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COVER: Our cover illustration reproduces a picture which appeared under the headline "Villa, the Raider" in the Columbus Evening Dispatch on March 9, 1916. Its use here is intended to call attention to Michael Dattolico's fascinating article on the subject of postal history associated with the raid.

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Early Postmaster Compensation

One of the most widely used factors to estimate the scarcity and market value of postmarks from a particular post office at a particular time is postmaster compensation. Postal historians have long recognized that in the 19th and early 20th century postmasters were compensated on the basis of the amount of business done by their post offices. This direct relationship between compensation and volume of business has been of particular interest in the case of Fourth Class post offices.

In the 1970s, while working with extensive listings of Doane cancels, I discovered that the number which appeared in the Doane cancel bars was directly related to the dollar amount of postmaster compensation during the year preceding the issuance of the postmarking device. In other words, in a post office such as Holland, Oregon, where the postmaster had been paid \$238.35 for the year ending June 30, 1905, and the office was issued a Type 2 Doane handstamp in late 1904 or early 1905, the device would be issued with a "3" in the cancel bars. If the postmaster compensation was less than \$100, the Doane number was "1".

New post offices receiving Doane handstamps were all issued equipment with a "1" in the killer bars since they had no compensation history. However, new post offices, which resulted from name changes, received Doane numbers which corresponded to the last year of postmaster compensation under the old post office name. This was a fairly exciting discovery to me, and it obviously made the subject of Doane cancels a more interesting collecting specialty. It also highlighted the importance that the Post Office Department placed on postmaster compensation when it came to designing and distributing postmarking equipment.

As mentioned, I understood that postmaster compensation was related to the *volume of business* done by a particular post office during a year. I assumed that this included the sale of stamps, envelopes and postal cards; the collection of box rents; and, perhaps, fees collected for special postal services such as registry,

insurance or money order business. But I had never seen a detailed discussion of how, exactly, postmaster compensation was calculated.

Well, all that mystery is finally cleared away in this issue of *La Posta* by Associate Editor **Randy Stehle**, who recently acquired an official account book maintained by a small town postmaster in Vermont during the late 19th century. Randy, an accountant by profession, applied his considerable skill and experience to investigate the vagaries of 100 year old bookkeeping and has distilled for us an explanation of the procedures through which postmaster compensation was derived.

We are very pleased to welcome **Kirk Andrews** as a new *La Posta* author this issue. A resident of Oregon, Kirk takes us on a trip back through time to a first hand account of Portland's Lewis & Clark Exposition of 1905, and discovers, that if one knows where to look, there are bits and pieces still to be found in modern-day Portland.

Michael Dattolico presents a fascinating exploration of postal history associated with Pancho Villa's raid on Columbus, New Mexico. Robert Rennick conducts a tour of the post offices of Grant County, Kentucky. Tom Clarke expounds upon the attractive octagonal postmarks of Philadelphia. Alyce Evans presents a second of her West Virginia research papers; this time on the town of Hundred, and yours truly examines the disappearance of the Cherokee Nation from 1889 to 1907 and presents postal artifacts associated with it.

That should wrap it up for this issue as we move once again into the fall collecting season. Please remember that *La Posta* depends upon readers like you to maintain our diversified content. Consider, if you would, becoming a *La Posta* author as we move into the new millenium.

Richard W. Hill



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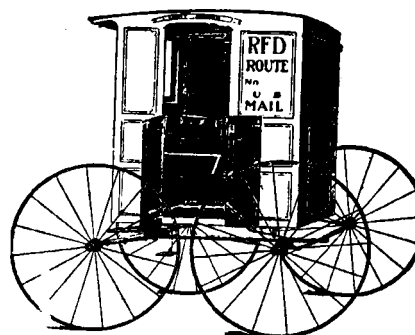
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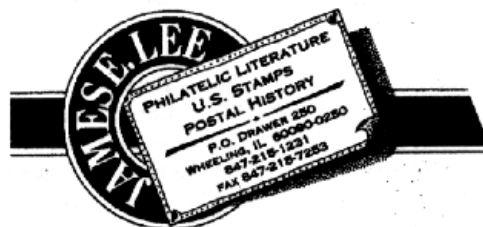
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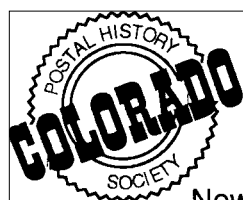
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Figure 1. Photo of Columbus, New Mexico after Pancho Villa's raid. U.S. civilians living in Columbus, and soldiers of the 13th U.S. Cavalry based at Camp Furlong were killed.

The Columbus, New Mexico, Pancho Villa Raid: A Postal History Viewpoint

by Michael Dattolico

In the early morning hours of March 9, 1916, Pancho Villa, a hero to many Mexicans, and approximately 400 of his compatriots crossed the Mexico-U.S. border to attack American civilians at Columbus, New Mexico and U.S. soldiers stationed at nearby Camp Furlong. His surprise attack was devastating. Nine civilian Americans died and eight U.S. soldiers were killed in action. As Americans assessed the damage at dawn, Villa and his men had already crossed the border back into Mexico. (Figures 1 & 2)

Americans in general and President Woodrow Wilson in particular were outraged by the raid. President Wilson angrily promised swift retribution, which took the form of a potent, armed intervention force of regular U.S. troops commanded by General John Pershing. His orders were to invade Mexico, find Pancho Villa, and annihilate the Villa-led Mexican force that attacked Columbus, New Mexico. Pershing's forces were backed by a vast array of regular U.S.

troops and mobilized national guard units which were garrisoned along the Mexican border from Texas to California. The so-called "punitive expedition" led by John H. Pershing began a few days after the Mexican attack and officially ended in early 1917. Villa and his band were never apprehended.

That is a synopsis of the incident and subsequent actions taken by the American government in March, 1916. But today's postal historians are more interested in the following questions:

- (1) How was mail handled from Pershing's men operating deep in Mexico?
- (2) Were military postal stations established like the U.S. Mail Agency which was operated at Vera Cruz in 1914?
- (3) Did a major U.S. post office serve in the same capacity as the San Francisco, New York and Washington, D.C. post offices did in 1898? And finally,
- (4) What, if any, unique postal conditions were indigenous to the 1916-1917 military campaign in Mexico?

Columbus Evening Dispatch.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1916.

VILLA, THE RAIDER



VILLA AND BAND OF FOLLOWERS MAKE RAID ON COLUMBUS, N. M. KILLING FIFTEEN AMERICANS

U. S. Garrison Surprised and Six
Members of Third Cavalry Slain
Before Troopers Could Or-
ganize Defense

Figure 2. Excerpt from the March 9, 1916, Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch newspaper edition, which featured a picture of Pancho Villa and the article describing the attack on Columbus, New Mexico. The headline features a major error. It wasn't men from the 3rd U.S. Cavalry who were slain at Camp Furlong, but troopers of the 13th U.S. Cavalry.

The answer to the first question is a simple one. Letters written by Pershing's men were carried either by truck or planes of the 1st Aero Squadron from Pershing's column to Columbus, New Mexico. Mail was processed at the Columbus post office and from there was carried either by the El Paso & South Western Railroad or was handled by

other border post offices. It is safe to say that from a postal standpoint, the Columbus post office was the hub around which the postal wheel revolved. (Figures 3 & 4)

The second question is also easy to answer. Unlike the 1914 American military intervention into Mexico, no formal military postal stations or postal agency was established, either for Pershing's men operating in Mexico or soldiers garrisoned along the border.

To answer the third question, no major U.S. post office acted as central gathering point for Pershing's men's mail. Whereas mail from each Spanish-American War combat front was overseen by either the New York, San Francisco or Washington, D.C. post offices, no such post office assisted in the postal operations of men fighting in Mexico. In this campaign, it was the border towns' post offices near which the camps were established that handled soldiers' mail. (Figure 5)

Finally, some of the mail from Pershing's soldiers in Mexico was censored. Most mail from the Pershing column is not always clearly indicated as such, but enough censored examples exist to reflect that postal feature on soldiers' mail of the campaign.

The Post Office Department acknowledged the problems of the small southwest U.S. post offices that were suddenly inundated by the huge increase in business generated from the vast influx of troops assigned to nearby camps. To help them, the POD shipped a flag-type cancelling machine to many of the towns. Use of the flag cancellers, however, did not always coincide with the times that soldiers were billeted near



Figure 5. Photo of the YMCA building at Columbus, New Mexico, which likely was a source of free stationery to soldiers. It may have also been a mailing point for troops stationed there.



Figure 3. American Red Cross stationery used by a 1st sergeant of Troop K, 7th U.S. Cavalry, who was part of Pershing's incursion into Mexico. The back of the cover indicates that the soldier sent the letter from a "Camp in Mexico". The multi-colored design on the cover's upper-left corner features the word "Neutrality", which was a major issue of President Wilson's 1916 reelection pledge to keep the United States out of the European fighting. The envelope, verified as soldier's mail by the officer's initials on the cover's front, shows no evidence that the two cents due for postage was ever collected.

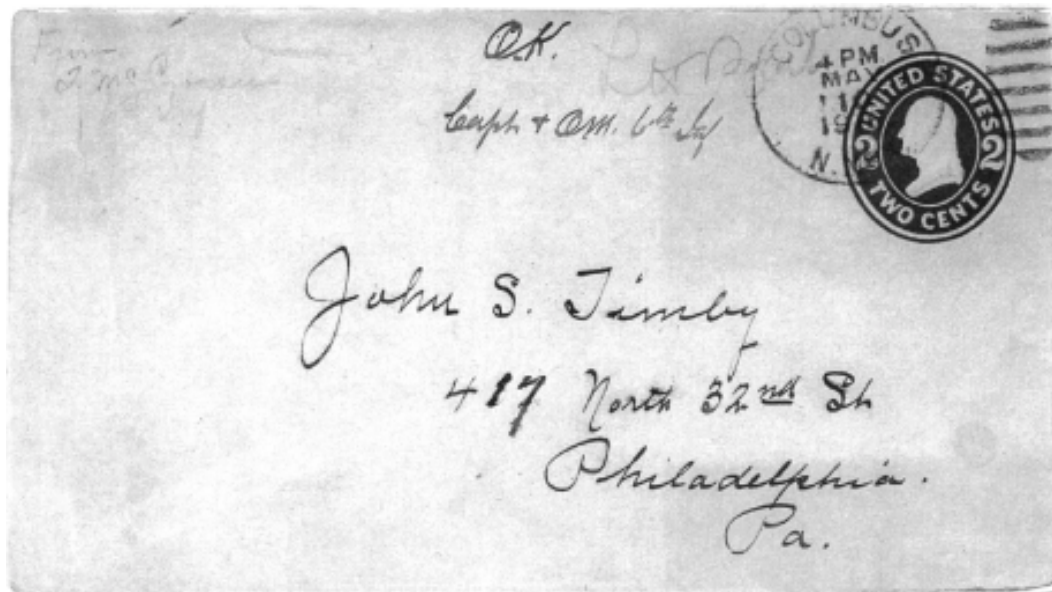


Figure 4. Pershing expedition cover sent from a man in the 6th U.S. Infantry to Philadelphia, early May, 1917. Note that even though a 2-cent postal stationery envelope was used, an officer still had to verify that the letter was a soldier's letter.

the towns. Some of the towns' postmasters did not actually use the machines until the nearby troops had departed. Some post offices did not use the machines at all, or at the very least used them for only a very short time.

Shown below is a partial list of border towns with post offices which were furnished with the flag cancel devices. Examples of covers showing usage of those machine postmarks have been collected and noted.

Town	DateShipped	Disposition
Nogales, Arizona	7/17/16	Discontinued 10/20
McAllen, Texas	7/13/16	Recalled 8/191
Mercedes, Texas	7/14/16	Recalled 8/1917
Mission, Texas	7/13/16	Discontinued 10/1920
Pharr, Texas	7/24/16	Recalled 8/1917
Eagle Pass, Texas	7/25/16	Discontinued 6/26
San Benito, Texas	7/25/16	Recalled 8/1917
Llano Grande Mil. Br.	* 7/27/16	Recalled 8/1917
Mercedes, Texas *		
Donna, Texas	7/27/16	Recalled 8/1917
El Paso, Texas	No Date	Changed to Fort Bliss
Harlingen, Texas	No Date	
Brownsville, Texas	8/1916	Recalled 10/18
(San Fridyce RPO-2 machines)		
Deming, New Mexico	No Date	Discontinued 7/1922
Columbus, New Mexico	No Date	Discontinued end of 1923.

*The Llano Grande post office closed on August 24, 1916. From that date, its mail was handled by the Mercedes, Texas post office.

But the lifeline to Pershing and his men was anchored at Columbus, New Mexico, the place where the action began. Located only three miles from the border and situated on the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad line, the town became the logistical and communications headquarters for the expeditionary force in Mexico. It was particularly important to the 1st Aero Squadron, which proved to be invaluable as Pershing's long-range reconnaissance tool in Mexico and a carrier of dispatches and mail to Columbus. The dusty town just north of the border played a premier role in the American incursion into Mexico throughout 1916 and early 1917.

Interest in military mail from the 1916 Mexican campaign has remained keen over the years, and published information remains accessible. One such piece is C. D. Brenner's, "The Mexican Border Campaign, 1916-1917", which was published in the February, 1948

issue of the *War Cover Club Bulletin*. His thorough work cites credible dates for the actual invasion led by Pershing into Mexico (March 10, 1916-February 7, 1917), and the border occupation of both regulars and national guardsmen (May 9, 1916-March 24, 1917), although these dates may not be completely accurate. Perhaps Brenner's most thought-provoking fact is a numerical one and should be of great interest to today's postal historians. He states that (probably) a million or more letters must have been sent back by those men, yet a relatively small number of covers have been identified and are known to exist today.

In recent years, other military correspondence related to the Pershing-led Punitive Expedition has been identified. Abraham Siegel's Auction #196 held in May, 1998, offered for sale as one lot a series of covers and letters written by Lt. Clarence Lininger, an officer who fought in Mexico. His exploits are high-

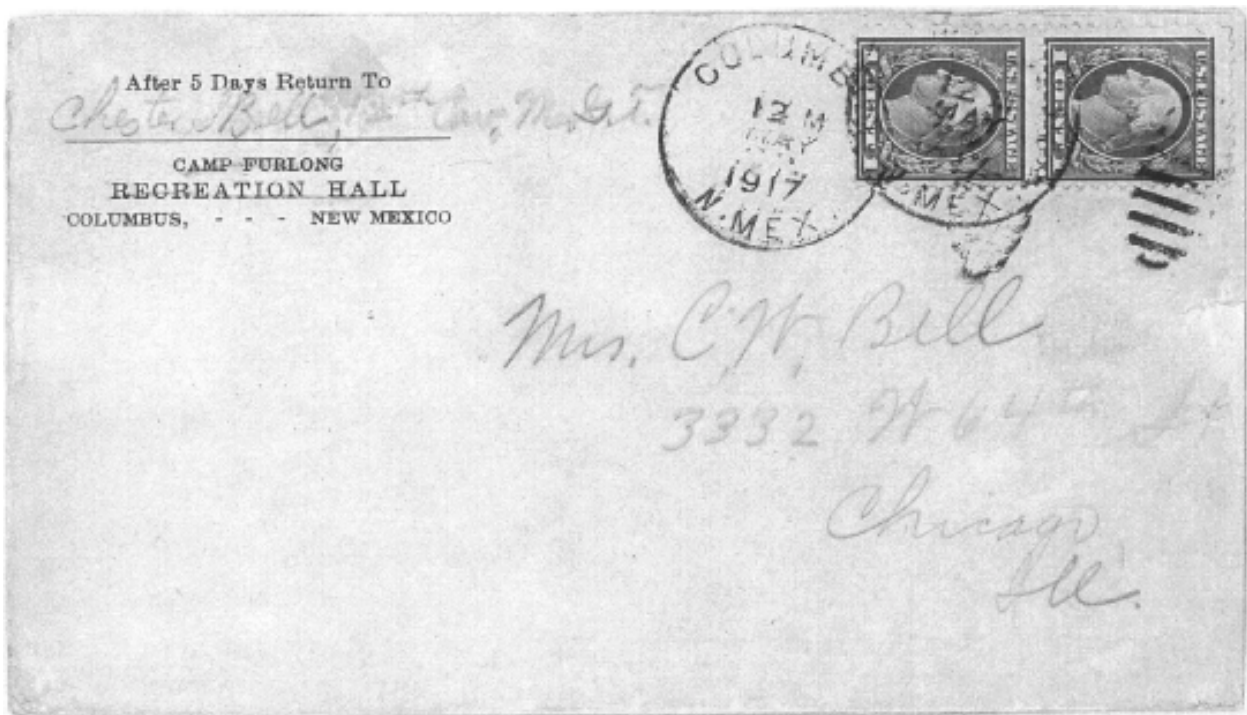


Figure 6. Letter sent from Chester Bell of the 12th U.S. Cavalry machine gun troop to Chicago in May, 1917. Bell was stationed at Columbus, New Mexico during the entire emergency. Much of his correspondence remains intact. The cancel is a 29-mm. cds with barred oval grid and ties a pair of the 1-cent Washington 1912 stamp issue.

lighted in Herbert Molloy Mason, Jr.'s book, *The Great Pursuit*, which was published in 1970. A survey of this correspondence reveals that the earliest known use of the machine flag cancel is October 7, 1916.

One particular postal historian who became interested in, has collected and is studying the 1916 campaign is Jim Doolin of Dallas, Texas. Interestingly enough, Jim's collection and detailed study of Columbus, New Mexico postal history, especially the 1916 military period, came about indirectly. As a member of the Christopher Columbus Philatelic Society, Jim collects all "Columbus" towns cancels in America. It was his identification of a number of different Columbus, New Mexico items that led to his intense study of that town's postal history. Jim has accumulated Columbus,

New Mexico covers mailed from the 1890s, military covers mailed during the 1916 Mexico crisis, and postal items sent after the emergency. They are provided for reference as Figures 4 through 12.

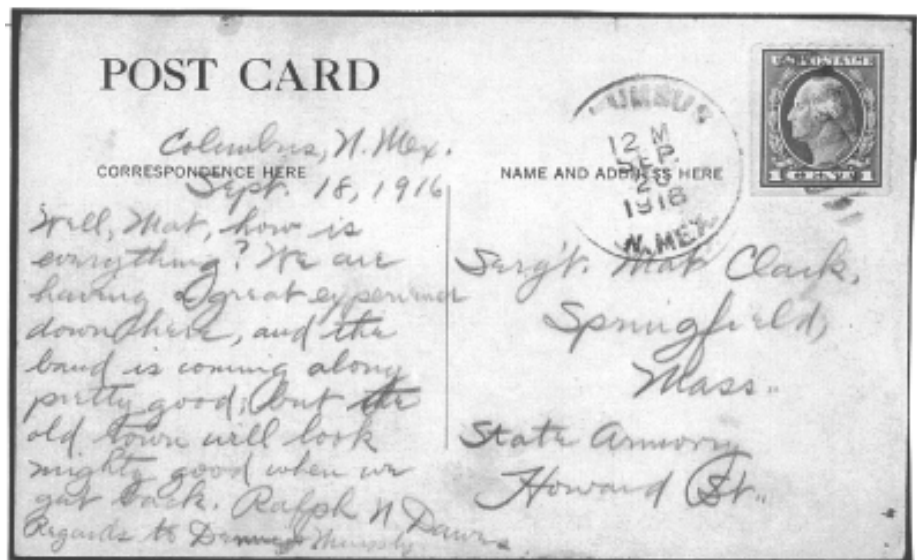


Figure 7. Postcard mailed from a Massachusetts national guardsman stationed at Columbus to a friend at his Massachusetts mobilization center in September, 1916. Both regular U.S. troops and national guardsmen were positioned along the entire Mexican border throughout 1916 and into early 1917.

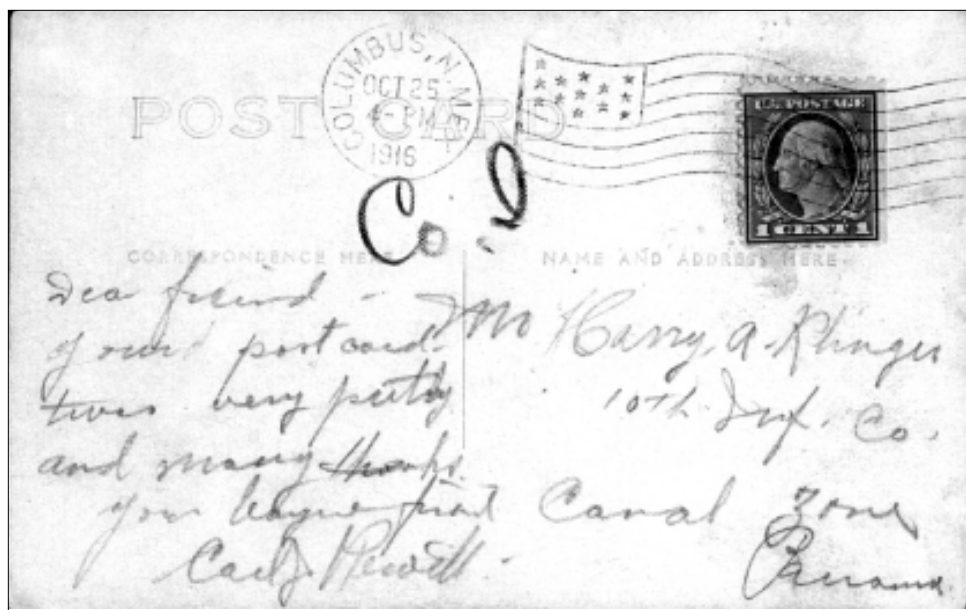


Figure 8. Postcard mailed from a soldier based at Columbus, New Mexico to 10th U.S. Infantry soldier stationed in the Canal Zone in October, 1916. Note the flag cancel used by the Columbus post office.

Figure 9. Soldier's letter mailed at Columbus, New Mexico in October, 1916, to Camp Cotton, Texas. The letter was allowed to travel postage due, since an officer had verified that it was military mail. The Columbus machine flag cancel was used. Camp Cotton is not listed in Robert B. Roberts' comprehensive encyclopedia of U.S. arsenals, barracks, camps, forts et al.

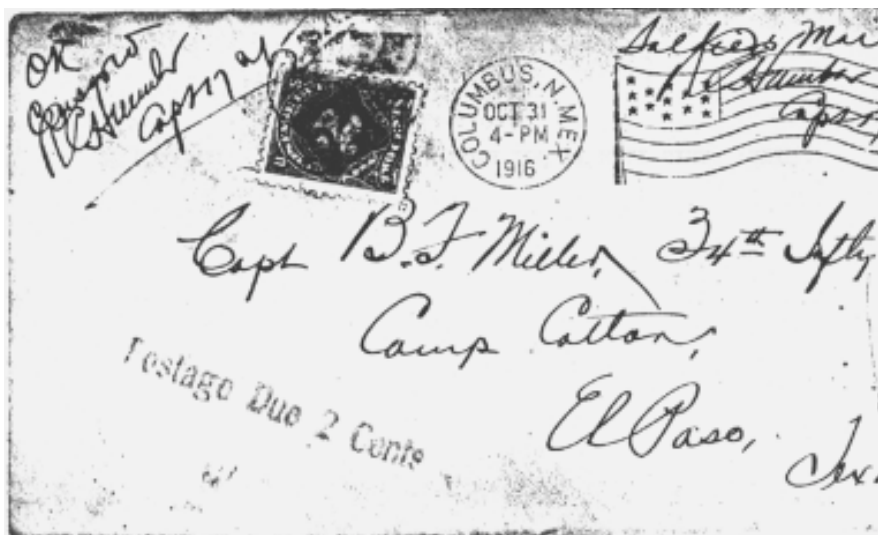


Figure 10. Postcard sent from soldier stationed at Columbus, New Mexico to Pittsburgh on January 1, 1917. Note the machine flag cancel. The sender was a member of the 12th U.S. Cavalry, then billeted at Columbus.

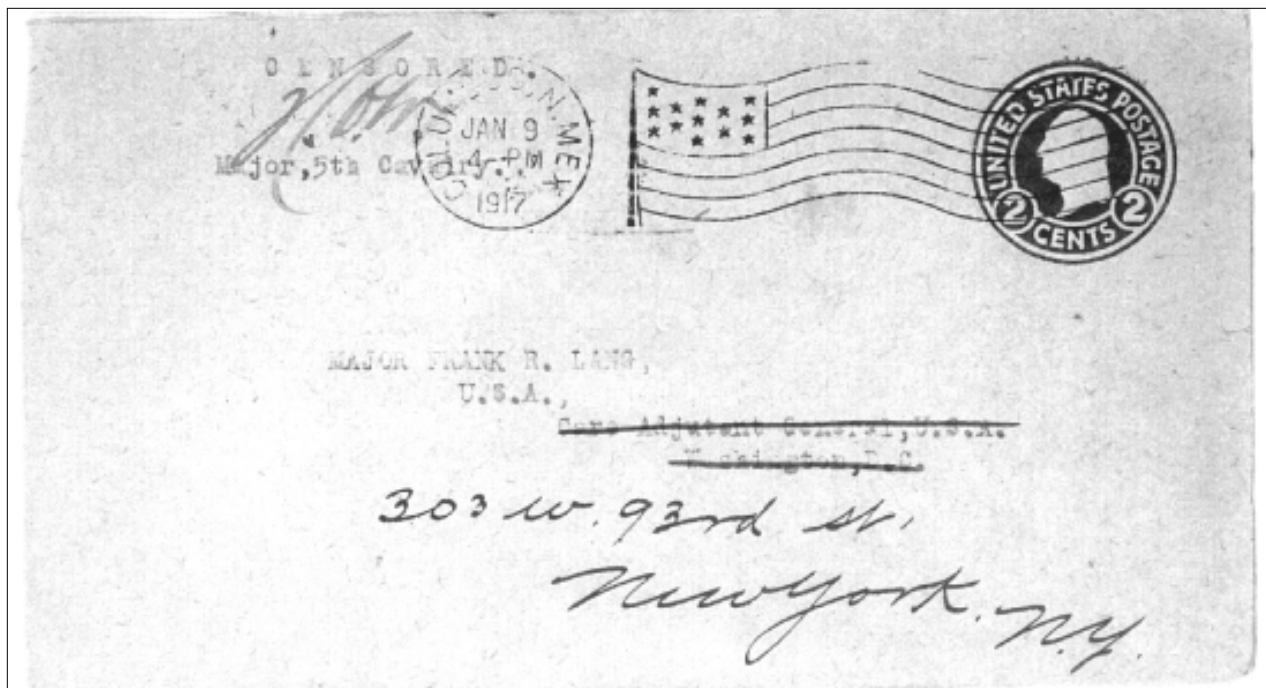


Figure 11. Postal stationery letter mailed on January 9, 1917 from an officer, probably part of Pershing's Mexican column, to an officer in New York. The letter was censored. The flag machine cancel was still used at Columbus, and other locations that served the postal needs of U.S. troops stationed on the Mexican border.

