

LA POSTA: A JOURNAL OF AMERICAN POSTAL HISTORY

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LA POSTA: A JOURNAL OF AMERICAN POSTAL HISTORY

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COVER: *Our cover reproduces an illustration entitled "The Postmaster's Daughter". It originally appeared in the September 4, 1875 edition of Harper's Weekly. Please see page 76 for the short writeup which accompanied the illustration. We are indebted to Bob Schultz for sharing it with us. .*

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PUBLISHERS PAGE

A Surfeit of Summer Surprises

In the immortal words of Monte Python's famous Flying Circus, "and now for something entirely different...", this issue of *La Posta* breaks with our recent past content and presents a menu of articles featuring some postal history topics we've rarely or never considered before. Let me assure our numerous readers who have been closely following the serial work of **Hank Berthelot** on interrupted railway mail, **Doug DeRoest** and **Randy Stehle** on non-standard twentieth century handstamps, **Dick Long** on Washington Territorial markings, and **Rod Crossley** and I on World War II domestic military bases that these series will return to our pages in the next and future issues.

We begin this issue with **James Patterson's** most impressive exploration of "Fictitious" postal markings -- a rarely seen auxiliary handstamp which was applied to mail associated with fraudulent postal schemes. James is an attorney living in the Phoenix area, and he brings both his professional legal background and his considerable writing skills to the table in exploring this fascinating and complicated subject. Incidentally, for readers wishing to enjoy more of James' recent philatelic research, he has authored an outstanding five-part series on the "Design and Engraving of the Famous American Series of 1940" which has been appearing in *The United States Specialist*, journal of the Bureau Issues Association, in recent months.

Randy Stehle conducts us on a tour of another type of auxiliary marking, which typically reads "Found in Empty Equipment" or words to that effect. Auxiliary markings of this family typically appear on picture postcards, or other first class mail from the early twentieth century up to the present day.

Robert Stets, who was recently honored as the 1994 recipient of the Stanley B. Ashbrook Cup award for his work in producing the "invaluable postal history research tool" *Postmasters & Postoffices of the United States, 1782-1811*, examines four of the most widely used series of official postal history records with an eye on their reliability in our third article. For researchers indenting to use these records, Bob urges a bit of caution and illustrates his concern with a series of specific examples of errors.

Roger Rhoads explores the interesting subject of post office naming policies in our fourth article. Specifically, Roger seeks to shed some light on that period of time at the end of the 19th century when postal official decided to "simplify" and "consolidate" post office (hence town) names all over the country and the uproar that such a decision caused.

Dan Meschter, author of *Pre-Territorial Colorado Postal History*, Volume 10 in the *La Posta* Monograph Series, and a tireless researcher into old newspaper files and other original documents relating to transportation in the early American west, begins a ground breaking series for *La Posta* on the First Trans Mountain Mail Route Contracts of the Central Route from 1850 to 1862. Based upon the content of this first installment, its quite evident that this series will eventually come to represent one of the fundamental sources of information concerning the transportation of mails in the pre-Civil War American west. *La Posta* is indeed proud to be able to bring this important series to you, our readers.

In our sixth major article this issue, Associate Editor **Tom Clarke** presents details of the fancy cancels used in Philadelphia from the 1860s and 1870s. Tom, a native of the Philadelphia metropolitan area, is currently an educator in Florida, and in recent years he has published a truly impressive array of monographs and articles dealing with numerous aspects of the postal history of Philadelphia.

Rounding out the issue are a couple of short pieces by **Tom Clarke** and **Ron Olin**; two large postal history auctions -- one by **Bob Ward** (Antique Paper Guild), noted expert on real photo picture postcards, and the other a specialized collection of Montana offered by myself; and our display and classified advertisements. Speaking of this latter group, let me say that I really consider our advertisers to be a very important part of the content of each issue. Although *La Posta* has never aspired to become a truly "commercial" magazine in the sense of *US Stamps & Postal History*, where over a third of the publication consists of advertising, I do believe that our advertisers -- mostly postal history dealers -- are absolutely vital to the continued well being of our hobby. I endeavor to publish ads in *La Posta* from only those dealers with whom I would be happy to do business. If legitimate complaints from readers are received concerning relations with any of our advertisers, their ads will not appear in future issues until such complaints have been settled to the satisfaction of the complainant. This is not to suggest that we are setting ourselves up as some sort of postal history judiciary, but we do believe that it is our duty as an organ of the hobby to facilitate contact with only those dealers who behave both honestly and ethically. Fortunately for all of us in postal history, dealers of high integrity are the rule rather than the exception.

Bill

Richard W. Helbock, Publisher

Postal History Data Bases on Computer Disk

Now, for the first time, La Posta Publications is offering for sale selected postal history data bases on computer disk. Use our data bases to create your own checklists, writeup collections, design new tables and wantlists. Simply load our files, which are available on either 3.5 or 5.25 inch floppy disks in a variety of popular data base and spreadsheet formats [e.g., Lotus 1-2-3[®], Access[®], dBASE[®] or ASCII comma-delimited], into your own data base program and begin designing tables and checklists, cataloguing, and tracking prices.

Post Office Data Bases include all the information available in our popular State Checklist series with separate fields for *Post Office, County, State, Dates of Operation, and Scarcity Index*. Sort post offices by county, chronological or der of establishment, or Scarcity Index value. Print your own post office listing arranged by county or Scarcity Index. Customize the data base, or build a new expanded post office data base by adding new information to our basic design.

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Wyoming (1,002 offices)	\$11.95
Western Post Offices (all above except ND & SD)	\$69.95

United States Doane Cancel Data Base

The US Doanes Data Base includes 15,639 different Doane cancellations with separate fields for *Post Office, State, Doane Type Number, Doane Cancel Number, Earliest Date, and Latest Date*. Sort by Dates of Use, State, Doane Type Number. Compile checklists and wantlists. Add auction prices realized or Scarcity Index values to create a price guide. A great data base!

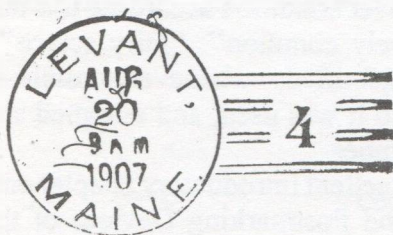
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La Posta Subscribers Auction Data Base

This data base contains prices realized for over 18,000 postal history lots sold in Subscribers Auctions 29 through 50 from December 1989 through February 1995. Sort fields include *State/Topic, Lot Description, Sale Number, Date of Sale, Lot Number, and Price*. This is a powerful data base which can provide both dealers and collectors an immense amount of information concerning current market prices for all kinds of postal history. Covers from all states are represented, as well as, Advertising Covers, RFDs, RPOs and Streetcars, Ships, Military Covers, Machine Cancels, Auxiliary Markings, Expositions, Prexie Covers, Covers to Unusual Foreign Destinations and much more.

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BOOKS IN REVIEW

Hazelton, Bruce (Ed.) *The Post Offices of Maine: A Rarity Guide*. Cumberland, ME: The Maine Philatelic Society, 1995. Card cover, spiral bound, 8.5x11-inch format, 160 pages. Available from the Maine Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 67A, Cumberland, ME 04021. Price: \$23.75 + \$2.25 postage & handling.

At long last we have a new, comprehensive reference to the post offices of Maine! Sterling Dow's *Maine Postal History and Postmarks* was published in 1943, and although the Quarterman reprint has generally been available in recent years, the work was decidedly dated and incomplete with regard to the listing of post offices. This new effort by Bruce Hazelton and the merry band of Maine postal historians is a most welcome addition to the US postal history scene.

The book is divided into two large sections. Part I is an alphabetically arranged listing of each of the states post offices. The listing for each office includes the name of the office, the town in which it was located, the rarity guide for postmarks from the office, the county in which the office was located, its dates of establishment and discontinuance, and a column containing miscellaneous notes. Part II presents the same information arranged alphabetically county by county.

The Maine Philatelic Society has developed a lively postal history following in recent years, and this is their inaugural project in the field of postal history publishing. In my opinion, they have done an excellent job and their work will certainly benefit those of us attempting to build a library of United States postal history resources. I recommend *The Post Offices of Maine* most highly.

RWH

POSTAL HISTORIANS ON LINE

To all those who tried unsuccessfully to send e-mail to us at the address published in our May issue, I extend my most humble apologies. The mistake of adding a plural was the problem, and I'm really embarrassed about the foulup. I'm used to getting away with such goofs in print, but when it comes to computers I should know better. At any rate, you can send us e-mail for auction bids, comments, brickbats, or whatever reason at lapo-sub@aol.com.

The following individuals have expressed an interest in corresponding with other collectors via e-mail. Names are followed by specific interest (where known) and complete e-mail address. If you would like to join this list in future issues of *La Posta*, send us a note via e-mail at lapo-sub@aol.com.

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"Indian Head Penny"



"Rabbit"

1883 issues

BOOKS IN REVIEW

Cole, James M. *Cancellations and Killers of the Banknote Era, 1870-1894*. Columbus, OH: U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, Inc., 1995. Card cover, 8.5x11-inch format, loose leaf 3-hole punch or hard bound, xii + 345 pages. Available from USPCS, Cole book Orders, P.O. Box 14338, Columbus, OH 43214. Price: \$36.50 loose leaf or \$49.50 hard-bound. Both prices include postage.

The first thing I did when I received a copy of Jim Coles impressive new book was to compare it with Hubert Skinner & Amos Enos *United States Cancellations 1845-1869* and the Herst-Sampson *19th Century United States Fancy Cancellations*. Since I am not personally a collector of fancy cancels and have a very limited knowledge of them, I wanted to see how this new book added to the body of knowledge about them. After a bit of page turning and careful consideration, I can assure you that Coles book is indeed a big step forward in the literature concerning bank note era cancellations.

As Richard Graham points out in his Publishers Preface to the Cole book, previous works have tended to emphasize the unusual in 19th century cancels, whereas Cole includes the whole gamut of cancels from the more mundane government issued and privately purchased handstamps to the fanciful carvings of postal clerks and postmasters. The book contains over 5,000 tracings!

Organization is according to the design of the cancel with major sections covering geometrics, stars, crosses, and pictorials. In addition to the tracings, which are very carefully executed and rendered in full size, there are some 150 halftone illustrations of covers, canceling devices and portions of covers with cancels. Each cancel is rated in

its off cover condition according to a three tier scale ("relatively common", "fairly scarce" and "quite rare"); identified -- whenever possible -- as to where and when it was used; and assigned an identifying code number.

An excellent introductory chapter entitled "Postmarks and Postmarking Devices of the Banknote Era" by Richard Graham also helps make this a very desirable book to add to our libraries. Overall, I am quite impressed with *Cancellations and Killers of the Banknote Era, 1870-1894*. I like the large 8.5x11 inch format which facilitates rendering of the cancel tracings at full size. I think the loose left idea is one that some collectors will find appealing, both as a way to keep costs down and to aide in adding new information to the text as discoveries are made. I am sympathetic to Cole's argument for now going farther with the scarcity guide, but believe that if the experts in a field -- which he most certainly is -- forego the responsibility of stating an opinion of scarcity, value and price, then it will be left to much less knowledgeable -- and sometimes monetarily motivated -- individuals to set market prices. In other words, one of the signal differences between stamp collecting and postal history has always been that new stamp collectors have catalogs to guide them in their first tentative steps in the hobby. In postal history, such catalogs are rare, and many neophytes have garnered unpleasant experiences by paying far above accepted market values to sellers who were themselves either ignorant or unscrupulous. I believe we should work to eliminate this dangerous ground that leads to the gardens of our hobby by publishing what we know on the subjects of scarcity, value and price.

Enough of the soapbox! Jim Cole has authored a major new addition to the body of knowledge. The US Classics Society has done itself proud with another important publication (at a fair price), and I heartily endorse this book.

RWH

See page 76 for additional Postal History Notes and Reader Response

NONMAILABILITY -- Part 7

"Fictitious" Addressees

by James H. Patterson

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Postal fraud was born along with the postal system, and it grew as the use of the mails grew.

In *Ten Years Among the Mail Bags* -- written in 1855, a short eight years after the introduction of adhesive postage stamps in this country, and only four years after the establishment of the relatively economical three-cent letter rate -- James Holbrook devoted a chapter to these "Frauds Carried on Through the Mails." He described in considerable detail a few of the frauds that he had encountered during his career as a "special agent" for the Post Office, such as the "Spanish onion seed" swindle (offering seeds -- never sent, of course -- for a "superior Onion"); and a gift-enterprise fraud which promised thousands of breathtaking prizes (including a race horse named "White Raven," valued at \$8000; or "a magnificent *gold* Tea Service, property of the late G. Van Denton," at \$4000), all to be awarded to lucky purchasers of a one-dollar engraving.

Of this gift-enterprise swindle, Holbrook stated matter-of-factly that it "depended in a great measure for its success on the fact that it could be carried on through the mails."

But this was not the sole postal connection. Postmasters themselves were seen as a lucrative source of names of potential victims and thus were solicited for information. Additionally, postmasters were enticed -- through the promise of generous commissions from ticket sales -- to display handbills in their post offices which advertised these schemes. The presence of these posters in a post office certainly provided credibility to these enterprises, and Holbrook suggested that postmasters should refuse to participate.

The postmasters, of course, never received their commissions and ultimately were defrauded as much as the ticket-buyers themselves.

Then came the Civil War.

I haven't been able to find much about the continued operation of these schemes during the war years. I suspect that they continued, but probably at some reduced level.

But the years following the Civil War exploded with scams, cons and frauds of all varieties.

Sociologists and cultural historians can suggest a bounty of reasons for this odd proliferation of victimizing schemes: post-war cynicism and disillusionment; the country's loss of innocence; dispossessed agrarians; "armies" of unemployed ex-soldiers; an economy out of balance.

Whatever the rationale, these schemes flourished. And the Post Office continued to find itself an unwilling partner in these postal frauds, since the cheapest way to solicit victims was through the mail.

These cons could involve almost anything, from the solicitation of money for merchandise which either was never sent, or if sent was not as described -- or inferred; the

notorious gift enterprise swindles; investment and "get-rich-quick" programs; solicitations for impressive-sounding but non-existent charities; or dozens of others.

All were tributes to man's creativity. And greed.

This was a new development. Nothing like it -- at least to an extent significant enough to be a problem -- had existed before. So, there was nothing in statutes, regulations or even practice, which could give direction to the postmasters. The scams, although distasteful, and although actionable from the standpoint of traditional criminal law (larceny statutes, for example) or the basis for a civil suit (based on intentional misrepresentation), were not *postally* prohibited.

Efforts to stop the frauds were personal. Localized. Probably quixotic.

One postmaster in Illinois wrote to the editor of *United States Mail and Post Office Assistant* in January, 1866, that he had a hand-bill printed and placed conspicuously around his post office -- including one just over the letter-drop:

TAKE WARNING!

Beware of Jewelry & Lottery Swindlers!

All persons doing business at this post office are hereby cautioned against sending money to the swindlers who are constantly sending through the mails fraudulent circulars offering JEWELRY CERTIFICATES and PRIZES IN LOTTERIES. Those who issue these circulars are all CHEATS AND SWINDLERS, and all persons are warned against sending them money through the mails, as they are in the habit of pocketing it and denying its receipt. Take no notice of their circulars if they are sent to you.

This was a well-intentioned approach. But it was unofficial and small-scale. Obviously, there needed to be some official, nationwide plan.

What to do?

Where was the soft, vulnerable underbelly of these frauds?

One feature which seemed to be a common thread was the use of made-up names by the swindlers.

Aliases.

Pseudonyms.

Assumed identities.

Fictitious addressees.

A Crab-Like Approach to the Problem

So, in 1866, when the postal statutes were being reviewed, amended, amplified and compiled into a new edition, a new provision was enacted, which was intended to staunch this epidemic:

Sec. 60. Letters and packages addressed to fictitious persons or firms, or to no particular person or firm, not being deliverable according to

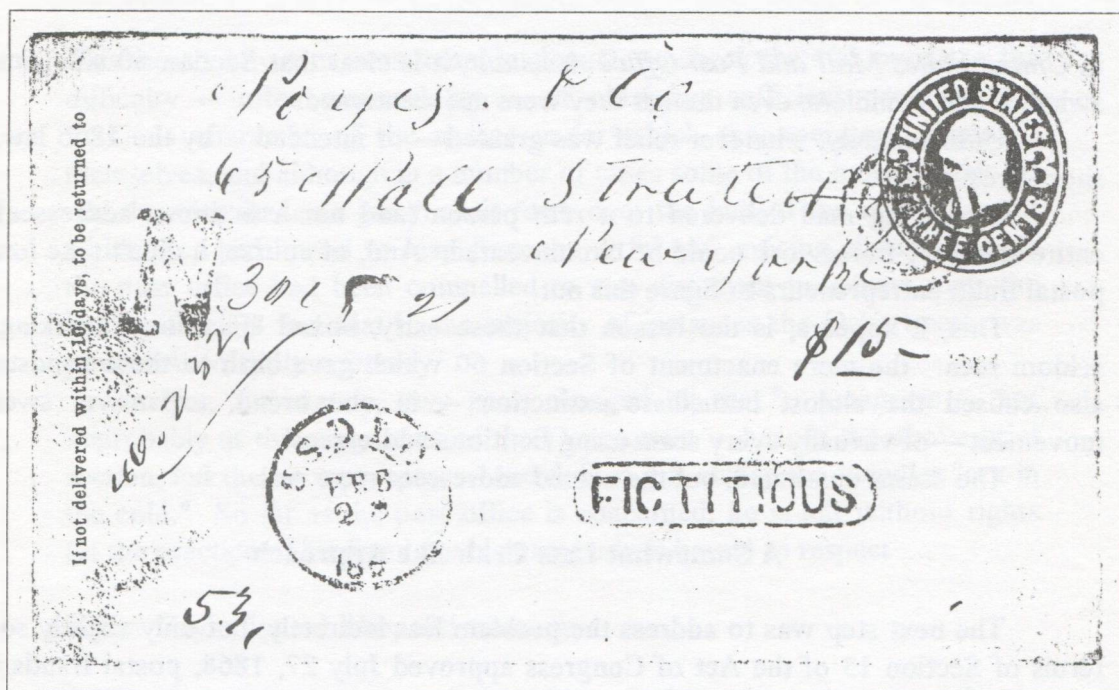


Figure 1.

the regulations, are to be returned at the end of each month to the Dead Letter Office.

Now, with this section, the Post Office had a weapon to use against these blatant frauds.

Note the simplicity of the law. No proof was required of criminal intent or fraudulent enterprise. Only that the addressee was "fictitious."

Mail which was refused delivery to these pseudonymous addressees, received markings similar to that in *Figure 1* -- a bold, boxed "Fictitious."

The envelope in *Figure 1* was addressed to Noyes & Co. in New York City. It bears no postmark, but only a cancellation. The Post Office (presumably at New York) applied its damning *Fictitious* handstamp. Since there was no corner card or written return address on the envelope, it was sent for disposition to the Dead Letter Office -- the only division of the Post Office entitled to open letters, which otherwise were deemed inviolate -- where a blue receiving stamp dated Feb. 23, 186[?] was placed on the front.

According to Thomas R. Wegner's classification system set forth in *The Washington, D.C., Dead Letter Office to 1920*, this is handstamp marking No. HM41. In blue, it is ascribed a period of usage by Wegner from January 15, 1865, to September 21, 1867.

A manuscript "\$15" also appears on the envelope. Presumably written by one of the DLO clerks, it suggests that the envelope contained a remittance of that amount -- a healthy sum for the late 1860's.

As noted, the law itself is silent with respect to its intentions, and certainly with respect to any application to postal fraud. But, from contemporary references and reports

in *United States Mail and Post Office Assistant*, it is clear that Section 60 was aimed at swindles and swindlers, even though they were not mentioned.

Unfortunately, whatever relief was granted -- or intended -- by the 1866 law, was short-lived.

By having mail delivered to a *real* person (and not a fictitious addressee), the entire statutory framework could be circumvented. And, of course, it didn't take long for postal fraud entrepreneurs to figure this out.

This, it appears, is the reason that these early, boxed "Fictitious" markings are seldom seen: the mere enactment of Section 60 which gave birth to these handstamps, also caused the almost immediate extinction -- in one broad, expansive, sweeping movement -- of virtually every scam using fictitious addressees!

The scams continued, but the named addressees were real.

A Somewhat Less Crab-like Approach

The next step was to address the problem less indirectly, but only slightly so. By terms of Section 13 of the Act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, postal frauds again were targeted without reference to fraud:

It shall not be lawful to deposit in a post office, to be sent by mail, any letters or circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes of any kind on any pretext whatever.

Following the philosophy of the "fictitious addressee" statute which banned *all* mail addressed to *all* fictitious addressees without regard to criminality, the new statute banned the mailing of *all* lottery or gift-enterprise circulars.

Even legitimate enterprises -- if, in fact, there were such things -- were outlawed from using the mails to solicit.

The editor of *United States Mail and Post Office Assistant* was pleased with the new law, since problems with lotteries and gift enterprises were occupying so much space in his publication. Writing in the December, 1868, issue, J. Gayler extolled the new law and noted its relationship to the problem of the fictitious addressee:

The object of the law ... is unmistakable. It is to prevent the United States mails from being any longer used to further the schemes of the villains who for years have been enriching themselves by plundering the unwary by means of letters and circulars relating to pretended lotteries and gift enterprises -- some appealing simply to the cupidity of the victims, others mixed with various proportions of bogus piety, philanthropy and patriotism. Up to the time of the passage of the above law, there was no method by which the post office authorities could lawfully avoid a forced participation in these swindles, except by the return to the writers of such letters as were addressed to clearly *fictitious* names assumed by the lottery rogues ...

This means, however, was found inadequate to check the evil, owing to the difficulty -- often impossibility -- of obtaining sufficient proof of the fictitious character of the names under which the operators disguised themselves; and although in a number of cases some of the more prominent rascals were made to gnash their teeth over the loss of the entire harvest which they had hoped to reap from the artful and enticing circulars which the post office had been compelled to sow for them broadcast over the land, yet it is a fact that in the majority of instances the Department was powerless to apply a remedy.

But, fortunately, "we have changed all that." Congress -- not improbably at the suggestion of the Department -- has, in the above brief section, left the once prosperous and defiant gift-enterprise swindler "out in the cold." So far as the post office is concerned, he is left without rights (in the practice of his frauds) which anybody is bound to respect

Editor Gayler issued a hopeful warning:

Postmasters, however, should be careful not to take any action in this matter which is not justified by the terms of the law. For instance, they cannot lawfully refuse to issue a money order payable to the proprietor of a gift enterprise or lottery -- (though there is no law forbidding the offer of a little friendly *advice* to those who apply for such orders); nor can they *presume* that all letters addressed *to* the swindlers concern their swindly business. The fact must be *known*, either from information given by the writers, or otherwise, before such letters can be treated as "unlawfully deposited."

But, Gayler's enthusiasm and optimism were premature. Soon after the 1868 prohibition went into effect, legal challenges were raised against this law that purported to be able to restrict mail without reference to, or requirement of, criminality or criminal intent. The Attorney General advised the Postmaster General that, despite the wording of the statute, no action could be taken unless there was evidence of dishonesty. Fowler, *Unmailable*, pp. 58-59.

So, the 1868 law went unenforced while postal authorities awaited Congressional action which went to the heart of the problem -- the fraudulent intent of the mailer and the criminal nature of the schemes -- rather than unenforceable laws which relied on nothing more than postal casuistry.

Curiously, the "fictitious addressee" statute remained in effect; and despite its inability to resolve the issue of postal fraud in any meaningful way, similar laws continued in existence for many years. The 1866 "fictitious addressee" law, at least, had been a start.

The Evolving Statutory Framework

The slowly evolving fictitious addressee and related postal fraud statutes develop and flow through the collections of postal legislation as follows:

Section 60 of *Postal Laws & Regulations* (1866) was the progenitor and attempted the total prohibition against mail to fictitious addressees.

The unfortunate 1868 statute was so short-lived, and so toothless, that it never even found its way into a volume of *PL&R*.

The next edition, *Postal Laws & Regulations* (1873), contained a new law enacted in 1872, by which time Congress finally had begun to think about, and to address the problem in terms of, the real issues -- deceit and fraud:

Sec. 149. That it shall not be lawful to convey by mail, nor to deposit in a post-office to be sent by mail, any letters, or circulars concerning illegal lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes, or concerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses, and a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution, is hereby imposed upon conviction in any Federal court, of the violation of this section.

Sec. 300. The Postmaster General may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person, firm or corporation is engaged in conducting any fraudulent lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme for the distribution of money, or of any real or personal property, by lot, chance, or drawing of any kind, or in conducting any other scheme for device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations or promises, forbid the payment by any postmaster to any such person, firm or corporation of any postal money order drawn to the order or in favor of him or of them, and may provide by regulations for the return to the remitters of the sums named in such money orders. And the Postmaster General may also, upon like evidence, instruct postmasters at post offices at which registered letters shall arrive, directed to any such person, firm or corporation, to return all such registered letters to the postmasters at the offices as which they were originally mailed, with the word "fraudulent" plainly written or stamped upon the outside of said letters; and all such letters so returned to such postmasters shall be by them returned to the writers thereof under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe; *Provided*, that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorize any postmaster or other person to open any letter not addressed to himself.

The "fictitious addressee" statute, now seven years old, appeared in a familiar but somewhat expanded form:

Sec. 157. Letters and packages addressed to fictitious persons or firms, to initials, or to no particular person or firm, unless directed to be delivered at a designated place, or to the care of a certain person or firm,

within the delivery of the office to which they are addressed, must be returned at the end of each month to the Dead-Letter Office.

This basically was the "fictitious addressee" language that was retained for the next 80 or so years.

It was at this point that postmasters were authorized to endorse mail as "Fraudulent" -- a marking which replaced the ambiguous "Fictitious" handstamp and which remained in use, and a part of postal parlance, for the next hundred years -- such as that shown in *Figure 2*.

In 1876, the postal fraud statute was amended -- the change being to eliminate the adjective "illegal" in the third line of Section 149, so that the stated prohibition now ran against *all* "lotteries ... offering prizes ... and intended to deceive and defraud the public"; rather than the awkward phrase, "illegal lotteries."

The next edition -- *Postal Laws & Regulations* (1879) -- repeated 1873's format, with the prohibition against delivery of mail to fictitious addressees located in Section 276, and the mail fraud statute -- as amended in 1876 -- as Section 226.

A New Treatment of Nonmailable Matter

The following edition -- *Postal Laws & Regulations* (1887) -- is noteworthy because it was the first *PL&R* which to define and classify *unmailable* matter in detail. In Section 378, unmailable matter is listed as insufficiently prepaid mail; misdirected mail; harmful matter; coins and jewelry in international mail; obscene matter (with further reference to Section 380); lottery and gift-enterprise mail (with further reference to Section 379); mutilated mail; mail which exceeds weight and size limitations; international mail items contrary to regulations; and publications in violation of copyright.

Note, however, that mail to fictitious addressees was not included as an "unmailable" category. Mail to fictitious addressees almost seems to be a nuisance category, long divorced from its past, and its origins forgotten as a device to stop mail fraud.

Seven categories of "dead matter" to be sent to the Dead Letter Office are then listed in Section 602, including unclaimed mail; refused mail; mail addressed to fictitious or assumed names; illegibly or imperfectly addressed mail; mail for transient addressees returned by hotels and the like; obscene matter; and circulars concerning lotteries, gift-concerts, or similar enterprises offering prizes.

The fictitious addressee" statute can be found in two locations. Section 655 states that such letters and packages are not be delivered, and cross-refers to Section 574. Section 574 is generally the "fictitious addressee" statute that appeared in previous editions, but it adds an important paragraph which creates a new category of prohibited "fictitious address," to exist alongside the previously forbidden "fictitious addressee":

"Whenever a postmaster has reason to believe that a street or number, designated place, box, or address in care of another is being used by any one for conducting, under a *fictitious address*, correspondence forbidden circulation in the mails, he should promptly report the fact and

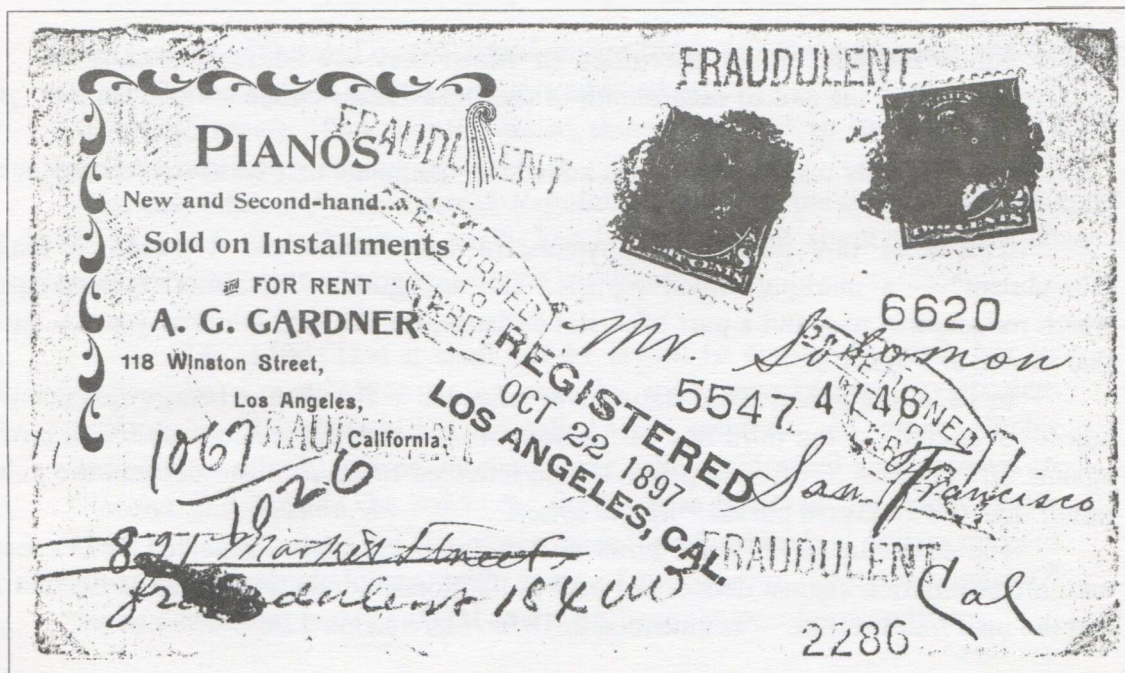


Figure 2.

the reason for his belief to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and await his instructions, giving notice at the same time at the place where such letters and packages have been received that, pending instructions from the Department, the claimant of such matter must call at the general delivery to receive it, where it is the duty of the postmaster to have it placed, and to deliver it to the person calling for it, upon establishing his identity." [Emphasis added.]

Even though Section 574 continues to avoid issues of illegal or fraudulent intent in proscribing mail to fictitious addresses, it nevertheless allows the logical conjoining of fictitious addresses (and addressees) with postal fraud. By describing "correspondence forbidden circulation in the mails," it clearly would include anything captured within the scope of the general nonmailability statute, or Section 378. Thus, if mail which is addressed to a fictitious addressee is "correspondence forbidden circulation in the mails" pursuant to the nonmailability statutes, it becomes -- QED -- unmailable as well as undeliverable through the blending of Sections 655 and 378.

The Legislation of 1889

Because of growing problems with mail fraud -- problems at this point reaching far beyond the fictional nature of an address or addressee -- a much broader statutory scheme was enacted, and fictitious addressees finally were explicitly tied to fraudulent schemes. The new Act of March 2, 1889, dealt with fictitious addressees as follows:

That any person who, in and for conducting, promoting, or carrying on, in any manner by means of the Post-Office Establishment of the United States, any scheme or device mentioned in the preceding section, or any

other unlawful business whatsoever, shall use or assume or request to be addressed by any fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address, or name other than his own proper name, or shall take or receive from any post-office of the United States any letter, postal cards, or packet addressed to any such fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address, or name other than his own lawful and proper name, shall, upon conviction, be punished as provided in the first section of this act.

That the Postmaster-General may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person is using any fictitious, false, or assumed name, title, or address in conducting, promoting, or carrying on, or assisting therein, by means of the Post Office Establishment of the United States, any business scheme or device in violation of the provisions of this act, instruct any postmaster at any post office at which such letters, cards, or packets, addressed to such fictitious, false, or assumed name or address arrive notify the party claiming or receiving such letters, cards, or packets to appear at the post-office and be identified, and if the party so notified fail to appear and be identified, or if it shall satisfactorily appear that such letters, cards, or packets are addressed to a fictitious, false, or assumed name or address, such letters, postal cards, or packages shall be forwarded to the dead-letter office as fictitious matter.

That all matter the deposit of which in the mails is by this act made punishable, *is hereby declared nonmailable*; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize any person other than an employe of the dead-letter office, duly authorized thereto, to open any letter not addressed to himself. [Emphasis added.]

Thus, this new law created some talmudic -- although significant -- distinctions among categories of fictitious addressees. Up until this time, mail addressed to a non-existent person, or to someone using a made-up name, was merely withholdable by the Post Office. It was treated variously as *unmailable* or *undeliverable*, although the net result was indistinguishable. It was not criminal, per se, to solicit or receive mail using an assumed or fictitious name.

Of course, someone using a fictitious name *and* engaging in mail fraud was subject to prosecution under the general mail fraud statutes.

After March 2, 1889, using a fictitious name to engage in postal fraud became a separate and distinct crime.

And mail addressed to such a person was *unmailable*.

It had only taken 34 years since Holbrook's complaints, and 23 years since the original "fictitious addressee" statute, for Congress to enact a law engineered to stop the same types of fraud which had tormented the Post Office since its earliest days.

Sixty Years' Worth of PL&R's

The first compilation of laws to include the new legislation was the 1893 edition of *Postal Laws & Regulations*. There we find the on-going, non-specific prohibition against

fictitious addressees as Section 531. The general definition and classification of unmailable matter appears as Section 330, now with two new and express categories of nonmailable matter: "scurrilous" matter, and "fraudulent and fictitious matter ... declared unmailable by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1889."

The statute which then blends fictitious addressees and postal fraud is Section 334.

This basic statutory scheme -- of proscribing mail both to "harmless" fictitious addressees, and then having a separate provision dealing with fictitious addressees engaging in mail fraud -- continued for many years. The listing follows. Where there are two sections noted for mail fraud, the first is the "postal statute" which appears in the collection of postal laws; and the second generally is the parallel provision in the federal criminal code:

Postal Laws and Regulations (1902) --

Section 625 (mere fictitious addressee; no fraud required);
Sections 504 and 1617 (mail fraud);

Postal Laws and Regulations (1913) --

Section 775 (mere fictitious addressee; no fraud required);
Sections 486 and 1707 (mail fraud);

Postal Laws & Regulations (1924) --

Section 581 (mere fictitious addressee; no fraud required);
Sections 477 and 1628 (mail fraud);

Postal Laws & Regulations (1932) --

Section 775 (mere fictitious addressee; no fraud required);
Sections 605 and 2350 (mail fraud);

Postal Laws & Regulations (1940) --

Section 775 (mere fictitious addressee; no fraud required);
Sections 605 and 2350 (mail fraud); and

Postal Laws & Regulations (1948) --

Section 43.18 (mere fictitious addressee; no fraud required);
Sections 36.8 and 130.52(b) (mail fraud).

Fictitious Addressees Today

Under present-day statutes, there is no prohibition against mail addressed to fictitious addressees, absent coupling with a fraudulent intent. After all, the ubiquitous "Occupant" who receives mail at homes and businesses throughout the land is nothing more than a fictitious addressee. The "postal" law -- that is, the statute which makes such items unmailable -- appears today as Section 3003 of Title 39:

Mail bearing a fictitious name or address

(a) Upon evidence satisfactory to the Postal Service that any person is using a fictitious, false, or assumed name, title, or address in conducting, promoting, or carrying on or assisting therein, by means of the postal services of the United States, an activity in violation of sections 1302, 1341, and 1342 of title 18, it may --

(1) withhold mail so addressed from delivery; and

(2) require the party claiming the mail to furnish proof to it of the claimant's identity and right to receive the mail.

(b) The Postal Service may issue an order directing that mail, covered by subsection (a) of this section, be forwarded to a dead letter office as fictitious matter, or be returned to the sender when --

(1) the party claiming the mail fails to furnish proof of his identity and right to receive the mail; or

(2) the Postal Service determines that the mail is addressed to a fictitious, false, or assumed name, title, or address.

The corresponding statute which makes all of this a crime is section 1342 of Title 18, which reads as follows:

Fictitious name or address

Whoever, for the purpose of conducting, promoting, or carrying on by means of the Postal Service, any scheme or device mentioned in section 1341 of this title [that is, the general postal fraud statute] or any other unlawful business, uses or assumes, or requests to be addressed by, any fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address or name other than his own proper name, or takes or receives from any post office or authorized depository of mail matter, any letter, postal card, package, or other mail matter addressed to any such fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address, or name other than his own proper name, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Regulations about fictitious addressees also are found in Section C031.5.1 of the Domestic Mail Manual, but those too are keyed to fraud or unlawful activity:

5.1 Other Prohibited Matter

Any matter addressed to a person using any fictitious name, title, or address in conducting, through the mail, any scheme or device in violation of law is nonmailable if:

a. After notification, the addressee fails to appear at the post office and be identified.

b. The fictitious character of such mail is established to the Judicial Officer's satisfaction in consequence of a proceeding initiated pursuant to 39 CFR Part 953 (18 USC 1342).

Not surprisingly, the nature of postal fraud has changed. What the statutes now capture is far different from the quaint cons of the 1800's. A review of the cases annotated under 18 U.S.C. 1342 shows contemporary prosecutions of defendants for obtaining credit under false names, cashing checks sent to the wrong person or address, and similar matters.

No solicitations for gift enterprises.

And certainly no "Spanish onion seed swindle."

A Review of the Markings

These "Fictitious" markings (along with their more common relative, the "Fraudulent" handstamp) are visually and emotionally striking. *Linn's Stamp News* editor Michael Laurence chose one for his "Editor's Choice" column of February 4, 1985, in which a cover from the David L. Jarrett collection was illustrated which bore a boxed "Fictitious" handstamp.

The Jarrett cover was franked with a 3-cent stamp from the 1861 series and was cancelled at Tylersport, Pennsylvania on June 1, with no year appearing in the postmark. The backstamping applied at Albany, the destination, on June 20th is also mute about the year.

Apart from the "Fictitious" marking, the most interesting feature of the Jarrett cover was its enclosure -- a letter from a young man to an ostensible fortune-teller, seeking information about his bride-to-be. This letter -- quoted in Laurence's column -- contains information to suggest that it was mailed in May, 1866, shortly after the new Section 60 took effect.

On April 8, 1985, Laurence continued his review of "Fictitious" markings with another "Editor's Choice" column which reproduced a cover from the collection of Dr. James Milgram -- also with a boxed "Fictitious" handstamp. There is no reference in Laurence's column to the year in which Dr. Milgram's cover may have been mailed, but the cover (similarly to the Jarrett cover) bears a 3-cent stamp from the 1861 series.

Richard B. Graham, in his "Postal History" column in *Linn's* for May 20, 1985, discussed and illustrated the Tylersport cover and contrasted it with some later "Fraudulent" markings.

Another "Fictitious" cover was included in the Christies' sale of the Jarrett postal history collection in October, 1990. This cover, too, bore a 3-cent of the 1861 series, being described as a Scott. no. 93 -- the "F" grille variety. I cannot distinguish the year from the postmark, but the presence of the "F" grille suggests usage after mid-1868.

The cover in Figure 1 is of the same era as the two Jarrett covers and the Milgram cover -- 1866-68. It bears an embossed stamp by Nesbitt from the 1864-65 series, Scott no. U59. Even though the year is not legible, the dating of the Dead Letter Office's handstamp by Mr. Wegner suggests usage in 1867 -- or perhaps even 1868 as a new "late" usage.

Thus, these four covers all seem to be from the period of time during which Section 60 of the 1866 laws was in force -- driving all fictitious addressees into the open -- and before the law of 1868 became effective.

This suggests an approximate two-year period for the use of this type of boxed "Fictitious" marking. Sometime after 1872 -- the prohibition against mail to fictitious addressees having been ineffectual in preventing or even limiting postal fraud -- the Post Office began applying its more often seen "Fraudulent" handstamps.

But there were later evolutionary cousins.

A different type of "fictitious" marking is shown in *Figure 3* -- a marking applied in San Francisco in 1907. "To the tenant" is clearly a fictitious addressee; but the

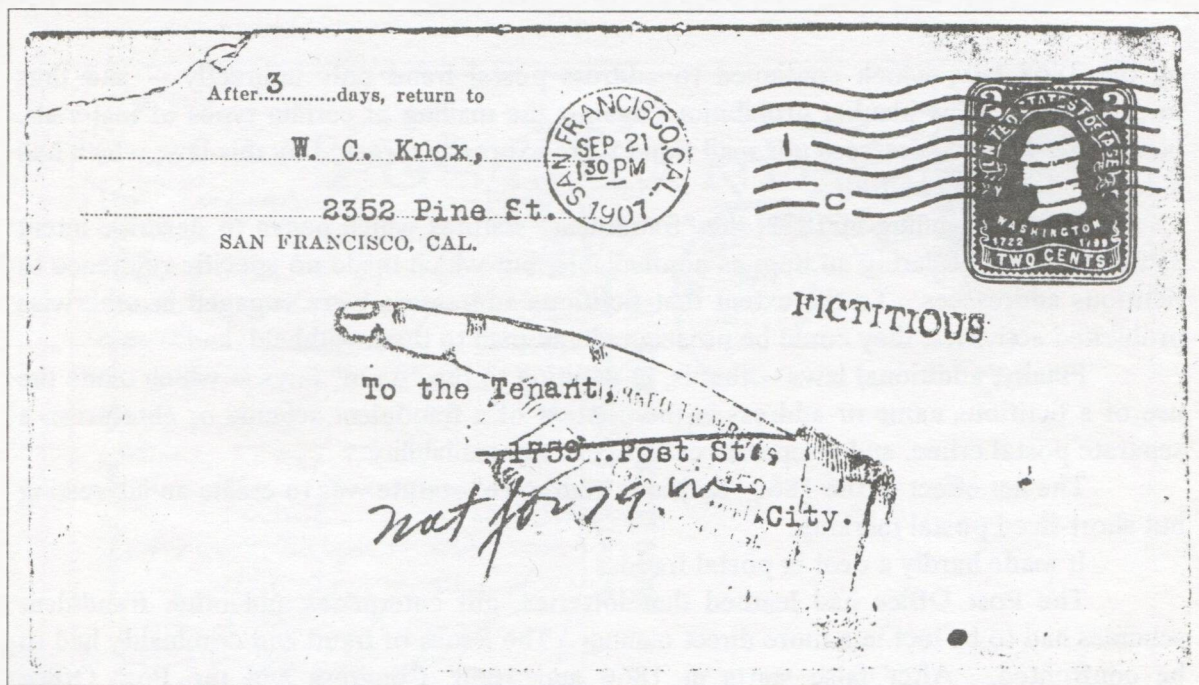


Figure 3.

applicable *Postal Laws and Regulations of 1907* still permitted mail to be withheld from "fictitious addressees" even if there was no apparent or known intent to defraud anyone by the use of such assumed name. Accordingly, we have no way of learning whether the handstamp was applied because of some clerk's punctilious compliance with Section 625 of the 1902 *PL&R* which required such letters to go back to the sender, or if there was actually a fraudulent enterprise being conducted by the fictitious addressee.

