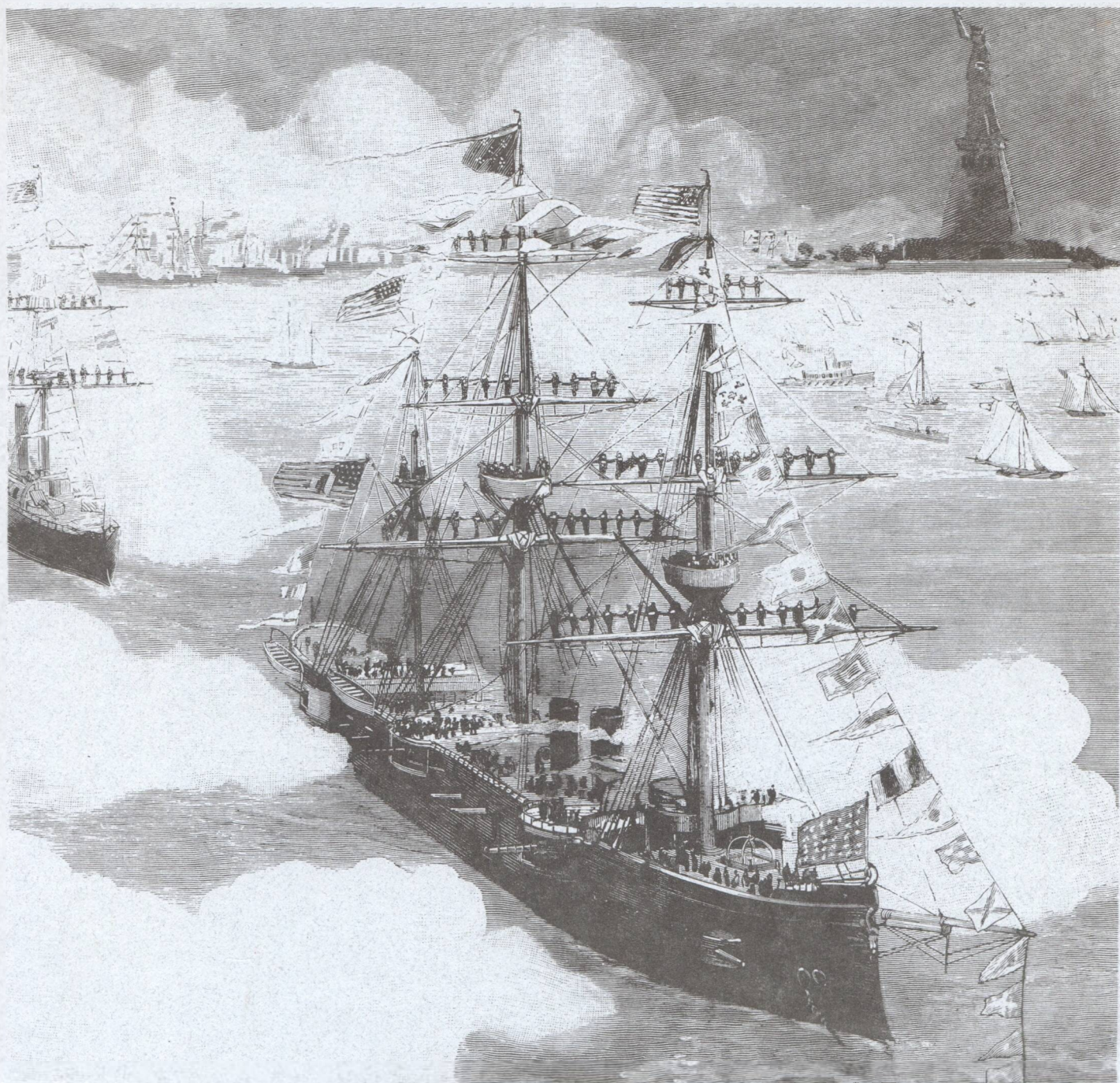


\$4

LA POSTA: A JOURNAL OF AMERICAN POSTAL HISTORY

MAY 1994



LA POSTA: A JOURNAL OF AMERICAN POSTAL HISTORY

Publisher: Richard W. Helbock

Associate Editors:

John Azarkevich

Tom Clarke

Martin Margulis

James Patterson

William Sandrik

Randy Stehle

Henry Berthelot

Rod Crossley

Bob Munshower

Robert Schultz

Ronald Ward

Advertising Manager: Cathy R. Clark

MAILING ADDRESS:

P.O. Box 135,

LAKE OSWEGO, OR 97034

PHONE: (503) 657-5685

BUSINESS HOURS: 9AM - 4PM (M-F)

COVER: *United States naval vessels on display in New York harbor in celebration of victory over Spain in both the Caribbean and the Pacific. Rod Crossley discusses some of the postal history aspects of the Spanish American War in the Pacific.*

AWARDS:

Gold Medal, COLOPEX 1987

Silver Medal, CAPEX 1987

Large Silver Medal, AMERIPEX 1986

Silver Medal, PHILA KOREA, 1984

Silver-bronze, AUSIPEX, 1984

LA POSTA: A JOURNAL OF AMERICAN POSTAL HISTORY (ISSN 9885-7385) is published bi-monthly with 6 numbers per volume by LA POSTA PUBLICATIONS, 131 Tualatin Loop, West Linn, OR 97068. Richard W. Helbock, Owner & Publisher. Issues are mailed on or about the 15th of February, April, June, August, October & December. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to LA POSTA, Post Office Box 135, Lake Oswego, OR 97034.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (6 ISSUES):

United States - \$15.00 per year

Canada - \$23.00 (US) per year

Surface rate overseas - \$25.00

Air rate overseas - \$45.00

- APRIL - MAY 1994
- VOLUME 25, NUMBER 2
- WHOLE NO. 146

IN THIS ISSUE:

ASPECTS OF NONMAILABILITY

Part 6 - Prohibited Imitations

By James H. Patterson 9

POSTAL HISTORY ASSOCIATED WITH THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR IN THE PACIFIC

By Rod Crossley 19

KEEPING UP WITH CURRENT POSTAL NAME CHANGES

By Edwin C. Haack 26

TENNESSEE TRANSIT INFO NEEDED

By L. S. Edmondson 29

ALLIED AND OTHER FORCES MAIL IN VIETNAM 1945 - 1975

Part Three: Mail from the Trail - Vietcong Hom Thu
Covers

By Robert G. Munshower and Maj. Duane P.
Ulrich (Ret.) 31

AN IRON IN THE FIRE: THE TALE OF THE ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

By Gus Spector 41

MANAGING YOUR POSTAL HISTORY COLLECTION WITH A DATA BASE

By Roger R. Rhoads 46

LIST OF RAILROAD RELATED MAIL SERVICE INTERRUPTIONS WHICH OCCURRED IN THE U.S. Ninth in a Series

By Henry J. Berthelot 50

POST OFFICES OF LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

By Tim Boardman 57

POSTMARKS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY

Part 18 - LEWIS COUNTY

By Richard A. Long 60

Also Postal History Notes and Readers Forum

LA POSTA SUSTAINING SUBSCRIBERS

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITUTIONS HAVE CONTRIBUTED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LA POSTA IN EXCESS OF THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS. THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IS GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Richard Agee
R.A. Albright
Margaret Burrell Allan
William C. Allen
Lorne L. Allmon
Amberman Stamp Co.
Gary Anderson
A.A. Armstrong, Jr., MD
Jon K. Arndt
Chuck & Jan McFarlane
John J. Azarkovich
Edward P. Babcock
Ted Bahry
Velma Bailey
Carl F. Baker
Dan Barber
Jacob M. Bard
Richard Bard, Jr.
Rex J. Bates
Henry F. Battestin, Jr.
William H. Bauer
Robert A. Beall
Arthur E. Beane, Jr.
John E. Beane MD
Harry Beck
John W. Becker
Robert W. Becker
Stan Bednarczyk
Britain A. Beezley
W.R. Beith
Bary D. Bender
William H. Bergstrom
Henry J. Berthelot
Donald G. Beuthel
John Bigart
Dr. W. Wallace Bilyeu
Alan Blair
Joseph Bock
Thomas V. Boettger
William J. Bomar
Robert O. Boyer
Dr. James G. Bradsher
Deane R. Briggs M.D.
Roger S. Brody
William E. Brooks
Dan Broutillette
Edward (Ned) Brown
Victor W. Buck
Andrew Buckland
Robert Buckler
C. Kilbourne Bump
Dr. Kenneth E. Burden
Raymond L. Buse, Jr.
Robert S. Bush
James W. Busse
Charles M. Buterbaugh
Dr. Louis T. Call
Elmer Campbell
E. B. Cantej, Jr.
Lang Casebier
Albert Chang
Robert Chisholm
C. Robert Chow
Robert C. Clark Jr.
Lawrence E. Clay
Louis Cohen
Stephen E. Cohen
Giles R. Cokelet
Sarah J. Cole
Walt Cole
David C. Collier
Philip C. Cooley
Thomas Corette
Bruce L. Corey
Rod Crossley
Wesley A. Crozier
Raymond A. Currier
Richard F. Curtin
H. J. W. Daugherty

Charles W. Deaton
Charles W. Deer
Dan De Palma
Doug DeRoest
Carl R. Ditsch
Lee Drickamer
James E. Duffy
Richard H. Duke
Roderick B. Dyke
Robert M. Ebner
Fern G. Eckersley
Craig Eggleston
Jerry F. Eggleston
Paul M. Elcano
David M. Ellis
Roland H. Ensz
Robert Erickson
Alyce Evans
Arthur Everett
Erving R. Feltman
Ronald W. Finger
Sidney Fingerhood
Carl W. Fisher
Kenton Forrest
Dale Forster
Myron Fox
Louis W. Freese
Bennie Fry
Richard A. Furchtenicht
John S. Gallagher
Lewis Garrett
William R. Geijsbeek
John J. Germann
Glen Gholston
Dorance Gibbs
William A. Gile, Jr.
Clarence E. Goulding, Jr., MD
Albert L. Greene
Ted Gruber
Ralph L. Grumke
Seely Hall Jr.
Larry J. Haller
Peeter A. Hansen
Don Harkins
Michael M. Hasco
Wayne Hassell
J. C. Hawley
Bruce W. Hazelton
Robert M. Hedges
Edwin J. Helitzer, MD
Paul Ashley Helman
Stephen F. Herzick, Jr.
Justin Hess
H. Stanton Hill
Dorion Himber
Terence Hines
Arthur Hodgins
Joseph T. Holleman
Joseph A. Holzman
Robert G. Hornung
Jay F. House
Jacque Houser
B. Wayne Houston
Richard Howard
Marvin D. Hunewell
David E. Hunter
Robert L. Hunter
James H. Inverarity
James D. Jacobitz MD
Charles L. James
Lowell Joerg
Constant R. Johnson
Jonathan L. Johnson, Jr.
LTC James T. R. Johnson
AIE Jones
Robert Jucaam
Phil Kay
Harry M. Kelsey
Judson W. Kennedy

Curtis R. Kimes
Gerard Klaassen, Jr.
Lucien S. Klein
James A. Klinger
Kenneth Kloss
Fredrick D. Knoche
Walter Koch
William Kolodrubetz
Karl Koons
Steve Kovacich
George Kramer
Dr. Owen H. Kriege
Kristal Kare, Inc.
Kelly J. Krizan MD
Floyd Kunzwiler
William O. Kvale
Walter P. LaForce
Edward C. LaFountain
Eliot A. Landau
Robert M. Langer
Donald B. Lannon
Lester C. Lanphear III
Otto C. Larsen
Peter B. Larson
Donald C. La Rue
James E. Lee
Lewis Leigh, Jr.
Arnold A. Leiter, Uncle Sam S&C
Gilbert Levere
Brian P. Levy
Michael J. Leyden, II
Ira J. Littman
Richard A. Long
John B. Ludin, MD
Thomas A. Luellen
Dr. Dennis J. Lutz
David E. Lyman
Millard Mack
Larry Dean Maddux, P.L.S.
Howard A. Mader
Nicholas Marsh
Oscar R. Marsh
Michael J. Maselli
Craig C. Mathewson
Michael C. Mawhiney
Thomas C. Mazza
Larry McBride
Leonard McCabe
Bill McCarter
Alpheus P. McCloskey
Dennis McCorry
Robert J. McCurdy
Harry L. McDowell
R.J. McEwen
Dan McGuire
Gordon McHenry
Carl J. McMurphy
Wilton N. Melhorn
H. E. "Bill" Menker
Lawrence C. Merriam Jr.
Robert G. Metcalf
Mark Metkin
Eugene D. Meyer
J. L. Meyer
MICHAEL
Steven Miedziak
John Milewski Sr.
John Milewski, Jr.
Thomas Mills
Lynn I. Minneman
Jack E. Molesworth
Steven R. Morehead
Richard L. Morris
E. F. "Al" Mueller
John G. Mullen
Neill D. Mullen
Robert Myerson
Randy L. Neil
Elizabeth J. Nettles, Ph.D.

Ray L. Newburn Jr.
William A. Nix
Frank Novelli
Francis E.W. Ogle
Ronald Olin, MD
Arthur E. Olson
Douglas Olson
Robert Omberg
James C. Orcutt, M.D., Ph.D.
Dennis Pack
John W. Palm
Bruce E. Panek
Dr. Richard Papp
Richard H. Parker
Alan Parsons
Robert Patkin
James H. Patterson
Robert J. Payne
Donald R. Pearson
Ms. Terry K. Pelton
Douglas Penwell
LaMar Peterson
Hans Pohler
Vern Potter
Louis Prahar
Stephen Prigozy
Thomas M. Pulley
Guy M. Purington
James Quinn
Robert Quintero
James H. Raley
Peter J. Rathwell
Robert D. Rawlins
Louis A. Repetto
Robley D. Rhine
Robert H. Rhodehamel
Martin Richardson
Thomas S. Richardson
Harold Richow
Dr. Bruce Roberts
Fred Robichaud
Dr. Julius Rockwell
Steven J. Rod
James E. Rogers
John L. Rogers
Jack Rosenthal
Hal Ross
Vincent A. Ross
Dr. Seymour L. Rudman
Millard H. Ruether
Arthur E. Rupert
Roger Rydberg
Wm. A. Sandrik
Robert Sanford
Leonard G. Sautter
Henry B. Scheuer
Steven Schmale
Schmitt Investors Ltd.
Dr. Ken Schoolmeester
Neil C. Schroeder
Niles F. Schuh
Robert G. Schultz
Jack M. Schwartz
Joseph Sedivy
Col. Fred F. Seifert
William Seifert, Jr.
Daniel R. Seigle
Dr. Alan Selby
Michael Senta MD
Terry Shaw
Timothy M. Sheehan
Wesley N. Shellen
Lawrence Sherman, M.D.
James E. Shew
W. Wade Shipley
Frank L. Shively, Jr. M.D.
Roland Simard
Richard Simchak
Donval R. Simpson

William Skinner
Donald T. Smith
John D. Smith
Rev. Fred K. Smythe
John W. Spangler
Gus Spector, M.D.
A. Burns Speer
Henry M. Spelman III
Keith R. Spencer
Stanley Spurgiesz
Ken Stach
Robert A. Stanger
Thomas E. Stanton
Alfred E. Staubus
Frank M. Stewart, P.E.
Webster F. Stickney
Zane Stohler
Robert Stoldal
Bill Strauss
Bob Summerell
Sunbelt Covers & Stamps
John & Nina Swanson
Robert D. Swanson
Mark W. Swetland
William C. Tatham
Theodor Teichgraber
Robert Tepe
Megan Terry
The Postal History Foundation
Donald G. Thompson
Charles Thrower
Dr. Robert L. Toal
Don Tocher
Thomas K. Todsen
Betsy Towle
William Jay Treat
Ron Trosclair
Mort D. Turner
James O. Vadeboncoeur
Frans G. van den Brink
Prescott Van Horn, Jr.
Vintage Post Cards
Frank Von Borstel
Heinz A. Von Hungen MD
Robert K. Waite, Sr.
Howard A. Wallace
M. Lauck Walton
Ronald A. Wankel
James L. Ware
Robert W. Warfield
Joseph M. Weaver
John Weigle
Westward Enterprises
John W. White
Kenneth L. White
William H. White
Craig A. Whitford
Charles A. Whittlesey
John S. Whittlesey
Robert S. Wicksman MD
John H. Willard
John H. Williams
Charles W. Winter
Kirk Wolford
William R. Wood
Lane B. Woodard
Raymond G. Woodman
John Wright
Nicholas Zevos

PUBLISHER'S PAGE

What a joy it is to be associated with the bright, energetic people who help me put this journal together! When I read the work of James Patterson, or Bob Munshower, or Hank Berthelot, or Rod Crossley, or any of the other folks who regularly send copy to *La Posta*, I get a genuine feeling of gratitude that they are willing to add their labors to keep this journal alive. These are bright, talented individuals. They could use the time and effort they give to *La Posta* to increase their income, or improve the putting, or master their backhand. But they choose to devote their energies to keeping this little journal alive. I think that's really remarkable, and I hope you all join with me in expressing thanks to all our authors and editors for doing such a great job.

I am very pleased with the diversified content of this issue, and that makes two numbers in a row of our Silver Anniversary volume which come very close to my idealized goal of coverage in *La Posta*. The commentaries we published in the March issue stirred up quite a bit of controversy, and in this issue we devote four pages to a **Reader's Forum** which presents some of the views expressed. No doubt, there will be other comments on these matters in future issues, and I am delighted to make the space available for any and all opinions on matters pertaining to the hobby.

Bob Munshower continues his multipart series on postal history associated with the Vietnam War. In this installment he has joined by **Major Duane Ulrich** in discussing mail carried on the Ho Chi Minh Trail by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army forces. Bob suggested that I might wish to add a word in this column to explain how such a subject "fits" in a Journal of American Postal History, but, frankly, I think most of us are all too aware of the inextricable relationship which existed between America and Vietnam for that period of our history. The postal history story is fascinating, and, to the best of my knowledge, has never before been published.

James Patterson and **Edwin Haack** bring us articles which can best be described as current postal history. Indeed, we live in a time when great changes -- both technological and institutional -- are taking place within the U. S. Postal Service. Both of these articles send out red flares to alert us to some of the collecting possibilities resulting from this era of change.

Rod Crossley offers an article in response to question we received from a reader regarding training camps along the West Coast used in the Spanish American War. Rod takes the subject a step or two farther, and presents an exposition on the possibilities for collecting postal history associated with that war in the Pacific.

Dick Long and **Tim Boardman** present matched articles dealing with the postal history and postmarks of Lewis County, Washington. **Henry Berthelot** continues his excellent series on mail interrupted by railroad disasters, and shows us several more of his battered survivors. **Gus Spector** presents us with another chapter in his series exploring the stories behind Philadelphia industrial illustrated advertising covers, and **Roger Rhoads** challenges us to become better organized through the use of a postal history data base. Now that's variety!

Randy Stehle and **Doug DeRoest** are taking a small "vacation" this issue. Doug has been a bit under the weather as of late, and I know you all join me in wishing him a speedy recovery. Similarly, we can expect **Richard Frajola** to resume his popular series cataloging Colorado postmarks in the near future. Sometimes publication deadlines have a way of creeping up on us faster than we expect.

Our listing of State Doane Cancel Coordinators in the March issue should be corrected as follows:

MINNESOTA - Roy Spiller, 5536 Penn Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55419 and

Gary Anderson, 698 E. Hoyt Ave., St. Paul, MN 55106

OKLAHOMA & INDIAN TERRITORY - Joe H. Crosby, 5009 Barnsteeple Court, Oklahoma City, OK 73142-5405

I think that's about all I have to say for this issue. Cathy and I will be visiting WESTPEX in San Francisco the last weekend in April, and I will be conducting an auction at PIPEX in Eugene on May 29th. If you are out and about in these areas, stop by and say hello!

Richard W. Helbock

ADVERTISING IN LA POSTA

La Posta Publishes two types of Ads: Display & Auction/Net Price. Details for placing each are as follows:

DISPLAY ADS - May be run on a contract basis for one, three or six insertions. Ad contents may be changed at any time, provided proper notice is given. Contract rates for ads of varying sizes are as follows:

Ad Size	One Issue	Three Issues	Six Issues
1/8-page	\$13.00	\$29.90	\$54.60
1/4-page	\$30.00	\$69.00	\$126.00
1/2-page	\$55.00	\$126.50	\$231.00
1-page	\$100.00	\$230.00	\$420.00

These charges include Type setting & Layout

AUCTION/NET PRICE ADS: The charge for placing a 1/2-page ad is \$45.00; 1-page \$90.00; 2-pages \$170.00

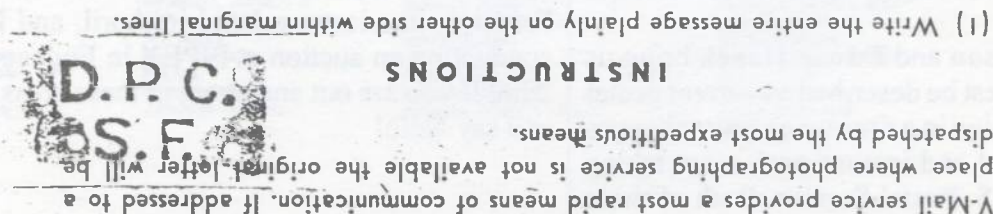
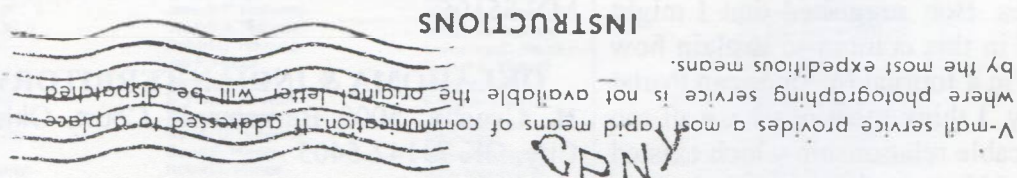
These prices are for prepaid camera ready copy. Add \$15 typing charge is for 1/2-page auctions, \$35 for 1-page auctions; and auctions over 1-page must be camera ready or provided on computer disc.

Ad Deadlines are as follows: Dec/Jan issue - Nov 20; Feb/Mar issue - Jan 20; Apr/May issue - Mar 20; Jun/Jul issue - May 20; Aug/Sep issue - July 20; Oct/Nov issue - Sep 20.

For Additional Details Call or Write: La Posta Publications, P.O. Box 135, Lake Oswego, OR 97034 (503) 657-5685 9AM - 4 PM PACIFIC (M-F)

HELP WANTED!!

Bob Bush, 71 Duffield Rd., Bristol, RI 02809, writes requesting assistance concerning the auxiliary markings illustrated below. Both of these markings appear as backstamps on outgoing mail from New York and San Francisco during World War II. The CPNY was printed in red and the D.P.C.S.F. in magenta. Bob wants to know the use, machine type, what the letters stood for, and which post offices used them. If you can give any assistance, please contact Bob direct.



La Posta Reader's Forum

Our March 1994 issue contained two thoughtful articles commenting on some specific aspects of our hobby. A number of readers have responded in writing to the ideas put forth in these two articles, and we are pleased to share their comments with you in this space. Publication of the opinion of authors and readers in no way represents an endorsement by La Posta, its publisher or its editors of those ideas expressed.

L. Steve Edmondson of Shelton, WA writes:

The March 1994 *La Posta* contained two interesting articles concerning the scope of postal history (*Postal Historian or Cover Collector?* by Jim Hale and *Exhibiting County Postal History: An Alternate View* by Darrell Ertzberger). I found the narrow view of both authors discomfiting, both views very much out of step with my own and both only partially a reflection of the scope of postal history articles published in *La Posta* itself. To my way of thinking, postal history is an historical exploration of all the ways people use the mail to communicate with each other, together with the use of postal ephemera to explore, develop and illustrate the cultural history, social conventions and institutions, business, communities and even families and individuals that have used and been served by the post. An incidental aspect of my broad view of postal history (perhaps, even, an important incidental) is the scope, development and history of the U.S. Post Office Department (or it's most recent incarnation, the U.S. Postal Service), that particular government bureaucracy charged with the collection, distribution and delivery of the mail. I respectfully part company with those who suggest that a postal history collection is merely an examination of rates and routes, or, in Mr. Hale's somewhat expanded view, as a study bounded by the "post office connection." [This last phrase is mine, not Mr. Hale's.]

In my view, the "history of the mails" does not start with the post office, the stamp, a postal route or anything at all having to do with collection, handling, transport or delivery. The proper starting place for postal history is the people who wish to communicate, in writing, and by means of a post (public or private). To my way of thinking, the most important aspect of postal history is how the mail stream connects and interconnects the letter writer) yes, and

even the paper/envelope maker, illustrator and printer) with the recipient and what that envelope (and letter) tells me about the people involved. The elementary questions postal historians should ask do not relate solely to the *how much* and *where*, but rather, equally, to the *who*, *what*, *why*, and *how*. Moreover, the way one looks at or approaches the mail stream also important. The traditional postal historian looks at the mail much the way a postal clerk looks at an envelope handed over the counter at the post office or from a mail handler/carrier's point of view when that letter is sorted or it's delivery attempted. The postal historian with the broader view looks at the mail either from the perspective 1) of the person who hands the letter to the clerk, 2) of the person who receives the letter from the carrier, or 3) of an outside, disinterested observer who seeks to understand the culture, society, economics, politics, religion, and all other environment within which the postal patrons, clerks and carriers lived and worked. Is a study of rates and routes within which the the scope of postal history as I practice it? Of course it is -- but I refuse to allow such a limited inquiry to define the boundaries of my interest in the mail stream!

I particularly object to the way in which the Rules for (International) Exhibition have been used in an effort to define postal history. As Mr. Ertzberger correctly pointed out, the traditional view (codified within the FIP rules) limits exhibitable postal history to studies of rates and routes (primarily, although some judges will admit some of the other "postal connection" categories listed by Mr. Hale).

Please note that in no way do I wish to infer that Mr. Ertzberger sought to so "define" all postal history in his article -- he specifically limited his comments for the benefit of those collectors who wish to exhibit within the currently existing competitive rules. Furthermore, I intend no criticism of those who wish to judge or compete voluntarily within the scope of any set of rules, no matter what they are. Such collectors/exhibitors are entitled to collect or exhibit what they please, just as I am. However, so very few collectors bother with exhibiting (and even fewer bother with international exhibiting) that I find the use of these rules to define our endeavor foolishly shortsighted. Furthermore, I find the amount of philatelic press space devoted to the "care and feeding" of these rules (and the few collectors who play the collecting game by them) considerably out of proportion to their actual use. After all, aside from

the very few competitive exhibitors and their judges, who really cares what these rules provide, or about gold medals for that matter? The exclusive "rates and routes" approach amounts to a postal history straight jacket that most collectors, in actual practice if not in lip service, reject. For the collections, which under current rules will always remain noncompetitive as exhibits, are exactly the kinds of collections that now are most frequently being formed! Thus, from my perspective, if the only thing one can say about one's collection is that it is a "gold medal winner" then, to me, it is a truly crippled collection of postal history and of limited interest, indeed.

And this is very unfortunate. Exhibiting ought to be one of the most important aspects of philately, in general, and postal history, in particular. Most collectors should want to exhibit and they do so in such few numbers is the most damning criticism I can marshal against the way philatelic exhibitions are run in this country. Notwithstanding the above, I believe the better shows always have an exciting array of exhibits - and, frankly the best shows also are venues of competitive exhibition. Thus, I find it doubly sad that exhibit space at most large shows is committed (almost exclusively) to the competitive entries, many from collectors who do not bother to attend the show.

Consider as one example, the county postal history collection. Mr. Ertzberger advises us, and I believe he is unfortunately correct, this exhibit will garner a silver (vermeil, at best) from the establishment judges. Yet, it is certainly one of the, if not the most, frequently formed postal history collection in the United States. Now, really, who is missing the boat here? Instead of writing articles about why postal history collectors should abandon exhibiting the type of collection most (or at least a significant number) of them are really interested in, doesn't it make a lot more sense for the "committees and judges" to sit down and rewrite the rules to accommodate those collectors? Now consider another example, collecting the postmarks from each office in a given county or state. This is a widely followed collectable format - why shouldn't there be an exhibition category to facilitate the showing of such collections? Furthermore, unlike Mr. Ertzberger, I decline the opportunity to write these collectors out of "postal history" venues by calling them "merely an exhibit of postmarks or cancels." In my view, a thorough understanding of the local post office practices and the various markings employed within the

collector's area of interest is essential before any understanding of the county's postal history (even as that term is defined traditionally) can occur. It is the blindness of the national judges that prevents them from seeing; for placing the locale within the context of the national picture is what is exciting about local postal history! The effective local postal historian must know twice as much as the mere national gold medal hunter -- because the county historian must understand both the national "big picture" and the full extent of local variation on that national theme. Postmark and cancel collections are the backbone of understanding and there is nothing so "postal history" as such a collection. If an outstanding county postal history collection containing "scarce if not unique material" can never do better than silver (possibly a vermeil), the problem isn't with the collection or the exhibitor, it is with the current rules and, by extension, with those who enforce them! What a shame the rule makers have written us off!

Mr. Ertzberger lists several reasons for this supposed eternal inferiority. He states in part,

"The majority of counties do not have postal histories which offer a broad philatelic-scope(sic). They do not contain philatelically "flashy" [material] like postmaster provisionals, unusual stampless markings, or foreign ship mail. They usually cannot demonstrate most aspects of postal history of the nation. While the covers in the county exhibit may be scarce or even unique, they will still pale beside an exhibit of New York City postmaster provisionals or Mississippi steamboat mail in the eyes of most collectors or judges."

Excuse me, but I thought New York City postmaster provisionals were "local" (ok "regional" if you include the out of city usages) and Mississippi steamboat mail was "regional" by any standard! But that is only picking at nits. Who says local/county postal histories should be judged against "national postal history" standards! That's obscene. I certainly believe Mr. Ertzberger when he implies that the FIP rules require it and that the FIP trained judges have conducted such comparisons. After all, how else can you understand his remark that the best United States county postal history exhibit he ever saw did not get a gold medal. (I infer it received a vermeil, of some

degree, or perhaps it garnered even a lower award.) What absolute trash! Talk about comparing apples with oranges! And what kind of standards are being enforced when "flashy" New York postmaster provisionals that are available for the right price, if not over the counter then certainly at any number of auctions in any given quarter of any given year, rate higher than "scarce or even unique" local postal history covers? Geez!! In any event, I am proud not to be among the number he refers to as "most collectors or judges."

I've heard only one sensible argument for retaining the present set of international postal history "rates and routes" competitive rules. Namely, that to change United States rules would place US gold medal winners "out of class" in international competition. So what is the problem with retaining the international rules to govern one of several (even many) classes of entries in US venues? The well heeled, who want to play international jet tag, thus would retain those rules and the rest of us can start having fun exhibiting *what we actually collect*. But I suppose that is too simple. In any event, it is abundantly clear that the present competitive exhibit framework is irrelevant to most American collectors and, by the testimony of an eminent establishment judge (namely Mr. Ertzberger), so unattached to the realities of most postal history collectors that the best of the type of collection they most often form can barely make it of the exhibition bronze (dare I say) gutter. Of course, the alternative I favor is to abandon FIP (or at least it's postal history rules) and go our own way entirely. So far as I am concerned, the case for continued support of FIP within the American philatelic community has yet to be made (and I've been following this debate in the philatelic press for over 30 years). I am perfectly satisfied to let the Europeans and the Japanese play medal hockey by their rules - on their turf and in their stadiums. If I ever decide to compete there, I will take it as my personal responsibility to read and comply with their rules. The reverse *ought* to be the case as well -- if foreign collectors want US gold, they should read and pay attention to our rules. It is to our everlasting shame that this is not the case! And why philately in the United States ever let the FIP rules eviserate American (local postal history) collectors in our own country is totally beyond my comprehension. It is absolutely no surprise to me that the vast majority of American (postal history) collectors, myself included, have voted with their feet and simply opted

out of these strangely judged competitive exhibitions. What a shame this is!

The local town or county postal history collection is one of the backbones of postal history philately in the United States. Purchases and sales to support these (and other similar nonexhibitable postal history) collections generate an important percentage of most "cover" dealers' gross income, and, for some, these sales justify them carrying a cover stock at all. It continues to amaze me that the professional side of the hobby keeps silent while their customers continue getting screwed by American exhibition committees! There ought to be a place (i.e., an exhibitable category) for local postal history collections; for military postal history; for naval covers (a child born of "mere" cover collecting and "true" postal history - but, itself, deserving recognition within the competitive regimen); for business/commercial postal history (wouldn't Gus Spector's article about the Sparks lead company starting on page 20 of the March 1994 issue of *La Posta* form the basis of an interesting one frame exhibit about the history of this one business, or the lead industry); for advertising covers (another child, some might say illegitimate, out of the coupling of thematic cover collecting and postal history); for social, ethnic, political and religious postal history; for autographs, family history and genealogy through the display of surviving postal history; to mention some of the more obvious potentially exhibitable categories. It is shameful that the exhibition practices of the established philatelic community in this country relegate these, the most common American postal history collections, to the philatelic equivalent of an apartheid homeland - the local and regional exhibitions where Mr. Ertzberger suggests that they (or at least the county postal history collections) will "do quite well . . . especially if they concern the local area."

If you take a broad view of postal history, as I do, you will soon realize that your collection places theme and historical perspective on a par with the postal minutiae of one of the greatest bureaucracies ever created. You may even come to realize that both sides of the picture post cards have relevance within the context of a postal history collection, not just the address side with the stamp (rate), address (route) and cancel. I ask you, how can any local or county postal history collection be "complete" without some exploration of how it participated in the Great Post Card Craze during the first years of this century? Will you limit yourself to using political and social

movements to explain only rates and routes, a la the rationale for the much ballyhooed trans-Atlantic Retaliatory Rates? Why not look at such covers another way and place the Retaliatory Rates within a collection of commercial postal history that explores the British economic jingoism of the period? Why should one collection be a "gold medal property" and the other not even exhibitable? Obviously, the question is one of the rules - and who makes them. At the risk of sounding like an American jingo, isn't it about time for American postal history (and even cover) collectors to make their own rules for the exhibition of their own collections?

As entertaining as study of the rates and routes and markings of the USPOD may be, I challenge you to broaden your vision. If you take the gamble, you may fairly revel, even shout with glee -- "Oh, brave, *new world* - and everything in it!"

The authors were invited to respond to the comments of Mr. Edmondson. James B. Hale sent the following.

Mr. Edmondson has done an estimable job of enlarging my major point -- that all those interested in postal history must realize that there is more to the subject than just cover collecting. Perhaps I should have emphasized more strongly my belief, which Mr. Edmondson obviously shares, that research beyond some of the elementary topics I commented upon are highly desirable. My original intention was to point the way up the ladder by identifying some of the lower rungs. I suggest that most neophyte postal historians might be turned away by Mr. Edmondson's exposition of postal history's total concept.

Mr. Edmondson is certainly to be complimented on the scope of postal studies he thinks are essential. I can't disagree. But as any other philatelic endeavor, the participants should feel free to study and collect what pleases them. Hand-wringing over standards for judging exhibits will only detract from the values to be gained from in-depth postal history research.

I hope *La Posta* will continue to offer space for dialogues between collectors on pertinent subjects related to postal history.

Dennis Pack of Winona, MN writes:

I am enjoying the March issue, but I can't resist commenting. On page 34, Darrell Ertzberger discusses the definition of postal history and says that an exhibit must show postal history. He cautions

exhibitors against making postal history incidental to their text. On pages 20-22, Gus Spector tells the interesting history of the Sparks Shot Tower. The cover bearing the corner card illustrating the tower appears to be the only postal tie. By Ertzberger's definition, the Sparks story is not postal history. I am surprised to see it in "a journal of American postal history." Does this signal new directions for *La Posta*?

I also appreciate Jim Hale's commentary on postal history versus cover collecting. I have tried to be a postal historian, but, alas, sometimes I end up a cover collector. When I joined a newly formed philatelic organization dealing with exhibiting, I discovered that much of what I collect is not considered postal history. I was surprised because I thought it was. There was so much disagreement over what postal history is that I decided I never fit. Several years later, I joined the Postmark Collectors Club. I don't think I've ever had a friendlier greeting or become involved with a more helpful bunch of people. Hale's point is well taken. Our covers often tell interesting postal history stories. And I try really hard to be a postal historian, but some days it's just too much fun collecting covers.

Richard Helbock responds to reader Pack's concern about new directions for *La Posta*:

La Posta is constantly seeking new directions to branch out in an effort to publish articles and opinions that reflect the changing nature of our hobby. It is my firm belief that the underlying principle of the hobby we call postal history is to provide its participants enjoyment and pleasure in the collecting and study of artifacts relating to the mails. Fortunately, we have no international rules to follow concerning content of our articles, no strict codes to observe when it comes to telling you what others are doing in the hobby, and no tradition of inflexibility to hinder our desire to inform you of developments that are new and interesting.

I believe that this debate over what is and what is not postal history has merit. I've heard it going on in numerous forums for over 30 years now, and I suppose it will go on for another thirty. If collectors wish to compete with each other for prizes, there must be standards upon which their efforts might be judged. But defining those standards is not the concern of *La Posta*, although we will happily publish what you and others have to say on the subject.

Aspects of Nonmailability:

Part 6 -- Prohibited Imitations

By James H. Patterson

Even though my previous articles have been turn-of-the-century pieces, I do not want to leave anyone with the impression that nonmailability is a retired issue. Therefore, with this article, I am going to do something uncharacteristically adventurous.

I am going to abandon the pipe-smoking, dressing gown world of the Second and Third Bureau issues, and we now will march boldly into the era of spiked hair and black court shoes.

In other words -- *we're going into the 1990's.*

Nonmailability remains a vital concern for the Postal Service. Of course, glitter post cards have lost some of their, uh, glitter, as it were; and nobody *really* cares if a post card calls itself a post card, or a postal card, or anything else.

The emphasis has shifted.

This is an era whose main characteristics -- as far as nonmailability is concerned -- are guile and deceit in marketing.

This is the era which has given us The Deceptive Mailings Prevention Act of 1990 [U.S.C. Title 39, Sections 3001(h), 3001(i), and 3005], an attempt to limit the ability of nongovernmental entities (read: *con artists*) to use governmental insignias and seals on envelopes and correspondence in a manner which induces recipients to believe that the items originated with, or are endorsed by, the government.

The Postal Service continues to crack down on blatant consumer rip-offs, with the issuance of "domestic orders" curtailing the recipient's ability to collect mail -- the modern equivalent of the "fraud orders" of the 'teens, and twenties, and thirties, and forties, and fifties, and sixties.

But, this article will deal with neither of those issues. Instead, I am going to discuss a power which the Postal Service has to work against latter 20th-century guile, but rarely (if ever) seems to invoke.

The power is the Postal Service's right to curtail and prevent the use of *prohibited imitations*.

Prohibited imitations are private imitations of postage stamps and official postal markings. The specific prohibitions are discussed in the *Domestic Mail Manual*, at section P022.4.0. (1) But, as you read about them, stare at the two markings shown in *Figure 1* which are illustrated in the DMM as examples of what is proscribed.

4.0 IMITATING STAMPS AND OFFICIAL MARKINGS

4.1 Imitations of Stamps. Matter bearing imitations of postage stamps, in adhesive or printed form, or private seals or stickers resembling a postage stamp in form and design, is not acceptable for mailing.

4.2 Imitations of Markings. Matter bearing decorative markings and designs, in adhesive or printed form, resembling the markings and designs of official postal services, is not acceptable for mailing (see Exhibit 4.2).

4.3 Others. *The nonaddress side of mail* may have seals or stickers, if they do not imitate postage stamps and do not have words, numerals, or other markings indicating a value. [Emphasis added.]

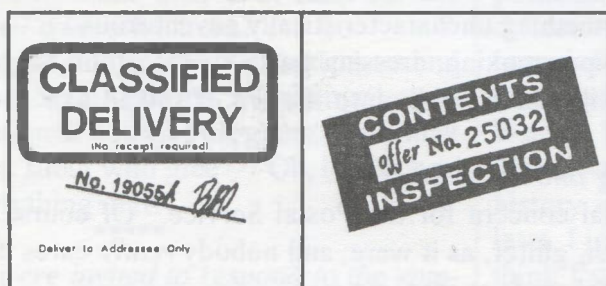


Figure 1.
Examples of
"prohibited
imitations" from
the USPS'
Domestic
Mail Manual.

The rationale for such prohibitions should be both clear and compelling. First, the Postal Service doesn't want its personnel providing special services which have not been paid for, but which harried clerks assume on the basis of some look-alike sticker or marking. And second, the Postal Service doesn't want its customers -- call them unsophisticated, if you will, since most of them do not subscribe to *La Posta* and thus earnestly study the ramifications of postal minutia -- to give weight and importance to something on the basis of some art director's idea of a cute envelope.

In other words, the Postal Service is aiming at the bulk mailers.

Are these items unmailable? It doesn't say so, in the regs, in so many words. But, good heavens, if something "is not acceptable for mailing" -- doesn't that make it nonmailable?

Of course it does.

We now move to certified mail.

Certified Mail

Certified mail is the classification of mail for which we pay extra to get a mailing receipt and record of delivery at the office of address. The carrier is supposed to get a signature, but if we don't pay additionally for a return receipt, we don't. No insurance is included as part of the certified service.

In effect, what the sender gets is a nice green numbered label to put on the front of the envelope.

Have you noticed how the green label has moved? It used to be that we placed it carefully in the lower left corner of our envelopes. Preferred practice -- noted both in the

DMM and on the current form of the certified receipt itself (Postal Service Form 3800) -- is to put the label at the *top* of envelope, between the return address and the stamp.

Figure 2 is a recent commercial envelope, sent certified, with the label in the preferred location.

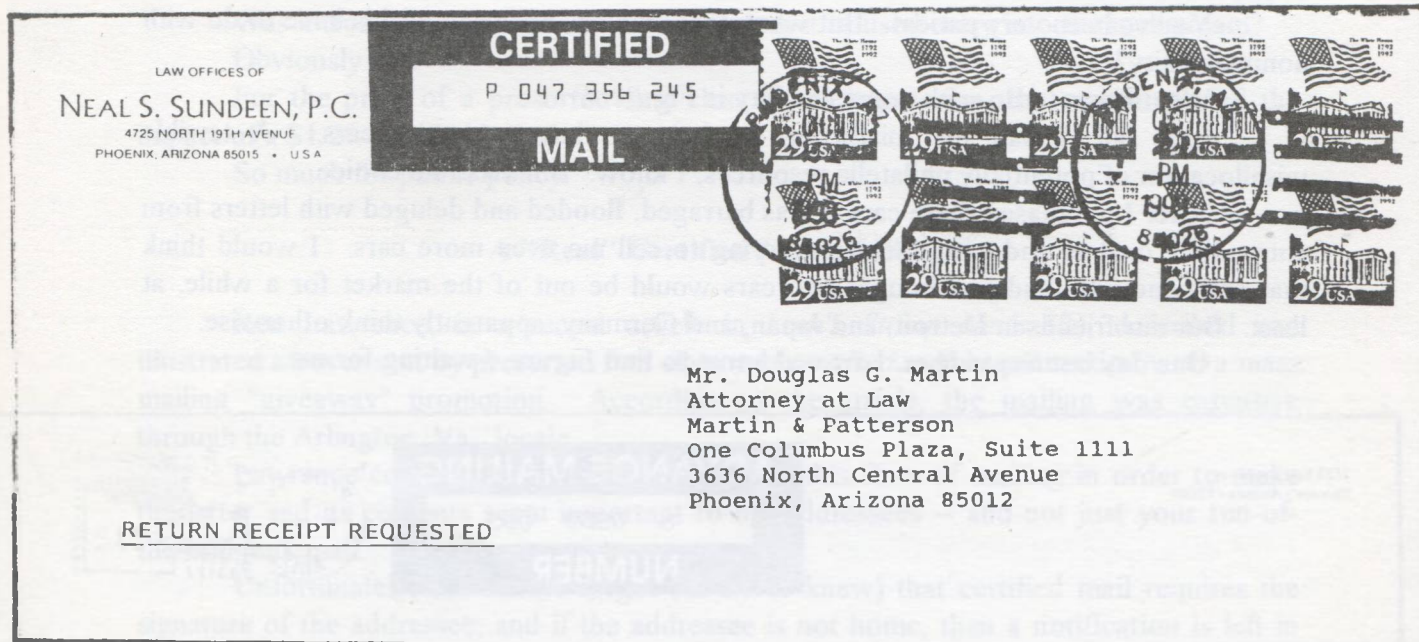


Figure 2

Postal customers can use personalized products with Postal Service approval. Figure 3 is an envelope used by a title company, which has to send out hundreds of

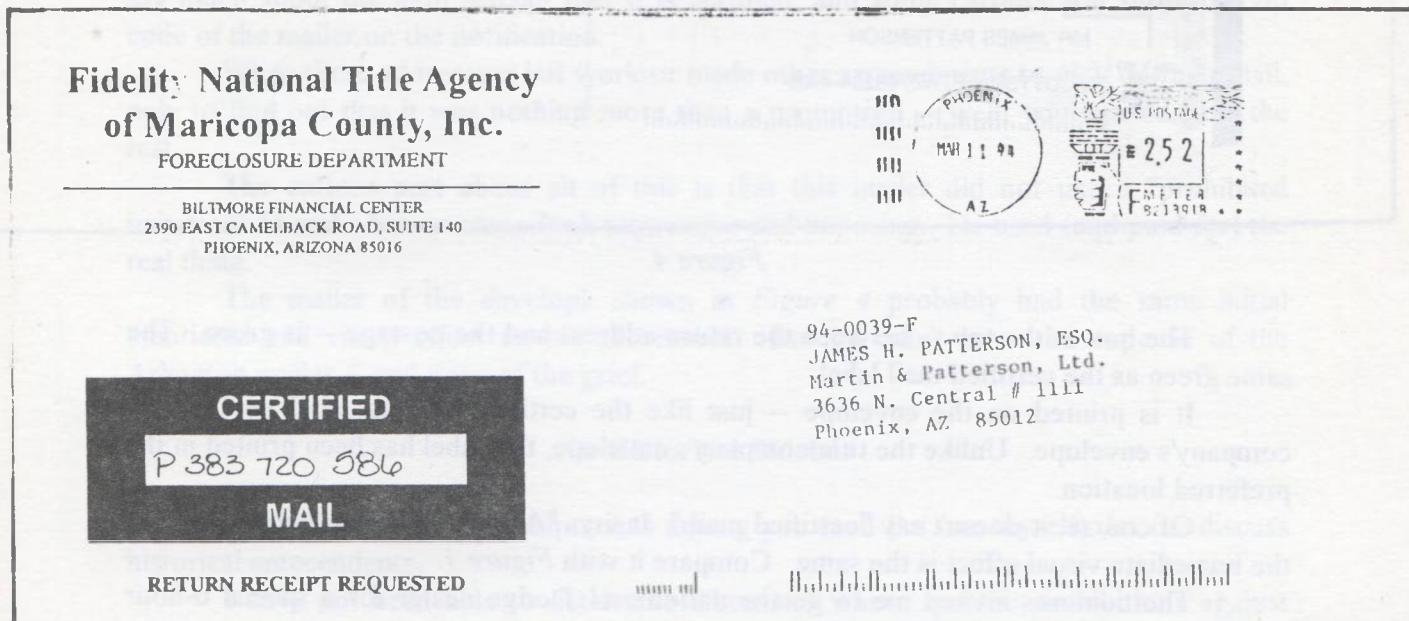


Figure 3

certified letters weekly. Although it does not show in the reproduction, the label on the envelope in *Figure 3* is actually printed on the envelope in green ink -- matching the green of the official certified label supplied by the Postal Service. The clue as to the private origin is the handwritten number inside the white box.

