

LA POSTA: A JOURNAL OF AMERICAN POSTAL HISTORY

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BEGINNING THIS ISSUE: FRAJOLA'S COLORADO
POSTMARK CATALOG

LA POSTA: A JOURNAL OF AMERICAN POSTAL HISTORY

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COVER: Our cover this month shows a view of Beaver Brook, Clear Creek Canyon, Colorado, which appeared in the 1885 edition of the *People's Family Atlas of the World*. The purpose of the view is to call attention to Richard Frajola's series of county-based articles cataloging the 19th century postmarks of Colorado which begins in this issue with Gilpin County.

AWARDS:

Gold Medal, COLOPEX 1987
Silver Medal, CAPEX 1987
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PUBLISHER'S PAGE

Autumn jottings

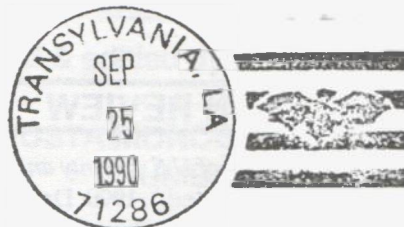
Before launching into what I perceive to be a series of rather random notes of the season, please let me correct a false impression which I inadvertently created by my overly terse and sloppy use of the language on the "Publisher's Page" for our September issue. The comment was made that "neither I nor *La Posta*" would be participating in the Postal History Foundation's ARIPEX 1991 seminar. What I should have said was that I will be unable to participate in the Seminar due to prior plans and that none of *La Posta's* other editors have expressed plans in attending. As it turns out, not only did my poorly worded statement cause some readers to believe that I was (for some unexplained reason) snubbing the ARIPEX Seminar -- an impression I hasten to allay, but, shortly after we went to press, Alan Patera informed me that he would be attending the seminar. So, in order to set the record straight, *La Posta* will be represented at the ARIPEX Seminar, and, through Alan, we will look forward to seeing you there.



As this is being written -- October 9th -- Christie's is in the process of conducting their long-awaited sale of the David Jarrett Collection. While it is obviously too early to report the overall results, I did have a "reporter" on the floor for the morning session and he relayed the following information. The western states/territories did generally quite well with a few very hotly contested areas, e.g., Texas, Wyoming, and a few somewhat soft, e.g., Kansas, Missouri. Most lots, however, appeared to sell at or near their estimates. For example, in Oregon Territory section, covers from Amity, Canyonville, Port Orford, and Yoncalla all sold within their \$750-1,000 ranges. The Rainier mss. sold for \$1,200, which was the middle of it's range. The Luckimiute, on the other hand, sold for \$2,800, as compared with an estimate of \$1,500-2,500.

The Washington Territory lots performed similarly with most items selling within the estimate ranges or somewhat better. For example, Cowlitz Landing (est. \$400-600) sold for \$800; Fort Colville handstamp (est. \$400-600) sold for \$580; Port Madison (est. \$688-800) sold for \$800; and Port Townsend (est \$600-800) sold for \$850. Meanwhile, the Port Angelus (est. \$2,000-3,000) sold for \$3,100; the Seattle (est. \$750-1,000) sold for \$1,200; and the Vancouver Or. mss. (est. \$2,000-3,000) sold for \$3,500. All of these prices were plus 10%, but should be considered preliminary and unofficial because the sale took place only hours ago.

I am tempted to comment on the apparent health of the market for high quality postal history material in contrast to the overall climate of gloom and doom in the financial world, but will resist for the time being. Never-the-less, it looks like at least a few of us are going to be surprised by the results of the Christie's sale.



Before signing off, I must share with you a small Halloween gift. Doug DeRoest of LaGrande, Oregon, sent along a copy of the beautiful TRANSYLVANIA "Bat" currently in use at that Louisiana office. The postmark is obviously a self-inker, and my guess is that a polite note to the postmaster with self-addressed cover or card could acquire an example for you. Who says the days of fancy cancels are over?

Richard W. Helbock

POSTMARKS ON POSTCARDS

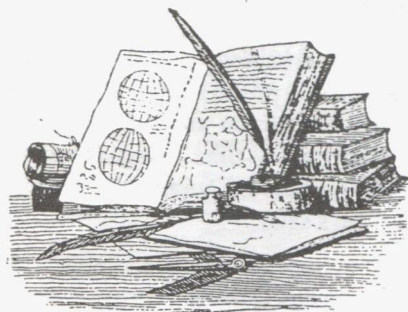
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BOOKS IN REVIEW

Doane-Thompson Catalog of U.S. County and Postmaster Postmarks, Kenneth L. Gilman (ed.), 1990. David G. Phillips Publishing Co., Inc., P.O. Box 611388, North Miami, FL 33261-1338. xvi, 239 p. \$24.95 soft-bound, \$34.95 hardbound.

The Phillips Publishing Co. has done U.S. postal history collectors a fine service by reprinting, essentially, H. K. Thompson's *United States County and Postmaster Postmarks* (1949, Billig's Handbook, Vol. 8), and Edith R. Doane's 1973 update with the same title (Billig's Handbook, Vol. 31) which added those postmarks reported since Thompson's work.

Gilman has compiled these two lists into one, with entries alphabetically under states or territories including Dakota and Indian Territories, added new listings and illustrations, made corrections and expanded date ranges. Further, he assigned catalog numbers to each entry. For those who do not have the long out-of-print Thompson and Doane books, the Gilman volume will be a useful addition.

Unfortunately, the numbers Gilman assigned to each entry (4,526 of them) run consecutively. This makes numbering future additions awkward. While there is a bibliography of works consulted, there are extensive omissions which make this volume already out of date.

Coverage varies from state to state. For example, Gilman over-looked Charles A. Whittlesey's and Richard W. Helbock's *Oregon Postmarks, A Catalog of 19th Century Usage*, published in 1985, which lists and illustrates 29 types of county and postmaster postmarks for 27 towns not included in Gilman. In fairness to Gilman, it should be noted Whittlesey and Helbock missed ARAGO which Thompson listed, and Gilman's No. 3357, QUINN'S. It is excusable that Gilman missed the more recent discovery of the postmaster postmark from Millers, Oregon. Not excusable is the perpetuation of Thompson's error listing ONION PEAK/OREGON as "UNION PEAK."

For Oregon, Gilman missed ALDER (town type 4); AUMSVILLE (3); BEULAH (1); BLALOCK (2); CAMP HARNEY (2); CANNON (1); ELKTON (3); FOSTER (1); GARDEN HOME (2 and 3); HOWARD (1); LONG CREEK (2); MCKENZIE BRIDGE (2); MILLERS; MIL-

TON (2 and 10); NOLIN (1); NYE (1); OLEX (3); PARKERSBURG (1 and 3); PLEVNA (3); RIDDLE'S (2); ROCK POINT (4); SHERAR BRIDGE (1); STAYTON (6); TANGENT (6); THE DALLES (17); VINSON (1); WHITEAKER (1); and YAINAX (1).

As a further example, for Arizona, Gilman missed two PIMA and PINE, which appear in *Arizona Territorial Postmark Catalog*, by Sheldon H. Dike and Owen H. Kriege. PIMA was illustrated for the first time in the 1976 second edition by Dike and Kriege, while PINE was listed for the first time in the 1985 fourth edition by Kriege.

These standard reference works are old enough so that the editor should have managed to include them in his revision. Check you own state to see how complete it is.

The dates of usage have been expanded by the editor, but even then some have been missed. For example, under Massachusetts, entry No. 1874 QUINSIGAMOND/Worcester Co., Mass., is shown used only in 1874, but is known used in June of 1888.



Not as crucial, but annoying, are the typographical errors which should have been caught in the editing. For example, under the Arizona entries, No. 49 CASA GRANDE, "Pimal" instead of "Pinal"; No. 71 TONTO, "Arizona" instead of "Arizona Ter." For the Massachusetts entry No. 1874 QUINSIGAMOND, the comma is omitted between "Co." and "Mass." Under Oregon, entry No. 3317 FLORENCE, omitted is the slash between FLORENCE and LANE CO., entry No. 3336 LOWELL, "Lake" for "Lane"; and Mo. 3368 WHEATLAND, "Oregon" for "Oreg."

It would have been helpful if a valuation system had been included, although this is probably asking for too much. The fact that an item is not listed in the Gilman edition should not be taken as an indication that the mark is rare, scarce, or command a higher price! Further, it is doubtful that the Gilman edition will be accepted by dealers as a numbering system for their stock because of the inflexible numbering system. It would be a great service if the Gilman edition could be updated with a more flexible numbering system, perhaps similar to John Williams' for California, before too many years pass. Whether that revision should be undertaken by Phillips Publishing Co. is questionable if the Gilman edition is any indication.

Donald T. Smith

Fifteenth Stock Catalog of Philatelic Literature, Leonard H. Hartmann, P.O. Box 36006, Louisville, KY 40233. 96 p., paper bound. \$3.00 postpaid.

We have reviewed Leonard Hartmann's stock catalogs in *La Posta* before, not because they are great literature, but because they are the best organized, most complete guides to U.S. postal history literature published anywhere. Hartmann's latest, the 15th, is no exception.

The State Postal Histories listing now runs 13 pages, and contains many works out of print, as well as the more recent titles. Frequently, I get requests for copies of my own earlier works, such as *Military Postmarks of Territorial Alaska*, that are out-of-print. Since I am unable to supply such requests, I always refer people to Leonard Hartmann, and one look at his extensive state postal history listing tells why.

Hartmann's catalog goes on to list stock in such areas as Postal Markings, Postal Rates, Transport, Journals, Stamps, Confederates, Fakes, and Foreign. In addition to literature, Hartmann began dealing a few years ago in high-quality boxes, pages and mylar for collection storage. This line of supplies is also listed.

The Hartmann list sells for \$3.00 which is a real bargain; particularly for those who are new to the hobby and unaware of the range of literature which is available.

Richard W. Helbock

Territorial Post Offices of Canada. William G. Robinson (Ed.) Published by William Topping, 7430 Angus Drive, Vancouver, BC V6P 5K2 CANADA. 1990. 76 p., paper bound. \$14.00 (Canadian).

This is the latest volume in Topping and Robinson's western Canada post office listings, which also cover British Columbia (\$8); Alberta (\$10); Saskatchewan (\$10); Manitoba (\$10). The format of the current volume is similar to that of earlier volumes with post offices listed alphabetically, with dates of opening and closing; types of cancels known; location according to section, township, range and meridian; and rarity factor.

The present volume includes listings for Alberta Territory, Assiniboia, Athabaska, British Columbia Territory, Keewatin, Manitoba Territory, both historic and modern North West Territories, Saskatchewan Territory and Yukon Territory.

Type is rendered by a dot matrix printer, but despite this the text appears readable throughout. Topping and Robinson have done us all a real service by producing this fine series of checklists. I am pleased to recommend their latest volume most highly.

Richard W. Helbock

ANNOUNCING:

Walter D. Wesson's "TIME ON BOTTOM" DUPLEX HAND CANCELERS

By Theodore W. Bozarth

compiled & edited by Russell F. Hanmer

(LA POSTA MONOGRAPH VOLUME
NUMBER 5)

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20TH CENTURY NON-STANDARD POSTMARKING & CANCELING DEVICES

By Randy Stehle & Doug DeRoest

Part 4 - Damaged and Repaired Devices

In Part 3 of the series [*LA POSTA* Vol. 21, No. 4] the standard postmarking and canceling equipment that the government issued to Fourth Class post offices during this century was detailed. By knowing what a "normal" device looks like, one can more readily identify a non-standard device. Identification problems do arise when the device becomes worn or damaged. How can one tell if this is a normal device or a non-standard one? Also, sometimes when a device becomes damaged, there may be an attempt to repair it in a variety of ways. These topics will be discussed in this article along with how they affect whether a device will be considered to be non-standard or not.

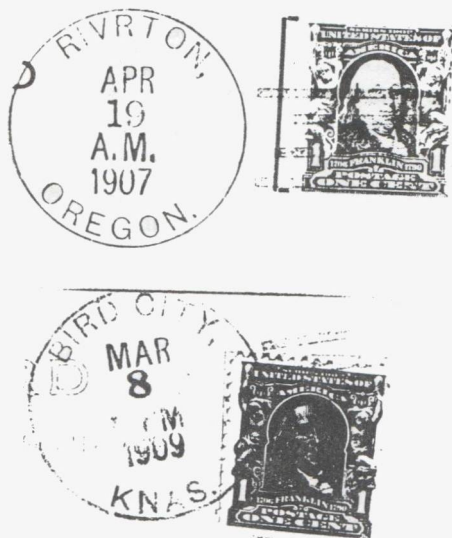


Figure 1. These misspelled postmarks, while unusual, are not considered non-standard.

Before we get into these subjects, there is a little unfinished business from the previous article. There are some standard devices where the name of the post office or state has been misspelled. Figure 1 shows impressions made by two 4-bar handstamps. Both of these contain misspellings. While "RIVRTON" might be understandable given the wide variety of post office names used in the United States, the "BIRD CITY/KNAS." is a puzzle. One would expect the manufacturer to be able to at least abbreviate the state correctly. There are other notable examples of states being goofed-up -- using "NN" for "NH" on Mount Sanapee being another one. The Bird City 4-bar is a perfectly standard design in every other way, and for purposes of this series the

device will be considered to be standard. Misspelling of the name of the post office or state, no matter how badly done, will not be considered sufficient cause to render a postmark non-standard.

Damaged Devices

To understand the types of damage that can occur to a device one must understand how they were constructed. Starting in 1903, fourth class post offices began receiving rubber die handstamps from the Post Office Department (POD) as initial or replacement equipment. These devices consisted of a rubber wafer, or die, measuring about 3/8" in thickness, cemented to a metal base and mounted on a wooden handle.

The rubber part of the handstamp can be subjected to damage through chemical action, heat, or physical force. The cement bond, which attached the rubber die to the metal base, as well as the wooden handle, was also subject to damage through physical force.

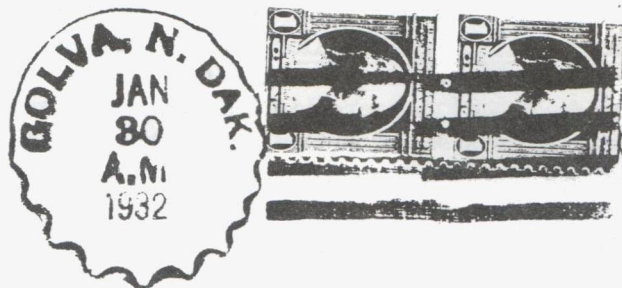


Figure 2. A standard postmark from Golva, N.Dak. showing a scalloped appearance.

Chemical action most commonly occurred through the use of improper ink. Petroleum-based inks will disintegrate rubber as noted in the first two parts of this series. When the POD made the big change from steel die handstamps, which used petroleum-based ink, to the rubber-die devices, some postmasters continued to use the old ink. All were notified not to use the ink, but through error or ignorance it was used occasionally. Figure 2 illustrates a 4-bar from Golva, N. Dak. This device has a scalloped border on about two-thirds of its circular date stamp (cds) portion. This damage was most likely caused by improper ink, though coming too close to a source of heat may also have been the cause. Without the scalloped dial, this impression is a standard Type E 4-bar, and, as such, it is considered to be a damaged standard device -- not a non-standard postmark.



Figure 3. Two examples of a non-standard Angel Island, Calif. postmark showing progressive scalloping.

Sometimes identification of non-standard devices can be quite difficult. This is particularly true if the damaged device was non-standard originally. Figure 3 illustrates two Angel Island, Calif. 4-bar postmarks. The one on the right is just beginning to show signs of scalloping in the lower right portion of the dial. Closer inspection of the impression on the right reveals it to be a non-standard design. The killer bars are much thicker than normal and the lettering is a bit larger and inset a little too far from the rim to be a standard 4-bar (compare with the Type A and Type B 4-bars shown in Part 3 of this series).

The 4-bar on the left evidences a great deal of scalloping. It was an impression made by the same handstamp device, but eleven days later. Obviously, those eleven days have greatly changed the appearance of the postmark made by this device. Such change could not result from a one-time exposure to a heat source, and it is hard to imagine that the handstamp would have been repeatedly exposed to heat over such a short time. In this case, the repeated use of improper ink and the chemical deterioration it caused seems the most likely culprit. The real problem here is being able to accurately identify the 4-bar on the left as standard or non-standard. Without an earlier, undistorted, impression it is very difficult to be conclusive. Our advice is to put impressions such as these in an open file that allows re-examination at a later date when an earlier example of the same handstamp might turn up. For purposes of this study, scalloped postmarks will be considered standard unless we have conclusive evidence that they originated as non-standard designs. In other words, scalloping alone is not sufficient grounds to qualify a postmark as non-standard.

The third way the rubber portion of the handstamp could become damaged was through physical force. By this we mean either applying too much pressure when making an impression of the postmark, or just normal wear and tear over time. Figure 4 shows two 4-bar postmarks from Temecula, Calif. The one on the top is from 1949 and is a standard Type F/1 4-bar. The one on the bottom dates from around 1952 and appears at first blush to be non-standard. Closer examination, however, reveals from the shape and positioning of the letters that both impressions were made

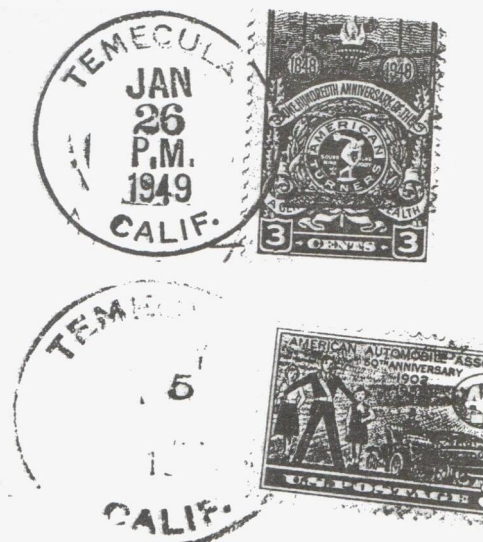


Figure 4. The 4-bar used at Temecula, Calif. became a good bit more swollen through use between 1949 and 1952.

from the same handstamp. Constant pounding during the three years has so swollen the rubber die of the handstamp that the postmark looks like a totally different type. When evaluating a 4-bar that is larger than normal to see if it is non-standard, one must be extremely cautious. If the only feature that would lead one to suspect it is non-standard is its size, then one must scrutinize it carefully. Important things to look for include: 1) are the letters sharp, uniform in thickness and straight?; 2) is the rim of the dial fairly round?; 3) are the killer bars parallel, sharp and of uniform thickness? The Temecula example from 1952 almost passes all these tests except for the last one. The killer bars are wider near the cds and taper down to the right. It would have been easy to mistake it for a non-standard device.

An more straight forward example of distinguishing larger diameter devices is shown in Figure 5. Here we see three examples from Siletz, Oreg. The postmark on the left is readily identified as a standard Type F/1 4-bar from 1937. The center impression dates from only seven and one-half months later, but the postmark dial is larger and the letters has become elongated. By the time another 18 months has passed, we find the example shown on the right with a very large dial diameter and letters that appear to be a little tipsy. The example from 1938 has a nice smooth dial, but the lettering is not uniformly thick or straight. The 1939 example is obviously worn by even the most casual inspection. The bottom line is that it is necessary to really scrutinize any postmark that appears to be non-standard due to its larger size.

One of the really obvious (and ugly) examples of an enlarged 4-bar is shown in Figure 6. This poor 4-bar originated at Roaring Gap, N.C., and was used in this example as a



Figure 5. Progressive swelling and distortion of the Type F/1 4-bar used at Siletz, Oreg. between 1937 and 1939.

backstamp. Hopefully, it was not used on outgoing mail in this condition.

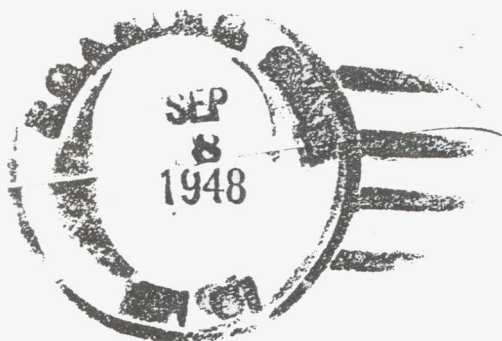


Figure 6. An extremely swollen and distorted 4-bar was used as a backstamp at Roaring Gap, N.C. in 1948.

Prolonged or improper force can also manifest itself as shown in Figure 7. Here we find a Type A 4-bar from Dollarville, Mich. It appears to be a standard device except for the oval shape of the cds. It is common for rubber die devices to produce oval postmarks. Also, the shape of the oval always appears to be similar with the longer axis from top to bottom, rather than side to side. The authors can not recall seeing an oval cds with a longer side-to-side axis that was the result of pressure. There are some non-standard devices shaped like this though, but only a few, and most of them are "receiving" devices. At present there are no non-standard postmarks that are shaped like the one in Figure 7.



Figure 7. The oval appearance of this Type A 4-bar dial is a result of an unevenly applied pressure in the strike rather than some form of non-standard design.

The wooden handle part of can suffer damage from too much pressure (or prolonged use) that manifests itself in a variety of ways. The most obvious form of damage is when the wooden handle splits in two, causing the killer position of the die to separate from the cds portion. Figure 8 shows an example made from such a broken device from Bluestone, Ohio. No lasting repair was made to the device, and the result was a separate application of the cds and killer bars. This was a throw-back to the days of the steel die cds and separate target killer.



Figure 8. The solution of the Bluestone, Ohio, postmaster to his problem of a broken Type A 4-bar was to use the two pieces separately.

Once the killer portion became detached, the postmaster could do one of several things. He could continue to use them separately as we saw in Figure 8, or he could discard the killer portion and use the cds portion only. When only the cds portion of a broken 4-bar device was used, identification as a standard device can be come difficult. If the only reason an example appears to be non-standard is the lack of a killer, then careful study is in order. Comparison of the diameter of the cds to known standard types, and the style and positioning of the lettering should reveal whether or not the example is truly non-standard.

A second way that postmasters have dealt with broken handstamps in which the killer has become separated is shown in Figure 9. The Byron, Cal. example has a Type 2 Doane cds and a killer that was most likely made by a rectangular piece of sponge. Once again, knowledge of what a Type 2 Doane looks like enables one to correctly identify Figure 9 as an impression made by a damaged device and not a non-standard one.



Figure 9. The Byron, Cal. postmaster replaced the killer portion of his broken Type 2 Doane handstamp with a sponge.

A third way in which postmasters dealt with a damaged handstamp is shown in Figure 10. Here we find a Falk, Cal. 4-bar with an inverted cds, or, if you turn it upside down, a 4-bar with the bars on the left instead of the right. This is a standard Type A 4-bar that could have become like this for at least three reasons: 1) it came this way from the manufacturer; 2) the wooden portion broke in half and was repaired like this (very sloppy work); and 3) the cds rubber die broke loose from the mount and was repaired in an improper manner. In this case, the first reason seems to be the most logical. The authors have seen many examples where the cds and killer bars are not aligned. Usually, the cds is not 180 degrees out, but just slightly off. In these cases, one of the last two reasons might be applicable, though the manufacturer could still be to blame.



Figure 10. The killer bars on this Falk, Cal. Type A 4-bar have been shifted 180 degrees out of position.

A fourth way to repair a broken device is shown in Figure 11. The 4-bar is from La Plata, P.R. and shows some strange vertical lines between the cds and the killer bars. These lines were caused by something -- most likely a rubber band -- that was holding the two broken pieces of the handstamp together. It is not apparent why some wood glue wouldn't have done the trick, or even why rubber bands - or something else -- would have held the pieces together. Perhaps it was a combination of glue and rubber bands, and this example dates from the brief period when the glue was setting up. The important thing is that some sort of repair was attempted, and the result was this modified design. Since the



Figure 11. This 4-bar from La Plata, P.R., shows evidence of having been repaired with a rubber band, or some other form of binding.

device was standard to begin with, this is a repaired standard postmark, and not a non-standard variety.

Though this series is focused primarily on fourth class post offices, some larger offices also used non-standard devices. Figure 12 illustrates a metal duplex device from Fort Jones, Calif., that has become damaged. The killer portion, which is normally vertical, is now horizontal. This misalignment gives the example the appearance of being a non-standard postmark, but it is easy to determine that this is not a non-standard postmark by looking at the killer portion. Note that the bars are not uniform in length, and instead taper down on the left side. Virtually all metal duplex killers taper at the ends, while virtually all rubber non-standard vertical bar killers are uniform in bar length.



Figure 12. The steel duplex handstamp used at Fort Jones, Calif., became damaged resulting in a 90-degree rotation in its killer grid.

Another way a metal duplex can manifest itself in damaged condition is shown in Figure 13. The Pitcairn, Pa., postmark has no rim and a target killer. At first glance one might identify this as a non-standard postmark. It certainly looks strange enough. On closer examination, however, it is apparent that the target killer was applied by a separate piece and was not integrated on the handstamp with the cds. Note that the killer is not centered on an axis with the cds, but is instead off line toward the top, or high.

Still, the rimless cds could be non-standard. After all, the lettering does not appear to have been applied by a standard rubber 4-bar type, for it is too uniform in thickness and looks more like it was struck from a steel die (note the

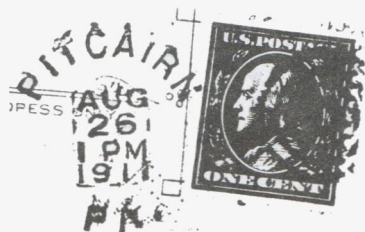


Figure 13. Although it has a very unusual appearance, this rimless cds and target killer used at Pitcairn, Pa., is not a non-standard postmark, but a broken steel handstamp used with a non-integral target killer.

shape of the "R" particularly). Upon checking a Postal Guide, it was discovered that Pitcairn was a second class post office in 1911. As such, it would have received a metal handstamp. This meant that not only was the killer portion missing, but that the metal rim can become detached. The only "safe" way to determine if a similar rimless example is non-standard is to see what class of office used the equipment.



Figure 14. This unusual marking from Biggs contains elements of at least two, and possibly three different standard postmark devices.

As a final example showing just how damaged a device can become, we have Figure 14 from Biggs (state unknown). The cds looks like one of the old steel types issued before 1904, while the killer is a from a Type A 4-bar. The indicia is floating in space, apparently applied after the cds and killer bars. In fact, it looks like it took three separate applications to get the post card postmarked and canceled. It is certainly one of the sorrier-looking cancels around.

In the next installment altered and composite devices will be discussed. A composite device is another way of repairing a damaged device, while an altered one is usually a substitute for a lost or damaged device.

RST AUCTION #3 RT #2, BOX 26, TRINITY, NC 27370 CLOSES: NOV 30, 1990

Lot

- 100 Oakland, CAL F black CDS w/JUL 4 date on cvr w/Maltese Cross killer tying BN #158, enclosure. E\$5
- 101 Madison, Dakota G cds w/YD FEB 26, 1882 on #207. E\$15
- 102 Phillips, Florida 1892 VF black DCDS & target on #220, enclosure. E\$5
- 103 Pensacola, FL 1864 G-cds and target on #65 occupied southern town. E\$5
- 104 Fort Riley, Kans. 1896 F CDS on 2c PS very interesting "War Games" letter enclosed from Col. McCaskey. MIN BID \$35
- 105 Day Ridge, KY 1866 mss. postmark and 1866 ms. cancel on pair of #65, opened rough on right. E\$5
- 106 Owingsville, KY c.1865, light cds and ms cancel on #65. E\$5
- 107 Baltimore, MD F blue cds on ladies cvr ties #11. E\$5
- 108 Hadley, Mass c.1855 F-VF CDS and PAID 3 in circle on cvr. E\$5
- 109 Worcester, Mass F CDS w/target cogwheel with negative M in center E\$7
- 110 Lansing, Mich F blue cds w/cork killer on #158. E\$5
- 111 Eaton Rapids, Mich G cds on MACHINE ad cvr, cork killer on #220; J.C. SHELBY "STANDARD STEAM HEAT EVAPORATOR" yellow design. E\$10
- 112 Felton, Clay Co. Minn. F black CDS w/mdy Aug 14 1884 with target on #210. E\$5
- 113 Jamestown, Mo 1883 light CDS and target tie 2x #206 and 1x #207 BN to cvr to Switzerland (back flap missing). E\$5
- 114 Beatrice, Neb F black cds w/Stars in CDS cork killer on #210. E\$5
- 115 Filley, Neb. 1909 G-F Doane 2/8 on GPC. E\$5
- 116 Tilton, NH F rimless CDS w/fancy target on #147. E\$5
- 117 Hotel corner card - The "Brighton" Atlantic City and the Laurel House, Lakewood. E\$5
- 118 Oxford, NJ 1887 G fancy DCS and Star on #210. E\$5
- 119 Forestville, NY 1910, G-F RFD handstamp on PPC. E\$5
- 120 New York 1888 CDS on UX9 to Belgium - scarce destination. E\$5
- 121 New York c1879 CDS and negative 12 killer on 3c BN. E\$5
- 122 New York 1863 CDS and fancy killer on #65 to Capt. Maguire, D Co., 69th Reg., NYNGA, Corcoran Legion, Suffolk Va. (or elsewhere). E\$5
- 123 Popular Ridge, Cayuga Co., NY 1883 F TCDS to England target ties #183 & #207. E\$5
- 124 Bliss, NY, 1891 F CDS & cork on 2c red #220 - enclosure. E\$5
- 125 Sand Lake, NY. Aug 25, 1887, purple cds w/purple SCARAB killer; F. E\$10
- 126 Hyde Park, NY F black cds w/fancy cork killer on #210. E\$5
- 127 New York VF black cds w/ellipse, w/SL MISSENT black Providence cds forwarding cds., missent to Brooklyn, NY. E\$5
- 128 Elmira, NY, G black CDS w/cork killer on #114; Oct 14. E\$5
- 129 Mekinock, N.Dak., 1909 F 2/4 Doane on cvr., tears to left. E\$5
- 130 Pawtucket, RI Dec 20, 1882, VF AD cover, Geo. W. Payne & Co., Machinists, Spoolers & Spindlers. E\$15
- 131 Woonsocket, RI F black cds w/SL RETURN TO WRITER from Pittsburg, bkstmp w/New York & Pittsburg cds's. E\$5
- 132 Belton, Texas c1868 VF cds & target on #94. MIN BID \$35
- 133 Waco, Texas F black CDS w/cork killer on #147 cvr with Real Estate corner card. E\$5
- 134 Deep Creek, Va., mss 4/12/1884 on cvr w/BN #210. E\$5
- 135 Dane Station, Wis. 1882 F blue fancy DCDS and Bloomington, Grant Co., Wis., F magenta fancy DCDS as receiving mark on back. E\$5

PREXY COVERS

- 136 Prexy lot of 5 overseas destinations - China (censored), Australia, Denmark (Censored), Germany and Canada. E\$5
- 137 Prexy - block of 4 1/2-cent paying 8-ct airmail & 10-ct Special Delivery on commercial cover. E\$15
- 138 Prexy - 7c & 3c #901 issue on 1943 airmail censored cvr to Puerto Rico. E\$5
- 139 Prexy - 10c, 7c & 3c #901 on double weight airmail censored cover to Puerto Rico. E\$5
- 140 Prexy - 9c & 1c defense issue #899 on airmail cvr to P.R. E\$5
- 141 Prexy - 18c & 10c on #10 size cvr w/tears upper top corner, REG bkstp. Oxford, MASS, Chicago, bkstps. E\$15

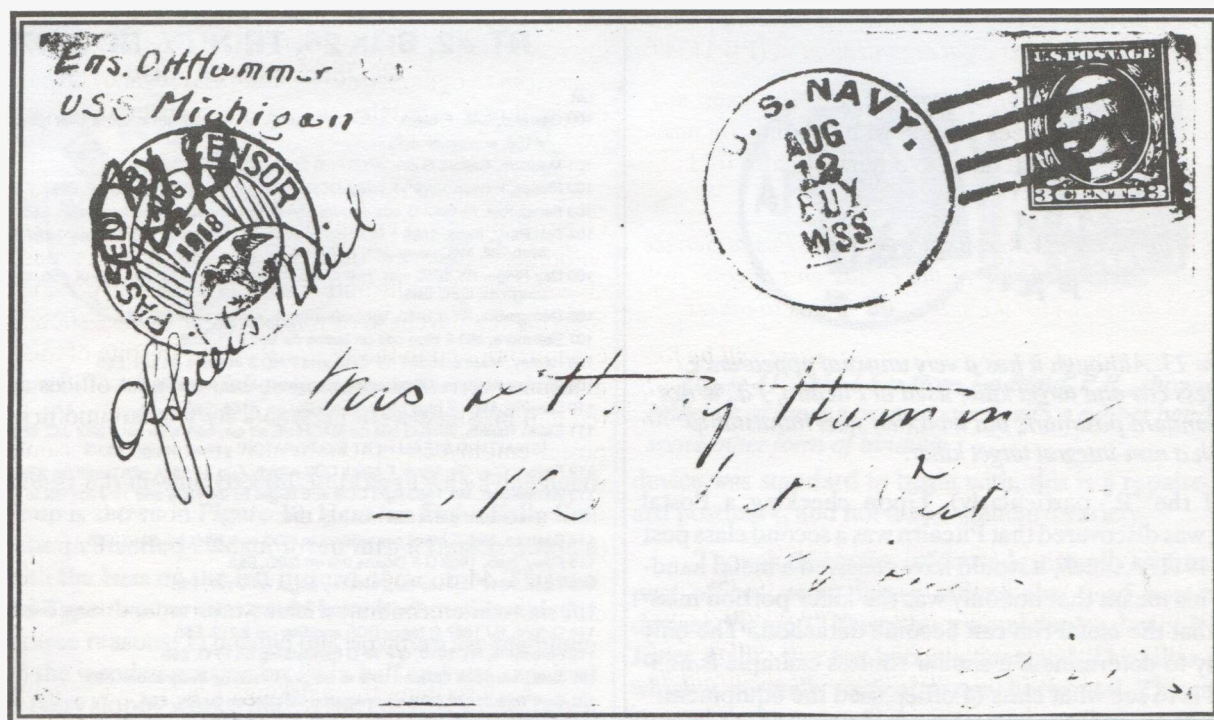
MARITIME MAIL

- 142 NEW/3/YORK F black cds on 1865 FL from NYC to France, var French hdstps on front and back; Paris receiving mark on back. E\$20
- 143 NEW/9/YORK VG black cds on 1863 FL from NYC to France, per Steamer City of Washington md., var French hdstps. E\$20
- 144 NEW/PAID/YORK/12 v1 RED cds on 1857 FL from NYC to Paris, France, P.D. in F ORANGE box, French hdstps. E\$20

STANDARD RULES APPLY. SINGLE BID ITEMS WILL BE REDUCED TO ESTIMATE.

MINIMUM BID 75% PLEASE.

WANT LISTS ALWAYS SOLICITED. THANK YOU.



Use of the letters "BUY/WSS" in this World War I postmark from the USS Michigan was but one of the ways in which mail of the day was used to encourage citizens to buy Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps.

WORLD WAR I "BUY BONDS" MARKINGS - AN UPDATE

By Dennis H. Pack

During the First World War, the Post Office Department enthusiastically pressed the buying of war bonds and savings stamps as a patriotic duty both inside the Department and by the general public. My article in the November 1986 issue of *La Posta*, "WWI Postal Markings Helped Sell Bonds", discussed one postal marking which encouraged the purchase of Liberty Bonds. Further research and communications from readers reveals that there were two officially authorized and several unauthorized markings which sought to stimulate the sale of war bonds and stamps. There were also a number of machine slogan cancellations, but these are beyond the scope of this article.

One of the occasional benefits of writing for *La Posta* is feedback from readers. The encouraging comments more than pay back the effort, and the critical ones help maintain perspective and foster greater care in scholarship.

Feedback received after my 1986 article indicated that my research was incomplete. Doug DeRoest, Jim Felton, Harold Gallup, W. T. Miller, Len Persson, Randy Stehle and Michael Wiedemann were among those who commented or sent copies of markings. I'm grateful to everyone who

responded, and I apologize for the delay in the completion of this article.

The first article was spawned by a letter found while researching the *Postal Bulletin* for other information. A careful re-examination of the *Postal Bulletins* published between May 1917 and April 1919, the period of the bond drives, disclosed previously overlooked information. It was immediately obvious that Postmaster General A. S. Burleson felt his department should lead the government in the purchase of war bonds. In a letter to all postmasters in the May 17, 1917, *Postal Bulletin*, Burleson states, in part:

...you are requested to aid all postal employees attached to or paid by your office in subscribing to the Liberty Bonds, fully explaining to them the advantages of the Bonds as a safe investment and arranging with subscribers for making payments either on terms prescribed by the Treasury Department or on such easier terms as can be arranged for with local banks.

The officers and employees of the Post Office Department at Washington are striving to make a better showing than any other of the Executive Departments on the Liberty Loan, and it is hoped and believed that their coworkers in the postal service throughout the United States will respond to this appeal so generously and promptly as to afford the nation an illustra-

tion of patriotism that will inspire all citizens to emulate the example of their friends in this great organization ... (PB 11349)

In the May 21, 1917, *Postal Bulletin*, Burleson suggested that POD employees needed to buy bonds themselves to be better able to sell them to others. He also told of a special handstamp:

... it is hoped that every employee in the Postal Service will subscribe for at least one of the bonds and thus be well armed in the campaign for the sale of the bonds to others.

To assist you in your patriotic efforts there will be forwarded within a few days to the postmasters of every second, third, and fourth class post office a rubber impression stamp bearing the following legend:

Do Your Bit

BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND

Inquire at Any Bank or Post Office

In the use of the stamp, use your red-ink pad (or the black pad, if you do not have a red one), and see that an impression is placed on every letter received for delivery from your post office, the impression to be placed just above and slightly to the left of the addressee's name... (PB 11352)

Note that the rubber stamp was to be sent only to second, third, and fourth class post offices, and it was to be applied to all mail received for delivery by these post offices.

No dates were prescribed for the use of the rubber stamp. Presumably, it was to be used as soon as it was received. The earliest postmark date reported for this slogan is May 25, 1917, but this is misleading since the marking was to be applied to mail received for delivery. The marking would be applied after the postmark, how long would depend upon how far the mail had to travel.

The June 15, 1917, *Postal Bulletin* directs postmasters at second, third and fourth class post offices to stop using this marking, but to retain the handstamp for possible future use.

As described in the previous article, a different slogan was authorized for use by second, third and fourth class post offices October 1-27, 1917, during the Second Liberty Bond Drive. It read:

Back the Boys in the Trenches

BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND

Inquire at Any Bank or Post Office

A note in the November 3, 1917, *Postal Bulletin* reminded postmasters that this slogan was no longer to be used.