My feeling is that the marking shown in *Figure 3* is an indication of an "innocent" fictitious addressee. Otherwise, if the addressee were involved in some type of postal fraud, the marking probably would have been the more common, "Fraudulent."

Another "fictitious" marking is shown in Chapter 48 of *U.S. Domestic Postal Rates 1872-1993* by Henry Beecher and Anthony Wawrukiewicz. The envelope pictured there is from John Hotchner's collection, and bears an A.P.O. postmark dated March 18, 1945. It was addressed to "Cinema Artists Studios" in Hollywood and has a bold, single-line "Fictitious" handstamp. Again, since mail to both fraudulent and non-fraudulent fictitious addressees was prohibited at this time, we cannot be certain how innocent "Cinema Artists Studios" may have been -- despite the salacious inferences invited by the addressee's name.

Conclusion

Ultimately, there were three discernible approaches to the role of fictitious addressees in fraudulent schemes being conducted through the mail:

First, the 1866 statute prohibiting the delivery of mail to fictitious addressees, without regard to fraudulent intent. This and its progeny continue appear in all versions of *Postal Laws & Regulations* until the 1948 edition. This blunderbuss approach was copied

by the 1868 law, which continued to address postal fraud only indirectly -- and thus unenforceably -- by blanket prohibitions against the mailing of certain types of materials. Neither fictitious addressees nor mail fraud were expressly targeted by this law, which had a deservedly short shelf-life;

Then, beginning in 1872, the "fraudulent" statutes which began to describe intent as the basis for declaring an item as nonmailable, but which made no specific reference to fictitious addressees. To the extent that fictitious addressees were engaged in otherwise prohibited activities, they could be prosecuted and mail to them withheld; and

Finally, additional laws -- that is, in addition to the "fraud" laws -- which made the use of a fictitious name or address in the context of a fraudulent scheme or enterprise, a separate postal crime, and a separate category of nonmailability.

The net effect of the 1866 "fictitious addressee" statute was to create an interesting but short-lived postal marking.

It made hardly a dent in postal fraud.

The Post Office had learned that lotteries, gift enterprises and other fraudulent schemes had to be met in a more direct manner. The issues of fraud and criminality had to be confronted. After false starts in 1866 and 1868, Congress and the Post Office Department finally began, in 1872, to develop a body of law to meet the problem of mail fraud -- whether conducted by fictitious or real addressees.

But if the Department thought, in the early 1870's, that it was getting these swindles under control, it certainly did not foresee the looming and voracious "green goods" swindle -- the subject of our next installment.

Acknowledgments

I would like to acknowledge the fine and patient help of the staff of the American Philatelic Research Library in providing me with copies of statutes where I had gaps on my own bookshelves.

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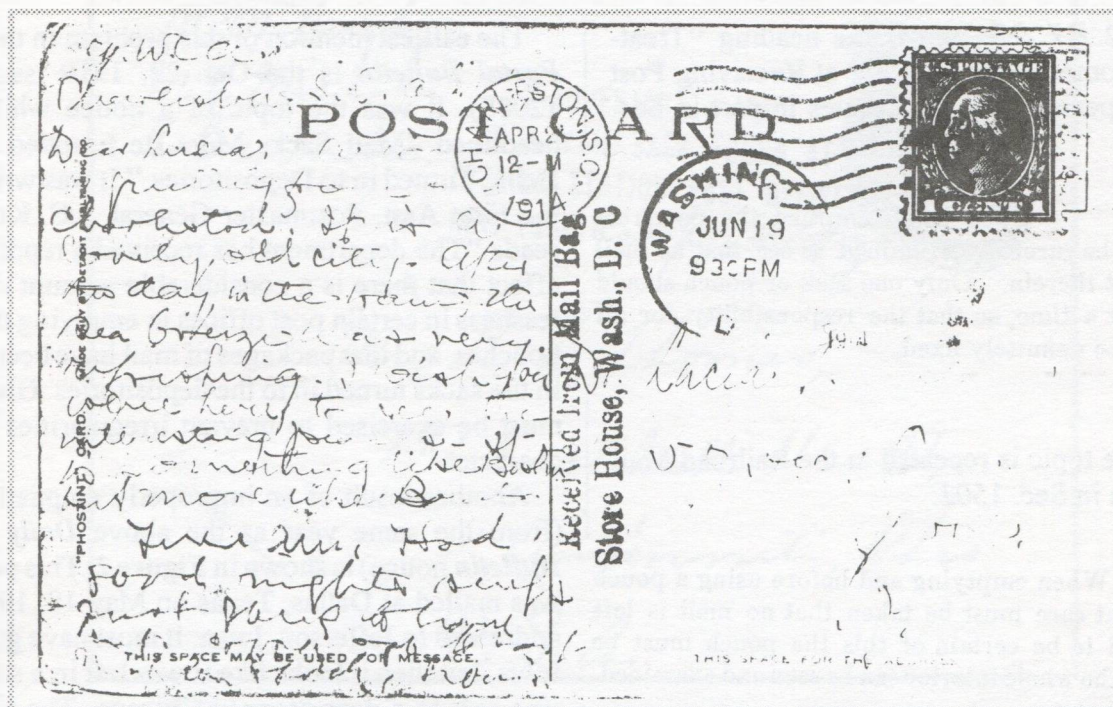


Figure 1. This postcard bears the marking "Received from Mail Bag/Store House, Wash., D.C." Markings such as this are a testament to the days when those who moved our mails were more conscientious about the celerity of their task.

20th Century Auxiliary Markings - Found in Empty Equipment and Other Problems

by Randy Stehle

In order to insure the proper collection and delivery of the mails the Post Office Department (P.O.D.) published its procedures in a manual called the *Postal Laws & Regulations (P.L.&R.)*. The first P.L.&R. of the 20th century came out in 1902. A new one was published about every 8-10 years until the late 1940's. It was superseded by various manuals after that with such names as the *Postal Service Manual* or the *Domestic Mail Manual*.

As new rules and regulations were put into effect between publication dates, another forum, the *Daily Postal Bulletin (Bulletin)* was used. It was initially published every day except Sundays and legal holidays. Later on it was cut back to just a few days a week. An annual *Postal Guide* was also published. It included among other things many of the rules and regulations. It had monthly supplements that

brought together all the new rules and procedures that had been published in the *Daily Postal Bulletin*. Some times the monthly supplements contained information that had not appeared anywhere else.

It was the responsibility of all P.O.D. personnel to know the P.L.&R.'s, read the *Daily Postal Bulletin*, and be knowledgeable about any new developments put forth in the *Postal Guides* (both the annual and monthly supplement versions). This was a great amount of information to assimilate and is probably responsible for the many errors made in the handling of the mails.

There are many complicated areas that impact upon the moving of the mails (constantly changing rates, new rules & regulations, offices opening and closing, routes being started, modified or curtailed to name a few). There is also another area that contributes to the difficulty in moving the mails: human error. The most common example is probably mis-sent mail. Another area is the topic of this article - mail matter delayed because it was left in the P.O.D. equipment.

Associate Editor Randy Stehle, who has been co-authoring a series on Non-Standard 20th Century Postmarks with Doug DeRoest, treats us to an investigation of one of his earlier interest - Auxiliary Markings

The 1902 *P.L.&R.*, under the heading "Treatments of Domestic Mail Matter at Receiving Post Offices / Opening of mails" states in part in Sec. 608:

Upon being emptied the pouch or sack should be carefully examined to see that no mail matter is left therein. Only one sack or pouch should be opened at a time, so that the responsibility for all errors may be definitely fixed.

This same topic is repeated in the Railroad Mail Service area in Sec. 1502:

When emptying and before using a pouch or sack great care must be taken that no mail is left therein; and to be certain of this the pouch must be held so that the whole interior can be seen and examined.

On the surface it appears as if the P.O.D. is merely stating the obvious. Any postal employee who was diligent would never knowingly leave mail behind in a sack. Was there a problem of this sort? If so, how did the P.O.D. address it?

An example of a piece of mail being left behind in a sack that was sent back to the Washington, D.C. mail bag depository is shown in Figure 1. The postcard was mailed at Charleston, SC on April 21, 1914 to Ocean Grove, NJ. It was not discovered in the mail bag until June 19 of that year. Upon discovery it received the marking "Received from Mail Bag / Store House, Wash., D.C.". This was almost a two month delay. The author has seen a similar marking from D.C. from 1908. Earlier markings probably exist.

The earliest mention of this problem in the *Daily Postal Bulletin* is the Oct. 22, 1919 issue (No. 12088). It was the topic of a notice which was headlined "Mail Sacks Must Be Emptied Before Being Turned in to Depositories." It was written by the First Asst. Postmaster General, J.C. Koons. It reads "The department has received a report to the effect that there is a considerable amount of carelessness in certain post offices in emptying the mail pouches, and that packages of mail have been found in the sacks turned in to the depositories. Great care must be exercised to prevent irregularities of this character."

Another result of an improperly emptied pouch (from the same year as the above *Daily Postal Bulletin* notice) is shown in Figure 2. This postcard was mailed at Dallas, Texas on May 18, 1919 and addressed to Jefferson, Iowa. It must have gotten to Iowa, but then it looks like it was left in a sack that was sent to a depository in Chicago. The marking does not use the word "depository" but this scenario makes the most sense. The marking reads "Found in Pouch, Supposedly Empty / May 27, 1919 / Chicago, Ill.," This time about a week was lost in transit.

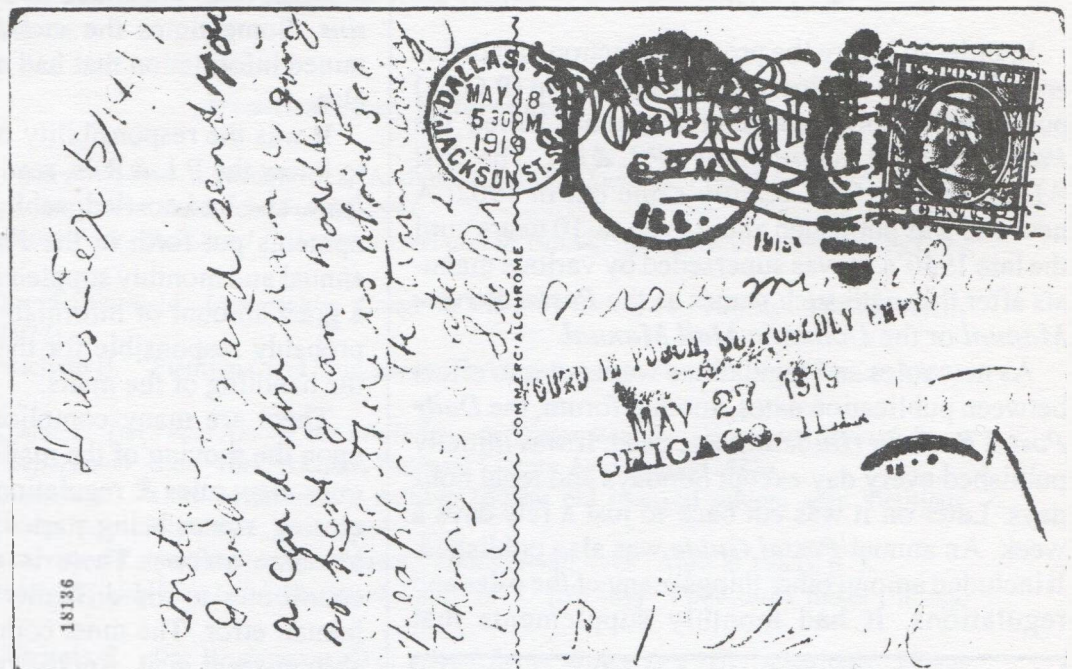


Figure 2.

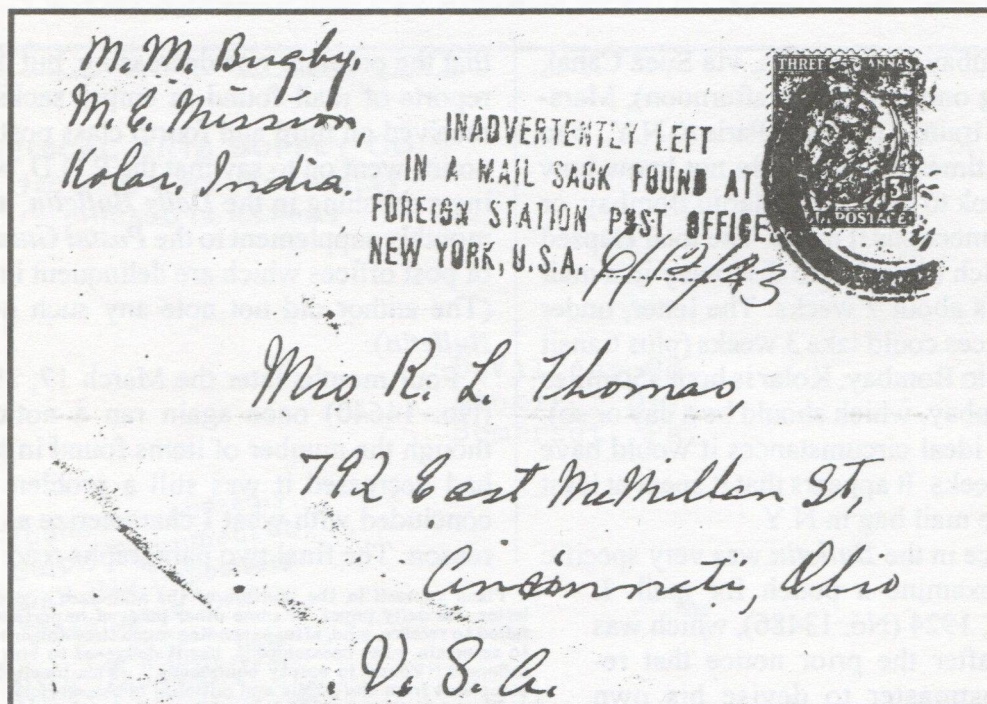


Figure 3

No further mention of this problem appeared in the *Daily Postal Bulletin* until June 1923. It had been a little over three and a half years since the last (and initial) notice was printed. The June 4, 1923 *Bulletin* (No. 13183) under the heading "Supposedly Empty Mail Bags Must Be Examined Before Being Used" simply stated that all postmasters should read sections 580 and 1627 of the *P.L.&R.* These sections are in the 1913 *P.L.&R.* (the immediate successor to the 1902 edition) and are identical to the sections quoted earlier. In fact, the language remained unchanged on both sections throughout the subsequent editions of 1924, 1932, 1940, and 1948, except for one small addition. In 1932 the following was added to the language originally set forth in Sec. 608 (1902 *P.L.&R.*)

When practicable two persons shall witness the opening of incoming pouches, and the removal therefrom of any registered matter contained therein,

The additional language continued through the 1948 edition. A quick jump forward to a 1977 *Postal Service Manual* reveals that very little had changed in all the intervening years. In Section 333.261a(3) under the heading "Processing Incoming Mail / Pouches and Sacks / Opening" we find:

Examining. Examine each pouch and sack at the time emptied to make sure no mail is left therein; and also examine them for serviceability.

It was left to the *Daily Postal Bulletin* (and *Postal Guide*) to really address the issue and set forth specific actions to be taken to remedy the situation.

Three more notices appeared in the *Bulletin* in late 1923 and 1924. The notice printed Dec. 14, 1923 (No. 13343) once again implored postmasters to be more careful. No additional guidance was offered on how to best accomplish this. The final sentence leaves the implementation of this task on the shoulders of the local postmaster. The language reads:

There can be no possible excuse or justification for the same and some system of opening pouches, sacks and bags should be devised so that responsibility for such errors can be fixed upon definite persons, and disciplinary measures instituted for violations.

An example of the type of situation which caused the P.O.D. to issue the above notice is shown in Figure 3. The letter was mailed from Kolar, India on April 25, 1923 to Cincinnati. It is quite different than the prior two examples in that it did not end up in a bag depository. The earlier example had reached their destinations and then were left in the pouch. The cover in figure 3 was left in a pouch in transit. When it reached N.Y. it was sent to the Foreign Station for handling. The marking reads "Inadvertently Left (?) in a Mail Sack Found At / Foreign Station Post Office, / New York, U.S.A. 6/12/23."

I do not know the transit time from India to N.Y. in 1923, but in 1928 (I don't have a 1923 *Postal Guide* handy, but I assume the times were the same 5 years

late) it was: Bombay to Marsville, via Suez Canal, 13 days (leaving only on Friday afternoon); Marsville to Paris, via train, 1 day; and Paris to N.Y., 6 to 8 days (about 3 times a week). I do not know how long the letter took to get from Kolar to Bombay, or what kind of connections it made. The total elapsed time from dispatch (Apr. 25) to discovery in a mail sack (June 12) is about 7 weeks. The letter, under ideal circumstances could take 3 weeks (plus transit time from Kolar to Bombay. Kolar is about 350 miles by rail from Bombay, which should be a day or so). Under less than ideal circumstances it would have been almost 5 weeks. It appears that it spent at least two weeks in the mail bag in N.Y.

The next notice in the *Bulletin* was very specific about how to examine a pouch for mail. It appeared June 3, 1924 (No. 13486), which was just 6 months after the prior notice that requested the postmaster to devise his own method of examination. This notice reads in part "...all pouches sent to mail-bag depositories and to the mail-equipment shop for repair shall be turned inside out in the post office and the railway post office lines..." This would not help solve the problem of the letter from India as the pouch it was in was not going to a depository or repair place. Another notice appeared in the Nov. 8, 1924 *Bulletin* (No. 13619). In the five months since the last notice things had not improved. It stated that it was a willful violation of instructions and gross neglect of duty for both the subordinate employees and their supervisors for this to continue. Parts of older notices were cited, but no new rules were issued.

New procedures were finally laid out almost three years later, in the August 11, 1927 *Bulletin* (No. 14458). Disciplinary action in the form of reduction in salary or removed from the service was stated in this notice. The practice of turning the pouches inside out was hated. Instead, every time a pouch was sent to a depository or repair place the person inspecting it before it left had to label the pouch and put his name on it. When the pouch was inspected at the depository or repair place any matter found in it could be traced back to a specific postal employee.

This new procedure evidently reduced the problem. Two and a half months later the Oct. 25, 1927 *Bulletin* (No. 14521) ran a notice stating that the amount of mail found in empty sacks was decreasing, but it was still a problem. Three weeks later the Nov. 10, 1927 *Bulletin* (No. 14535) again stated

that the problem was decreasing, but that too many reports of mail found in empty sacks were being received on third and fourth class post offices. The notice went on to say that the P.O.D. was considering publishing in the *Daily Bulletin*, as well as the monthly supplement to the *Postal Guide*, the names of post offices which are delinquent in this respect. (The author did not note any such notices in the *Bulletin*).

Four months later the March 17, 1928 *Bulletin* (No. 14640) once again ran a notice that even though the number of items found in mail pouches had decreased it was still a problem. The notice concluded with what I characterize as an appeal to reason. The final two paragraphs read:

Place yourself in the position of the addressee expecting an important letter, his daily paper, or some other piece of important mail that he has failed to receive, who, after expending much time and energy in endeavoring to ascertain what became of it, has it delivered to him after a long delay indorsed "Found in empty equipment." This inevitably causes merited complaint from the public and criticism of the service.

We are the servants of the public, and therefore must be thorough and conscientious in the performance of our duties. It is accordingly again directed that all postmasters immediately take this matter up in such a vigorous manner and issue such emphatic instructions as will preclude the possibility of any mail matter being left in any sack or pouch when emptied.

One notice appeared in 1929 and another in 1930. They reiterated earlier notices and did not add anything new. Eight years passed before another notice was printed in 1938. It also reiterated items from earlier notices. The author looked at the *Bulletin* through 1950 and saw no further notices. At this point an examination of additional usage's of auxiliary markings associated with this problem is in order. It may be possible to draw a few conclusions upon a closer look at them.

The use of auxiliary markings at depositories continued into more recent times. An example from 1956 is shown in Figure 4. The cover was mailed from Chicago on Nov. 1, 1956 to Somerset, PA. Four days later it was discovered in D.C. and given the marking "Found in Supposedly / Empty Equipment at / Mail Bag Depository / Washington, D.C. / Nov. 5, 1956 1 p.m.". The author has seen depository markings used as late as 1971. Later ones are sure to be found.

Most of the markings seen are either not from depositories, or if they are, do not state as such. A typical marking is shown in Figure 5. This cover was mailed at Chula Vista, CA on June 4, 1963 to Bergenfield, NJ. It is backstamped Newark, NJ June 7, 1963. With a 3-day transit time it could not have spent much time in some type of equipment. The use of the generic word "equipment" dates from the

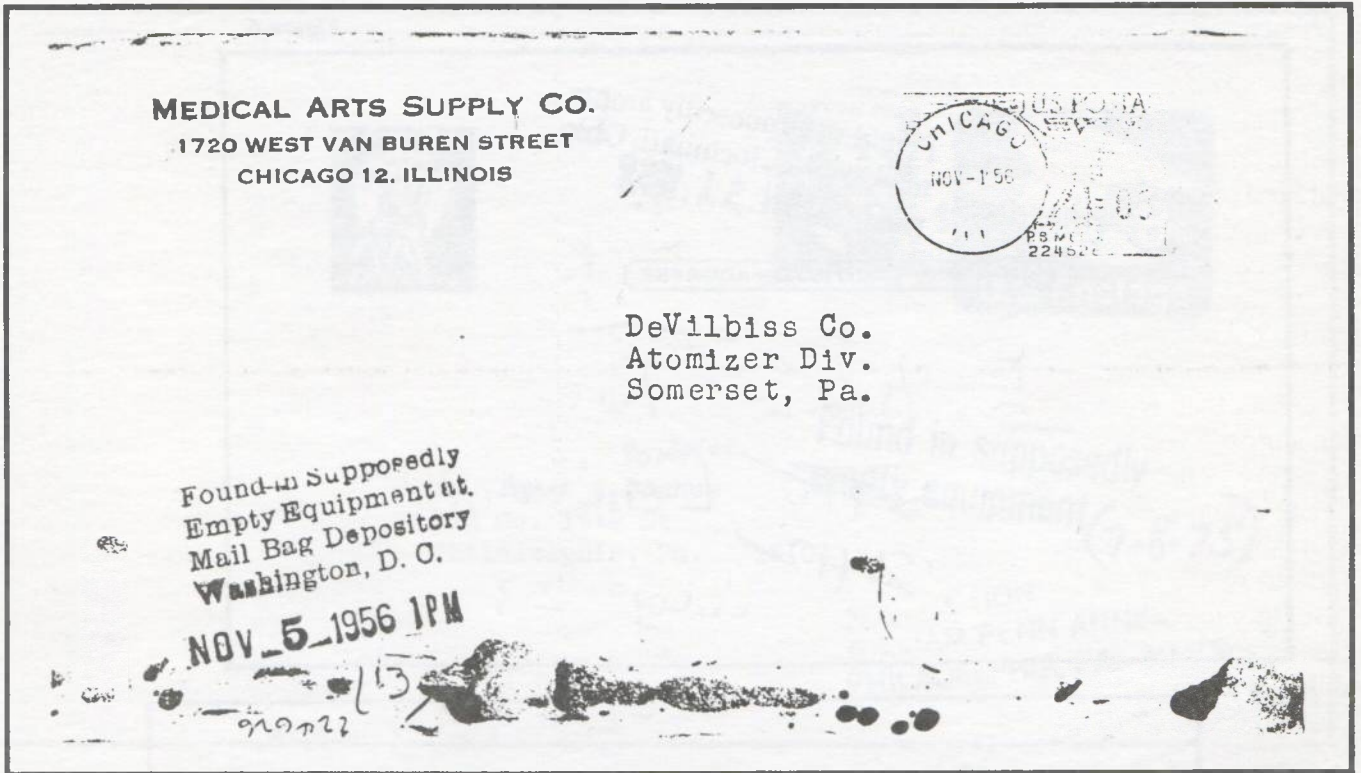


Figure 4

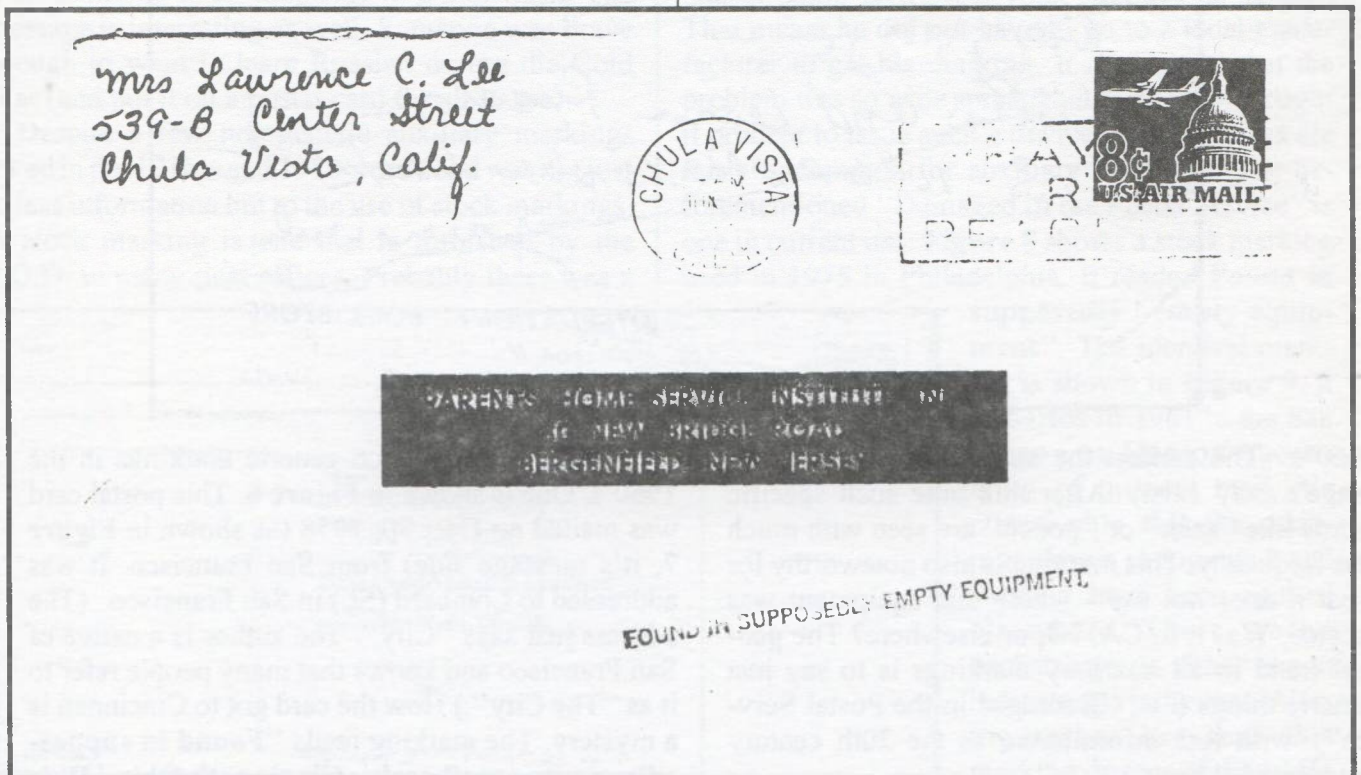


Figure 5

Figure 6

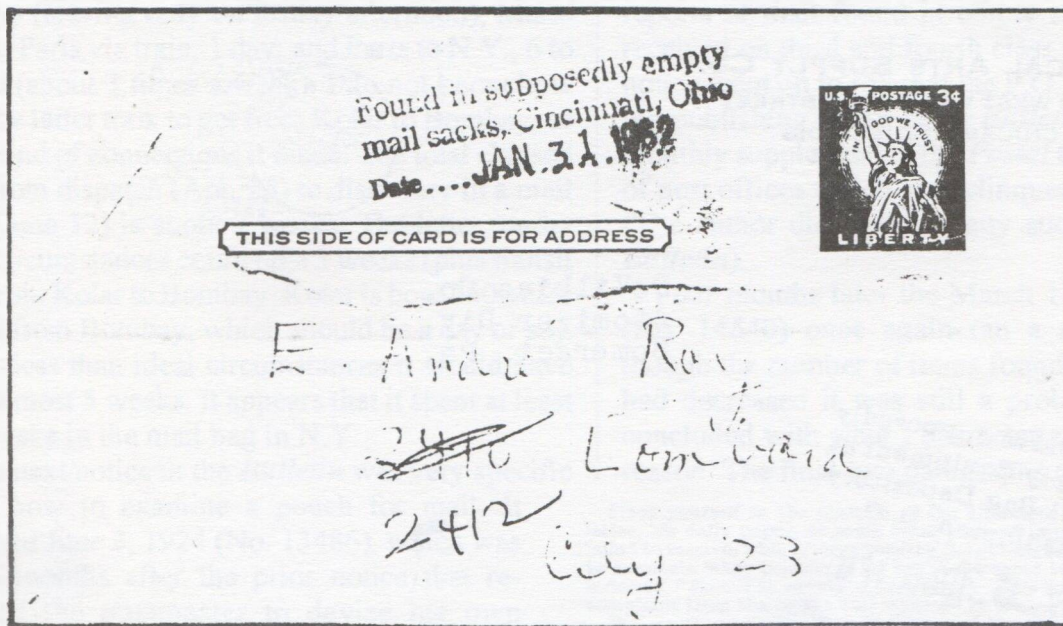
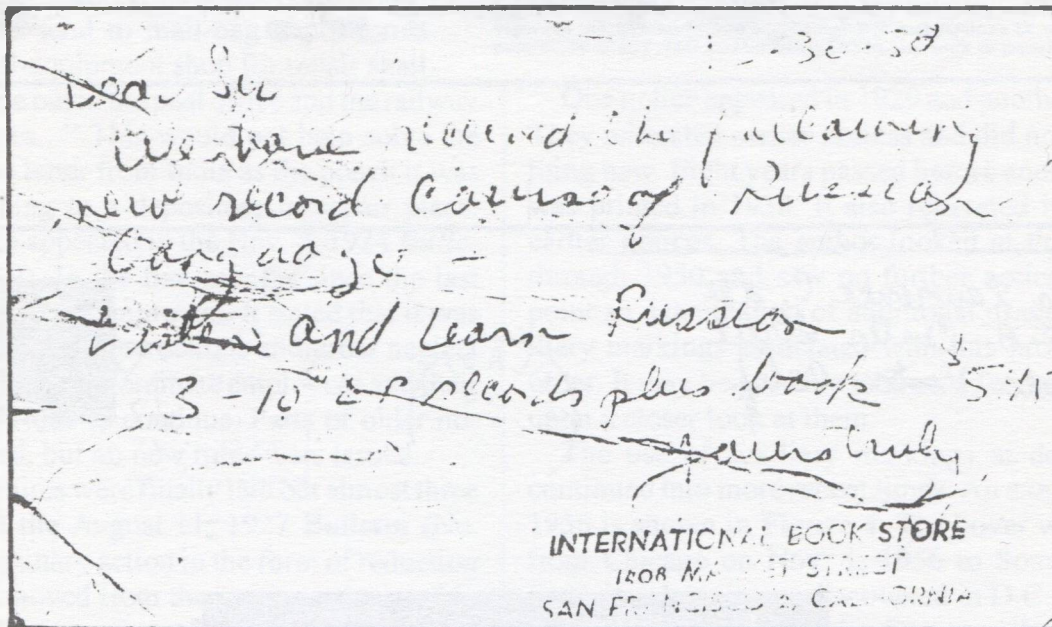
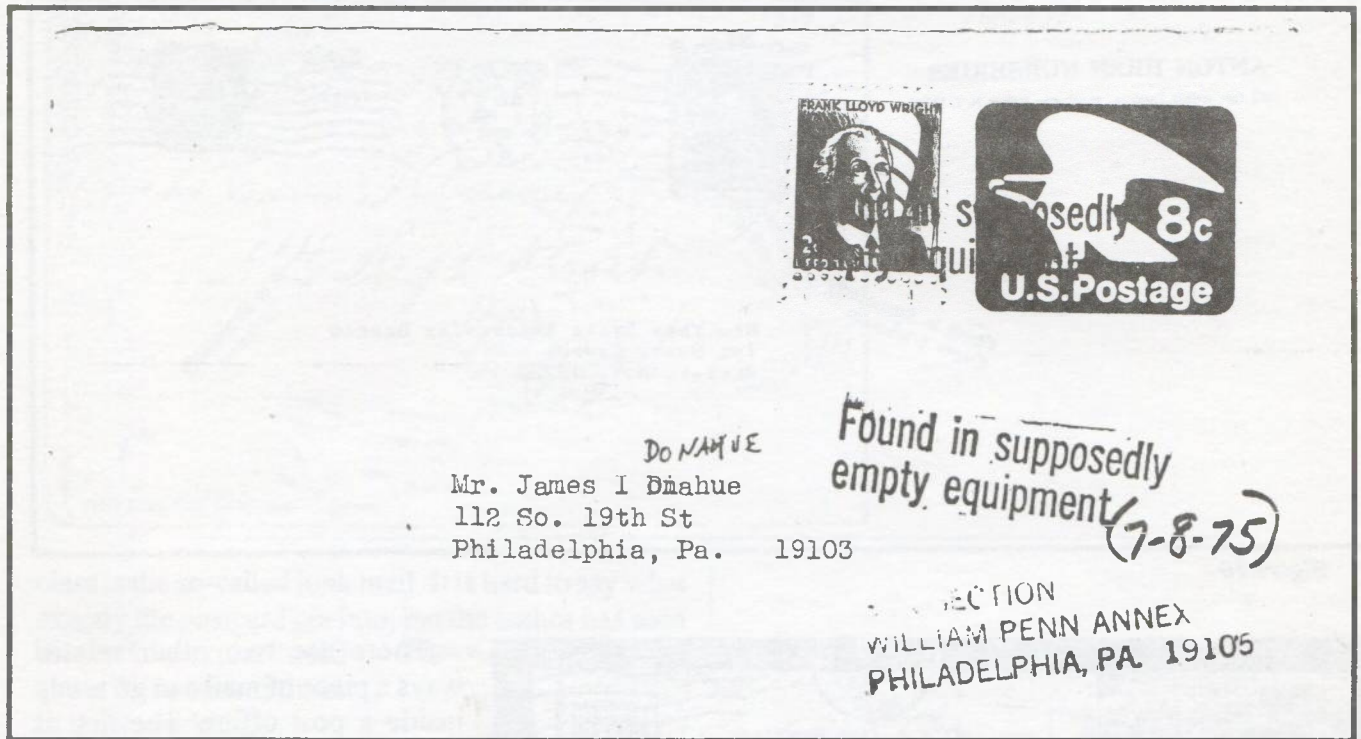


Figure 7



1960's. (The earliest the author has seen. Earlier usage's may exist). After this time such specific words like "sack" or "pouch" are seen with much less frequency. This marking is also noteworthy for what it does not say - where this equipment was located. Was it in CA, NJ, or elsewhere? The general trend in all auxiliary markings is to say just generic things (i.e., "Damaged in the Postal Service"), with less information, as the 20th century progressed.

One can still find non-generic markings in the 1960's. One is shown in Figure 6. This postal card was mailed on Dec. 30, 1958 (as shown in Figure 7, it's message side) from San Francisco. It was addressed to Lombard (St.) in San Francisco. (The address just says "City". The author is a native of San Francisco and knows that many people refer to it as "The City".) How the card got to Cincinnati is a mystery. The marking reads "Found in supposedly empty / mail sacks, Cincinnati, Ohio / Date Jan 31 1962". It took three years and one month for



this to get delivered! The severe creasing evident on it is testimony to its long stay in a mail sack. The message is interesting as well. Someone was brave enough to want to learn Russian during the Cold War (and put it on a postal card for all to see).

Despite a few non-generic auxiliary markings noted in the 1970's and 1980's the trend was not just to less information but to the use of stock markings. A stock marking is one that is furnished by the P.O.D. to many post offices. Probably there was a

supply catalog sent to most larger offices. The postmaster could then order what supplies he needed. That meant he did not have to go to a local manufacturer to get his marking. It also meant that the problem was so wide spread that the P.O.D. thought it prudent to issue such a device. Stock devices are fairly uncommon for auxiliary markings. The beforementioned "Damaged in the Postal Service" is one in current use. Figure 8 shows a stock marking used in 1975 in Philadelphia. It reads "Found in

supposedly / empty equipment". The identical marking is shown in Figure 9. It was used in 1981 in the San Diego area. Due to the possibility of missent mail, it's conceivable that the markings shown in Figures 8 and 9 could have been applied elsewhere. There are no backstamps on either one to indicate this is the case. Also, the author has seen this marking dozens of times. He is convinced that it was used all over the U.S.

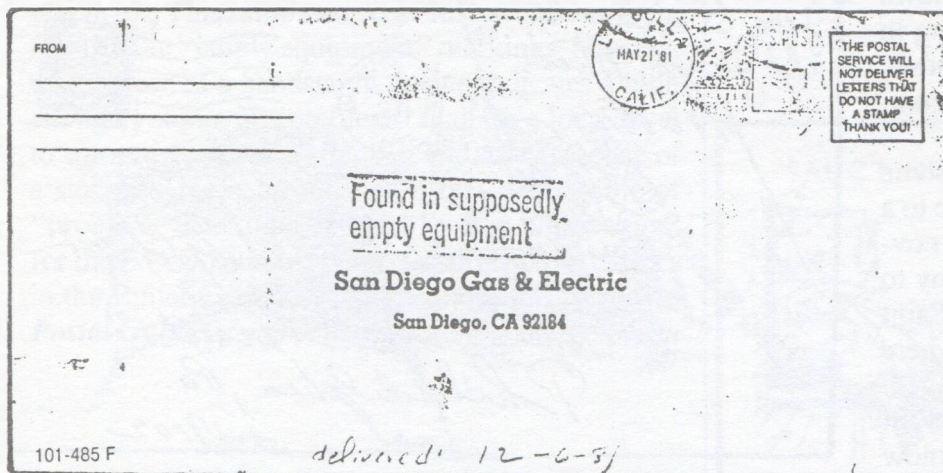


Figure 9

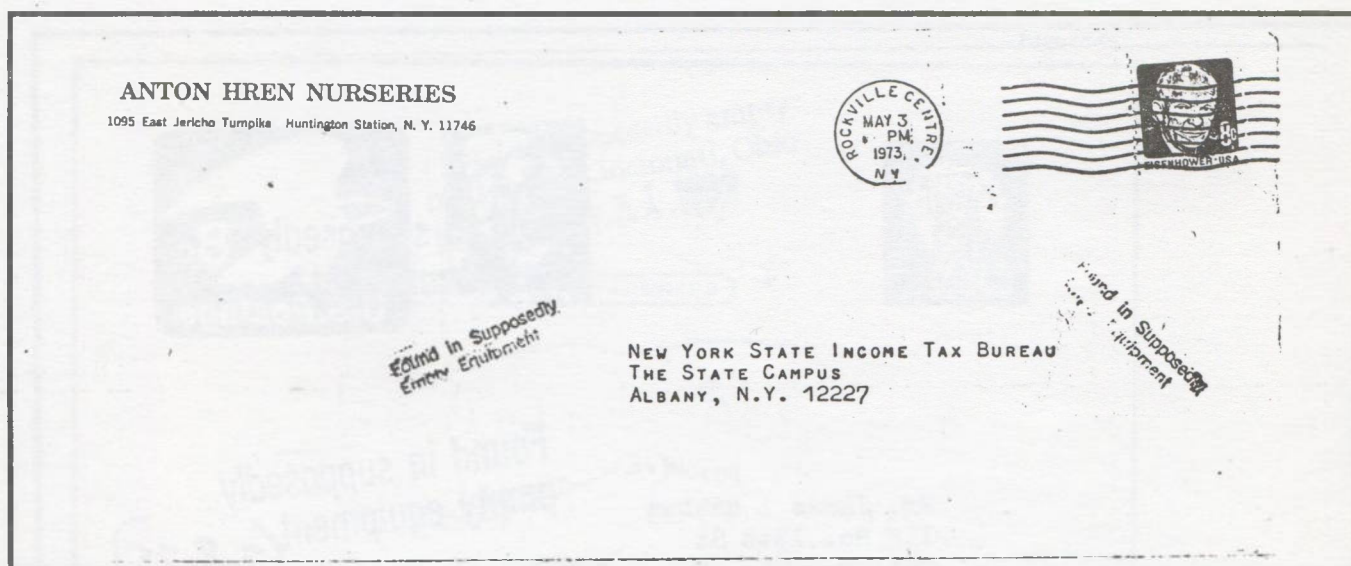


Figure 10

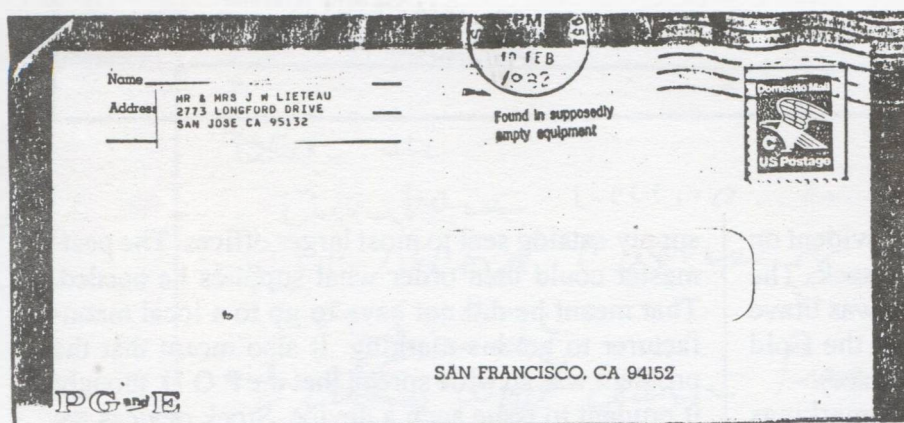


Figure 11

Two other stock markings are shown in Figures 10 and 11. The marking in Figure 10 has not been noted too often, but the one in Figure 11 is very common.