You've been very patient. But what, you wonder, does any of this have to do with nonmailability?

What it has to do with nonmailability is *Figure 4*.

Last fall, I had the misfortune to have to buy two new cars. A terrible misallocation of potentially philatelic resources, I know. But I had no choice.

After I purchased these cars, I was barraged, flooded and deluged with letters from automobile dealers and manufacturers, trying to sell me even more cars. I would think that someone who had just bought *two* cars would be out of the market for a while, at least. But our friends in Detroit, and Japan, and Germany, apparently think otherwise.

One day last September, I arrived home to find *Figure 4* waiting for me.

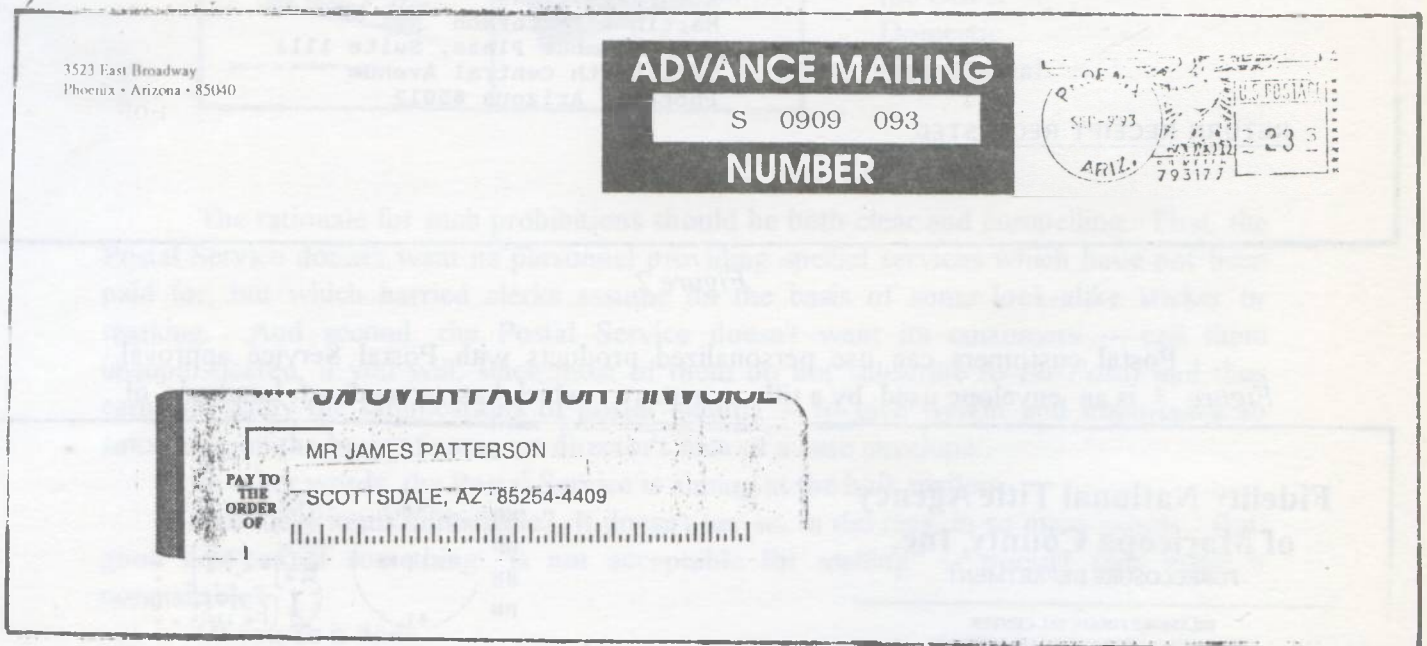


Figure 4

The box at the top -- between the return address and the postage -- is green. The same green as the certified mail label.

It is printed on the envelope -- just like the certified mailing label on the title company's envelope. Unlike the title company's envelope, this label has been printed in the preferred location.

Of course, it doesn't say "certified mail." It says "Advance Mailing Number." But the immediate visual effect is the same. Compare it with *Figure 1*.

The contents invited me to go the nation's #1 Dodge dealer for a special 6-hour sale.

A prohibited imitation?

Of course. Clearly. The finest -- or should I say the most blatant? -- example, in fact, that I have seen in my eight or nine years of setting these things aside.

Nonmailable?

Obviously.

Was it treated as nonmailable? That is, was it refused entry into the mailstream?

Obviously not.

For the price of a presorted first-class meter impression, the sender got all the impact of a \$1.29 certified letter.

So much for public policy.

A "Real" Certified Mass Mailing

Ken Lawrence, in a recent article in *Linn's Stamp News* (2), described and illustrated a cover sent by presorted first class *and certified* mail in connection with a mass mailing "giveaway" promotion. According to the article, the mailing was extensive through the Arlington, Va., locale.

Lawrence conjectured that the sender used this form of mailing in order to make the letter and its contents seem important to the addressees -- and not just your run-of-the-mill junk mail.

Unfortunately, the sender forgot (or never knew) that certified mail requires the signature of the addressee; and if the addressee is not home, then a notification is left in the addressee's mailbox or letter slot to call at a local post office to pick up the item. If folks work during the day, as most of us do, it can be a real hardship to make a special trip to the post office and stand in line, especially during lunch when everyone else has decided also to go to the post office, to pick up a piece of mail. The notification usually doesn't say much about the item, except that it is certified; and some carriers will show the zip code of the mailer on the notification.

When these addressees left work or made other arrangements to pick up their mail, only to find out that it was nothing more than a promotion -- well, you can imagine the rest.

The curious part about all of this is that this mailer did not use a "prohibited imitation" to make his envelope look impressive and imposing. He used (and paid for) the real thing.

The mailer of the envelope shown in *Figure 4* probably had the same initial emotional and visual effect on his addressees. But he didn't have the expense of the Arlington mailer -- and none of the grief.

An Historical Sidebar

Lest I disappoint the antiquarians among you (and I'm one myself), let me discuss historical antecedents.

I have not been able to determine when and where specific prohibitions against look-alike postal markings originated. We all have seen the late-19th century envelopes with the printed pseudo-stamps in the corners; often addressed "To The Postmaster," and

the like. However, I have never seen any of those which any sender purported to mail, or which bore any signs of having been in the mailstream.

Foreign stamps, charity labels and other stickers often have shown up on envelopes. These illegal uses are usually caught and charged as "postage due"; but these are a different problem and I am not including them in this discussion of "prohibited imitations" since they most probably were used only to avoid prepayment of postage, and not intentionally as imitations of United States postage stamps.

The earliest examples of these "prohibited imitations" of service markings that I've seen are products of the 1980's -- approximately the same time period as the effusion of look-alike envelopes which are proscribed by the Deceptive Mailings Prevention Act.

I would like to hear from anyone who has earlier examples of these types of look-alike markings -- especially if they show that they had been treated as nonmailable.

And, I have not found any discussion of (or prohibition of) these items in either the 1926 or the 1939 *Postal Guides*. Does anyone know when these markings officially were condemned?

Other Look-Alike Markings

Other postal markings also have been imitated. My candidate for the most bizarre look-alike marking is shown in *Figure 5*. My notes show that it was mailed and received

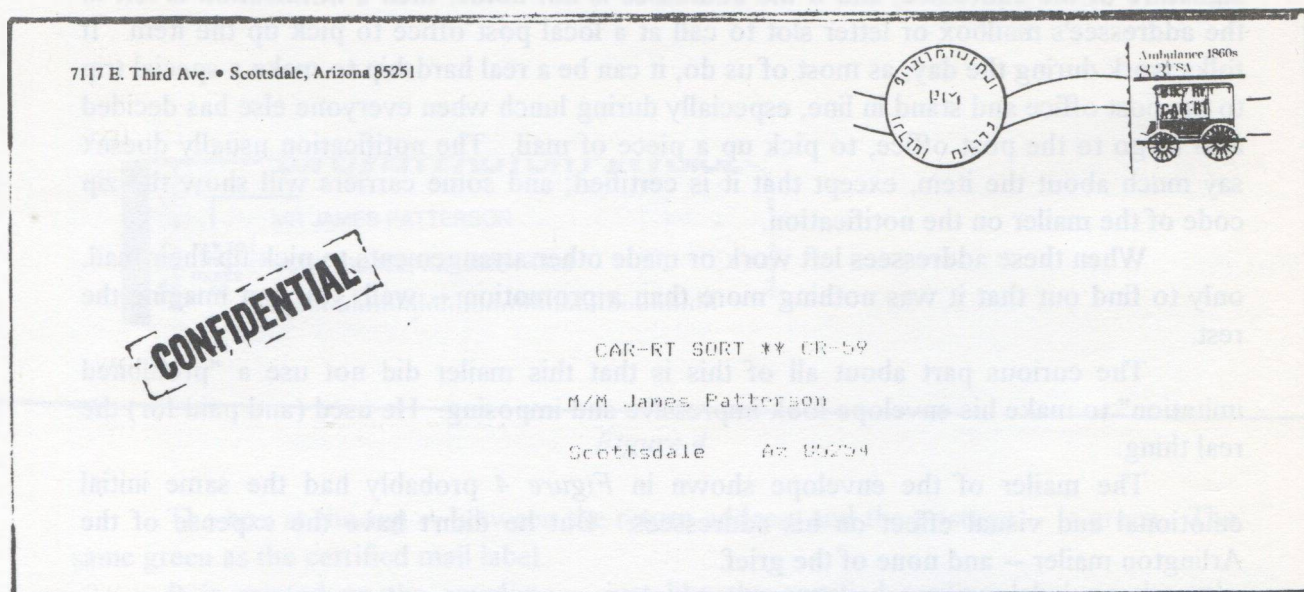


Figure 5

in 1988. The look-alike marking is the Hebraic two-line pseudo-cancellation which was printed on the envelope and gives the appearance of having cancelled the precancelled bulk-rate stamp, which has been placed on top of it.

We all remember the history of the introduction of the fractional value coils, given to the bulk mailers who recognized (or thought) that mail was more likely to be opened by addressees if it bore an adhesive stamp as opposed to a meter stamp or a printed indicium.

Of course, these fractional value coils are not to be postmarked since they bypass this aspect of the postal process.

Did the sender of *Figure 5* believe that postal customers were becoming too sophisticated? That addressees were beginning to recognize the difference between uncanceled junk-mail adhesives and regular, postmarked first-class mail?

Another interesting group of markings is shown in *Figure 6*. These are markings which mimic overnight mail services.

The top example is a red cardboard envelope bearing the words "Rush" and "Urgent Overnight Service." The middle example is a card printed in the blue and orange colors of the Postal Service's express mail envelopes. The words, "Express Delivery" run along the top.

The cover on the bottom is in a patriotic blue and red motif, and also prominently figures a variation on the word, "express."

I have many other, similar covers; and these are only a sampling -- selected primarily because of their smaller size. I illustrate them because I consider the use of certain colors, and the use of words like "express" and "overnight" to be in the same category of "prohibited imitations" as some of the other examples shown.

Conclusion

In an effort to get their envelopes opened -- and the contents read (and, presumably a check on its way) -- mass mailers have tried, and will continue to try, techniques to make junk mail look personal, interesting, important, desirable, and anything but junky.

They can misrepresent their offers, in which case they run afoul of the false representation prohibitions and become the subject of a domestic order.

They used to try to make their mailings look as though they originated with or were sanctioned by governmental agencies. This method is much less common now, having been squelched by the Deceptive Mailings Prevention Act.

They avail themselves of the full range of computer technology to grab the recipient's attention. Who among us has not received the oversized envelope bearing our name and stating in bold print on the outside, *YOU HAVE WON TEN MILLION DOLLARS!* Of course, the large print giveth, and the small print taketh away. After we open the envelope, we learn the minor precondition is that we have won the prize *if* we have the lucky number and *if* we return our entry by the deadline, and so forth.

They use flamboyant and colorful envelopes. I have iridescent envelopes, lame' envelopes, and envelopes with holograms.

And, they use prohibited imitations.

The Postal Service has the power to stop the use of these look-alike emblems and markings, but doesn't seem to want to. I don't know why. Perhaps postal employees are struck less by the resemblance, or deceit, because of their overall familiarity with postal

US EXPRESS

US EXPRESS

From

NAME: **FITNESS FACTORY GYM & AEROBICS**

ORGANIZATION/COMPANY NAME: **10155 E. VIA LINDA, BUILDING F**

STREET ADDRESS: **SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85258**

CITY: **SCOTTSDALE** STATE: **AZ** ZIP: **85258**

SPECIAL SERVICES CONFIRMED:

☐ Postage-Paid Reply

☐ Delivery Verified

EXPRESS ACCT. NO. **661-9463**

URGENT INFORMATION FOR ADDRESSEE

BULK RATE

U.S. Postage Paid
Phoenix, AZ
Permit No. 1859

*** CAR-RT SORT ** CR59

To

NAME: **JAMES H PATTERSON**

ADT: _____

ADT: _____

CITY: **SCOTTSDALE** STATE: **AZ** ZIP: **85254**

Notice to Recipient: _____

RUSH

POSTMASTER: Please Expedite

J1930A0041848

EXPRESS DELIVERY

PHG
3467 Parkway Center Court
Orlando, FL. 32808

Control # JRNP073191
Claim # 1016891
Bonus # B7364

James H. Patterson

SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85254-7439

CALL IMMEDIATELY !!! TOLL FREE
1-800-777-8002

For complete details call Mon - Fri 10 am to 10 pm (EST) or Sat 10 am to 4 pm (EST)

PRESORT
FIRST CLASS
2nd - 4
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
MAILED FROM
ZIP CODE 18603
PERMIT NO. 428

FROM

ASBA AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESSES ASSOCIATION

XPRESS ZIP-PAC

TO

XPRESS ZIP-PAC
NO. 807146-7

ORIGIN	TIME OUT
ZIP: 85082	3:45 <input type="checkbox"/> AM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PM
INITIALS OF CLEP: ED	WT. <input type="checkbox"/> OVER 1 LB. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNDER 1 LB.
NO. OF PIECES ENCLOSED: 2	CONTENTS VERIFIED TO CONTROL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LIVES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 2350
Phoenix, AZ

**CR C01

PAST TIMES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
B PATTERSON PT
7236 FIRST AVE
SCOTTSDALE AZ 85251

Figure 6

services and markings. After all, these look-alike qualities are intended to work on addressees less familiar with such matters.

These imitations should be important to the Postal Service. After all, isn't this the stuff that is usually found in people's mailboxes, in lieu of real letters?

People don't write letters anymore -- unless they're philatelists. I think we're the last and only group that actually writes and sends letters in this final decade of the 20th century. I can't remember the last time I got a personal letter from someone who wasn't a stamp collector.

I get business correspondence. I get stamp mail. And at home, I get bills and junk mail. That's it. The bills I can do without, but I haven't discovered how.

The junk mail, however, is treasured. Each piece is tribute to the creativity of advertising and marketing executives. Each piece is an item of contemporary postal history.

And, depending on the nerve of the mailer, each piece is a potential example of nonmailability.

Footnotes:

(1) If you have the former version of the DMM, the material is covered in Section 142.6. Although the language has been changed slightly in the new edition, the coverage essentially is the same. For comparative purposes, it follows:

142.61 Postage Stamps. Matter bearing imitations of postage stamps, in adhesive or printed form, or private seals or stickers which are like a postage stamp in form and design, shall not be accepted for mailing.

142.62 Official Markings and Designs. Matter bearing decorative markings and designs, in adhesive or printed form, which imitate the markings and designs used to identify official postal services shall not be accepted for mailing. See Exhibit 142.62. [*Now Exhibit 4.2*]

142.63 Permissible Seals and Stickers. Seals or stickers which do not imitate postage stamps by having such characteristics as words, numerals, or other markings which indicate a value may be attached to other than the address side of mail.

(2) Lawrence, Ken. "A junk-mail cover sent certified," *Linn's Stamp News*, March 7, 1994, p. 53.

RANDY STEHLE MAIL BID SALE NO. 53

16 Iris Court, San Mateo, CA 94401

CALIFORNIA

- 001 ALDEN ST/OAKLAND, 1907 G+ DPLX ON PPC (00-08). EST. \$8.
 002 BERLIN, 1911 VG DOANE ON COVER (76-34). EST. \$6.00.
 003 BLAKE, 1909 F 4-BAR REC'D ON PPC (96-11). EST. \$8.00.
 004 BULLARDS BAR, 1911 VG CDS ON CVR REDUCED INTO SMP (66-14) E 6
 005 BUTCHER RANCH, 1931 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (71-35). EST. \$5.
 006 CARBON, 1911 F 4-BAR ON PPC W/O STAMP (85-23). EST. \$5.
 007 CUY (AMACA), ca1890 VG PARTIAL CDS ON REG'D CVR (88-07) E \$8
 008 EAST PASADENA/REC'D, 1893 G+ CDS BACKSTAMPED ON CVR. E 5.
 009 EMMETT, 1907 VG DOANE OVERSTUCK ON PPC W/TONING, CORNER
 GONE, & PART OF STAMP GONE (73-08). STILL SCARCE. EST. \$6.00.
 010 FITCHBURG, 1908 F 4-BAR ON PPC (08-11). EST. \$6.00.
 011 GORDA, 1899 F CDS ON CVR REDUCED INTO STAMP. NEWSY LETTER
 FROM LOCAL SCHOOL TEACHER (93-23). EST. \$20.00.
 012 HERMON, 1914 VG 4-BAR ON PPC W/ TEAR (04-18). E \$4.
 014 INDIANOLA, 1908 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (00-15). EST. \$10.00.
 015 IVANHOE ST/AL. A., ca1907 G+ DPLX ON PPC (04-08). E \$12.
 016 KIMBERLY, 1910 F 4-BAR ON PPC (07-13). EST. \$10.00.
 017 ORNBAUM, 1904 G CDS ON COVER (97-26). EST. \$8.00.
 018 PARAISO SPRINGS, 1908 F 4-BAR ON PPC (77/39). EST. \$6.00.
 019 PIEDMONT, 1905 F CDS ON PPC (01-09). EST. \$4.00.
 020 POINT FERMIN, 1916 G 4-BAR ON PPC (12-17). EST. \$6.00.
 021 PRUNEDALE, 1906 F DUPLEX ON PPC (94-08). EST. \$40.00.
 022 (R/O) BRAVO, 1913 VG PARTIAL 4-BAR ON PPC (12-19). E \$6.
 023 SUGAR PINE, 1913 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (07-34). EST. \$5.00.
 024 SUR, 1912 VG DOANE ON PPC (89-13). EST. \$7.00.
 025 (W)EST SATICOY, 1892 F PARTIAL BACKSTAMP (92-13). E \$7.
 026 WYNOLA, 1910 VG LITE CDS ON PPC (89-13). EST. \$8.00.

COLORADO

- 027 BUFFALO SPRINGS, 1910 G+ LITE 4-BAR ON PPC (75-12) E \$8.
 028 JUNIPER, 1911 F 4-BAR ON PPC (06-19). EST. 10.00.
 029 KEYSOR, 1909 VG DOANE REC'D ON PPC (06-38). EST. \$5.00.
 030 LAKEVISTA, 1915 VG 4-BAR REC'D & O/S ON PPC (14-18) E \$15
 031 PANDO, 1911 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (91/46). EST. \$5.00.
 032 ROUTT, 1930 F 4-BAR ON GPC (84/53). EST. \$4.00.

WASHINGTON

- 033 BERLIN, 1911 VG DOANE ON PPC (00-18). EST. \$5.00.
 034 BIRMINGHAM, 1912 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (10-23). E. \$6.00.
 035 CARISBORG, F 1920 MISPELLED 4-BAR ON PPC W/ STAIN. E \$4
 036 EAST SEATTLE, 1911 VG DOANE O/S ON PPC (04-23). EST. \$5.
 037 EAST SEATTLE, 1923 VG 4-BAR CVR (04-23). EST. \$6.
 038 FINLEY, 1908 F DOANE ON PPC (03-35). EST. \$6.00.
 039 GETCHELL, 1907 F 4-BAR ON PPC (90-18). EST. \$12.00.
 040 LITTEL, 1911 F 4-BAR ON PPC (03-38). EST. \$5.00.
 041 OLEQUA, 1907 G+ CDS REC'D ON PPC W/ PINHOLE (75-12) E \$5.
 042 ONEIDA, 1908 F 4-BAR ON PPC (92-34). EST. \$5.00.
 043 PENAWAWA, 1908 VG CDS ON PPC (76-37). EST. \$5.00.

RAILWAY POST OFFICES (Towle Types)

- 044 AMARILLO & VAUGHN, 1925 F (928-A-1) ON PPC. EST. \$7.00.
 045 ATLANTA & WAYCROSS, 1910 VG (379-G-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6.
 046 BALT. & ELKINS, 1911 F (275-I-2) ON PPC. EST. \$5.
 047 BAYVIEW & GRAND RAP., 1911 VG (632-B-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5.
 048 BELLINGHAM & ANACORTES, 1931 F (W-58-a) ON PC. EST. \$20.
 049 BLAINE & SEATTLE, 1908 VG (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. EST. \$7.
 050 BOISE & HUNTINGTON, 1914 F (898-D-1) ON TONED PPC. E \$10.
 051 BREM. & STAMFORD, 1905 G+ (465-F-2) ON GPC. EST. \$15.
 052 BUT. CITY & OG, ca1893 G+ (890-N-1) ON PSE FRONT. E \$6.
 053 CALISTOGA & VALLEJO, 1913 VG (983-E-1) ON PPC. EST. \$8.
 054 CED. RAP. & SIOUX FALLS, 1911 F (748-W-1) ON PPC. E \$6.
 055 CHAS. & AUGUSTA, ca1890 VG (336-M-1) ON COVER. EST. \$7.
 056 CHARLOTTES & ATLANTA, 1932 F (320-F-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6.
 057 CHATT. & GRIFFIN, 1911 F (358-D-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6.
 058 CHEYENNE & DENVER, 1910 F (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. EST. \$6.
 059 CLARKSDALE & JACKSON, 1917 F (431-T-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6.
 060 (CURWE)N & TYRONE, 1889 VG PARTIAL (202-D-1) ON CVR. E \$5.
 061 DANTE & SPARTENBURG, 1910 G (519-D-2) ON PPC. E \$12.
 062 DENV. & KREMMLING, 1908 VG (962-2-C-1) ON PPC. EST. \$12.
 063 DENV. & LEADVILLE, 1914 G (954-J-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6.
 064 ELY & DULUTH, 1894 VG (879-1-A-3) ON CVR REDUCED @ RGT. E 5
 065 GLOBE & BOWIE, 1933 G+ (969-1-D-5) ON PPC. EST. \$5.
 066 GRAMPION & TYRONE, 1899 VG (NEW TYPE) O/S ON GPC. E 5.
 067 (GREEN)N RIV. & OGDEN, 1879 G PARTIAL (932-K-1) ON GPC. E 9
 068 GREENS & N. WILKES, 1909 VG (325-D-1) ON PPC. E \$6.
 069 HANN & SEDALIA, ca1893 VG (NEW TYPE) ON PSE. E \$12.
 070 HAYWARDS & OAK, 1910 VG (992-6-A-1) ON PPC (OAK ON STMP) 20.
 071 HORICON & PORTAGE, 1914 VG (840-F-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5.
 072 HUNT. & BEDFORD, 1913 LEGIBLE (211-C-2) ON PPC. EST. \$5.
 073 HUNT. & PORTLAND, 1898 VG (898-R-1) BACKSTAMP ON STAINED CVR. E 8
 074 ITHACA & OWEGO, 1905 VG (131-C-1) O/S ON PPC. EST. \$7.
 075 JACKSON & NILES, 1913 VG (610-Q-1) ON CVR. EST. \$6.
 076 JACK. OCALA & TAMPA, 1913 G (383-C-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5.
 077 JACK & PORT TAMPA, 1913 VG (384-B-2) BACKSTAMP. FLAP GONE. E 5
 078 JEFF CITY & K.C., 1931 VG (812-E-1) ON CVR. EST. \$5.
 079 JOHNSTON CITY & CAIRO, 1909 G (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. E \$6.
 080 JULESBURG & DENV., 1903 G LITE (950-N-1) ON PPC. E \$8.
 081 K.C. FT. S. & TULSA, 1929 F (910-K-1) ON CVR. EST. \$5.
 082 (KINGSTON)N & ONEON, 1908 F PARTIAL (117-E-1) ON PPC. E 4
 083 LA JUNTA & ALBUQ., 1910 VG (911-AI-2) ON PPC. E \$4.
 084 LINCOLN & KAN C (ITY), 1909 VG PARTIAL (935-Y-1) ON PPC. E 4
 085 LOS ANG. & SANTA ANA, 1909 G+ (988-B-2) ON PPC W/ TEAR. E 5
 086 MACK CITY & GD. RAP., ca1890 VG (620-G-2) ON CVR. E \$5.
 087 MAN. & TOLEDO, 1916 F (618-N-1) ON PPC. E \$6.

- 088 MARSH & STORY CITY, 1910 VG (773-2-C-1) OFF @ TOP OF PPC. E 4
 089 MAX & SANISH, 1931 VG (890-2-F-2) ON CVR W/ STAPLE HOLES. 5.
 090 MIL & DAVENPORT, 1908 VG (835-I-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5.
 091 MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA, 1917 F (870-M-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5.
 092 MONETT & FT WORTH, 1908 G (910-N-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5.
 093 MONETT & OKLAHOMA, 1910 VG (910-P-2) ON PPC. EST. \$4.
 094 MONETT & PARIS, 1912 F (826-B-3) ON PPC. EST. \$5.
 095 MONT & GRACEVILLE, 1908 VG (417-1-D-1) ON PPC W/ PINHOLE. 6
 096 MOSCOW & HAAS, 1940 F (898-5-B-1) ON PPC. EST. \$8.
 097 NESTORIA & DULUTH, 1913 VG (NEW TYPE) ON PPC W/O STAMP. E 4
 098 NEW GAL & LIS, 1909 F (595-2-A-1) ON PPC. E \$5.
 100 NINEVAH & WILKES, 1909 G+ (177-P-1) ON PPC. E \$5.
 101 NORFOLK JC & DALLAS, 1910 F (939-E-1) ON PPC W/ SKINNING. 6
 102 NO. WOODS & PLYMOUTH, 1908 F (31-1-B-1) O/S ON PPC. E \$5.
 103 OGDEN & LOS ANG., 1915 F (972-E-1) ON PPC W/O STAMP. E \$6.
 104 OGDENSBURG & UTICA, 1917 VG (104-G-2) ON PPC. E \$5.
 105 OMAHA & COLO SPGS, 1915 VG (941-F-1) ON PPC. E \$5.
 106 OMAHA & K. CITY, 1910 F (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. E \$5.
 107 OMAHA N. PLATTE & DEN., 1914 G+ (932-R-1) ON CVR. E \$15.
 108 OROVILLE & WENATCHEE, 1930 G+ (902-3-B-1) ON PPC. E \$6.
 109 OSWEGO & UTICA, 1910 G+ (102-Q-1) ON PPC. E \$12.
 110 OWENS & RUSSEL, 1910 VG (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. E \$6.
 111 PEORIA & GALES., 1893 F (697-G-1) ON TONED GPC. E \$5.
 112 PEORIA & QUINCY, 1913 VG (697-I-1) ON PPC. E \$6.
 113 PHILA & PORT DEPOSIT, 1900 VG (NEW TYPE) ON GPC. E \$6.
 114 PORTS & CON., 1907 F (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. E \$6.
 115 POTTS & PHILA., 1894 VG (NEW TYPE) ON GPC. E \$6.
 116 PUEBLO & ALAMOSA, 1918 VG (955-I-1) ON PPC. E \$6.
 117 PUEBLO & CREEDE, 1911 F (980-C-2) ON PPC. E \$8.
 118 PUEBLO & DURANGO, 1909 F (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. E \$10.
 119 RICH & HU(NTINGTON), 1910 G PARTIAL (303-AC-1) ON PPC. E 3.
 120 ROUSES PT. & ALB/AGT., 1881 READABLE (100-D-2) ON GPC. E \$5.
 121 SACTO & SAN FRAN., 1916 G (NEW TYPE) ON CVR. E \$5.
 122 ST. LOUIS & SEDALIA, 1905 VG (805-Q-1) ON PPC. E \$5.
 123 ST. P. & SPOK. 3RD DIV., 1905 VG (874-AS-2) ON PPC. E \$5.
 124 ST. VINCENT & FARGO, 1909 G PARTIAL (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. 8
 125 SALA & DUNK, 1919 VG (125-AF-1) ON PPC. E \$5.
 126 S.L. CITY & LOS ANG., 1908 F (972-J-1) ON PPC. E \$8.
 127 SANDERSON & EL PASO, 1913 G+ (476-W-1) ON PPC. E \$5.
 128 SAN FRAN. & BARSTOW, 1914 VG (903-3-B-1) ON PPC. E \$6.
 129 S.F. & (LOS AN)G/DAY RUN, 1897 G PARTIAL (NEW TY) ON CVR. 5
 130 SAN FRAN. & SANTA CRUZ, 1912 F (980-L-2) ON PPC. E \$8.
 131 SAN FRAN. & VISALIA, 1910 G+ (963-AD-1) ON PPC. E \$5.
 132 SCRANTON & NORTH, 1907 F (176-E-1) ON PPC. E \$6.
 133 SEATTLE & SEWARD, 1929 VG (X-14-e) ON PPC. E \$10.
 134 SEATTLE & SEWARD, 1940 VG (X-14-p) ON PPC. E \$15.
 135 SIL SPGS & TEXARK, 1911 VG (827-L-1) ON PPC. E \$5.
 136 SOMERSET & DELTA, 1909 G (962-7-A-1) ON PPC. E \$12.
 137 SPOK. PASCO & SEAT., 1908 VG (890-O-2) ON PPC. E \$5.
 138 SPOKANE & PORTLAND, 1910 F (904-6-B-1) ON PPC. E \$5.
 139 SPG. PITTS. & NEOD, 1908 VG (807-Y-1) ON PPC. E \$18.
 140 SUMMIT & GLADSTONE, 1953 VG (250-L-2) ON CVR. E \$4.
 141 TAYLORS & CHAR., 1910 VG (330-E-1) ON TONED PPC. E \$5.
 142 TERRE HAUTE & EVANS, 1923 G+ (667-N-1) ON CVR. E \$5.
 143 TEXARK & PT. ARTHUR, 1913 F (827-P-1) ON PPC. E \$4.
 144 TICOND. & L. GEORGE, 1912 VG (F-4-d) ON PPC. E \$4.
 145 TICONDEROGA & LAKE GEORGE, 1930 F (F-4-g) ON PC. E \$6.
 146 TOLEDO & COL., 1910 VG (580-C-1) ON PPC. E \$4.
 147 TOL. FRANF. & ST. L., 1923 F (585-E-2) ON CVR. E \$4.
 148 TUCSON & LOS ANG., 1905 VG (963-T-1) ON PPC. E \$7.
 149 UNION PACIFIC RPO, ca1880 READABLE (932-F-1) ON CVR. E \$10.
 150 UTICA & RANDALLS, 1891 VG (122-E-1) ON GPC. E \$6.
 151 VERSAIL (LES & BROWN)E, 1908 G PARTIAL (543-G-1) ON PPC. E 6
 152 (WADING) RIVER & L.I. CITY, 1897 PARTIAL (112-Z-1) ON GPC. 9
 153 WANAKENA & CRAN LAKE, 1909 F (F-14-a) ON PPC. STEAMBOAT. 12
 154 WARROAD & CROOKS, 1910 VG (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. E \$5.
 155 WASH & CHARF M., 1886 G (302-J-3) ON CVR. E \$5.
 156 WASH & HARRISONBURG, 1909 VG (302-U-1) ON PPC. E \$4.
 157 WASH & WIL. 1888 F (305-R-3) ON PSE. E \$6.
 158 WATSONVILLE JCT & S. CRUZ, 1918 LEGIBLE (NEW RUN) ON CVR. 8
 159 WEST PT. & RICH., 1915 VG (NEW TYPE) ON CVR. E \$5.
 160 WMSPORT & GAZZAM, 1890 G (136-G-1) ON REDUCED CVR. E \$8.
 161 WLM & COLUMBIA, 1910 G+ (340-AC-1) ON PPC. E \$6.

Street Cars (Towle types)

- 162 BROOKLYN N.Y. CIR., 1901 VG (BR-5-b) BACKSTAMP. E \$6.
 163 BROOKLYN, N.Y. CIRCUIT, 1902 F (BR-5-d) REC'D ON GPC. E 8
 164 BROOKLYN & L.I. CITY, 1897 F (BR-2-a) B/S ON RATTY CVR. E 5
 165 CHI. ILL. COTT. GRO. AV., 1907 F (CH-3-e) O/S ON PPC. E \$5.
 166 CHI & MILLARD AVE., 1908 F (CH-5-a) ON PPC. E \$5.
 167 CHICAGO N. CLA. ST., 1902 G+ (CH-1-e) ON CVR. E \$5.
 168 CHI. & N. CLARK ST/3, 1910 G+ (CH-1-c) ON PPC. E \$5.
 169 CHI & WENT AVE, 1907 F (CH-7-b) ON PPC. E \$5.
 170 PHILA & DARBY, 1907 F (PH-7-d) ON PPC. E \$15.
 171 PITTSBURG PA ST., 1901 VG (PI-3-a) ON TONED CVR. E \$12.
 172 PHILADELPHIA & W. PHILADELPHIA, 1897 F (PH-8-c) O/S B/S. E 5
 173 ST. LOUIS/B'WAY SOUTH CIR No 2, 1915 F PARTIAL (SL15-D) ON GPC. 6
 174 ST. LOUIS/EASTON CIRCUIT, 1908 G (SL11-A) ON PPC. E \$5.
 175 ST. L. GD. AVE. CIRCUIT, 1900 F (SL3-E) ON CVR W/ SM HOLE. 5
 176 SEATTLE & SEATTLE, 1913 G+ (SE1-A) ON CREASED PPC. E \$6.

Standard rules apply. Minimum bid \$3.00 please.

Phone bid accepted: (415) 344-3080

Closing Date: May 31, 1994 (10 PM Pacific)

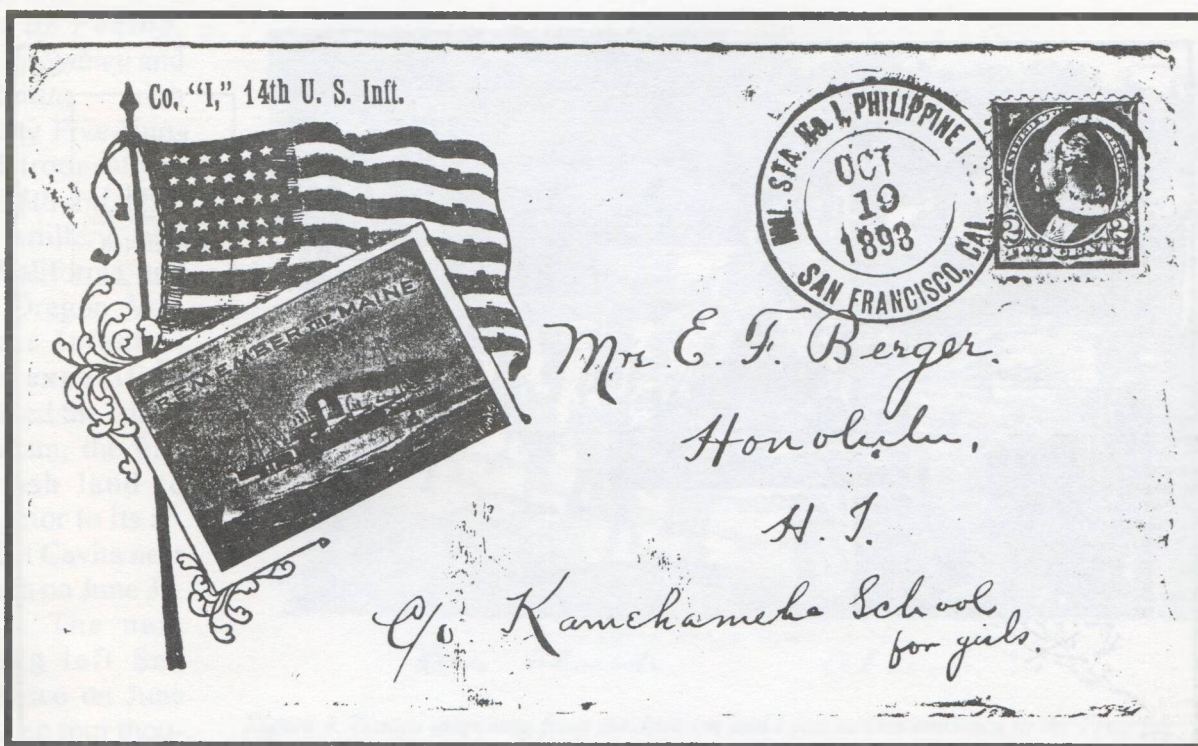


Figure 1. This Spanish American War patriotic cover bears a well struck example of the double circle date stamp from Military Station No. 1 in the Philippines. A considerable body of interesting postal history material exists from the Pacific theater of this war.

Postal History Associated with the Spanish American War in the Pacific

By Rod Crossley

Some time ago one of our readers wrote asking specific questions about the Spanish American War in the Pacific. It is hoped that this overview of that part of the war will answer the question.

After the explosion of the *U.S.S. Maine* in Cuba's Santiago Harbor in February 1898, William Randolph Hearst used his newspapers to whip the American public into a patriotic frenzy over war with Spain. President McKinley's original plan had been to fight the upcoming war with regular troops plus newly formed volunteer units. These units would mean that there would be no need to call out the National Guard with all of its political problems. Congress soon changed the President's mind, and on April 23, 1898 he issued a call for 125,000 volunteers, which was the strength of the National Guard. However, when the units were inducted into the Army they were called volunteer regiments not National Guard Regiments.

President McKinley declared war with Spain on April 25, 1898. The majority of the volunteer units

were not inducted until early May. The readiness of the units varied greatly due to the lack of a national training facility. Serious training of the volunteers began as soon as the units were inducted into the Army and continued at camps established across the United States. Additional training was also conducted enroute overseas.

Following the destruction of the *U.S.S. Maine*, the focus of the Nation was on Cuba and little thought was given to the war in the Pacific. In early May the President finally approved the movement of troops to the Philippines to assist in the conquest of the Archipelago. The Army first assigned 20,000 troops to the expedition of which only 5,000 were regulars. The majority of the volunteer units assembled at San Francisco were from west of the Mississippi River. As the troops arrived they came under the control of the 8th Army Corp. commanded by General Wesley Merritt.

General Henry C. Merriam, commander of the U.S. Army's Department of California, was assigned the job of housing, equipping, and training the 8th Corp. The first step was to establish three camps to

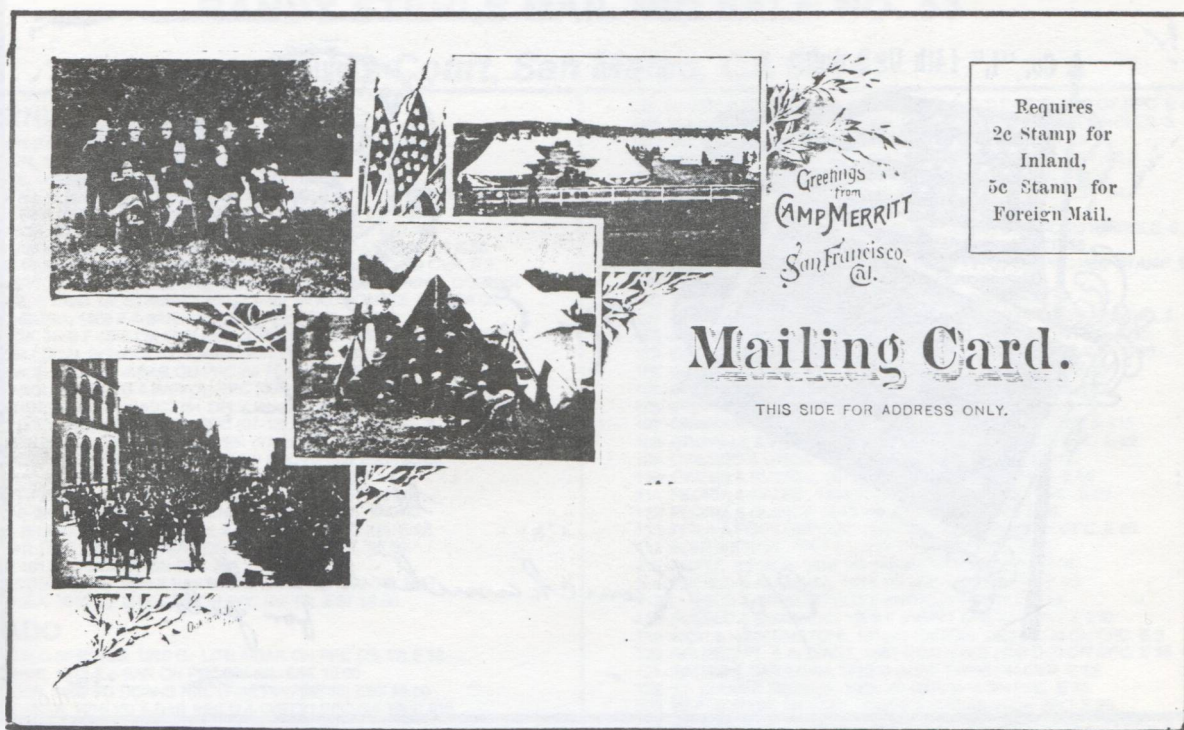


Figure 2. Camp Merritt scenes and a parade appear in this early private mailing card

receive the troops. Two were established on the grounds of the Presidio of San Francisco: Camp Miller was located in the Tennessee Valley and Camp Merriam was placed near Crissey Field. Camp Merritt was set outside the Presidio at what is today 1st Avenue and Balboa near Children's Hospital. Due to the outstanding staff of the Department of California, the Eighth Corp. was better organized, trained, and equipped than the 5th Army Corp. which was heading for Cuba. One of the first units to enter training at the Presidio was the 1st California Volunteer

Infantry Regiment organized in San Francisco on May 5, 1898.

After Admiral Dewey's stunning Naval victory at Manila in April 1898 there was a pressing need to send troops to support the Admiral in the Philippines. On May 25 General Andersen sailed on S.S.