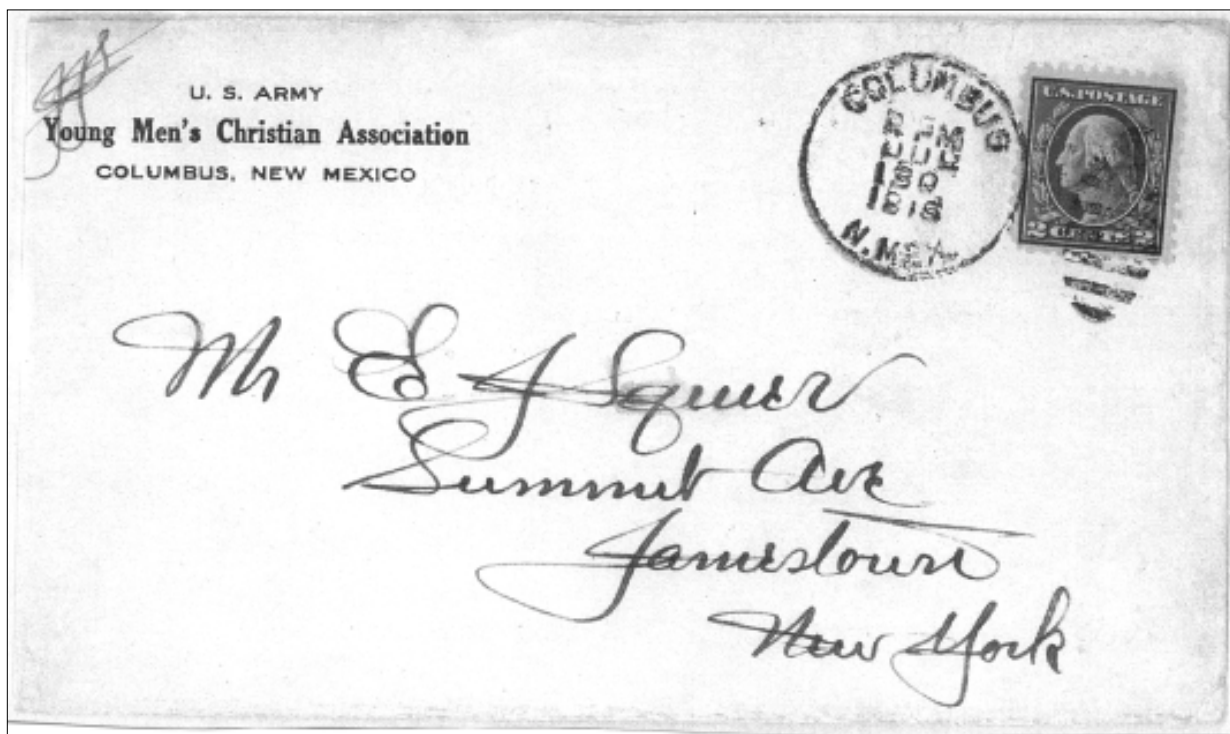


Figure 12. U.S. Army Young Men's Christian Association, Columbus, New Mexico cornercard mailed in July, 1918. U.S. troops were stationed along the Mexican border during America's involvement in World War One.

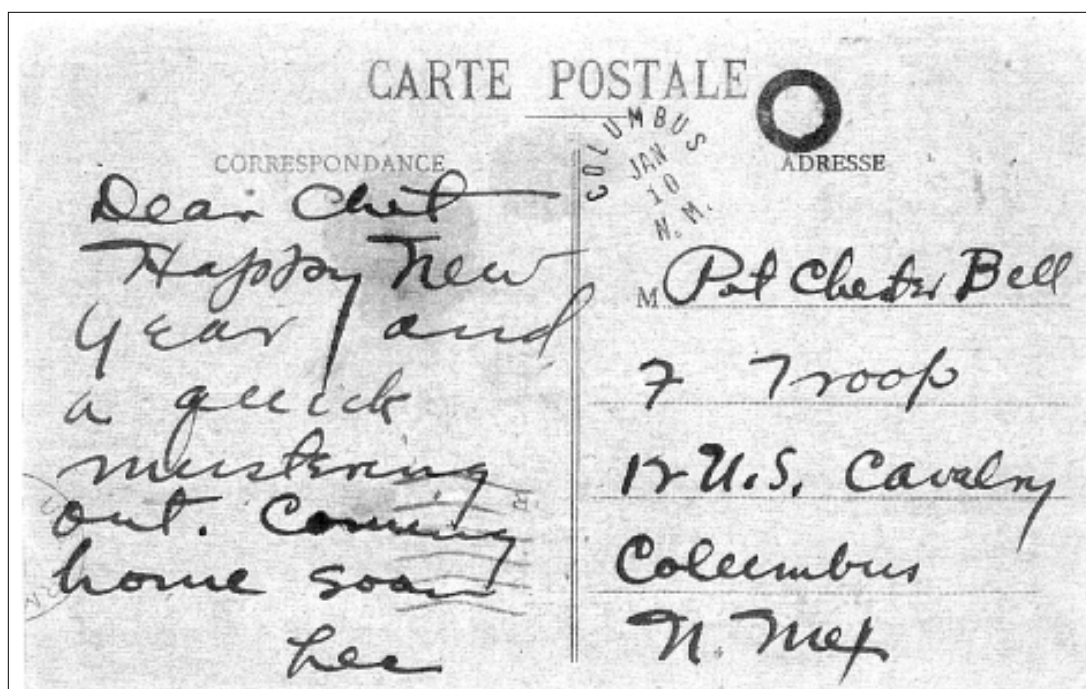


Figure 13. An unusual postal item guaranteed to pique the interest of postal historians everywhere. It is a French postcard mailed from a soldier in Europe to Chester Bell of the 12th U.S. Cavalry in late 1918, and received at Columbus, New Mexico in January, 1919. The rimless "Columbus, N.M." postmark was apparently used as a receiving marking. Why and under what circumstances the canceler was used remains a mystery.

The postcard shown as Figure 13 has raised some eyebrows and caused a few heartbeats to skip when it was first found in the early 1990s. It is a postcard mailed by a U.S. soldier based in Europe to a fellow soldier stationed at Columbus, New Mexico in December, 1918. The addressee was Chester Bell of the 12th U.S. Cavalry, who was still based at Columbus, New Mexico at the war's end. A small portion of the APO's machine cancel can be seen at the lower left corner of the post card, but it is barely visible. What is unique about the Figure 13 card is the rimless "Columbus, N.M." cancel with an adjoining circular target struck on the card. Incoming mail to soldiers stationed at or near Columbus is not commonly seen. The appearance of such a cancel used on incoming mail as a receiving marking causes one to wonder if the Columbus postal clerks applied receiving markings as a set policy. If the clerks marked incoming mail with receiving postmarks, they are scarce seen.

One must wonder, too, about the unique appearance of the postmark. Everyone who has seen the rimless handstamp agrees that it was not a postmarker specifically designed for the Mexican emergency. And many who have seen it feel that it does not even date from the period. Esteemed postal historian Bob Baldrige is convinced that it probably

dates from the early 1890s and was used on registered or other accountable mail. He speculates that it may have been an RMS agent's canceler. Baldrige does feel that it was definitely not created during the 1916 crisis but was used as a receiving marking during a heavy backlog of letters or parcels to postmark. His feeling is that a clerk may have used it as a backup device when everyone else was busy. Jim Doolin also feels that it is a unique marking, as does Tom Todsén of the New Mexico Postal History Society. All who have viewed the card concede its authenticity as a legitimate postmark, but many differ in opinion about its origin and purpose.

I myself saw two other covers addressed to Chester Bell with the same rimless cancellation at the 1999 National Philatelic Congress show at Cleveland. They were part of a large group of covers belonging to a New York collector who asked my opinion about them.

You don't have to be a "Columbus" town collector or specific military postal history student to seek out, collect and study mail from U.S.-Mexican border towns handling American military mail during the 1916-1917 emergency. The cards and covers are out there, waiting to be found. Have fun finding them!

APPENDIX I

**Disposition of U.S. Troops
Punitive Expedition into Mexico
March-April, 1916**

The regular army units listed below comprised the expeditionary force led into Mexico by General John J. Pershing immediately after the attack at Columbus, New Mexico. Also shown are the dates that each unit or portions thereof joined the U.S. forces actually in Mexico.

UNIT	REGIMENTAL COMPONENT	ENTRY DATE INTO MEXICO
6th U.S. Infantry	Complete Unit	March 15, 1916
16th U.S. Infantry	Complete Unit	March 15, 1916
13th U.S. Cavalry	Complete Unit	March 15, 1916
Engineers Detachment	Size not known	March 15, 1916
Signal Corps unit	Size not known	March 15, 1916
7th U.S. Cavalry	Complete Unit	March 16, 1916
10th U.S. Cavalry	Complete Unit	March 16, 1916
4th Field Artillery	Batteries A-B-C	March 16, 1916
6th Field Artillery	Complete Unit	March 16, 1916
Wagon Companies	Co. 1 & 2	March 16, 1916
11th U.S. Cavalry	Complete Unit	March 17, 1916
Field Hospital #7	Ambulance Co. #7	March 17, 1916
1st Aero Squadron	Complete Unit	March 19, 1916
24th U.S. Infantry	Complete Unit	March 22, 1916
5th U.S. Cavalry	Complete Unit	March 28, 1916
12th U.S. Cavalry	Complete Unit	April 14, 1916
Field Hospital #3	Ambulance Co. #3	April 18, 1916
17th U.S. Infantry	1st & 3rd Battalions	April 23, 1916
6th U.S. Cavalry	Complete Unit	April 25, 1916

APPENDIX II

**Locations of U.S. Troops Stationed On The Mexican Border
Military & Civilian Post Offices Providing Mail Services**

Shown below is a listing of locations in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California near which regular U.S. Army and some mobilized state National Guard units were garrisoned. Many of the places listed in this compilation had post offices which served the nearby encamped soldiers. A few of the locations were active duty army forts with established post offices.

Fort or Town Locations

Alpine, Texas
Bisbee, Arizona
Fort Bliss, Texas

Billeted Army Units

Troop A - 14 U.S. Cavalry
Companies E & F, 14 U.S. Infantry
8th U.S. Cavalry, minus Troops I, K & M; 5th Field Artillery, Batteries A & E; 7th U.S. Infantry, HQ & E, F G & M Companies; 20th U.S. Infantry; plus the 103rd Coastal Artillery battalion.

APPENDIX II (Cont.)

**Locations of U.S. Troops Stationed On The Mexican Border
Military & Civilian Post Offices Providing Mail Services**

Fort or Town Locations	Billeted Army Units
Boquillas, Texas	Troops A & C, 6th U.S. Cavalry
Brownsville, Texas	Troops E, F, G & H, 8th U.S. Cavalry; Battery D, 4th Field Artillery; 4th U.S. Infantry, minus Company M.
Calexico, California	Troops B & M, 1st U.S. Cavalry; 3rd Battalion & machine gun company, 21st U.S. Infantry.
Fort Clark, Texas	Company F, 19th U.S. Infantry; 20 th Coastal Artillery detachment.
Comstock, Texas	127th Coastal Artillery detachment
Crook's Tunnel, Arizona	11th U.S. Infantry detachment
Del Rio, Texas	Troops B, C & D, 14th U.S. Cavalry; Companies E & H, 19th U.S. Infantry; Elements of the 20th, 31st, 74th, 77th, 112th, 145th and 164th companies of coastal artillery.
Dick Love's Ranch, Texas	Troop E, 6th U.S. Cavalry
Dolores, Texas	Troop K, 14th U.S. Cavalry
Donna, Texas	Companies A & C, 28th U.S. Infantry; Troop B, 3rd U.S. Cavalry; Companies A, B, C & D, 2nd Texas Infantry.
Douglas, Arizona	HQ & Troops A, C, K & I, plus the machine gun troop, 1st U.S. Cavalry; HQ & Batteries A, E & F, 6th Field Artillery; HQ & Companies A, B, D, E, G, H, I, K, L & M, 11th U.S. Infantry; 18th & 22 U.S. Infantry entire; HQ & Companies G, H, & the 3rd Battalion, 14th U.S. Infantry; 1st Arizona Infantry
Dryden, Texas	Detachment 127, Coastal Artillery.
Eagle Pass, Texas	Troops E, G & H, 14th U.S. Cavalry; Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery; Elements of the 3rd U.S. Infantry, minus Companies A & M; 30th U.S. Infantry.
El Paso, Texas	23rd U.S. Infantry; Companies H, I, K, & L, 20th U.S. Infantry; 69th Company, Coastal Artillery.
Fabena, Texas	Troop K, 8th U.S. Cavalry; 41st Co., Coastal Artillery.
Forest Station, Arizona	Troop D, 1st U.S. Cavalry.
Hachita, New Mexico	Troops I & K, 12th U.S. Cavalry.
Harlingen, Texas	HQ & Companies B, D, E G & I, 26 th U.S. Infantry; HQ 1st-Texas Brigade; HQ & 1st Battalion, 3rd Texas Infantry.
Hermanas, New Mexico	Troop E, 12th U.S. Cavalry.
Hot Springs, Texas	Troop F, 6th U.S. Cavalry.
Hot Wells, Texas	Company A, 4th Texas Infantry.
Fort Huachuca, Arizona	Arizona Guard.
Indio Ranch, Texas	Company A, 3rd U.S. Infantry.
Kingsville, Texas	Companies K & M, 26th U.S. Infantry.
Lajitas, Texas	Troop D, 6th U.S. Cavalry.
Laredo, Texas	9th U.S. Infantry; HQ & Troops E & F, 3rd Field Artillery; Texas Cavalry.
Las Cienegas, New Mexico	Troops L & M, 12th U.S. Cavalry.
Lehman's Ranch, Texas	Company M, 3rd U.S. Infantry.
Lochiel, Arizona	Troop H, 1st U.S. Cavalry.
Lyford, Texas	Company C, 26th U.S. Infantry.

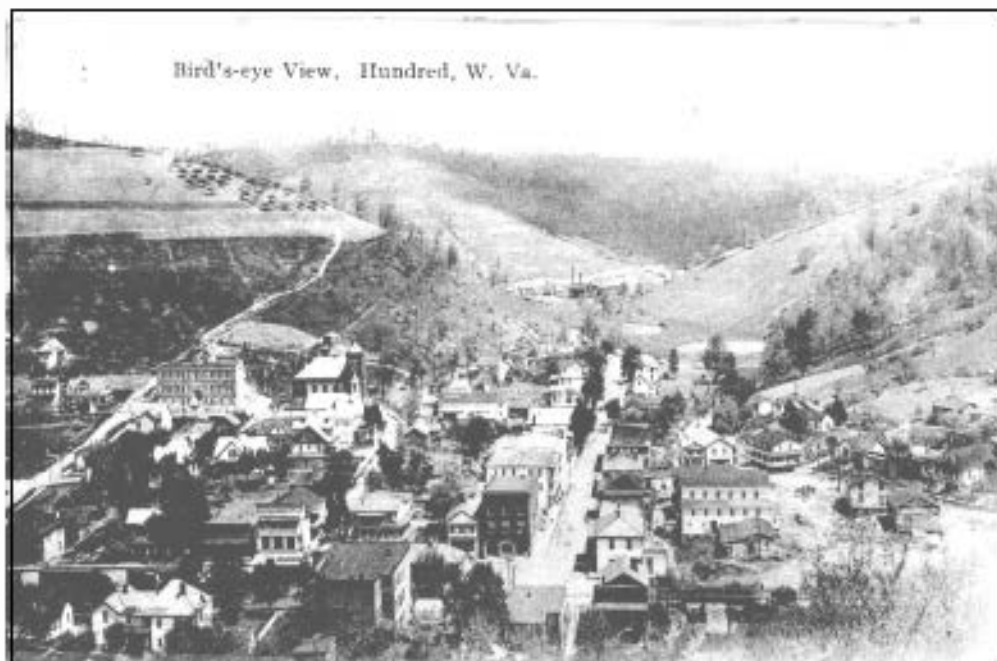
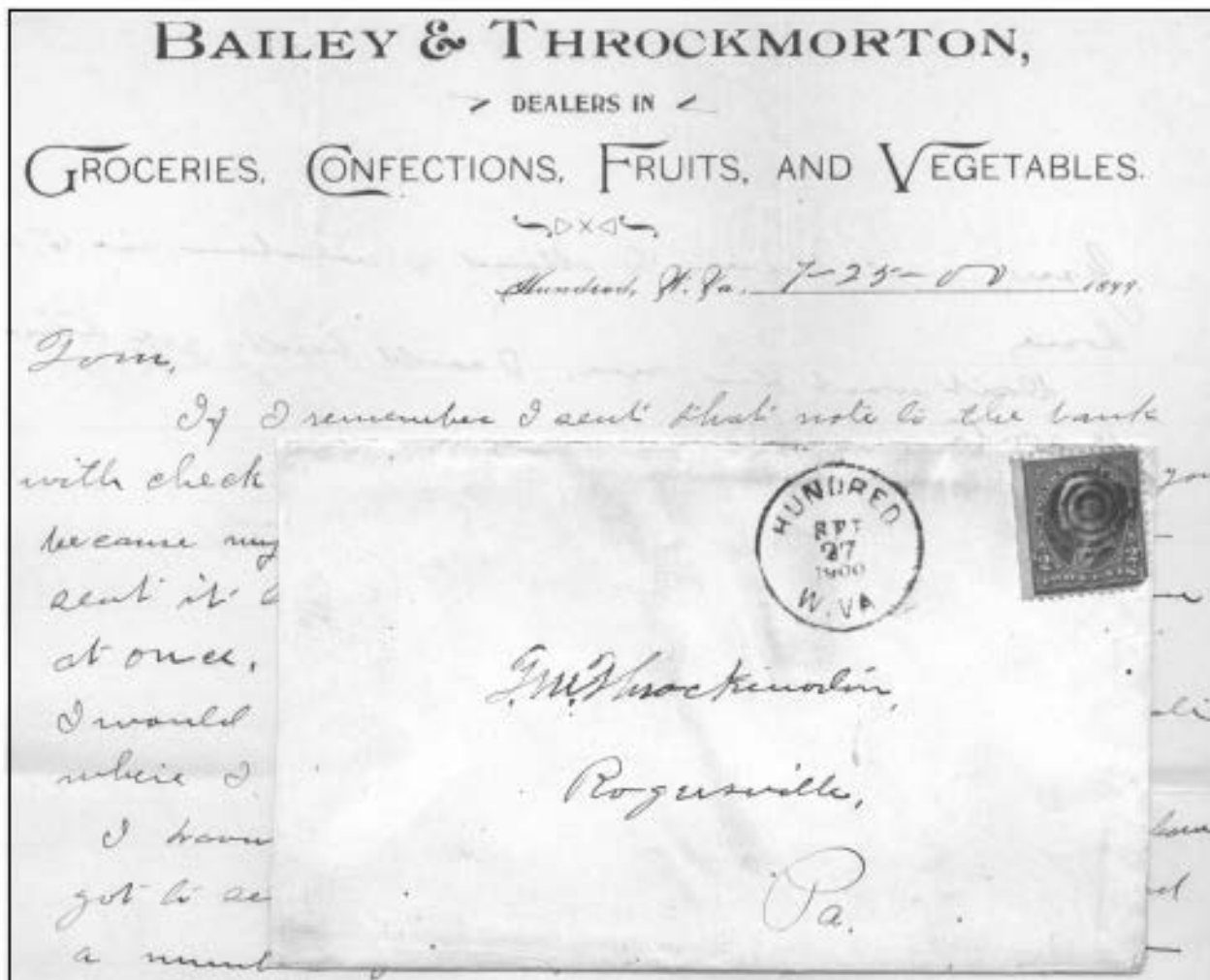
APPENDIX II (Cont.)

**Locations of U.S. Troops Stationed On The Mexican Border
Military & Civilian Post Offices Providing Mail Services**

Fort or Town Locations	Billeted Army Units
Madero, Texas	Company F, 28th U.S. Infantry.
Marathon, Texas	HQ & Troop F machine gun troop, 14th U.S. Cavalry; Companies I, K & M of the 4th Texas Infantry.
Marfa, Texas	HQ & Companies I, L & M & machine gun troop, 6th U.S. Cavalry; HQ & Companies E & G, 4th Texas Infantry.
McAllen, Texas	Company G, 28th U.S. Infantry.
Fort McIntosh, Texas	Troop L, 14th U.S. Cavalry.
Mercedes, Texas	Company I, 26th U.S. Infantry; HQ & Troop C, 3rd U.S. Cavalry; 2nd Bn. 3rd Texas Infantry.
Mission, Texas	HQ & Companies F & H, 2nd Texas Infantry.
Mount Riley, New Mexico	Troop G, 12th U.S. Cavalry.
Naco, Arizona	Troops E & G, 1st U.S. Cavalry.
Nogales, Arizona	Troop F, 1st U.S. Cavalry; Company D, 6th Field Artillery; 12th U.S. Infantry; 1st Battalion, 21st U.S. Infantry.
Olmito, Texas	Company M, 4th U.S. Infantry.
Penitas, Texas	Company L, 28th U.S. Infantry.
Pharr, Texas	Company H, 28th U.S. Infantry; Companies G, K, L & M, 2nd Texas Inf.
Presidio, Texas	Company H, 4th Texas Infantry.
Progreso, Texas	Company B, 28th U.S. Infantry.
Fort Quitman, Texas	Troop G, 6th U.S. Cavalry.
Rabb's Ranch, Texas	Troop A, 3rd U.S. Cavalry.
Rio Grande City, Texas	Troops I & K, 3rd U.S. Cavalry; HQ, 2nd Battalion & Company I, 2nd Texas Infantry.
Roma, Texas	Troop M, 3rd U.S. Cavalry.
Sam Fordyce, Texas	Company M, 28th U.S. Infantry; Troop L, 3rd U.S. Cavalry; Company E, 2nd Texas Infantry.
San Bernardino, Arizona	Company F, 11th U.S. Infantry.
San Benito, Texas	Companies A, F & H, 26th U.S. Inf.; 3rd Battalion, 3rd Texas Infantry.
Sanderson, Texas	Company I, 4th Texas Infantry.
San Juan, Texas	Companies D & E, 28th U.S. Infantry.
San Ygnacio, Texas	Troops I & M, 14th U.S. Cavalry.
Sierra Blanca, Texas	Troop M, 8th U.S. Cavalry; 1st Btn, 4th Texas Infantry.
Slaughter's Ranch, N.M.	Troop I, 1st U.S. Cavalry.
Terlingua, Texas	Troop C, 6th U.S. Cavalry.
Valentine, Texas	Troop K, 6th U.S. Cavalry; Company F, 4th Texas Infantry.
Victoria, Texas	One company, miscellaneous infantry.
White's Ranch, Texas	Troop H, 6th U.S. Cavalry.
Yuleta, Texas	Troop I, 8th

Hundred, Aug 27, 1889. Note manuscript 7 over printed 4 in date.