War is expensive. The sale of War Savings Stamps was announced in the January 3, 1918, *Postal Bulletin*. The January 16, 1918, *Postal Bulletin* directed postmasters to report offices where the sale of War Savings Stamps "has not been pressed with sufficient vigor." (PB 11552)

The March 26, 1918, *Postal Bulletin* announced the Third Liberty Loan drive would start April 6, 1918. It was

followed by the Fourth Liberty Loan and Victory Loan drives, each with special days when celebrities asked every American to demonstrate his/her patriotism by buying more bonds. It was stated that the war wasn't over until it was paid for.

Throughout the period of the bond drives, Postmaster General Burleson enthusiastically advocated the purchase of bonds. However, only the two handstamps described above were officially authorized. No other handstamps advocating the purchase of war bonds or savings stamps were even mentioned in the *Postal Bulletin*. In spite of this, other markings were used on mail at various post offices around the nation. Some were undoubtedly applied unofficially by postal employees, others by private citizens. I cannot tell which is which. It could be argued that markings with text similar to the official markings used about the same time as the official markings were probably applied by postal personnel, but I do not have sufficient information to develop criteria for determining which were applied by postal personnel and which by private citizens.

In describing the markings I have seen, I will divide them into 1) officially authorized markings for the sale of bonds; 2) unauthorized markings for the sale of bonds; and, 3) unauthorized markings for the sale of savings stamps. Each listing assigns the marking a number, describes it, listed the earliest and latest dates noted, and reports where the cover or card on which it appears was mailed from and its destination.

CONCLUSION

More than \$20 million worth of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps were sold during the five bond drives. The Post Office Department played a significant role in encouraging Americans to buy bonds and stamps. It is not surprising that many markings were used on mail to help remind everyone of what was expected of them. It is also not surprising that markings appear on mail addressed to or sent between first class post offices. I'm sure that additional research will bring to light many more markings and help to pinpoint the places some of the more unique markings were used.

I have appreciated the support of collectors in this study. Yet, because my collecting interests lie in other areas, if anyone is interested in continuing the research, I will be pleased to give them the information I have assembled. Just drop me a line in care of *La Posta*.

OFFICIALLY AUTHORIZED MARKINGS - BONDS (O)

- O-1 "Do Your Bit/BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND/Inquire at Any Bank or Post Office"
 Earliest pmk: 05/17/17
 Latest pmk: 10/05/17
 Mailed from...to...
 Marshalltown, IA Dundas(?), IL
 Olar, SC Chicago, IL
 Pittsburgh, PA Buckystown, MD
 Orleans, MI Belding, MI
 Lansing, MI Niles, MI
 Cleveland, OH La Rue, OH
 Pittsburgh, PA La Rue, OH
 Oxford, WI Portage, WI
- O-2 "Back the Boys in the Trenches/BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND/Inquire at Any Bank or Post Office"
 Earliest pmk: 10/10/17
 Latest pmk: 10/26/17
 Mailed from...to...
 Lewis Branch
 Tacoma, WA Willows, CA
 Greene Branch
 Charlotte, SC Payette, ID
 Alstead, NH Cambridge, MA
 unknown Charlotte, MI
 Benton Harbor, MI Niles, MI
 Detroit, MI Trenton, MI
 Stanton, (?) Moore, MT
 Oxford, (?) Albany, NY
 Juneau, WI Beaver Dam, WI
 Denmark, SC Richmond, VA
 Washington, DC Norfolk, VA
 Sodus, MI Eau Claire, WI
 Decatur, IL unknown

UNAUTHORIZED MARKINGS - BONDS (B)

- B-1 "YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY--BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND"
 Earliest pmk: 06/01/17
 Latest pmk:
 Mailed from...to...
 Washington, DC Walden, NY
- B-2 "Don't/Let/the/SON/go down/4th Liberty/BONDS" with drawing of infantryman bayoneting Kaiser in front of setting sun
 Earliest pmk: 09/20/18
 Latest pmk:
 Mailed from...to...
 St. Louis, MO Healdton, OK
- B-3 "YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY/BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND"
 Earliest pmk: 10/10/17
 Latest pmk:
 Mailed from...to...
 Atlantic City, NJ Washington, DC, then
 forwarded to San
 Francisco, CA

- B-4 "Make Your Money/FIGHT/Save for the 2nd/LIBERTY/LOAN" on shield held by infantryman
Earliest pmk: 10/12/17
Latest pmk:
Mailed from...to...
Cincinnati, OH Springfield, IL
- B-5 "BUY LIBERTY BONDS TODAY/AT ANY BANK AND SAVE AND PAY"
Earliest pmk: 10/16/17
Latest pmk:
Mailed from...to...
Hyde Park Station
Boston, MA Norfolk, NB
- B-6 "BE A VOLUNTEER/FOR/4TH/BUY BONDS/WITHOUT BEING ASKED" with "4TH" in star
Earliest pmk: 10/22/18
Latest pmk:
Mailed from...to...
Chicago, IL Chicago, IL
- B-7 "SAVE YOUR/MONEY/OWN/U.S./LIBERTY BONDS" on Liberty Bell
Earliest pmk: 10/23/17
Latest pmk:
Mailed from...to...
Marion, IN La Porte, IN
- B-8 "YOU CAN HELP/MAKE THIS/LIBERTY LOAN/THE VICTORY LOAN" with drawing of Uncle Sam on a shield
Earliest pmk: 12/14/11 (date is clear, but "11" could be damaged "17")
Latest pmk:
Mailed from...to...
Vanita, OK Bentonville, AR
- UNAUTHORIZED MARKINGS - SAVINGS STAMPS (S)
- S-1 "WAR SAVINGS STAMPS/WHO SAVES, SERVES"
Earliest pmk: 12/20/17
Latest pmk:
Mailed from...to...
Cincinnati, OH Springfield, OH
- S-2 "THRIVE BY THRIFT/Buy War Savings Stamps"
Earliest pmk: 02/25/18
Latest pmk:
Mailed from...to...
Gunnison, CO Gunnison, CO
- S-3 "SAVE/THE/QUARTERS/AND/SEE THE DOLLARS GROW/Buy War Savings Stamps"
Earliest pmk: unreadable
Mailed from...to...
unknown Van Wert, OH
- S-4 "U. S. NAVY/AUG 12/BUY WSS" in 4-bar cancellation
Earliest pmk: 08/12/18 (year from censor's marking)
Latest pmk:
Mail has return address of the USS Michigan

Do your bit!
BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND
 Inquire at any bank or post office

O-1

BACK THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES
BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND
 INQUIRE AT ANY BANK OR POST OFFICE.

O-2

"YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY--BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND"

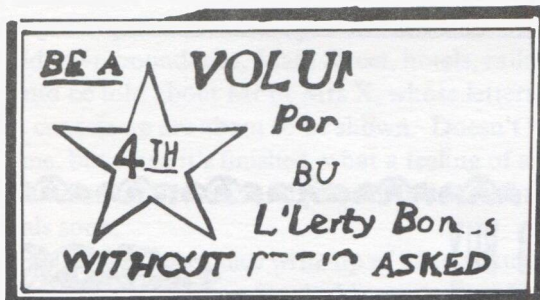
B-1

YOUR P/-
BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND

B-3

BUY LIBERTY BONDS TO-DAY
 AT ANY BANK AND SAVE AND PAY

B-5



B-6

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
WHO SAVES, SERVES

S-1

SAVE THE QUARTERS
 AND SEE THE
 Buy War Day

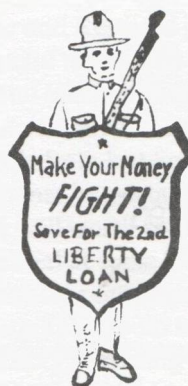
S-2

THRIVE by THAIFT
 Buy War Savings Stamps

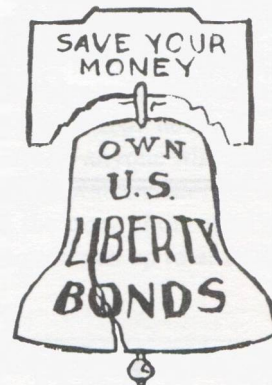
S-3



B-2



B-4

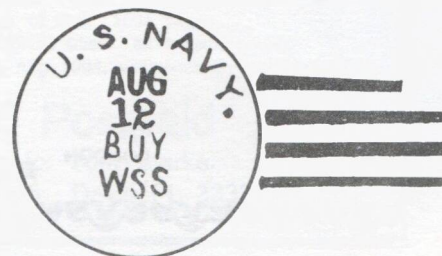


B-7



YOU CAN HELP
 MAKE THIS
 LIBERTY LOAN
 THE VICTORY LOAN

B-8



S-4

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Oops! The lead and address were misplaced last issue. Thanks to those who continued to write in care of Oswego. The letters concerning the "Mysterious Big City Duplex" article were very enlightening and will be incorporated next time.

What a pleasure to say that there is too much material and too little space to fit it into this issue! But don't let that stop you from writing up your own favorite cover or town history.

It's amazing how many people like to read about little towns, especially: where the old post office was, see a map of the old town boundaries, Main Street, hotels, railroad tracks, and be told about Mr or Mrs X, whose letters bear the cancels we are about to be shown. Doesn't take much time, but when it's finished, what a feeling of accomplishment you'll have! Add your favorite town to the annals soon.

Last issue there was a nice write up of Massachusetts Doanes, well worth waiting for, and by now, Bart Kamp has been inundated with new items to swell his files. And there was the well-rounded, well-written Lycurgus Hammond of Vermont article, by Dick Marek, which meshed interesting "social history" along with political and postal history themes. Dick's commentary and 'attack' gives a fine example for future first time writers to follow.

Because of the lack of space (can I really be saying that?), the promised (from last month's missing Intro) extended update on the goings-on in the Northeastern postal history journals (which is considerable) will have to wait.

For now, there is an inquiry of *La Posta* readers from Bill Coles, about a peculiar British Field Service post-card. It should bring some responses to Bill.

We also have another several years' devotion that makes up the definitive survey of known Pennsylvania

NORTHEASTERN SECTION

Tom Clarke, Editor

Box 290-145

Davie, FL 33329

(305) 472-7409

War and Restored Rate covers by Tom Mazza, with grateful thanks for permission from the Pennsylvania Postal History Society and Tom to reprint it.

And there is a detailed followup to the Double Ovals article from last Spring, largely thanks to an exhaustive response by postal publication student Henry Beecher. It is well worth reading to see the hair splitting that is essential at some levels of postal history and with certain topics that otherwise would pass unnoticed. The final paragraph should be taken to heart by anyone who has felt leery of writing for fear of the inevitable critic.

Next time, the journal update, the story of one man's determination to have postal history reach up to at least July 1, 1971, and more.

** New Book Part 2 **

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orders to: Tom Clarke
Box 290-145 Davie FL 33329

A British WWI Field Service Post Card

by William C Coles Jr

NOTHING is to be written on this side except the date and signature of the sender. Sentences not required may be erased. If anything else is added the post card will be destroyed.

I am quite well.

I have been admitted into hospital —

{ sick } and am going on well.

I am wounded and hope to be discharged.

I am being sent down to the base.

I have received your { letter dated } { telegram } { parcel }

Letter follows at first opportunity.

I have received no letter from you { lately } { for a long time }

Signature only. } *G. Morrissey*

Date *29 Oct 1915*

(Postage must be prepaid on any letter or post card addressed to the sender of this card.)

(115011) — W.L. W 3457, 293 — 100cm. — 8/15. S. & S., Ltd.

A. P. A. 2042
114/Gen. No. 5248

FIELD SERVICE
POST CARD

The address only to be written on this side. If anything else is added, the post card will be destroyed.

Miss Helen Idegton
Garden St
Mount Holly
New Jersey
United States
of America

NEW YORK, N.Y.
NOV 16 1915
U.S. POST OFFICE

DUE 4 CENTS

The following query, while not wholly suited to the United States, or to the Northeast, nonetheless was delivered by our carriers, and ultimately deposited, and lovingly kept, in New Jersey. Record of it first appeared in the *New Jersey Postal History Journal*, and we recall it now at the author's request, and their permission. Please write Bill Coles, 36 Medford Leas, Medford Lakes NJ 08055, if you can shed light on similar cards.

* * * * *

I recently found the illustrated British Field Service Post Card among an accumulation of letters from the World War I period. The card is of a type furnished by the Field Postal Service and given to the men in the army.

They certainly made getting word of a safe arrival, in this case to a family back home, a very simple process. Note all of the other possibilities that could be checked off. George Morrissey was a 20-year old Canadian youth living in St. John, New Brunswick, when World War I

broke out. He, like thousands of others, left home and family to protect the British flag and lands.

St. John was his port of embarkation. The date is not known but the card announcing his safe arrival is dated 29 Oct 1915 by him, and the FPO strike on back is 31 Oct 15. It was "passed by censor" as per the red triangle.

The card arrived in New York on Nov 16, 1915, where it received the black hourglass strike showing "DUE 4 Cents." It continued on its way to Morrissey's cousin in Mount Holly NJ, where it was read and carefully preserved until it came my way.

The story cannot end on a happy note for George was killer in action, date unknown to me. This type of card may be a very common one but, in my many years of going through old correspondences, this is the first of its kind to be seen. I'm sure there must be many more to be found in Great Britain.

Pennsylvania War and Restored Rates Catalog

by Tom Mazza

The War of 1812 was a costly venture for the young American Republic. Congress adopted a number of special, temporary increases in taxes, duties, and postage rates in December 1814 to reduce the debt which had been incurred. (Imagine a present-day Congress attempting to legislate either a temporary tax or other debt reduction measures.)

The then-current rates had been adopted in 1799 and had provided six basic domestic rates which depended on the distance travelled. The new temporary rates, commonly known as **War Rates**, increased the 1799 rates by 50%, and were in effect from February 1, 1815 through March 30, 1816:

Up to 40 miles 12 cents (formerly 8 cts)
 40 to 90 miles 15 cents (10 cts)
 90 to 150 miles 18-3/4 cents (12-1/2 cts)
 150 to 300 miles 25-1/2 cents (17 cts)
 300 to 500 miles 30 cents (20 cts)
 over 500 miles 37-1/2 cents (25 cts)
 Ship Letters not carried by mail 9 cents (6 cts)

There were also increases in the rates for newspapers, pamphlets, and circulars. Postal fees, as opposed to

rates, were not increased, as they were not for the U.S. Treasury, but rather for the postmaster (drop fees), ship captain (ship fees for letters carried by mail) or post rider (way fees). There was no charge imposed on mail entitled to free carriage.

Some categories are rare

All of the basic single letter rates, and several of the multiple rates (=more than one sheet, or over one ounce in weight) are available to the Pennsylvania postal history collector, although certain rates are quite rare. Folded letters showing the fees are also quite uncommon, and none have been reported from Pennsylvania showing an unauthorized surcharge on a fee. First and last day of rate Pennsylvania letters are known only from Philadelphia.

The Illustrations

The illustrations show the basic single letter domestic rates, as well as an example of a double and a triple rated letter. Also shown is a letter showing a way fee.

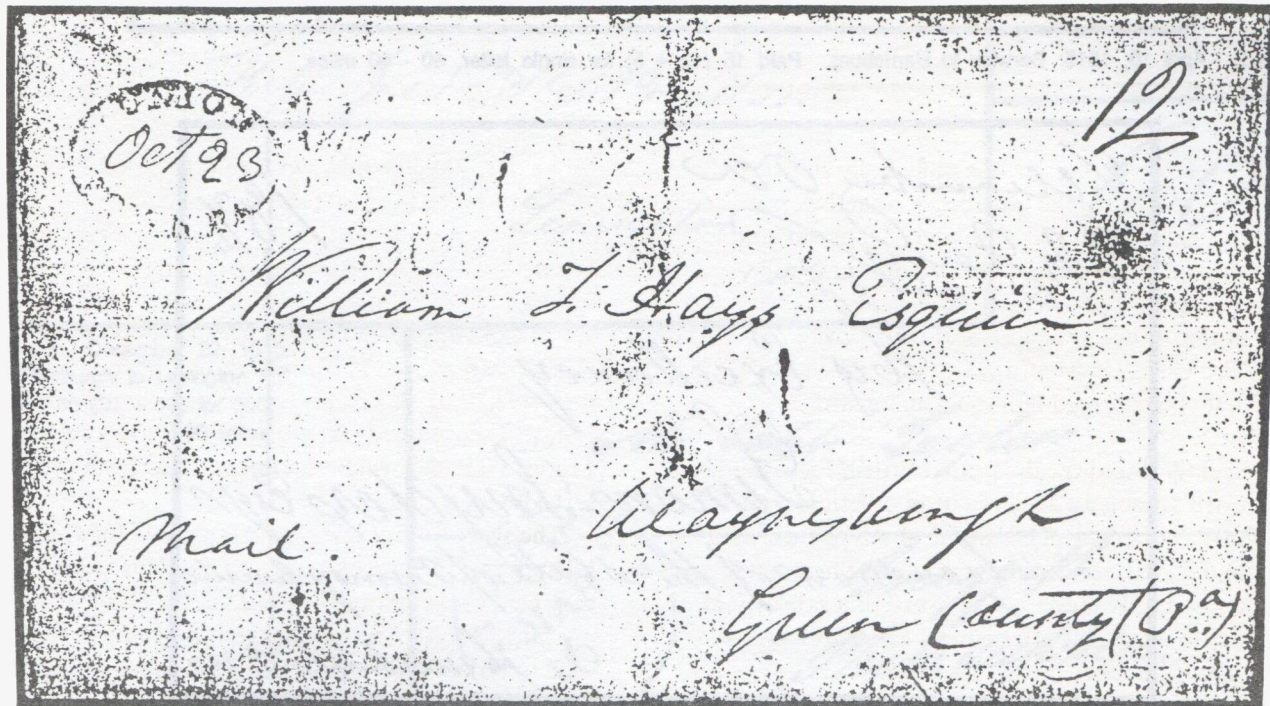


Figure 1. October 23, 1815: Uniontown to Greensburg. Rated 12 (8 + 4) for unpaid single letter, less than 40 miles.

The War and Restored lists

One of the necessary results of my cataloging efforts has been the keeping of lists. What follows is a subset of those lists showing the war rate letters having Pennsylvania origins. When the war rates lapsed, the 1799 rates were again in force for the month of April 1816, until a simplified, reduced rate structure was introduced on May 1, 1816. I have listed the **Restored Rates** letters which have been reported.

References:

Phillips, DG, Ed., *American Stampless Cover Catalog*
Frajola, R.C., "1815 War Surcharge Rates," *Chronicle*
119: p.158.

Various auction and net price catalogs.

Communications with the late Joe von Hake, Norman Shachat, Steve Roth, Richard Frajola, and other members of the Pennsylvania Postal History Society.

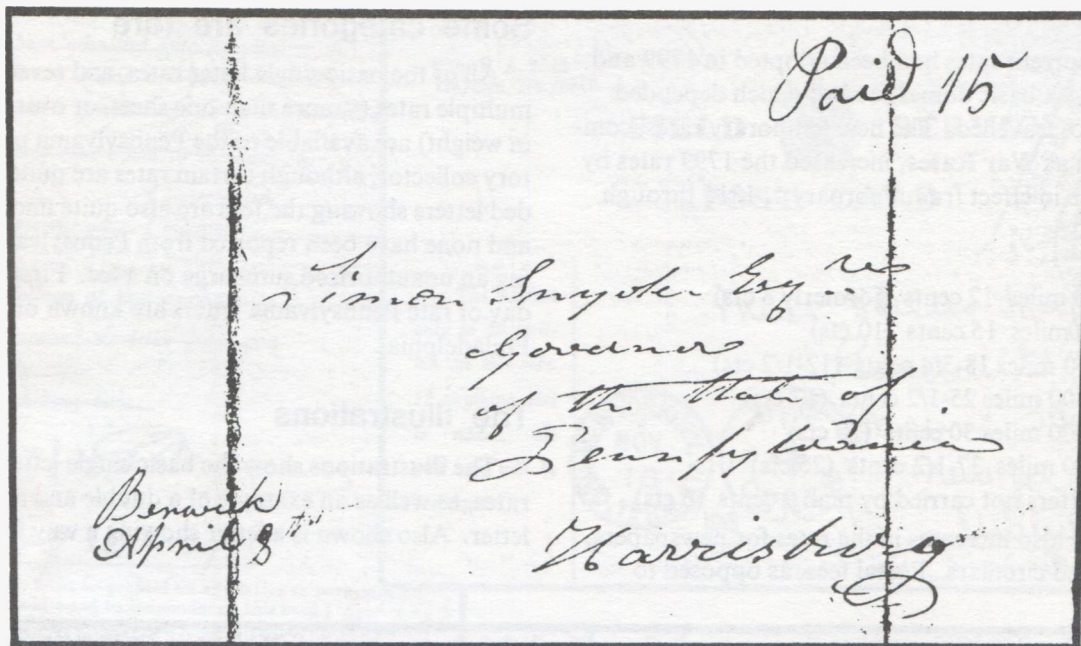


Figure 2. April 15, 1815: Berwick to Harrisburg. Paid 15 (10 + 5) for single letter, 40 - 90 miles.

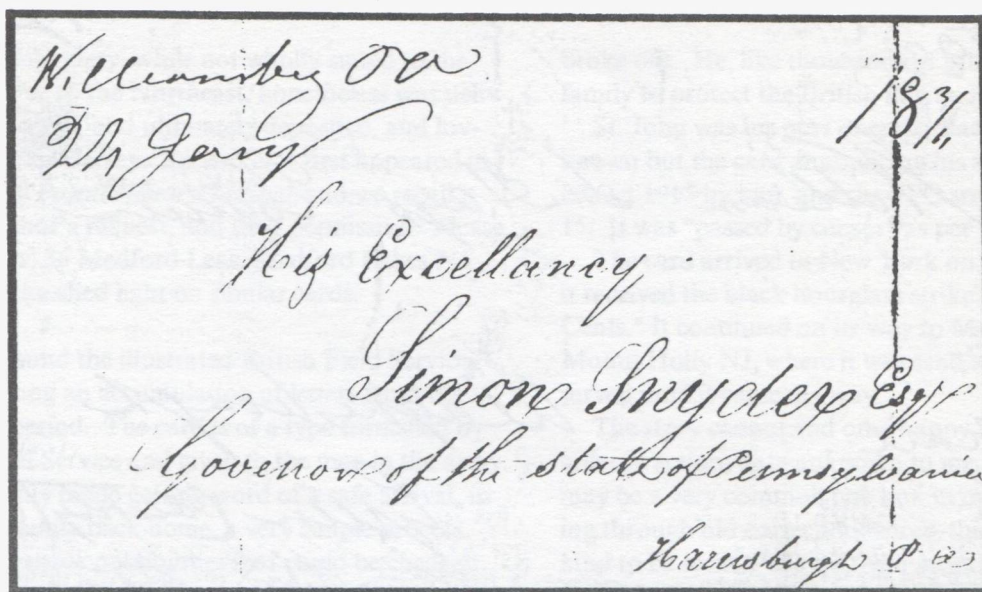


Figure 3. January 24, 1816: Williamsburg to Harrisburg. Rated 18-3/4 (12-1/2 + 6-1/4) for 90 - 150 miles.

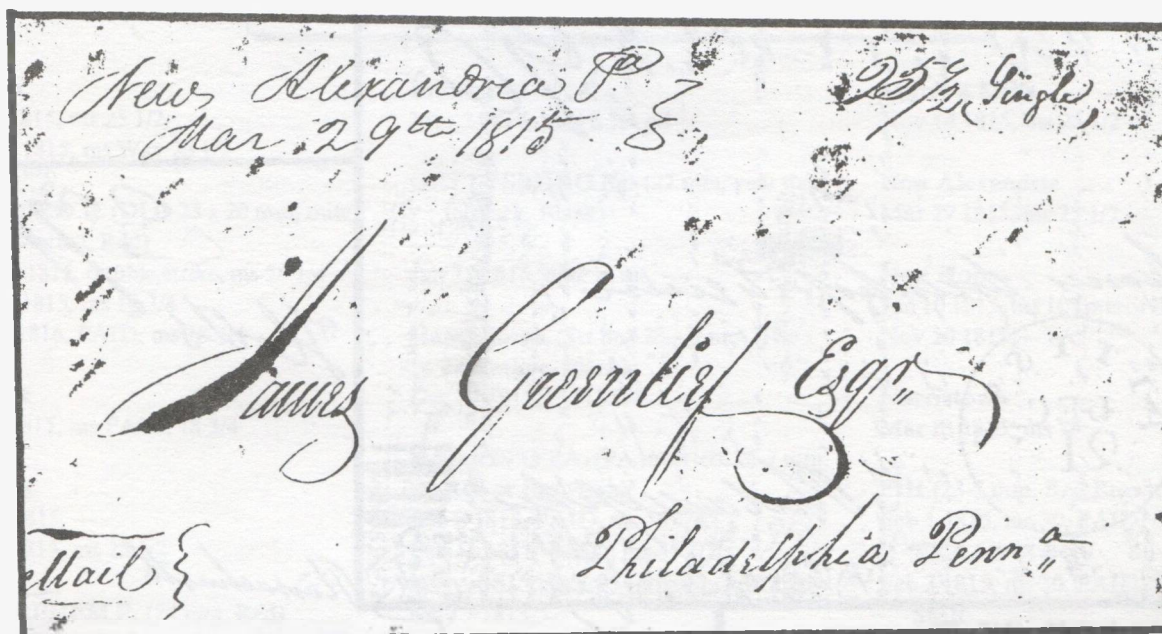


Figure 4. March 29, 1815: New Alexandria to Philadelphia. Rated 25-1/2 (17 + 8-1/2) for 150 - 300 miles.

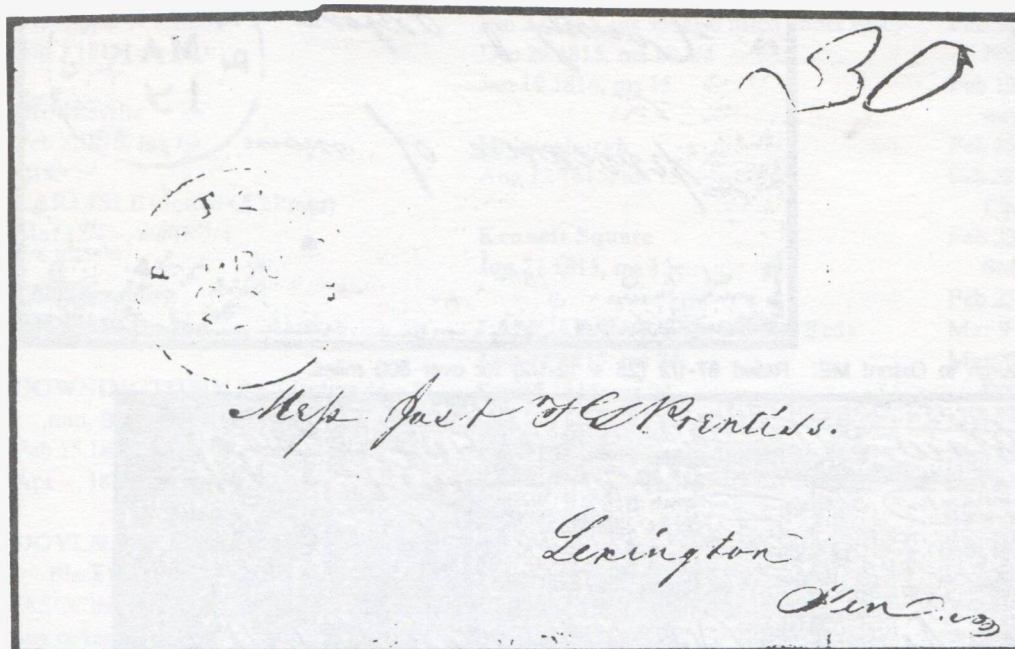


Figure 5. December 22, 1815:
Pittsburgh to Lexington KY.
Rated 30 (20 + 10) for 300 -
500 miles.

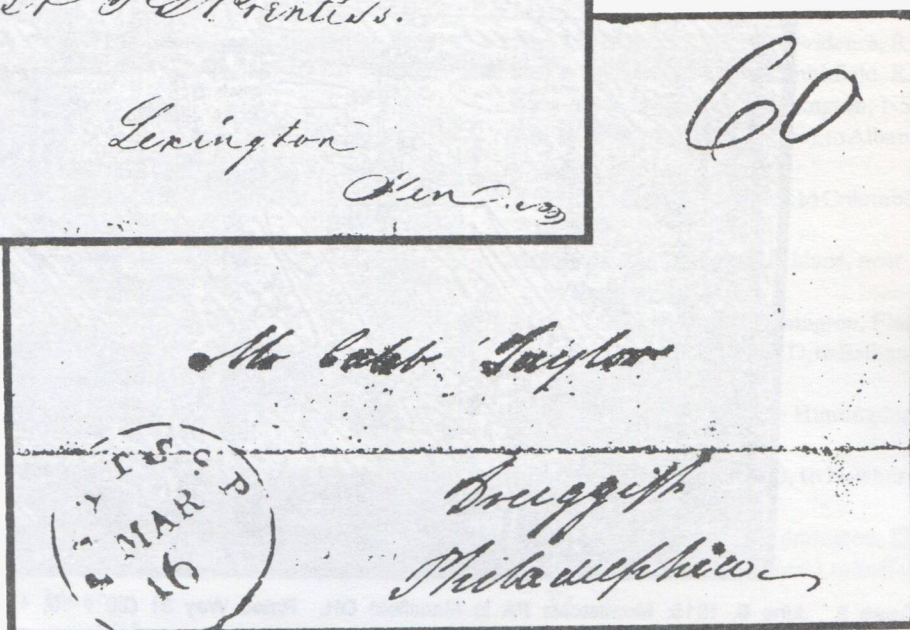


Figure 6. March 16, 1816: Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. Rated 60 (2x (20 + 20)) for double rate 300 - 500 miles.

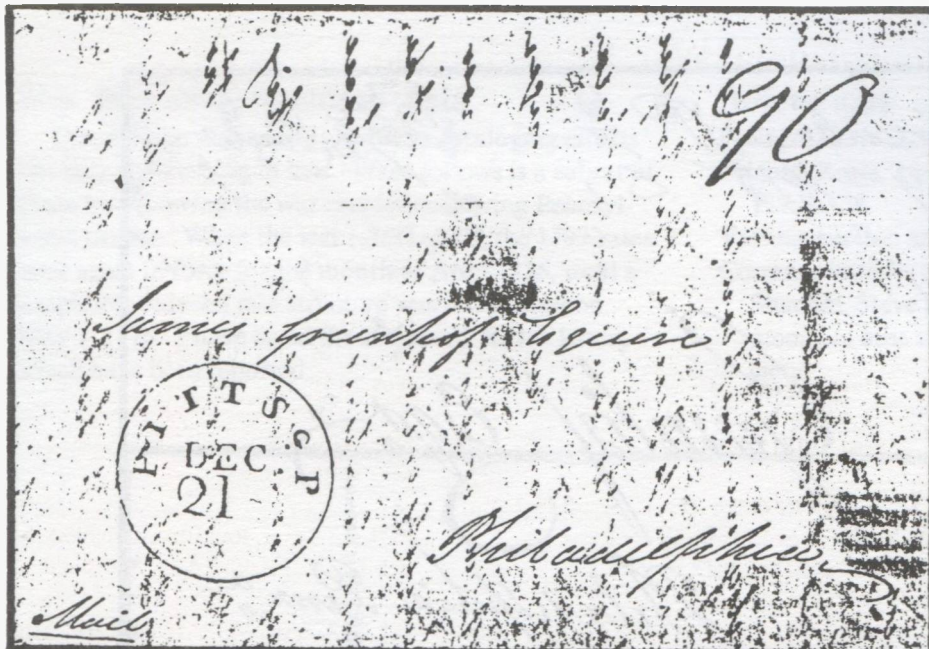


Figure 7. December 21, 1815: Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. Rated 90 (3x (20 + 10)) for triple 300 - 500 miles.

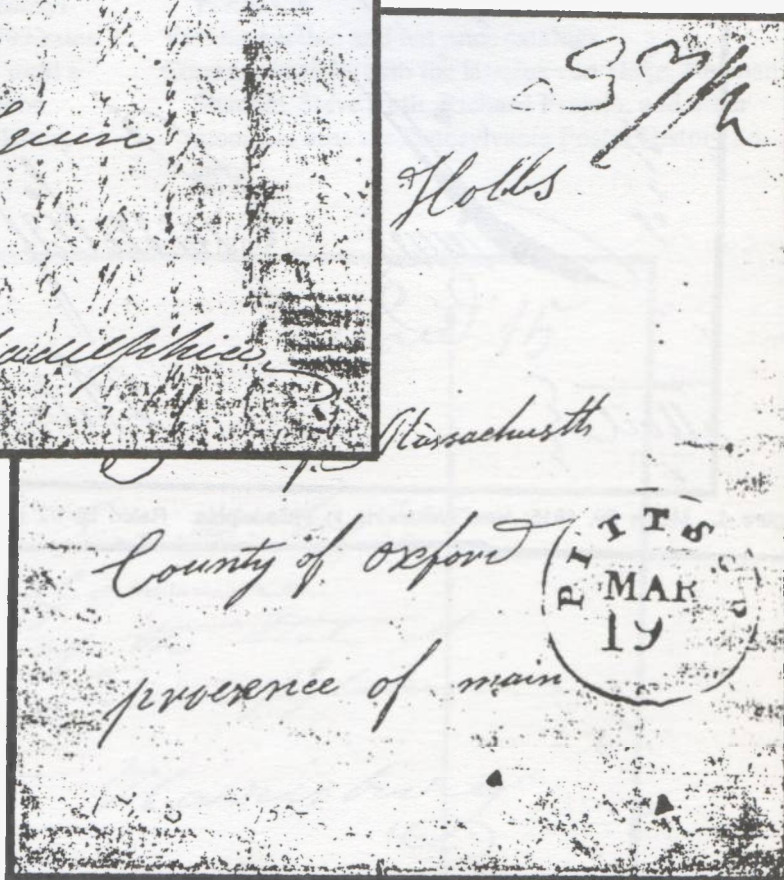


Figure 8. March 19, 1816: Pittsburgh to Oxford ME. Rated 37-1/2 (25 + 12-1/2) for over 500 miles.

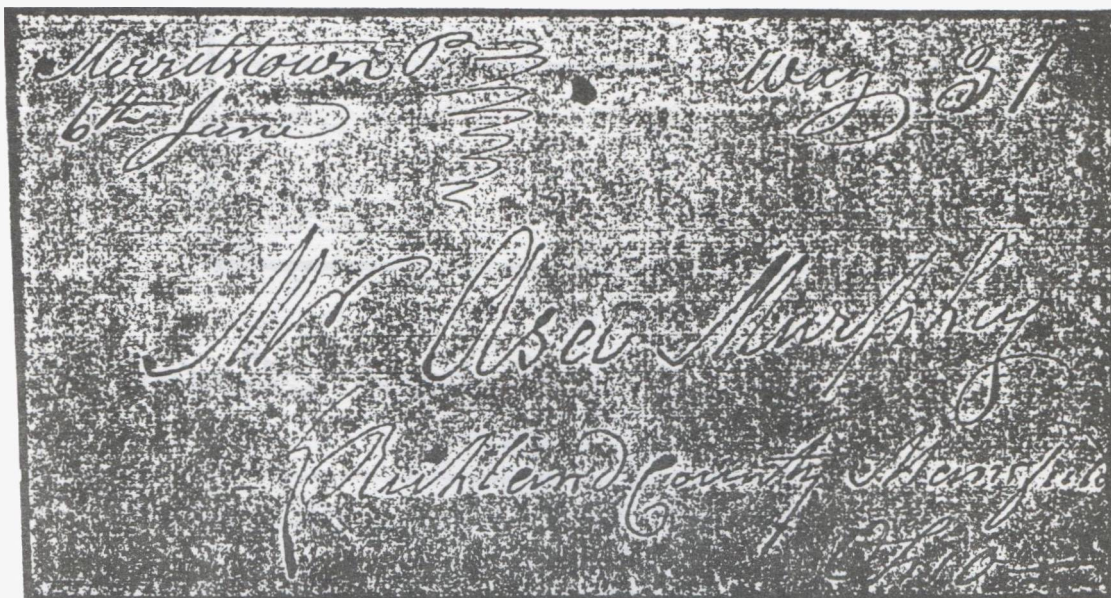


Figure 9. June 6, 1815: Merrittstown PA to Mansfield OH. Rated Way 31 (20 + 10, +1) for 300 - 500 miles plus way fee.

Pennsylvania War Rate Catalog

Athens

Feb 8 1815, ms 25 1/2
Apr 19 1815, ms Way 26 1/2

BEDFORD.P. (DLO 25 x 20 mm, outer line dotted, Red)

Nov 18 1815, double strike, ms 56 1/4
Dec 19 1815, ms 18 3/4
Jan 21 1816, PAID, ms 18 3/4

Berwick

Apr 8 1815, ms PAID, 18 3/4

Bethany

Mar 6 1815, ---
Aug 7 1815, ms 25 1/2

BETHLEHEM P. (24 mm, Red)

Oct 23 1815, ms 30

Briceland X Roads

Jun 3 1815, ms 30

Brownsville

Feb 8 1816, ms 30

CARLISLE (dotted C, 27 mm)

Mar 12 ----, ms 18 3/4

Chambersburg

Jun 1 1815, ms 24

DOWNINGTOWN Pa. (Str line 44 x 3 mm, Black)

Feb 15 1815, ms 15
Apr --, 1815, ms paid 12

DOYLN.P (N high, 1815-21, 28 mm, Black)

(ASCC listing within period, have not seen any covers)

EASTON, PA. (25 mm, Red, small A, first "tin hat")

Jun 18 1815, ms 30 (another report of same rate, maybe the same cover)
Sep 1 1815, ms 51 (=double 25 1/2)

East Whiteland

Jun 9 1815, ms paid 15

Eric

Jul -- 1815, ms 30 fwd (also listed under Harrisburgh)

Frankford

Mar 3 1816, ms 18 3/4 pd

GETTYSBURG Pa. (22 mm, year date in mark, Black)

---- 1815, ---
Jan 31 1816, date in ms, ---

Harrisburgh (Str line 28 x 4 mm, H below line, Black)

Dec 29 1815, ms 18 3/4

HARRIS'G PA. (PA inverted, 26-7 mm, Red or Brownish)

Feb 8 1815, PAID, ms 56 1/4
Feb 11 1815, PAID, ms 37 1/2
Mar -- 1815, ms 1.75 (possibly misrated)
May 7 1815, --
May 9 1815, ms 18 3/4
May 22 1815, --
Jun 27 1815, ms 30 (also listed under Eire)
Dec 29 1815, ms 18 3/4
Jan 19 1816, ms 15

Holmesburgh

Aug 12 1815, ms 15

Kennett Square

Jun 27 1815, ms 15

LANCAR.P. (R high, 28 mm, Red)

Mar 15 1815, ms 24
Sep 15 1815, ms 24

LEWISTOWN (irreg oval, italic, Red)

Jul 19 1815, ms 12
Nov 4 1815, --

London Grove Pa. (26 x 2.5 mm Str line, Red) (ASCC listing for 1815, have not seen the cover)**Merrittstown**

Jun 6 1815, ms Way 31

Milford

Dec 2 1815, ms 25 1/2

MORRISVILLE (ASCC listing for 30 mm, Red, 1815) ASCC listing, have not seen; inappropriate size for the period)**Muncey**

---- 1815, --

Murry's Mills

Nov 14 1815, ms 25 1/2

New Alexandria

Mar 29 1815, ms 25 1/2

New Hope

Jun 10 1815, ms 10 (rate or date incorrect)
Nov 20 1815, --

Norristown

Mar 13 1815, ms 15

PHI (23-5 mm, Red Brown, shades)

Feb 1 1815, ms 30, PAID, to Columbia, FRA 6/4/88 #419

Feb 3 1815, ms 30, PAID, to Bethlehem, SMR

Feb 6 1815, ms 25 1/2, PAID, to Bethany, DT

Feb 11 1815, ms 15, PAID, to Columbia, NS

Feb 13 1815, ms 18 3/4, PAID, to Baltimore, SMR

Feb 13 1815, ms 15, to Oxford, TC

Feb 22 1815, ms 25 1/2, rerated 30, to N.H., Flack

Feb 23 1815, ms 15, PAID, to Princeton, SMR

Feb 25 1815, ms 15, to Columbia, Flack
Mar 9 1815, ms 37 1/2, to Natchez, EH

Mar 20 1815, ms 25 1/2, PAID, to Bethany, DT

Mar 25 1815, ms 18 3/4, to Baltimore, FRA
Apr 2 1815, ms 25 1/2, to Providence, R.I.

