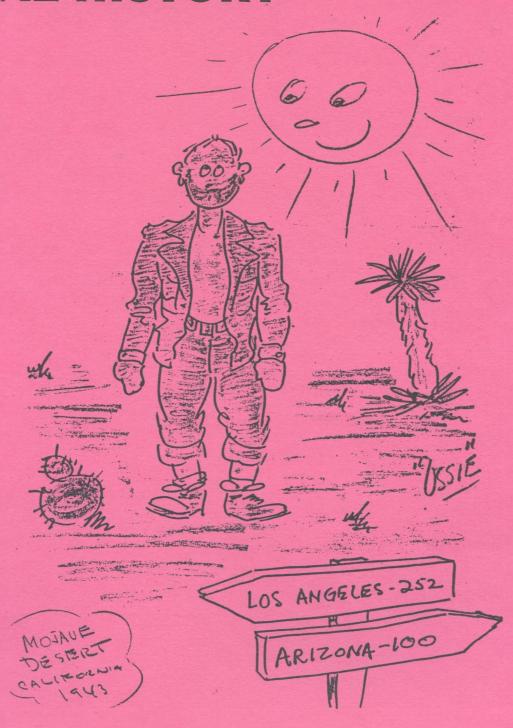
LA POSTA: A JOURNAL OF AMERICAN POSTAL HISTORY

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LA POSTA: A JOURNAL OF AMERICAN POSTAL HISTORY

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COVER: Our cover this time reproduces a drawing a soldier stationed at California's Desert Training enter during World War II. It is intended to call attendent to Rod Crossley's ground breaking article on the ostal history of this fascinating military post.

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PUBLISHER'S PAGE

A Virtual Presence

As you read these lines, Cathy and I will be busily trying to sep up shop on Magnetic Island off the Queensland coast. Contact via phone and email will necessarily be disrupted for a short time, but we hope to be "back in the circuit" after only a week or two. **David McCord** (602) 885-6792 has kindly agreed to serve as our interim telephone contact, and he will be informed and able to pass on our Australian telephone number just as soon as we can arrange service.

For anyone who may have missed my Publisher's Page in the May issue, let me give a brief recap of our plans. This Australian trip is our sabbatical -- a temporary six month sojourn -- during which time we will be living on Magnetic Island near the city of Townsville in northern Queensland. We expect to conduct La Posta business as usual with the exception of book sales. The journal schedule should not be adversely effected since printing and mailing is done from Tarpon Springs, Florida, and I can send camera ready copy to our printer as easily from Oueensland as I can from Oregon. Our Subscribers' Auctions should go on as before -- Number 59 has been mailed with this issue of the journal, and will close in mid-December. Mail bids should be sent to P.O. Box 135, Lake Oswego, OR 97034 just as before, and they will be forwarded to us in Australia. Phone bidders should contact David McCord to learn our Australian phone number, and email bidders should watch the La Posta Website for any information concerning a new email address for La Posta. In essence, Cathy and I hope to establish a virtual presence in the United States, while spending the fall and winter in Australia.

Trained as a professional geographer, I have long been fascinated by the concept of a "global village". A global village means to me that every individual would have absolute freedom to choose where he or she wishes to live regardless of the location of their employment. Throughout my adult life, the people I have most envied have been writers and painters and sculptors, who had the freedom to live where and how they wished, but were still able to practice their art and make a living.

For most of us, however, the key to achieving life in a global village is communications. We have been told repeatedly that advances in communications would one day replace or reduce the need to commute from our homes to our workplaces. Telecommuting is finally beginning to become a reality for a few in the workplace, but it is typically very structured and limited to two or three days a week for most. Cathy and I want to push the envelope, so to speak, by attempting to telecommute from an exotic place we wish to live. Given our lack of specific geographic ties, we are convinced that our plan should work, but the final determination will depend upon the success of our six month trial sabbatical.

Regardless of how well the sabbatical experiment works -- or doesn't work -- we will be returning to Oregon in mid-April 1998. Shortly thereafter, we expect to resume sales of La Posta publications including our popular State Checklist series. Until that time, postal history literature dealers including James Lee, Leonard Hartmann, Phil Bansner and Jim Mehrer do have stocks of many of our publications. Look for their advertisements elsewhere in this issue of the journal.

A major advantage of this change in our lifestyle, which I have not previously mentioned, is that Cathy will be joining the La Posta "production staff" on a halftime basis. That may not sound like much to someone who is unaware of our normal operating procedures, but it represents approximately a fifty per cent increase in the level of effort devot ed to producing the journal, operating the auctions, and producing new La Posta books and monographs. I am hopeful that many of the projects which have been simmering along on the back burners for a number of years, will at last see the light of day.

Richard W. Helbock Publisher

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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 laposta@teleport.com.

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BOOK REVIEW

U.S.C.S. Catalog of Naval Postmarks (5th Edition). David A. Kent, Editor in Chief. Published by the Universal Ship Cancellation Society, 1997. 8.5x11 inch format, 568 pages, plastic spiral bound. Available from USCS Treasurer, Richard Morain, 302 Lindenshade Court, Millersville, MD 21108-1838; price \$39.00 postpaid or \$41.00 overseas surface rate postpaid.

After several disappointing delays, 1000 copies of the Universal Ship Cancellation Society's Catalog of United States Naval Postmarks (5th Edition) - originally planned for release at Pacific '97 - was made available at the USCS Annual Convention. July 25, 1997.

The 568-page volume has been prepared in a format very much a departure from previous editions insofar as it's size (8.5 x 11), utility, and scope. The publication is available in a spiral-bound version, or punched for three-hole binders; all Type-F postmark variants (approximately 3,000) are shown illustrated in a single section, ready referenced to the text listings; and EVERY United States Navv ship (about 5,000), reported to have had a PO, is listed together with each of the postal markings reported for that ship (by modified Locy System classification). The 40,000-postmark listing - including a scarcity index - results of a five-year stupendous effort, resulting in an exemplary and superlative reference work.

The last reported price - very much a value is \$39 (book rate, postpaid) to USA addresses, or \$41 USD (surface rate, postpaid) for overseas delivery. Forward orders to: USCS Treasurer, Richard Morain, 302 Lindenshade Ct., Millersville, MD 21108-1838.

C. R. Kimes

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113 DALE, 1909 F 4-BAR ON PPC (88/10), EST, \$35 114 SAINT JOE, 1910 F 4-BAR ON PPC (88/45), EST, \$6 115 TEAKEAN, 1910 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (99/10), EST, \$6 116 WILLOLA, 1908 G+ CDS ON PPC (89-12), EST, \$8

MONTANA

117 BERCAIL, 1908 VG CDS ON PPC (82/47). EST. \$4 118 STUART, 1911 F LKU DOANE ON PPC (82-14). EST. \$20 119 SYKES, 1917 G+ 4-BAR ON PPC (09-23). EST. \$8

NORTH DAKOTA

120 CEDAR, 1908 F 4-BAR ON CREASED PPC (08-18). EST. \$6 121 KELVIN, 1907 UNLISTED DOANE ON PPC (01-53). EST. \$8 122 SULLY SPRINGS, 1911 F 4-BAR ON PPC (09-22). EST. \$6

OREGON

123 HOLDMAN, 1908 VG 4-BAR REC'D & O/S ON PPC (00-29), EST. \$8 124 MACLEAY, ca1915 TY 11F(SCRIBBLE) RFD ON PPC, EST. \$5 125 1889 MEDFORD VG WHEEL-OF-FORTUNE B/S ON COVER, EST. \$8

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126 ELROD, 1912 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (84-54). EST. \$4 127 MAGDALENE, 1912 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (10-18). EST. \$35 128 WNANS, 1908 VG DOANE REC'D ON PPC (94-08). EST. \$25 129 WNTHROP, 1909 F 4-BAR ON PPC W/O STAMP (83-11). EST. \$15 130 WTTENBERG, 1909 F 4-BAR ON CREASED PPC (78-09). EST. \$15 131 WYANDOTTE, 1912 F 4-BAR ON PPC (09-13). EST. \$40

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137 H.F. & STRAS JUNC, 1908 VG (273-J-1) O/S ON PPC. EST. \$1
138 KETCHUM & SHOSHONE, 1915 VG (898.8-A-1) ON COVER. EST. \$1
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140 NORFOLK & HAMLET, 1907 F (309-J-3) ON PPC. EST. \$6
141 SALA & OIL CITY, ca1920 G+ (151-D-2) ON PPC. EST. \$6
142 SEATTLE & SEWARD, 1940 G+ (X-14-s) ON PPC. EST. \$5
143 SEATTLE & SKAGWAY, 1911 VG (X-19-g) ON PPC. EST. \$5
143 SEATTLE & SKAGWAY, 1927 G+ (X-19-g) ON PPC. EST. \$25
144 SEATTLE & SKAGWAY, 1939 VG (X-19-e) ON PPC. EST. \$8
145 SEATTLE & SKAGWAY, 1939 VG (X-19-e) ON PPC. EST. \$8
146 SPOK & LEWISTON, 1908 VG (906.4-C-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6
147 TRUCKEE & (LAKE) TAHOE, 1907 PARTIAL (997.4-A-1) ON PPC. \$5
148 TRUCKEE & LK TAHOE, 1931 VG (997.4-B-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6
149 WADING RIV & LI. CITY, 1914 G+ (112-AA-2) ON COVER. E \$5
150 PITTS,PAT.C.R.M.S. UNION STA, 1909 VG (237-F-29). E \$3
151 NEW LONDONTRANS CLK, 1909 F (92-D-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5
152 BURLINGTON IOATRANSF CLERK, 1893 G+ (802-A-2) ON CVR. \$4

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154 BROOKLYN N.Y. CIR, 1896 G+ (BR-5-c) B/S ON CVR. EST. \$6
155 BROOKLYN, N.Y. CIRCUIT, 1909 F (BR-5-d) ON PPC. EST. \$6
156 CHI & WENT AVE, 1910 G+ (CH-7-c) ON PPC. EST. \$5
157 PITTSBURGH ST., 1906 G+ (PI-2-c) ON PPC. EST. \$10
158 PITTSBURGH ST., 1906 G+ (PH-7-7) O/S ON GPC. EST. \$12
159 PHILA & DARBY, 1904 G+ (PH-7-7) O/S ON GPC. EST. \$12
160 PHILADELPHIA & MANAYUNK, 1898 F FLAG (PI-2-c) B/S ON CVR. 8
161 SEATTLE & SEATTLE, 1909 G (SE-1-a) ON PPC. EST. \$12

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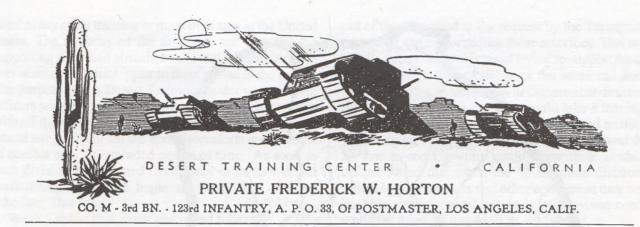


Figure 1. This illustrated letterhead was used by a soldier assigned to the Desert Training Center during World War II.

The Desert Training Center in World War II

By Rod Crossley

As the General read the Los Angeles *Times* over breakfast he could not help noticing the headline "Rommel on the move again". The officer wondered if the new training facility General Patton was establishing out in the California desert would make a difference when the U.S. Army forces arrived in North Africa.

When the United States entered World War 2 they had or were building standard divisional training centers plus maneuver areas in Louisiana and Tennessee designed to handle up to two corps in a semi-military environment. It was the opinion of the War Department that the next major war would be fought in a European environment, but it was soon clear this would be a global conflict requiring special training of our armed forces. The Army Ground Forces opened four special training camps between March and September 1942. These were: the Airborne Training Command at Camp Benning, Georgia; the Amphibious Training Center at Tallahassee, Florida [later Camp Gordon]; the Mountain Training Center at Camp Carson, Colorado; and the Desert Training Center (DTC) at Camp Young, California.

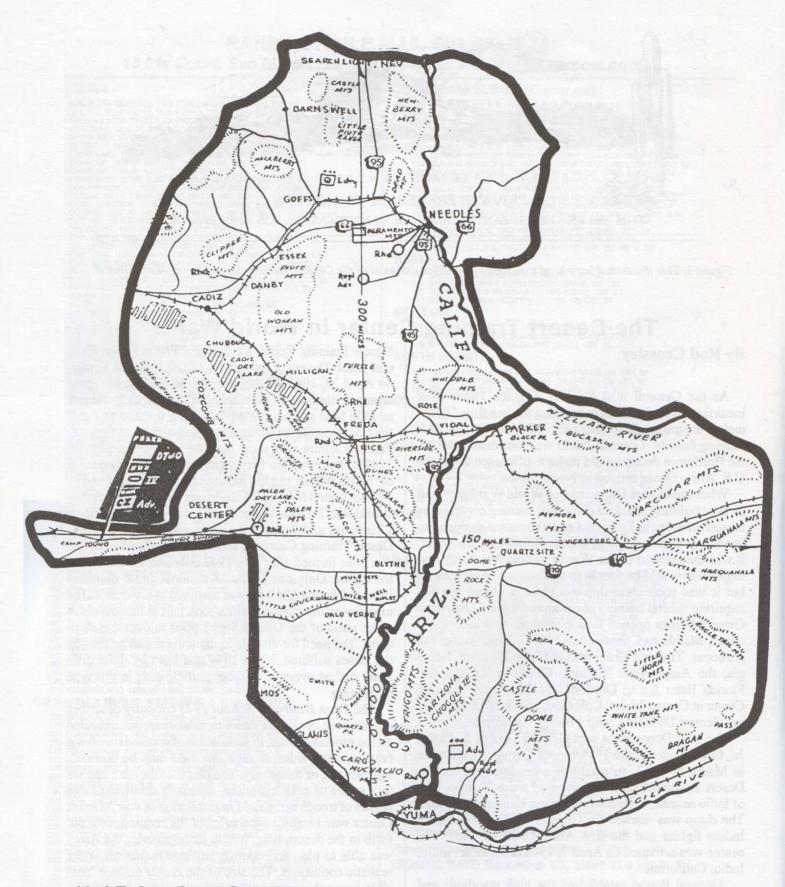
The War Department sent General George S. Patton Jr., Commander of the 1st Armored Corps, to California in March of 1942 to establish a headquarters for the Desert Training Center. He selected a site 20 miles east of Indio near the little town of Desert Center, California. The camp was named for General S.B.M. Young, an Indian fighter and the first Army Chief of Staff. The center was activated on April 7, 1942 at the Hotel Indio, Indio, California.

General Patton established the high standards and discipline that the units would follow through out the

Desert Training Center's existence. Patton wrote General Jacob Devers, Commander of US Armored Forces, on April 28, 1942, "I propose to hold the housekeeping arrangement here to the minimum, that is, to spend just as little time as possible on 'prettying up' and as much time as possible on tactical and technical instruction". Patton's tenure was short because he left on July 30, 1942 to help prepare for Operation Torch, the invasion of North Africa, but his influence was felt to the end.

The Army formed 87 divisions of all types during World War 2. Out of these 87 divisions only 20 divisions, 13 infantry and 7 armored, participated in maneuvers at Desert Training Center. It should be noted that out of 26 divisions formed after July 1942 only one would train at the center. Only one of the 18 national guard divisions inducted during 1940-41 was assigned to the center. The majority of the other divisions took part in maneuvers in other areas of the United States prior to overseas shipment. The need for divisional maneuvers can be seen by the losses suffered in late 1944 and 1945 by those divisions rushed overseas without participating in this type of training.

The Tank Destroyer School 1943 Glossary describes a maneuver in part as, "as a tactical exercise executed on the ground or map, in simulation of war and involving two opposing sides, though one side may be outlined, represented, or imaginary. The plural of the term applies to a series of such exercises, generally involving large bodies of troops in the field in simulation of war". Desert Center was ideally suited to meet the requirements put forth in the description. Within its boundaries the Army was able to plan and operate any size maneuver under realistic conditions. The size of the center made it possible to combine operations using aircraft and live fire exercises with all types of arms that could not be dupli-



Map I. The Desert Training Center. (Source: The XX Corps Unit History)

cated at any other training or maneuver area in the United States. The majority of the divisions and some of the supporting units had already conducted training maneuvers at other locations prior to their arrival at the center. The purpose of the Desert Training Center was to move officers and enlisted personnel from their modern camps with all the conveniences to a harsh environment which would temper them for the real discomforts and hazards of combat over an extended period of time. As soon as each division had squared itself away in its new desert surroundings it would begin an established training schedule. This was:

Week 1 individual, crew and squad training;

Week 2 company or battery training;

Week 3 Battalion training;

Week 4 Regimental training;

Weeks 5 to 7 Divisional field exercises; and

Weeks 8 to 13 corps maneuver.

Camp Young became the largest military post in the United States Army. The original 10,000 square miles grew to its final size of 28,000 square miles in mid 1943. Most of the original land was already government owned. The rest was sparsely populated which made it easier for the government to acquire. Needles, Blythe, Indio and Yuma were located on the edge of the camp. Of these four towns only Yuma had a population over 5000 people. Military installations were already located within or near Camp Young. An ordnance test section at Camp Seeley, a Field artillery training area at Imperial California, an Engineer test section at Yuma, plus the Antiaircraft Artillery(AAA) Training Center at Camp Haan, Riverside. The Air Corps had fields at Victorville. and Las Vegas, and a depot at San Bernardino. The Desert Training Center stretched from west of Pomona California almost to Phoenix, Arizona and from the Mexican border near Yuma north to Searchlight, Nevada. Within this area the Army built ten temporary camps in addition to Camp Young; some were designed for divisional use, others were used by combat and supply units. Because the desert training center was established so quickly most of the camps were built by the arriving troops. The camps were later considered permanent when concrete or wood floors were added to the pyramidal tents. The ten camps were: Coxcomb located at Desert Center; Essex; Granite and Iron Mountain both at Iron Mountain: Ibis at Needles: Pilot Knob at Ogilby all in California. In Arizona there were: Laguna at Yuma; plus Bouse, Horn, and Hyder.

The remoteness of the region plus the limited rail facilities hindered the dispatching of passenger and freight cars. The accumulation of cars was so great at one point that the Transportation Corps placed a four day stop order on shipments to the center to relieve car congestion. The massive movement of troops and equipment into and

out of the center led to the request by the Transportation corps that the center reduce these activities. This request was based on the problems of trying to support the center and the war in the pacific over the same rail lines. In response to this request the War Department directed that the trains bringing in one unit would take a leaving unit to its next post. The center further reduced traffic flow by setting up vehicle motor pools and equipment depots so that in-coming units could draw their needs. One officer stated that when the 4th armored division was issued its tanks, trucks and other equipment they were in horrible condition and it was in even worse condition when the division turned in its equipment.

The Surgeon General of the U.S. Army ordered that medical units designed to operate in overseas theaters of operations would only train in the United States. Medical services to all army troops within the states would be provided by the station and general hospitals. The Army's desire for realism necessitated that the Medical Corps supply combat medical units to staff one 150-bed hospital, eight 250-bed hospitals, and three 1000-bed hospitals of the type the units would operate overseas.

General Patton planned to have a signal repair shop and a signal company operate the post signal activities at Camp Young plus an additional eight signal companies for service with the troops. With all the demands placed on the signal corps across the nation, signal troops were always in short supply. This shortage of troops meant that the local phone company provided communications for Camp Young from a central exchange in Blyth. Beyond that, the signal companies of Camp Young and the divisions had the responsibility for service.

Even under the spartan conditions established for the center it was necessary to build hospitals, railhead facilities, roads, air fields and supply depots. This work was performed by the engineering unit assigned to the Desert Training Center and those that came to train with their division.

The first troops arrived at Desert Training Center in mid April 1942. The first division to arrive was the 3rd Armored Division on July 26,1942. The division left Camp Polk, Louisiana in 30 trains bringing all their equipment with them. This was one of the divisions with no previous maneuver experience so the troops were uncertain about what conditions to expect. When they exited their cool day coaches at Freda, CA., a siding on the Santa Fe branch line to Phoenix, they stepped into a brilliant expanse of sand, rock, and sun. The temperature was around 130 degrees on that day and with the wind blowing it felt as though the troops had stepped into a blast furnace. The troops and equipment moved west 13 miles from Freda to what would later be Camp Granite. Here the troops and their engineering unit built a camp

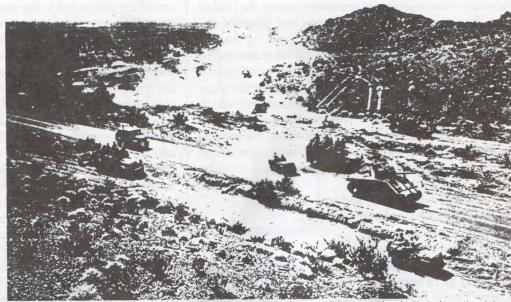
complete with roads and ranges. Their shower and bath facilities were built next to the Los Angeles aqueduct.

As the war in North Africa was being fought the War Department began to review its thinking about the real purpose of the Desert Training Center. The Army decided the center would be converted to a simulated theater of operations. This permited the divisions and other units, after completion of the

regulation training syllabus, to spend up to 13 more weeks in post graduate training under combat conditions.

In January 1943 the War Department began the development of the theater of operations, which included a combat zone and a communication zone. This was the first time this type of training command existed within the United States. Every unit and every operation would be under the theater commander, including the Army Air Force units both combat and service at Rice Army Airfield, Desert Center Army Airfield, and Shavers Summit Field. Everyone, including Headquarters personnel, would operate and live under simulated war conditions.

The communication zone was originally designed to surround the combat zone and to contain the units and facilities necessary to support the Army. Surrounding the combat zone led to problems during the maneuvers as the simulated war games could easily shift from the combat zone to the communication zone. In mid 1943 the communication zone was given boundaries, basically on a line south from Kelso to near Desert Center, which corrected the problem. A directive issued in January 1943 enlarged the center to include Army Service of Supply installations existing or those being built at or near Needles, Camp Young, Indio, Pomona, Banning in California, and Yuma, Arizona. The headquarters of the communication zone was located in Banning while the general depot was at Camp Young. To supply the center, the Army arranged with the Southern Pacific Railroad to run daily ration trains to locations within the boundaries of the maneuver area. The maneuvers held at Desert Training Center were designed for long duration, thus the supply services organizations had to learn to keep the



Tanks Jerns Scout and Armored Cars of the Michanized Armored Division Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

troops supplied over a long period and to keep supply services vehicles moving to meet the greater demand. Men, material, food and fuel was funneled forward from the supply and ammunition depots as far west as Los Angeles to the combat area under strict combat conditions. Service trucks traveled the supply routes under black out conditions with the drivers averaging four hours sleep in 24 hours. The 4th armored corps chief of staff said, "Operations here on the desert are conducted on a war basis. We do not have to simulate the problems of supply in the desert. They already exist and war only intensifies them. We hope to make our troops so tough that the 'real McCoy' will come easy. This is war-all but! And it's a mighty small change from 'all but' to 'all out'

Seven maneuvers were conducted at Desert Training Center during its existence. The first was conducted by General Patton, but would not contain any divisional units and was not named. The next one was conducted by the 2nd Armored Corps from August to October 1942 and was called the 2nd Armored Corps California maneuver. The 3rd and 5th Armored and the 7th Motorized Divisions took part in this operation. The next five maneuvers were called the California Maneuvers and each was given a number. The first of these was conducted by the 4th Armored Corps with the 4th and 6th Armored Division and the 6th Motorized Division and lasted from October 1942 to March 1943. This was also the first maneuver conducted under the simulated theater of operations. The 9th Corps started the 2nd California Maneuver on March 29, 1943. It would contain only the 7th Armored Division and three infantry divisions, the 8th, 33rd and the 77th. The 3rd California maneuver took place from July to November 1943 under the control of

the 15th Corps. It consisted of the 9th Armored plus the 79th, 81st, 85th, and 93rd Infantry Divisions. The 90th division moved from Barkeley, Texas to participate in this maneuver in early September, then 15 days later was transferred to Fort Dix, New Jersey. This was the shortest time any division had at Desert Training Center. The 11th Armored and the 80th, 90th and the 104th Infantry Divisions participated in both the 4th Californian maneuver under the 4th Corps from November 1943 to January 1944 and the last maneuver at the center under the 10th corps from January to March of 1944.

The war department changed the name of the area to the Desert Center Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA) in October 1943. The center continued to grow more realistically by handling one maneuver after another, but its continuity was broken in December 1943. The War Department assigned the 3rd Tactical Air Division including its services unit and air base to the 3rd Air Force. It was now up to the commanding general of the 3rd Air Force to supply the air units needed for the air/ground training at CAMA as he saw fit, thus ending the single control over all units assigned to the center. The continuing shipment of service units overseas placed an even greater strain on the maneuver area in late 1943. At this point, because of the lack of services units and the fact that there was no way that the problem could be corrected, the War Department issued orders closing the Desert Training Center as of April 30, 1944. The 104th division left the Desert Training Center on March 15th and the center was turned over to the 9th Service Command on May 1, 1944. Camp Young, the Communication Headquarters at Banning, and Pomona

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Figure 2. The first units to train at the Center used return addresses similar to this.

Ordinance depot were the only operations open after April 15th. It was their responsibility to police the maneuver area, close the camps, collect and salvage all equipment and materiel left at the center.

Thus ended of the most realistic training area ever developed by the Army. In only 24 months of operation the center trained thousands of troops on how to conduct themselves in a combat environment. Every senior officer who participated in Desert Training Center maneuvers agreed the experience was very valuable to them later in combat.