Hundred, West Virginia, circa 1915

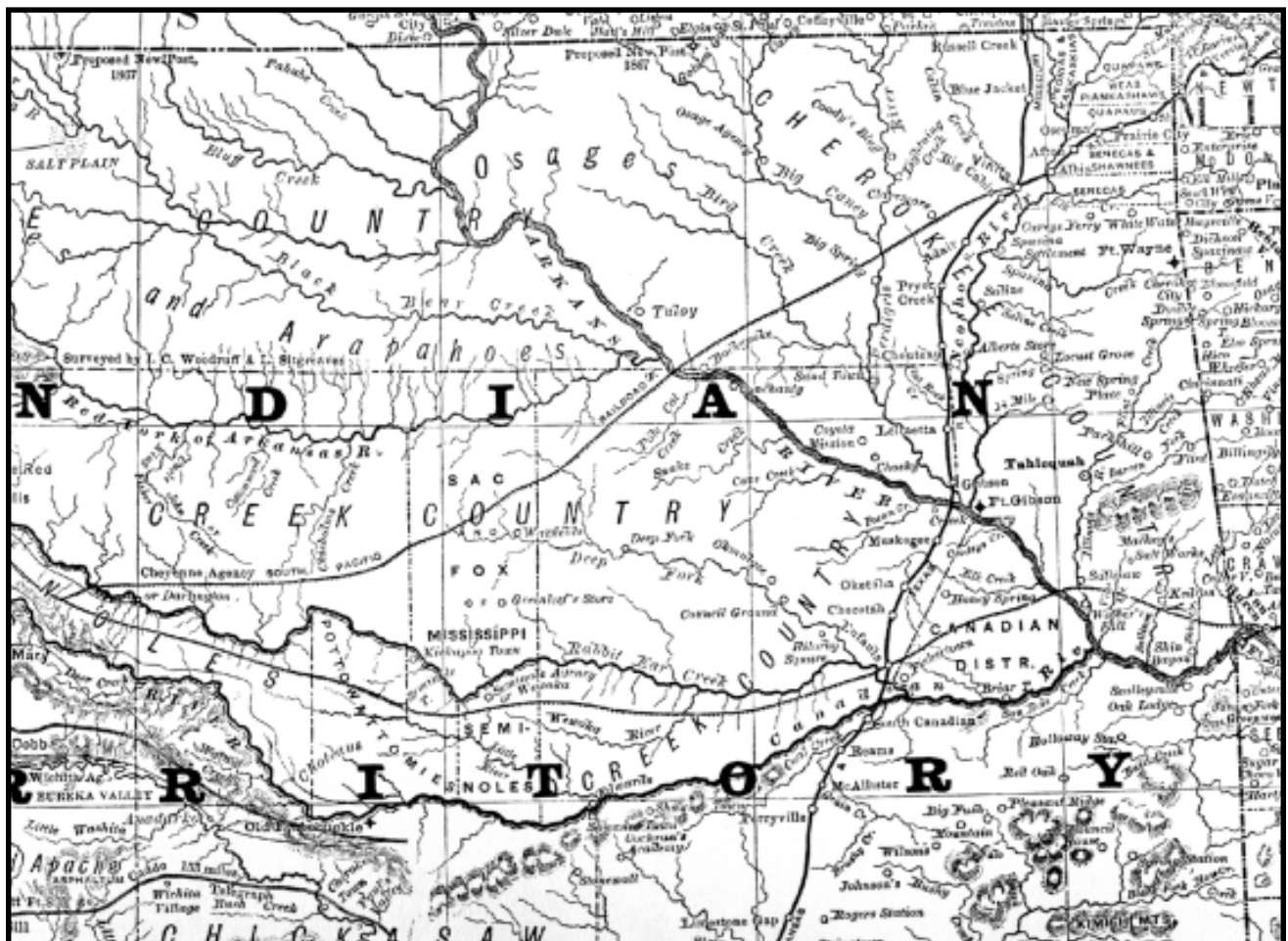
The Disappearance of the Cherokee Nation, 1889-1907

By Richard W. Helbock

Maps of the late 19th century United States depict a geographic entity labeled the Cherokee Nation. Situated in the northeast portion of modern day Oklahoma, the Cherokee Nation came into being as a result of the forced relocation of the Cherokee people from Georgia and nearby portions of the Southeastern United States in the late 1830s. When the remnants of Indian Territory were merged with Oklahoma Territory to form the State of Oklahoma in November 1907, the Cherokee Nation disappeared from the cartographic landscape. The Cherokee Nation existed as a political geographic entity for nearly seven decades. During most of that time, the Cherokee people operated the various institutions of their Nation—administration, courts, schools, etc.—according to their own laws and customs. Officially, the United States Post Office was the only *outside*

governmental service provider. Indian Agents from the Department of Interior and troops of the U.S. Army were, however, a continuing presence in the Nation.

Prior to the Civil War there was little contact between residents of the Cherokee Nation and outsiders. Indian Territory was far removed from the population centers of America, and there were abundant unsettled lands in the newly created states and territories lying west of the Appalachians to relieve the pressures of a growing population. Except for the soldiers, the missionaries and the Indian agents, the Cherokee people lived as a more or less independent nation within the borders of the United States.



Map 1. In 1876 there were few surveyed boundaries in Indian Territory. The Cherokee Nation occupied the northeast corner of the Territory with its capital at Tahlequah. (Rand McNally's Pioneer Atlas of the American West)

Given their Southern regional background, and the fact that some wealthy Cherokees continued to practice slavery within the Nation, it is hardly surprising that many Cherokee leaders sided with the Confederacy during the Civil War. Sympathies of the Cherokee people were however, divided on the question of slavery, and Chief John Ross, who had led the Cherokee Nation since 1827, attempted to keep the Nation neutral in the conflict. Withdrawal of Union troops from Indian Territory in 1861 led Chief Ross to ultimately declare for the Confederacy, and this decision was later used as an excuse by the U.S. government to substantially reduce the lands of the Cherokee people as a form of punishment. In an equally devastating postwar action, the United States compelled the Cherokee and other members of the Five Civilized Tribes in 1866 to accept the building of north-south and east-west railroads across Indian Territory. The north-south line was built by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad across the Territory in 1870-72, and the isolation, which had managed to discourage outside settlement for thirty years, vanished.

The year 1889 marked the beginning of the end of the Cherokee Nation. On April 22nd, some fifty thousand white settlers poured into the 1.8 million acre tract known as the Unassigned Lands, a remnant of the old Cherokee Outlet which was confiscated by the US Government in 1866, in the first authorized Oklahoma Land Rush. These “Boomers”, as they became known, founded the towns of Guthrie and Oklahoma City overnight, and began a process which quickly changed the pattern of settlement throughout the Cherokee Nation in less than two decades.

The United States Post Office was one of the few outside agencies to operate in the Cherokee Nation throughout its seven decade existence. An examination of the growth and development of postal service within the Nation provides, therefore, an interesting reflection of the broader events which transpired within its borders. This is particularly true for the period 1889-1907, which culminated in the merger of Indian Territory into Oklahoma and the disappearance of Cherokee Nation as a self-governing entity. The purpose of this article is to examine the postal history of the Cherokee Nation with special attention to the post offices which operated there. While our focus will be on the 1889-1907 period, in order to illustrate the way in which postal data can paint a

picture of changes in the broader settlement history, some earlier historical details are included to properly set the stage.

The Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory

In 1835 a group of about 100 Cherokees signed the Treaty of New Echota under which they agreed to relinquish title to all lands east of the Mississippi River in exchange for land in the recently designated Indian Territory and promises of money, livestock and various tools and provisions to help them establish themselves in the new land. Despite the fact that the majority of the Cherokee people did not consider these Treaty Party Cherokees to represent them, the U.S. government led by President Andrew Jackson ordered the Army to remove all 17,000 Cherokees from their homelands in Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas.

In the summer of 1838 some three thousand Cherokees were rounded up and loaded on riverboats travelling the Tennessee, Ohio, Mississippi and Arkansas rivers to Indian Territory. The following autumn and winter an additional 14,000 Cherokee people were marched over one thousand miles through Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas into Indian Territory. An estimated four thousand people died on this march from hunger, exposure and disease. The journey is known today as the Trail of Tears.

The Cherokee people, under the able leadership of Chief John Ross organized themselves with a new constitution adopted in September of 1839. They formed a democratic government consisting of executive, legislative and judicial branches. Tahlequah was selected as the capital and it soon became the largest urban center in Indian Territory. In 1844, a newspaper called the *Cherokee Advocate* began publishing in both Cherokee and English. The Cherokees built a school system consisting of 144 elementary schools and two high schools called the Male and Female Seminaries. Today, Cherokees refer to this period between the removal and the Civil War as their Golden Age.

In some senses the Cherokee Nation acted as a kind of prison for the Cherokee people. US citizens were forbidden by Congress to settle within the Indian Territory, but Cherokees were required to obtain written passes to travel beyond the borders of the Territory. As time passed, more and more people chose to ignore these laws.

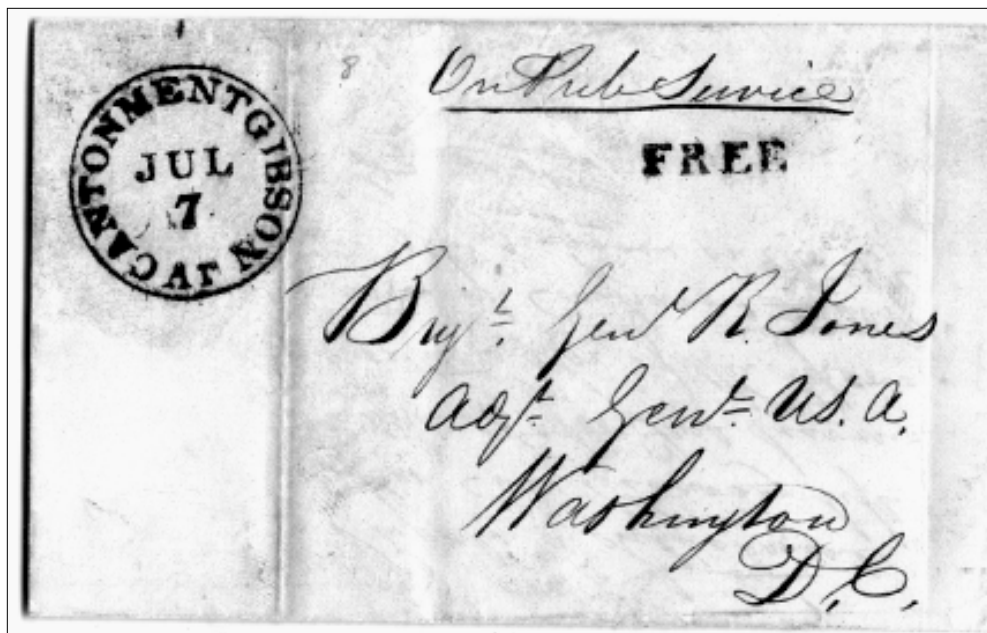


Figure 1. This Free franked folded letter was postmarked at Cantonment Gibson in 1842. It carries a brief note from a Colonel in the 1st Dragoons regarding the departure of Colonel (Stephen Watts) Kearney for Fort Leavenworth on July 4th.

EARLY POST OFFICES

The earliest post offices to operate within the boundaries of the Cherokee Nation actually predated the arrival of the Cherokees and the establishment of the Nation as a political geographic entity. Cantonment Gibson was authorized February 28, 1827 to serve a military post of the same name. The fort had been established in 1824 in an effort to control the Osage Indians and protect settlers in what was then part of Arkansaw Territory (spelling was changed to Arkansas when statehood was achieved). General John Nicks, commander of the Arkansas Militia and post sutler, was appointed the first postmaster. On May 28, 1828, President John Quincy Adams declared a 40 mile wide strip in western Arkansaw Territory to be Indian land. The name of the post office was changed to Fort Gibson on September 14, 1842.

On April 25, 1828 a post office named Nicksville, in honor of General John Nicks, was authorized with John Dillard as postmaster. The site of this office was about eight miles north of present day Sallisaw, and at the time it had been selected as the location of a county seat for the proposed Lovely County, Arkansaw Territory. President Adams' May 1828 declaration abruptly curtailed plans for this settlement, and the post office was discontinued as of October 2, 1829.

The Kidron post office was also established prior to the arrival of the bulk of the Cherokee people. This office was located in the same locality as the short-lived Nicksville post office, and James Orr was its first postmaster. The site of Kidron post office was moved on September 8, 1858, and its name was changed to Marble Salt Works. On October 27, 1859, a second Kidron post office was authorized to serve the earlier community. This office was closed in 1869, but in 1886 another new office spelled Kedron was established. The name of this office was changed to Marble in 1895, and Marble became Marble City in 1906.

The Park Hill post office was established May 18, 1838 at the recently opened Park Hill Mission. The mission consisted of a building complex featuring classrooms, a church and houses for the missionaries. Chief John Ross made Park Hill his home upon his arrival from Georgia, and the Cherokee Female Seminary was sited in the community. Park Hill served as the first seat of government for the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory, and long after the government was moved to Tahlequah, Park Hill remained its cultural center. On May 5, 1847, the Park Hill post office was moved three miles north to the new capital at Tahlequah and its name was changed accordingly.

A post office named Cherokee Agency was established January 23, 1840 with Hercules T. Martin as postmaster. The office was located about two miles from Park Hill, but, if it was intended as a competitor

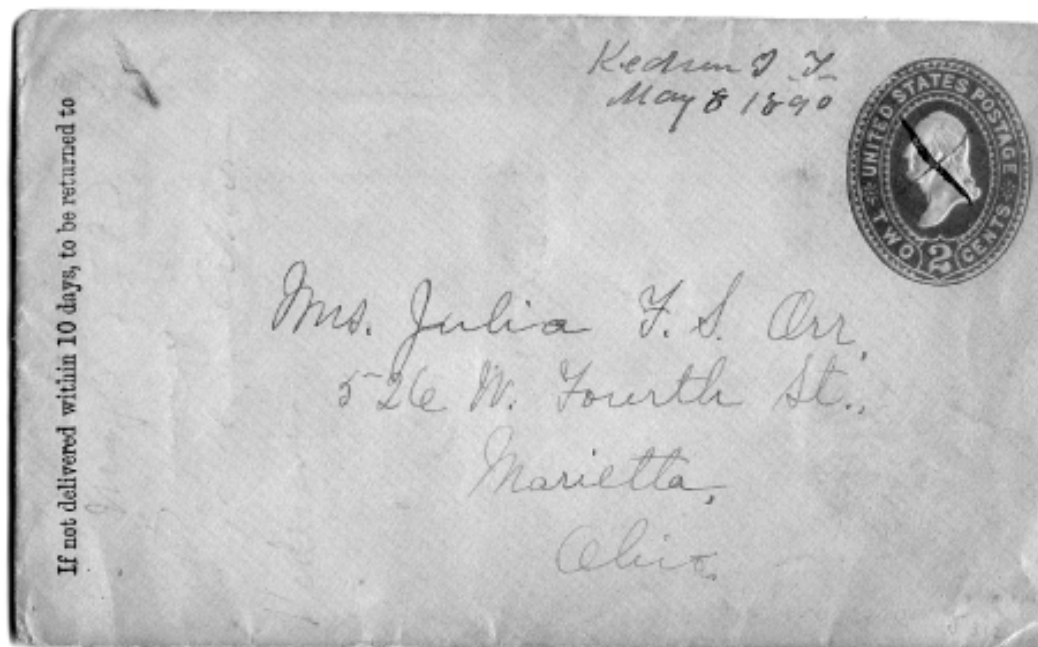


Figure 2. This cover bears a manuscript postmark from the Kedron, I. T., post office dating from

with the Park Hill office, it was unsuccessful. The Cherokee Agency post office closed December 10, 1841. It was re-established in 1845, but finally closed for good in 1849.

PRE-CIVIL WAR POST OFFICES

Four new post offices were created in the Cherokee Nation between 1846 and 1856: Flint, Grand Saline, Baptist Mission and Webbers Falls. Flint post office was named for the Flint District created by the Chero-

kee Nation in 1840. In 1896 the site of this office was relocated three miles to the north and its name was changed to Stilwell. The Stilwell office continues to operate. Grand Saline served an early day community associated with the salt works near present day Salina. The original post office was closed in 1866, but ten years later an office named Cherokee Orphan Asylum was established nearby and this office became Salina in 1884.

Baptist Mission post office served a mission community located three miles north of Westville near the Arkansas state line. In 1844 this was the site of publication of *Cherokee Messenger*, the first periodical to be published in Oklahoma. The post office was discontinued in 1866, but in 1881 a new office named Baptist was opened in the same community and it continued to operate until 1912. Webbers Falls, located on the Arkansas River in what is now southeastern Muskogee County, was named in honor of Walter Webber, a Cherokee chief. The post office continues to operate until this day.

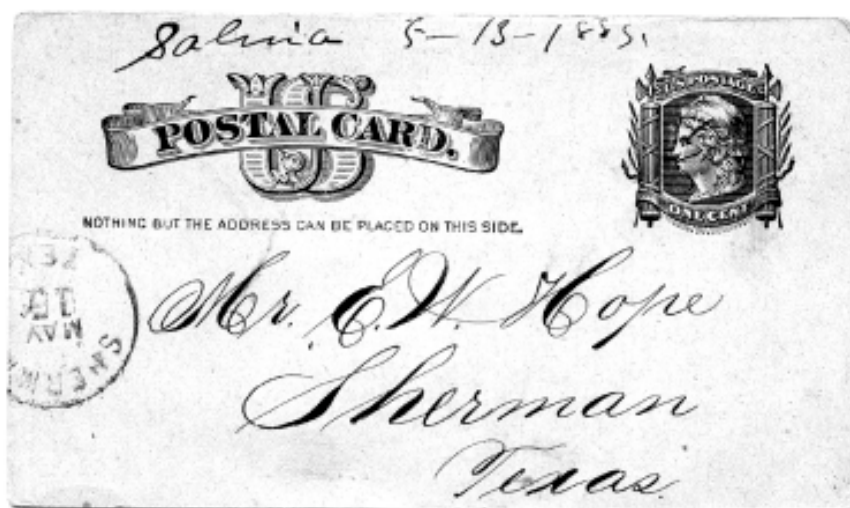


Figure 3. This postal card displays a Salina manuscript postmark dating from 1885.



Figure 4. This registered cover was posted at Childers Station in 1886 to the Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation in Tahlequah.

The next group of post offices authorized for Cherokee Nation included six names all registered with the Post Office Department just prior to the Civil War: Little Verdigris, Eh-yoh-hee, Coody's Bluff, Lenark Falls, Mount Clarimer and Danielsville. Of this group, only Coody's Bluff had a period of successful operation. The Mount Clarimer office reportedly operated until 1867, but there are no postmarks recorded from this office. Given the turmoil caused by the Civil War in the Territory, it seems most unlikely that any of the other four offices ever actually operated.

THE RAILROAD IMPACT

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad began building across the Cherokee Nation from Kansas in 1870. Just prior to this a group of six more post offices were authorized for the Nation: Belleview, Oseuma, Red Hill, Cabin Creek, Curtis and Boudinot. Only Oseuma post office actually has been verified to have operated from this group.

In August 1869 a post office named Pryors Creek was established on the stream of the same name, a tributary of Grand River. This office was situated squarely on the line of the MK&T Railroad, and in 1871 its name was changed to Choteau. Six other post offices were authorized in 1871: Daniel's Creek, Ner-noh-

tah-he, Sequoyah, Thl-lah-te-kee, Big Cabin and Vinita. Big Cabin and Vinita were on the railroad and both continue to operate to the present. Sequoyah operated until 1909 when its name was changed to Beulah. It continued to operate under that name for another four years before closing.

Another 20 post offices were added to the growing Cherokee Nation list during the 1870s. Some of these, such as Locust Grove, Claremore and Bartlesville, have continued to survive until the present day. Most however, were very short lived and passed quickly into history. The Childers Station post office, established in June 1878 and named for prominent Cherokee John Childers, served a community on the MK&T Railroad in the southern part of Cherokee Nation. In June 1888 the Sallisaw post office, which had been opened in 1873, was abruptly moved 15 miles south and had its name changed to Mays. Six months later the Childers Station post office was renamed Sallisaw, and it continues to serve with that name today.

The decade of the 1880s brought a continuing slow, but steady growth in new post offices to Cherokee Nation. A total of 51 new offices were authorized during the decade, and several of these have survived to this day. Oaks, Bluejacket, Chelsea, Adair, Catoosa,

Vian, Salina, Bunch, Afton, Muldrow, Braggs, Grove and Nowata are all examples of offices established during the decade which are still in service nearly 120 years later. Quite a few others managed to survive well into the 20th century. Many of these were situated on the Saint Louis & Southern or the Saint Louis & San Francisco railroads which joined the MK&T in crossing Cherokee Nation by the end of the decade. Despite the increasing railroad traffic, the 'eighties were a period of relative calm when compared to what was about to come.

The Cherokee Outlet

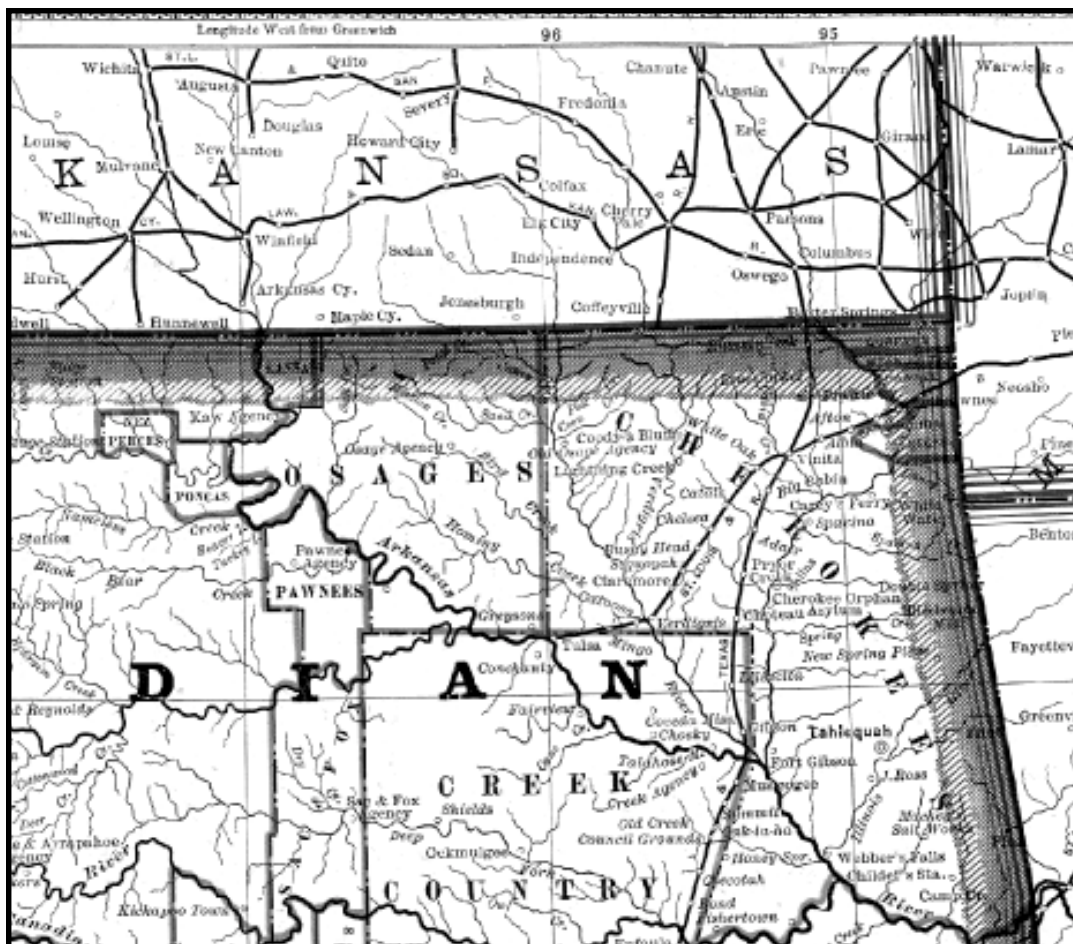
The early 19th century treaties which created the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory in exchange for Cherokee lands lying east of the Mississippi provided the Cherokee with an additional 12,726 square miles of Indian Territory situated to the west of the Cherokee Nation proper. This area was officially known as the Cherokee Outlet, and should not be confused with

the Cherokee Strip, which was a four mile wide tract of land on the southern border of Kansas resulting from a surveying error. The Cherokee Strip was ceded to the United States in the Treaty of 1866. The Cherokee Outlet remained the property of the Cherokee Nation until March 1893.

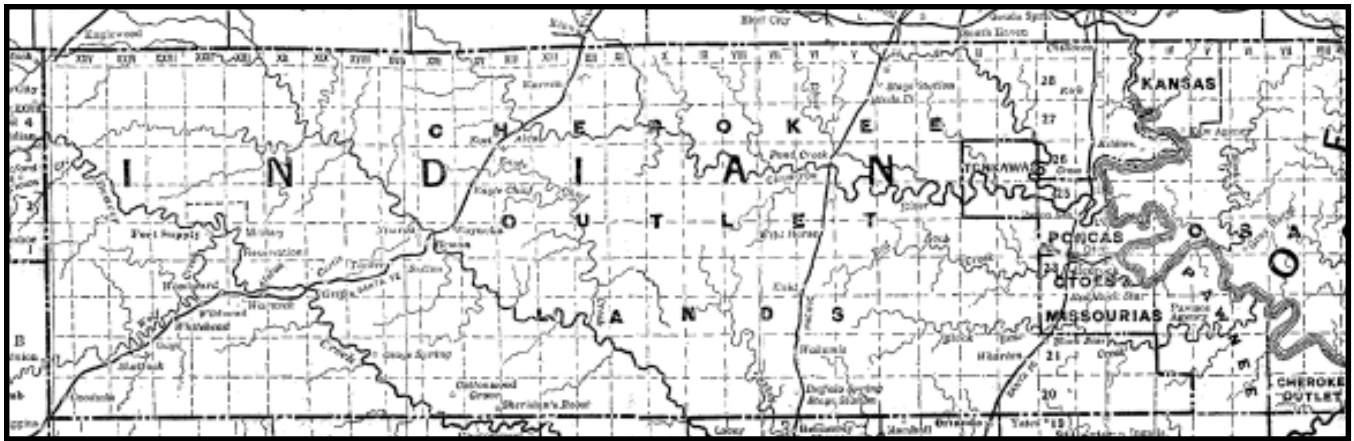
The Treaty of 1833 described the Cherokee Outlet as "a perpetual outlet west, and a free and unmolested use of all the Country lying west of the western boundary of the (Cherokee Nation proper), and as far West as the sovereignty of the United States, and their right of soil extend." In practical terms, it appears that little interest was paid to the lands of the Cherokee Outlet by either the Cherokees or outsiders prior to the Civil War.

The Treaty of 1866, which sought to punish the Cherokees for siding with the Confederacy, forced the Cherokee Nation to allow settlement of "any civilized Indians, friendly with the Cherokees and adjacent tribes, within the Cherokee country, on unoccupied

lands east of the 96 meridian." The Delawares, Munsees and Shawnees did settle with the Cherokees under this provision of the treaty. Article 16 of the same treaty provided for settlement of "friendly Indians" on lands lying west of the 96 meridian on Cherokee Outlet lands for which the Cherokee were to be compensated. Between 1872 and 1881 six tribes were settled in the Cherokee Outlet: the Osages, Kaw, Pawnees, Poncas, Nez



Map 2. Settlement of "friendly Indian" tribes in the Cherokee Outlet (unlabeled). (Cram's 1883 Map of Indian Territory)



Map 3. The Cherokee Outlet extended west from the Cherokee Nation to the Public Lands. In this 1893 map the eastern portions of the Outlet had been assigned to various “friendly Indian” tribes. (Walker’s Indian Territory, 1894)

Perces, and Otoes and Missourias. **Map 2** shows a portion of Cram’s 1883 Map of Indian Territory with the location and extent of these settlements in the Cherokee Outlet just west of the 96th meridian. Interestingly, the map does not specifically identify the Cherokee Outlet.