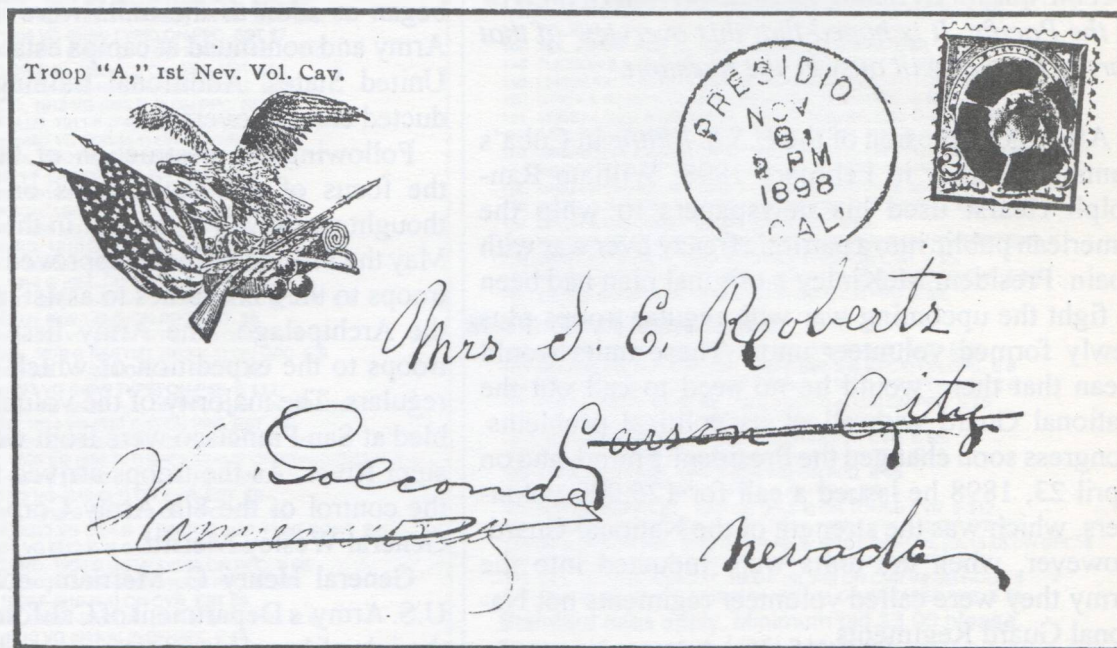
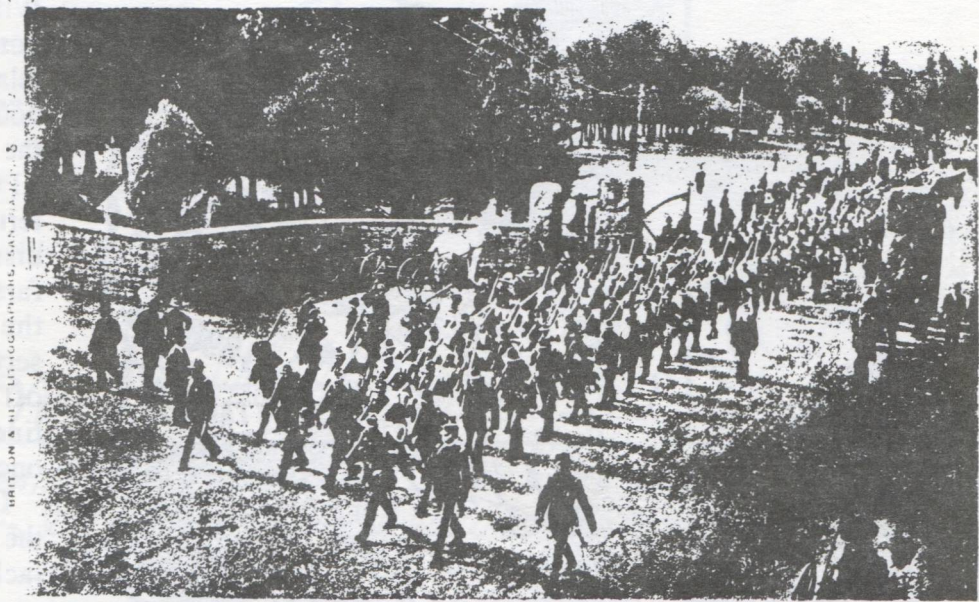


Figure 3. This cover bears the patriotic corner of the 1st Nevada Volunteer Cavalry. It was mailed through the Presidio post office.

City of Peking, City of Sydney and Australita with Twenty Five Hundred troops from the 28th Infantry, 3rd Artillery, and 1st California and 2nd Oregon Volunteer Infantry. The expedition captured the Island of Guam, the first Spanish land to fall, prior to its arrival at Cavita near Manila on June 30, 1898. The next sailing left San Francisco on June 25 when four thousand troops under the command of

General Greene. The four ships in this convoy were the *S.S. China, Colon, Senator* and *Zelandra*, transporting the following Units: The 18th and 23rd Infantry, 10th Pennsylvania, 1st Colorado, 1st Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, Utah Volunteer Artillery, and A Company US Engineer Battalion. General Merritt and his staff and Forty Six Hundred men left San Francisco between June 27 and 29. Among the six ships in the convoy were the *S.S. Newport, Valencia* and *Indiana*. The troops with the General were the 14th Infantry, 1st Idaho, 1st Wyoming, 1st North Dakota, and 13th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and Astor Battery. This convoy would arrive at Cavita on July 26, 1898. There would be other sailings from San Francisco to the Philippines on July 15, Oct 17, 1898, and Jan 26, 1899 to bring the total U.S. troops to a total of 25,000 men by February 1899. The port of embarkation designated for this troop movement was Fort Mason on San Francisco Bay. Because of limited dock space at the fort, many piers of the Port of San Francisco were used for troop and cargo loading.

The need to exploit Dewey's victory meant that the units sailing on June 29 would be the last troops to arrive prior to the attack on the Spanish positions around Manila. For many years there was an active resistance movement in the Island against the Spanish that would now expect to govern once the Span-



United States Troops leaving Jackson and Lyon Streets, entrance of the Presidio, San Francisco
"Hello" Claude. Albert.

Figure 4. Troops marching from the Jackson and Lyon streets entrance to the Presidio.

ish were removed. This did not meet with President McKinley's plans for the Archipelago and negotiations started with Spain to prevent a rebel takeover. After a short sham battle with light casualties on August 13, 1898, the Americans occupied the city and the Spanish fortification.

The insurgents had expected to take over the country after the Spanish were defeated. But this was not to be as the U.S. was given control of the Islands as part of the peace settlement with Spain in December 1898. Following the battle for Manila an uneasy truce was established between our forces and the insurgents. This would last until February 4, 1899 when fighting broke out around Manila. This was the beginning of the Philippine insurrection which would last until 1903.

In the beginning the available American forces allowed the army to control only the area around Manila Bay with the rest of the Archipelago still under the control of Spain or the insurgents. As more troops became available the army slowly expanded its control of the Island. The Spanish garrison at Jolo for example was not replaced until May 1899, some 10 months after the war ended. The Spanish American War had spread the regular army units thinly around the world. Until more units could be formed it was necessary to keep the volunteer units in the Philippines much longer than expected. The first unit to leave for California was the 2nd Oregon in June



Figure 5. A "Soldier Mail" franked cover signed by an officer was marked "Postage Due" when it entered the U.S. mails in San Francisco, and postage was paid at the delivery post office.

1899 and the 1st Tennessee Volunteer was the last in October 1899.

Postal Service

Postal service was provided to the troops from the beginning of the conflict. In May 1898 the Postmaster General issued instructions that military mail from overseas would use the same postage rate as domestic mail. As the troops gathered in San Francisco their mail was handled by the local San Francisco substation or the Presidio Post Office located in the Post Headquarters Building. When the *S.S. China* sailed on June 25, 1893, three employees of the U.S. Postal Service were among the passengers. Upon arrival at Cavita they established the first military Post Office on the Island. The day after the battle for Manila, August 14, the military post office in Manila was established. The collapse of the Spanish government necessitated that the military system also handle civilian mail. As military operations expanded throughout the Archipelago the military postal service followed. Manila was the sole distribution point for both military and civilian mail.

Within the Philippines the postal system used inter-Island vessels that were both military and civilian, the Dagupan and Manila RPO, and the Army Quartermaster Department to distribute the mail. The farther from civilization the slower the level of service. Some units well off the communication line received mail only once per month.

During the early part of the operation there was a lack of Postage Stamps among the troops. The Postmaster General authorized use of soldier mail to help correct the problem. Soldiers overseas could send mail without stamps as long as it was marked "Soldier Mail" and signed by an officer. When the letter entered the U.S.

Postal Service in San Francisco it was marked "Postage Due" and the postage was paid at the local Post Office (Figure 5). Civilian mail from the Philippines was charged a higher postage rate than military mail. This difference led to abuse of the military system so the Postal Service made some changes effective January 25, 1899 that all "Soldier Mail" must be marked by a rubber stamp and signed by an officer. This change did not correct the problem so the Postal Service in July 1900 issued orders that American domestic rates would apply to all mail originating in the Philippines. U.S. stamps were used on all military mail until June 30 1899 when U.S. stamps and enveloped over stamped "Philippines" were placed on sale.

Postal Service began in the Island as a station of the San Francisco Post Office. As postal service expanded beyond Manila Bay the postmarkers changed from "Philippine Station San Francisco" to read "Military Station" and a number (Figure 6). Later, San Francisco was removed from the dial and a location within the Islands was shown. There were five numbered military post offices plus another eight locations whose postmark only stated "Military

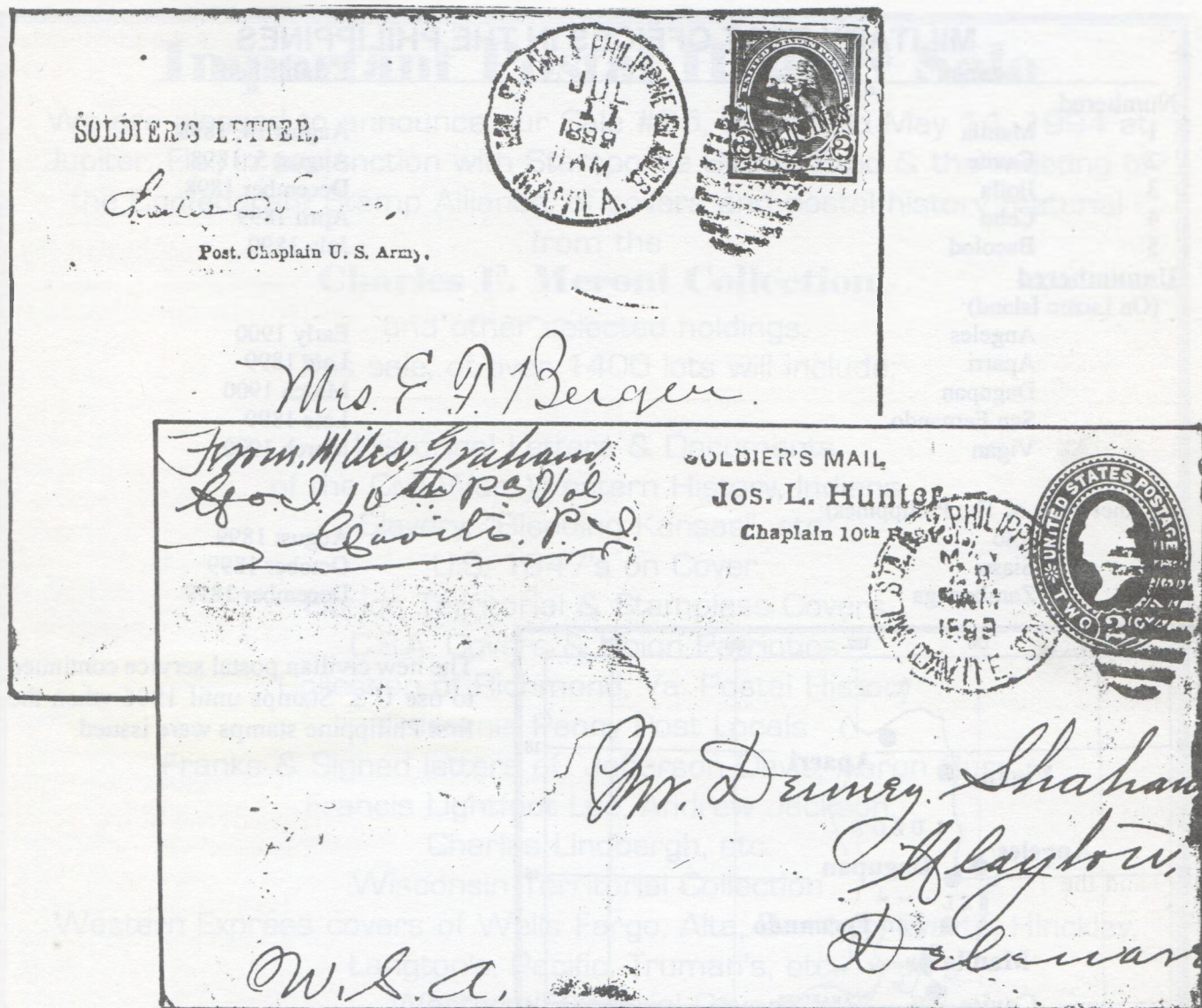


Figure 6. These covers display postmarks of the numbered stations at Manila (No. 1) and Cavite (No. 2)

Station" without a number. These 13 offices were all established between August 1898 and March 1900.

The Postal Service in the Philippines became a separate operation under military control on May 1, 1899. Some cancel units without "San Francisco" on the dial were issued and used well prior to the change over date. The U.S. Government began to change from a military to civilian form of government in early 1901. This change included the postal service. As the civil control of the Island progressed, the postmark for the various military was changed to a civilian type. Again there is evidence of the civilian postmark being used prior to the change over.

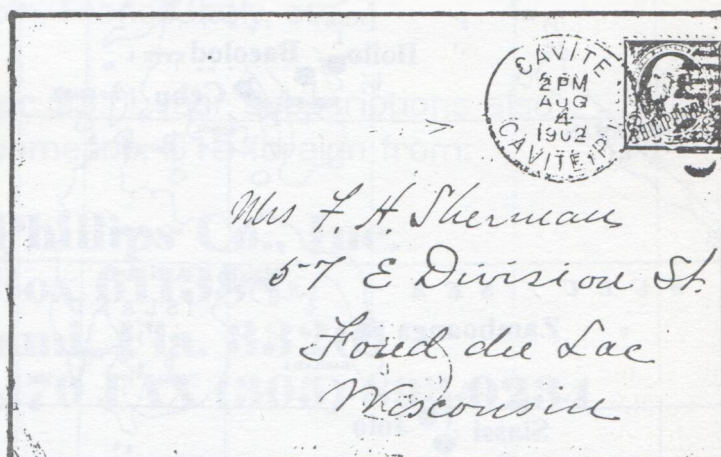


Figure 7. After 1900, postmarks generally show only the location of the office without a station number.

MILITARY POST OFFICES IN THE PHILIPPINES

	Location	Established
Numbered		
1	Manila	August 14, 1898
2	Cavite	August 5, 1898
3	Iloila	December 1898
4	Cebu	April 1899
5	Bacolod	July 1899
Unnumbered		
(On Luzon Island)		
	Angeles	Early 1900
	Aparri	Late 1899
	Dagupan	March 1900
	San Fernando	Late 1899
	Vigan	March 1900
(Other Parts of The Philippines):		
	Jolo	August 1899
	Siassi	October 1899
	Zamboanga	December 1899



The new civilian postal service continued to use U.S. Stamps until 1906 when the first Philippine stamps were issued.

Important Postal History Sale

We are pleased to announce our Sale #85, to be held May 14, 1994 at Jupiter, Fla., in conjunction with Stamporee Stamp Expo & the meeting of the Confederate Stamp Alliance, of covers and postal history material from the

Charles F. Meroni Collection.

and other selected holdings.

This sale, of over 1400 lots will include:

Historical Letters & Documents
of the Civil War, Western History, Indians,
Slavery, "Bleeding Kansas", etc.

U.S. 1847's on Cover

Florida Territorial & Stampless Covers

C.S.A. Covers & Union Patriotics

Collection of Richmond, Va. Postal History

California Penny Post Locals

Franks & Signed letters of Jefferson Davis, Aaron Burr,

Francis Lightfoot Lee, Andrew Jackson,

Charles Lindbergh, etc.

Wisconsin Territorial Collection

Western Express covers of Wells Fargo, Alta, Bamber, Everts, Hinckley,
Langton's, Pacific, Truman's, etc.

Western Territorial Covers

Illustrated Advertising Covers

Danzig Postal History Collection

Select Early Foreign Covers of

Great Britain, France, Italy, etc.

Catalogs are available for \$3. 1 year subscriptions also
available for \$10 domestic, \$15 foreign from:

David G. Phillips Co., Inc.

P.O.Box 611388

North Miami, Fla. 33261

Phone (305) 895-0470 FAX (305) 893-0234

KEEPING UP WITH CURRENT POSTAL NAME CHANGES

By Edwin C. Haack

Back in the old days -- say, twenty years ago -- the Post Office Department used to keep the public, including us collectors, well informed as to impending opening and closing of postal units, changes in unit names and locations, and other developments which influenced the movement and processing of mail in the United States. Such information regularly appeared in the *Postal Bulletin*, and a subscription to the *Bulletin* -- or at least access to current issues -- was a must for those of us who sought to obtain postmarks from new offices, branches and stations.

Today the situation is much different. Oh, the *Postal Bulletin* still records changes in operating status for post offices and other postal units, but only well after such changes have been made, and, it seems, only for a small percentage of the actual number of changes that occur. Unfortunately, as I have recently discovered, there are some rather surprising changes in postal unit names going on here in the Portland area, and I can't help wondering if similar changes aren't happening in other metropolitan areas around the country. Because of the personal contact which was required for me to discover what was going on in the Portland area, it will be impossible to learn if this phenomena extends to America's other urban centers unless some of you who read this undertake your own "voyage of discovery" and share your findings with *La Posta*.

Contract Branches and Stations

Contract branches and stations are operated by people who are not employees of the Postal Service under a contractual arrangement with the USPS. If the postal facility is within the corporate limits of the urban center where the main post office is located, it is called a contract station. If it is located outside the corporate limits, it is called a contract branch.

Contract branches and stations have been around since about the turn of the century. Portland's first were established on July 1, 1902. The purpose of these postal units has been to improve access to postal services such as registry and money order business to the public. To achieve this purpose, contract branches and stations have typically been located in sites with high foot traffic volumes such

as retail outlets. In Portland, most contract branches and stations have historically been housed in neighborhood markets, drug stores, dry cleaners, and similar establishments. With the growth of community shopping centers and shopping malls, contract branches and stations have found homes somewhere with a retail tenant of the center.

Until the late 1970's, virtually all of Portland's contract branches and stations were known only by a number. The first five such units were numbered one through five, and the numbering continued sequentially to Number 67 which was established November 1, 1931. As with all postal units, contract branches and stations were discontinued from time to time, and, after 1931, newly established units were assigned numbers which had been previously assigned but were no longer in use. For example, when the Stanley Rural Station was converted to a contract station in October 1947, the new contract station was assigned number 43, a number which had previously been in use at a station which operated at 1301 Milwaukie Street from 1925 to 1942.

In the late 1970's, the newly established Postal Service began to allow contract branches and stations to take on names instead of numbers. Many of the branches and stations assumed names of the neighborhoods they served. Thus Portland Contract Branch Number 1 became Lynch Contract Branch, Number 3 became Rockwood, and Number 44 became King City. Others, however, took the names of shopping centers in which they were located. For example, Contract Branch Number 6 became Town Center, Number 8 became Gateway, and Number 19 became Canterbury Square. Some contract branches and stations remained designated only by number. This hodgepodge of names and numbers continued to describe the collection of Portland contract units for over a decade. Recently, however, all this has begun to change.

Commercially Named Branches and Stations

A chance recent discussion with a fellow local postmark collector informed me that the Jantzen Beach Contract Station was now using a double circle utility dater reading "PORTLAND, OR



Figure 1.

HEALTH HAUS/USPS" (Figure 1). Health Haus is a retail chain which bills itself as "your independent health food store". They offer a line of dietary supplements and herbs, and provide a home for the contract station which has been sited in the Jantzen Beach Shopping Center.

The Health Haus postmark was, to me, a rather surprising and interesting discovery, and so I decided to explore the Portland area's other contract branches and stations to see what I could learn. What I learned was that, in Portland at least, the numbered contract branches and stations have mostly gone the way of the dinosaur. Furthermore, they have been replaced for the most part by postal units with names which are little more than commercial endorsements of the retail establishments which house them. There is even one additional example of a contract branch which formerly bore a name of a regional shopping center being changed to one of these new commercial endorsements. Here are the specifics of what I discovered in my recent tour of Portland's contract branches and stations:

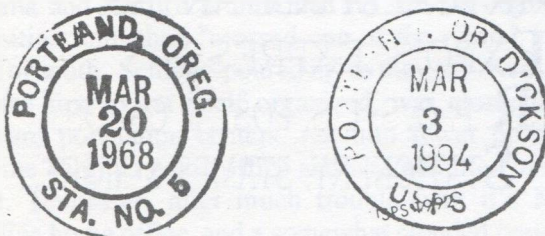


Figure 2.

Contract Station No. 5 has been changed to Dickson Station because it is located in Dickson Drugs at 7937 S.E. Start Street (Figure 2). Interestingly, the station has been located at the same site

since 1966, but only recently has it become necessary to identify the name of the retailer.



Figure 3.

Contract Station No. 7 was changed to Seaton's Station in March 1994 (Figure 3). Seaton's Drug Store is located at 5939 S.E. Belmont Street and the station has been located at that same site since 1960.

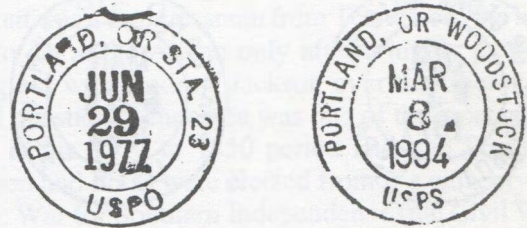


Figure 4.

Contract Station No. 23 was changed to Woodstock Station in January 1994 (Figure 4). Portlanders with a feeling for historic local place names might be tempted to rejoice at this renaming, for the new name rekindles memories of the old Woodstock Post Office which served this neighborhood in the 1890's and the first decade of this century. Any such celebration should be tempered however by the realization that the new name of this station probably owes much more to the fact that it is housed in the Woodstock Super Center than its historic relationship. Can there be any doubt that if the management of the Woodstock Super Center decided to change their name to Podunk Super Center, Portland would be blessed with a Podunk Postal Station?

Contract Station No. 38 has been changed to Oregon's Stamp Station (Figure 5). This station is located in Oregon Stamp & Stationery at 1011 S.W. Washington.



Figure 5.

In addition to these name changes, I found Portland's only other numbered contract station -- No. 50 formerly at 3131 N. Lombard -- had been closed. That means, as near as I can determine, there are currently no numbered contract branches or stations operating under the administrative jurisdiction of the Portland Post Office.



Figure 6.

Cedar Hills Contract Branch, which had served the Washington County neighborhood of that name since 1957, is now known as the Centwise Branch (Figure 6). The branch is located in the Cent-Wise Drug of Cedar Hills at 10170 S.W. Parkway.

Conclusion

Based upon my recent site visits to Portland area contract stations and branches, I must conclude that an impressive amount of change has gone on in recent months. The overall effect of this wave of change -- both from renamings and closures -- is to all but eliminate numbered contract stations and branches. Only Contract Station No. 2 in the Ainsworth Pharmacy still retains its number designation. Apparently the USPS wishes to move toward a system in which contract stations and branches bear names which are in reality commercial endorsements for their hosts.

I wish I had information from other metropolitan areas to see how widespread this trend has become, but, as I mentioned, my data has come from personal visits and my visits have been confined to my area of residence. If you agree with me that this renaming of contract units is a significant event in the history of the United States Postal Service, perhaps you'll be tempted to explore your own environs and relate to *La Posta* what you have discovered. When they stop telling us what's going on; that's the time to listen very closely and maybe even go take a look for ourselves.

MAINE NARROW GAUGE R.P.O. CANCELS WANTED

Bangor & Bucksport R.P.O. (10/9/1879-5/31/1883)
 Palermo & Wiscasset R.P.O. (1895-1896)
 Albion & Wiscasset R.P.O. (1896-1902, 1909-1933)
 Waterville & Wiscasset R.P.O. (1902-1909)
 Harrison & Bridgton Junction R.P.O. (1900-1917)
 Carrabassett & Farmington R.P.O. (6/1/1900-8/31/1900)
 Farmington & Rangeley R.P.O. (1892-1903)
 Kingfield & Farmington R.P.O. (1903-1913)
 Phillips & Farmington R.P.O. (1913-1917)

BRUCE L. COREY 108 Marilyn Avenue Westbrook, ME 04092

P. O.
 BOX 74



KIRK'S

STAMP CO.

CONSTANT ADDITIONS
 OF POSTAL HISTORY IN
 VIRTUALLY ALL AREAS.
 EXPO'S. EXPRESS
 R. P. O.'S. U.S. POSTAL CARDS.
 STATIONERY, STAMPS & MORE...

**we seek odd & unusual
 Please offer!**


 SINCE 1975

KIRK AND ELSIE WOLFORD
Owners (915) 675-2587


 SINCE 1970

Tennessee Transit Info Needed

Steve Edmondson submitted the following ad to be run in our Classified Section, and, along with it, an interesting justification of his desired research project.

TENNESSEE TRANSIT INFO NEEDED: Tennessee postal markings related to the RPO, HPO and Inland Waterway (Steamboat) system of mail carriage wanted for catalog in progress. If you have markings not listed in the USTMC or other standard transit markings catalogs, please send legible photocopy to L.S. Edmondson, P.O. Box 871, Shelton, WA 98584.

Tennessee occupies a somewhat pivotal (and peculiar) place in American History. It was the 16th state (after the Original Thirteen, Vermont and Kentucky) to be admitted to the US and (while of North Carolina) was a prominent thorn in the side of the British before the Revolution because it and Kentucky were major settlement areas west of the Appalachians, areas the British Crown did not want settled for reasons that still mystify me. In any event, promptly after the revolt the first couple of Congress dealt with these areas by making them states. [Vermont, of course, was between New Hampshire and New York.] Kentucky and Tennessee were already settlement centers by the end of the Revolution with sizeable populations that further exploded right after the war. Virginia (which claimed Kentucky) and North Carolina (which claimed Tennessee) paid off their war veterans with land grants in these western territories. Settlement via the "Cumberland Gap" was quick and easy (unlike the area north of the Ohio River) because the major Indian tribes (the Miami's north of the Ohio and the Cherokees mostly south of the Tennessee River, but also in its eastern valleys) had pretty much agreed to leave Kentucky and Tennessee as a "no man's land" in which both hunted and fought each other, although both were elements of the Iriquois Confederation. Thus, there weren't very many native peoples in Kentucky and Tennessee and the white settlers from Virginia and North Carolina had no serious organized opposition until they "crossed one of the rivers" to the north or south. Settlers "poured in" as they say. Kentucky was the first to get itself organized, was closer to the seaboard population centers, ran into fewer problems with the Virginia home office and was admitted in short order. Tennessee, after much trouble with its North Carolina home office, and a somewhat clouded period of time in which it was either (or both) a territory (the "Territory Southwest of the Ohio River") or a state (organized by its people but never recognized by the US -- the short lived "State of Franklin"), became the last state admitted to the Union in the Eighteenth Century -- it was admitted in 1796.

All of this is prologue and explanatory of the fact that for much of the Ante-Bellum period, Tennessee was a

major route for settlers to take to the "first West" -- the area between the Appalachians and the Mississippi. In its own way, the Cumberland Gap migration route(s) deserve(s) to be remembered like the Oregon Trail -- although it never has achieved quite the cult status. In the 1840's and 1850's, when railroad mania first hit the country, Tennessee was already an important land thoroughfare and rail lines connecting both the South and the "first Southwest" (Alabama and Mississippi) with the East and North were included in the growing rail net. In this regard, the area around Chattanooga became an (arguably) the most important North-South and East-West rail interchange west of the Appalachians. The Mississippi River was rapidly developed as a river highway and Memphis became an important rail-river port that connected land migration routes with the Trans-Mississippi and Texas via river boats (steam and flat) to Arkansas and New Orleans. Memphis also served as an important rail head connecting New Orleans with Cincinnati and Chattanooga. (The Cincinnati-Memphis-New Orleans route was shorter, being the "rail chord" to the "river arc" along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers). The settlement route to Texas was through Tennessee and it is hardly surprising that Sam Houston was governor of both states and Davy Crockett was a Congressman from Tennessee who left the state to die at the Alamo only after a highly publicized falling out with Andrew Jackson over the Cherokee removal question. Tennessee was one of the most populous states in the 1820 to 1850 period and two President's (Jackson and Polk) were elected from its citizenry.

The War for Southern Independence (the Civil War to most Yankees) was fought over Tennessee -- only Virginia had more battles and engagements fought on its soil than Tennessee. And, for quite peculiar and tragic reasons, the state contributed the first "reconstruction" president -- Andrew Johnson. Tennessee, as I was proudly taught in school, was the last state to leave the Union and the first to be readmitted. Be that as it may, after THE war Tennessee lost its prominent position within the Union and was treated (along with the rest of the confederacy) much as we treat an underdeveloped "third world" country today - denied industrial development, kept in rural poverty, and prized mostly for its cheap labor. For the century following the Civil War, even more than during the Ante-Bellum years, Tennessee was important primarily as a crossroads, a place one went through rather than a destination in its own right. Moreover, with the passage of the Homestead Act in 1863, the "jumping off point" for migration West shifted from Memphis to St. Louis (or some would say, St. Joseph). The development of Texas and the Southwest, became unimportant (or at least less important) to the victorious Yankee industrialists, while development of the Northern half of the West (California and Oregon) via migration routes leaving staunchly Northern trailheads in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska (and Minnesota?) took first in the national policy lottery. Ten-

nessee languished as a backwater. Even today, the state is known more for it's contributions to the nation's music (Nashville is the center of the country-western music industry and Memphis is the home of blues and Elvis) than for other reasons. It's natural resources (coal and hydroelectric power to name two) were exploited by Northern industrialists, much as Western businessmen exploit the copper of Zaire and the bauxite of Jamaica. Tennessee, the Volunteer State of Ante-Bellum America (because it contributed a lot of "volunteer" soldiers to the War of 1812), became the country's twentieth century, though unofficial, Hillbilly State. Somehow, it is easy to understand how the New Deal picked the impoverished valleys of East Tennessee as the site of one of it's centerpiece public works projects, the TVA.

These brief notes about the history of the state, hopefully, bring to focus the importance of it's postal history - especially it's transit postal history. The inland waterways and railroads that crisscross the state have connected the East and the South since the 1840's. The development of the mail-rail system (at least east of the Mississippi) is intimately connected with the state. For over a century much of the business mail between North and the South was sorted on RPO routes that traversed the state. Furthermore, the development of Florida as a vacationland (first, then a retirement haven) for the Midwest (read Chicago) and the Northeast (read New York) meant that the RPO routes through Tennessee were significant in keeping families in touch. For the better part of two hundred years, Tennessee has been (and is) an important, centralized, travel and transportation hub.

So, what could be more important than a study of it's transit postal history. I am collecting together the postal markings that detail this network. In particular, I am gathering in one source the RPO, HPO and Inland Waterways markings that memorialize this communication-transportation network (and I will probably expand it to include flight markings as well). Of course, the Mobile Post Office Society and the U.S. Classics Society have done most of the work by publishing many works on these routes, rates and markings. These publications are not focused, being for the most part compendiums of markings from across the entire nation. My intent is to collect the Tennessee part of this national communications story into one convenient place. Furthermore, the inland waterway markings from the stamped period are not so well studied. The American Stampless Cover Catalog has a very nice section on name-of-boat markings (and such) for the stampless period, but I haven't run across anything similar for the stamped period - much less the post-Civil War period. River route postmarks seem to be included in the MPOS publications, but name-of boat markings and other semi-private/public markings seem to have fallen through the cracks for the stamped mail period. [The complexity and multiplicity of rates and markings which drew the classic students to the trans-Atlantic and

other foreign route covers (not to mention the scarce stamps) do not exist on the Inland Waterways cover - or to considerably less degree. Consequently, with little study comes little understanding.] I like to include there markings when I can find them. There are also few areas of almost purely twentieth century postal history that I find fascinating and suitable for development within the context of a state study. Wreck covers come to mind as just one example; mail delay (due to train) is another.

Finally, there is an aspect of postal history that I find little studied (although often mentioned). This is the postal history of the two great transition periods that the POD went through. The first was just after the Civil War when stationary clerks in so-called Distributing Post Offices were replaced with mobile RPO clerks in a nationwide in-transit distribution system. The second was just after the Korean War when the in-transit system was replaced by another stationary system - the sectional center system now in it's heyday. The MPOS has done a fairly decent job of documenting the demise of the RPO's, but I know of few collectors other than state postal history enthusiasts and a few machine cancel collectors who actually collect "distribution postal history." (Yeh, I don't like the term either, but don't know what else to call it.) In any event, the shift from one type of mail distribution philosophy to another was rocky and attended by all sorts of res tape foul ups some of which have been recorded on the mail itself. The postal history of these changes deserves much more attention than collectors have given them. I'm not sure that my study of Tennessee Transit Markings is the place to study this subject either, but it does offer a place to start. Certainly, it was during my work on the transit system(s) that I became sensitized to the stationary systems that preceded and succeeded it (them) - not to mention the rocky transitions.

U.S. COVERS AND POSTAL HISTORY

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

NET PRICE LISTS

WANT LIST SERVICE

(Catalogs Upon Request)

DAVID G. PHILLIPS CO., INC.

Publisher of American Stampless Cover Catalog

P.O. Box 611388 • North Miami, Florida 33161

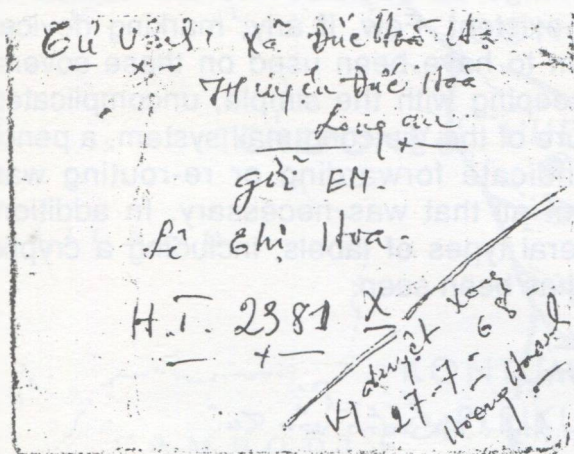
Phone (305) 895-0470

ALLIED AND OTHER FORCES MAIL IN VIETNAM 1945 -1975

Part Three Mail from the Trail - Vietcong Hom Thu Covers

by Robert G. Munshower and Maj. Duane P. Ulrich (Ret.)

Those of us who served in the Armed Forces in the Republic of Viet Nam during the Viet Nam War usually took our regular and timely mail service for granted. Our personal mail, both inbound and outbound, as it was handled, transported, and delivered by both the United States Post Office and the Army and Air Force Postal System was nearly always delivered on time, unopened, uncensored and usually, in good condition. Even when we were out in the field we could depend on the fact that the mail would get to us in a fairly reasonable amount of time.

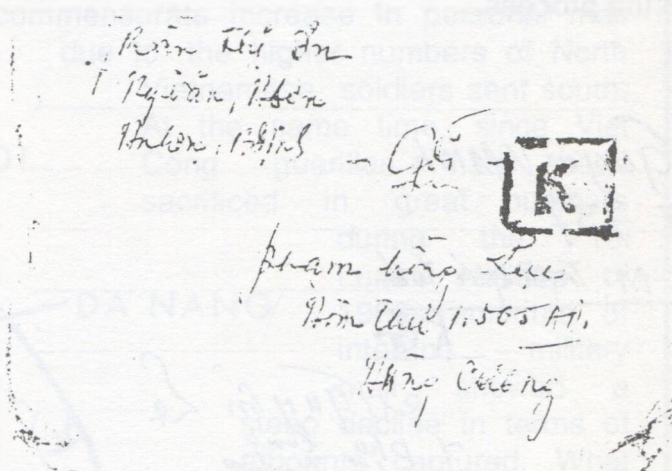


(1) Vietcong adversity cover made from a 1955 doctor's prescription blank. Sent from Duc Hoa Province, Long An, RVN to H.T 2381 X (Hom Thu = Letter Box/Unit #) to female Vietcong. (actual size)

No less amazing is the fact that during the fast-moving, chaotic and brutal Tet Lunar New Year fighting of 1968, we received our mail within days of its arrival in country. As will be seen in several articles dealing with that subject, those on the other side of the rifle, the Viet Cong and North

Vietnamese Army forces, had no such assurances.

Mail bound for American Forces followed, and was an intrinsic part of the regular military supply stream from the United States to the combat zone. Like the mail of their American counterparts, mail destined to or from invading Communist forces, for the most part, also followed old



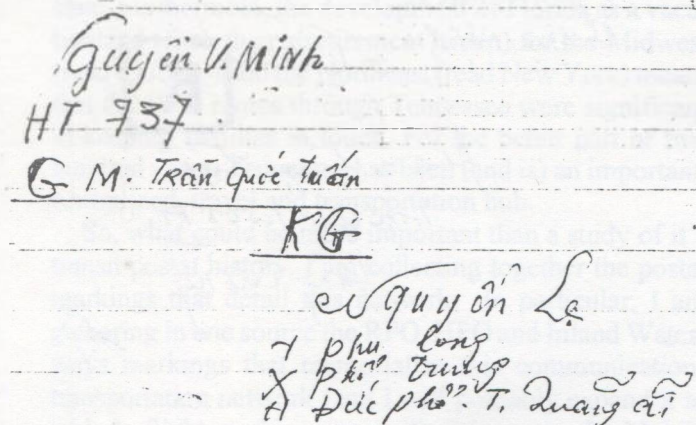
(2) Post - Tet letter to Letter Box # 1505 Ap Nam. The meaning of the red handstamped "K" is still uncertain. Almost every cover taken from captured or dead Vietcong that carried this marking contained money. (actual size).

military supply routes into the Republic of Viet Nam. What made the Communist mail system noteworthy is the fact that the normal path the supply route usually followed was the Ho Chi Minh Trail, a 900 kilometer, disease infested route hacked out of triple canopy jungle, malarial swamps

and rugged mountains.

A second and third supply route, much less important (for mail purposes), went via the Gulf of Thailand and extended from Sihanoukville, Cambodia north to Kratie, Cambodia via Phnom Penh. It was known as the Sihanouk Trail which, due to its extremely long transit times was more a supply than an infiltration route.

Until recently, this route was not believed to have been an important part of the personal or military mail and communications stream into Viet Nam. Some southbound personal mail destined for NVA forces was thought to have traveled via this route, but considering how long it took to get there, much of its military value would be lost or compromised in the process.

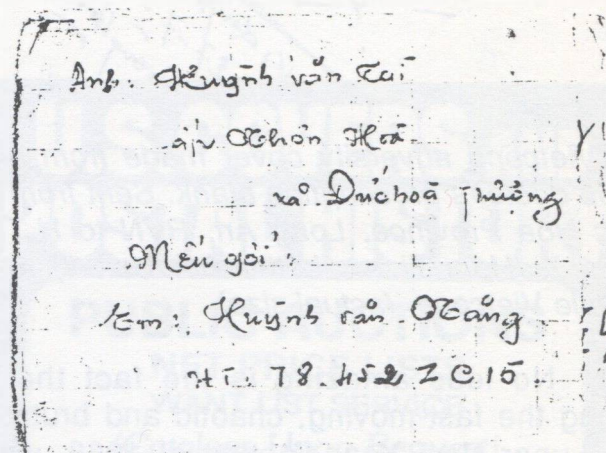


(3) Scarce example of Vietcong personal mail to family member in Quang Nai, RVN. The use of "Minh" or "Cong" in a sender or addressee's name was identity ploy. These were referred to by the South Vietnamese as "VC names." (actual size).

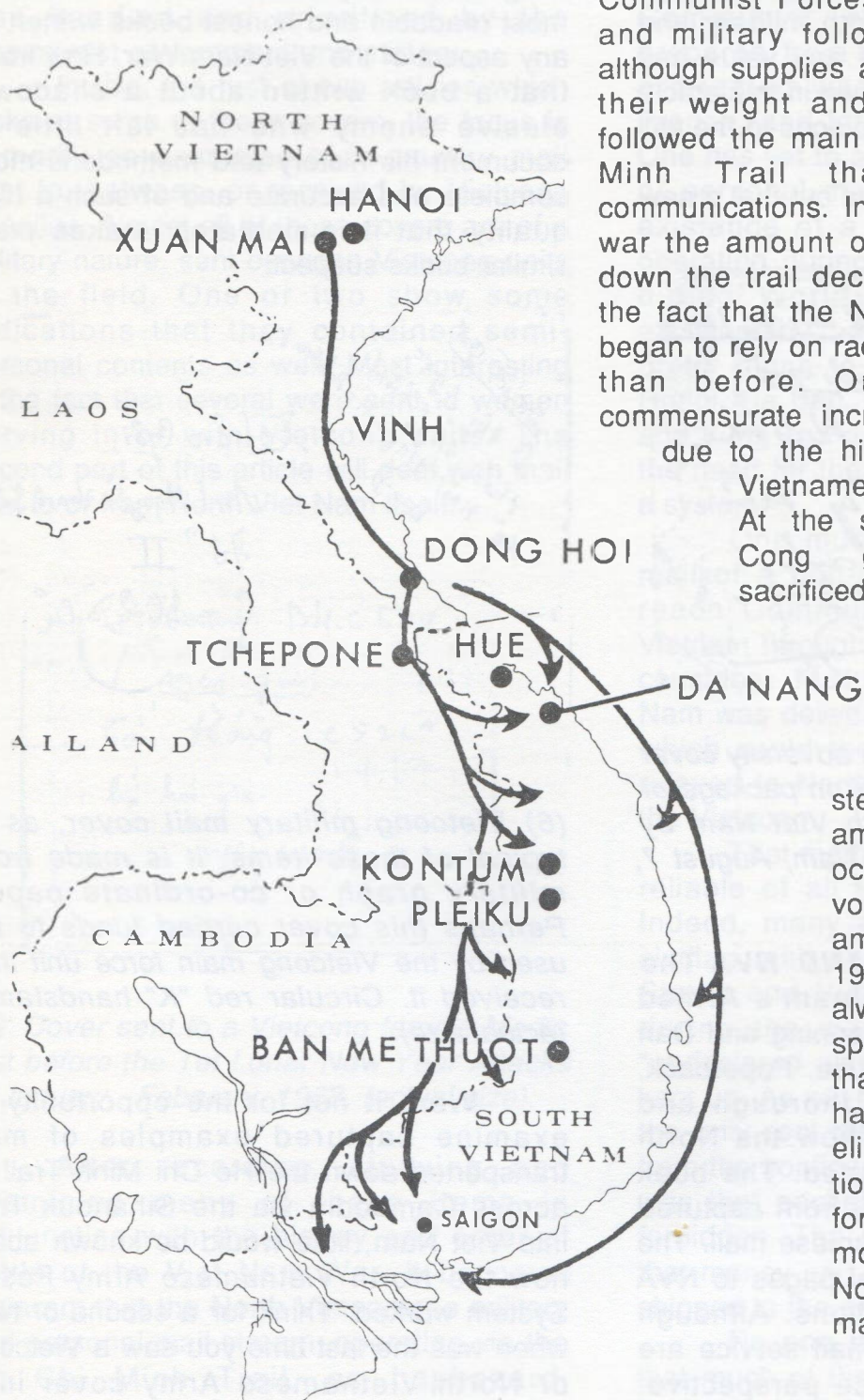
In 1966, one of the authors boarded and searched a junk in the Gulf of Thailand off of the city of HaTien, a city located in Viet Nam's westernmost province which is also adjacent to Cambodia. During this

particular search and seizure, considerable amounts of mail destined for North Vietnamese regulars was seized. In addition, Chinese Communist artillery shells remarked as American, as well as contraband and weapons, were taken.

Ten years later when the Communists once again invaded Cambodia, this time to rein in their old allies the mad dog Khmer Rouge, the Sihanouk Trail became invaluable. More likely is the possibility that large amounts of low priority military and personal mail destined for invading Communist forces in the Republic of South Viet Nam came via motorized junks or other craft plying the Gulf of Tonkin and the South China Sea. One of the many problems that make determining how or where a particular piece of mail was routed is the fact that auxiliary and ancillary markings on such covers are scarce to non-existent. Few, if any, marking devices seem to have been used on these covers. In keeping with the simple, uncomplicated nature of the Vietcong mail system, a pencil to indicate forwarding or re-routing was about all that was necessary. In addition, several types of labels, including a cryptic "K" has been seen.