DESERT TRAINING CENTER POSTAL HISTORY

As the first units began to train at Desert Training Center their outgoing mail had a return address that read: solider name, unit #, APO number, and the nearest post office which would process their mail, such as Barstow or Needles (Figure 2). The non-divisional units arriving at Desert Training Center did not have an assigned APO number. During their time at the center a special APO number was provided for the unit's use. As the first divisional units arrived in July' 42 the Army changed the way mail would be addressed. The return address would be: soldiers name, unit #, APO number, c/o Postmaster, Los Angeles. However, the mail was still processed and postmarked through Barstow, Blythe, Indio, Needles, Yuma or Los Angeles (Figure 3). Mail from Camp Young personnel was processed in Indio with the camp as the return address.

The Army's decision to change the center to a

simulated theater of operations changed the way the mail was handled. If the theater was to operate properly then at every phase the units had to operate as though they were in combat. All units assigned to Desert Center including the Air Force and those at Camp Young, would use their assigned APO number c/o Post Master Los Angeles. The mail from these units would be canceled with a US Army Postal Service postmark. Other military operations within the theater such as Rice and Blythe Air Force Bases would continue to use civilian postmarks. The date this postal change became effective was March 1, 1943 and the last civilian cancels correspond with this date. However, the date of the first postmark by the US Army Postal Service is March 7,1943. During the period from March 1st to the 7th an unusual Los Angeles postmarked was used. It was a double dial with Los Angeles CA on the top and Unit 5 on the bottom and the date inside

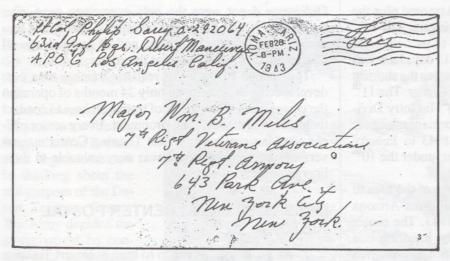


Figure 3. Prior to March 1943, personnel used APO numbers in their return addresses, but mail was still postmarked at local civilian post offices.

(Figure 4). The postmark is not listed in Salley's *History* of California Post Offices but this is not surprising as he does not list several US military postmarks used in California during the war. The reason behind this non listing is that military post office's opening and closing dates during WW 2 were not listed in the Postal Bulletins of security reasons.

There are other examples of this type of cancel being used to postmark military mail across the nation during the war. It is the author's view that the U.S. Postal Service wanted to use this type of cancel rather than the APO

device for handing the mail from Desert Training Center. This view is reinforced on review of the registered mail from the center. However, someone on the 4th Armored (later the 20th) Corps staff, which was conducting the First California Maneuver at the time, decided that the APO postmark would be used. This is confirmed by a statement in the corps history that "throughout the communications zone there were laundries, bakeries, post offices, supply depots and the heavy maintenance shops of the ordnance". At first the Army processed the mail using a machine cancel (Figure 5) which was soon followed by the standard 4 bar postmark (Figure 6).

In the beginning, the APO number was not used within the 4-bar cancel. It

was not until late '43 that some units added their APO number (Figure 7), but this did not become a standard practice. In handling the mail, some Army Post Offices could not keep up with the volume of mail flowing through their office. In place of canceling the mail, they would simply allow the mail to enter the system unpostmarked. This problem seems to have occurred during the third California Maneuver conducted by the 15th corps from July 23 to November 13, 1943.

A review of registered covers from the period when Army Postal Service postmarks were used shows

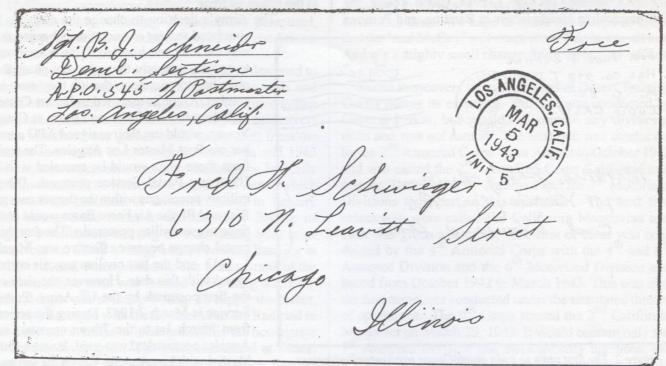


Figure 4. For a brief time in early March 1943, mail from personnel at the Desert Training Centerwas postmarked with this unusual Los Angeles Unit 5 utility dater.

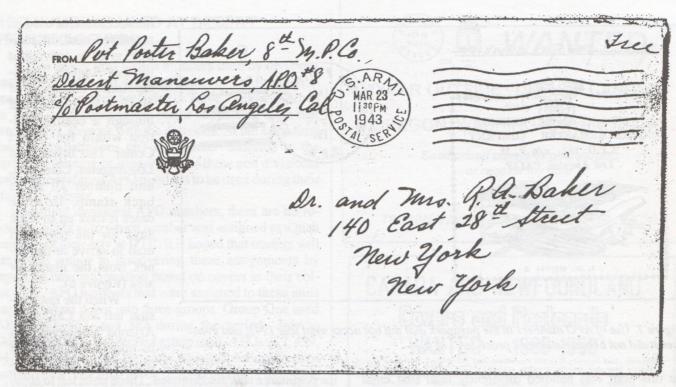


Figure 5. Machine cancels such as this were used on mail dating from mid-March 1943.

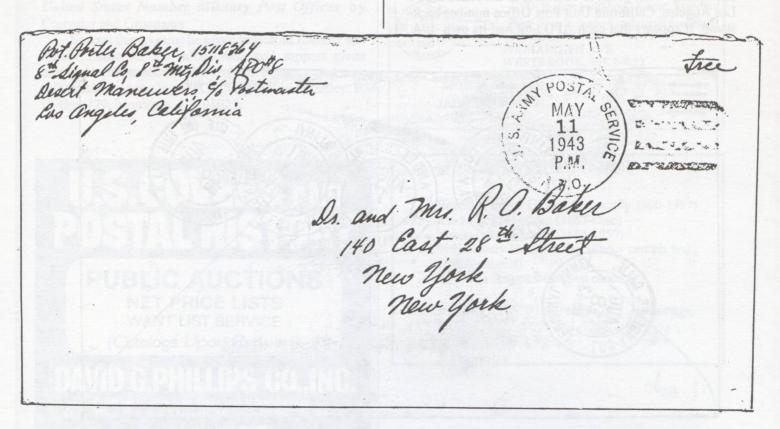


Figure 6. Mail from personnel assigned to the Desert Training Center from late Spring and Summer 1943 typically bears four-bar postmarks such as this with no identifying APO number in the dial.

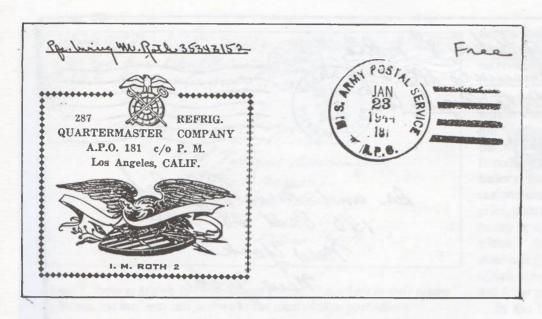


Figure 7. Use of APO numbers in the postmark dial did not occur until late 1943, and even then it did not become standard practice.

that this mail was handled differently than first class mail. All the covers reviewed have the correct return address but no APO postmarks were used. Mail going to Canada was processed through Indio with that office's back stamp. Mail going to addresses in the states used a Los Angeles, California Unit Post Office number backstamp. It appears that each APO unit had its own L.A.

number to use be used on registered mail. In addition, prior to arriving at the Los Angeles Terminal Annex, the registered mail was processed through a central location within the Desert Center. This office used Los Angeles, California, unit number 10 as its back stamp. In some cases it took up to three days for the registered mail to arrive at the annex from the maneuver area (Figure 8).

When the last division left the California-Arizona Maneuver area in mid-March 1944 the use of Army Postal Serv-

ice postmarks was discontinued. Those units left to clean up the Desert Center Training operation area would again use Camp Young as their return address with their mail being postmarked Indio.

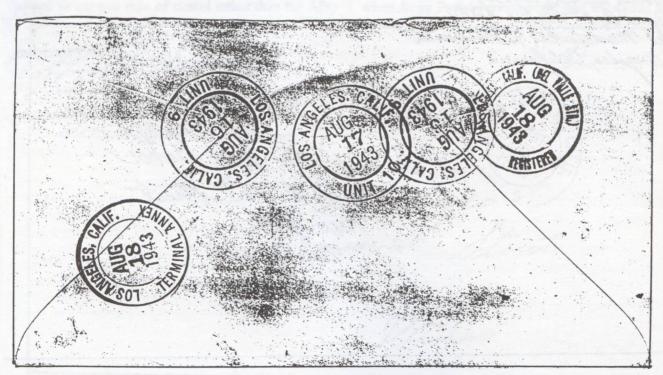


Figure 8. This registered cover was mailed with an APO 184 return address. It bears markings from LOS ANGELES UNIT 9 on August 16, UNIT 10 on August 17 and TERMINAL ANNEX on August 18.

APO NUMBERS USED AT DESERT TRAINING CENTER

The Army Post Office numbers used by divisions assigned to the Desert Training Center or California-Arizona Maneuver Area are listed in Table 1 below. Shown in Table 2 are some of the major supporting units that were at DTC to work with the divisions. At the same time there were battalions and companies attached to the center for training or support. All of these non divisional units were assigned APO numbers to be used during their stay at the center.

Excluding divisional APO numbers, there are no records existing as to which number was assigned to which unit during their stay at DTC. It is hoped that readers will assist the author in discovering these assignments by reporting new information based on covers in their collections. APO numbers that were assigned to these units can be broken down into three groups. Group One used APOs 307, 351, and 352 during the period July to December 1942. The second group used, APOs 437, 439. 441, 544 and 545 for the units assigned during the first part of 1943. The final group of APO numbers were 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 187, and 189 starting in July 1943 and continuing to the end of the last maneuver in March 1944. The above information is based on a review of more than 150 covers and differs from the data shown in United States Number Military Post Offices by Cosentini and Gruenzner.

Special thanks must be given to Harold Richow and Randy Stehle for the information and support given during the preparation of this chapter. Please report new information concerning DTC covers to Rod Crossley, P. O. Box 729, Montrose, CA 91021.



PUBLIC AUCTIONS

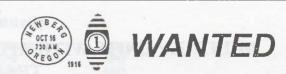
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TABLE 1

MILITARY UNITS WITH APO NUMBERS RECORDED AT DESERT TRAING CENTER

		11	CAING	LNIEK	
APO N	O UNIT	TYPE	DATE	POSTMARK	NOTES
6	1	INF CO E	01/30/43	CALEXICO	,
6	63	INF CO E	02/16/43	BLYTHE	MOTORIZED DIV
6	63	INF REG HQ	02/28/43	YUMA AZ.	WIO TOTALED BIT
7	107	CAV. SERVICE TROOP	09/03/42	NEEDLES	
7	53	EVAC HOSP.	09/03/42	NEEDLES CA	
7	57	MED BN HQ DET	09/15/42	SLOCA	2 covers apo 7 desert manuver
8	28	F.A. BN	03/15/43		C/O POSTMASTER L.A.
8	8	MP CO		Waynesville MO.	C/O POSIMASTER L.A.
8	8		03/23/43	USAPS	
8		SIG CO	04/02/43	USAPS	
	45	FA BN BTY C	04/03/43	USAPS	
8	8	SIG CO	04/26/43	USAPS	APO**
8	28	INF CO A	04/26/43	YUMA AZ.	
8	28	INF CO. E	05/04/43	USAPS	APO**
8	8	SIG CO	05/09/43	USAPS	PM in Dial**
8	8	SIG CO 8 MTZ DIV	05/11/43	USAPS	APO
8	121	INF MED DETCH.	05/24/43	USAPS	
8	12	ENG BN, CO A"	05/25/43	USAPS	A.P.O.
8	8	SIG CO	05/26/43	USAPS	PM in Dial**
8	8	SIG CO	06/16/43	USAPS	PM in Dial**
33	33	QM CO	04/02/43	USAPS	APO
33	136	INF MED DET	05/07/43	ESSEX CA	**
33	123	INF CO D	05/24/43	USAPS	APO
33	122	INF CO.M	06/10/43	USAPS	APO
77	305	INF SERV CO	06/16/43	USAPS	APO
77	777	ORD CO	07/19/43	Cathedral City	••
77	307	INF ANTITANK CO	08/23/43	USAPS	APO
80	318	INF	02/28/44	USAPS	Reg cover LA Unit 8 backstamp
80	319	Inf Co B	NO DATE		no pm letter dated 12/26/43
81	323	INF HQ 1ST BN	01/11/44	SLO	new area Then bedrains
81		HQ CO PERSONAL SEC	07/22/43	USAPS	APO
81	322	Inf Reg Co E	NO DATE		No Pm but used**
81		HQ IGD	NO DATE		"letter dated 11/03/43,no postmark"
85		HQ S.T. 85TH DIV	09/20/43	USAPS	APO
85	339	INF CO D	NO DATE		NOT PM BUT USED
90	358	INF Co E	12/20/43	USAPS	APO # IN DIAL
90	358	INF REG CO E	NO DATE		NO PM BUT USED**
93	594	FA BN B Bty	10/25/43	LA Unit 23	Rg Cover also unit 10 10/26/43
93	369	INF	11/29/43	USAPS	APO NUM. IN DIAL
95	377	INF SERV CO	10/05/43	COALO	PM CAMP POLK
104	0//	HQ Co Med Det	03/12/44	USAPS	APO 104 in dial
180	4	BASE POST OFFICE	08/05/43	USAPS	APO 104 III diai
180	233	ORD Base Group HQ	08/12/43	USAPS	
180	200	SURGEON DTC			"APO.COMMUNICATION ZONE"
181	287		09/30/43	USAPS	
		REF QM CO	01/23/44	USAPO	APO# IN DAIL not addressed**
181	287	REF QM CO	01/23/44	USAPS	APO # IN DIAL 2 diff covers**
181	287	QM REFRIG CO	08/08/43	USAPS	APO
181	287	QM REFRIG CO	08/10/43	USAPS	APO
182	4AAF	AIR SUPP COMM SQ	01/29/44	USAPS	"APOinDial,Return is182-unit1pm LA"
182	144	F.A. Serv Bty 1st Bn	07/02/43	USAPS	APO
182	15	Cavalry	NO DATE		"no P.M.,but used-APO 182-A-19"
183	10	Corps HQ Det	01/24/44	USAPS	
183	3616	QM TRUCK CO.	02/19/44	USAPS	APO 187 IN DIAL
183	836	ENG AVL BN	07/01/43	USAPS	2 diff covers
183	473	TRUCK REG	08/06/43	USAPS	I Cotaloos Upon Hite
183	623	ORD AM CO	08/11/43	USAPS	
183	31	MED REG	09/03/43	USAPS	
183	610	"HQ,ENGR LIGHT EQU CO"	09/21/43	USAPS	
183	297	Engr Bn Co B	NO DATE		no postmark but was used
183		HQ CO 4TH CORPS	NO DATE		NOT PM BUT USED**
184	388	ENG (HVPN) BN	07/07/43	USAPS	
184	211	Ord Auto Maint Co.	08/16/43	LA Unit 9	Reg cover also unit 10 08/17/43
184	6	RCN SQ TP C	08/22/43	"PHOENIX, AZ"	ON LEAVE
184	259	"ORD CO MM,199 ORD BN"	09/07/43	YUMA AZ.	**
			30,01,70	. Commercial Commercia	

TABLE 1 (continued)

				ondinaca)	
	O UNIT	TYPE	DATE	POSTMARK	NOTES
185 185	546	AAA Bn Med Det	03/08/44	USAPS	APO
	536	ORD HM CO. TK	09/04/43	USAPS	AI O
185 185	607 607	T.D. Bn Recon Co TD Bn Rec Co	09/16/43	USAPS	APO
185	607	Tk D Bn recon Co.	10/06/43	USAPS USAPS	APO
185	536	HQ ORD HM CO TANK	11/24/43	USAPS	APO
185	526	ORD CO	NO DATE	USAFS	NOT PM BUT USED**
187	485	AAA AW Bn (sem)	01/20/44	INDIO	Registered cover to canada
188	740	TANK BN HQ CO	01/29/44	USAPS	No APO in Dial different cover
188	701	MED TK BN	02/11/44	USAPS	APO APO IN DIAI dilletent cover
188	701	M & R Bn	02/17/44	USAPS	APO
188	740	TANK BN HQ CO	06/24/43	USAPS	APO IN DIAL**
253	36	ARMD INF REG	08/16/42	LA	**
253	36	Arm Inf Reg Co A	08/16/42	LA 11	c/o Rice not c/o PM LA**
253	no list	CO B MAINT BN	09/03/42	BARSTOW	C/O PM RICE NOT LA
253	no list	CO B MAINT BN	09/18/42	LA 11	C/O PM RICE NOT LA
254	37	ARMD INF CO F	02/10/43	LA	
254	37	ARM REG CO F	02/10/43	LA 5	
254	46	MED BN CO B	02/15/43	LA 7	
254	35	ARM REG SERV CO	03/01/43	BLYTHE	
254		HQ 4TH A.D.	03/06/43	USAPS	
254	35	ARM REG SERV CO	03/30/43	NEEDLES	
254	22	ARM FA BN SERV CO	04/04/43	USAPO	
254	84	REN BN	04/06/43	USAPS	
254	37	ARM REG	04/19/43	USAPS	
254	37	Arm Reg Band	04/30/43	USAPS	
254	35	ARM REG SERV CO	05/03/43	USAPS	machine cancel 6pm **
254	MANUEL DE	POSTAL OFFICER	06/01/43	USAPS	
254	144	Signal Co	12/07/42	BARSTOW	**
254	37	ARM REG	12/10/42	BARSTOW	4 A.D. DESEST MANSUVERS
254	37	ARM INF HQ CO	12/13/42	BARSTOW	The state of the s
254	51	ARMD INF CO G	12/22/42	LA	**
255	145	ARMD SIG CO	08/19/42	LA 14	**
255	24	no unit showen	08/25/42	LA 8	**
255	81	Arm Reg HQ 2 Bn	09/16/42	Fenner	
255	46	ARM INF REG CO G	10/01/42	LA3	5 div part of return ?
255 256	46	ARM INF REG	10/01/42	LA 8	A Day
256	68 76	ARM REG MAINT CO ARMD MED BN	02/24/43	LA	4 Bar UNIT 5**
256	68	ARMD REG CO E	03/03/43 10/13/42	LA YUCCA AZ	not c/o PM LA but Camp Young**
256	128	ARM FA BN MED DET	10/27/42	BARSTOW	not Go PM LA but Camp Young
256	25	ARM ENG BN HQ CO	10/22/42	LA	?
256	50	A.I. REG HQ	11/01/42	BARSTOW	99
256	68	Armd Reg Co G	12/06/42	BARSTOW	44
256	128	ARM FA BN MED DET	12/24/42	LA	AIRMAIL LETTER
257	87	REC BN CO D	03/09/43	CAMP POLK	C/O POSTMASTER L.A.
257	31	Arm Reg HQ 3 Bn	03/22/43	USAPS	O/O FOSTMASTER E.A.
257	87	Arm. Rcn Bn Co B	03/24/43	USAPS	APO no date in dail
257	40	Arm Reg Co F 2 Bn	04/24/00	USAPS	APO
257	147	ARM SIG CO	04/27/00	USAPS	APO
257	-1-11/	MED DET MAINT BN	05/22/00	USAPS	APO
259	2	ARM REG HQ CO 2 Bn	09/28/43	USAPS	Al O
259	9	ARM ENG BN CO A	09/30/43	USAPS	APO
259	16	ARMD FA BN	NO DATE	00.11	NOT PM BUT USED
259	. 52	ARMD INF REG CO D	NO DATE		NOT PM BUT USED
261	41	TK BN SEV. CO	NO DATE		NOT PM BUT USED
307	151	MED BN	09/04/42	BARSTOW	99
307	53	EVAC HOSPITAL	09/05/42	NEEDLES	
307	7	CORPS HQ	09/29/42	LA	office of surgeon not list this date
351	80	ENG CO B	05/04/42	"ALBANY, NY"	RECV CANCEL RETURN INDIO**
351	773	TD BN HQS CO	05/04/42	INDIO	**
352	2	Armored Corps HQ	08/24/42	INDIO	Camp Young return address
437	231	Q.M. CO.	7/7/43	USAPS	APO
439	54	EVC HOSP	04/13/43	USAPS	M.T.Z.
439	534	ORD CO (HM) TK	06/04/43	USAPS	
441	534	ORD CO	03/24/43	USAPS	
441	388	BOMB SQ 312 Bomb Gp	04/19/43	USAPS	

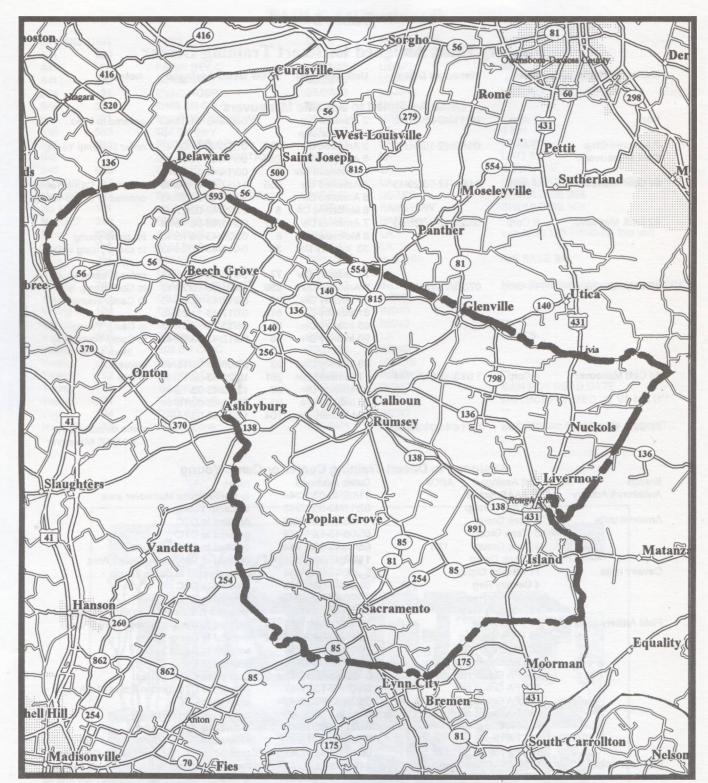
TABLE 1 (Continued)

APO	NO UNIT	TYPE	DATE	POSTMARK	NOTES
441	980	FA BN BTY C	04/24/43	USAPS	APO
441	980	FA BN BTY C	05/31/43	USAPS	APO
441	389	BOMB SQ	06/22/43	USAPS	APO 312 BOMB GROUP
544	21	EVAC HOSP.	03/07/43	USAPS	RETURN NEEDLES CA.
544	533	QMS BN CO C	05/05/43	USAPS	
544	21	EVACUATION HOSP.	06/11/43	USAPS	
545	533	QM BN Serv	02/26/43	LA	4 Bar
545	666	ENG TOPO CO	03/02/43	LA	UNIT 5**
545		DEMOLITION SECTION	03/05/43	LA	UNIT 5**
545	836	ENG BN	03/07/43	LA	4 Bar
No Al	PO 97	QM BN CO C	01/04/43	LA	UNIT 3 RICE NOT LA AS RETURN
No Al	PO 22	FA BN SERVICE BTY	04/06/43	USAPS	SHOULD BE 254
No Al	PO 151	MED BN CO C	11/07/42	BARSTOW	SHOULD BE 307
No Al	PO 348	ENGERS Co A	11/11/42	BARSTOW	
Rice	836	AVN ENG	01/01/43	LA	see APO 183 7/1/43 for this unit
Rice	836	AVN ENG	01/24/43	LA	HE TRANSIO ISON DEC
Rice	391	BOMB SQ	08/11/43	BLYTHE	AIR BASE BR
Rice	836	ENG	12/26/42	LA	
Youn	g 742	TANK BN MED DET	01/30/43	INDIO	Have 2 different covers the same date**
Youn	g 194	ORD CO D	02/02/43	INDIO	
Youn	~	ORD CO	02/05/43	INDIO	
Youn	g 477	ORD EVAC CO	02/05/43	INDIO	**
Youn		TD BN	03/03/43	LA	UNIT 5
Youn	g 93	SIG BN CO C	03/30/44	INDIO	
Youn	g 93	SIG BN CO C	06/29/43	USAPS	
Youn		FA BN BTY A	08/08/42	INDIO	***
Youn	g 742	TKBN	12/00/42	INDIO	CAN NOT READ DATE
Youn	g 191	TK BN CO C	12/20/42	LA 7	NG UNIT FORMED '41 VA NG U**
Youn	_	ORD CO	02/15/43	INDIO	** estimated and the second
No Al	•	Comm Zone	03/08/43	LA	Unit 5 return Banning Ca. Desert TC