In 1880 the Cherokees were paid \$300,000 as a partial payment for the lands transferred to the Osage. These lands had been valued at only 70 cents per acre by the United States, but legal and political wrangling went on for years over additional payments to the Cherokees. In an effort to acquire funds from the Outlet lands, the Cherokee Nation turned its attention to cattle grazing. As early as 1867 the Cherokee Nation determined that it should begin to collect a tax of ten cents per head on livestock passing through the Outlet en route to the railheads in Kansas. The US Senate Committee on Indian Affairs approved the concept of taxing stockmen using Cherokee lands in 1870, but it was not until 1879 that any actual taxes were collected by the Cherokees for grazing in the Outlet. In that year only \$1,100 was collected, but that amount increased to \$7,620 in 1880 and over \$21,000 in 1881. Taxes collected in 1882 exceeded \$40,000, and the following year the cattlemen incorporated themselves as the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association and negotiated a five year lease over Outlet lands for grazing at the rate of \$100,000 per year. While the lease arrangement was undoubtedly a sound business decision, it attracted a number of critics in the US Congress. In 1888 the Cherokees conducted a second five year lease of Outlet grazing lands, but this time the annual rate was set at \$200,000. Congressional opposition became more vocal, and in

September 1888—two days before the new lease was to become effective—the Secretary of the Interior informed the Cherokee Nation that it would not recognize any lease of lands in the Outlet. The days of Cherokee Nation ownership were numbered.

POST OFFICES IN THE OUTLET

The first, and for many years the only, post office to operate in the Cherokee Outlet was established at Camp Supply on March 17, 1873. Camp Supply was an aptly named military post founded in 1868 to provide a base of supplies for General Custer’s campaigns against the Plains Indians. The post eventually became a permanent installation, and its name was changed to Fort Supply in 1889. The Army withdrew its troops except for a small detachment in 1894 and in 1895 the post was turned over to the Interior Department. The post office was closed October 12, 1895.

The Santa Fe Railroad built two lines across the Cherokee Outlet in the late 1880s. The western most of these angled southwest from Kiowa, Kansas, to Higgins, Texas, and had along its route a number of stations which later became important Oklahoma townsites. Only one of these stations—Waynoka—apparently received a post office. The office was first named Keystone when it was established in February 1888, but it changed to Waynoka in April 1889.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad also built a north-south line through the Outlet in the late 1880s. Enid and Pond Creek were early day stations along this line, but neither received a post office prior to 1893. Map 3 shows the location of railroads crossing the Cherokee Outlet about 1892.



Figure 5. This registered cover displays a fancy double circle date stamp of Camp Supply dating from 1876. This postmark is recorded as Type 3 by Signorelli & Caldwell and as Type 432 by Chase & Cabeen.

The Land Grab

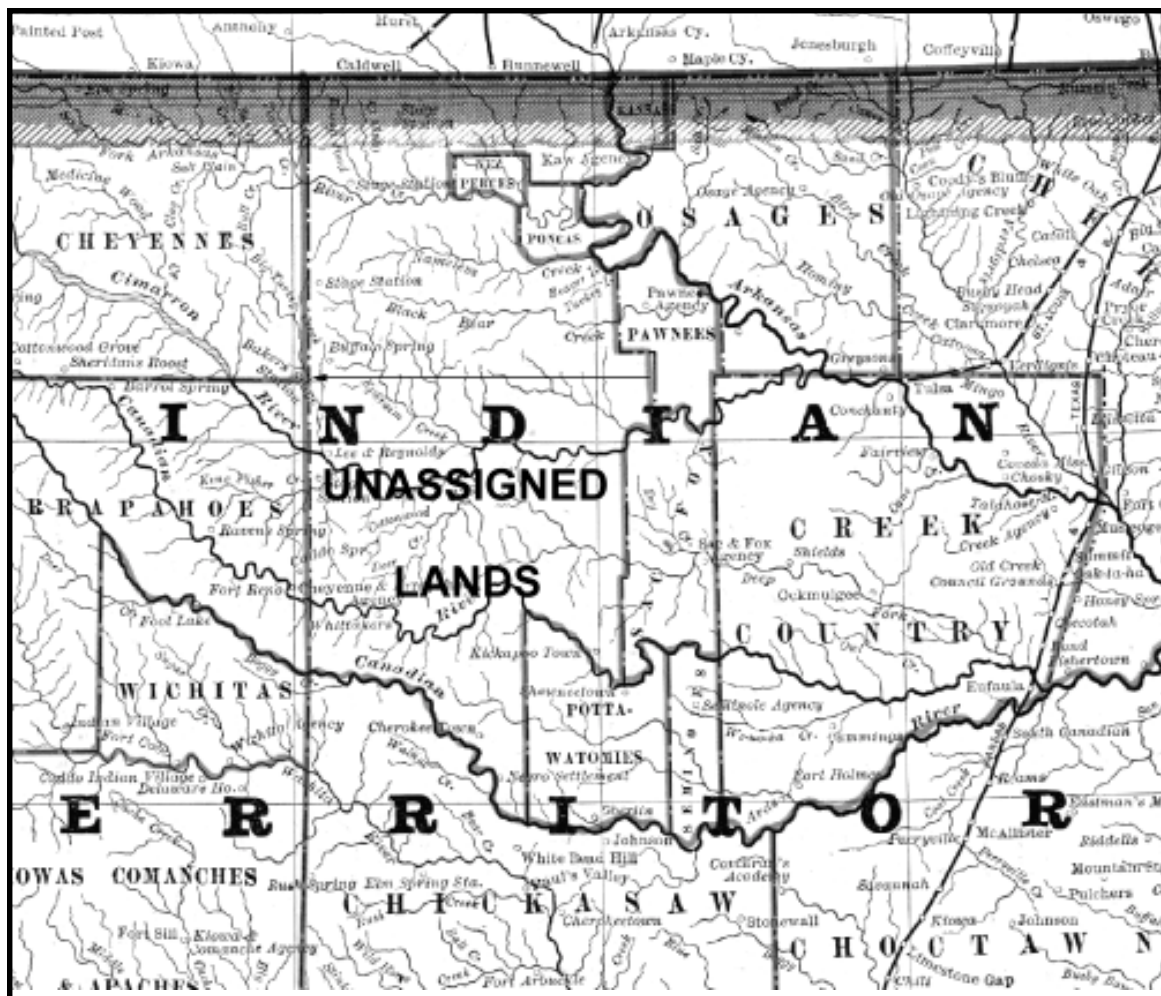
Public pressure to open up the undesignated lands lying west of the 96th meridian for white settlement had been growing throughout the 1880s. The country had long been coveted by outsiders and several times the US Army had forcibly removed intruders. In April 1879 and again in February 1880, President Hayes issued proclamations directing military forces to remove any intruders who did not voluntarily leave the Territory. In 1884 the outsiders became more aggressive and in December of that year a body of armed men defied US troops, but surrendered in January 1885. Congress authorized the President to begin negotiations in March 1885 with the Creek, Seminoles and Cherokees looking to open unassigned lands to white occupancy. By early 1889 arrangements were concluded with the Creeks and Seminoles under which the clause forbidding white settlement on lands ceded in the Treaty of 1866 was annulled in exchange for payment to them of \$4,193,799 by the U.S.

The area, known simply as the Unassigned Lands, amounted to nearly 5½ million acres, and on March 27, 1889, President Harrison signed a proclamation defining the recently acquired lands. On April 22nd the central sections of these lands were opened to settlement. Within twenty-four hours after the land rush began, the district had a population of 50,000. On May 2, 1890, a bill was signed creating Oklahoma

Territory from these and other nearby lands. Counties erected initially from this original land rush were Oklahoma, Kingfisher, Canadian and Logan. Payne and Cleveland followed shortly thereafter.

In September 1890 the Iowa, Pottawattomi and Sac & Fox reservations in the east, comprising about 1.3 million acres were opened to white settlement and formed into Lincoln and Pottawatomie counties. The Cheyenne and Arapaho reservations in the southwest were opened in April 1891. This area consisted of some four million acres and was soon organized into Washita, Roger Mills, Custer, Day, Dewey and Blaine counties.

Meanwhile, negotiations to acquire the Cherokee Outlet, which had begun in March 1889, between representatives of the US Government and the Cherokee Nation continued. The Fairchild Commission offered a top price of \$1.25 per acre in May 1890 and the Cherokees refused. A second commission, known as the Jerome Commission, put forth offers of \$7.5 million and \$7.97 million in 1890 and 1891, and, when the Cherokees refused both offers, the Government threatened to take the Outlet without consent of the Cherokees. A Bill was introduced in Congress to compel the Cherokees to sell at a fixed price, and pressure continued to mount on the tribe to accept the Government's offer. Accordingly, in December 1891, the Cherokees agreed to cede their title to all lands



Map 4. The initial Oklahoma land rush was conducted on "Unassigned Lands" lying west of the Creek Nation in March 1889. (Cram's 1883 Map of Indian Territory; "Unassigned Lands added")

lying between the 96th and 100th meridian for \$8,595,736.12; a figure equivalent to \$1.27 per acre. A formal approval of this agreement was finalized May 17, 1893, after acceptance by the US Congress and the Cherokee Nation.

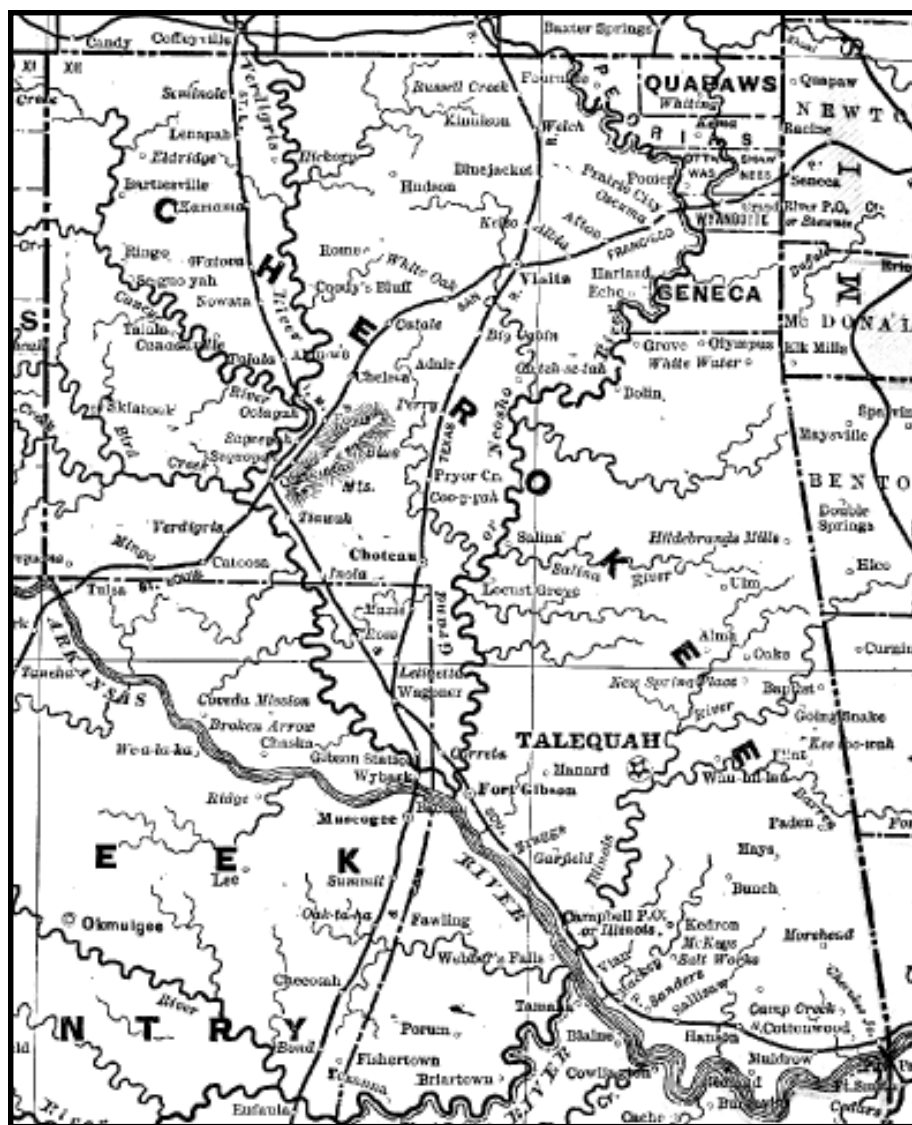
The Cherokee Outlet, a 58 mile wide strip of land extending along the southern border of Kansas and measuring some six million acres was opened for non-Indian settlement at noon on Saturday, September 16, 1893. It was quickly formed into Woodward, Woods, Grant, Garfield, Noble, Kay and Pawnee counties of Oklahoma Territory.

The 1890s in Cherokee Nation

The Census of 1890 counted a total population of 87,699 for Indian Territory. The Cherokee Nation was home to about one-third of that population, but, in addition, there were an estimated 27,000 illegal intruders—mostly white—living in the Nation. One of

the provisions insisted upon by Cherokee negotiators to the 1893 treaty ceding the Outlet was that the United States honor its obligations as agreed to under the treaties of 1833 and 1866 and remove intruders from the Cherokee Nation. Obviously, the leaders of the Cherokee Nation were aware that their lands were about to be overrun, and were making a last ditch attempt to hold back the stampede.

In 1898, five years after signing away the Outlet, the Chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee replying to a request for compliance with provisions of the 1893 Dawes act regarding intruders curtly told a delegation of Cherokees visiting Washington, "Gentlemen, the government has never fulfilled that agreement, and never intends to do it." Not only did the US Congress fail to remove the intruders from the Cherokee Nation in 1898, it went on to pass the Curtis Act that same year. The numerous provisions of this act effectively did away with the sovereignty of the



Map 5. The Cherokee Nation in 1893. (Walker's International Atlas, 1894)

Five Civilized Tribes and granted squatters preferential purchase rights of property and town sites within the nations.

The land rushes and establishment of the Territory of Oklahoma did little to abate the pressures for settlement of lands within the Cherokee Nation. If anything, these events served to spur an even greater desire on the part of land-hungry outsiders to acquire Indian lands. During the decade of the 1890s, the population of Indian Territory increased from less than 88 thousand to 392 thousand; and increase of 345%. Of the 392 thousand living in Indian Territory in 1900, 302,680 were white.

In other words, some 300,000 whites, who were not permitted by law to own Indian lands, entered Indian Territory and took up residence. Some leased lands

from tribes, others were "adopted" by tribal members, and some simply built a dwelling and occupied it. This created an untenable situation with a huge population who could not own land, live under their own laws, or send their children to local schools. Politicians in Washington felt the pressure and acted by creating the Dawes Commission.

Approved by Congress March 3, 1893, the Dawes Commission was created to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes to extinguish tribal titles to lands within Indian Territory. Naturally the Commission met stiff resistance from the Tribes, and Congress increased its powers in 1896 making it almost a law unto itself. The enhanced Commission soon worked out agreements with the Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes allowing it to make land assignments to Indian citizens and judge who was entitled to Indian citizenship. Each Indian citizen was assigned lands of roughly equivalent value. These lands

included a "homestead" which could not be sold or leased for a period of 21 years and other lands which the citizen could sell or lease to anyone. In effect, much of the land previously owned by these three tribes could now legally be sold to whites.

The Dawes Commission concluded negotiations without the cooperation of all Five Tribes, and this failure led directly to Congress passing the Curtis Act of 1898, which forced the Five Tribes to allot their land. The Curtis Act also severely weakened the powers of the Five Tribes' governments by granting the right to territorial towns to establish their own municipal governments under the laws of Arkansas, rendering the civil laws of the Tribes unenforceable in federal courts and abolishing tribal courts.

TABLE 1
CHEROKEE NATION POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED & DISCONTINUED BY DECADE

	Prior to 1870	1870-1879	1880-1889	1890-1899	1900-1907
Established	25	28	51	114	66
Discontinued	18	11	25	35	35
Net Increase	7	17	26	79	31
Cummulative Increase		24	50	129	160

The net result of all this commission work and legislation was that by the end of the decade of the 1890s, the stage was set for outsiders to completely and legally dominate the Indians within their own lands. By 1900 in the Cherokee Nation, the script had been written, the players were on stage, and all that remained was for the drama to be acted out leading to the dissolution of the Nation as a geo-political entity.

Cherokee Nation Post Offices of the 1890s

Rapid population growth was reflected in the number of new post offices established in Cherokee Nation during the 1890s. The net number of new post offices created during the decade was three times as great as it had been during the 1880s (Table 1). A total of 114 offices were authorized for the Cherokee Nation between 1890 and 1899. That number averaged better than 10 new offices each year, and exceeded the total number of post offices ever previously authorized for the Cherokee Nation. Map 6 depicts the Cherokee Nation early in the new century and the greater number of small communities shows clearly in a comparison with Map 5 shown above.

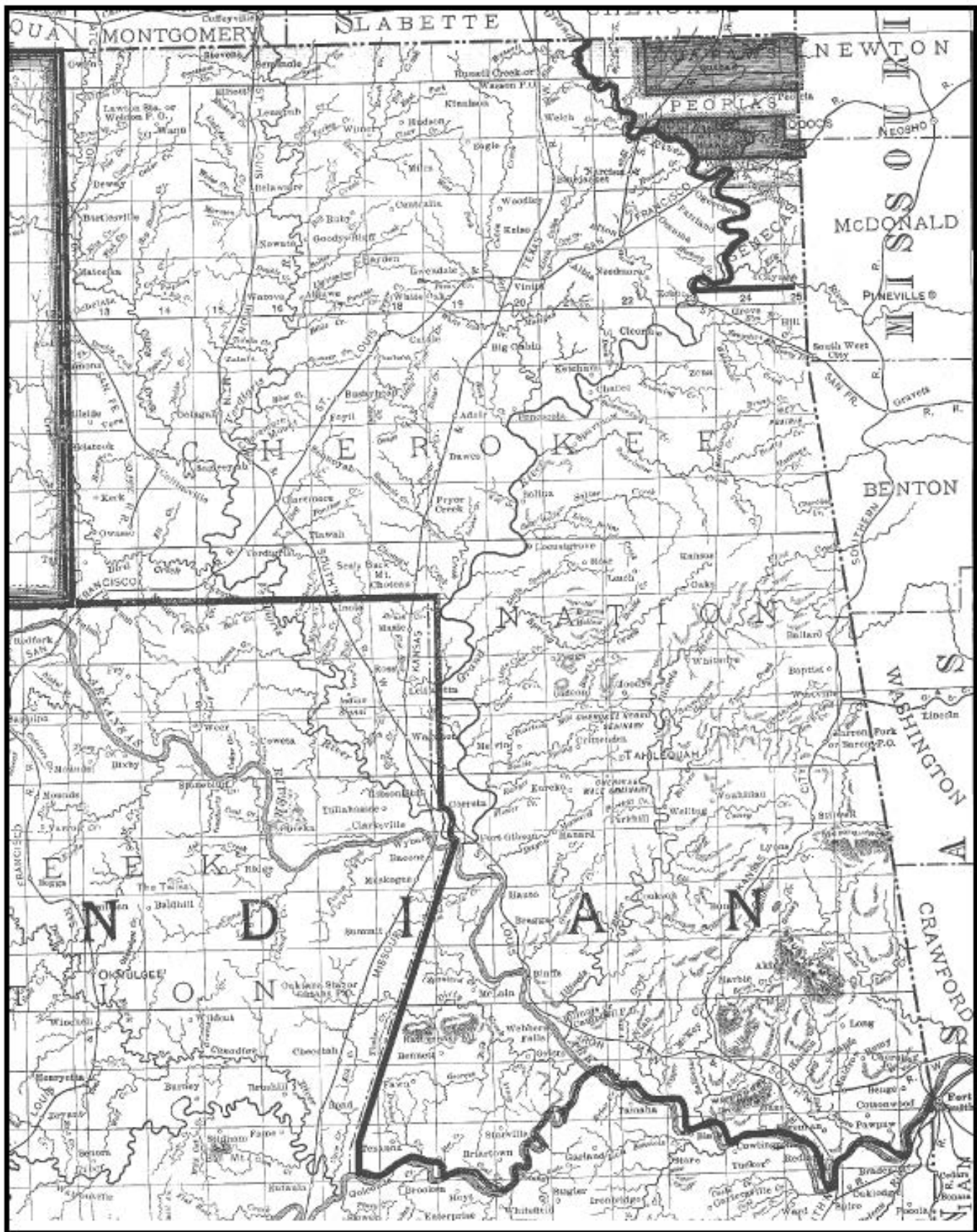
The survival rate of Cherokee nation post offices established during the boom decade of the 1890s was fairly high (**Table 2**). Twenty-eight of the 114 offices continue to operate today, which means that nearly one-quarter of those established during the decade have survived for 100 years or more. On the other hand, forty-one of the 114 did not survive for as long

as ten years, and twenty-one of those were closed in less than three years. These statistics include all newly listed post offices during the decade, and some of these were the result of name changes from existing offices.

Post office survival rates in areas of pioneer settlement are typically very low. This is particularly true where the economy was based on extractive activities such as mining or logging. The Cherokee Nation in the 1890s was a pioneer settlement area only in the

TABLE 2
LONGEVITY OF POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED 1890-1907

Years Operated	Established 1890-99	Established 1900-1907
Less than 4	21	20
4-9	20	8
10-19	17	11
20-49	18	13
50-100	10	4
Currently Operating	28	10
Total	114	66



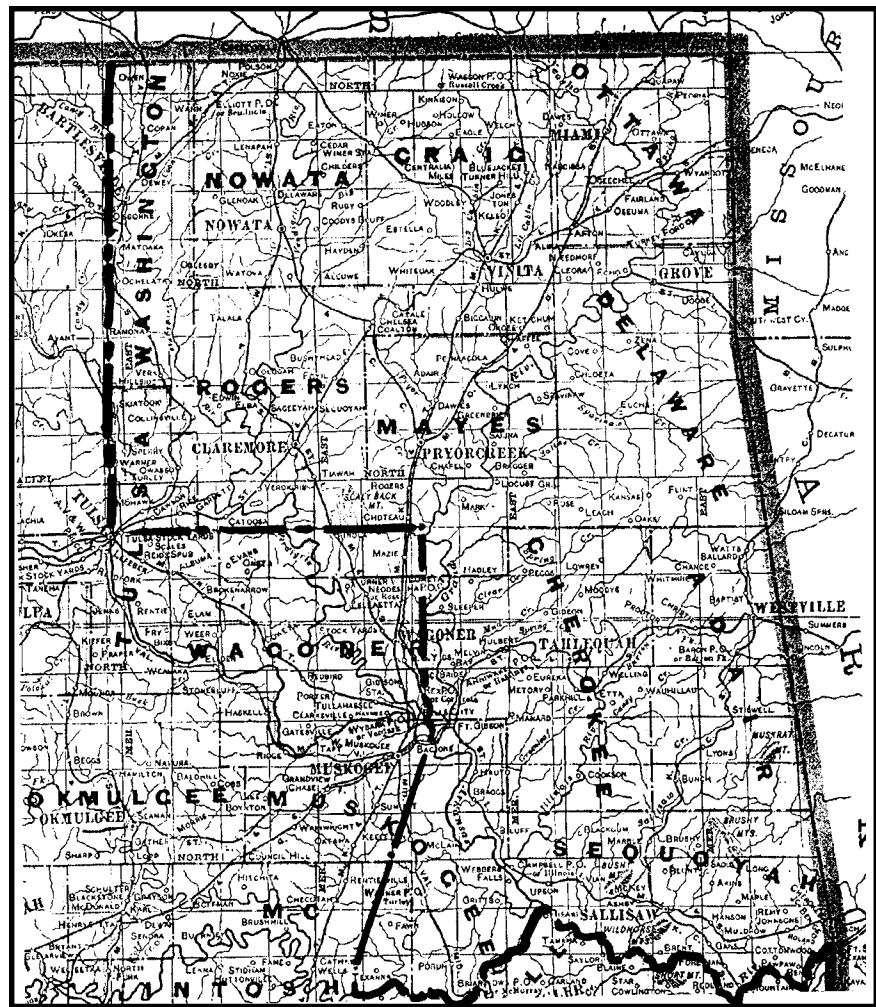
Map 6. The Cherokee Nation about 1903. (a portion of Rand McNally's "Oklahoma and Indian Territory", 1903)

sense that outsiders had been inhibited from occupying it, and post office longevity definitely benefited from the fact that most settlement was agriculturally based. Despite these advantages, the collector of Cherokee Nation postmarks is faced with a formidable challenge in attempting to locate examples of postmarks from these short-lived offices of the 1890s.

The Cherokee Nation Disappears

Passage of the Curtis Act by Congress in 1898 made it clear to the Cherokees that they must act independently to attempt to avoid the harsher and more punitive provisions outlined under Curtis. Accordingly, an election was held by the Nation on January 31, 1899, and the people voted to approve a proposal known as the Cherokee Agreement. The Cherokee Agreement did not substantively alter the effects of the Curtis Act, but it did, at least, allow the Cherokees some voice in the way changes were carried out. Section 58 of the Agreement provided that "the tribal government of the Cherokee Nation shall not continue longer than March 4, 1906, subject to such future legislation as Congress may deem proper." This agreement was subsequently approved by Congress in March 1901, effectively placing the Cherokee Nation under the direct management of the United States.

In the spring of 1906 the US Congress passed a bill empowering the people of the Territory of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to organize themselves jointly into one state, to be known as Oklahoma. President Roosevelt signed this enabling legislation June 16, 1906. The two territories were then divided into voting districts to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention. The Convention convened early in December 1906 and set about establishing a constitution, dividing the two territories into counties and



Map 7. Ten entire counties and parts of three others were carved from the Cherokee Nation when the State of Oklahoma was created. (Cram's Oklahoma, 1909)

selecting county seats. Their work accomplished, the matter was referred to a popular vote prior to an endorsement by the President. President Roosevelt proclaimed Oklahoma the 46th State of the Union on November 16, 1907.