As stated before, there are still some auxiliary markings that are specific to a given situation. The poor battered covers shown in Figure 12 is testimony to this. It was mailed in 1971 from Saint Joseph, MI to Philadelphia. Somewhere along the way it got lost and damaged. It received the marking "Found in Mail-Flo Equipment". I do not know what kind of equipment this is.

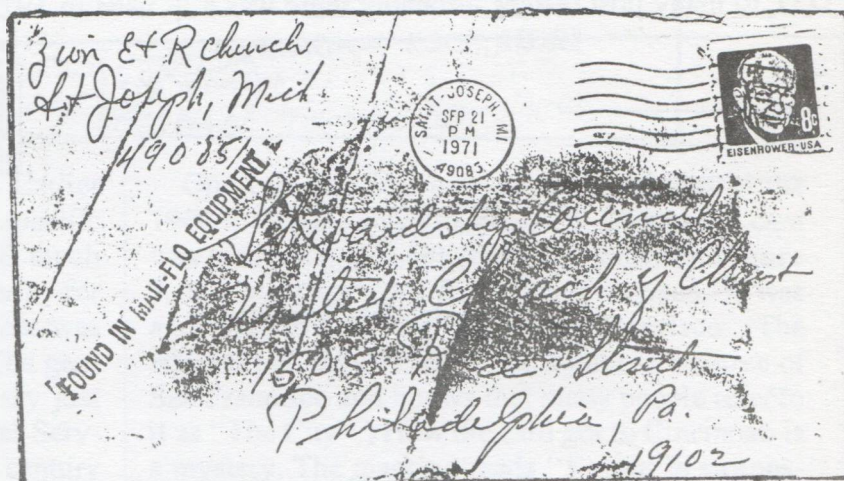


Figure 12

There are two other related ways a piece of mail can go astray inside a post office. The first is shown in Figure 13. This postcard was mailed in 1908 from Chattanooga, TN to Galena, IL. It has the auxiliary marking "Found in Circulars / from ILL" Circulars would be some form of non-first class mail, most likely second or third class. Second class is magazines and newspapers, while third

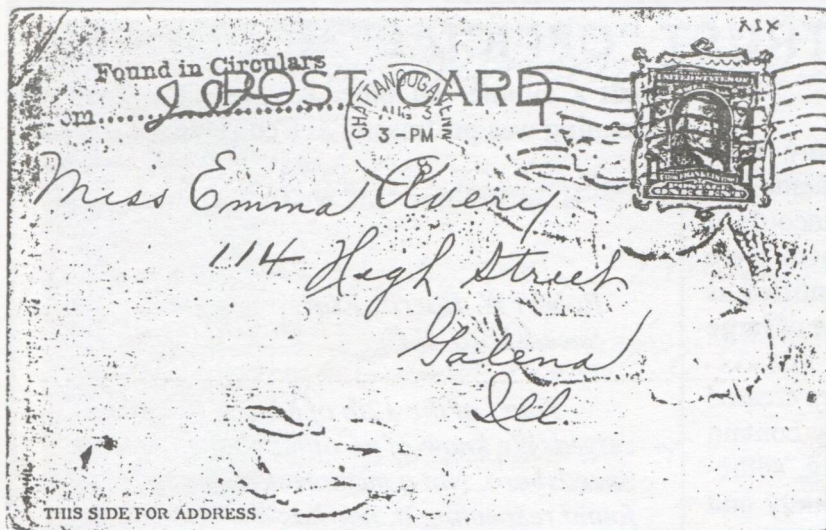
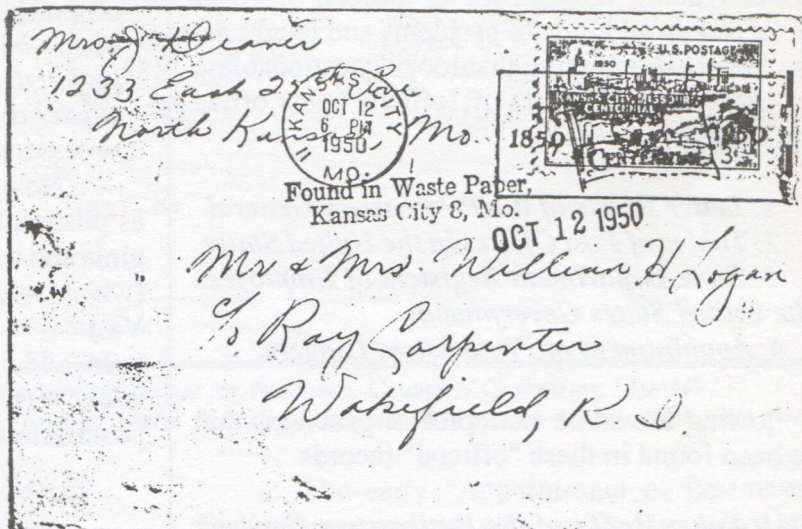


Figure 13

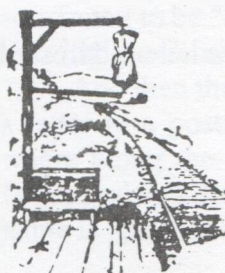
class is the so-called junk mail. It is hard to say what exactly the postcard got into, but the author has seen the work "circular" used about half a dozens times in these markings.

Figure 14

The final Figure (No. 14) shows a cover sent in 1950 from Kansas City, MO to Wakefield, RI. It received the marking "Found in Waste Paper, / Kansas City 8, Mo." The marking is the same date as the cancel. It is interesting that there was such a problem with this in Kansas City, MO that a rubber handstamp was made. This is the same conclusion one can draw from all the "empty equipment" markings. Namely, that the use of a handstamp device indicates a high enough volume of "problem" mail on a local level to warrant such a marking. Second, the presence of a stock device is an indication that the volume of "problem" mail on a national level is high enough for the P.O.D. to take action. Despite all the notices in the Bulletin and instructions in the *P.L.&R.* and *Postal Guides* the problem would just not go away.



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HOW FAR CAN WE TRUST "OFFICIAL" RECORDS?

By Robert J. Stets

The National Archives contains many "official" records of the Post Office Department. According to the "Preliminary Inventory of Records of the Post Office Department" in 1967 there were 2,756 cubic feet of "official" records, identified as Record Group 28, - enough to fill a couple of large rooms from floor to ceiling.

Unfortunately, "official" records were created by mortal human beings and as such, they contain human errors. Sometimes it's the spelling, sometimes it's the date, sometimes it's the county and sometimes the entire entry is in error. These problems exist not only in the "old" records, but in 20th Century entries as well. How do I know? Well, eight years of reading through these "official" records have turned up all kinds of problems and taught me to double check anything that looks questionable.

Four major sources of "official" post office records are:

1. *Letter Books of the Postmasters General.*
2. *Tables of Post Offices in the United States.*
3. *State Department Registers of Employees of the United States Government.*
4. *Appointment of Postmasters Ledgers.*

Following are some examples of problems that have been found in these "official" records.

1. *Letter Books of the Postmasters General.* This reference consists of 500-plus volumes of ledgers containing copies of letters sent by the Postmasters General (and a few by the Assistant PMG) 1789-1952. The first 50 volumes have been micro-filmed and are available from The National Archives. Current price is \$23.00 per roll.

A. In Volume "R" we find a letter addressed to:

*"Jno Henning, PM
Centreville Md."*

From that we would conclude that John Henning was postmaster at Centreville, Maryland. But

wait a minute- all other records show that John Henning was postmaster at Centreville, Virginia!

B. In Volume "M" we find a letter:

"24 March, 1803

*Robert W. Harris, Esqr.
Sneedsboro, N.C.*

Yours of the 12th of March is just received. We know of no office in the name of Sneedsboro. Not a memorandum is to be found respecting it, nor has any account been opened with any such office.

As one Sneed used to keep a house south of Petersburg, it is conjectured that his stand probably may be the place. We understand that to be in Amelia County, Virginia and going on that belief, I have appointed you postmaster at that place and inclosed the necessary papers."

Now why would the PMG appoint someone as postmaster at Sneedsboro, Amelia County, Virginia and then send it to Sneedsboro, North Carolina (which was the proper place, not Amelia County, Va.)

In addition, if the Postmaster General doesn't know where Sneedsboro is, how does he expect his postmasters to know where to deliver his letter?

C. In Volume "R" we find this explanation of how two postmasters were appointed at the same office:

"18 Jan'y 1811

*Simeon Gearin
Greensboro'
Guildford Cy. N Ca*

I have received a letter from Robert Johnson, Esqr., PM at Greensboro' N Ca by which I find that there has been a mistake committed owing to an oversight in the Clerk employed in that Department of this Office. Mr. Johnson was appointed PM at the aforesaid place on the petition of Robert Lindsey & 15 others on the 14th August last. Mr. Cochran, representative in Congress on 12th Octr last recommended the establishment of the office

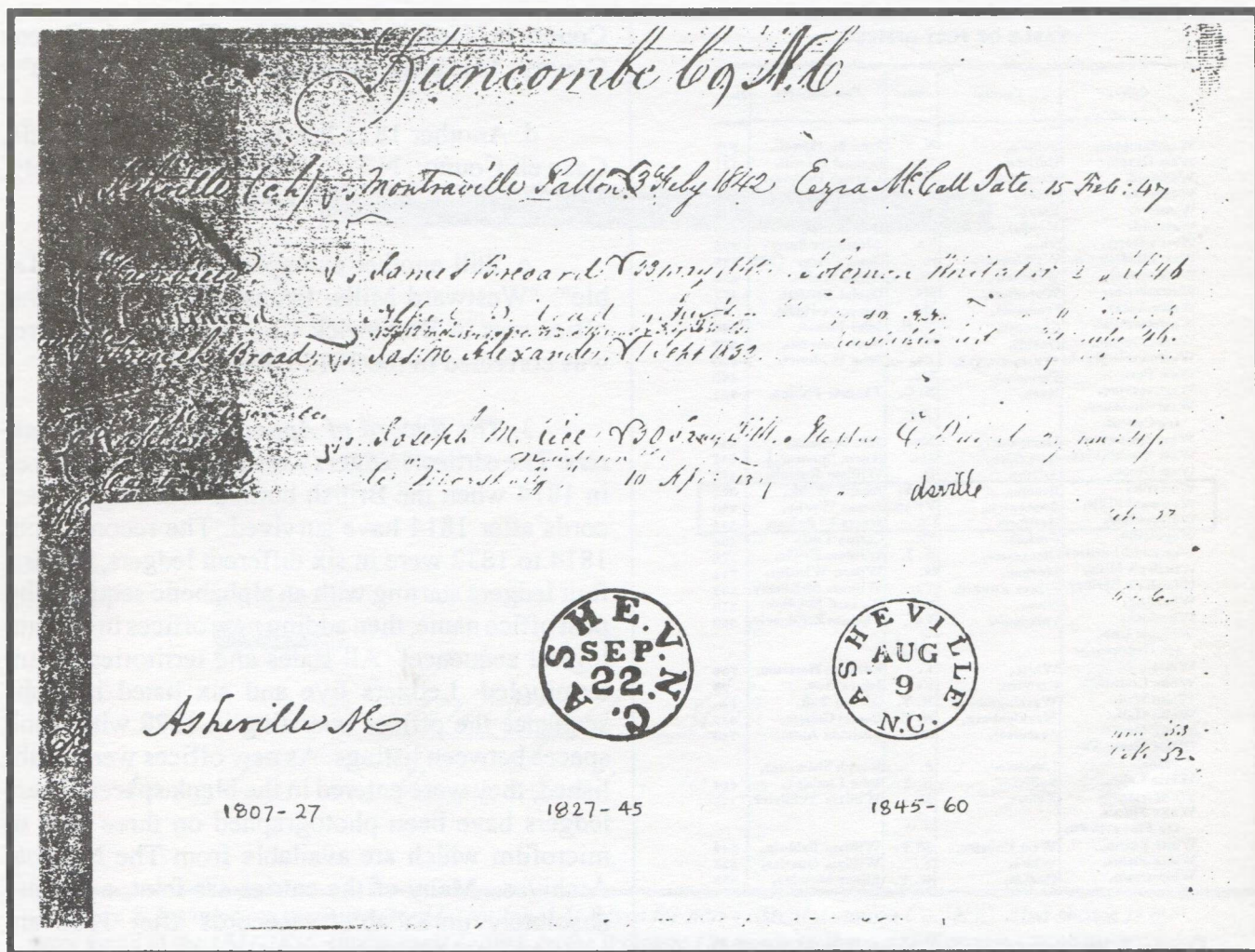


Figure 1. Portion of page from 1844-56 Appointment Ledger for Buncombe County, N.C. showing "Ashville" spelling. This listing has been strengthened so you can read it. Also shown are pre-1860 postmarks from "Asheville."

& your appointment as PM which was done by the Clerk, it not occurring to him at the time that the appointment of Mr. Johnson had already been made. You will therefore, sir be pleased to return to this Department all the Papers which have been forwarded from hence to you- I regret that this mistake should have taken place, but human nature is not infallible."

Note the unusual spelling of Guilford Co. This spelling is also found on an 1833 map of North Carolina.

D. Here are a few other examples of spelling variations:

Until 1877, the "Appointment of Postmasters" Ledgers spelled Asheville, N.C. as "Ashville", while all the postmarks up to 1860 spelled it "Asheville". (Figure 1)

The early "Appointment of Postmasters" Ledgers reported the names of postmasters at the major offices in Canada. One entry reports the appointment of a new postmaster at "Kingston, Upper Canady".

Sometimes the use of what looks like "fs" in place of "ss" resulted in some strange names. Like "Saline Cropping, A.T." which on close examination was found to be "Saline Crofsing" which translated into "Saline Crossing".

And then there's the "granddaddy of them all"- a letter to a postmaster in North Carolina, somewhere along the road taken by the rider between Hillsboro' and Salem. In that letter, the postmaster's name is spelled four different ways!

2. The *Tables of Post Offices in the United States* were issued every few years beginning in

TABLE OF POST-OFFICES.

63

Office.	County.	State	Post-Masters.	Dis.
Westhampton,	Suffolk,	N. Y.	John M. Howell,	308
West Haven,	Rutland,	Vt.	Samuel Francis,	331
Westfield,	Hampshire,	Ms.	Charles Douglas,	361
Westfield,	Essex,	N. J.	Joseph Quimby,	220
Westford,	Essex,	Vt.		633
Westfort,	Middlesex,	Ms.	John Abbot,	453
West Liberty,	Ohio,	Va.	Alexander Berry-	298
West Middletown,	Washington,	P.	David Craig, [hill,	288
Westminster,	Windham,	Vt.	Aaron Wales,	438
Westminster,	Worcester,	Ms.	Daniel Bartlett,	471
Westminster,	Frederick,	Md.	James M'Haffie,	75
Westmoreland,	Cheshire,	N. H.	John Bowen,	428
Westmoreland,	Oneida,	N. Y.	Noah Leavens,	476
Westmoreland c. h.	Westmoreland,	Va.	John W. Jones,	110
West Port,	Plymouth,	Ms.		460
Westrayville,	Nash,	N. C.	Thomas Philips,	231
West Simsbury,		CC.		
see Canton,				
West Springfield,	Hampshire,	Ms.	Jere Stebbins,	355
West Stockbridge,	Berkshire,	Ms.	Anasa Spencer, j.	367
West Union,	Adams,	O.	William Russell,	472
Westville,	Boone,	N. Y.	Joseph Waldo,	370
Westward Mills,	Brunswick,	Vt. Va.	James Wyrhe,	220
Wethersfield,	Hartford,	Ct.	James L. Belden,	334
Weymouth,	Norfolk,	Ms.	Cotton Tulls,	436
Weymouth Furnace,	Gloucester,	N. J.	William Erwin,	176
Whately's Mills,	Morgan,	G.	Wilson Whately,	711
Wheeler's Springs,	Prince Edward,	Va.	William M'Kinney,	232
Wheeling,	Ohio,	Va.	Richard McClure,	310
Wheelock,	Caledonia,	Vt.	Thomas E. Edgerly,	560
Whipple City,		N.Y.		
see Greenwich,				
White c. h.	White,	T.	Edmond Harrison,	709
White Chimnies,	Caroline,	Va.	James Guy,	93
White Hall,	Washington,	N. Y.	Gideon Taft,	440
White Hall,	Mecklenburg,	N. C.	Daniel Gallant,	459
White Haven,	Somerset,	Md.	Littleton Aires,	140
White Horse Tavern,	Lancaster,	P.	Joseph Showalter,	
White Lake,	Sullivan,	N. Y.	John Lindsley,	460
Whitelysburg,	Kent,	D.	William Whiteley,	117
White Marsh,		Pa.		
see Flowertown,				
White Plains,	West Chester,	N. Y.	William Baldwin,	249
White Plains,	White,	T.	William Quarles,	637
Whitestown,	Oneida,	N. Y.	Elizur Moseley,	409

Figure 2. Incorrect state listed for Westward Mills, Va. in Table of Post Offices for 1811.

1803. They were prepared under the authority of the Postmaster General, copied from the official appointment records, and printed by private printers. Since they were compiled from contemporary records, some of which were burned and are no longer available to us, the early "Tables" are an excellent source of data (usually!). Except:

a. The 1811 "Table" lists Clifford, Luzerne Co., Pa. But more than a year earlier, this portion of Luzerne County had been organized as Susquehanna County! This error continued in the 1813 "Table".

b. Also in the 1811 "Table" is listed Jerseytown, Lycoming Co., Pa. This office was actually in Northumberland Co, created in 1772! This error was corrected in the 1813 edition.

c. Another 1811 listing reports "Snowhill, Worcester Co., N.C." There never was a Worcester

County in North Carolina. This office was in Greene County. This error continued in the 1813 "Table".

d. Another 1811 listing reports "West Castle, Caswell County, N.Y." This was Caswell County, North Carolina, not New York.

e. Still another example from the 1811 "Table": "Westward Mills, Brunswick Co., Vt." This office was in Brunswick Co., Virginia. The error was corrected in the 1813 edition. (Figure 2)

3. The *Record of Appointment of Postmasters*. The earliest Ledgers were apparently destroyed in 1814 when the British burned Washington. Records after 1814 have survived. The records from 1814 to 1832 were in six different ledgers, the first four ledgers starting with an alphabetic sequence by post office name, then adding new offices in chronological sequence! All states and territories are intermingled. Ledgers five and six listed in alpha sequence the offices operating in 1828 with blank spaces between listings. As new offices were established, they were entered in the blank spaces. These ledgers have been photographed on three rolls of microfilm which are available from The National Archives. Many of the entries are faint, a few are absolutely unreadable! Records after 1832 are available on 145 rolls of microfilm arranged by state and thereunder by county.

A. The North Carolina appointment records include one page headed "Autauga County". Under this is the listing of a postmaster appointment followed by the note "now in Watauga County". But there never was an "Autauga Co." in North Carolina. In Alabama, yes, but in North Carolina, no! The clerk apparently misspelled the name of a newly established county and instead of crossing it out, or noting "error" or similar remark, he just added "now in Watauga County", and created a new page headed "Watauga County"! The Archives compounded the error by creating an introductory page for Autauga County! (Figure 3)

B. One of the appointments shows: "Pomona N.C. Seth Jones appt. 17 Dec 1831".

The line beneath it reports: "discontinued 31 Oct 1831".

In other words, it was discontinued 1 1/2 months before it was established! The date of Jones' per-

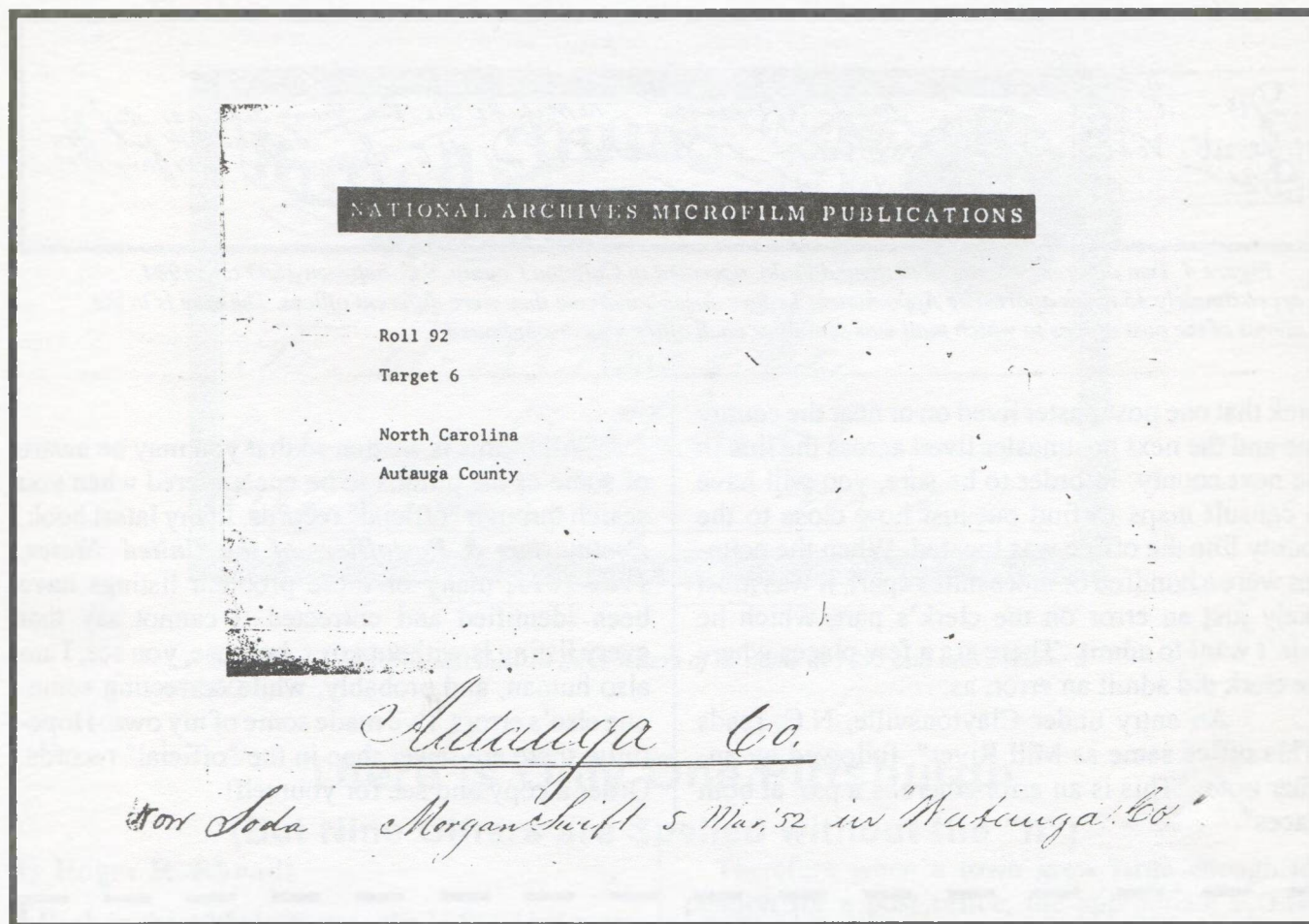


Figure 3. Introduction page prepared by National Archives for non-existent Autauga Co., N.C. Also shown is the entry found in the 1844-1856 Appointment Ledger. In the Watauga Co. records, the post office name is spelled "Sody".

formance bond, however, is 27 Jan 1831, so he was apparently appointed 17 Dec 1830, not 1831!

C. In 1801 a post office was established at Warm Springs (now Hot Springs), Buncombe Co., North Carolina. In 1851 a portion of Buncombe Co. (which included Warm Springs) was split off and called Madison Co. but the new Appointment Ledger begun in 1858 still listed Warm Springs in Buncombe Co.! There is even an 1866 appointment for Warm Springs listed in Buncombe Co.! Eventually the Post Office Department did transfer Warm Springs to Madison County.

D. Beginning about 1870, the "Appointment Register" shows the names of post offices to which mail for discontinued offices was sent. To someone familiar with the county, it is possible to identify where the recording clerk has combined the records of two different post offices having the same name.

For example, in Colleton County, S.C. records, there is a record of a post office operating under the name, Viola, then being discontinued, with mail to an office in the LOWER part of the county. Then there is an entry "Re-est.", a new postmaster and date and another discontinuance. This time however, the mails are sent to a post office in the UPPER part of the county. On local investigation, there were two different offices with the same name at different times in the same county, and the recording clerk in the post office department had listed them as one post office operating, being discontinued and then re-established! (Figure 4)

E. Another nasty habit which seems apparent from an extensive examination of the Appointment Register is that when a clerk made a mistake and listed an office in the wrong county, he didn't admit the error, but just added "now in (another county)". If the counties were adjacent, you might

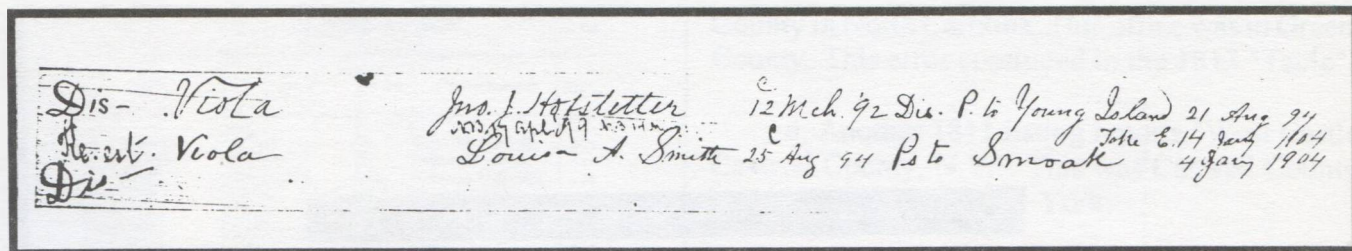


Figure 4. Two different offices, both named Viola, operated in Colleton County, S.C. between 1892 and 1904, approximately 45 miles apart. The Appointment Ledger doesn't indicate they were different offices. The clue is in the names of the post offices to which mail was sent after each office was discontinued.

think that one postmaster lived on or near the county line and the next postmaster lived across the line in the next county. In order to be sure, you will have to consult maps to find out just how close to the county line the office was located. When the counties were a hundred or more miles apart, it was most likely just an error on the clerk's part, which he didn't want to admit. There are a few places where the clerk did admit an error, as:

An entry under Claytons ville, N.C. reads "This office same as Mill River", followed by another note: "This is an error- there is a p.o. at both places".

All of this is written so that you may be aware of some of the pitfalls to be encountered when you search through "official" records. In my latest book, *Postmasters & Postoffices of the United States, 1782-1811*, many of these problem listings have been identified and corrected. I cannot say that every listing is without error, because, you see, I am also human, and probably, while correcting someone else's errors, I've made some of my own. Hopefully, there are fewer than in the "official" records. Order a copy and see for yourself!

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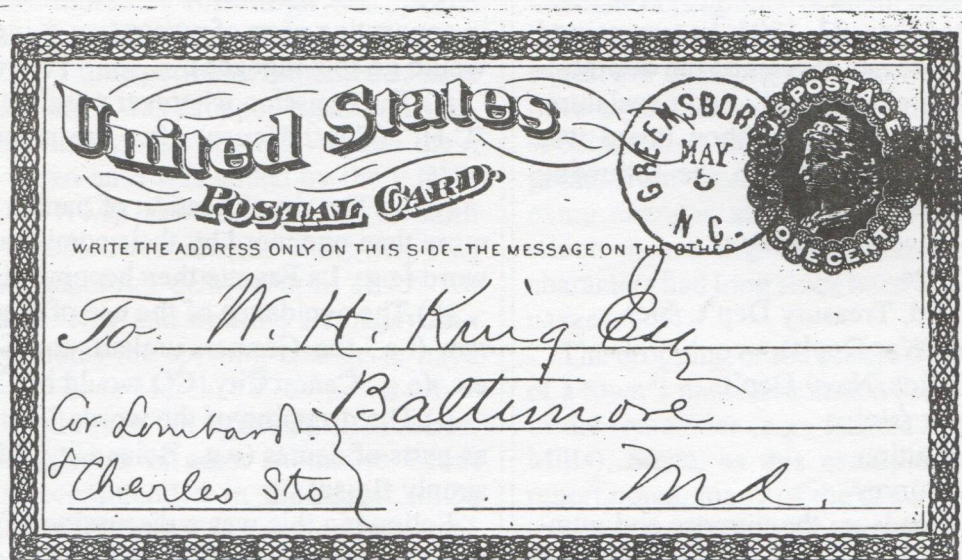
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Greensborough, NC, lost the last three letters of its name in 1895 and thus became a "DPO."

There is Only One Pittsburgh (But Nine Others are Spelled without the "h")

By Roger R. Rhoads

Back in the 19th Century as the U.S. added more states and lots more people, the Post Office Department had a monumental task keeping the mail system organized. At the turn of that century, there were only 16 states, and the population of a bit more than 5 million was concentrated along the Atlantic seaboard. Very few people had yet settled west of the Appalachians. A hundred years later there were 46 states, and 76 million people had spread across the continent. Railroads had replaced sailing ships and most stagecoaches, and one day delivery to larger cities was a practical reality for those within 200 miles of the addressee.

Throughout all this time, the P.O.D. was striving to organize, simplify and clarify its enormous task by changing the names of thousands of towns and small cities across the nation. As settlers moved across the states-to-be, their settlements were given names in a rather helter-skelter pattern. As might be expected, many states ended up with two or maybe even three towns with the same or very similar names. The P.O.D. decided that this just wasn't acceptable even if the towns could be more specifically identified as being in different counties.

Therefore when a town grew large enough to petition for a post office, the appropriate P.O.D. official would many times reply that the town's name was not acceptable and that another needed to be chosen. Sometimes the town folks took great umbrage with that bureaucratic demand and refused to comply. Whereupon the First Assistant Postmaster General would simply choose a name and so notify the town along with the postmaster appointment. The Post Office's position was that each town may name itself as it so pleased, but the Department had the authority to name the post office. Most towns eventually gave up and adopted their new names.

As dictatorial as this sounds, it seems reasonable and logical. However this was not the only reason that the P.O. stepped in and changed town names unilaterally. I had known for quite some time that in the early to mid-1890's that the P.O.D. had changed many town names, but I had never seen any documentation. Recently I purchased a slim bound volume entitled *First Report of the United States Board of Geographic Names, 1890-1891* that answered many of my questions.

This was a report to the 52nd Congress, 1st Session, House of Representatives, and is prefaced by

a message from Benjamin Harrison, then President. In his message dated Dec. 23, 1891, he transmitted the report to the House and explained the desirability of uniform usage of geographic nomenclature. Further he noted that the blue-ribbon board was composed of representatives from the following governmental departments:

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Department of State

Light-House Board, Treasury Dep't. (*sic*)

Engineers Corps, War Dep't.

Hydrographic Office, Navy Dep't.

Post-Office Dep't. (*sic*)

Smithsonian Institution

U.S. Geological Survey

The report itself reads on the purpose and numbers of meetings held as well as the by-laws adopted and the work done by this august assembly. Over 2,000 decisions were rendered concerning appropriate naming of towns and geographical features. It was pointed out that this was particularly important in Alaska where several hundred names existed which were in Indian or Russian and needed to be transliterated into English.

At the end of the report there is an Appendix with the names that were to be considered standard along with those that were being obsoleted. The rules agreed to by the Board were that the name that was in most common use was to be accepted even if it differed from an earlier spelling or an official listing. Where there were two forms in common use, the one considered most "appropriate and euphonious" was chosen.

Beyond these items, the Board agreed to a series of policies to effect nomenclature reform in a much wider sense by recommending that many town names be changed as follows: (examples used are from the body of the report or the Appendix):

(a) The avoidance of the possessive form of names (e.g., Kelley's Island, OH should be Kelleys Island).

(b) The dropping of the final "h" in the termination "burgh" (e.g., Pittsburgh should become Pittsburg).

(c) The abbreviation of "borough" to "boro" (e.g., Islesborough, ME to become Islesboro).

(d) The spelling of the word "center" as here given (e.g., Belle Centre, OH then would be Belle-center).

(e) The discontinuance of the use of hyphens in connecting parts of names (e.g. King-a-ghee, AK would go to Kingegan).

(f) The omission wherever possible of the letters "C.H." (Court House) after the names of county seats.

(g) The simplification of names consisting of more than one word by their combination into one word (e.g., La Fayette then becomes Lafayette).

(h) The avoidance of the use of diacritic characters (i.e., the German umlaut, the Spanish tilde, etc.) (e.g., Cañon City, CO would be Canyon).

(i) The dropping of the words "city" and "town" as parts of names (e.g., Boise City, MT to become simply Boise).

Following this was a discussion of the justification of these rules such as the notation of the already rapid disappearance of the possessive form of names and diacritic characters. Also, for simplification purposes, the appropriateness of dropping of the "h" in "burgh", the last three letters of "borough" and the standardization of spelling "center". So too were the dropping of hyphenation, the combining of two words into one and the dropping of "city" and "town".

The omission of "C.H." was discussed in that frequently, especially in the southern states the county seat would have two names: one being its charter name, the other the name of the county with "C.H." appended. The example used was the county seat of Raleigh County, WV known both as Beckley and Raleigh C.H. which certainly would be confusing.

All this seems very straightforward with the singular exception of Pittsburg(h), PA. This city was given special attention in the discussion of the new policies and, furthermore, was the only city name in the Appendix which was given a short paragraph of justification that read: "The city was chartered in 1816, its name being spelled without the *h*, and its official form is still Pittsburg. The *h* appears to have been added by the Post Office Department, and through that action local usage appears to have become divided. While the majority of local newspapers print it without the *h*, certain others use the final *h*".

This seemed somewhat unusual, so I went to my P.O. data that includes *PMG Reports* and *Official Postal Guides* going as far back as 1863 with a gap from 1866 to 1871 and then yearly to 1899. As the

above paragraph indicates, Pittsburgh was spelled without the *h* until 1866 and then became *gh* sometime in the 1866-71 time period. It remained as such until 1895 when the *h* was dropped again. (Harrisburg, PA, interestingly, was spelled without the *h* until 1866-71 when an *h* was added by the P.O.D. However, in 1881 it was permanently deleted.) With the above 1891 Board recommendation, why was the spelling of Pittsburgh delayed until 1895? An additional source, Kay and Smith's *Pennsylvania Postal History*, notes the spelling change to have occurred a bit earlier in March, 1894.

While looking through the *Official Guide* series, I came across a number of other anomalies. Mont Clair, NJ was recommended in the report to be changed to Montclair. Again, it was not done until 1895. Cities such as Chamberburgh, PA; Newburgh, NY; Parkersburgh, WV; Petersburg, VA; and Vicksburgh, MS, though not specifically mentioned in the report, all lost their *h* to assume their current spellings in 1895. La Fayette and La Porte were mentioned but did not become one word designations until 1896. Finally Greensborough, NC and Marlborough, MA lost their *ugh* in 1895, but Brattleborough VT was changed earlier in 1889.

To throw some more light on this subject, I went to my copy of *The Post Offices of Ohio* by Gallagher and Patera and began looking through this complete listing of all of Ohio's offices and when they opened, closed or had their name changed. After exhaustively looking through all the various names and changes, I found some very interesting information. About 310 of the approximately 3100 post offices that were open at that time had their names changed in the Years of 1891-96! That means 10% of the Ohio offices became DPO's during that time period. Without doing a detailed analysis of the *Guides* of that era, I would suspect that this would be true of the rest of the U.S. as well.

Of all these changes, about 50% of the changes included reducing the town name from two words to one. Geographical second words such as Grove, Hill, Bend, Water, Rock, Lake, Ridge, Spring, Vale, etc. were extremely common. Selected examples would be *Black Run* becoming *Blackrun* and *Air Hill* changing to *Airhill*. This type of simplification would be expected to occur in virtually all the states.

The second most common change was eliminating the *h* of *burgh*. This accounted for 25% of the changes. As much of Ohio was originally settled by

German immigrants or their descendants, perhaps this is to be expected and not be the norm for other states. For example, states settled by Hispanics may have used more diacritic characters in their town spellings than those originally populated by immigrants from western Europe. In fact, Ohio had no name changes attributable to diacritic characters which means that the German umlaut and other characters had long since been deleted through local usage.

The dropping of the possessive *s* in the first word of a town's name accounted for a bit less than 15% of the remainder (e.g., Blakes Mills became Blake Mills). Since, as this example illustrates and the report noted, many of the towns had already begun to eliminate the apostrophe in the possessive form, only very few towns were effected by its removal.

The Americanized form of *center* surprisingly affected nearly 10% of the post offices. However, with few settlers from either England or New England, there were only a handful of towns with their names "corrected" to *-boro*. There were no hyphenated name changes, *C.H.* clarifications or "city" and "town" names dropped.

A chart was put together as to when these changes were made. None were made in 1890 (the first year of the Board) with very few in 1891 or '92. The biggest year was 1893 with over 40% of the changes. 1894 and '95 accounted for 50% collectively, and 1896 had very few stragglers. None of these types of name changes were noted through the rest of the century.

Further, there was no real pattern to the changes. Second and third class post offices were changed at the same time as the fourth class ones. That is, the P.O.D. didn't go after the small towns first. Further, the change types were intermixed. That is, all the *burgh* towns weren't first changed and then the *center* spellings, for example.

With all of this in mind, I wondered how many of the Board's recommendations were carried out in the ensuing years. The Appendix yielded 32 Ohio towns with recommended name changes. Going through the *Post Offices of Ohio*, I found that only 16 of them were changed in the 1891-96 era. Thirteen never changed, and three were changed per the Board in later years. In fact, Belle Centre, OH (mentioned earlier) never was changed to Bellecenter but became Belle Center in 1893. In other words, the Board's work, with the exception of questions

as to the proper spelling of town names, was not widely accepted.

The Postmaster General during the Harrison administration was John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia merchant who founded the department chain that still bears his name. On the basis of past information about Mr. Wanamaker, his attempts at streamlining the Department may have been the impetus that resulted in the establishment of the Board. However, it seems that the P.O.D. was not very quick to carry out the recommendations. With only a few of the name alterations happening before the appointment of his successor, could it be that there were too many complaints concerning the wholesale changes that were about to happen so that Wanamaker was being quite slow in implementing them? I could imagine that changing towns' names would bring quite a number of irate complaints, not only from those who were quite satisfied with the old ones, but also from those merchants that were forced to bear the costs of reprinting new company letterheads and stationery and notifying their customers of the change.

It appears that it was left up to Wilson S. Bissell who was appointed in 1893 by newly-elected President Cleveland to begin the name changes in earnest. He had been previously the governor of Illinois and this appointment probably was politically motivated. Whether or not Wanamaker had planned to change the names of 10% of the towns of America, Mr. Bissell was the one who accomplished it. Obviously he was not sympathetic to the complaints that must have been voiced.

In 1895, Bissell stepped down (too much furor?) and was replaced by William L. Wilson who was Cleveland's old law partner, former president of the University of Virginia and U.S. Representative. The name changing stopped almost immediately though there is some reason to believe that the job had not yet been completed. Not only were there no more similar name conversions through the end of the century, but the P.O.D. never got around to changing some Ohio towns such as Alum Creek, La Porte and Le Sourdsville. It appears as though Cleveland may have yielded to the criticisms, changed the Postmaster General, and told his new man to stop the revisionist campaign.

PMG Wilson also promoted another concept started by Wanamaker, that being the RFD system, by establishing the first pilot operation in Jefferson

County, WV in 1896. Much of the above comments concerning negative public opinion are my personal assumptions with no historical facts to back them up. However, isn't it just possible that the development of the RFD system was originally intended to offset the bad P.O.D. publicity garnered by the name changing policy?

After all the enforced name changes, some of the spellings were later rescinded. Five of the sixteen Ohio names that were changed went back to their original spellings several years later. For example, Applecreek, Branchill and Southpoint all went back to Apple Creek, Branch Hill and South Point by 1905 which was apparently the earliest year for this to happen in Ohio. Other towns had their name changed as late as 1921. Did certain towns become dissatisfied with their new names and have their local Congressman apply for relief or did the P.O.D. have a change of heart when properly petitioned? The PMG appointed by Teddy Roosevelt in 1905 was George B. Cortelyou who served until 1907 and was replaced by George von L. Meyer who gave up that post in 1909. With the political party change in the White House, did the PMG have more compassion for those towns that liked their old names?