Table 2
Military Units Assigned to Desert Training Center

Maneuver Name	Corp	Maneuver Dates	Unit Assinged	APO	Dates Assinged	notes	
		Units Assign	ed to Specific I	Maneu	ivers		
None	1 Arm	04/11/42-08/01/42	2 Tank Group other unknown		04/19/42-01/31/43	ordered to Indio	
2 Armored Crop	2 Arm	08/02/42-10/31/42	3 Armored Div.	253	07/26/42-11/09/42	order to Camp Young	
Calif. Maneuver			5 Armored Div	254	08/14/42-11/19/42		
			7 Motorized Div	7	08/14/42-10/20/42		
#1 Calif. Maneuver	4 Arm	11/09/42-03/29/43	4 Armored Div.	255	11/17/42-06/13/43	ordered to Camp Young	
			6 Armored Div.	256	10/10/42-03/20/43	ordered to Camp Young	
#0.0 F/ N		00/00/40 07/00/40	6 Motorized Div	6	11/29/42-02/22/43		
#2 Calif. Maneuver	9 Corp	03/29/43-07/26/43	7 Armored Div.	257 8	03/11/43-08/12/43	to computation	
			8 Motorized Div 33 Infantry Div.	33	03/20/43-08/15/43	to camp young to camp young only ng	
			33 illiantly biv.	33	04/13/40-0//24/40	div here	
			77 Infantry Div	77	04/19/43-10/01/43	order to camp young	
#3 Calif. Maneuver	15 Crop	07/23/11/13/43	9 Armored Div.	259	08/01/43-10/25/43	to Goff&Camp Ibis	
			79 Infantry Div.	79	08/17/43-12/04/43	to Camp Young	
			81 Infantry Div.	81	07/17/43-11/20/43		
			85 Infantry Div.	85	06/23/43-10/07/43	to Camp Young	
			90 Infantry Div.	90	09/12/43-09/26/43	to Camy Young only	
			03 Infantos Dis	93	07/09/42 04/45/44	there 14 days colored div.	
4 Calif Maneuver	4 Corp	11/13/43-01/17/44	93 Infantry Div. 11 Armored Div.	261	07/08/43-01/15/44 10/29/43-02/11/44	to Ibis	
WY Calli Walleaver	4 COIP	11/10/40/01/11/144	80 Infantry Div.	80	12/09/43-03/12/44	10 1019	
			95 Infantry Div.	93	10/18/43-02/18/44		
			104 Infantry Div.		11/10/43-03/14/44		
#5 Calif. Maneuver	10 Corp	01/14/44-04/30/44				same divisions as in	
	de piloto		T			#4 Calif. Maneuver	
Branch	Unit Assin	ssigned to Desert	Dates Assinged	er or C	notes		
Antiaircraft Artillery	57AAABri		11/09/43-03/10/4	14	to Calif-Arizona Mai	neuver area	
, area or are y armory	114 AAA		02/11/43-08/25/4		to Camp Young	nouver area	
Armored units	3 Tank Gr		11/23/42-06/13/4		ordered to DTC		
	6 Tank G	roup	05/06/43-12/14/43		ordered to DTC		
	9 Tank Gr		08/19/43-03/23/4		ordered to DTC - A		
	10 Tank G		11/28/43-04/01/4		ordered to Cal-Arz I		
Cavalry units	11 Cavain		05/05/43-01/31/4		unit activated at Ca	mp Young	
	4 Cavalry 15 Cavalr	0	01/24/43-08/03/4		ordered to DTC	建筑	
	107 Cavair		08/03/42-12/11/4		ordered to Camp Y	oung Obio NG unit	
Field Artillery units	16 FA Brig		08/10/43-08/17/4			formed HHB 9 Corp	
role / trillery drine	76 FA Brig		04/16/43-08/20/4		ordered to Camp Yo		
	18 FA Gro		10/09/43-03/15/4		ordered to Camp Yo		
	119 FA G	roup mtz	08/23/43-02/02/4	14	ordered to Camp Yo	oung	
		roup mtz 182	04/20/43-08/19/4	13	ordered to Camp Yo	0	
	181 FA G		03/01/43-10/17/4			med from 181 FA reg	
	182 FA G		08/23/43-11/20/4		ordered to DTC		
	183 FA G		04/16/43-08/06/4		ordered to Camp Yo		
	188 FA Gi 195 FA Gi		04/21/43-08/15/4		ordered to Camp Your ordered to Camp You	•	
	181 FA R		08/14/43-03/01/4		•	ned 144 FA Group mtz	
Engineer units		Group Comb	04/15/43-11/10/4			oung form from 348 eng	
	348 Eng (11/02/42-04/15/4			oung formed1120 eng gp	
	355 Eng (12/17/42-08/01/4		ordered to Needles	not DTC	
	356 Eng 0		02/08/43-09/03/4		ordered to DTC (col	lored unit)	
Tank Destoyer	5 Tank Ds		04/23/43-11/18/4		assinged to Camp \		
	6 Tank Ds		01/08/43-07/31/4				
		•					
	6 Tank Ds 10 Tank D 12 Tank D 15 TankDs	estGroup OstGroup	01/08/43-07/31/4 11/14/43-11/18/4 07/27/43-01/31/4 01/23/44-03/18/4	13 14			



Map 1. McLean County in the coal fields of western Kentucky. Scale 1:250,000. Copyright 1993 DeLorme Mapping

The Place Names of McLean County, Kentucky

By Robert M. Rennick

McLean County's 256 square miles and 7600 residents are located in the western Kentucky coal fields. Its somewhat centrally located seat, Calhoun, is about ninety air miles southwest of downtown Louisville and seventeen air miles ssw of downtown Owensboro, the region's principal commercial center.

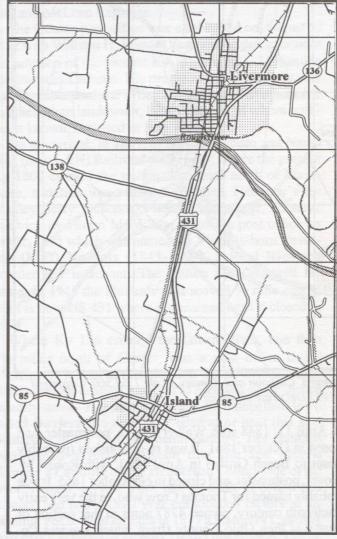
The county is drained exclusively by the Green River which crosses the middle of the county in a roughly wnw direction. Its principal branches, from east to west, are Rough River (which forms part of McLean's border with Ohio County), Buck Creek, Handley Creek, Long Falls Creek, Pond River (which forms most of McLean's border with Hopkins County), Yellow Creek, and Delaware Creek.

The 103rd of Kentucky's 120 counties, McLean was created by legislative act on May 8, 1854 from the southern half of Daviess County, the northern half of Muhlenberg County (the Green River being the line between them), and a small section of northwest Ohio County. It was named for Judge Alney McLean (1779-1841), US Congressman (1815-17, 1819-21) and Circuit Judge (1821-1841) for the district that included the future county. No other counties were taken from McLean.

McLean's twenty six post offices will be considered according to their location in one of the three parent counties. Eight offices were established before McLean itself was organized as a county.

Only one post office, that which serves Livermore, the county's largest town, is located in the section taken from Ohio County. Livermore, a fifth class city with a 1990 population of 1534, lies just north of the mouth of Rough River, ten miles ese of Calhoun. It was founded in 1837 by its proprietor, William A. Brown, and was first called Brown's Landing. Brown is said to have renamed it, when he established the post office on May 15, 1838, for his friend, the local storekeeper, James Henry Livermore. This has been questioned by some historians who claim it honored Alonzo Livermore (1801-1888), a civil engineer from Pennsylvania who had just completed the construction of the Green River's Lock and Dam Number Two at Rumsey. In either case, the town was incorporated in 1850 and soon became an important river port and later L&N Railroad station, and was especially noted for its lumber mills and furniture factories.

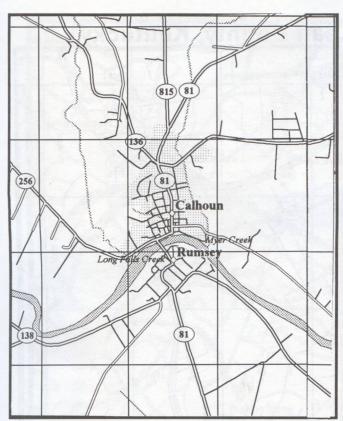
On June 12, 1828 John Moseley established the first of McLean's post offices in Daviess County. This was called Long Falls Creek for the aptly named Green River tributary on or near which it was located. In 1859 William Givens moved the office about half a mile north



Map 2. Livermore and Island. Scale 1:62,500. Copyright 1993 DeLorme Mapping

to a site about ½ mile from the by then Daviess County line and renamed it Glenville for several local families. Though the community continued to be called Glenville, the post office again became Long Falls Creek in 1864 but reassumed the Glenville name in 1884. By this time and until it closed in 1905, the office was at the junction of the present Ky 81 and 140, six miles northeast of Calhoun. It is traditionally believed that the community also bore the nickname Lick Skillet for the scarcity of food in the area at one time.

The second McLean post office to be established in the Daviess Co. section was Crows Pond. This has not been located though it is believed to have been somewhere between Wyman and Poverty and several miles east of the future Beech Grove, perhaps near the junction of the present Ky 140 and 136. The office was established



Map 3. Calhoun and Rumsey. Scale 1:62,500. Copyright 1993 DeLorme Mapping.

on April 11, 1848 with Walker Glover, postmaster, and closed in October 1861. It was re-established (probably closer to Beech Grove) in April 1863, with Robert M. Glover, postmaster, and closed in November 1865. It was probably named for Thomas Crow who, in the very early nineteenth century, owned 4787 acres in that section of what was then Ohio County (from which Daviess Co. was created in 1815). The pond is identified, though unlocated, in an 1800 deed. [Ohio County Deed Book AA].

The third post office to be established in the Daviess County section of the county has served its seat, Calhoun, the site of one of the earliest settlements in the lower Green River valley. In 1780 a land speculator, Jacob Myers, acquired several thousand acres just above the mouth of Long Falls Creek. In early 1785, on his instructions, Henry Rhoads, et al. laid off a town here and called it Rhoadsville. Shortly thereafter, Henry's brother, Solomon built a fort on the hill overlooking that site which was called, inexplicably, Fort Vienna. In 1787 John Handley acquired the Rhoadsville site by suit. giving it the Vienna name. On Feb. 23, 1849 William H. Williams established a post office to serve the new community and named it for John Calhoon (sic) (1797-1852), a circuit judge and former US Congressman (1835-9) who, in early 1852, just a few months before his death, helped lay off and charter the town that was

also to bear his name. Two years later it became the seat of the new county. Why the town's and post office's name has always been spelled Calhoun and not Calhoon has never been explained. It is now a fifth class city with a 1990 population of 854. Calhoun was also early referred to as "the Settlement at Long Falls", before the falls were destroyed with the erection in the mid 1830s of the local lock and dam.

The shortlived Buck Creek post office (established on Oct. 12, 1852 by Calvin Turner, its only postmaster) may have been in the vicinity of Buck Creek Church on that stream, midway between Nuckols and the Daviess County line. Since it closed just before the formation of McLean County it is not usually included on its post office lists. Just east of the Buck Creek Church (but on the L&N Railroad) was a post office called Winkley (May 6, 1895 to Nov. 1896) whose only postmaster, Samuel Atherton, had been unsuccessful in getting it named for him. The origin of Winkley is not known.

The next fourteen post offices (plus Winkley), also in the section taken from Daviess County, were established after the organization of McLean County.

The first was established on April 6, 1866 by Phineas Wells to serve a community that may early have been called Buckhorn but the post office was named Mason Creek for the stream on which it was located. While it has been said that the creek was named for a Masonic lodge at Buckhorn, it seems more likely that it honored the George Mason family of Daviess County that had also given its name to a precinct and two post offices in that county. According to the early land records, the creek itself had borne this name at least by 1811. In April 1878, then postmaster and storekeeper Marshal G. Ashby moved the Mason Creek post office half a mile downstream to a point less than two miles from Green River (10½ miles northwest of Calhoun) and renamed it Beech Grove for a local grove of beech trees. The post office continues to serve a viable community at the latter site that was once a prosperous trading center with a flour mill, tobacco factory, hotel, and several stores.

For much of the late nineteenth century the Green River port for Beech Grove was a settlement called Wrightsburg that may have been named for an early nineteenth century settler, William Wright. Around 1870 a town was laid out here, just above the mouth of Mason Creek (eleven miles wnw of Calhoun), by storekeeper Thomas P. Morgan but it never amounted to anything. A post office was established here on Dec. 12, 1884 (with Eugene A. Broadley, postmaster) and was first called Crandell for a Dr. William Crandell (ne 1844), a Beech Grove physician. It became Wrightsburg in June 1886 and closed ten years later.

When A.B. Hayden's preferred names, Hayden and Brownhampton were rejected for a post office he would

La Posta

establish a mile south of the Daviess County line and seven miles north of Calhoun, his inexplicable third choice, Cleopatra [kli o 'peI tra] was chosen. From Sept. 23, 1880 through 1907 it served a community also known as Tichenor's Store.

On April 24, 1886, at the junction of the present Ky 140 and 815 (one mile from the Daviess County line and five miles north of Calhoun), Lelia D. Havnes established a post office. Though the local community was called Little's Crossroads, her post office was given the name Amoret. It closed in April 1891 but was re-established by James Galloway three years later as Guffie. It operated through 1907. Neither of the post office names have been explained.

A post office to be called Oak Hill was established by Columbus C. Malin between Handley and Buck Creeks, on the present Ky 250, five miles ene of Calhoun. It was, instead, named Buel for retired Union General Don Carlos Buell (1818-1898), the hero of the Battle of Perryville who later retired to Airdrie, up the Green River in Muhlenberg County. The post office operated from May 5, 1886 to May 1906. The Post Office Department's spelling error was never corrected.

The Congleton post office, at the junction of the present McGee Chapel and Eubanks Roads, one mile north of the Green River and fourteen miles wnw of Calhoun, was established by John J. Roland on April 13, 1887 and closed in July 1914. Its name source is not known.

Some 11½ miles northwest of Calhoun, at the junction of Ky 56 and 593, was the post office of Elba. There may have been a settlement of some kind here before the post office was established on July 24, 1888 but its name, if it had one, was apparently not acceptable for the post office. The office instead honored the four year old daughter of local storekeeper-postmaster, Thomas Monroe Burge, whose family soon moved to Louisville and later to Arkansas. Elba Burge later married (1) Gustave Carman and (2) Marshall H. Stovall. The office closed in October 1907.

On the north bank of Green River, just below the mouth of Yellow Creek, nine miles wnw of Calhoun, was a late nineteenth century river port that may have been called Whitesburgh. To avoid confusion with Wrightsburg, two miles below, and another Whitesburgh post office (in Letcher County), storekeeper Lewis Ray suggested that the local post office be called Rayville. This too was unacceptable. According to tradition, Ray spotted a case of lemons on a store shelf, submitted this name, and the Lemon post office operated from Sept. 2, 1891 to April 1901. Little remains at the site.

A shortlived post office inexplicably calle Kyle operated from June 30 to mid October 1892. Since its only postmaster was Marshall Eastwood, it may have served the area around Eastwood Ferry on the Green River, less than two miles above the junction of Webster, Henderson, and McLean Counties.

The Comer post office was established on August 5, 1892 with William H. Boston, first postmaster, at or near the junction of the present Ky 136 and 593, 14½ miles northwest of Calhoun. His proposed name Virginia was unacceptable, and the office instead may have honored an antebellum landowner, Henry Comer, of whom nothing is known, It closed in July 1918.

On the arrival, in 1867, of the Owensboro and Nashville (now L&N) Railroad to the point where the present Ky 1800 crosses the tracks, two miles north of Livermore, a station was established called Tichenor's for Manley Berry Tichenor, a nearby landowner. To serve this vicinity Hiram McMillion opened a post office on July 2, 1895 which was named for Virginia-born Neverson (Neff) Nuckols (1843-1899), a local livestock breeder and merchant. The station also assumed his name. In 1916 the Nuckols post moved \(^{1}\)4 mile east to what is now US 431 where it remained until it closed in

Where Ky 136 crossed the Green River, less than 2½ miles north of Comer, was a post office called McKinley. It was at this site that the notorious Harpe Brothers gang crossed the river to escape a posse; hence its early name--Harpe's Crossing. An antebellum town called Daviessville may have been at or near this site. Sometime in the mid nineteenth century, Jim Bottoms established a ferry between this site and Morris Ranger's Landing on the Henderson County side of the river. Ranger, a New York native, dealt in cotton and tobacco and had a Civil War era tobacco factory at his landing. For several months in 1877 a Rangers Landing post office served the vicinity (with Gustavius A. Ligon, postmaster). Then, on Oct. 29, 1898, William T. Smith established a post office in his store across the river in McLean County and named it McKinley for the then US president. (His first proposed name, Weir, was apparently unacceptable). After this office closed in Jan. 1909, its site was given the Rangers Landing name which continues to identify it on published maps. Bottoms' Ferry, which later became Ranger's Ferry and was probably known by other names from other owners, operated until recently.

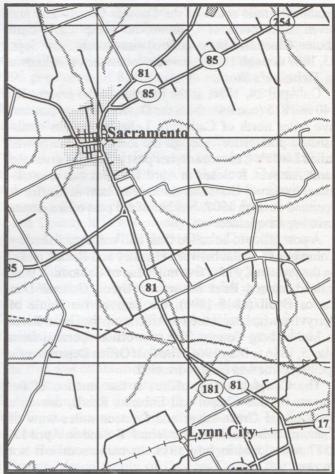
When James H. McFarland petitioned for the creation of a post office on the present Kentucky 593, 9½ miles northwest of Calhoun, he submitted his name and half a dozen others. For some reason, not yet explained, Wyman was selected, and this office operated from Feb. 17, 1901 to August 1909.

The last post office established on the Daviess County side of Green River was Poverty. This office, at the junction of the present Kentucky 140 and 256, five miles northwest of Calhoun, operated from April 28, 1902 through January 1906. It is said to have been named by a local physician, William Short. The story is that, as a relative newcomer to a community of snobs that had refused to accept him as their social equal, Short took his revenge by suggesting that their new post office be called Poverty. Perhaps. According to postal records. Short's neighbor, Marshall H. Miller, the only postmaster, had submitted a list of name, including Athens, Waverly, Bridwell, Handy, Sites, and Marshall. Poverty was chosen much to the chagrin of the social elite whose property, breeding, and cultural attributes had led them to expect something better. Though Poverty has officially identified the site ever since, some post World War II newcomers expressed a preference for Eureka, the name of the local school and church.

Six post offices were located south of the Green River in the Muhlenberg County section of McLean. The first was Worthington. By 1810, an eight square mile area surrounded during high tide by backwater from Green River and other area streams had been settled by a North Carolinian named William Worthington (1761-1848). This area came to be known as "The Island". On January 15, 1829 Worthington established in his home the post office he named for himself. This operated until 1860. When the Owensboro and Nashville (L&N) Railroad reached this section of southeast McLean County in 1872, and Island Station was built, just south of Worthington's home, and here another post office was established on May 20, 1873 and named for the station. From this grew the town of Island, once an important lumbering and later coal mining town with a peak (1912) population of nearly 1100. The post office called simply Island since 1882 still serves a sixth class city of some 440 residents on the railroad and US 431, 2.8 miles south of Livermore.

The village of Rumsey, just across Green River from Calhoun, was a small settlement in 1834 when work began on Lock and Dam Number Two. On Nov. 12 of that year, John M. Johnson established a post office which was named for either James Rumsey (1743-1792), the pioneer of steam navigation, or his nephew, Edward (1796-1858), a Greenville attorney, and later (1837-39) US Congressman from that district. It is said that Edward Rumsey had declined the proposal to name the place for himself but accepted a compromise that it be named for his uncle. The town prospered with the completion of the Lock and Dam in 1837 and was incorporated in 1839. It was the largest town in the county before the Civil War, with shipyards, woolen mills, and carriage and wagon works. It was only recently disincoporated. The post office survives.

The sixth class city of Sacramento, with a 1990 population of 563, is on Ky 81/85, 1½ miles from the



Map 4. Sacramento. Scale 1:62,500. Copyright 1993 DeLorme Mapping.

Muhlenberg County line and ten miles south of Calhoun. On May 20, 1852 Sanders H. Eaves established a post office at a settlement then aptly called Crossroads. He named it Social Hill. Two years later, George L. Helm laid off a town here which, at the suggestion of returned fortyniner John Vickers, was named Sacramento for the community and river by Sutter's Fort in the California goldfields. The McLean County town was incorporated as Sacramento on March 1, 1860 and its still active post office was given this name in October 1861. By the late nineteenth century the place had become a flourishing mill and tobacco processing center.

On April 13, 1888 John Faith established the Faith post office in his store on the present Ky 1155, six mile ssw of Calhoun. The office lasted till March 1917 and the community which servived has been called Poplar Grove for the local Presbyterian church that had been established and so-named in 1870.

Named for its location in Bryant's store on Ky 81, halfway between Rumsey and Sacramento, was the post office of Semiway. Mrs. Mollie Bryant established the office on November 2, 1880. It closed in 1931, was

re-established shortly thereafter, and closed for good in 1954.

The last post office established in McLean County was Underwood on the present Ky 138, less than ¼ mile south of Green River and just below the mouth of Basin Branch (six miles ese of Calhoun). On November 10, 1905, when Basin was unacceptable as the name for his new office, William F. Brown offered Underwood, possibley for Thomas Underwood (ne 1862) or the family of Granville Underwood (1816-1894) who had settled in the late 1830s in the lower Buck Creek area. The office closed at the end of March 1907.

Six of the 26 operational post offices (Calhoun, Livermore, Sacramento, Island, Beech Grove, and Rumsey) survive, the first four serving still incorporated cities. Beech Grove and Rumsey are now unincorporated villages. Only seven of the extinct post offices (Wrightsburg, Faith, Cleopatra, Elba, Glenville, Poverty, and Nuckols) served villages which have also failed to survive competition with their larger neighbors. The rest served rural neighborhoods, most with stores. Several on Green River were also connected with steamboat landings. Ten post offices closed in the first decade of the twentieth century.

Ten post offices were named for local or area persons or families while three were named for well known non-local persons; three referred to geographic of locative conditions; to one was transferred the name of a nearby feature; one was named for a distant place; one referred to a product available in the local store; and one reflected a resident's sense of humor. The derivations of six offices are not known.

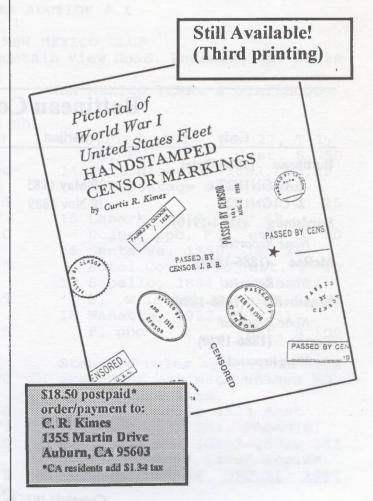
One post office-Beloit--was established on July 9, 1895 at some as yet undetermined location, but the order for Charles J. Riggs to operate it was rescinded the following month. It may have been named for the city in southern Wisconsin.

[Note: The post offices discussed in this article are located by road miles from downtown Calhoun.]

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POSTAL MARKINGS OF NORTH DAKOTA TERRITORY

Part II: Benson County, Billings County, Bottineau County, and Burleigh County

By Mike Ellingson
Post Office Box 402
Eagan, MN 55121
E-Mail: mikeellingson@juno.com

This is the second installment in an effort to catalog all known postmarks used in the portion of Dakota Territory that later became North Dakota. Please continue to send updates to the author at the above address. Thanks!

Billings County							
Code	Earliest	Latest	Killer	Notes			
Comba (1880-1883)	Molen Tenner	Signy Ills, Roverty	Adl Jagunia				
None Reported							
Medora (1883-Date)							
1 C22H11N1BR'30	7 Aug 1885	14 Aug 1885	star				
2 C1GN1B27	26 Apr 1888	adi la abayab les	target	ga, I'd post office			

	Bottineau C	ounty			
Code	Earliest	Latest	Killer	Notes	132
Bottineau (1884-Date)					
1 C1GN1B27	29 May 1885	20 Dec 1886	cork		
2 C1GN1B27	12 Nov 1889				
Lordsburg (1884-1910)					
None Reported					
McRae (1886-1889)					
None Reported					
Sansahville (1888-1896)					
None Reported					
Tarsus (1886-1920)					
None Reported					

09

10

11

12









ROADRUNNER AUCTION # 1

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ARIZONA TERRITORIAL

NEW MEXICO TERR. & STATEHOOD

Arivaca, 1885, Jun 7, T-4 on 01 UX-7, Postal, VF est. \$ 110 02 Bellemont, 1896, Oct 14 T-1,Cover, F est. \$ 300 03 Catochin, 1904, Dec. 6, T-1 target cancel, est. \$ 300 Copper Creek, 1910, ppc F 04 T-1, Doane, on 331, e.\$ 110 05 Courtland, 1909, Dec. 20 T-2, ppc, Vf est.\$ 25 Dewey, 1906, Jul 23, T-2 06 est. \$ Cover, VF Fairbank, 1888, Feb. 25 07 T-3, LKU, w #210est. \$ MB \$ 50 Fort Thomas, 1887, July 80 T-2, F. MB \$75, est \$ 300

Harrington 1911, Jun 16,

T-1 Doane, F, ppc, est \$ 40

Junction, 1910, Oct 19, F.

T-4, Doane, ppc est. \$ 40 Juniper, 1907, Nov. 9 F.

T-6, ppc, Doane est. \$ 75

Mesa, 1895, Oct 2, EKU, New type FVF cover est. \$ 75

13 Byried, 1912, Jun 27, T-1, est. \$ 50 pc, F. 14 Fort Wingate, 1882, Dec. 19 T-3, postage due, cover est. \$ 25 15 Lanark, 1913, May 18, Doane, ppc, F est. \$ 16 Santa Fe, 1890, Jan 25, Hotel Cov. T-40 est. \$ 17 Sapello, 1884 m. Mar. 24 F, w letter est. \$ 60 18 Wanette, 1912, Oct 31, est. \$ 100 F. ppc Standard rules apply, Min Bids are 50% of estimate unless MB. is listed w item. Peter Rathwell, 4523 East

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6203 for phone bids/ copies.