CHEROKEE NATION POST OFFICES, 1900-1907

The rate at which new post offices were established within the Cherokee Nation declined slightly after 1900. During the 1900-1907 period there were a total of sixty-six new offices established, or an average of a bit over eight per year. As Table 2 reports, twenty-eight of these new offices remained in service less than ten years and nearly one-third of them failed to survive longer than three years. Of the sixty-six offices established during the final eight years of the Cherokee Nation, only ten continued to operate.

Conclusion

The Cherokee Nation existed as a geopolitical entity from 1839 to 1907. As a concept, an organization and a reality in the eyes of the Cherokee, the Nation existed long before the United States assigned them lands in Oklahoma in exchange for their ancestral homelands and continues to exist to this day. The United States considered the Cherokee one of the Five Civilized Tribes in the early 19th century. What that meant was that the Cherokee had opted to wear western dress, live in European style houses, practice European religions, and generally adopt European ways. The assignment of the Cherokee people to lands in Indian Territory was in no way related to any threat they posed to whites in the Southeast. It was simply a desire on the part of whites and their Government to remove Indians from more desirable lands in the east. The fact that Cherokees were attempting to live in ways which copied white lifestyles mattered not. They were Indians, and they were to be moved to Indian Territory.

Once in Indian Territory, those Cherokee that survived the Trail of Tears built settlements and schools, and organized the Cherokee Nation. For nearly seven decades, including periods of extreme duress and increasing pressure from outsiders to acquire their land, the Cherokee managed their own affairs. Certainly, there was political intrigue and corruption among certain of those tribal officers who governed the Cherokee Nation, but governments free from these maladies were and are a rarity in the political landscape. The Cherokee Nation was brought to an end as a geopolitical entity in less than seventy years by the same Government which had promised the tribe an independent homeland for all time.

The history of post office establishment in the Cherokee Nation mirrors the growth of population and social changes which occurred within its borders. The stability and limited numbers of offices during the pre-Civil War era contrast sharply with the post-war period when new offices associated the first railroads begin to cross the lands of the Cherokee. The gradual increase in post office numbers through the 1870s and 1880s gives way to an explosion of new offices as legal and political barriers to white settlement begin to crumble in the 1890s, and the Cherokees are outnumbered by white intruders. A total of 291 different post office names appear on the list of Cherokee Nation offices, although several of this number are the

result of name changes. The impact of outside settlement during the last two decades of the Cherokee Nation is reflected in the fact that 180, or 62% of the total number of offices ever opened in the Nation were established between 1890 and 1907.

Cherokee Nation Postmarks

Gaspare Signorelli and Tom Caldwell were the first to publish a listing of all known postmarks styles used by the offices of the Cherokee Nation. *Indian Territory Mail*, their 1966 compendium stands to this day as the most ambitious and complete listing and census of postmarks recorded from the post offices of Indian Territory. Unfortunately, Signorelli and Caldwell were handicapped by the publishing economies and technology of the day, and, lacking a well-heeled financial backer, they produced a mimeographed document, punched for three-hole binders, which is not well illustrated and somewhat inadequate when it comes to identifying specific postmark types.

Unfortunately, no one has sought to enhance the very substantial contribution made by Signorelli and Caldwell, and today's collectors interested in Indian Territory postmarks are limited by a basic reference which lacks the utility that a better illustrated, updated version of this work could afford. It is hoped that this article might spark some enthusiasm within the postal history community for undertaking such a project. The author would be delighted to hear from anyone who might wish to take on leadership of such a study.

Table 3 presents an alphabetical listing of all post offices established within the Cherokee Nation, their opening and closing dates, and details concerning postmarks by Signorelli and Caldwell known to have been used by them during the time they were in Indian Territory. The column labeled "S-C Types" contains a listing of the number of different postmark types recorded for each office by Signorelli and Caldwell. The last column refers to whether or not any postmarks are illustrated for each office in the current article. Most of the postmarks illustrated in this article were discovered as part of a remarkable accumulation found by Phil Bansner and Elwyn Doubleday several years ago. These postmarks had apparently been saved by someone with access to a huge volume of mail dating from around the turn of the 20th century. Virtually all examples date from about

1890 to 1905. Postmark collecting was certainly in its infancy in those days, and these examples were all saved in the form popular at the time—cut squares.

Postal historians of today generally prefer to collect postmarks on cover or card since much valuable and interesting information about rates, routing, and so forth is destroyed by clipping a postmark. However, as a means of capturing a snapshot view of Cherokee Nation postmarks about 1900, this accumulation has tremendous historical value. The Cherokee Nation postmarks shown here have been reproduced from the originals by a process which involved scanning at a one-to-one scale in grayscale mode at 250 dots per inch. Each illustration was then *cleaned*, by removing extraneous detail bit by bit and, where necessary, strengthening some lettering.

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<http://www.cherokee.org/navbar/history.htm>

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TABLE 3

POSTMARKS OF CHEROKEE NATION POST OFFICES

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Established</i>	<i>Discontinued</i>	<i>S-C Types*</i>	<i>Illustrated</i>
Adair	1883/03/15	OPERATING	7	Yes
Afton	1886/06/05	OPERATING	5	Yes
Ahniwake	1904/06/16	1911/02/28	1	No
Akins	1894/02/16	1943/12/31	4	Yes
Albia	1899/07/15	1909/01/09	0	Yes
Aligan	1902/02/18	1904/05/14	0	No
Alluwe	1883/06/27	1959/07/31	8	Yes
Alma	1890/08/16	1892/05/07	2	No
Austin	1895/03/25	1900/10/31	1	No
Ballard	1896/05/13	1916/07/15	1	No
Baptist	1881/03/09	1912/11/15	2	Yes
Baptist Mission	1850/07/05	1866/06/22	2	No
Baron	1895/11/16	1942/12/31	2	Yes
Bartlesville	1879/05/06	OPERATING	6	Yes
Becks Creek	1881/03/16	1882/08/08	0	No
Beckwith	1895/05/24	1898/11/02	0	No
Bellevue	1868/02/07	1869/09/20	0	No
Benge	1897/10/01	1913/02/15	1	Yes
Bennett	1895/06/04	1904/07/30	2	Yes
Big Cabin	1871/08/21	OPERATING	1	Yes
Blackgum	1895/06/17	1955/02/15	1	Yes
Bluejacket	1882/03/03	OPERATING	4	Yes
Blunt	1905/05/24	1914/10/31	1	No
Bolin	1890/01/27	1893/08/22	1	No
Bonton	1899/09/08	1899/12/08	0	No
Boudinot	1869/02/08	1869/09/20	0	No
Braggs	1888/09/10	OPERATING	3	Yes
Breedlove	1891/03/07	1892/04/27	0	No
Brent	1896/05/06	1929/05/31	1	Yes
Briartown	1882/05/15	1972/07/30	2	Yes
Brushy	1900/09/04	1910/10/31	1	No
Buckner	1877/10/19	1878/12/31	1	No
Bunch	1886/05/26	OPERATING	3	No
Bushyhead	1898/04/18	1955/11/15	1	No
Cabin Creek	1868/07/03	1869/08/27	0	No
Camp Creek	1879/02/17	1889/07/29	3	No
Campbell	1888/08/10	1909/10/22	3	Yes
Canadaville	1886/05/28	1889/06/13	0	No
Cannon	1906/07/19	1908/01/15	0	No
Cantonment Gibson	1827/02/28	1842/09/13	3	Yes
Cary's Ferry	1873/11/05	1888/03/09	3	No
Catale	1894/10/06	1933/02/15	2	Yes
Catoosa	1883/03/27	OPERATING	5	Yes
Centralia	1899/04/11	OPERATING	2	Yes
Chaffee	1897/06/26	1910/07/15	0	Yes
Chance	1897/08/05	1914/08/31	0	Yes
Chapel	1903/07/20	1918/01/15	1	No
Chelsea	1882/11/21	OPERATING	9	Yes
Cherokee Agency	1840/01/23	1849/05/23	0	No
Cherokee Orphan Asylum	1876/01/10	1884/03/09	2	No
Childers	1901/05/10	1915/07/15	2	Yes
Childers Station	1878/06/26	1888/12/07	5	Yes
Choteau	1871/10/18	1941/10/31	12	Yes
Christie	1903/02/28	1944/01/31	1	No
Claremore	1874/06/25	OPERATING	10	Yes
Clay	1902/09/30	1906/11/15	0	No
Cleora	1900/11/28	1954/10/15	2	Yes
Cobb Hill	1881/03/16	1882/08/08	0	No

PLATE 1

A SELECTION OF CHEROKEE NATION POSTMARKS, CIRCA 1900

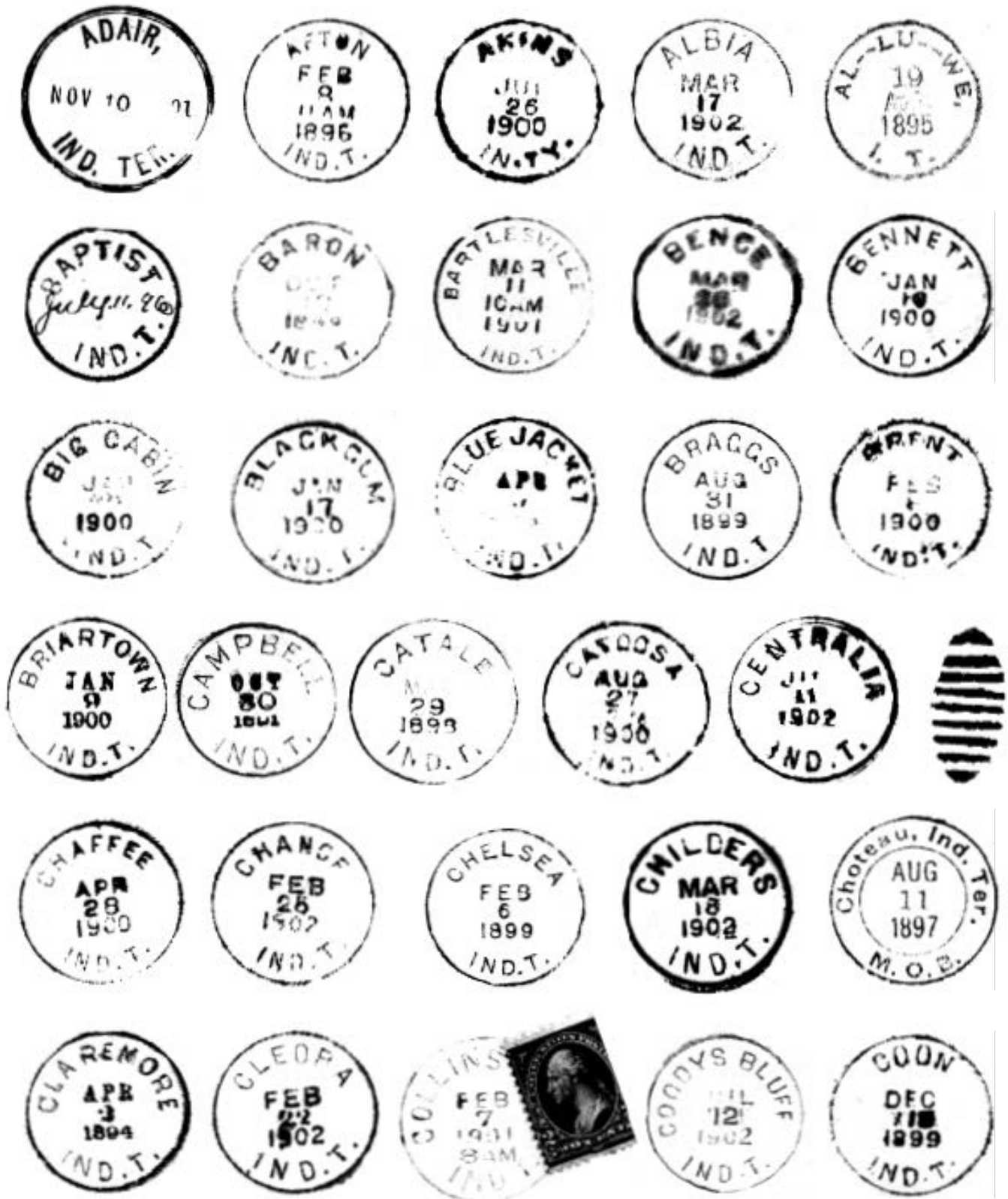


TABLE 3
POSTMARKS OF CHEROKEE NATION POST OFFICES

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Established</i>	<i>Discontinued S-C Types*</i>	<i>Illustrated</i>
Collins	1897/05/26	1898/06/15	0 No
Collinsville	1898/06/16	OPERATING	2 Yes
Conahany	1884/04/25	1885/08/03	0 No
Coo-y-yah	1882/01/31	1887/04/22	4 No
Coody's Bluff	1860/05/05	1955/12/31	5 Yes
Cookson	1895/04/11	OPERATING	0 No
Coon	1895/07/26	1899/10/12	1 Yes
Copan	1904/02/27	OPERATING	2 No
Correta	1892/04/02	1893/01/09	0 No
Corretta	1891/02/07	1891/03/21	0 No
Cottonwood	1882/03/03	1909/06/15	2 Yes
Couch	1900/06/23	1901/02/28	0 No
Cove	1903/04/17	1916/05/31	0 No
Crittenden	1896/10/08	1900/11/30	0 Yes
Curtis	1868/08/27	1869/08/27	0 No
Daniel's Springs	1871/06/15	1871/10/23	0 No
Danielsville	1861/02/01	1866/07/02	0 No
Dawes	1901/05/29	1908/08/31	0 Yes
Dawson	1895/02/28	1949/10/31	2 Yes
Delaware	1898/03/19	OPERATING	3 No
Dewey	1899/04/19	OPERATING	3 Yes
Dodge	1901/11/20	1941/08/15	0 No
Dotson	1901/10/22	1903/09/30	0 No
Dragger	1905/05/25	1908/12/31	0 No
Eagle	1890/06/30	1906/08/14	1 Yes
Eaton	1892/10/28	1928/01/26	0 Yes
Echo	1882/07/10	1909/12/31	6 Yes
Edwin	1905/06/01	1907/11/30	0 No
Eh-yoh-hee	1860/03/27	1866/08/24	0 No
Eldridge	1882/03/20	1884/02/04	0 No
Eli	1895/03/07	1900/02/18	1 No
Elliott	1892/01/04	1926/07/31	0 No
Elmcreek	1898/02/10	1900/01/23	0 Yes
Estella	1900/12/28	1953/07/31	0 No
Etta	1905/04/05	1922/12/15	1 No
Eucha	1900/11/20	OPERATING	0 No
Eureka	1899/03/11	1916/11/30	2 No
Fairland	1891/01/28	OPERATING	5 Yes
Fawling	1890/03/19	1896/09/17	1 No
Fawn	1898/02/11	1916/10/31	1 Yes
Felix	1903/10/02	1906/01/31	0 No
Flint	1846/08/01	1896/05/11	4 No
Flint	1900/11/07	1951/07/31	1 No
Fly Creek	1878/05/09	1879/02/11	0 No
Foreman	1898/10/31	1936/08/31	1 No
Fort Gibson	1842/09/14	OPERATING	15 Yes
Fort Spunky	1880/01/08	1883/02/05	1 No
Foyil	1890/06/05	OPERATING	6 Yes
Gann	1896/03/21	1899/09/07	1 No
Gans	1899/09/08	OPERATING	2 Yes
Garfield	1881/12/16	1889/02/13	1 No
Garrison	1902/02/07	1904/05/17	0 No
Gideon	1895/07/13	1954/10/15	1 Yes
Gilbert	1899/01/13	1899/05/25	0 No
Glenoak	1906/02/13	1932/12/15	1 No
Going Snake	1890/05/05	1894/04/27	0 No
Goingsnake	1894/04/28	1898/10/27	0 Yes
Grand Saline	1849/02/23	1866/08/24	1 No

PLATE 2

A SELECTION OF CHEROKEE NATION POSTMARKS, CIRCA 1900



TABLE 3
POSTMARKS OF CHEROKEE NATION POST OFFICES

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Established</i>	<i>Discontinued S-C Types*</i>	<i>Illustrated</i>	
Greenbrier	1900/09/01	1914/04/30	0	No
Gritts	1896/03/21	1909/10/30	1	No
Grove	1888/12/27	OPERATING	3	Yes
Gunter	1882/03/29	1882/08/08	0	No
Gwennedale	1892/05/10	1904/03/31	1	No
Halfway	1895/07/17	1896/11/14	0	No
Hanson	1888/07/13	1954/11/30	4	No
Harland	1888/12/10	1893/05/04	1	No
Harris	1894/05/22	1977/06/03	0	No
Hayden	1890/10/29	1936/10/15	3	No
Hereford	1903/04/01	1905/04/21	1	No
Hilderbrand	1886/08/03	1889/06/25	0	No
Hill	1896/04/27	1901/11/19	0	No
Hillside	1898/08/12	1913/08/31	1	Yes
Hollow	1904/06/20	1938/04/30	1	No
Horse Creek	1879/02/12	1879/09/04	0	No
Hudson	1886/11/13	1911/03/15	4	Yes
Hulbert	1903/05/04	OPERATING	1	No
Kansas	1895/01/05	OPERATING	2	Yes
Kedron	1886/05/26	1895/01/15	3	Yes
Kee-too-wah	1882/08/08	1884/02/07	0	No
Keefeton	1905/03/31	1957/10/18	1	No
Kelso	1898/07/08	1920/10/30	0	No
Kerk	1896/03/23	1905/01/15	0	No
Ketchum	1899/09/15	OPERATING	1	Yes
Kidron	1835/09/17	1858/09/07	6	No
Kidron	1859/10/27	1869/01/22	0	No
Kinnison	1886/09/13	1922/02/28	4	Yes
Klaus	1896/04/13	1900/11/27	0	Yes
Lawton	1900/01/06	1901/07/09	1	No
Leach	1897/02/20	OPERATING	0	No
Lenapah	1890/04/09	OPERATING	3	Yes
Lenark Falls	1860/05/14	1866/07/09	0	No
Little Verdigris	1859/12/30	1866/07/09	0	No
Locust Grove	1873/03/26	OPERATING	7	No
Long	1894/08/22	1937/04/15	2	Yes
Lowrey	1903/07/20	1929/12/31	0	No
Lucas	1892/11/01	1899/04/10	0	Yes
Lynch	1905/10/30	1913/03/17	0	No
Lynch's Prairie	1878/05/09	1878/10/09	0	No
Mabelle	1907/07/03	1915/04/20	0	No
Manard	1883/08/23	1913/09/30	4	Yes
Maple	1899/02/03	1921/01/14	2	Yes
Marble	1895/01/16	1906/04/01	1	Yes
Marble City	1906/04/02	OPERATING	1	No
Marble Salt Works	1858/09/08	1871/10/23	0	No
Mark	1904/08/06	1912/11/30	0	No
Markham	1895/03/21	1911/02/25	0	No
Mayes	1887/09/17	1888/06/13	2	No
Mays	1888/06/07	1896/09/19	2	No
McFall	1892/11/04	1899/12/14	2	Yes
McKey	1891/03/13	1928/07/14	2	Yes
McLain	1894/09/18	1915/06/30	2	Yes
Melvin	1894/03/02	1919/10/31	1	No
Metory	1906/02/13	1914/06/15	0	No
Metz	1887/11/01	1889/11/07	1	No
Miles	1892/03/29	1935/09/30	2	Yes
Milltown	1883/04/16	1883/09/03	0	No

PLATE 3

A SELECTION OF CHEROKEE NATION POSTMARKS, CIRCA 1900



Needmore,
Cherokee N. Ind. Ter



*Oak Grove S. G.
5-13-02*



TABLE 3
POSTMARKS OF CHEROKEE NATION POST OFFICES

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Established</i>	<i>Discontinued S-C Types*</i>	<i>Illustrated</i>
Moody's	1896/03/21	OPERATING 2	No
Morehead	1883/06/07	1887/11/10 2	No
Mount Clarimer	1860/05/30	1867/02/11 0	No
Muldrow	1887/11/19	OPERATING 4	Yes
Narcissa	1902/01/15	1916/11/15 1	No
Needmore	1894/12/14	1913/02/11 1	Yes
Needmore	1892/03/05	1893/02/03 0	No
Ner-noh-tah-he	1871/08/07	1872/05/20 0	No
Nicksville	1828/04/25	1829/10/02 0	No
Nowata	1889/11/08	OPERATING 6	Yes
Oak Grove	1902/03/28	1916/01/15 0	Yes
Oaks	1881/07/18	OPERATING 6	Yes
Ochelata	1900/03/23	OPERATING 2	Yes
Odell	1903/02/28	1925/06/30 0	No
Ogeechee	1895/03/08	1907/06/15 0	Yes
Oglesby	1900/11/13	1933/08/15 0	No
Okoe	1901/10/22	1913/07/31 1	No
Olympus	1885/12/30	1895/06/04 2	No
Oo-tah-se-tah	1880/03/10	1882/07/26 0	No
Oo-wa-la	1881/03/18	1889/12/04 6	No
Oologah	1891/05/25	OPERATING 3	Yes
Oseuma	1868/03/04	1909/05/15 1	No
Owasso	1900/01/24	OPERATING 3	No
Paden	1890/05/05	1896/08/08 2	No
Park Hill	1838/05/18	1847/05/05 2	No
Park Hill	1892/04/22	OPERATING 2	No
Patrick	1886/05/26	1888/09/09 1	No
Paw Paw	1882/12/26	1915/05/31 3	No
Pecan	1891/07/29	1892/11/01 0	No
Peggs	1899/12/06	OPERATING 2	No
Pensacola	1896/05/23	1955/11/30 0	No
Pleasant Point	1872/12/27	1873/03/18 0	No
Pliny	1899/09/15	1900/08/06 0	No
Porum	1890/03/25	OPERATING 3	No
Poulas	1879/07/11	1882/06/29 2	No
Prairie City	1879/09/12	1893/11/04 3	No
Proctor	1903/03/05	OPERATING 1	Yes
Pryor Creek	1878/11/27	1884/10/28 2	No
Pryor Creek	1887/04/23	1909/01/25 7	Yes
Pryors Creek	1869/08/19	1871/10/17 1	No
Ramona	1899/12/09	OPERATING 3	Yes
Ray	1904/09/20	1927/11/30 1	No
Reba	1903/02/25	1903/11/14 0	No
Red Hill	1868/05/29	1869/01/11 0	No
Redland	1883/05/17	1937/06/30 3	Yes
Remy	1891/10/15	1909/11/30 1	Yes
Rex	1890/12/01	1892/04/27 0	No
Rex	1900/11/16	1911/04/30 1	No
Ringo	1889/12/12	1900/02/15 2	Yes
Rockspur	1901/06/25	1902/06/30 0	No
Roland	1904/05/18	OPERATING 1	No
Rome	1886/09/13	1891/01/21 0	No
Rose	1891/03/13	OPERATING 2	Yes
Row	1905/04/08	1930/01/31 0	No
Ruby	1894/06/02	1921/10/15 2	Yes
Rud	1903/02/25	1906/11/15 0	No
Russellville	1895/02/03	1895/08/03 0	No
Sadie	1906/03/01	1928/04/30 0	No

PLATE 4

A SELECTION OF CHEROKEE NATION POSTMARKS, CIRCA 1900



TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Established</i>	<i>Discontinued S-C Types*</i>	<i>Illustrated</i>
Sageeyah	1900/12/07	1930/06/30	1 No
Salina	1884/03/10	OPERATING	8 Yes
Sallisaw	1873/09/29	1888/06/06	2 No
Sallisaw	1888/12/08	OPERATING	5 Yes
Sanders	1884/08/06	1888/11/06	2 No
Santee	1895/06/07	1895/11/07	0 No
Santown	1904/09/22	1907/07/02	1 No
Sequoyah	1871/08/10	1909/03/08	2 No
Shakespeare	1903/09/04	1905/03/31	0 No
Ski-a-took	1880/03/12	1892/04/10	1 No
Skiatook	1892/04/11	OPERATING	2 Yes
Skin Bayou	1873/10/27	1875/09/01	0 No
Sleeper	1904/05/10	1916/09/30	0 No
Snow	1903/11/03	1904/09/15	0 No
Sowder	1902/08/29	1904/07/30	0 No
Spavina Mills	1878/10/10	1879/01/06	0 No
Spavinaw	1892/03/14	OPERATING	1 Yes
Spears	1890/08/19	1890/11/21	0 No
Sperry	1902/05/17	OPERATING	0 No
Starvilla	1895/01/16	1905/06/30	3 Yes
Stilwell	1896/05/12	OPERATING	4 Yes
Suagee	1892/06/25	1898/09/14	0 No
Swimmer	1890/07/24	1897/09/09	0 No
Tahlequah	1847/05/06	OPERATING	24 Yes

TABLE 3

POSTMARKS OF CHEROKEE NATION POST OFFICES

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Established</i>	<i>Discontinued</i>	<i>S-C Types*</i>	<i>Illustrated</i>
Talala	1890/06/23	OPERATING	3	Yes
Texanna	1888/06/27	1940/07/16	3	No
Thornton	1895/03/07	1895/10/25	0	No
Tiawah	1903/08/24	1938/12/31	0	No
Timberhill	1903/02/25	1903/12/15	0	No
Tip	1906/06/19	1951/06/30	0	No
Tul-lah-te-kee	1871/12/04	1872/05/20	0	No
Turley	1897/01/13	1957/08/23	3	Yes
Ulm	1890/03/01	1897/02/19	1	No
Vann	1894/07/11	1898/09/07	1	No
Vera	1899/12/15	OPERATING	2	Yes
Verdigris	1880/03/12	1954/11/15	1	No
Vian	1886/05/06	OPERATING	8	Yes
Vinita	1871/09/13	OPERATING	18	Yes
Walnut	1902/08/30	1905/03/31	1	No
Wann	1899/10/13	OPERATING	1	Yes
Warner	1905/04/22	OPERATING	1	No
Wasson	1892/05/24	1906/08/15	3	No
Watova	1892/04/09	1956/02/29	2	Yes
Wauhilla	1879/02/13	1935/03/15	6	Yes
Webbers Falls	1856/07/15	OPERATING	11	Yes
Welch	1892/07/13	OPERATING	3	Yes
Weldon	1901/07/10	1904/02/26	0	No
Welling	1899/04/19	OPERATING	1	Yes
Westville	1895/11/18	OPERATING	3	Yes
White Water	1873/04/01	1886/07/09	1	No
Whiteoak	1898/10/31	1957/10/31	1	Yes
Whitmire	1897/09/23	1913/09/30	0	No
Wimer	1899/12/20	1933/05/31	1	Yes
Winchester	1890/08/16	1891/09/23	0	No
Woodley	1897/10/19	1907/06/29	1	No
Zena	1896/04/11	1956/01/31	1	Yes

NOTES: *As listed in Signorelli & Caldwell; letters indicate a postmark from an office not listed in Signorelli & Caldwell. **Bold Letters** in the "Illustrated" column indicate postmarks from offices unlisted in Signorelli & Caldwell.