Apr 4 1815, ms 25 1/2, to Smithfield, R.I.

Apr 7 1815, FREE, to Wilmington, NS
Apr 12 1815, ms 51, PAID (arc), to Albany, TC

Apr 15 1815, ms 30 (double), to Columbia, EH

Apr 19 1815, ms 12, to Rorklane, near Wilmington, SMR

May 5 1815, ms 12, to Wilmington, Flack
May 10 1815, ms 25 1/2, PAID, to Bethany, DT

May 13 1815, ms 25 1/2, to Huntingdon, FRA

May 18 1815, ms 60, PAID, to Newburyport, FRA

May 18 1815, ms 12, to Wilmington, EH
May 22 1815, ms 60, PAID (arc), to Suffolk Va., TC

May 27 1815 (May 20 from Halifax N.S.), London Post-paid Withdrawn Ship Letter, h/s 9 in cir (less than 5 recorded) FRA lot 64

Jun 7 1815, PAID, ms 15, to Princeton, Spellman

Jun 13 1815, ms 25 1/2, to Bethany, DT

Jun/Jul 1815, h/s 9, ship rate (Post Paid Withdrawn Ship Letter, June letter, Manchester to Phila, ms 4 dwt, Flack, FRA 2/5/83 #96

Jul 1 1815, ms 18 3/4 rerated to 25 1/2, to Albany, TC

Jul 6 1815, ms 25 1/2, to Albany, TC

Jul 11 1815, ms 25 1/2, to Bethany, T

Jul 13 1815, ms 30, to Zanesville, Ohio, TC

Jul 20 1815, ms 60, to Harmony, FRA

Jul 23 1815, ms 25 1/2, to Bellefonte, SMR

Jul/Aug 1815, (Jul 21 from London), London Postpaid Withdrawn Ship Letter, h/s 9 (+ other markings?), FRA

Aug 16 1815, ms 15, to Elk Forge, Md, Flack FRA

Aug 18 1815, FREE, to Washington, EH

Aug 26 1815, ms 18 3/4, to New Cornwall NY, TC

Sep 6 1815, PAID, ms 37 1/2 (double), to Baltimore, NS

Sep 11 1815, no rate shown, favor carr'd from NY, drop

Sep 16 1815, ms 51, to Albany, Flack

Sep 21 1815, PAID (arc), to Lancaster, TC

Oct 10 1815, PAID, ms 25 1/2, to Albany, Flack

Oct 11 1815, ms 18 3/4 rerated to 25 1/2, PAID, to Albany, SMR

Oct 13 1815, ms 37 1/2, PAID, Due 39, to Albany, FRA

Oct 14 1815, ms 18 3/4, to Baltimore, EH

Oct 23 1815, ms 25 1/2, to Albany, EH

Nov 3 1815, ms 90, to Warren, R.I., Flack

Nov 15 1815, ms 78 1/2, SHIP, (Sep 17 from Amsterdam to Providence), FRA 2/9/85

Nov 20 1815, ms 18 3/4, to Alexandria DC, fwd 37 1/2, FRA 6/4/88 #420

Nov 20 1815, ms 18 3/4, to NYC, FRA

Nov 21 1815, ms 30, PAID (box), to Portsmouth N.H., NS

Dec 3 1815, ms 15, to Lancaster, SMR

Dec 30 1815, ms 18 3/4, PAID, to Portsmouth, N.H., FRA

Dec 31 1815, ms 30, to Pittsburgh, NS

Jan 27 1816, ms 18 3/4, to Thompsonstown Pa

Feb 25 1816, ms 15, to Columbia, FRA

Mar 4 1816, ms 18 3/4, to Harrisburgh, TC

Mar 18 1816, ms 25 1/2, to Providence R.I., FRA 6/15/85 #156

Mar 24 1816, ms 30, to Harmony Pa.

Mar 29 1816, ms 15, PAID (parenthesis), to Elizabethtown N.J., NS

Mar 30 1816, ms 25 1/2, to Albany, SMR

-----, Denmark to Gloucester Ma, Siegel 5/22/89 #656A

In addition, Frajola has listed other Philadelphia war rate covers: a large lot of 11 in the Wylie Flack Sale, a lot of 6 in the 3/14/87 #337, and a lot of 8 in the Carson Sale 6/4/88. Frajola also remembers several FREE letters in this period. Informal estimates of the total Philadelphia war rate cover extant range from 75 covers to double this number.

PITTSBG. PA. (G and A high, 27 mm, Red or Red-brown, Type I)

Apr 4 1815, ms 60

Jun 27 1815, ms 30

Aug 2 1815, ms 60

Sep 19 1815, ms 51

Sep 23 1815, ms 25 1/2

Oct 5 1815, FREE

Oct 6 1815, ms 30

Oct 15 1815, ms 30, to Urbana, Ohio

Nov 11 1815, PAID, ms 60

Nov 17 1815, ms 30

PITTSBG. P. (G high, 28 mm, Red or Red-brown, Type II)

Dec 17 1815, ms 30

Dec 21 1815, ms 90

Dec 22 1815, ms 30

Dec 24 1815, PAID, ms 25 1/2

Feb 3 1816, ms 30

Feb 13 1816, ms 30

Feb 16 1816, ms 30

Feb 29 1816, ms 90

Mar 16 1816, ms 37 1/2

Mar 16 1816, ms 37 1/2

Mar 16 1816, ms 60

Mar 19 1816, ms 37 1/2

Mar 21 1816, ms 30

Mar 27 1816, ms 30

Readg

Aug 1 1815, ms 15

Readsboro

May 20 1815, ms Way 26 1/2

Trap

Jul 4 1815, ms paid 15

UNION/TOWN PA. (Oval 27 x 21 mm, ms date, Black)

Oct 23 1815, ms 12 (28 x 20 Oval)

Nov 13 1815, ms 12

Waynesburg

Oct 12 1815, ms 25 1/2

Wilkesbarre

Oct 21 1815, ms 15

YORK PA. (A high, 26 mm, Red, across top of circle)

Jun 23 1815, ms 15

Pennsylvania Restored Rate Catalog

HARRIS'G PA. (PA inverted, 26-7 mm, Red or Brownish)

Apr 17 1816, --

PHIL (25-6 mm, Red Brown, shades)

Apr 1 1816, ms 17, to Providence, SMR

Apr 1 1816, ms 17, to Providence, NS

Apr 1 1816, ms 10 plus double 10, to Princeton, Spellman

Apr 22 1816, ms 17, to Providence, SMR

Apr 22 1816, ms 8, to Wilmington, FRA

Apr 23 1816, ms 20, to Portsmouth N.H.

Apr 25 1816, ms 17, to Providence, FRA 9/9/84 #95

Readg

Apr 9 1816, ms paid 20

WASH.P. (26 mm, Red)

Apr 12 1816, ms 17

More on Newspaper Rates, Double Ovals, etc.

by Tom Clarke, with Henry W Beecher

Thanks to those who wrote comments concerning the May *La Posta* (pg 43ff) regarding Double Ovals. Some alterations are necessary, and the critical comments by Henry W Beecher, of Portland OR, will add additional depth beyond the thrust of the original article.

Henry has a excellent head for postal laws and regulations data, and he apparently has access to an enviable library of *Postal Bulletins* (1880-), which weekly contained regulation changes and varied interpretations and opinions of the PMG, the contents of which seem second nature to Henry. Henry's comments will be quoted profusely.

(Update: for anyone equally interested in obtaining a set of fact-laden *Bulletins*, as was I, though, like me, despaired of ever finding a library that housed them, we are both saved --at a price. John Kay, of Philadelphia, recently referred me to the American Philatelic Research Library, State College PA 16803, in the hope that they still had one of several copies made years ago, of which he was aware. Might the APRL sell me a set?

We'll, the APRL matter of factly orders whichever run-segments you need from nextdoor Penn State. Within two weeks I had a partial run sitting on my desk, at \$15 per 16mm **microfilm roll** (there are 17 rolls in all, I believe.) Understand, it will require a microfilm reader (available for use at virtually any local library today), or a \$100 used tabletop version from a larger city microfilm equipment dealer. (There are also mini hand-held versions as well as portable types.) Then read, research, and write articles to your hearts content!)

The reader should refresh his/her memory by re-reading the original article. But the data is well worth digesting.

Henry is quick to point out that "throughout the history of the US postal service, newspapers and periodicals sent by publishers or news agents to subscribers or news agents have never had the postage paid by stamps affixed (with few exceptions of low volume.)"

Concerning the point made that in the 1850s, circulars and business ads began to be printed to look like newspapers to secure the advantageous new newspaper and magazine rates, Henry responds:

"I do not have at hand a copy of the 1852 Act, but the abstract in the USPOD booklet, *US Domestic Postage Rates 1789-1956*, is probably reliable. The 1852 rate of 1c **each** (if not over 3oz) applied to circulars or other

miscellaneous printed matter, so there was no need to make such articles look like newspapers. (Perhaps not, but so many do look peculiarly that way. Perhaps there is more to the story.)

"The 1852 rates were not in all cases lower than those of 1851. Assuming a paper not over 3oz (which fit nearly all in that period), in 1851 a daily (except Sunday) paper going not over 50 miles cost 25c per quarter, or 0.32c per issue; in 1852 (if prepaid at least quarterly which was the general practice) it cost 0.5c. A weekly in 1851 was free with the county of publication, but in 1852, going not over 50 miles, it cost 0.5c; in 1851, even if not within the county, but not over 50 miles, it cost 0.38c."

Concerning the "Pre-paid/Quarterly" handstamps, mentioned as being very rare (a nice full-size xerox of which Richard Graham sent the writer for his records, Henry comments:



"The 1863 Act put into second class only printed matter issued at stated periods and with a regular subscription list; non-periodical pamphlets and books were third class. That Act did NOT provide that N&P postage could be paid on delivery (except for packages to news agents); subscribers had to prepay at least a quarter in advance, at either PO of origin or delivery (the latter being by far the more common.) Wrappers stamped 'Pre-paid Quarterly' are scarce not only because few were saved, but also because prepayment at the origin PO was uncommon.

"I may have read of some system for publishers to notify delivering PMs of cases of prepayment at origin, which would obviate any need to mark each paper. Perhaps a perusal of 1863-72 issues in the reprint of *United States Mail & Post-Office Assistant* might turn up mention of the procedures used. The reason so much newspaper and printed matter postage was not paid was NOT that no prepayment was required, but that it was a big chore for PMs to keep the accounts on all subscribers who

received papers at their PO and to then squeeze the nickels and dimes out of them!"

To a blurred reference to the revised printed matter rates between 1874 and 1885, Henry again responded in detail:

"The newspaper and printed matter rates effective 1/1/75 were 2c/lb if weekly or more often ('newspapers') and 3c/lb if less frequent ('periodicals'.) The previous quarterly rates for publications not over 4oz was 1c/issue if less than weekly, and 5c/issue if weekly or more often. Thus either a 2oz or a 4oz weekly cost 5/13, or 0.38c per issue; in 1875 the 2oz one cost 1/4c, the 4oz one 1/2c. A monthly in 1874 cost 1c if 4oz, 2c if 8oz; in 1875 3/4c and 1-1/2c."

Henry goes on to contest the comment on the point about Congress declaring books as Third Class matter at a fixed rate of 1/2 cent per ounce in the interests of saving money, and that this action helped magnify the fledgling paperback book industry. The article stated that "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."

Henry states that "the 1879 Act added the provision 'devoted to literature...' to the definition of second class. It did NOT make any paperbound book second class; to be second class a publication still had to be sent to regular subscribers, issued at least four times a year. The dime novels could qualify only if they succeeded in passing as serial publications with subscribers.

"Books had been in third class (regardless of how bound) from the 1863 beginning of classes. Starting in mid-1874 their rate was 1c/2 oz (but 1c/oz from 3/3/75 to 7/12/76.) There has NEVER been a 1/2c rate (payable by stamps) in the US."

To the section on Congress passing the 1 cent/oz small parcels rate (under 4 pounds) Henry wishes to add that "parcels of merchandise were mailable before 1879 (some as early as 1861--1851 for books.). From 1863-79 they were third class, and rate of 1c/oz began 3/3/75 (in 1874 only 1c/2 oz.); had 4 lb limit since June 1874 (since Jan 1873 for seeds, etc.) The 1879 Act just put merchandise other than printed matter in a new fourth class."

And in a garbled section, where the writer should have proofed better, Henry helps straighten out a point. It was stated that "the government would relinquish its role as the "best and the brightest" package transport system, when conservatism returned in the big business-oriented 1920s.... As a result, we find a large number of Washington/Franklin heads and early 1920s series stamps with remnants of oval cancels, but fewer

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

Correcting this wrong impression, Henry adds, "I am pretty sure there was an increase rather than a decline in parcel post in the 20s and 30s. There was only a slight postage increase in 1925, and a decrease in 1928. The real beginning of parcel post decline came after 1951, when Railway Express Agency got Congress to set low weight limits on most parcels going any distance, plus higher rates. Few double oval cancels are seen on parcels after some time in the 20s because they were largely replaced by wavy-line roller cancels." [TC--and immediately prior to them, by the box-roller cancels, q.v.]



Henry adds the following specifics regarding canceler procedures relative to the Double Oval-nameless style obliterations, quoting the Postal Bulletin:

"Use of postmark (PO + date) as cancellation had been forbidden since 1860 for both ordinary and registered mail. *Postal Bulletin* 9375 (11/26/1910) had instructions to postmark registered envelopes twice on back flaps, and to put NO postmark on the face of registered first-class articles; said the necessary rubber stamps would be furnished without requisition. I believe this refers to the double circle "Registered" postmarking stamps, but perhaps also to mute canceling stamps.

"PB 9405 (1/3/11): PMs not furnished separate canceling stamps [probably all 4th class POs] are to use the combination postmarking and canceling stamp [normally the rubber four-bar duplexes, perhaps sometimes the steel hammers with barred upright oval] on registered first-class articles.

"PB 9426 (1/27/11): If PO does not have separate canceling stamp for first-class registered, use the combination stamp so that the **postmark** is **not** impressed. [This instruction was printed in each annual *Postal Guide* thereafter.]"

He variously comments on several of the listed Double Oval cancels:

--under Figure 12 (the Station 22* DO): "The rationale for the ban [of named-postmarks on the fronts of registered mail] was that if clerks handling registered articles had to turn the pieces over in order to record the origin PO and date, they would be more likely to notice any damage or rifling." [--Henry, the source for this?]

--under catalog 150b: (fully mute, small dbl ovals): "I am pretty sure I have seen it used much later than 1961."

--Also: "The mute double oval 'composition' [I believe it was boxwood at times] was Postal Supply Item 681 in 1931; probably so from the beginning--check earlier Guides. One needs to see "list of Postal Supplies" through the years to know much about what standard postmarking/canceling equipment and supplies was furnished by POD; there is practically nothing on the subject in *PL&Rs*, *PGs*, or *PBs*. See Randy Stehle article (in La P) about destruction of records as 'useless papers.' It is conceivable that copies of old Supplies Lists may have been kept in USPS Library.

--under 150c: (5-line "bumper" killer): The "dauber" first announced in *PB* 20309 (5/31/62)...it is ink-impregnated, mounted on distribution (sorting) cases so that envelopes missed by the canceling machines could be pressed ('slapped') against it; first model was Item 0673, less than 1" wide by about 3" long, 5 lines. *PB* 21181 (5/15/79) announced another ink-impregnated dauber (Item 07509) was available as an alternate for 0673. They are still in use, but not as much as they used to be, because of increased sorting automation and other reasons."

* * * * *

We write articles to inform and entertain, and partly in order to smoke out experts. If we/you do, then there is that much more information and data to ponder and store away for practical use someday.

Some aspiring writers prefer to write nothing than run the risk that they may infer wrongly, or misinterpret, "according to the experts" or the test of time. But as long as you research your topic for previous articles, rightly quote, correctly paraphrase, and properly assemble your material; read into the data you found reasonable assumptions and some common sense logic; then whether you are 100% right or wrong, you will have made an additional, valuable contribution to postal history's literature.

Others may agree or disagree with your findings, but some will be inspired, and still others will at least learn about something they hadn't known before. These last two are your goal. Don't be dissuaded from writing for fear you may run up against experts. After all, they became experts by testing wits with the experts of their day. So can you.



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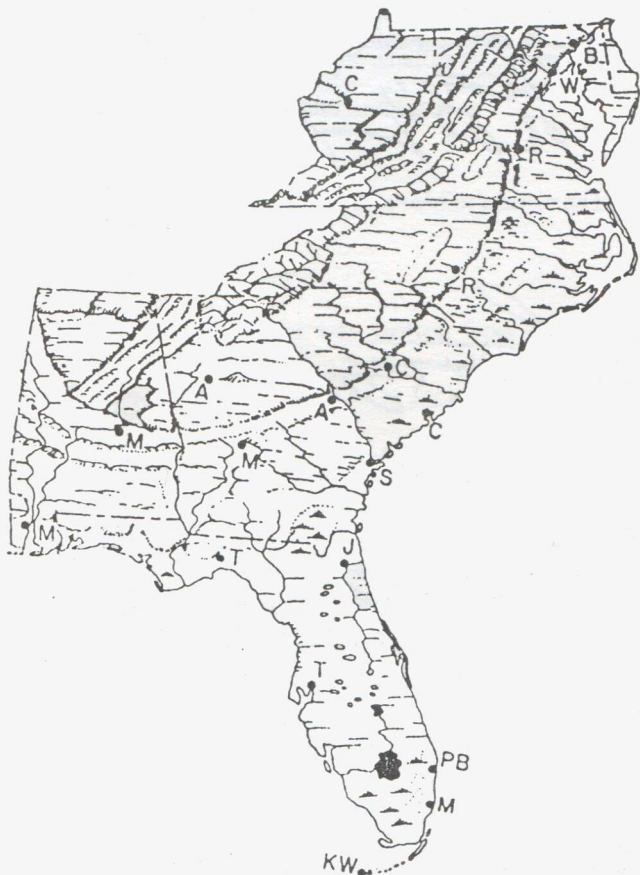
My 6th and 7th public auctions are set for June 5 and October 12, in suburban Chicago. Catalog and P.R. are \$1.50 for each sale (mention *La Posta* and it's both sales for \$1.50).

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SOUTHEASTERN SECTION

DAVID BRUCE ROBINSON
P.O. Box 35926
Richmond, Virginia 23235

I'm always amazed at the diversity of specific collecting interests that Postal History can accommodate. I know of no other collecting hobby that can offer so much flexibility to its patrons. This summer I have met people who are quite pointed in their interests--much beyond a particular state, county or town.

I by no means want to give the impression that I think unusual collecting interests are bizarre or strange. Actually, I think just the opposite. If everyone collected the same exact thing, where would the excitement be when "rare and valuable covers are found . . . in amongst cheap items." Mr. Bob Patkin is certainly correct when he states that "knowledge is the key." A lot of the fun to working with postal history items is finding an item for another collector who has the knowledge to unlock its real "story." If everyone collected the same thing, all of the stories would have been told long ago.

Many of the people I meet at stamp shows don't know a thing about a cover. Somehow something speaks to them and even though they don't collect postal history they are

drawn to the covers. They often say that they "don't know how to collect" or "wouldn't know where to start." My response is "Collect what turns you on!!" If you are an insurance agent--collect insurance agent ad covers. If you are from Adams County, Illinois--collect Adams County, Illinois. If you have a fascination with one particular U. S. stamp--collect that on cover. If you have a topical stamp collection--collect that topic in Postal History to supplement your stamp collection (ad covers, cancels, addresses, etc.)

We have several articles in process at press time for upcoming issues including one by a first timer, August Schaefer of Unity, Maryland. We didn't quite make the deadline with some important changes so we will have an article on Free Union, Virginia in the next issue. Frank Stewart has another one "brewing" too. I know that I am beginning to sound like a broken record, but if you have an idea for an article, I would love to hear from you.

I've been thinking a lot lately about my first boss, Bill Trevett, who owned the Gala Stamp Shop in Richmond in the 1970's and 1980's. I worked for "Mr. T" all through high school and college. My wonderful father would drive me to work on Saturdays and wait for me afterwork. He would drop me off every morning in the summertime. My wonderful mother would drive me on Wednesday afternoons. At age 15, I went into the office for my first job rather than into somewhere else. Mr. T. taught me responsibility and attention to detail. He taught me how to make money, how to price, how to sell. He was an honest guy who gave a kid the chance of a lifetime and I will always owe him.



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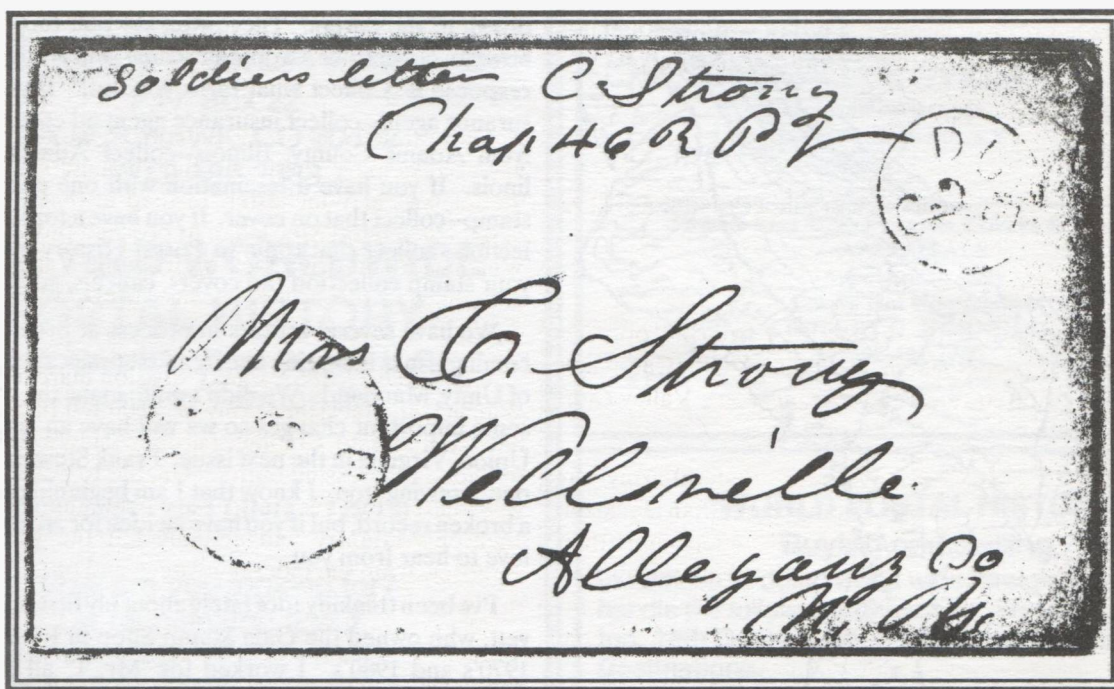


Figure 1.

AN EARLY SPRING MARCH DOWN THE SHENANDOAH

BY DAVID B. ROBINSON

The following is the text of a letter written by U. S. Army Chaplain C. Strong of the 46th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The envelope that contained the letter is illustrated in FIGURE 1. It is cancelled by a blue "BANK'S DIVISION" circular datestamp accompanied by a blue "DUE 3."

Camp Near New Market, Apr 20 (1862)

My own Dear Lydia,

I sit down today for a moment to give you a knowledge of my whereabouts. We are now about 50 miles south from Winchester, and 40 or less from Staunton.

We moved on Thursday last from our encampment near Edinburg--The enemy flies before as usual. The march was one of the pleasantest and grandest that I have ever witnessed. The day was very fine, and we started at early daylight. The country or valley between the mountains is one of the finest on earth, and the grass has started just enough to appear beautiful. The peach trees were just in blossom and the wheat fields beautiful indeed. Wheat is about 8 inches high and looks very fine. These grand views of country and returning spring, the singing of birds mingling

with the rattle of the onward march of a victorious army all united to the needs of one of the most stunning successes that I ever witnessed. During the march we were obstructed by the celebrated Ashby's Cavalry and we expected a battle. The enemy could be seen on a distant hill nearly two miles away.

Our forces formed in a line of battle and moved across a beautiful plane intending to make an attack. We moved cautiously until we reached the foot of the hill when we expected to meet the shower of bullets. We then battled until our skirmishers had time to reconnoiter the enemy's position. After sufficient searching for the enemy's position, we got where he was and he wasn't there--so we moved on four or five miles that night and camped without molestation.

We learned today that the enemy has taken a cross cut over the mountains and has left the valley.

It is now raining and has been so since yesterday, so we have not had service today. We are again under marching orders and shall probably move tomorrow morning. I am well as usual and shall have to wait until a more favorable time to communicate more fully to you.

Della's letter was duly received and your note in--I presume that I shall not be able to communicate very regularly with you.

My trunk has been delayed for a day or two so I could not write sooner to you. Write to me as after as comment.

I remain your sincere friend and lover.

C. Strong

P. S. I am obliged to mail this as a soldier's letter as I have no stamps.

Chaplain Strong's letter was written from an officer's point of view as a participant in the famous Valley Campaign of 1862. This is often referred to as Jackson's Valley campaign.

In 1862, the primary objective of the Federal army was Richmond. Major General Thomas Jonathan Jackson, C.S.A., the general they called "Stonewall" enticed more than 60,000 Federal soldiers into or towards the Shenandoah Valley with never more than 18,000 men under his own command. In the spring of 1862, Jackson played the fox to the Federal hounds Banks, Fremont, and McDowell.

Like the meat of a sandwich between bread, the Shenandoah Valley consists of a beautiful valley about two hundred miles long and twenty-five miles wide, that extends from Roanoke to Winchester. It opens only two the northeast. It is sealed by the Alleghany Mountains to the west and the Blue Ridge to the west. (SEE FIGURES 2 & 3) To General Stonewall Jackson, it is was like a bottle into which he drew the advancing Federal army. Jackson and his troops knew the valley. The valley was also the "breadbasket of Virginia" because of its fertile soil.

In 1862, the Valley, belonged to Jackson under a loose command of General Joseph E. Johnston. He acted as an independent subordinate within the valley with a force of

3,600 men. Jackson's force provided cover for Johnston's left flank. Johnston's force of 40,000 was preparing to move from Manassas to Culpeper.

On March 17, 1862, President Lincon's orders were to have Banks move south into the Shenandoah Valley to set up defenses at Winchester. Instead of this, Banks was ordered by General McClellan to proceed further south from Winchester and drive Jackson from the Valley. McClellan had changed the orders because McDowell's 30,000 men were left at Manassas.

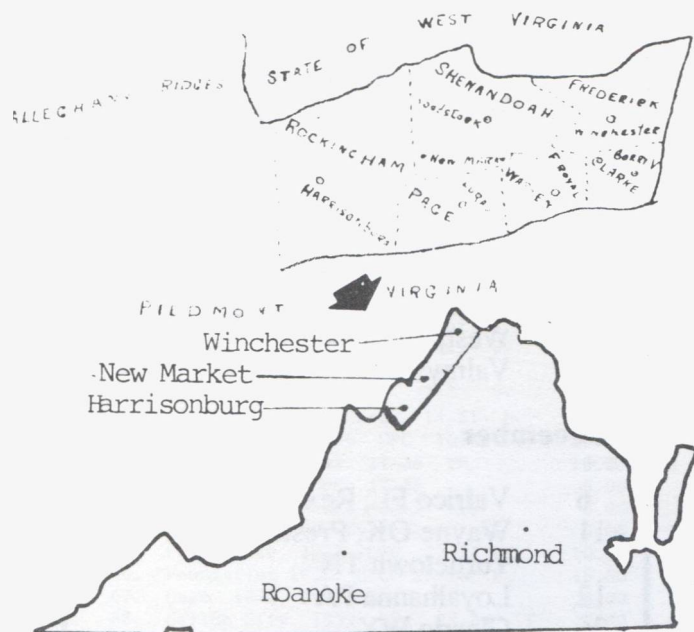
On March 17, 1862, Banks' division marched south from Winchester. Jackson's army of 3,600 fell back before him, but Confederate Colonel Turner Ashby's calvary of 600 provided a harassing buffer. Unable to penetrate this calvary buffer, the Federal calvary drew the conclusion that Jackson's infantry had actually left the valley. Troops withdrew from the federal advance and only 3,200 were actually left in the advance, currently at Strasburg.

Jackson's army rushed northward in pursuit of the withdrawing Federal Army in order to keep them in the Valley. Keeping them in the Valley meant that they were dedicated there and not available to be moved elsewhere in Virginia. On the afternoon of March 23, 1862 at Kernstown, just south of Winchester, Jackson's army approached and found its buffer (Ashby's Calvary) engaged with the Federal Army. Jackson's Valley Army was reduced to approximately 3,300 because of stragglers and Jackson considered his force to be insufficient to further engage the Federal Troops that now occupied the high ground in the town. Jackson tried to outflank the Federals but was unsuccessful. Jackson realized he was facing a force of at least 10,000 well prepared, well equiped and well rested Federals.

Jackson and his men retreated from Kernerstown. Jackson had actually believed the Federal Force to be much smaller than it was. The Federal Generals who participated in the battle believed Jackson's force to be 15,000 men when he actually withdrew with less than 2,300 in retreat. The Federal Command stopped the removal of troops from the Valley and sent reinforcements. Because of Jackson's fight at Kernerstown, the Federals held 60,000 troops at the top of the valley.

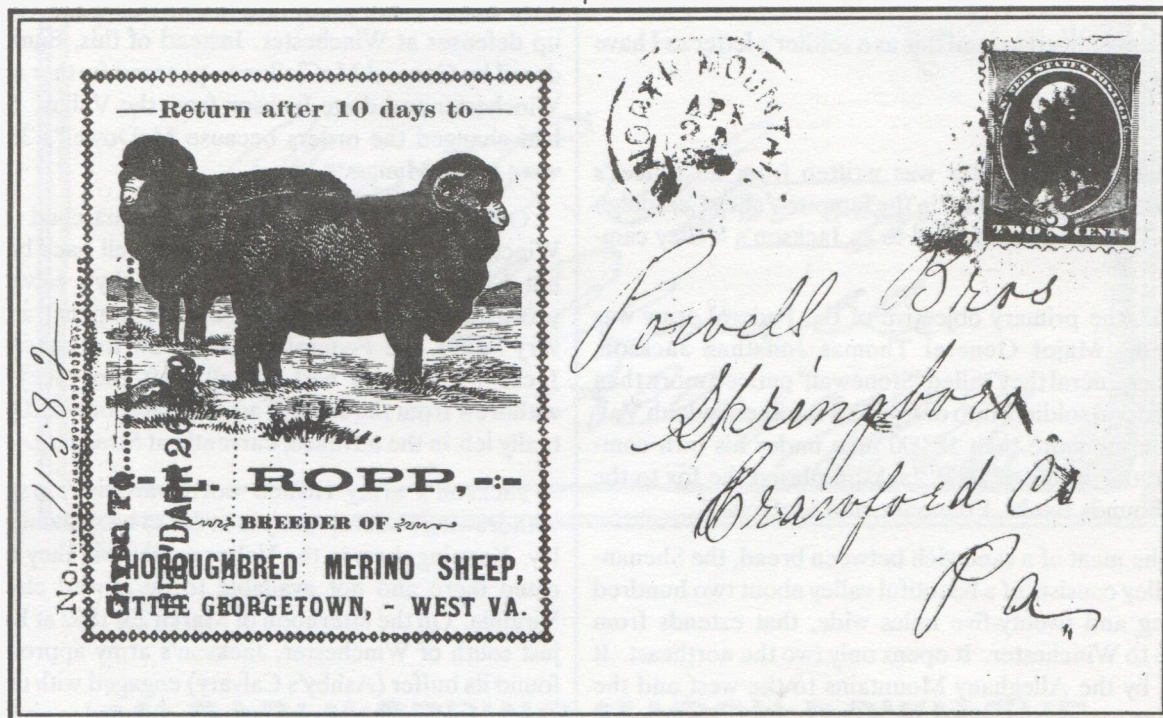
Jackson withdrew southward. Jackson added troops to his command and increased his strength to 6,000. Jackson placed himself in a flanking position to Banks' advance. Jackson actually offered the Valley to Banks and by his apparent absence fooled the Federal Command into thinking that Jackson wanted them to try to take it. Instead, they didn't take it, and only advanced as far as Harrisonburg, arriving there on April 28, 1862.

The beginning of May saw the commencement of a continued cat and mouse offensive between Jackson and Federal Generals. Jackson would re-take the vast majority of the Valley in the remainder of his Valley campaign.



Figures 2 & 3.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION COVER OF THE MONTH



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| 13. Leader 1940 Cvr 10-40 VF | 7.00 | |
| 14. Lebanon 1939 Cvr 08-39 | 10.00 | |
| 15. Rattlesnake Buttes 1938 Cvr 18-38 F | 14.00 | |
| 16. Raven 1939 Cvr 98-39 VF | 9.00 | |
| 17. River Bend 1939 Cvr 75-39 VF | 9.00 | |
| 18. Rockwood 1940 Cvr 78-40 VF | 8.00 | |
| 19. San Isabel 1938 Cvr 36-39 VF M | 15.00 | |
| 20. Tiger 1940 Cvr 19-40 VF | 12.00 | |
| 21. Turret 1939 Cvr 98-39 Fine | 10.00 | |
| 22. Vallecito 1939 Cvr 39-42 VF M | 15.00 | |
| 23. Westplains 1949 GPC 10-49 VF | 6.00 | |
| 24. Woodmen 1949 GPC 12-49 Fine | 5.00 | |
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| 25. Argora 1939 Cvr 16-39 VF | 9.00 | |
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| 29. Czizek 1940 Cvr 40-42 VF M | 25.00 | |
| 30. Ellis 1949 Cvr 06-50 VF | 6.00 | |
| 31. Gardena 1941 Cvr 15-76 VF | 7.00 | |
| 32. Martin 1940 Cvr 82-40 VF | 8.00 | |
| 33. Meyers Cove 1940 Cvr 06-40 F | 8.00 | |
| 34. Midas 1939 Cvr 09-39 VF | 9.00 | |
| 35. Morton 1940 Cvr 07-40 VF | 9.00 | |
| 36. Patterson 1940 Cvr 00-68 VF | 7.00 | |
| 37. Teakean 1940 Cvr 98-40 VF | 6.00 | |
| 38. Triumph 1949 Cvr 89-59 VF | 5.00 | |
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| 49. Cavern 1936 GPC 09-36 VF | 8.00 | |
| 50. Ceekay 1937 GPC 32-37 VF Min | 14.00 | |
| 51. Cleiv 1936 GPC 15-36 VF | 8.00 | |
| 52. Como 1935 GPC 82-36 VF | 7.00 | |
| 53. Comanche 1942 GPC 09-42 VF | 8.00 | |
| 54. Cooke 1956 Card 82-57 VF | 4.00 | |
| 55. Criswell 1937 GPC 2-15-37 to 12-31-1937 10 months operation Min | 25.00 | |
| 56. Del Bonita 1939 Cvr 39-42 VF | 15.00 | |
| 57. Dowd 1940 Cvr 19-41 VF | 6.00 | |
| 58. Duderanch 1937 GPC 27-37 VF | 9.00 | |
| 59. Eagleton 1951 (Card) 14-51 F | 3.00 | |
| 60. Eight Point 1936 GPC 16-36 VF M | 10.00 | |
| 61. Elgin 1938 Cvr 11-38 VF | 10.00 | |
| 62. Elkay 1936 GPC 17-36 | 8.00 | |
| 63. Findon 1937 GPC 12-37 VF | 8.00 | |
| 64. Fishtrap 1940 Cvr 01-40 VF | 5.00 | |
| 65. Fourchette 1937 GPC 22-37 VF | 10.00 | |
| 66. Foundation 1936 GPC 25-36 F | 15.00 | |
| 67. Gage 1940 Cvr 08-40 F | 5.00 | |
| 68. Gallup City 1939 GPC 28-39 VF | 9.00 | |
| 69. Gibbons 1935 GPC 07-35 VF | 9.00 | |
| 70. Giffen 1938 GPC 33-38 VF Min | 10.00 | |
| 71. Glacier Park Card 13-50 F | 4.00 | |
| 72. Greve 1936 GPC 14-36 VF | 7.00 | |
| 73. Giltedge 1948 GPC 94-48 VF | 6.00 | |
| 74. Grisdella 1937 GPC 27-37 VF | 9.00 | |
| 75. Intake 1948 Cvr 48-65 VF | 4.00 | |
| 76. Josephine & Francis 1939 Cvr 00-39 & 39-62 VF | 9.00 | |
| 77. Lakeview 1938 Cvr 97-38 VF | 7.00 | |
| 78. Lazy Day 1938 GPC 38-46 VF M | 10.00 | |
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| 80. Loesch 1934 Cvr 16-50 | 5.00 | |
| 81. Cowrane 1937 GPC 21-37 VF M | 9.00 | |
| 82. Maschetah 1937 GPC 15-37 VF | 8.00 | |
| 83. Marias 1940 GPC 98-40 VF | 7.00 | |
| 84. Mackenzie 1943 Card 12-43 F | 3.00 | |
| 85. Midale 1938 Cvr 19-38 VF | 8.00 | |
| 86. Mike Horse 1943 Card 43-52 VF | 7.00 | |
| 87. Mink 1936 GPC 15-36 Fine | 8.00 | |
| 88. Mock 1939 Cvr 21-39 VF | 8.00 | |
| 89. Moon Creek 1943 Card 31-42 VF | 9.00 | |
| 90. Nelson 1937 GPC 04-37 VF | 6.00 | |
| 91. Nickwall 1941 Card 09-41 VF | 4.00 | |
| 92. Paxton 1938 Cvr 09-38 F | 6.00 | |
| 93. Prospect 1938 Cvr 11-38 VF | 8.00 | |
| 94. Reichle 1950 Card 12-50 F | 3.00 | |
| 95. Riebeling 1937 GPC 20-37 VF | 9.00 | |
| 96. Ripeer 1937 GPC 15-37 VF | 7.00 | |
| 97. Rockcreek 1937 GPC 02-37 VF | 8.00 | |
| 98. Saint Peter 1938 GPC 85-38 VF | 4.00 | |
| 99. Salem 1937 GPC 35-37 F Min | 15.00 | |
| 100. Schatz 1939 Cvr 39-50 VF | 8.00 | |
| 101. Selma 1936 GPC 12-36 VF | 9.00 | |
| 102. Shriver 1938 Cvr 15-38 VF | 8.00 | |
| 103. Sheffield 1949 GPC 29-49 | 5.00 | |
| 104. Sloan 1937 GPC 10-37 VF | 7.00 | |
| 105. Snider 1949 GPC 49-69 VF | 5.00 | |
| 106. Sun Prairie 1936 GPC 13-36 VF | 6.00 | |
| 107. Swingley 1937 GPC 21-37 VF | 9.00 | |
| 108. Thale 1951 Card 51-56 VF | 8.00 | |
| 109. Tongue River 1938 GPC 37-40 VF M | 9.00 | |
| 110. Trailcreek 1954 GPC 21-54 VF | 5.00 | |
| 111. Tyler 1940 Cvr 09-40 VF | 7.00 | |
| 112. Uerra 1936 GPC 19-36 F | 8.00 | |
| 113. Valentine 1943 Card 03-43 VF | 5.00 | |
| 114. Vaters 1938 Cvr 16-38 F | 7.00 | |
| 115. Volt 1941 Cvr 17-41 | 5.00 | |
| 116. Wilder 1939 Cvr 86-39 VF | 5.00 | |
| 117. Woodside 1938 Cvr 12-38 VF | 8.00 | |
| <u>WYOMING</u> | | |
| 118. Bonneville 1947 GPC 11-64 VF | 9.00 | |
| 119. Bordeaux 1939 Cvr 77-39 VF | 9.00 | |
| 120. Braae 1939 Cvr 26-39 VF M | 12.00 | |
| 121. Burnt Fork 1939 Cvr 79-39 F | 8.00 | |
| 122. Dad 1940 Cvr 10-40 F | 9.00 | |
| 123. Divide 1948 GPC 08-48 F | 7.00 | |
| 124. Dogie 1949 Cvr 29-39 VF | 12.00 | |
| 125. Ewing 1940 Cvr 14-40 VF | 9.00 | |
| 126. Heart Mountain 1947 GPC 47-53 VF | 7.00 | |
| 127. Hells Half Acre 1940 Cvr 40-59 VF | 8.00 | |
| 128. Himes 1939 Cvr 08-39 VF | 8.00 | |
| 129. Lookout 1948 GPC 69-48 VF | 6.00 | |
| 130. Millburne 1939 Cvr 04-39 VF | 8.00 | |
| 131. Rochelle 1938 Cvr 09-38 VF | 9.00 | |
| 132. Standard 1940 Cvr 38-40 VF M | 15.00 | |
| 133. Tipperary 1940 Cvr 16-40 VF | 8.00 | |
| 134. Triangle F Ranch and Bondurant 1939 Cvr 32-38 | 8.00 | |

STANDARD AUCTION RULES APPLY. MINIMUM
 BID 50% OF ESTIMATES UNLESS NOTED.
 CLOSING DATE 30 NOVEMBER 1990.
 AUCTION NO. 122.

