

**LOT OF MIXED U.S. Military PPC/Covers**, including WWI and WWII and earlier. Only \$10.00. Return if unsatisfied. Hal Smith, 2109 Briarcliff, Bethany, OK 73008. [21-1]

## LITERATURE: FOR SALE

**GERMANY PHILATELIC SOCIETY 40th Anniversary Anthology.** Thirteen articles on German area philately. Several articles of interest to the postal historian. \$15.00 postpaid. "From Lilienthal to Luft hansa." a book about the postal history and rates of the early air mail in Germany. \$26.00 postpaid. Both available from: Diana Manchester, Post Office Box 3128, Columbus, OH 43210 [21-3]

**NEVADA POST Office Book**, illustrated history showing all town dates with many illustrations and rarity ratings. Sold at \$30. Selling remainders at \$15. Will not be reprinted. Peterson, Box 17463, Holiday, UT 84117. [21-4]

**NORTH CAROLINA Post Office Catalog -** Alphabetical listing of over 7600 post offices with county, date established, date discontinued, mail to, first postmaster, remarks. 229 pages, prong bound. Sample page on request. \$31.50 postpaid from: Phil Perkinson, Box 550, Norlina, NC 27563. [21-4]

**TEXAS POST OFFICES -** a 200-page alphabetical listing of ALL the post offices which ever operated in Texas - Spanish period through July, 1989-complete with full opening and closing dates and PRESENT county listings. On heavy paper, looseleaf. \$27.50 (\$25 + \$2.50 shipping). John J. Germann, 12102 Whittington, Houston, TX 77077. [21-2]

**THE DEVELOPMENT Of Mail Service in Hall Co., NE -** By Alton Kraft. 84 - 8.5x11-inch pages with 47 photos. Starts prior to Est. of Hall County and gives sites, opening & closing, names of postmasters and local info. \$4.00 tax paid plus \$1.50 P & H. Available from Stuhler Museum, 3133 West Highway 34, Grand Island, NE 68801 [21-2]

## WAGONS: WANTED



[21-6]

**WANTED:** Collection & Distribution Wagon cancels from N.Y., Washington, Buffalo. Send Xerox copies. Will pay cash or trade. Bruce L. Corey, 108 Marilyn Ave., Westbrook, ME 04092.

## MISCELLANEOUS: WANTED

**CANAL ZONE COVERS:** rates, usages, postmarks. Especially foreign destinations, officials, postage due, registered, perf "p" and small towns. Tom Brougham, Box 443, Berkeley, CA 94701 [21-6]



## MISCELLANEOUS: WANTED

U.S. WORLD WAR II APO covers with 1942 year dates. Small covers only (no #10 or legal). No philatelic covers please. Send with your price, or request my offer. Richard Helbock, P.O. Box 135, Lake Oswego, OR 97034 [21-2]

FLAG CANCELS on cover. Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. Send priced original or photocopy, or request my offer. John White (APS), 780 NW Wallula Avenue, Gresham, OR 97030. [21-2]

SEEKING: U.S. 9-cent Alamo stamp (Scott No. 1043) used on covers. Descriptions or photocopies to Jane Fohn, Route 2, Box 352, Leander, TX 78641 [22-1]

WANTED: PAN AMERICAN and Columbian Exposition - cancellations or markings; 2 cent Columbian covers (RPO or machine cancellations). Photocopies. Mario C. Barbieri, 519 Lenox Ave., Westfield, NJ 07090 [22-1]

STOCKS & BONDS, pre-1900 Paper Wanted. Especially Railroads, Mining, Telegraph, Autograph, Baseball, Unusual. Please contact Frank Hammelbacher, 65-09 99 St., Rego Park, NY 11374 (tel. 718-897-3699) (Fax: 718-897-3699) [21-3]

WANTED: WISCONSIN PICTURE POSTCARDS. Esp. older street scenes. Also wanted hunting and fishing stamps and licenses, state revenue stamps, precancel and perfin stamps, especially collections and accumulations. Dorance Gibbs, 223 N. 20th Street, La Crosse, WI 54601 [21-2]

## LA POSTA BACK NUMBERS

The following LA POSTA back numbers are currently available. From LA POSTA, Box 135, Lake Oswego, OR 97034. Quantities are quite limited for some numbers.