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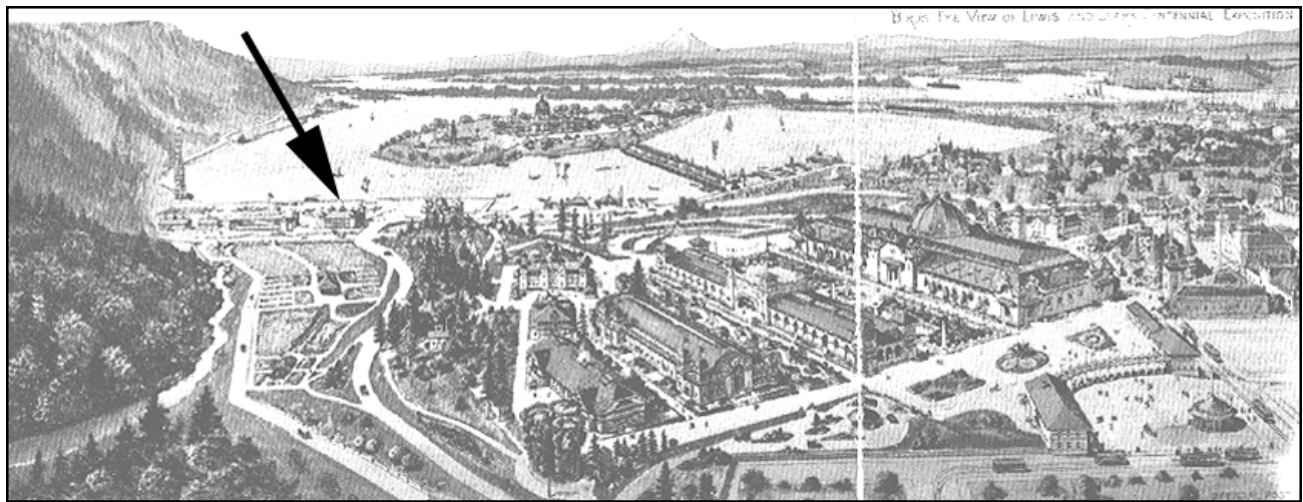


Figure 1. Partial panoramic bird's eye view post card showing the 1905 Lewis & Clark Exposition grounds. The arrow indicates the location of the American Inn.

Remnants of the Fair

by Kirk Andrews

As a new century dawns, thoughts focus on increasing trade with the Far East, just as they did 100 years before. But this was the late 1800s—the dawn of the 20th century, not the 21st. Instead of debating most favored nation trade status with China, the business leaders in Portland, Oregon, planned to commemorate the early 19th century attempt at finding a westerly trade route to China—the Lewis and Clark expedition—with an Exposition that would showcase the developments of the Pacific Northwest. The event was named the Lewis and Clark Exposition and Oriental Fair.

The exposition grounds were carved out of 430 acres of low, swampy ground toward the north of downtown Portland. In the middle of the Expo sat 200-acre Guild Lake with the Government Building located on a peninsula that jugged out into the center. “Spanish Renaissance” was the building style, and all buildings (except the Forestry building) were made of whitewashed plaster skins over wood frames (at an average cost of seventy nine cents per square foot). State and exhibition buildings were constructed on higher ground to the south of Guild Lake. Individuals attending the fair reached the Government Building by walking through the amusement area known as “The Trail,” across the “Bridge of Nations.” On the western edge of Guild Lake sat the only hotel on the grounds of the Exposition—the American Inn (Figure 1).

The Expo opened on June 1st, 1905, and ran for the next 4½ months. Paid admissions reported were 1,588,000 visits, plus an additional 966,000 free passes, bringing total attendance to over 2,500,000. Four of the visitors included a young California family on vacation—a mother (Birdie), her son (the Boy), and daughters (Elvia and Madge). As illustrated by the cover shown in figure 2, which displays an International machine Exposition Station postmark, they arrived at the Exposition on June 16th, and took up residence at the American Inn. Birdie writes to her husband in San Francisco:

Friday, June 16th 11:20am

My Sweetheart:

We are here and it all promises to be very comfortable. The house is very airy pretty and tasteful. We have a nice large double bedded room with a pretty outlook for which we pay \$14.00 a day. I did not take a room with a bath because we can do without and it is no use to be unnecessarily extravagant. The hotel has given us passes which take us into the fair grounds whenever we please to go and as often so the children are just pouting for lunch to be over that they may make their first trip across the bridge of nations. It drizzled a little this morning when we arrived but it is lovely now. The porter on the train took excellent care of us and helped us with our luggage this morning. There was no American Inn bus at the station so after waiting for some time and finding that it did not arrive we came out here in an automobile for \$1.50. This is quite a little distance from the train depot which is I suppose in the centre of Portland. The children enjoyed the ride very much and our chauffeur was a very skillful careful one so they had no fears. Now we are going to lunch and as we

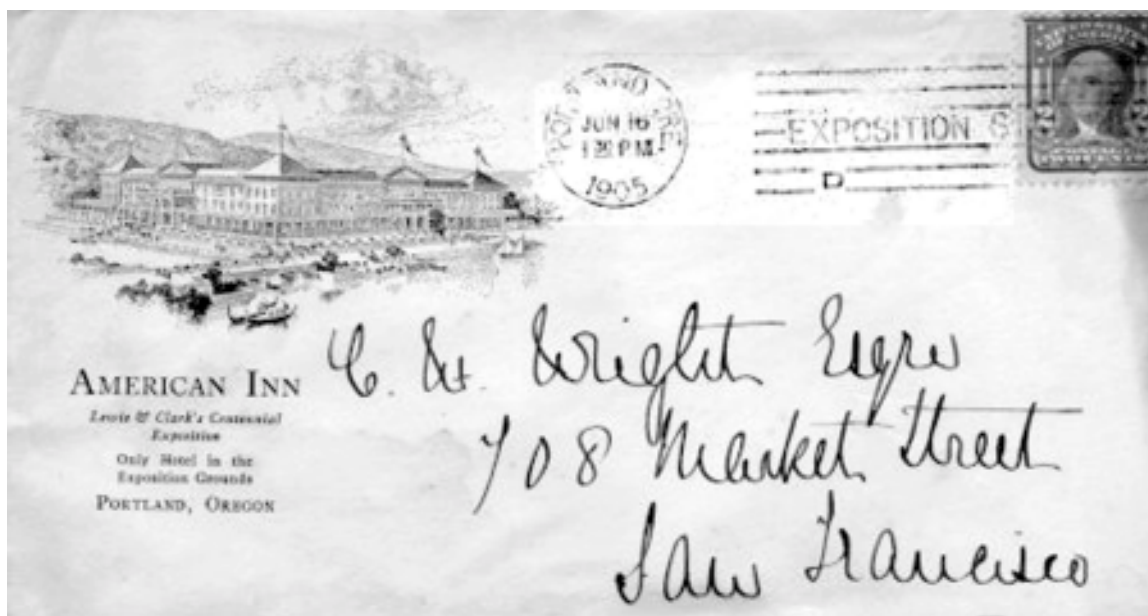


Figure 2. This attractive illustrated American Inn cover carried Birdie's first letter from the Exposition to her husband in San Francisco.

have had no breakfast but a nibble out of our never failing basket we shall be glad. Good bye my own take the best care of your dear self.

Your Loving Wife
Birdie

The U.S government maintained a post office on the grounds of the Expo located immediately to the right of the main entrance. As William Bomar illustrates in his book, *Postal Markings of United States Expositions*, seven different postal markings exist from the Exposition post office. The Bomar P05-02 in figure 2 is the easiest to obtain, and was used as a sending, as well as receiving, cancellation (Figure 3)



Figure 3. The International ExpoStation machine cancel used as a receiving mark on a post card.

As evidenced by a second letter to her husband, Birdie and the children stayed at the fair for more than two weeks. One can imagine them touring the grounds, taking in the attractions along the midway, and perhaps exploring a bit of the City of Portland and the surrounding countryside. On July 2nd, 1905 Birdie writes:

July 2nd, 1905

My Sweetheart:

I was so disappointed this morning not to hear from you. I am sure I am doing better than you are about writing letters. Mine are both longer and more frequent than yours. But you will not get any more now on this trip at least, as we have again changed our plans and mean to stay here until after the fourth and then start for home. Tomorrow I will go into town and reserve a section for

Wednesday or Thursday, the first day I can get one. On talking the Sound trip over we decided to put it off until you could be with us to see how Tacoma and Seattle have grown, and enjoy the beautiful Sound scenery. Between ourselves I am free to confess that Elvia the boy and I are all anxious (sic) to see you and Larkspur. We feel selfish at staying away as long and besides we have so much to tell you. The boy keeps saying "I don't want to go to Dictoria (sic), I want to go straight home," and Elvia had said so from the beginning. Besides Mrs Lye cannot have us to stay with her and we should have to divide up and stay with Ada and Dolly, the latter wants the boy and me to be with her and Madge and Elvia are to go to Ada's. That does not suit Elvia at all besides which we have received no direct messages from Ada. So the long and the short of it is that we are going home, which

will be better than going anywhere else. Harry Allen and his wife came here to see us yesterday and after dinner we all went on the Trail together where they went in to see Trixie and we went to a biograph show. Yesterday was the 'Trail Day' and all the attractions gave a grand parade which we saw to advantage from Trixie's stand while the Princess herself was out showing herself off. We have so many acquaintances on the Trail now that we almost seem as though we belong there and I am sure we could give as good a show as most of them. Today the weather is lovely and when I have finished writing we are going over to post this and enjoy the band. The postman does not come here to collect on Sundays so we have to post our letters at the exposition post office if we want them to catch the night mail. See how much trouble I take so that you may hear from us and you only write to me when it is quite convenient. I will just punish you well when I get home. The boy too has indited you an epistle which is all his own composition so you see he too wants to be with you again even if he does spell it "Kitters" (sic). And now you dear old love good bye for this time.

I am your loving wife.

Birdie

In his book on the exposition *The Great Extravaganza*, Carl Abbott explains that the U.S. Navy offered: "...on a 12 x 18-foot screen in a 200-seat theater, a daily feature of 60 biograph motion picture scenes (projected in sequences of 10 or 12) depicting the excitement of navy life." He also mentions that Princess Trixie was part of "Professor Barnes Educated Horse and Diving Elk," an attraction on The Trail that featured two elk diving forty-feet into a pool of water, and showcased Princess Trixie's command of language and arithmetic.

The Exposition closed on October 15, 1905. Records show that it made a slight operating profit of \$84,461; some of which came from the sale of salvage. None of the original buildings remain standing on the Exposition grounds (which is now the northwest industrial section of Portland), but elements of Birdie's vacation to the Exposition exist today in northwest Portland. In 1906-07, salvaged building material from the American Inn was used to build an apartment building at NW 21st and Northrup (Figure 4). Gary Spence, (once the apartment manager for the building) reports that a card in the files of the City Bureau of Buildings notes an inspection of the

sewage system for the apartment house under construction in 1906 (then known as the Washington) as, "... being constructed from material from the American Inn at the Fair Grounds (sic)." He notes that "lunettes" above the entrance doors (originally positioned horizontally on the Fair Building) are now installed on the apartment house vertically for the three floors. One of the columned entry ways to the American Inn at the fairgrounds was attached to the front of the building, but it was removed sometime afterwards due to settling of the foundation (a photograph of the structure with the columns and balconies intact exists on the wall of a common area in the basement as part of a display pertaining to the history of the building). Mr. Spence also states that the whole building is of poor construction and suffers from settling; the card at the Bureau of Buildings also notes that the Inspector had one of the workers arrested for working without a license. The building changed ownership in 1995, and the individual apartments made from the salvage are now being sold as two bedroom condominiums. Birdie's \$14.00 per day hotel room is now part of a condo which costs \$195,000, but at least all apartments include the extravagance of a bathroom.

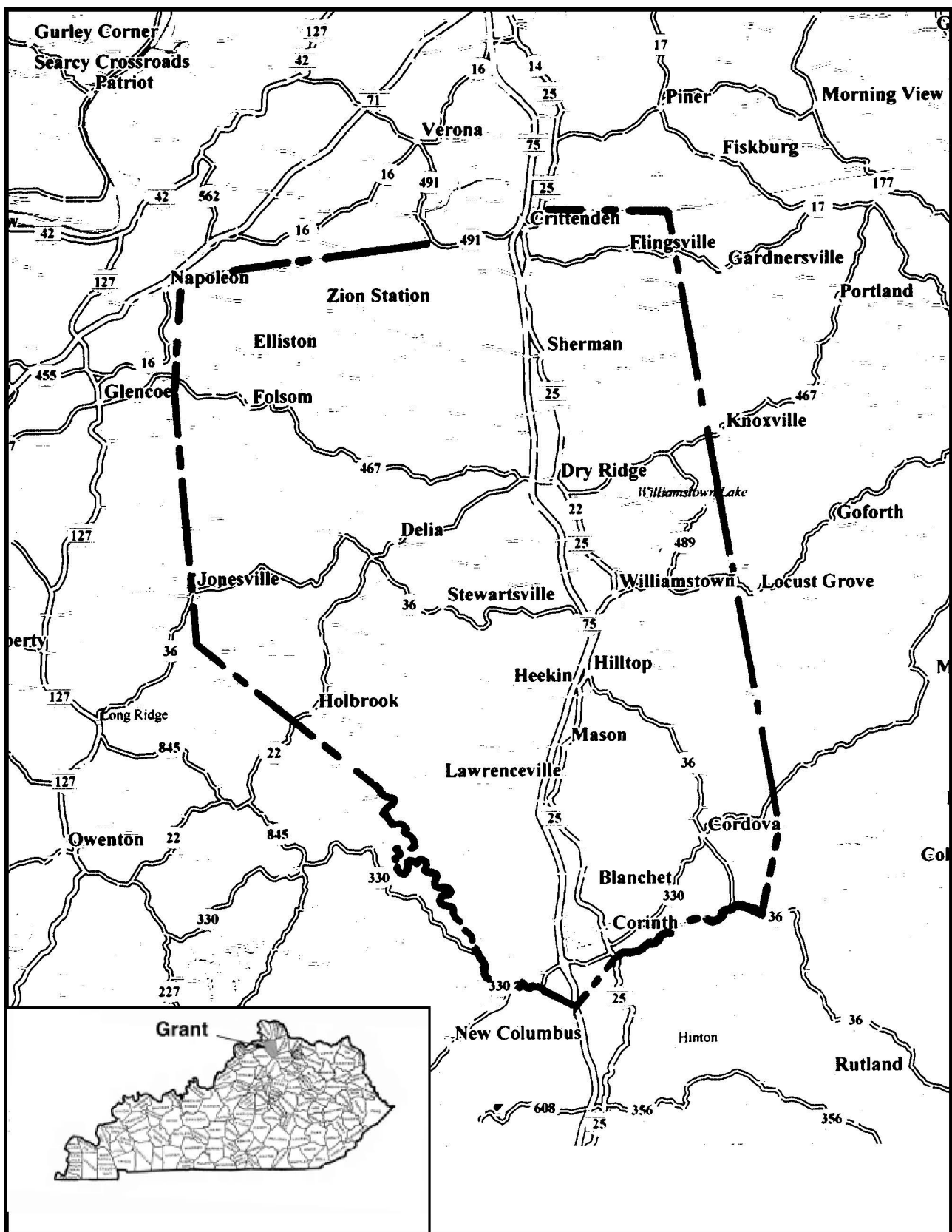
References:

Abbott, Carl, *The Great Extravaganza*, The Oregon Historical Society, 1981.

Bomar, William J., *Postal Markings of United States Expositions*, 2nd edition, BJB Philatelics, Tampa, FL, 1996.



Figure 4. This apartment building at Northwest 21st and Northrup in Portland was built in part from material salvaged from the American Inn.



Map 1. Grant County, Kentucky

The Post Offices of Grant County, Kentucky

by Robert M. Rennick

In 1819 William Littell was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives on the promise to some of his Pendleton County neighbors that he would help get them a new county. Thus, on the first day of the 1820 legislative session he introduced a bill to that effect, lobbied to see it through, and, on February 12, 1820, won the hearts of his constituents when Grant became Kentucky's sixty-seventh county. But that was not the end of it. In 1827 ten square miles of Harrison and Scott Counties were added to Grant; Campbell yielded some territory in 1831; Harrison County donated another twelve square miles in 1833; and Boone County added ten more square miles in 1820. Finally, in February 1876, Grant assumed its present 260 square mile territory with the addition of ten more square miles from Owen County.

Historians have never been sure for whom the new county was named. It could have been for Col. John Grant (1754-1826), pioneer Licking Valley saltmaker; his brother Samuel (1762-1794), a surveyor killed by the Indians in Indiana, probably in 1794; or another brother, Squire (1764-1833), a large Campbell County landowner and close personal friend of Rep. Littell. Or, perhaps, for all three. Quite unlikely was the name derived from any facetious response by fellow legislators to Littell's tenacious efforts to get them to grant him his new county.¹

The county's eastern section is drained by several Licking River branches, notably Grassy, Fork Lick, and Crooked Creeks. Its western area is watered by part of the eighty mile long Eagle Creek, joining the Kentucky River in Carroll County, and major tributaries – Ten Mile, Clarks, Stevens, Rattlesnake, and Three Forks Creeks. The aptly named Dry Ridge divides the two watersheds.

Williamstown, the county's seat and the largest of its four cities, lies on the Dry Ridge, some forty-seven miles north of downtown Lexington and thirty-seven miles south of downtown Covington (via US 25). The 1990 Census counted nearly 16,000 Grant County residents.

Most of the post offices discussed below will be located by road miles from the junction of US 25 and Ky 22 in downtown Williamstown.

The fifth class city of *Williamstown*, with a 1990 population of some 3,000, may be at or near the site of James *Littell's Station*, established in the 1790s. Soon after his arrival in 1795, William Arnold, a New Jersey-born Revolutionary and Indian Wars veteran, acquired much of this land and initiated its settlement. By July 1809 it is said to have had its first post office, called *Arnold's*, with Thomas Wilson, postmaster. This was still in operation by 1813 but may have closed shortly thereafter.

On June 12, 1820, after considering several sites, a commission accepted Arnold's generous offer of twenty-five acres for the new county's seat. The town established here was to be called *Philadelphia*, possibly at the suggestion of William Woodyard, a resident, and one of the county's first magistrates. But as this name was already in use in Kentucky, the new town was called *Williamstown* instead. Arnold, who had helped lay out the town and was one of its first trustees, as well as the new county's first sheriff, was most likely its name source. But one cannot entirely rule out the possibility that the town had two name sources – Arnold and his friend and neighbor, Mr. Woodyard. Meanwhile, the post office was re-established, also as *Arnold*, on March 9, 1820, with William Hegan, postmaster, but closed before the end of the year. It opened again on February 2, 1822, as *Williamstown Court House* with Arnold's son-in-law Wesley Tully as the new postmaster. But soon it became simply *Williamstown*.

Dry Ridge is the name applied to both the north-south divide between the Licking and Eagle Creek drainage systems and Grant's second largest community. This fifth class city, with a 1990 population of 1,600, extends for 3 ½ miles along Ky 22 from Williamstown's northern limits to a point 1 ½ miles west of I-75. The county's first settlement (1791) was at *Campbell's Block House*, just within Dry Ridge's southern city limits.

The ridge is said to have been named by early drovers who followed its crest, an old buffalo route and later Indian trail between the Bluegrass and the Ohio River. They found that the absence of floodable streams facilitated transit but also made it difficult to find sufficient water for their stock. At one of several overnight stops on the ridge where stock could be accommodated, the area's first post office was estab-

lished. On July 1, 1815, G.P. Koulat (or Koolat) was appointed the first postmaster of **Dry Ridge**. The town that grew up around this office, however, awaited the arrival of the Cincinnati Southern Railway in 1876 to develop into an important mill town, rail shipping point, and retail trade center.²

The discovery of sulphur springs in 1908 led to a tourist boom for the town, attracting people from all over the region to its healing waters. One of the hotels built to accommodate the visitors was the **Carlsbad** which was probably named for the famed Czech resort town now known as **Karlovy Vary**. A change in the city's name to **Carlsbad** in 1811 was short-lived when it was learned that the post office would not be allowed to use this name. In 1925 the hotel burned, and by the late 1930s the springs had all but dried up.

The pioneer Stewart family gave its name to a short-lived **Stewartsville** post office whose location is as yet unknown. Their descents later named a longer lived post office on the present Ky 36, nearly six miles west of Williamstown. The first office was established in January 1817 by Robert D. Stewart but did not last the year. The second **Stewartsville** operated from February 20, 1867 through September 1906 with William R. Wolf the first of its four postmasters. Daniel Stewart was the last.

On September 19, 1820 William Sanders, one of three brothers who settled on the ridge in the northern part of the county before 1800, established there the **Sanders** post office. Within a few years it had been joined by Charles Sechrist's tavern, a carding mill, and a church. Meanwhile, about a mile south (along the present US 25, between Ky 491 and the Mt. Zion Road), another settlement called **The Wells**, with a tanyard, a sawmill, and several more taverns, had grown up around two large wells. In 1829 John W. Fenley, who owned the sawmill, acquired some 400 acres of Sanders' land and, in 1831, assumed the operation of the **Sanders** post office. In 1834, when storekeeper Samuel F. Singleton became postmaster, the office was renamed **Crittenden** at the suggestion of Fenley's wife Mary Ann (nee Robinson) for the popular Kentucky politician John J. Crittenden (1786-1863) who was later to serve as the state's fifteenth governor.

By this time a town had been laid out and it was incorporated in January 1839 as **Crittendon**. Today the fifth class city of **Crittendon** extends for about a mile along US 25 (Ky 491), less than a mile from the

Kenton County line and ten miles north of Williamstown. Its post office still serves some 730 residents and their rural neighbors.³

Grant County may have had a post office called **Cherokee Creek** whose location is unknown and whose very existence is only evidenced by its entry in an old Post Office Register. As stated therein, it was established on December 11, 1830 with Jesse Coulson, postmaster, closed in less than a month, but re-opened on January 13, 1831 with Sol C. Perrin, postmaster. There is no more mention of it in postal records. Nor is there any known stream for which it might have been named. Coulson has been identified in Grant County's 1830 Census, and Perrin then lived in the Licking Precinct of Harrison County.

Almost as elusive was another short-lived post office called **Foot of the Ridge**. Probably referring to the Dry Ridge, this is known to have been established in Scott County on March 18, 1840 with John Jones, postmaster. He was succeeded in early February 1841 by Lewis C. Baker who had the office moved to somewhere in Grant County where it operated only through July.

Downingsville was a small nineteenth century community centered at John Downing's store where the present Ky 36 crosses Eagle Creek, 11 ¼ miles west of Williamstown. A month after it was established as a town on January 12, 1844, **Downingsville's** post office opened with Lewis Hopper as postmaster. It closed after only six months but was re-established on January 20, 1846 with Chapman S. Coleman, postmaster, and operated only through that year. When George Rennacker re-established it again, on March 8, 1847, he called it **Johnson's**, probably for James A. Johnson, a resident. In mid-December 1848 storekeeper Presley F. Hansbrough, who had by then become postmaster, had the office renamed **Downingsville**. It continued, albeit intermittently, till it was closed for good at the end of June 1909. Nothing marks the site today.

Jeremiah Morgan is said to have settled on Crooked Creek around 1820 where he soon opened a store. By the late 1840s, William Webb had a tavern there on what was then, as now, the main road to Cynthiana. Samuel W. Moore established the local post office as **Cordova** [kâhr/doh/va]. Two theories of its name origin have been offered. It may have been named by Jane Webb for a Mexican town she had heard about from returning Mexican War veterans. Less likely was

it named by a visiting Mexican for his home town. In the late nineteenth century this small village had at least three stores, a sawmill, creamery, leather shop, church, and school. The post office closed in April 1906, but the local store on Ky 36 still serves a number of homes in the southeast corner of the county.

The post office called *Stateley's Run* is still an enigma to Grant Countians. It is known to have been established on January 21, 1854 with storekeeper William P. Parrish, its first postmaster. In May 1868, three years before it closed, then postmaster William A. Ashcraft, in his Site Location Report, located it one mile west of Arnolds Creek, a branch of Ten Mile, 3 ½ road miles east of the Eagle Hill post office in Owen County, and five road miles north of Downingsville. Could the stream to which it undoubtedly refers have been what is shown on recent maps as *Statlers Run*? If so, could the post office have been on the present Fords Mill Road? Could *Stately* have been a corruption of *Statler*? Or vice versa? No families of either name are mentioned in nineteenth century county records. *Stately Run* (sic) was also an early name for the *Flat Creek Precinct*, organized in 1864 in the northwestern part of the county.