Benson	Coun	ty
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Code	Earliest	Latest	Killer	Notes
Abottsford (1884-1894)				
None Reported				
Fort Totten (1868-Date)				
1 C1GA1R24.5	26 Feb 1875	26 Jul 18?	target	
2 C1GA1B25	26 Oct 1877	27 Aug 18?	target	
3 C51HN1B32	1 Sep 1882	30 Jul 1884	star	
4 C1GN1BR27	29 Mar 1887	2 Dec 1997	star	
5 C1GN1B27	21 Mar 1889	19 Jun 1891	cork	
Graham (1887-1888)				
None Reported				
Hannaford (1883-1884)				
None Reported				
Knox (1887-Date)				
None Reported				
Lake Ibsen (1886-1887)				
None Reported				
Larose (1884-1887)				
None Reported				
Leeds (1887-Date)				
None Reported				
Minnewaukon (1884-1909)				
1 C1GN1B27	2 Dec 1885	10 May 1886	target	
2 C1GN1B28	9 Mar 1888	12 Apr 1888	target	
Oberon (1886-Date)		000 8 300	cancel, e	
1 C1EN1R26.5	2 Sep 1887		target	
Pleasant Lake (1887-1984)	16 Earth		, 2001, ba	
None Reported				
Viking (1888-1906)				
None Reported				
York (1887-Date)				
None Reported				
till secing of an idea				

















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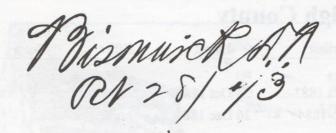
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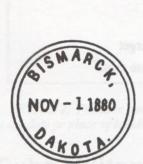
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Burleigh County

ACCITY.	Burleigh Co	ounty		
Code	Earliest	Latest	Killer	Notes
Appleton (1880-1880)				
None Reported				
Bismarck (1873-Date)				
1 MS	28 Oct 1873		pen	
2 C1GA1B25	26 Jun 1874	? Jun 1875	target	
3 C1GA1B26	7 Mar 1877	16 Mar 1884	target/cork	
4 C41G10N1B32	13 Jan 1879	27 Feb 1879	target	
5 C1G10N1R27	23 Jun 1879	10 Mar 1880	target	
6 C21HS1R33	1 Nov 1880	12 Dec 1880	target	
7 C1GT3B27	23 Oct 1883	30 Nov 1885	target	
8 C1G'8N1B27	8 Jun 1883	3 Sep 1884		
9 C1G'8T1B27	12 Oct 1886			
10 C1GT1B27.5	14 May 1885	25 Nov 1886	duplex	
11 C1GT1B27	8 Sep 1887	2 Nov 1889	cork	
Clarke's Farm (1880-1883)	1 /3			
1 C31HN1B29.5	18 Oct 1882	31 Mar 1883	star-in-circle	
Conger (1886-1905)				
None Reported				
Crofte (1886-1900)				
None Reported				
Cromwell (1884-1909)				
None Reported				
Cumberland (1885-1886)				
None Reported				
Driscoll (1884/Date)				
None Reported				
Edberg (1886-1894)				
None Reported				
Ewinton (1873-1873)				
None Reported				
Glascock (1886-1895)				
None Reported				
Maine (1880-1881)				
None Reported				
McKenzie (1887-1965)				
1 C21N1R28	29 Sep 1891			



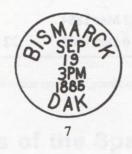


























Burleigh County

Code	Earliest	Latest	Killer	Notes
Menoken (1883-Date)		1. 10		
1 C31H10N1R29	23 Oct 1883	26 Oct 1883	maltese cross	
2 C41HN1B27.5	1 Feb 1884	26 Dec 1884	cork	
Moltke (1883-1884)				
None Reported				
Painted Woods (1879-1920)				
1 C21GN1R28	25 Jun 1883		target	
2 C1GN1B28	12-15-198?		target	
Slaughter (1886-1908)				
None Reported				
Sterling (1882-Date)				
1 C1G'1N1R32	22 Mar 1884		target	
2 C21HN1R33	16 Dec 1887	22 Jun 1889	maltese cross	
Stewartsdale (1883-1917)				
None Reported				
Wales (1886-1892)				
None Reported				
Wogansport (1882-1915)				
1 C1GN1B27	12 Jan 1884	1 Oct 1885	target	

















FIGURE 2. Patriotic cover showing use of two-line canceler sometime during July, 1898. The canceler did not show the date or place of handling.

Cuba Military Stations of the Spanish American War

By Michael Dattolico

On April 25, 1898, the United States declared war against Spain and for the first time in our history, massed U.S. soldiers fought at overseas locations.

Americans favored war with Spain but due to a general state of unpreparedness, the army could not begin combat operations against the Spaniards in Cuba until late June. The U.S. Post Office, however, anticipated the postal needs of our soldiers in Cuba and prepared for the coming event.

The post office department began by issuing POD Order 224 which established "Military Station No. 1, Cuba" as a station of the New York post office. Eben Brewer, a Railway Mail Service clerk, was appointed postal agent for Cuba. Brewer and Sgt. Claude Dawson, a soldier detailed by the War Department to assist him, landed with the army at Daiquiri, Cuba on June 22, 1898. The two men established Military Station No. 1 in a cottage formerly occupied by a Spanish officer on the July 23rd. Several days later, RMS clerk Lewis Kempner joined Brewer and Dawson. The military station moved to Siboney on July 6th and later operated "in the field", as it followed the army towards Santiago de Cuba. Spanish forces surrendered there on July 16, 1898 and on the

following day, the postal station moved into the Santiago de Cuba post office.

The story of the postal staff's performance is a muchheralded tale of courage, and activities at the military station in Cuba are well-documented. But information about the cancelling devices used in Cuba that summer is a part of the story that is not clearly known.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE, Military Station No. 1, CUBA.

FIGURE 1. Two-line cancel used in Cuba from late June possibly through early August, 1898 at Military Station No. 1.

Figure 1 shows the first canceler used in Cuba from June 23 through July 16, 1898. It was a simple two-line device with the top line worded, "UNITED STATES POST OFFICE", and the bottom line showing the words, "Military Station No. 1, CUBA". The canceler did not show the date or location of mailing. Figure 2 shows the cancel's use on a cover mailed from Cuba in July, 1898.

Postal historians sometimes disagree about the device's maker and place of origin. In his comprehensive

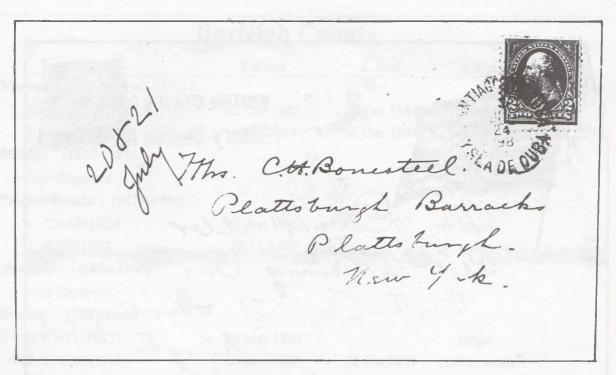


FIGURE 3. Soldier's letter mailed from Santiago de Cuba, July 24, 1898. The U.S. stamp was cancelled by a Spanish device. The sender of the letter, Captain Charles H. Bonesteel, survived the Cuban campaign only to die returning the Philippines in 1902.

work, POSTAL MARKINGS OF UNITED STATES MILITARY STATIONS, 1898 - 1902, Philip E. Baker speculated that the canceler, classified as "S-1" in his catalog, was..."improvised en route or just after the troops landed...." If that is true, then Eben Brewer, Claude Dawson or Lewis Kempner, either individually or collectively, created it.

Some students of the conflict theorize that the post office department supplied several copies of the S-1 canceler to Brewer before he departed for Cuba. A related theory is that Lewis Kempner was supplied with the S-1 devices and delivered them to Brewer when he arrived on June 25th. The least accepted but plausible theory is that the staff created the canceler in Cuba after landing at Daiquiri. In any case, S-1 seems to have been the chief device used in Cuba from late June until mid-July.

Spanish forces surrendered on July 16, 1898, and Military Station No. 1 was moved into the Santiago de Cuba post office on July 21st. By then, the American postal staff had changed dramatically. Eben Brewer had died of yellow fever and Claude Dawson, also stricken by the disease, had been evacuated. Lewis Kempner had taken charge of postal operations. With Santiago de Cuba occupied by American troops, Kempner's staff was faced with the jobs of handling the outgoing mail of hundreds of soldiers and distributing tons of incoming mail. While those tasks were monumental, Kempner also had a unique logistical problem to solve.

The problem was that the staff had to postmark outgoing soldiers' mail but lacked appropriate cancelers with which to do it. The clerks may have relied upon the well-worn S-1 cancelers at Santiago de Cuba, but by then the devices were probably disfigured by extensive use and the ravages of Cuba's tropical conditions which rendered them nearly illegible. Thus, while the S-1 device in its marred, well-worn form may have been used in early August, 1898, American clerks resorted to using Spanish cancelers found in the Santiago de Cuba post office to cancel outgoing soldiers' mail.

Figure 3 shows an American soldier's letter with a U.S. #279b stamp tied by the Spanish cds "SANTIAGO DE CUBA, YSLA DE CUBA", mailed on Sunday, July 24, 1898. Figure 4 shows a similar cover mailed by a soldier of the 2nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry on August 4, 1898, without prepaid postage.



FIGURE 5. Circle-date canceler provided to the Cuba military station in August, 1898. Note the word, "Cuba" within the dial and killer portions of the device.



November 1997

FIGURE 4. Soldier's letter mailed from Santiago de Cuba on August 4, 1898. The sender was a soldier in the 2nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, one of the few volunteer units to see combat in Cuba. The sender was able to send his letter without prepaid postage.

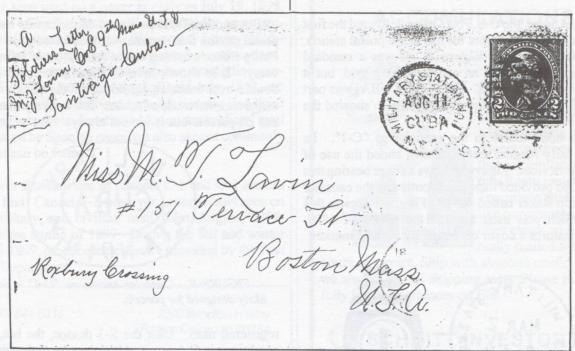


FIGURE 6. Cover showing usage of cds canceler designed for Cuba. This canceler's appearance probably marked the end of Spanish canceler's use in August, 1898.

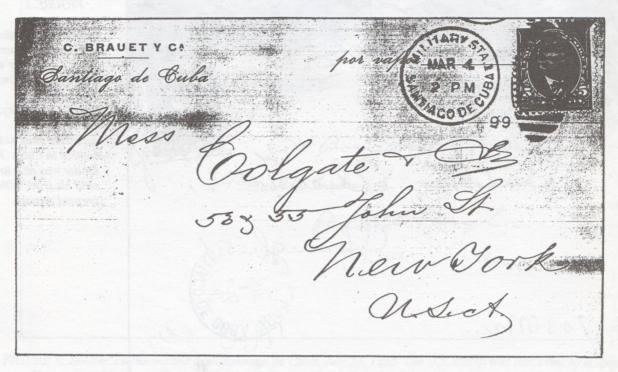


FIGURE 8. Canceler seen on a civilian letter mailed at the end of this device's period of usage.

In early August, the U.S. Post Office delivered the first of a series of new cancelers for use at the postal station. That device is seen as Figure 5. It was a standard circle-date canceler with an accompanying grid, but it had a few special features. The word, CUBA, was part of the dial, and the accompanying grid also showed the word, CUBA.

Baker's book refers to the canceler as "C-1". Its arrival in early August seems to have ended the use of the Spanish devices. Figure 6 shows a cover bearing this cancel. Also provided later that month was the canceler which Philip Baker called "C-2". Figure 7 depicts this device, which was used through the spring of 1899. Figure 8 features a cover cancelled by the C-2 marker.



FIGURE 7. Another canceler which was used from August, 1898, through the following spring. This device was used on both military and civilian mail.

But another POD-produced canceler was used at the postal station that summer. It is referred to as "O-1" in Philip Baker's catalog and is the subject of some controversy. It is shown here as Figure 9. Like S-1, this double-oval canceler did not show the date or place of usage and was made of rubber. It was likely intended for use on parcels but is almost always seen on regular or



FIGURE 9. Canceler known as "O-1" which was likely designed for parcels.

registered mail. Like the S-1 device, the hot, steamy conditions in Cuba caused the canceler to deteriorate, so that postmarks applied to covers usually appear smeared. Figure 10 shows the O-1 canceler used on a cover mailed in late July, 1898.

The date that O-1 first appeared for use in Cuba is open to speculation, as new information about this device has come to light in the last few years. Baker's catalog, published in 1963, implies that O-1 became available in early August when C-1 and C-2 arrived for use. Yet

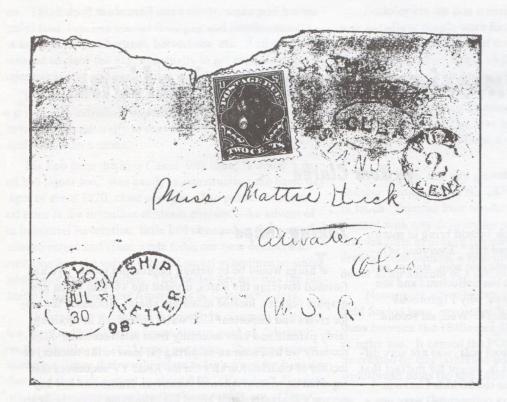


FIGURE 10. Cover mailed without prepaid postage from Cuba which shows usage of the double-oval canceler in July, 1898.

esteemed postal historian Yamil Couri indicates that O-1 has been seen used on a cover as early as July 19, 1898. Evidence of such a cover will undoubtedly cause students of Spanish-American War postal history to reevaluate information routinely accepted over the years.

Covers showing use of the two-bar straightline canceler (S-1) from June 23rd through mid-July, 1898, are not commonly seen, but one can occasionally find them in dealers' stocks and auctions. American soldiers' mail postmarked by Spanish cancelers also are not commonly seen but can be found.

Covers showing use of cancels C-1 and O-1 are not easy to find. Cancel C-2, however, is commonly seen on both military and civilian mail from August, 1898, through the spring of 1899. During the fall and winter of 1898-1899, other cancelers were provided by the Post Office Department.

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Early American Communications

by Jom Clarke

As a teacher, I sometimes wish I could bring in more postal history material for "show and tell." Everyone is interested in encouraging young people into coin, stamp, and postal history collecting, otherwise our collections and the passion will die with us. I don't know why I ignore the chance to use postal history items more. Well, on second though I do, and probably you do too.

Today, four weeks into the school year, was not very different from other days so far. That is, except for the fact that the air conditioning was down, thus the 36 kids I have in every class this year (as do all of my colleagues!) were understandably antsy by 7:45 AM.

Classrooms today

my personal fears encompass the present day school environment to be sure. In many cases it is a far cry from that in which most of us gained our own basic training a generation or more ago. An insidious fact: too many kids to-day are overtly interested in what things cost. To me the constant inquiry, "What are these worth?" has become a danger signal. Are any straying to thoughts of converting my folded letters (or old historical coins) to their personal gain? I can't take the chance. Each year more items disappear from classrooms and teacher planning areas

With a tight schedule, I had nevertheless brought some early items from my collection to school to transcribe before first period and during my free period. As I was straightening up my desk at the opening bell today I remarked to my first period (11th grade) American history students that I periodically published articles about old letters. As I shut my laptop cover to begin the teaching day.

Then, as much from guilt as from the daily desire to please these hard to please kids, a bulb over me blinked on: I might as well use the letters and try to bail out of the present unpromising, stuffy situation. The old chemistry clicked. I instinctively introduced the day's plain jane topical: Early American Communication, converted to La Posta's pages.

Jaking shape

Things would be by default impromptu today. We had finished covering the states, divided the 48 into seven geographic regions, located mountain chains, discussed the major rivers and important U.S. water bodies, all in awaiting tardy parents and kids returning from late vacations. Most recently we had seen an inspiring (at least to the teacher) selection of Charles Kuralt's On the Road TV sequences that reported on several colonial American landmarks and key person's characters, and heard his inimitable from-the-heart impressions.

It might be easy to segue now into a description of the means of transport and communication available to early settlers. I find kids, maybe most consumers today, have little or no concept of a world without all of the doodads and geegaws so many take for granted. Imagine a Floridian today considering their realm a scant 60 years ago with no a/c! They can't, or don't dare to, envision the wide verandas circling a home, the oversized windows permitting ample crossventilation, etc, etc. The chalkboard chart grew to read, in hopes of some small comprehension of such a world with:

- · No radios or TVs or CDs
- · No electricity, light bulbs
- No satellites
- No trains or planes or cars
- · No phones or telegrams, etc., etc.
- No 7-11's or supermarkets
- No designer clothes from the mall
- Little travel ever beyond 10 miles of your birth
- · little "city life;" a few classical concerts maybe
- · Few roads, mostly trails and Indian footpaths
- No post offices in today's sense
- · Only occasional mail pick-up at designated inns

Early Conditions

Our earliest roads were costly for primitive colonial governments to create much less maintain and so the turn-pike had to be created for America. Pay a penny and the functionary turned the pike/lance/plank and allowed you to pass onto the next one, similar to today's mechanical varia-

tion. This helped made mail more costly, since post horses needed feed, couriers needed their pay and reimbursement, not to mention new harness, horseshoes, etc. And still, they managed to close the gap, eventually to get mail between major towns and and early cities in one day, unlike today.

The cost of mail service, as backward and pre-industrial as it was, was extremely expensive. The next step for our classroom was naturally to convert this idea into understandable modern terms.

The line from the Erie Canal folk tune, "a dollar a day and bad liquor too," was handy in constructing the basic day wages of about 1820, close enough. The point was made that prior to the invention of steam engines --the advent of the Industrial Revolution, little had changed in the way of social structure and class, aside from our own democratic revolution and the varied colonial social experiments, since Columbus's day and before. That dollar per day was the fundamental figure for most Americans in those early days.

The students wrote that the cost of a common letter New York to Philadelphia (most always paid on delivery) was the 90 mile rate at 25 cents per letter. For comparison, I asked for a figure that would relate today's wage for base day labor, and the kids agreed to about \$50. (You don't disagree with student estimates unless they're seriously out of line, just as long as they are reasonable --their minds, no on else's, are the ones that have to absorb and feel the points of a lesson.)

The 50X factor was taken as a not unreasonable computation figure comparing 1800 with life today. The 25 cents of 1800 was thus equal to \$.25 x 50, or \$12.50 in 1997 dollars, interestingly close to USPS overnight mail service, yet oceans away from the cost of our normal snail mail bargain of 32c. To most Americans in the 1800s, 25 cents was a quarter day's pay, and the hard money itself was tough to find in the bargain.

Roads and street addresses

virtually the first American road in that it was paved for much of its distance. This MacAdam surfacing, newly invented, was added as a footnote since, as its innovative use proved the road to be a technological marvel. It stretched from near Baltimore in the 1790s across to mid-Indiana by the 1810s, a project lasting a generation. Some, as today, considered it a federal boondoggle of course, an item ripe for a 20th century president's line-item veto, and a further class discussion.

Before the Industrial Revolution (1750s+ in the England, 1810s+ in America) few people lived in cities, compard to those who lived a rural existence. With amazing speed -- the revolution part-- the citizenry began to flock to towns, which soon became cities, looking for hourly wages paid by entrepreneurs who ventured their capital in the hope that mass manufacture would prove a desirable money-maker.

Sociologists see this transition as not only a remarkable new paradigm people were forcd to adjust to, but also as the beginning of the breakup of the traditional parent-child family. Dads stayed on farms while their womenfolk and diminutive-sized kids (no compulsory education yet) went to town where their manual dexterity and ability to squeeze between engines and fast-moving, everpresent leather "fanbelts" was desired. This was mutilatingly dangerous work but the minimal pay offered a supplement to the meagre farm income.

Such town and city growth helped spur the demand for cheaper postage too in the 1830s and 1840s, in order to keep in touch. Premier Post Master General Ben Franklin' experimented with city delivery for a price in the 1750s. However this did little to disturb the routine mail pickup each addressee must endure, a task extending back 200 years, no doubt as an adjunct to a shopping or selling trip into town.

Newspaper advertisements would call attention to letters held for too long, say a month or two, though. Postal reductions between the 1840s and 1860s caused a vast expansion of letter use. It caused the POD to demand street addresses be created by city fathers to permit rapid city delivery on a widespread basis (by the 1860s and 1870s).

Folding letters

But returning to the early period, and if only to keep the kids from complete boredom breakdown, at this point the construction of a folded letter cried out. The kids were shown how to place an inside address appropriate to the 1700's, to write a note to someone of their choice, and then conclude with what brought forth howls and derision. The typical closing, "Your most Humble and Obedient Servant" apparently struck a chord of subservience only echoed by those of our Revolutionary and pre-13th Amendment Black forebears.

Finally, they were instructed to adopt the simplest and commonest letter folding method, the thirds and thirds again style. Last, they dovetailed the one folded segment into the remaining flap. After affixing invisible wax seals, they addressed the front, but strictly only name, town and colony/state, as was appropriate to the times.

Boy vs. King

or the sake of typical gruesome teens, and to give them a final zing, the story of the purloined mail of 1800s England was told. Mail was the lifeblood of many. Some would choose to interrupt that lifeblood because of a feud or thoughts of avaricious gain, whatever. And so a gullible 12-14 year old about 1805 was convinced by a seductive farmer to sneak into the post office/inn, and when the innkeeper/postmaster wasn't looking, to slip behind the counter and snatch a particular someone's letter which was much desired by the kids' instructor. Once the youngster's

hand was seen entering one of pigeon-hole boxes, it was all over.

Of course, when caught, despite his tender years, the law was the law. The Royal Mail was the property of His Majesty, and with His Graciousness, no one can interfere. Mail robbery happened to be one of 154 crimes punishable by death until reason said otherwise by the mid-19th century in England. Recall too that His Majesty was also head of the Anglican Church since Henry VIII's day, plus the churchyards there attending, to boot.

And so the boy's preadjudicated sentence: to be hung by the neck until dead, dead, dead. In an awful, typical postscript addition, his body was to be exhibited continuously on the gibbet till it decomposed and the bones fell to the ground. A good example is indeed a cautionary tale, and sometimes a marvel to see! The boy's mother, a religious woman, was not allowed, ipso facto, to bury his remains in any of the king's graveyards as a result. So she imaginatively conspired night after night to serve up her own justice. She carefully picked up each of his 206 bones as they fell earthward. The mother proceeded to circumnavigate the local churchyard wall, locating loose stones and then placed-the bones therein here and there till her son was fully, if not sequentially, buried in holy ground, according to her own rites. (The kids enjoyed hearing the tale, and saw new meaning now in the old ditty, "the hip bone connected to the....")

A Mother's Day story if ever there was one. At this point the bell rang and we were all richer by another hour's passage.

One wonders if any La Posta readers have by stroke of pure chance --though they would never know it-- the very offending letter that purportedly taught a young man a horrid lesson, and caused so much anguish for that pitiable woman, some 200 years ago?

Anh

N york of 5 Oct 1766

1716- A privately carried letter written in early New York City of October 5, 1716 from Richard Hunter to "Grubet Barr (Scotland)." The address reads: To

Sir William Bennet of Grubet Barr

There are none of the common, abbreviated, formula prayers readily seen on early mail such as "QDC" --"which God preserve," etc., or the typical English polite coding of the previous century "These," meaning "these present (ideas/words) for you." Perhaps this last is proof the writer was indeed a hard-headed, no time-waster New World merchant or maybe just a less-than-civil employee writing to his Knighted overlord?

Interestingly, this is a "double letter" in the sense that it utilizes a cover piece to enclose the actual letter page. Is this a wealthy man's habit, or a simple exercise in security, knowing that the secretive, important note enclosed still had to survive a two to three month voyage across the Atlantic. In addition, there was the unsure trip from dockside to Grubett Barr. As a private letter, namely a correspondence carried by an individual whose destination was close to Grubett Barr, perhaps there was a wee bit of distrust of the carrier's limits of curiosity? A second sheet cover might aid in preventing a peek under the exposed leaves which, in this way, would be completely shielded from all but the most egregious tampering.

When you go back to early times as this, a cognate field becomes of interest: watermarks. The letter papers mentioned here use two types of watermark. The letter itself bears a crowned shield showing a courier's horn with flourishes above and with the letters 4/W-backwards 9 beneath. The cover bears a partial watermark that is obscured by the black wax seal, seemingly a squared angle/antler with a "D/B"? outside right.

The black seal carries a vertically split shield, the horn left and several three chevrons on an ermine field right, with a small lion superimposed at top right.

N. York ye 5 Oct 1716 Dr Sr

Mr Wats a very worthy
Gentleman of this place being
bound for Scotland and to a place
near to your house, I could not
omitt putting you In mind of
a very fincere friend and fervant
of yours. If my heart were
Lesse heavy I'd write more
fully, he'll tell you the fad occa
fion which I care not to mention,
And whatever besides you may desire
to know of the condition of

..... Friend
Your most fincere humble Servt
Rd: Hunter

1752- An early letter to Maurice/ Morris Griffith of Chester County Pennsylvania from his brother in Wales, who is answering him a full year after receiving his brother's letter. A remarkable, large watermark shows Britannia with her trident fronted by a crowned, sworded lion which is surmountd by the phrase PRO PATRIAE; beneath are a bell with "G-R" either side.

The address leaf reads:

To
Mr Maurice Griffith Living
in the Township of willistown Chester
County Province of Pensilvania

This is a confusing tale of jealousy between brothers it appears, with a father who is a bit duplicitous in his own dealings with his family. Or is it the cousin who is the bad one in the story? Any way, the closing is a generous bridge-builder, enough to suggest that the brothers, separated by 3-4,000 miles of ocean, may have made up by the time of the next letter — one or two years later!