(4) Brother to brother, Duc Hoa to Hom Thu 78. 452 Z C15 located near Tay Ninh on the Cambodian border, August 12,



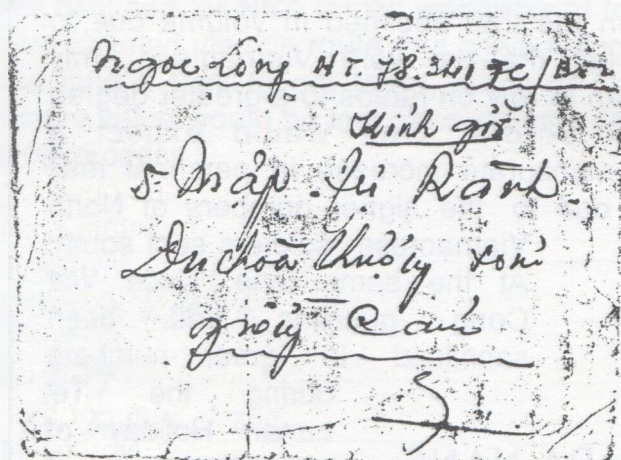
(4a) This map shows the main infiltration routes into South Viet Nam by invading Communist Forces. Mail, both personal and military followed the same route although supplies and armaments, due to their weight and bulk, more closely followed the main routing of the Ho Chi Minh Trail than did mail and communications. In the latter years of the war the amount of military mail moving down the trail declined in volume due to the fact that the North Vietnamese Army began to rely on radios to a greater degree than before. One would expect a commensurate increase in personal mail due to the higher numbers of North Vietnamese soldiers sent south. At the same time, since Viet Cong guerillas had been sacrificed in great numbers during the Tet Lunar Holiday of 1968, amounts of interunit military mail showed a steep decline in terms of amounts captured. What occurred in regards to volume, types and amounts captured after 1971 and 1972 will always be subject to speculation due to the fact that most of our troops had returned home, thus eliminating further acquisition of any more useful information regarding the movement of Vietcong or North Vietnamese Army mails.

1968. (actual size).

Although much is known about the development, construction, and subsequent utilization of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in a military sense, in regards to the transport and distribution of mail, both military and civilian, little information of any value has been found. The covers shown in this article have added some bits and pieces to the still far from completed puzzle.

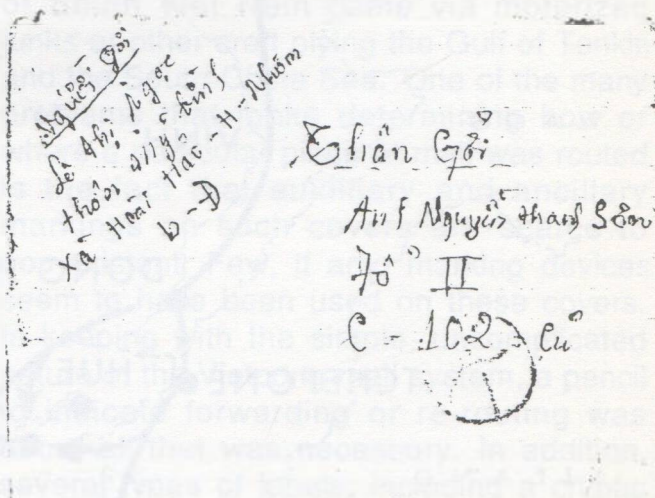
It is worthwhile to point out that a new

historian. Even though much of what is contained in **INSIDE THE VC AND THE NVA** is already known, the way the authors have gathered it all together and, in combination with their telling and accurate insights, have produced one of the best, most readable and honest books written on any aspect of the Viet Nam War. How ironic that a book written about a shadowy, elusive enemy who has left little to document his history and methods is more complete and accurate and of such a high quality that it immediately makes most similar books suspect.



(5) An interesting Vietcong adversity cover made from a part of an Opium package or wrapper. Sent from South Viet Nam by NVA regular to North Viet Nam, August 7, 1968. (actual size).

book, **INSIDE THE VC AND NVA The Real Story of North Vietnam's Armed Forces** by Michael Lee Lanning and Dan Cragg (1992. Random House. Paperback, \$5.99) presents a very thorough and readable examination of how the North Vietnamese military operated. The book opens with excerpts taken from captured Viet Cong and North Vietnamese mail. The authors also devote several pages to NVA and Vietcong mail operations. Although their descriptions of that mail service are from a military intelligence perspective, there is much of value for the postal

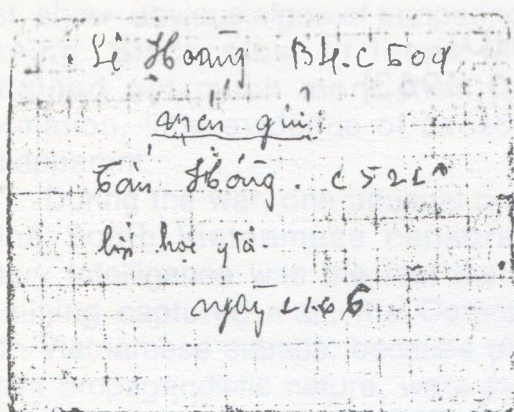


(6) Vietcong military mail cover, as is typical of these items, it is made from military graph or co-ordinate paper. Perhaps this cover carried funds to be used by the Vietcong main force unit that received it. Circular red "K" handstamp. (actual size).

Were it not for the opportunity to examine captured examples of mail transported down the Ho Chi Minh Trail or across Cambodia via the Sihanouk Trail into Viet Nam, little would be known about how the North Vietnamese Army Postal System worked. Think for a second or two, when was the last time you saw a Vietcong or North Vietnamese Army cover in a dealer's box? Fortunately, a fairly large and

representative sampling of the types of mail that traveled in both directions along the trail and into the various military zones of South Viet Nam has now come to light. In addition, some of these examples raise questions as to how enemy soldier's mail was handled and prioritized by the Communist government and military.

In this, the first of two articles which looks at some of these covers, the focus is primarily on examples of in-country mail sent to, between, or received by Vietcong guerillas. Almost all of these covers are of a military nature, sent between Vietcong units in the field. One or two show some indications that they contained semi-personal contents as well. Most interesting is the fact that several were sent to women serving in or with Vietcong units. The second part of this article will deal with mail sent to or from North Viet Nam itself.



(7) Cover sent to a Vietcong female Medic just before the Tet Lunar New Year Attacks of January - February, 1968. (actual size).

After recording, studying and examining many of these items in conjunction with the history and order of battle of the Viet Nam War, it becomes apparent that the North Vietnamese military and personal mail stream, operating via the Ho Chi Minh Trail, as haphazard, dangerous, and irregular as the service

was, did what it was supposed to accomplish. From all appearances, it was in place and operating long before America became heavily involved in the struggle to stop the invading Communist forces, thus giving credence to the theory that the Communist North Vietnamese had prepared from the beginning for a long, protracted war of attrition against the French, and later against the Americans. One has yet to see any examples of military or personal mail that would indicate the existence of a clandestine mail system operating during the Japanese occupation during World War II. This might be explained by the fact that the Japanese kept pretty much to the larger cities such as Hanoi, Ha Bac, Danang (Tourane), Saigon, and Vung Tau during the war, thus obviating the need for the Viet Minh to maintain such a system.

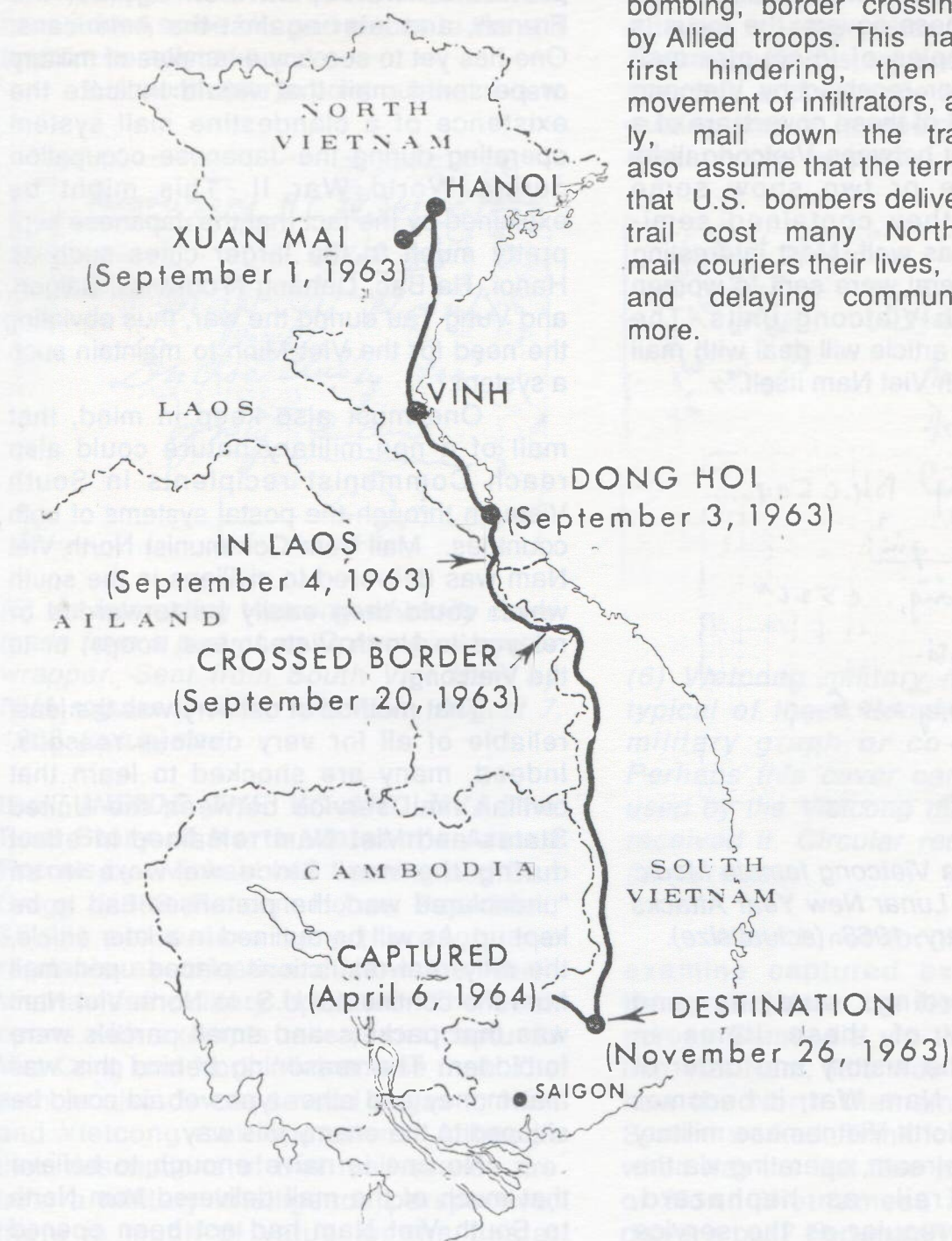
One must also keep in mind, that mail of a non-military nature could also reach Communist recipients in South Vietnam through the postal systems of both countries. Mail from Communist North Viet Nam was delivered to civilians in the south which could then easily be forwarded or relayed to North Vietnamese troops, or to the Vietcong.

That method of delivery was the least reliable of all for very obvious reasons. Indeed, many are shocked to learn that civilian mail service between the United States and Viet Nam remained in effect during the war! Since we were in an "undeclared war" the pretenses had to be kept up. As will be outlined in a later article, the only real restrictions placed upon mail from the continental U.S. to North Viet Nam was that packets and small parcels were forbidden. The reasoning behind this was that money and other types of aid could be shipped to the enemy this way.

No one is naive enough to believe that much of the mail delivered from North to South Viet Nam had not been opened

This government map chronologically documents the route taken by a North Vietnamese Communist infiltrator as he made his way from Xuan Mai to Phuc Long Province. Even though this map is dated 1963 when the Ho Chi Minh Trail was still fairly rough and a bit incomplete, transit times from North Vietnam to the south were remarkably similar six years later when the trail was finished and quite sophisticated in terms of both personnel and material flow. This, of course, can be attributed to the fact that starting with the American Forces build-up that began in earnest in 1965, the Ho Chi Minh Trail began to come under more and more military pressure in the form of

bombing, border crossing and pursuit by Allied troops. This had the effect of first hindering, then delaying the movement of infiltrators, and presumably, mail down the trail. One might also assume that the terrible rain of fire that U.S. bombers delivered on the trail cost many North Vietnamese mail couriers their lives, thus hindering and delaying communications even more.

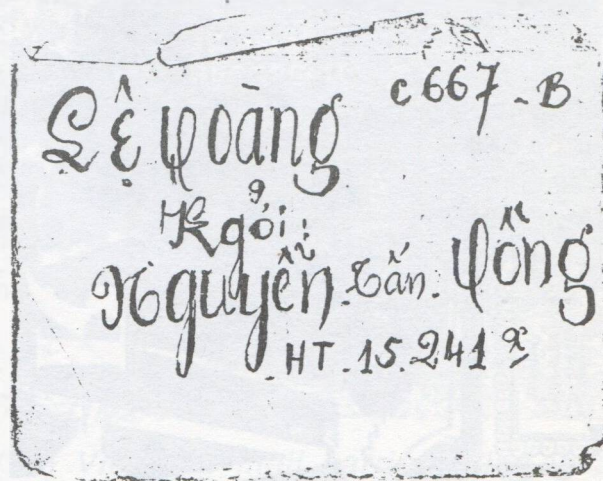


and read prior to delivery. On the other side of the coin, non-military mail destined for people in the south known or suspected to have Communist sympathies or affiliations was almost always opened and examined by South Vietnamese government censors as well as military intelligence personnel. A good friend in Denver who also happened to be a Captain in the ARVN 25th Division confirmed that inbound civilian mail from the north was always examined. He also noted that while he was held in Communist "Re-Education" (prison) camps for almost ten years, not a single letter sent to relatives in either Viet Nam or the United States during that period was received by them! Contemporary examples of post war mail seen by the authors (1980 on) show evidence of opening. In addition, the authors have in their collections numerous examples of non-military post war mail sent after the fall of Saigon, many of which, if not most, show obvious signs of tampering and opening. Since most of these letters contained not much more than family information, little evidence of censorship was apparent.

During the war, one unusual practice of the South Vietnamese censors and Military Intelligence was the fact that after examining captured mail, the Communist North Vietnamese stamps, because of their blatant propagandistic nature, were torn off of the covers before they were filed away. Two examples of civilian mail from North Viet Nam to South Viet Nam via normal international mails, also had their stamps peeled off. Examples of these will be seen in the second part of this article. What could be a more obvious sign that someone had been tampering with or opening your mail?

The contents of some of these letters lend credence to the supposition that the People's Democratic Republic of (North) Viet Nam may not have been quite as democratic as they and some of their sympathetic American minions would have

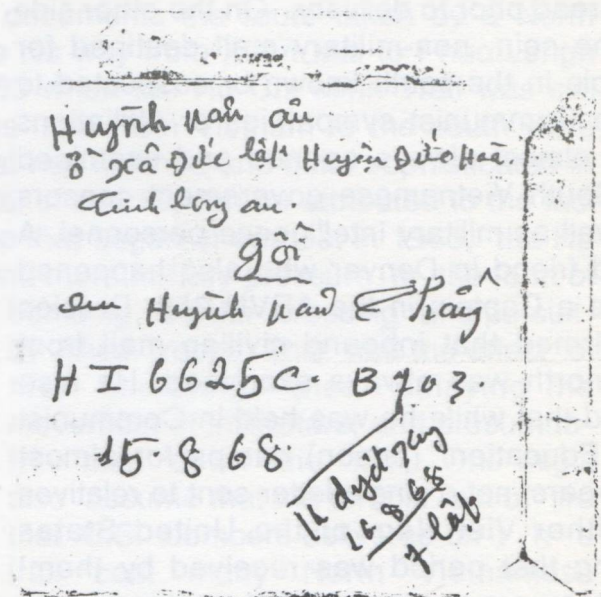
had us believe. Many of these letters carry



(8) A marvelous example of intra country military mail forwarded several times in an attempt to catch up Mr. Van Dong, who had since been reassigned from a unit bearing H.T. (letter box) # T M C 1667 C (on reverse). since H.T. C.1667 is very similar to c 667-B, it may be the parent battalion or division. December 30, 1966. (actual size).

inordinate amounts of political garbage including songs, poems and drawings. When one sees this pattern over and over again, it soon becomes apparent that much of this was included in these letters as a form of political (if not actual survival) insurance. When the mail was opened by a comrade, it couldn't hurt to have plenty of the latest party line present in quantities sufficient to please any old time Lao Dong Party hard liner. Human nature being what it is, it is difficult to believe that these men, much like other soldiers from time immemorial, had much tolerance for, much less the time and energy, to waste on the kind of maudlin political garbage seen in these letters.

Even more difficult to come by is information concerning the people who were trusted to carry the mails down the trail south. Were they trained and regularly assigned to the job? Did they have



Vietcong adversity cover made from a Cambodian cigarette package wrapper. Note that the wrapper still has the Cambodian tax stamp attached. This cover is also interesting because it has the date it was sent as well as the date received. Sent from Duc Hoa on the fifteenth of August when it was received by a Vietcong soldier assigned to H.T.6625c B703, which may have been the number assigned to the 514th VC Main Force Infantry Battalion. The soldier was soon taken prisoner of war by the men of the "Old Reliables", the U.S. Ninth Infantry Division.

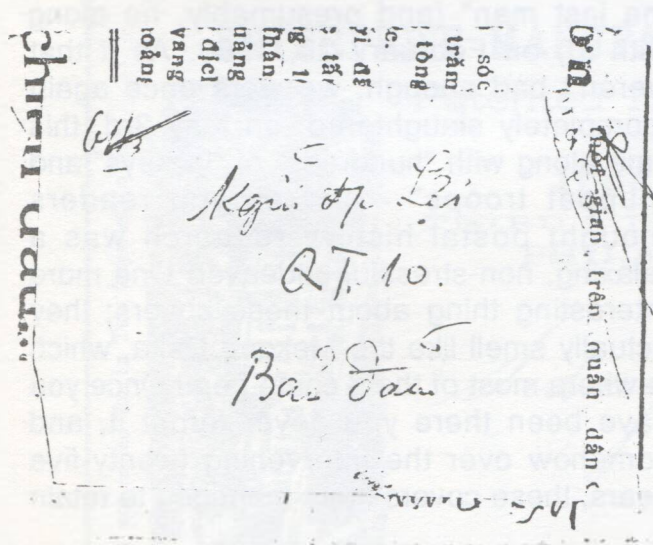
VU VAN THUY
TRON I. CAM THANH
HOI-AN, QUANG.ĐA



K. GỎI

Chị: VŨ THỊ BA
H.T. 3131 B2 SƠN HẢI

A most interesting cover bearing the only known example of the elusive "K" marking known to be used as a pre-printed adhesive label. The hole next to the label was made by a primitive American cancelling device known as the M-16 Rifle! This cover, like so many others recovered from Vietcong prisoners or casualties, was written in green in green ink.



(9) Another Vietcong adversary cover, this one made from a political newspaper published during the 1968 Tet holiday. (actual size).

scheduled departure and arrival times? By the number of such letters that fell into the hands of Allied Forces, many of these couriers and mail carriers never arrived, having been kidnapped, taken prisoner, bombed or even defecting and bringing the mail with them.

Illustrated here is one of the few, if any, surviving photographs of a non-surviving North Vietnamese mail courier. This particular individual was killed in an ambush near Hai Dong Nhe village on September 9, 1968. Fortunately for the delicate sensibilities of our **LaPOSTA** readers, the exit wounds received by the courier can not be clearly seen in the photograph.

The lack of examples of soldier's mail that traveled from South Viet Nam to Communist North Viet Nam via the trail is understandable but frustrating. With an estimated 600,000 NVA and Vietcong killed in action, it is easily seen why mail going north did so in infinitely smaller quantities than did southbound or in-country mail.

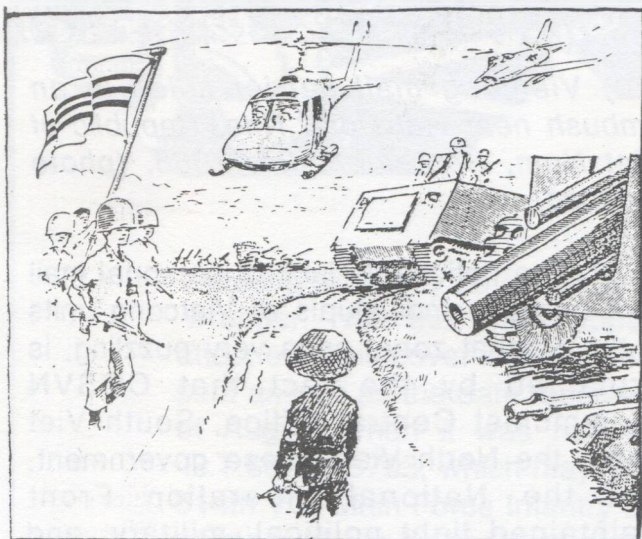


(10) Vietcong mail carrier killed in an ambush near Hai Dong Nhe, Republic of Viet Nam, September 27, 1968. (photo reduced)

The noticeable lack of personal mail sent between individuals of Vietcong units in the combat zone, once very puzzling, is explained by the fact that COSVN (Communist Central Office, South Viet Nam), the North Vietnamese government, and the National Liberation Front maintained tight political, military, and personal control over invading forces. Few individual Vietcong knew, or even had to know the location of other units outside of their immediate area or zone. Second, the extremely primitive, albeit effective, nature of communications among those forces, often oral in nature and carried by runners (many times, women) made it rather exasperating or even futile to attempt personal communications with individuals in other units. Add to all of the preceding the fact that Vietcong units, especially at the platoon and squad level, were constantly on the move, the dearth of personal letters is understandable. As secrecy and security, often reaching paranoid levels, was a cardinal tenant of Vietcong survival, the Communist command constantly changed the highly secret Hom Thu letter box numbers, especially when it became known

that a courier or carrier had taken "early retirement."

One thing we will probably never know is how the Vietcong and North Vietnamese Army military mail systems interfaced. One would hope that in the future, a postal historian might be fortunate enough come across a letter bearing a notation such as "Hanoi Transfer Clerk - Trip 6, 2 Feb. 1968. South."



(11) This piece of South Vietnamese propaganda shows just how and what a communist North Vietnamese mail carrier may have perceived as he started out on the first leg of that long, long journey to the south.

While doing the necessary research for this article, the authors had the opportunity to review a series of bulletins put out in 1969 by the Ministry of Education which kept chronological track of large battles between NVA or VC and American troops. In addition, the articles gave "body counts" of the Americans killed in these encounters. One can only imagine the chagrin of the author when he found out that his entire battalion was "annihilated to

the last man" (and presumably, he along with it!) on February 28, 1968. As if that weren't bad enough, we were once again "completely slaughtered" on May 3rd, this time along with "hundreds" of "lackeys" and "puppet troops" - and all you readers thought postal history research was a relaxing, non-stressful endeavor! One more interesting thing about these covers; they actually smell like the Mekong Delta, which is where most of them came from! Once you have been there you never forget it, and somehow over the intervening twenty-five years, these covers have managed to retain it.



... to be continued. RGM/DPU

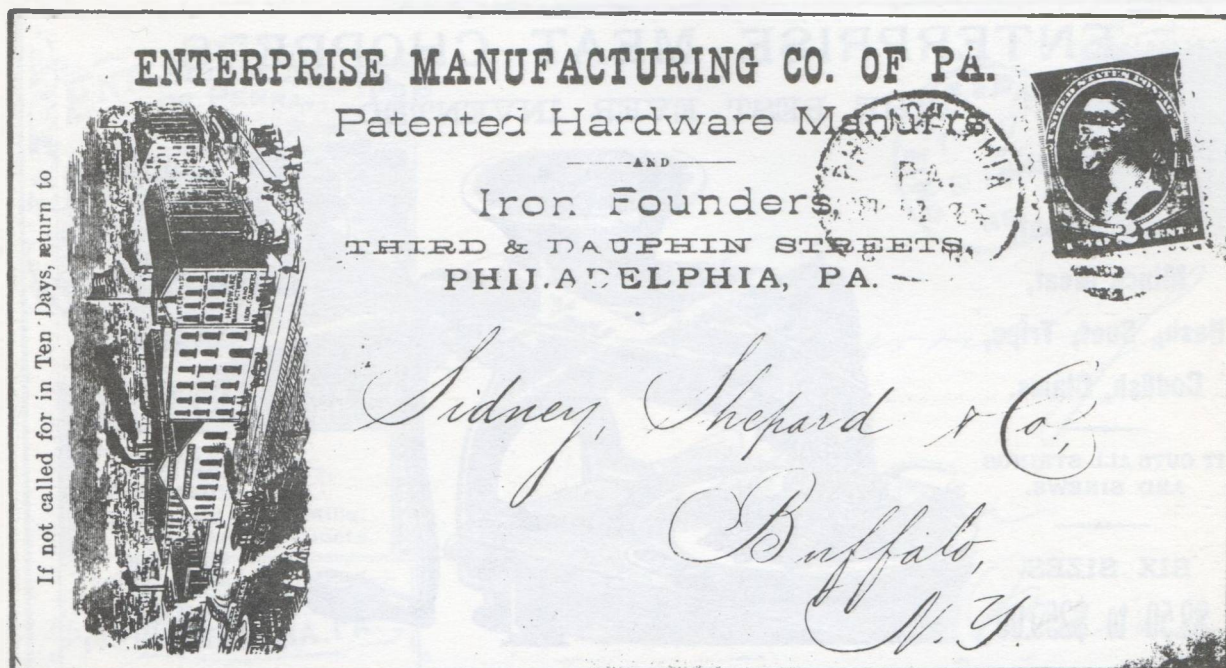


Figure 1a (obverse)

[Author's collection]

An Iron in the Fire: The Tale of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company

By Gus Spector

Great-Grandma never got to savor the joy of cooking in her microwave oven. Nor did she ever set the timer to bake a loaf in her automatic bread oven. Picture, if you will, a blustery Christmas morning. There is Great-Grandpa had gotten mighty tired of hearing her complaining about the manner in which she had to chop sausage contents by hand, and wanted her to have the latest, most modern time-saving implement available.

If she had bothered to read the label, Great-Grandmother would probably have seen that her meat grinder was cast by Enterprise Manufacturing Company, a business that made more patented hardware specialties than any other such firm in the world.

The Henry Asbury Company was purchased in 1866 and incorporated as the Enterprise Manufacturing Company. It was first located in "olde" Philadelphia at 402 Library Street, where it employed a mere fifty workers, producing patented and special articles for the hardware trade. Due in large part to shrewd management and the high quality of its work,

the company soon outgrew this site and moved to Third and Dauphin in North Philadelphia (figs. 1,2,3,4). By 1874, it had literally absorbed the entire surrounding square. The foundry had 36 moulders, with the ability to utilize 14,000 to 15,000 pounds of iron per day. The collection of patterns at that time was valued at \$10,000. In 1875 the company employed one hundred and forty workers, and the cash value of its products was over \$200,000 per year. (1)

One of Enterprise's mega-products was invented by Mary Florence Potts and consisted of a device that was used by housewives to iron clothing. Featured at the Women's Pavilion of the 1876 Centennial in Philadelphia, this was a double-pointed iron with a removable wooden handle that remained hot longer, and therefore had to be reheated in the oven or fireplace less frequently. It remained extremely popular until the end of the century (fig. 5). (2)

Other examples of the many ingenious products available from Enterprise were drug, coffee and spice mills that could be worked by hand or steam; fruit presses and cherry stoners; "The Patent Suction and Force Measuring Faucet" for correctly measuring volumes of molasses, heavy oils or varnish; the "Enterprise /champion Molasses Gate"; the "Im-

Copyright 1994 by Gus Spector

ENTERPRISE MEAT CHOPPERS,

THE BEST EVER INVENTED.

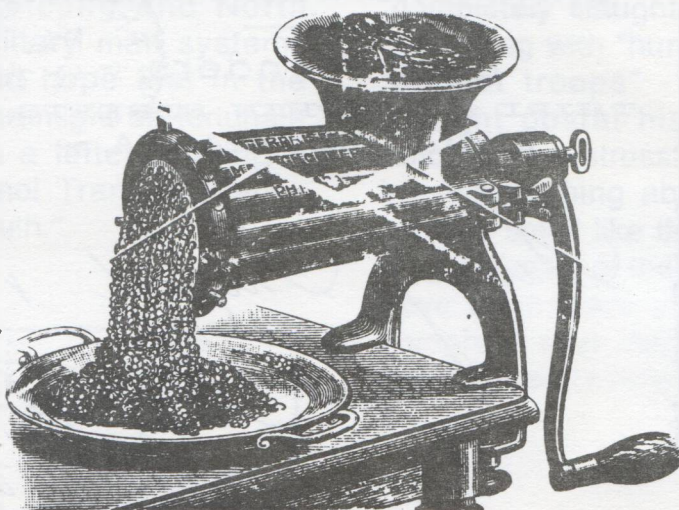
For Chopping

Sausage Meat,
Mince Meat,
Hash, Suet, Tripe,
Codfish, Clams.

IT CUTS ALL STRINGS
AND SINEWS.

SIX SIZES.

\$2.50 to \$255.00



For Chopping

Chicken Salad,
Chicken Croquettes,
Cabbage,
Peppers.

SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED.

Send for
CATALOGUE.

Figure 1b (Reverse)

[Author's collection]

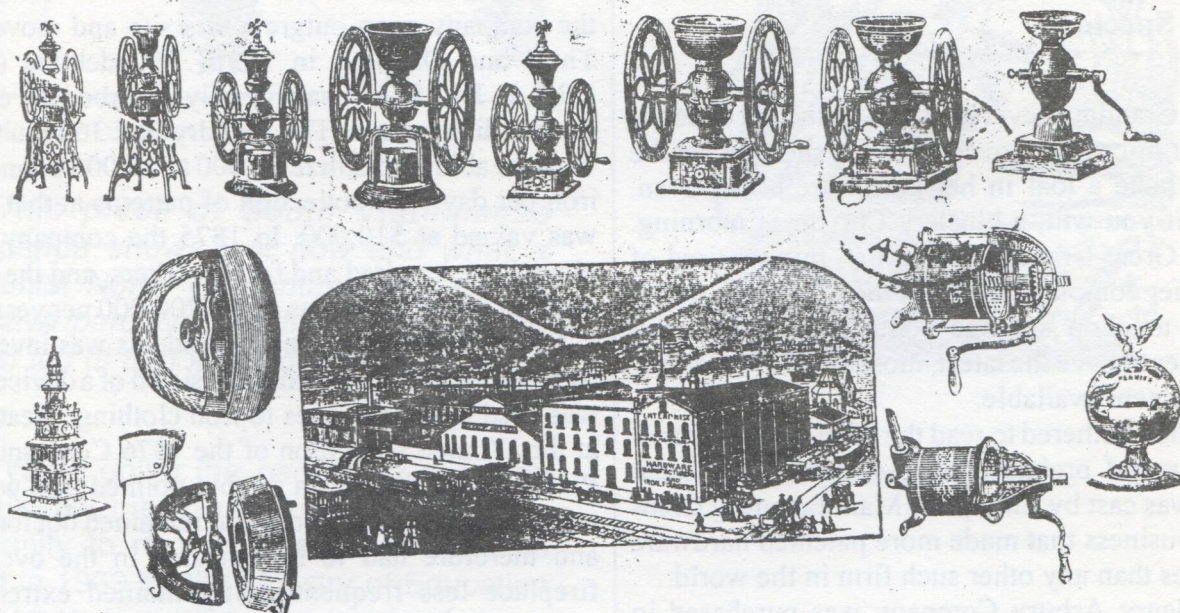


Figure 2. The obverse is the same as Figure 1a.

[Author's collection]

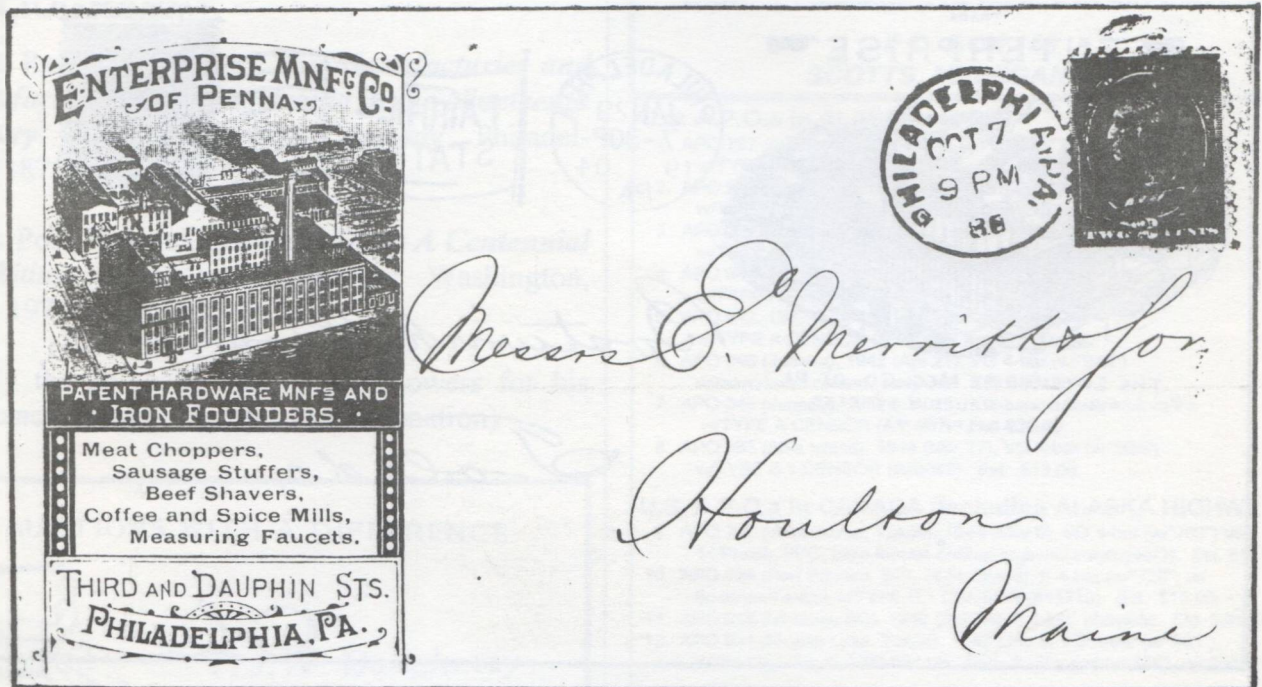


Figure 3a. (Obverse)

[Author's collection]

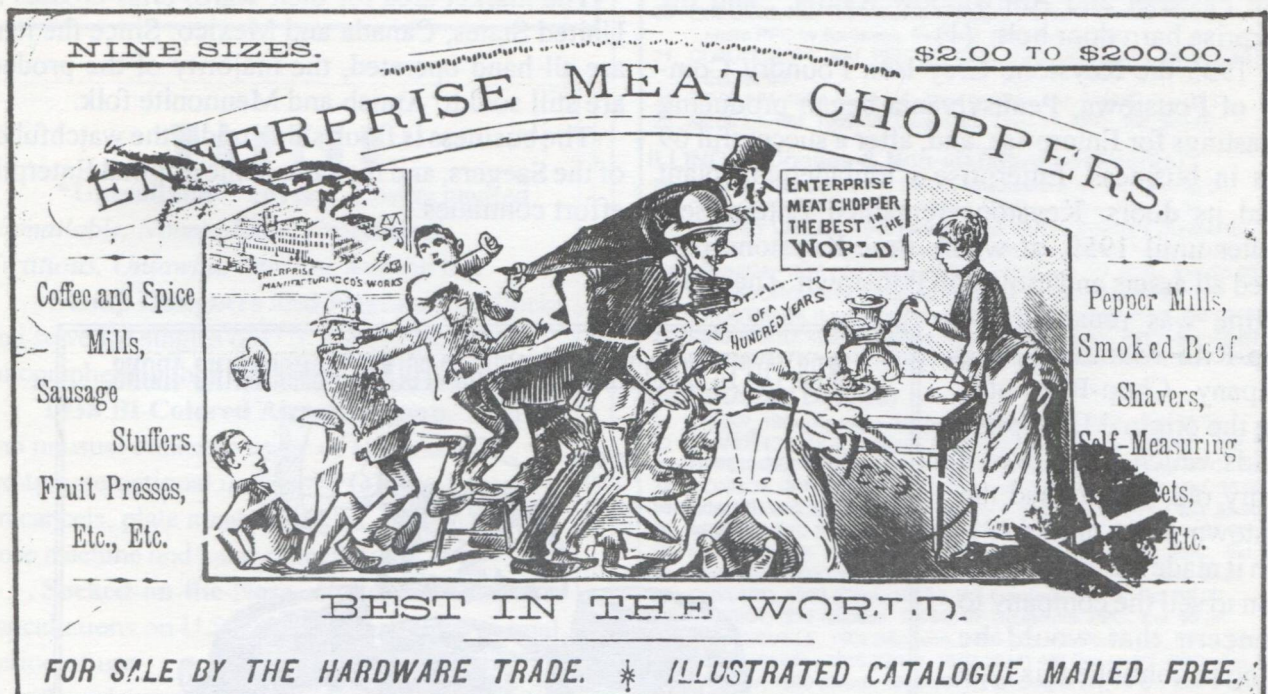


Figure 3b (Reverse)

[Author's collection]

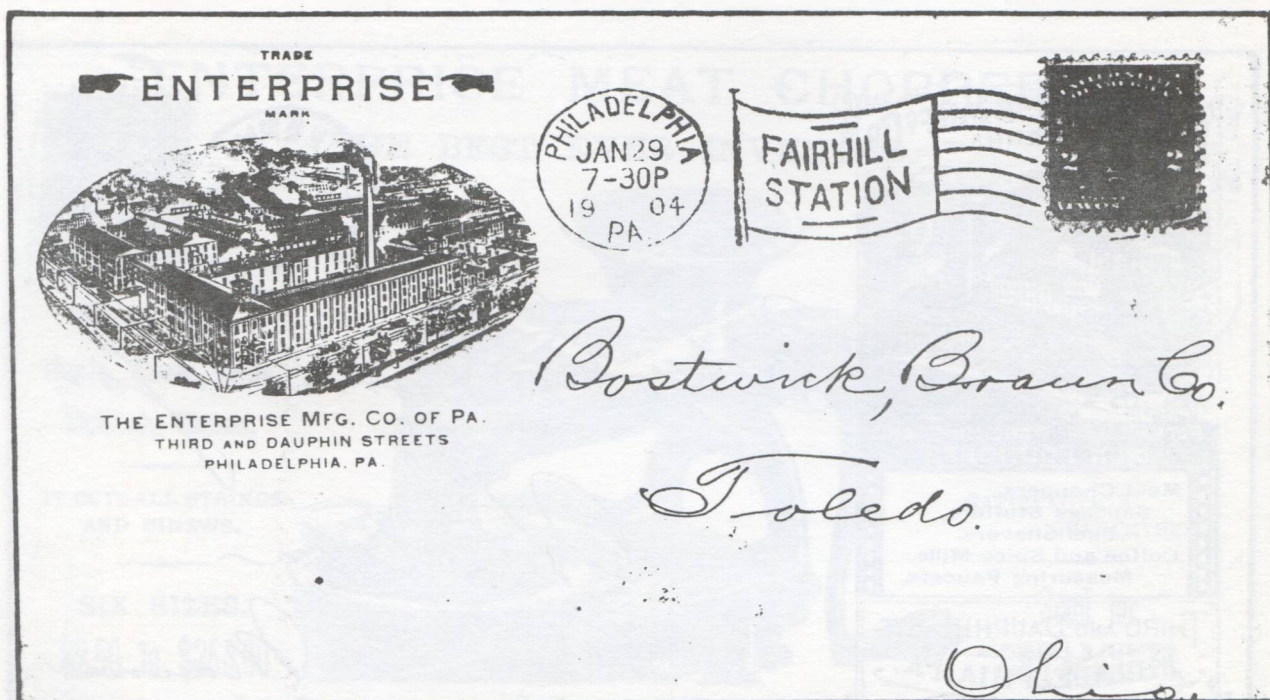


Figure 4.

[Author's collection]

proved Bung-hole Borer", or hollow auger; a "patent self weighing cheese knife"; the "Champion Tobacco Cutter"; the "Enterprise Champion Saw Set"; "Sash Fastener and Antiwindow Rattler"; and the Enterprise barn door bolt. (1)

In 1935 the Keystone Grey-Iron Foundry Company of Pottstown, Pennsylvania began producing the castings for Enterprise, and, after a successful 69 years in business, Enterprise's Philadelphia plant closed its doors. Keystone remained Enterprise's supplier until 1959, at which time Keystone purchased all assets and moved to Pottstown. The product line was renamed the Chop-Rite Manufacturing Company. Chop-Rite, utilizing the original Enterprise moulds which were over a century old, maintained the Pottstown plant until 1991, when it made a corporate decision to sell the company to a concern that would be willing to continue this type of manufacturing process.

Mr. and Mrs. Clair Saeger, of the Saeger Machine Company purchased Chop-Rite and moved all of the dies and equipment to

Lederach, Pennsylvania. They added a new twist to the product name which is now known as Chop Rite Two, Inc.

The market area for their wares criss-crosses the United States, Canada and Mexico. Since the items are all hand operated, the majority of the products are still sold to Amish and Mennonite folk.

The business is flourishing under the watchful eye of the Saegers, and the saga of the original Enterprise effort continues.

MRS. POTTS' COLD HANDLE DOUBLE-POINTED SMOOTHING IRONS,

PRICE.	
Nickel-plated, per set,	\$2 50
Polished, "	2 00
Girls' Size, Nickel plated, each	75
" " Polished, "	50

—MADE BY—
ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING CO. OF PA.,
 (OVER) S. W. cor. American and Dauphin Streets, Phila.

Figure 5. Reprinted from 1876: A Centennial Exhibition.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(1) Robson, Charles. *The Manufacturies and Manufacturers of Pennsylvania in the Nineteenth Century*. Galaxy Publishing Company. Philadelphia, 1875, page 56.

(2) Post, Robert C.(editor). *1876: A Centennial Exhibition*. Moore and Moore, Inc. Washington, D.C., 1976. Page 166.

(My thanks to Mr. Kelly A. Showers for his assistance in obtaining updated information)

AUCTIONS WITH A DIFFERENCE



H.J.W. Daugherty

P.O. Box 1146LP

Eastham, Mass., 02642

ASDA

Write For Next Catalog

APS

WANTED

"Unmailable" covers. Covers marked *Unmailable, Nonmailable, Fraudulent, Fictitious, Unlawful, Obscene* and the like.

Stamp Designers and Engravers. Blocks and selvage singles of U.S. postage stamps autographed by their designers and engravers.

1938 Bi-Colored Airmail Stamp. Odd and unusual domestic usage of U.S. no. C23; exotic international usages, EFO's, perfins, precancels; plate number singles; socked-on-the-nose machine and hand cancellations.

Socked-on-the-Nose. Bullseye machine cancellations on U.S. stamps during their normal period of use.

Tennis, anyone? My wife collects tennis stamps, covers, and cinderellas.

James H. Patterson

APS 70290 - BIA 8091 - USPCS 1597

Post Office Box 3456

Phoenix, Arizona 85030-3456

CARL J. CAMMARATA MAIL BID SALE NO. 2

P.O. BOX 145
SCOTTS, MICHIGAN 49088

U.S. A.P.O.s in ALASKA

1. APO 727 (Excursion Inlet), 1943, F 4-bar (w/"727"), 12 month APO, w/TYPE B.1 CENSOR (#15826). Est. \$20.00.
2. APO 937 (Kodiak Island), 1942 (Aug 19), VG machine, w/TYPE A CENSOR (A.2 #35). Est. \$10.00.
3. APO 939 (Dutch Harbor), 1942 (Nov 12), VG 4-bar, w/TYPE A CENSOR (A.3 #22). Est. \$10.00.
4. APO 942 (Anchorage), 1942 (Aug 28), VG machine w/TYPE A CENSOR (A.3 #27). Est. \$10.00.
5. APO 942, 1942 (May 16), VG 4-bar (w/"942"), w/TYPE A CENSOR (A.3 #47). Est. \$10.00.
6. APO 946 (Juneau), 1942 (Apr 21), VG 4-bar (w/"946") w/manuscript censor, early use. Est. \$25.00.
7. APO 946 (Juneau), 1942 (Oct 26), F 4-bar on 6c airmail entire w/TYPE A CENSOR (A.3 #17). Est. \$20.00.
8. APO 983 (Alka Island), 1944 (Mar 27), VG 4-bar (w/"983") w/TYPE B.1 CENSOR (#20092). Est. \$15.00.

U.S. A.P.O.s in CANADA (including ALASKA HIGHWAY)

9. APO 702 (Whitehorse, Yukon), 1944 (May 6), VG 4-bar (w/"702") ties 1c Prexie, PPC, from female civilian highway employee(?). Est. \$15.00.
10. APO 728 (Port Edward, BC), 1944 (Mar 6), F 4-bar (w/"728") on 6c airmail entire w/TYPE B.1 CENSOR (#15713). Est. \$15.00.
11. APO 918 (Muskwa, BC), 1942 (Apr 14), F 4-bar, philatelic. Est. \$30.00.
12. APO 931 (Kluane Lake, Yukon), 1942 (Jun 6) VG 4-bar (w/"931"), 340th Eng. Co. F, APO 934 r/a. Early & nice combo APO use. Est. \$100.