MINNESOTA DOANES

Compiled by Roy Spiller and computerized by Dan Brouillette

| <u>Post Office</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Type</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Earliest</u> | <u>Latest</u> |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Agder | Marshall | 3 | - | 2 May 1910 | - |
| Alberta | Stevens | 1 | 1 | 3 Dec 1903 | 19 Mar 1906 |
| Alberta | Stevens | 3 | 2 | 25 Mar 1909 | 22 Mar 1913 |
| Albom | St. Louis | 3 | - | 24 Dec 1915 | 22 Aug 1945 |
| Aldrich | Wadena | 3 | 3 | 11 Oct 1906 | 7 Aug 1911 |
| Alida | Clearwater | 2 | 5 | 13 Dec 1909 | 23 Jul 1913 |
| Alida | Clearwater | 2 | 3 | 24 Mar 1910 | - |
| Almora | Ottertail | 2 | 1 | 31 May 1909 | 22 Dec 1911 |
| Altura | Winona | 1 | - | 28 Jan 1907 | 28 Oct 1913 |
| Alvarado | Marshall | 3 | 1 | 26 Sep 1908 | 9 Dec 1909 |
| Alvwood | Itasca | 2 | 1 | 10 Nov 1910 | - |
| Amiret | Lyon | 3 | - | 25 Jun 1914 | - |
| Angus | Polk | 2 | 3 | 26 Dec 1908 | 11 Jul 1912 |
| Anstad | Marshall | 3 | 1 | 26 May 1909 | 11 May 1910 |
| Anton | Red Lake | 2 | 1 | 26 Oct 1907 | 2 Sep 1910 |
| Armstrong | Freeborn | 2 | - | 3 Apr 1909 | 22 Dec 1911 |
| Atkinson | Carlton | 3 | - | 26 Oct 1909 | - |
| Attica | Aitkin | 2 | 1 | 25 Aug 1908 | 6 Jun 1909 |
| Aure | Beltrami | 2 | 1 | ----- 1911 | - |
| Aurora | St. Louis | 3 | 7 | 1 Oct 1907 | - |
| Averill | Clay | 2 | - | 3 Sep 1912 | - |
| Backus | Cass | 3 | 4 | 25 Jan 1909 | - |
| Badoura | Hubbard | 1 | - | 27 Aug 1908 | - |
| Ball Club | Itasca | 2 | 1 | 22 Feb 1907 | 4 May 1908 |
| Balsam | Aitkin | 2 | 1 | 4 Nov 1905 | - |
| Baltic | Marshall | 2 | 1 | 2 Dec 1908 | - |
| Banning | Pine | 2 | 1 | 8 Oct 1906 | - |
| Battle River | Beltrami | 3 | 3 | 8 Apr 1909 | - |
| Baudette | Lake of the Woods | 2 | 2 | 28 Jun 1908 | - |
| Bear River | St. Louis | 2 | 1 | 1 Mar 1906 | 9 Jun 1909 |
| Becida | Hubbard | 3 | - | 8 Jun 19-- | - |
| Becker | Sherburne | 2 | 6 | 28 Jun 1907 | 1911 |
| Bejou | Mahnomen | 3 | 1 | 20 Jun 1908 | 21 May 1910 |
| Bement | Mahnomen | 2 | 1 | 15 Nov 1906 | - |
| Bena (note 1) | Cass | 3 | 5 | 16 Dec 1906 | 19 Oct 1911 |
| Bengal | St. Louis | 2 | 1 | 23 May 1908 | - |
| Bennettville | Aitkin | 3 | 2 | 11 Dec 1907 | - |
| Benwood | Roseau | 2 | 1 | 22 Oct 1907 | 16 Jan 1909 |
| Bergville | Itasca | 2 | 1 | 15 Dec 1906 | 16 Mar 1907 |
| Berner | Clearwater | 3 | 1 | 14 Feb 1908 | 15 Aug 1910 |
| Beroun | Pine | 3 | 1 | 22 Dec 19-- | - |
| Bethany | Winona | 3 | 2 | 19 Dec 1907 | 23 Dec 1912 |
| Bethel | Anoka | 2 | 1 | 10 Jul 1905 | 19 Dec 1907 |
| Big Falls | Koochiching | 3 | 1 | 15 Jan 1907 | 8 Oct 1907 |
| Birchdale | Koochiching | 3 | - | 11 Jun 1908 | - |
| Blakeley | Scott | 3 | 1 | 5 Mar 1907 | 29 Dec 1909 |
| Boyd | Lac Qui Parle | 2 | - | 1 Mar 1906 | - |
| Boyd (note 2) | Lac Qui Parle | 3 | 9 | 18 Feb 1907 | 14 Aug 1912 |
| Brager | Becker | 2 | 1 | 25 Jan 1908 | 28 Aug 1911 |
| Bridgie | Itasca | 2 | 1 | 18 Aug 1906 | 13 Jul 1907 |
| Brimson | St. Louis | 2 | 3 | 11 Dec 1908 | 18 Dec 1910 |
| Bronson | Kittson | 2 | 2 | 3 Mar 1905 | 25 Apr 1910 |
| Brooks | Red Lake | 1 | 1 | 12 Mar 1906 | 13 Jun 1913 |
| Brunkeberg | Pennington | 2 | 1 | 5 Jun 1906 | 25 Mar 1910 |
| Bruno | Pine | 3 | 4 | 25 Aug 1906 | 14 Feb 1910 |
| Buckman | Morrison | 2 | 3 | 14 Dec 1904 | 9 Nov 1906 |
| Buenavista | Beltrami | 2 | 2 | 14 Aug 1907 | 18 Apr 1911 |
| Buhl | St. Louis | 3 | 3? | 6 Aug 1907 | - |
| Bungo | Cass | 2 | 1 | 6 Nov 1907 | - |
| Callaway | Becker | 2 | - | 21 May 1908 | 28 Oct 1908 |
| Candor | Ottertail | 2 | 1 | 2 Nov 1905 | - |
| Canosia | St. Louis | 3 | 2 | 29 Jul 1907 | 13 Jul 1910 |
| Caribou | Kittson | 3 | 1 | 31 Oct 1909 | - |
| Carlos | Douglas | 2 | 1 | 31 Aug 1908 | 13 Aug 1909 |
| Carmel | Beltrami | 3 | 1 | 16 Apr 1912 | 7 Dec 1913 |
| Cazenovia | Pipestone | 2 | 1 | 23 Jan 1905 | 2 Dec 1911 |
| Cedar | Anoka | 2 | 3 | 31 May 1905 | 10 Jul 1912 |
| Cedar | Anoka | 3 | 2 | 13 Jul 1910 | 22 Dec 1910 |
| Cedar Bend | Roseau | 2 | 1 | 2 Dec 1911 | - |
| Cedar Spur | Lake of the Woods | 3 | - | 5 Dec 1910 | - |

| <u>Post Office</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Type</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Earliest</u> | <u>Latest</u> |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Chamberlain | Hubbard | 2 | 1 | 14 Feb 1906 | - |
| Clarks Grove | Freeborn | 2 | 2 | 7 Mar 1907 | 21 Dec 1911 |
| Cleveland | Le Sueur | 3 | 5 | 7 Sep 1906 | 23 Dec 1925 |
| Cleveland | Le Sueur | 2 | 5 | 19 Apr 1905 | 22 Dec 1905 |
| Coates | Dakota | 2 | 1 | 4 Mar 1909 | 20 Feb 1911 |
| Cobden | Brown | 2 | 2 | 30 Jul 1907 | 15 Dec 1910 |
| Cohasset | Itasca | 2 | 3 | 24 Jul 1908 | - |
| Collis | Traverse | 3 | 3 | 15 Jul 1907 | 24 Apr 1911 |
| Columbia Heights | Anoka | 2 | 1 | 31 Oct 1905 | 30 Oct 1912 |
| Copas | Washington | 3 | 1 | 23 Mar 1907 | 10 Apr 1913 |
| Cordova | Le Sueur | 3 | 1 | 2 Oct 1906 | - |
| Cotton | St. Louis | 3 | 1 | 23 Oct 1906 | 20 Jun 1912 |
| Cove | Mille Lacs | 3 | 2 | 22 Feb 1908 | - |
| Cromwell | Carleton | 3 | - | 3 Aug 1911 | - |
| Cross Lake | Crow Wing | 2 | 2 | 25 Jan 1908 | - |
| Crow Wing | Crow Wing | 1 | - | 6 Apr 1905 | - |
| Crow Wing | Crow Wing | 2 | - | 23 Mar 1909 | 23 Apr 1911 |
| Crystal Bay | Hennepin | 3 | 3 | 11 Aug 1906 | 13 Sep 1911 |
| Culver | St. Louis | 1 | 2 | 30 Sep 1907 | 22 Dec 1914 |
| Cushing | Morrison | 3 | - | 26 Aug 1914 | - |
| Cushing | Morrison | 2 | 2 | 28 Jul 1907 | 25 Sep 1908 |
| Deer | Kittson | 3 | 1 | 5 Sep 1906 | - |
| Deer River | Itasca | 2 | 9 | 25 Aug 1905 | 7 Oct 1908 |
| Degraff | Swift | 3 | 5 | 11 Mar 1906 | 9 Mar 1910 |
| Delhi | Redwood | 3 | 4 | 20 Dec 1906 | 24 Sep 1913 |
| Dent | Ottertail | 3 | 4 | 18 Nov 1907 | 23 Dec 1909 |
| Dorset | Hubbard | 2 | 2 | 19 Jun 1906 | 12 Aug 1915 |
| Douglas | Olmsted | 2 | 1 | 9 May 1908 | 28 Sep 1909 |
| Downer | Clay | 2 | 2 | 29 Apr 1908 | 24 Dec 1911 |
| Drewes | Becker | 2 | 1 | 24 Dec 1908 | 4 Mar 1909 |
| Duane | Mahnomen | 2 | 1 | 16 Mar 1910 | 22 Dec 1910 |
| Duquette | Pine | 3 | 1 | 11 Apr 1907 | 6 Nov 1911 |
| Dykeman | Crow Wing | 2 | 1 | 12 Feb 1908 | - |
| Eastwood | Aitkin | 2 | 1 | 1 Sep 1906 | 8 Nov 1911 |
| Eitzen | Houston | 2 | 2 | 20 Jun 1907 | 14 Mar 1912 |
| Elba | Winona | 3 | 2 | 31 Dec 1908 | 21 Dec 1922 |
| Eldred | Polk | 3 | 3 | 1 Feb 1909 | 24 Apr 1909 |
| Ellis | Cass | 3 | 2 | 27 Mar 1908 | 12 Aug 1910 |
| Ellson | Pine | 2 | 1 | 10 Sep 1907 | 26 Dec 1908 |
| Emmons | Freeborn | 2 | 6 | 22 Mar 1907 | 25 May 1908 |
| Erick | Aitkin | 3 | 1 | 13 Feb 1909 | 31 May 1910 |
| Erie | Pennington | 2 | 1 | 15 Jul 1908 | 30 May 1911 |
| Essig | Brown | 2 | 1 | 23 Apr 1909 | 13 Dec 1909 |
| Esterday | Cass | 2 | 2 | 20 Apr 1908 | - |
| Evan | Brown | 2 | 3 | 27 Feb 1907 | 1 Mar 1907 |
| Everdell | Wilkin | 2 | 1 | 8 Apr 1904 | 26 Mar 1905 |
| Fairbanks | St. Louis | 2 | 1 | ----- 1907 | 26 Mar 1908 |
| Faith | Norman | 2 | 1 | 24 Dec 1906 | 2 Feb 1910 |
| Fawndale | Morrison | 3 | 1 | 8 Mar 1908 | 17 Feb 1911 |
| Feeley | Itasca | 3 | 3 | 11 May 1908 | - |
| Firman | Beltrami | 2 | 1 | 27 Jun 1906 | 14 Mar 1910 |
| Fleming Lake | Aitkin | 2 | - | 17 Dec 1912 | - |
| Flom | Norman | 2 | 1 | 29 Sep 1908 | 30 May 1910 |
| Florence | Lyon | 3 | 3 | 16 Feb 1909 | 29 Dec 1912 |
| Fodvang | Marshall | 3 | 1 | 9 Feb 1910 | 20 Jan 1911 |
| Foldal | Marshall | 3 | 1 | 16 Dec 1909 | - |
| Fond du Lac | St. Louis | 3 | 2 | 27 Jul 1907 | 21 Aug 1907 |
| Forada | Douglas | 2 | 1 | 13 Apr 1908 | 30 Jun 1911 |
| Foreston | Mille Lacs | 3 | 4 | 25 Jan 1907 | 28 Jan 1907 |
| Fork | Marshall | 3 | 1 | 11 Aug 1909 | 5 May 1913 |
| Forsyth | Koochiching | 2 | 1 | 24 Jun 1913 | - |
| Fowlds | Beltrami | 3 | 1 | 22 Dec 1906 | 1 Jan 1908 |
| Freeburg | Houston | 2 | 2 | 26 Sep 1908 | 16 Oct 1909 |
| Fridley | Anoka | 2 | 2 | 12 Sep 1906 | 1 Sep 1908 |
| Fridley | Anoka | 2 | 1 | 26 Apr 1907 | - |
| Frontier | Koochiching | 2 | 1 | 2 Mar 1909 | - |
| Garrison | Crow Wing | 2 | 1 | 26 Jul 1907 | 16 Apr 1912 |
| Gemmell | Koochiching | 3 | 1 | 3 Oct 1908 | 17 May 1909 |
| Georgetown | Clay | 3 | 4 | 8 May 1908 | 20 Aug 1910 |
| Georgeville | Stearns | 3 | 3 | 15 Oct 1908 | 24 Jan 1913 |
| Germantown | Marshall | 3 | 4 | 30 Mar 1908 | 22 Dec 1911 |
| Gheen | St. Louis | 2 | - | 22 Dec 1908 | - |
| Ghent | Lyon | 3 | - | 9 Jan 1909 | - |
| Goldenrod | Becker | 2 | 1 | 26 Nov 1904 | 2 Nov 1910 |
| Gordon | Roseau | 2 | - | 22 Oct 1907 | - |
| Grand Portage | Cook | 3 | - | 23 Feb 1910 | - |

| <u>Post Office</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Type</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Earliest</u> | <u>Latest</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Grant | Cass | 2 | 1 | 11 May 1911 | 23 Nov 1911 |
| Grasston | Kanabec | 2 | 3 | 27 Mar 1907 | 24 May 1908 |
| Gregg | Polk | 3 | - | 22 Feb 1907 | - |
| Green Isle | Sibley | 2 | 5 | 24 Dec 1907 | 28 May 1911 |
| Griebok | Polk | 3 | - | 16 Sep 1911 | - |
| Groningen | Pine | 1 | 1 | 12 Feb 1906 | 7 Apr 1909 |
| Gunder | Clearwater | - | - | ----- 1908 | - |
| Hagan | Chippewa | 3 | 2 | 7 Feb 1907 | 30 Aug 1907 |
| Halma | Kittson | 2 | 1 | ----- 1905 | 10 Feb 1908 |
| Halma | Kittson | 3 | 1 | 14 Apr 1909 | - |
| Hamel | Hennepin | 2 | 3 | 27 Jul 1905 | - |
| Havana | Steele | 2 | 2 | 15 Jan 1907 | 4 Aug 1908 |
| Hawick | Kandiyohi | 2 | 2 | 10 Aug 1908 | 10 Jun 1909 |
| Haypoint | Aitkin | 3 | 1 | 18 Apr 1908 | 27 Dec 1913 |
| Hayward | Freeborn | 2 | 3 | 13 Mar 1907 | 21 Apr 1916 |
| Hazel | Pennington | 2 | 1 | 6 Jun 1908 | 8 Apr 1911 |
| Hazel Run | Yellow Medicine | 3 | 5 | 23 Nov 1909 | 24 May 1910 |
| Hereford | Grant | 3 | 1 | 24 Jan 1912 | - |
| High Landing | Pennington | 2 | 1 | 27 Oct 1907 | 20 Apr 1911 |
| Highwood | Ramsey | 2 | 2 | 21 Apr 1905 | 17 Sep 1906 |
| Hines | Beltrami | 2 | 1 | 14 May 1907 | 19 Dec 1912 |
| Homer | Winona | 3 | 2 | 15 Jun 1907 | 5 Feb 1912 |
| Hovland | Cook | 3 | 1 | 21 Dec 1909 | 23 Dec 1911 |
| Hugo | Washington | 2 | 2 | 25 Aug 1908 | 11 Aug 1909 |
| Independence | St. Louis | 2 | 1 | 28 Mar 1907 | 21 May 1908 |
| Inez | Beltrami | 3 | 1 | 13 Mar 1909 | 21 Jan 1913 |
| Ingalls | Marshall | 2 | 1 | 7 Jul 1911 | - |
| Inver Grove | Dakota | 2 | 2 | 17 Dec 1906 | 24 Dec 1912 |
| Iron | St. Louis | 2 | - | 4 Aug 1909 | - |
| Isle | Mille Lacs | 2 | 2 | 30 Mar 1907 | 12 Jul 1912 |
| Jacobson | Aitkin | 3 | 3 | 29 Jun 1908 | 7 Feb 1910 |
| Jarretts | Wabasha | 2 | - | 13 Feb 1907 | 14 Apr 1908 |
| Jelle | Beltrami | 2 | 1 | 11 Dec 1909 | 9 May 1911 |
| Jewett | Aitkin | 3 | 1 | 19 Feb 1907 | - |
| Johnson | Big Stone | 2 | 2 | 27 Apr 1907 | - |
| Juneberry | Roseau | 2 | 1 | 21 Feb 1913 | 24 Feb 1919 |
| Karlstad | Kittson | 2 | 1 | 10 Jul 1905 | 7 Sep 1912 |
| Keewatin | Itasca | 3 | 1 | 21 Jan 1907 | 14 Nov 1911 |
| Kelliher | Beltrami | 1 | 1 | 4 Apr 1905 | 23 Jan 1908 |
| Kennedy | Kittson | 2 | 5 | 7 Sep 1904 | 22 May 1911 |
| Kerrick | Pine | 3 | 3 | 9 May 1905 | 15 Nov 1908 |
| Kimberly | Aitkin | 2 | 3 | - Dec 1907 | 4 Sep 1915 |
| Klossner | Nicollet | 3 | 2 | 17 Dec 1908 | 27 Jul 1910 |
| Kratka | Pennington | 2 | 1 | 20 Oct 1908 | 21 Jul 1909 |
| Kuehnelt | Pennington | 2 | 1 | 30 May 1912 | 26 Mar 1913 |
| La Salle | Watonwan | 2 | 2 | 26 Sep 1904 | 10 Jan 1913 |
| Lafayette | Nicollet | 3 | - | 4 Dec 1908 | 23 Mar 1909 |
| Lake Alice | Cass | 2 | 1 | 29 Apr 1908 | 15 May 1911 |
| Lamoille | Winona | 3 | 1 | 7 May 1910 | 17 Dec 1915 |
| Lamoille (30 mm.) | Winona | 3 | 3 | 7 Jul 1907 | 5 Oct 1910 |
| Lamoille (34 mm.) | Winona | 3 | 3 | 2 Jul 1911 | 26 Mar 1915 |
| Lancaster | Kittson | 2 | 1 | -- 1906 | -- 1916 |
| Lanerow | Kittson | 1 | 1 | 9 Apr 1904 | - |
| Langdon | Washington | 2 | 3 | 21 Sep 1906 | 13 Mar 1912 |
| Lawrence | Mille Lacs | 3 | 2 | 28 Jun 1907 | 7 Dec 1908 |
| Leonard | Clearwater | 3 | 2 | 26 Oct 1910 | 1 Feb 1913 |
| Lewisville | Watonwan | 3 | - | 30 Dec 1910 | - |
| Lincoln | Morrison | 2 | 3 | 20 Aug 1907 | 25 Jul 1911 |
| Lindford | Koochiching | 2 | 1 | 31 Dec 1907 | - |
| Lindsay | Polk | 3 | 1 | 26 Mar 1907 | 19 Nov 1910 |
| Little Sauk | Todd | 3 | 3 | 27 Nov 1909 | 2 Jan 1911 |
| Local | Becker | 3 | - | 13 Nov 1910 | - |
| London | Freeborn | 1 | 2 | 14 Dec 1904 | 13 Jun 1911 |
| Longfellow | Aitkin | 1 | 1 | 3 Apr 1904 | 25 Mar 1909 |
| Longville | Cass | 2 | 1 | 16 Jul 1907 | 30 Dec 1910 |
| Lorne | Yellow Medicine | 2 | 1 | 2 Jun 1909 | 26 Sep 1912 |
| Lost | Red Lake | 2 | 1 | 10 Aug 1908 | 18 Jan 1911 |
| Louis | Beltrami | 2 | 1 | 1 Dec 1908 | 22 Dec 1914 |
| Luce | Ottertail | 3 | 2 | 24 Jun 1908 | 9 Jun 1911 |
| Lysne | Steele | 2 | - | 15 Feb 1909 | 12 Jul 1910 |
| Mahnomen | Mahnomen | 2 | 1 | 12 Jun 1909 | 21 May 1910 |
| Mahtomedi | Washington | 3 | - | 8 Aug 1908 | - |
| Mahtowa | Carlton | 3 | 3 | 27 Mar 1907 | 26 Apr 1909 |
| Maine | Ottertail | 3 | 3 | 21 May 1909 | - |
| Malcolm | Beltrami | 2 | 1 | 27 May 1909 | 4 Jan 1910 |
| Malmo | Aitkin | 2 | 2 | 27 Jun 1907 | 17 Apr 1911 |
| Malung | Roseau | 3 | - | 23 Dec 1909 | - |

| Post Office | County | Type | Number | Earliest | Latest |
|------------------|-----------------|------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| Mandt RS | Chippewa | 3 | - | 23 Mar 1909 | 13 Jun 1910 |
| Manley | Rock | 2 | 1 | 14 Mar 1908 | - |
| Mansfield | Freeborn | 3 | 2 | 15 Aug 1907 | - |
| Marcell | Itasca | 3 | 4 | 21 Jul 1908 | 18 Mar 1909 |
| March | Marshall | 3 | 1 | 13 Nov 1911 | - |
| Marcus | Cass | 3 | - | 3 Feb 1909 | - |
| Margie | Koochiching | 2 | 1 | 28 Apr 1907 | 30 Oct 1911 |
| Max | Itasca | 3 | 1 | 19 Apr 1910 | 2 Jul 1912 |
| Mayville | Mower | 3 | 1 | 30 Apr 1912 | - |
| McGregor | Aitkin | 2 | 5? | 1 Aug 1908 | - |
| McHugh | Becker | 2 | 1 | 21 Dec 1908 | 14 Nov 1910 |
| McPhail | Beltrami | 2 | 1 | 14 Jul 1908 | - |
| Medford | Steele | 2 | 4 | 7 Aug 1905 | 12 Mar 1912 |
| Melvin | Polk | 2 | 1 | 23 Jun 1905 | 12 May 1911 |
| Meriden | Steele | 2 | 3 | 4 Sep 1905 | - |
| Merrifield | Crow Wing | 2 | 2 | 6 Sep 1905 | 21 Jan 1910 |
| Middle River | Marshall | 2 | 1 | 4 Feb 1907 | - |
| Midway | St. Louis | 2 | 4 | 11 Jun 1908 | - |
| Midway | St. Louis | 3 | 2 | 18 Mar 1909 | 15 Feb 1911 |
| Miloma | Jackson | 3 | 1 | 30 Apr 1908 | - |
| Minnetonka Beach | Hennepin | 2 | 4 | 23 Jul 1906 | 1 May 1910 |
| Mizpah | Koochiching | 2 | 2 | 17 Dec 1908 | 17 Feb 1910 |
| Morrill | Morrison | 2 | 1 | 13 Dec 1904 | - |
| Morristown | Rice | 2 | 7 | 11 Feb 1907 | 18 Jan 1911 |
| Mound | Hennepin | 1 | 2 | 28 Aug 1905 | - |
| Mound | Hennepin | 3 | 3 | 11 Aug 1906 | 13 Feb 1907 |
| Muskoda | Clay | 3 | 3 | 6 Dec 1908 | - |
| Myrtle | Freeborn | 2 | 1 | 9 Apr 1907 | 27 Mar 1913 |
| Nary | Hubbard | 3 | 3 | 21 Aug 1907 | - |
| Nebish | Beltrami | 2 | - | 11 Nov 1907 | - |
| New Trier | Dakota | 2 | 2 | 26 Dec 1906 | 14 Oct 1912 |
| Newfolden | Marshall | 2 | 2 | ---- 1906 | 23 Dec 1911 |
| Newhouse | Houston | 2 | 1 | 17 Aug 1908 | 22 Sep 1911 |
| Niawa | Hubbard | 2 | 1 | 27 Jul 1908 | 22 Aug 1910 |
| Nichols | Aitkin | 2 | 1 | 27 Jul 1910 | 1 Jul 1911 |
| Nielsville | Polk | 2 | 4 | 10 Dec 1906 | 3 Jan 1917 |
| Norcross | Grant | 2 | 3 | -- Nov 1907 | 17 Jan 1908 |
| Norman | St. Louis | 2 | 1 | 10 Sep 1908 | 3 Dec 19-- |
| Northome | Koochiching | 2 | 3 | 30 Dec 1905 | 1 Jan 1908 |
| Northome | Koochiching | 3 | - | 1 Jan 1908 | - |
| Norway Lake | Kandiyohi | 2 | 2 | 22 Dec 1906 | 9 Aug 1911 |
| Nymore | Beltrami | 2 | 1 | 23 Dec 1907 | 23 Jul 1911 |
| Oak Park | Benton | 2 | 3 | 25 Dec 1908 | 25 Dec 1909 |
| Oakland | Freeborn | 3 | 3 | 27 Aug 1907 | 21 Apr 1908 |
| Ogema | Becker | 3 | 1 | 24 --- 1912 | 9 Apr 1915 |
| Ogilvie | Kanabec | 3 | 5 | 8 Aug 1907 | 22 Jun 1910 |
| Olberg | Clearwater | 2 | - | --- 1908 | 18 Jul 1910 |
| Olga | Polk | 2 | 1 | 20 Mar 1908 | 1 Feb 1911 |
| Onigum | Cass | 2 | 2 | 8 Nov 1906 | 19 Aug 1912 |
| Oran | Hubbard | 2 | 1 | 4 Feb 1907 | 14 Jun 1909 |
| Org | Nobles | 2 | 1 | 10 Feb 1911 | - |
| Orheim | Beltrami | 2 | 1 | 2 Jan 1908 | 20 May 1909 |
| Orleans | Kittson | - | 1 | 11 Jan 1907 | - |
| Oslo | Marshall | 2 | 1 | 22 Aug 1905 | ---- 1909 |
| Ostrander | Fillmore | 3 | 1 | 22 Dec 1909 | - |
| Otisco | Waseca | 2 | 1 | 21 Jan 1906 | - |
| Otisco | Waseca | 3 | 3 | 4 Jan 1908 | - |
| Otisville | Washington | 3 | 3 | 15 Jun 1907 | 3 Sep 1909 |
| Ottertail | Ottertail | 2 | 2 | 4 Dec 1907 | 11 Mar 1911 |
| Park | Kittson | 2 | 1 | 4 Dec 1906 | - |
| Partridge | Pine | 2 | 2 | 13 Aug 1906 | - |
| Payne | St. Louis | 2 | 1 | 31 Jan 1908 | 10 Sep 1909 |
| Pease | Mille Lacs | 3 | 2 | 10 Mar 1909 | - |
| Pelan | Roseau | 2 | 3 | --- 1905 | 3 Feb 1911 |
| Pennock | Kandiyohi | 3 | 4 | 5 Oct 1906 | 22 Dec 1911 |
| Philbrook | Todd | 3 | 2 | 12 Oct 1908 | 24 Aug 1911 |
| Pierz | Morrison | 2 | 5 | 12 Jun 1907 | 2 Dec 1924 |
| Pillager | Cass | 3 | - | 24 Dec 1910 | 12 Jun 1912 |
| Pine Creek | Roseau | 2 | 2 | 25 Apr 1912 | - |
| Plato | McLeod | 3 | 4 | 15 Jul 1907 | 2 Jul 1913 |
| Plummer | Red Lake | 2 | 1 | 9 Jul 1906 | - |
| Pontoria | Cass | 2 | 1 | 17 Jul 1907 | - |
| Pontoria | Cass | 1 | - | 17 May 1909 | - |
| Popple | Itasca | 3 | 1 | 3 Dec 1909 | 1 Jul 1912 |
| Porter | Yellow Medicine | 3 | 5 | 8 Aug 1906 | 26 Dec 1908 |
| Portview | Cass | 2 | 1 | 1 Nov 1906 | 26 Nov 1910 |

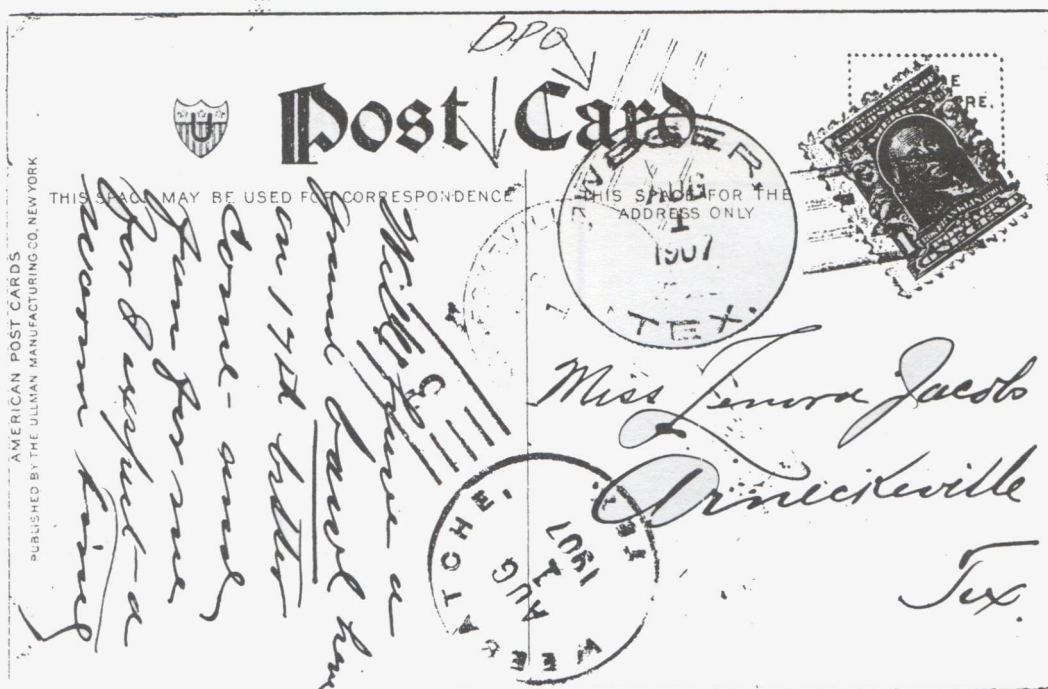
| <u>Post Office</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Type</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Earliest</u> | <u>Latest</u> |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Powers | St. Louis | 2 | 3 | 6 Aug 1907 | 5 Feb 1908 |
| Providence | Lac Qui Parle | 2 | 2 | 6 Sep 1904 | - |
| Radium | Marshall | 3 | 1 | --- 1906 | 21 Dec 1922 |
| Radny | Red Lake | 2 | 1 | 18 Jan 1908 | 30 Jul 1908 |
| Randen | Marshall | 2 | 1 | --- 1908 | 3 Jun 1910 |
| Remer | Cass | 2 | 1 | 10 Feb 1911 | 21 Feb 1911 |
| Renova | Mower | 3 | - | 15 Nov 1909 | - |
| Richville | Ottertail | 3 | 4 | 18 Sep 1907 | 21 Mar 1910 |
| Rock | Redwood | 3 | - | 6 Jun 1907 | 31 Dec 1907 |
| Rockville | Stearns | 3 | 1 | 30 May 1910 | 8 Jul 1913 |
| Ronneby | Benton | 3 | 5 | 18 Apr 1907 | 9 Feb 1911 |
| Roosevelt | Roseau | 2 | 3 | 19 Mar 1907 | 14 Dec 1907 |
| Round Lake | Nobles | 2 | 5 | 17 Oct 1905 | 11 May 1909 |
| Rucker | Morrison | 3 | 1 | 30 Sep 1909 | - |
| Sabin | Clay | 2 | 3 | 15 Nov 1904 | 21 Dec 1911 |
| Saint Bonfacius | Hennepin | 2 | 1 | 12 Feb 1908 | 20 Jan 1909 |
| Saint Leo | Yellow Medicine | 2 | 2 | 11 Nov 1907 | 13 Feb 1911 |
| Saint Leo | Yellow Medicine | 3 | 2 | 13 Feb 1911 | - |
| Salo | Carlton | 2 | - | 24 Sep 1909 | - |
| Santiago | Sherburne | 2 | 1 | 28 Nov 1906 | - |
| Saum | Beltrami | 2 | 1 | 29 Jul 1910 | 12 Apr 1911 |
| Savage | Scott | 2 | 3 | 20 Oct 1906 | 2 Mar 1908 |
| Schoolcroft | Hubbard | 2 | 1 | 4 Oct 1910 | 4 Jun 1912 |
| Schroeder | Cook | 1 | - | 22 Jun 1908 | 22 Nov 1908 |
| Scarles | Brown | 3 | - | 6 Nov 1911 | - |
| Seaforth | Redwood | 2 | - | 2 Oct 1906 | - |
| Seavey | Aitkin | 2 | 1 | 21 Nov 1908 | 2 Aug 1911 |
| Senjen | Becker | 3 | 1 | 3 Jun 1909 | - |
| Shoreham | Becker | 3 | 1 | 18 Jun 1906 | 27 Jul 1907 |
| Shotly | Beltrami | 2 | - | 4 Mar 1905 | 27 Aug 1909 |
| Skyberg | Goodhue | 2 | 3 | 28 Feb 1907 | 19 Jun 1909 |
| Spencer Brook | Isanti | 2 | 3 | 12 Mar 1904 | - |
| Spring Park | Hennepin | 2 | 1 | 7 Jul 1906 | 13 Aug 1910 |
| Stanton | Goodhue | 2 | 3 | 28 Aug 1907 | 20 Oct 1911 |
| Stockton | Winona | 2 | 2 | 7 Oct 1907 | - |
| Storden | Cottonwood | 2 | 3 | 19 Sep 1904 | 23 Feb 1906 |
| Storden | Cottonwood | 3 | 4 | 29 Jan 1907 | 31 Jul 1908 |
| Strathcona | Roseau | 2 | 1 | 8 Dec 1906 | 26 Nov 1912 |
| Strole | Aitkin | 2 | - | 23 Feb 1909 | - |
| Sullivan | Morrison | 2 | 1 | 15 May 1909 | 23 Dec 1909 |
| Sumter | McLeod | 2 | 2 | 20 Nov 1907 | 23 Dec 1911 |
| Sunrise | Chisago | 2 | 2 | 17 Sep 1906 | 30 Jun 1911 |
| Swan River | Itasca | 2 | * | 21 Sep 1908 | 22 May 1909 |
| Swift | Roseau | 2 | 1 | 3 Jul 1909 | 22 Feb 1910 |
| Tabor | Polk | 3 | 2 | 18 Feb 1911 | - |
| Tamarack | Aitken | 2 | 2 | 1 Nov 1905 | 23 Nov 1908 |
| Taunton | Lyon | 2 | 4 | 20 Mar 1909 | 25 Apr 1911 |
| Tenney | Wilkin | 2 | 3 | 8 Dec 1905 | 19 Jan 1909 |
| Terrace | Pope | 2 | 2 | 7 Jun 1909 | 15 Aug 1911 |
| Terrebonne | Red Lake | - | - | 21 May 1908 | - |
| Theilman | Wabasha | 2 | 3 | 22 Dec 1904 | 13 Aug 1910 |
| Thomson | Carlton | 3 | 2 | 7 May 1909 | - |
| Thomson | Carlton | 1 | 2 | 23 Mar 1907 | 21 Oct 1910 |
| Thorhult | Beltrami | 3 | 1 | 3 Dec 1912 | 25 Feb 1913 |
| Traverse | Nicollet | 2 | 2 | 22 Dec 1906 | 28 Jan 1907 |
| Triumph | Martin | 3 | 5 | 17 Apr 1908 | 2 Aug 1920 |
| Upsala | Morrison | 3 | 3 | 27 Apr 1908 | 4 Apr 1912 |
| Vergas | Ottertail | 3 | 1 | 28 Dec 1908 | 21 Jul 1916 |
| Vermilion | Dakota | 3 | 2 | 8 Jan 1910 | 22 Mar 1910 |
| Victoria | Carver | 3 | 2 | 7 Jun 1907 | 29 Nov 1911 |
| Viking | Marshall | 3 | 1 | --- 1906 | 21 Apr 1911 |
| Viola | Olmsted | 3 | 3 | 29 Sep 1906 | 10 Jun 1912 |
| Wabana | Itasca | 2 | 1 | 13 Aug 1905 | 12 Aug 1907 |
| Wabanica | Lake of the Woods | 3 | 1 | 17 Mar 1908 | - |
| Waldeck | Aitkin | 1 | 7 | 28 Nov 1907 | - |
| Walters | Faribault | 3 | 3 | 6 Sep 1909 | 31 Dec 1911 |
| Waltham | Mower | 2 | 4 | 19 Apr 1905 | 19 Aug 1910 |
| Wanamingo | Goodhue | 2 | 2 | 24 Dec 1907 | 15 Apr 1910 |
| Wanke | Polk | 2 | - | 27 Feb 1907 | 23 Dec 1911 |
| Wannaska | Roseau | 2 | 2 | 18 Dec 1906 | - |
| Warsaw | Rice | 2 | 2 | 4 Dec 1905 | 30 Mar 1911 |
| Wasioja | Dodge | 3 | - | 24 Apr 1908 | - |
| Watab | Benton | 3 | 2 | 7 Jan 1910 | - |
| Weaver | Wabasha | 2 | 2 | 6 Oct 1907 | 23 Dec 1912 |
| Wegdahl | Chippewa | 2 | 2 | 18 Nov 1908 | 27 Jun 1911 |
| Weggeland | Ottertail | 2 | 2 | 8 Mar 1909 | - |
| Wendt | Cass | 2 | 1 | 28 Nov 1905 | - |

| <u>Post Office</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Type</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Earliest</u> | <u>Latest</u> |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| West Valley | Marshall | 3 | - | --- 1909 | 18 Apr 1911 |
| Westport | Pope | 2 | - | 22 Dec 1916 | - |
| Wilson | Winona | 3 | - | 3 Jan 1911 | - |
| Wilton | Beltrami | 3 | - | 22 Jul 1907 | 23 Dec 1908 |
| Winton | St. Louis | 3 | - | 10 Nov 1910 | - |
| Winger | Polk | 3 | 2 | 7 Dec 1908 | 18 Jun 1912 |
| Winnipeg Junction | Clay | 2 | 3 | 14 Apr 1908 | 24 Dec 1909 |
| Wirt | Itasca | 2 | 1 | 26 Jul 1907 | - |
| Woodland | Becker | 2 | 1 | 13 Oct 1908 | 20 Oct 1908 |
| Woolnough | Hennepin | 3 | 1 | 21 Jun 1907 | 13 Aug 1912 |
| Wylie | Red Lake | 3 | 3 | 22 Jul 1908 | 7 Jun 1913 |
| Wyoming | Chisago | 3 | 3 | 23 Dec 1907 | 29 Jul 1908 |
| Zerkel | Clearwater | 2 | - | 3 Nov 1911 | - |
| Zim | St. Louis | 3 | - | 11 Mar 1908 | - |
| Zimmerman | Sherburne | 3 | 3 | 25 Feb 1908 | 14 May 1913 |
| Zions | Stearns | 2 | 2 | 31 Oct 1905 | 22 May 1908 |

Notes: Bena - Type "2" Dial Only Receiving Mark known in addition to other listings.