(Post Script, squeezed left)
As I am refolv'd to Deliver this to Jno David who is defirous of being bearer/ whom I may recommend to you for an honest perfon he's son of Jas David of / Blane-tade, his wife one of ye Daughters of Llwyn-yr-Ebol and his bror is marry'd / with ye daughter of Martha Howell of Havadypooll

Dear Bror.

This is to Let you know that I've recd your Letter of the 18th of this month 12 months past wherein I find my self charg'd of being Destitute of Natural affection to my bror. how hard may Lawfully be censured for it (as it naturel for all persons to Judge favourable of their own Cafe) therefore think my self not to be the properest Judge, But this I have to vindicate my self in that affair, that dureing the Time I enjoy'd any thing from ye Estate I never convers'd with him in a spirit of meeknefs, I cannot think lefs but this uncontentedness possessed him since our Deceased father sent him a Mefsenger to me deceitfull for all the writings belonging toyout Estate wch I had mostly in my possession my father delivering me one now and then whenhe came to any strefs of necessity by telling his tale but however my self being advis'd by a Lawyer and others Deney'd 'em the Deeds In wch affair I perceiv'd my father scted as is commonly s[ai]d of SayCors who look one way and steareth anothr Tho' at the same time he suggested bror with fair promifes of being his succeeding Heir But when that fell short, all that could be done was to make his will in which he Devifed all his Estate to brother's eldest son John who's now deceas'd Now as it is reasonable that all persons should difpofe of their own, according to their own mind, therefore am refolv'd to summit to your order, tho' I can't say that he has rec'd but a Guinea as yet but am now (of late) resolv'd to make up the remainder what work'd him out of my good will was that he was always of our opponents part and gave me always elusive language, I dare say had he come to me in a civil manner he would have been little little short of what you order him I have nothing of moment to add as to our situation and circumstances, we live mostly in a manner as when you rec'd last as you'll hear by the bearer I am with my sincere Love to you and your Spouse

yr most affectionate Bror. William Griffith

My Wife & 2 Children are each defirous to prefent you with their Due respects.

ynys-vach March 13.1752

Dear Bro. This is to Cel you know that I've reed your fetter of the west of this month 12 months past wherein I find my self thought of being destitute of hatural offection to my block how far I may Lawfilly be confused for it (as it natural for all persons to Judge favourable of their own (as) therefore think my self not to be y properest Judge, But this I have to findicall myself in that affair, that turning the time I enjoyed any thing from y is bestole. I never converts with him in asperit of meetings. It I cannot think fit but this uncontentioness professed him since I all the writings belonging to your Estate w. I had mostly in all the writings belonging to your Estate w. I had mostly in my fossion my father delivering me one now and their

1753- A private letter from Boston via a trusted colleague to Norwich, Connecticut. The address leaf reads:

> Jabez Huntington Esqr Mercht

per favour of Mr Whitwell

Norwich

Business was the primary business of colonial America. Britain's mercantile policy wanted it that way and those whose ancestors had fled here for religious or political reasons had also turned to the more mundane effort to expanding one's estate and ability to enjoy the fruits of one's labor. Business exchanges therefore predominate early American correspondence. These were people who HAD to know and relay information. Individuals when they had spare time (uncommon on any frontier) would write only spasmodically. Letter caches containing regular chitchat at this early period inevitably divulge for all the world that they are correspondents of the leisure, upper class. The watermark seems to be a simple "IA."

Boston April 9th 1753

Jona Mafon

Sir

I Receivd your Esteemd favour per Capt Harrifs: and am very much Obliged to you for your car in Securing Frinks debt, for Realy I had but small hopes of it. but persuaded myself that if it was to be gott that some how or other you woud Secure it & hope shall be able to make you amends; I shall take care to dispose of the Effects per Harrifs to the best Advantage. & shall per him you may depend I ship you the Nails Lead & shott & if any thing else may be wanted begg your order--As to the ballance upon the Last year, Andw I bleive those Effects wont ballance it but as the beef is most all disposd of I shall be able to Judge; as I purpose Shortly If I can with convincey [?] to go, to Middletown my Compliments to your spouse & family I condole with you under the lofs of so, worthy & pious a parent which providence hope may be Sanctifid to you--I Rest most Respectfully Sr your much Obliged Humble Servt

Jabez Huntington Esqr

I Receive your letern favour Lanip: and am very much Oblidge to you for your care in Secureing Trinks delin for Realy I had but Imall hope of but, my out but persuade that if it was to be gott that some how or other you wow Secure it Thope Shall be able to make you amend; I shall take care to dispose of the Effects To Harris to the best advantage. Holals Chrimi1754- A second letter to the same Morris Griffith in "western" Pennsylvania. It is an excellent witness of the business of indentured servitude in early America is this next letter. It was sent from Great Rille? in Wales, to Pennsylvania, on the frontier region west of colonial Philadelphia.

Apparently a favor in the form of parents and four children is being foisted upon the addressee, apparently according to the same manner as the addressee himself arrived in America. A perpetual adding machine. The letter is addressed:

Mr. Morris Griffith In Chester County Penfilvania

The handsome docketing adds more to the story, and apparently concedes the transaction:

"Sir

"David John & his wife & 4 Children

"arrived at Philad. the 24 of June all in good health &c

"where we were very Glad to see them John Matts sir"

It bears the same watermark as the previous Griffith letter.

Mr. Morris Grifith

The Bearer David John his wife and 4 Children intend for Penfilvania-- I think him a Quiet Powerful Man and a tolerable Laborer having Lived undr me for four years----

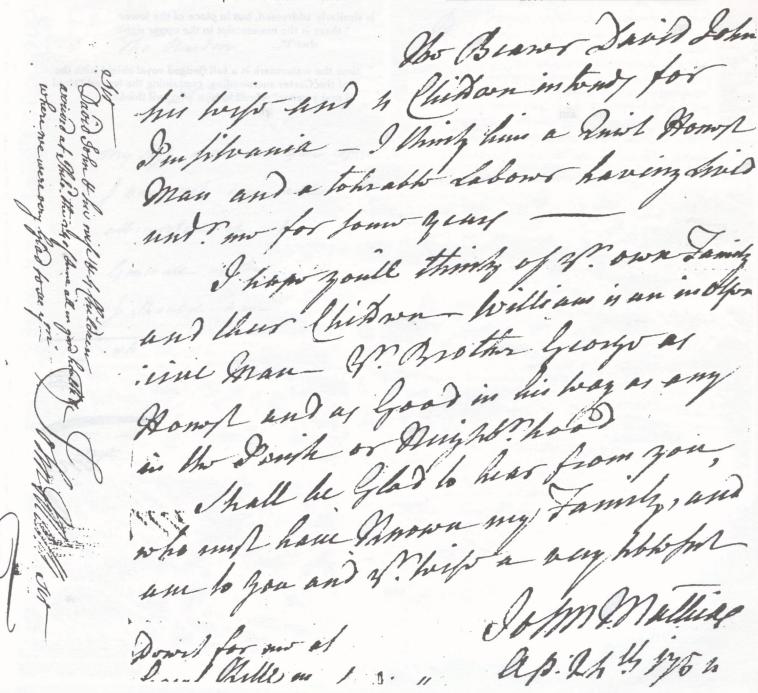
I hope you'll think of yr own Family and their Children -- William is an inolpe= :ine [?] Man -- yr Brothr George as Powerful and as Good in his way as any in the Parish or Neighborhood

Shall be Glad to hear from you, who must have Known my Family, and am to you and yr Wise a very ...ful

John Mathiae Ap: 24th 1754

Done? for me at Great Rille? in

Landiullio? [Wales]



1756- A second letter to Huntington from the same writer, three and a half years later, bearing the same address leaf, except that the courier is "Thomas Greene Esqr."

Ship mail carried onboard almost any vessel headed for any port might carry letters. Captains were entitled at times to collect a token sum for their trouble as this was a valuable service for a growing population. Official packet ships whose was carrying goods and mail as well as passengers were a later thought by postal authorities who figured to control (and protect) the value of commerce. Note the emphasis on rapid turnover of bills (no doubt a word conveying a variety of meanings at the time) for the sake of timely business accounting.

Boston Sept 6th 1756
Sir/ I have here inclosed you Joshua Mang...
bill for ninety six pounds 3/4 Sterlg which came
to hand a few days Since in a letter from Captn Trap
dated at Hallifax the 20th of last month. have not
Recd the bills from Mefs Hooper & Lee as yet but
Expect to have them, so as to Send by the first Vefsells for
London The other Letters you sent I forwardd per
the way [?] Lisbon afew days since which was the
first Conveyance since they came to hand
this being the Recd full Remain for yr Humble servt
To
Jona Mafon
Jabez Huntington Esgr

Boston June 26th 1758

Sir/

I Should have wrote you per Mr Day
but he did not deliver me yr Letter till
yesterday after meeting; and has not left any
money; That makes no odds [?] for I can have a
month or six weeks credit at anytime at the office
& if you wont the Insurance made it
Shall be done At St Kitts 25 per Ct At St Crox 22.10 if
they go, At Leeward--- my Compliments to yr
Spouse & All friends & am Sr yr Obliged Humble Servt
Jona Mafon

1758- A third letter from the same correspondence, but this one sent by the colonial mail service.

It is similarly addressed, but in place of the lower left "per favour..." there is the manuscript in the upper right: "Bos Sh [Sh crossed out] dwt/3".

This time the watermark is a full fledged royal shield with the Order of the Garter surrounding, containing the legend "Honi soit qui mal y pense" --"evil to him who evil thinks."

Jaben Huntington EggMinch!

March!

Morevelle

Jabey Huntingtonly

Merch

1764- Another Boston letter, sent to New York, addressed as

To Mr. Thos Newton Mercht New York

Try mailing a letter to the Big Apple with such a simple address today!

It was sent via colonial mail "Bos dwt/4" in the upper right. It mentions a [British?] packet arrival and the a low point in wine sales, the quality ups and downs which might have been the cause for men like Washington to have taken pride in their own attempts to develop their own vintages. Jefferson's were reputed to be some of the best made in the new Republic. Wine, if nothing else, even when mixed with local water, prevents dysen-

Boston April 16th. 1764

Mr Thos Newton Dr. Sir

My Last advised you of the Sloop Newberry packets arrival, I have not been able to sell any Wines yet nor have I attempted it. but I think they are not so good in Generall as the Last Wines----

I should have answd yours of the 2d but was not well when it Came to hand--- I now Return you Mefrs Newton & Gordons bill accepted--

I Remain with Estem
Dr. Sirs

Your very hum Servt John Rowe

tery from gaining a foothold and other illnesses caused by similar microscopic swimming creatures.

The letter carries a very large watermark showing a courier's roped horn beneath a crown and beneath all, "A DVM...."

m The new ton

Dr Sin

Boston April 16. 1764

My last advised you of Mulloop Mewberry hackeds arrwally

I have not been able to sell any Wenis aget nor have do

attempthed it but I thenk they are not so good in

Generall as the Last Wines—

J Should have answed yours of The 2° but was not well

when it same to hand— I now deturn you mejors

accepted—

To m. The Menton

moreno

new york

and with Esteem

Om Sin

John Rowe

1768- A tiny private letter sent in New England to the town of Dorcester, from Little Cambridge, both outside the old town of Boston.

The handwriting is scrawled and blotchy, maybe the handwriting of an old man or of a partly literate one (with the beginnings of compulsory education 50 years in the future, easily understandable). The spelling is coarse though the niceties of expression are adhered to, so he probably comes from the middle range of colonial society.

The writer is a businessman, a bootmaker or bookseller possibly, since he requires a heavy load -300 pounds? - of "foale" -sole- leather. The courier himself is surely a free man, maybe an apprentice or indentured servant, since he is referred to as "... the man that brings"

The address leaf is simply addressed seemingly to a relative, a father?:

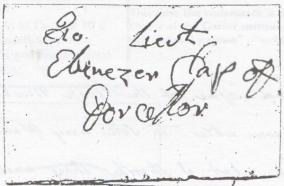
To Lieut Ebenezer Class of Dorcester

The Lieut seems a definitely honored title, though traditional Europeans have always been happy to specify their achievements in the addresses more so than North Americans. With the traumatic French and Indian War so recently over (1756-63), Ebenezer Class may have been a local heavyweight in that war.

There is a mini watermark that seems to be a shield but the details can't be determined and the remnants of a small red seal tying the tiny 2x3 inch document together.

Little Camebridge may 23 / 1768 fir I fende you this note of Hand believe ing you would Colecte the fame forthwith they toald me Latte faterday they would pay the money this Week if i would Leave the note pray fir get the mony and Keep fo much of it as to pay for 300 Wait of foale Leather and fende the Refte of the money up by the man that brings the Leather -- and you will oblidge me youre mofte Humbl Svt

Jonathan Clafs



fin femle you this note of Han delieve ing you work Cleate the fame forthwith they to all one tothe faterday they would pay the money this week jet just be the money at the note pray fir get the money at the note pray fir get the money at wait of fools teather at londs the felle of the money will oblidge me yours motto of wait of fools to the money the forest of the money will oblidge me yours motto of fools of the money will oblidge me yours motto.

1771- A frail, separating letter that nonetheless has made the transition to the near-21st century. It is datelined "Sutton," maybe a New England reference and addressed to John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress and first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

To think, John Hancock had tenant troubles too, a reassuring thought of sorts. Curious that 18 panes of glass would go unheeded by the writer-caretaker for over a year. What was Hancock thinking to maintain this seeming incompetent? Worrying about independence? Ten pounds per year to lease a building equals about \$50 American by 1800, and maybe \$2500-\$5000 today. Cheap.

There is a large watermark consisting of a crowned royal shield with a bell attached below and a usual docketing which may or may not be in Hancock's own hand.

John Stancock 11

of Boslon March

ct. Leftat hallow

toufe on the Dock

Sutton May 13th. 1771 Hon. fir, After expreffing my most fincere regards, And wishing you the best of Healthy Bleffings, I would fignify to you that having been attended with fome fears refpecting Mr John Wilfon in whofe favour I wrote to yr Honr. . I have this day obtained of him Sufficient fecurity (as I suppofed) a Copie of which . the Perfon Obligated ... leds me to a belief it will be paid in June & that he hath took into his Custody of his Estate in notes fufficient to answer it. Mr. Carriel who hath had your place by me two years, is moved out, & hath not as yet paid one farthing rent for the last year nor yet mend ed the windows which he was obliged to have done above a year ago. 18 fquares of 7 & 9 inch Glass being broke. and his family have otherwise been very Troublefome. No Perfon appearing to give any thing near the worth of the Place. I have on conditions as before Leafed it, for another year to Mr. Jonn. Hale for 10 L. I Purpose to be in Boston before Long. D. V. [God willing] All at prefent from your Cordial friend & most Obliged Humle fervt David Hall

For ye Honl John Hancock Esqr

Hon, it the expressing my most and regards, who wishing you the best of steam of seepings of would signify to you this naving been attended with some fewer respecting mo sohn willon in whole fever tains of him sufficient he curity as found to will be paid in function to that he has took into his custody of his estate in notes sufficient to answer it. In avoid who halk has your place to me two years, is moved what path not as the windows which he was oblight have done above a year ago. 18 square of the windows which he was oblight his family have otherwise been very his family have otherwise been very

1773- Yet another Boston letter, which helps indicate its commercial importance to the new country about to be born. This is the year of the Tea Party, which occurred on the It is written in immaculate handwriting, definitely of a professional clerk of exceptional private schooling for the day.

It is datelined Boston, Arpil 26th 1773, just under two years prior to the first revolutionary shots ("18th of April in '75"). It starkly gives evidence for the coming split with the Mother Country. Mercantilism was the policy of England, forcing colonies to sell raw materials back to the Mother Country so that citizens there could enjoy the greater profits that came from selling finished goods back to the colonists. To not buy cloth from India, but to defer to selling only English cloth ans written here is what the system was all about. The watermark, by the way, as used by these seeming royalist supporters, is a crowned "GR" –Georgius Rex.

Mr. Chrisr. Champlin

Boston April 26th 1773

Smith & Atkinson

Your favour of the 24th: Current came in Course ordering of us printed Goods which we have snt per Brown's Waggon for Providence w have picked them out as near your description as we could from our afsortmint and hope they will please you, if any pattern should not sute we will take it again if returned free of expense as customary we have n ot aps of ... by us------ the Goods are fixt at 50 per Ct, as before, your further Command will meet our respect from Sir your obedt: Servts

N.B. We inclose you sundry Patterns of India
Taffatus, 3/4 & 7/8 India Paduasoys, Damasks,
& rich black India Lutestring the lengths and prises
marked on each, we will be careful in matching the patterns you may
chuse, these will be no more India, Taffatus Pauasoys or such Goods
the Company sold all they had 18 months past and have engaged to import
no more as these Goods ruins the English manufactures the Goods
wch arrived this month was purchased for us 18 months past and we have
no certainty of importing another piece----- S & A

The Boston Tea Party, a act showing revulsion of the Tea Tax, a lynchpin in England's mercantilist policy, one of the taxes that were becoming increasingly intolerable to the profits and sensibilities of Boston and other colonial merchants and consumers, would take place on December 16, less than nine months hence.

Chie Champlin orton April 26th 1773 Your favour of the 24 funent came infourse ording afew frinted Goods which we have sent of Brown's Waggon for Brovisine we have picked them out as man your description as we couls hohe they will please you not suti we will take it agam if returne her despence winave not apor the Good are Truscasmeet buses before, your further formma. B, Wineloses one sundry Patterns of India

1788- Life is full of inequities and an example is this lone, long, gossipy privately-carried Southern (plantation) letter. It

is datelined Danville (VA) and is addressed simply enough to
Mifs Sally Innes

and above, in a different, older? hand (Sally as an old woman?)
in ye year / 1788

It relates names in a group of local love knots described by the Addressee's welleducated mother? or teenage former school friend maybe.

Either way, an interesting slice of leisurely plantation?-style life. Perhaps carried by a slave??

Danville July the 3rd 1788

My ever Dear Sally what pleasure now it give

I am pleased with the Idea & Flatter myself that you will de=
rive great benifit from such an oppertunity. Pray my Dear
do you ever with your Granpapa Callaway & your Aunts &
pray do it if you have not I hope my love a girl of your sensibility will never let Time place or circumstance Ridicule
the memory of such Dear Connections, & I am sencible that

the memory of such Dear Connections, & I am sencible that they would take it vry kind of you. write & keep your letters by untill oppertunity should offer, you might make it an amusement my dear & it is a very pretty accomplishment

(page 2)

Now for the news of the place my dear, Mr Morialty has set life on foot again, every thing that can Creep almost are a shuf= fling about I have never attended the school but I am inform'd he as yet attends very little to a minuet but leaves them proper steps for sett Dances Reels &c. Mifs McDowel is the Eldest Lady in the school. Mifs Kennedy does not go. Reports say that she is a going to be marri'd & that Mr Beal is the hap= py man, if so I suppose she is very busy it is not till very latly that her Papa has given his approbation Mr Ballad Smith was paying attention to her a while James was very fond of it & the Father rather wished it but the old Lady & Daughter were for Mr Beall, however Mr Smith being incourag'd by the strongest side of the house; pushes up General officer like & puts the Question pointedly to her whether she was ingaged or not, she told him very ingenuously that she was not but that Mr Beal was the man she loved & him she would prefer to all the world, Mr Smith thanked her for her candour & left her, came to Danville & a short time after Mr James R--came to Town & indeavour'd to prevail upon Smith to gre....

[a hurried? incomplete letter with no closing signature; perhaps Rhett Butler just arrived?]

by a slave??

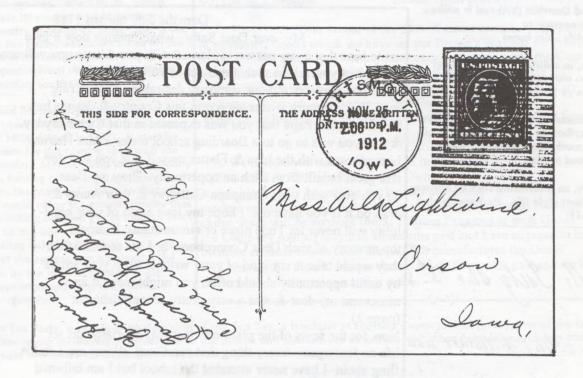


Figure 1. This non-standard postmarker/canceller used a record 18 bars in its killer. It is classed as a Type G marking in our survey.

NON-STANDARD POSTMARKING & CANCELING DEVICES FROM 1900 TO DATE

Part 35 - Catalog Section - Type G (concluded)

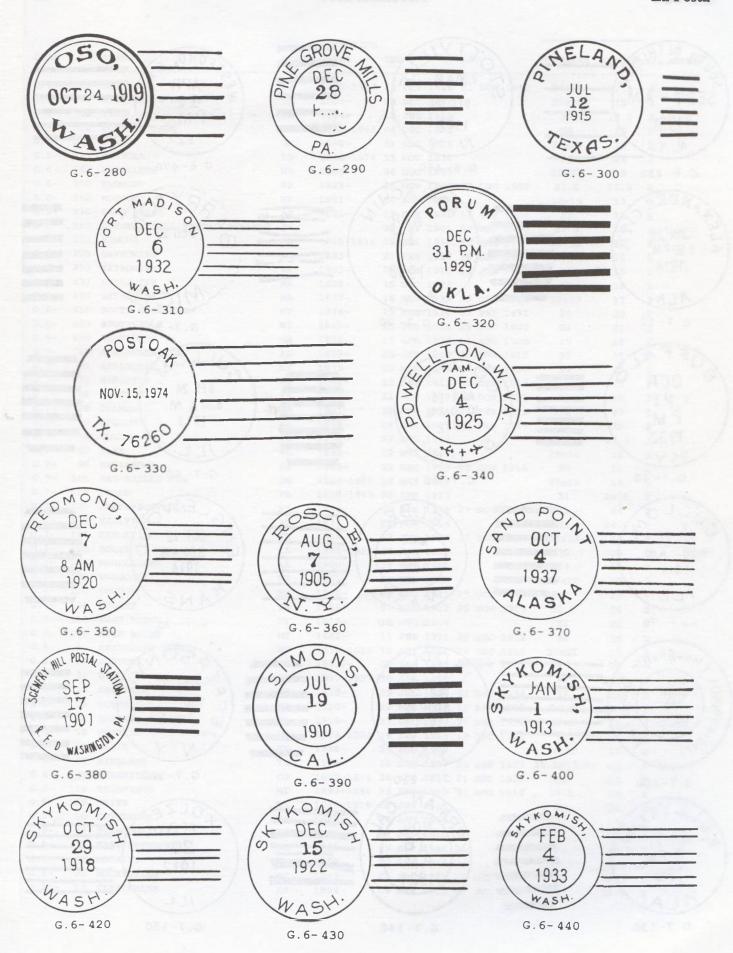
By Randy Stehle and Doug DeRoest

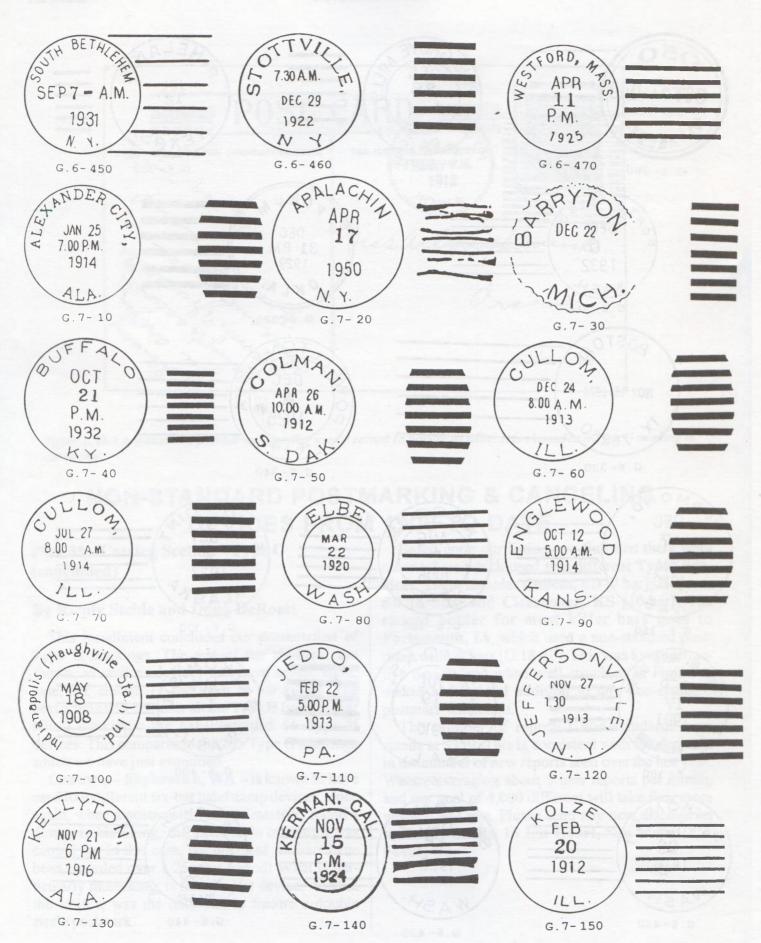
This installment concludes our presentation of Type G markings. The rest of the six-bars are shown, as well as devices that have seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, 17 and even 18 bar killers. The next article will consider all the Type H (vertical bar killer) markings. We have recorded 66 Type H devices. This compares to the 205 Type G markings which we have just examined.

One town – Skykomish, WA – is known to have used four different six-bar handstamp devices. Once again, when a postmaster (or postmasters) found a device to his liking, the same style or design was carried on. In this case, the different six-bars have been recorded over a 25 year period! What is particularly interesting, is that the last device, used in the 1930's, was the only one to feature a double circle postmark.