WESTERN STATES (Doanes & 4-bars)

13. SELIGMAN, AR, 1911 (Feb 15), VG 4-bar, Type 10 (Kriege, 4th Ed). on PPC. Est. \$25.00.
14. ARMEL, CO, 1910 (Yuma, 1903-58), F Doane 2/1 on PPC. Est. \$6.00.
15. HALFWAY, CO, 1905 (El Paso, 1903-17), VG Doane 2/1, PPC. Est. \$20.
16. VERNON, CO, 1909 (Yuma, 1892-), VG Doane 2/2 on PPC. Est. \$5.00.
17. BASCOM, MT, 1917 (Rosebud, 1910-36), F 4-bar on PPC. Est. \$8.00.
18. PHILBROOK, MT, 1911 (Judith Basin, 1881/12), F 4-bar, PPC. Est. \$20.
19. SHIELDS, MT, 1910 (Park, 1882/1911), Magenta VG 4-bar, PPC. E. \$20.
20. EGELAND, ND, 1907 (Towner, 1905-), F Doane 3/1 ties #328 on real photo PPC by Barsness, Fairfield, ND. Est. \$15.00.
21. CLOUDCROFT, NM, 1907, VG 4-bar, Type 14 (Todsens, 9th Ed), on PPC. Est. \$8.00.
22. LEVY, NM, 1909, G+ 4-bar, Type 1, PPC. Est. \$40.00.
23. MESILLA, NM, 1909, VF Doane 3/2, Type 11, PPC. Est. \$15.00.

ILLINOIS (Doanes & Non-standard postmarks)

24. ALDEN, 1909 (McHenry, 1843-), VG Doane 2/3, PPC. Est. \$5.00.
25. CARLOCK, 1907 (McLean, 1889-), VG Doane 2/4. Est. \$6.00.
26. CHERRY VALLEY, 1945 (Winnebago, 1849-), F NON-STANDARD POSTMARK (Huge double circle, 40mm, w/4-wavy lines). Est. \$15.00.
27. HENNING, 1910 (Vermilion, 1878-), VG Doane 3/?, PPC. Est. \$5.00.
28. HINDSBORO, 1911 (Douglas, 1892-), F NON-STANDARD POSTMARK (Large double circle ties 1c Franklin), PPC. Est. \$10.00.
29. RINGWOOD, 1909 (McHenry, 1878-), F Doane 2/1, PPC. Est. \$5.00.
30. SACRAMENTO, 1910 (White, 1881-1912), G+ Doane 3/1, PPC. Est. \$40.

INDIANA (All Doanes)

31. LAMAR, 190x (Spencer, 1888-), VG Doane 2/2, PPC. Est. \$5.00.
32. LAWRENCE, 191x, (Marion, 1846-1950), VG Doane 1/?, PPC. Est. \$5.
33. LETTS, 1907 (Decatur, 1896-1954), F Doane 2/5 receiving, PPC. Est. \$4.
34. MONROE CITY, 1909 (Knox, 1883-), VG Doane 2/5, PPC. Est. \$5.00.
35. MONROEVILLE, 1909 (Allen, 1856-), F Doane 3/11, PPC. Est. \$5.00.
36. NEW HAVEN, 1910 (Allen, 1842-), VG Doane 3/?, PPC. Est. \$5.00.
37. NICKLEPLATE, 1906 (Starke, 1883-1911), VF Doane 2/1, PPC. Est. \$40.
38. NINEVAH, 1909 (Johnson, 1839-), VG Doane 3/4, PPC. Est. \$5.00.
39. ONWARD, 1908 (Cass, 1892-), VG Doane 2/?, PPC. Est. \$5.00.
40. PATOKA, 1911 (Gibson, 1833-), VF Doane 3/5, PPC. Est. \$5.00.
41. PERKINSVILLE, 190x (Madison, 1905-12), VG Doane 2/1, PPC. Est. \$25.
42. POINT ISABEL, 1910 (Grant, 1859-1911), VF Doane 3/2, PPC. Est. \$40.
43. RADLEY, 1909 (Grant, 1899-1911), VF Doane 2/1, PPC. Est. \$40.00.
44. SIBERIA, 1908 (Perry, 1883-1908), VG Doane 2/?, PPC. Est. \$40.00.
45. SIMS, 1909 (Grant, 1881-), F Doane 2/1, PPC. Est. \$5.00.
46. SOUTH MILFORD, 1906 (LaGrange, 1848-), VG Doane 2/3. Est. \$5.00.
47. WHITELAND, 1911 (Johnson, 1861-), VG Doane 3/4, PPC. Est. \$5.00.

La Posta Subscribers' Auction rules apply. Minimum bid \$3.00 please. Photocopies for SASE.

Closing Date June 8, 1994 (11 PM Eastern)

Phone bids accepted: (616)-327-7738. Thank you.

Manage Your Postal History Collection with a Database

by Roger R. Rhoads

As a postal history collector, many times I find I don't know what I own or I remember that I have something but can't think as to where I put it. Some of my problems are creeping old age while most of it is simply the size of my collection and the fact that one cover may fit a variety of collecting areas, and thus maybe filed in a variety of places.

Recently I counted more than 25 categories within my rather narrow speciality, that of the first U.S. postal card, Scott UX1 and 3. Unfortunately some of my covers may fit into three or more of these mini-collections. For example, a card mailed from Chicago with a blue shield as a killer might have been further with a carrier marking at its destination city. With collecting categories of "Chicago", "Patriotic Cancellations" and "Free Delivery Markings" I have to choose where to file this card and try to be sure to make notes or commit to memory that it is part of two collections as well. This probably works satisfactorily while having a hundred or so covers but not when the count is climbing toward one thousand.

Last year for the umpteenth time I returned home from a large regional show with my valued purchases and looked through my collection trying to figure out where to file my new treasures. Lo and behold, once again I found that I already owned an example of that Maltese cross cancel from Hartford. This time I was determined to begin to put my house in order by putting my collection into a computer database.

Fundamentally, a database can be thought of as a box of file cards. The box is called a file, and each file card is a record. Each record would then be a systematic description of each cover in my collection. I would let the microchips memorize my collection!

Unfortunately, I quickly while reading the philatelic press that the available seem to be applicable only to stamp collections with only a limited provisions for tailoring them to postal history collecting. Then I read a review in William Sharpe's computer column in *Linn's* concerning an IBM compatible, design-it-yourself, database called MyDataBase by MySoftware Co. It seemed to be relatively dummy-proof while filling my basic needs without spending

a lot of money (\$24.98 plus \$3.95 S&H at time of purchase) (phone 1-800-325-3508, in CA call 1-415-325-9383).

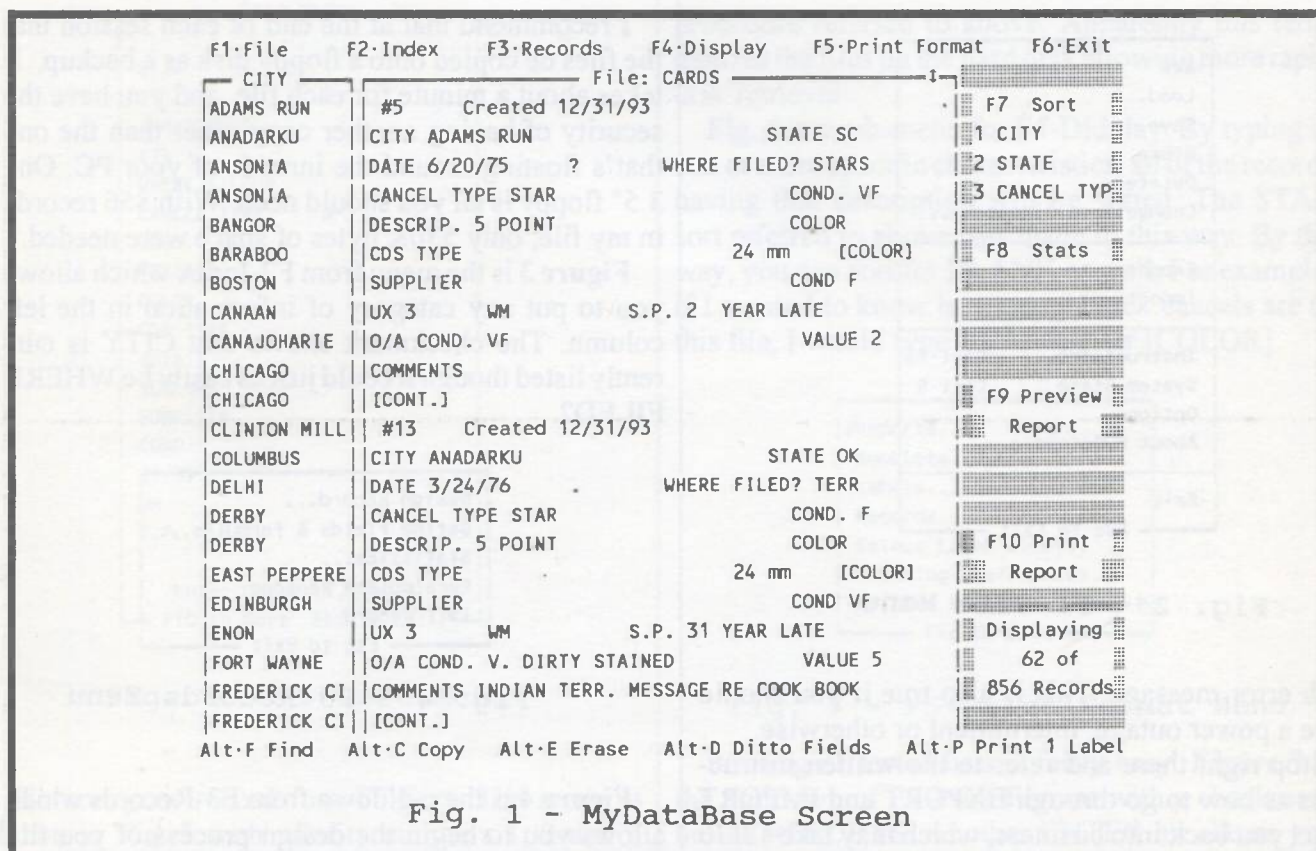
I bought it, installed it on my IBM clone and spent two months of evenings in the family room inputting data into the files while my wife watched TV. From that work, I've discovered that I have a better collection than I had thought, and now I go to stamp shows with printed check lists that help me buy what I need and not what I already have. Along the way I learned a lot of stuff about what to do and what to be careful about. Let me share with you some observations from the school of hard knocks.

First of all, for MyDataBase you will need DOS 2.0 or greater on your computer with at least 512K of memory and either a 3.5" or 5.25" disk drive. It works with both monochrome and color monitors. A mouse is not needed, and it is possible to run without a hard drive, though I can't recommend it. For awhile, as I inputted my data, I kept everything on a 3.5" floppy, and boy, did things get slow after 200 entries!

Should you purchase this software, be sure to get version 1.1.0 or higher. There is a major glitch in version 1.0 which results in an "ISAM error 10070" message and that caused me to lose over 10 hours of work. When I called the technical support people, I was told that this error message "was really bad", and they sent me new, updated software. (Free technical support is limited to the first two phone calls, but there are no charges for FAX communication.)

Surprisingly, almost no instructions came in the box; just a little note telling me how to install the software. Follow the commands, and very quickly you will find that the instructions are resident on the disk and can be printed out on 20+ pages of easy to follow "How To" topics. I strongly suggest that you spend a half hour or so reading these pages even if you are already quite computer literate. Resist the urge to get going, and take some time to learn what you think you already know.

After installation and calling up MYDATA, you will find that a number of dummy database formats are already available should you desire to look over someone else's designs and arrangements. However, none of them are philatelic in nature, so after brows-



ing though, I erased them from the hard drive and put together my own concept.

I suggest before starting your record design that you sit down and list all the information you wish to retain for each cover. **Figure 1** is MyDataBase screen with the center 2/3 of the screen devoted to two of my records: the top one from Adams Run, SC, while the bottom is from Anadarku, Indian Territory.

I chose to include not only each cover's date of use and where it is filed but also, in descending order, information concerning the cancel, the date stamp and the card. At the bottom are two lines set aside for comments which is a place for miscellaneous info that doesn't fit elsewhere.

In the upper right corner is noted the three primary sort levels I used for this particular listing. Cities are listed first, followed by its state and then the type of cancel or killer user, each in alphabetical order.

The number at the upper left of the Adams Run record indicates its ranking from the top of the CITY/STATE/CANCEL TYPE sort. Thus 5 indicates that there are 4 other cancel entries ahead of it that are not stars.

At the lower right is the notation reflecting an additional sort of all the star cancels (62) in my 856 entries (MyDataBase can hold up to 5,000 records

in each file). The column along the left side contains the first 22 in that list. By hitting ESCAPE, you can move the cursor to the upper left. The arrow keys allow you to move down the record and the adjacent one to the center of the screen. For example, selecting ANSONIA will bring up the two Ansonia, CT records and all of the file card data on each.

I've used the SORT function for a wide assortment of reasons. Just as originally planned, I carry printouts of the above sort with me to show so I know what I have and can better determine what I still want. I take along a cancel type/city/state printout for the same reason. I've also found it very valuable for research purposes such as determining the usage of this card by month and year and the relative distribution by date of UX1 versus UX3. Let your imagination be your guide.

Allow me to go through some of the features available from MyDataBase. **Figure 2** is the pull-down menu for F1-File. I'll pass over most of this as it is covered fairly well in the instructions. However, a bit of warning. Please go through the EXIT procedure (i.e. move cursor to EXIT and follow instructions). Don't just hit your computer OFF switch. If you do so, when you come back up on your program, you will read "Cannot write to disk." or some other

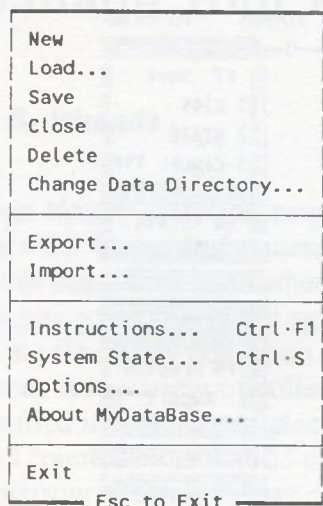


Fig. 2 - F1-File Menu

such error message. This is also true if you should have a power outage, intermittent or otherwise.

Stop right there and refer to the written instructions as how to go through EXPORT and IMPORT to get you back into business, which may take 12-30 minutes the first time you try it. Further, one false move through the procedure and you put all your hours of work at risk.

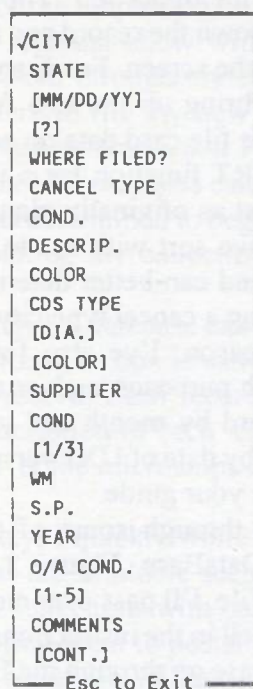


Fig. 3

F2-Index Menu

I recommend that at the end of each session that the files be copied onto a floppy disk as a backup. It takes about a minute for each file, and you have the security of having another copy other than the one that's floating around the innards of your PC. One 3.5" floppy is all you should need. With 856 records in my file, only 530K bytes of space were needed.

Figure 3 is the menu from F2-Index which allows you to put any category of information in the left column. The checkmark shows that CITY is currently listed though it could just as easily be WHERE FILED?

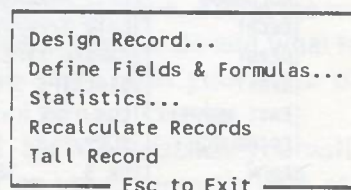


Fig. 4 - F3-Records Menu

Figure 4 is the pulldown from F3-Records which allows you to begin the design process of your file card. In designing your own database, each category of information requires a prescribed place to put it called a "prompt". The software allows 45 such prompts while I used 23 of them. Don't get carried away with the length of your prompts. You quickly run out of line space for the data you want to enter.

I gleaned two tips from the instructions. The first is to use a disappearing prompt to save space. In the records in Fig. 1, the prompts for the CDS color id [COLOR]. When the color is typed in, the prompt disappears, and only the entry will be displayed. (In my system, a blank entry for COLOR indicates black. This saves me entry time.)

The second item is that each prompt must be unique. That is, the same prompt cannot be used in two different places. In my personal design, the condition of the killer, the date stamp and the card itself are important to me. Therefore, I used "COND", "COND" and "O/A COND." for their respective prompts.

Lastly, I suggest that after you have designed your database, create records for 50 or so assorted covers from begin to play around with it, doing sorts and sample printouts. You may find that it is not as convenient as you would wish or that you missed a few categories. Now is the time to change your design before you have invested more hours.

Sort Order	
CITY	1
STATE	2
[MM/DD/YY]	
[?]	
WHERE FILED?	
CANCEL TYPE	3
COND.	
DESCRIP.	
COLOR	
CDS TYPE	
[DIA.]	
[COLOR]	
SUPPLIER	
COND	
[1/3]	
WM	
S.P.	1

Enter Order: 1,2 or 3
F10 to Sort Esc to Exit

Fig. 5 - F7-Sort Menu

To sort your records use F7-Sort. The menu is shown in Fig. 5 with priority numbers 1, 2 and 3 alongside the three subjects I chose: CITY, STATE, and CANCEL TYPE. It takes about a minute for me to complete a sort; a bit more for a 286 chip PC and a bit less for a 386 computer. At one time it took 30 seconds longer. However this was drastically reduced when I went through the EXPORT/IMPORT

Field	Type	Display Criteria
CITY	Text	
STATE	Text	
DATE	Title	
[MM/DD/YY]	mm/dd/yy	
[?]	Text	
WHERE FILE	Text	
CANCEL TYP	Text	STAR
COND.	Text	
DESCRIP.	Text	
COLOR	Text	
CDS TYPE	Text	
[DIA.]	Text	
[COLOR]	Text	
SUPPLIER	Text	

Type an operator first
example: = Steve Stone
Legal operators: <, <=, >, >=, =, <>
Press Alt+E to Erase All.
F10 to Accept Esc to Exit

Fig. 6 - F4-Display Sub-Menu

procedure referred to above. Apparently this reorganizes the files on the hard disk allowing more rapid disk retrieval.

Fig. 6 is a sub-menu for F4-Didplay. By typing in one or more specific characteristics, all of the records having that description will be sorted. The STAR sort referred to above was made in this way. By the way, you can sort for BLANK as well. For example, if I wanted to know how many black cancels are in this file, I would type BLANK after [COLOR].

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports...
Booklets...
Labels...
Records...
Select Label Size...
Printing Preferences...
Printer Setting... Ctrl-P
Esc to Exit

Fig. 7 - F5-Print Format Menu

Printing of sorted lists is fairly easy. Figure 7 is the pulldown of F5-Print Format with a checkmark beside REPORTS. Another ENTER hit allows you to select only the prompt items that you want printed. F9-Preview permits you to see the final product, and F10-Print does just that by first checking for the final print width and adjusting for condensed type if necessary.

There are quite a number of other features such as label printing or making each record double length. However, I've introduced the basics and given you what's necessary to get started. All-in-all, I heartily recommend that you postal history collectors get on board the electronic train with a database. Let the electronics be your memory, and let them put more information at your fingertips for research, planning your exhibit or writing your next *La Posta* article.

(303) 841-0316

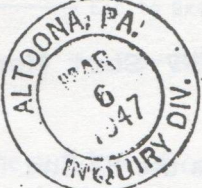
7590 Windlawn Way
Parker, Colorado 80134**Webster F. Stickney****World Postal History***Featuring Russia and the Baltics*ASDA PTS APS
Rossica BSRP

LIST OF RAILROAD-RELATED MAIL SERVICE INTERRUPTIONS WHICH OCCURRED IN THE UNITED STATES

Ninth in a Series

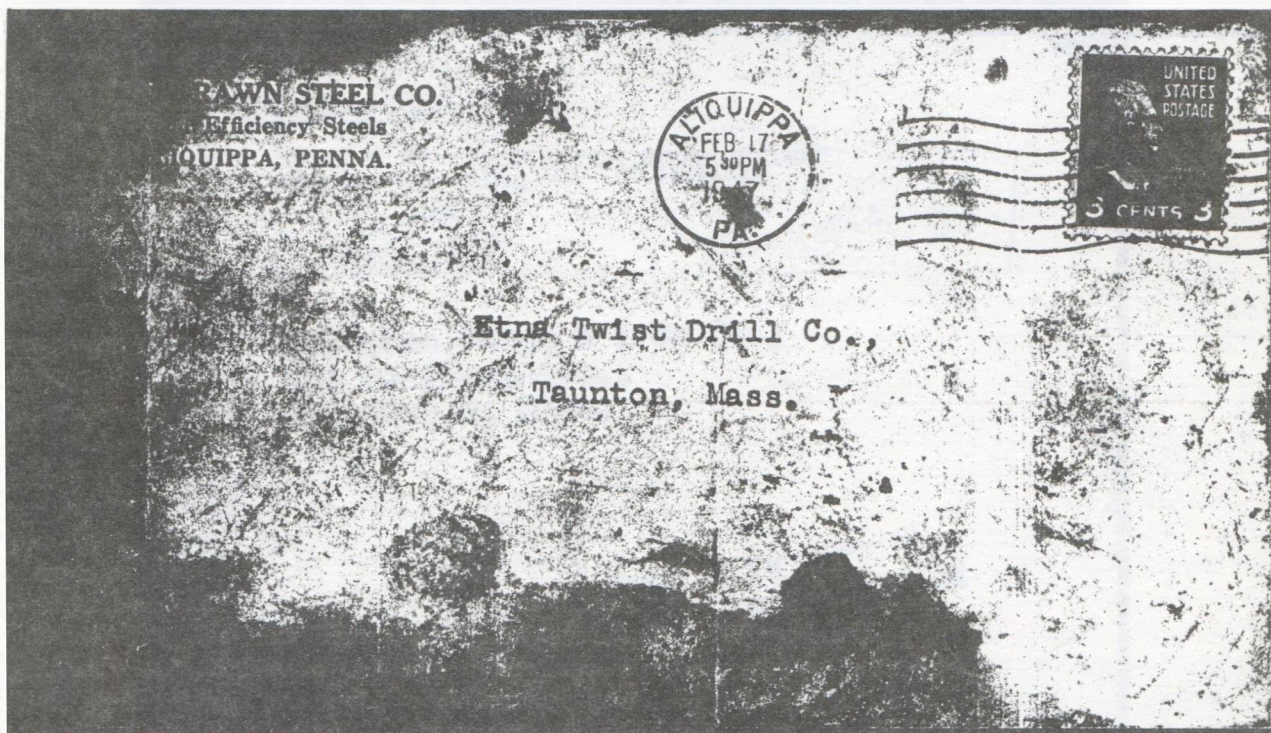
By James H. Patterson

[Writer's note: Since publication of the January 1994 edition of LA POSTA, a reader submitted a fifth marking variety associated with INTERRUPTION NO. 1947-02-18, the "Red Arrow" wreck. The following marking variety should be added to those other varieties reported on pages 41 and 42 of LA POSTA, Volume 24, Number 6 (Whole Number 144):

United States Post Office		CLASS _____
Altoona, Pennsylvania		IN REPLYING MENTION INITIALS AND DATE
<p>The enclosed mail was salvaged from the mail car of Penna. R.R. Tr. 68, wrecked west of Altoona, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1947.</p> <p>Will you kindly deliver the mail to the addressees with an explanation for the delay.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Respectfully,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Paul V. Tillard, Postmaster.</p>		

MARKING NO.
1947-02-18 (e)

Copyright 1994 by Henry J. Berthelot



Having been mailed on 17 February 1947 at Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, this envelope was en route to Taunton, Massachusetts when it came to grief aboard the "Red Arrow". The envelope bears no auxiliary marking]

INTERRUPTION

NO. 1959-07-09

Information about this mishap was ascertained from the Post Office notice attached to the salvaged items prior to their being remailed from Columbus, Ohio. [Does anyone have additional knowledge relating to the events which surrounded this interruption?]

A fire was discovered in a mail car on the Salamanca & Chicago Train No. 8, as the train approached Lima, Ohio. Once the fire had been extinguished, the mail was recovered as much as possible, forwarded to and processed at the Columbus, Ohio Post Office.

Officials not only applied the standard, "DAMAGED IN HANDLING/IN THE POSTAL SERVICE" auxiliary marking to each item recovered, but also prepared, over the name of then Columbus Postmaster, Allen M. Rowe, a notice, which was attached to each item before it was returned to the mail.

**DAMAGED IN HANDLING
IN THE POSTAL SERVICE**

MARKING NO.

1959-07-09 (a)

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
COLUMBUS 16, OHIO

July 20, 1959

Dear Patron:

RE: Mail damaged by fire.

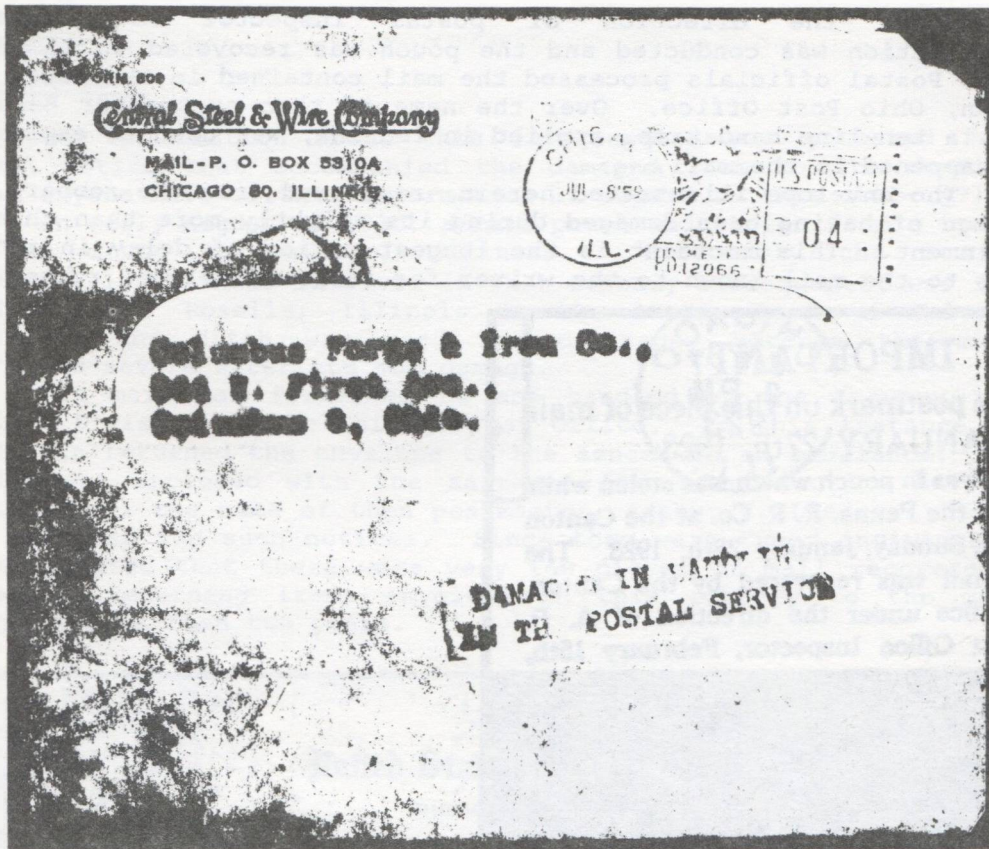
The mail attached hereto was involved in a fire in a mail car on Salamanca & Chicago Train No. 8, July 9, 1959, near Lima, Ohio.

Sincerely,

Allen M. Rowe

Allen M. Rowe, Postmaster.

MARKING NO.
1959-07-09 (b)



Bearing a Chicago, Illinois meter dated 8 July 1959, this envelope was damaged in the mail car fire aboard Sal & Chi Train No. 8 en route to Columbus, Ohio

[Writer's note: A letter was received recently from a reader who inquired about a 1932 cover, appropriately marked to denote that it had been stolen while in the custody of the Post Office. The reader wanted to know if the robbery were railroad related and if the six-month hiatus in returning the cover to the mail were an uncommonly long period of delay?

Any delay is dependent upon the time it took postal officials to recover and process the mail. Assuming that the robber was successful in making his getaway with a mail pouch, in some instances, the rifled pouch was recovered by authorities near the robbery site; in other cases, the pouch (and any remaining items contained therein) was found in a deserted spot by some person who just happened upon it and subsequently notified authorities.

Items reclaimed from such indignities were returned to the mail in various states of condition. Some suffered no or negligible damage, while others were bedraggled or ripped open for their contents.

The two interruptions discussed below involved railroad-related robberies.]

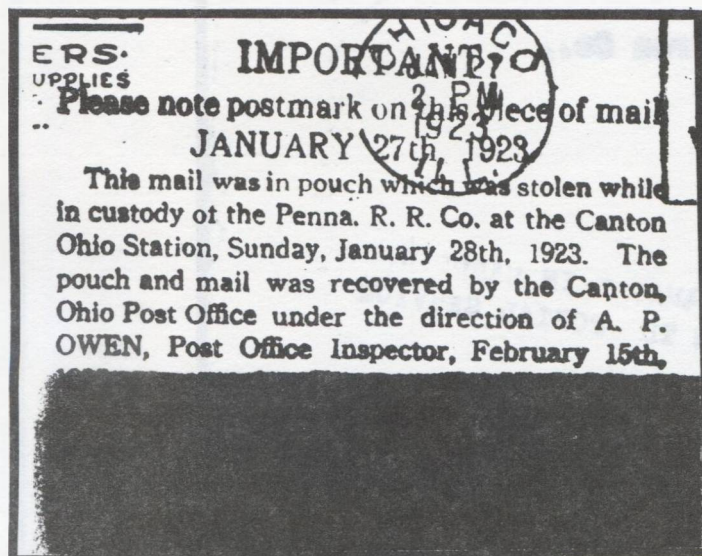
INTERRUPTION

NO. 1923-01-28

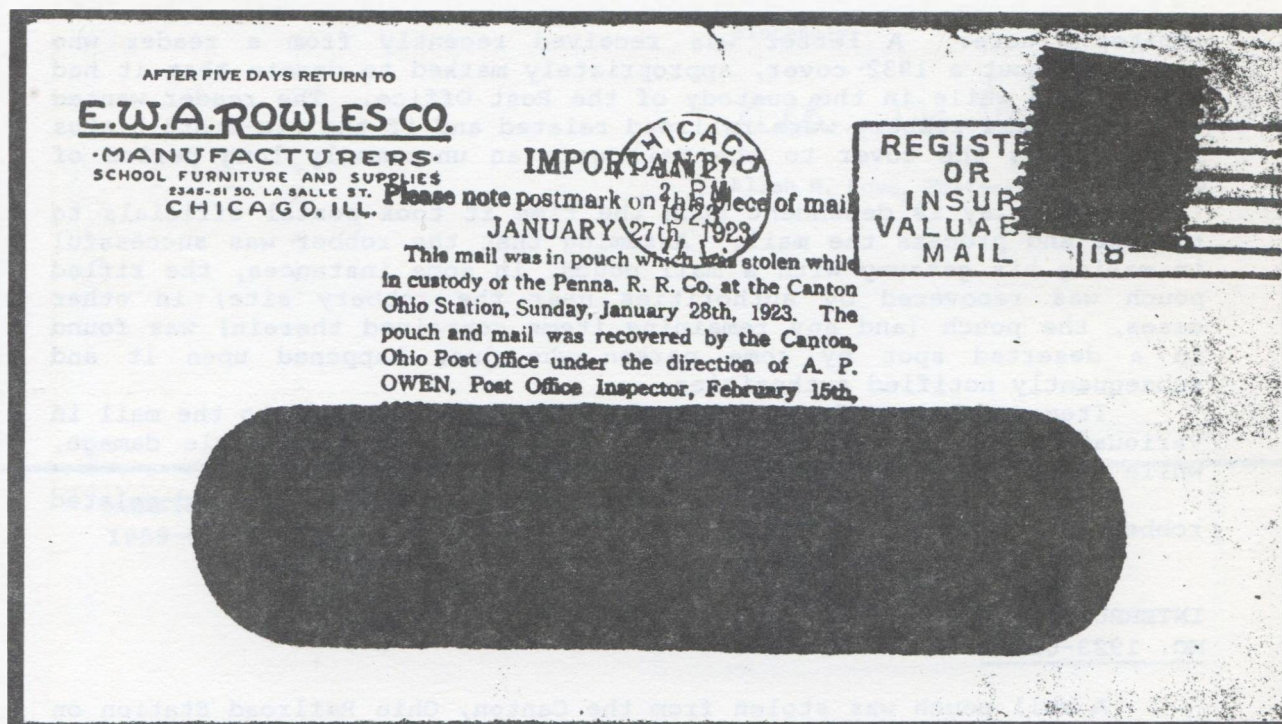
A mail pouch was stolen from the Canton, Ohio Railroad Station on 28 January 1923, while the pouch was in the custody of and being transported by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Under the direction of postal inspector A.P. Owen, an investigation was conducted and the pouch was recovered on 15 February 1926. Postal officials processed the mail contained in the pouch at the Canton, Ohio Post Office. Over the name of then postmaster Bernard T. Cool, a ten-line handstamp, applied in red ink, was used to explain what had happened to the mail.

The envelope illustrated herein, recovered from the robbery, shows no sign of having been damaged during its slightly more than three-year detainment. This incident is the longest period of delay in returning items to the mail known to the writer for railroad-related robberies.



(Enlarged)
MARKING NO.
1923-01-28



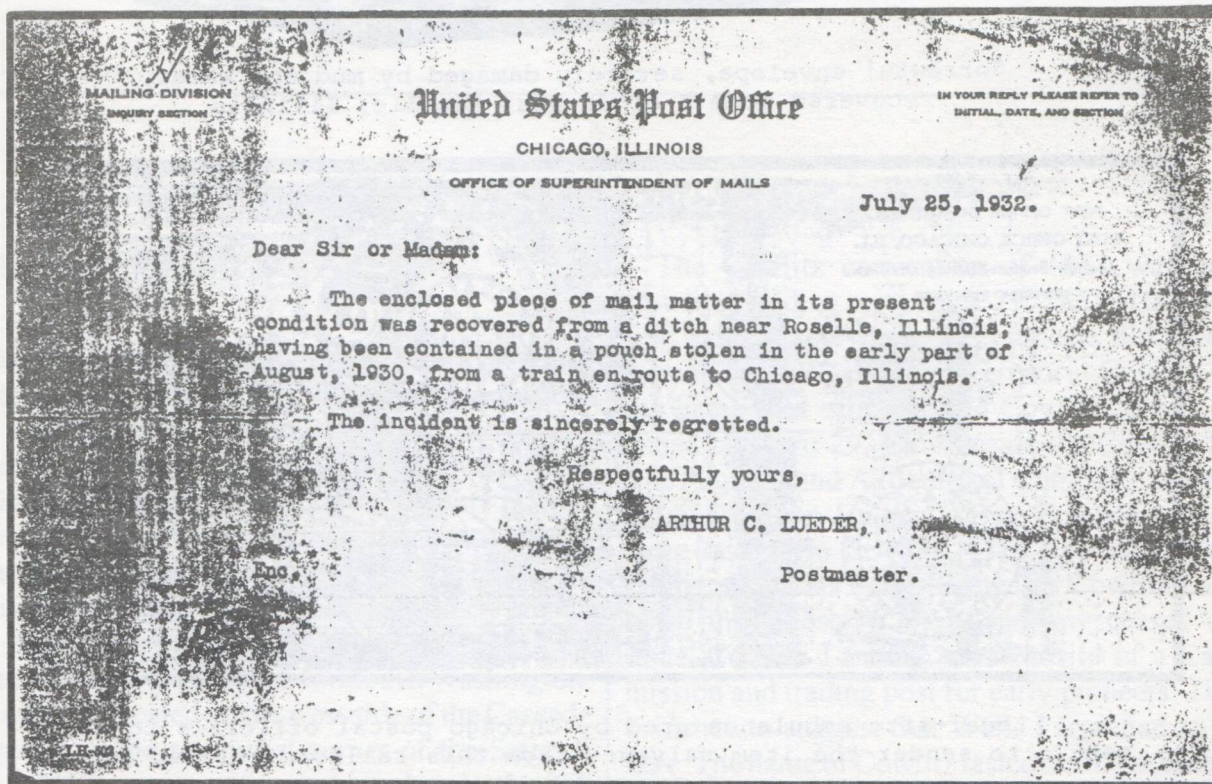
Postmarked 27 January 1923 at Chicago, Illinois, this envelope was among the items contained in the pouch stolen from the Canton, Ohio Railroad Station

INTERRUPTION
NO. 1930-08-?

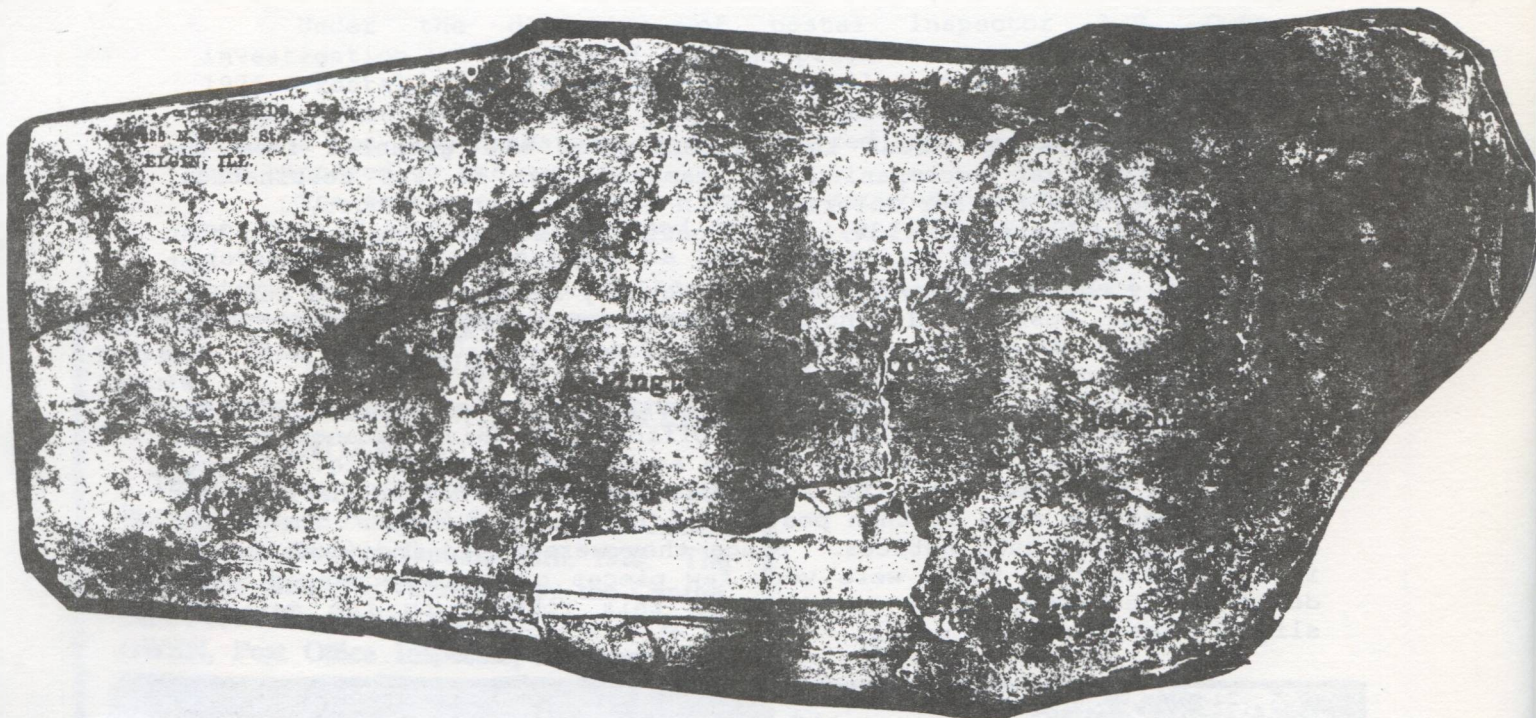
The information about this interruption was gathered from the postal notice that accompanied the damaged item to its destination. [Does anyone have further information in regard to this robbery?]

In early August of 1930, a mail pouch was stolen from a train that was en route to Chicago, Illinois. Presumably the pouch, but specifically the mail involved in that robbery subsequently was found in a ditch near Roselle, Illinois in the latter part of July, 1932. Obviously the ditch was used for drainage, because the mail had sustained severe water and mud damage.

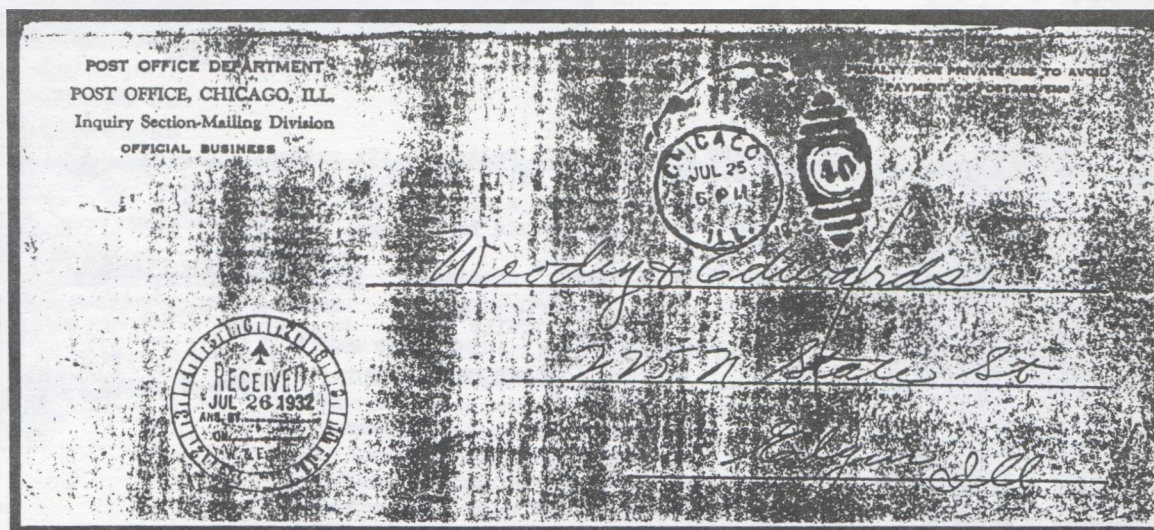
The mail was forwarded to and handled by the Inquiry Section-Mailing Division of the Chicago Post Office. In this instance, postal officials returned the envelope to the sender in an ambulance. A typed notice was enclosed with the salvaged item, that notice having been written over the name of then postmaster, Arthur C. Lueder. The writer has examined two such notices. Since they were typed individually, it is speculated that there were very few pieces of mail recovered. The delay in returning items involved in this robbery to the mail was slightly less than two years.



MARKING NO.
1930-08-?



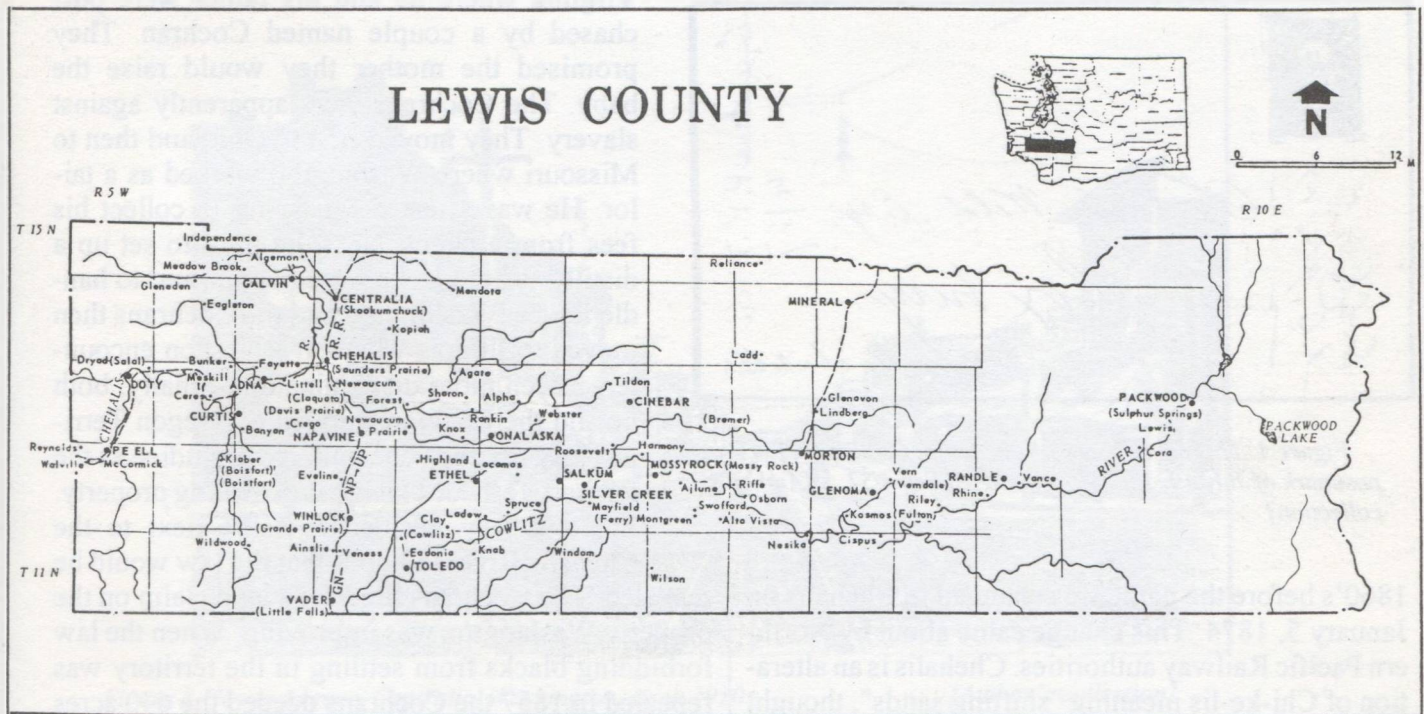
Sorrowful envelope, severely damaged by mud and water,
recovered from a ditch near Roselle, Illinois



Legal-size envelope used by Chicago postal officials to
return to sender the item salvaged from this railroad-related robbery

While discussing postal robberies and in closing, the writer noted in Old Waybills, by Alvin F. Harlow, that during the 1870s, train robbers conceived a new method of entering (to rob) locked railway cars. They would have themselves shipped in coffins as corpses. En route, the robber would open the inside latch of the coffin and "get the drop on" the surprised railroad employee. It did not take railroad officials long to counteract this ploy. These type robbers were to become known as "boxed bandits".