Boyd - Type "2" Dial Only Receiving Mark known in addition to other listings.

Swan River - cancelling device does not contain a Doane number (Dial only).



Texas Doane Extravaganza

John K. Arndt sends a copy of the above card containing Doane cancels from three different Texas post offices. It is unlikely the item is philatelic, but the view shows the Washington D.C. post office and the message continued on the view side says in part "Don't criticise (sic) the Post so much, blame those that don't go." It makes one wonder if the writer of the card might have been a fledgling postal history buff.

BLESSING, TEXAS - A Remembrance by Tracy G. Thurber

The original settlers at Blessing wanted to call their town Thank God, Texas, but the railroad and the post office department would have none of it. The compromise name was Blessing, although when the post office was established on March 3, 1899 it was given the name "Hawley". On August 17, 1903 the post office name was officially changed to Blessing.

Where is Blessing? Well, if you were going from Bay City or El Campo or Wharton or Danavang to Palacios, you'd hit it if in a fit of absentmindedness you forgot to make that left turn. The town itself was a junction of the Southern Pacific and the Missouri Pacific railroads. One ran west and on down to the Rio Grande Valley, while the other, running right by our house, went south to Palacios. The Valley tracks were north of town and that's where the mail was picked up. It was also the tracks for the long strings of reefers of grapefruit pulled by laboring mikados. When the Northers blew at night and the steam whistle blew, you knew what cold and lonesome meant.



*Mabel Flanigan Selkirk,
Blessing postmaster 1927-44*



On those glorious days when trains would meet, the freight was put on the siding - it should have been the other way around. Once we had passengers and trains of decent length when the Texas National Guard put a division in Palacios.

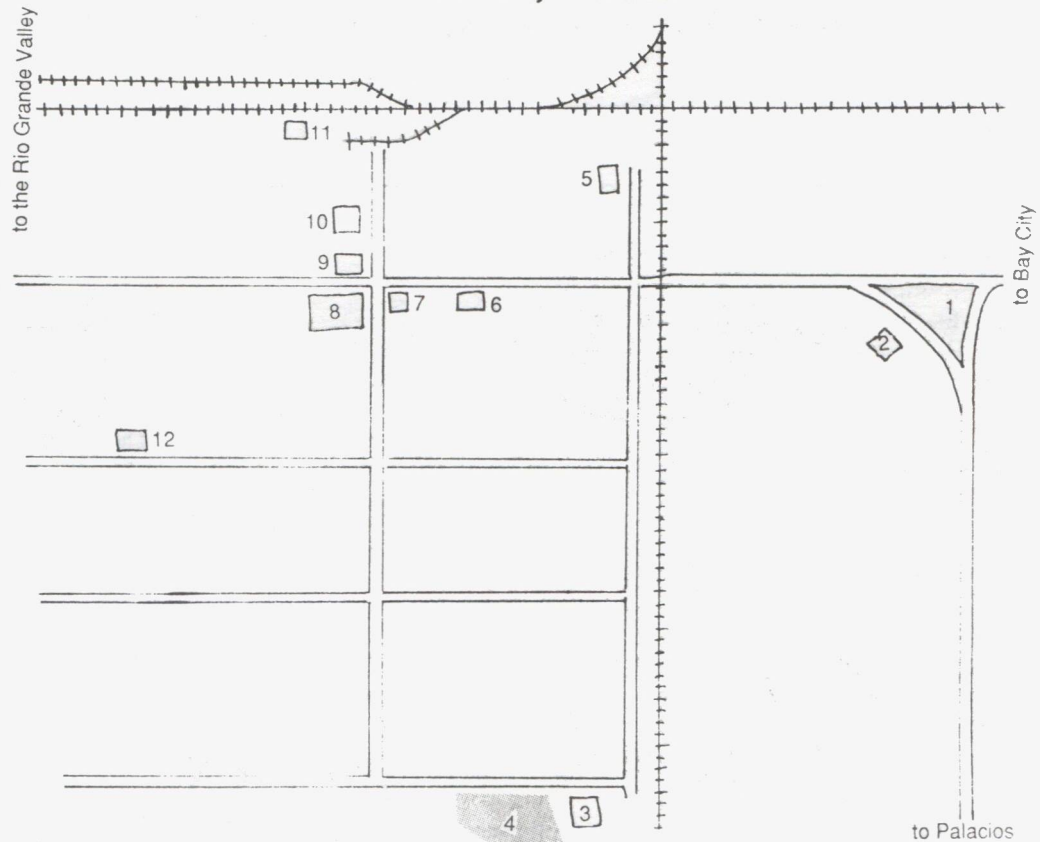
Wyatt O. Selkirk - my uncle - became postmaster of Blessing on August 25, 1922. Uncle Wyatt was brilliant and impractical. He had come out of Galveston and was a captain in the Texas militia, and somehow got sent to Fort Leavenworth to attend the Infantry and Cavalry and the Command and General Staff schools, and came out a lieutenant in the regulars. I remember one night the announcement on the radio said George Marshall has been appointed Chief of Staff. Uncle Wyatt thought for a minute and said: "Now, I remember him - he was that lanky young lieutenant of infantry in the class behind me at Leavenworth."

Uncle Wyatt was the postmaster until he was succeeded by his wife, Mabel Flanigan Selkirk, known to me as Aunt Mamie. Aunt Mamie was the better shot of the two, picking off snakes from a standing position with a .22. At the post office she kept their service .45. I would not have wanted to hold up that post office! Aunt Mamie was postmaster for 17 years until she retired at the end of 1944.

The original post office building is gone now, but Blessing has not quite yet disappeared. The Blessing Hotel, a terrible old fire trap, still puts on quite a feed in its dining room, and occasionally will be written up in some magazine like *Gourmet*. The last post office stands a few doors away.

Tracy Thurber started out in Blessing and now lives in Providence, Rhode Island.

BLESSING, TEXAS



Map legend

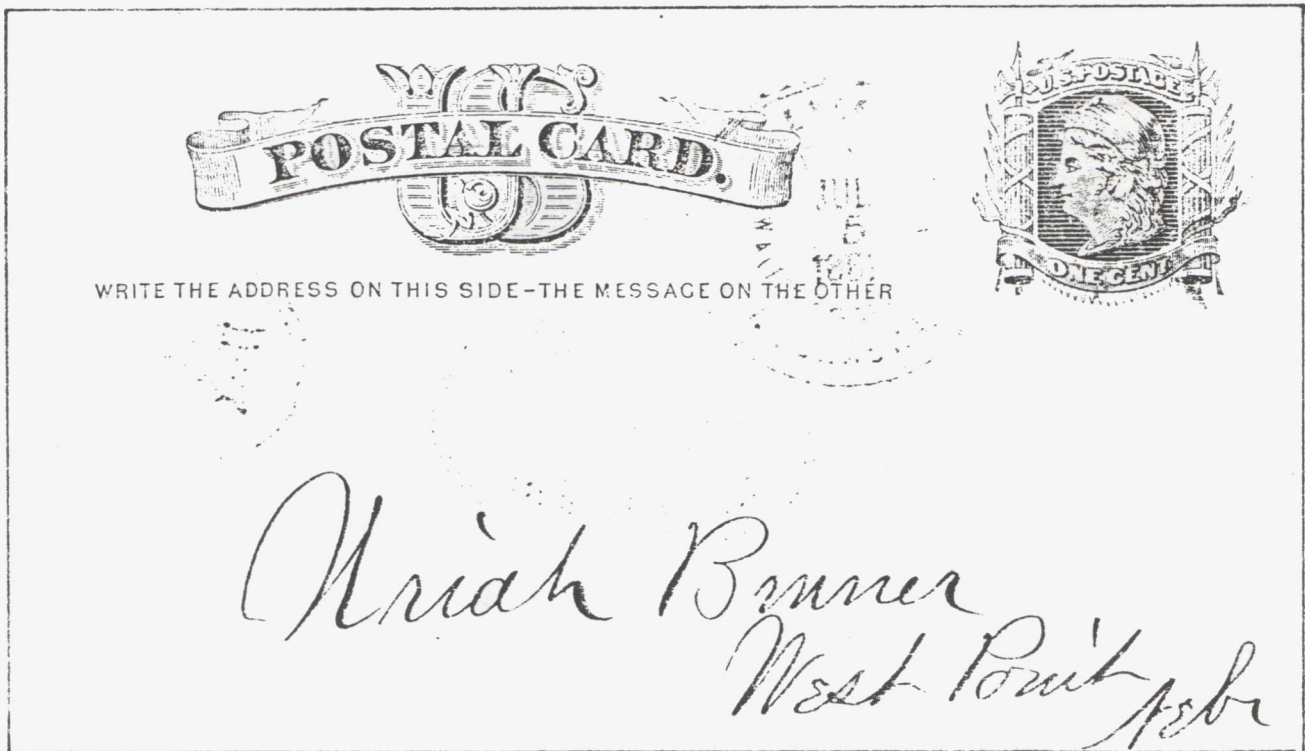
1. Road junction, entrance to Blessing.
2. School
3. Homestead
4. Uncle Wyatt's water lilies, pecan & figtrees
5. Billy the Heller's Garage
6. Aunt Mamie's post office - now gone
7. Abel Pierce's bank. Never knew it to be open.
8. Blessing Hotel.
9. Grocery. It just hangs in there.
10. Last location of post office.
11. Depot - now gone
12. Abel & Adelaide Pierce's place.



Wyatt O. Selkirk, Blessing postmaster 1922-27.

A GHOST COUNTY CANCEL OF NORTHEAST NEBRASKA

by Alton Kraft



POSTAL CARD (ENLARGED) WITH LYONS NEBRASKA, DORIS CO.
WALTER EVERETT PM CDS, JULY 5 1881

Burt County was named after the first Governor of Nebraska Territory, Francis Burt of South Carolina. He took the oath of office at Bellevue N.T. on October 16, 1854, but then he died two days later. Secretary of State Thomas B. Cuming then became acting Governor.

Burt County was founded in 1854 with an enormous area, but its boundaries were not approved by the Legislature until February 18, 1855. The boundaries were redefined with many changes on January 10, 1862, with Tekamah as its county seat. The enormous alteration of boundaries between the 1855 approval and the final revision in 1862 surely contributed to a great deal of real estate and political excitement.

Our ghost 'county' postal card has a circular date stamp of July 5, 1881, with the return of Lyons, Nebraska, Doris Co., Walter Everett P.M. It has a receiving cancel at West Point, Cuming County on July 7, 1881, verifying its postal use. This item suggests perhaps another effort at changing the boundaries and admitting a new county name.

Nebraska State Historical Society records do show that a Mr. Walter Everett was at one time a real estate agent, and all indications on the reverse of the card would lead one to believe that Irving was also in the real estate business. However, the list of postmasters appointed in Lyons, Burt County, does not show a Walter Everett; in fact, the entire list of postmasters in Burt County does not show his name. Perhaps his proclaimed appointment with the Doris Co. circular date stamps was a bit premature.

Our ghost postal card was sent during the postmastership of Franklin Everett. The reverse of the postal card shows an offer of \$500 cast to Mr. Uriah Brunner of West Point for some land, the east half of the Northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 23, Range 7. It was signed by Irving Everett.

I can still recall the day that I purchased this "ghost" cover. It was probably the least expensive cover of all those I purchased that day, but its CDS gives us a lot of information and is surrounded by an exciting story in the settlement of Nebraska. The question that remains is, are there any more "ghost" covers out there?

Lyons Neb July 5th 1881
 Dear Sir I will give you
 \$500.00 for hundred dollar bank,
 for east 1/2 N. E. 1/4 Section 25-23-7
 Yours &c
 Irving Everett

REVERSE OF LYONS NEBR. POSTAL CARD (ENLARGED)

**Postmasters of Lyons,
Burt County Nebraska**

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Franklin Everett | 19 Jan 1875 |
| Christopher Van Schaick | 24 Nov 1885 |
| Walter D. Smith | 20 Apr 1889 |
| Allen T. Hill | 5 Apr 1894 |
| Riley S. Hart | 20 Jul 1897 |
| Timothy B. Calnon | 24 Jun 1901 |
| Chas. J. Hultberg | 27 Jan 1914 |
| Leroy Hulting | 7 May 1923 |
| Emory S. Clements | 1 Jun 1923 |
| Zella Clements | 26 Jan 1929 |
| Dallas R. Coffin | 16 Dec 1929 |
| Fred L. Orr | 2 Mar 1935 |
| Kenneth C. Sears | 14 Feb 1960 |

REFERENCES

- Nebraska Place Names, by Lilian L. Fitzpatrick
Perkey's Nebraska Place Names, by Elton A. Perkey
Postal History of Nebraska, by William F. Rapp
Register of Postmaster Appointments (microfilm), National Archives
 Covers from the collection of Alton & Glendola Kraft

The list of counties involved in the boundary changes of Burt County between 1855 and 1862 are as follows:

McNEALE COUNTY, established in 1855, changed to IZARD COUNTY March 6, 1855.

IZARD COUNTY established March 6, 1855, named in honor of Mark W. Izard, Territorial Governor of Nebraska. The east half of Izard was changed to Stanton County and the west half became Madison County.

DAKOTA COUNTY, established March 7, 1855 and named for the Dakota Indians. The boundary was redefined January 26, 1856 with Dakota City as the county seat.

BLACKBIRD COUNTY, established March 7 1855 and named after an Indian chief of the Omaha Tribe. The county was never organized before it became the Omaha Reservation in 1856, and at a later date became Thurston County.

DIXON COUNTY, established January 26, 1856 and named in honor of an early pioneer. The boundaries were redefined November 1, 1858 and January 13, 1860. County seat is Ponca.

MADISON COUNTY, formerly the west half of Izard County, was established January 26, 1856 and redefined March 3, 1873. Possibly named by German settlers after Madison, Wisconsin, which in turn had been named after President James Madison. County seat is Madison.

PIERCE COUNTY, established January 26, 1856, named in honor of President Franklin Pierce. County seat is Pierce.

OMAHA RESERVATION. Originally called Blackbird County. The Omaha Reservation was established in 1856 as a home for the Omaha Tribe.

PLATTE COUNTY, established January 26, 1856, named for the Platte River by French missionaries. Present boundaries established December 22, 1859. County seat is Columbus.

L'EAU QUI COURT COUNTY, established February 10, 1857 (pronounced 'Low Kee Coor'), literal translation meaning "water which runs", which may be the Indian words for the Missouri River on the north border of the county. Post offices in L'Eau Qui Court County were:

Bonhomme City, Jan. 4, 1859 to Oct. 3, 1861 (site now in South Dakota).

Frankford, Dec. 24, 1859, closed in Knox County July 18, 1881, reestablished 1889-99.

Niobrara, March 10, 1851 to Sept. 20, 1864, opened again March 27, 1866.

Shylock, April 24, 1860 to July 27, 1863.

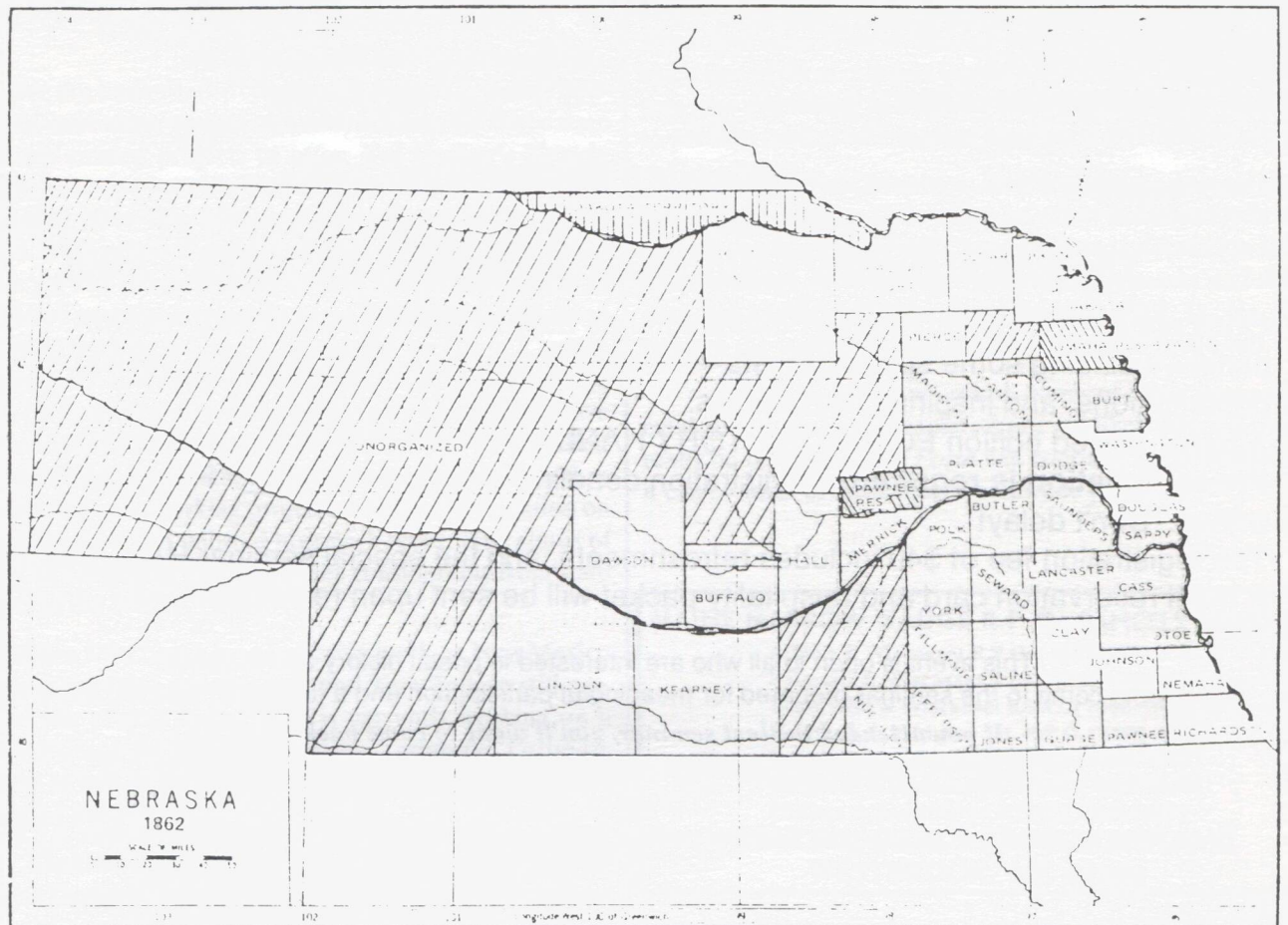
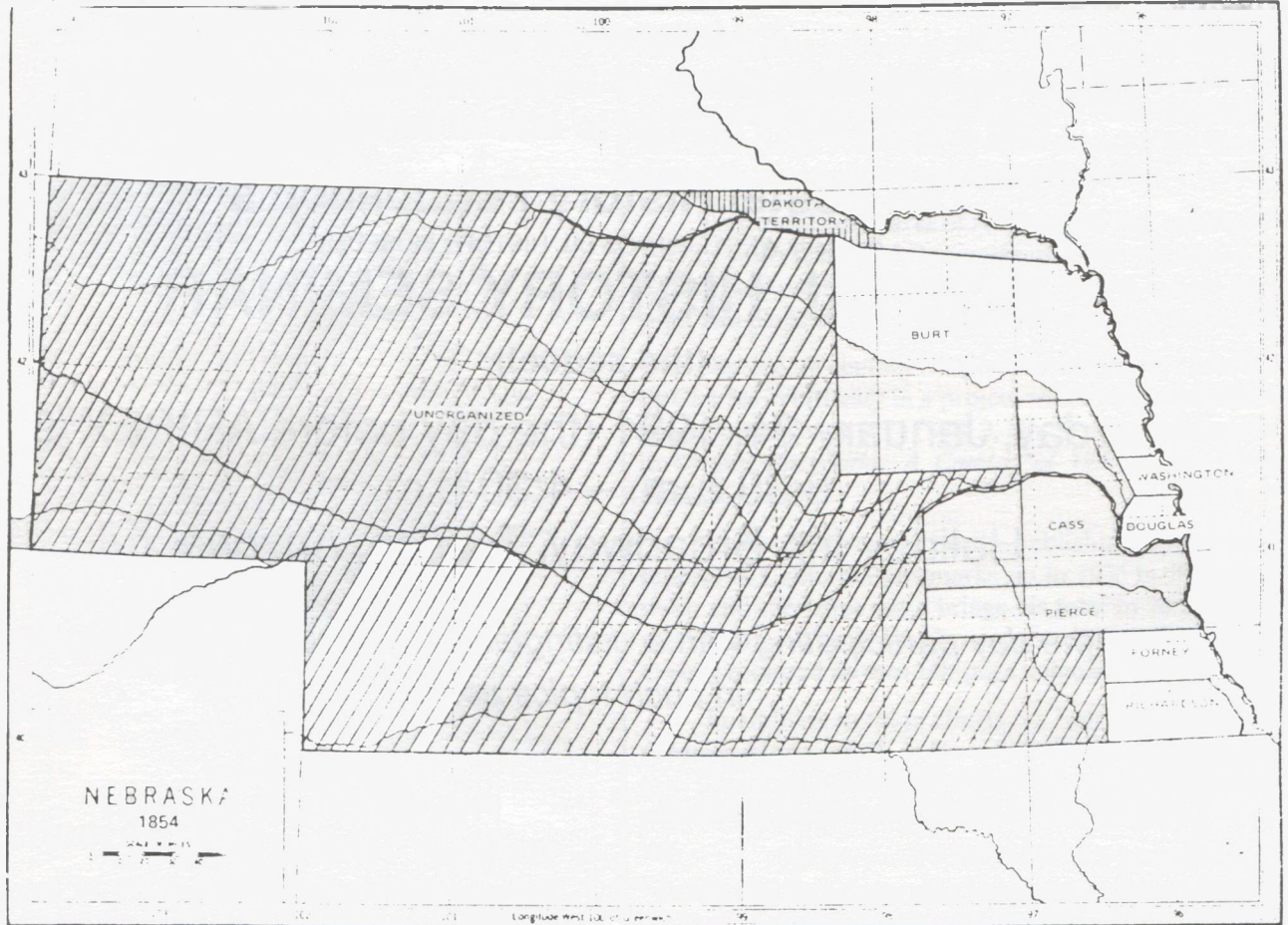
CEDAR COUNTY, established February 12, 1857, formerly part of Dixon County. Named for the Cedar trees in the area. Boundaries redefined January 13, 1860. County seat is Harrington.

CUMING COUNTY, established March 16, 1855, boundaries redefined February 12, 1857 and again on January 10, 1862. Named in honor of Thomas B. Cuming, acting governor of Nebraska Territory in 1854-1855. Original county seat was Dewitt, changed to West Point in Oct. 1858.

STANTON COUNTY, established January 10, 1862. Formerly the east half of Izard County. Named in honor of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War 1862-1867. County seat is Stanton.

KNOX COUNTY, Originally L'Eau Qui Court County, was renamed by the Legislature on February 21, 1873. County seat was Niobrara until 1901 when it was changed to Center.

THURSTON COUNTY, Name changed from Omaha Reservation in 1889. Named in honor of U.S. Senator John M. Thurston. County seat is Thurston.



It's happening again!
Don't miss this opportunity to be part of another great event.
You are cordially invited to attend an extraordinary

The Postal History Foundation's
 (formerly WESTERN POSTAL HISTORY MUSEUM)
POSTAL HISTORY SEMINAR
 (the sequel)

Thursday, January 24, 1991 (the day before ARIPEX '91)

8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Holiday Inn Broadway, Tucson, Arizona

*Spend the day participating with a distinguished panel of postal historians
 in such topics as:*

Morning theme

IDEAS FOR POSTAL HISTORIANS

1. Defining postal history . . . again.
2. Unusual sources of research information
3. Authoring & using postal history catalogs and census—is there a best system?
4. Look for the story.
5. Expertising postal history (part II)

Afternoon theme

PHILATELY AND HISTORY

6. The cover: Medium or message?
 7. Famous philatelic faces.
 8. Non-competitive philatelic exhibitions.
 9. Philately and the future.
 10. Sparking the imagination.
- . . . and much more!

**Following the seminar
 participants will be transported to**

The Postal History Foundation for a reception. (5:15 – 7:00).

- Once again, The Postal History Foundation has assembled a distinguished and fun panel—including some special guests—for leading the day's various topics, making presentations, and inspiring discussions.
- Another limited edition POSTAL HISTORY HANDBOOK will be given to participants.
- **Pre-registration is required.** Registration deadline is January 7, 1991. Registration is limited. Don't delay!
- The registration fee of \$40 includes refreshments, and the special seminar HANDBOOK.
- A hotel reservation card and hospitality packet will be sent upon registration.

This event is open to all who are interested in postal history and philately.
 You should come to the seminar prepared for meaningful participation and a full day of learning experiences.

If you attended the last seminar, you'll want to come back for more!
If you missed the last seminar, come see what everyone is talking about!

To register, make check payable for \$40 per person and send to: PHF, P.O. Box 40725, Tucson, AZ 85717.



WESTERN SECTION

Richard W. Helbock, Editor
P.O. Box 135
Lake Oswego, OR 97034

We are basically the "Western Postmark Catalog" Section this issue since we have not one, not two, but three state postmark catalog projects to offer. **Ted Gruber's** Nevada project is moving into it's final stages with but two counties remaining after this Lincoln County installment. **Dick Long's** Washington Territory project still has quite a long way to go, but Grays Harbor County brings the number of completed counties to nine (in seven installments). **Richard Frajola** is the new kid on the block with his Gilpin County, Colorado, the first of what is sure to be a very popular series. We at *La Posta* are very pleased that these fine authors have chosen to publish their work in our journal, and we hope that our readers will contact the individual authors whenever they can assist the postmarking projects with new information on date extensions and unlisted postmark types. The status of postmark cataloging projects varies considerably from state to state in the West.

Sheldon Dike began his pioneering work on New Mexico Territory over two decades ago, and **Tom Todsén** still carries on the project today. Tom is currently working on a Tenth Edition of the *New Mexico Territorial Postmark Catalog*, as well as, the first edition of catalog for New Mexico statehood postmarks.

Sheldon Dike also published the first edition of the *Arizona Territorial Postmark Catalog*. It appeared here in *La*

Posta beginning in October 1972 (Vol. 4, No. 2). Sheldon's work with Arizona postmarks is now carried on by **Owen H. Kriege**, and Owen recently published the Fifth edition of this fine catalog. Last year **Robert Bechtel** published the first edition of his *Arizona Statehood Postmark Catalog*.

Territorial postmarks of Alaska were first cataloged in 1977 by yours truly, and *Postmarks of Territorial Alaska, 3rd Edition* was published in 1986. That volume is now out of print and plans call for a Fourth Edition sometime in 1991.

Nineteenth century Oregon postmarks were cataloged by **Charles Whittlesey** in a project which began publication in *La Posta* in May 1971 (Vol. 3, No. 3) and finally resulted in *Oregon Postmarks: A Catalog of 19th Century Usage*, published in 1985.

John Williams is busily publishing county-based reports of California postmarks up to 1935 in *Western Express*, and the latest issue brings his total to 26 completed with 32 to go. This is a truly monumental job. Los Angeles County required its own 148-page volume!

In addition to these efforts, we have the Hawaii work of Meyer-Harris, et. al., in *Hawaii, Its Stamps and Postal History*. This long out-of-print reference is reportedly in the process of revision and re-publication, but details are lacking.

Finally, **Ted Gruber** has Nevada well along, **Dick Long** is off and running with Washington Territory, and **Richard Frajola** now begins Colorado. It can not be emphasized too much that none of these are one-person projects. Each and every one of them requires the co-operation of many collectors who are willing to take the time and trouble necessary to provide critical information from their own collections.

Idaho, Utah, Montana, and Wyoming represent the last remaining states from which no effort has been made to catalog postmarks. **Carroll Chase** gathered information and made tracings of Wyoming Territorial postmarks and this data was published in *La Posta* in 1980 (Vol. 11, No. 5) through the cooperation of the Chicago Collectors Club.

So this is where we stand. None of these postmark cataloging projects is completed, nor is it likely they will ever really be completed. *La Posta* will continue to do whatever it can to assist in these most worthwhile projects.

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)
 Klingfield & Farmington R.P.O. (1903-1913)
 Phillips & Farmington R.P.O. (1913-1917)

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

COLORADO POSTAL MARKINGS TO 1900

By Richard C. Frajola,
85 North Street, Danbury, CT 06810

This is the first installment of a catalog of Colorado postal markings to 1900. The catalog will appear on a County by County basis in *LaPosta* and will, after additions and corrections, be published in book form. This is a large project and the assistance of all readers owning pre 1900 Colorado covers will be needed. Please direct correspondence to me at the address above. If you have new postmark types or a cover that extends the reported period of use please send a photocopy of the item.

The aim of this catalog is to list and illustrate all the origin postmarks used in Colorado prior to 1900. This will not include railway or independent mail markings. David Jarrett authored a fine book on the territorial period (*Colorado Territorial and Pre-Territorial Postmarks*) that was published by the Collector's Club Of Chicago in 1976. Since publication there have been some new finds made and some amendments to the listings. These will be incorporated in this catalog. Another book, just published, which is a necessary adjunct to a catalog of Colorado postal markings in *Colorado Post Offices, 1859 - 1989* by Bauer, Ozment and Willard published by the Colorado Railroad Museum.

The listings by County will be based on the County the town was located in on January 1, 1900. For towns that had discontinued post offices prior to that date, the site of the office will determine under which County it is listed. This means that an office that existed in more than one County will only appear in one place. The book form of the catalog will revert to alphabetical order. The Counties will be presented in somewhat random order. Basically I will start with my favorites. Clear Creek, Gunnison, Boulder are currently at an advanced stage of readiness.

The format of these listings is a drastically simplified version of the system developed by Sheldon Dike. As virtually all markings will be illustrated it was felt that a cumbersome code system was not necessary. The post office name, in strict alphabetical order, will be followed by a type designation. A value rating is next listed. These ratings are for very fine strikes on fine covers. Many factors determine value, the most important of these, and the one most likely to fluctuate drastically, is demand. These valuations are intended as a rough guide only. When a hyphen appears between the two value numbers the first number is the value for confirmed usage during the territorial period (prior to August 1, 1876) and the second number is for usage of unknown date or during the statehood period.

VALUATION RATINGS:

- 1 under \$15
- 2 \$15 - \$25
- 3 \$25 - \$50
- 4 \$50 - \$100
- 5 \$100 - \$200
- 6 \$200 - \$350
- 7 \$350 - \$500
- 8 \$500 - \$1,000
- 9 over \$1,000

Following the valuation is the postmark code.

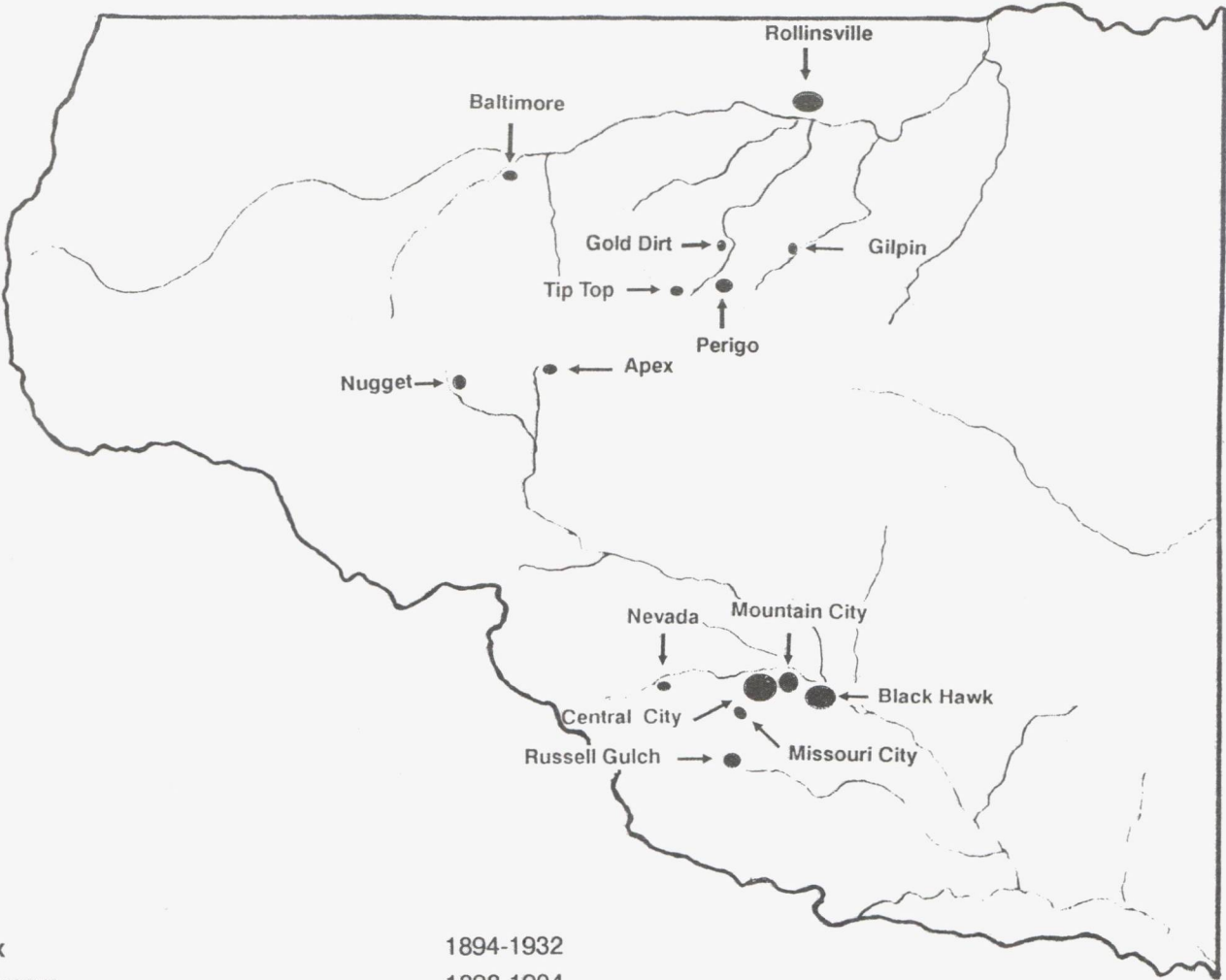
POSTMARK CODES:

- BOX - Boxed
- CDS - Circular Date Stamp (everything with circles)
- FAN - Fancy (very odd types)
- FLG - Flag
- MAC - Machine
- MAN - Manuscript
- OCT - Octagons (equal sides)
- REG - Registry origin postmarks
- SL - Straight lines

After the postmark code are the earliest and latest recorded dates. If a marking is used into the 1900's the latest date is given as 1900. The valuation refers to a pre 1900 usage. Most of the unusual cancel types are given in the next column and any miscellaneous notes appear at the far right.