The village now called *Mason* extends along US 25 and the Norfolk Southern Railway tracks for 1 ½ miles from Rt. 1933 to a point 4 ½ miles south of Williamstown. The vicinity was settled around 1800 by James Gouge and his brother who, at least by 1814, were running a tavern and stage stop called *Gouge's* [ghow/djez] at the southern end of the present community. This name was also given to the local post office established on July 26, 1855, probably in John A. Turner's store, with Henry L. Brown, postmaster. Turner himself took over the office four months later and ran it till September 1861. He reassumed this position in 1868. In 1876 the Cincinnati Southern Railway built a station there, also calling it *Gouge's* or *Turner's Station*.

In October of the following year Turner's successor, John Daugherty, renamed the station and post office *Mason* possibly for one of the railroad's contractors or for William Beverly Mason, the county surveyor (or both, or neither). By the end of the century, like other stations on this route, *Mason* had become an important mill town and shipping point for area tobacco, livestock, and timber, and as many as 500 families were being served by its post office. Though the

office recently closed, *Mason* still has several businesses, a couple of churches, and one of the county's consolidated elementary schools.

Another of Kentucky's two-county communities, *Jonesville*, was earlier called *Macedonia* and, possibly, *Nons^vuch* (sic). On Ky 36, at the Owen County line, the community developed around the Macedonia Church, organized in 1843. Its first post office, as *Macedonia*, was established in Grant County on August 5, 1858 with Nathan Stewart, postmaster. It closed in mid-August 1866. Shortly thereafter the community became *Jonesville*, allegedly for the seven Jones families who had recently moved into the Owen County part of the area. The post office too took this name when it was re-established on August 7, 1877, with William L. Mefford, postmaster. Till now, when it is barely within the Grant County side of the line, the office has occupied sites in both counties. The Grant County section was briefly incorporated in the early twentieth century, and remains the commercial center of town.

Hard Scrabble, considered as unlikely a name for a community or post office as you can find, was actually applied to two short-lived Kentucky post offices. One was in Daviess County (1852-1854) and the other was in Grant. The latter was operated from June 20, 1860 through 1861, by George Mozee in his store on the old Covington-Lexington Road, just east of the junction of the present US 25 and Ky 36, three miles south of downtown Williamstown. The aptly applied name is said to have testified to the difficulty in making a living in those early days of the Civil War. Shortly after the close of the post office, George W. Hill acquired the store he called *Cherry Grove* for the local trees. But it wasn't until some years after the railroad arrived in 1876 that James L. Atkinson re-opened the post office as *Cherry Grove* in a building 150 yards east of the tracks where it served a store, grist mill, distillery, and tavern from April 16, 1891 till mid-October 1906.

Another drover's stop on the Dry Ridge was Louis Myers' tavern sometimes called "The Old Drover's House." By the early 1850s W.L. Collins had a store here which soon became the focus of a small community. Its post office, established on May 18, 1865 with Hayden Kendall, postmaster, was named *Sherman* but no one knows why. Since most of the

area's people had been sympathetic to the Confederate cause it is doubtful that it was named for William T.

A possible alternative was Gen'l. Sidney Sherman (1805-1873), one of the heroes of the Texas War for Independence, who later served the Confederate cause in that state, but who earlier had been a northern Kentucky resident. As with its neighbors, Crittenden, three miles north, and Dry Ridge, four miles south, its economic development, with stores, mills, tobacco warehouses, and a hotel, followed the arrival of the railroad in 1876. After an intermittent existence its post office closed in October 1969.

The sixth class city of **Corinth** is one of only two in Kentucky whose corporate boundaries extend into three counties. However, nearly all of its 137 residents (1990 Census) and most of its institutions are in Grant County. Until 1876, when the railroad came through, this site was part of the ten square miles of southwest Grant County that were taken from Owen.

Corinth is now centered at the junction of US 25 and Ky 330, a miles and a half east of I-75, and 10 ¼ miles south of Williamstown. Like most of the other towns on the Ridge it had been an early stage stop between the Bluegrass and Covington that did not really develop until the railroad came. It is not known when the **Corinth** name was first applied to the community, but its post office was established on October 22, 1868 as **Corinth** with David W. Williams, postmaster. And by **Corinth** it was incorporated in March 1878. It was undoubtedly named for the local Corinth Christian Church, one of many in this country that had been named for the ancient Greek city to whose early Christians St. Paul wrote two memorable letters. The railroad station at Grant County's **Corinth** may first have been called **Mullinixville** for William L. Mullinix, the postmaster when the railroad arrived and its first resident agent.

Clarks Creek, an Eagle Creek branch, was named for a pioneer settler. It gave its name, in turn, to a post office where the creek is now crossed by Clark's Road, 10 ¾ miles west-northwest of Williamstown. Here it served a country store and church between December 1, 1868 and August 1898. Abraham W. Stone was its first postmaster. Only the church remains.

In 1827, on land provided by John Franks, a Michigan-born fur trader, the Mount Zion Baptist Church was organized. Growing up around it was the small

rural village of **Mt. Zion**. Its post office was first operated by Benjamin F. Tomlin between July 5, 1869 and March 1871. It was re-established by Daniel A. Franks on August 24, 1889 and continued, with him and Edward Green as postmasters, till mid-December 1913. Today **Mt. Zion**, centering at the junction of Rts. 1942 and 2942, 11 ½ miles north-northwest of Williamstown, still has a couple of businesses and its church.

One of the many nineteenth century mills on Eagle Creek was the one that gave rise to the **New Eagle Mills** post office at the mouth of Clarks Creek, eleven miles west of Williamstown. This may have been at or near the site of John Weather's mill dating from the early 1810s that, in 1868, was acquired by John A. Collins. Collins and his sons rebuilt the mill (hence it was new), opened a nearby store, and started the post office. Robert A. Blackburn was listed as its first postmaster when the office opened on May 27, 1870. Later the mill was run by the family of Thomas Pettit who also ran the post office till it closed in mid-February 1905. Nothing is there now.

However, the first **Eagle Mills**, as such, may have been at the mouth of Arnolds Creek, which joins Ten Mile Creek (an Eagle Creek tributary) just above the future Elliston. This mill was established before 1820 and may also have been called **Down's Mill** just before the Civil War.

Elliston, one of Grant's two stations on the old Louisville Cincinnati and Lexington (later L&N) Railroad, was 16 ½ miles northwest of Williamstown. It was established as **Elliston Station** in 1868 and named for the local descendants of Benjamin Elliston (1770-1846), the Virginia-born son of Robert Elliston, who settled on Ten Mile in 1813. William P. Elliston is known to have run the local store and tavern just before the Civil War. The post office was established as **Elliston** on May 31, 1870 with Robert Southward, postmaster, and operated till June 1976.

Grant's other LCL station was **Zion Station**, three miles west-northwest of Mt. Zion, which it served and to which its name referred. It was 14 ½ miles northwest of Williamstown. This name was retained by the railroad between 1868 and 1930 when the station closed, and by the local post office from May 21, 1871, when it was established, with William P. Conyers, postmaster, through May 1852. Though local people had always called it simply **Zion**, the Post Office Department insisted on **Zion Station** to avoid

the misdirection of mail to the **Zion** post office in Henderson County. The area has always been the **Zion Voting Precinct** and the local school was **Zion**. In 1962 the U.S. Board on Geographic Names authorized the continuation of **Zion Station** for what remained of the small rural community.

On May 15, 1876 Allen Holbrook established the **Holbrook** post office on the present Ky 22, half a mile from the Owen County line and 12 ½ miles west south-west of Williamstown. Though the office closed in November 1906 the store continues to serve the Bethany Church and half a dozen local homes and the surrounding rural neighborhood.

Before the post office of **Flingsville** was established on June 2, 1876, this small community on the present Ky 491, twelve miles north of Williamstown, may have been called **Newtown**. Several families descended from Grant County pioneer settler Jacob New of Virginia may have been its name source. The Flings were another local family, one of whom, George W. (1854-1932), was the local storekeeper and the first and last of the several postmasters. The office closed in mid-June 1907.

At least one of the county's several Lawrence families undoubtedly gave its name to the **Lawrenceville** post office when the community found its earlier name **Cross Roads** already in use for a Jefferson County post office. A Mr. Mozee started the post office on June 7, 1876 to serve a couple of stores at the intersection of the present Rts 1993 and 1995, 8 ½ miles southwest of Williamstown. The office closed in September 1906.

Another of Grant County's enigmas is **Leniton**. This post office served Rolla A. Hightower's country store between February 6, 1884 and October 1888. It was probably on the old Cynthiana Road, five miles southeast of Williamstown and half a mile west of Fork Lick Creek, just short of the Pendleton County line. Hightower was its only postmaster. Local historians have never heard of the place though it does appear on some nineteenth century postal and railroad maps. Its name origin and precise location remain unknown.

Daniel Moody Hall had a store at the junction of the present Rts. 1995 and 2937, at the east end of Chipman Ridge, and 4 ¾ miles southwest of Williamstown. The local settlement which also had a sawmill and, later, two tobacco warehouses and several other businesses, may have been called **Hallsville**. On November 1,

1887 Hall opened a post office, but unable to call it **Hallsville** he named it **Heekin** for a company in Cincinnati that is said to have supplied his store. Hall and Henry H. Stith ran the office till it closed in June 1903. Only the Mt. Olivet Church and some nearby homes now mark the site.

The small village of **Keef** and the area around it were, like Corinth, in the ten square miles transferred from Owen to Grant County in 1876. The vicinity, settled before 1820 around a salt spring, was first called **Priceburg** for John Price, the first local storekeeper. This name continued to identify the community till its post office was established on May 15, 1889 by then local storekeeper Dr. Jasper Newton Alexander. Alexander's preferred name **Alma** was not approved by the postal authorities and **Keef** was given to the office instead. Some say this was derived from **Kieffer**, the name of a variety of pears that still grows there. Others recall a local Kiefer family and note that the original spelling of the place's name was **Kiefer**. What remains of the community is on the present Rt. 2936, 11 ½ miles south south-west of Williamstown.

Where Ky 22 crosses Clarks Creek, nine miles west north-west of Williamstown, John W. Johnson, the local sawmill operator, established a post office and named it **Delia** for his wife, the former Miss Williams. The office was in operation from April 8, 1890 through June 1903, serving a store and mill. Only homes are there now.

Gustave Bouscaren supervised the construction of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad through the county. Some two miles north of Corinth, near his own home, he located a station he named **Blanchett** for Hyacinth L.D. Blanchett. Around 1847 the latter, a New Jersey native of French descent, had settled on some 2,500 acres including the site of the station he later deeded to the railroad. The **Blanchett** post office served the station and little else between November 28, 1891 and April 1907. Albert S. Black was the first postmaster, and Blanchett himself served in this capacity from January 1898 till April 1906.

A hamlet at the junction of the present Ky 467 and 1132, fourteen miles northwest of Williamstown, was first called **Lawrenceburg** for a large family that lived there before the Civil War. On November 15, 1893 L. Charles Bradley established the local post office. Unable to call it **Ruth**, his preference, he named it **Folsom** for Frances Folsom (1864-1947), the wife of

then U.S. President Grover Cleveland. Until the office closed at the end of February 1916, the community it served had a couple of stores, a mill, a school, and the Vine Run Baptist Church. Some homes and the church on Ky 467 survive.

The **Hanks** post office on Ky 467, 12 ¼ miles northwest of Williamstown, was undoubtedly named for a family, but it is not known whose. No such families are listed in nineteenth century county records. Actually, its only postmaster, Charles L. Alexander, who ran the office in his store from November 3, 1898 through February 1916, had first proposed the name **Blackburn** for one or more area families or, possibly, for W.T.S. Blackburn, then postmaster of Dry Ridge. Only a communications tower on the west side of the road now marks the site.

Goldvalley, the name applied to the last of Grant County's post offices, may or may not have been derived from any short-lived and unsuccessful gold mining activity in that vicinity. This traditional belief has been discounted by contemporary area historians. The local road, Golds Valley, suggests a family name, but no such families have been found in county records. Anyway, the office was operated by Nathan W. Stewart (only) from May 18, 1903 through March 1912, and served three groceries, a grist mill, a school, and the Concord Baptist Church, some 15 ½ miles west of Williamstown. The church alone remains.

Conclusion

Only five (Williamstown, Dry Ridge, Crittenden, Corinth, and Jonesville) of Grant County's thirty-three post offices still operate. The first four serve incorporated places. Only twelve offices ever served villages of any significance while the rest were the foci of rural neighborhoods with only a store or two and a church.

Twelve offices were named for local or area people. Famous non-locals accounted for two more. Two office names had geographic or descriptive significance. One office was named for a distant place, while to five others were transferred the names of nearby features (three churches, a creek, and a community). A local industry and an out-of-state business gave their names to two more offices. A sense of humor in a time of adversity accounted for Hardscrabble. Two possible origins (a local family or a variety of fruit)

may have been the derivation of Keefer. Six names are as yet unexplained. Four offices have not been precisely located.

The names of four post offices were not those first proposed for them. Four served communities with other names. Four had name changes.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Grant County's first historian, Robert H. Elliston, who in 1876 recalled the story of the facetious response didn't really accept it at face value. He was partial to Squire Grant as the county's name source on the basis of Littell's personal friendship with him.

² From January to November 1855, John A. Collins maintained the post office in his store calling both **Collins Store**.

³ For a time in the 1830s Crittenden had one or more tobacco houses that are said to have given rise to its nickname **Pinhook**. According to local tradition, a carpenter named Grooms had a special grievance against tobacco speculators, calling them "pinhookers". If this is so, as suggested by Lloyd W. Franks, in his essay on Crittenden in the 1992 Grant County history (P. 214), the term "pinhook" and the several place names derived from it may be older than has generally been assumed. According to Mr. Franks, Grooms had complained that local tobacco speculators "were so greedy and dishonest they would 'hook a pin'" (that is, steal). Robert Elliston, the nineteenth century county historian, also recalled Mr. Grooms and the **Pinhook** name. (See my article "Pinhook as a Place Name in Indiana and Kentucky" in *Midwestern Journal of Language and Folklore*, Vol. XII (1), Spring 1986, Pp. 38-42.

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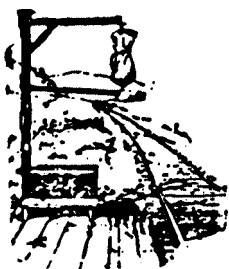
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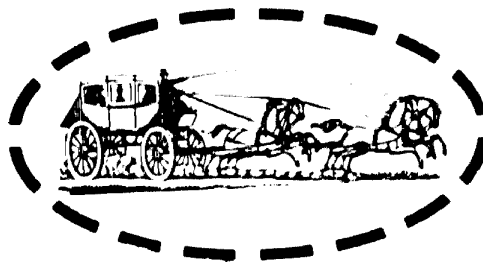
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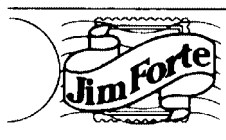
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A Fourth-class Postmaster's Account Book

By Randy Stehle

Recently, I came into possession of the account and record book of a fourth-class postmaster. I was especially interested in it, as I am an accountant by trade. It brought back memories of my first accounting class, and my first job proofreading tax returns and audits. The book covered the period from late 1905 to the beginning of 1908 for the town of South Newfane, VT. The population of South Newfane was only 80 in 1900. It is located in Windham County, in the southern part of the state, nine miles northwest of Brattleboro. Its post office was established on March 17, 1884. It was discontinued on March 19, 1888, and then re-established on April 17, 1889 before finally being converted to a rural station of Brattleboro on April 25, 1966.

This was the first such account book I had ever seen. The cover of this book is shown in **Figure 1**. Its title is "Form No. 1558½, Official Postmaster's Account and Record Book, 4th Class". It is interesting to note that the Post Office Department (POD) even used a form number on something as large as a ledger book, and then used a fraction as part of the identifying number. The book measures 8¼ inches by 13½ inches and contains 108 pages. It has a thick cardboard cover and leather bound spine. The cover also states that the book was intended to last three years, that it must be preserved as part of the permanent record and turned over by a retiring postmaster to his successor.

What makes this book especially interesting is the fact that the original postmaster did retire during the three-year period covered by this book, and a new one took over. What makes it instructive is the sheer good luck that the change over from one postmaster to another occurred during a fiscal year covered by the *Official Register*. The *Official Register* was published in odd-numbered years by the Director of the Census and listed all persons in the civil, military and naval service of

the United States, and their compensation. A separate volume was issued for the postal service through 1911. Since one of the purposes of the postmaster's account book was to determine his compensation (based on a number of factors to be discussed below), one can now compare this figure to the officially published one.

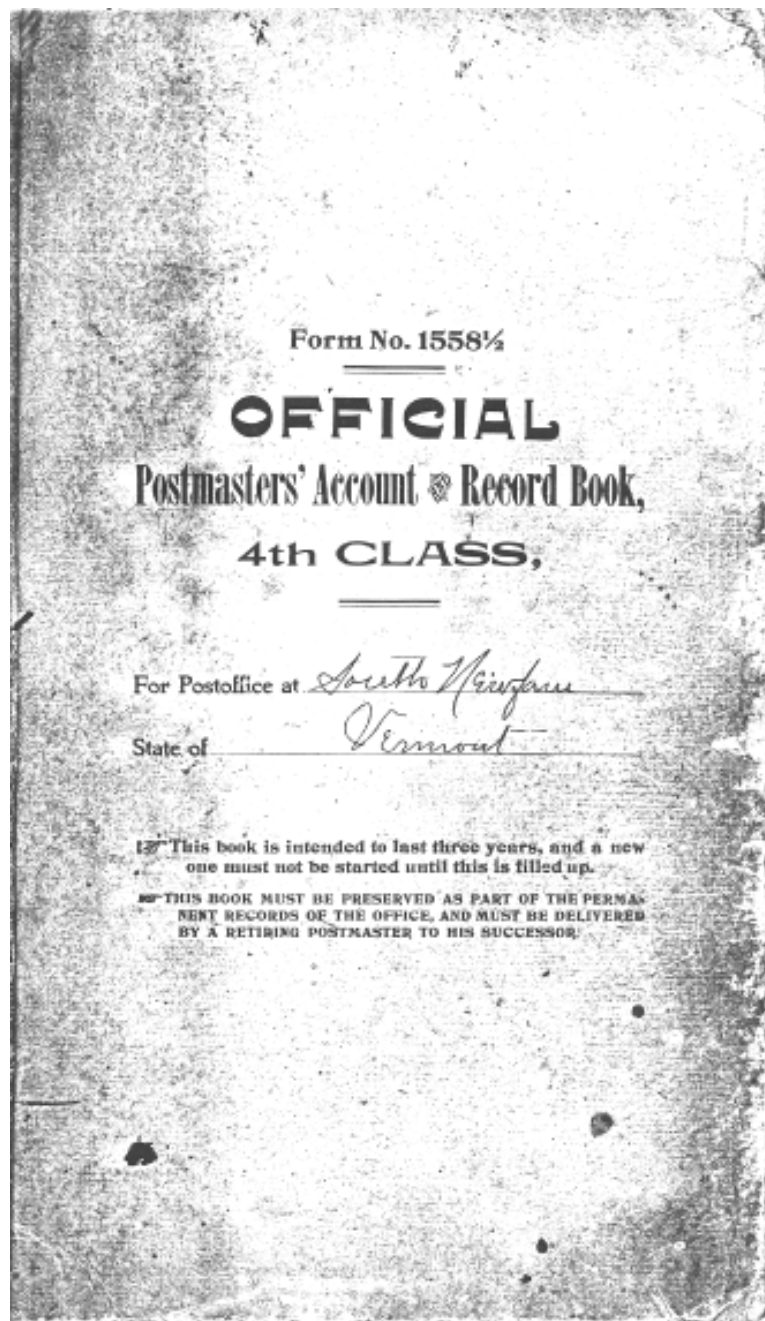


Figure 1. Postmasters' Account & Record Book cover.

COMPENSATION OF FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

The compensation of fourth-class postmasters is fixed on the following basis: (See Section 413, page 180 of Postal Laws and Regulations of 1893.)

1st.—Total amount of box rents collected.

2nd.—Commissions on postage stamps canceled upon matter actually mailed at their offices (including the stamps on stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards, but not including special-delivery stamps,) on postage-due stamps canceled on insufficiently paid matter, and on amounts received for sale of waste paper, dead newspapers, printed matter and twine, and on amounts collected on 2nd class matter from publishers and news agents, at the following rates:

(Do not include amounts collected on 2nd class matter in your daily record of stamps canceled. The total of such collections should be charged in the quarterly Postal Account in Art. 2, and also reported in Art. 12.)

On the first \$ 50.00 or less per quarter, 100 per centum.

On the next 100.00 or less per quarter, 60 "

On the next 200.00 or less per quarter, 50 "

On all the balance, - - - - - 40 "

The amount of compensation is limited to \$250.00 per quarter.

ILLUSTRATION.

		POSTMASTER WILL USE THIS COLUMN ONLY.	
11. By amount due postmaster, being corrections of former accounts as per Auditor's card dated _____ 190			
12. By amount of compensation computed as follows:			
Stamps canceled	\$ 307 10		
Second-class postage collected	7 60		
Waste paper, etc., sold	40		
Total	315 10		
Commissions allowed on the above total are—			
100 per cent of	\$ 50.00 equals.	\$ 50 00	
	(First \$50 or less.)		
60 per cent of	\$ 100.00 equals.	60 00	
	(Next \$100 or less.)		
50 per cent of	\$ 165.10 equals.	82 55	
	(Next \$200 or less.)		
40 per cent of	\$ equals.		
	(All over \$200.)		
Box rents collected		32 70	
Total compensation (Limited to \$250 per quarter)			2 2 5 2 5

Fiscal Year Ends June 30.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The special attention of postmasters is directed to the *Official Instructions* signed by Hon. F. H. Hitchcock, *First Assistant Postmaster-General*, printed on the third page of this book relative to postmarking and backstamping letters, also in ordering supplies. Every line of it should be carefully read, as a strict compliance with all its provisions is imperatively demanded.

Postmasters should carefully examine stated account on fourth page, from which they will be guided in keeping Quarterly Stamp Account in this book, also read carefully General Instructions from the Auditor for the P. O. Department on page 1.

Washington, D.C., in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington." It concludes by stating, "**ALL INFRINGEMENTS WILL BE PROSECUTED.**" [Bold capitalization in the original text]

The book starts off with four pages of instructions detailing the correct preparation of the quarterly postal account. This account consisted of many different types of items. The first item was a complete inventory of all the property at the post office. This included everything from *Postal Guides* and *Postal Laws and Regulations (PL & R)* to postmarking stamps, ink and pads. Unfortunately, the account book I have does not have these pages filled out. There were separate pages that dealt with stamps, cards, envelopes, newspaper wrappers, etc. We will be looking at examples of the pages that covered the purchase, sale and cancellation of these items shortly. The book also had pages to record special delivery business, post office box accounts, unmailable letters and unclaimed letters.

We will now examine one of the main purposes of the account book—determining the compensation of the postmaster. The inside front cover details the calculation of the figure, and is shown

Figure 2. Calculating postmaster compensation.

The first page of the account book indicates that it is Miller's 26th revised edition of July 1905. It goes on to say that the book was "Entered According to Act of Congress in the year 1895, by Chas. W. Miller,

in Figure 2. The book refers to the *PL & R* of 1893, which is odd. A new edition had come out in 1902, and the account book is the 1905 version. It is a moot point, though, as the law is identical in both editions. Compensation was basically based on box rents col-

lected, amounts received for the sale of certain items, the value of most postage stamps cancelled on matter actually mailed at a particular office and amount collected on second class matter. The postmaster was allowed to sell waste paper, dead newspapers, printed matter and twine. Postage stamps eligible for this calculation were those used on any class of mail, including the value of stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards and postage due stamps. The only things excluded were special delivery stamps. A sliding scale was used to calculate what percentage of cancellations were to be used towards figuring his compensation. The first \$50.00 or less per quarter was at 100 per cent. The next \$100.00 or less per quarter was at 60 percent. The next \$200.00 or less per quarter was a 50 per cent, while anything over \$350 per quarter was at 40 per cent. Compensation was limited to \$250.00 per quarter. The account book goes on to show an example of how to properly calculate compensation with \$307.10 in stamps cancelled, \$7.60 in second class postage collected, \$0.40 from the sale of waste paper, etc. and \$32.70 in box rents.

In addition to calculating compensation, the postmaster also had to report total revenue collected each quarter. If the amount of revenue was greater then postmaster compensation, the difference had to be sent to the POD in order to balance the account.

Let us look at the actual ledger pages from the account book for the quarter ended March 31, 1907. I have chosen this quarter, as there was a change of postmasters during it. The first thing to be calculated was stamps, cards, envelopes, etc. sold during the quarter. **Figure 3** shows two items: the total value of stamps, cards, envelopes, etc. on hand at the close of the preceding quarter and the purchases for the current quarter. At the beginning of the quarter there was an inventory worth \$54.46. During the quarter 3,000 two-cent stamps were received (on January 16, 1907), worth \$60.00.

STAMP

Dr. *L. E. Brown* Postmaster at

In account with the P. O. Department for the Quarter beginning

Date Received	No. of Reg. Pgs.	No. of Service	No. of Stamps Recd.	STAMPS, CARDS, ENVELOPES, ETC., ON HAND AND REC'D.	Dollars	Cents
				Stamps, Cards, Envelopes, etc. on hand at close last quar.	54	46
				Cent Ordinary Stamps received this quarter,	60	00
Jan 16	10618		3000	2		
				Postage-due Stamps received this quarter,		
				Special-Delivery Stamps received this quarter,		
				Cent Postal Cards received this quarter,		
				No. Stamped Envelopes rec'd this quar.		
				Circulars,		
				Newspaper Wrappers		
				Spec Request Envelopes rec'd this qtr.		
				Grand Total,		

Postmasters must not add anything to this account except stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards and stamped wrappers and circulars. Transfers to the Money-Order Account or from the Money-Order to the Postal Account and payments of every kind authorized must only appear upon the Quarterly Postal Account—three pages forward.

Read carefully General Instructions on page 2.

Figure 3 Value of stamps on hand from preceding quarter and purchases during the current quarter.