(To be continued)



Lewis County, Washington

by Tim Boardman

Lewis County is considered to be the first county formed by the Oregon Territorial government in what would become Washington. The county was created on December 21, 1845 from the Vancouver District, which became Vancouver County. Lewis County, of course, was named after Capt. Meriwether Lewis of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Vancouver County became Clark County on the 22nd of December 1845. Hence, Lewis and Clark counties became the first two formed in Washington. The county is located on the west side of the Cascade Mountains in the southwest corner of the State. It covers 2447 square miles making Lewis the 6th largest county. Chehalis is the County seat.

The first white emigrants north of the Columbia River, John R. Jackson and his wife Matilda, settled here. They laid claim to what would be later known as Jackson Prairie. Jackson Prairie is also known as Highlands Prairie and was the site of the post office of Highland which operated between 1854 and 1864. It was on this prairie that the first courthouse in Lewis County was erected in 1851. The building is now a state historical site.

The Cowlitz convention of 1851 was held at Cowlitz Landing on August 29, 1851. This was the first assemblage where the pioneers discussed the formation of Washington Territory. Cowlitz Landing had a post office named Cowlitz. It was established on April 29, 1854 beside the Cowlitz River. The Puget Sound Agricultural Company, which was a branch of the Hudson's Bay Company, started a large farm here in 1837. First known as Cowlitz Farms, the name was changed to Cowlitz Landing when the Hudson's Bay Company ceased operations. Cowlitz Landing was the site of a Catholic mission and trading post for early pioneers. There is evidence to suggest that Wells Fargo had an agent here. The name of Cowlitz lasted until November 30, 1880 when the name changed to Toledo in honor of an early steamship that plied the rivers of the area. There was another Cowlitz established in 1881 that lasted into the twentieth century, probably established in protest to the name change of the former office.

Chehalis was established as Saunders Prairie on May 8, 1858. The office was established on the donation land claim of S.S. Saunders. Apparently, there was little mail as the office closed in December of 1859. The office re-opened two more times in the

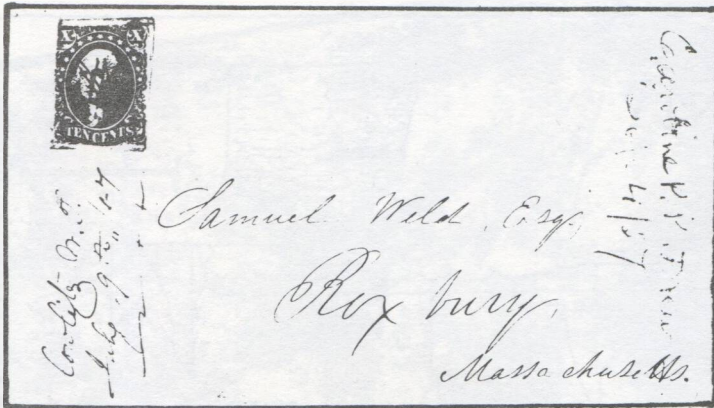


Figure 1. This cover bears a manuscript Cowlitz W.T. postmark of July 19, 1857. It is docketed Sep 4/57. [Author's collection]

1860's before the name was changed to Chehalis on January 5, 1874. This change came about by Northern Pacific Railway authorities. Chehalis is an alteration of Chi-ke-lis meaning "shifting sands", thought to refer to the sands at the mouth of the Chehalis River. Chehalis became the County seat in 1883.

Centralia is located on the site where the Chehalis and Skookumchuck rivers meet. The original name for the town was Skookumchuck, named for the river. Skookumchuck was established on October 10, 1857. The name came from Chinook jargon meaning "strong water". Those familiar with the region are well acquainted with the flooding of that river. In fact, the water has been so high at times that I-5 has been closed due to the flooding. The town grew up on property owned by George Washington, a mulatto whose father was a Virginia slave and mother was a white servant. His story begins in

Virginia where he and his father were purchased by a couple named Cochran. They promised the mother they would raise the baby. The Cochrans were apparently against slavery. They moved first to Ohio and then to Missouri where Washington worked as a tailor. He was arrested for trying to collect his fees from a client. Next, he tried to set up a distillery, but blacks were not allowed to handle liquor. Washington and the Cochrans then moved to Illinois where Washington encountered even more discrimination. Finally, both he and the Cochrans moved to Oregon Territory. Again, they encountered prejudice as the territory forbade blacks from owning property. In 1852 they decided to settle next to the Chehalis River in hopes that the law would be

repealed. The Cochrans filed for a land claim on the property Washington was improving. When the law forbidding blacks from settling in the territory was repealed in 1857 the Cochrans deeded the 640 acres over to Washington. The town grew up on this land claim and was platted in 1875. The local folks sought to find a new name for the berg, and settled upon Centerville. Unfortunately, there was already a Centerville in operation in Klickitat County. At a town assembly, a former inhabitant from Centralia, Illinois offered that name for consideration. The constituents accepted and Skookumchuck was changed to Centralia on January 11, 1884.

Centralia was the site of a confrontation between American Legionnaires and Industrial Workers of the World, or "Wobblies" on Armistice Day, 1919. The Wobblies were unpopular among many of the citizens in Centralia. Many thought the Wobblies threatened the war effort, and were unpatriotic. They were run out of town in 1916. On the first anniversary of Armistice Day, the Legionnaires sponsored a parade. They planned on running the Wobblies out of town again. Unfortunately for them, the Wobblies were prepared to defend themselves this time. When the Legionnaires stopped the parade in front of the union hall and began rushing the front doors the Wobblies opened fire. Four Legionnaires died in the clash and the Wobblies were jailed. That night a group of vigilantes broke into the jail and took one of the Wobblies out and hung him. Eleven Wobblies were sent to prison. The mob that killed the Wobbly were never arrested.

In all, there have been 115 post offices established within the current boundaries of Lewis

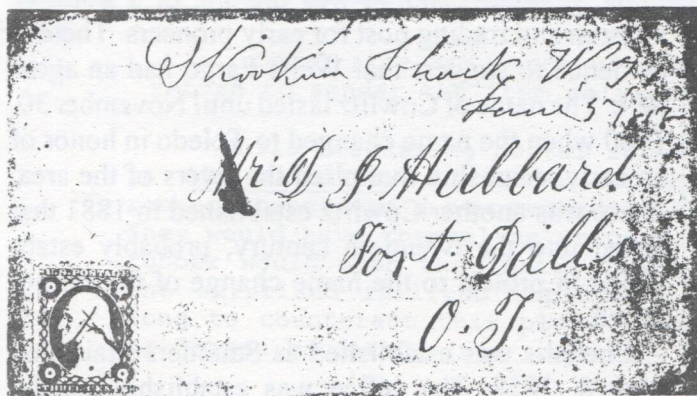


Figure 2. This cover displays a manuscript Skookum Chuck W.T. postmark of June 5, 1858. It is addressed to Fort Dalles (The Dalles), Oregon. [Author's collection]

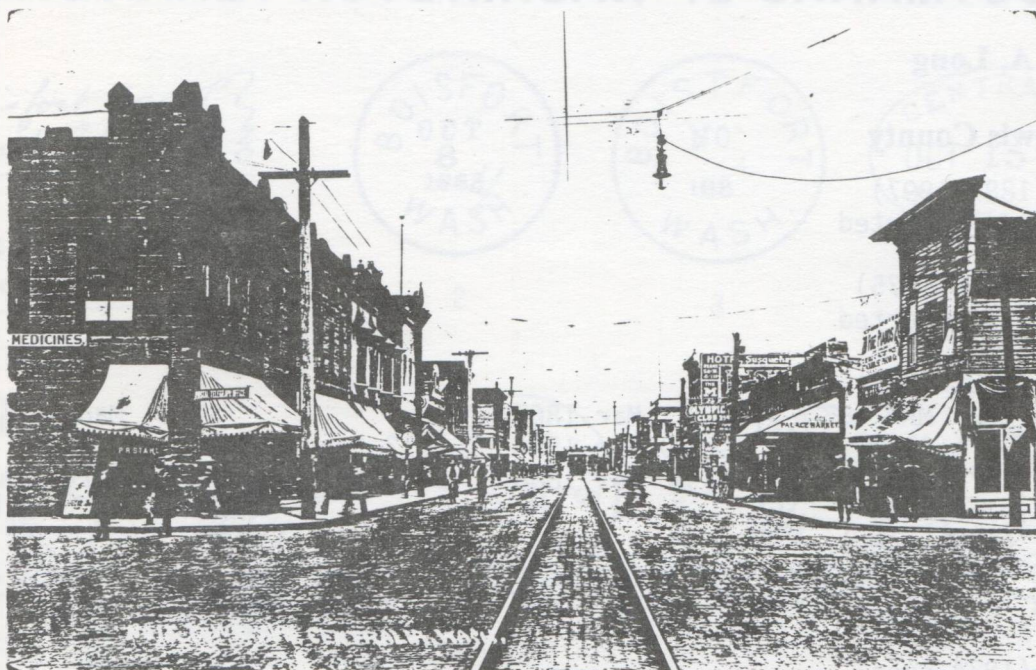


Figure 3. Tower Avenue, Centralia, Washington, circa 1910.

[Author's collection]

County. Of those, five are thought to have never operated. There were 39 territorial offices. Of those, nine still exist. Those being Centralia, Chehalis, Ethel, Napavine, Mossyrock, PeEll, Silver Creek, Toledo, and Winlock. Out of the 39 territorial of-

fices, some still live through name changes. Little Falls changed to Vader in 1913. Grand Prairie became Winlock in 1874. Salkum suffered a ten year closure between 1913 and 1923 but is still open today.

NOW OFFERING 4 WAYS TO SELL YOUR COVERS

- ☉ Postal History Public Auctions (February, June, November)
- ☉ Thematics Mail Auctions (March & December)
- ☉ Consignment to Show Stock
- ☉ I also buy outright

My auctions are organized to attract collector bids, with unusually fine lotting breakdowns and lots as small as \$30. You receive detailed information on lotting before you sign the consignment contract, and you get prompt after-sale service, including payout within 30 days after the auction.

My system for consignments to show stock allows the integration of your covers individually into my regular stock for offering at a series of shows. You set the prices, which can be as low as \$10. Payout is at 6-month intervals.

Write or call for details. Next auction catalog (specify thematics/postal history) & PR, \$2.

L. D. Mayo, Jr.

P. O. Box 20837, Indianapolis, IN 46220

Tel./FAX (317) 255 - 5912

(Member, PTS, APS, PHS, ATA, AAPE, AAMC &c. Auctioneer Licensed in Indiana, Registered in Illinois.)

POSTMARKS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY

By Richard A. Long

Part 18 - Lewis County

AINSLIE (1887-1897)

No examples reported

ALGERNON (1875-1875)

No examples reported

BOISFORT (1857-1907)

1.	4	MAN	21 Mar 1867		Manuscript
2.	4	CDS26.5	30 Apr 1884	12 Sep 1887	
3.	2	CDS27.5	- Nov 1888	10 Jul 1890	Target

CENTRALIA (1884-open)

1.	6	OVL36x28	3 Oct 1884	8 Jan 1886	Target, Pmk
2.	8	CDS27	30 Mar 1886	13 Oct 1889	Target

CHEHALIS (1874-open)

1.	2	MAN	11 Feb 1875	31 Aug 1875	Manuscript
2.	1	CDS26.5	16 Jun -		
3.	2	CDS28	10 Mar 1882	2 Mar 1883	
4.	2	CDS26	20 Aug 1882		
5.	1	CDS(35)	31 Dec 1883		Star
6.	3	CDS26.5	- Mar 1884		Target
7.	1		- - 1885		
8.	3	CDS27	26 Aug 1887	19 Sep 1887	
9.	4	CDS27	22 May 1889	14 Dec 1889	4-Wedge Cork

CLAQUATO (1858-1903)

1.	2	MAN	2 Jul 1878	24 Oct 1879	Manuscript
2.	2	CDS26.5	1 Jun 188-	- Jan 1891	Target

COWLITZ (1851?-1880, 1881-1906)

1.	23	MAN	22 Oct 1851	6 Feb 1868	Manuscript
2.	1	MAN	9 Nov 1857		Manuscript
3.	3	CDS24	9 Nov 1871		Manuscript
4.	2	CDS24	13 Feb 1873		Star in Circle
5.	3	CDS25	19 May 1880	11 Jun 1884	
6.	2	CDS28.5	26 Apr 1889	20 May 1889	

DAVIS PRAIRIE (1858-1858)

No examples reported

EADONIA (1888-1892)

No examples reported

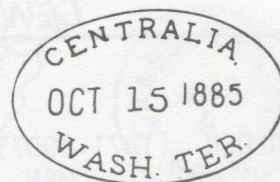
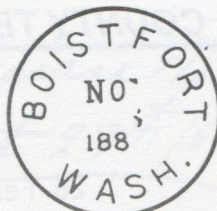
ETHEL (1886-open)

No examples reported

FAYETTE (1880-1895)

1.	1	MAN	6 Mar 1882		Manuscript
----	---	-----	------------	--	------------

*Boisfort W.T.
March 24 1867*



2

3

1

*Boisfort W.T.
March 16*

1



2

*Chehalis
2/11*

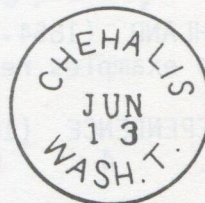
1



2



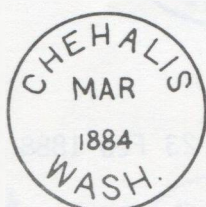
3



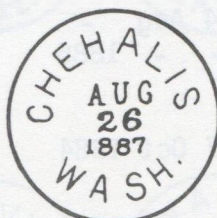
4



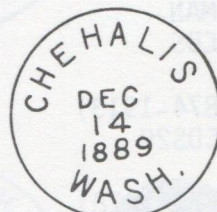
5



6



8



9



2

*Cowlitz W.T.
Feb 6/68*

Claguate 10-24-79

1

*Cowlitz - D.D. April
8 1856*

1

*Cowlitz Landing W.T.
Nov 9*

2



3



4



5



6

*Fayette Wash. T.
3-6-1882*

1

LEWIS COUNTY TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS

GLENEDEN (1871-1907)

1. 1 MAN 26 Feb 1889

GRAND PRAIRIE (1861-1874)

1. 4 MAN 23 Oct 1867 5 Jan 1874 Manuscript
2. 2 CDS24.5 Postmark

HIGHLAND (1854-1864)

No examples reported

INDEPENDENCE (1878-1907)

1. 4 MAN 15 Oct 1878 15 Feb 1881 Manuscript

KNAB (1888-1935)

No examples reported

LADEW (1882-1894)

1. 1 MAN 24 Aug - Manuscript
2. 1 CDS - - 1886

LITTLE FALLS (1874-1913)

1. 9 CDS28 27 Oct 1884 23 Feb 1888 Maltese Cross

MEADOW BROOK (1875-1878)

No examples reported

MOSSY ROCK (1875-1895)

1. 1 MAN 18 Sep 1885
2. 1 CDS27 22 Apr 1887
3. 2 CDS27 21 Dec 1887 9 May 1888 Target

NAPAVINE (1873-open)

1. 1 MAN 26 Aug 1876
2. 9 CDS30 24 Jan 1888 23 Sep 1889 Large Star
3. 3 CDS25 25 Jun 1888 Target

NEWAUCUM (1856-1863, 1873-1907)

1. 4 CDS25 10 Jul 1878 - - 1883 Star in Circle
2. 2 OPN25 27 Sep 1885 Manuscript
3. 1 OVL 11 May 1886 Postmark
4. 2 CDS28 13 Jun 1888 30 Jul 1888 Target

NEWAUKUM PRAIRIE (1875-1878)

No examples reported

OSBORN (1886-1896)

No examples reported

PE ELL (1886-open)

No examples reported

Glenn d'au Wash
2-26-89

1

Grand Prairie W.T.
Oct 23 4/67

1

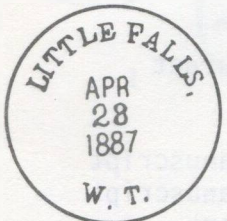


2

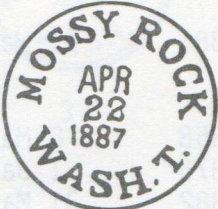
Independence W.T.
Feb 8/88 Mossy Rock 9-18-85 Misscent

1

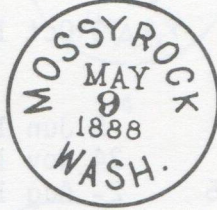
1



1



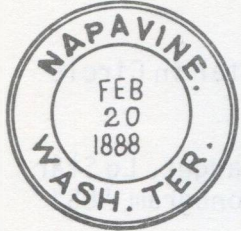
2



3

Napavine Wash Ter
August 26/76

1



2



3



1



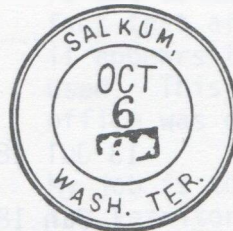
2



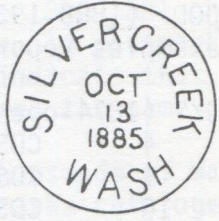
4



1



1



1

Saunders Prairie W.T.
May 28 1861 Paid 10

1

LEWIS COUNTY TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS

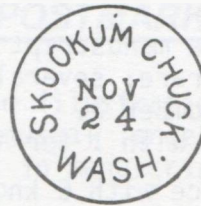
RANKIN (1882-1895)						
1.	1	CDS28	Nov 1889			
SALKUM (1882-1913, 1923-open)						
1.	1	CDS29.5	6 Oct 1885			Manuscript
SAUNDERS PRAIRIE (1867-1874)						
No examples reported						
SAUNDERS PRARIE (1858-1859, 1861-1865)						
1.	1	MAN	28 May 1861			
SILVER CREEK (1875-open)						
1.	4	CDS27.5	13 Oct 1885	31 Mar 1890		Target
SKOOKUMCHUCK (1857-1884)						
1.	8	MAN	5 Jun 1858	8 May 1870		Manuscript
2.	2	CDS25.5	24 Nov 1876	1 Jan 1877		Manuscript
3.	11	OVL38x22.5	2- Aug 1882	31 Mar 1884		Cork
TILDON (1882-1895)						
No examples reported						
TOLEDO (1880-open)						
1.	1	CDS24	1 Oct 1881			Star in Circle
2.	1	CDS22	1883			
3.	1	CDS26	5 May 1883			
4.	2	CDS27	24 Dec 1883	31 Oct 1885		Target, Lg Star
5.	8	OVL38x21	22 Nov 1886	21 Nov 1889		Monogram "US"
VANCE (1886-1927)						
No examples reported						
WILDWOOD (1889-1930)						
No examples reported						
WINLOCK (1874-open)						
1.	4	CDS25	13 Jul 1878	22 May 1883		Target
2.	1	CDS				Star in Circle
3.	10	CDS27	1 Jan 1884	1 Jul 1889		Target

NOTE: Some postmarks reported were not included because they are dated shortly after statehood, which was November 11, 1889. A PE ELL postmark of November 20, 1889 appeared in the La Posta Subscriber Auction of December 1993. It is certainly possible that this marking was used in territorial times just a couple of weeks earlier, but until we have a report to that effect we cannot be certain. Some offices changed markings soon after statehood, others did not.

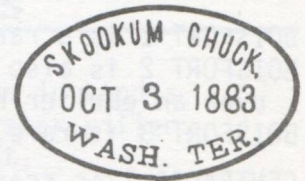
Also on hand are 2 TILDON manuscript markings dated November 13, 1889 and December 21, 1889. The office was established in 1882, and we have no reports of territorial markings; did they discard a territorial postmark and handwrite the postmark until a new one arrived, or did they always use manuscript?

*Skookum Chuck W.T.,
June 5/1883*

1



2



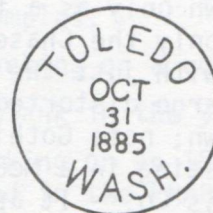
3



1



3



4



5



1



3

A FEW ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ABOUT LEWIS CO:

More information is needed about Cowlitz, or perhaps someone simply needs to work with all the information that we have. In a nutshell:

The ASCC lists Cowlitz in Oregon Territory, and cover(s) exist dated 1851. A cover with Cowlitz Landing exists, but all other early manuscripts give Cowlitz W.T., or in a few rare instances Cowlitz P.O. And some references, including the postmaster compensation publication, show Cowlitz Farm.

Ramsey states that there were 2 distinct Cowlitz offices several miles apart, so they should be considered separate PO's. Yet there are many instances in which an office moved to a new location further away than this but retained its name.

To add to the possibilities, note the fact that after the 1880-1881 change, it appears that the old postmark was used. This would indicate that the office was considered the same one.

My job is to get thousands of Washington Territory postmarks cataloged for you, and it appears that we're about 2/3 to 3/4 of the way through that. I would really appreciate photocopies of any WT covers that you have, to help me to compile all of this.

But there are many unsolved mysteries in this field, and a study of Cowlitz W.T. (or P.O. or Landing or Farm) is a nice unit of manageable size that is just waiting for someone to step in and make a little postal history.

LEWIS COUNTY TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS

- BOISFORT 1 is a rare manuscript marking; one example is spelled Boist-Fort.
 BOISFORT 2 is also rare; several have the last digit of the year in manuscript over an earlier number 3.
 BOISFORT 3 is rare, with 1 territorial & 1 statehood known. BOISTFORT.
- CENTRALIA 1 is scarce with 6 known; most have smeared black target killers with a purple postmark. Oval often appears incomplete above the town name.
 CENTRALIA 2 is not so scarce, with 8 examples known to date.
- CHEHALIS 1 is a very rare manuscript marking; just 2 known.
 CHEHALIS 2 is unique, known only as a forwarding marking on an Iowa-NY cover.
 CHEHALIS 3 is very rare; only the Chase-Cabeen & the Landis examples are known.
 CHEHALIS 4 is very rare, with just the Chase-Cabeen example & 1 other known.
 CHEHALIS 5 is unique, a large distorted partial marking on cover.
 CHEHALIS 6 is rare, 3 known; note Gothic letters in date, & target killer.
 CHEHALIS 7 is a unique listing in a McBride's catalog of October, 1981, given as "Chehalis, 1885, Lewis Co." It appears that they were referring to a county postmark because their other listings did not give counties. (?)
 CHEHALIS 8 is rare, with just 3 known. Note Roman letters in date.
 CHEHALIS 9 is very rare, with 2 known. Gothic letters, cork killer.
- CLAQUATO 1 is a very rare manuscript marking; just 2 known.
 CLAQUATO 2 is also very rare; 2 examples with indistinct dates are known. And a Siegel auction of April 1966 refers to a third example, type unknown to me.
- COWLITZ 1 appears frequently, from a correspondence to Roxbury, Massachusetts. A few very rare examples are worded Cowlitz P.O.; most are Cowlitz W.T.
 COWLITZ 2 is from the same correspondence to Mass. but it is the only known example worded Cowlitz Landing W.T. Ex Christie's/Jarrett sale October 1990.
 COWLITZ 3 is a rare marking with manuscript day in date, manuscript killer.
 COWLITZ 4 is very rare, 2 known. Normal day in date, star-in-circle killer.
 COWLITZ 5 is rare, 3 known. Large rather bold letters.
 COWLITZ 6 is large and attractive; just 2 known to date.
- FAYETTE 1 is unique, a beautiful manuscript marking ex Frajola sale Dec 1987.
- GLENEDEN 1 is unique, an attractive manuscript marking.
- GRAND PRAIRIE 1 is a rare manuscript marking, with 4 examples known to us.
 GRAND PRAIRIE 2 is very rare, known from a crude drawing in Landis and a single example in a collection. Years cannot be determined from either as yet.
- INDEPENDENCE 1 is a rare manuscript marking; 4 known to date.
- LADEW 1 is a unique manuscript offered by Wolffers in their Nov 1975 auction.
 LADEW 2 is a unique CDS offered in a sale several decades ago, described as a double circle, 1886, an excellent strike on UX8.
- LITTLE FALLS 1 is rather common, usually well struck with attractive killer.
- MOSSY ROCK 1 is a unique manuscript forwarding marking on a government postal card of 1885 that was "Misscent".
 MOSSY ROCK 2 is unique, the Hitt example reported in Chase-Cabeen, in a collection in Washington today. It is a receiving mark, assumed to have been used also as a sending mark on first-class mail. Well struck and attractive.
 MOSSY ROCK 3 is very rare, with 2 examples known.

LEWIS COUNTY TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS

NAPAVINE 1 is a unique manuscript known only from an illustration in Landis.

NAPAVINE 2 is rather common, a triple circle with unusual large star killer.

NAPAVINE 3 is rare, 3 known, 1 with date overstruck in manuscript.

NEWAUCUM 1 is rare, 4 known, at least 2 of which are magenta.

NEWAUCUM 2 is a rare, very unusual open circle known in only 2 examples. Day in date is manuscript in both examples.

NEWAUCUM 3 is unique, a faint oval with clear date on a government postal card.

NEWAUCUM 4 is known in just 2 clear 1888 examples.

RANKIN 1 is unique, a somewhat indistinct marking on a government postal card.

SALKUM 1 is unique, a clear marking with a blank in the year slot.

SAUNDERS PRARIE 1 is a unique manuscript marking on an 1861 stampless cover to Ohio. Spelling is PRAIRIE, but it is dated in the PRARIE period.

SILVER CREEK 1 is rare, 4 known, of which 3 are well struck.

SKOOKUMCHUCK 1 is a rather common manuscript; 1 of the 8 is without a date.

SKOOKUMCHUCK 2 is very rare, and both examples are very faintly struck.

SKOOKUMCHUCK 3 is a rather common oval postmark, with 11 known so far.

TOLEDO 1 is unique, a clear marking with a large, bold star-in-circle killer.

TOLEDO 2 is known only from an old auction report of an 1883 22mm circle.

TOLEDO 3 is unique, the red-violet marking reported by Chase-Cabeen.

TOLEDO 4 is known in just 2 examples, both in one collection.

TOLEDO 5 is rather common, with 8 known. It is a very attractive oval county marking with monogram killer, reported in purple, green, and black.

WINLOCK 1 is rare, with just 4 known.

WINLOCK 2 is known only from a report of an 1883 CDS with a bold black star-in-circle killer, in a Nov 1975 Zimmerman auction.

WINLOCK 3 is rather common, with 10 known in most of the important collections.

PLEASE NOTE THAT MY ADDRESS HAS CHANGED

We have moved to Langlois Mountain, about 15 miles from our former residence, but we are in a different county, so all our numbers have changed. New:

RICHARD A. LONG

Phone 503-348-2813

PO Box 296

Langlois OR 97450

FAX only 503-348-9918

ANOTHER NEW DEVELOPMENT:

I am beginning a study of the territorial postmarks of Idaho. This will be done in the same way as the Washington Territory study, with a series running in La Posta. It appears that the project is somewhat larger than half the size of the WT project, and as usual I will need all the help that I can get. The most important source of information is you, with photocopies of the Idaho Territory postmarks in your collection. Please give me a hand!



WHO SAYS DINOSAURS ARE EXTINCT?

Our retail store is a **REAL Dinosaur!**
We carry Postal History, Worldwide, Topicals, Naval Covers,
U.S. First Day Covers.....the list goes on and on. So if you have
something specific in mind or would just like to meet one of
the few remaining Dinosaurs, call or write today -
You'll be glad you did!

COAST PHILATELICS

1113 Baker Street, Costa Mesa, CA 92626
Phone: (714) 545-1791

WANTED: FOREIGN COVER ACCUMULATIONS

WANTED! COVERS!

We are insatiable buyers of worldwide cover lots! Any foreign country to 1960. U.S. to 1945. If you have a large holding of bulk covers, why not pack up that accumulation and turn it into cash today! Top prices paid. You'll like our generous instant offer check which is generally mailed within 24 hours of receipt. Ship with absolute confidence -- we always pay all shipping costs. Please be sure to fully insure. References on file.



SCHMITT INVESTORS LTD.

Postal History Specialists Since 1953

P.O. Box 67

Woodbury, NY 11797

516-367-4030 (24 hours)

ASDA-APS-PTS (London)-CSDA (Canada), etc.

LITERATURE



I buy and sell
worldwide titles.
Send your name and
address with \$5 for a
copy of my current
price list #6.

ADVERTISING COVERS



I have thousands of illustrated
United States covers in stock.
Send your name and address
along with collecting topic. I
purchase collections and
accumulations.

PHIL BANSNER PROFESSIONAL PHILATELIST



Box 2529, 125 West Lawn Avenue
West Lawn, PA 19609
215 - 678-5000 FAX 678-5400



DOANE NET PRICE LIST -- PAUL BOURKE

PO BOX 125, ASHLAND, MA 01721

This is a net price listing of Doane markings from throughout the United States. Strikes are all fully readable and most are 100 per cent complete. Your satisfaction is guaranteed. Please add 15 cents postage per item with a minimum of 50 cents per order. Massachusetts residents must add 5 per cent sales tax for our beloved Commonwealth. Feel free to call at 508-881-2463 until 9PM Eastern time any day. Thank you for your interest.

001 Echo Mountain, Cal., 3/5, PPC 10-29-06, EF strike	5.00	078 Conobie Lake, NH, 3/4, PPC, 7-5-09, Later, VF+ strike	7.00
002 Emigrant Gap, Cal., 2/4, PPC, 8-19-08, EF strike	5.00	077 Chocorua, NH, 3/5, PPC, 4-9-10, LATER, F+ strike	6.00
003 Forest Home, Cal., 3/1, PPC, 7-26-16, VF strike	5.00	078 Jefferson Highland, NH, 2/3, ENV (minor damage), 7-4-05	
004 Fulton, Cal., 2/3, rec. mking. on PPC, 3-18-08, VF strike	5.00	TY 2 UNLISTED, F+ strike	8.00
005 Kentfield, Cal., 3/1, PPC, 8-23-12, LATER, F strike	6.00	079 Little Boars Head, NH, 2/5, PPC, 8-25-09, LATER, F strike	8.00
006 Playa Del Rey, Cal., 2/1, PPC, 10-14-07, EF strike	5.00	080 Reeds Ferry, NH, 2/5, PPC, 12-29-05, #5 UNLISTED, VF strike	7.00
007 Ashford, Conn., 2/1, PPC, 1-3-12, EF strike	5.00	081 Reeds Ferry, NH, 2/5, PPC, 1-25-11, #5 UNLISTED, F+ strike	6.00
008 East Glastonbury, Conn., 3/4, PPC, 10-125-09, LATER, EF strike	6.00	082 South Acworth, NH, 3/3, PPC rec. mking, 10-26-07, LATER, F strike	6.00
009 Gales Ferry, Conn., 2/3, PPC, 12-23-07, LATER, VF strike	6.00	083 Sullivan, NH, 3/1, PPC, 12-2-11, LATER, VF strike	6.00
010 Hamburg, Conn., 2/3, rec. mking. on PPC, 1-29-06, EARLY, F strike	5.00	084 West Springfield, NH, 2/2, PPC, VF strike	6.00
011 Hebron, Conn., 1/3, rec. mking. on PPC, 3-12-06, VF strike	6.00	085 Hewitt, NJ, 3/2, PPC, 9-23-05, UNLISTED, F+ strike	6.00
012 Hockanum, Conn., 2/3, PURPLE rec. mking. on PPC, 4-17-08, LATER, F strike	6.00	086 Navesink, NJ, 3/3, PPC, 7-23-08, EARLY, F strike	6.00
013 Killingly, Conn., 2/3, rec. mking. on PPC, 9-29-05, EARLY, F strike	5.00	087 Prompton Plains, NJ, 3/3, PPC, 9-18-08, #3 UNLISTED, F+ strike	6.00
014 Killingly, Conn., 3/11, rec. mking. on PPC, UNLISTED TYPE, strike 5% off card, otherwise F+	5.00	088 Melrose, N Mex., 3/1, PPC, VF+ strike	8.00
015 Liberty Hill, Conn., 1/1, PPC, 7-21-05, UNLISTED, F strike	7.00	089 Apulia Station, NY, 2/7, PPC, 11-24-05, UNLISTED, F+ strike	5.00
016 Liberty Hill, Conn., 1/1, PPC, 7-31-05, UNLISTED, VF strike	8.00	090 Apulia Station, NY, 2/4, PPC, 9-27-12, UNLISTED, VF+ strike	6.00
017 Packerville, Conn., 1/2 rec. mking. on PPC, 4-2-06, EARLY, F strike	6.00	091 Beaver River, NY, 2/4, PPC, 9-27-12, UNLISTED, VF+ strike	8.00
018 Phoenixville, Conn., 2/1, PPC, 12-16-08, LATER, VF strike	6.00	092 Circleville, NY, 3/3, PPC, Rec. Mking, 12-31-07, UNLISTED, VF	8.00
019 Somerville, Conn., 2/5, PPC, 2-21-08, EF strike	6.00	093 Craterclub, NY, 3/7, PPC, UNLISTED, F+ strike	5.00
020 West Woodstock, Conn., 2/3, PPC, 7-19-09, VF strike	6.00	094 Elkpark, NY, 2/3, PPC, 9-24-06, UNLISTED, VF strike	6.00
021 Woodstock Valley, Conn., 2/7, PPC, LATER, VF strike	7.00	095 Fort Terry, NY, 2/5, PPC, rec. mking. UNLISTED, F+ strike	5.00
022 Port Penn, Del., 2/4, PPC, 8-18-08, #4 UNLISTED, F strike	7.00	096 Fishcreek, NY, 2/1, PPC, 9-24-08, LATER, F+ strike	5.00
023 Experiment, Ga., 3/4, PPC, 10-21-07, UNLISTED, F strike	7.00	097 Glenwood, NY, 2/3, PPC, 3-18-07, UNLISTED, F+ strike	5.00
024 Fort Screven, Ga., 2/2, PPC, 5-22-07, #2 UNLISTED, EF strike	7.00	098 Granite, NY, 3/1, PPC, 11-4-12, LATER, F+ strike	5.00
025 Strout, Ill., 2/1, Purple, 4-30-08 on PPC, F strike	5.00	099 Hughsonville, NY, 3/4, PPC, 1-7-07, UNLISTED, F+ strike	5.00
026 Cedar Grove, Ind., 3/2, 8-19-07, rec. mking. on PPC, F strike, TY 3 UNLISTED	6.00	100 Lake Kushaqua, NY, 2/4, PPC, 9-26-08, UNLISTED, F+ strike	5.00
027 Fort Des Moines, Iowa, 3/7, PPC, 6-23-10, LATER, F+	6.00	101 Lake Ronkonkoma, NY, 2/1, PPC, rec. mking, 4-27-07, UNLISTED, VF strike	5.00
028 Concordia, KY, 1/2, PPC, VF strike	6.00	102 Millwood, NY, 2/2, PPC, rec. mking, 11-23-06, UNLISTED, VF strike	5.00
029 Ekron, KY, 2/8, PPC, 9-22-08, UNLISTED, VF strike	7.00	103 Mount Marion, NY, 3/3, PPC, rec. mking, 9-26-06, UNLISTED, F+ strike	5.00
030 Florence, KY, 3/3, Env., 9-10-15, LATER, VF+ strike	7.00	104 Neweiden, NY, 2/2, PPC, 4-18-10, UNLISTED, F strike	5.00
031 Mathews, LA, 2/7, PPC, 9-18-07, UNLISTED, F+ strike	6.00	105 Old Westbury, NY, 2/7, PPC, 11-20-07, LATER, F+ strike	5.00
032 Beachwood, ME, 3/2, PPC, 9-4-12, LATER, VF strike	6.00	106 Pembroke, NY, 2/3, PPC, 2-27-07, UNLISTED, F+ strike	5.00
033 Birches, ME, 2/2, PPC, 6-21-09, LATER, VF+ strike	6.00	107 Somerville, NY, 3/3, PPC, 7-29-08, UNLISTED, F+ strike	5.00
034 Douglas Hill, Me, 3/2, PPC, 10-12-16, Later, VF+ strike	6.00	108 South Edmeston, NY, 3/7, PPC, 4-10-09, EARLIER, F+ strike	5.00
035 Dryden, ME, 1/3, PPC, VF strike	6.00	109 South Millbrook, NY, 2/4, PPC, rec. mking, 7-4-06, UNLISTED, F+ strike	5.00
036 East Lebanon, ME, 2/3, PPC, 6-18-06, #3 UNLISTED, VF+ strike	6.00	110 Sprakers, NY, 3/5, PPC, 10-9-09, LATER, VF strike	8.00
037 East Newport, ME, 2/3, PPC, 5-18-04, Tu 2 UNLISTED, F+ strike	6.00	111 Spring Glen, NY, 3/3, PPC, rec. mking, 8-77-06, UNLISTED, F+ strike	5.00
040 Kingsbury, ME, 3/2, PPC, 6-18-06, #3 UNLISTED, VF+ strike	6.00	112 Stockbridge, NY, 2/3, PPC, 6-8-11, LATER, F+ strike	5.00
041 Merepoint, ME, 3/1, ENV, 8-23-13, LATER, F+ strike	6.00	113 Swartwood, NY, 3/2, PPC, rec. mking, 11-21-06, UNLISTED, F strike	4.00
042 Mount Vernon, ME, 2/5, PPC, 8-23-05, EARLY, F+ strike	6.00	114 Tribeshill, NY, env., rec. mking, 9-25-06, #3 UNLISTED, F strike	5.00
043 Pemaquid Point, ME, 2/2, PPC, 8-1-10, LATER, VF strike	6.00	115 Cheoah, NC, 2/7, PPC, 9-13-09, UNLISTED, F strike	5.00
044 Phair, ME, 1/2, PPC, VF strike	7.00	116 Richfield, NC, 2/3, PPC, rec. mking, 9-28-07, #3 UNLISTED, F strike	4.00
045 Shirley Mills, ME, 3/3, PPC, 8-9-11, LATER, VF+ strike	7.00	117 Bayland, Ohio, 3/5, PPC, 8-27-06, UNLISTED, VF strike	6.00
046 Southport, ME, 1/1, PPC, VF strike	7.00	118 New Hampshire, Ohio, 2/5, PPC, 7-31-11, LATER, F+ strike	5.00
047 Swans Island, ME, 3/3, PPC, 5-15-11, LATER, F strike	6.00	119 Pettisville, Ohio, 3/3, PPC, rec. mking, 3-19-10, Ty 3 UNLISTED, F strike	4.00
048 Wesley, MRE, 2/2, PPC, Rec. Mking, 1-15-07, Later, VF strike	6.00	120 Westchester, Ohio, 3/4, 4-29-10, EARLY, F+ strike	5.00
049 Winslows Mills, ME, 1/3, PPC, VF+ strike	8.00	121 Beaver Springs, PA, 3/11, PPC, 5-9-06, EARLY, F+ strike	5.00
050 Burkittsville, MD, PPC, 2/2, 3-17-11, LATER, F+ strike	6.00	122 Cassville, PA, 2/3, PPC, 9-18-06, EARLY, F+ strike	5.00
051 Luke, MD, 3/5, PPC, 12-17-06, EARLIER, F+ strike	6.00	123 Cheat Haven, PA, 2/4, env., VF strike	5.00
052 Roslyn, MD, 3/5, PPC, 8-3-10, LATER, VF strike	6.00	124 Landisville, PA, 2/5, PPC, VF strike	5.00
053 Royal Oak, MD, 3/5, ENV, 1-14-06, EARLIER, F+ strike	6.00	125 Mill City, PA, 3/2, PPC, 5012-10, LATER, F+ strike	5.00
054 Upper Marlboro, MD, 2/9, on env. with Special delivery stamp, 9-19-05, UNLISTED, and Balto & Popes Creek RPO CDS on rev. All VF+ strikes, GORGEOUS DOANE ITEM	30.00	126 New Paris, PA, 2/3, PPC, blue green ink, VF strike	6.00
055 Bayview, Mass., 3/4, PPC, rec. mking, VF strike, Bayview=R6	7.00	127 Pocono Pines, PA, 2/1, PPC, VF strike	5.00
056 Brant Rock, Mass., 2/5, PPC, 6-17-08, LATER, F+ strike	6.00	128 Raymond, PA, 2/2, PPC, 2-18-11, LATER, F+ strike	5.00
057 Brier, Mass., 2/2, PPC, F+ strike	6.00	129 Sleney Hill, PA, 2/1, PPC, VF strike	5.00
058 Menauhant, Mass., 2/2, PPC, VF strike	6.00	130 Conimicut, RI, 3/1, PPC, rec. mking, F strike	5.00
059 Monument Beach, Mass., 2/6, PPC, VF strike	6.00	131 Nayatt Point, RI, 2/3, PPC, rec. mking, VF strike	5.00
060 New Boston, Mass., 2/3, PPC, F+ strike	6.00	132 Reliance, S. Dak., 3/1, PPC, 9-25-06 EARLY, EF strike	10.00
061 North Chelmsford, Mass., 3/9, PPC, VF+ strike	6.00	133 Sequatchie, Tenn., 2/3, PPC, 6-16-06, EARLY, EF strike	10.00
062 Northwich, Mass., 2/2, PPC, VF strike; Peru, Mass., 2/2 rec. mking	6.00	134 Centerfield, Utah, 2/2, PPC, 9-16-11, LATER, F+ strike	5.00
063 Peru, Mass., 2/2, PPC, F strike	6.00	135 Great Cacapon, W. Va., 2/4, PPC, VF strike	5.00
064 South Walpole, Mass., 2/4, PPC, 7-26-05, EARLIER, VF+ strike	7.00	136 Ellerson, VA, 2/3, PPC, 10-7-07, EARLY, VF strike	6.00
065 Swift River, Mass., 1/7, PPC, TY 1 UNLISTED, VF+ strike	8.00	137 Fort Meyer, VA, 2/9, PPC, 4-17-05, EARLY, F+ strike	5.00
066 Medford, Minn., 2/4, PPC, VF+ strike	6.00	138 Hallwood, VA, 2/4, PPC, rec. mking, 4-2-07, UNLISTED, VF strike	6.00
067 Minnetonka Beach, Minn., 2/4, GPC, 5-17-10, LATER, F+ strike	8.00	139 Haymakerstown, VA, 2/2, PPC, 12-3-08, UNLISTED, F+ strike	5.00
068 Arp, MO, 2/1, PPC, 3/1, 12-20-09, UNLISTED, F+ strike	6.00	140 Nokesville, VA, 3/4, PPC, 6-23-11, LATER, F+ strike	5.00
069 Clayton, MO, 3/1, PPC, 7-11-08, TY 3 UNLISTED, VF+ strike	7.00	141 Ascutineville, VT, 2/3, env(faults), 3-28-06, EARLY, VF strike	5.00
070 Overton, MO, 2/1, PPC, 9-25-07, EARLIER, F+ strike	6.00	142 Corinth, VT, 1/3, PPC, rec. mking, 2-12-08, LATER, F+ strike	5.00
071 Townley, MO, 2/1, PPC, 4-27-08, UNLISTED, F+ strike	6.00	143 Franklin, VT, 1/6, PPC, 12-11-08, #6 UNLISTED, VF strike	6.00
072 Smith, Nev., 3/2, PPC, rec. mking, VF+ strike	7.00	144 Graton Pond, VT, 2/1, PPC, 6-19-13, LATER, VF strike	6.00
073 Atkinson Depot, NH, 2/2, VF strike	6.00	145 Lower Cabot, VT, 1/2, PPC, rec. mking, F+ strike	5.00
074 Blodgett Landing, NH, 2/2, PPC, 7-17-05, EARLIER, VF+ strike	7.00	146 North Sherburne, VT, 1/1, env, 7-17-08, LATER, VF strike	8.00
075 Burkehaven, NH, 2/1, PPC, 9-14-07, #1 UNLISTED, F+ strike	6.00	147 North Thetford, VT, 2/4, PPC, 9-19-05, F+ strike	5.00
		148 North Turnbridge, VT, 2/3, PPC, VF strike	5.00
		149 Simonville, VT, 3/2, PPC, 7-26-11, LATER, VF strike	6.00
		150 Vernon, VT, 1/3, PPC, F+ strike	6.00
		151 Wardsboro, VT, 2/2, PPC, rec. mking, 12-26-05, EARLY, VF strike	6.00
		152 West Barnet, VT, 1/3, PPC, rec. mking, 8-23-10, LATER, F+ strike	8.00
		153 Sylvan, Wash., 3/1, PPC, 12-22-05, EARLIER, VF strike	6.00
		154 Fort Russell, Wyo, 3/8, PPC, VF strike	5.00

ARIZONA - NEW MEXICO POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Seeks New Members, Who Seek
New Material, New Information
and New Friends

DUES \$10 Annually

- Receive "The Roadrunner" Quarterly Newsletter
- Trade Duplicates at Winter and Summer Meetings

Contact: Owen Kriege, 370 Deer Pass Drive,
Sedona, AZ 86336

or

Edward Comins, 1043 E. Maryland #9,
Phoenix, AZ 85014

INVEST IN KNOWLEDGE!