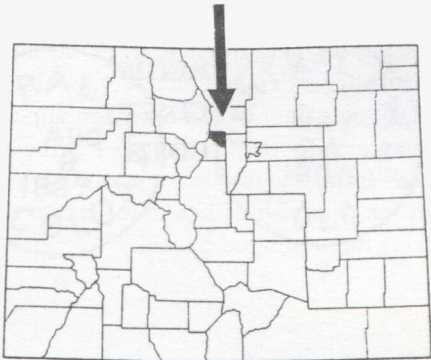
The initial listings for Gilpin County have been compiled with the gracious assistance of William Bauer, David Jarrett, Ray Newburn and Ken Segerstrom. Many of the dates and listings are from the collection of Colorado statehood period postmarks formed by the late Len Persson. Thanks to Ms. Jane Dallison for doing the tracings and to Ms. Nancy Atkinson for doing the majority of the compiling.

Towns in Gilpin County which had Post Offices prior to 1900



| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Apex | 1894-1932 |
| Baltimore | 1898-1904 |
| Black Hawk (Black Hawk Point) | 1862 - operating |
| Central City | 1869 - operating |
| Gilpin | 1897 - 1917 |
| Gold Dirt | 1861 - 1867 |
| Missouri City | 1860 - 1863 |
| Mountain City | 1860 - 1869 |
| Nevada (Bald Mountain) | 1861 - 1921 |
| Nugget | 1895 - 1901 |
| Perigo | 1895-1905 |
| Rollinsville (South Boulder) | 1865 - operating |
| Russell Gulch | 1879 - 1943 |
| Tip Top | 1890 |

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO



GILPIN COUNTY

APEX

| | | | | |
|----|---|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. | 4 | CDS28 | 28 Dec 97 | |
| 2. | 4 | CDS29 | 25 Mar 99 | 27 May 99 |

BALD MOUNTAIN

| | | | | |
|----|-------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. | 4 - 3 | CDS25 | 10 Apr 73 | 17 Nov 76 |
| 2. | 3 | CDS23.5 | 11 Oct 78 | 21 Nov 79 |
| 3. | 5 | CDS35 | 4 Jan 83 | |
| 4. | 3 | CDS27 | 30 Apr 83 | 25 Oct 86 |
| 5. | 4 | CDS33 | 19 Mar 94 | 15 Jul 94 |
| 6. | 2 | CDS29 | 27 Jan 98 | 19 Jun 99 |
| 7. | 2 | CDS29 | 13 Dec 97 | 15 Mar 98 |
| 8. | - | SL33.5 | | |

time added to type 6
reg. receipt card

BALTIMORE (no reported examples)

BLACK HAWK

| | | | | |
|----|-------|-------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | 4 | CDS26 | 15 Jun 72 | 5 Apr 75 |
| 2. | 4 - 3 | CDS26 | 9 Jul 76 | 24 Apr 84? |
| 3. | 2 | CDS26 | 4 Jul 83 | 28 Aug 88 |
| 4. | 2 | CDS27 | 12 Dec 92 | 13 Feb 98 |

BLACK HAWK POINT

| | | | | |
|----|---|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. | 8 | MAN | 16 Feb 63 | |
| 2. | 5 | CDS30.5 | 25 Mar 63 | 4 Dec 63 |
| 3. | 5 | CDS30 | 15 Feb 64 | 23 Aug 64 |
| 4. | 4 | CDS29 | 2 Jun 64 | 14 Oct 67 |
| 5. | 4 | CDS24 | 1 Jun 67 | 15 Jan 70 |

BLACKHAWK

| | | | | |
|----|---|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. | 2 | CDS27.5 | 15 Jul 98 | 27 Apr 99 |
|----|---|---------|-----------|-----------|

CENTRAL CITY

| | | | | |
|----|-------|-------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | 5 | CDS26 | 3 Mar 70 | 11 May 71? |
| 2. | 3 - 1 | CDS27 | 10 Dec 73 | 21 Feb 87 |
| 3. | 3 | CDS26 | 3 Dec 73 | 26 Feb 82 |
| 4. | 1 | CDS27 | 17 Jul 74 | 10 Apr 76 |
| 5. | 3 | REG26 | 28 Oct 78 | |
| 6. | 2 | CDS27 | 9 Aug 87 | 8 Jul 89 |
| 7. | 2 | CDS28 | 14 Feb 90 | 20 May 90 |

large "W"
sunburst

spacing diff. from type 2



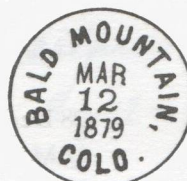
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2



1



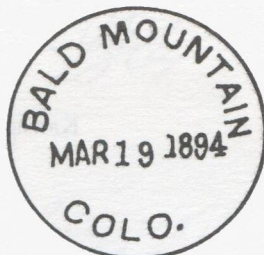
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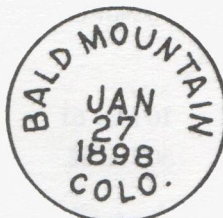
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4



5



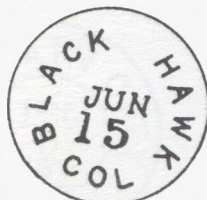
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7

BALD MOUNTAIN.
Gilpin Co., Colo.

8



1



2



3



4

*Black Hawk Point Co.
Feb 6/03*

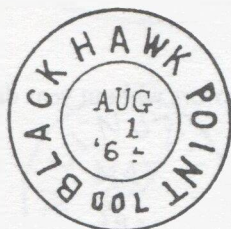
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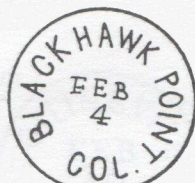
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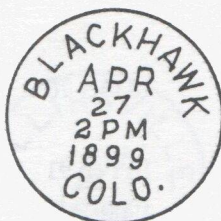
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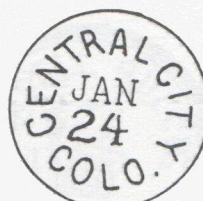
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5



1



1



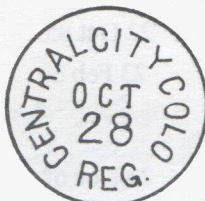
2



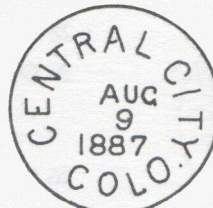
3



4



5



6



7

CENTRAL CITY (cont.).

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 8. | 1 | CDS28 | 20 Dec 93 | 28 Oct 96 | |
| 9. | 1 | CDS28 | 17 Dec 98 | | |
| 10. | 1 | CDS27.5 | 3 May 99 | 26 Jul 99 | oval grid |

letters closer than type 8

GILPIN

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-------|-----------|------|--|
| 1. | - | MAN | 12 May 97 | | |
| 2. | 4 | CDS27 | 23 Jan 99 | 1900 | |

reg. receipt card

GOLD DIRT

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|-----------|-----------|--|
| 1. | 7 | MAN | 27 Oct 61 | 26 Nov 66 | |
|----|---|-----|-----------|-----------|--|

MISSOURI CITY

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-------|-----------|-----------|--|
| 1. | 8 | MAN | 24 Aug 60 | 16 Mar 61 | |
| 2. | 7 | CDS25 | 15 May 61 | 30 Jun 62 | |

Kansas Territory designation

MOUNTAIN CITY

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-------|-----------|-----------|--|
| 1. | 8 | MAN | 9 Feb 60 | 23 Feb 61 | |
| 2. | 7 | MAN | 27 Mar 61 | 1 Jul 61 | |
| 3. | 4 | CDS26 | 10 Sep 61 | 26 Aug 63 | |
| 4. | 4 | CDS29 | 25 Dec 63 | 8 Dec 66 | |
| 5. | 6 | CDS25 | 3 Mar 67? | 14 Aug 69 | |
| 6. | 4 | CDS23 | 2 Jan 68 | 16 Feb 70 | |

Kansas Territory designation

NEVADA

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-------|-----------|----------|--|
| 1. | 7 | MAN | 18 May 61 | 2 Dec 61 | |
| 2. | 7 | CDS37 | 16 Sep 61 | 2 Jun 62 | |
| 3. | 4 | CDS26 | 6 May 63 | 2 Feb 70 | |

NUGGET

| | | | | | |
|----|---|------|----------|--|--|
| 1. | 5 | CDS? | 3 Jul 99 | | |
|----|---|------|----------|--|--|

not seen

PERIGO

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-------|-----------|--------|--|
| 1. | 4 | CDS29 | 26 Apr 99 | target | |
| 2. | - | FAN | | target | |

receipt cds used as pmk

corner card used as pmk(?)

ROLLINSVILLE

| | | | | | |
|----|-------|---------|------------|-----------|--|
| 1. | 5 - 4 | MAN | 26 Feb 74 | 18 Oct 76 | |
| 2. | 4 | CDS28 | 27 May 84? | | |
| 3. | 3 | CDS28 | 4 Jan 89 | 16 Feb 91 | |
| 4. | 3 | CDS28.5 | 1 Aug 98 | 1900 | |

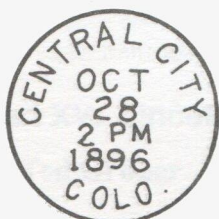
most covers without year date

RUSSELL GULCH

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---------|-----------|-----------|------|
| 1. | 4 | CDS33 | 28 Dec 80 | 22 Oct 85 | star |
| 2. | 4 | CDS26.5 | 29 Dec 86 | 23 Feb 89 | |

SOUTH BOULDER

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-------|-----------|-----------|--|
| 1. | 8 | MAN | 26 Mar 66 | 23 Dec 6? | |
| 2. | 7 | CDS25 | 15 Oct 66 | | |



8



9



10

*Gilpin Colo
May 12-97*

1



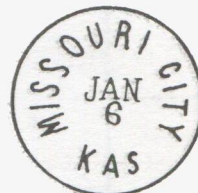
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*Gold Dirt Co
Oct 27 1894*

1

*Missouri City N.S.
Mch 16/67*

1



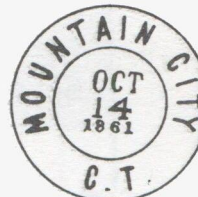
2

*Munhain City V.S.
22.2.22*

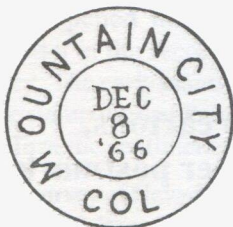
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*Mountain City Co
Apr 13*

2



3



4



5



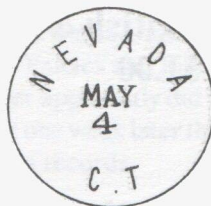
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*Nevada Co
July 13*

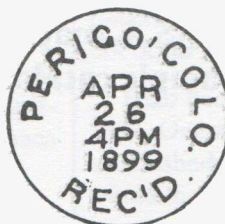
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2



3



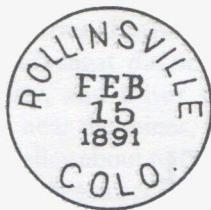
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*Rollinsville Col
Feb 26*

1



3



4



1

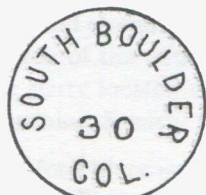


2



*South Boulder Col
Mar 26/66*

1



2

CALIFORNIA POSTAL HISTORY

with NEVADA, IDAHO & OREGON*

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THE NEVADA POSTMARK CATALOG

Part XV: Lincoln County

by Ted Gruber

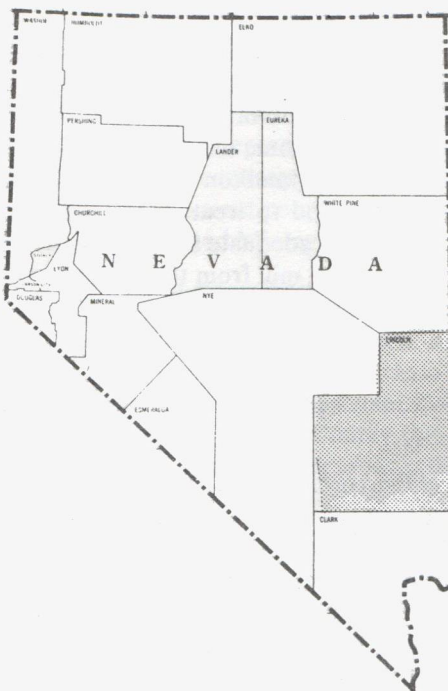
The first settlement in what is now Lincoln County dates from May 1864 when a small group of Mormons led by Francis Lee entered the Meadow Valley. They founded a small community which soon became known as Panaca (or Panaca City). At that time the Meadow Valley was still part of Utah Territory, and Lee's group was one of several Mormon missions sent to colonize the southwestern part of Utah.

On May 5, 1866, a strip of land one degree of longitude (about 40 miles) in width was added to Nevada on the east. This addition occurred at the expense of Utah Territory and included the Meadow Valley. The actual location of the new boundary was anyone's best guess, and the Meadow Valley residents, with obvious ties to Utah, continued to consider themselves as part of that territory. When the Panaca post office opened in September 1867, officials accordingly placed it in the records for Washington County, Utah Territory. The early manuscript postmarks and the first circular date stamp used at Panaca have a Utah designation and thus confirm the sentiments of the colonists.

A survey of Nevada's eastern boundary in December 1870 confirmed Panaca was in Nevada. However, most of the town's inhabitants questioned the accuracy of this survey and still considered themselves Utah residents. In July 1871 the Post Office Department sent a letter to the Panaca postmaster asking whether his office was in Utah or Nevada. His reply of July 17 stated in part "Panaca and Pioche are as much in Utah as ever". This answer apparently did not satisfy the department officials, for just one week later the Panaca post office appeared in the Nevada records.

The Pahranaगत mining district, about 50 miles southwest of Panaca, was discovered in March 1865 after an Indian revealed silver locations to a prospecting party. By the end of the year, reports circulated through central and eastern Nevada about the new discoveries. Early in 1866 four small camps emerged in the Pahranaगत district. Logan City, Crescent (or Crescent) City, and Silver Caa\$oon were clustered in the mountains near the mines, while Hiko appeared in the Pahranaगत Valley about ten miles east of the activity. The site of Hiko was chosen because of its adequate water supply for the anticipated ore processing mills.

By February 1866 there were perhaps as many as 500 people in the Pahranaगत district, and it was widely thought this figure would continue to grow. Steps to create a new county government began at once, and on February 26 the Nevada legislature created Lincoln County from eastern Nye County. The act creating the county also included provisions to make any additions to Nevada on the east or south part of Lincoln County.



The initial excitement over Pahranaगत wore off quickly when it became obvious that the published reports promoting the district's potential wealth were exaggerated. In fact, so many people left the district that the 300 signatures required to organize a county government could not be obtained. For this reason, the organization of the county did not occur until early 1867.

Hiko became the seat of Lincoln County on March 18, 1867. One week later, a post office named Pah Ranagat was established to serve the town. This was the first post office within the present limits of Lincoln County, and on June 24 its name changed to Hiko. The district received its second post office in July 1868 when the Logan Springs post office opened at Logan City. However, by 1869 only a few people remained in the Pahranaगत district. Hiko lost the county seat to Pioche in February 1871 but retained its post office; the Logan Springs post office closed in August.

Pioche was the largest and most successful mining town in Lincoln County, and for that matter, in southeastern Nevada. In the winter of 1863)64 an Indian showed samples of silver)bearing rock to Mormon missionary William Hamblin in exchange for food and clothing. Hamblin led a prospecting party to the source of the minerals in March 1864. Later that month the party located claims and organized the Meadow Valley mining district.

No significant development took place in the district until 1868 when a small furnace was built to smelt the ore. This operation was unsuccessful, but by 1869 others began showing interest in the district. A group of California financiers,

including San Francisco businessman F.L.A. Pioche, purchased the more important claims and founded the Meadow Valley Mining Company. This company built a second furnace, but as before, this venture failed.

Later in 1869 two miners from Pahrnagat, William Raymond and John Ely, came to the district. They purchased a mine just north of the Meadow Valley Company's holdings. About the same time, some of the Meadow Valley ore was taken to Hamilton for analysis, where metallurgists found a method to treat the ore successfully. The process required an adequate supply of water, so Raymond and Ely moved their mill from the Pahrnagat district to a site about ten miles southeast of the mines, immediately west of Panaca. It was this mill that first effectively processed the district's ores in January 1870. Eventually other mining companies built mills here too, and the place became known as Bullionville.

News of this success spread to other districts in the state, and soon a rush was underway. In July the Meadow Valley Mining Company opened its mill in Dry Valley, about six miles northeast of the mines. By this time a mining camp known as Pioche's City or Pioche had formed below the mines. Pioche received a post office in August to serve its more than 1,100 residents.

Pioche grew substantially over the next two years as its mineral production increased. During the peak of the boom in 1872 and 1873, an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 people lived in Pioche. Plans to provide a railway connection to the Central Pacific did not materialize, but construction did begin on the Pioche & Bullionville Railroad in the summer of 1872. Completed in June 1873, this 20-mile narrow gauge railroad provided a more economical method to transport ore from Pioche to the mills in Bullionville and Dry Valley.

By 1873, however, the mineral production began to drop. The exhaustion of high-grade ore near the surface, water in the mines, and litigation involving mining companies all contributed to this decline. Pioche's population fell to 2,750 by 1875, and the following year the Raymond & Ely and the Meadow Valley companies curtailed much of their work. Further decline reduced the population to about 750 by 1880. Pioche was in the midst of hard times that, except for a small revival in the early 1890's, would span nearly three decades.

Pioche remained a town of about 250 people until early in this century when the San Pedro, Los Angeles, & Salt Lake Railroad built through Lincoln County. In 1907 a branch line of the railroad was extended from Caliente to Pioche, thus making it possible to economically ship low-grade ore. By 1912 the mines were again producing regularly and continued to do so, except during the depression of the 1930's, until 1958. Today Pioche is still the county seat and has a population of about 700.

As one might expect, the reduced production from the Pioche mines after 1876 had an adverse impact on Bullion-

ville. During Pioche's peak period, Bullionville had a population of about 500 and was slightly larger than nearby Panaca. The Panaca post office served both towns until April 1874, at which time the office moved to Bullionville. After 1875 Bullionville declined, but intermittent milling activity and the working of the mine tailings kept the post office open until November 1886. The Bullionville post office was open again from October 1892 until July 1898.

Panaca was far less dependent on mining than Bullionville was. In October 1879 the Panaca post office was reestablished in its original location, and it has operated continuously since then. During its long life Panaca has had a fairly stable population ranging from 300 to 500. Today it is a quiet little farming town of some 550 people.

After Pioche declined, some attention switched to the Bristol or Jack Rabbit mining district, about 12 miles northwest of Pioche. Mineral discoveries occurred here in 1871, but nothing substantial happened until 1877. The mining district straddled the Bristol Mountains, and late in 1877 the town of Bristol emerged on their western slope. About two miles away, a smaller camp known as Jack Rabbit formed on the eastern slope. Both towns received post offices on the same day in October 1878. The post office at Jack Rabbit took the name Royal City, but it only operated until January 1879. The Bristol post office remained open until April 1887, serving a peak population of perhaps 200 to 300. Later activity in the district resulted in the Bristol post office being open for about two years starting in May 1891, and again for one year starting in April 1907.

In the last few years of the 19th century, Delamar was the most important gold and silver producer in Nevada. It accounted for over half of the state's mineral production between 1895 and 1900. Although gold may have been discovered in the area as early as the 1870's, it was not until 1892 that the district began receiving much attention. Early that year the Ferguson mining district was organized, and newspaper reports in Pioche brought about 150 people to the district. By May 1892 the town of Helene formed in a canyon near the Magnolia Mine, one of the more promising claims in the district. Helene acquired a post office the next month.

By 1893 the district began losing population as the mining excitement started to fade. Then, in the spring of 1894, a Montana mining investor named Captain John DeLamar purchased some of the claims. He organized a new gold mining company and spent much money developing his properties. Around this activity, the employees of the DeLamar company founded the town of Delamar about one mile south of Helene. The Delamar post office opened in August 1894 to serve the town's 250 residents. By the end of the year, Delamar was larger than Pioche. Most of Helene's residents and businesses moved to Delamar, so the Helene post office closed in January 1895.

Delamar, so the Helene post office closed in January 1895. Delamar continued to grow as the production of its mines increased. In its peak year of 1897, Delamar had an estimated population of 3,000 and businesses of all types. Mineral production began to decline in 1898, but even so, Delamar was still the largest town in Lincoln County. A fire destroyed much of the town in May 1900, and it only partially rebuilt. That year Delamar's population stood at 900.

In 1901 a mining syndicate headed by Simon Bamberger purchased the DeLamar company's holdings. The new owners brought new life to Delamar and built a new mill capable of processing the mine tailings and low-grade ore. The Bamberger company continued operations until August 1909, and after that the mineral production was insignificant. Delamar lost its post office in June 1914, but it also operated from 1933 to 1941 when there was new interest in the district.

Pioche and Delamar dominated Lincoln County mining, but there were other smaller mining towns that received post offices. Montezuma was a small silver mining town in northern Lincoln County that had a post office from August 1872 to May 1873. Its post office was in the Nye County records since this area did not become part of Lincoln County until February 1875. The Patterson post office opened in July 1887 near the former site of Montezuma. It served about 45 people in the district and operated until September 1890.

A post office known as Tem Piute served 100 to 200 people in a silver mining region west of Hiko. It operated in two periods between February 1879 and January 1883. In this century the camp became a major tungsten producer, and the post office was again open from 1953 to 1957. In this last period, however, the post office name was spelled Tempiute rather than Tem Piute.

The Fryberg post office served a silver/lead mining district in the remote western part of Lincoln County beginning in June 1889. When the post office opened, it reportedly supplied mail to 150 to 200 people, but the office closed in November 1895. The post office reopened in August 1900 with the name Freiburg. During its second period, the office served a much smaller population before closing in November 1903.

Gold discoveries east of Pioche in Eagle Valley gave rise to the town of Deerlodge in 1897. This town of 50 people received a post office in March 1898. In 1899 richer discoveries were made about a mile northeast, and a new camp named Fay soon developed near the activity. Fay acquired a post office in September 1900, and the next month the Deerlodge post office closed. At this time there may have been as many as 400 people in the district, but after 1901 this figure fell. The mines remained open until 1915, and the Fay post office operated until July 1924.

In the summer of 1909, the Prince Consolidated Mining Company and other smaller companies began developing some mining properties about five miles south of Pioche.

The town of Princeton soon formed and received a post office in June. However, the office closed in January 1910, and after that the Pioche post office served the area.

The town of Atlanta formed in the summer of 1909 when activity increased in the old Silver Park district in northern Lincoln County. Newspaper reports in Pioche promoted the new mining camp, and this publicity brought between 100 and 200 people to Atlanta. In September Atlanta received a post office, but by 1910 it became apparent that the mineral deposits were low grade, so most people left. From 1911 to 1920 the Atlanta Consolidated Mining Company

worked the district and made limited productions. The Atlanta post office closed in May 1920 when the company shut down its mining operations.

While mining has played an important role in the economy and development of Lincoln County, there are also several important farming and ranching areas in the county. The most notable such areas are the Meadow Valley around Panaca, the Clover Valley east of Caliente, the Pahranaagat Valley south of Hiko, and along the Meadow Valley Wash.

Mormons settled in the Clover Valley as early as 1864 while the area was still part of Utah Territory. However, the Mormons soon abandoned the valley because of Indian troubles. It remained uninhabited until 1869 when another group of Mormons under the direction of Lyman Woods settled there. The Clover Valley post office was established in April 1871 with Woods as its first postmaster. Even though the valley had been part of Nevada since 1866, the residents questioned the validity of the 1870 boundary survey. For this reason, the Clover Valley post office first appeared in the Utah records, where it remained until September 1873. In 1880 Clover Valley had 33 residents and was probably never much larger. The post office operated until December 1887.

The Panaca post office served the Clover Valley residents until the Barclay post office opened in April 1899. This office was at or near the site of the old Clover Valley post office, where it served about 60 people and some small mining operations. The San Pedro, Los Angeles, & Salt Lake Railroad built through the valley in 1901, and Barclay became a station on it. In April 1905 the Barclay post office moved about five miles northeast to Acoma, another station on the railroad. The post office moved back to Barclay in December 1907, where it operated until moving back to Acoma in January 1910. After moving three times in less than ten years, the post office remained at Acoma until closing in November 1913. In August 1916 the Joseco post office opened at the site of the Barclay post office and operated until October 1920. Three months later the Joseco post office was reestablished about two miles east of its original location, where it existed until 1943.

Hiko is the oldest settlement in the Pahranaagat Valley. The town began in 1867 as the planned site for the Pahranaagat district's ore processing mills, but the mining activity

in the Pahrnagat district did not develop to any extent. After 1870 the Hiko post office served about 50 people on ranches in the northern Pahrnagat Valley. Its role has not changed much over the years, and today the post office serves a collection of farms along state route 318.

Farther down the Pahrnagat Valley, a group of people largely from Fredonia, Arizona, founded the town of Alamo in 1900. The 150 residents of Alamo applied for a post office in 1901, but for some reason one was not established until May 1905. Alamo still exists today as a quiet farming community with about 250 residents.

The Meadow Valley Wash is a sometimes dry waterway that extends south 150 miles from Camp Valley to the Muddy River near Moapa. Between 1891 and 1896, five settlements along the Meadow Valley Wash received post offices. Kiernan was the first and southernmost of these offices. It operated at the Conaway ranch from December 1891 to May 1904, and again from December 1908 to January 1912. The office supplied mail to about 40 people and was named for Mrs. Philippa Kiernan, its first postmaster.

The Kershaw post office opened in October 1892 about five miles south of Caliente. This office was also named for its first postmaster, Belle Kershaw. After the Bamberger syndicate began operations at Delamar, the company built an electrical generator at Kershaw in 1903 to supply power for their mills. In December 1904 the name of the Kershaw post office was changed to Stine in honor of Marcus Stine, a Bamberger official. The Stine post office operated until October 1909.

In July 1893 a post office known as Yoacham opened at Archie Yoacham's ranch, three miles north of Caliente. The office served 25 people and operated until October 1902. The establishment of the nearby Caliente post office about one year earlier may have prompted the closing of the Yoacham post office.

Northeast of Panaca, the Ursine post office opened in April 1895. This office served a small farming town in Eagle Valley and operated until 1959. Farther up the Meadow Valley Wash, the Newland post office opened in February 1896 to serve a small community of ranches in Spring Valley. The office was named for Francis Newlands, sponsor of the Newlands Reclamation Act and later United States Senator from Nevada. It served about 50 people before closing in May 1912.

Several Lincoln County post offices served other ranching and farming areas. The Geyser post office operated from February 1889 to October 1918 in Lake Valley near the White Pine county line. It also supplied mail to the mining operations near Patterson after that office closed in 1890. Early in 1909, a town named Oneota came into existence in northwestern Lincoln County as a result of the Davis reclamation project. It received a post office in July 1909 to serve its 40 to 50 residents, but Oneota failed and lost its post office April 1912. The Karo post office operated in Camp

Valley, near the head of Meadow Valley Wash, from March 1917 to August 1918.

The building of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad (now the Union Pacific) through Lincoln County between 1901 and 1905 gave a much needed boost to the county's economy. In 1901 railroad construction began from the end of the Utah & Pacific Railroad at the Utah state line. From there, the rails headed west through the Clover Valley to its junction with the Meadow Valley, about 25 miles south of Pioche. That place became known as Caliente, and by August 1901 Caliente had regular rail service from Utah as well as a post office to serve its 50 residents.

Because of legal problems between two railroad companies competing for the right to build the line down the Meadow Valley Wash, Caliente remained the railroad terminus until late 1903. During this time the town changed little, but it once again became a busy place when railroad construction resumed. The railroad made Caliente a division point in 1904, which assured its permanence. By 1910 Caliente had a population of more than 1,700 and was the largest town in Lincoln County. Caliente remained a prominent railroad town over the next three or four decades. However, as railroad traffic decreased in later years, Caliente began to lose some of its importance. Traffic on U.S. highway 93 has helped keep Caliente alive since then, and even today Caliente still has a population of over 900, making it the largest town in the county.

The railroad built a branch line from Caliente to Pioche in 1907. The tracks passed near Delmue's ranch, seven miles north of Panaca, where the Engadine post office operated from October 1907 to April 1914. The office reportedly supplied mail to 50 people living in Dry Valley. In the Meadow Valley Wash, Stine and Kiernan became stations on the railroad's main line. Farther down the wash, about 20 miles south of Caliente, the railroad established a station and pumping plant named Elgin. A post office so named served the station from March 1913 until 1966.

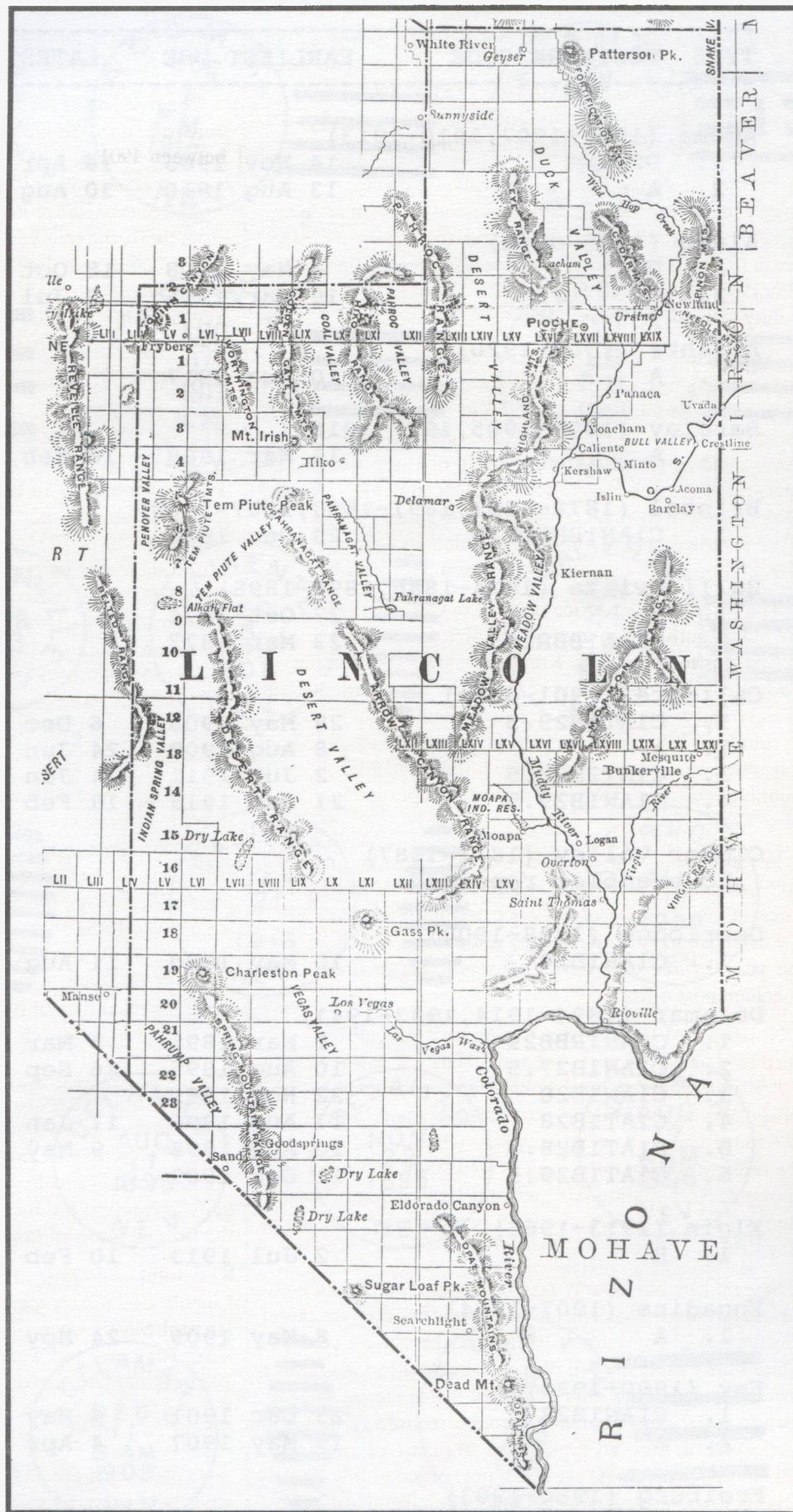
On July 1, 1909, Clark County was created from southern Lincoln County; this change brought Lincoln County's boundaries to their present state. Even after the county division, Lincoln County had more residents in 1910 than the combined areas of Lincoln and Clark County just ten years earlier. This report has included only those post offices within the present limits of Lincoln County.

A total of 44 post offices have operated in what is now Lincoln County. A relatively large number of these offices (Bristol Silver, Carp, Cave Valley, Cedarhurst, Cliffdale, Rox, Tempest, and Tempiute) were established after the 1920 cutoff date for this series. Alamo, Caliente, Hiko, Pioche, and Panaca are the only post offices presently operating in the county.

In the initial Lincoln County report, 58 different postmark types have been documented representing 26 of the 36 pre-1920 post offices. Panaca, with nine different postmark

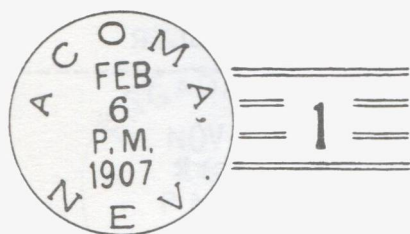
types, has more types reported than any other town. Delamar, Hiko, and Pioche follow with six types each.

Any collectors having pre-1920 postmarks from the 10 unreported Lincoln 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 Lincoln County report. The author may be contacted at PO Box 13408, Las Vegas, NV 89112.

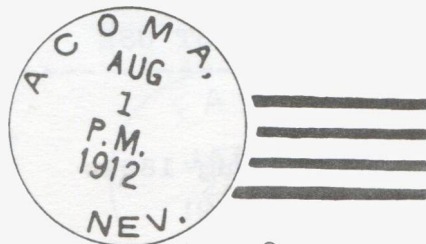


Rand McNalley's Lincoln County, 1903.