Based upon our listing, we find that there were other towns which used two different Type G devices. These include: Cullom, SD [7 bar]; Dupree, SD [8 bar]; and Clearwater, KS [10-bar]. The record holder for most killer bars goes to Portsmouth, IA, which used a non-standard postmark with 18 bars [G.18-10]. This was a very attractive device, and when well struck as in Figure 1, makes a delightful addition to any non-standard postmark collection.

The number of reported non-standards now stands at 3759. This is consistent with the decrease in the number of new reports seen over the last year. We are averaging about 5 new reports per month, and our goal of 4,000 different will take four more years at this rate. Please send any new discoveries to Randy Stehle, 16 Iris Court, San Mateo, CA 94401.



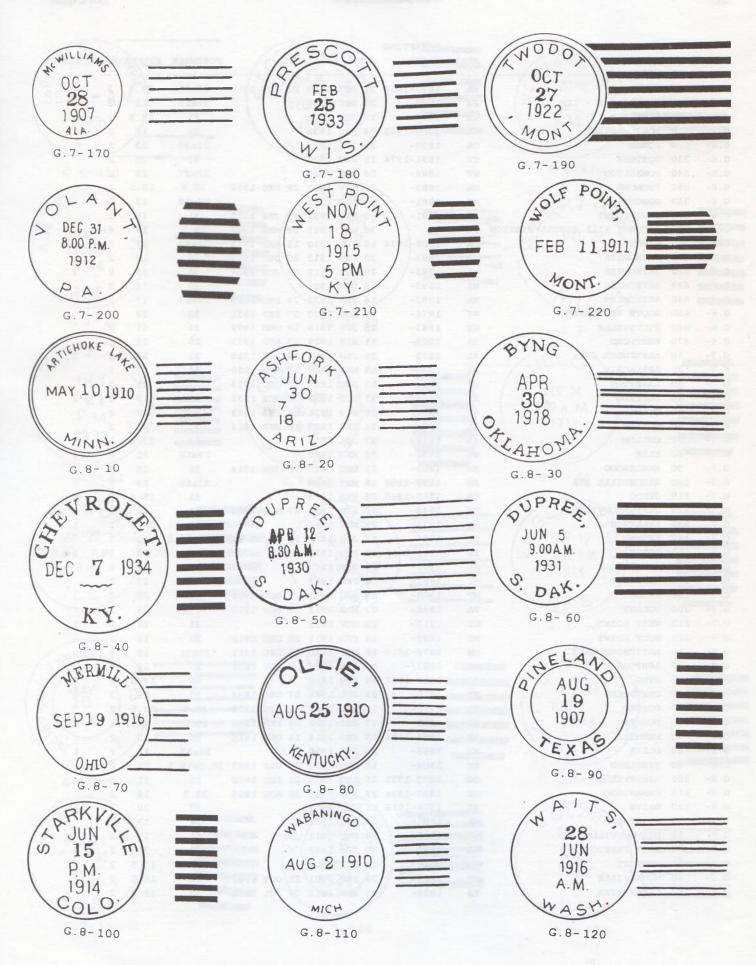


G.10- 10 CLEARWATER

KS 1894-

09 APR 191X 07 JUL 191X 33

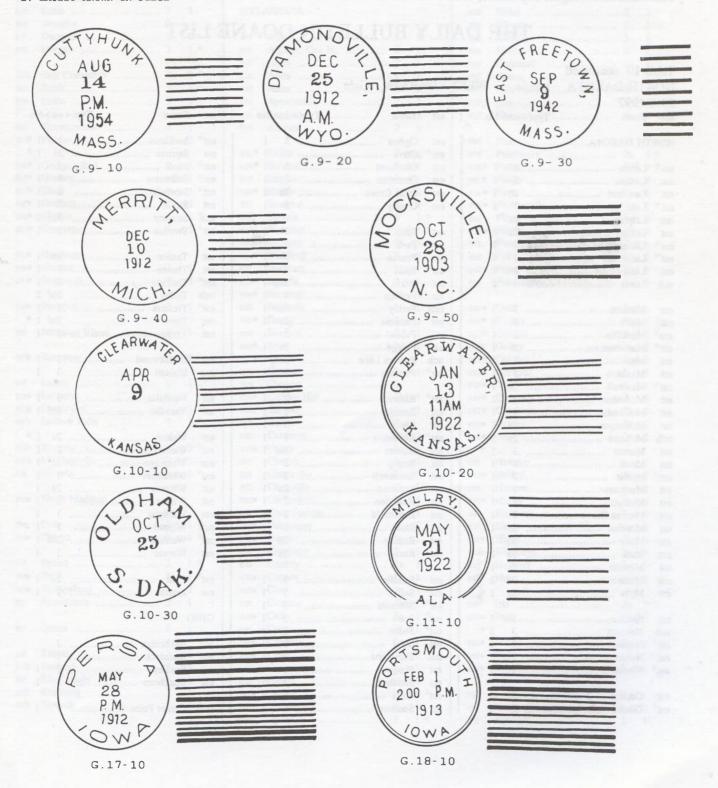
18.5 2



G.10-	20	CLEARWATER	KS	1894-	13	JAN	1922				32x30.5	19	2	
G.10-	30	OLDHAM	SD	1887-	16	JUL	1907	25	OCT	191X	30	17	2	1
G.11-	10	MILLRY	AL	1859/-	21	MAY	1922			32×	30.5x23x2	26.5	2	1
G.17-	10	PERSIA	IA	1882-	20	AUG	1911	21	JUL	1913	28.5	28	2	
G.18-	10	PORTSMOUTH	IA	1882-	10	AUG	1911	23	DEC	1914	28x26.5	29	2	

NOTES

- 1. EARLIEST KNOWN ON PIECE
- 2. LATEST KNOWN ON PIECE



POSTAL ARCHÆOLOGY DIGGING FOR DOANES

By Charles Boubelik

Continued from August-September, 1997

THE DAILY BULLETIN DOANE LIST

	Town	Tun(+t)	No	9.00	Town	Typ(+sub)	No I	act	Town	Typ(+sub)-	-No
act	Town	Typ(+sub)-	NO.	act	Town	1 yp(+suo)	-140.	act	Town	Typ(+sub)-	140.
NC	RTH DAKOTA			est	Ogden	3	1	est	Sorkness	2	1 *
				est	Olive	2a	1 *	est	Squires	2a	1 *
est	Landa	2	1 *	est	Olmstead	3	1 *	est	Stark	2	1 *
nsc	Lankin	3	1 *	est	Ormiston	2a	1	est	Stillwater	2	1 *
est	Lansford	1b	1 *	est	Otter Creek	2a	1 *	est	Stordahl	2	1 *
est	Lein	3	1 *	est	Overly	3	1	est	Strain	2	1 *
ree	Leipzig	2a	10	30				nch	Streeter	3bf	2 *
est	Leland	2a	1 *	est	Pace	2	1	est	Sweden	1	1 *
est	Liberty	3	1	est	Park	2	1 *				
est	Linusville	2	1	est	Pearce	3	1 *	est	Tasker		1 *
est	Little Heart	2	1 *	est	Pearl		1	est	Thorne		1 *
ncl	Loma	3	1	est	Pekin			est	Thorson		1 *
				est	Pelican		1 *	nch	Tolley		
est	Manitou	3	1 *	nch	Perley		1	est	Trotters		1 *
est			1 *	est	Phoenix		1 *	est	Truro		1 *
гее			1 *	est	Poland		1	est	Trygg	2	1
est			1 *	est	Polege		1 *	1/			
est			1 *	nch	Powers Lake			est	Underwood		1 *
est			1 *	est	Pursian	2	1	nsc	Upham	3	1
est			1 *	AL.	P						
est			1 *	est	Rafteree		1 *	est	Vandalia		1 *
est			1 *	est	Rennie		1	est	Vanville	3bf	1 *
est		2a	1 *	est	Rhein		1		*** 1	-	
nc			3 *	est	Robinson		1	est	Walum		1 *
est			1 *	est	Rolette			est	Wamduska		1
est			1	est	Roney		1	nsc	Westhope		1 *
est			1 *	est	Roosevelt		1	est	Whiteaker		1
est			1	est	Rosebud		1	est	Whitney		1
est			1 *	est	Roseglen		1 *	est	Wilbur		1 *
est			1	est	Rosenfeld		1	est	Williams		1
est			1	est	Rude		1 *	nch	Wiprud		1
est			1 *	est	Rudser		1 *	est	Wolford		1 *
nse			1 *	est	Rural	2a	1	est	Worms	3	1
esi			1		6 111			7.4	7.11		4 4
ns			2	est	Sandlie		1 *	est	Zahl		1 *
est	Mylo	3a	1 *	est	Sarles		1 *	est	Zenith	2	1 *
		01.0		est	Schmalz		1	0111			
est				est	Scott		1 *	OHI	0		
nc			2 *	est	Sedan		1		D 1 11		
esi			1 *	est	Shell		1 *	ree	Baybridge		
esi			1 *	nsc	Sherwood		1 *	ree	Bismarck		
es	Nisbet	2	1 *	est	Skogmo		1	est	Bradley		1
			. 1	est	Smishek		1	est	Buckhorn	3	1
es	Odense	2a	1	est	Sofia	3a	1 *				

act	Town Typ+(sub)	No.	act	Town Typ+	(sub)	No.	act	Town Typ+	(sub)	No.
OHIO		1	est	Santoy	2	1 1				
OIII				Science Hill		1 *	nch	Dacoma	2	2
	Claubanh	1 4	ree							1 *
ree	Claybank 2	1 *	ree	Scottown	-		est	Dague		
ree	Clearport 2						est	Darrow		1 *
est	Cline 2	1 *	est	Vadis	2	1	nch	Dix		2
nch	Cloverdale 3	3 *					est	Dombey		1 *
est	Coalridge 2	1	est	Weems		1	est	Drumm		1
		76	гее	West Wheeling	2	100	est	Dudley	. 2a	1
est	Dart 3	1 *							-	
est	Dixie 2	1	OKL	AHOMA			est	Edsel		1
ree	Douglas 2	30.7				207-11	est	Elberta		1
est	Dunglen 2	1	est	Abe	2	1	est	Eldridge	. 3	1
ree	Durgan 3	1 *	est	Algiers, Osa N	2	1	est	Elmot	. 2	1
		1000	est	Anga	2	1	est	Emanuel	. 2	1
nch	East Columbus 3b	3 *	est	Anita	2	1	est	Emma	. 2	1
ree	Edith 3	1 *	est	Anna	2	1	est	Eula	. 3	1
est	Elden 2	1	est	Appalachia	2	1	est	Eva	. 3	1
		25	est	Appleton	_	1	est	Everett	. 1	1
est	Florencedale 2	1	est	Athens		1				
nch	Fresno 3	5 *				day 1	est	Fair	. 2	1
		Has III	est	Balko	2	1 *	est	Fairbanks		1 *
est	Georges Run 2	1 *	est	Balmat	2	1	est	Falkey		1 *
est	Ginther 1	1 *	est	Barden		1	nch	Fargo		
ree	Glass	1 *	est	Barkis		i	est	Fern		1
est	Graham 2	1	est	Beatrice		i	est	Fernwood		1 *
ree	Gratiot	1 *	nch	Benola		1 *	est	Flagg		1
	Grosvenor 3	1 *	est	Bertrand			est	Floris		1
ree	Giosvelloi	1			_	1		Foraker		1 *
	Hamburg		est	Bethany			est			1 *
ree	Hamburg 2		est	Bickford		1	est	Ford		1 7
est	Herrick 2	1	est	Bigheart			est	Freta		1
est	Hopewell 2	1 *	est	Bressie		1	est	Friendship	. 2	1
		4.4	est	Brewster		1		The second second second		
est	Ironspot 3	1 *	est	Burbank	-	1	est	Gail		1
	Market International Control of Control	100	est	Burdg		1	est	Gamet		1 *
est	Johnsons Island 2	10	est	Burford		1	est	Golden		1 *
		100	est	Byrd	2	1	nch	Goltry	. 2a	2 *
nch	Kenmore 2	2					nch	Gotebo	. 2a	1
			est	Canton	2a	1 *	est	Granada	. 2	1
est	Lajoie 2	1	ree	Canyon		115	est	Gray	. 3	1 *
ree	Leonard 3		est	Capitol Hill	3bf	1 *	est	Greenup	. 2	1
nch	Lockwood 3	2 *	nch	Carroll	3	1	est	Gresham	. 3	1
nch	Ludlow Falls 3	3 *	ree	Carter	2	300	est	Griggs	. 3	1
		25	est	Carthage	3bp	1 *	est	Guy	. 3	1
nch	Magrew 2	3 *	est	Casey	2	1				
est	McClainville 3	1	est	Cavnar		1	est	Halifax	. 1	1
est	Merwin 2a	1 *	est	Chuckaho	2	1	est	Hallett	. 2a	1 *
		162	est	Claraville	2a	1 *	est	Hallren	. 2	1
ree	North Madison 2		est	Clifford	2a	1	est	Hardy	. 3	1
		Table 1	est	Cold Springs		1	est	Harmon		1
ree	Octa 1	1 *	nch	Coldwater		2	est	Healy		1
ree	Otsego 2	1 *	est	Como		1	est	Hight	-	1
100	0.00g0 IIII		est	Conquest		i	nch	Hillsboro		1
est	Parlett 3	1 *	est	Conroy	_	i	est	Holland		1
ree	Peoli 3	1 *	est	Copass		1	est	Hunt		1
	Phillipsburg 1	3		Cora		1 *	CSL	11dit	. 4	1
nch		1	est				ant	Inia	20	1
est	Providence 2	1	est	Cosmos	_		est	Iris		1
	Ovies	1	est	Cox		1 *	est	Iva	. 2a	1
est	Quinn 2	1	est	Coy		1 *				
	and the state of t		est	Creston		1	est	James		1 *
est	Ramsey 2	1	nch	Creta		1	est	Jay		1 *
nch	Rayland 3	4	est	Cruce	2	1	est	Jurgensen	. 3	1 *
120	Rhodesdale 3	1 *	est	Cullen	1	1				
est				0	7.	5 *	0.00	Voltman		1
nch	Rossburg 3	4	nch	Custer	Za	3 -	est	Keltner	. 3	1
	Rossburg 3 Roswell 3	5 *	nch est	Cuthbert		1	est	Keota		1 *

act	Town Typ(+	sub)-	No.	act	Town Typ(-	sub)-	No.	act	Town Typ)(+sub)-N	0.
OKL	АНОМА			гее	Richmond	2a		est	Carnation	2		*
			100	est	Ridgeton	2	1	est	Casey	2	1	36
est	Kingman	3	1	est	Roark		1	est	Cazadero	2	1	*
	Kingsley		i	est	Roll	-	1 *	ree	Cherryville	3	1	*
est					Ruskin		1	est	Cliff		1	*
est	Knickerbocker	3	1	est	Ruskiii	3		est	Cline Falls		_	ajc
	7 - 1	2.	1 *	ont	Sampsel	2	1 *	est	Copper	_	1	
nch	Lela		1 1	est			1		Coyote		_	*
est	Lemon			est	Sandy			est			_	*
nsc	Letitia		1	est	Saratoga		1 *	est	Crater Lake		-	
est	Lockridge	2a	1	est	Sewell	-	1	est	Crawford		_	
est	Loewen	2	1	est	Shelton	3	1	est	Creighton		1	*
est	London		1	ree	Sieg	2	hereit	ree	Crook	3		
nch	Longdale	2a	1 *	est	Sledgeville	3	1					
est	Lorena	2a	1	nch	Southard	3bfg	1	est	Dee	3	1	*
ree	Louis		110	est	Strain	2	1					
nch	Lovell		1 *	est	Sunset	2	1	est	Estacada	2b	1	*
nsc	Lowe		1	est	Surprise	2	1 *	est	Euclid	2	- 1	3 0
est	Luikart							est	Eureka	1	1	*
036	Daniel	50.6	-	nch	Tallaville	3bfg	1	est	Eustis		1	*
nch	Madison	2	3	nch	Tannar	_	1					
	Mallory		1	est	Tapley		1 *	est	Fairbanks	3h	fo 1	*
est	Marella		1	est	Tedda	_	1	est	Fisks		· .	
est			1		Tepee		1	est	Flanagan		_	*
est	Marengo		1	est			1		Fourmile			*
est	Mateer		1	est	Thelma			est	rounime)	1	
est	Media		1	est	Togo		1		Consider Hill	21.	C- 1	- sk
est	Merrick		1 *	est	Trammell		1	est	Granite Hill	-		
est	Metcalf		1 *	est	Tribbey		1	est	Grossman			*
nsc	Midlothian		2	est	Trousdale		1	est	Gunter			*
est	Milan	3	1	w. h				est	Gwendolen	3	1	*
est	Minnelo	2	1	est	Ugo	3	1	13 III				
est	Mondamin	1a	1 *	at B				est	Hamlet	3		*
est	Mullins	2	1	nch	Valeria	2	1	ree	Hare	3	1	*
				est	Valorous	2	1	est	Hawthorne	2	1	*
est	Nabisco	2a	1	est	Vernon	2a	1 *	est	Heisler	3	1	*
est	Neff		1	est	Vicmurdock	2	1	est	Hemlock	3	1	*
nch	Newalla		1	nsc	Vinson		1 *	est	Hermiston	2	1	1
est	Newhope		1					est	Huron		1	*
				est	Weeks	3	1 *					
est	Okesa	3	1	est	Wellborn		1	est	Irrigon	2a	1	1 *
est	Osage		1 *	est	Wentworth		i					
est	Otis		1	est	Wheeling		1	est	James	22	1	1 *
CSL	Ous	_	1		Wilkins		1	USL	Julio3	2-0		
	Paul	2.	1	est			2	ont	Kelleher	2	1	
est			1	nch	Willzetta			est			1	
nch	Payson		1	est	Wyatt	-		est	Kennedy			
est	Peace		1	est	Wynona	Za	1	ree	Kings Valley	3		
est	Peek		1 *		7.1	2			Y - 141	-	-	
est	Piedmont		1	est	Zeigler		1	est	Laidlaw			1 *
est	Pilgrim		1	est	Zella	3a	1	est	Lake			1 *
est	Pinkston		1 *	- A				est	Lampa		1 1	1 *
nch	Pleasant Valley	2b	2 *	ORI	EGON			est	Lower Bridge	3	1	1 *
гее	Pollan	2		1. 2								
nsc	Portland	2	2	est	Anchor	3	1 *	nch	Madison	2a	1	1 *
est	Postle		1 *	est	Anthony	-	1	est	Marx			1 *
est	Progress		1 *	est	Arcadia		1 *	est	McDonald	2	1	1 *
est	Pronto		1 *	гее	Arcadia	1		nch	Menominee		1	1 *
est	Prue		1	est	Arleta		1 *	est	Mercer		1	1 *
-30			- 100	7.00			to E	est	Mineral			1 *
est	Radium	2	1	est	Bartlett	2	1 *	nch	Morgan			
est	Ragsdale		1	est	Bend		1 *	ree	Myrick		_	1 *
			1		Berkley		1	100	1747110h	5	,	
est	Redriver			est				0.00	Nolin	2		1 *
est	Redwood		1	ree	Biggs		1 *	est	Nolin	3	1	
est	Remington		1	est	Bonita		1		OlNeil	2		1 4
est	Rhoads		1	est	Butte Falls	3	1 *	est	O'Neil			1 *
est	Rice	3	1					est	Ocean View			1 *
est	Richland		1 *	ree	Carico	-	1 *	ree	Odessa			1 *

59

act	Town Typ(-	-sub)-l	No.	act	Town	Typ(+su	ıb)-N	Io.	act	Town	Typ(+	sub))-No.
PEN	NSYLVANIA			RHO	DE ISLAND				nsc	Fallow		2	1
			-						est	Fort Fremont :		2	1
ree	Produce	2		est	Adin	2	1	*					
гее	Prosperity	_	307	est	Conimicut			*	est	Gate		2	1
100	Prosperity	La	rice .		East Providence C				nch	Gilbert			3
			.	ree		_							1
est	Ralphton		1	est	Greystone			*	est	Gordon			1
est	Rea	2a	1 *	nch	Longmeadow	2			est	Grays Hill			1
nch	Redbank	2a	3 *	est	Sakonnet	2	a 1	*	est	Great Falls		3	1
est	Republic	3bfg	1 *	est	Wallum Lake		1	*	est	Griffin		2	1
est	Reynoldsdale		1 *	nch	West Barrington	3	5	5					
nch	Richland	-	6						est	Harvin		3	1
				SAM	104			180	est	Healon			1
ree	Ronald		0.003	SPIA.	IOA			JED 1					î
ree	Roseburg						0	4	est	Holinger			
ree	Rossfarm	2	1 *	est	Tau, Manua Islan	d 3	a	*	nch	Howell		2	1
ree	Round Hill	2											
			100	SOU	TH CAROLINA			330	nch	Johns Island		1	3 *
F0.0	Sand Rock	2	700					200	est	Joy			1
ree			1 *		Alberta	1		120	Vat	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			1. 11
est	Saxman		-	est				797		Y/		2	
est	Scenery Hill		1 *	гее	Altamont			11/2	est	Keowee			1 *
ree	Shade Valley	2a	1 *	est	Angelus	2		*	nch	Kingville		1	2 *
est	Sharpe	2a	1 *	est	Arcadia	2							
nch	Shehawken		1 *	est	Arthur		3	30	est	Ladds	***********	2	1
est	Showers		1 *	200			aga .	113	nch	Ladson			3
			3 *	n-k	Bannockburn	2	,	*		Lambs			1
nch	Sidman		0.00	nch					est				1
est	South Connellsville		1 *	est	Bardy				est	Latie			1
nch	Southdale	2	1 *	est	Birch	3		elon de	est	Lay		2	1
est	Starford	2	1 *	est	Blocker	2	2		est	Legare		2	1 *
nch	Starners		1 *	est	Blooming Vale	2			nch	Lynchburg		3	4
est	Stevensville		1 *	est	Brant			301		_,			
								rion	- ah	Madison		2	2
est	Superior	Za	1 *	est	Breezewood	_		30 1	nch	Madison			2
				est	Bryan		- 1	200	ree	Mannville			1 *
est	Thomasdale		1 *	nch	Burgess	3	3	1	est	Marlboro		2	1
est	Tissue	2	1 *						est	McKies		3	1
гее	Tradesville		1 *	гее	Carvers Bay	3	3		ree	Meador		3	
est	Twin Lakes		1 *	est	Cat Island			*	est	Mike			1 *
USL	I WIII LURCS		don						est	Miley			i
	W	21.	4 4	ree	Cayce								5
nch	Union Furnace		4 *	est	Chick Springs			1 *	ree	Minden			
est	Uz	2	1	ree	Clara			- 77	est	Moselle			1
				est	Clarks		2	1	est	Moyd		2	1 *
est	Van Voorhis	2	1 *	est	Clementia	3	Bbf :	*					
est	Vendetta	3	1	est	Clements Ferry	2		1	ree	Nebo		3	
	IC IC	da	100	est	Colleton			*				1	
0.00	Wattamanuilla	2	1 *					100	0.04	Orio		2	1
est	Wattersonville			est	Colon				est	Otis			1
nch	Weisel		1 *	est	Columbia College		-		nch	Owings		3	3
est	Wellscreek	2	1 *	est	Conifer	2		1					
est	Wertz	2	1	est	Crete	1		1	ree	Palms		2	1 *
ree	West View	3						-	est	Paso		3	1
est	Westland		1	nch	Dalzell		2a	2 *	est	Pat			1
				C C C									2
ree	Wexford		1 4	est	Dell			345	nch	Pineland			2
est	Wheatfield	_		ree	Delmar			Tea	nch	Pregnall			2 *
nch	Whitaker	2a	3 *	nch	Dorchester	2	2 :	2	est	Prioleau		2	1
ree	Wick	2		est	Douglaston	2	2	1					
nch	Wila		2 *	est	Drayton			1	est	Rocky Bottom		2	1
est	Wilgus		1	ree	Dupont	The state of the s		762	est	Roys			1
								1 #	CSI	1003		A .	
nch	Wilson		5 *	nch	Durwood	2	-	1 *					4
ree	Woodrow	2a						-1115	est	Scotland	***********	2	1
				est	Eddy Lake	3	3	1	est	South Island		2	1 *
PUE	RTO RICO			est	Edna	2	2	1	nch	South Lynchbur	g	2	1 *
				est	Edwards			1	nch	Sparjun	-	_	1
ree	Florida	3		est	Elise		,		est	Stone			1
			1	1000				1					
est	Hormigueros	_	1	est	Erskine				гее	Strawberry		_	
ree	Naranjito			est	Ethan				est	Styx			1
est	Palo Seco	2	1	est	Ethel	2	2	1	est	Sunset		3	1