We offer you
Philatelic Handbooks & Catalogues

Catalogues such as Michel, Gibbons
and many others;

Specialized Handbooks:
Air Mail, Maritime, Military, Postal
History, etc.

Including exclusive imports.

Free Pricelist with over 300 titles.

VANODAM

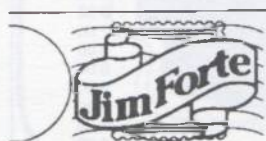
P.O. Box 8809, Anaheim, CA 92812-0809

United States Postal History

Twentieth Century. Foreign destinations, airmail, unusual usages...Explore these and much more in my illustrated price lists. State your interests for a *free* copy.

Town Cancels. D.P.O.'s, machines, advertising, R.P.O.'s, stampless and much more are featured in my state price lists. Which state may I send you?

P.O. Box 94822
Las Vegas NV 89193
(800) 594-3837
FAX (702) 369-9139



JIM MEHRER MAIL BID SALE #7**2405 - 30th Street, Rock Island, IL 61201****CALIFORNIA (Not your state? Write or call for free catalog!)**

- CA-1. Aviso, 1905, VG+ CDS/target (late for this type) on PPC. E \$5
 CA-2. Arcadia, 1912, F NON-STANDARD 6-bar (bit doubled) on PPC. E \$8
 CA-3. Auburn, 1883, VG+ C/cork on damaged 2c Columbian, on cover. E \$5
 CA-4. Beckwith, 1911, G+ Doane 2/5 (late) on PPC (70-32). E \$8
 CA-5. Belden, 1914, VG+ 4-bar on PPC (09-73). E \$5
 CA-6. Bell Springs, 1936, VF 4-bar on cover (20-61). E \$6
 CA-10. Lugonia, 1887, G+ CDS/target on GPC (82-88). E \$75
 CA-11. Mills College, 1921, F NON-STANDARD slogan (2 strikes) on PPC (88-36). E \$12
 CA-12. Moss Beach, 1913, VG+ NON-STANDARD DCDS/5-bar on PPC. E \$12
 CA-13. Oakly, 1918, VG+ NON-STANDARD 4-bar on PPC. E \$8
 CA-14. Piedmont, 1908, VG+ Doane 3/4 on PPC (01-09). E \$5
 CA-15. Prather, 1915, (April 23), F 4-bar (bit doubled) on PPC. E \$6
 CA-16. Sherman, 1909, VG duplex on PPC (99-27). E \$5
 CA-17. Spoonville, 1913, VG+ 4-bar (pair 1c Parcel Post) on cover (03-13). E \$20
 CA-18. Stonyford, 1908, VG+ purple Doane 1/2 on PPC. E \$7
 CA-19. Twin Peaks, 1916 (Dec 19), F 4-bar (bit doubled) on PPC. EARLIEST! E \$6
 CA-20. Vineburg, 1908, VG purple Doane 1/2 on PPC. E \$8

COLORADO (Not your state? Write or call for free catalog!)

- CO-1. Agate, 1912, VG NON-STANDARD 4-bar on PPC. E \$6
 CO-2. Antonio, 1917, VG NON-STANDARD 4-bar (bit doubled) on PPC. E \$6
 CO-3. Arlington, 1914, VG 4-bar on PPC. E \$5
 CO-4. Caddoa, 1908, G+ Doane 3/3 as backstamp on cover (ruff r) (81-58). E \$5
 CO-5. Carlton, 1910, VG+ Doane 2/2 on PPC (91-60). E \$6
 CO-6. Cory, 1909, G Doane 2/2 (late, latest) on cover (ruff L). E \$10
 CO-7. Deertrail, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC. E \$6
 CO-8. Forks Creek, 1915, F 4-bar on PPC (78-27). E \$12
 CO-9. Haxtun, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (88-22). E \$12
 CO-10. Johnstown, 1910, VG CDS/target on PPC. E \$6
 CO-11. Keenesburg, 1914, VG 4-bar on PPC. E \$6
 CO-12. Keyser, 1911, G 4-bar (late) on PPC (06-38). E \$5
 CO-13. Kirk, 1917, VG NON-STANDARD 4-bar w/Doane 2 style dial on PPC. E \$12
 CO-14. Montclair, 1911, VG+ purple Doane 2/5 on PPC (88-12). E \$6
 CO-15. Mosby, 1911, VG+ 4-bar on PPC (10-13). E \$65
 CO-16. New Fort Lyon, 1908, F MS on PPC (08-08). MINIMUM BID \$75
 CO-17. Nunn, 1911, F Doane 3/4 on PPC. E \$6
 CO-18. Plainview, 1920, F 4-bar (partly on stamp) on PPC (09-52). E \$5
 CO-19. Seibert, 1908, G+ Doane 2/3 on PPC. E \$6

NORTH DAKOTA (Not your state? Write or call for a free catalog!)

- ND-1. Antler, 1908, G NON-STANDARD CDS/vertical bars (late) on PPC. E \$7
 ND-2. Clifford, 1924, VG NON-STANDARD 4-bar on creased PPC. E \$7
 ND-3. Clyde, 1913 (Feb 27), VG Doane 3/1 (latest) on PPC (05-65). E \$8
 ND-4. Collins, 1909?, G Doane 3 (dial on stamp, bars off card) on PPC (05-14). E \$8
 ND-5. Dogden, 1910, F 4-bar on PPC (06-27). E \$10
 ND-6. Earl, 1911, VG+ 4-bar on PPC (10-25). E \$20
 ND-7. Eldridge, 1908 (Aug 22), VG purple Doane 3/? (latest) on PPC. E \$10
 ND-8. Fredonia, 1911, G+ Doane 2/1 (spotty) on PPC. E \$6
 ND-9. Fullerton, 1907, VG+ Doane 2/3 on PPC. E \$6
 ND-10. Grand Forks, Dakota, 1880, G+ purple CDS/target on PSE. E \$8
 ND-11. Linkin, 1909, VG Doane 3/1 on PPC. E \$6
 ND-12. Lark, 1918, VG NON-STANDARD CDS/target on PPC. E \$10
 ND-13. McLeod, 1908, VG+ Doane 2/2 on PPC. E \$6
 ND-14. Mott, 1910 (Feb 24), VG Doane 2/1 (latest) on PPC. E \$8
 ND-15. Ojata, 1913, G+ 4-bar (spotty, dial hi) on PPC (83-36). E \$5
 ND-16. Schaller, 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC (08-21). E \$12
 ND-17. Sherwood, 1909 (Feb 26), VG Doane 2/1 (latest, partly on stamp) on PPC. E \$7
 ND-18. Tasker, 1912, VG Doane 2/1 (most stamp gone, bars mostly missing) on PPC (04-17). E \$12
 ND-19. Upham, 1907 (Feb 28), VG+ Doane 3 (earliest, bars partly off) on PPC. E \$12
 ND-20. Walcott, 1914, F+ Doane 2/5 on PPC. E \$6

SOUTH DAKOTA (Not your state? Write or call for a free catalog!)

- SD-1. Albee, 1911, VG NON-STANDARD 4-bar w/Doane 2 style dial on PPC. E \$6
 SD-2. Bailey, 1909 (Jan 19), F Doane 3/1 (earliest) as rec'd on PPC (86-27). E \$6
 SD-3. Blackhawk, 1906 (Aug 27) VF Doane 2/3 (EARLIEST) on PPC. E \$6
 SD-4. Burkmere, 1912, VG 4-bar on PPC (89-51). E \$5
 SD-5. Cammack, 1911, VG 4-bar (EARLY!) on PPC (11-18). E \$40
 SD-6. Crow Lake, 1910, F 4-bar (red; overinked) & various markings on PPC mailed w/o stamp (83-14). E \$12
 SD-7. Dolph, 1907 (Dec 20), G+ CDS (state partial; o/s) on PPC (97-07). LATE! E \$20
 SD-8. Elbon, 1913, G+ 4-bar on PPC (06-27). E \$8
 SD-9. Esmond, 1923, VG+ NON-STANDARD 7-bar pseudo-machine on PPC (84-73). E \$12
 SD-10. Farmer, 1908, F Doane 2/4 on PPC. E \$6
 SD-11. Govert, 1912, G+ 4-bar on PPC (10-54). E \$8
 SD-12. Hisega, 1935, F 4-bar on PPC (13-45). E \$6
 SD-13. Lyons, 1908 (Jul 22), F Doane 2/1 (latest; dial hi) on PPC. E \$7
 SD-14. Oelrichs, 1910, F NON-STANDARD 4-bar on PPC. E \$8
 SD-15. Peever, 1909 (Aug 3), VG Doane 2/4 (latest; smear) on ruff soiled PSE. E \$6
 SD-16. Piedmont, 1908 (Jan 13), G+ Doane 3/4 (latest, partly on stamp) on PPC. E \$7
 SD-17. Powell, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (08-57). E \$6
 SD-18. Ravinia, 1910, G+ 4-bar (spotty) on PPC (09-57). E \$6
 SD-19. Rutland, 1919, VG+ NON-STANDARD 4-bar on PPC (06-76). E \$8
 SD-20. Sweeney, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (04-27). E \$15
 SD-21. Vilas, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (84-68). E \$5
 SD-22. Waterbury, 1911, VG+ 4-bar on PPC (83-13). E \$10

WASHINGTON (Not your state? Write or call for a free catalog!)

- WA-1. Alifia, 1908, VG 4-bar as transit & Granger Doane 3/1 as rec'd on PPC (04-31). E \$6
 WA-2. Chester, 1907, G+ CDS/target on PPC (90/43). E \$7
 WA-3. Coupeville, 1924, G+ NON-STAN DCDS/6-bar on PPC. E \$10
 WA-4. Douglas, 1909, G+ Doane 2/3 (o/s) on PPC (88-68). E \$5
 WA-5. Elberton, 1909, VG 4-bar ("ON" on stamp) on PPC (87-58). E \$5

NOTICE: THERE ARE MORE THAN 1,000 LOTS IN THIS SALE! Here are a few of them. If you do not see your state or category, write or call for a FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG.

- WA-6. Ferndale, 19??, G NON-STAN slogan (slogan mostly missing) on PPC. E \$6
 WA-7. Fortson, 1940, VG 4-bar on PPC (02-54). E \$5
 WA-8. LaCrosse, 1907, G+ Doane 3/7 (state weak) on PPC. E \$6
 WA-9. Modips, 1906 (Jul 28), VG Doane 3/1 (earliest; dial hi) on PPC. E \$8
 WA-10. Moses Lake, 1908, VG Doane 3/1 (earliest; o/s) on PPC. E \$8
 WA-11. Mount Hope, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (09-58). E \$6
 WA-12. North Yakima, (Yakima Riv. Sta.), 1917, VG 4-bar (stamp gone) on PPC. E \$30
 WA-13. Ocean Park, 1907, VG+ Doane 3/1 (early) on PPC. E \$10
 WA-14. Parker, 1910, G+ 4-bar on PPC. E \$5
 WA-15. Ralston, 1909, F purple 4-bar on PPC (08-74). E \$12
 WA-16. Reardan, 1909, VG+ purple NON-STANDARD CDS/target on PPC. E \$12
 WA-17. Richmond, 1907, G Doane 2/2 (late) on PPC (88-10). E \$5
 WA-18. Rockport, 1905 (Oct 7), VG Doane 2/1 (predates catalog) on cover. E \$35
 WA-19. Yacolt, 1908, F Doane 2/1 on PPC. E \$7

RPO & RELATED (There are HUNDREDS of RPO's in this sale. Write for catalog!)

- RR-1. A. Lea & Burl/Agt (1884), VG+ (746-c-2) on GPC. E \$15
 RR-2. Alt & Henrietta 1907, VG+ (174-A-1) (dial hi) on PPC. E \$15
 RR-3. Chi & Went Ave, 1910, VG+ (CH-7-c) on PPC. E \$6
 RR-4. C. Spgs & Glen Spgs, 1909, G+ (956-++-1) on PPC. E \$20
 RR-5. Cushin(g) & Guthrie, 1915, G+ (930-4-A-1) on PPC. E \$16
 RR-6. Danv & Tuscola, 1892?, G+ (UNLISTED ROUTE) on cover. E \$40
 RR-7. Dub to Iowa Falls, (1876), G+ (759-G-1) (blue) on GPC. E \$20
 RR-8. Ellis & Watertown, 1909, F+ (748-P-1) on PPC. E \$10
 RR-9. Emergency No 2, 1908, F (49-B-1) on cover. E \$20
 RR-10. Evans & Aberdeen, 1909, F+ (878-4-A-1) on PPC. E \$20
 RR-11. Ft. Scott & Webb City, 1899, G+ (910-D-1) on GPC. E \$18
 RR-12. Globe & Bowie, 1951, F (968-1-D-4) on card. E \$15
 RR-13. Han & New Franklin, 1908, F (809-K-1) on PPC. E \$20
 RR-14. Hudson & Elsworth, 1910, VG (834-2-A-1) on PPC. E \$10
 RR-15. Huntington & Port, 1895, G+ (868-F-1) on cover (ruff r). E \$10
 RR-16. K.C. & Gd. Island, 1908, F (913-G-1) on PPC. E \$10
 RR-17. K City & Hoisington, 1930, VF (920-M-1) on cover. E \$10
 RR-18. LaCrosse & Wess, Spgs, 1912, VG+ (868-O-2) on PPC. E \$12
 RR-19. Mar & Running Water, 1907, F (761-AF-1) (dial bit doubled) on PPC. E \$20
 RR-20. Marmath & Butte, 1923, F (817-O-1) on cover. E \$18
 RR-21. McHenry & (Sanbo)rn, 1908, VG (888-8-A-2) (partly on stamp) on PPC. E \$15
 RR-22. Monett & Burnton, 1900, VG+ (807-I-1) on soiled PSE (short top left). E \$9
 RR-23. Mont & Davenport, 1909, G+ (756-K-1) on PPC. E \$15
 RR-24. Muskogee & Osage Jct, 1920, G (923-5-B-1) (spotty) on PPC. E \$12
 RR-25. Nevada & Wch, 1910, F (824-I-2) (EAST) on PPC. E \$14
 RR-26. NY & Chic/The Fast Mail, (1880), VG+ (114-J-2) on toned PSE (ruff r). E \$11
 RR-27. Omaha & Colorado Spgs, 1917, VG+ NEW TYPE on GPC. E \$8
 RR-28. Orleans & St. Fran, 1911, VG+ (947-7-D-1) on PPC. E \$18
 RR-29. Pittsburg St RPO/PA, 1900, F (PI-2-b) on cover. E \$30
 RR-30. Pocotello & Port, 1907, VG (898-N-1) ("RPO" not printed) on PPC. E \$12
 RR-31. Puxico & Willow Spgs, 1930, F (820-4-D-1) (catalog copy) on cover. E \$15
 RR-32. Reno (&) Preston, 1908, G+ (877-1-B-2) on PPC. E \$10
 RR-33. Reno & Virginia (C)lly, 1911, G+ (978-F-1) (spotty) on PPC. E \$15
 RR-34. Rens & Sa(r)a/RR, 1870 s G+ (100-C-1) on cover. E \$25
 RR-35. Rock Isl & Peoria, 1887, G+ (NEW TYPE) on cover. E \$30
 RR-36. Rouses Pt & Alb/Agt, 1886, VG (100-D-1) on cover. E \$15
 RR-37. Saint Louis, MO/TR 6, 1901, F (SL-A) (bit doubled) on PSE. E \$30
 RR-38. St P & Storm Lake, 1903, VG+ (883-F-1) on GPC. E \$20
 RR-39. Salida & Ouray, 1904, VG+ (957-M-1) (mostly VF) on creased PPC. E \$20
 RR-40. S.L. City & Marysval, 1910, VG (974-1-D-1) on PPC. E \$15
 RR-41. Savannah & St. Louis, 1918, G+ (UNLISTED ROUTE) (dial on stamp) on PPC. E \$6
 RR-42. Seattle & Skagway, 1927, VG (X-19-C) (dial bit doubled) on PPC. E \$18
 RR-43. Sedalia & Paola, 1908, VG (812-K-1) (dial bit hi) on PPC. E \$20
 RR-44. Seward & Unalaska, 1941, G+ (X-49-e) (WEST) on cacheted cover. E \$12
 RR-45. St. Eye & Watertown/Agt, 1882, G+ (868-I-1) (crease thru "AGT") 5x8.5 reg pack rct. E \$25
 RR-46. Solomon & Beloit, 1909, VG (916-E-1) on PPC. E \$16
 RR-47. Stites & Lewiston, 1952, F (908-4-B-2) (bit smeared) on GPC. E \$16
 RR-48. Superior & Strong, 1884, VG (NEW TYPE) (dial hi) on PSE. E \$15
 RR-49. Theff R. Falls & Ken, 1908, VG (880-1-O-1) on PPC. E \$20
 RR-50. Tracy & Redfield, (1887), VG (886-G-2) on reg pack rct. E \$10
 RR-51. Tracy, Watertown & Pierre, 1911, F (866-AA-1) on PPC. E \$20
 RR-52. Tulsa & Waynoka, 1914, VG (921-5-C-1) on PPC. E \$18
 RR-53. Ukiah & San Fran, 1899, G+ (985-R-1) (bit spotty) on PSE. E \$25
 RR-54. Villisca & St. Joseph, 1940, F+ (NEW TYPE) on card. E \$15
 RR-55. Warroad & Crooks, 1912, F+ (878-7-B-2) on PPC. E \$10
 RR-56. Warroad & Duluth, 1942, G+ (879-5-B-3) on PPC. E \$6
 RR-57. Wash & Blumont, 1951, F+ (301-C-2) on GPC. E \$18
 RR-58. Wash & Char/F M, 1886, VG+ (302-J-1) on GPC. E \$12
 RR-59. Washington, DC/Col. & Dist. Wagon, 1897, (wa040a) on trimmed PSE. E \$35
 RR-60. Wellington & Tonka, 1908, F (918-3-B-1) on toned PPC (ruff L). E \$25
 RR-61. Wharton & Palacios, 1911, VG (482-T-1) on PPC. E \$18
 RR-62. Wichita & Pratt, 1919, F (918-10-B-1) on PPC. E \$20
 RR-63. Willits & San Fran, 1906, VG (985-U-1) (o/s) on PPC. E \$12
 RR-64. Winona & Watertown, 1892, VG (868-AD-1) on cover (trimmed r). E \$10
 RR-65. Yankton & Platte, 1909, F (885-M-1) on 2c Lincoln comm on PPC. E \$10
 RR-66. York Beach & Ports, 1913, G+ (15-C-1) on PPC. E \$12
 RR-67. Yosemite N.P. & Mer, 1939, VG+ (997-1-B-1) on GPC. E \$12
 RR-68. York Beach & Ports, 1907, VF (15-C-1) on PPC. E \$15

BIDS CLOSE: JUNE 21, 1994 (10PM Central)

DON TOCHER U.S. CLASSICS



**SPECIALIST IN 1851-57 1 & 3-cent ISSUES AND
MASSACHUSETTS POSTAL HISTORY**

Recent Acquisitions:

19th century Outgoing Foreign Mail
19th century Incoming Foreign Mail - Postage Due

**NEXT Shows: Boxborough, MA (Apr 29 - May 1)
ASDA, New York (May 5 -7, Booth #2)**

**Write with a statement of your needs.
I will respond with photocopies.**

**Box 16 (M.O.)
Shrewsbury, MA 01545
PH/FAX: 508-842-6417**

PROFESSIONAL POSTMARK TRACING

I will execute to your specifications accurate tracings of plain or fancy postmarks and cancels. My work is currently appearing in *La Posta* in both the Washington Territorial postmark series by Richard A. Long and the 19th Century Colorado postmark series by Richard Frajola.

If you've been thinking of a postmark catalog project, or any research which requires well-executed postmarks for illustrations, but do not have the time required to accomplish the tracings, drop me a line or give me a call with the particulars, and I will give you a quote.

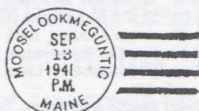
**Jane Dallison
P. O. Box 296, Langlois, OR 97450
(503) 348 - 2813**

WANTED: MAINE 4 BAR P.O. CANCELS IN COLOR



1900- to date including Doanes, Standard, Non- Standard and Provisional cancels.
**BRUCE L. COREY
108 MARILYN AVE.
WESTBROOK, ME 04092**

**MOSQUITO, ME.
JAN. 18'09 11A.M.**



JIM JOHNSON

POST OFFICE BOX 2178
BURLINGTON, N.C. 27216
PHONE/FAX (910) 570-1533
ASDA (LIFE) APS

POSTAL HISTORY INTERNATIONAL

"WE'RE ON THE MOVE" - (910) 260-2088 (Car Phone)

WANTED: COVERS & USED POSTCARDS (STAMPS INTACT)

•PRE-1959: ALL US POSTAL HISTORY
•PRE-1959: FOREIGN USED POSTCARDS & COVERS, US FDCs, DPOs, RPOs, SHIPS
•PHILATELIC LITERATURE WITH POSTAL HISTORY CONTENT

•WORLDWIDE USED POSTAL STATIONERY
•STAMPLESS COVERS, FPOs, APOs, TPOs, PAQUEBOTS, MISSIONARY & IMMIGRANT MAIL, CENSORS, TOPICALS, ETC.
•PICTURE POSTCARDS

WANTED FOR EXHIBIT

Any type of postal marking of Colfax, Dakota that bears the name of the town.



**Barbara R. Mueller
225 S. Fischer Ave.,
Jefferson, WI 53549**

See us at these shows:

- 29 Apr - 1 May, WESTPEX, San Francisco
 - 6 - 8 May, ORCOEXPO II, Anaheim
 - 28 - 30 May, COMPEX, Chicago
 - 5 - 7 June, TEXPEX, Dallas
- 24 - 26 June, NAPEX, Washington, DC
 - 18 - 21 Aug APS, Pittsburgh

DOUG DE ROEST MAIL BID SALE NUMBER 4

482 MODELAIRE DR. LA GRANDE OREGON 97850

PHOTOCOPIES FURNISHED TO BIDDERS WITH
S.A.S.E. on ppc unless otherwise noted

COLORADO

1. AMES, 1908 VG Ty 3/4 DOANE on PPC W/creases (1880-1922) E \$20.00
2. AMETHYST, 1901 VG CDS/Cork on CVR, wee bit high, backflap missing, (1892-1909) E \$12.00
3. BALD MOUNTAIN, 1910 G+ Duplex (1869-1921) E \$15.00
4. CASSELLS, 1907 G+ Ty 3/2 DOANE, Ven. crease (1899-1929) E \$10.00
5. CENTRAL CITY REC'D, 1897 G CDS as Origin on CVR W/contents, nibbles @ low Rt. E \$5.00
6. CHERRY, 1910 VG CDS/Target (1900-1920) Est. \$20.00
7. COMO, 1908 G+ duplex (1879-1963) Est. \$4.00
8. BOVINA, 1909 VG Ty A2 4-Bar (1899-1955) Est. \$4.00
9. DEXTER, 1908 G CDS/Target (1896-1911) Est. \$18.00
10. ELLICOTT, 1913 VG Ty B 4-Bar (1895-1916) Est. \$22.00
11. FONDIS, 1922 VG Ty A2 4-Bar on CVR W/lttr. bit rough @ Rt (95-54) E \$5.00
12. GRAYCREEK, 1907 G Rec'd CDS as Rec'd, "Cold" not Strk (1895-1921) E \$8.00
13. HALFWAY, 1905 VG Ty 2/1 DOANE, bit O'Strk (1903-1917) Est. \$5.00
14. HARGISVILLE, 1909 G+ lite Ty A1 4-Bar (1908-1915) Est. \$12.00
15. HASWELL, 1907 G+ CDS/Target, EARLY 1st Per., (1903/Op) Est. \$8.00
16. HAXTUM, 1910 G Ty A1 4-Bar (1888-1922) Est. \$8.00
17. HENRY, 1910 G+ Ty A1 4-Bar (1907-1917) Est. \$50.00
18. HIGHLANDLAKE, 1907 VG Ty A1 4-Bar, wee bit high, (1883-1915) E \$50.00
19. KONANTZ, 1909 G+ Ty 3/1 DOANE 4-Bar (1895/1924) Est. \$25.00
20. LANGDON, 1911 VG Ty A1 4-Bar (1907-1911) Est. \$25.00
21. LEBANON, 1912 VG Ty A2 4-Bar (1908-1939) Est. \$15.00
22. LITTLETON, 1892 G Double Cir. CDS on CVR (1869-Op) Est. \$6.00
23. LUJANE, 1906 VG Ty 3/1 DOANE as Rec'd on CVR back, (05-10) Est. \$20.00
24. MARBLE, 1908 G lite, Duplex (1890/1942) Est. \$7.00
25. MEEKER, 1894 VG CDS/Cork on CVR W/Contents, Opnd Rough @ Rt Est. \$10.00
26. MONON, 1908 G Ty 3 DOANE as Rec'd on PPC (1901-1918) Est. \$8.00
27. MOUNT MORRISON, 1908 G NON-Stand. 4-Bar (1908-1950) Est. \$4.00
28. PROWERS, 1909 VG Ty A2 4-Bar, part on stamp (1881/1933) E \$8.00
29. RUSSELL, 1910 G+ Ty 2/1 DOANE bit lite (1879/1955) E \$5.00
30. SLIGO, 1910 abt. G, lite Ty A2 4-Bar (1908-1941) Est. \$3.00
31. SOUTH PLATTE, 1919 VG Ty B 4-Bar (1899-1937) Est. \$8.00
32. SNEFFELS, 1910 G+ duplex, "Cold" indist. (1895-1930) \$12.00
33. TRAIL RIDGE, 1940 F Ty F 4-Bar (1937-1964) Est. \$3.00
34. VANDIUM, 1917 G+ 4-Bar CDS ties 2 Ct red to CVR W/letter, mining contents EARLY (1913-1942) Est. \$10.00
35. WALDORF, 1907 use, Fine Ty A1 4-Bar, O'Strk (1908?-1912) E \$ 8.00

IDAHO

36. ATHOL, 1910 VG Ty 3/1 DOANE (Koot 95-Op) Est. \$4.00
37. AVERY, 1910 G Ty A2 4-Bar EARLY, part on Stamp, (Shos. 10-Op) E 4.00
38. BLAINE, 1907 G+ PURPLE Ty A2 4-Bar, part on stamp (Cama 08/22) E \$20.00
39. BLANCHARD, 1911 G+ Ty A2 4-Bar EARLY, (Bonn 08-Op) Est. \$3.00
40. BOISE, STA. A, 1911 VG Duplex Est. \$6.00
41. BURLEY, 1908 G worn, Ty 3/1 DOANE, L.K.U. (Cass 05-Op) Est. \$4.00
42. CHILLY, 1912 VG Ty A2 4-Bar (Cust 02-58) Est. \$5.00
43. CLARKSFORK REC'D, 1909 CDS as Origin ties 1 ct GRN (Bonn 93-op) E \$3.00
44. CLEARWATER, 1909 Fine Ty 2/2 DOANE (Ida 72-84) Est. \$5.00
45. CRAWFORD, 1910 G+ Ty 2/1 DOANE as Rec'd, O'Strk Est. \$3.00
46. CROOKS, 1908 VG Ty A2 4-Bar (Blai 06-20) Est. \$25.00
47. DECLIO, 1927 Fine Ty A3 4-Bar on clean CVR (Cass 17-Op) Est. \$4.00
48. DUDLEY, 1909 G+ purple Ty 1/2 DOANE (Koot 95-57) Est. \$4.00
49. EMMETT, 1894 VG CDS/Cork on GPC, W/lie hole Est. \$10.00
50. GIBBS, 1911 VG Ty A2 4-Bar EARLY (Koot 10/54) Est. \$5.00
51. GILBERT, 1909 readable CDS/Target (Clear 94/22) Est. \$7.00
52. GOFF, 1908 G CDS ties 1 Ct grn to PPC (Ida 94-13) Est. \$10.00
53. GREENLEAF, 1909 VG Ty A1 4-Bar EARLY, (Cany 08-Op) Est. \$5.00
54. HAMMETT, 1912 G+ Ty A2 4-Bar EARLY (Elmo 10-Op) Est. \$4.00
55. HERBERT, 1910 G Ty 3/1 DOANE, part on stamp (Madi 08-16) E \$18.00
56. HILL CITY, 1913 G+ Ty B 4-Bar as Rec'd EARLY (Cama 12-Op) E \$4.00
57. KEUTERVILLE, 1911 G worn Ty B 4-Bar (Ida 88-64) Est. \$3.00
58. LANE, 1909 G Ty A2 4-Bar (Koot 91/54) Est. \$6.00
59. LELAND, 1912 G Ty B 4-Bar (Nez Per 88-42) Est. \$8.00
60. LYONDALE, 1907 G+ Ty 3/1 DOANE stamp peeled off, (Koot 06-10) E \$40.00
61. MELROSE, 1914 G+ duplex, wee bit high, (Nez Per 98-42) Est. \$5.00
62. MINIDOKA, 1908 G Ty 3/10 DOANE (Mini 83-86) Est. \$5.00
63. MOHLER, 1914 G+ Ty B 4-Bar (Lew 00-59) Est. \$4.00
64. MOUNTAIN HOME, 1890 (Apr) readable CDS/Cork on 2 Ct entire W/backflap missing & lite stain, Territorial, Est. \$10.00
65. MOUNT IDAHO, 1917 G Ty A1 4-Bar (Ida 63/22) Est. \$10.00
66. MURRAY, 1886 VG DBL Cir CDS & Scarab on GPC, W/lie holes, Terr. E \$20.00
67. MURTAUGH, 1909 G+ Bl-Grn Ty 3/1 DOANE, Dbl Strk (twin 05-Op) Est. \$5.00
68. NEW PLUMOUTH, 1907 VG Ty 2/3 DOANE (Pay 96-Op) Est. \$4.00
69. NOTUS, 1909 VG Ty 2/2 DOANE (Can 86/Op) Est. \$3.00
70. OLA, 1906 VG Ty 1/2 DOANE (Gem 82-Op) Est. \$3.00
71. PARK, IDAHO REC'D, 1908 readable CDS/Target used as Origin on odd sized & ratty CVR, also G+ LINDEN, Ida 4-Bar as transit backstamp Est. \$5.00
72. PINE, 1914 G+ Ty A1 4-Bar (Elmo 88-55) Est. \$4.00
73. PLACERVILLE, 1912 G+ lite Ty 2/5 DOANE, part on stamp (Boi 63-67) E 4.00
74. POLLOCK, 1910 VG Ty 3/2 DOANE (Ida 93-Op) Est. \$5.00
75. PONDERAY, 1909 G+ Ty 3/1 DOANE, EARLY (Bonn 05-Op) Est. \$5.00
76. REUBENS, 1909 G Ty A2 4-Bar EARLY (Lew 08-88) Est. \$4.00
77. ROSEBERRY, 1911 G Ty A1 4-Bar (Vail 91-43) Est. \$6.00
78. RUPERT, 1927 G+ FLAG (used 22-28) on CVR W/letter Est. \$4.00
79. SAWYER, 1917 G+ Ty A2 4-Bar (Bonn 04-30) Est. \$15.00
80. SAMUELS, 1917 VG Ty B 4-Bar, EARLY (Bonn 14-85) Est. \$6.00
81. SANDERS, 1908 G lite, CDS as Rec'd, part O'Strk (Bene 01-73) E \$3.00
82. SNOW, 1912 FINE Ty 3/1 DOANE (Nez Per 05-22) Est. \$15.00

IDAHO (Cont.)

83. SOLDIER, 1911 G+ NON-Stand. 4-Bar (Cama 82-22) Est. \$8.00
84. SUMMIT, 1910 G+ Ty A2 4-Bar (bit high) (Nez Per 00-34) Est. \$12.00
85. SUNBEAM, 1909 FINE Ty A1 4-Bar EARLY, 1907-1912 period, nibbs LL corner (Cus 07/62) E \$15.00
86. THARP, 1910 G Ty A2 4-Bar, "Idaho" partial (Ida 09-15) Est. \$8.00
87. THREE CREEK, 1901 VG CDS/Cork on CVR Opnd rough @ Rt, W/interesting & long letter inside. (Owy 87-51) Est. \$15.00
88. THORNTON, 1953 FINE Ty F 4-Bar on GPC (Madi 04-65) Est. \$3.00
89. U.S. NAVY, 1943 FINE International Mach. (Camp Waldron-Farragut) on free PPC (Kootenai) Est. \$10.00
90. VALLEY, 1916 FINE Ty B 4-Bar (Bonn 02/23) Est. \$15.00
91. WAHA, 1908 G CDS/Target (Nez Per 79/41) Est. \$5.00
92. WEBB, 1913 G+ Ty B 4-Bar (Nez Per 01-21) Est. \$15.00

MONTANA

93. BELFRY, 1906 VG Ty 3/1 DOANE on CVR opnd rough @ Rt EARLY (08-Op) \$4.00
94. BOZEMAN, 1881 G+ Magenta Dbl Cir CDS on GPC, Territorial Est. \$15.00
95. BROADVIEW, 1910 G Ty A2 4-Bar EARLY (Yell 08-Op) Est. \$4.00
96. CAMAS, 1911 VG CDS/Target (Sand 98-57) Est. \$4.00
97. DUNKIRK, 1913 G+ Ty B 4-Bar EARLY, wee bit off @ top (Too 10-58) E \$5.00
98. EDDY, 1911 G+ CDS ties 1 ct grn to PPC (Sand 00-60) est. \$4.00
99. FOX, 1910 G CDS/Target (Beav 91-18) Est. \$15.00
100. GARNEILL, 1909 G Ty A1 4-Bar (Fer 99-75) Est. \$3.00
101. GLENDIVE, 1889, (Dec) G+ CDS/Cork, "Mont" not Strk, On CVR Est. \$4.00
102. HUNTERS HOT SPRINGS, 1908 G+ CDS/Target (Park 78-32) Est. \$5.00
103. HUSON, 1911 G Ty A1 4-Bar (Miss 98/83) Est. \$5.00
104. KILA, 1908 FINE Ty 3/2 DOANE (Flat 01-Op) Est. \$5.00
105. LAKE MC DONALD, 1920 G+ Ty B 4-Bar, part on stamp EARLY (13/66) E \$8.00
106. LEHIGH, 1917 readable Ty B 4-Bar (Jud Bas 15-24) Est. \$15.00
107. LOMA, 1911 VG Ty B 4-Bar, EARLY ties 5 ct Blue to PPC (Cho 11-op) E \$10.00
108. MELSTONE, 1908 VG worn, Ty A2 4-Bar EARLY (Muss 08-Op) Est. \$6.00
109. MONIDA, MONT. REC'D, 1912 CDS as ORIGIN ties 1 ct Grn (Beav 91/64) E \$5.00
110. MOORE, 1907 G Ty 3/5 DOANE, part on stamp, (Fer 04-Op) Est. \$3.00
111. MOSSMAIN, 1918 VG Ty B 4-Bar EARLY (Yell 16-35) Est. \$10.00
112. NIARADA, 1914 G Ty B 4-Bar EARLY (Sand 11-Op) E \$4.00
113. OLIVE, 1910 G+ purple Ty A2 4-Bar EARLY (Pow Riv 09-Op) Est. \$5.00
114. RUBY 1917 VG Ty A1 4-Bar (Madi 01-24) Est. \$15.00
115. ST. IGNATIUS, 1919 VG NON-Stand. VERT. BARS! (Lak 72-Op) Est. \$7.00
116. SIMMS, 1911 G Ty A2 4-Bar EARLY (Casc 09-Op) Est. \$4.00
117. SUN RIVER, 1888 G+ CDS on CVR Opnd rough & into 2 Ct Grn @ Rt also FORT BENTON backstamp. Territorial Est. \$15.00
118. SWEETGRASS, 1907 VG Ty 3/2 DOANE (Tool 02-Op) Est. \$6.00
119. WCKES, 1941 G+ Ty F 4-Bar on CVR (Jeff 78-64) Est. \$3.00

OKLAHOMA/INDIAN TERR.

120. AVARD, 1909 G+ Ty 2/1 DOANE, soiled PPC (95-63) Est. \$3.00
121. BARTLESVILLE, IND. T. 1907 VG FLAG Est. \$15.00
122. BERNARD, 1909 VG CDS/Target (03-10) Est. \$15.00
123. BURNETT, 1902 G+ Duplex as Rec'd on back of CVR (88-07) Est. \$7.00
124. CANTILL HILL, 1909 Ty A2 4-Bar (Doane?), part on stamp (05-11) E \$10.00
125. CHANEY, 1912 FINE Ty A2 4-Bar (02-37) Est. \$8.00
126. CHELSEA, IND. TERR. 1897 just G fancy DBL Cir CDS W/Cir. STAR killer on soiled CVR (82-Op) Est. \$8.00
127. CHEWEY, 1928 G+ ("Okla" not Strk) 1915-1929 Est. \$8.00
128. FAIRVALLEY, 1910 G Ty A2 4-Bar ("Okla" not struck) 1895-1948 Est. \$3.00
129. FORD, 1910 G Purple Ty 3/1 DOANE, off @ top (1905-1916) Est. \$10.00
130. JETT, 1908 VG Ty 3/5 DOANE MIMIC (Hear 04-Op) Est. \$8.00
131. LOCKRIDGE, 1912 G+ Ty B 4-Bar (1903-1928) est. \$10.00
132. MARVEL, 1908 VG Ty A1 4-Bar (1902-1911) Est. \$15.00
133. MCCOMB, 1909 G+ Ty 2/5 DOANE (1903-1915) Est. \$5.00
134. MUSCOGEE, IND. T. 1900 G+ Duplex on 2 Ct entire (72-00) Est. \$15.00
135. PAWNEE, 1907 (Mar) G+ Duplex (1893-Op) Est. \$3.00
136. SADDLE MOUNTAIN, 1909 VG CDS/Target (1902-1955) Est. \$5.00
137. SAPULA, IND. T., 1907 VG DUPLX (1899-Op) Est. \$15.00
138. TAUPA, 1911 G+ Ty B 4-Bar, bit Double, (1902-1913) Est. \$10.00
139. TOUSDALE, 1911 G Ty A1 4-Bar (1904-1967) Est. \$3.00
140. VISTA, 1904 G+ CDS as Rec'd on back of CVR (1900-1905) Est. \$10.00
141. WALNUT, IND. T. 1904 Readable CDS as Rec'd on back of ratty GPC also PENSACOLA, IND. T., G+ CDS as TRANSIT. (Wainut 02-05) Est. \$15.00

CANADA

142. ANNABLE, B.C., 1916 VG Split Ring as Rec'd (1912-1938) E \$4.00
143. ALTA VISTA, B.C., 1913 G+ Sp. ring part on stamp (1912-1922) E \$20.00
144. BROOKS STATION, ALTA, 1910 G ("Station" indist. (1904-1920) E \$8.00
145. CHICKENS LAKE, B.C., 1912 VG Sp. Ring (1911-1914) Est. \$35.00
146. DAWSON, Y.T., 1910 G+ duplex Est. \$8.00
147. FIELDHOME, ALTA., 1910 readable Sp. Ring (1906-1911) Est. \$5.00
148. FILE HILLS, SASK., 1909 VG Sp. Ring as Transit (1900-1911) Est. \$6.00
149. LAWLER, SASK., 1909 readable Sp. Ring as Rec'd (1906-1909) Est. \$10.00
150. GLENLEA, MAN., 1908 G Sp. Ring, bit off @ top (1891-1911) Est. \$7.00
151. HARRISON RIVER, B.C., 1909 VG Sp. Ring as Rec'd, O'Strk. (84-10) E \$10.00
152. LAGGAN, ALTA., 1908 VG Sp. Ring (1901-1914) Est. \$5.00
153. LETHBRIDGE, ALTA. SUB POST OFFICE X, 1912 two VG strikes tie 1 ct 1908 Comm. stamp to PPC Est. \$20.00
154. LONE PINE, ALTA., 1909 G Sp. Ring (1909-1916) Est. \$20.00
155. MACKINNON, SASK., 1908 G Sp. Ring as Transit on PPC (1907-1911) E \$15.00
156. MEETING CREEK, ALTA., 1910 VG Sp. Ring (1912-7Op) Est. \$5.00
157. MERIDAN, SASK., 1909 G Sp. Ring as Missent/Transit (99-14) Est. \$10.00
158. MEWASSIN, ALTA., 1910 G+ Sp. Ring as Transit on PPC (1903-1928) Est. \$8.00
159. MILLBROOK, MAN., 1914 G Sp. Ring (1879-1892?) Est. \$20.00
160. MOUNT PLEASANT, B.C. 1901, G+ Sp. Ring ties 2 ct red Queen to CVR, Opnd rough @ Rt & nibbles up Lft. W/Contents (1891-1908) Est. \$10.00
161. MYTRLE CREEK, ALTA., 1913 G Sp. Ring as Transit (1909-1920) Est. \$8.00
162. NORBO, ALTA., 1908 G+ Sp. Ring (1908-1911) Est. \$30.00

DOUG DE ROEST MAIL BID SALE NUMBER 4

CANADA (Cont.)