Most other cities seemed to have been satisfied with their new names so that Vicksburg and Greensboro did not revert back to their old spellings. However, Pittsburgh got its *h* back, and according to Smith and Kay, that happened in August 1911. In looking through the current zip code directory, I found nine other towns with similar spellings, all without the *h* (CA, IL, KS, KY, MO, NH, OK, TX and one in OH spelled without a second *t*). That means there is still only one Pittsburgh.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

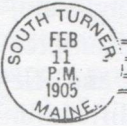

Special thanks to **Richard Graham** for his review, advise and additional information.

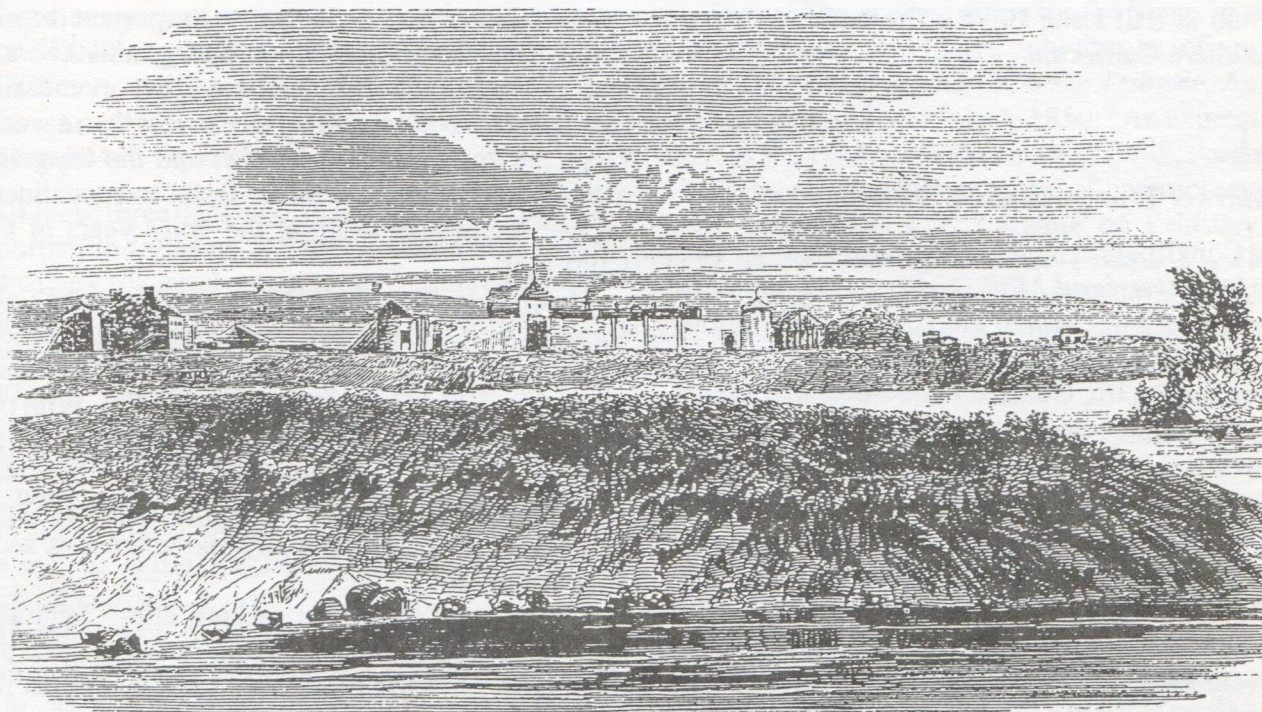
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THE FIRST TRANSMOUNTAIN MAIL ROUTE CONTRACTS, THE CENTRAL ROUTE, 1850-1862

By Daniel Y. Meschter

Preface

This author has been fascinated by the "Registers for Star Route Contracts" in National Archives Record Group 28, Records of the Post Office Department, for their wealth of data ever since his attention was called to them by the Postal Service's research Administrator/Historian, Rita Moroney, some years ago. Starting in 1814, each postal route contract was abstracted in a large book or register, according to the state or territory of the starting point and the route number. For each route usually is given the termini of the route and the post offices between them; the county and state or territory in which each post office was located; the numbers of other contract routes serving each post office; the distances between post offices; the name and address of the contractor and the date the contract was awarded; a synopsis of the bidding; the proposed method of transportation and schedule; and changes that might involve payments, scheduling, and contractor.

A star route contract, therefore, was an agreement between the Post Office Department and a carrier to transport mail materials between post offices on a route rather than for picking up and delivering mail to postal patrons along the route as in the case of, say, a rural free delivery mail route contract.

The transmountain or overland mail and its relation to the history of the American West has been dealt with by countless authors in innumerable books and publications of which Hafen's *The Overland Mail, 1849-1869* (1926) is an admirable prototype. It is not intended to recapitulate this genre here except where it can't be avoided; but, after reviewing precontract mail services as a foundation, to examine the mechanics of the earliest transmountain star route contracts in detail, because this is an area that has not been much studied in any considerable depth before.

For the present the scope of this study is limited to the central route from jumping-off points on the Missouri River frontier at Independence, Leavenworth, Kanesville or Council Bluffs, and St. Joseph

via a hub at Salt Lake City to Oregon and central and southern California.

Part I

Precontract Transmountain Mail Services

The Conklings, in their monumental study of *The Butterfield Overland Mail* (1947, p. 55), much as the Spanish did even more literally centuries before them, visualized California as an island wedged between the Pacific Ocean on one side and a nearly impassable desert and mountain wilderness on the other when it was acquired from Mexico in 1848, far more accessible from the outside world by sea than by land.

There was nothing new about the idea of a water route to California. The Navy recognized the Isthmus of Panama as the most practicable route to the Pacific in the 1820's, cutting the sailing distance around Cape Horn to a third, although still twice the overland mileage, and the government initiated a program as early as 1845 to extend postal service to the American outpost in Oregon by sea. Mail steamers were built, contracts let for monthly service, and the first ocean mail dispatched from New York in October 1848, reaching San Francisco in a little less than 150 days via Cape Horn to get that first mail packet, the *California*, into Pacific waters. Subsequent dispatches were carried across the Isthmus from Chagres to Panama by pack train.

The *Alta California* reported mail arriving in San Francisco from New York in 47 days (April 9, 1849), 46 days (June 7, 1849), and 40 days (May 7, 1850), dropping to an average of about thirty days with a record of twenty-two days as carriers gained experience and made improvements.

Nothing came close to competing with this ocean schedule until September 1858 when the Butterfield Overland Mail began carrying the mail semiweekly over an inland route from St. Louis through Texas to Los Angeles and North to San Francisco in 25 days. The four or five days from New York to St. Louis, of course, would have made the total transit time competitive with the thirty-day average of the sea route.

The real advantage of the Butterfield Route, or of any overland route for that matter, was the practicality of semiweekly or even daily service, a frequency not realistically possible by steamship.

After this, there would be no important breakthroughs in transmountain scheduling until the coming of Union Pacific Railway that eventually reduced transcontinental service to less than a week. Only the Pony Express, briefly, and the telegraph satisfied the strategic need for faster transcontinental communications during the crisis years of the Civil War.

Meanwhile, the wilderness that bounded the California island on the east was shrinking. Traders began regular traffic from the Missouri southwest to the Spanish outpost at Santa Fe in 1822. With the acquisition of New Mexico at the same time the United States acquired California from Mexico in 1848, U.S. interests mandated a military presence at Santa Fe and the extension of mail service there as soon as practicable.

To the west emigrants seeking cheap land and new opportunities pushed their ways across the mountains on trails previously known only to fur traders and explorers. Other than a few thousands a year who turned off to Oregon, the California migration exploded from a couple of hundred in 1848 the 25,000 "Forty-niners" in 1849 and almost doubled again the next year, creating a demand for protection from the Indians who were beginning to realize that the white man was as numerous as the blades of grass, as one put it, and to understand the implications of increased migration across the plains. Posts established at Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie in 1849 began a military presence along the Oregon and California Trails and laid the basis for a policy that culminated in the Indian Wars twenty-five years later.

The key to inland settlement, however, was the founding of Salt Lake City in July 1847 by a group of Mormon pioneers led by Brigham Young himself, the vanguard of a tidal wave of more than 25,000 "Saints" and a handful of gentiles in the next six years, many of them converts from Europe under the aegis of the Mormon Church. The sustenance of as yet unproductive immigrants created a perennial shortage of foodstuffs and beasts of burden in Zion that, together with a dictum that Saints avoid trading with gentiles, was the foundation of a Mormon policy to encourage California emigrants to bypass Utah, which most did by following the California road to the Humboldt via Fort Hall.

There was, accordingly, a three-fold demand for postal services on the frontier before contract serv-

ice was inaugurated in the fall of 1850: the military, the trail trekkers, and a rapidly growing population in Utah.

Military Mail Operations

Of these three demands, the Army's was the least important in terms of volume. Soldiers at the forts and widely scattered outposts were numbered in the hundreds to a few thousands. The couriers who traveled with some regularity between Fort Leavenworth on the Missouri and Forts Kearney and Laramie carrying official dispatches and occasional supply or quartermaster trains provided more than adequate means for transporting soldiers' letters. Nor were officers and the carriers above extending this service to trail trekkers - for a suitable emolument, of course.

Unruh (1979, p. 471-2, f. 157) reports that one such military express from Fort Laramie in late June 1849, "carried emigrant letters for two cents apiece [twenty-five cents doubtless was intended], and within the week at the fort, officers collected over \$300," implying more than 1,200 letters at twenty-five cents each.

On November 7th of that year a party of Mormons enroute to the states met a detail carrying mail from Fort Laramie to Fort Hall someplace between Independence Rock and the Upper Crossing of the Platte. They had been robbed by a party of Crows the day before, but escaped uninjured with the mail intact (*Frontier Guardian*, January 9, 1850).

Evidence this service was on some kind of a regular schedule is found in a number of stories starting with the *Frontier Guardian* (December 12, 1849) which said a party of travellers left Fort Hall on October 12th with the "United States Mail," probably meaning mail carried by Army courier. U. S. Army Captain Howard Stansbury, engaged in a topographic survey of the Great Salt Lake Valley, took advantage of this service in January 1850 by forwarding his official dispatches to Fort Hall for relay east by military courier (*Deseret News*, June 12, 1850). Thomas Bullock, functioning as the Salt Lake City postmaster if not actually appointed by the Post Office Department, took advantage of this opportunity to dispatch and receive public mail on several occasions.

Nor were these kind of arrangements only occasional. A Fort Laramie correspondent wrote on June

21, 1850: "The express starts for the States in about fifteen minutes, and I have only time to inform you . . ." (*The [Liberty, MO.] Weekly Tribune*, August 2, 1850) and again on July 1, 1850: "An express just in from Fort Hall with the news . . ." (Id., August 9, 1850). Even after the inaugural of contract service, "Mc" wrote from Fort Laramie on February 10, 1851 to *The Weekly Tribune* (March 21, 1851): "Our Quarter Master's mail from Linden, arrived on the 7th inst - bringing St. Louis dates of Jan. 9th. The U. S. Mail for Utah from Independence reached here on the 8th."

In California, in the meantime, General Kearney established a biweekly mail in April 1847 using mounted couriers along the coast between San Francisco and San Diego that was open to the public without charge (*California Star*, April 17, 1847) and began sending messengers overland to Washington. Sabin (1935, p. 550, et. seq.) describes three trips by Kit Carson. The first two was a round trip from Los Angeles between March and October 1847, apparently carrying only official dispatches. The third, also noted by Hafen (1969, P. 54), was announced in the *California Star* (March 11, 1848) as open to the public for letters only free of charge to St. Louis. Carson left Los Angeles on May 4 and arrived in Washington in August. All of his trips, however, were over a southern route via Santa Fe instead of the central route and most official dispatches continued to be sent via the faster, and perhaps more reliable, ocean mail.

The imminence of Carson's departure from Los Angeles with the public mail already advertised probably was the reason military authorities in San Diego felt there was "no sufficient necessity" to make up a public mail for O. P. Rockwell to carry east via Salt Lake City, but the Army did entrust him with a package addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army in Washington for delivery to any post office in the United States (Schindler, 1966, p. 177-9). He did, of course, carry back such mail was available in the area.

Upon his arrival in Salt Lake City in June, Rockwell was immediately sent east with a support party to meet the Second Migration on the trail. He no doubt took the package of Army dispatches with him. The sources do not say whether he continued east with the party that turned back from the Sweetwater on August 28th; but if not, he probably for-

warded the Army package with that eastbound party.

Emigrant Trail Mails

Two things Forty-niners looked forward to on the trails were opportunities to send letters home and to read the latest California newspaper. (California's first newspaper, the *Californian*, began publication in Monterey on August 15, 1846, the *California Star* in San Francisco on January 9, 1847, and the renowned *Alta California*, also in San Francisco, on January 4, 1849.) Eastbound travellers from California and Oregon and from Salt Lake City and turnarounds who had "seen the elephant" served one or both of these purposes.

There is no practical way to estimate the volume of eastbound mail brought in by travellers whether initiated on the Pacific coast or along the trail. That it was considerable can be deduced from frontier newspapers which often reported how many letters were brought in for posting by travellers from the west. A sampling reported by Unruh (1979, p. 126) included 541 letters brought east (from Oregon?) by Dr. Elijah White in 1845, 125 by Wales Bonney in 1846, and 840 (in 1846?) by Spencer Bulkley, a service eastbound travellers continued to perform well into the 1850's.

With the upsurge in the numbers of emigrants in 1849, mail service on the trail became an economic opportunity. The Robidoux brothers are known to have carried letters from their post near Scott's Bluff (Nebraska) to the St. Joseph for twenty-five cents each, plus regular postage, and there is abundant evidence other entrepreneurs, besides the Army, carried letters back from Fort Laramie and beyond.

Forty-niners would have liked to receive letters from friends and relatives already in California and Oregon and this was possible under an informal arrangement with eastbound travellers handing letters to on-coming trekkers as they met them along the way. There is no way of guessing the volume of mail handled in this way, but it probably was not large due to inherent uncertainties.

Probably unique in the annals of postal service was an express organized by James M. Estill in the spring of 1850 to deliver letters from the states to the westbound migration by catching up with it enroute. There is no better description of his scheme than the notice inserted in various newspapers along

the frontier. This copy is from *The* (Liberty, Mo.) *Weekly Tribune* (May 3 1850):

EXPRESS MAIL LINE

*For the California Emigration to the Pacific Springs
(Near the South Pass)*

The undersigned have made arrangements to supply the emigration to California this spring with letters from their friends in the States on the following conditions:

The United States postage must be prepaid, the letters enveloped and directed to "Jas. M. Estill & Co., Weston or St. Joseph. Missouri," and each letter must contain under the envelope 50 cents, (double letters in proportion) for paying the Express.

Packages can be sent from towns or neighborhoods, and any current bank notes will be taken.

There will be 24 mail bags carried by the Express, each one being stamped with one of the letters of the alphabet and an alphabetical list of all the letters we take will be printed and distributed to the emigration as we pass, so that the party to whom the letter is directed can obtain his letters, as no difficulty would exist in selecting the bag containing the initial of his name and finding his letter without stopping the carriage, and consequently the letters can be delivered at any moment, day or night, and answered by the return Express.

The Express will open the letters [bags] at Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie and will turn back at the Pacific Springs, by which time the whole of the emigration will be passed.

We are daily sending off in the waggon of the emigrants an abundance of grain for the use of the Express horses which will be used as they pass.

Exchanges of animals will be ready along the whole route, in order to facilitate the Express, and men of energy and experience em-

ployed in its transmission. The proprietors, will be on the route in person, attending to all the duties of the undertaking.

The Express will leave Weston on the 14th and St. Joseph on the 15th of May, and will reach Fort Kearney on the 20th and Fort Laramie on the 27th of May, and Pacific Springs about the 5th of June.

Returning will leave each of the above posts weekly, until the emigration has passed.

Weston. April 26, 1850 JAS. M. ESTILL & Co.

Estill's venture evidently was a rousing success. No indication of the volume of mail carried west has been found, but Unruh (1979, p. 277) says Estill brought back more than 4,000 letters from points as far west as Pacific Springs. By that time, of course, monthly service under a regular U.S. mail contract was imminent and Estill's venture was never repeated.

More importantly, even before James Marshall's discovery of gold started the California gold rush, the *California Star* (January 15, 1848) announced: "The 'California Star' EXPRESS (60 days to Independence, Mo., by way of the Salt Lake,) will leave this place on the 1st of April, and New Helvetia [Fort Sacramento] on the 15th. Postage on letters, 50 cents."

In fact the "Star Express" left right on schedule. Samuel Brannan, the publisher of the "Star", personally escorted the carrier to the foot of the Sierras on the first scheduled transmountain mail via the central or any other route in either direction.

Sabin (1935, p. 581) identifies the carrier as Nathan Hawk whom Bancroft (1889, Utah, p. 285) says arrived in Salt Lake City in July 1848. This mail was then carried on by a certain Captain Shreve who reached Independence on August 10. The fact that Hawk was a veteran of the Mormon Battalion enroute to Salt Lake City in the spring of 1848 and that Samuel Brannan himself was a Mormon elder lends credence to this report.

The "Star" (May 6, 1848) scheduled another "Express to the States" to leave Sacramento on June 25th, but on the 14th put out a flier advising its readers it was suspending publication on account of

the gold rush. The June express undoubtedly was cancelled.

The first comparable westbound overland mail seems to have been organized in St. Louis to carry mail and passengers to California in the spring of 1849. Hafen (1969, p. 54) states that only a single trip was made with one hundred twenty passengers, but with such difficulty a second journey was not attempted. A possible confirmation of this venture is Whall's statement (1982 p. 40) that "a wagon loaded with mail dispatched from Fort Kearney [arrived] in Salt Lake City the first day of July 1849," which was the same day Almon Babbitt arrived in Salt Lake City on his first westbound trip.

Salt Lake City Mail Services

Probably no movement ever understood the use of communication in all of its manifestations better than the Mormons, beginning with the mails in the 1830's to tie together a far-flung missionary empire to the sound and visual wizardry of Bonneville Communications today.

Barely a month after the first pioneers arrived in the Salt Lake Valley, Brigham Young convened a conference to set policy for the settlement over the next year while he and most of the other church leaders there returned to Winter Quarters on the Missouri. According to the minutes quoted by Egan (1917, p. 127), Young moved, seconded and carried, "That we call this place the Great Salt Lake City of the Great Basin, North America. That we call the postoffice the Great Basin Postoffice." There can be no mistake that postal service, whether operated by the government or by the church on its own behalf, was high in the Church's priorities. In fact, it would be a year and a half before the government would establish the Salt Lake City post office, at least on paper, and three years before actual service would begin under a Post Office Department mail route contract.

Mormon scholars agree that the first eastbound mail had already been carried out of the valley three weeks before the conference, on August 2nd, by Eara Taft Benson and O. P. Rockwell, an advance party of Brigham Young and the other elders who left the valley on August 26th. Benson and Rockwell met what is known as the First Migration somewhere on the trail in Wyoming. Rockwell returned to Salt Lake City ahead of it bringing in the

first westbound mail that left Winter Quarters on July 4, three weeks before the pioneers actually reached the Great Salt Lake Valley, while Benson continued east with Young's party, meeting further emigrant parties at about 100-mile intervals along the way.

As shown in Table 1, two other parties left for California that fall. James Brown went to Monterey on business connected with the Mormon Battalion led west by Kearney during the Mexican War and returned to the Salt Lake Valley before the end of the year. Hunt and Rockwell's arrival in Los Angeles about January 7 to buy provisions, livestock, and seeds was noted by the *California Star* (January 29, 1848). Another led by Roundy and Rappleye to Winter Quarters to return oxen and wagons that had been borrowed for the use of the pioneers probably did not carry significant mail.

Almost from the beginning, few months went by except in the depths of the most severe winter when couriers didn't leave Salt Lake City with mail or arrive there with letters and papers to be distributed through the post office the church set up in connection with its administrative offices. After 1847, only those trips are listed in Table 1 for which there is some indication of mail carried more than mere inference.

These trips began to take on the earmarks of a scheduled service when Allen Compton and Howard Egan made a series of mail runs between October 1848 and the summer of 1849. Mention of them by name in the "General Epistles" of the Presidency of the LDS Church issued after each semiannual conference as the couriers assigned to carry the epistles east to Kanesville with the mail and William Egan's (1917) mention that his father often was away from their Salt Lake Valley home on church business for long periods in 1848 and 1849 strongly suggests the organization of an at least rudimentary postal system.

One other trip during this period for which no record has been found can be inferred from indirect evidence that after his arrival in Salt Lake City on November 30, 1848, Allen Compton must have made an eastbound trip in December and January in order to be able to leave Kanesville in January or February and arrive back in Salt Lake City on April 9, 1849.

Another unreported trip is implied by an entry dated February 28, 1849 in the Church's "Journal

History," a kind of diary and compilation of church documents, reporting that the government established a post office at Salt Lake City on January 18th. However, the 41 days between the appointment of Joseph Heywood as postmaster and the date of the entry is scarcely long enough to allow for transmission of the news from Washington to Kanesville and on to Salt Lake City under the best of circumstances let alone in the middle of winter. A better interpretation is that the Journal entry is the date of the letter containing the news carried by Allen Compton when he arrived in Salt Lake City on April 9th, and even that would have been a very fast trip.

The February 28th "Journal History" entry quoted by Schindler (1962, p. 348) reads: "This winter the Federal Government established a post office at Great Salt Lake City, and appointed Joseph L. Heywood, postmaster, and also instituted a bi-monthly mail between Kanesville and Great Salt Lake City. Almon W. Babbitt engaged to carry the mail at his own expense and charges [from] the net proceeds."

No record of how Heywood came to be appointed postmaster has been found but based upon another "Journal History" entry cited by Whall (1982, p. 26) that eighteen hundred Mormons at Winter Quarters petitioned the government in Washington in February 1848 for the establishment of a post office there, it seems likely the same procedure would have been used to ask for a post office in Salt Lake City. This probably would have been after Brigham Young's return in September 1848 with the petition being carried back to Kanesville by courier that fall of whom no report has been found.

The *Frontier Guardian* (April 4, 1849) confirmed the story: "We understand that A.W. Babbitt, Esq., has obtained the agency of a mail route from this place to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. The mail is to be conveyed there six times in the year," and *The (Liberty, Missouri) Weekly Tribune* added that: "The contractor, Almon W. Babbitt, will deliver the mail matter sent through, by way of Kanesville, Iowa, to Oregon and California."

In addition to what can be deduced from these statements, confirmation that Salt Lake City was a "special post office" within the meaning of Section 4 of the Act of March 3, 1825 (4 Stat 102), as described by Meschter (1994, p. 44, *passim*), that

TABLE I - MAIL TRIPS TO AND FROM SALT LAKE CITY, 1847 - 1850

(Dates may be approximate due to uncertain data and division of some parties into sections; numbers refer to books, letters to newspapers.)

Ref/Page	Date 1847	Place of Departure	Date 1847	Place of Arrival	Carriers/Notes
4/267-8	4 Jul	Winter Quarters	19 Sep	Great Salt Lake City	First Migration
8/Benson 15/21 - 2	2 Aug	Great Salt Lake City		Great Salt Lake City Winter Quarters	Ezra T. Benson and O. P. Rockwell, first eastbound mail; met First Migration. Rockwell returned with first westbound mail; Benson continued east with Brigham Young
1/494, 15/22 8/Brown	9 Aug	Great Salt Lake City	Oct	Monterey, CA	James Brown
4/265	17 Aug	Great Salt Lake City		Winter Quarters	S. Roundy and T. Rappleye
4/266	26 Aug	Great Salt Lake City	18 Nov	Winter Quarters	Brigham Young, et, al.
1/494 - 5	27 Aug	Fort Sacramento, CA	16 Oct	Great Salt Lake City	Members of Mormon Battalion
1/495	18 Oct	Great Salt Lake City	18 Dec	Winter Quarters	Members of Mormon Battalion
1/494 8 Brown	Oct	Monterey, CA	Dec	Great Salt Lake City	James Brown
1848					
13/176, 15/24 A/1-29-48	18 Nov	Great Salt Lake City	7 Jan	Los Angeles, CA	Jefferson Hunt and O. P. Rockwell
1848					
13/178	14 Feb	San Bernardino, CA	May	Great Salt Lake City	Jefferson Hunt
1/496, 13/179 15/27	12 Apr	San Bernardino, CA	5 Jun	Great Salt Lake City	O. P. Rockwell

Ref/Page	Date 1848	Place of Departure	Date 1848	Place of Arrival	Carriers/Notes
3/144, 4/285 11/581 A/1-15-48, et. seq.	15 Apr	Fort Sacramento, CA	Jul	Great Salt Lake City	Nathan Hawks, et. al., "Star Express"
4/283	26 May	Winter Quarters	20 Sep	Great Salt Lake City	Brigham Young, Second Migration; mail sent ahead with John Taylor and John Green
C/2-27-49					
1/496	2 Jul	Placerville, CA	25 Sep	Great Salt Lake City	Members of Mormon Battalion
4/283 C/5-30-49	Jul	Winter Quarters	Oct	Great Salt Lake City	Willard Richards, abandons Winter Quarters.
11/581	Jul	Great Salt Lake City	10 Aug	Independence, MO	Captain Shreve, "Star Express"
4/283 C/2-27-49	28 Aug	Sweetwater River	Oct	Kanesville, Iowa	Party sent back from Second Migration.
C/2-27-49 C/5-30-49		San Francisco, CA	28 Sep	Great Salt Lake City	Addison Pratt
15/29 C/2-27-49	12 Oct	Great Salt Lake City	Feb	Kanesville, Iowa	Howard Egan (1849)
15/29 8/Compton C/3-7-49 C/5-30-49	14 Oct	Kanesville, Iowa	30 Nov	Great Salt Lake City	Allen Compton, 227 letters
	1849		1849		
	18 Jan	Great Salt Lake City, California post office established by appointment of Joseph L. Heywood, p.m.; name changed to Salt Lake City, Utah, 9 Aug 1850.			
15/38		Kanesville, Iowa	9 Apr	Great Salt Lake City	Allen Compton

Ref/Page	Date 1849	Place of Departure	Date 1849	Place of Arrival	Carriers/Notes
13/191- 2 C/5-30-49 C/12-26-49	12 Apr	Great Salt Lake City	25 May	Sacramento, CA	O. P. Rockwell and Amasa Lyman
15/38 - 9 C/5-30-49	14 Apr	Great Salt Lake City	27 May	Kanesville, Iowa	Allen Compton, 502 letters @ 50 cents
15/40, C/6-27-49	4 May	Great Salt Lake City	22 Jun	Kanesville, Iowa	John Bernhisel
15/52	15 May	Kanesville, Iowa	7 Aug	Great Salt Lake City	Howard Egan
10/35	24 May	Kanesville, Iowa	1 Jul	Great Salt Lake City	Almon Babbitt
3/151, 15/40	May	Fort Kearney	1 Jul	Great Salt Lake City	Wagon enroute to California, St. Louis Company?
C/6-12-50		Kanesville, Iowa	1 Sep	Great Salt Lake City	Last westbound mail of the year!
10/52, 15/40 C/9- 5 - 49	27 Jul	Great Salt Lake City	3 Sep	Kanesville, Iowa	Almon Babbitt
C/1-9-50	22 Oct	Great Salt Lake City	Dec	Kanesville, Iowa	John Taylor, et. al.
	1850		1850		
15/43, 53 C/6-12-50	5 Jan	Great Salt Lake City		Fort Hall	Military courier
15/60		Fort Hall	7 Feb	Great Salt Lake City	
C/6-12-50	18 Apr	Great Salt Lake City	Jun	Kanesville, Iowa	Advance section of Campbell party, arrive before June 12.
C/7-10-50	20 Apr	Great Salt Lake City	5 Jul	Kanesville, Iowa	Robert Campbell
C/4-17-50 C/9-18-50 E/6-15 & 22-50	1 May	Kanesville, Iowa	7 Jun	Great Salt Lake City	Thomas S. Williams

Ref/Page	Date	Place of Departure	Date	Place of Arrival	Carriers/Notes
C/7-24-50 C/10-2-50 E/8-17-50	1850 6 Jul	Kanesville, Iowa	1850 15 Aug	Great Salt Lake City	Orson Hyde, et. al.
C/9-18-50 E/8-10-50	2 Aug	Great Salt Lake City	12 Sep	Kanesville	John Green and B. Holladay
E/9-14-50		Southern California	10 Sep	Salt Lake City	John Barnard
13/195	Aug	Sacramento, CA	Sep	Salt Lake City	Amasa Lyman
13/196	5 Sep	Sacramento, CA	12 Oct	Salt Lake City	O. P. Rockwell

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authorized the Postmaster General to enter into contracts to carry mail to the courthouse of any county without a mail, the contractor to be compensated by the postage paid on the mail carried, is found in the Annual Report of the Postmaster General dated December 3, 1849 (Executive Series No. 549, p. 797) where it is said: "In a territory recently denominated Deseret is a post office, at Salt Lake, supplied with the mail from the western borders of Iowa, a distance of about 1,030 miles the expense of which is defrayed out of the proceeds of such office."

It is apparent, therefore, that the mail trips made by Compton, Egan, and Babbitt himself in the first part of 1849 were in fulfillment of Babbitt's contract with the Post Office Department.

It is also apparent that Babbitt's "agency" included an arrangement with the St. Louis Company noted by Hafen (1969, p. 54) and Bancroft (1890, *California, Vol. VII*, p. 151, f. 46). It probably was not a coincidence when Babbitt arrived in Salt Lake City on the same day - July 1, 1849 - as the "wagon loaded with mail" noted by Whall (1982, p. 40), assumed to have been enroute to California. Babbitt presumably met the St. Louis Company "wagon" at Fort Kearney as it came up the road from Independence and accompanied it to Salt Lake City.

As might be expected, a goodly number of the carriers in the precontract period were Mormons travelling on church business for whom carrying the mail was incidental to more important purposes. Thus a great deal of mail probably was carried on trips where there was no mention of mail up to and after the advent of contract mail operations on Route No. 4965 in August 1850.

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Government Documents:*Statutes-at-Large, Vol. 4*U.S. House and Senate, *Executive Documents, Serial No. 549***Newspapers (arranged chronologically by first dates read)**

A. *California Star*, San Francisco, CA, January 9, 1847 to June 10, 1848 (w); suspended June 17 to November 11, 1848, resumed as the *California Star and Californian*, November 18, 1848 to December 23, 1848, superseded by the *Alta California*.

B. *Alta California*, San Francisco, CA, January 4, 1849, weekly to December 29, 1849; triweekly, December 10, 1849 to January 25, 1850; daily January 23 1850.

C. *Frontier Guardian*, Kanesville, Iowa, February 7, 1849 (biweekly).

D. *The Weekly Tribune*, Liberty, Missouri, April 6 1849 to April 8, 1853; continued as the *Liberty Weekly Tribune*, April 15, 1853 (w).

E. *Deseret News*, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 15, 1850 (w).

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1860s-1870s Fancy Cancels of Philadelphia, 1

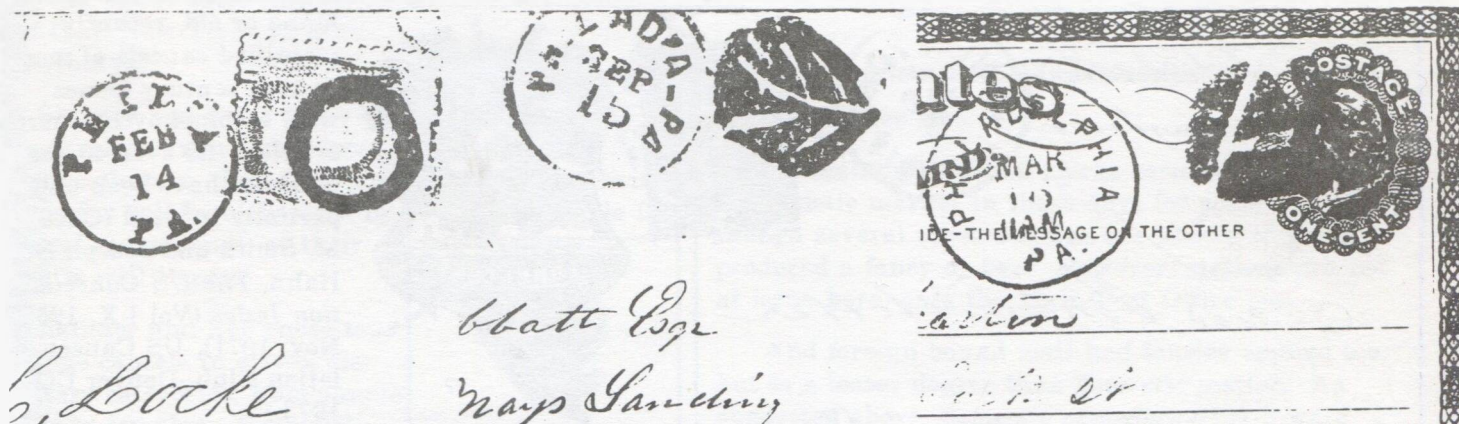
by Tom Clarke

Eighteen-sixties-seventies yearless cancellations, whether found on the front or back of covers, are frustrating, enigmatic items that can be given dates after diligent attention. Eventually, these cancels of large and small cities of the post-Civil War period can yield their secrets. Philadelphia's yearless are covered here. Build a compendium of your favorite city in the same way.

depth, and life to the cover and the persons connected with it.

The need

It was impossible to investigate these late 1860s-70s anonymous duplexes --which happen to encompass the fancy killers-- some years ago



A few of Philadelphia's anonymous duplexes of the 1860s-70s period.

A helping hand

Earlier this year an Oklahoma collector posed several questions in a letter to this writer about a blue Philadelphia backstamp (soon determined to be catalog #R 6) on a cover from Vicksburg Mississippi to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. Because of a military transfer, the letter had been forwarded to Philadelphia, thus the receiving stamp. The Oklahoman requested pinpoint bracketing of possible dates of usage. Thanks to previous investigation similar to that shown here, year dating for the R 6 was straight forward and easily accomplished, much to our mutual satisfactions.

Zeroing in on the date of an otherwise undatable cover is a curiously rewarding experience. We have to know if ours is an early or late use cancel. We have to know where our cancel/cover fits in when compared to others. This yields identity, greater

when producing *A Catalog of Philadelphia Postmarks, Part I* (1989). Excessive time would have been needed, but their absence marred the catalog's overall completeness. The inability to include a definitive listing of dials and the killer succession is addressed here.

There are quantities of inexpensive 1860-70s covers available, many with frustratingly-undated correspondence within. Fortunately, this period of creative fancy cork killers permits the design to help distinguish similar dials from each other. This helps to build the overall classification and arrangement. The task of creating a cancel concordance is enjoyable, despite the pre-knowledge that many gaps will remain.

In pursuit of the same general goal, a previous article (*La Posta*, Sep. 1992, pp.20-25) concentrated on Philadelphia's 1847-65 killers, as opposed to the townmark, which are readily identified and present

few problems. Discussed and dated were the grids, checkerboards, and bullseyes used. The present article takes over from there, except that now we are dealing with the recently introduced duplex cancels. An additional article described duplex cancels of the inventive Wesson era (*La Posta*, July 1994, pp. 20-30) which followed.

Background

New York City foreign mail fancies have been very adequately investigated in recent years. *The Chronicle of US Classic Postal Issues'* article, "New York Foreign Mail," provided a fancies listing by Van Vlissingen and Morrison Waud in 1973. This was later updated and expanded in the *U.S. Cancellation Club News* by William R Weiss, Jr. between 1986 and 1988. The latter soon published his conclusive catalog on the topic.



New York fancy foreign mail cancels are handsome collectibles.

Attention has been drawn to New York's foreign mail fancies not only because of their eye-catching large size and colors but also because of the high value frankings normally associated with foreign mail. Colorful and very exhibitable, such NYC items cried out for standardized cataloguing and due recognition of their worth.

By comparison, the perennially conservative nature of things Philadelphian clearly shows. The muted domestic fancies of Philadelphia are mostly plain-jane but no less interesting.

Philadelphia, despite its large population, had recently surrendered first place in ocean-going activity to the port of New York, and this naturally in-

cluded handing over premiere position as foreign mail depot. Philadelphia was fast becoming an inward-looking, domestic town. It was becoming full of recent Jewish, Italian, and Slavic immigrants, true, but otherwise it was becoming detached from the outside world. It was also becoming politically corrupt while remaining culturally resplendent. But it was hardly liberal, even in postal matters. (At what hour did W.C. Fields protest, even as late as the 1930's, that Philly rolled up its sidewalks?)

Data sources

Databases from which to elicit cancellation information is limited. In addition to the early period coverage in Hubert C Skinner-Amos Eno's book *United States Cancellations 1845-1869*, there is the *US Cancellation Club News*. This last journal is loaded with an almost bewildering array of newly found or old, recently identified cancels of mostly 19th century issues with accompanying short articles. Its over 40 years of issues have been only partially indexed (Chester M. Smith and Joseph D. Hahn, *The US Cancellation Index* (Vol I-X, 1952-Nov. 1971), *US Cancellation Club*, Denver CO, 1973.)

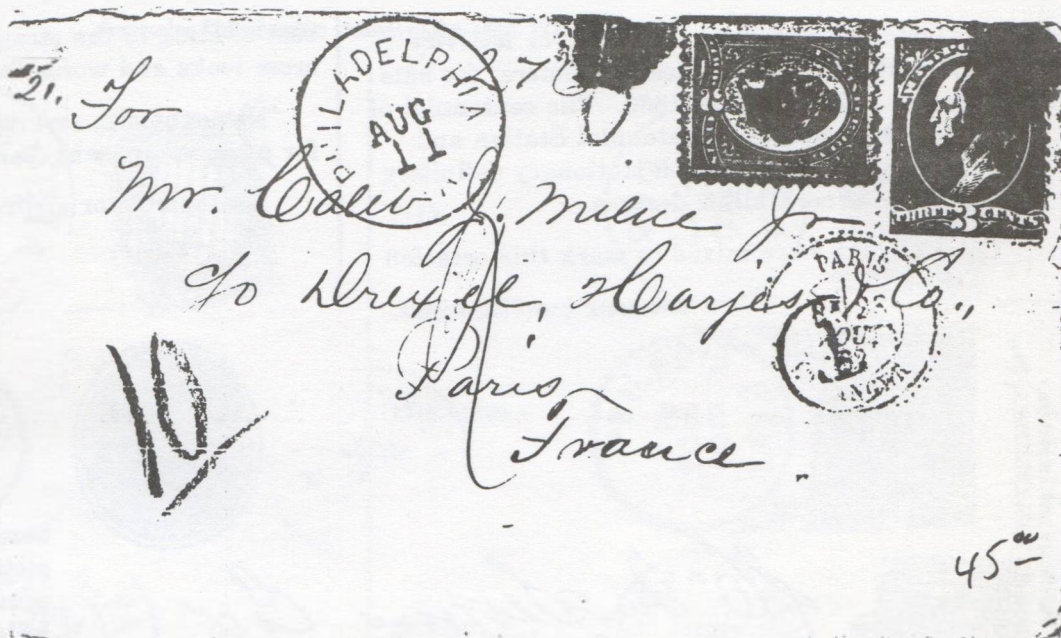
Perusal there and throughout the *USCC News* requires dogged determination. Nevertheless, with their nationwide mountains of data squeezed into limited

monthly space, gems are to be had. The *Postmark Collectors Club Bulletin* also provides some useful data scattered here and there, including their state-by-state microfilmed collections of covers and cancels.

Classification

But nothing beats the that old standby of classification: squinty, tabletop drudgery. Personally viewing and recording piles of covers, making endless comparisons, utilizing new technologies like copier-transparency overlays for the nit-picking-est identifications: this gets the clearest, least dogmatic results.

The number, and degree of artistry, of the Philadelphia fancies, as mentioned above, is restrained. Very few examples from Philadelphia, for instance, were located to appear in the Skinner-Eno book, and what is there is pedestrian. Happily, the number of fancies of the following 1870s-decade increases, but many are variations on standardized, plain vanilla themes. There are, though, a few of both periods that give Philadelphia a claim to a handful of "classics." To locals like myself, they are easily more important than New Yorks or even Waterburys!



A resurrected #132 domestic canceler used 2 years later in 1882 by the Philadelphia Foreign Division.

Skinner and Eno's fancy classification scheme was developed more from loose stamps, and for stamp collectors, than from complete covers. Their categories will be elaborated upon for this article for general convenience, as their work is well known.

Skinner and Eno chose to arrange cancels in eleven elementary categories, from simple forms to complex. Examples they included are the ones known to those authors up to the mid-1970s. As the title of their book indicates, much of their material is relevant to the years before 1860. But most of Philadelphia's fancies date from after 1865. Still, all the Skinner-Eno Philadelphia types are listed and illustrated (through the kind permission of the publisher, the APS) at the end of this installment. **Designs pertinent to this article are starred; the pre-1865 designs remain unmarked.**

The concluding installment will contain complete charts bearing these and all other fancies known to the writer.

Low-key approach

It appears that Philadelphia's domestic mail clerks gussied up their corks more than clerks in other departments of the post office. Local carriers at the Main Office followed suit after awhile and

created fancies also.

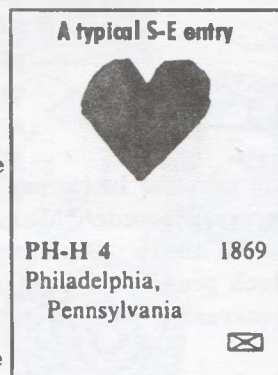
Germantown Station clerks cornered the outlying artistic market in those days for some reason, though several other stations are known to have produced a fancy or two. However, stations are not at issue here, only the Main Post Office.

And foreign bound mail had fancies applied too, but to a lesser degree than domestic matter. As suggested above, domestic cancelers #131-2 were commandeered by the Foreign Division for an additional two years following their demise at the domestic desks with the end of 1879. Corks were needed to complete the duplex stamper, but if the Foreign desk clerks made fancies, they remain unreported.

Domestically, the routine marking by far was the crossroads "X." But, there are general patterns to Philadelphia's occasional fancies and not-so-fancies as the charts will show. Variance from the rule of thumb may indicate postmaster turnover, one more liberal or conservative than the next.