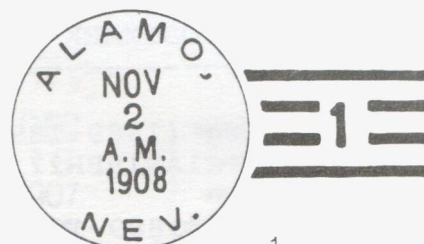
| TYPE | POSTMARK CODE | EARLIEST USE | LATEST USE | KILLER | NOTES |
|--|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------|
| ----- | | | | | |
| Acoma (1905-1907,1910-1913) | | | | | |
| 1. | D2/1 | 14 Nov 1905 | 16 Apr 1910 | | (1) |
| 2. | A | 13 Aug 1910 | 30 Aug 1913 | | |
| Alamo (1905-date) | | | | | |
| 1. | D3/1 | 4 May 1908 | 18 Oct 1912 | | |
| 2. | B | 10 Mar 1915 | 2 Jul 1919 | | (1) |
| Atlanta (1909-1920) | | | | | |
| 1. | A | 10 Aug 1917 | | | (1) |
| Barclay (1899-1905,1907-1910) | | | | | |
| 1. | A | 11 Mar 1908 | 18 Feb 1910 | | |
| Bristol (1878-1887,1891-1893,1907-1908) | | | | | |
| 1. | C1AN1BBR27.5 | 23 Dec 1892 | | | (1) |
| Bullionville (1874-1886,1892-1898) | | | | | |
| 1. | M | 27 Oct 1874 | | | |
| 2. | C1AA1BBR25 | 23 Mar 187? | | target | |
| Caliente (1901-date) | | | | | |
| 1. | C1AT1B29.5 | 28 May 1906 | 6 Dec 1907 | ovate grid | |
| 2. | A | 8 Aug 1908 | 24 Jun 1909 | | |
| 3. | C1AT2B29.5 | 2 Jun 1911 | 4 Jun 1911 | ovate grid | |
| 4. | C1AN1B29.5 | 21 Jan 1913 | 13 Feb 1916 | ovate grid | (2) |
| Clover Valley (1871-1887) No examples reported. | | | | | |
| Deerlodge (1898-1900) | | | | | |
| 1. | C1AN1B28 | 10 May 1900 | 11 Aug 1900 | target | (2) |
| Delamar (1894-1914,1933-1941) | | | | | |
| 1. | C1AN1RBB29 | 5 Mar 1895 | 5 Mar 1895 | | (3) |
| 2. | C1AN1B27.5 | 10 Aug 1895 | 26 Sep 1895 | cork | |
| 3. | C1AN1B28 | 22 Nov 1895 | | | |
| 4. | C1AT1B28 | 17 Aug 1896 | 11 Jan 1898 | cork | |
| 5. | C1AT1B28.5 | 10 Aug 1898 | 9 May 1908 | cork | |
| 6. | C1AT1B29.5 | 11 Dec 1909 | | ovate grid | |
| Elgin (1913-1966) | | | | | |
| 1. | B | 2 Jul 1913 | 10 Feb 1919 | | (1) |
| Engadine (1907-1914) | | | | | |
| 1. | A | 8 May 1909 | 24 Nov 1909 | | |
| Fay (1900-1924) | | | | | |
| 1. | C1AN1B28 | 23 Dec 1901 | 6 May 1904 | target | (1) |
| 2. | A | 19 May 1907 | 4 Apr 1910 | | |
| Freiburg (1900-1903) | | | | | |
| 1. | C1AN1B28.5 | 14 Jul 1901 | 17 Jun 1903 | target | |



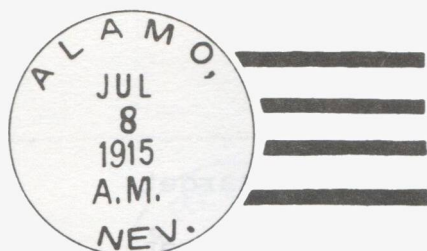
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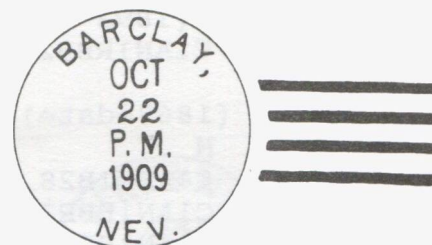
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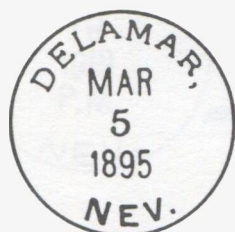
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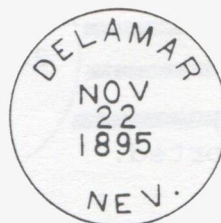
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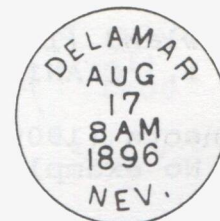
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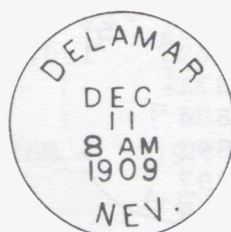
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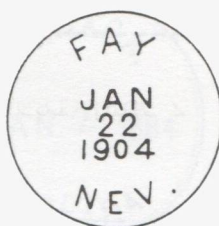


1

| TYPE | POSTMARK CODE | EARLIEST USE | LATEST USE | KILLER | NOTES |
|---|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| Fryberg (1889-1895) | | | | | |
| 1. | C1AN1BBR27.5 | 2 Aug 1892 | | cork | |
| Geyser (1889-1918) | | | | | |
| 1. | C1AN1BBR27.5 | 24 Nov 1894? | 9 Oct 1897 | target | (1) |
| Helene (1892-1895) | | | | | |
| 1. | C1AN1RBB29.5 | 3 Apr 1894 | | | (1) |
| Hiko (1867-date) | | | | | |
| 1. | M | 24 Jul 1868 | 18 May 1879 | | |
| 2. | C41BN1B28 | 14 Jan 1884 | | target | |
| 3. | C1AN1BBR26.5 | Aug 1891 | | | |
| 4. | C1AN1B28 | 11 Mar 1904 | 11 Mar 1910 | target | (1) |
| 5. | A | 20 Sep 1912 | | | |
| 6. | B | 5 May 1913 | 19 Jul 1919 | | |
| Joseco (1916-1920, 1921-1943) | | | | | |
| 1. | B | 1 Oct 1918 | | | |
| Karo (1917-1918) | | | | | |
| No examples reported. | | | | | |
| Kershaw (1892-1904) | | | | | |
| 1. | C1AN1B28.5 | Mar 1897 | 11 Nov 1900 | target | (2) |
| Kiernan (1891-1904, 1908-1912) | | | | | |
| 1. | C1AN1BBR28 | 13 Nov 1901 | 1 Mar 1904 | target | (1) |
| 2. | A | 13 Apr 1911 | | | |
| Logan Springs (1868-1871) | | | | | |
| No examples reported. | | | | | |
| Montezuma (1872-1873) | | | | | |
| No examples reported. | | | | | |
| Newland (1896-1912) | | | | | |
| 1. | C1AN1B28 | 28 Nov 1898 | Jun 1910 | | (3) |
| Oneota (1909-1912) | | | | | |
| No examples reported. | | | | | |
| Pah Ranagat (1867) | | | | | |
| No examples reported. | | | | | |
| Panaca (Panaca City) (1867-1874, 1879-date) | | | | | |
| 1. | M | 13 Feb 1868 | 29 Jul 1868 | | (4) |
| 2. | C1GA1BBR24 | 3 Jun 1869? | 1 Jul 1869? | leaf | (5) |
| 3. | C1AN1BBR24.5 | 26 Jul 1871 | | cork | (5) |
| 4. | C21BS1B33 | 2 Jan 1884 | | | (1) |
| 5. | C1AS1B29 | 21 Oct 1891 | 6 May 1896 | | (1) |
| 6. | C1AS1RRB29.5 | 5 Oct 1897 | | | |
| 7. | C1AN1B28.5 | 8 Apr 1898 | | | (1) |
| 8. | A | 14 Oct 1907 | 17 Jul 1912 | | |
| 9. | B | 3 Mar 1915? | 19 Oct 1918 | | (1) |



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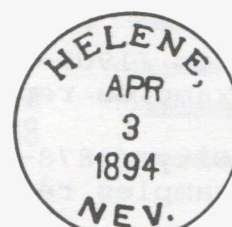
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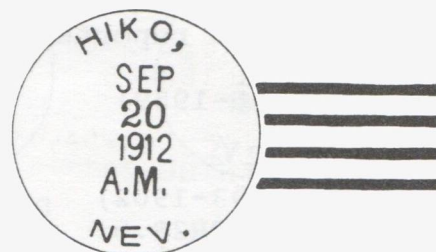
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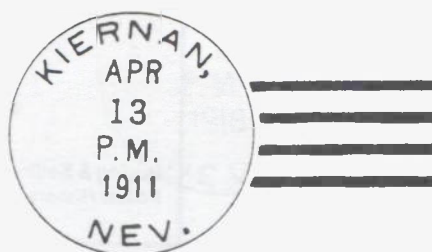
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| TYPE | POSTMARK CODE | EARLIEST USE | LATEST USE | KILLER | NOTES |
|------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------|-------|
|------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------|-------|

Patterson (1887-1890)
No examples reported.

Pioche (1870-date)

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----|
| 1. | C1AA1BBR25.5 | 26 Jun 1873 | 6 Aug 1891 | cork | |
| 2. | OC1AN1BBR26 | 14 Sep 1877 | | | |
| 3. | C1AA1BBR26 | 14 Dec 1882 | 5 Jan 1888? | cork | |
| 4. | C1AN1RRB26.5 | 16 Dec 1886 | 22 Jun 1887 | target | (2) |
| 5. | C1AT1B28.5 | 18 Jan 1893 | 5 Jan 1909 | cork | (2) |
| 6. | C1AT1B30 | 19 Mar 1909 | 2 Dec 1918 | ovate grid | |

Princeton (1909-1910)
No examples reported.

Royal City (1878-1879)
No examples reported.

Stine (1904-1909)

| | | | | | |
|----|------|-------------|-------------|--|--|
| 1. | D2/2 | 3 Apr 1907 | 28 Nov 1908 | | |
| 2. | A | 24 Dec 1908 | 10 Sep 1909 | | |

Tem Piute (1879-1881, 1882-1883)
No examples reported.

Ursine (1895-1959)

| | | | | | |
|----|---|------------|--|--|-----|
| 1. | B | 7 Mar 1916 | | | (1) |
|----|---|------------|--|--|-----|

Yoacham (1893-1902)

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------|------------|-------------|--------|-----|
| 1. | C1AN1BBR28.5 | 9 Dec 1893 | 21 Oct 1900 | target | (1) |
|----|--------------|------------|-------------|--------|-----|

Notes:

- (1) Earliest example is on piece.
- (2) Latest example is on piece.
- (3) Earliest and latest examples are on piece.
- (4) Postmark reads "Panaca U.T.".
- (5) Postmark reads "Panaca City".

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STAMP CO.**

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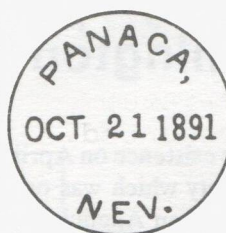
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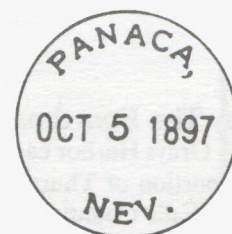
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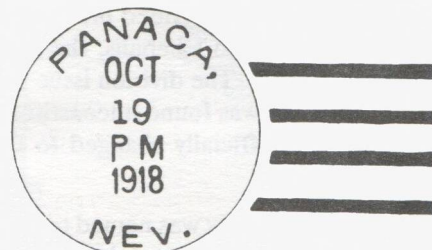
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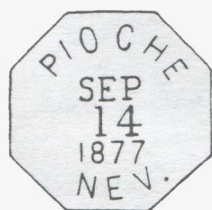
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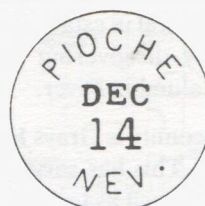
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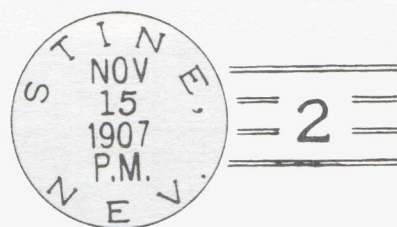
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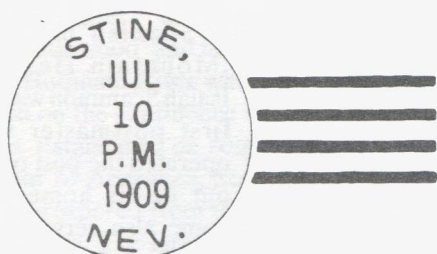
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Grays Harbor County, Washington

by Tim Boardman

Grays Harbor came into existence on April 14, 1854 from a portion of Thurston county which was originally named Chehalis County. Chehalis is an Anglicized version of the Indian word *Chi-ke-lis* which has some 32 different recorded spellings and translates into "shifting sands". This is in reference to the mouth of the Chehalis River.

Chehalis County was divided into two counties in 1907. The first was to remain Chehalis, the second county was named Grays Harbor. The division issue went to the State's Supreme Court and was found unconstitutional. The name of the county was officially changed to Grays Harbor on March 15, 1915.

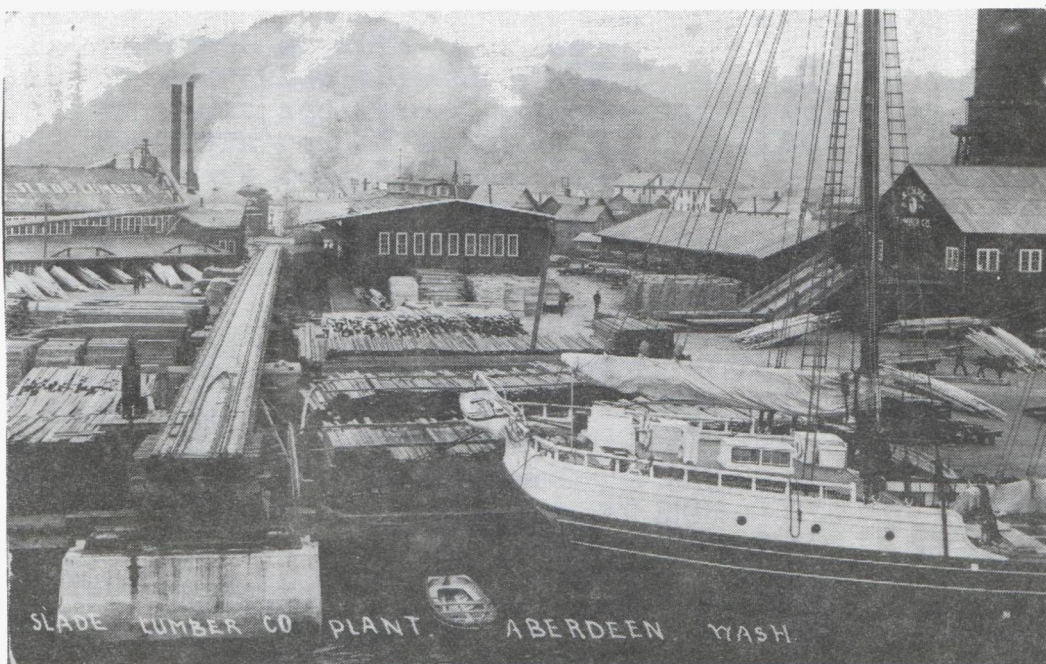
Grays Harbor County was named to honor Robert Gray who, on May 7, 1792, discovered the harbor that today bears his name. When Gray discovered the harbor, he named it Bullfinch Harbor to honor one of the owners of his sailing vessel the *Columbia Rediviva*. Gray was not the first explorer to visit the region. Both Heceta and Cook were there in 1775 and 1778 respectively. Gray was instrumental in establishing Americas' claim to the Northwest by discovering both Bullfinch (or Grays) Harbor and the Columbia River.

The most identifiable feature of the county is Grays Harbor which covers over 95 square miles. This has served to both accommodate settling of the area as well as to assist in the commerce of the region. Over the years, some fourteen plus post offices have bordered this harbor including eight of the 28 territorial offices.

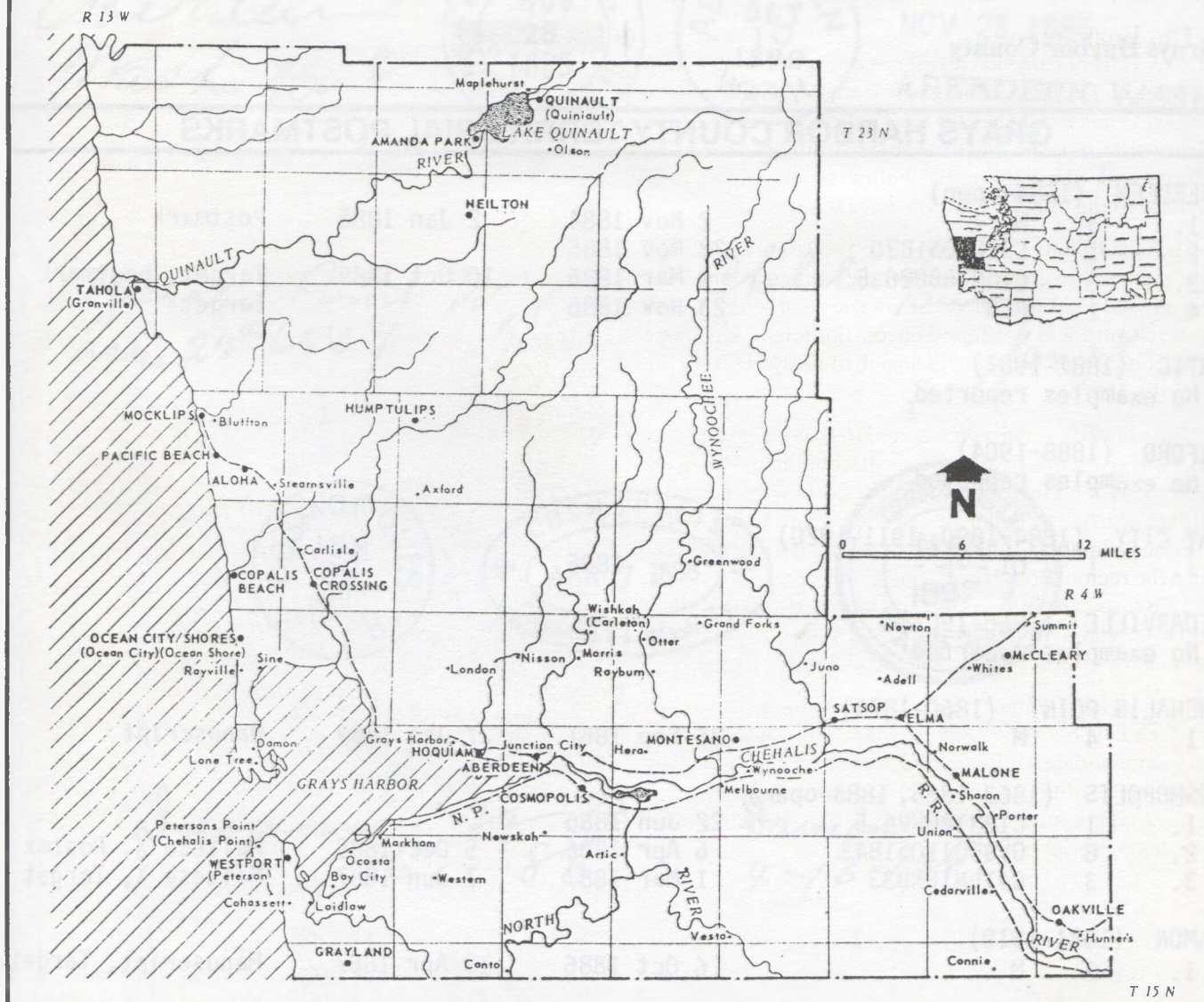


Of the territorial offices in the county, seven are still in operation; eight saw usage only during the territorial era; and one was rescinded. The

first post office in Grays Harbor was Union established on June 13, 1860 near present day Malone. The longest operating office is Montesano which was established on November 19, 1860 and is the county seat. Montesano is Spanish meaning "Mountain Health". Isaiah Scammon was the first postmaster who operated the post office out of his home. His home also served as a hotel. In 1860, Scammons' home was selected to be the center



GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY



of government for the county. Thus, one might say that his home was Grays Harbors' first court "house".

When Hoquiam and Aberdeen were established they were a mere four miles apart. Today they are virtually one city. Hoquiam, established on December 13, 1867, is the older and the smaller of the two. Located on the banks of the Hoquiam River, the name is of Indian origin meaning "hungry for wood" and is said to be descriptive of the mouth of the Hoquiam River when full of driftwood. Aberdeen is located on the confluence of the Wishkah and the Chehalis Rivers. Established on August 4, 1884 the town was named in honor of Aberdeen, Scotland. Both Aberdeen and Hoquiam prospered from the abundance of timber surrounding the area. The largest tract of Douglas fir ever found in the Northwest was in Grays Harbor. The trees were said to have grown so close together that they had to be fallen in one

direction to expediently accommodate scaling. In fact, one section (6 square miles) of timber was harvested for over 30 years. The first sawmill operation was set up in 1882 by George S. Simpson. By 1910 both towns boasted 34 lumber mills and shake mills lining their waterfront. In addition to this, ship building and fishing flourished in the harbor.

POSTMARKS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY

By Richard A. Long

Grays Harbor County

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS

ABERDEEN (1884-open)

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. | 3 | M | 2 Nov 1884 | 2 Jan 1885 | Postmark |
| 2. | 1 | C31L10N1B30 | 28 Nov 1885 | | |
| 3. | 8 | C1JN1BBR26.5 | 9 Mar 1886 | 10 Oct 1889 | Target, postmark |
| 4. | 1 | REG | 23 Nov 1886 | | Target |

ARTIC (1887-1907)

No examples reported

AXFORD (1888-1904)

No examples reported

BAY CITY (1884-1890, 1911-1920)

| | | | | | |
|----|---|------------|----------|--|--|
| 1. | 1 | C1 - - - - | - - 1885 | | |
|----|---|------------|----------|--|--|

CEDARVILLE (1860-1907)

No examples reported

CHEHALIS POINT (1860-1879)

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. | 4 | M | 25 Sep 1861 | 27 Jan 1869 | Manuscript |
|----|---|---|-------------|-------------|------------|

COSMOPOLIS (1863-1865, 1883-open)

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. | 1 | C1JN1BBR26.5 | 22 Jun 1886 | | |
| 2. | 8 | OV310110S1B43 | 6 Apr 1886 | 5 Dec 1889 | Maltese X, Postmk |
| 3. | 3 | C41LN1RRB33 | 1 Mar 1887 | 7 Jun 1887 | Maltese X, Target |

DAMON (1881-1910)

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 3 | M | 6 Oct 1886 | 13 Apr 1887 | Manuscript, Target |
|----|---|---|------------|-------------|--------------------|

ELMA (1862-open)

| | | | | | |
|----|---|------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. | 2 | M | 16 Mar 1882 | | Manuscript |
| 2. | 7 | C21JN1B32 | 5 Feb 1884 | 12 Dec 1887 | Wheel of Fortune |
| 3. | 5 | C1JN1BBR27 | 23 Apr 1888 | 17 Aug 1889 | Target |

HERA (1881-1881)

No examples reported

HOQUIAM (1867-open)

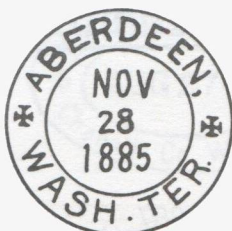
| | | | | | |
|----|------|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. | 6 | M | 1 Dec 1868 | - - 1880 | Manuscript |
| 2. | 3 | C1JN1BBR26.5 | 15 Apr 1886 | 6 Oct 1887 | Target |
| 3. | Many | OV31L1,10S1RRB42 | 21 Apr 1888 | 10 Jan 1890 | Target |
| 4. | 2 | REG | 29 Nov 1889 | 16 Jan 1890 | Target |

HUNTERS (1868-1869)

No examples reported

*Aberdeen
Wash Nov 2*

1



2



3

REG. No.

NOV 23 1886

ABERDEEN. WASH.

4

*Chehalis Point W.T.
Jan 22nd 1886*

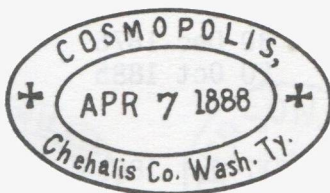
1

*Chehalis Point
Jan 28*

1



1



2



3

*Damon W.T.
10. 6. 86*

1

*Damon W.T.
4-13-1887*

1

Elma Wash. Terr. 5-17-86

1

Elma W.T. 3-16-82

1



2



3

*Hogman W.T.
Jan 10, 1882*

1

1

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS

LAIDLAW (1885-1898)

No examples reported

MARKHAM (1884-1945)

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--------------|-------------|--|--------|
| 1. | 1 | C1JN1BBR26.5 | 29 Jan 1887 | | Target |
|----|---|--------------|-------------|--|--------|

MELBOURNE (1885-1944)

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | 1 | M | 5 Apr 1887 | | Cork |
| 2. | 3 | OC1JN1RRB28 | 21 Jun 1888 | 15 Aug 1888 | Fancy Square |

MONTESANO (1860-open)

| | | | | | |
|----|----|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. | 1 | M | 1 Feb - | | Postmark |
| 2. | 3 | C1JN1BBR27 | 5 Dec 1884 | 22 Jan 1886 | |
| 3. | 16 | C1LN1RRB27 | 1 Mar 1886 | 30 Sep 1887 | Maltese Cross |
| 4. | 5 | C1JN1B27 | 7 Dec 1887 | 21 Dec 1889 | Cork |
| 5. | 1 | SL REG | 25 Jun 1889 | | |

OAKVILLE (1873-open)

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. | 1 | M | • 30 Dec 1876 | | |
| 2. | 5 | C31JN1B27.5 | 20 Oct 1885 | 28 Aug 1889 | Fancy Sq, Postmk |

PETERSONS POINT (1879-1887)

| | | | | | |
|----|---|----------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| 1. | 2 | C1JN1B27 | 17 Jul 1883 | 19 Oct 1883 | Target |
|----|---|----------|-------------|-------------|--------|

PORTER (1889-1970)

No examples reported

SATSOP (1870-open)

| | | | | | |
|----|----|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| 1. | 10 | C1JN1BBR27.5 | 23 Apr 1888 | 2- Sep 1889 | Target |
|----|----|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------|

SHARON (1870-1895)

| | | | | | |
|----|---|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. | 3 | M | 17 Jan 1883 | 20 Jan 1888 | Manuscript |
| 2. | 2 | C1LS1RRB30 | 27 Jun 1889 | | |

SUMMIT (1878-1898, 1899-1910)

No examples reported

UNION (1860-1865)

No examples reported

WISHKAH (1882-1882, 1904-1917)

No examples reported

WYNOOCHE (1886-1901)

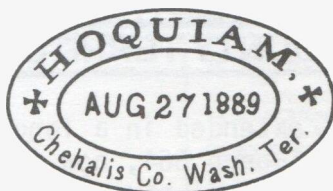
| | | | | | |
|----|---|--------------|-------------|--|--------|
| 1. | 1 | C1JN1BBR27.5 | 18 Oct 1889 | | Target |
|----|---|--------------|-------------|--|--------|

WYNOOKEE (1860-1861)

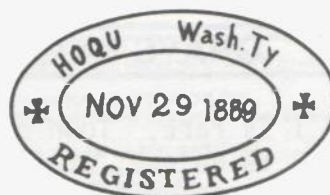
No examples reported



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*Milbourne Wash
4 5-87*

1



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3



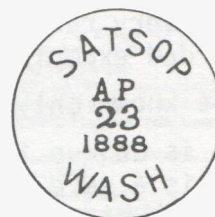
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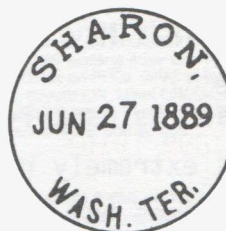


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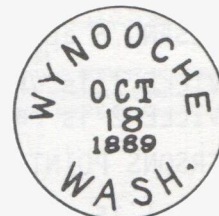
Sharon W.L. 1.20.1888 *Sharon Wash 1.21-16 1887*

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GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS

ABERDEEN 1 is rare. Town name is extended in a long line to cancel the stamp.
 ABERDEEN 2 is unique; it is Chase-Cabeen 564, now in a collection in Oregon.
 ABERDEEN 3 turns up for sale at times - I have recorded 8 examples to date.
 ABERDEEN 4 is unique.

BAY CITY 1 is unique - it appeared in a lot in the March 1970 Zimmerman auction.

CHEHALIS POINT 1 is known in the 2 illustrated styles in a total of 4 examples.

COSMOPOLIS 1 is unique in our records at this point.

COSMOPOLIS 2 is scarce; I know of 8, but two collections contain 2 examples each.

COSMOPOLIS 3 is bold and attractive. I know of 3 in collections.

DAMON 1 is known in the 2 illustrated styles in a total of 3 examples.

ELMA 1 is known in the 2 illustrated styles in just 2 examples.

ELMA 2 is quite scarce; 2 of the 7 recorded are duplicates in collections.

ELMA 3 is very scarce but one was in a lot in a February 1982 McBride auction.

HOQUIAM 1 is very scarce; the 3 in a 1982 McBride auction are in one collection.

HOQUIAM 2 is rare; I have recorded only 3.

HOQUIAM 3 is surprisingly common, appearing in many collections in duplicate.

HOQUIAM 4 is very rare and is easily confused with the common Type 3 at first glance.

Both recorded examples are dated shortly after statehood but are "Wash. Ty" types.

MARKHAM 1 is known only as a pair of rather weak strikes on a government postcard.

MELBOURNE 1 is unique in our records so far.

MELBOURNE 2 is a rare octagon with a very unusual large fancy square killer.

MONTESANO 1 is unique. The last letters of the town name cancel the stamp.

MONTESANO 2 is rare, known only in 3 collections so far.

MONTESANO 3 is common.

MONTESANO 4 is quite scarce, known in only 5 examples.

MONTESANO 5 appeared in a May 1990 Heinrich auction.

OAKVILLE 1 is unique.

OAKVILLE 2 is rare and is usually indistinct. Of 5 reported, 3 are in 1 collection.

PETERSONS POINT 1 is extremely rare, known in only 2 collections.

SATSOP 1 is seen at times but it is usually a somewhat messy strike.

SHARON 1 is rare. The 2 illustrated are probably written by the same hand.

SHARON 2 is extremely rare - I know of just 2.

WYNOOCHE 1 is unique - it resides in a large collection in Oregon.

Here is where we stand in our series:

- 1) Franklin County
- 2) Cowlitz County
- 3) Island & San Juan Counties
- 4) Pacific & Wahkiakum Counties
- 5) Pierce County
- 6) Kitsap County
- * 7) Grays Harbor County this time
- 8) Skagit County next time

This is a long-term project in which I am cataloging all the postmarks used on first-class mail in Washington Territory. If you have a postmark I have not listed, or if you can extend date range for listed postmarks I will be very glad to hear from you: Dick Long, PO Box 472, Bandon OR 97411. Now is the time to send Skagit photocopies.

NORTHWEST PHILATELICS/RICK RING MAIL BID SALE NO. 1

P.O. BOX 1593, LONGVIEW, WA 98632

ALABAMA

1. CULLMAN, 1888, VG cds & cork on UX9 (sm file hole) E\$3
2. DYAS, 1913, G 4-bar on PPC. DPO. E\$3
3. ROWLAND, 1908, G Doane (2/3) on PPC. DPO. E\$4
4. SAMANTHA, 1907, G Doane (2/1) on PPC. E\$3
5. SELMA, 1894, F duplex (target) on UX12. E\$4
6. SNOWDOWN, 1912, G + 4-bar on PPC. DPO. E\$4
7. SPRINGHILL, 1907, G + duplex on PPC. DPO. E\$3

ALASKA

8. FAIRBANKS, 1911, VG Flag on PPC (House & garden, 1st Street, Fairbanks). E\$8
9. SULZER, 1912, VG cds (target missing w/stamp) on PPC (1901-33) MIN \$15
10. TREADWELL, 1913, G + duplex on PPC. E\$7

ARIZONA

11. FORT HUACHUCA, 1909, G 4-bar on PPC. E\$6
12. KAIBAB FOREST, 1838, G + 4-bar on PPC. DPO. E\$3
13. HOT SPRINGS, 1912 (Jan 15), F purple 4-bar on t/p PPC. E\$5

ARKANSAS

14. DECATUR, 1909, G magenta M.O.B. on PPC. E\$5
15. ENTERPRISE, 1893, G cds (1871/98) b/s on mourning cover from ALMA/ARK. cds & cork. E\$6
16. HIWASSE, 1910, VF Doane (3/2) on PPC. E\$3
17. JENNY LIND, 1908, G rec'd on PPC (1851/1954). E\$3
18. MENA, 1909, G cds fwd. on PPC. E\$3
19. MONTE NE, 1912, G + 4-bar on PPC (06/87). E\$4
20. NUNLEY, 1909, G + Doane (2/1) rec'd. on PPC (04-17) E\$6
21. RICH MOUNTAIN, 1908, G Doane (2/1) on PPC (r.p. men & donkey) (78/41) E\$5

CALIFORNIA

23. AGER, 1918, F 4-bar on PPC (88-40). E\$4
24. AGNEW, 1909, VG duplex on PPC (84/67) E\$2.50
25. ANGEL ISLAND, 1915, G + 4-bar on PPC (75-45) E\$3
26. ARROWHEAD SPRINGS, 1926, F 4-bar on PPC (87/42) E\$3
27. BAIRD, 1910, Vg 4-bar on PPC (fireboat) (78/33) E\$5
28. BALLS FERRY, 1907, G Doane (1/3) rec'd. on PPC (75-16) E\$4
29. BLUE CANYON, 1908, G ("YON" not strk.) Doane (3/3) on PPC (87-27). E\$3
30. BULLION, 1908, F Doane (2/1) rec'd. on PPC (04-15). E\$6
31. COPLEY, 1909, G Doane (3/1) rec'd. on PPC (86-13) E\$6
32. CORAM, 1908, VG Doane (3/1) on PPC (06-22). E\$5
33. DEL MONTE, 1914, VG Flag on PPC (82/52). E\$3
34. ELMHURST, 1911, G + duplex on PPC (92-11). E\$3
35. FALK, 1910, Vg reversed 4-bar rec'd. on PPC (99-35). E\$4
36. FERN, 1908, G + 4-bar on PPC (98-45). E\$3
37. FORT ROSS, 1908, G + 4-bar rec'd. on PPC (77-28) E\$4
38. HARDY, 1908, G 4-bar fwd on PPC (02-15) incl. MONROE/CAL G 4-bar (stamp missing) (97-12). E\$4
39. HARPER, 1912, F 4-bar rec'd. on PPC (09-20) E\$4
40. HENLEYVILLE, 1918, G 4-bar on worn patriotic (73/36) E\$3
41. INGLENOOK, 1909, G + cds & cork on PPC (80-19) E\$4
42. KENNETT, 1913, VG duplex on PPC (86-42) E\$4
43. KIMBERLY, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (07-13) E\$5
44. KNIGHTS FERRY, 1912, G + duplex on PPC (1851-1962) E\$3
45. LETCHER, 1910, F Doane (2/2) on PPC (86-15) E\$5
46. PINO GRANDE, 1908, just G cds rec'd. on PPC (92/09) E\$6
47. PORT WINE, 1918, G 4-bar on PPC (61/18) E\$4
48. SHASTA SPRINGS, 1908, F cds (violet) & cork on PPC (92-35) E\$4
49. SPOONVILLE, 1909, VG 4-bar (o/s STANDISH/CAL) on PPC (03-13) card fault. E\$4
50. TERALTA, 1911, G 4-bar on PPC (11-12) E\$4
51. TRENTON, 1907, F Doane (2/2) rec'd on PPC (87-14) E\$8
52. WEST BUTTE, 1909, VF Doane (3/2) on PPC (63-30) E\$4
53. WEST SARTICOY, 1909, G + 4-bar on PPC (92-13) E\$4
54. Thirty-eight (38) different DPO's on PPCs; generally G or better; 3 missing stamps & some card faults; incl.: BLACK DIAMOND, LORDSBURG, STENT, JAMESBURG, SPENCEVILLE (inv. month), etc. MIN. \$55.00

COLORADO

55. ARROW, 1912, G 4-bar on PPC (mountain train) (05-15) E\$5
56. ASHCROFT, 1910, G + Doane (3/1) rec'd on PPC (80/12) E\$5
57. HALFWAY, 1911, F 4-bar on PPC (03-17) E\$3
58. HAXTUM, 1911, G duplex on PPC (88-22) E\$4
59. HEBRON, 1908, G + Doane (2/2) on PPC (84-22) E\$4
60. IOLA, 1939, G + 4-bar on t/p PPC (96-63) E\$4
61. NEWETT, 1908, VG Doane (3/2) on PPC (mine) (95-18) MIN \$5.
62. ROUSE, 1908, G duplex on PPC (89-29) E\$3
63. SOUTH CANON, 1910, G + Doane (3/1) on PPC (05-16) MIN. \$5.
64. WILBUR, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (94-13) MIN. \$5.00
65. Five (5) different DPOs on PPCs; generally G or better (3 w/stamp faults): BURDETT, MORAIN PARK, PARKDALE, SULPHUR SPRINGS & TENNESSEE PASS). E\$6
66. Three (3) different 4-bars (GILL, 1914, G; BOYERO, 1911, G +; CARBONDALE, 1909, G +) on PPCs. E\$6

CONNECTICUT

67. HOTCHKISSVILLE, 1910, G + duplex on PPC. DPO. E\$5
68. LITCHFIELD, 1887, G + cds & crossroads killer on UX9. E\$3
69. NEW HAVEN, 1882, G + Leavitt on UX7. E\$4
70. NEWINGTON, 1905 (JUL 24), F Doane (Ty 1/3) likely o/s WINSTED/CONN flag on PPC. E\$5
71. NORTHFIELD, 1910, G + cds & target on PPC. DPO. E\$4

72. SHORTH BEACH, 1906, G (double strk) cds as rec'd on PPC (crease affects cancel). E\$3
73. SOMERVILLE, 1908, VG Doane (2/5) on PPC (49/10) E\$5
74. SOUNDVIEW, 1906, G (trifle to left) Doane (3/2) on PPC (river steamer) (03-42) writing on face. E\$3
75. SOUTH CANTERBURY, 1915, G 4-bar on PPC (72/16) E\$3
76. SOUTH MANCHESTER, 1906, G Rec'd. on PPC. DPO. E\$3
77. TRACY, 1908, G + Doane (3/1) on PPC. DPO. E\$5
78. WAREHOUSE POINT, 1909, m F duplex on PPC (stamp missing). DPO. E\$3
79. FLAGS, ten different towns & stations, 1898-1914 on GPCs, generally VG or better: ANSONIA, BRIDGEPORT-East Side Sta., BRIDGEPORT, DANBURY, DERBY, HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, NEW HAVEN, NORWICH & TORRINGTON) E\$10

DELAWARE

80. CARPENTER, 1908, G (lite) cds as rec'd on PPC (87/20) E\$3
81. EDGEMOOR, 1907, G + 4-bar on PPC (84-24) E\$4
82. WILMINGTON, 1882, G + cds on UX7. E\$3

FLORIDA

83. BOULOGNE, 1907, VG target on PPC. DPO. Also MELBERN/OHO Doane rec'd (66-61). E\$6
84. BROOKSVILLE, 1908, G cds on PPC. DPO. E\$3
85. HYPOLUXO, 1947, G + 4-bar on PPC. (86-54) E\$4
86. LEMON CITY, 1908, G (double strk.) 4-bar on PPC (93-25) E\$3
87. SEA BREEZE, 1908, G + 4-bar on PPC (94-25) E\$3
88. USEPPA ISLAND, 1910, G (double strk.) purple 4-bar on PPC (14-42) E\$5
89. ZELLWOOD, 1909, G Doane (2/3) on PPC. E\$3

GEORGIA

90. BELFAST, 1912, G Doane (3/1) on PPC. DPO. E\$3
91. FIFE, 1915, VG 4-bar on PPC. DPO. E\$3
92. HARVEST, 1907, G + (o/s ASHLAND/OHIO Flag) Doane (2/1) on PPC. DPO. E\$4
93. MOUNT PLEASANT, 1913, G + 4-bar on PPC. DPO. E\$3
94. TALLAPOOSA, 1907, G Doane (2/1) on U88 (sm. stain) E\$4

IDAHO

95. ARTESIAN CITY, 1911, G 4-bar ("IDAHO" not strk.) on PPC (09-13) E\$5
96. BLACK PINE, 1923, G + 4-bar on partial front (10-39) E\$3
97. BLAINE, 1910, G + pink 4-bar on PPC (08/22) E\$6
98. CAVENDISH, 1907, VF 4-bar ("IDAHD") on PPC (Clapsaddle) 94-44. E\$4
99. CLEARWATER, 1908, VG Doane (2/2) rec'd on PPC (1872-1984) E\$3
100. CRAWFORD, 1910, F (o/s BOISE/IDAHO Flag) lavender Doane (2/1) on PPC (90-15) E\$7
101. DEMPSEY, 1908, G + (trifle high) Doane (3/1) on PPC (95-15) E\$6
102. DEWEY, 1910, G 4-bar on PPC (96-11) E\$5
103. GLENGARY, 1935, VG 4-bar on PPC (06-44) E\$4
104. HERRICK, 1913, G ("IDAHO" not strk.) purple 4-bar b/s on PPC (11-16) E\$5
105. ILO, 1912, VG 4-bar on PPC (99/20) E\$4
106. KIMBERLY, 1908, G + red double straight line on PPC. E\$8
107. LEESBURG, 1908, VG 4-bar on PPC (94/42) E\$3
108. MOSCOW, 1908, G box cancel ties 1-ct green on PPC. E\$3
109. MOUNT IDAHO, 1910, just G (lite) Doane (Ty 2) on PPC (63-22) E\$3
110. OLA, 1909, G + Doane (Ty 1/2) on PPC. E\$5
111. PARIS, 1908, VG magenta cds "RECEIVED" on PPC. E\$4
112. SODA SPRINGS, 1909, G cds w/NEGATIVE "SS" killer ties 1-ct green on PPC. E\$7
113. SPRINGSTON, 1910, G + cobalt blue Doane (3/2) a bit smudgy on PPC (o/s) E\$3
114. WAHA, 1907, G target on PPC (79/41) E\$3
115. WINONA, 1937, VG (watery) 4-bar on PPC (06-45) E\$4
116. Lot of 13 diff. DPOs on PPCs, G-VG strikes: CLAGSTONE, FOREST, ROSEBERRY, WESTLAKE, CAMERON, MINK CREEK, JUNCTION, ROSWELL, SAINT JOE, LORENZO, SOUTHWICK, PLACERVILLE, WARDNER (06/21). One card w/o stamp; couple others w/faults. MIN \$25.00

ILLINOIS

117. ALEDO, 1891, G + cds & cork on 2-ct green front. E\$3
118. ANDALUSIA, 1897, G + target on UX12. E\$3
119. ARGENTA, 1906, VG duplex on cover w/letter. E\$4
120. BADEN BADEN, 1907, F (high & crease thru cancel) Doane (2/1) on PPC (61-23) E\$5
121. BANNER, 1910, G + 4-bar on worn PPC (74-18) E\$3
122. BEARDSTOWN, c.1874, G blue cds & cork on U\$5 (die 1). E\$4
123. BEE CREEK, 1907, VF Doane (2/1) on PPC (87-23). E\$6
124. BLAIRSVILLE, 1911, F 4-bar on PPC (56-c36) E\$4
125. CARBON CLIFF, 1888, readable blue cds on UX8. E\$3
126. CARLINVILLE, 1886, G target on cvr w/cc & HETTICK/ILL purple PM cancel as b/s. E\$6
127. CASNER, 1908, G + (watery) Doane (Ty 2) on PPC (77-c36) E\$3
128. CHAPIN, 1891, G + target on 2-ct green front. E\$3
129. CLYDE, 1907, G duplex on PPC (73-10) E\$3
130. COLETA, 1905, G duplex on cover w/letter (68-65) E\$3
131. CONGERVILLE, 1908, F Doane (2/3) on PPC. E\$3
132. COUNCIL HILL, 1908, G 4-bar on PPC (07-c31) E\$4
133. FLORID, 1907, G + Doane (Ty 3) on PPC (49-07) E\$6
134. GIRARD, 1894, G cds & cork on UX10. E\$3
135. HORNSBY, 1908, G + Doane (3/3) on PPC (53-c31) E\$4
136. HOSPITAL, 1908, F duplex on PPC (95-12) E\$6

Except as otherwise provided, *La Posta* conventions apply. Abbreviations: o/s = overstruck; d/s = double struck. Minimum bid \$2.50 please. Phone bids accepted: (206) 636-4506 (9AM to 5PM Pacific MON-FRI) Otherwise 9AM to 9PM at (206) 425-7761.