163. RICHLAND, MAN., 1910 VG Sp Ring (1883-1933) Est \$8.00
 164. SASKATCHEWAN LANDING, SASK. 1911 G+ Sp Ring (1888-1949) Est \$6.00
 165. SEBA, ALTA., 1909 G+ Sp. Ring (1907-1910) Est \$30.00
 166. STRANGMUIR, ALTA., 1913 G+ Sp. Ring Up Lft & Rt card corners broke (1913-1915) Est \$40.00
 167. TORONTO EXPOSITION "POST OFFICE" 1909 G Blue Double Circle RUBBER CDS Ties 1st gm to PPC EST \$30.00
 168. TORONTO, ONT. CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1908 VG Steel CDS socked on 1st Gm. Scuffs on card do not affect cancel Est \$30.00
 169. VANCOUVER, B.C. BRANCH DEAD LETTER OFFICE, 1907 VG two strks, double oval one over U.S. & Canadian postage + Return for Postage handstamp Est \$10.00
 170. WHITE HORSE, YUKON., 1908 G Duplex, part on stamp Est \$5.00
 171. WHITEWATER, MAN., 1909 G+ Sp. Ring (1889-1988) Est \$3.00

WASHINGTON

172. ACME, 1910 G+ Ty 2/3 DOANE (What 87-Op) Est \$3.00
 173. AMERICAN LAKE BR., Tacoma, Wash. 1961, Dbl Circ Non-Stand 4-Bar on CVR Est \$3.00
 174. ARCADIA, 1907 VG Ty 2/1 DOANE (Mas 74/18) Est \$15.00
 175. ARDEN, 1908 G+ Ty 2/1 DOANE (Stev 03/14) Est \$15.00
 176. ARLETTA, 1910 VG lite Ty 2/1 DOANE (Pier 93-27) Est \$15.00
 177. BARING, 1908 G+ Ty A1 4-Bar (King 00-Op) Est \$3.00
 178. BENTON CITY, 1911 G Ty B 4-Bar EARLY (Bent 11-Op) Est \$3.00
 179. BLUESLIDE, 1919 VG Ty B 4-Bar (Pend 06-26) Est \$15.00
 180. BROOKFIELD, 1909 G+ Ty 2/3 DOANE as Rec'd (Wahk 74-54) Est \$3.00
 181. BRYANT, 1911 G+ Ty 2/3 DOANE on stamp, addr scratched out (Snoh 93-54) E \$3
 182. BUTLER, 1909 FINE Ty A2 4-Bar (Skam 02-11) Est \$15.00
 183. CHENOWETH, 1926 VG Ty D 4-Bar on CVR missing backflap (Ska 81-28) E12.00
 184. CHESAW, 1911 G+ Ty A1 4-Bar (Okan 98-87) Est \$3.00
 185. CLAYTON, 1912 VG Ty 2/4 DOANE (Stev 94-Op) Est \$3.00
 186. DAVENPORT, 1890 G CDS on GPC, Early (Linc 1884-Op) Est \$8.00
 187. DEEP RIVER, 1949 VG NON-Stand. Dbl Cir 4-Bar on GPC (Wahk 87-75) Est \$7.00
 188. DETROIT, 1921 G Ty A1 4-Bar on stamp, on CVR (Mas 94-22) Est \$10.00
 189. DRUMHELLER, 1908 G+ Ty A1 4-Bar as Rec'd (Fran 06-09) Est \$20.00
 190. DUCKABUSH, 1916 VG Ty B 4-Bar (Jeff 91-26) Est \$8.00
 191. DUNLAP, 1908 G+ CDS/Cork (King 94-11) Est \$8.00
 192. DUSTY, 1909 G+ Ty A1 4-Bar (Whit 99-09) Est \$50.00
 193. EAST SEATTLE, 1911 G+ Ty B 4-Bar (King 04-24) Est \$12.00
 194. EVERETT, 1901 Community promo cover 1/3 front and overall back "The City Of Smokestacks" etc. opened rough @ Rt & nibbles @ up & Lo Lft. E 10.00
 195. EWAN, 1913 G+ Ty B 4-Bar (Whit 12/85) EARLY Est \$6.00
 196. FAIRBANKS, 1914 VG Ty B 4-Bar, vert. crease (Whit 09-17) Est \$25.00
 197. FERNHILL, 1910 VG Duplex (Pier 90-10) Est \$10.00
 198. FISHTRAP, 1913 G Ty A1 4-Bar as Rec'd (Linc 06-36) Est \$8.00
 199. FORT SIMCOE, 1909 G+ Ty 3/3 DOANE (Yak 70-22) Est \$12.00
 200. GOLDBAR, 1908 VG Ty 3/4 DOANE as TRANSIT on PPC (SNOH 99-Op) E \$4.00
 201. GOVAN, Ca. 1910 VG Ty A2 4-Bar (Linc 98-67) Est \$3.00
 202. HARTLAND, 1907 VG Ty 2/2 DOANE (Klic 81-30) Est \$10.00
 203. HOT SPRINGS, 1905 readable Ty 2/1 DOANE (King 87-10) Est \$12.00
 204. HOVER, 1914 VG Ty B 4-Bar (Bent 05-49) Est \$8.00
 205. HUNTSVILLE, 1911 G+ Ty A1 4-Bar (Col 80-68) Est \$3.00
 206. INDEX, 1937 G+ Pseudo Machine cancel on RP PPC of Swim Pool at Springs (Snoh 91-Op) Est \$10.00
 207. JONATHAN, 1919 G lite Ty B 4-Bar on GPC w/lite crease (Yak 16-19) E12.00
 208. LESTER, 1910 G+ lite, Ty A1 4-Bar (King 91-69) Est \$3.00
 209. LEWIS BR. 1917 G+ Universal Mach. CVR W/backflap gone (Pier 17-24) Est \$5.00
 210. LOPEZ, 1910 G+ Ty 3/3 DOANE (San J 95-Op) Est \$4.00
 211. MALO, 1910 VG Ty 2/1 DOANE as Rec'd on PPC (Ferr 03-Op) Est \$3.00
 212. MCGOWAN, 1911 VG Ty 2/4 DOANE (Pac 01-39) Est \$8.00
 213. MEADOWDALE, 1911 G+ Ty 2/1 DOANE, part on stamp (Snoh 04-38) Est \$10.00
 214. MEYERS FALLS, 1909 VG Ty A2 4-Bar (Stev 91-39) Est \$4.00
 215. MORTON, 1908 VG Ty 3/2 DOANE (Lew 90-Op) Est \$5.00
 216. OLEMA, M.O.B. 1910 G Magenta Dbl Cir CDS ties 1 Ct Gm (Okan 96-24) E15.00
 217. OLEQUA, 1910 FINE CDS as Rec'd (Cowl 75-12) Est \$10.00
 218. ORCHARDS, 1910 G+ lite, Ty 2/2 DOANE (Clark 95-55) Est \$4.00
 219. OSO, 1917 G+ 4-Bar, wee bit high (Snoh 90-54) Est \$4.00
 220. PARKLAND, 1909 G+ Duplex (Pier 91-54) Est \$4.00
 221. PORT CRESENT, 1909 G Ty A2 4-Bar as TRANSIT, O' Strk (Clai 89-15) E \$10.00
 222. PORT MADISON, 1908 FINE Ty 3/1 DOANE (58-43) Est \$8.00
 223. PUGET, MISSENT TO, Ca 1911 Straight line as TRANSIT (Thur 04-28) Est \$5.00
 224. RAYMOND, 1909 G DBL CIRCLE Ty 2/1 DOANE Composite (Pac 04-Op) E \$8.00
 225. REGENTS PARK, 1915 G+ Ty B 4-Bar (Pier 09-17) Est \$18.00
 226. RENO, 1917 VG Ty B 4-Bar, part on stamp (Cowl 12-19) Est \$40.00
 227. ROCHESTER, 1908 VG Ty 2/3 DOANE part on stamp (Thur 90-Op) Est \$4.00
 228. SEABOLD, 1909 G+ Ty 1/1 DOANE as Fwd/Transit (Kits 92-55) Est \$5.00
 229. SEATTLE HEIGHTS, 1912 VG Ty B 4-Bar "lights" on stamp EARLY (10-73) E 8.00
 230. SEATTLE, BROADWAY STA 1909 G+ Duplex, part on stamp (King 07-10) Est \$5.00
 231. SEATTLE, STA W 1916 G+ Duplex (King 08-36) Est \$3.00
 232. SKAMOKAWA, 1907 VG Ty 2/5 DOANE (Wahk 73-Op) Est \$5.00
 233. SKYKOMISH, REC'D, 1911 VG CDS as ORIGIN (King 93-Op) Est \$5.00
 234. FOREST, 1908 G+ lite Ty 3/5 DOANE also Silvercreek Doane transit E \$5.00
 235. SLATER, 1911 VG Ty A1 4-Bar as Rec'd (Walla 06-19) Est \$10.00
 236. SNAKE RIVER, 1911 G+ Ty A2 4-Bar (Frank 10-63) EARLY, Est \$8.00
 237. STRATFORD, 1909 VG CDS/Target (Grant 01-Op) EARLY Est \$4.00
 238. SUNSET, 1909 VG lite, Ty 2/3 DOANE (Whit 89-55) Est \$7.00
 239. TIETON, 1911 G Ty A2 4-Bar EARLY (Yak 09-Op) Est \$10.00
 240. TORADA, 1918 Readable Ty B 4-Bar, bit off @ top (Okan 15-21) Est \$20.00
 241. TRENT, 1908 G Ty A2 4-Bar as Rec'd (Spok 83/13) Est \$10.00
 242. TUM TUM, 1909 G+ CDS/Target (Stev 00-66) Est \$4.00
 243. TURK, 1907 G+, Wash. indistinct, Ty 2/1 DOANE (Stev 05-19) Est \$15.00
 244. U.S. NAVY, 1944 G Univ. Mod. K Mach. (Pasco Nav. Sta.) Frank 43-46 E \$15.00
 245. VANCOUVER, 1918 G+ FLAG (used 1917-1918) Est \$3.00
 246. VERDAL, 1924 VG Ty C1 4-Bar (Spok 11/Op) Est \$3.00
 247. WARREN, 1909 G+ Ty A1 4-Bar EARLY (1907-Op) Est \$4.00
 248. WHITE SALMON, 1909 VG Ty 2/5 DOANE (1870-Op) Est \$4.00
 249. WINONA, 1908 G+ very worn Ty 2/4 DOANE (Whit 91-73) Est \$10.00
 250. WITHROW, 1911 VG EARLY Ty A2 4-Bar, O' Strk (Doug 10-67) Est \$6.00

WYOMING

251. BORDER, 1908 G+ Ty A2 4-Bar, WYO indist (Linc 00-33) Est \$6.00
 252. EMBLEM, 1922 G+ Ty B 4-Bar, EARLY, Vert crease (Big H 18-Op) Est \$4.00
 253. EVANSTON, 1885 VG CDS W/MALTESE CROSS, on CVR, Territorial Est \$40.00
 254. KENDALL, 1910 G lite Ty 2/3 DOANE (Sub 99-35) Est \$6.00
 255. KIRTLEY, 1913 FINE Ty A 4-Bar, Favor Cncl, no postage, on CVR Est \$6.00
 256. PACIFIC, 1908 G+ CDS/Target bit dbl on CVR opnd Rough @ Rt (00-16) E20.00
 257. UVA, 1910 G Ty 2/2 DOANE (Platte 80/51) Est \$5.00
 258. VAN TASSELL, 1912 VG Ty A2 4-Bar EARLY (Niob 10-Op) Est \$4.00
 259. WARREN, 1922 G+ Ty B 4-Bar on CVR, 1/2 in. tear (Niob 00-32) Est \$6.00
 260. WOODROCK, 1910 G Ty 3/1 DOANE, bit dbl & on Emb. PPC (Sher 05-13) E \$20.00

R.P.O.s... TRAINS, TROLLEYS and BOATS... TOWLE TYPES

261. ALAMOSA & DURANGO, 1913 G+ (Alamosa lite) 955-F-3, Tr115, Narrow Gauge Est \$8.00
 262. AMARILLO & ALBUQ, 1916 VG 928-B-1, TR 22, EST \$6.00
 263. ARL & SO BALTO R.P.O., 1906 VG BA-1-b, CAR 2, St. Car Est \$15.00
 264. ASHLAND & GERBER, 1924 G lite, 894-H-3 crease L.R.T., Est \$5.00
 265. BALTIMORE, MD, ROL PARK & HIGHLANDTOWN R.P.O. (2) 1916 VG FLAG BA-4-OB Street Car Est \$8.00
 266. BELLINGHAM & SEAT, 1910 VG 901.1-B-1, T343, N. Pac. Rwy. Est \$8.00
 267. BELL, PORT T. & SEAT, 1910 G ("BELL" indist) W-15-C (NORTH) SHIP E \$15.00
 268. BLAINE & SEAT, 1906 FINE 903-B-1 (T275) on leather PPC Est \$6.00
 269. BUTTE, MONT. TRANS. CLK., 1909 G+ (Unlisted) Est \$5.00
 270. CHI. & WENT. AVE, 1910 VG CH-7-b "3" in Grid (Tr 14) St. Car, Est \$4.00
 271. CHICAGO, COTT. GROVE R.P.O. 1905 VG CH-3-d (TR 2) St. Car Est \$7.00
 272. CHI. & N. CLARK ST. R.P.O. CHI. ILL 3, 1907 VG CH-1-C (TR 8) St. Car E \$7.00
 273. CLEVELAND CIRCUIT R.P.O., 1918 VG Uni. Mach. CL-1-f, St. Car Est \$12.00
 274. C. SPGS. & GLEN SPGS, 1909 G+ 956-C-1 (TR 4) Est \$10.00
 275. COFFEYVILLE & L. ROCK, 1913 VG lite 453-E-2 (T 106) Est \$5.00
 276. COEUR D'ALENE & SPOK, 1912 G+ (bit smeared) 908 1-A-1 (WEST) on CVR trimmed 1/2 in. @ lft. Whollet illustrated CS (Coeur D'Alene) EST \$15.00
 277. DEN. & (SILVER PLUME, 1910 G 952-F-1 (TR 54) Narrow Gauge Est \$15.00
 278. GATE & (SOUTH) BEND, 1906 partial 901.3-F-1 (EAST) EST \$10.00
 279. INDEPEND. & WELLING, 1918 G+ 909-R-1 (T221) on CVR, rough @ Rt W/letter Est \$5.00
 280. K.C. & MEMPHIS, 1921 VG 819-C-1 (TR 102) EST \$4.00
 281. KNOXVILLE, TENN. TRANS. CLK. 1917 VG (Unlisted) Est \$4.00
 282. LEWISTON & RIPARIA, 1913 G 904 3-C-1 (TR 5) Est \$5.00
 283. LEWISVILLE & SHREVE, 1917 VG 450-K-1 (T804) Est \$15.00
 284. LINC. & BILLINGS, 1913 VG, bit lite 946-Y-1 (TR 44) Est \$5.00
 285. MANSFIELD & WENATCHEE, 1914 G 902 3-A-1 (TR 381) Est \$12.00
 286. MARMARTH & BUTTE, 1919 G lite, unlisted Ty (TR 15) Est \$15.00
 287. MEM. & McALESTER, 1911 G 455-Y-6 (Tr 44) Est \$5.00
 288. MISSOULA & HAMIL. 1907 G+ 891.10-C-1 (NORTH) "HAMIL" on stamp, O' Strk EST \$20.00
 289. MON. & ELLSWORTH, 1911 VG 807-J-1 (TR 12) Est \$4.00
 290. MONTROSE & GR. JUNC. 1909 VG 957-G-1 (EAST) "GR. JUNC." on stamp E \$15.00
 291. NEWTON & FT WORTH, 1911 VG 924-C-2 (15) Est \$4.00
 292. OMAHA & COLO SPGS, 1914 new type, (Tr 6) Est \$5.00
 293. OROVILLE & SPOKANE, 1909 G 902.1-F-1 (NORTH) Est \$5.00
 294. PITTSBURG, PA. STREET CAR R.P.O., 1908 VG, UNLISTED B Dial FLAG (TR 2) EST \$20.00
 295. PITTSBURG, PA. STREET CAR R.P.O., 1911 FINE PI-7-b (TRIP 2) A Dial FLAG Est \$10.00
 296. POCOTELLO & PORT, 1909 G+ SPELLING ERROR Est \$10.00
 297. PORTLAND & DALLAS, 1907 G lite 900 5-D-1 (TR 77) Est \$5.00
 298. PORT. & SHERIDAN, 1912 G partial 900 5-E-2 (Tr 4) Est \$5.00
 299. PUEBLO & CREEDE, 1913 just G 960-C-2 (Tr 115) O' Strk E \$6.00
 300. PULLMAN & GENESEE, 1910 G lite 906 4-A-1 (NORTH) Est \$18.00
 301. SALIDA & ALAMOSA, 1913 partial 955-G-2 (NORTH) Narrow Gauge E \$12.00
 302. SALIDA & GRAND JUNC. 1910 G+ 957-K-1 (T 315) Narrow Gauge Est \$12.00
 303. SALIS & KNOXV. 1909 G+ (R.P.O. not struck, 329-L-2 Est \$4.00
 304. SEATTLE & SEATTLE, 1911 VG SEI-A, STREET CAR Est \$30.00
 305. SPARKS & SAN FRAN, 1917 VG 976-W-1 (Tr 23) Est \$18.00
 306. SPOKANE & ADRIAN, 1915 G+ bit off @ top 906 6-A-2 (T 316) Est \$12.00
 307. SPOK PASCO & SEAT, 1917 G+ 892-O-2 (TR 1) on CVR Est \$5.00
 308. SPOK (ANE & SEATTLE, 1911 G+ off @ top Unlist. Type (Tr 1) Est \$5.00
 309. SPOK & TACOMA, 1903 FINE (TR2) UNLISTED TYPE on GPC (file hole) Est \$15.00
 310. ST. P. & HAVRE, 2ND DIV., 1906 VG, (TR 4) UNLISTED TYPE Est \$7.00
 311. ST. P. & SPOK, 1ST DIV., 1907 FINE 874-AN-1 (TR 8) Est \$5.00
 312. ST. P. & SPOK, 3RD DIV., 1909 VG 874-AS-2 (TR 3) Est \$8.00
 313. ST. P. & SPOK, 4TH DIV., 1907 FINE (TR 3) Unlisted Type Est \$8.00
 314. SUMAS & SEATTLE, 1908 G+ UNLISTED TYPE, Vert. Crease, Est \$18.00
 315. TI. & LAKE GEORGE, 1907 G ("TI" indist) F-4-e (NORTH) Est \$6.00
 316. TOL. & THURSTON, 1910, G lite New Type, (Tr23) Est \$5.00
 317. WALLACE & SPOKANE, 1910 G+, (R.P.O. lite) (WEST) 896 7-A-1, stamp peeled off Est \$5.00
 318. WALLACE & TEKOA, 1906 VG 896 7-G-1 (EAST) on toned CVR W/Ore. Rail & Nav. Co. CC. Opnd rough at Lft., bit O' Strk Est \$18.00
 319. WHITEHALL & ALDER, 1907 VG 891 13-A-1 (SOUTH) "ALDER" on stamp E \$15
 320. WILLISTON & SPOK R.P.O. W.D., 1930 G lite, UNLISTED TYPE E \$4.00

STANDARD RULES APPLY. Single bid items reduced to estimate. Minimum bid \$3.00 please. Phone bids accepted (503) 963-6350

*CLOSING DATE: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1994 (7:00 PACIFIC)

Cusdenmoore-McFarlane
STAMPS
&
COVERS

Chuck & Jan McFarlane

BUYING AND SELLING

- » WAR & CENSORED (ANY PERIOD)
- » UNITED STATES and
- » WORLDWIDE POSTAL HISTORY
- » POST CARDS
- » UNITED STATES and
- » WORLDWIDE POSTAL STATIONERY

P. O. Box 2348

Midland, Michigan 48641-2348

WESTERN POST OFFICES

Compiled by Richard W. Helbock

A complete listing of all independent post offices which ever operated in the Western United States*. Over 20,000 post offices arranged alphabetically with dates of operation and Scarcity Index (S/I) numbers which serve as a guide to the value of postmarks from each office.

Just \$30.00 postpaid from:

LA POSTA PUBLICATIONS

P.O. Box 135, Lake Oswego, OR 97034
(503) 657-5685

*Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington & Wyoming.

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

Covers and Postcards

WANTED : 1880-1950

I am a specialist looking for Town Postmarks, RPO's, Registered Mail, Ship Mail, Anything unusual. ALSO WANTED: Canadian viewcards showing town main streets, depots, trains, ships, planes, farm machinery, disasters, etc. MEMBER APS.

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

PIPEX '94

May 27 - 29, 1994

Valley River Inn, 1000 Valley River Way, Eugene, Oregon

Visit Eugene and see the beautiful Willamette Valley at the height of its Spring glory. This year PIPEX hosts meetings of the Canal Zone, Plate Number Coils, Tonga-Tin Can Mail, American Air Mail Society, Latin America & the Oregon Postal History Society.

A 540 lot auction of superior Oregon & Idaho postal history material & picture postcards will be conducted at 2PM on Sunday, May 29 by Richard Helbock.

Write care of La Posta for a free catalogue.

For additional information, write PIPEX 94, P.O. Box 734, Eugene, OR 97440, or call (503) 687-1926

It's Finally Here!

One of the most eagerly anticipated
books of the decade!

U.S. DOMESTIC POSTAL RATES, 1872-1993

By Henry W. Beecher
and Anthony S. Wawrukiewicz

The #1 "must have" book ever published for the collector of United States covers and postal history, this is the famous "Beecher Book" that's been the talk of philatelists for years. And USS&PH is publishing it in a **Limited Edition** in April, 1994.

The first book in history to offer a total, complete compilation of the U.S. domestic postal rates which have been in effect throughout the U.S., its territories, and possessions from June 8, 1872, to the present. The concept of this book was the brainchild of the late Henry W. Beecher, the hobby's renowned authority on America's postal rates, and a tribute to his memory.

This is one of the most essential reference books ever released in philately...and the highest standards of the printing arts will be used.

To be published in a lavishly illustrated, 240-page edition, **U.S. Domestic Postal Rates, 1872-1993** will contain deep background information on America's mail rates, over 300 photos of unusual covers showing the various rates, and dozens of easy-to-read rate tables. Plus full-color covers!

To be published in a limited edition, the book is offered to you now so you will be assured of having a copy. **After its release this April, it will not be re-published again for five years.**

Available in beautiful hard or soft cover editions

Full color covers, over 300 excellent illustrations, dozens of rate tables and detailed descriptive text. This book is a monument in philatelic publishing history.

\$29.95 Softbound, \$39.95 Hardbound (plus shipping)

Return with your check to:
U.S. STAMPS & Postal History
10660 Barkley Lane
Shawnee-Mission, Kansas 66212-1861

Please send me _____ copy(ies) of the _____ Softbound (\$29.95 plus \$3.50 shipping) _____ Hardbound edition (\$39.95 plus \$3.50 shipping) of **U.S. DOMESTIC POSTAL RATES, 1872-1993**. My check is enclosed or charge to my credit card.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

Credit Card: _____ VISA _____ MasterCard No. _____

Expire Date: _____

NOTE: Publication Release: April 1994

The First of Many!

The Beecher/Wawrukiewicz rates book is only the first of USS&PH's book publishing program. Following soon will be the completely revised edition of Randy Neil's authoritative *Philatelic Exhibitor's Handbook*. Watch for its impending release in the fall of 1994.

U.S. STAMPS
& Postal History

*Publishers for
United States Philately*

LA POSTA

CLASSIFIED ADS

Only 5 cents per word sends your message to the largest & best informed group of postal historians in America

NUMBER of WORDS	Total for Consecutive Issues			
	1 Issue	2 Issues	3 Issues	6 Issues
1 25	1 25	2 18	3 12	5 94
26 30	1 50	2 62	3 75	7 14
31 35	1 75	3 04	4 35	8 28
36 40	2 00	3 48	4 98	9 48
41 45	2 25	3 92	5 61	10 68
46 50	2 50	4 36	6 24	11 88
51 55	2 75	4 78	6 84	13 02
56 60	3 00	5 22	7 47	14 22
61 65	3 25	5 66	8 10	15 42
66 70	3 50	6 10	8 73	16 62
71 75	3 75	6 52	9 33	17 76
76 80	4 00	6 96	9 96	18 96
81 85	4 25	7 40	10 59	20 16
86 90	4 50	7 84	11 22	21 36
91 95	4 75	8 26	11 82	22 50
96 100	5 00	8 70	12 45	23 70
101 110	5 50	9 58	13 71	26 10
111 120	6 00	10 44	14 94	28 44
121 130	6 50	11 32	16 20	30 84
131 140	7 00	12 18	17 43	33 18
141 150	7 50	13 06	18 69	35 58

5¢ Per Word Over 150 Words
\$1.25 Minimum Charge Any Ad

ANNOUNCEMENTS

1,000+++ LOTS in Mail Bid Sale #7: hundreds of DPO's and Doanes, hundreds of RPO's and more! Most states, plus other categories. Check out the partial listing in our full-page ad elsewhere in this issue, then write or call for free illustrated catalog. Also: sell your duplicates and excess material through our sales. Write or call for details. Jim Mehrer, 2405 - 30th Street, Rock Island, IL 61201. Phone: (309) 786-6539. [25-2]

MAIL BID sales general postal history mostly west of Mississippi. Trade cards, Books, Attic Paper. Free Lists. Robert Trandem, 1210 S. Cedar, Owatonna, MN 55060 [25-4]

OUR MAIL SALES feature postal history from almost every state. Also, machine cancels, military, etc. Free catalog. No 10 percent premium. We also welcome consignments. Juno Stamps, 1765A Juno Ave., St. Paul, MN 55116-1467. [25-4]

WASHINGTON, OREGON, IDAHO collectors, join the Pacific Northwest Postal History Society. Dues \$10.00 annually includes subscription to the Society journal. To join, or for more information, write: Tom Pomeroy, 1909 Nut Tree Drive NW, Salem, OR 97304-1110. [25-4]

TOWNS: FOR SALE

ALASKA - 1250 different towns and types for sale. Free list. Also buy Alaska and Yukon. Steve Sims, 1769 Wickersham Drive, Anchorage, AK 99507. [25-5]

WESTERN TERRITORIAL postmarks on government postal cards - Bozeman, Dillon, Virginia City, MT; Salt Lake City, UT - \$3.00 each. Bozeman, Dillon and Salt Lake City with Helena receiving postmarks - \$4.00 each. Shaw, NW 325 Janet, Pullman, WA 99163-3408. [25-2]

TOWNS: WANTED

ALL STATES, plus RPO's, classic ships, etc.; use our Mail Bid Sales to sell your duplicates and excess material. Write/call for details. Jim Mehrer, 2405 - 30th Street, Rock Island, IL 61201. Phone: 786-6539. [25-4]

ALABAMA POSTAL HISTORY before secession (1/11/1861) wanted. Send for offer made by check, or send photocopy and price. Van Koppersmith, P.O. Box 81119, Mobile, AL 36689. [25-6]

ARKANSAS. ESPECIALLY Ozark area. Covers, cards, Doanes, town views and ephemera. 1820-1920. Buy or trade. Tom Maringer, 2682 S. Powell, Springdale, Arkansas 72764. [25-2]

TOWNS: WANTED

COLORADO TOWNS on cover or card. Send on approval or send photocopies. If card, send photocopy of both sides of card. Leo Vrzal, 686 Normal Ave., Ashland, OR 97520. [25-3]

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS wanted, before 1900, especially covers with these postmarks: Altenheim, Auburn Junction, Bachelor's Grove, Bernice, Brown's Mill, Burnside Crossing, Cazenovia, Clyde, Columbia Heights, Congress Park, Crawford, Cummings, Dunning, Dunton, East Harlem, East Northfield, Elk, Englewood Heights, Factoryville, Grant Works, Grover, Harlem, Havlock, Hope, Hyman, Junction Grove, Kensington, Lanes Island, Laverne, Leyden, Maine, Mainville, Manheim, Morton Park, New Strasburg, New Trier, Normal Park, Normalville, North Evanston, North Northfield, Noyesville, Orange, Orchard Place, Proviso, Pullman, Tinggold, River Park, Seester, Sherman, South Englewood, South Lynne, South Northfield, Wauksaik, West Lyons, West Northfield, West Pullman, West Wheeling, Wickliffe, Wright's Grove and Wygant. Alan Swanson, 11 Prospect Road, Lake Zurich, IL 60047. [25-3]

WANTED FOR EXHIBIT: Any type of postal marking of Colfax, Dakota, that bears the name of the town. Barbara R. Mueller, 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson, WI 53549. [25-5]

IDAHO wanted - expresses, territorials, and statehood covers to 1940. Especially seeking postmarks from better towns, machine cancels, railroad cancels, registered usages, special delivery usages, foreign destinations, corner cards, illustrated ads, permits, and meters. Mark Metkin, P. O. Box 185, San Leandro, CA 9457. [25-6]

INDIANA COVERS. Send priced or for offer made by check. Zane Stohler, 808 Lawn Street, Winchester, IN 47394. [25-4]

LOUISIANA POSTAL history material (1790-1917). All responses seriously considered. Ron Trosclair (APS), 1713 Live Oak St., Metairie, LA 70005 PH: (504) 835-9611 [25-3]

EXPIRATION DATE
SHOWN AT END OF EACH
AD, i.e., [25-2], MEANS AD
WILL EXPIRE WITH THIS
ISSUE

AD DEADLINE FOR NEXT
ISSUE: MAY 21, 1994

TOWNS: WANTED

MISSISSIPPI POSTAL HISTORY before secession (1/9/1861) wanted. Send for offer made by check, or send photocopy and price. Van Koppersmith, P.O. Box 81119, Mobile, AL 36689. [25-6]

MONTANA TOWNS WANTED, cover or card - these towns only: Alta (1898-1940), Bannack, Bitter Root, Como, Connor, Corvallis, Darby, Evelyn, Florence, Fort Owen, Girds Creek, Grantsdale, Hamilton, Lolo, Pyretees, Riverside (1889-1895), Rosemont, Skalkaho, Stevensville, Sula, Victor, Ward, Woodside. Approvals or photocopies welcome. Douglas McDonald, Box 350093, Grantsdale, MT 59835. [25-4]

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEWYORK: I am looking to buy for a historical research project postal history from the following towns: Abbey, Acasto, Arkwright, Arkwright Summit, Ashville, Balcom, Barcelona, Bemus, Bemus Point, Blockville, Boomertown, Brocton, Brokenstraw, Burnhams, Busti, Canadaway, Carroll, Casdaga, Cassadaga, Cataragus, Celoron, Centralia, Centre Sherman, Charlotte Center, Chataughque, Chautauqua, Chautauqua Lake, Cherry Creek, Chesley, Clark, Clear Creek, Clymer, Clymer Centre, Clymerhill, Conewango Valley, Cordova, Cowings, Cushing, Cutting, Dean, Denton, Dewittville, Dodge, Dunkirk, East Ripley, East Sheridan, Ellery, Ellery Center, Ellington, Elm Flat, Fairbank, Fairbanks, Fair Point, Falconer, Fayette, Fentonville, Findley Lake, Fluvanna, Forestville, Forsyth, Fredonia, French Creek, Frewsburg, Friends, Gerry, Grapes, Greenhurst, Griswold, Hamlet, Hanover, Harmony, Hartfield, Havilah, Hewes, Holdenville, Irving, Ivesville, Ivory, Jamestown, Janesville, Jaquin's, Kennedy, Kennedy's Mills, Kensington, Kiantone, Lakewood, Lamber-ton, Laona, Levant, Lily Dale, Lombard, Magnolia, Maple Springs, Marks, Marvin, Mayville, Mentor, Mina, Minsboro, Moons, Nash, Nashville, Nettle Hill, Niobe, North Clymer, North Portland, North Sherman, Open Meadows, Oregon, Orrington, Outlet Chautauqua Lake, Panama, Pickett, Point Chautauqua, Poland Center, Pomfret, Portland, Portland Harbor, Prospect Station, Pulaski, Quincy, Ripley, Ripley Hill, Rogersville, Ross Mill's, Saint Clairsville, Salem Cross Roads, Sheldon's Corners, Sheridan, Sherman, Shumla, Silver Creek, Sinclairville, Smith's Mills, South Irving, South Ripley, South Stockton, South Sheridan, Stedman, Stockton, Stow, Summerdale, Thornton, Towerville, Union Ellery, Van Buren Harbor, Van Buren Point, Vermont, Villenova, Vineyard, Volusia, Wango, Waterboro, Watts Flats, West Ellery, Westfield, West Milford, West Mina, Wooglin, Worksburnh. Send on approval or photocopies. I will pay all expense. George Sinclair, 855 Central Ave., Dunkirk, NY 14048. [25-2]

NORTH DAKOTA: All postal history wanted, from territorial to modern. Send photocopies or on approval. Gary Anderson, 698 E. Hoyt Ave., St. Paul, MN 55106 [25-3]

TOWNS: WANTED

SOUTH DAKOTA postal history from territorial to modern wanted for my personal collection. Top prices paid. Ken Stach, 3208 Amber Drive, Wilmington, NC 28409. [25-4]

TEXAS - ESPECIALLY before 1900. Early barb wire, windmill, Dr. Pepper illustrated advertising covers - any state. Send pictures/approvals (APS) Jim Alexander, 5825 Caldwell, Waco, TX 76710. [25-4]

WYOMING TOWNS on cover or card 1900 and later, especially DPO's dated before 1950. Copies/approvals appreciated. Leonard McCabe, 1249 N. Calaveras, Fresno, CA 93728 [26-3]

RFD: WANTED

RHODE ISLAND RFD official/unofficial handstamped and manuscript cancellations wanted. Send approvals or photocopies with asking price to: H. M. Smith, P.O. Box 297, Hope Valley, RI 02832 [26-1]

ADVERTISING COVERS: WANTED

URGENTLY NEEDED: Pre-1900 Philadelphia, PA advertising covers illustrated with buildings and street scenes. Also any paper memorabilia or postal history from the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. All correspondence answered. Member APS. Gus Spector, 750 S. Main Street, Suite 203, Phoenixville, PA 19460. [25-6]

POST CARDS: FOR SALE

HOUDE'S APPROVALS: Better quality, harder to find post cards on approval. All topics, most western states. Keep just what you can use & return the rest within 10 days. You pay postage & insurance costs both ways. Box 2577, Missoula, MT 59806. [26-1]

WESTERN STATES, ALASKA, HAWAII: Postcards for sale. Extensive stock of early and real photo cards is available. Approvals sent upon request. You pay all postage both ways. Please send your want list to: Frank Novielli, P.O. Box 70726, Las Vegas, NV 89170, or Call (702) 896-5120 evenings. [25-3]

LITERATURE: FOR SALE

AT LAST! The Cross-Reference Guide to U.S. RPOs is now available! Essential for identifying RPOs "back to front", where the first town name is obscured or badly struck. 100 pages, 7,500+ listings. \$14 postpaid (U.S.) Order from: Jim Mehrer, 2405 -30th Street, Rock Island, IL 61201. [25-3]

LITERATURE: FOR SALE

"THE GUIDE TO IDENTIFYING ROUTE AND STATION AGENT POSTMARKS" has 100+ pages packed with essential information for deciphering those cryptic postmarks - even partial strikes! Contains cross-reference guides, abbreviation identifiers, manuscript identifiers, and much more! If you liked my RPO Guide, you'll love this! \$16 postpaid. Jim Mehrer, 2405 - 30th Street, Rock Island, IL 61201. [26-1]

MISCELLANEOUS: FOR SALE

CLIPPERTON ISLAND MAIL: #10 cover of Murnell Communications, Clipperton Island Research Station, posted via San Francisco, 1967. Price \$5.00. 1769 Wickersham Drive, Anchorage, AK 99507. [25-3]

FREE HPO'S! As a challenge to collectors this dealer offers 5 free HPO covers to respondents. If I cannot offer you a single item [1880-1950 period only - U.S. only] for your collection, I'll send you the HPO's for stumping me. Rural Enterprises, Fish Pond Road, Wells River, VT 05081-9610. Thousands of items always in stock. [25-3]

MISCELLANEOUS: WANTED

US #807, 1938, 3 CENT PREXIE, need the following for my exhibit: Die Proof; Horiz. gutter block; Imperf pair; POW air letter sheet "SS Gripsholm" cover and anything unusual that INCLUDES the 3 cent Prexie. W. Cole, PO Box 340, French Gulch, CA 96033. [26-1]

AIRMAIL COVERS - Commercial Only; No First Flights or philatelic -United States to destinations in Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania dating from before 1938. Send priced on approval or photocopies, or request my offer. Richard Helbock, P.O. Box 135, Lake Oswego, OR 97034 [25-6]

APO 2494, USMC, USN covers in Haiti, and any other Haiti related material. Write G. Boarino, 834 Pierce, Pt. Townsend, WA 98268. Phone: (206) 385-6269. [25-4]

WANTED: 1937 BOY SCOUT National Jamboree covers. Send photocopies and prices. Jim Alexander, 5825 Caldwell, Waco, TX 76710. [25-6]

BUYING WESTERN PHOTOGRAPHS - Cabinet cards, Stereographs, CDVs. Also Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, and Tintypes of occupational, outdoor, and unusual subjects. Permanent want, postage and copying reimbursed for approvals. Jeremy Rowe, 2331 E. Del Rio, Tempe, AZ 85282. [25-2]

MISCELLANEOUS: WANTED

I WANT TO BUY any covers with or without contents to or from A. C. Stewart, the millionaire New York department store owner from the last century. HERMAN HERST, JR., Box 1583, Boca Raton, FL 33429-0494. [25-3]

WANTED: MARINE/NAVAL covers/postcards that went through the post office at Port Royal, SC/Paris Island, SC and Parris Island, SC, between 01 Jan 13 and 31 Dec 23. Also Marine Corps covers/postcards used or unused/Match Book covers/Pictures/ and Autographs from 1893-1945. Dwight H. Stuckey, 1235 Hillside Drive, Hanahan, SC 29406. [25-3]

NEVADIANA PRE-1930, postmarks, stock certificates, checks, documents, merchant tokens, script, currency, stereoviews, books, souvenir spoons, almost anything, pre-linen postcards. Gil Schmidtman, Rt. 1, Box 371, Mentone, CA 92359. Ph: (909) 794-1211. [25-6]

POSTAL NOTES, money orders, and postal savings certificates wanted; also buying express money orders and travelers cheques, especially Wells Fargo, American Express. Serious collector' approvals or photocopies welcome. Douglas McDonald, Box 350093, Grantsdale, MT 59835. [25-4]

MISCELLANEOUS: WANTED

U. S. OFFICIAL ENVELOPES (U01-U069), covers and early penalty covers. Send photocopy or item with price or phone (903) 784-8777. Schmidt, 3220 Allen St., Paris, Texas 75460. [25-4]

CANADA: WANTED

YUKON AND NORTHWEST BRITISH COLUMBIA. All Yukon covers and used postcards and Atlin, Log Cabin and Lake Bennett, B.C. wanted. Also buy better Alaska and Alaska accumulations. Steve Sims, 1769 Wickersham Drive, Anchorage, AK 99507. Phone (907) 563-7281. [25-6]

FOREIGN: WANTED

DANISH WEST INDIES postal history (1874-1917). All responses acknowledged and appreciated. Ron Trosclair (APS), 1713 Live Oak St., Metairie, LA 70005. PH: (504) 835-9611. [25-2]

MEXICO COVERS, including U.S. occupation, stampless, forwarding agents, transoceanic, express, revolutionary, early flights, and any better or unusual, or collections and accumulations. Monte Hensley, c/o Frontier Adjusters, 2015 Wyoming N.E., #A, Albuquerque, NM 87112 [94-3]

P
L
E
A
S
E

NOTIFY LA POSTA WHEN
YOU CHANGE YOUR
ADDRESS

AVAILABLE NOW FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY!

UNITED STATES DOANES

A Catalog of Doane Cancellations Used in the United States

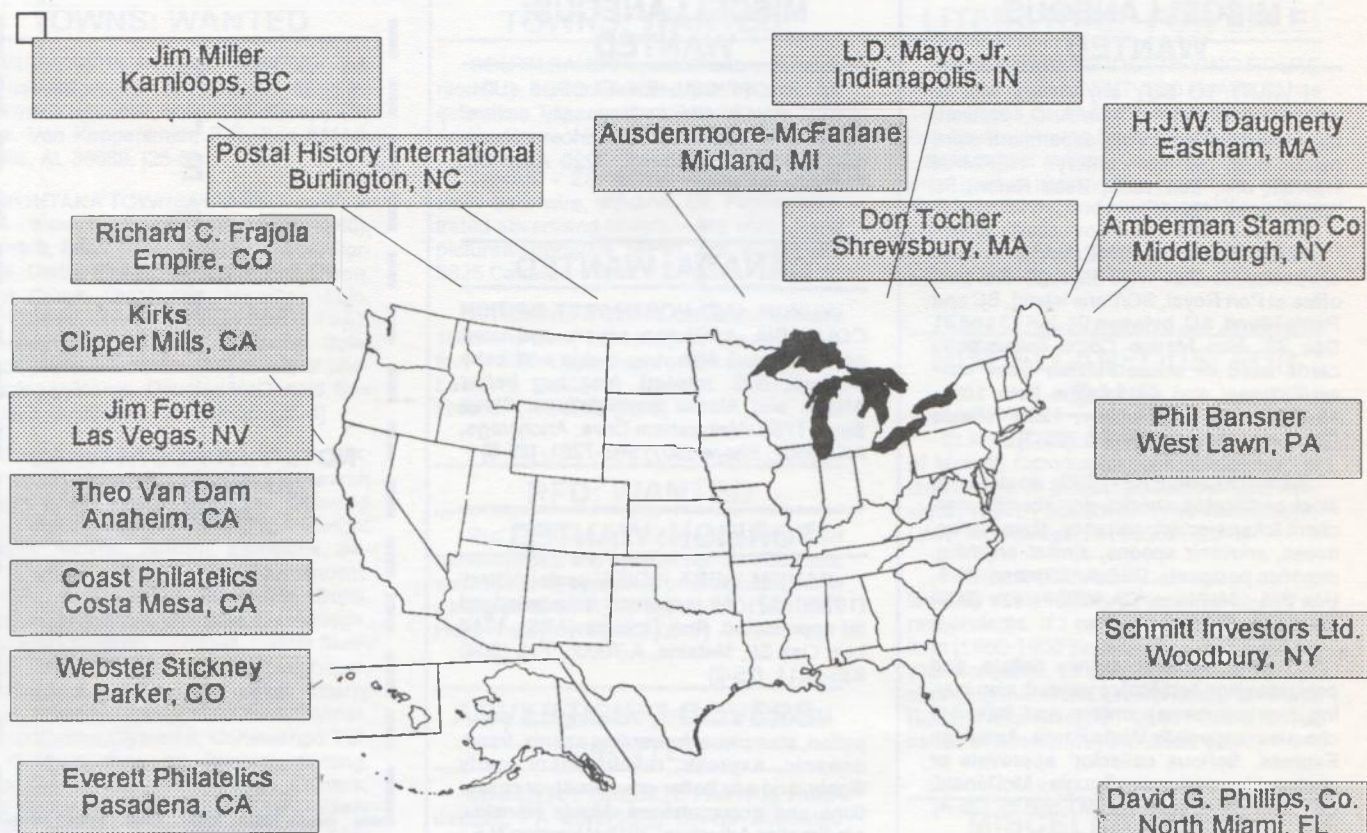
This 230 page book lists over 15,000 different Doane cancels arranged alphabetically by state. Records are based on the work of State Coordinators and dozens of contributors who have provided data on Doane cancel use in all 50 states including, Indian Territory, Alaska, Hawaii & Puerto Rico. In addition, the book includes a topical cross reference which lists Doane cancels arranged according to certain geographic features such as Fort, Springs, Island, Landing, etc. Scattered throughout are numerous Doane cancel illustrations highlighting the diversity of this fast growing specialty. *Note: initial printing limited to just 600 copies of which over 300 have already been sold. To avoid delay, act today while supplies are available.*

To Order Your Copy of UNITED STATES DOANES, simply send \$27.50 to

LA POSTA PUBLICATIONS,

P.O. Box 135, Lake Oswego, OR 97034

A copy of this exciting book will be shipped to you immediately



LET AN AD* IN LA POSTA PUT YOUR BUSINESS ON THE MAP
THE POSTAL HISTORY DEALERS MAP

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

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

AUCTIONS

CARL CAMMARATA - 45
 DOUG DE ROEST - 73-74
 JIM MEHRER - 71
 RANDY STEHLE - 18

NET PRICE SALE

PAUL BOURKE - DOANES - 69

DISPLAY ADS

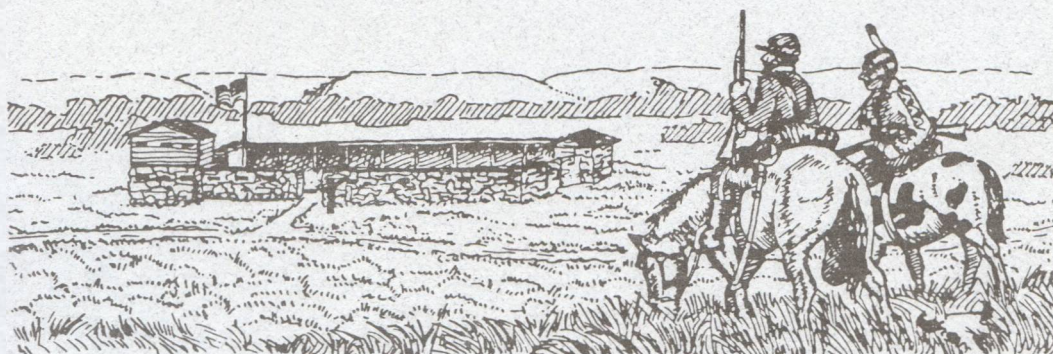
AMBERMAN STAMP CO. - Inside back cover
 ARIZONA-NEW MEXICO P. H. SOC. - 70
 AUSDENMORE-McFARLANE - 75
 PHIL BANSNER - 68
 COAST PHILATELICS - 68
 BRUCE COREY - 28 & 72
 JANE DALLISON - 72

DISPLAY ADS

H.J.W. DAUGHERTY - 45
 JIM FORTE - 70
 RICHARD FRAJOLA, INC. - Back Cover
 KIRK'S - 28
 L. D. MAYO - 59
 JIM MILLER - 75
 BARBARA MUELLER - 72
 JAMES H. PATTERSON - 45
 DAVID G. PHILLIPS CO. - 25 & 30
 POSTAL HISTORY INTERNATIONAL - 72
 SCHMITT INVESTORS LTD. - 68
 WEBSTER STICKNEY - 49
 DON TOCHER - 72
 US STAMPS & POSTAL HISTORY - 76
 THEO VAN DAM - 70

Amberman Postal History

-Established 1979-
John B. Amberman III
-PROPRIETOR-



QUALITY UNITED STATES POSTAL HISTORY

NET PRICE SALES

Photocopy Want List Service

We sell 19th Century U.S. Postal History by the State and Issue

Which States and Issues Can We Send You?

If you collect Quality Postal History including Western States, Civil War, Expresses & Stampless through 1910, you should receive our lists

Amberman Postal History

P.O. Box 975
Middleburgh, NY 12122
Telephone or Fax: (518) 827-4501

RICHARD C. FRAJOLA, INC.



UNITED STATES POSTAL HISTORY

PRIVATE TREATY SERVICES

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

Next Sale:

US Postal History in conjunction with ROMPEX, May 21, 1994

Our auction catalogs have received awards as literature, find out why by subscribing today.
A subscription for the next five catalogs, including prices realised after each sale, is \$15.00



RICHARD C. FRAJOLA, INC.

P.O. Box 608, 125 W. Park Ave.

Empire, CO 80438

Phone (303) 569-3241 Fax (303) 569-3244