Fancy motivations

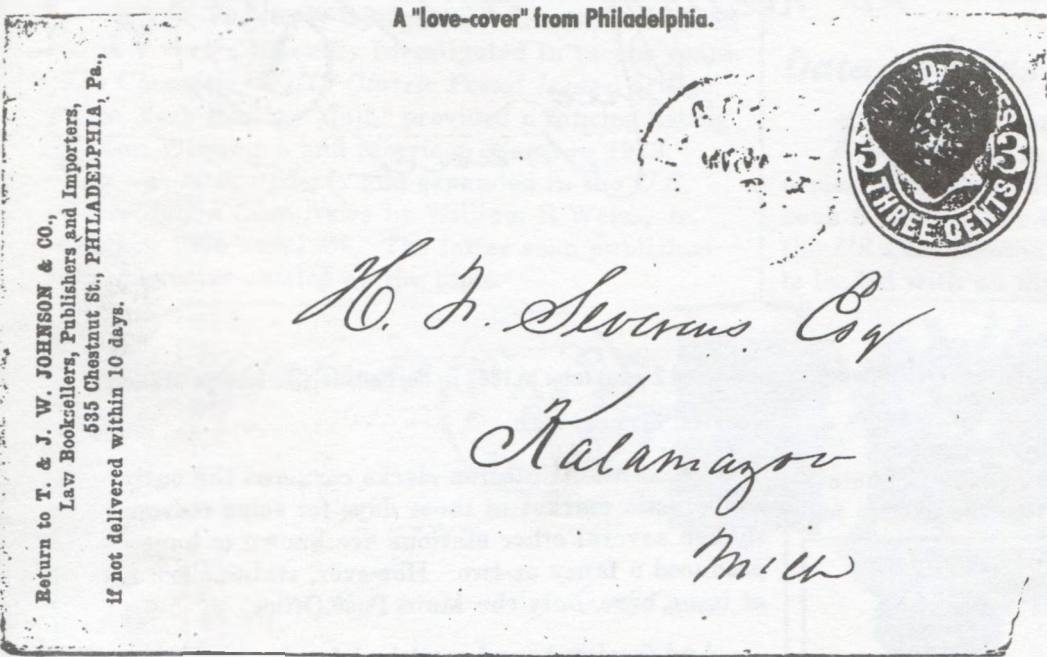
It would be an interesting, if time consuming, to attempt to correlate contemporary events on the streets of Philadelphia with occasional flights of fancy at the clerks' desks. In backwards fashion, the markings themselves can suggest which weeks' papers to scan to look for connections.



For instance, a membership drive or festivity must account for the Masonics/"Mummers" fez hats of December 1868/ January 1869. The centennial of 1876, with its temporary Centennial Station and new commemorative embossed stationary definitely inspired several cork-killer designs.

Colorful inks were mixed to mark this occasion

A "love-cover" from Philadelphia.



best to stick to the straight and narrow than risk cross looks and words from higher ups....

Nevertheless, several fancies do seem employed for personal reasons, particularly,

- of a clerk's or girlfriend's initials?: ca. 1869 (LS-C3, LS-D7);
- An affair d'amour?: the heart of ca.1869 (S-E PH-H4), though it is not by chance that hearts commonly appear around St. Valentine's Day.

Capriciousness or plain boredom in the course of completing a mundane task may account for the many varieties of killer, if only the simplistic "multiple crossroads" or "checkerboards" and certainly complex pumpkins, stars, etc.

What of the blue in found in two definite periods, 1868-70 and Summer 1872? Are these plainly errors in ink supply, maintained by frugal accounts clerks who wanted to keep their jobs? Or was there a meaning

and purpose in its use? We think also of the well known Masonic/ "Mummer" blue markings mentioned above. But then there were blue and blue-black pinwheels, full corks, and the ever present crossroads. Why a distinct color for them too?

Dials chronologically arranged

The following table shows the Philadelphia dials that appear with the cork-killers. (All identified sub-types are listed and charted later with their respective killers.)

It seems obvious that each clerk had one of several similar stampers and closely guarded each carved cork during its short life. It was a cheap but utilitarian object with which the clerk was out of business till another was carved. No lending, fellow clerks had their own corks to carve and maintain. Thus it is feasible to create a chart for each clerk, however many, and an accompanying complete succession of cork designs. But the many blank spaces on such a comprehensive set of charts would prove that perfection is only perceivable. not achievable in this life. Readers can help fill in the gaps.

in Germantown. Her piercing magenta ink in the mid-70s, was surely a centennial salute. Such 'liberality' does not remotely match today's rash of slogan fancy cancels commemorating almost any occasion, much less the today's multiple stamp issues. And, we sorely lack the hands-on personal touch mail of the 1860s and 70s.

Our mail mechanization no longer allows for personalized messages, unless we count those few mischievous spray-on marking messages around Christmas time. Do they similarly expose in the computer age the same bit of the raw nerve required in fuddy-duddy Philadelphia when pluck and daring meant a carved heart, eagle, patriotic star, or inspirational ray-burst?

A few fancy markings back then were probably more than enough for most patrons and production-oriented postmasters alike. (Remember New York's flamboyant cancels went overseas and were never seen in the US.) Certainly it is difficult to imagine groups of clerk friends pooling their inspiration to develop clever markings in those prim, straightlaced times. The traditional Philadelphia mindset 120 years ago argued against whimsical indulgence, especially when job protection was unknown. It was

Successive Philadelphia cancels of the 1864-1878+ era

#104



#105



#106-107 Carrier



#110-111s



#112



#113



#114



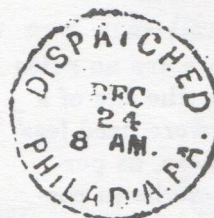
#115



#116 Carrier +



#117 NY-bound
train mail



#121 Carrier



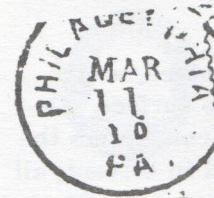
#125 Carrier



#130



#131 Carrier
(incl #678)



#132
(incl #679)



The cancel dial types below covered in this article are illustrated above and will be keyed to their respective killer charts further on.

[#104s -the 103 type with patent and patent-like duplex bars; considered previously (*La Posta*, Sep. 1992, p.25-30), not here]

#105s -first Phila. one-piece duplex cancel

#106-107s -Carrier daters, not duplexed

#110-111 -these supplanted the balloon 103s and 104s and small duplexes, and the balloon DC carrier cancel (the #106 and 107s) in early 1866

#112s

#113s

#114s

#115s -workhorse (with #132) of the period

#116s -with time or delivery = Carrier cancel

#117s -NY-bound train mail cancel

#121s -Carrier cancel

#125 -Carrier cancel

#130s

#131 -Carrier cancel

#132 -second workhorse of the period; was experimentally followed by one-piece duplex ellipses in 1877; see *La Posta*, July 1994, p. 20-30.

#678 -Foreign mail -reused cancelers #131-2

#679 -Foreign mail -reused cancelers #131-2

[#680-682 -distinctly Foreign mail, not considered]

Killer life expectancy

Logically there are no rules of thumb for the life of a killer cork. Some were used less frequently than others, as perhaps were certain clerks in possession of handstamps, who may have had additional postoffice duties. Perhaps the grade of cork, the season, the varying humidity, the acidity of the ink supply, any number of variables that would influence the duration that a given cut cork would be in service. Nonetheless, we will take a couple examples and evaluate the length of their terms of service.

The 1868-9 "Mummers" fez hat is a good one since most collectors are familiar with them -- and they come in fancy blue ink too. The progression of their fitness is apparent over time. That sharp edged, precise images tend to come from newly cut corks should be obvious.

As the days proceed, wear and tear erodes the surface. Devices are dropped, cast across the desk, wiped, rinsed in solvent, all of which reduce sharp edges to a soft, blurry, indistinct impression. The days of use and the impression from dated covers accompany:



12-17-68



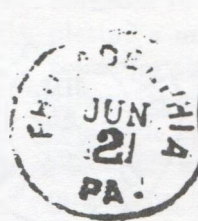
1-11-69



12-5-68



1-9-69



6-2-73



8-28-73



7-16-73



7-26-73



8-5-73

A second example is another familiar killer type, the "ray-burst." From fewer examples a similar progression from sharp to blurred can be seen.

Other killer longevity can be logically deduced to be in a like pristine, intermediate, or late states by analogy. Thus, with due consideration for the many variables affecting them, we can approximate a cork's life span.

Skinner-Eno reference of 1847-1869 fancies of Philadelphia

The key to deciphering the descriptive information in Skinner-Eno: Following the S-E page reference containing the illustration comes the...

- category name
- S-E code number
- cancel's description, and the
- cancel's color and year of the stamp series found on (not cover date), when known.

Bracketed comments are this writer's.

I- Simple Designs: grids, wedges, etc.

Many of these were made simply by carving away linear or curved portions of cylindrical corks or boxwood.

SD-G 83 ★ SD-M 16 [same as pg 205] ★ SD-M 20



p. 28 - Simple Designs-Grid, SD-G 83 - 5 parallel lines, 1861 [see previous article, *La Posta*, Sep. 1992, pp. 25-30]

★p. 37 - Simple Designs-Misc, SD-M 16 [same as pg 205 below]

★p. 38 - Simple Designs-Misc, SD-M 20 - split cork BLUE, 1869

II- Geometrics: geometric in overall appearance

★ GE-S 31 ★ GE-T 18 ★ GE-T 20 ★ GE-P 74



★p. 55 - Geometrics-Square or Rectangle, GE-S 31 - striated square with 1 lg central + 2 small holes, 1861

★p. 57 - Geometrics-Triangle, GE-T 18 - cork w/ edge-to-edge line triangle and central hole(?), 1861-67

★p. 57 - Geometrics-Triangle, GE-T 20 - cork w/

edge-to-edge void triangle, 1867 [probably a worn out GE-T 18 above]

★p. 63 - Geometrics-Pin- and Cogwheels, GE-P 74 - 8 arm pinwheel BLUE, 1869

III- Crosses and [fancy] Crossroads: crosses and cross-like.

Oddly, no Philadelphia issues are noted, though they were prolific. Crossroads, aside from the bare cork blotch itself, were the easiest ones made, and appear at every office of the period -- a cork with an "X" cut into its face.

IV- Stars: stars and star-like designs of all types

ST-S 1

★ ST-7P 1



p. 85 - Star, ST-S 1 - 1851 carrier star RED

★p.108 - Stars - 7/8 points, ST-7P 1 - 7 point star, 1861

V- Pictorial Designs: human figures, animals, plants, or various objects

★ PH-F 38

★ PH-F 86

★ PH-P 11



★ PH-H 4

★ PO-Ms 1

★ PO-Ms 20



★p.112 - Figures and Heads, PH-F 38 - man in hat, in circle, 1861

★p.117 - Figures and Heads, PH-F 86 - Afro? head r., 1861

★p.125 - Pumpkin Faces, PH-P 11 - simple round "pumpkin face", 1861-67

- ★p.130 - Hearts, PH-H 4 - plain heart, 1869
- ★p.183 - Miscellaneous Objects, PO-Ms 1 - void "Liberty Bell," 1861 [Skinner-Eno cover illustration]
- ★p.184 - Miscellaneous Objects, PO-Ms 20 - void "horse collar" [!], 1861

VI- Patriotic Designs: eagles, flags, US, and other motifs of patriotic intent and origin

- ★p.205 - Patriotics-Shields, Simple Designs, SD-M 16 - "shell or shield," 1861

★ SD-M 16



VII- Fraternal Designs: Masonic (following Dr. Stewart Swain in *Masonic Philatelist*, in 1971) and other fraternals

★ FR-M2b 5 ★ GE-T 20 ★ FR-NMc 1 ★ FR-NMc 1



★ FR-NMc 3 ★ FR-NMc 4 ★ FR-NMc 4 ★ FR-NMc 5



★ FR-NMc 6 ★ FR-NMc 6 ★ FR-NMc 6a ★ FR-NMc 8



- ★p.225 - Masonics-Gp 2, FR-M2b 5 - square and compass with G in center, 1861
- ★p.245 - Masonics-Gp 7, GE-T 20 [same as above pg 57]
- ★p.247 - Non-Masonics, FR-NMc 1 - hat with 3 thin tics and join bar, 1867-8
- ★p.247 - Non-Masonics, FR-NMc 1a - hat with 3 thin tics and join bar (worn state), 1867-8
- ★p.247 - Non-Masonics, FR-NMc 3 - hat with 3 thick tics and join bar, 1861
- ★p.247 - Non-Masonics, FR-NMc 4 - hat with star and right crescent, 1867
- ★p.247 - Non-Masonics, FR-NMc 4 - hat with star and right crescent BLUE, 1867

- ★p.247 - Non-Masonics, FR-NMc 5 - hat with left crescent, top convex, 1861

- ★p.247 - Non-Masonics, FR-NMc 6 - hat with left crescent, top concave, 1861

- ★p.247 - Non-Masonics, FR-NMc 6 - hat with left crescent, top concave BLUE, 1861

- ★p.247 - Non-Masonics, FR-NMc 6a - hat with left crescent off lower edge, top concave, 1861

- ★p.247 - Non-Masonics, FR-NMc 8 - tall hat? with crescent left, 1861

VIII- Patent and Patent-like Cancellations (Mechanicals to cut, scrape, or otherwise deface stamps, following Fred R. Schmalzriedt's studies)

PN-A 6

- p.249 - Patent and Patent-like, PN-A 6 - 12 blades, 1861-3 [-see *La Posta* Sep. 1992]



IX- Numerals and Dates: simple numerals, year dates, months, times, etc.

NS-A 2

NS-A 7

NS-B 1

NS-E 8

NS-E 11



- p.260 - Numerals, Simple, NS-A 2 - 1 in dbl octagon, 1851

- p.260 - Numerals, Simple, NS-A 7 - 1 in oval (Blood's), 1859

- p.261 - Numerals, Simple, NS-B 1 - 2 in dbl circle, 1847-51

- p.265 - Numerals, Simple, NS-E 8 - 5 in thick circle, 1847

- p.265 - Numerals, Simple, NS-E 11 - 5 in dbl circle, 1851

X- Letters and Compound Letters: simple letters or groups representing initials, abbreviations, or words

★ LS-C 3



★ LS-D 7



★ p.281 - Letters, Simple, LS-C 3 - lg C, 1869
[clerk's initials probably]

★ p.284 - Letters, Simple, LS-D 7 - lg D, 1869
[clerk's initials probably]

XI- Postal Markings: post and service marks of various types

p.323 - Postal Markings, PAIDs framed, PM-PF 10 - PAID in dbl octagon, 1847

p.333 - Postal Markings, Reg, etc., PM-R 3 - REGISTERED med. straight line, 1861-3

p.333 - Postal Markings, Reg, etc., PM-R 4 - REGISTERED large straight line, 1861-3

p.334 - Postal Markings, Reg, etc., PM-SH 2 - U.S. SHIP straight line, 1861-4

p.334 - Postal Markings, Reg, etc., Phila? PM-SH 3 - U.S. SHIP in dbl circle, 1861

p.336 - Postal Markings, Old Stamps, PM-OS 1 OLD STAMPS/NOT RECOGNIZED, 1861-3

p.338 - Postal Markings, Carriers, PM-CR 15 - U.S.P.O. DISPATCH, etc., 1861-2

p.338 - Postal Markings, Carriers, PM-CR 16 - U.S.PENNY MAIL, etc., 1861-3

p.339 - Postal Markings, Carriers, PM-CR 22 - *U.S.P.O.*, etc., 1851

p.339 - Postal Markings, Carriers, PM-CR 23 - PHILADA.PA/POST OFFICE, 1861

p.342 - Postal Markings, Revenue cancels, PM-RV 3 - H.TAYLOR & CO., 1868 - Stars - 7/8 points, ST-7P 1 - 7 point star, 1861

* * * * *

PM-PF 10



PM-R 3

REGISTERED

PM-R 4

REGISTERED

PM-SH 2

U.S. SHIP

PM-SH 3

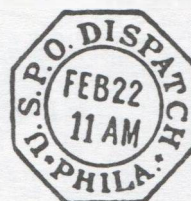


PM-OS 1

OLD STAMPS

NOT RECOGNIZED

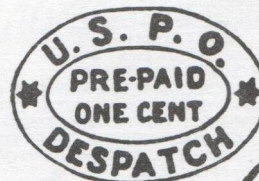
PM-CR 15



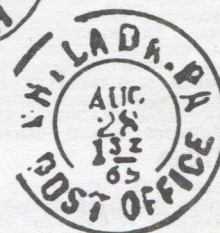
PM-CR 16



PM-CR 22



PM-CR 23



PM-RV 3



Reader input requested

Special thanks goes to collector/writer Edward T Harvey of Pitman NJ for sorting through his collections for pertinent covers to expand these listings, and to all collectors in the past who have sent material for the production of the catalog in general and these lists in particular.

La Posta readers who have examples or dates: you can add to this project. Please send clear xeroxes (reimbursed) and other pertinent cover/letter information to **Tom Clarke Box 290145 Davie FL 33329** and add to the record.

End of Part 1, Concluded next issue

RANDY STEHLE MAIL BID SALE NO. 60

16 Iris Court, San Mateo, CA 94401

CALIFORNIA

- 001 ARROWHEAD SPRINGS, 1937 F NON-STD 4-BAR ON COVER (25-42). 8
 002 ASIOMAR, 1919 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (14-35). EST. \$8
 003 ATASCADERO, 1910 TRIPLE CIRCLE 7-WAY-LINE ON PPC. EST. \$10
 004 BOOT/JACK, 1910 G CDS ON PPC W/ COR CREASE (05-12). EST. 15
 005 CALWA CITY, 1914 F 4-BAR ON PPC (13-49). EARLY. EST. \$6
 006 CAPELL, 1912 F DOANE ON PPC (73/14). EST. \$20
 007 DEWITT, 1911 F CDS ON PPC (03-27). EST. \$12
 008 FARALLONE, 1910 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (09-18). EST. \$15
 009 GOFFS, 1914 VG 4-BAR ON PPC WQ1 (93/32). EST. \$12
 010 HUNTINGTON PARK, 1925 F FLAG ON CREASED PPC. EST. \$5
 011 IOAMOSA, 1911 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (95-13) (SBE-1550 LKU). E 15
 012 LANG, 1906 F CDS REC'D ON PPC (81/33) (LOS-2530 LKU). E 8
 013 LOMA PORTAL, 1916 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (15/28). EST. \$6
 014 MANTECA, 1928 F FLAG ON COVER. EST. \$12
 015 OCKENDEN, 1909 F 4-BAR ON PPC (93-18). EST. \$15
 016 PEACHTREE, 1908 F DOANE ON PPC W/CREASED COR. (73/09). E 50
 017 PLEYTO, 1912 VG 4-BAR ON CREASED PPC (51/12). EST. \$15
 018 SESPE, 1909 VG 4-BAR REC'D ON PPC (94-32). EST. \$6
 019 SO, SAN FRANCISCO, 1928 VG FLAG ON WINDOW ENVELOPE. E \$15
 020 THERMALITO, 1912 VG LITE 4-BAR ON PPC (95-30). EST. \$8
 021 WATTS STATION, 1927 VG FLAG ON COVER. EST. \$15.

COLORADO

- 022 BALD MOUNTAIN, 1908 VG DUPLEX ON PPC (69-21). EST. \$15.
 023 ESTES PARK, 1925 F FLAG ON PPC W/ COR CREASE. EST. \$10.
 024 GARNETT, 1911 F 4-BAR ON PPC (88-21). EST. \$12.
 025 GRANEROS, 1908 F MAGENTA DOANE O/S ON PPC. (89-25). E \$8
 026 ROMEO, 190X F MAGENTA HANDSTAMP FLAG ON PPC. EST. \$30.
 027 SALEM, 1911 F 4-BAR ON PPC (94-19). EST. \$20.

HAWAII

- 028 AIEA, 1910 VG DUPLEX ON PPC (00-). EST. \$10.
 029 HAMAKUAPOKO, 1920 G DUPLEX ON PPC (00-58). EST. \$8.
 030 HONOKAA/REC'D, 1908 G+ CDS REC'D ON PPC (00-). EST. \$8.
 031 HONOKAA, 1918 F DUPLEX ON PPC (00-). EST. \$10.
 032 HONOMU, 1920 G+ DUPLEX ON PPC (00-). EST. \$8.
 033 HONOLULU, 1900 F DOREMUS ON COVER TO EWA(W/B/S). EST. \$5.
 034 KEKAHA, 1905 F DUPLEX ON RP CARD OF NONI HOTEL. EST. \$15.
 035 MAKAWAO/REC'D, 1908 F CDS REC'D ON PPC W/NO STAMP. EST. \$8
 036 MAKAWAO, ca 1920 F COLUMBIA MACHINE ON PPC. EST. \$10.
 037 KUKAIAU, 1909 VG 4-BAR REC'D ON PPC W/STAMP TORN OFF. E 8
 038 OLA, 1907 F DUPLEX O/S ON PPC. EST. \$8.
 039 PAHALA, 1913 G DUPLEX ON PPC (00-). EST. \$8.
 040 PAPAIOU, 1920 VG DUPLEX ON COVER (00-). EST. \$10.
 041 PEARL H(AR)BOR, 1918 PARTIAL 4-BAR REC'D ON PPC (13-19). 8
 042 SCHOFIELD BARRACKS STATION, 1927 F MACHINE ON PPC. EST. \$8
 043 WATERTOWN, 1910 VG 4-BAR REC'D ON PPC W/CREASE & NO COR. 10

MONTANA

- 044 ALBERTON, 1917 VG NON-STD 4-BAR ON PPC. EST. \$8.
 045 CANTON, 1920 G+ 4-BAR ON PPC (75-35). EST. \$8.
 046 CLEAR LAKE, 1916 VG 4-BAR ON CREASED PPC (11-19). EST. \$25
 047 DUNKIRK, 1910 F 4-BAR ON PPC (10-58). EARLY. EST. \$6
 048 FOWLER, 1911 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (10-45). EST. \$8.
 049 GRASSRANGE, 1917 VG NON-STD DC 4-BAR. EST. \$12
 050 HILLSIDE, 1915 F 4-BAR ON PPC (14-45). EST. \$8.
 051 LAMBERT, 1922 G NON-STD DC 4-BAR ON PPC. EST. \$6.
 052 LYO(N), 1912 F PARTIAL 4-BAR ON CREASED PPC (87/35). E \$6
 053 MARTINDALE, VG MAGENTA NON-STD DC 4-BAR ON PPC. EST. \$12
 054 NASHUA, 1913 G 4-B ON RP TOWN BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW (COR GONE) 12
 055 NIARADA, 1921 G NON-STD 4-BAR ON DOCKETED COVER. EST. \$4.
 056 PRESTON, 1907 F EKKU DOANE ON REG'D PACKAGE ENV W/TEAR. E 12
 057 RETAH, 1915 F 4-BAR O/S ON PPC W/ REPAIRED TEARS (11-18) 25
 058 WACO, 1909 G 4-BAR ON PPC (07-18). EST. \$15
 059 WOODWORTH, 1905 VG UNLISTED DOANE ON PPC (89/45). EST. \$15

NORTH DAKOTA

- 060 APLIN, 1907 F 4-BAR ON CREASED PPC (06-16). EST. \$12.
 061 RONDA, 1910 F 4-BAR ON PPC (07-13). EST. \$15.
 062 WIRCH, 1908 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (00-34). EST. \$8

OREGON

- 063 FOLEY SPRINGS, 1910 F 4-BAR ON PPC (89-40). EST. \$6.
 064 HOLDMAN, 1910 F 4-BAR ON PPC (00-29). EST. \$10
 065 MIDDLETON, 188X G+ CDS AS B/S ON CVR W/HINGE REMNANTS. E 30

WASHINGTON

- 066 ALKI, 1907 F LKU DOANE ON PPC (88-08). EST. \$40.
 067 EPLEY, 1912 G LITE DOANE ON PPC (06-14). EST. \$12.
 068 FORT FLAGLER, 1918 F NON-STD 6-BAR ON COVER W/O BACKFLAP 8
 069 GENEVA, G 1912 LKU DOANE ON PPC (88-19). EST. \$15.

RAILWAY POST OFFICES

- 070 AKRON & DELPHOS, 1915 VG (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. EST. \$5.
 071 ALLIANCE & DENVER, 1909 F (948-C-1) ON PPC. EST. \$8.
 072 AMARILLO & COLEMAN, 1914 F (489-A-1) ON DIRTY COVER. E \$8
 073 AMERICUS & COLUMBUS, 1893 F (380-R-2) ON SOILED COVER. E 5
 074 AND & LODOGA, 1918 F (881-B-1) ON GPC. EST. \$12.
 075 ANTLER & RUGBY, 1917 G+ (878-1-A-1) ON PPC. EST. \$10.
 076 ASHLAND & SPENCER, 1923 VG (849-E-1) ON GPC. EST. \$6.
 077 BAKER & PORTLAND, 1923 VG LITE (898-C-1) ON COVER. E 6
 078 BALT & HIGHFIELD, 1912 VG LITE (236-C-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5.
 079 BAN & BAR HARBOR, 1911 VG (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. EST. \$6.
 080 BEECHER FALLS & LAN, 1908 G+ (11-G-1) ON PPC W/STP GONE. 5
 081 BENSON & HURON, 1914 G LITE (878-2-A-4) ON PPC. EST. \$4

RPOs (continued)

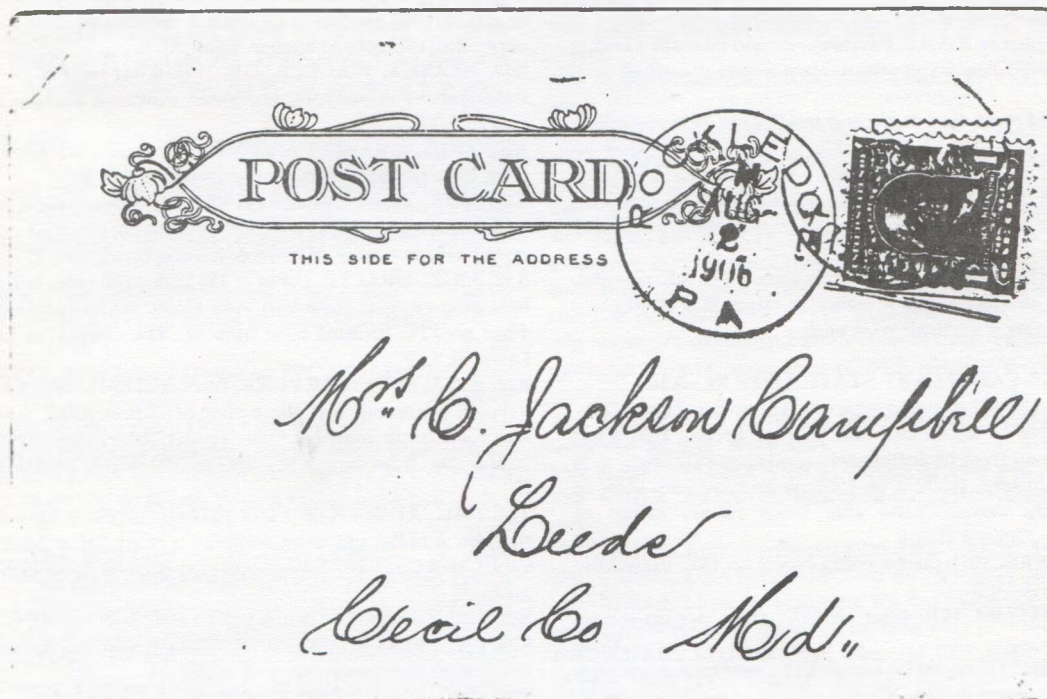
- 082 BENHAM & PINEVILLE, 1916 VG (527-A-1) ON PC. EST. \$15.
 083 BENNING & CHAT, 1918 G+ (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. EST. \$6
 084 BILL & SWEETGRASS, 1945 VG (891-5-C-2) ON GPC. EST. \$10
 085 BOISE & NAMPA, 1896 F (898-E-1) AS B/S ON COVER. EST. \$8
 086 BOISE & WEISER, 1910 F (898-T-1) O/S ON REWARD CARD. E 6
 087 BOSTON & WATERBURY/AGT, 1879 F (55-I-1) AS B/S ON COVER. 5
 088 BUFFALO & BRAD, 1910 G+ (144-C-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5.
 089 BURL & ALB/S RUN, 1904 F (40-AA-1) AS B/S ON COVER. E \$5
 090 CLAYTON & EASTON, 1911 G (262-D-1) O/S ON PPC. EST. \$4
 091 CLEVE, FT.W. & CHI, 1913 VG (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. EST. \$5
 092 COBRE & ELY, 1931 VG (977-1-A-1) ON #10 COVER. EST. \$12
 093 DANV & CAIRO/S R., 1912 VG (NEW TYPE) O/S ON PPC. EST. \$5
 094 DENVER & GLEN SPRINGS, 1892 G (951-I-1) ON COVER W/TEARS. 8
 095 DEN & GRAND JCT, 1915 F (953-AD-1) ON PPC. EST. \$8
 096 DOWNING & LANCAS, 1914 F (187-C-1) ON PPC. EST. \$4
 097 DULUTH & ST. P, 1904 VG (887-J-1) ON PSE. EST. \$6
 098 FABYAN & SPRING, 1908 F (35-W-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6.
 099 FAIRBANKS & SEWARD, 1947 G+ (1000-A-2) ON COVER. EST. \$6.
 100 FRESNO & COALINGA, 1908 LEGIBLE (962-4-A-1) ON PPC. E \$3
 101 GRAND JUNC & OGDEN, 1921 G+ (953-AW-1) ON GPC. EST. \$5
 102 (H)ANNAH & GD FORKS, 1909 PARTIAL (788-5-F-3) ON PPC. E 3
 103 HUNT & BEDFORD, 1914 VG (211-C-2) ON COVER. EST. \$6
 104 (J)ACK & FORT PIERCE, 1923 PARTIAL (392-D-1) ON PPC. E 4
 105 KANE & BUTLER, 1914 G+ (229-D-2) ON PPC. EST. \$3
 106 LACROSSE & MCGREGOR, 1908 VG (872-G-1) ON PPC. EST. \$4
 107 LEX, LAW & LOUIS, 1908 VG LITE (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. E 6
 108 LEWISTOWN & HARLOWNON, 1909 VG (881-7-E-1) ON PPC. E 20
 109 (L)EWISVILLE & SHREVE, 1917 G (450-K-1) ON PPC W/PIN HOLES 5
 110 LOCKHAVEN & TYRONE, 1906 VG (201-D-1) ON PPC. EST. \$4
 111 LONGVIEW & GALV, 1910 VG (485-G-2) ON PPC. EST. \$5
 112 MANILLA & MITCHELL, 1898 F (791-1-A-1) ON TONED COVER. 10
 113 MANILLA & MITCH, 1908 F (791-1-B-2) ON TONED PPC. E \$5
 114 MERID(AN & SH)REVE, 1913 PARTIAL (424-E-1) ON PPC. E \$3
 115 MIDDLETON & MOBILE, 1914 F (NEW TYPE) ON COVER. EST. \$15
 116 MINIDO(KA & TWIN F)ALLS, 1909 PARTIAL (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. 18
 117 MONT & ARTESIA, 1907 VG (NEW TYPE) O/S ON PPC. EST. \$4
 118 NEWTON & CALD/AGT, 1884 F (924-A-1) ON COVER. EST. \$12
 119 NO. PLATTE & YODER, 1930 VG (948-4-C-1) ON REG CARD. E \$6
 120 PALESTINE & GALVES, 1896 VG (485-O-1) ON PEN ENV. E \$6
 121 PIKE & CHATT, 1914 VG (521-4-D-1) ON COVER. EST. \$8
 122 QUINCY & TRENT/(AGT), 1889 G+ (815-A-1) ON CVR W/NO COR. 8
 123 RIDGWAY & DURANGO, 1908 VG (962-6-A-3) ON PPC. EST. \$15
 124 RENO & SACTO, 1928 F (995-M-1) ON COVER. EST. \$20
 125 SALIS & CHATT, 1908 VG (329-J-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5
 126 SALIDA & ALAMOS, 1909 VG LITE (955-Q-2) ON PPC. EST. \$15
 127 SAN FRAN & PAC GROVE, 1923 VG (980-I-2) ON PPC. EST. \$8
 128 S.F. & PAC GROVE, 1932 F (980-AA-2) ON COVER. EST. \$8
 129 SEATTLE & SEWARD, 1934 VG (X-14-h) ON PPC. EST. \$15.
 130 SEATTLE & SEWARD, 1935 VG (X-14-h) ON CVR W/ CREASES. E 10
 131 SEATTLE & SEWARD, 1939 VG (X-14-p) ON CVR. E 15
 132 SEATTLE & SKAGWAY, 1931 G+ (X-19-d) ON PPC. E 10
 133 SUNBURY & BELLEFONTE, 1915 VG (199-H-1) ON GPC. EST. \$6
 134 TRUCKEE & LK. TAHOE, 1931 VG (997-4-B-1) ON COVER. EST. \$10
 135 ZANESVILLE & PARKERSBURG, 1921 VG (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. E \$6
 136 ALBUQUERQUE, N MEX/TRANS CLK, 1908 VG (985-9-A-1) ON PPC. 8
 137 ALBUQUERQUE, N MEX/(TRANS) CLK, 1911 G (NEW TY) ON PPC. E 8
 138 CHARLOTTE, N.C./TRANS CLK, 1924 VG (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. E 6
 139 T.C. CHARLOTTESVILLE, 1909 F (319-A-3) ON PPC. EST. \$4
 140 COLUMBIA, S.C./TRANS CLK, 1906 VG (346-D-2) ON PPC. E 5
 141 CRESTLINE, O/TR CLERK, 1911 VG (801-F-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5
 142 CUMBERLAND, MD/TRANS CLK, 1909 VG (277-E-1) ON PPC. E \$3
 143 UNION DEPOT/DENVER COLO, 1911 F (959-A-7) ON PPC. EST. \$5
 144 DUNKIRK, N.Y./TRANS STA, 1908 VG (150-F-3) ON PPC. EST. \$3
 145 EL PASO, TEX/TRANS CLERK, 1911 VG (497-E-1) ON PPC. E \$5
 146 TRANS CLERK RMS/EL PASO, TEX, 1913 VG (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. 6
 147 ELROY, WIS/TRANS CLK, 1912 VG (863-F-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5
 148 FORT WORTH, TEX/TERMINAL RPO, 1911 G+ (497-A-1) ON PPC. E 4
 149 FULTON, KY/TRANS CLK, 1918 F (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. EST. \$6
 150 GRAFTON, W. VA/TRANS OFFICE, 1936 F (218-D-2) ON PC. E \$3
 151 GREENSBORO, N.C./TR CLK, 1909 G+ (332-E-3) ON PPC. EST. \$3
 152 (J)ACKSON, MISS/TRANSFER, 1896 PARTIAL (430-C-2) ON CVR. 4
 153 JACKSONVILLE, FLA/TRANS CLK, 1907 VG (389-D-5) ON PPC. E 3
 154 KNOX, TENN/TRANS CLERK, 1914 G+ (515-K-2) ON PPC. E 4
 155 MANCHESTER, N.H./TR CLK, ca 1908 G+ (30-B-2) ON PPC. E 4
 156 MERIDIAN, (MISS)/TRANS CLERK, 1918 G (430-E-1) ON PPC. 4
 157 T.C. UNION STA MNPLS, 1904 VG (NEW TYPE) ON COVER. EST. \$8
 158 NEW LONDON, CONN/TRANS CLK, 1928 VG (92-D-3) ON COVER. E 4
 159 TR CLK OAKLAND PIER, 1912 G+ (999-F-2) ON PPC. EST. \$4
 160 PUEBLO, COLO/TRANS CLK, 1906 VG (959-C-4) ON PPC. EST. \$5
 161 TR CLERK RICHMOND/IND, 1894 G+ (880-M-4) ON COVER. EST. \$5
 162 ROANOKE, VA/TRANS CLK, 1913 VG (319-G-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5
 163 T.C.O.S.L. DEPOST S.L. CITY, 1908 VG (871-C-1) ON PPC. E 5
 164 S. BERNARDINO, CAL/TRS CLK, 1907 VG (999-H-1) ON PPC. E 5
 165 T.C. SAN JOSE, 1913 VG (999-I-1) ON PPC. EST. \$8
 166 SHELBY, OHIO/TRANS CLK RMS, 1910 G+ (801-M-3) ON PPC. E 4
 167 TERRE HAUTE, IND/TRANS CLK, 1908 F (NEW TYPE) ON PPC. E 8
 168 TOLEDO, OHIO/TRANS CLK, 1920 G+ (801-N-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5
 169 T.C. WATERVILLE/ME, 1909 VG (19-D-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5
 170 W.LIBERTY, IOWA/TRANS CLK, 1911 G+ (NEW CLERK) ON PPC. 12

Standard rules apply. Minimum bid \$3.00 please. Phone bid accepted
 (415) 344-3080

CLOSING DATE: August 15, 1995 (10 PM PDT)

A New Pennsylvania Doane

by Tom Clarke



A new type 2 Doane cancel of Rockledge, Montgomery County, PA. A light, secondary Fox Chase dater 'transits' the card on it way.

Rockledge PA, a suburb of Philadelphia, across the city line from the village of Fox Chase, has joined the ranks of Doane cancel post offices. Doane collectors know that their favorite cancels were distributed primarily at small fourth class offices beginning in 1903.

Absurd to think, but the picture postcard above is the only complete Rockledge example of the two postmark types known. Examples of both survive only as cut circle dials at the Post Mark Collectors Club Museum in Republic, Ohio. They were shown in the March 1995 *La Posta*.

From the beginning town fathers proudly referred to the town as the "smallest borough in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." The population of Rockledge had grown to 3-400 by the summer of 1906 when the above was mailed. Nine months later the post office, located centrally in the town's general store, was closed. By 1909, one real estate map still showed only about 110 houses, most of them side-by-

side, 3-storey Victorian duplexes.

Unfortunately, there is no return address or last name given to identify Laura, who was writing to her mother in Leeds, Cecil County, Maryland. For local historians who care to know the micro details available from covers, this is a grievous lack.

Unfortunate, too, is the lack of a Rockledge photocard scene on the reverse. Instead, a generic litho of the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia is pictured. But, for a bedroom community connected by railroad and trolley lines to a major city, it happily indicate that denizens of the borough could be culturally inclined. The farmland that had existed under her feet a scant twenty years before was not to be the be-all and end-all of Laura's existence.

Her workaday message is simply, "Dear Mother, Hazel is looking much better. I still give her a tonic. Everybody well, Laura," with a postscript: "I sent the postal cards this morning to your friend".

Were *they* photocards, what tales they would tell! Maybe you own one of them?

ANTIQUE PAPER GUILD AUCTION #88 - POSTAL HISTORY SUPPLEMENT

Robert Ward

Bellevue, WA. 98006

P.O.Box 5742

206-643-5701

CLOSING JULY 27TH, 1995

FAX ONLY (206) 641-4363

Usual Auction Rules Apply. Phone bids will be accepted to 9:00 P.M. Pacific time Thursday, July 25th. After that a one minute rule will be in effect for late callers. If the phone does not ring for one full minute, the auction will close. Photo copies of lots will be provided for 25 cents per page (4 items to a page) plus an S.A.S.E. Payments should be mailed within 5 days of receipt of invoice. Any lot is returnable if not as described.

The Antique Paper Guild specializes in highest quality pre-1935 real photo postcards & other fine pre-1900 photographic formats & publishes an auction catalog every 2 months featuring 400 - 600 lots of such items. Subscriptions are \$30.00 for 6 issues, samples copies \$5.00. Consignments welcome. Also available: reference & price guides to real photo postcards.