### At \$2.00 each:

Volume 10, No. 3  
Volume 11, No. 6  
Volume 13, No. 2  
Volume 13, No. 6

### At \$3.00 each:

Volume 14, No. 5  
Volume 14, No. 6  
Volume 15, No. 1 - 6 (except 3)  
Volume 16, No. 1 - 6 (except 2)  
Volume 17, No. 1 - 6 (except 5)  
Volume 18, No. 1 - 6  
Volume 19, No. 1 - 6 (except 5)  
Volume 20, No. 1 - 6 (except 1)

In addition, the following REPRINT volumes are available at \$10.00 each:

Volume 3  
Volume 4  
Volume 5  
Volume 6  
Volume 7  
Volume 8

The index for Vol. 1 - 8 is \$2.00; index for Vol. 9 - 17 is \$3.00

All Orders are shipped  
postpaid.

## MISCELLANEOUS: WANTED

WELLS FARGO Express items wanted. Also Railroad, Telegraph, Outlaw and Saloon. Paper or hardware. Any express company; any condition. Jim Bartz, 25101 Cineria, El Toro, CA 92630. PH: (714) 768-5503. [21-5]

## FOREIGN: WANTED

EVERY COLLECTOR of United States covers has an occasional foreign cover. If you have any unwanted foreign covers used prior to 1920, send them to me with your asking price. I'll buy what I can. Your postage paid if covers returned. Donald R. Nash, 6 12 Tophill, Tyler, TX 75703 [21-4]

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

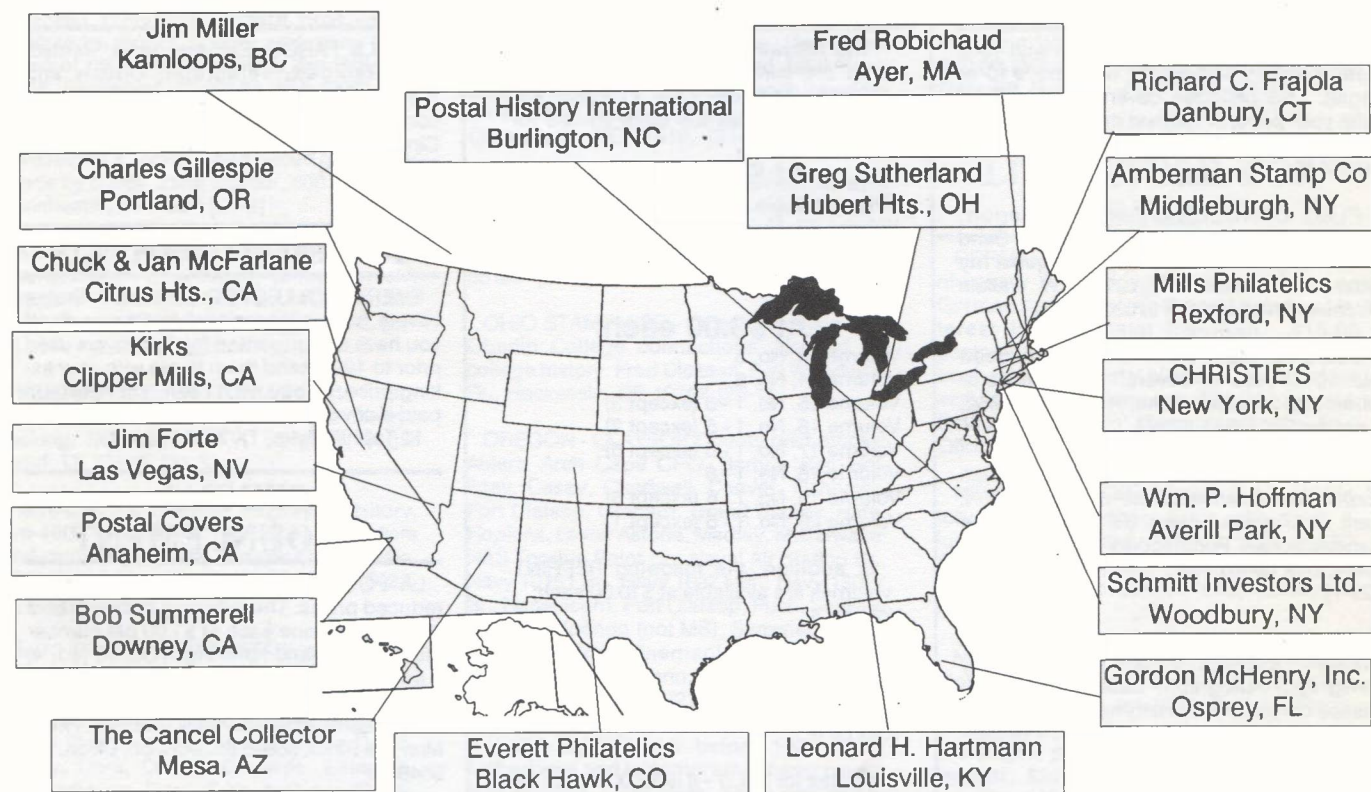
LA POSTA BACKNUMBERS for sale at reduced prices: The following backnumbers are available one each at \$1.00 per number plus postage and handling: VOL. 15 (#1, 4, 5 & 6); VOL. 16 (#1-6); VOL. 17 (#1-6); VOL. 18 (#2-6); VOL. 19 (#1, 2, 4, & 5); and VOL. 20. (#2-5). Sold first come first served. Write: Mrs. Lee Pinto, 866-B So. Dora St., Ukiah, CA 95482.