act	Town Typ+(su	b) 1	No.	act	Town Typ+(sub)	No	o. aci	t T	own	Typ+(sub)	No.
SOU'	TH CAROLINA		3	est	Indian	2a	1	est		ankston			1
								est		ennett		_	1
est	Tieton 2	1		est	Junius	2	1	est		luegem			1
ree	Turner 3							rec		oiling			
				nsc	Kennebec			est		oom			1
est	Virgo 3	1		est	Klatt		1 '	* est		oomer			1
				est	Kolls	3a	1 '	esi		osky			1
st	Wadsworth 1	1						rec		rock			
est	Wiggins 2	1		est	Lacy	2	1	est est	t B	rowns		2	1
est	Wofford 2	1		nch	Laflin	2	1	ns	c B	yington		2	1
est	Wolsie 3	1		est	Louis	3	1						
				est	Lucas	3	1	* red	e C	abo		2	
est	Yale 3	1		ree	Lyons	2a	1	* est	t C	hambers		2	1
								esi	t C	haska		3	1
SOU	TH DAKOTA			est	McClure	2	1	* nc	h C	huckey		2	6
				est	Meers	2a	1	* red	e C	learmont		3	
est	Adelle 2	1		est	Murdo	3a	1 3	* es	t C	lifty		2	-1
nsc	Albany 2	1	*	est	Murphy	3	1	es	t C	oalmont		1	1 4
est	Aloe 3	1		est	Mussman	2	1	red	e C	oats		2	
est	Altman 3	1						re	e C	rockett		3	
est	Annin 2			est	Nahant	3bf	1	* es	t C	ullom		2	1
est	Ashcreek 2	a 1	*										
				est	Olney	3	1	* nc	h D	e Rossett		2	1
est	Belvidere 3	1	*	est	Orman	3a	1	* es	t D	enneys		3	1
nch	Bemis 2	a 3	*	est	Ortley	3bfg	1	es	t D	evassett		2	1
est	Brushie 3	1	*	est	Ottumwa	2a	1	* es	t D	illard		2	1
est	Bullhead 3	bfg !						es	t D	ock		2	1
est	Burke 2	a i		est	Price	2	1	es	t D	onald		2	1
ree	Burkmere 3		*	est	Provo	2	1	es	t D	orton		2	1
								es	t D	ripping Springs		2	1
ich	Cactus 1			ree	Rauville	2		re		Oulac			
est	Carlin 3		*	est	Reed	3a	1	re	e D	upont		2	1 1
est	Carlock 2		*	est	Reliance	3bfg	1	*					
est	Channing 2			est	Rutland	_	1		t E	astland		2	1
est	Cherry Creek 2		*					es	t E	lon		2	1
est	Chester 3		*	est	Saint Elmo	2	1	es	t E	lva		2	1
est	Corsica 3		*	est	Sampont	2	1	* nc	h E	mbreeville		2	3
nch	Crooks 2	a :	*	est	Sansarc		1	* es	t E	non		2	1
				est	Sisoka	1	1	es	t E	towah		3	1
est	Dallas 2	a :		est	Slocum	3	1						
est	Day 3		*	est	Spears	3	1	* es	t F	arris		3	1
est	Deerlick 3			est	Stickney		1	* es	t F	егго		2	1
ree	Dewey 2		*	est	Strand	_		es	t F	latfork		2	1
st	Dixon 2		*	est	Stratford	3	1	* es		lintburg			1
nch	Draper 3		*	est	Sulphur		1			ogal			1
	A CAROLINA CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTOR D			est	Sweeney		1			onde			1
est	Eddy 2							es		ork Ridge			1
est	Esther 2			est	Tama	2	1			orkum			1
-				est	Turner		1	es		ox Bluff			1
st	Florence 3		*	-34				03					
est	Forestville 2			nsc	Vivian	3h	1	* es	1 0	Satliff		2	1
est	Furnas		*	21150		55	•	es		holson			1
76				est	Whitehorse	2	1		-	ilmore			1
est	Gregory 2	a	*	est	Willard		1			Goodstock			1
	2.0801,			est	Willette		1	es		Fratton			1
st	Hagan 2			est	Wood		1	es		Green			1
ch	Herrick			231		2		es		Greenpond			1
st	Highland 2			est	Zickrick	22	1	es		riffith			1
est	Hilmoe		*	USL	LIVRIUM	Ld		re		Sunter			1
est	Hoover 2		*	TEN	INESSEE			10		MARKEY	**********	2	
	Hopewell 2		*	A ALI				es	t 12	largrove		2	1
			^		4.91	2							1
est				TOO	Alberton			AP.					
est est	Houdek 2			ree	Alberton		1	es		larr			1
est est ree			*	nsc	Avoca		1	es es	t H	Iarrican Iart		3	1

act	Town Typ(+	sub)-	No.	act	Town Typ(+	-sub)-	No.	act	Town T	yp(+:	sub)-	No.
TEN	NESSEE			nch	Vasper	2	2	nch	Camp Springs		_	1
						0		est	Caput			1
nch	Hartranft	2	3	est	Wasp	-	1	est	Carlisle		3	1
est	Hassler	2	1	est	Watson	2	1	est	Carney			1
est	Hebing	2	1	est	Welch Station	2	1 -	nsc	Carney		3bf	1
est	Highcliff	2	1	est	Westbourne	3	1	est	Caro		2	1
ree	Highland	2		ree	Windrock	2		est	Casey		3	1 *
ree	Hite			est	Winifred	1	1	ree	Cawthon		2	
est	Huffmans		1	est	Wonder	3	1	est	Central		3	1
							100	est	Central		2	1
ree	Idlewild	3		est	Zora	1	1	est	Cheek			1 *
	Ironsburg		1 *	636	2014	•		nch	China			6
est			*	TEX	2 A		335	est	Choice			1
ree	Ivy	2		ILA	AS		600		Clair			i
		2			A 44:	2	1	nsc			2	*
est	Jason		1	est	Addison		1	ree	Clifford		2	1
est	Jewitt	2	1	est	Aid		1	est	Cody			1
				est	Airline	_	1 *	est	Cogniac			1
est	Lake		1	est	Alamo		1	est	Cometa			1 *
nch	Laurel	2	1	nch	Alfred	3bfl	n2	est	Concho		2a	1
				est	Altavista	3	1	est	Connville		2	1
est	Macedonia	2	1	est	Alum	2	1	nsc	Cooledge		2	2
nch	Manring	3	1	est	Alverde	3	1	est	Cortelyou		3	1
est	Mathew		1	est	Amherst	2	1	est	Cranz		3	1
est	McElroy		1 *	est	Antelope Gap	_	1	est	Creamer		2	1
est	Melbern		i	est	Applegate		i	est	Creath			1
nch	Mengelwood	_	1	est	Amett		1 *	est	Creole			1 *
		_	1		Ausley		1	est	Cricket			1
est	Milo		1	est	Ausley	Za	1		Cromwell			i
est	Mobley		1		D-11	2		est				1 4
est	Moretz		1	est	Ball		1	est	Crow			1 *
est	Morley		1 *	est	Benford	-	1	nch	Cypress		Za	2 *
est	Mount Helen	2	1	est	Benoit		1					
				est	Bermuda		1	est	Dacha			1
est	Nye	2	1	est	Bessie	2	1 *	est	Dalmus			1
				est	Bessmay	2	1	est	Damsite		3	1 *
est	Okra	2	1	est	Big Creek	2	1 *	est	Dearborn		2	1 *
				est	Bigbend	2	1 *	est	Dee		2	1
ree	Painville	2	*	est	Birmingham	2	1	est	Deland		3	1 *
est	Pardue	2	1	est	Blair	2	1	est	Denmark		3	1
est	Payton	2	1	est	Blakeney	2	1	est	Dewees		3	1
est	Piljerk	2	1	nch	Blandlake	2a	1	est	Dillard		2	1
est	Pines	2	1	nsc	Blessing	1	2	est	Dillon		2	1
est	Pippin		1	est	Bliss		1	est	Dixieland			1
000			1	est	Blodgett		1	est	Dock			1
ree	Randolph	2		est	Bluebird	22	1	est	Dolen		1	1
ree	Rockhill	2		est	Bluff	2	1	est	Dowden		20	1
ree		_	1		Bomar		1					1 *
est	Roope			est			1	est	Doyle			1
nch	Rose Hill	3	1	ree	Boswell	-		est	Drasco		_	1
	0			est	Bowden		1	est	Draw			1
ree	Saint Blaise			est	Bowen	-	1 *	est	Driver			1
est	Save		1	ree	Bradley	2		est	Dwire		2	1
est	Shellan	3	1	est	Bresford	3	1					
nch	Shouns	3bf	3 *	est	Brit	2	1	est	Eagleton		2	1
nch	Stanton	2	5	est	Broaddus	2	1	est	Eckert		2	1
ree	Stone	3		est	Bronco	2	1	est	Eclipse		2	1
nch	Straw Plains	2	2	est	Browndel	2	1	est	Edwards		3	1
est	Sunbank		1	est	Brownfield		1 *	est	Elba			1
ree	Sylco			est	Bruce		1	est	Eldridge		_	1
est	Syra		1	est	Buck	_	1	est	Elena		-	î
CSE	Sylu	-	1			_	1					1
0.00	Time	2	1	est	Bunch		1	est	Eli			1
est	Titus	_	1	est	Burdette		1	est	Eli			1 4
nch	Tucker Springs	_	1	est	Bush	_	1	est	Eliga			1 *
	Turley	2	1	nsc	Byers	Za	2	est	Ellen		_	1
nch												
								est	Elmdale			1 *
est	Utley	2	1	est nch	Caesar		1 *	ree est	Elmdale Esperanza Eva		3	1 *

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act	Town Typ+(sub)	No.	act	Town Typ+(sub)	No.	act	Town Typ+	(sub)	No.
TEX	AS		nch	Knox City		1	est	Nottawa	_	1 *
	B 11		est	Krub	3	1	est	Nye	5	1
est est	Evadale	1	nsc	La Ward	3	1	est	Oakdale	3	1 *
CSL	DVOIIIdii	1	est	Lair		1 *	est	Oby		1
est	Felix 2	1	est	Lajitas		1	est	Ogan	2	1
est	Finlay 2	1 *	est	Lakeland	2	1	est	Ogle	3a	1 *
est	Fisk 3a	1	est	Lamesa	2a	1	est	Olmito		1
nch	Flox 2	1	est	Lammburg		1	est	Olton		1 *
est	Forward 2	1	est	Lanana	3	1	est	Onalaska		1
nch	Fostoria 3	4	est	Leaday		1	est	Ophir		1
est	Four 1	1	ree	Leforest	-		est	Orchard Park		1
ree	Frye 2		est	Len		1 *	est	Orient		1
act	Gandy 3	1	est nsc	Lillian		2	ree	Osceola		1 *
est	Giesinger 2	i	est	Lillie		1 *	est	Oxien		1
nch	Gillett	3	nsc	Lingo		i l				
est	Gist 1	1	est	Llano Grande		1	ree	Pack Saddle	3	*
est	Glass 2	1 *	est	Lobo	-	1	est	Palafox	3	1
est	Glazier 3	1 *	est	Lodge	2	1	est	Palmetto	2a	1
est	Glen 3	1 *	est	Loeb	2	1	est	Panama	2	1
est	Gould 2	1	ree	Loop	3		nch	Parker	3	2
est	Gouldbusk 3	1	est	Loop	2	1	est	Peacevale		1 *
est	Grigsby 3	1	est	Lorenz	_	1	est	Pebble		1
est	Grogan 2	1	est	Loving		1 *	nch	Рега		1
nch	Grovesville 3	1	est	Lumpkin		1	est	Petrolia		1
est	Guerra 3	1	est	Lundy	_	1	est	Phelan		1
est	Guilford 2	1	ree	Lynn		1	est	Pine Island		1
est	Gusher 2	1	est	Lynox	3	1	nsc	Pineland		1
est	Hamlin 2	1	est	Mabledean	2	1	est	Placedo		1
est	Hammels Branch 2	î	est	Mack		î	est	Posideon		1
est	Hankamer 2	i	nch	Magnolia		i	est	Pride		1
est	Harlingen 2	1	est	Malone		1				
est	Hatchel 2	1 *	est	Mambrino	2a	1	est	Quarton	2a	1
ree	Hawkinsville 3		est	Manning	3	1	est	Quemado	2	1
est	Hefner 2	1	est	Marella	2	1				
est	Henze 2	1	est	Marie		1	nsc	Ragley		1 *
est	Hill 2	1	nsc	Markham		1	est	Ramsdell		1
гее	Hillister 2	,	est	Masters		1 *	est	Raymondville	_	1
est	Hollebeke 2	1	est	Mattox		1	est	Razor Reaganview		1
est	Holton	i	est	McCaulley		1	est	Redstar		1
est	Hoyte 2	1	est	McDowell		1	nch	Reese		1 *
est	Hucal 2	i	est	Melvin		1	est	Reklaw		1
est	Huxley 2	1	est	Mercury	_	1	est	Remlig	-	1 *
			est	Midfields	_	1	est	Retrieve		1
est	Ima 2	1	est	Midkiff	2	1	est	Ring	3	1
est	Ironton 2a	1	est	Mikeska	2	1	est	Robstown	3	1
nsc	Irving 2	2	est	Millersview	1a	1	nsc	Rochester		3
nch	Isom 3	1	est	Millerville		1	est	Rock Lake		1
			est	Milo		1	ree	Rollover		
nch	Jiba 3	1	est	Mollie	-	1	ree	Roosevelt		1 *
est	Joseph	1 *	est	Morard		1	nsc	Rosedale		1 *
est	Juan Saenz 3	1 1 *	ree	Moss Bluff	_	1 *	est	Royal		1
est	Jud	1	est nsc	Mount Sharp	_	2	est	Ruby	_	1
est	Julia 2		est	Munz	_	1	est	Rudolph		1
est	Katherine 2	1	ree	Murvaui			ree	Ruliff	_	1 *
nch	Keechi 3	2	ree	Muskegon			est	Run		1 *
est	Keisler 2	1 *					est	Rustler		1
est	Kenneth 2	1	nch	Nash	3bp	3 *	est	Rye		1
est	Kingsville 2a	1 *	est	Neely	3	1	est	Rye	2	1
est	Kinkead 2	1	est	Nesmith		1				
ree	Knight 3	100	est	Nogal	3	1	est	Sagerton	2a	1

act	Town Typ(+	sub)-	-No.	act	Town Typ(+	sub)-	No.	act	Town Typ(-	+sub)	-No.
TEX	AS			est	Voss	2	1	est	Scranton	3	1
	Salem	2	1	est	Wagram	3	1	est	Theodore	3	1
est	Salt Gap		1 *	est	Wake		1	est	Topliff		1
est	Sambo		1	est	Wall		1		Tremont		1
est			2		Waterman	-	1	nch	Tremonton		1 *
nsc	Samfordyce			est	Wehdem		1	nsc	Trenton		1 *
est	Sample			est			1	lise	Tichon	La	-
est	Sanisidro	-	1	est	West Columbia		1 *	ant	Wasatch	116	1 *
est	Santa Cruz		1	est	Westfork		_	CSt			
est	Sapoak	-	1 *	est	Wheeler	_	1	est	Willmont	3	1
est	Sarita		1 *	nsc	Wilburton		2		NACONIT.		
ree	Sartartia			est	Wilda		1	VER	MONT		
est	Schumansville	2	1	est	Wildorado		1				
est	Scrap	1b	1 *	est	Wilkins		1	nch	Adamant		2 *
est	Sedwick		1	est	Willaluce		1	ree	Basin Harbor		1 *
nsc	Seminole	3	1	est	Williams	3	1	nch	Concord		5
est	Shep	2	1 *	nch	Woodlake	2	1	est	East Brighton		1
est	Shoup	1	1	est	Woodson	3	1	est	Groton Pond	2a	1 *
est	Shumla	3	1	est	Worleys	3	1	ree	Harvey	2	
est	Slide	2	1					nch	Northfield Falls	2	4 *
est	Sligo	2	1	est	Zack	2	1	est	Robinson	2	1 *
est	Smyrna	2	1	nch	Zulch	3	2	nch	Shaftsbury	2	2 *
est	Southard		1 *								
est	Spindle Top	-	1	UTA	Н			VIR	GINIA		
est	Sprinkle		1 *								
est	Spurlock	_	1	est	Castilla	2	1	est	Achsah	2a	1
est	Stagner		î	est	Cliff		1 *		Acree		1
			1 *	nch	Cornish		1 *		Adamar		i
est	Starkes		1	IICII	Cornisii	La	1		Alps		1
est	Steepcreek		1	====	Dixie	2	1 *	est	Alvis		or 1
ree	Steepcreek		4	ree			1 *		Anaconda		g 1
nch	Stemmons		1	est	Dragon	_					7
ree	Stonewall			est	Dugway	2	1	nch	Appomattox		2
est	Strip		1		-	•		nch	Arcadia		2
est	Sunshine	1	1	est	Etna	2	1 *		Artia		1
								ree	Arvin		
est	Taft		1	est	Garfield				Aylor	2	1
est	Taggart		1	est	Gold Springs	-					
est	Tally	3	1	гее	Golden	2a	1 *	est	Balcony Falls		1,
est	Tamina	3	1	est	Grass Creek		1 *	est	Beales	2a	1
est	Tarrant	3	1	est	Grayson	2a	1 *	nch	Belspring	3	4 *
est	Taz	2	1					est	Bessie	2	1
nch	Teague	3	2	nsc	Hatch	2	1	est	Bigax	2	1
est	Tell	2	1	est	Hurricane	3	1	est	Bird	2a	1
nch	Texla	3	1					est	Bivalve	2	1
est	Thelma	3	1 *	est	Independence	3	1	est	Blackhaw	3bf	g 1
nch	Thicket	3	1	nch	Indianola	2a	1 4	est est	Blacksford	2	1
nch	Tokeen	2a	2 *					est	Blue Sulphur	3	1
ree	Toyahvale	2a		est	La Verkin	1a	1 4	est est	Bock	1	1
est	Tredway	-	1	est	Lark	2a	1 4	est	Boissevain	3	1
ree	Tres Palacios			est	Linwood		1 4	est	Bonaparte	2	1
est	Truitt		1 *	est	Lofgreen		1 4		Bondpoint		1
nch	Trumbull		3	est	Lucin		1 4		Botha		1
est	Turney		1 *	USE	Suviii	2.00		est	Boyd		1
est	Tweedle		1	nch	Maeser	2	1	est	Brakes		1
CSL	I weedle	-			Mills		1 4		Brett		1
act	Valera	2	1	est	Moffat		1		Bronson		1
. est	Valley Junction		1 *	est	widiat	3	1	est	Buckner		2 ±
est	Valley Junction			6.04	Nawhouse	20	1 4	nch			3 *
est	Valparaiso	-	1	est	Newhouse	Za	1 4	14	Buckroe Beach		gIT
est	Vancourt		1	100	P	22.5		est	Buford		1
nsc	Varela	_	2	est	Promontory Point	SDI	1 ,		Bunkley		1
est	Vega		1		The second secon			nch	Burke		3
est	Vidette	-	1	nch	Randlett		1	est	Burkett		1
est	Virgie	3	1	est	Roosevelt	3	1 4	est	Butterworth		1
est	Vista		1	1 10				est	Butts	3	1
est	Vontress	3	1	est	Saltair	2a	1 4				

act	Town Typ+(sub)	No	o. act	Town	Typ+(sub)	No.	act	Town	Typ+(st	ub)	No.
VIRO	GINIA		11414				est	Moccasin Gap	3	3	1
	A management of the Table		est	Halls Hill	2	1	nch	Monroe	2	2a	3
est	Caney 2	1	est	Haney	3	1	est	Moonlight	3	3	1
ree	Carltons Store 3		est	Hargrave		1	est	Moses			1
	Caro 2	1	est	Harpersville		1		Motley			2
est	Carrie		est	Hartville		1	nch	Mount Elliott			1
ree		1		Harveys Wharf		1	ree	Mount Elliott			1 *
est	Cassia 3	1	nch			1	100	Would Linett			
est	Cedarcliff 2a	1	est	Haskins		1 *	not	Nantura		2	1
est	Clement 2	1	est	Hemlock		1	est	Naulakla			1 *
nch	Cluster Springs 3	3	est	Hemp			est				1
est	Cobham Wharf 2	1	est	Hiwassee		1	ree	Navy			1
est	Conde 2a	1	est	Holt		1 *	est	Naxera			1
nch	Crimora 2a	3	est	Homedale	and the second second	1	nch	Negro Foot		-	1
ree	Curve 2		ree	Howerys			est	Nesting			1
			est	Huckleberry		1 *	nch	Neverlet			1 *
est	Dahlia 3	1	nch	Hunter	2	1	est	Nichols			1
est	Dalhart 2	1					est	Nipper			1
est	Dandy 3	1	est	Imboden	2a	1	est	Nora		2	1 *
ree	Danton 3		est	Iola	3	1	est	Norge		2	1
nch	Daphna 2a	2	* est	Irista	2	1	- B				
est	Darbyville 3	1	nch	Irving	2	1	est	Odd		2a	1
est	Dare 2a	1 :	* est	Isom	3	1	est	Odle		2	1
est	Deanwood 2a	1					est	Olaf		3	1
est	Decca 3	1	est	Jay	2a	1	est	Old Mill		2a	1
est	Dock 2	1	est	Jerrell		1	est	Old Office		2a	1 *
est	Don 2a	1	est	Jessie	2	1	est	Opossum		2	1
est	Dona 2	1	est	Jolly		1	est	Orban		2	1
est	Doran 2	1	10.14				est	Otterdam			1
est	Dorinda 2	1	гее	Kellyview	2		ree	Overton			
	Dory 1b	1	ree	Kempsville			est	Ovetta			1
ree	Duane 2a	3	est	Kidds Fork		1	est	Oysterpoint			1
nch	Dudie 2a	1		Kimagies		1	CSL	Cystorpoint		_	
est		1		Kimbo		1	est	Patna	THE REAL PROPERTY.	2	1
est	Dunkirk 2					1		Paul			1
est	Dye 1	1	est	Kimono		1 *	est				1
	B . B !! O! .!		est	Kincaid		1	est	Peapatch Penns Store			1
nch	East Falls Church 2	4	est	Kite		1	nch	Peters			1
ree	Eastview 2	-			2	1	est				1
nch	Edinburg 2	7	est	Lano		1	est	Piano			1
est	Elly 3	1	est	Leemaster		1	nch	Pine Beach			1
est	Essex Mill 3	1	est	Lenore		1 *	гее	Pine Top			
est	Estes 3a	1	* est	Light		1 *	est	Preference		2	1
est	Etta 3	1	est	Linkhorn		1	E HORALIN				
			est	Luck		1	est	Radium			1 *
nch	Faber 2	2	est	Luster		1 *	nsc	Rawling		2a	2 *
est	Fairwood 2	1	est	Luther	2	1	est	Reager			1
est	File 2	1	est	Lyle	1	1	est	Rear		3	1
est	Fink 2a	1	* est	Lyons	3a	1	est	Reddirt		2	1
est	Flake 2	1					est	Reids Ferry		2	1
est	Fleeton 1b	1	гее	Mabe	2a		est	Rewald		2	1
est	Flo 2	1	est	Man	2	1	ree	Rich Valley		2	
nsc	Fontaine	fg 1	est	Maneuver Camp N	No. 1 2b	1 e	est	Riddleville		3	1
est	Foraker 2	1	est	Maneuver Camp N		1 e	est	Rocklin		3	1 *
est	Fordwick 2a	1	est	Marfield		1	est	Ruxton		3	1
est	Fort Hunt 2a			Mason	1b	1 *	-57 0				
Q3E			est	Massanova		1	est	Seaboard		2	1
nch	Galax 2a	1		Mayflower		1	est	Shoalbay			1
nch	Glen Echo	1	est	Mayrene	- 11	1	ree	Singer Glen			1 *
		1		McCoy		1		Skeggs			1 *
est	Glendye 3	1	est			1	est				
est	Glynn 2a		est	Mellville			nch	Smedley		_	1
est	Goldleaf 2			Melvin		1	nch	Southanna			1
est	Goodrich 2	1	est	Merchant		1	est	Springbank			1
nch	Goshen 2	7	est	Merrimac Mines		1 *	est	Stacy		-	1
	Cont	1	est	Metz	2	1	est	Stanford		3	1
est	Grit 2			n #1							
est est	Guide	1	est	Mica		1	est	Storck			1 1 *

act	Town Typ(+	-sub)-	No.	act	Town	Typ(+sub)	-No.	act	Town	Typ(+s	ub)-	-No.
VIR	GINIA			est	Breakers	3	1 *	гее	Independence .			
				est	Brief	2	1 *	est	Irby	2	2	1 *
est	Story	2a	1	est	Bryn Mawr	3	1 *					100
est	Stott	3	1	- 1 7				est	Jameson			1 *
nch	Strasburg Junction	2	2	est	Camano	2	1 *	est	Jean			1 *
ree	Surprise	2		est	Canyon	2	1 *	est	Jerry			1 *
est	Sweet Briar	3	1 *	est	Carley	2	1 *	est	Julia	2	2	1 *
est	Syds	2	1	nch	Cashmere	2	5			Minetel C		
				est	Castile		1 *	est	Kale		3	1
est	Tacie	2a	1	est	Cement	2	1 *	est	Kenmore			1 *
est	Tank		1	ree	Chenowith		1 *	est	Kennydale			1
est	Taylors Valley		1 *	est	Colvas	3	1	est	Kerriston			1 *
est	Teddy		1	est	Cougar		1 *	est	Knox			1
est	Tenso	2a	1 *	est	Covada		1 *	est	Kopiah			1 *
est	Thera		1	est	Cove		1 *	est	Kuhn		1	1 *
est	Tillar	2a	1	est	Crosby	3	1 *			albo	. 5	
est	Tolima		1					est	Lakehead			1 *
est	Toncray	2	1	est	Delrio		1 *	nch	Lamoine			1
est	Tree		1	est	Dover	2	1 *	est	Lantz		_	1 *
est	Tryme		1	1				est	Laurel			1 *
est	Tuxedo		1	est	Eagle Gorge		1 *	est	Lee			1
nch	Tye River	1	3	est	East Seattle		1 *	est	Lonerock			1 *
				est	East Tacoma	2	1 *	est	Lowden		3	1 *
est	Valaho		1 *	est	Eden	2	1 *	est	Lowgap		3	1 *
est	Velma	3a	1	est	Effie		1 *	100				
est	Verdi	2a	1	est	Electron	2	1 *	est	Malo			1 *
est	Viers	3	1	nch	Elwha	2	1 *	est	Manchester			1 *
est	Vineland	3	1	est	Emerald	2	1	est	Mansfield	2	2	1 *
				est	Epley	3	1 *	nch	Manzanita		1	1
nch	Wakefield	1	10	nch	Espanola	3	2 *	est	Martins Bluff		3	1 *
est	Walton	2	1	est	Eveline	3	1 *	тее	McIntosh		2	1 *
est	West Esmont	3bfg	1	- 1				est	Meadowdale .		2	1 *
est	Wilbert	3	1	est	Ferry	2	1 *	est	Merwin		1	1
est	Wilkie	2	1	est	Fidelity	3	1	est	Meskill		3	1 *
est	Wilsner	3	1	est	Finley	3	1 *	est	Milton		3	1 *
nch	Wily	2a	1	ree	Florence	2	1 *	est	Minkler		2	1 *
nch	Winesap	2	1 *	est	Floyd	3	1 *	est	Moclips		3	1 *
ree	Wingo	3		est	Fort Ward	1	1	ree	Montborne		2	1 *
est	Withams	2	1 *	est	Foster	1	1 *	est	Montera		2	1 *
nch	Witt	2	2	est	Fravel	2	1 *	est	Morrison		3	1 *
								est	Moses Lake		3	1 *
est	Yadkin	2	1	est	Galena	2	1	est	Mount Pleasant		3	1 *
гее	Yorkville	2		ree	Geneva	2	1 *					
est	Yucca	2	1	est	Gerome	2	1 *	ree	Nesika		2	1 *
				est	Glacier	2	1 *					
ree	Zack	2		est	Glendale	3	1 *	est	Ocean Park		3	1 *
				est	Globe	2	1 *	est	Olive		3	1 *
WA	SHINGTON			est	Godfrey		1 *	nch	Orondo			2 *
				est	Granger		1 *	est	Othello		2	1
est	Adrian	2	1 *	est	Greenacres		1 *					
est	Alfalfa		1 *					est	Page		1	1 *
est	Alki Point		1 *	nsc	Hamlet	3	1	nsc	Park			2 *
est	Allouez		1	nch	Hanford		1	est	Pearl			1 *
est	Arden		1 *	est	Havillah	3	1 *	nch	Pinegrove			1
est	Attalia	3	1 *	est	Heisson		1 *	est	Plainview			1 *
				est	Hermann		1	nch	Pogue			3 *
est	Beck	3	1 *	est	Hicksville		1 *	est	Puget			1 *
est	Belcher		1	est	Hillman		1 *	ree	Pysht			1 *
est	Belleville		1 *	est	Hoballa		1 *	1				
est	Beulah		1 *	est	Hobson		î *	est	Queets		2	1
est	Blackrock		1 *	est	Hoh		1 *	031	2000			•
est	Blueslide		1	est	Hollister		1	est	Raymond		2	1 *
nch	Bluestem		3 *	ree	Houghton		*	est	Rayville			1
гее	Bodie		1 *	est	Hover		1 *		Redondo			1 *
	Bonita		1 *	CSI	110401		1	nsc	Rex			1 *
est												