Abbreviations: b/s = backstamp; cvr = cover; cr = crease; hor = horizontal; o/s = overstrike; o/w = otherwise; s/m = stamp missing; sl = slight; st = stain; s/t = stamp torn; vert = vertical; w/ = with

UNITED STATES CANCELS BY STATE, LOTS X1 - X163

- X1. ALASKA, EGEGIK. Lot of 2 souvenir type PPC's from postmaster "Roy N. White" of same, neither of which ever had postage affixed: 1934 4-bar w/original autograph & address of postmaster on address side, view side is a real photo of a fox in trap, F-VF; 2 1934 4-bars on b/w litho view of "Indians Racing in Skin Boats." View side bears rubber stamp of "R.N.White, Postmaster...", etc., 1 G, 1 F 15.00
- X2. ALASKA, FAIRBANKS. 1911 machine flag cancel on PPC (b/w litho of Fairbanks by Johnson & Hall), G 6.00
- X3. ALASKA, FORT LISCUM. 1910 4-bar on PPC, some o/s on stamp, G 15.00
- X4. ALASKA, HOONAH. 1910 or 1916 4-bar on PPC, year date is smudgy but remaining letters are sharp & clear, G plus 35.00
- X5. ALASKA, JUNEAU. 11/16/1909 magenta Type 15 "Juneau, Alaska, Registered" dc'ds w/cork killers on "Official Business" Dept. of the Interior, Juneau, AK. cvr addressed to Katalla, AK., also 3 Katalla, AK. Type 2 4-bar rec'd b/s's, also "Unclaimed" & "Returned to Sender" auxiliary markings, some stains on face, G 35.00
- X6. ALASKA, KAKE. 12/17/1906 Type 2 Doane on PPC, F-VF 125.00
- X7. ALASKA, KEMPERVILLE. 1910 4-bar rec'd on PPC (1909-1911) with Portland, ORE. machine originating pm. Card is addressed to Hot Springs, AK. Card shows 4-5 creases & a few small margin tears but none affect the Kemperville pm. "Kemperville" is clearly struck, "Alaska" is slightly light tho all letters are clearly discernible, G plus. Please Note: The only then known example of this cancel formerly appeared in our Auction #85 & sold for \$1200.00. This example just recently emerged from the same estate. 400.00
- X8. ALASKA, KING COVE. 7/10/1915 4-bar on PPC (sharp, detailed real photo broadside view of "S.S.Windeer" docked at King Cove cannery operation, #24-10 by Earl), F 65.00
- X9. ALASKA, KNIK. 1915 4-bar on PPC (b/w litho view of "Miles Glacier" by Kennedy), lighter strike o/s's stamp slightly tho all elements are clear except last "A" of Alaska, G 75.00
- X10. ALASKA, MEEHAN. Magenta 1912 4-bar on PPC, s/m, cancel o/s's some of message, G 12.00
- X11. ALASKA, NAKNEK. 1929 4-bar on PPC (sharp, detailed close-up real photo view of fishing boats on Naknek River), 1st "N" of Naknek is blind, o/w F 15.00
- X12. ALASKA, PETERSBURG. 1908 Type 3 Doane on PPC (color litho view of Sitka Harbor by Lowman & Hanford), some sl o/s by rec'd cancel, mostly F 60.00
- X13. ALASKA, PETERSBURG. 1912 4-bar on PPC (Example #3 in Helbock). View side is a color litho bird's eye view of "White Horse, Yukon Terr., Alaska (sic)," by Mitchell. F 20.00

- X14. ALASKA, PETERSBURG. 1914 4-bar on PPC (Example #4 in Helbock), some sl o/s on stamp but all elements clearly readable, mostly F 35.00
- X15. ALASKA, SEWARD. 1910 4-bar on PPC, parts of "Alaska" a little light, G 12.00
- X16. ALASKA, TANANA. 1909 Type 2 Doane on PPC (b/w litho view of Seward by Lowman & Hanford), sl o/s on stamp, G plus 25.00
- X17. ALASKA, TOFTY. 1909 4-bar rec'd on PPC (1908-1943), o/s on Spokane, WA. machine originating pm, card is addressed to Hot Springs, AK., G plus 20.00
- X18. ALASKA, VAULT. Exceptionally rare 8/13/1909 4-bar on PPC (1908-1909). Although the cds on this example is VF, the stamp has been removed & the bar killers are blind. The 1st recorded example of this P.O. appeared in a 3/24/1994 auction in La Posta & realized \$925.00. This is probably the only other example to appear since. As Is 350.00
- X19. ALASKA, WACKER, S.E. 1927 4-bar on PPC (b/w litho view of Ketchikan by Albertype), few small stains on address side do not affect cancel, F-VF 50.00
- X20. ARIZ., GRAND CANYON. Territorial 1908 4-bar on PPC (printed color litho of Grand Canyon by Detroit Pub.), F 8.00
- X21. ARIZ., KOFA. Territorial 1908 Type 3 Doane rec'd on PPC (1900-1928) with Los Angeles, CAL. machine originating pm. View side is a real photo inset bird's eye view of town & mining operations. G 55.00
- X22. ARIZ., ORACLE. Lot of 2: 1913 cds w/duplex killer on PPC (printed b/w litho view of "Mountain View Hotel" at Oracle by Rasmussen), G; 1915 4-bar on PPC (printed b/w litho of "The Chapel" at Oracle by Terry & Lawson), G-F 10.00
- X23. ARIZ., SPRINGERVILLE. Territorial 8/13/1910 4-bar on PPC (sharp, detailed panoramic real photo view of Clifton, ARIZ. & mining operations, also fascinating message from sender describing difficulty of breathing "sulfur gas" from copper smelters on 100 degree plus days), o/s on stamp, G 35.00
- X24. CAL., ADINVILLE. Circa 1874 cds on cvr is light tho readable. Sent by "Mrs. E.Miller of Canby, Modoc Co., CAL." to a "Mr.P.T.Sharp, Canyon City, Grant Co., Ore." Rough open rgt edge on cover thru rgt side of 3-cent green, G 50.00
- X25. CAL., AMEDEE. 1910 4-bar on PPC (1890-1924), G-F 12.00
- X26. CAL., BLACK DIAMOND. 1909 cds with duplex killer on PPC (1868-1911), faint tho discernible strike, Fr 3.00
- X27. CAL., BLUE RAVINE. 1909 cds w/target killer on PPC (1902-1910), G plus 35.00
- X28. CAL., BRUSHCREEK. 1909 4-bar on PPC (1856-1916), card creases down affect cancel, G 10.00
- X29. CAL., CHEROKEE. 1910 4-bar on PPC (1854-1912), slight o/s on stamp, G 15.00
- X30. CAL., CONFIDENCE. 1907 Type 3 Doane on PPC (1899-1925), mostly VF 15.00
- X31. CAL., CORNWALL. 1910 4-bar on PPC (1881-1911), o/s on stamp, G 10.00
- X32. CAL., DEFENDER. 1908 Type 2 Doane on PPC (1900-1915), also with sl o/s by Pine Grove, CAL. Type 2 Doane rec'd, G-F 12.00
- X33. CAL., EASTON. 1913 4-bar on PPC (1909-1916), some o/s by Sisson, CAL. cds rec'd (1888-1924), G 18.00
- X34. CAL., ELECTRA. 1910 4-bar on PPC (1900-1923), also Fulton, CAL. Type 3 Doane rec'd, F 14.00
- X35. CAL., ELLISWORTH. 1914 4-bar on PPC (1901-1927), G-F 8.00
- X36. CAL., ENTERPRISE. 1897 cds on cvr (1878-1926), s/m, Oroville, CAL. b/s rec'd, stains on cover, G 15.00
- X37. CAL., GRAND ISLAND. 1910 4-bar on PPC (1854-1919), G 15.00
- X38. CAL., HUPP. 1911 4-bar on PPC (1909-1911), VF 50.00
- X39. CAL., KIMBERLY. 1913 4-bar on PPC (1907-1913), F 25.00
- X40. CAL., MAMMOTH. 1914 4-bar on PPC (1907-1925), sl o/s on stamp, G-F 12.00
- X41. CAL., MESSINA. Ca.1890's cds on cvr w/target killer tied to 2-cent red (1887-1898), cvr is worn, "Mes" of "Messina" lightly struck, cancel is mostly G 15.00
- X42. CAL., MOORLAND. 1912 Type 3 Doane rec'd on PPC (1902-1915) with some o/s on Defender, CAL. 4-bar originating pm (1900-1915), mostly F 15.00
- X43. CAL., OAKBAR. 1912 cds with target killer on PPC (1874-1928), G 8.00

- X44. CAL., PARK. Eldorado County 1907 4-bar on PPC (1891-1919) nicely o/s's large Cosumne, CAL. cds rec'd (this spelling is unlisted in Salley, although a Cosumne, CAL., 1852-1915, in Sacramento County is listed), "Cosumne" is slightly light tho complete, "Park" is mostly F 25.00
- X45. CAL., PENTZ. 1909 cds with target killer on PPC (1864-1912), G 18.00
- X46. CAL., POINT RICHMOND. 1909 cds w/duplex killer on PPC (1902-1912), G-F 12.00
- X47. CAL., RIDGEWOOD. 1911 4-bar on PPC (1904-1914), slight o/s on stamp, G-F 18.00
- X48. CAL., SHAWMUT. 1912 4-bar on PPC (1907-1925), F 15.00
- X49. CAL., SPAULDING. 1912 cds w/duplex killer on PPC (1908-1921), c/s by rec'd pm, G 5.00
- X50. CAL., STENT. Blue 1914 4-bar on PPC (1895-1925), F plus 15.00
- X51. CAL., SUGAR PINE. 1910 4-bar on PPC (1907-1934), view side is a real photo of loggers operating an unusual hydraulic powered saw on a spar, F 25.00
- X52. CAL., SURREY. 1907 4-bar on PPC (1891-1915), sl o/s by machine rec'd pm, G plus 6.00
- X53. CAL., TRENTON. 1908 Type 3 Doane on PPC (1887-1914), slightly light tho still F 15.00
- X54. CAL., WAWONA. 1903 cds with duplex killer on PMC (1883-1935), G-F 6.00
- X55. CAL., WELTMER. 1909 4-bar on PPC (1908-1911), F plus 60.00
- X56. COLO., DUNKLEY. 1909 Type 2 Doane on PPC (1892-1943), F 12.00
- X57. COLO., HALFWAY. 1905 Type 2 Doane on PPC (1903-1917), F plus 5.00
- X58. COLO., ILIFF. 7/20/1906 Type 2 Doane rec'd on PPC is 13 months earlier than EKU listed in Helbock's "Western Doanes," slight double-strike on some letters, G-F 15.00
- X59. COLO., RIVER PORTAL. 9/5/1909 Type 3 Doane rec'd b/s on cvr (1906-1910), F 15.00
- X60. COLO., SMUGGLER. 1910 4-bar on PPC (1895-1928), F 10.00
- X61. "H.(AWAII) ISLANDS, SPRECKLES." Early territorial 1901 D.P.O. cds w/large duplex killer with circular center on PMC (view side is b/w litho of Diamond Head & Waikiki Beach), some o/s by San Francisco rec'd pm, also partial Honolulu rec'd cancel, G 50.00
- X62. HAWAII, PAHALA. Territorial 1921 cds w/duplex killer on cover, open right margin of cvr thru stamp, G plus 8.00
- X63. IDAHO, CHESLEY. 1908 cds on PPC (1899-1913), cds is F plus but stamp is missing, AS IS 8.00
- X64. IDAHO, FORD. 1913 4-bar on PPC (1911-1929), G-F 10.00
- X65. IDAHO, HAZEL. 1910 4-bar on PPC (1905-1914), cds is mostly F but stamp is missing, AS IS 10.00
- X66. IDAHO, MACE. 1912 4-bar on PPC (1899-1922), card is heavily creased, cancel G-F 4.00
- X66. IA., SPECHTS FERRY. 1908 4-bar D.P.O. on PPC, G-F 3.00
- X67. KANS., COIN. D.P.O. 1910 Type 3 Doane on PPC, some o/s on stamp, F ?
- X68. KANS., GREINA. 1908 4-bar D.P.O. on PPC, little off top, G 3.00
- X69. KANS., ROSE. 1911 4-bar D.P.O. on PPC, stamp torn, G 3.00
- X70. KANS., TAW. D.P.O. 1912 Type 3 Doane on PPC, slightly lighter strike is still mostly F 12.00
- X71. MONT., ARGENTA. 1909 4-bar on PPC (1871-1935), mostly F 6.00
- X72. MONT., BOULDER VALLEY. Magenta 1892 dc'ds w/cork killer on U.S. postal (1866-1897), light strike tho all elements discernible w/glass, G 10.00
- X73. MONT., FLAT HEAD LAKE. 1910 4-bar on PPC. Only the "Flat.." of the town is discernible w/"H" partly visible & rest overstriking stamp. My Lutz reference on Montana does not list an open P.O. at this location so late. Vert card cr approx 2/3 in. thru cent of cancel, G ?
- X74. MONT. TERR., FORT BENTON. 9/19/1888 cds w/cork killer tied to 4-cent green on business cvr from "T.C.Power & Bro." of Fort Benton, M.T., G 18.00
- X75. MONT., FORT BENTON. Territorial 1889 cds rec'd b/s on U.S. postal receipt of order card from Jos Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, WIS. to customer, G-F 8.00
- X76. MONT., GREGSON. 1910 4-bar rec'd on PPC (1897-1937), F-VF 4.00
- X77. MONT, GARRISON. 3/6/1907 Type 3 Doane on PPC. Only other known example of this Doane is listed in Helbock at 1909, o/s on stamp, G ?
- X78. MONT., HELENA. Ca.1880's cds w/large cork killer on U.S. cvr w/3-cent Washington green, rough open edge thru rgt margin of cvr does tear sm piece off rgt side of stamp, G ?
- X79. MONT., HOCKETT. 1911 4-bar on PPC (1889-1912), slight very lgt o/s by rec'd, small margin tear on card just above cancel, F-VF 15.00
- X80. MONT., JEFFERSON ISLAND. Lot of 3 examples of unlisted Type 2 Doane on PPC, earliest 10/11/1908, latest 3/2/1909, o/s on stamps, 2 cards addressed to same "Jefferson Isle," Readable-G ?
- X81. MONT., OSWEGO. 7/30/1908 Type 2 Doane on PPC, G plus ?
- X82. MONT., PARK CITY. Unlisted 10/6/1908 Type 3 Doane on PPC, o/s on stamp, G ?
- X83. MONT., SWEETGRASS. Unlisted 3/7/1908 Type 3 Doane on PPC, G plus ?
- X84. NEB., SPRINGRANCH. 1907 4-bar D.P.O. on PPC, little off top, G plus 8.00
- X85. NEV., GOLD CREEK. 5/4/1908 Type 2 Doane on U.S. cover (1897-1929) is nearly 3 years earlier than EKU listed in Helbock's "Western Doanes," F 30.00
- X86. NEV., IMLAY. 1910 4-bar on PPC, also "Missent" marking, F 4.00
- X87. NEV., LUCKYBOY. Highly unusual 1912 cover is addressed on front to woman in "Ludgate Circus, London, England" with return address on back from "Mrs.John Adder, Luckyboy, Nevada." However, 2-cent blue stamp is cancelled with a 1912 "Luckyboy, NEV. Rec'd (1909-1913)" large cds, some o/s on stamp but all elements discernible, some English rec'd markings on back, some tears on back of cover, G plus 125.00
- X88. N.MEX., DES MOINES. Territorial 1909 Type 3 Doane on PPC, first letters in "Moines" weak, G ?
- X89. N.MEX., FLORA VISTA. Territorial 1910 4-bar on PPC, G ?
- X90. N.MEX., FRENCH. Territorial 4/22/1909 4-bar on PPC (1908-1945), mostly F ?
- X91. N.MEX., ROY. Territorial 1909 4-bar on PPC, F ?
- X92. N.DAK., DRAYTON. 1897 cds w/cork killer on U.S. postal card used as a "St.Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Ry. Co." land deed, also approx 1 inch square marking from same Ry. on face, F ?
- X93. N.DAK., EDTON. 1909 4-bar on PPC (1907-1911) o/s by Graber, N.DAK. rec'd (197-1914), G 20.00
- X94. N.DAK., ENGLEVALE. 1908 Type 3 Doane on PPC, view side is b/w litho bird's eye view of Verona, N.D., F ?
- X95. N.DAK., GLENCOE. Red 1920 4-bar on PPC (1883-1930), some o/s on stamp, G plus 6.00
- X96. N.DAK., GRAY. 1907 4-bar on PPC (1884-1914), view side is real photo of lodge at Spiritwood Lake, F 20.00
- X97. N.DAK., ROGER. 1908 4-bar on PPC (1898-1917), cds is mostly VF but stamp is missing, AS IS 5.00
- X98. OKLA., LOVELL. 1908 Type 3 Doane on PPC (1906-1957), F ?
- X99. OKLA., NASHVILLE. 1908 Type 3 Doane on PPC (1894-1911), F-VF 15.00
- X100. "IND. T.," CUMBERLAND. 1903 cds w/duplex killer on #10 U.S. Gov't cvr (1898-1974), F 15.00
- X101. "IND. T.," DEWEY. Interesting Type 3 Doane on PPC dated 10/31/1910, 2 years after statehood, shows "Dewey, IND.T." device still in operation. View side is a real photo by Martin of mounted Indians at "101" Ranch surrounding buffalo, "A Little Fresh Meat for the Redmen," F ?
- X102. ORE., ACME. 1907 Type 3 Doane on PPC (1885-1916), G-F 8.00
- X103. ORE., ALGOMA. 1934 4-bar on PPC (1912-1943), F 8.00
- X104. ORE., AURORA MILLS. 1889 cds rec'd b/s on U.S. postal receipt of payment card from "J.K.Gill Booksellers" of Portland, ORE., G-F 8.00
- X105. ORE., BIG EDDY. 1912 4-bar on PPC (1911-1936), F 6.00
- X106. ORE., BLAINE. 4/17/1911 Type 2 Doane on PPC (1892-1956) is 14 months later than LKU in Helbock, F ?
- X107. ORE., BLAKELEYVILLE. 1910 4-bar on PPC (1910-1918), some o/s on stamp, G 8.00
- X108. ORE., BROWNSBORO. 1911 4-bar on PPC (1892-1954), F 6.00
- X109. ORE., BUTLER. 1907 cds w/target on PPC (1895-1911), some off the top, Readable 8.00
- X110. ORE., CARNATION. 6/27/1906 Type 2 Doane rec'd on PPC (1906-1906), "Oregon" o/s on stamp & mostly blind but card addressed to "Carnation, Oregon," mostly G 50.00

- X111. ORE., CHAPMAN. 1916 4-bar on PPC (1915-1930), slightly lighter strike is full & clear, F 8.00
- X112. ORE., CHITWOOD. 1910 Type 1 Doane on PPC (1887-1947), mostly F 3.00
- X113. ORE., EARLY. 1915 4-bar on PPC (1902-1919), heavier cor cr on card at bot rgt does not affect cancel, mostly F 20.00
- X114. ORE., FAIRGROUNDS. Lot of 2 Type 3 Doanes on PPC (1892-1914): 1 1910 blue example, some lgt sts around stamp, F-VF; 1 1911 dark blue example w/"Fairgrounds, Oregon" tilted 90 degrees to left to a vert angle to bar killer, F 6.00
- X115. ORE., GARDINER. Large 1924 dcds w/4-bar killer on PPC, view side is a sharp, detailed, real photo comprehensive BEV of lumber operations at "Hubbard's Mill," mostly F 15.00
- X116. ORE., GLENADA. Rarer 4/20/1909 Type 2 Doane on PPC (1890-1943), lighter but full strike, G plus 10.00
- X117. ORE., HARDMAN/HEPPNER. Lot of 71 plus letters plus misc. correspondence sent to Charles Jacob "Jake" Osten between 1911 & 1919. Osten grew up on family "Thorn Creek Home" farm located somewhere between Heppner & Hardman. He went to college in Portland ca.1914-1916, worked for the Heppner Herald newspaper & subsequently joined the "104th Aero Squadron" during World War I & was promoted to lieutenant in Europe. 55 of the letters are from his mother "A.Osten," 46 of which are postmarked between 1911 & 1914, 31 bearing Heppner cancels, 12 bearing Hardman cancels. These letters, many of them lengthy, graphically describe farm life in the high desert & unabashedly express a mother's longing for her son's companionship. Mrs.Osten also unrelentingly exhorts her son on to achievement & study, "Buy a book. Read it, Now!," rails against the evils of liquor & sloth, & offers long lists of guiding quotations & aphorisms to live by. This fascinating group is joined by 16 misc. letters from friends ca.1917-1919, a few from his father, misc. ephemera & some photos. 2 cancels also from Parkdale, ORE., & some correspondence letterheaded from other obscure central Oregon towns such as Parker's Mill. Many items show some wear, 18 letters are stained or show mouse damage, most cancels are G, the Hardman cancels are generally G-F 150.00
- X118. ORE., HOBSONVILLE. Lot of 2 on PPC from 1883-1913 D.P.O.: one 1911 4-bar, G; one 1909 Type 1 Doane, 2 yrs later than LKU in Helbock, o/s on stamp, G 12.00
- X119. ORE., JACKSONVILLE. 1885 magenta cds w/cork killer on U.S.postal, G 20.00
- X120. ORE., KINGS VALLEY. 1910 Type 3 Doane on PPC (1855-1974), F 4.00
- X121. ORE., KINGSTON. 1906 cds w/target killer pn PPC (1891-1920), some spots of st on card unaffected cancel, mostly F 6.00
- X122. ORE., KOLER. 1909 4-bar on PPC (1907-1923), mostly F 10.00
- X123. ORE., LAMPA. 1909 Type 2 Doane on PPC (1905-1918), message in pencil written across cancel, G 20.00
- X124. ORE., LEONA. 1912 4-bar on PPC (1901-1944), mostly F 5.00
- X125. ORE., LINKVILLE. Ca.1880 dcds on cvr w/badly torn 10-cent brown stamp, G 40.00
- X126. ORE., LANGELL'S VALLEY. 1912 4-bar on PPC (1871-1924), mostly F 8.00
- X127. ORE., MARMOT. 1917 4-bar on PPC (1886-1930), F-VF 12.00
- X128. ORE., MCMINNVILLE. 1898 cds w/pie killer tied to 2-cent red on "County School Superintendent, McMinville, ORE." cacheted cvr, also Dayton, OR. rec'd b/s, G 10.00
- X129. ORE., OCEAN VIEW. Ca.1912 4-bar on PPC (1887-1916) o/s on 1 cent red parcel post stamp, G 8.00
- X130. ORE., OLEX. 7/17/1905 Type 2 Doane on PPC (1874-1959) is 2 yrs earlier than Helbock's ECU, card crs, F ?
- X131. ORE., PIONEER. 1909 4-bar on PPC (1900-1929), little off top, G 8.00
- X132. ORE., SODA SPRINGS. Ca.1908 Type 2 Doane on PPC (1886-1911), Readable-G 10.00
- X133. ORE., TEMPLETON. 1910 4-bar on PPC (1898-1917), mostly F 8.00
- X134. ORE., VANORA. 1915 4-bar on PPC (1911-1920) tied to parcel post 1-cent red, F 20.00
- X135. ORE., WELLEN. 1909 cds on PPC (1891-1922), o/s on stamp, G plus 8.00
- X136. ORE., WINEBERRY. 1912 4-bar on PPC (1906-1933), lighter but mostly F 8.00

- X137. PA., PLEASANTRIDGE. 1908 Type 2 Doane on PPC, D.P.O., mostly F ?
- X138. S.DAK., CRAWFORD. 1908 Type 2 Doane rec'd on PPC (1894-1913), G 4.00
- X139. S.DAK., EFFINGTON. 1916 4-bar on PPC (1892-1916), slightly heavy on ink, G-F 8.00
- X140. S.DAK., WILLARD. 1910 Type 3 Doane on PPC (1906-1912), view side is striking real photo postcard of Badlands, F 25.00
- X141. TEX., LLANO. 1886 cds w/cork killer on U.S.Gov't cvr, G 5.00
- X142. UTAH, BEAVER. 1881 cds w/pie killer on cvr tied to 3-cent green, interesting b/s, rough open rgt cvr margin thru edge of stamp, G 15.00
- X143. UTAH, CISCO. 1909 4-bar on PPC (1887-1967), G-F 4.00
- X144. UTAH, MERCUR. 1910 cds w/duplex killer on PPC (1893-1944), "Utah" is mostly blind but view side is a color litho BEV of "Mercur, Utah," G 10.00
- X145. WASH., BAKER. 1908 purple 4-bar on PPC (1892-1910), s/m, view side a real photo of Mt.Baker, cds is VF, AS IS 5.00
- X146. WASH., GLOYD. 1917 4-bar on PPC (1913-1930), G plus 8.00
- X147. WASH., HELEN. 1912 4-bar on PPC (1907-1912), G plus 10.00
- X148. WASH., KNAB. 7/27/1910 Type 2 Doane on PPC (1888-1935), example is a few months later than Helbock's LKU, F-VF ?
- X149. WASH., MCGOWAN. 7/24/1910 Type 2 Doane on PPC (1901-1938) is 5 months later than Helbock's LKU, mostly F ?
- X150. WASH., MOAB. 1922 4-bar on PPC (1902-1929), mostly F 5.00
- X151. WASH.TERR., NEW TACOMA. 1880 cds w/cork killer on U.S.Postal (1874-1884) used by No.Pacific Railroad Land Dept. to register applications to purchase railroad land, card bears large blue cds on back from R.R. Land Dept as a rec'd marking. Lot also includes N.P.R.R. cvr bearing 1885 Portland, OREG. cds w/pie killer tied to 2-cent brown w/letter to addressee noting recent application for same parcel of land & returning to addressee original 1880 postal listed above. Creases & some pnhs on postal, cancel is G 15.00
- X152. WASH., OCOSTA. 1891 cds w/target killer on cvr (1890-1943), Dayton, WASH. b/s, G 20.00
- X153. WASH., PLAINVIEW. 1908 Type 3 Doane rec'd on PPC (1905-1910, unlisted Doane), Pearson, WASH. (1889-1937) originating pm, "Pearson" is F, "Plainview" G 20.00
- X154. WASH., SPOKANE FALLS. 1888 cds w/cork killer (1872-1891) on commercial cvr for "Shinn & Sharp" produce dealers of Spokane, also letterhead from same enclosed, some wr on cvr margins, F 25.00
- X155. WASH., SILVERLAKE. Unlisted 4/12/1909 Type 2 Doane rec'd b/s on PPC (1885-1984), G ?
- X156. WASH., SUMNER. Unusual 1912 cds w/6 serrated bar killers on PPC, some o/s by rec'd machine cancel, G-F ?
- X157. WASH., VANASSETT. 1910 Type 2 Doane on U.S. postal (1892-1913), VF 6.00
- X158. WASH., WHATCOM. 4/14/1891 cds with pie killer on U.S. postal (1874-1892), some soil, small spots of st on card face, 2 pnhs do not affect cancel, cancel is VF 30.00
- X159. WASH., WYMER. 1926 4-bar on cvr (1912-1938), tiny bit off top, rough open right edge thru stamp, G plus 6.00
- X160. WIS., YELLOWLAKE. 1910 Type 2 Doane D.P.O. on PPC, G 3.00
- X161. WYO., CARNEYVILLE. 1912 4-bar on PPC (1904-1921), cds is G but stamp is missing, AS IS 4.00
- X162. WYO., DOWNINGTON. Unlisted 9/23/1907 Type 3 Doane on PPC (02-11), o/s by machine rec'd, card heavily creased, cancel is G-F 25.00
- X163. WYO., PARCO. 1925 4-bar on PPC (1923-1942), F 8.00

SHIP CANCELS, LOTS X164 - X172

- X164. U.S.S."COLORADO." Lot of 2 on real photo U.S.S. Colorado related postcards, some o/s on stamps on both: 1 1912 4-bar w/"Colorado" along bottom of strike. View side is a close-up, classic 3/4 view of the "Colorado" in San Diego Harbor, #642 by Arcade View in Very Good-Fine condition, cancel is G; 1 1913 4-bar w/"Colorado" at top of cancel. View side is a "Hammock Inspection" of sailors & Marines taking part on forward deck of the ship, card is in Fine condition, cancel G-F 50.00
- X165. U.S.S."LOUISIANA." 1912 4-bar on PPC (real photo "Louisiana's (Brass) band" playing on outdoor deck, some creases along margins, card is VG. O/s on stamp, "Louisiana" at top of cancel, cancel is G 25.00
- X166. U.S.S."LOUISIANA." Lot of 3 views all sent by same "John R. Linger" to girl friend within 5 days of each other during Jan.1918, all on real

photo "Louisiana" related postcards, all w/same 3-bar killer. "Louisiana" appears at bottom of cancel & ship's name is blind on the last 2 cards: 1/24/1918, also slight o/s by "Passed By Censor" blue straight line marking, view is looking off ship's bow in heavy seas at warship in bkgd; 1/21/1918, card is a classic, close-up 3/4 view of "Louisiana" flying full colors, small margin tear center right; 1/20/1918, card shows sailors in full battle gear on outside deck during inspection; cards are mostly Very Good, 2 cancels are Readable, 1 F 45.00p

X167. U.S.S. "MARYLAND." 1915 3-bar on PPC with "Honolulu" between the bars, some slight double strike on 5-6 letters, "Maryland" appears at bottom of cancel, long vert card cr, F 10.00

X168. U.S.S. "MARYLAND." 1914 4-bar on PPC, some o/s on stamp, card is a strange anomaly having a real photo postcard back with a b/w lithographed front, G 10.00

X169. U.S.S. "RALEIGH." 1914 blue 4-bar on PPC (real photo view from on deck of the U.S.S. Maryland firing her guns), little off top, G 20.00

X170. U.S.S. "ROPER." Unusual 1/20/1937 3-bar on U.S. postal with "San Diego, CAL.," "Last Day in Commission Postponed" in straight line hand stamp markings appearing along bottom, extensive moderate sts on face, G-F 8.00

X171. U.S.S. "ST. LOUIS." Magenta 1912 4-bar on PPC (exceptional, crystal clear real photo 3/4 view of the U.S.S. "Colorado"), F 25.00

X172. U.S.S. "WEST VIRGINIA." 1913 4-bar on PPC (real photo inset of 12 large 'Championship' loving cups 'Won by the Crew, U.S.S. West Virginia,' by ship's photographers Weathers & Corder, view is light, card is Good). Cancel is G plus 20.00

UNITED STATES RAILROAD POST OFFICES, LOTS X173 - X186

X173. R.P.O. GRAB BAG. Lot of 36 on PPC, 15 pm 1906-1909, 17 pm 1910-1919, 3 pm 1920-1930's, 20 Towle I's, 14 Towle II's, 1 Towle IV (Seattle & Seattle, stamp missing), 1 on cut cvr, 1 AS IS, 35 G or better 75.00

X174. ALBANY & YAQUINA. 1912 cds w/RMS duplex on PPC, Towle 900. 1-A-1, tiny bit off top, mostly F 8.00

X175. ALBUQ. & EL PASO. 1889 territorial cds w/cork killer on U.S. Gov't cover bearing copy for "Rio Grande Valley Broom Factory, Victoria, N.M.," Readable 10.00

X176. BEARDS & SHAW, N.D. 1896 cds w/pie killer on cvr, Towle 718-I-1, open right margin of cvr touches stamp, G plus 10.00

X177. GOSHEN & COALINGA. 1907 cds w/RMS duplex on PPC, Towle 992.4-D-1, G 8.00

X178. HOLD. & STERLING. 1910 cds w/RMS duplex on PPC, Towle 947.7-B-1, F plus 6.00

X179. JUNEAU & SITKA. 1908 cds w/RMS duplex on PPC, Towle X-26-a, G 35.00

X180. KERRISTON & TACOMA. 1910 cds w/RMS duplex on PPC, Towle 901.2-D-1, G 8.00

X181. SEATTLE & SKAGWAY. 1924 cds w/RMS duplex on PPC (real photo broadside of S.S. "Duncan," by Thwaites), Towle X-19-c, F 15.00

X182. ST. VINCENT & FOSSTON. 1897 cds w/cork killer on U.S. Gov't postal used as St.P.M. & M. Ry.Co. land deed, unlisted, also St.P.M. & M. Ry. blue square marking on face, G 35.00

X183. SEATTLE & SEATTLE. 1911 cds w/RMS duplex on PPC, Towle SEI-A, F plus 15.00

X184. TUSCON & NOGALES. 1906 territorial cds w/RMS duplex on PPC, Towle 965.1-B-2, some o/s on stamp, G 20.00

X185. TRUCKEE & LAKE TAHOE. 1921 steamship cds w/RMS duplex on PPC (color litho of mail carrier Steamer "Tahoe"), Towle 997.4-A-1, Readable 10.00

X186. WILLETS & SAN FRANCISCO. 1911 mis-spelled cds w/RMS duplex on PPC, Towle 985-T-1, G 6.00

CANADIAN RAILROAD POST OFFICES, LOTS X187 - X192

X187. BRIDGEBURG & ST. THOMAS. 2 1908 cds on PPC, 1 lighter o/s on stamp, 1 Readable, 1 F plus ?

X188. N. PORTAL & MOOSE JAW. 1909 cds on PPC (color litho of Moose Jaw R.R. depot) w/some o/s on stamp, G ?

X189. NIAGARA FALLS & LONDON. 2 1907 cds on PPC, 1 o/s on stamp, both G-F ?

X190. WIPG. & M. JAW, NO. 1. 1909 cds on PPC o/s on stamp, G ?

X191. VAN. & VICT. 2 1908 steamship cds on PPC (b/w litho of mail

carrier Steamer "Princess Victoria" & ad promo for "Robert Buller News Service), both o/s stamp, 1 G, 1 G-F ?

X192. ISLD. POND & MONTREAL. 1907 cds on PPC, o/s on stamp, G ?

CANADIAN CANCELS, LOTS X193 - X221

X193. ALTA., BOWDEN. 1910 split-ring on PPC, G-F ?

X194. ALTA., BRUCE. 1913 split-ring on PPC, mostly F ?

X195. ALTA., CARSTOLDT. 1911 split-ring on PPC, Readable-G ?

X196. ALTA., CHINOOK. 1912 split-ring on PPC, G-F ?

X197. ALTA., COWLEY. 190(?) split-ring on PPC (nice real photo of young couple outside 2-story claim house), o/s on stamp, G ?

X198. ALTA., PENHOLD. 1910 split-ring on PPC, G ?

X199. B.C., BRADNER. 1912 split-ring on PPC, o/s on stamp, G ?

X200. B.C., CLAYBURN. 1908 cds on PPC, G-F ?

X201. B.C., CLOVERDALE. 2 1910 split-rings on PPC, 1 o/s on stamp, G-F ?

X202. B.C., HOSMER. 1908 split-ring on PPC, G plus ?

X203. B.C., OSOYOOS. Ca. 1920's or 30's split-ring on PPC, F ?

X204. B.C., PENTICTON. 1905 split-ring on PPC, F ?

X205. B.C., PORT CLEMENTS. 1914 split-ring on PPC, G-F ?

X206. B.C., PORT HANEY. 1907 split-ring on PPC, G ?

X207. B.C., POWELL RIVER. 1912 split-ring on PPC, o/s on stamp, F ?

X208. B.C., ROBERT'S CREEK. 1947 split-ring on PPC (real photo BEV of tiny town along shore), G ?

X209. MAN., MORRIS. 1913 split-ring on PPC, mostly F ?

X210. MAN., ROSENFELD. 1907 split-ring on PPC, F ?

X211. N.B., FAIRVILLE. 1906 split-ring on PPC, F ?

X212. ONT., AMHERSTBURG. 1905 split-ring on PPC, G ?

X213. ONT., BALA. 1907 split-ring on PPC, G-F ?

X214. ONT., LONDON JUNCTION. 1906 split-ring rec'd on PPC. Card is unusual in that it has a "United Kingdom" divided back with 1906 Cleveland, O. originating pm (divided backs were not legally introduced to U.S. until 1907), G ?

X215. ONT., MILFORD. 1909 split-ring on PPC, F ?

X216. ONT., ZURICH. 1914 split-ring on PPC, F ?

X217. QUE., ST. PIE. 1905 split-ring on PPC (real photo BEV of St. Pie), F ?

X218. SASK., ALSASK. 1912 split-ring on PPC (real photo Canadian Postcard Co. exaggeration), F ?

X219. SASK., HUDSON'S BAY JUNCTION. 1910 cds back stamp, G ?

X220. SASK., NORTH PORTAL. 1916 split-ring on PPC, also Roche Percee, SASK. split-ring rec'd, G ?

X221. YUKON TERR., DAWSON. "Yukon Exposition, AUG. 14/17, 1912" on 4 straight lines w/cds & duplex killer on PPC, G ?

RURAL FREE DELIVERY & MISCELLANEOUS POSTAL HISTORY, LOTS X222 - X228

X222. 4-BAR CANCEL GRAB BAG. Lot of 131 4-bar cancels on PPC, 125 pm 1906-1917, 6 pm 1920-1942. 101 cancels are mostly from open P.O.'s w/a few D.P.O.'s mixed in. 30 cancels are western D.P.O. rarity 2 & 3's but have stamps missing. 18 are eastern 4-bars, 44 midwest, 68 western, 30 AS IS, 101 G-F 135.00

X223. VA., NORGE. 1909 manuscript cancel on PPC, F 8.00

X224. RURAL FREE DELIVERY MANUSCRIPT CANCELS. Lot of 4 cancels in purple pencil on PPC, pm 1908-1913, 1 from Buffalo, WYO., 1 Wyoming, PA., 1 from Tarreytown (sic), 1 from "Home," F 20.00

X225. "U.S. POSTAL SERVICE, SHANGHAI, CHINA." 1921 cds w/"1" duplex killer on PPC (color litho view of Shanghai), G-F 30.00

X226. 1908 CHRISTMAS SEAL. Tied to Sacramento, CAL. machine cancel on PPC (lesser value Santa litho), small piece from top lft cor of seal missing, G-F 10.00

X227. 1909 CHRISTMAS SEAL. Tied to Portland, ORE. machine cancel on PPC (Xmas color litho of girl w/ teddy bears), F 8.00

X228. CHRISTMAS SEALS. Lot of 6 tied to cancels on PPC's from 5 dif years, 1 1920, 2 1921, 1 1922, 1 1924, 1 1929, few stains or creases on some cards, 1 Fair, 2 Good, 3 Fine 20.00

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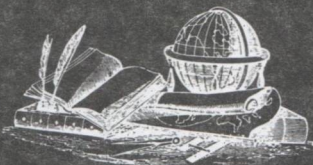
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La Posta Publications Proudly Announces

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This 300+ page book is the result of the author's four year search of the *Letter Books of the Postmaster General*, a previously underutilized source of U.S. postal history information. Stets lists almost 3,000 post offices and 6,200 postmasters, thousands of whom were previously unreported in philatelic literature. More than 700 "first postmasters" show dates of appointment earlier than previously published dates for those postmasters.

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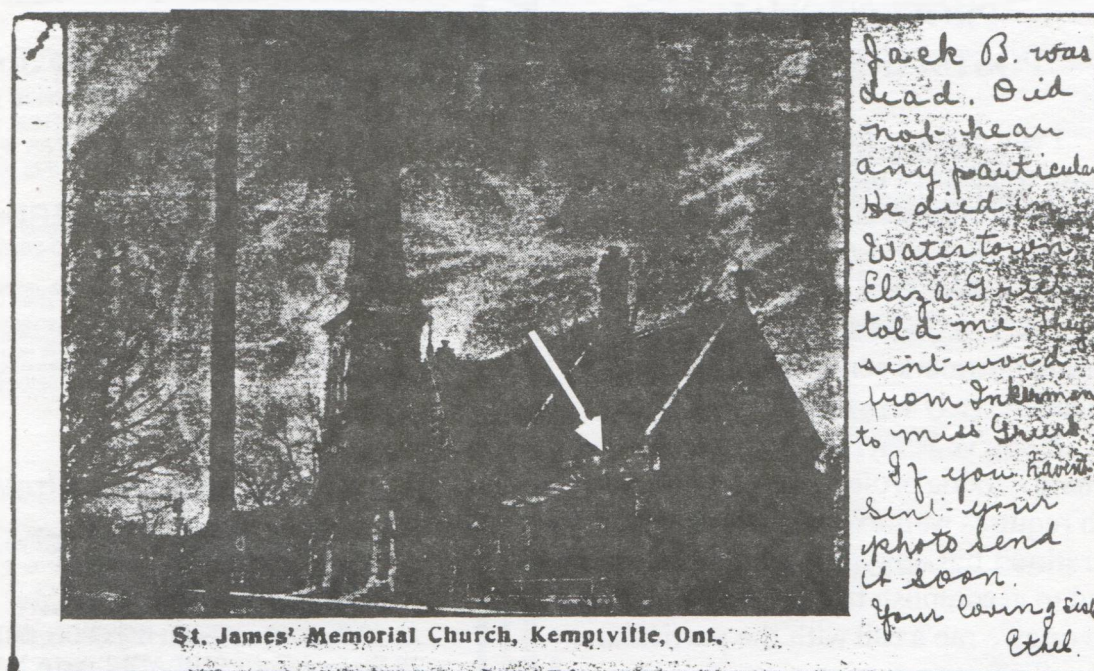


Figure 1: Color-print of St. James Memorial Church, Kemptville, Ont. Showing Buffalo, N.Y. transit postmark (arrow).

A Postcard with Seven Postmarks

By Ronald Olin

A used picture postcard usually has one originating postmark/cancel and sometimes also a receiving postmark. This article reports on a postcard, mailed in 1906 between sisters, with seven postmarks (Table 1). Special circumstances were the mailing cross-border from Canada and also two changes-of-address in southeastern South Dakota.

Figures 1 and 2 show that this color-printed view of St. James Memorial Church originated at Kemptville, Ontario (south of Ottawa), crossed the border and received a transit postmark at Buffalo, N.Y. and then by train into the addressee in City Hospital, Sioux Falls, S.D. From there, the first change-of-address resulted in the postcard being forwarded to Madison, S.D., 40 miles to the north. The next day, a second change-of-address resulted in the postcard being returned to the same City Hospital, Sioux Falls. The total transit time from Kemptville to Sioux Falls was seven days.

The reason for the two changes-of-address is not clear. As a hospitalized patient, the addressee was perhaps sent home to Madison, only to return unexpectedly to the hospital. There could have also been a mix-up in the hospital mail-room.

Transit postmarks on picture postcards became quite rare, probably due to the surge of mail during The Golden Age. This special handstamp, intended as a backstamp, was used by certain post-offices located at the intersection of mail routes. These were designated as "distribution offices" and were to provide information on the "transit time" in the movement of mail between post-offices.

In 1906, the year of this postcard, the backside became divided, with the message written on the left and the address on the right side. Of interest, it is noted that this message was written on both the left side and also the front of the postcard, thus tying both the divided and undivided back eras.

Table 1

Details of the Seven Postmarks

1. Kemptville, Ont. Duplex, Mar. 27, 1906.
2. Buffalo, N.Y. Transit, Mar. 28, 5 PM.
3. Sioux Falls, S.D. Flag, Mar. 30, 7 AM.
4. Sioux Falls, S.D. Flag, Mar. 30 5:30 PM.
5. Madison, S.D. Rec'd, Apr. 2, 10:30 AM.
6. Madison, S.D. Duplex "1", Apr. 3, 10 AM.
7. Sioux Falls, S.D. Rec'd, Apr. 3 1:30 PM.