**CHARLES GILLESPIE, P.O. BOX 13145, PORTLAND, OR 97213  
(503) 288-2743**

## NET PRICE SALE

- LOT 1. LAKE VALLEY, NEW MEXICO, 1883, about Fine postmark on cover w/cc. of Sierra Mining Co., trimmed @ rt. into stamp. NET \$40.00
- LOT 2. MEBANEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, 1882, Fancy toothed double circle on cover w/BINGHAM SCHOOL cc., about Fine. NET. \$25.00
- LOT 3. PENAWAWA, WASH., 1886 (TERR) cds on cover; date in pm has been enhanced; rough @ rt. NET \$75.
- LOT 4. SNOHOMISH, WASH., 1886, dble. circle w/Maltese Crosses on Fine cover. NET \$80.00
- LOT 5. PLACERVILLE, IDAHO, 1891 large (37mm.) toothed cds on postal stat. entire opened ruff @ rt.; letter accompanies. NET \$80.00
- LOT 6. MEACHAM, OREGON, 1891, double oval (unlisted) on cover. NET \$250.00
- LOT 7. NORTH POWDER, OREGON, 1887, (Whit. Type 2) on Reg. Pck. Rct., VF. NET \$70.00
- LOT 8. MOUNT HOOD, OREGON, 1856 (TERR.) (Yamhill County 1854-62) mss. on Postal Route slip to Jacksonville; signed by John Richardson, PM. NET \$150.00
- LOT 9. PILOT ROCK, OREG., 1886, (Whit. Type 4) struck high ("ILOT" cut off) on cover. NET \$35.00

PHOTOCOPIES SENT FOR S.A.S.E.



LET AN AD\* IN LA POSTA PUT YOUR BUSINESS ON THE MAP

### THE POSTAL HISTORY DEALERS MAP

\*A contract ad of three consecutive insertions will qualify you to be "On the Map".

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