November 1997

act	Town Typ+(sub)	No.	act	Town Typ	+(sub)	No.	act	Town Typ+	(sub)	No.
				Aplin			est	Craddock		1 *
WAS	HINGTON		est	Arbela				Craig	_	1 *
ont	Daynolds 2	1 *	est	Armilda		*	est nch	Creamery		1 *
est	Reynolds 3	1 *	est			*	nch	Crum		1 *
est	Richland 3		est	Arnett						2 *
est	Riley 2	1	est	Artie			nch	Crumpler		
est	Riverton 2	1 *	est	Artisan	_	1	est	Custer		1 *
est	Robertville 3	1 *	est	Ashcamp		*	est	Cuzzie	Za	1
est	Rockport 2a	1 *	est	Avoca	3a i	1 *				
est	Roosevelt 3	1 *					est	Dade		1 *
est	Roza 2	1 *	est	Bablin		*	ree	Dameron	_	
est	Ruby 2	1 *	est	Barnett		1	est	Dana		1
			ree	Bartley			nch	Danese		1 *
est	Sacheen 2	1 *	nch	Bartow	3	1	est	Dart	2	1
est	Saint Germain 2	1 *	est	Beacon	2	1	est	Davison		1 *
nch	Scenic 3	2 *	est	Bender	2	1 *	est	Dille	3a	1
est	Schmid 2	1 *	est	Berwind	3bfg 1	1	est	Domestic	3	1
est	Scott 3	1 *	nch	Beryl	2 3	3 *	est	Donwood	3bfg	ş 1
est	Shaw Island 3	1 *	est	Beulah	3	1 *	est	Donze	2	1
est	Shorelea 3	1	est	Big Chimney	2	1 *	est	Dora	2	1
est	Sine 2	1 *	nch	Big Creek	2a 1	1	est	Dorfee	2a	1
est	Sixprong 3	1 *	nch	Bigfour	3bf 1	1 *	est	Dott	2a	1
est	Soap Lake 3	1 *	est	Bingham	2a 1	1 *	est	Drake	2a	1
est	Spirit Lake 2	1 *	ree	Blennerhassett		1 *	est	Draper	2	1
ree	Spokane Bridge 2	1 *	est	Blue Jay		1 *	est	Duck		1
est	Spruce 2	1	est	Bonn		1	est	Dunglen		1
est	Sullivan 3	1 *	est	Bonnie			est	Dungriff		1 *
est	Sunset Beach 3	1 *	est	Borderland	_	. 1	est	Dunlevie		1 *
-			est	Bosworth			est	Durgon	_	1 *
est	Taylor 2	1 *	est	Botsford		i	000	24.50.1		•
est	Telma	1 *	est	Bradyville		i	est	Easy	32	1
est	Three Lakes	1 *	est	Brakethrough		i l	est	Effler		1
est	Tiger 3	1 *	nch	Branchland		3 *	ree	Egeria		1
est	Timber Valley 2	1 *	est	Braucher		1 *	est	Eight		1 *
		1 *	est	Bretz		1	est	Eldorado		1
est	Troy 3	1 *						Elk Knob		1 34
est	Tukwila 2	1 *	est	Bright		1	ree			1
est	Turk 2	1 *	ree	Briscoe			est	Elklick		1
est	Turner 2	1 *	est	Bucyrus		1	est	Elkridge		1 *
est	Two Rivers 2	1 *	est	Bud		1	гее	Elmira		1 *
	Walansina 3		est	Bulger		!	est	Elreno		1 *
ree	Valentine 3	200	est	Burner		1	est	Embury		1
ree	Vega 2		est	Buttercup	2	1	est	Emert		1 *
nch	Vern 2	1 *		G 1:			nch	Emoryville		2 *
est	Vik 3	1 *	est	Calico			nsc	Estell		g l
			est	Canebrake			est	Estep		1
est	Waits 2	1 *	est	Canton		1 *	ree	Estep		
est	Ward 2	1 *	est	Caretta		1	est	Evenwood		1 *
est	Warwick 2	1 *	est	Carew		1 *	est	Evert		1
est	Waterman 2	1 *	nsc	Carney		1	est	Exchange	2a	1
nch	Wauna 3	1 *	nch	Cedar		2 *				
est	Wernicke 1	1	est	Chattaroy	2	1 *	est	Fairbanks		1 *
nch	Wishkah 2a	1 *	est	Chloe		1 *	est	Felix	2	1
est	Wright 2	1 *	est	Cirrus	2	1	est	Fenwick	3	1
			est	Citie	2a	1	nch	Ferrellsburg	2b	2 *
nsc	Yacolt 2	1 *	est	Clarks Gap	2a	1	est	First	2a	1 *
est	Yocum 2	1 *	est	Clator	3	1 *	est	Fisher	3	1 *
nch	Youngstown 3	1 *	est	Clede	2	1	est	Fishinghawk	2	1 *
			est	Clickton	3	1 *	est	Fitzpatrick	3	1 *
WES	T VIRGINIA		est	Cliffside	2	1	est	Flag	2	1
			est	Coalmer	2	1 *	est	Flats		1 *
est	Admiral 2	1 *	est	Combs	1	1 *	est	Foley	3	1
est	Adrian 2	1 *	est	Condee	2	1 *	est	Follansbee		1
est	Allen 3	1 *	est	Coon	3	1				
est	Allingdale 2a	1 *	est	Copley		1	est	Gale	2	1
est	Angeline 2	1	est	Couch	_	1 *				
est	Ankrom 2	1	est	Cowhide		1 *	(To	be continued)		
						1	(10	oo oominidad)		

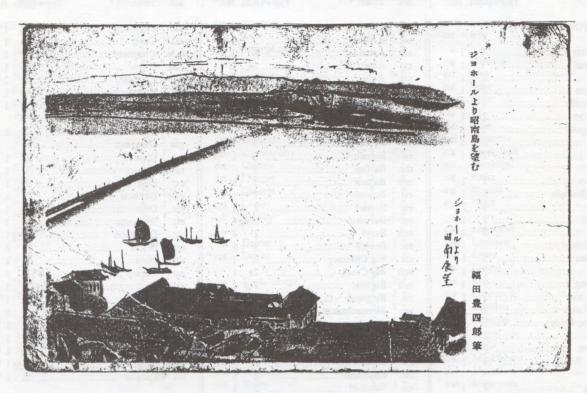


FIGURE 1. Front side of Japanese postal stationery provided to Japanese soldiers during World War Two. This card is titled, "View Of Singapore From Johore" and is one of many scenes printed on stationery for use by Japanese soldiers throughout the Pacific.

American Use of a Japanese Military Postal Card

By Michael Dattolico

Any U.S. soldier, sailor or marine serving far from home will tell you that his/her basic requirements in life are rations and mail from home. If asked which of the two is more important, most servicemen will tell you that the two are probably equal, as rations keep the body moving, but mail from home maintains the spirit.

If receiving mail from home is important, being able to send mail home has a high priority. But even if writing materials are scarce, the American serviceman will usually find something upon which to scribble a hasty message to loved ones.

The illustrated postcard is an example of how resourceful American servicemen can be when searching for writing materials. It is a piece of Japanese Army postal stationery used by an American soldier on New Guinea in 1944 that is presented for examination. From the American GI's poignant message on the card's back, one knows that the U.S. soldier has been in combat against the Japanese, has survived, and is trying to reassure his mother about his well-being.

Under what circumstances the soldier from Milford, Ohio, came into possession of and used this piece of Japanese stationery is not known. It is likely that U.S. forces were overrunning Japanese positions on New Guinea in May, 1944, and were taking possession of what was left by the Japanese, including mailing materials. Fighting on New Guinea was far from over in May, 1944, when this card was used.

The card itself gives us a glimpse into Japanese army military postal accommodations that existed during World War Two. The picture side of the postcard was painted by Fukuda Toyoshiro. The picture is entitled, "View of Singapore from Jahore". The title is shown in printing typeface and is handwritten by the artist on the right side of the picture. Singapore was seized from the British in 1942 by Japanese forces.(FIGURE 1)

The other side of the postal card shows usage by the American soldier from Ohio. (FIGURE 2) The back of the postcard also shows Japanese language characters which clearly indicate that the stationery was prepared solely for Japanese army use. (FIGURES 3 & 4).

The postcard was distributed by a Japanese army agency much like our USO and was strictly for Japanese army use. Like our USO, which provided stationery and envelopes without cost to our men, these postcards were also provided free to Japanese soldiers.

Esteemed postal historian Robert Spaulding explains that many varieties of these Japanese postcards were printed for soldiers' use. He states that the location shown on the postcard is not necessarily where the Japanese

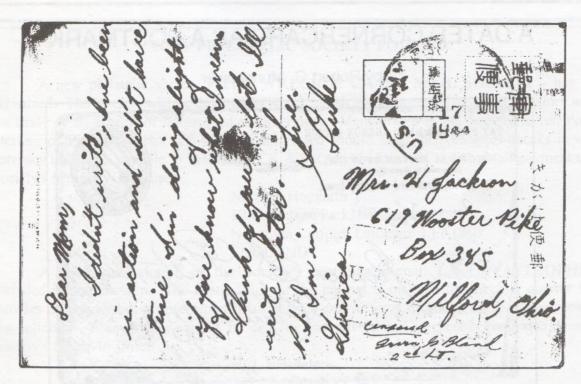


FIGURE 2. Back of postal stationery showing U.S. soldier's message, an American censor marking and partial APO cancellation.

nese soldier received the postal stationery, although it is possible that Japanese soldiers were given the postal cards at the same locations shown on the stationery. Spaulding has seen these postcards used throughout oc-

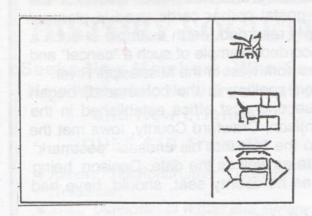


FIGURE 3. Rectangular box containing Japanese characters indicates the section for a Japanese army censor's marking.

cupied China and Southeast Asia by Japanese soldiers who were not necessarily stationed in those places. For example, he has seen French Indo-China scenes on post-cards used by Japanese troops stationed in Singapore. and postal cards depicting Chinese scenes have been used by Japanese soldiers stationed in Sumatra. Thus, it is possible that this postcard was carried to New Guinea by a soldier formerly stationed in Java who was later transferred to New Guinea. That is difficult to prove,

since Japanese infantrymen traveled with little baggage. Spaulding states that these postal cards showing a variety of Asian scenes were distributed throughout the Pacific for soldiers' usage.

Before the U.S. Arriy forced Japanese forces from New Guinea, the area was administered by the Japanese Navy. That branch of Japanese military service issued postal cards for the civilians in New Guinea. The free-mail postal stationery cards printed for Japanese army troops would not have been accepted by Japanese naval military authorities on New Guinea in 1944.

One hopes that Mrs. Jackson's son from Milford, Ohio fighting the Japanese on New Guinea in 1944 arrived home safely.

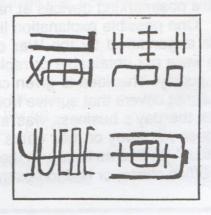
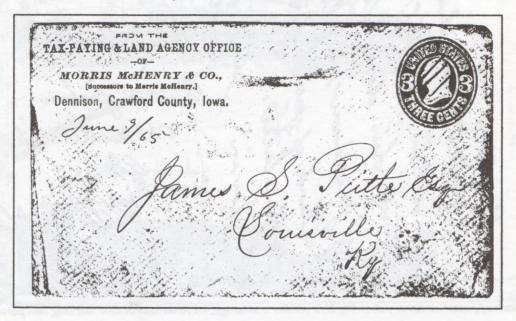


FIGURE 4. Japanese characters are translated as GUNJI YUBIN, or "Military Mail".

A DATED CORNERCARD AS A POSTMARK

by Robert G. Munshower



From November 1986 to November 1987, The Chronicle of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues ran a series of five articles by The Prestamp & Stampless section editor Frank Mandel titled Printed Postal Markings. These well written and illustrated articles detailed the uncommon uses of stencils, preprinted, and printed town markings as postal markings. In the February and November issues of the Chronicle, Mandel shows three uses of non-postal corner cards used in place of regulation postmarks. Shown here is this, a newly recorded fourth example of such a scarce usage. In addition, it may be the latest recorded example of such a "cancel" and is definitely the only such marking so far recorded from west of the Mississippi River.

The post office at Denison (note the mis-spelling in the cornercard) began operation on October 27, 1856 and was the second post office established in the county. If nothing else, the Postmaster at Den(n)ison, Crawford County, Iowa met the spirit of both postal laws and regulations due to the fact that his unusual "postmark" included the name of both the town and the state as well as the date. Denison, being the largest town in Crawford County, as well as its county seat, should, have had suitable postmarking devices at hand.

One possible explanation lies with the fact that due to shortages caused by the needs engendered by the War of Rebellion, postmarking and dating devices of all types were not obtainable or replaced as needed, and, by the war's end were still in short supply. This idea is given credence when one thinks about the large number of manuscript covers that survive from that period. Perhaps this cover was dropped in the slot as the day's business was at a close and the dating and postmark handstamps had been put away or their dates changed, forcing a harried clerk to take a cancelling "shortcut." Be that as it may, in the end, one is still left to wonder why the Denison, lowa Post Office chose, or had to postmark this cover, in such an unusual way.

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A year's subscription to the Society's quarterly journal, <u>LA CATASTROPHE</u>, is included in membership. The first edition of the journal is planned for the first quarter 1995. Articles on any aspect of interrupted mail service and reviews of books on the subject eagerly are solicited. Manuscripts should be sent to and advertising rate cards requested from the Society's Editor-In-Chief:

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PICTORIAL POSTMARKS

In this feature we give you a sampling of those pictorial postmarks used by the United States Postal Service that are available during a two-month period. There is a 30-day grace period. If your request is postmarked up to 30 days after the date of the postmark that you are requesting, you are entitled to obtain it. Since this listing includes information on some postmarks that have already been used, you will have to act fast to get them.

Be sure that the piece you submit has first class postage - post cards are acceptable. You may have the pieces you are submitting sent to you unenclosed but then it must be addressed. If you do this and you are having it sent to another country then your piece must have the necessary postage to reach that country. You may also enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope so your piece may be retuned under cover. If you do that then your piece may be unaddressed.

As there are about 2500 to 3000 of these in any one year, space and time considerations preclude providing you with anything approaching completeness. For that you would have to subscribe to one of the weekly stamp newspapers or, the best source, The Postmark Advisory, a weekly newsletter devoted to just this subject. In any one year it usually has information on over 100 cancels not available elsewhere. And it is extensively illustrated. Within the US rates are: 3-months \$13.00; 6-months \$22.00; and one year \$40.00. Write to: General Image, Inc; P O Box 335; Maplewood NJ 07040. Its editor provides this column. For more information try this web page http://www.computek.net/public/mml/pa/pa.html

October 8
Dedication Day
Station
Postmaster

USPS Octaber 8, 1887
Fort Davis TX 79734-9998

Telescope lens, "Hobby/Eberly Telescope."

October 10 Agamont Park Station Postmaster

55 Cottage St

Bar Harbor ME 04609-9998

Two masted sailing ship with two tiny flags, "Welcome Home QE2 and Visitors." QE2 = Queen Elizabeth II (a tourist ship).



October 10-12
Civil War Station
Postmaster
USPS
Columbus KY 42032-9998
Old cannon, pile of cannonballs.

October

10

Back to
School
Station

School
Station

Postmaster 797 Sam Bass Road Round Rock TX 78681-9998

A school back pack with a book, pen, pencil, ruler, apple, "Excel City Post Office."



Kantucky African American Civil War Soldler's Monument Rededication Station September 27, 1997 Frankfort, Kentucky 46601

October 11

Kentucky African American Civil War Soldier's Monument Rededication Station

Postmaster 1210 Wilkinson Blvd

Frankfort KY 40601-9998

Monument, tree.



October 12 Maine-ly Dolls Club Station Postmaster 202 Harlow St

Bangor ME 04401-9998 Crude drawing of a doll and, within a banner, "10th Year Show Anniv./1987-1997."



CHISHOLM TRAIL COUNCIL National Jamboree Reunion BSA Station Abilene, TX 79604 October 12, 1997

October 12 BSA Station Postmaster 341 Pine St

Abilene TX 79604-9998

A compass within which is a tiny image of Washington's monument, some tiny fleur-de-lis, "Boy Scouts of America/National Jamboree Reunion/Chisolm Trail Council/Be Prepared for the 21st Century/Character Counts."



October 17

Sacramento Philharmonic Orchestra

Station Susan Glover USPS

2000 Royal Oaks Drive Sacrameto CA 95813-9998

"BRAVO!" in large letters, replacing the "O" is a circle of musical notation and the other wording.

October 18

Glendale Crossing Festival Station

Glendale Crossing

October 18, 1997

Festival Station

Postmaster 438 E Main St

Glendale KY 42740-9998

A street-level railroad bridge & a signal, buildings & trees line a short street.



October 18-19

Autumn on the River Station

Postmaster

USPS

Bethlehem IN 47104-9998

A small riverboat is on a river flanked by steep mountains. There are a few small houses and two leaves.



WEST TEXAS COUNCIL 50TM ANNIVERSARY GSUSA STATION ABILENE TX 79608 OCTOBER 18, 1997 October 18 **GSUSA Station** Postmaster 341 Pine St Abilene TX 79604-9998

Within a rope frame, in symbolic format there are: a tree an armadillo and a wagon wheel, "West Texas Girl Scout Council." Also, "West Texas Council/ 50th Anniversary."

ARNIVAL OF HORRORS STATION WTO CA 95696

October 25-26

Carnival of Horrors Station Susan Glover 2000 Royal Oaks Drive Sacramento CA 95813-9998 A monster (a mummy?)



October 29 Postal Customer Council Station Susan Glover 2000 Royal Oaks Drive Sacramento CA 95813-9998

Five toys: locomotive, drum, airplane, rocking horse, teddy bear, "Christmas in October." Also, a tiny tree.



October 31 Monster Mail Station 19902 Main St Christoval TX 76935-9998

A monster, a witch, on a broom, flying across the face of a crescent moon, "Wee Deliver/Christoval Elementary."



November 1-2 Stamp Show Station Postmaster 811 Paulison Ave

Clifton NJ 07015-9998

Stylized three masted sailing ship with tiny flags.



November 1-2 **Exhibition Station** Postmaster 700 Grant St Pittsburgh PA 15219-9998 Dinosaur, "Pittpex '97."

November 1-2 Sacapex Station Ms Susie Glover USPS 2000 Royal Oaks Drive

Sacramento CA 95813-9998

A football between goalposts.



Whale Fest Station Postmaster **USPS**

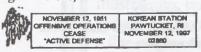
Sitka AK 99835-9998

A whale that is diving, two small islands, background mountains, "Sitka's First Annual Whale Fest."



November 11 Sisters of Loretto Nerinx Station Postmaster **USPS** Nerinx KY 40049-9998

Two 2-story buildings in a rural setting with trees, "1987-1997."



Movember 12 Korean Station Postmaster 40 Montgomery St Pawtucket RI 02860-9998

Several soldiers, "November 12, 1951/ Offensive Operations Cease 'Active Defense.' "



November 15 "Swan Pond" Station Postmaster 1237 E Weisgarber Road Knoxville TN 37950-9998

Silhouette of a swan, "Ramsey House."



November 21-22 **Fairmont Glows Station** Postmaster **USPS**

Fairmont MN 56031-9998

A dozen Christmas trees intermittently spaced.



November 22-23 **Festival Station** Postmaster 240 West New York Ave DeLand FL 32720-9998

A cartoon artist, with palette and paintbrush, is at an easel, stylized masks of comedy and tragedy, "DeLand Fall Festival of the Arts/Nov 22-23, 1997."



November 22 Kwanzaa Station Postmaster 2000 Royal Oaks Drive Sacramento CA 95813-9998

A candelabra for seven candles, two hands touching across a ladder, "We are a family/One Goal in Common." This is a celebrated by African-Americans.

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DAKOTA TERRITORY and South Dakota postal history for sale. Over 100 territorials and hundreds of statehood, DPO's. Thomas Hayes, Box 2, Aberdeen, SD 57402. [28-5]

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TOWNS: WANTED

ALASKA & YUKON postal history 1867 to 1899 wanted. Also Alaska & Yukon corner cards and advertising wanted pre-1959. Richard Reisinger, 2610 Holgate St., Tacoma, WA 98402 (206) 272-7092. [28-6]

ALASKA & YUKON & HAWAII postal history oldest to present wanted. APS life member. Steve Sims, 1769 Wickersham Dr., Anchorage, AK 99507 (907) 563-7281. [29-4]

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CALIFORNIA - KERN & IMPERIAL County covers and cards. Especially interested in Bakersfield corner cards. Send description or photocopies and prices to John Williams, 887 Litchfield Ave., Sebastopol, CA 95472 [29-6]

D.C. (DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA) postal history. Washington Philatelic Society putting together a postal history of D.C. along with postmarks in various categories. as a preliminary we will publish a D.C. bibliography for which we solicit your input. In addition we would like to hear from collectors of D.C. postal history or postmarks. All letters will receive a response and contributions towards the book will be acknowledged. S.B. Stiss, 436 N. Park Drive, Arlington, VA 22203. [28-6]

HAWAI'I, 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. [28-5]

MONONA COUNTY, IOWA - 19th & 20th century entire letters and covers with markings of all sorts for post offices in that county. Write, call or e-mail for listing of post offices. Walter Potts (APS & IPHS), Box 1935, Vienna, VA 22183-1935. Tel: 1-888-259-5494; E-mail: pottsplit@aol.com [28-6]

LOUISIANA and other mid-Gulf Coast states. Stamped/stampless, etc. postal history (1790-1917). Individual items/entire correspondences. Ron Trosclair (APS), 1713 Live Oak St., Metairie, LA 70005. PH: (504) 835-9611 [29-4]

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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 [29-3]

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, [29-4]

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 [29-4]

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 [29-3]

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MISCELLANEOUS: WANTED

EXPRESS COMPANY LABELS pn or off cover. All types: "Forwarded By ...", C.O.D., Newspaper Stamps, "Return Goods By ...", "Money Package", Parcel Stamps, etc. (Railroad Registered Package labels too). Bill Samis, 436 Thomas Road, Ithaca, NY 14850. [29-3]

WWII ARMORED Division APO's 251-263, 412, 444, 446 all usages wanted. Send photocopy or item with price. Rich Martorelli, 3855 Albermarle Ave., Drexel Hill, PA 19026 I 29-11

SEEKING AIR FORCE Base or flying field cancellations on cover, (no APOs), 1947-1997. Jerome C. Jamick, 108 Duncan Drive, Troy, MI 48098-4613. [29-2]

MISCELLANEOUS: WANTED

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1-page	\$100.00	\$230.00	\$420.00

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