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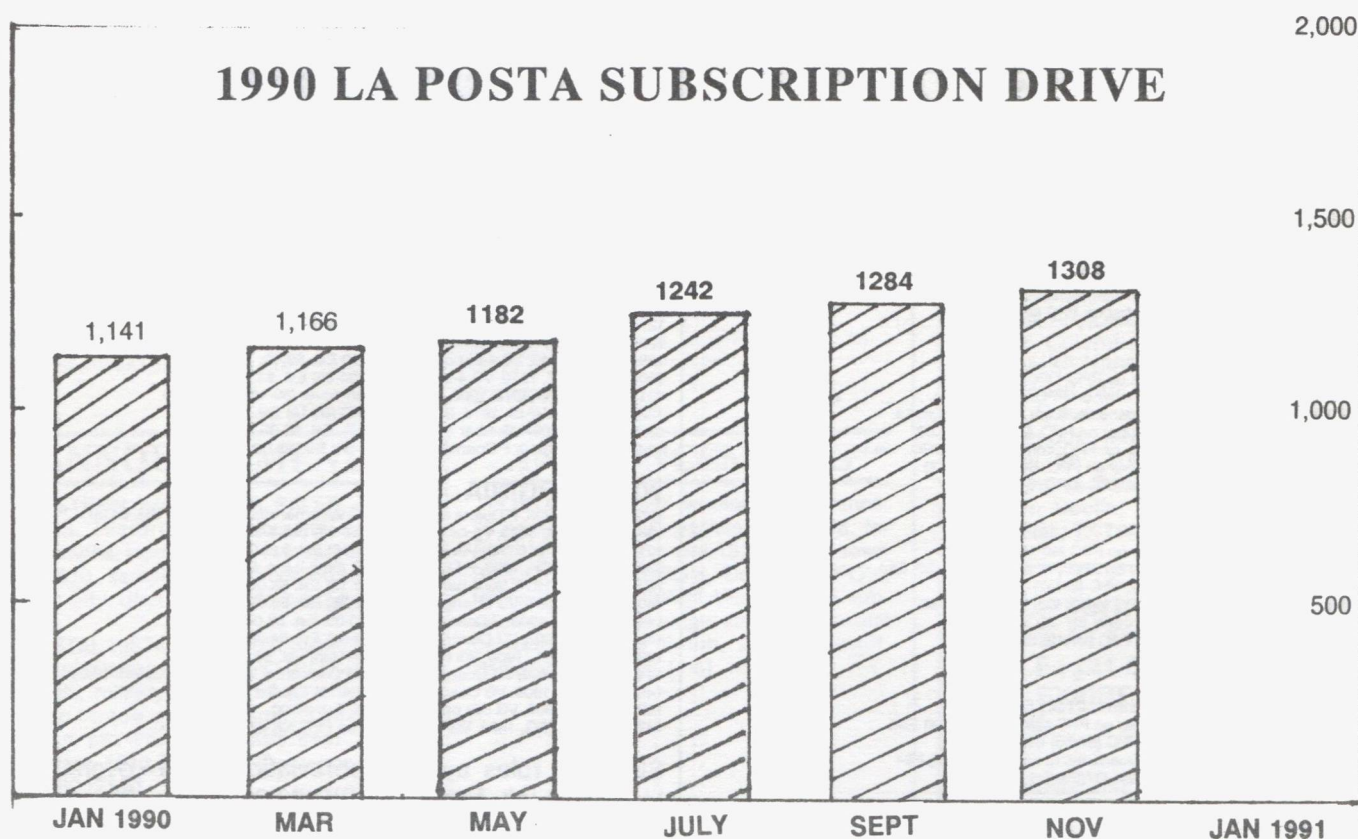
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THE 1990 LA POSTA SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE - NOVEMBER REPORT

There are two ways of looking at the results of our Great 1990 *La Posta* Subscription Drive to date. On the one hand, 1,308 subscribers is a long, long way from 2,000, and it's beginning to look highly unlikely that we'll reach our goal. On the other hand, 1,308 subscribers is a net increase of 167 over our January figure, and that amounts to nearly a 15% jump in our numbers in just about 10 months. The goal of 2,000 was probably far too optimistic, but the 15% growth rate sounds pretty good.

Who do we have to thank for this growth? The answer is lots of you! To begin with we have **Jim Forte** and **David Bruce Robinson**, who were kind enough to supply us with hundreds of mailing labels to whom we have sent sample copies of the last three numbers. Second, we have some dedicated boosters who have convinced their friends to become *La Posta* subscribers as follows: **Jim Johnson** (13), **Steve Rod** (5), **Jim Mehrer**, **Howard Ness**, **David Bruce Robinson** and **Ken Schoolmeester** (3 each); **Melville Rodermond**, **Jose Rodriguez**, and **Oscar Marsh** (2 each); and, **Dave Ramstead**, **Doug DeRoest**, **Monte Hensley**, **John Amberman**, **Bill McGreer**, **Andrew Goheen**, **Roland Ensz**, **Ernie Peyton** and **Bill Allen** (1 each). And finally, we have our fine authors and editors who have continued to provide interesting, thought-provoking and informative columns and articles; and our advertisers who have continued their support by telling us of what they have to buy and sell. To all of you, *La Posta* wishes to express thanks.

The Drive continues until December 31, 1990. Can you give us a boost in finding a few more new subscribers?



RANDY STEHLE MAIL SALE NO. 32

16 Iris Court, SAN MATEO, CA 94401

CALIFORNIA

1. ALGOMAH, 1907, VG cds on cover w/lumber co. c/c (02-09) Est.\$15.
2. ALTAMONT, 1914, VG 4-bar rec'd. on PPC (72-55) Est. \$3
3. BARD, ca.1911, F 4-bar on PPC ["CAL" very lite] (10-23) E\$5
4. BEATRICE, 1908, VG 4-bar on PPC (84-55) E\$4
5. BLACK DIAMOND, 1908, VG cds on PPC (68-11) Est. \$6
6. BLANCO, 1914, F 4-bar on cover (73-41) Est. \$4.00
7. CAUFA, 1914 F 4-bar on PPC (1912-15) Est. \$20.00
8. CAMP TAYLOR, 1909, F Doane on PPC (94-12) Est. \$6.00
9. CANA, 1909, G cds on PPC (71-13) Est \$5
10. CASA VERDUGO, 1907, F Doane on PPC (06-13) Est. \$6.00
11. CEMENT, 1907, F cds rec'd on PPC (03-28) Est. \$5.00
12. CHITTENDEN, 1914, VG 4-bar on cover (93-23) Est. \$6.00
13. CONFIDENCE, 1908, Vg Doane on PPC (99-25) Est. \$5.00
14. DONNER, 1909, F Doane on PPC (82-26) Est. \$5.00
15. EASTLAND, 1901, VG lite cds on PPC (94-04) Est. \$8.00
16. EAST SAN PEDRO, 1909, F 4-bar on PPC (06-24) Est. \$6.00
17. ECCLES, ca.1913, VG 4-bar on PPC (83-15) E\$5
18. EMMATON, 1910, VG 4-bar rec'd. on PPC (05-18) Est. \$5.00
19. EAGLENEST, 1908, F 4-bar on PPC (08-10) Est. \$6.00
20. FAIRPLAY, 1908, VG 4-bar on PPC (60-44) est. \$3.00
21. HILDRETH, 1892, VG cds on Reg. Rec. Card w/LL corner nibbled (86-93) Est. \$6.00
22. INGOMAR, 1915, F 4-bar o/s on cover (90-21) Est. \$4.00
23. JOHNSVILLE, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (82-53) E\$3
24. JUPITER, 1910, F target on PPC w/address crossed out (01-22) Est. \$8.
25. JURGENS, 1910, F 4-bar on PPC (03-14) Est. \$10.00
26. KEARNEY BRANCH, 1917, F machine on cover (17-21) w/nice letter. Est. \$5.00
27. KINSLEY, 1910, VG 4-bar rec'd. on PPC (96-28) Est. \$4.00
28. LOREN, 1894, VG cds as backstamp on cover (82-00) E.\$6
29. LOWREY, 1909, F 4-bar on PPC (98-17) Est. \$6.00
30. MAMMOTH, 1913, F 4-bar on PPC (07/25) Est. \$5.00
31. MAYHEWS, 1910, VG 4-bar o/s on PPC (91-22) Est. \$4.00
32. MIDWAY, 1914, VG 4-bar on PPC (70-18) Est. \$8.00
33. MILTON, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (71-42) Est. \$3.00
34. MOHAWK, 1909, VG lite 4-bar on PPC (81-26) Est. \$5.00
35. MONTRIO, 1909, F 4-bar on PPC (02-24) Est. \$4.00
36. MOSS, 1915, VG 4-bar on cover (95-17) Est. \$5.00
37. NEW JERUSALEM, 1891, VG cds as backstamp on cvr (82-95) Est. \$6.00
38. NIMSHAW, 1909, VG Doane on PPC (80-23) Est. \$6.00
39. NORTH SAN DIEGO, 1932, F 4-bar on PPC (70/43) Est. \$3.00
40. PACIFIC BEACH, 1909, Vg Doane on PPC (88-42) Est. \$3.00
41. PALMS, 1907, F Doane on PPC (87-27) Est. \$4.00
42. PARAISO SPRINGS, 1912, VG 4-bar on PPC (77-39) Est. \$4.00
43. PENTZ, 1908, VG cds o/s & rec'd. on PPC w/no stamp (64-12) E\$4
44. POINT RICHMOND, 1909, F duplex on PPC (02-12) Est. \$5.00
45. PORT KENYON, 1907, VG Doane on PPC (03-13 per.) Est. \$8.
46. RITCHEY, 1908, F 4-bar rec'd on PPC (00-14) Est. \$6.00
47. SAN JUAN, 1904, VG cds on cover w/stain (51-05) Est. \$6
48. STANWOOD, 1907, F Doane on PPC (05-15) Est. \$10.00
49. TERMINOUS, 1916, VG 4-bar on PPC (95-18) Est. \$5.00
50. TUSCAN, 1909, F Doane o/s on PPC (95-19) Est. \$8.
51. UFTON, 1907, VG cds o/s on PPC (97-07) Est. \$8.00
52. VERONA, 1909, Vg Doane on PPC (97-41) Est. \$3.00
53. VORDEN, 1909, F 4-bar on PPC (02-36) Est. \$5.00
54. WALSH STATION, 1909, VG 4-bar rec'd on PPC (76-17) E\$5
55. WATTS, 1910, F 4-bar on PPC (one "T" off @ top) (04-26) E\$3

FLORIDA

56. BELLEAIR, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (97-27) Est. \$4.00
57. EHREN, 1908, VG 4-bar on PPC (90-50) Est. \$3.00
58. GREENFIELD, 1924, G 4-bar on cover (23-33) Est. \$6.00
59. PEMBERTON, 1890, VG cds on repaired cvr (fear thru stamp) (82/96) Est. \$6.00
60. VIKING, 1912, G lite blue 4-bar on PPC (98-19) Est. \$4.

GEORGIA

61. BEAVERDALE, 1908, G cds on PPC. DPO. Est. \$6.00
62. CRUMPS PARK, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC. DPO. Est. \$4.
63. EAST ATLANTA, 1908, F Doane rec'd. on PPC DPO. Est. \$5.
64. FORT SCREVEN, 1908, F 4-bar on PPC. DPO. Est. \$4.00
65. FORTSON, 1906, VG Doane on PPC; corner nicked. DPO. Est.\$5
66. McWHORTER, 1915, VG 4-bar on PPC. DPO. Est. \$6.00
67. UPATORE, 1916, F 4-bar on PPC. DPO. Est. \$4.00

IDAHO

68. CRAWFORD, 1914, F 4-bar on PPC (90-15) Est. \$6.00
69. HARRISBURG, 1912, G cds on PPC ("H" not strk.) (03-20) E\$4
70. NICHOLIA, 1914, F 4-bar on PPC (84/37) Est. \$5
71. OTIS, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (off @ top) (99-11) Est. \$6.
72. TINDALL, 1915, F 4-bar on cover (07-36) Est. \$6.00
73. WILLOLA, 1908, VG cds on PPC (94-12) Est. \$8.00

MISSISSIPPI

74. LYMAN, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (01-55) Est. \$4.00
75. MIDDLETON, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC w/scrapes (96-14) E\$6.
76. MILLER, 1911, F 4-bar on PPC (87/55) Est. \$4.00
77. ROUNSAVILLE, 1908, VG Doane rec'd. on PPC (84-32) E\$4
78. SALEM, 1894, F cds on cover (37/09) Est. \$10.00

MONTANA

79. CYR, 1910, VG 4-bar rec'd. on PPC (08-14) Est. \$5.00
80. IRON MOUNTAIN, 1835, F 4-bar on PPC (91-44) Est. \$3.00

MONTANA (cont.)

81. MAIDEN, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (82/21) Est. \$6.00
82. PIPESTONE SPRINGS, 1907, F Doane o/s on PPC (87-28) Est.\$5
83. WEST BUTTE, 1913, Vg 4-bar on PPC (01-25) Est. \$6.00
84. WOODWORTH, 1908, F 4-bar on PPC (89-45) Est. \$4.00

NEBRASKA

85. ASYLUM/REC'D., 1909, F cds o/s on PPC (80-10) Est. \$4.
86. BERLIN, 1907, VG cds on PPC (82-18) Est. \$6.00
87. EDHOLM, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (92-33) Est. \$4.00
88. NORMAL, 1912, VG 4-bar on PPC (92-30) Est. \$5.00

NORTH DAKOTA

89. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, 1909, F 4-bar on PPC (97-25) E.\$5
90. GRACEVILLE, 1914, VG 4-bar on PPC (10-16) Est. \$10.00
91. PAOLI, 1914, VG 4-bar rec'd. on PPC (00-14) Est. \$6.00
92. VANG, 1909, F cds on PPC (87-35) Est. \$5.00

OREGON

93. BUELL, 1911, F 4-bar on PPC (00/43) Est. \$3.00
94. EARL, 1908, VG cds on PPC (98-25) Est. \$6.00
95. FOLLYFARM, 1945, F 4-bar on cover (29-49) Est. \$4.00
96. LEHMAN, c.1910, G Doane on PPC (94/30) Est. \$5.00
97. LINNTON, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (89-36) Est. \$3.00
98. NOLIN, 1913, F 4-bar on PPC (85-23) Est. \$6.00
99. PARKERSBURG, 1913, G 4-bar rec'd. on PPC (77-19) E\$5
100. RILEY, 1913, G lite 4-bar on toned PPC (85-19) Est.\$3

SOUTH DAKOTA

101. CANASTOTA, 1898, VG cds on cover (83-18) Est. \$6.00
102. CORTLANDT, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (83-09) Est. \$8.00
103. COX, 1914, VG 4-bar on PPC (off @ top) (08-23) Est. \$4.
104. RICHMOND, 1910, F 4-bar on PPC (tpned) (08-13) E\$12
105. SHERIDAN, 1910, Vg Doane on PPC (77-13) Est. \$6.00
106. SPEARS, 1908, G watery Doane on PPC (1905-08) Est. \$5.00

TEXAS

107. BLYTHE, 1920, VG 4-bar on PPC (09-21) Est. \$6.00
108. CAPLEN, 1908, Vg 4-bar rec'd. on toned PPC (1907-15) Est. \$6.00
109. GOLDENROD, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (95-10) Est. \$6.00
110. GRAYDON, 1908, F Doane on PPC (95-19) Est. \$6.00
111. MIDYETT, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (87-20) Est. \$5.00
112. YATES, 1910, VG 4-bar rec'd. on PPC. No stamp. (07-30) Est.\$5.

WASHINGTON

113. BARRY, 1905 F Doane o/s on PPC (87-40) Est. \$4.00
114. BREAKERS, c.1910, G 4-bar on PPC (05-19) Est. \$5.00
115. BUTLER, 1911, G 4-bar on PPC (02-11) Est. \$6.00
116. CATLIN, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (92-09) Est. \$6.00
117. CENTER, 1910, F 4-bar on Reg. Rec. card (90-19) Est. \$5.
118. DALKENA, 1909, VG cds on PPC (03-42) Est. \$4.00
119. DOWNS, 1916, VG 4-bar on PPC (02-30) Est.\$5.00
120. ELGIN, ca.1907, F 4-bar on PPC (92-36) Est. \$5.00
121. FORT CASEY, 1911, F 4-bar on PPC (00-32) Est. \$5.00
122. FREMONT STA., 1908, VG duplex on PPC (01-08) Est. \$8.00
123. FULDA, 1912, VG 4-bar rec'd. & o/s on PPC. (77-12). E\$4
124. GRASMER, 1913, VG 4-bar on PPC (10-21) Est. \$6.00
125. HILLYARD, 1899, F cds on cover (94-10) Est. \$4.00
126. LUCAS, 1907, F cds rec'd on PPC (00-30) Est. \$5.00
127. McMURRAY, 1910, VG 4-bar rec'd. on PPC (90-45) Est. \$4.
128. OAKPOINT, 1908, VG Doane on PPC (51-37) Est. \$5.00
129. PERRY, 1913, VG 4-bar on PPC (81-27) Est. \$6.00
130. PIEDMONT, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (94-35) Est. \$4.00
131. PORT CRESCENT, 1905, F Doane on cover (89-15) Est. \$8.00
132. PORT WILLIAMS, 1914, F 4-bar on PPC (90-18) Est. \$4.00
133. SATUS, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (08-37). Est. \$5.00
134. TURNER, 1910, F Doane on PPC (04-34) Est. \$5.00

WEST VIRGINIA

135. ADORN, 1908, F Doane rec'd. on PPC w/corner clipped (99-32) Est. \$4.00
136. AMBROSIA, 1913, Vg 4-bar on PPC (88-39) Est. \$4.00
137. BURNER, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (04-16) Est. \$10.00
138. FITZPATRICK, 1909, F Doane on PPC (05-34) Est. \$5.00
139. LAWSON, 1914, VG 4-bar on PPC (86-15) Est. \$8.00
140. NESCO, 1907, VG Doane on PPC (02-26) Est. \$6.00
141. NICKLOW, 1908, F Doane on PPC (00-09) Est. \$8.00
142. RONDA, 1907, VG Doane on PPC (95-39) Est. \$4.00
143. STONEWALL, 1908, VG cds on PPC (01/25) Est. \$5.00
144. STUART, 1908, VG Doane on toned PPC w/corner clipped (04-12) Est. \$8.00
145. SUTPHIN, 1908, VG Doane on PPC (04-11) Est. \$10.00
146. TIPTON, 1907, VG cds on PPC (85-44) Est. \$3.00
147. WITTENBERG, 1908, VG 4-bar rec'd. on PPC (08-07) Est. \$12.00

Standard rules apply. Abbreviations: o/s=overstruck; LL=lower left. MINIMUM BID \$3.00 please. Phone bids accepted: (415) 344-3080.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

WESTERN AMERICANA SALES - AUCTIONS. Historical documents, letters, autographs, stocks, paper. Annual subscriptions \$10., sample \$3.00. AWA, Box 100-LA, Cedar City, Utah 84720. Also buying. [21-6]

POSTAL HISTORY Mail Bid Sales. Goodly amount Western. DPO, RPO, RFD, unusual cancels, military, expos, fairs, advertising, stamp, trade cards, paper, Christmas, foreign, etc. Photo illus. lists free. Robert Trandem, 1210 S. Cedar, Owatonna, MN 55060 [21-5]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

POSTAL HISTORY wholesale clearance: 35 items for \$35.00 package postpaid, including multi-state pre-1920 small town (PPC) cancels, DPO's, Doanes, RPO's, RFD's, etc., plus WWI/II Military. Nice sub-wholesale mix! (No single states). You must be satisfied! Hal Smith, 2109 Briarcliff, Bethany, OK 73008. [1-5]

TOWNS: FOR SALE

CALIFORNIA DPO CLEARANCE: Early 20th century PPC's with fair prices: Angiola, Bagdad, Bairdstown, Black's Station, Cahuenga, Camp Cook, Camp Curry, Camp Taylor, Casa Verduga, Cement, Cornwall, Craftonville, Daunt, Firmin, Freeport, Glen Frazier, Haydenhill, Ivy, Lanare, Laurel Dell, Leon, Nellie, Patchin, Prattville, Ricardo, Roselawn, Shawmut, Skidoo, Spaulding, Wadding. Hal Smith, 2109 Briarcliff, Bethany, OK 73008. [21-5]

FREE! SEND for my latest list of Alaska and Michigan covers. What do you need? Carl Cammarata, Box 145, Scotts, MI 49088 [21-6]

VERMONT COVERS, stampless to 1930, sent on approval. Ask for general sampling or specific towns. Donald Nash, 612 Tophill, Tyler, TX 75703 [21-4]

TOWNS: WANTED

ARKANSAS, NORTHWEST CORNER: Washington, Madison, Newton, Boone, Carroll, Benton counties. Buy-trade. Tom Maringer, 2306 South Powell, Springdale, Arkansas 72764-7120 [21-6]

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA wanted covers, letters, photos, views, postcards, invoices, documents, Confederate, Masters' Golf, paper Augusta items. Lamar Garrard, 1131 N. Eisenhower Court, Augusta, GA 30904 [21-5]

CALIFORNIA - BETTER towns, RFDs, Rurals, RPOs and Expresses. Write John Williams, 887 Litchfield Ave., Sebastopol, CA 95472. [21-6]

CALIFORNIA - MONTEREY and San Benito Counties. Interested in all types of postal history. Send photocopies and price. Howard P. Strohn, Box 383, Big Sur, CA 93920 [22-2]

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]

AD EXPIRATION DATE INDICATED AT END OF EACH AD, I.E., [21-5], MEANS AD WILL EXPIRE WITH THIS ISSUE

**AD DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE:
DECEMBER 1, 1990**

TOWNS: WANTED

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]

GEORGIA: - Stampless, manuscript towns, Confederates, ad covers wanted. Top prices for top condition. Quantities o.k. Send copies or covers with price. Ballard, Box 6963, Atlanta, GA 30315. [22-2]

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

INDIANA COVERS. Send priced or for offer made by check. Zane Stohler, 808 Lawn Street, Winchester, IN 47394. [22-4]

KENTUCKY POSTAL HISTORY wanted, stampless, RFD, Doanes, fancy cancels, machines. What have you? Louis Cohen, 200 S. 7th Street, #155, Louisville, KY 40202. [22-5]

KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON & FAYETTE County: Stampless to US #1; Also Maps, Always looking. Mike Strain, 111 St. Mark, Sugar Land, TX 77478 [22-4]

LOUISIANA POSTAL history material (1790-1917). All responses seriously considered. Ron Trosclair (APS), 1713 Live Oak St., Metairie, LA 70005 PH: (504) 835-9611 [22-3]

LOUISIANA - WANTED Territorials, Stampless, Stamped to 1920's. Send photo and price. Erin R. Gunter, 8865 Syble Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 70814 [22-2]

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]

MONTANA -- WANTED: postcards and postmarks - D.P.O.s, Doanes, R.P.O.s, territorials. 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]

TOWNS: WANTED

NEW YORK STATE Wanted - Livingston County, 1820's to 1907: Alger, B(r)lowersville, Canawaugus, Claytonville, East Hill, Groveland Centre, Groveland Hill, Hoiden, Kishawa, Kysorville, Leoni, Nort Conesus, Piffardinia (iana), Portage, River Road, River Road Forks, Rosses, Sparta, Spotswood, Thompson's Landing, West Conesus, West Sparta, William's Place. Doug Penwell, Box 3525, Glendale, AZ 85311 [21-5]

NORTH DAKOTA: All cancels wanted for my collection including: Doanes, DPO's, RPO's, RFD's, manuscript cancels, waving flag cancels, territorials, fancy cancels and unusual cancels. Send photocopies or on approval. Gary Anderson, 698 E. Hoyt Ave., St. Paul, MN 55106 [22-3]

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

OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY material wanted. Covers, letters, checks, pre-1920 picture postcards. Send photocopy and price. Lavoy Hatchett, Box 700334, Tulsa, OK 74170 [22-3]

OREGON - EASTERN Oregon wanted: pre-1915; Malheur, Harney, Grant, Baker, Wallowa, Union Counties. Send photocopy and price. Randy McEwen, 1439 24th Ave., Longview, WA 98632-2730. [22-4]

SOUTH DALOTA: All Territorial and statehood cancels wanted for personal postal history collection. Dennis Goreham, 1539 East 4070 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84124. PH. (801) 277-5119. [22-2]

SOUTHERN TEXAS prior to 1900: Banquete, Collins, Corpus Christi, Galvez, Nueces or Nuecestown, Penitas, San Diego, Santa Gertrudes and the following forts: Brown, Ewell, Marcy, McIntosh, Merrill and Ringgold. Will consider other South Texas. Send

photocopies/approvals. Jim Stever, First City Bank Tower, FCB 167, Corpus Christi, TX 78477 [22-4]

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. [22-2]

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 [22-3]

FEZ, WEST VIRGINIA cover or postal circa 1903. Premium price paid. Alyce Evans, Box 286, Bonsall, CA 92003 [22-3]

R.P.O.: WANTED

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]

R.P.O.: FOR SALE

COAST TO COAST coverage at reasonable prices. Send for free list of RPO's rated II or higher. Randy Stehle, 16 Iris Court, San Mateo, CA 94401 [21-5]

LITERATURE: FOR SALE

NEW HAMPSHIRE Post Office Rarity Guide. Alphabetical listing, dates, remarks, rarity. Also listings chronologically by town. Over 100 illustrations. 125 pages, plastic protected soft cover. \$18 postpaid. Published 1990 by NHPHS, George H. Abbott, Secretary, 318 Central St., Hudson, NH 03051 [21-5]

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. [22-4]

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: FOR SALE

MACHINE CANCELS American to Whitehead. My huge inventory includes many rare items. Over 4000 different flag cancels in stock. Want lists welcome; fully illustrated net price list available upon request. Bob Patkin, P.O. Box 186, Georgetown, MA 01833. Member ASDA, APS, MCS. Phone: 1-800-222-7184 [22-3]

\$5.00 (SCOTT #1053) Liberty Series Registered Bank Tags for sale. 1965-66 F/VF tags with pairs or single copies of #1053. Tags, with two \$5.00 stamps, \$40.00; with one, \$30.00. Tony Wawrukiewicz, 7257 SW Nevada Terrace, Portland, OR 97219. [21-6]

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]

IMPERFORATES OR PRIVATE PERFS on cover - Scott 314 to 631. Early uses, registered, commercial airmail, foreign destinations, unusual uses or rates, unusual markings, etc. Send photocopy with prices. George P. Wagner, 1028 N. Sheridan Rd., Waukegan, IL 60085. [22-4]

LIBERTY SERIES covers (1954-68). Desire fine covers, especially with 8-cent or higher values. Especially desire high indemnity registered, auxiliary marking, dues, foreign destination airmail covers. Small covers preferred, but #10 O.K. for higher values. Photocopies with price please. Tony Wawrukiewicz, 7257 S.W. Nevada Terrace, Portland, OR 97219. [21-5]

PREXIE EXHIBITOR paying top prices for top quality 1938 presidential series solo usages and dollar values on commercial covers. Please send photocopy and price. Dickson Preston, 2102 Montvale Court W., Seattle, WA 98199 [22-3]

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, R 97034 [21-5]

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]

U.S. POSTAL HISTORY

If you have a yen for odd, unusual or just plain pretty U.S. covers before 1920, try us for your special interests.

Always buying: better stampless and clean stamped cover to 1920; unusual usages, destinations and origins; Civil War; better machine cancels; Long Island, NY; Prince William Co., VA.

KENNETH A. PITT
POSTAL HISTORY
P.O. BOX 87
CATHARPIN, VA 22018
(703) 754-9290

MISCELLANEOUS: WANTED

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, financial documents purchased! Especially autograph, railroad, mining, telegraph, baseball, unusual. "Illustrated Guide to Mining Stocks & Bonds" only \$3.00. Please phone: 718-897-3699/fax: 718-275-3666. Norrico, 65-09 99th Street, Rego Park, NY 11374 [22-3]

SUBSTATION COVER pre-1890 (registered or postal rate usual usage); St. Louis street car RPO 1895 or earlier; 1857 TA "per Adriatic"; 1st Bremen TA convention posted at Bremen; Pioneer shield permit; Seattle-Manila Sea P.O. Generous prices paid for fine or better examples. Frederick Lightfoot, P.O. Box 2123, Greenport, NY 11944 [22-3]

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

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND covers, postcards wanted. Looking for viewcards and postmarks: Towns, RPO's, Ships, Anything unusual, 1880-1950. Jim Miller, Box 3005, Kamloops, B.C. CANADA V2C6B7 [21-5]

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, 612 Tophill, Tyler, TX 75703 [22-4]

MEXICO COVERS, including U.S. occupation, stampless, forwarding agents, transoceanic, express, revolutionary, early flights and any better or unusual, or collections or accumulations. Monte Hensley, c/o Frontier Adjusters, 2015 Wyoming N.E. #A, Albuquerque, NM 87112 [22-1]

SOUTH AMERICA, Mexico, Eastern Europe, Japan, China, Russia covers before 1930. What Have you? Roger Hornung, 2922 Lexham Road, Louisville, KY 40220. [22-2]

PLEASE NOTIFY US WHEN YOU MOVE OR CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS

**LA POSTA IS MAILED 3RD
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WHICH DOES NOT
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FORWARDING. AS A
RESULT,
IF YOU MOVE WITHOUT
LETTING US KNOW,
YOUR COPY OF
LA POSTA WILL BE
DESTROYED
BY THE USPS.**

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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:

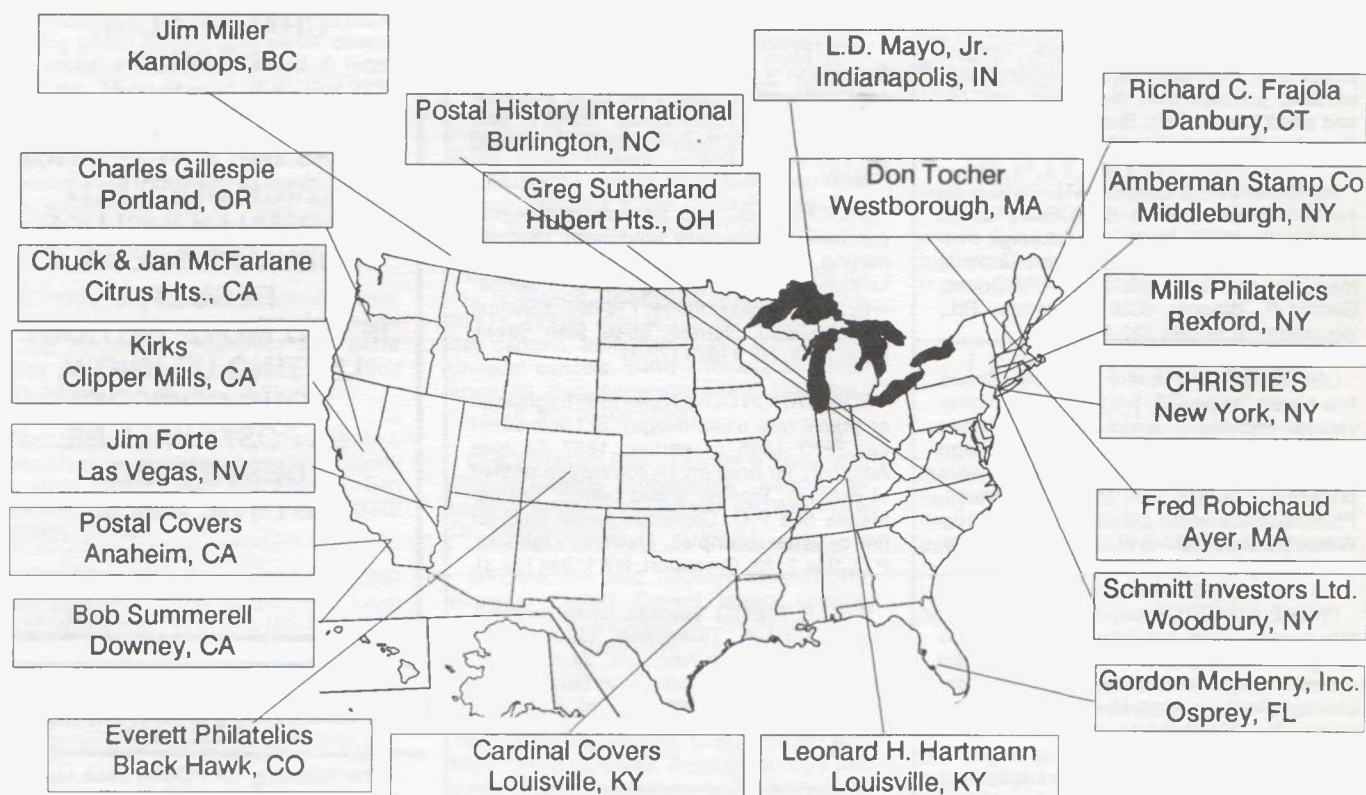
Volume 14, No. 5
Volume 14, No. 6
Volume 15, No. 1 - 6 (except 3)
Volume 16, No. 1 - 6 (except 2)
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Volume 19, No. 1 - 6 (except 5)
Volume 20, No. 1 - 6 (except 1)

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Volume 4
Volume 5
Volume 6
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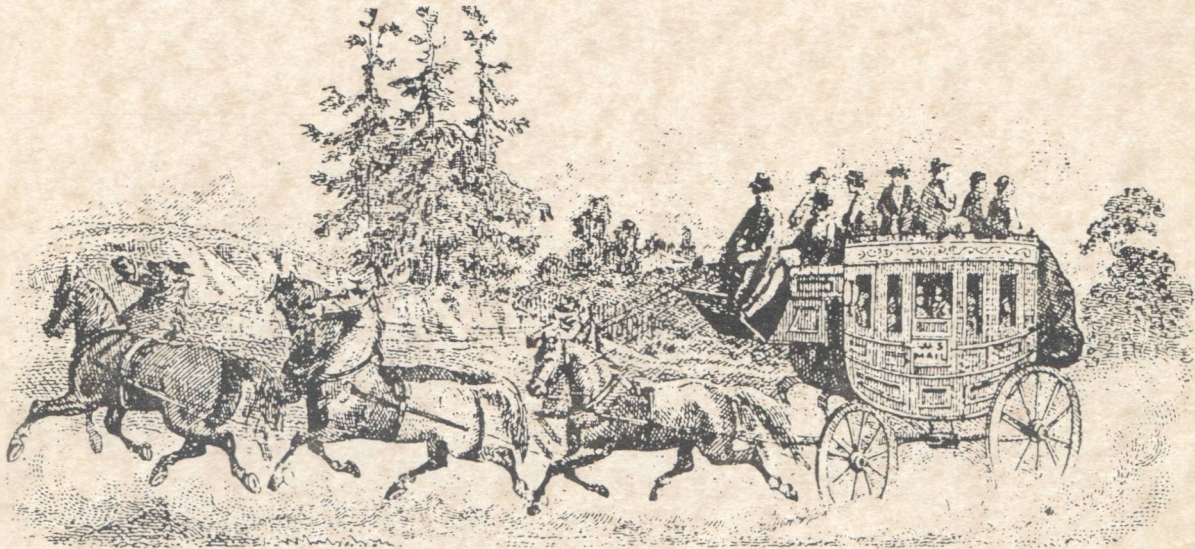
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