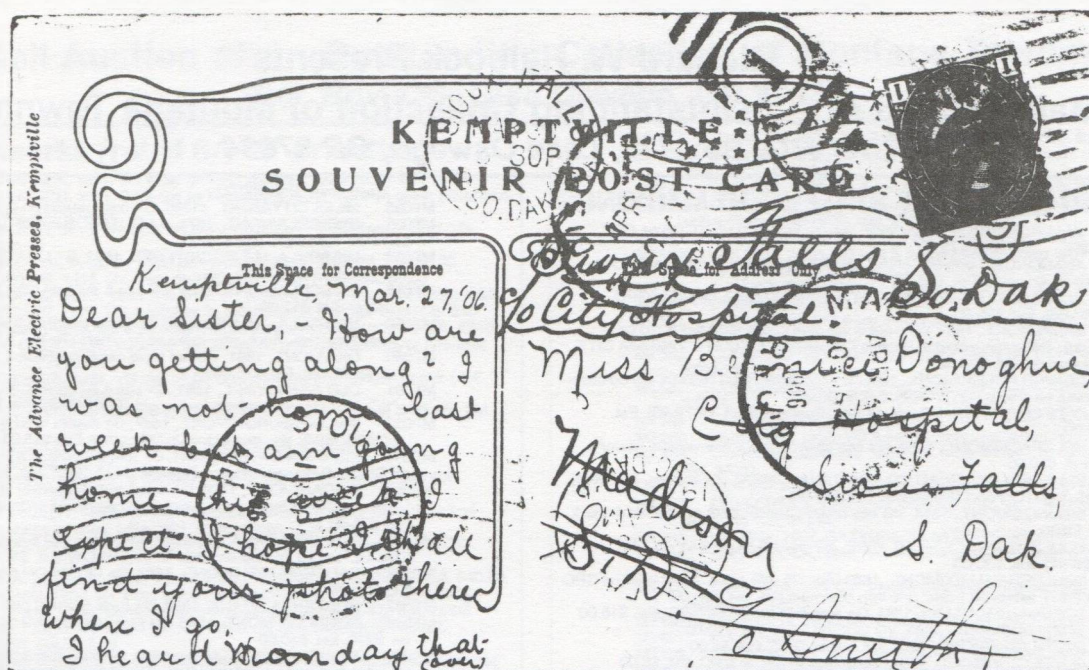


Figure 2: Backside showing six postmarks.

La Posta Publications Announces An Important Publishing Event

Harold E. Richow's ENCYCLOPEDIA OF R.F.D. CANCELS, 2nd Revised Edition

With over 15 thousand listings and dozens of new RFD cancel types, this new edition of Richow's popular reference nearly doubles the amount of information presented in the long out of print 1983 edition.

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The *Encyclopedia of R.F.D. Cancells II* will be published in sturdy hand sewn signatures bound in durable laminated card covers. The format is 8.5x11 inches and the book will include approximately 280 pages. The printing will be limited to just 600 copies.

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- MT003 BANNACK CITY, 1888, G ("CITY" not struck) cds & target on GPC (1863-98). Est. \$25.00
- MT004 BASIN/MONT., 1887, G+ dcds & Maltese Cross killer ties #210 on cover to Dillon forwarded to Virginia City w/fancy DILLON & VIRGINIA CITY backstamps. Est. \$75.00
- MT005 BEAVER CREEK/MONT., 1881, G+ magenta TOOTHED DCDS on cover w/3c green banknote (1872/1887). Est. \$100.00
- MT006 BEDFORD, (1885), VG cds on Reg. Package Rect. (1879-95). Est. \$30.00
- MT007 BELGRADE/MONT., 1888, G+ cds on 2c green entire w/grain dealer's cc. Est. \$30.00
- MT008 BELKNAP/CHOUTEAU CO./MONTANA, 1888, G cds on Reg. Pck. Rect. w/FORT BENTON b/s (1879-1889). Est. \$40.00
- MT009 BILLINGS/MONT., 1884, VG cds on GPC w/HELENA cds as rec'd. mark. Est. \$8.00
- MT010 BOULDER VALLEY/MONT., 1885, VG dcds & target killer on GPC (1886-97). Est. \$30.00
- MT011 BOULDER VALLEY/MONT., 1889 (Apr 16), VG cds & target killer on GPC (1886-97); w/two file holes, one thru postmark rim. Est. \$20.00
- MT012 BOZEMAN/MONTANA, 1881, G+ magenta DCDS on GPC. Est. \$15.00
- MT013 BOZEMAN/MONT., 1885, VG CDS on GPC. Est. \$10.00
- MT014 BUTTE CITY/MONT., 1883, G+ cds on GPC. Est. \$8.00
- MT015 BUTTE CITY/MONT., 1884, VG duplex w/star on GPC. Est. \$5.00
- MT016 CABLE CITY, 1875, mss. on Return Registered-Letter Receipt (1868-1882). Est. \$30.00
- MT017 CHESTNUT/MONT., 1885, VG cds & target on GPC (1878-90). Est. \$75.00
- MT018 CLENDENIN/MONT., 1886, G+ (a bit overinked & high) blue cds & target on 2c brown entire (1882-1892). Est. \$75.00
- MT019 COMET, 1885, VG TOOTHED DCDS on Reg. Pck. Rect. (1877/1894). Est. \$40.00
- MT020 COOKE/MONTANA, 1884, G+ blue dcds & target on cover w/#210. Est. \$40.00
- MT021 CRAIG/MONT., 1888, partial cds ("CRAIG" VG; "MONT." not struck) on GPC w/2 file holes (88-53). Est. \$25.00
- MT022 CROW AGENCY/MONT., 1889 (Apr 12), G+ cds on cover w/#213 opened on three sides & missing top back flap. Est. \$40.00
- MT023 DEARBORN/MONT., 1882, G+ (light) cds on registered cover w/10c brown tied on 3c green entire (1876/98). Est. \$75.00
- MT024 DEER LODGE CITY/MONT., 1880, G+ cds & target on GPC. Est. \$10.00
- MT025 DEER LODGE CITY/MONT., 1889 (Apr 4), G+ cds & cut cork killer on 2c green entire. Est. \$8.00
- MT026 DEER LODGE/MONT., 1881, G+ dcds on GPC. Est. \$8.00
- MT027 DILLON/MONTANA, 1882, G+ magenta dcds & target on GPC. Est. \$10.00
- MT028 DILLON/MONT., 1884, G+ cds on GPC. Est. \$8.00
- MT029 FORT BENTON/MONT., 1887, G+ cds & cork killer on GPC. Est. \$30.00
- MT030 FORT CUSTER/MONT., 1887, G+ ("FORT" light) cds & circular grid killer on 2c brown entire trimmed half through stamp along rt. edge (78/01); cover lightly stained. Est. \$30.00
- MT031 FORT KEOGH/MONT., 1892, about G (a few letters weak) cds on 2c green entire (early statehood) (1878-1908). Est. \$30.00
- MT032 FORT LOGAN/MONT., 1880, barely legible OCTAGON on cover w/target tied 3c green; letter accompanies (1879-1929). Est. \$15.00
- MT033 FORT MAGINNIS/MONTANA, 1882, G ("NNIS" not struck) DOUBLE OCTAGON on Reg. Pck. Rect. (1881-1938). Est. \$15.00
- MT034 FORT MAGINNIS/MONT., 1888, G+ cds & target ties #213 on cover (1881-1938). Est. \$50.00
- MT035 FORT SHAW/MONT. (1874), VG cds on RETURN REGISTER-LETTER RECEIPT. Est. \$15.00
- MT036 FORT SHAW/MONT., (1886), G+ cds on legal sized 2c brown entire w/encl. from Post Trader; opened just into embossed stamp along rt. edge (1867-91 period). Est. \$20.00
- MT037 GALLATIN/MONT., 1884, G+ (light) dcds on GPC (1867-1890). Est. \$40.00
- MT038 GLENDALE/MONT., 1883, VG cds & target on GPC (1875-1890). Est. \$50.00
- MT039 GLENDIVE/MONT., 1883, G+ cds & target on 3c green entire to Fargo, Dakota. Est. \$20.00
- MT040 GLOSTER/MONTANA, 1884, VG cds on Reg. Pck. Rect. (1882-1905). Est. \$20.00
- MT041 HAMILTON MT/FEB 29 '80 in mss. on GPC (1868-1884). Est. \$50.00
- MT042 HELENA/MONTANA, 1887, G ("HE" indistinct) cds on cover w/cork tied #65 to MASS. Est. \$30.00
- MT043 HELENA/MONT., c1880, G+ cds & cork ties 3c green on toned cover to Pittsburgh, PA docketed "2-8-82". Est. \$12.00
- MT044 HORSE PLAINS MT/12-15-81 in mss. on 3c green entire trimmed a bit unevenly along rt. edge (1869-1883). Est. \$150.00
- MT045 JEFFERSON CITY/MONT., 1884, G+ cds & target on 2c red entire w/fattened vert. crease @ left. Est. \$20.00
- MT046 JUNCTION/MONT., 1887, G+ cds & cut cork on GPC (1880-1907). Est. \$30.00
- MT047 KIBBEY, 1889 (Jun 26), G+ (overinked) triple cds on Reg. Pck. Rect. (1883-1906). Est. \$25.00
- MT048 LAUREL/MONT., 1891, VG cds on GPC [early statehood]. Est. \$20.00
- MT049 LAVINA/MONT., 1885, VG cds on cover w/#210; opened a bit unevenly along rt. edge. Est. \$30.00
- MT050 LEWIS/MONTANA, 1880, VG red fancy CDS w/matchinf STAR KILLER on GPC (1873-1883). Est. \$100.00
- MT051 LEWISTOWN/MONT., 1887, G+ CDS & target on 2c brown entire opened just into stamp; readable fancy MAIDEN/MONTANA b/s. Est. \$25.00
- MT052 LIVINGSTON/MONT., (1885), G+ cds & cork killer on GPC. Est. \$8.00
- MT053 MARTINDALE/MONT. T., 1883, VG cds on Reg. Pck. Rect. Est. \$15.00
- MT054 MARYSVILLE/MONT., 1888, VG dcds & circular grid killer ties #210 on clean cover. Est. \$50.00
- MT055 MILES CITY/MONT., c1885, G+ cds & target on GPC. Est. \$10.00
- MT056 MISSOULA/MONT., 1871, G+ OCTAGON on RETURN REGISTERED-LETTER RECEIPT. Est. \$10.00
- MT057 MISSOULA, M.T./REGISTERED, 1882, G+ LARGE OCTAGON on Reg. Pck. Rect. Est. \$10.00
- MT058 MISSOULA/MONT., 1886, VG cds & cut cork killer ties #210 on chwan cover. Est. \$12.00
- MT059 MISSOULA - lot of three diff. territorial postmarks on two GPCs and one Reg. Pck. Rect., one strike poor; others G+. Est. \$15.00
- MT060 OKAMONT., 1881, VG red triple cds & target on 3c green entire (1880/1923). Est. \$75.00
- MT061 OLD AGENCY/M.T., 1881, G+ cds & STAR IN CIRCLE KILLER on GPC w/1x2 inch corner torn from lower right (1875-1884). Est. \$30.00
- MT062 PHILLIPSBURGH/MONT., 1887, G+ duplex w/STAR in killer on GPC (1865-1894); sm. closed tear in UR corner. Est. \$15.00
- MT063 PIEGAN/MONTANA, 1881, G+ magenta cds & STAR IN CIRCLE KILLER on GPC w/fattened horizontal crease (1877-1902). Est. \$30.00
- MT064 PIEGAN/MONT., 1888, G+ cds & target on cover w/#210, w/letter headed "Blackfoot Agency" including comments on Indians and hunting. Est. \$75.00
- MT065 PONY/MONTANA, 1886, G+ (light) triple cds & NEGATIVE STAR IN CIRCLE ties 2x 1c blue on cover to Virginia City. Est. \$50.00
- MT066 RADERSBURGH/MONT., 1883, G+ OCTAGON & target killer on GPC. Est. \$15.00
- MT067 ROCKER/MONTANA, 1888, G+ dcds on GPC (1887/1919). Est. \$50.00
- MT068 ROUNDUP, MONT., 1885, G+ fancy OVAL w/WHEEL OF FORTUNE killer on #210. Est. \$50.00
- MT069 SALISBURY/MONTANA, c1880, G+ blue dcds on legal size 3c green entire trimmed on all four edges making two separate pieces; postmark ("15B") trimmed off at top, scarce town (1875-1883). Est. \$20.00
- MT070 SKALKAKO MT MAR 8 1882 in mss. on cover w/pen canceled 3c green (1872-1888). Est. \$75.00
- MT071 STANFORD/MONT., 1889 (Aug 26), VG cds on GPC (1882-1891). Est. \$75.00
- MT072 STILLWATER/MONT., c1886, G+ (light) cds & target killer on cover w/encl. merchant's cc. from Cooke M.T. (1877-1893). Est. \$30.00
- MT073 SUN RIVER/MONT., (1878), light, readable cds on cover w/target tied strip of 3 1c blue banknotes; cover trimmed 2/3ds thru right stamp. Est. \$20.00
- MT074 SUN RIVER/MONT., 1880, G+ fancy cds & STAR IN CIRCLE KILLER on GPC. Est. \$30.00
- MT075 SUN RIVER/MONTANA, 1886, G+ (overinked) dcds & target on Reg. Pck. Rect. Est. \$15.00
- MT076 SUN RIVER/MONT., 1888, VG cds & target on GPC w/file hole @ lower r. light. Est. \$25.00
- MT077 SUNSET MONT/May 18th -84 in mss. on pen canceled 2c red entire (1883-1914). Est. \$75.00
- MT078 TERMINUS/MONTANA, 1880, G+ dcds & target on GPC. Est. \$50.00
- MT079 TWIN BRIDGES/MONT., 1886, VG cds & grid killer on GPC. Est. \$25.00
- MT080 UTICA, 1886, light, barely legible cds ties #210 on cover. Est. \$15.00
- MT081 VIRGINIA CITY/MONT., 1880, G+ cds & cut cork killer on GPC. Est. \$12.00
- MT082 VIRGINIA CITY/MONTANA, 1888, VG bright magenta triple cds & STAR IN CIRCLE KILLER on GPC. Est. \$20.00
- MT083 WATSON/MONTANA, 1880, G+ magenta fancy triple cds on registered cover trimmed on three sides & along top edge just into 10c brown & postmark (1870-1881). Est. \$20.00
- MT084 WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS/MONT., 1883, G+ cds on Reg. Pck. Rect. Est. \$12.00
- MT085 WICKES/MONT., 1881, G+ blue dcds & target ties 3c green on cover w/closed tear touching postmark. Est. \$30.00
- MT086 WICKES/MONTANA, 1888, G ("MONTANA" light) dcds on GPC w/two file holes not touching postmark. Est. \$20.00

DPO Townmarks (rated S/I "2" or better)

- MT087 ABE, 1932, VG 4-bar on commercial cover (Madison 1917-38). Est. \$8.00
- MT088 ABSHER, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (Mussel. 1910-49). Est. \$10.00
- MT089 ADA, 1913, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Blaine 1896/1917). Est. \$20.00
- MT090 ADAMS, 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Dawson 1906-1907). Est. \$30.00
- MT091 ADEL, 1908, VG Doane 2/1 on PPC (Cascade 1896-1930). Est. \$15.00
- MT092 ALDRIDGE, 1908, VG magenta 4-bar on PPC (Park 98-10). Est. \$25.00
- MT093 ALLARD, 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Dawson 1884-1927). Est. \$12.00
- MT094 ALLEN, 1915, VG 4-bar on PPC (Garfield 1914-1920). Est. \$50.00
- MT095 ALMA, 1915, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Liberty 1902-1935). Est. \$8.00
- MT096 ALPINE, 1886, VG cds struck twice on registered cover trimmed 3/8" along left edge (Fergus 1885-1904). Est. \$40.00
- MT097 ALTA, 1940, FINE 4-bar on signed last day #UX27 (Ravalli 98-40). Est. \$5
- MT098 AMAZON, 1910, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Jeff. 1888/1931). Est. \$12.00
- MT099 AMOS, 1915, VG 4-bar on PPC (Hill 1911-19). Est. \$40.00
- MT100 ANAD, c1930, G+ 4-bar on philatelic cover (Garfield 1918-30). Est. \$10
- MT101 ANTRIM, 1912, VG 4-bar on PPC (Garfield 1912-16). Est. \$50.00
- MT102 APEX, 1919, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Beaver. 86/25). Est. \$12.00
- MT103 ARGENTA, 1911, G+ Doane 3/1 on GPC (Beaver. 71/35). Est. \$10.00
- MT104 ARMELLS, 1915, G+ 4-bar on 2c red entire w/ivestock co. cc.; small closed tears along top edge (Fergus 90/37). Est. \$8.00
- MT105 ARP, 1936, VG 4-bar on UX27 last day cancel (Carter 1908-36). Est. \$6
- MT106 ARROW, 1914, VG 4-bar on Reg. Pck. Rect. (Jud. Basin 1914-20); PO name officially "Arrow Creek". Est. \$15.00
- MT107 ARTHUR, 1913, VG magenta 4-bar on PPC (Richland 1911-15). Est. \$80.
- MT108 ASHMOOR, 1915, VG 4-bar on PPC (Chouteau 1913-27). Est. \$15.00
- MT109 AUBURN, 1934, G+ 4-bar on last day #UX27 (Fergus 1913-34). Est. \$6
- MT110 AVONDALE, 1916, VG 4-bar on PPC (Valley 1915-35). Est. \$8.00
- MT111 AXTELL, 1917, VG 4-bar on PPC (Dawson 1912-17). Est. \$40.00
- MT112 BAETH, 1914, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Phillips 1902-15). Est. \$15.00
- MT113 BAIRD, 1907, VG 4-bar on PPC (Missoula 1898-34). Est. \$8.00
- MT114 BALDBUTTE, 1905, VG cds as backstamp on cover (L & C 1891-1906). Est. \$12.00

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- MT115 BANNACK, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (Beaver. 1898-1938). Est. \$6.00
 MT116 BARFORD, 1911, G+ 4-bar as backstamp rec'd. mark on cover (Sheridan 1910-11). Est. \$15.00
 MT117 BARLEY, 1913, G+ 4-bar as rec'd. mark on PPC (Stillwater 1911-19). Est. \$15.00
 MT118 BASCOM, 1913, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Rosebud 1910-36). Est. \$8.00
 MT119 BAYLOR, 1915, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Valley 1911-43). Est. \$6.00
 MT120 BEAR SPRING, 1925, VG 4-bar on 2c red entire (Fergus 1914-33). E\$8
 MT121 BECKET, 1931, VG 4-bar ties 2c red on cover (Fergus 1914-42). E\$8
 MT122 BEEBE, 1910, VG blue 4-bar on CM Russell PPC (Custer 90-35). E\$10
 MT123 BENZIEN, 1931, VG 4-bar ties 2c red on monarch size cover (Garfield 1918-43). Est. \$6.00
 MT124 BERNICE, 1891, VG cds on GPC w/small file hole bottom center (Jeff. 1890/1908). Est. \$40.00
 MT125 BIRDSEYE, 1911, VG bright magenta 4-bar on PPC (L & C 98-16). Est. \$30.00
 MT126 BLACKLEAF, 1934, VG 4-bar ties 3c wash. on cover (Teton 1910-36). Est. \$8.00
 MT127 BLAINE, 1908, VG 4-bar on PPC w/lt. stain in UL corner (Madison 93-35). Est. \$6.00
 MT128 BLAKELEY, 1890, G+ cds & target on 2c green entire w/sm. tear and toning along rt. edge; letter encl. (Yellowstone 1886-97). E\$50.00
 MT129 BLAKESLEE, 1915, G (light) 4-bar on 2c red entire (Petro. 1914-37). E\$6
 MT130 BLATCHFORD, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (Prairie 1885/1915). Est. \$40.00
 MT131 BONIN, 1930, G+ 4-bar on cml. cover (McCone 1917-33). Est. \$8.00
 MT132 BONITA, 1930, VG 4-bar on cml. cover (Missoula 86-42). Est. \$8.00
 MT133 BOULDER VALLEY, 1894, G+ cds & cut cork killer on GPC (Jeff. 1896-97). Est. \$15.00
 MT134 BOWDOIN M.O.B., 1931 VG magenta dods ties 2c red on cml. 1st class letter (Phillips 1917-43). Est. \$10.00
 MT135 BOWLER, 1917, VG 4-bar ties 2c red on cover w/lt. water stains & surface wrinkles at left (Carbon 94-36). Est. \$6.00
 MT136 BRENNER, 1917, VG 4-bar on PPC (Wibaux 1909-19). Est. \$25.00
 MT137 BRENNER, 1912, G (light) 4-bar on PPC missing stamp (Beaver. 1910-13). Est. \$15.00
 MT138 BRISTON, 1910, G+ (overstruck) cds as rec'd mark on PPC (Beaver. 99-19). Est. \$10.00
 MT139 BROOKSIDE, 1937, VG 4-bar ties 1c green on last day cancel card (Phillips 1903-37). Est. \$5.00
 MT140 BRORSON, 1913, G+ 4-bar on PPC missing stamp (Richland 1910-16). E\$15
 MT141 BRUCE, 1917, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Garfield 1913-19); card has vert. crease @ left. Est. \$30.00
 MT142 BRUFFEYS, 1908, G+ cds ties \$300 on PPC (Park 1902-14). Est. \$25.00
 MT143 BRUNELDA, 1927, G+ 4-bar on 2c red entire (Garfield 1914-36). Est. \$8.00
 MT144 BUCKEY, 1908, FINE 4-bar as rec'd. mark on PPC (Mussel. 1906-15). Est. \$15.00
 MT145 BUELOWS, 1912, VG magenta 4-bar on PPC (Liberty 1911-18). Est. \$15.
 MT146 BURCH, 1913, G (light) 4-bar on PPC (hunting scene w/wagon) (McCone 1912-13). Est. \$50.00
 MT147 BUSTEED, 1917, VG 4-bar on PPC (Sweet Grass 1903-33). Est. \$8.00
 MT148 BURNS, 1934, VG 4-bar on 3c purple entire w/light vert. crease (Richland 1906-43). Est. \$6.00
 MT149 BUTTE CREEK, 1932, G+ 4-bar on cml. cover (Garfield 1913-36). E\$8
 MT150 CABIN CREEK, 1931, G+ 4-bar ties 2c red on last day cover (Prairie 1911/31). Est. \$12.00
 MT151 CABLE, 1909, G+ Doane 3/1 on 2c red entire (Deer Lodge 82-18). Est. \$15.00
 MT152 CADY, 1919, G ("C" not struck) 4-bar ties 2x 1c green on PPC (Park 1916-20). Est. \$30.00
 MT153 CALKINS, c1916, G+ 4-bar on PPC w/damaged stamp (Meagher 1915-30). E\$10.00
 MT154 CALUMET, 1935, VG magenta 4-bar on last day GPC (Fallon 1911-35). E\$6.00
 MT155 CALVERT, 1912, VG 4-bar on PPC (Cascade 1908-34). Est. \$8.00
 MT156 CAMAS PRAIRIE, 1913, G (light) 4-bar on PPC (Sanders 1910-29). E\$8
 MT157 CAMPSITE, 1937, FINE 4-bar on last day GPC (Cascade 1922-37). E\$12
 MT158 CANTON, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (72-35). Est. \$8.00
 MT159 CARBELLA, 1936, G+ 4-bar on last day GPC (Park 1915-36). E\$6
 MT160 CARBERT, 1933, VG 4-bar on cml. cover opened unevenly along left edge (Daniels 1920-44). Est. \$5.00
 MT161 CASTLE, 1894, G+ cds & target on 2c green entire (Meagher 87/18). Est. \$40.00
 MT162 CASTLE BUTTES, 1923, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Yellow 1916-24); card has vert. crease @ left. Est. \$20.00
 MT163 CASTLE ROCK, 1913, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Rosebud 1910-26). Est. \$25.00
 MT164 CAVERN, 1936, VG magenta 4-bar on last day cover (Jeff. 1909-36). E\$6.00
 MT165 CEEKAY, 1937, FINE 4-bar on last day GPC (Phillips 1932-37). E\$12
 MT166 CENTRALPARK, 1899 in light brown mss. on cover wipen canceled 2c red (Gallatin 71/09). Est. \$40.00
 MT167 CHADBOURN, 1919, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Park 1914-34). Est. \$8.00
 MT168 CHALK BUTTES, 1942, G+ 4-bar on last day cover (Carter 1910-42). E\$5
 MT169 CHAMPION, 1892, G+ cds & target on cover (Deer Lodge 1889-93). Est. \$150.00
 MT170 CHANCE, 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Carbon 1898-1921). Est. \$20.00
 MT171 CHERRY PATCH, 1916, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Blaine 1914-19). Est. \$40.00
 MT172 CHICO, 1913, G+ duplex on PPC (view of lodge) (Park 74-19). E\$8
 MT173 CHIMNEY ROCK, 1908, G+ 4-bar as rec'd. mark on PPC (Park 93-19). E\$12.00
 MT174 CHRISTENSEN, 1915, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Fergus 1915-21). E\$40.00
 MT175 CLEAR LAKE, c1915, VG 4-bar on PPC (Chouteau 1911-19). E\$40.00
 MT176 CLEIV, 1917, G+ 4-bar on commercially used UX27 (Teton 1915-36). E\$8
 MT177 CLEMONS, 1910, G+ 4-bar on PPC (L & C 98/25). Est. \$10.00
 MT178 COBERG, 1916, VG 4-bar on GPC w/fattened vert. crease (Blaine 1902-17). Est. \$8.00
 MT179 COBURG, 1925, G+ 4-bar on 2c red entire (Blaine 1917-36). E\$8.00
 MT180 COKEDALE, 1894, G (double struck) magenta cds on 2c Columbian entire (Park 1889/1908). Est. \$30.00
 MT181 COLDSRING, 1908, VG 4-bar on PPC (Jeff. 72-24). Est. \$25.00
 MT182 COLOMA, 1904, VG cds & target killer on cover w/small nibble into stamp @ UR corner (Missoula 1895/1908). Est. \$40.00
 MT183 COLONY BAY, 1926, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Chouteau 1913-34). Est. \$6.00
 MT184 COMANCHE, 1920, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Yellow. 1909-42). Est. \$6.00
 MT185 COMO, 1932, VG 4-bar ties 3c Wash. on cml. cover (Ravalli 82-35). E\$8
 MT186 CONCORD, 1910, G+ ("NC" off @ top) 4-bar on PPC (Toole 1908-12). E\$10
 MT187 COOLIDGE, 1932, VG 4-bar on philatelic GPC (Beaver. 1922-32). Est. \$10.00
 MT188 CORBIN, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (Jeff. 87-43). Est. \$8.00
 MT189 CORDOVA, 1938, VG 4-bar on philatelic GPC (Teton 1924-38). E\$6.00
 MT190 CORWINE CENTER, 1933, G+ 4-bar on cml. cover (Phillips 1928-43). Est. \$8.00
 MT191 COTTONWOOD, 1916, G+ magenta 4-bar on PPC (Toole 1911-29). E\$10.
 MT192 COW CREEK, 19327, G+ depr. era 4-bar on philatelic GPC (McCone 1930-34). Est. \$12.00
 MT193 COWAN, 1907, G+ Doane 3/1 on PPC (Phillips 1905-13). Est. \$40.00
 MT194 CROW ROCK, 1944, VG 4-bar on philatelic cover (Prairie 1913-45). E\$5
 MT195 CYR, 1910, G+ ("CY" partial) magenta 4-bar on PPC (Mineral 1908-14). E\$25.00
 MT196 DALEVIEW, 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Sheridan 1907-14). Est. \$12.00
 MT197 DALEVIEW, 1941, VG 4-bar on philatelic card (Sheridan 1915-43). E\$5
 MT198 DANE VALLEY, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Roos. 1908-12). Est. \$30.00
 MT199 DAVIDELL, 1933, VG 4-bar on last day cover (Rosebud 1928-38). E\$5
 MT200 DEERFIELD, 1916, G+ (light) 4-bar ties 2c red on monarch size cover (Fergus 88/19). Est. \$20.00
 MT201 DEL BONITA, 1939, VG 4-bar on philatelic cover (Glacier 1939-42). E\$12.00
 MT202 DELPINE, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Meagher 1899-1929). Est. \$12.00
 MT203 DEMERSVILLE (1891), VG cds on Reg. Pck. Rect. (Flathead 1889/1896). Est. \$30.00
 MT204 DENNIS, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Wibaux 1910-16). Est. \$40.00
 MT205 DESMET, 1907, G+ cds & target on PPC (Missoula 1901-07). Est. \$30.00
 MT206 DEWEY, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Beaver. 1894-1913). Est. \$25.00
 MT207 DEWEYS, 1890, readable cds on POD penalty card (Beaver. 1878-94). E\$20.00
 MT208 DISCOVERY BUTTE, 1915, G+ 4-bar on toned PPC (Choteau 1915-16). Est. \$75.00
 MT209 DORSEY, 1910, G+ (ptl. o'strk.) Doane 2/7 on PPC (Meagher 98-13). E\$20.00
 MT210 DOVETAIL, 1930, G+ 4-bar ties 2c red on cml. cover (Petro. 1916-45). E\$8.00
 MT211 DOWD, 1940, VG 4-bar on last day UX27 (Roos. 1919-40). E\$5.00
 MT212 DUDERANCH, 1937, VG 4-bar on last day GPC (Park 1927-37). E\$6.00
 MT213 EAGLE BUTTE, 1935, VG 4-bar on last day GPC (Chot. 1913-35). E\$6.00
 MT214 EAST SCOEY, 1915, VG 4-bar on PPC w/vert. crease @ left (Daniels 1914-17). Est. \$12.00
 MT215 EDGEHILL, c1910, VG magenta 4-bar on PPC (Wibaux 1909/28). Est. \$12.00
 MT216 EDWARDS, 1943, G+ 4-bar on philatelic #UX27 (Garfield 1913-45). E\$5.00
 MT217 EGLY, 1919, VG 4-bar ties 3c purple on cover opened a bit unevenly along rt. edge just into stamp (Choteau 1915-33). Est. \$8.00
 MT218 EIGHT POINT, 1933, VG 4-bar on commercial monarch-size cover (Valley 1916-36). Est. \$6.00
 MT219 ELECTRIC, 1908, G+ ("MONT" light) 4-bar on PPC (Park 1904-15). E\$20
 MT220 ELGIN, 1919, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Carter 1911-38). Est. \$8.00
 MT221 ELMDALE, 1943, VG 4-bar on cml. cover (Richland 1908-44). Est. \$6.00
 MT222 ELKHORN, 1902, G+ cds & cut cork killer ties 2c red on cover (Jeff. 1884-1924). Est. \$15.00
 MT223 ELK PARK, 1910, G+ Doane 2/1 on PPC w/closed tear along lower rt. edge (Jeff. 89/30). Est. \$10.00
 MT224 ELSO, 1909, G+ Ty 1 Doane on PPC (Mussel. 1891-1916). Est. \$25.00
 MT225 EMORY, 1931, G+ 4-bar on philatelic GPC (Gold. Val. 1911-33). Est. \$5.00
 MT226 ENTERPRISE, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (Roos. 1908-16). Est. \$50.00
 MT227 ERICKSON, 1910, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Custer 90-14). Est. \$25.00
 MT228 ETNA, 1912, VG Doane 2/1 on PPC (Custer 82-13). Est. \$30.00
 MT229 EVANS, 1937, G+ 4-bar on philatelic GPC (Cascade 89-37). Est. \$5
 MT230 EWING, 1905, VG cds & target killers on registered VEG-A-TAB cover, lightly toned (Carbon 1898-1908). Est. \$50.00
 MT231 FAIRCHILD, 1914, FINE 4-bar ties 2c red on cover (Hill 1913/41). E\$10.00
 MT232 FAMILY, 1910, G+ (light) 4-bar on PPC (Glacier 1900/40). E\$8.00
 MT233 FINDON, 1928, G+ 4-bar on 2c red entire (Meagher 92/37). Est. \$10.
 MT234 FINN, 1933, VG 4-bar on 2c cml. cover (Powell 1910-41). Est. \$8.00
 MT235 FISH CREEK, 1895, G+ cds on 2c green entire opened a bit unevenly just into embossed stamp (Madison 1870-96). Est. \$40.00
 MT236 FISHTRAP, 1910, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Deer Lodge 1901-40). Est. \$8.00
 MT237 FLAT, 1917, VG magenta 4-bar on PPC (Mussel. 1914-23). Est. \$50.00
 MT238 FLATWILLOW, 1917, G ("LLOW" light) 4-bar on PPC (Petro. 83/46). E\$6
 MT239 FLUNT, 1907, VG cds & target on PPC (Meagher 1903/19). Est. \$30.00
 MT240 FOLSOM, 1901, G+ ("SOM" light) cds on 12c red entire (G. Val. 90/05). Est. \$40.00
 MT241 FOREST, 1905, G+ cds as rec'd. mark on PPC missing stamp (Mineral 1895-1908). Est. \$10.00
 MT242 FORT ASSINIBOINE, 1903, VG cds & target ties 2c red on cover (Hill 1892-1911). Est. \$25.00

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DPO Townmarks (rated S/I "2" or better)

- MT243 FORT LOGAN, 1909, G (light) 4-bar on PPC (Meagher 79-29). Est. \$10.00
 MT244 FORT MAGINNIS, 1905, VG (just a trifle high) Doane 2/2 ties 10c Webster on registered cover (Fergus 1881-1938). Est. \$20.00
 MT245 FORT MISSOULA, 1912, VG 4-bar on PPC (Missoula 79/18). Est. \$30.00
 MT246 FOSTER, 1908, VG 4-bar on PPC (Big Horn 1907-20). Est. \$25.00
 MT247 FOUNDATION, 1936, G+ 4-bar on philatelic GPC (Custer 1925-36). Est. \$8.00
 MT248 FOURCHETTE, 1937, FINE purple 4-bar on last day cover (Phillips 1922-37). Est. \$8.00
 MT249 FOWLER, 1912, G (light) 4-bar on PPC (Pondera 1910-45). Est. \$5.00
 MT250 FOX LAKE, 1913, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Dawson 1910-14). Est. \$25.00
 MT251 FRIDLEY, 1910, G+ duplex on PPC (Park 85-11). Est. \$6.00
 MT252 FULLERTON, 1911, VG purple Doane 2/1 on PPC (Fergus 1904-14). Est. \$30.00
 MT253 FULTON, 1908, G+ Doane 2/7 on PPC (L & C 1888-14). Est. \$15.00
 MT254 GAGE, 1915, G+ 4-bar on toned PPC (rp harvest scene) (Mussel. 1908-40). Est. \$8.00
 MT255 GALLOP, 1908, G+ Doane 2/1 on PPC (Gallatin 1885-1908). Est. \$50.00
 MT256 GALPIN, 1912, G+ 4-bar on PPC w/stamp missing (Valley 1908-12). Est. \$15.00
 MT257 GIFFEN, 1938, FINE 4-bar on philatelic last day card (Cascade 1933-38). Est. \$12.00
 MT258 GILMAN, 1926, G+ duplex ties 2c red on cover (L & C 1912-42). Est. \$8.00
 MT259 GILTEDGE, 12948, VG 4-bar on philatelic cover (Fergus 94-48). Est. \$5.00
 MT260 GLACIER, 1912, FINE 4-bar on PPC (Flathead 1909-13). Est. \$30.00
 MT261 GLASSTON, 1917, VG 4-bar on PPC (S. Grass 1914-24). Est. \$15.00
 MT262 GLENGARRY, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Fergus 1909-24). Est. \$12.00
 MT263 GOLDBUTTE, 1930, VG 4-bar on philatelic cover (Toole 95-45). Est. \$6.00
 MT264 GOLDEN, 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Carbon 98/19). Est. \$20.00
 MT265 GOSSETT, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Carbon 1905-13). Est. \$40.00
 MT266 GRACE, 1918, G+ magenta 4-bar on PPC (Jeff. 1882-1926). Est. \$12.00
 MT267 GRACEVILLE, 1913, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Chouteau 1911-23). Est. \$15.00
 MT268 GRANDVIEW, 1930, VG 4-bar on cml. cover (Toole m1910-33). Est. \$10.00
 MT269 GRANITE, 1891, G (light) cds on POD penalty card w/small file hole. (Granite 1886/1908). Est. \$30.00
 MT270 GRAHAM, 1943, G+ 4-bar on philatelic last day card (Pow. River 94-43). Est. \$5.00
 MT271 GREENE, 1908, VG 4-bar on lightly toned PPC (Jud. Basin 1900-08). Est. \$40.00
 MT272 GREGSON, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (Silver Bow 97-37). Est. \$8.00
 MT273 GREVE, 1918, VG 4-bar on PPC (Phillips 1914-36). Est. \$8.00
 MT274 GRISDELLA, 1937, VG 4-bar on philatelic GPC (Garfield 1927-37). Est. \$10.00
 MT275 HARDY, 1914, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Cascade 1888/1915). Est. \$25.00
 MT276 HARO, 1915, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Phillips 1915-17). Est. \$75.00
 MT277 HAUSERLAKE, 1906, G+ (ptl. o'strk.) Doane 3/1 on PPC (L & C 1905-08). Est. \$40.00
 MT278 HAWARDEN, 1918, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Chouteau 1910-16). Est. \$50.00
 MT279 HECLA, 1891, G+ purple cds w/st. line date & gnd killer on cover w/The Hecla cc. & letter, cover trimmed 1/2 way thru stamp along rt. edge (Beaverhead 1881/1914). Est. \$30.00
 MT280 HELLGATE, 1908, G+ 4-bar as rec'd. mark on PPC w/flattened wrinkles (Granite 1907-09). Est. \$30.00
 MT281 HENDERSON, 1907, VG Doane 2/1 on PPC (Mineral 1904-30). Est. \$12.00
 MT282 HESPER, 1915, VG 4-bar on PPC (Yellowstone 1912-34). Est. \$8.00
 MT283 HIBBARD, 1914, VG 4-bar on PPC (Rosebud 1912-24). Est. \$25.00
 MT284 HILLSBORO, 1945, VG 4-bar on signed last day cover (Carbon 1915-45). Est. \$5.00
 MT285 HOCKETT, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Custer 88/12). Est. \$20.00
 MT286 HOFFMAN, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (Park 1900/18). Est. \$25.00
 MT287 HOGAN, 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC (L & C 1887-19). Est. \$20.00
 MT288 HOLMES, 1909, VG Doane 2/1 on PPC (Blaine 1904-11). Est. \$50.00
 MT289 HOLT, 1912, G+ (light) 4-bar on PPC (Flathead 90-15). Est. \$20.00
 MT290 HOLTZ, 1916, VG 4-bar on GPC (L & C 1908-18). Est. \$30.00
 MT291 HOMEPARK, 1909, VG Doane 2/1 on PPC (Madison 79/19). Est. \$25.00
 MT292 HOMESTEAD, 1908, VG 4-bar as rec'd. mark on PPC (Valley 1907-10). Est. \$15.00
 MT293 HOOSAC, 1917, VG 4-bar on PPC (Fergus 1914-19). Est. \$50.00
 MT294 HOPP, 1931, VG 4-bar on cml. cover (Chouteau 1914-44). Est. \$8.00
 MT295 HORTE, 1917, VG 4-bar on PPC w/small closed tear top center edge (Lake 1913-20). Est. \$10.00
 MT296 HOWARD, 1917, VG 4-bar ties 1c green on 2c entire to make up war rate increase (Rosebud 1883/1924). Est. \$20.00
 MT297 HOWIE, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (Sweet Grass 1892-1915). Est. \$25.00
 MT298 HUNTERS HOT SPRINGS, 1910, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Park 78-32). Est. \$6.00
 MT299 HYLENT, 1911 (Feb. 4), G (struck on 1c green) 4-bar on PPC (Sanders May-Dec 1910 officially). Est. \$40.00
 MT300 INGA, 1916, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Chouteau 1915-36). Est. \$8.00
 MT301 IRON MOUNTAIN, 1930, VG 4-bar ties 2c red on cml. cover (Mineral 91-49). Est. \$8.00
 MT302 JESSUP, 1908, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Flathead 1909-18). Est. \$40.00
 MT303 JOCKO, 1909, G+ (light) Doane 2/1 on legal sized 2c red entire (Lake 1890-1914). Est. \$15.00
 MT304 JOHNSON, 1908, G+ (a bit doubled) 4-bar on PPC (Broadwater 1900-13). Est. \$15.00
 MT305 JONES, 1908, G+ (overstruck) 4-bar as rec'd. mark on PPC (Fergus 1908-19). Est. \$12.00
 MT306 JUDITH, 1910, VG 4-bar ties 2c red on cover w/light water stain along bottom edge (Fergus 1880/1919). Est. \$30.00
 MT307 KELLEY, 1938, G+ 4-bar on signed last day cover (Petro. 1913-38). Est. \$5.00
 MT308 KELLOGG, 1914, G+ 4-bar on PPC (McCone 1913-18). Est. \$40.00
 MT309 KENDALL, 1908, VG duplex on PPC (Fergus 1901-23). Est. \$15.00
 MT310 KENILWORTH, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (Chouteau 1911-28). Est. \$15.00
 MT311 KEPLERVILLE/M.O.B., 1943, G+ red dots on UX27 (philatelic) (Garfield 1914-45). Est. \$5.00
 MT312 KIPP, 1898, VG cds struck twice on 2c green entire trimmed 3/8" @ left (Glacier 1892-1905). Est. \$50.00
 MT313 KIPPEN, 1922, G+ 4-bar struck upside down on PPC (Toole 1911-33). Est. \$8.00
 MT314 KNERVILLE, 1899, FINE cds on registered cover w/flattened horizontal crease (Jud. Basin 1898-1915). Est. \$40.00
 MT315 KNOWLTON, 1913, FINE 4-bar on PPC (Custer 92-44). Est. \$10.00
 MT316 LAIRD, 1909, G+ Doane 3/1 on PPC (Liberty 1905-20). Est. \$25.00
 MT317 LAKE BASIN, 1916, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Stillwater 1913-17). Est. \$6.00
 MT318 LAKESIDE, 1913, VG 4-bar on PPC (Roosevelt 1907-20). Est. \$25.00
 MT319 LAKEVIEW, 1938, VG 4-bar on last day cover (Beaverhead 97-38). Est. \$5.00
 MT320 LANARK, 1910, FINE 4-bar on PPC (Roosevelt 1909-31). Est. \$10.00
 MT321 LANE, 1930, VG 4-bar on PPC (Richland 1925-44). Est. \$8.00
 MT322 LARCHWOOD, 1919, G ("HW" off @ top) 4-bar on PPC w/hr. rt. corner crease (Sanders 1911-23). Est. \$15.00
 MT323 LAT, 1910, FINE 4-bar on PPC (Park 1898/1918). Est. \$30.00
 MT324 LAZY DAY, 1942, VG 4-bar on philatelic UX27 w/LL corner crease (Park 1938-46). Est. \$10.00
 MT325 LEBBO, 1932, VG blue 4-bar on cml. 2c red entire (Meagher 1913-33). Est. \$10.00
 MT326 LEE, 1908, VG Doane 2/2 on PPC (Rosebud 1888-1936). Est. \$8.00
 MT327 LEEDY, 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Phillips 1903-1938). Est. \$8.00
 MT328 LEGG, 1936, G+ 4-bar on philatelic UX27 (Phillips 1917-36). Est. \$5.00
 MT329 LEHIGH, 1917, partial "IGH" indistinct 4-bar on PPC (Jud. Basin 1915-24). card has upper right corner crease. Est. \$10.00
 MT330 LEON, 1914, G+ 4-bar on PPC w/mount remnants @ lower left (Lake 1912-18). Est. \$40.00
 MT331 LINDSTROM, 1911, G+ (bit overinked) 4-bar on PPC (Fergus 1912-18). Est. \$40.00
 MT332 LINGSHIRE, 1926, VG 4-bar ties 2c red on cover w/lt. brown stains at left (Meagher 1920-37). Est. \$8.00
 MT333 LINLEY, 1907, G+ (overstruck by bold RED LODGE duplex) 4-bar as rec'd. mark on PPC (Carbon 1902-07). Est. \$10.00
 MT334 LISMAS, 1914, VG 4-bar on PPC (Valley 1803-20). card has flattened vert. crease. Est. \$20.00
 MT335 LITTLE CROOKED, 1919, G ("LIT" not struck) 4-bar on 3c purple entire opened into stamp (Fergus 1916-30). Est. \$8.00
 MT336 LOCKWOOD, 1907, G+ Doane 3/1 on PPC w/small UL corner crease (Yellowstone 1906-10). Est. \$40.00
 MT337 LODGE POLE, 1910, FINE purple Doane 3/1 on PPC (Blaine 1906-19). Est. \$30.00
 MT338 LOESCH, 1934, G+ purple 4-bar on cml. cover (Powder River 1916-50). Est. \$8.00
 MT339 LOLO HOT SPRINGS, 1906, G+ cds & target on cover w/letter (Missoula 1902-47). Est. \$10.00
 MT340 LOLO HOT SPRINGS, 1939, VG 4-bar on philatelic cover (Missoula 1902-47). Est. \$5.00
 MT341 LONG, 1908, G+ Doane 3/1 on PPC (Wheatland 1905-08). Est. \$40.00
 MT342 LOST LAKE, 1930, FINE red 4-bar struck twice on philatelic cover (Phillips 1915-32). Est. \$8.00
 MT343 LOTHROP, 1908, VG 4-bar on PPC (Missoula 1900-13). Est. \$8.00
 MT344 LOVEJOY, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (Phillips 1910-33). Est. \$8.00
 MT345 LOWRY, 1902, G+ (light) cds on 2c red entire w/ivestock co. cc. & enclosure, cover trimmed just into stamp along rt. edge (Teton 97-43). Est. \$10.00
 MT346 LYON, 1912, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Madison 87/35). Est. \$8.00
 MT347 MADDUX, 1927, G+ 4-bar on 2c red entire (Blaine 98-40). Est. \$10.00
 MT348 MAMMOUTH, 1903, VG cds as forwarding mark on 2c red entire postmarked PONY/MONT. & forwarded to Butte (Madison 1877/1931). Est. \$40.00
 MT349 MANICKE, 1934, G+ Derp. era 4-bar ties 1 1/2c Harding on local delivery cover (Lincoln 1915-35). Est. \$10.00
 MT350 MARCO, 1910, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Garfield 1908-18). card has LR corner nibbled off. Est. \$40.00
 MT351 MARIAS, 1940, G+ 4-bar on last day cover (Liberty 98-40). Est. \$5.00
 MT352 MARTINA, 1900, FINE cds & target on cover (Missoula 1875/1918). Est. \$40.00
 MT353 MEADERSVILLE, 1907, G+ (ptl. o'strk.) duplex ties #300 on PPC (Silver Bow 1903-08). Est. \$30.00
 MT354 MENARD, 1924, G+ 4-bar ties 2c red on cover (Gallatin 1915-46). Est. \$10.00
 MT355 MEREDITH, 1915, G+ ("MONT" not struck) 4-bar on GPC w/message clearly identifying origin (Custer 1912-33). Est. \$8.00
 MT356 MERRILL, 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC w/small light stains (Sweet Grass 1890-1910). Est. \$20.00
 MT357 MEYERSBURG, 1910, G+ Doane 2/7 on PPC (Park 1887-1911). Est. \$20.00
 MT358 MIDALE, 1938, VG 4-bar on last day cancel UX27 (Phillips 1919-38). Est. \$8.00
 MT359 MIDLAND, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (Carter 1898-1914). Est. \$25.00
 MT360 MIDVALE, 1912, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Glacier 92/13). Est. \$8.00
 MT361 MIKE HORSE, 1943, FINE 4-bar on philatelic card (L & C 1943-52). Est. \$5.00
 MT362 MILK RIVER, 1908, G+ cds as rec'd. mark on PPC (Valley 1902-10). Est. \$15.00
 MT363 MILLEGAN, 1914, G+ (light) Doane 2/7 on PPC (Cascade 1887-1928). Est. \$12.00
 MT364 MITCHELL, 1918, G+ cds on PPC (L & C 1898/1925). Est. \$12.00
 MT365 MIZPAH, 1917, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Custer 1892-1941). Est. \$8.00
 MT366 MOCK, 1922, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Flathead 1921-39). card has UL corner crease. Est. \$6.00
 MT367 MONDAK, 1907, VG 4-bar on PPC (Roosevelt 1904-25). Est. \$15.00
 MT368 MONOTA, 1912, G+ (light) 4-bar on PPC (Shendan 1911-13). Est. \$80.00
 MT369 MONTFORD, 1908, G+ cds ties #300 on PPC w/mount residue (Flathead 1900-10). Est. \$30.00
 MT370 MOON CREEK, 1941, G+ 4-bar on philatelic UX27 (Custer 1931-42). Est. \$10.00
 MT371 MORELAND, c1890, G+ cds w/straight line date & SCARAB KILLER ties 2c red on cover (Gallatin 1884-1891). Est. \$25.00
 MT372 MOSSMAN, 1918, VG purple 4-bar on PPC (Yellowstone 1918-35). Est. \$8.00

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DPO Townmarks (rated S/I "2" or better)

- MT373 NELSON, 1937, VG 4-bar on philatelic GPC (L & C 1904-37). E\$5
 MT374 NEW DEAL, 1941, VG 4-bar on philatelic cover (Valley 1935-43).
 E\$10.00
 MT375 NEWLON, 1912, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Richland 1881/1913). Est. \$20.00
 MT376 NICKWALL, 1928, G+ 4-bar ties 2c Aviation on cml. cover (McCone 1909-41). Est. \$10.00
 MT377 NIHILL, 1913, VG 4-bar on PPC w/stamp missing (Wheatland 1910-27).
 E\$6.00
 MT378 NINA, 1915, VG 4-bar on PPC (McCone 1914-23). Est. \$25.00
 MT379 NINEMILE, 1930, G+ 4-bar on last day cover (Mineral 1890/1935). E\$6
 MT380 NORBERT, 1920, G+ (light) 4-bar on PPC (Chouteau 1915-23). E\$15
 MT381 NOVARY, 1927, G+ 4-bar on 2c red entire (Fergus 1917-34). Est. \$10
 MT382 O'BRIEN, 1913, G+ 4-bar as rec'd. mark on PPC (G. Valley 1912-16).
 E\$12.00
 MT383 OLDHAM, 1908, VG Doane 2/1 on PPC (Hill 1904-11). Est. \$50.00
 MT384 OLOF, 1934, G+ 4-bar on last day cover (Wheatland 1917-34). E\$6.00
 MT385 OMHOLT, 1912, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Toole 1911-18). Est. \$40.00
 MT386 OPHIR, 1909, G+ (light) ods & target on PPC (Powell 96/12). E\$20.00
 MT387 ORVILLE, 1912, G+ 4-bar on PPC to Canada (Daniels 1910-15). E\$12.00
 MT388 OSBORN, 1908, VG 4-bar on PPC (Yellowstone 1908-14). E\$50.00
 MT389 PAGEVILLE, 1908, VG 4-bar on PPC (Madison 1892-1913). E\$15.00
 MT390 PARIS, MONT., 1937, G+ modified M.O.B. marking on last day GPC
 (McCone 1914-37). Est. \$8.00
 MT391 PAXTON, 1933, FINE 4-bar on cml. cover (Dawson 1908-38). Est.
 \$12.00
 MT392 PEARL, 1908, G+ (struck over heavy printed portion) 4-bar on PPC
 (Big Horn 1904-10). Est. \$30.00
 MT393 PEARMOND, 1892, VG purple cds w/st. line date & oval grid killer
 ties 2c red on cover trimmed 1" @ left (McCone 1891/1901). Est. \$30.00
 MT394 PEDERSON, 1910, G+ 4-bar on PPC w/stamp missing (Sheridan 1908-10).
 E\$10.00
 MT395 PHILBROOK, 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Jud. Basin 81/12). E\$6.00
 MT396 PHILLIPS, 1940, G+ 4-bar on cml. 3c purple entire (Phillips 96/47).
 E\$8.00
 MT397 PHON, 1936, G+ 4-bar on last day GPC (Garfield 1915-36). E\$5.00
 MT398 PIEDMONT, 1912, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Jeff. 1910-23). Est. \$20.00
 MT399 PINECREEK, 1907, VG Doane 2/1 as rec'd. mark on PPC (Park 1904-14).
 E\$10.00
 MT400 PINEGROVE, 1934, VG 4-bar on last day UX27 (Fergus 1901-34). E\$5.00
 MT401 PINE VIEW/M.O.B., 1939, G+ cds & bars on philatelic cover
 (Yellowstone 1909-42). Est. \$8.00
 MT402 PIPESTONE SPRINGS, 1909, G+ Doane 3/1 on PPC (Jeff. 87-28). Est.
 \$12.00
 MT403 PLEASANT VALLEY, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Flathead 1903-35). E\$8.00
 MT404 PLUM CREEK, 1933, G+ (a bit overinked) 4-bar on last day UX27
 (Fergus 1914-33). Est. \$5.00
 MT405 PONDERA, 1902, G+ duplex ties pair of 1c greens on cover (Pondera
 1892-1903). Est. \$25.00
 MT406 PONDERA, 1918, G+ 4-bar ties pair 1c greens on PPC (Liberty
 1914-21). Est. \$40.00
 MT407 PORTAGE, 1908, VG Type 1 Doane (rotated 90 degrees) ties #300 on
 PPC (Cascade 1903-44). Est. \$10.00
 MT408 PORTER, 1912, G+ magenta 4-bar on 2c red entire (Teton 1910-15).
 Est. \$50.00
 MT409 PRESTON, 1912, G+ 4-bar on toned PPC w/rounded corners (Fallon
 1900/14). Est. \$20.00
 MT410 PRINCETON, 1911, VG Doane 3/1 on toned PPC (Granite 1884/1918). E\$2
 5
 MT411 PROJECT, 1935, VG 4-bar on last day UX27 (Cascade 1917/35). Est.
 \$6.00
 MT412 PROSPECT, 1938, VG 4-bar on signed last day cover (Toole 1911-38).
 E\$5.00
 MT413 QUARTZ, 1911, G+ (light) ods & target on PPC (Mineral 1882-1916);
 card has flattened vert. crease. Est. \$15.00
 MT414 RACE TRACK, 1926, G+ 4-bar on early philatelic UX27 (Powell 79-35).
 E\$5.00
 MT415 RADIO, 1930, FINE magenta 4-bar on signed philatelic cover (Lake
 1927-42). Est. \$8.00
 MT416 RANCHER, 1903, G+ duplex ties 1c green on 2c entire w/add'l 2c red
 to Holland (Treasure 88-27); cover has flattened vert. crease. Est. \$25.00
 MT417 RAYMOND, 1910, G+ magenta 4-bar on PPC (Teton 1891-1910). E\$12.00
 MT418 RED BLUFF, 1895, G (very light) large oval ties 2c red on cover
 w/enclosure; 1" square torn from LR corner (Madison 1874-1901). E\$20.00
 MT419 RED ROCK, 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Beaverhead 79-23). Est. \$12.00
 MT420 REDWATER, 1918, G+ 4-bar on PPC (McCone 1911-28). Est. \$12.00
 MT421 REED, 1907, G+ ods & target on lightly toned PPC (Stillwater
 1901-08). Est. \$8.00
 MT422 RENOVA, 1910, G+ Doane 3/2 on PPC (Jefferson 1908-23). Est. \$15.00
 MT423 RETAH, 1913, G+ 4-bar on GPC w/small flattened crease @ LL corner
 (Dawson 1910-18). Est. \$40.00
 MT424 RICEVILLE, 1914, VG 4-bar on PPC (Cascade 1890-1928). Est. \$15.00
 MT425 RIDGELAWN, 1908, VG Doane 2/2 as rec'd. mark on PPC pm
 MONDAK/MONT (Richland 83/14). Est. \$15.00
 MT426 RIEBELING, 1916, VG 4-bar on UX27 (L & C 1913/27). Est. \$10.00
 MT427 RIMINI, 1929, G+ ("R" light) duplex on 2c red entire w/small stain
 (L & C 1884-1936). Est. \$8.00
 MT428 RIVERSIDE, 1927, G+ 4-bar on UX27 (Dawson 1913-34). Est. \$8.00
 MT429 RIVERSIDE, 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Park 1908-08). Est. \$12.00
 MT430 RIVERVIEW, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Richland 1909-13); card has light
 toning & shadows from corner mounting. Est. \$40.00
 MT431 ROANWOOD, 1914, VG 4-bar on PPC w/most of stamp torn off (Valley
 1914-28). Est. \$10.00
 MT432 ROBINSON, 1891, VG cds on cover w/formate Cumberland Mining &
 Smelting cc. (Meagher 1888/1894); cover opened just a bit unevenly along right
 edge. Est. \$150.00
 MT433 ROCHESTER, 1908, VG 4-bar on PPC (Madison 92-18). Est. \$25.00
 MT434 ROCKVALE, 1908, VG Doane 3/7 on PPC (Carbon 94/18). Est. \$25.00

- MT435 ROSEMONT, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (Ravalli 98-28). Est. \$15.00
 MT436 RUBY, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (Madison 1901-24). Est. \$15.00
 MT437 SABRA, 1908, G+ (ptl. o'strk.) Doane 2/7 on PPC w/closed tear @ LR
 corner (Rosebud 91-13). Est. \$20.00
 MT438 SAGE, 1913, VG 4-bar on PPC (Hill 1912-18). Est. \$50.00
 MT439 SAHARA, 1940, VG Depr. era 4-bar on philatelic cover (G. Valley
 1930-45). Est. \$8.00
 MT440 SAINT JOSEPH, c1915, FINE 4-bar on PPC (Liberty 1914-24). Est. \$30.
 MT441 SAINT PAULS, 1940, VG 4-bar ties 3c Prexy on cover w/St. Pauls
 Indian School handstamp corner card (Blaine 1890-1944). Est. \$12.00
 MT442 SAINT PETER, 1938, VG 4-bar on last day cover (Cascade 1885-1938).
 E\$8.00
 MT443 SAINT PHILLIP, 1934, G+ 4-bar on last day GPC (Mibaux 1913-34). E\$5
 MT444 SANDCLIFFS, 1909, FINE 4-bar on PPC (Blaine 1895-1918). Est. \$25.00
 MT445 SCOBIEY, 1910, VG blue 4-bar on PPC (Daniels 1901-15). Est. \$15.00
 MT446 SEARS, 1909, G+ (light) 4-bar on PPC (Richland 1909-10). Est. \$80
 MT447 SEDAN, 1908, VG blue Doane 2/2 on PPC (Gallatin 1891-1915). E\$20
 MT448 SELWAY, 1912, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Pow. River 99-37). E\$8.00
 MT449 SEVENTY NINE, 1913, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Gold. Val. 1908-16). E\$40.00
 MT450 SEXTON, 1902, G+ cds as backstamp on cover (Gallatin 1902-04). Est.
 \$20.00
 MT451 SHANNON, 1909, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Meagher 1897-1911). Est. \$20.00
 MT452 SHERBURNE, 1917, G+ (light) 4-bar on card sized cover w/GLACIER
 NATIONAL PARK logo as return address (Glacier 1914-18). Est. \$40.00
 MT453 SHIELDS, 1905, VG Doane 2/1 as rec'd. mark on PPC (Park 82/11).
 E\$15.00
 MT454 SHIRLEY, 1906, VG Doane 3/1 on PPC (Custer 1905-45). Est. \$10.00
 MT455 SHRIVER, 1938, VG 4-bar on signed last day cover (Carbon 1915-38).
 E\$8.00
 MT456 SILVER, 1909, G+ magenta Doane 3/1 on PPC w/LR corner crease (L & C
 1888/1912). Est. \$20.00
 MT457 SIXTEEN, 1935, VG 4-bar on cml. cover (Meagher 1890/1044). Est.
 \$8.00
 MT458 SLAYTON, 1915, G (light) 4-bar on PPC (Gold. Valley 1915-31). E\$8
 MT459 SLOAN, 1914, VG blue 4-bar on PPC (Sanders 1910-37). E\$10.00
 MT460 SMITH CREEK, 1915, VG 4-bar on PPC (Mibaux 1913-17). E\$50.00
 MT461 SNYDER, 1907, G+ Doane 3/1 on PPC (Flathead 1905-09). E\$15.00
 MT462 SOLID, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Pondera 1909-17). E\$20.00
 MT463 SOUTH BUTTE, 1891, VG cds & cut cork killer ties 2c red on cover
 (Silver Bow 1885/95). Est. \$20.00
 MT464 SOUTHERN CROSS, 1939, VG 4-bar on PPC (Deer Lodge 1910-42). E\$8
 MT465 SPRINGCREEK, 1916, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Stillwater 1914-17). Est.
 \$40.00
 MT466 SPRINGTIME, 1932, VG 4-bar on signed last day cover (Stillwater
 1916-32). Est. \$12.00
 MT467 STEARNS, 1909, VG 4-bar on PPC (L & C 1891-1921). Est. \$12.00
 MT468 STEMPLE, 1916, G+ 4-bar on PPC (L & C 1884-1923). Est. \$12.00
 MT469 STICKLEY, 1913, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Stillwater 1909-1918). Est. \$10.00
 MT470 STIPEK, 1929, G+ 4-bar on monarch size cml. cover (Dawson 1910/42).
 E\$8
 MT471 STROKADE, 1919, VG 4-bar on PPC (Sweet Grass 1916-23). Est. \$50.00
 MT472 STRABANE, 1910, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Teton 1909-19). Est. \$20.00
 MT473 STUART, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (Deer Lodge 82-14). Est. \$25.00
 MT474 SUMMIT, 1915, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Meagher 1915-18). Est. \$40.00
 MT475 SUN PRAIRIE, 1936, VG magenta 4-bar on philatelic GPC (Phillips
 1913-36). Est. \$8.00
 MT476 SUNSET, c1912, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Missoula 1883-1914). Est. \$20.00
 MT477 SUTHERLAND, 1936, VG magenta 4-bar on philatelic GPC (Prairie
 1909-36). Est. \$5.00
 MT478 SYKES, 1910, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Carter 1909-23). Est. \$12.00
 MT479 TACY, 1918, FINE 4-bar on PPC (Stillwater 1915-29). Est. \$20.00
 MT480 TAFT, 1912, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Mineral 1907/17). Est. \$20.00
 MT481 TAYLOR CREEK, 1934, VG 4-bar on philatelic UX27 (Garfield 1922-34).
 Est. \$8.00
 MT482 TELSTAD, 1914, VG 4-bar on 2c red entire (Toole 1910-35). Est. \$10
 MT483 TETON, 1913, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Chouteau 1896-1917). Est. \$20.00
 MT484 THURLOW, 1931, VG 4-bar ties 2c + 15c on registered cover (Rosebud
 1915-42). Est. \$15.00
 MT485 TIBER, 1920, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Liberty 1917-27). Est. \$15.00
 MT486 TIMBER RIDGE, 1927, G+ 4-bar on 2c red entire w/end. (Blaine
 1925-35). Est. \$10.00
 MT487 TINDALL, 1918, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Garfield 1914-37). Est. E\$8.00
 MT488 TOKNA, 1908, G+ 4-bar as rec'd. mark on PPC (Richland 84/09). E\$12
 MT489 TONGUE RIVER, 1938, FINE 4-bar on philatelic cover (Big Horn
 1937-40). Est. \$15.00
 MT490 TROMMER, 1914, FINE 4-bar on 2c red entire (Liberty 1910-16). Est.
 \$80.00
 MT491 TUNIS, 1914, VG 4-bar on PPC (Chouteau 1910-18). Est. \$50.00
 MT492 TWETE, 1914, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Blaine 1910-29). Est. \$15.00
 MT493 TWIST, 1934, FINE Dep. era 4-bar on philatelic UX27 (Powder River
 1931-34). Est. \$15.00
 MT494 TWOREE, 1911, FINE (tiny bit o'strk.) 4-bar as forwarding mark on
 PPC (Dawson 1208/10-12). Est. \$60.00
 MT495 TYLER, 1940, G+ (overinked) 4-bar on last day GPC (Fergus 1909-40).
 E\$5.00
 MT496 UBET, 1903, VG cds & cork killer on GPC (Wheatland 81/08). Est.
 \$20.00
 MT497 UEBRA, 1936, VG 4-bar on toned last day GPC (Garfield 1919-36). E\$5
 MT498 UNION, 1931, VG 4-bar on cml. cover (Dawson 1909-44). Est. \$8.00
 MT499 UNITY, 1908, VG Doane 2/7 on PPC (Meagher 1880-1912). Est. \$25.00
 MT500 VALENTINE, 1931 (Feb. 14), VG red 4-bar on cover w/hand drawn heart
 & arrow (Fergus 1903-43). Est. \$8.00
 MT501 VALLEYTOWN, 1940, VG 4-bar on philatelic cover (Phillips 1908-42).
 E\$8
 MT502 VAN, 1918, FINE 4-bar on PPC w/vert. crease into stamp (Toole
 1912-35). Est. \$8.00
 MT503 VANSTEL, 1934, VG 4-bar on last day UX27 (Rosebud 1916-34). Est. \$5
 MT504 VATERIS, 1938, G+ 4-bar on last day cover (Park 89/38). E\$8.00
 MT505 VERNEIL, 1916, VG 4-bar on GPC (Mussel. 1915-17). Est. \$100.00
 MT506 VERONA, 1918, VG 4-bar on PPC (Chouteau 1914-35). Est. \$10.00

A Mail Auction of An Outstanding Collection of Montana Townmarks

DPO Townmarks (rated S/I "2" or better)

- MT507 VIOLET, 1913, VG 4-bar on PPC (Fallon 1908-15). Est. \$50.00
 MT508 VOLT, 1941, VG 4-bar on last day UX27 (Roosevelt 1917-41). Est. \$5.
 MT509 WACO, 1907, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Yellowstone 1907-18). Est. \$25.00
 MT510 WALESTON, 1934, VG 4-bar on philatelic UX27 (Phillips 1919-34). Est. \$8.00
 MT511 WALLIS, 1923, G+ 4-bar ties 2c red on monarch size cover w/printed return address of American Ranch on reverse (Wheatland 1912-23). Est. \$25.00
 MT512 WANETTA, 1934, VG 4-bar on philatelic UX27 (Yellowstone 1915-34). Est. \$8.00
 MT513 WANSO, 1934, VG 4-bar on philatelic UX27 (Sheridan 1922-34). Est. \$8.00
 MT514 WARD, 1910, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Ravalli 1910-12). Est. \$75.00
 MT515 WASKA, 1927, VG 4-bar ties 2c red on cml. cover (Roosevelt 1917-35). Est. \$12.00
 MT516 WELCH, 1910, G+ (slightly doubled) ods & target on PPC (Jefferson 1902-11). Est. \$40.00
 MT517 WELLIVER, 1912, VG 4-bar on PPC (Sheridan 1911-18). Est. \$50.00
 MT518 WESTBUTTE, 1916, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Toole 1901-25). Est. \$12.00
 MT519 WESTMORE, 1911, VG 4-bar on PPC (Fallon 1910-42). Est. \$8.00
 MT520 WHEATON, 1914, VG 4-bar on PPC (Mussel. 1911-28). Est. \$15.00
 MT521 WHITE, 1915, FINE 4-bar on 2c red entire (McCone 1914-17). Est. \$90.00
 MT522 WHITNEY, 1911, FINE 4-bar on PPC (Prairie 1899/1921). Est. \$25.00
 MT523 WILDER, 1939, VG 4-bar on signed last day UX27 (Fergus 86-39). Est. \$5
 MT524 WILLIS, 1911, VG Doane 2/2 on PPC (Beaverhead 1880-1913). Est. \$10.
 MT525 WINNECOOK, 1933, VG 4-bar on signed last day cover (Wheatland 1885/1933). Est. \$8.00
 MT526 WOLD, 1911, G+ 4-bar on PPC (Dawson 1909-12). Est. \$75.00
 MT527 WOLSEY, 1909, G+ (bit fuzzy) 4-bar on PPC (Meagher 91-15). E. \$20.
 MT528 WOODWORTH, 1934, G+ (light) 4-bar on philatelic cover (Missoula 1889/1945). Est. \$5.00
 MT529 WOOLDRIDGE, 1916, VG 4-bar on PPC w/light stain on stamp & pm (Phillips 1910-17). Est. \$10.00
 MT530 YAKT, 1944, G+ 4-bar on toned 3c purple entire (Flathead 1920-49). Est. \$8.00
 MT531 YATES, 1910, VG 4-bar on PPC (Wibaux 1908-20). Est. \$25.00
 MT532 ZULEY, 1917, G+ (pt. o'strk.) 4-bar as forwarding mark on PPC (Fergus 1915-18). Est. \$40.00

Large Lots & Collection Ballances

- MT533 Lot of 20 diff. Montana Doanes on cards/covers. Strikes vary from Good-VG & three are receiving marks on PPCs. Many are DPOs. List on request. Est. \$50.00
 MT534 Lot of 150 diff. PPCs, mostly pre 1920, with Montana town postmarks. Condition varies. Most are 4-bars. Many S/I "1" rated DPOs. Est. \$200.00
 MT535 Lot of 400 mostly diff. Montana town postmarks on covers & cards, mostly 1930's - 1970's. Most are 4-bars. Many S/I "1" rated DPOs. Est. \$250.00
 MT536 Lutz, Dennis J., Montana Post Offices & Postmasters, 1986. Harbound, 243 pages also a copy of the La Posta Pubs. Montana Checklist. Est. \$40.00

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AUCTION CLOSES: AUGUST 8, 1995 (5PM PDT)

LA POSTA READERS RESPONSE TO WWII CAMPS SERIES

Several readers kindly wrote and submitted photocopies of covers and articles calling attention to World War II Army camps either listed, or omitted from the list, which appeared in the May 1995 issue. Paul Schroeder of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, wrote us of his personal experiences with the site of Camp Ellis near Peoria, Illinois, and sent a clipping from the Peoria *Journal Star* concerning a returning German POW who was interred at the camp.

Thomas Turner of Bessemer, Alabama, sent a photocopy of a great article on Camp Sibert which appeared in an Alabama Historical Society publication. Randy Stehle sent us a photocopy of a free franked postcard postmarked Dunsmuir, CA with the return address of Camp Mott. Charlie Merrill forwarded a photocopy of a free franked cover postmarked YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIF./WAWONA STA., 1944, with the return address of Camp Wawona. Charlie reports that this was a Signal Corps training center which was likely to have been lo-

Harper's Weekly, September 4, 1875, p. 718

"THE POSTMASTER'S DAUGHTER"

The admirable illustration given on our first page presents a familiar scene on the prairies in the far West, where the trains rarely stop unless when the signal flag is hung out to denote that a passenger is waiting to be taken up. Looking out of the car windows at one of these lonely stations, the traveler sees but few houses, and scarcely a human face. That there can be any possible use for a post-office at such an out-of-the-way place surpasses his belief, for if nobody lives there, who shall write or why should letters be sent there? But there are far-off home scattered here and there at long intervals all over the country, and writers enough in them to furnish occasional employment to the postman. Some have to go thirty or forty miles to post a letter or get their weekly paper. Once a week, or every fortnight, is often enough to take such a journey, and sometimes good neighbors will club together, and in turn about bring and carry each other's mails. The station shown in our picture is too poor to put up a post at the roadside to hold the bag for the passing train to seize, and the postmaster's pretty daughter must serve instead."

cated at the site of the 1906 Camp A.E. Wood, and is today a public campground. Bill Helmer sent us several photocopies of covers from the US Navy Ammunition Depot at Hawthorne, Nevada, where he spent his formative years when both of his parents were civilian employees of the facility. Incidentally, while Rod Crossley and I do not anticipate including domestic bases of the Navy, Marines or Coast Guard, *La Posta* would welcome the opportunity to publish such a series. Crossley and I would be pleased to help with reference material and advice. Any volunteers?

Jim Faber and Tom Todsén sent details including know postal markings from several World War I era domestic facilities. While our articles on the World War II bases often refer to WWI antecedents, we are not attempting to compile a comprehensive listing of these facilities and their postal markings. Fortunately, this task is being addressed by Bob Swanson of Bay City, Michigan, and I will be leased to forward on to Bob any material concerning WWI camp and bases you might care to pass along.

LA POSTA

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAIL SALES with postal history to delight any collector. Ask for free catalog. Juno Stamps, 1765A Juno Ave., St. Paul, MN 55116-1467. [26-2]

2,000+++ LOTS in Mail Bid Sale #14: hundreds of DPO's and Doanes! Huge RPO section, including the balance of the material from William Bomar's street car collection! Plus ships, machines, military and more. If you're not on my mailing list, why not? Write or call for free illustrated atalog. 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. [26-2]

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. [26-6]

MAIL BID sales. Postal history, western, but also general (including Foreign). Paper items, books, etc. Consignments welcome. Robert Trandem, 1210 S. Cedar Ave., Owatonna, MN 55060 [26-4]

TOWNS: FOR SALE

US COVERS: states, DPO's, Doanes, hand cancels, machine cancels, RPO's, RFD's, streetcars, auxiliary markings, military and more. Thousands on hand, realistically priced. Please let me know what you need. Paul Bourke, PO Box 125, Ashland, MA 01721. [26-3]

COLLECTIONS: FOR SALE

CAN'T CONTINUE with them, so: Presidentials, a huge group, \$7500. C7-OV8-9 Postal History; C10 postal History; C12, 16, 17 and 19 postal history; Sc. 909-921 postal history; Aeronautics, Sc. 647-8 postal history; Sc. 627 Liberty Bills, spec.; Sc. 704-715 postal history; Liberties, a small grouping; 1920s commems, a nice start; Farleys, a great start; C1-6 including great uses; C11, a good beginning, for uses, etc.; WANTED: US Special Delivery great usages; US Officials 1873-1884 great usages, specialized items, trial colors, freaks, fancy cancels. Bob Markovits, Box 891, Middletown, NY 10940. PH 914-343-2174. [26-3]

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: (309) 786-6539. [26-4]

TOWNS: WANTED

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. [26-6]

INDIANA COVERS. Send priced or for offer made by check. Zane Stohler, 808 Lawn Street, Winchester, IN 47394. [26-4]

HAWAII, YUKON and ALASKA postal history wanted to 1959. Also buy Hawaiian stamps with town cancels off cover and fancy cancels and fort cancels on 19th century U.S. officials. Steve Sims, 1769 Wickersham Dr., Anchorage, AK 99507. [27-2]

HAWAII, Copies of all postmarks between ca. 1840 and 21 August 1959 seriously needed for postal history studies; including service, ship, transit and other related markings. I will pay copying and post, and credit each contributor. Phil Kay, P. O. Box 920, Kaunakakai, HI 96748. [26-3]

LOUISIANA POSTAL history material (1790-1917). All responses seriously considered. Ron Trosclair (APS), 1713 Live Oak St., Metairie, LA 70005 PH: (504) 835-9611 [26-3]

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. [26-6]

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 [26-3]

EXPIRATION DATE
SHOWN AT END OF EACH
AD, i.e., [26-3], MEANS AD
WILL EXPIRE WITH THIS
ISSUE

AD DEADLINE FOR NEXT
ISSUE: JULY 21, 1995

TOWNS: WANTED

OREGON - MAJOR collector wants covers before 1900. Also buying tougher DPO's and handstamp RFDs. Please mail photocopies. Ross Willey, 3930 SE 150th Ave., Portland, OR 97236 [27-1]

SOUTH DAKOTA postal history from territorial to modern wanted for my personal collection. Top prices paid. Ken Stach, 212 E. Woodglen Road, Spartanburg, SC 29301. [26-4]

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. [26-4]

WEST POINT, NEW YORK covers - stampless to WW II - wanted for personal collection. Send on approval or photocopies. Prompt response promised. Richard Helbock, P. O. Box 135, Lake Oswego, OR 97034 [26-4]

WISCONSIN POSTAL History material (1825-1900), especially Fond du Lac, WI. Darren Mueller, 8869 S. Oak Park Dr., #10, Oak Creek, WI 53154. [26-6]

WISCONSIN Pre-1910 covers, manuscript postmarks, stampless, unusual especially wanted. Also Upper Peninsula of Michigan, same period. Bill Robinson, Box 12492, Green Bay, WI 54307 [26-5]

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 [27-3]

DOANES: WANTED

DOANE CANCELS: Buy and trade Doane cancels of all states. Send photocopies or on approval. Gary Anderson, 698 E. Hoyt Ave., St. Paul, MN 55106 [26-3]

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. [26-6]

LITERATURE: FOR SALE

"CROSS-REFERENCE Guide to U.S. RPOs" identifies RPOs back-to-front where the first town name is obscured or partially struck. (100 pages, 7,500+ listings). "Abbreviations and Misspellings in U.S. RPOs" identifies those cryptic components of RPO cancels. (16 pages, 2,000+ listings). Get the expanded second printings of both essential references for only \$18 postpaid. Jim Mehrer, 2405-30th Street, Rock Island, IL 61201. [26-6]

"DOANE CANCELS of Illinois and Nebraska" lists and values all reported types, with earliest and latest dates of use, years of operation and county. First Doane listing ever to include valuation guides. (20 pages). \$6.75 postpaid. Jim Mehrer, 2405-30th Street, Rock Island, IL 61201. [26-3]

"WAR DATES" and "Beyond War Dates and More!" geographical and chronological listings of wars, occupations, new nations from World War I up to the Korean War. Both: softbound 170 pages. \$28.00 postpaid USA (Canada & Overseas add \$2.00). VANDAM, Box 8809L, Anaheim, CA 92812. [26-6]

MISCELLANEOUS: WANTED

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS covers wanted all states. Send priced photocopies or approvals. Harold Richow, 31552-58 Railroad Canyon Road, Canyon Lake, CA 92587. [26-5]

BUY CONFEDERATE STATES of America currency and covers. U. S. Covers before 1870, Steamboats, railroads, straightlines, Valentines, fancy, college 3c 1851's. Burke, 7320 Westbridge, Knoxville, TN 37909. [26-3]

WANTED - US COVERS to foreign destinations using 3 cent commemoratives during period 1934 to 1954. Non-philatelic mail - Np FDC. Roger Schnell, 4800 NE 20th Terrace, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33308. [27-1]

AIRMAIL COVERS - Commercial Only; No First Flights or philatelic -United States to destinations in Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania dating from before 1938. Also C1-C6 on commercial covers to foreign or domestic addresses. Send priced on approval or photocopies, or request my offer. Richard Helbock, P.O. Box 135, Lake Oswego, OR 97034 [26-6]

MISCELLANEOUS: WANTED

RAILROAD CANCELLED covers, on U S Postals and picture post cards with R R, AGT, RMS, Tour, Transfer CLK, Transf Office, First Trip, Last Trip, Las Day, Mail Delayed, RR Stocks/Bonds, RR Schedules, Day Run, Night Run, Short Run, Short Line, Printed RR Directories, and U S Postal directories pre 1945. River boat markings, Great Lakes Ships, Ocean Vessels w/Mailed on the High Seas, Paquebot. Street Car cancels and Street Car Illustrations in corner cards, Minneapolis APO's, Seattle APO's WW II. Stampless covers from all 50 states. Feel free to phone me at any time (216) 466-2274. Charles J. Molnar, 1030 South Tote Road, Rock Creek, Ohio 44084-9636 (Life Member American Air Mail Society) [26-4]

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. [26-4]

OVER 1,500 DEDICATED POSTAL HISTORY BUFFS READ THESE PAGES CAREFULLY EACH ISSUE. IF YOU HAVE SOMETHING TO SELL, SOMETHING YOU WISH TO BUY OR EXCHANGE, OR MERELY SEEK CONTACT WITH OTHERS WHO SHARE YOUR PARTICULAR INTEREST IN THE HOBBY, THERE IS NO CHEAPER WAY TO REACH PEOPLE THAN TO PLACE A CLASSIFIED AD IN LA POSTA.

IT'S EASY TO DO! JUST WRITE OUT YOUR MESSAGE ON A SHEET OF PAPER; COUNT THE WORDS (Don't worry too much about the exact count we are not that fussy); SELECT THE NUMBER OF TIMES YOU WOULD LIKE THE AD TO APPEAR AND SEND US THE AD WITH YOUR CHECK (see rates on page 77).

THEN JUST SIT BACK AND LET US TAKE YOUR MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE YOU WISH TO REACH.



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at

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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)

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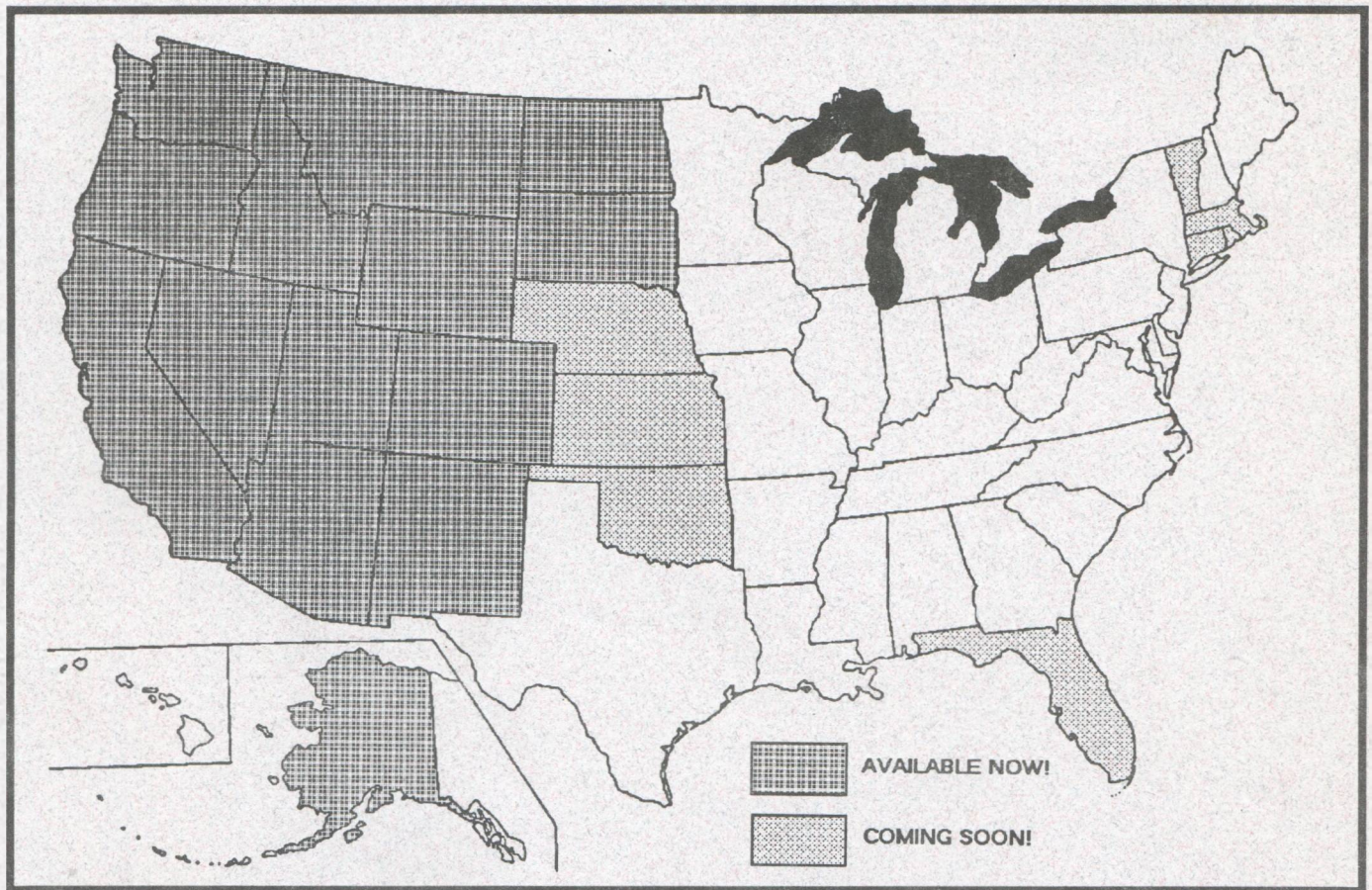
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Nevada Post Offices	\$4.50	\$11.95
New Mexico Post Offices	\$5.00	\$11.95
North Dakota Post Offices	\$6.00	\$14.95
Oregon Post Offices	\$4.50	\$14.95
South Dakota Post Offices	\$6.00	\$14.95
Utah Post Offices	\$4.50	\$11.95
Washington Post Offices	\$6.50	\$14.95
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