The daily record of cancellations and sales of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, etc. during this quarter is shown in **Figure 4**. The three left-hand columns show the value of all stamps cancelled (except special delivery stamps) each day. The three right-hand columns show sales of all stamps (including special delivery stamps) on a daily basis. The new postmaster took over on March 8, 1907, so a line was drawn over this date and a subtotal entered for the period March 1 through March 7 for both cancellations and sales. This allowed the two postmasters to calculate their accounts separately. We will be look-

Daily Record of Cancellations and Sales of Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, Postal Cards, etc., during the Quarter ending March 31 1907

~~Special-Delivery~~ Stamps must not be included in **Cancellations**, but should be included in **Sales**.

CANCELLATIONS. Not Including Special Delivery Stamps.				SALES. Including Special Delivery Stamps.			
Day of Month.	MONTH 1907	MONTH 190	MONTH 190	Day of Month.	MONTH 1907	MONTH 190	MONTH 190
1	\$ 1 14		\$ 23	1	80	1 55	\$ 1 00
2	48	47	68	2		85	1 25
3	76			3	1 45		
4	61	95	74	4	10	60	50
5	84	62	1 04	5	1 30	60	1 00
6		71	33	6		1 15	30
7	1 08	60	79	7	40	30	2 90
8	78	46	3 91 72	8	60	35	6 25 1 70
9	63	50	53	9	25	55	55
10	47			10	1 50		
11	82	68	1 02	11	90	1 05	1 00
12	69	89	42	12	25	1 00	2 50
13		40	86	13		20	1 90
14	1 09	86	74	14	90	1 30	56
15	1 10	59	84	15	75	10	90
16	62	46	39	16	1 15	1 00	50
17	70			17	1 06		60
18	18	61	72	18	25	1 25	
19	95	1 02	39	19	1 10	1 05	60
20		52	82	20		1 30	75
21	96	48	1 10	21	1 85	80	40
22	68	63	61	22	35	55	75
23	61	61	41	23	20	15	55
24	52			24	1 25		
25	30	74	1 09	25	30	1 35	80
26	1 06	76	44	26	30	1 50	1 00
27		71	70	27		75	48
28	77	42	37	28	1 55	15	70
29	56		1 10	29	50		50
30	38		98	30	75		1 00
31	53			31	30		
Total.	19 43	15 20	14 55		20 91	19 55	16 38
Total amount of Stamps, etc., canceled during quarter				\$ 38 54			
Total amount of Stamps, etc., sold during the quarter				\$ 47 21			

1. Enter the total value of each day's cancellations.
 2. Make distinct figures, and to guard against errors made in copying, CAREFULLY ADD EACH COLUMN after the figures have been transferred from this record book to the transcript on page 4 of the Quarterly Postal Account.
 3. If the cancellations on any dates are unusually large, or if the total cancellations for the quarter equal or exceed the amount of Stamps, etc., sold during the quarter, briefly state the reasons therefor in the space provided on page 1 of the Quarterly Postal Account you transmit to the Auditor for the P. O. Department.
~~False~~ False entry and return by postmasters is punishable by fine and imprisonment. See Section 214, Postal Laws and Regulations of 1893.

Figure 4. Daily record of cancellation and sales.

ing at the figures for the retiring postmaster, C.E. Brown. During the time he was in charge this quarter, he cancellations totaled \$38.54 and his sales were \$47.21.

The inventory of stamps, cards, etc. on hand at the end of the quarter is shown in **Figure 4A**. Note that the period given at the top of the page is March 8 through March 31, 1907. This is the period that the new postmaster, William A. Brooks, was in charge. In order to calculate the amount on hand when C.E. Brown left office on March 7, 1907, the amount of stamps sold after he left has been subtracted from the total at March 31, 1907. It is shown as \$16.58 in **Figure 4A**, though on **Figure 4** it is shown as \$16.38 (total of the far right-hand column for March 8-31). I rechecked the addition on **Figure 4**, and it should have been \$16.58, so the number was carried forward correctly. This account book was subject to review by the POD, and other pages do show corrections to the numbers. I suppose this error was just not caught. The value of stamps, etc. at March 7, 1907 is therefore the total at March 31, 1907 of \$50.67, plus the \$16.58 explained above. This totals to \$67.25, though the postmaster forget to put the grand total at the bottom of the page.

It is interesting to note what type and quantity of stamps, etc. was kept by a small fourth-class post office. This office had no ordinary stamps valued over ten cents nor postage due stamps valued over two cents. There were no two-cent postal cards for foreign destinations or one-cent stamped envelopes for third class mail.

The total revenue generated by this office for the quarter is shown in **Figure 5**. The value of the stamps sold is the standard accounting formula: beginning inventory, plus purchases, less ending inventory. In this case, line A shows the amount of stamps, etc. on hand at the close of the last quarter of \$54.46. Line B shows stamps, etc. received during the quarter from the POD of \$60.00. Both these figure come from **Figure 3**. From the sum of these two items, one subtracts the value of stamps, etc. on hand at March 7, 1907 of \$67.25 (which comes from **Figure 4A**). The resulting number is \$47.21, which represents stamps, etc. sold by C.E. Brown during the quarter. This number matches the figure shown at the bottom of **Figure 4**, as it should. The only other revenue collected was from post office box rents. There was a separate page that listed all the box renters each quarter. The

totals are shown in the middle of **Figure 5**. Boxes rented for only five cents a quarter then (though they were raised to ten cents in the following year). There were 45 boxes rented, generating \$2.25 in revenue. This plus the sale of stamps, etc. equaled \$49.46.

The calculation of the compensation for C.E. Brown is shown in **Figure 6**. At the top of the page it clearly states that he was in office in this quarter from January 1 to March 7, 1907, inclusive. Line 12 brings the stamps canceled figure forward from **Figure 4**. As this figure of \$38.54 is less than \$50.00, 100 per cent of it is used in figuring his compensation. To this is added the box rents collected, giving a total of \$40.79. Line 13 shows that two eight-cent special delivery stamps were canceled for a total of sixteen cents. This amount must be subtracted from the total given above, yielding a quarterly compensation of \$40.63. The bottom line on this page shows a total of \$49.46. This represents total revenue collected from all sources during the retiring postmaster's tenure during the quarter. (This number was forwarded form **Figure 5**.) The difference between total revenue collected and postmaster compensation (and special delivery stamps canceled) is shown on Line 23. This amount of \$8.51 was sent to Springfield in order to balance the account. The instruction given in Article 10, page 1 states that "Immediately after the close of each quarter DEPOSIT ALL POSTAL FUNDS DUE THE UNITED STATES, without waiting for a notice from the Auditor. Forward the money to your designated depository, accompanied by a letter of transmittal on Form No. 3044. NEVER SEND MONEY TO THE AUDITOR; IF THIS RULE IS DISREGARDED, NO CLAIM FOR LOSS WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE DEPARTMENT." [Capitalization in the original text]

Other Official Records and the United States Census

As mentioned above, the *Official Register* shows, among other things, the compensation paid to employees of the POD. The 1907 edition shows these figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. As the retiring postmaster, C.E. Brown, left office on March 7, 1907, I wanted to see how this was handled. I already knew that the employees listed were those that were working on June 30, 1907. Therefore, the postmaster shown for South Newfane was the new one, William A. Brooks. According to the account book, Brooks should have been compensated \$70.20

See General Instructions on Pages 1 and 2.

QUARTERLY POSTAL ACCOUNT

M. L. E. Brown, Postmaster at Sanich New York, County of Sanich
 Dr. for the Service of the Post Office Department from

(POSTMASTER MUST FILL IN ALL THE ABOVE HEADINGS.)

Under bond of..... 190 - (To be filled by Auditor.)	Postmaster will Use this Column Only.	Column for Auditor.
A. Amount of postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, postal cards, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, books of stamps, and postage-due stamps on hand at close of last quarter.....	5446	
B. Amount of postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, postal cards, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, books of stamps, and postage-due stamps received from the Department this quarter.....	6000	
Total to be accounted for.....	11446	
C. Deduct amount of postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, postal cards, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, books of stamps, and postage-due stamps now on hand as shown by actual count. (For loss by burglary or fire, see instructions in Art. 7, page 1.).....	6725	
D. Deduct credit authorized..... 190 , by Third Assistant Postmaster General for damaged stamps and stamped envelopes, etc., returned to Department....	4721	
1. To amount of postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, postal cards, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, books of stamps, and postage-due stamps sold, during the quarter.....	4721	
2. To amount received from the sale of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, singly and in odd lots, from which an excess is derived over the Department invoice value.....		
3. To amount of postage at one cent a pound collected on second-class matter mailed by publishers and news agents.....		
4. To amount received for waste paper, dead newspapers, printed matter, twine, etc.; sold during the quarter.....		
Call boxes rented for full quarter..	45	5
Call boxes rented for part quarter..		
Lock boxes rented for full quarter..		
Lock boxes rented for part quarter..		
Lock drawers rented for full quarter..		
Lock drawers rented for part quarter..		
5. To amount of box rents collected (see instructions below).....	225	
6. To { Amount of drafts on hand at end of last quarter, uncollected..... \$ 100		
{ Draft on L. P. M., \$ 100		
{ Draft on L. P. M., \$ 100		
7. To { Transfer from Money-Order account as follows:		
{ Date, \$ 100		
{ Date, \$ 100		
8. To amount due United States, being corrections of former accounts as per Auditor's statement dated..... 190		
TOTAL.....	4946	

BOX RENTS.

A postmaster has no right to assign any person a box free of rent.
 He must not rent a box for a longer term than three months.
 All box rents must be paid in advance and accounted for in the report for the quarter in which the boxes are in use.
 If a change of postmasters occurs during the quarter, each postmaster must charge himself with the Box Rents he collects, and take credit under Article No. 12 for his pro rata of the whole amount of box rents collected during the quarter.
 The retiring postmaster must deposit all postal funds due the United States—never transfer any such money to new postmaster.

Figure 5

Figure 6

FOURTH CLASS OFFICE.—(Form No. 1558.) Do not Sign at Bottom of this Page.

Andham, State of Vermont, in account with the United States
January 1 to Mar. 7, 1907, both dates inclusive. Cr.

[POSTMASTER MUST FILL IN ALL THE ABOVE HEADINGS.]

11. By amount due postmaster, being corrections of former accounts as per Auditor's card dated _____, 190____	Postmaster will Use this Column Only.	Column for Auditor.																								
12. By amount of compensation computed as follows:																										
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Stamps canceled..... \$ <u>28</u> <u>54</u> 2nd-class postage collected..... Waste paper, etc., sold..... Total </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <u>28</u> <u>54</u> </div> </div>																										
Commissions allowed on the above total are—																										
100 per cent. of \$ _____ (First \$50 or less.) equals \$ _____																										
60 per cent. of \$ _____ (Next \$100 or less.) equals \$ _____																										
50 per cent. of \$ _____ (Next \$200 or less.) equals \$ _____																										
40 per cent. of \$ _____ (All over \$200.) equals \$ _____																										
Box rents collected..... <u>225</u>																										
Total compensation (Limited to \$250 per quarter).....	<u>4079</u>																									
13. By amount of fees on special-delivery letters and parcels delivered at eight cents for every delivery, as per receipts herewith (see Form 3954).....	<u>16</u>																									
14. By _____ ship and steamboat letters paid for this quarter, as per receipts herewith, at two cents each.....																										
15. By amount paid clerks in Post Office as per receipts herewith (see Form 1134-1).....																										
16. By amount paid for exchange, stationery, etc., and miscellaneous items for Money-Order Service. (No payments can be made unless first authorized by the Department.).....																										
17. By amount paid for repairs to mail bags, as per receipts herewith.....																										
18. By amount paid Railway Post Office clerks.....																										
19. By transfer to Money-Order Account as follows:																										
<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-size: small; margin-right: 5px;"> Enter only transfers made and dated within this quarter. </div> <table style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Date.....</td><td>\$.....</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>".....</td><td>\$.....</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>".....</td><td>\$.....</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>".....</td><td>\$.....</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>".....</td><td>\$.....</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>".....</td><td>\$.....</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>".....</td><td>\$.....</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>".....</td><td>\$.....</td><td>100</td></tr> </table> </div>	Date.....	\$.....	100	".....	\$.....	100	".....	\$.....	100	".....	\$.....	100	".....	\$.....	100	".....	\$.....	100	".....	\$.....	100	".....	\$.....	100		
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".....	\$.....	100																								
20. By amount of drafts returned to Department uncollected.....																										
21. By amount of drafts on hand at end of quarter, uncollected.....																										
22. By amount paid late postmaster. (No payments can be made unless first authorized by the Auditor.).....																										
23. By deposit at <u>Sp. Office</u> to balance this account (see instructions, Art. 10 page 1).....	<u>851</u>																									
TOTAL	<u>4946</u>																									

I, W. B. Brown Postmaster of South Newfane do hereby certify that the above account exhibits truly and faithfully the entire receipts of my post office which have been collected thereat, and the entire sum which could have been by due diligence collected thereat, during the period above stated, and that the credits claimed in this account for disbursements are the sums actually paid for supplies actually received or for services actually rendered as stated above, and as shown by the vouchers herewith submitted, and that the account is just and true, as I verily believe; and, furthermore, that during the said period I have not knowingly delivered, or permitted to be delivered, to any person any mail matter on which the postage had not been paid either by the usual means of prepayment when the matter was mailed, or by means of postage-due stamps when it was delivered, in accordance with section 26, Act of March 3, 1879. And, furthermore, that the amount of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, letter-sheet envelopes, and postal cards canceled as postages on matter actually mailed during the quarter, and of postage-due stamps canceled in payment of undercharged and unpaid postages upon matter delivered during the quarter upon which commission is claimed, is truly and accurately stated in the transcript accompanying this account; and, furthermore, that the amount of cancellations claimed by me on this postal account and transcript accompanying it does not include any cancellations of Special-delivery Stamps. Furthermore, that the delivery of special-delivery matter as above stated is accurate, and that the receipts submitted are genuine receipts, signed by the parties to whom the matter was delivered.

POSTMASTER SIGN HERE. W. B. Brown Postmaster.

SUBSCRIBED and sworn to before the undersigned, a _____ for the _____ of _____ this _____ day of _____ A. D. 190____

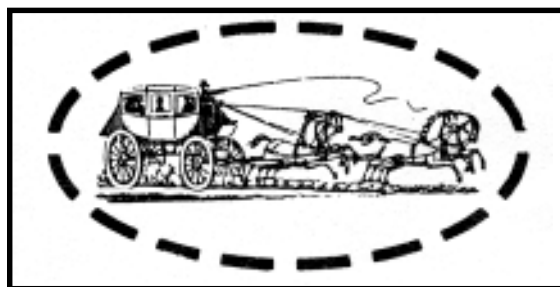
for the period March 8 through June 30, 1907. The *Official Register* showed compensation in the amount of \$242. It sure looked like this figure was the total compensation for both postmasters for the quarter. I went back and added this up, checking my numbers very carefully. I came up with \$250.37, which was \$8.37 more than they were really paid. The only explanation for this difference is perhaps the auditor changed the amounts. The important thing is that the compensation figures given in the *Official Register* are for the total quarterly amounts paid and not necessarily for the postmaster listed.

I also consulted the *Records of Appointments of Postmasters* for the state of Vermont. It showed that Charles E. Brown was appointed on December 16, 1891. His replacement, William A. Brooks, is shown as being appointed on January 30, 1907. I had read that most state post office books used the date of the first postmaster's appointment as the date the office officially stated. It was noted in many of these books that they knew there were often time lags of weeks and even months between the appointment date and the actual date the office began operating. The account book under discussion demonstrates this point once again. The book clearly shows that William A. Brooks took over on March 8, 1907, five weeks after the official date.

I wanted to learn a little bit more about the two postmasters, so I looked at the 1900 Federal census. I found Charles E. Brown living with his wife, Clara, and their adopted 19-year-old daughter, Edith. He was 51 years old, had been married 21 years and had no natural children. He lived with his in-laws and had five boarders. He lived on a farm, which he owned free and clear of any mortgage. The odd thing was that he listed his occupation as farmer and stated that he had been unemployed seven months during the preceding year. I checked all the residents of his township (which comprises half a dozen towns) and not a single one of them listed postmaster as their occupation. He would have been 42 years old when he was appointed postmaster in 1891, and 58 when he retired.

The most interesting thing, though, concerned William A. Brooks, the man who became postmaster after Brown retired. In 1900 he was one of the five boarders living in the Brown household. He was a widower and listed his occupation as grocer. He was born in 1839, making him 68 years old when he was

appointed postmaster. It is nice to know that age did not enter into the selection process. Brooks did not serve long, though. After only 26 months a new postmaster was appointed.



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MEMBER APS





Philadelphia's Flirtation With the Octagon

by Tom Clarke

This article returns once again to a favorite topic of the writer, and a tasteful one at that. It was prompted by the recent acquisition of a fine, early example of a FORWARDED. double-boxed octagon cover. That's a mouthful of descriptive terminology but these cancels are simple to know and are sought after by auxiliary specialists and appreciated by most others.

Yours truly was inspired to discuss the relationship of all octagon postmarks used in Philadelphia, but especially to describe the attractive, classic, 1834 family of octagons. And the writer learned a few things in the process that will be explained. A updated listing of all cancels mentioned here is appended at the end, the numbers of which follow the writer's catalog, for those who keep updated information on these interesting markings.

Background

In 1798, the fledgling United States, then anchored at Philadelphia, attempted to streamline its youthful postal service by instituting uniform postmark devices. The *American Stampless Cover Catalog* shows that a variety of medium sized towns adopted the classic abbreviated-town-name-in-a-circle devices that were to replace the indistinct straightline post marks of the day.

Philadelphia did not adopt it. To be sure, it did go along with the new circular-date stamp concept. It was the capital after all

and needed something particular to that distinguished position. Did the rules actually require that all cities and towns accept and use the new uniform design?

Philadelphia's choice was to modify and enlarge its Franklin Mark, already 30-plus years old. The day and month remained large and prominent but would now be accompanied by an oversized, spindly **PHI** above. We must assume that this design represented the pinnacle of class for its day. Though His Excellency George Washington had already retired and returned to Mount Vernon and could not enjoy this new visual creation, the great John Adams and Thomas Jefferson and all the other still-working Founders could. It was an indelible symbol of the nation's capital until 1800, when the capital offices moved to the brand new District of



This 1806 Newark NJ cover hasn't got an abbreviated town name as, say, Wilmington DE had. It is an example of the desired "uniform" canceler that the GPO distributed started in 1798.

Columbia. The **PHI** style would continue on in use for the remainder of its 18 years (1798-1816).

Succeeding it soon after the end of the War of 1812's war rate period in 1816 was the more substantial **PHIL** motif. Its letters were thicker while remaining a recognizable younger brother of the previous type. Curiously, it too would last 18 years (1816-1834) before being cast into the dis-used drawer.

Red Double-line Octagon

What followed then was a revolutionary design, an astonishing eruption of expression. Defiantly different and uniquely distinctive, Philadelphia postmaster Col. James Page, after a year and a half in office, chose the double-lined **PHIL**⁴. Octagon to represent the city and his office.¹

What would cause the prim town of Penn and this Philadelphia official to contract² for such an extraordinary design, and adopt this emblem to represent their fair, conservative, and ever so eminent city? Was it a quick-talking salesman; a vision on a chilly, fall evening; a brash decision made at a local pub; an artistic better half's insistence?³

This unparalleled format⁴ would unfortunately pass quickly from the scene, not lasting yet another 18 years. This attention-getting domestic mail handstamp's brief life would last a mere two years, from October 1, 1834 to May 2, 1836.

Is the early demise of this bold device attributable to aesthetic distaste (was the design too "mod" for its time) or to mechanical problems, to a combination of these, or to another cause?



52a



52b



52c



53



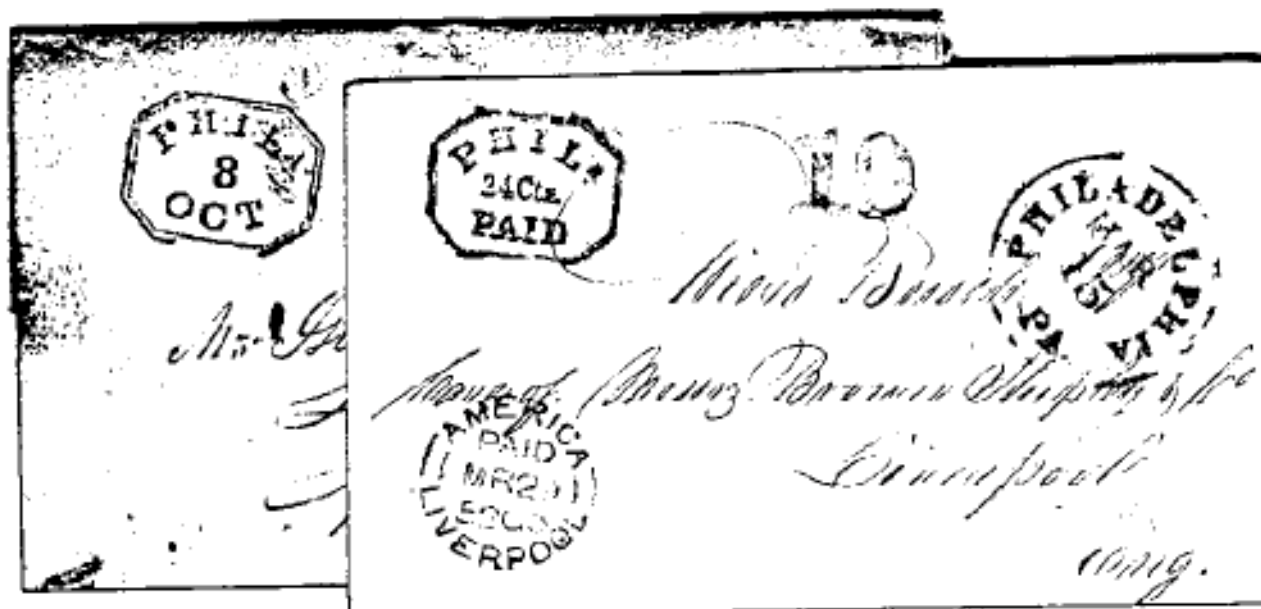
54



55a



56a



A sample of the 050s cancel styles, including the two Experimental cancels, and a "24cts" type transatlantic hybrid canceler transformed from the "broken bottom" townmark (shown next to it) that was withdrawn from use 15 years before.

First, taste. Couldn't this marker find similar acceptance as its long-lived predecessors had? Had it no fans? Was there a groundswell of citizen upset?

Newspapers of the day cost a cent but carried little real news. Rather they were primary showcases for advertisements, separated by columns of tight-lipped news briefs, weeks and months old, of American or world events that could affect shipping and trade.

The omnipresent advertisements (sometimes covering entire front pages) were more aimed at catching runaway servants, extolling property for sale, or new shipments of linens, wine, and nails than to denigrating distasteful postal markings. People were hard-pressed to make it safely through the day in those days. Aside from a Philosophical Society digression during a lecture, the citizenry hadn't the inclination to opine on the salutary effects or detriments of a new style of cancel. Social satire would have to await Mark Twain 50 years hence. The postmaster had accepted it and there was no reason to second-guess him.

In fact, it is obvious that the choice of the double-lined octagon was *not* a whim, but purposeful. Sixteen months after the double-lined octagon's adoption, two more octagon format handstamps would be tested (in February and March 1836). These variant experimental devices have either a single or double octagonal rim, but their life spans will be but a single day each. The octagon shape was thereby strengthened and its popularity confirmed.

Damaged rims

This pair of one-day specials is inexplicable but speaks to the point that the overall design was not a problem. Did increased volume of mail require additional markers to absorb the glut? This was increasingly true. However, the facts show simply that the ornamental edges of the original double-lined octagons were too fragile and too prone to damage, and 16 months of usage was taking its toll.

Two clerks using the two double octagon handstamps handled the entire workload of canceling domestic mail. Provable? There was no method of identical duplicating handstamps until the 1880s or thereabouts, and transparency tests have confirmed that only two devices were used.

But the evidence is greater. There are only two subtypes of the double-lined octagon. One shows that after only three months (January 1835) the lower rim had split and was incrementally deserting the rest of the design. The second device held up for more than a year before showing signs of an early death. In May 1836 the bottom outer edge had completely broken away by.

The first of these, the "broken rim" variety, is visible by January 29, 1835, and continued in use as a damaged product for only nine more months. Its latest reported use is October 21, 1835. This left a single handstamp to validate mail a full year to come.

The second octagonal, beginning on about May 3, 1836 became the "dropped rim" variety and after May 5 developed severe, eventually unusable damage. It ceased to be used, interestingly enough, exactly year after the broken rim marker was withdrawn, on October 21, 1836.

Since the latest use of the undamaged handstamp examples so far is May 2, 1836, and the earliest date for the "dropped rim" is May 5, we can reasonably assume that these are one and the same canceler. The "broken rim" device is concurrent with both the original, unbroken variety and also the "dropped rim" version. Thus, inasmuch as there is an overlap of use, we know that Philadelphia employed only two of the red double-lined octagon handstamps. And there were no other types of handstamp used at that time.

Experimentals

The attempt to supplement the lone remaining octagon cancelers began on February 22, 1836. A squared octagon, 26x24+ mm, was used for maybe 10 hours, then gone. Was it made perhaps of fairy dust or marzipan? (The day numeral is inverted for that matter, perhaps conveying a pixilated hidden meaning?)

What are the chances that other trial types were also auditioned? Probably very great, since what are the chances that either of two one-day cancels surviving to see the light of day after 170 years? Seemingly astronomic. There are only two known of this type.

Four weeks later, on March 25, a slightly larger second trial handstamp, similar to the existing version, was also placed in very temporary use. Of these, three or four exist. Almost all of the few known letters with this imprint were sent to one Connecticut factory.

Was this then a spoof by one of the clerks to equal his counterpart's humor of a month before? Did he try to make good on a misplaced marker, or was it his birthday or other special personal date, or was it perhaps an entrepreneurial attempt to introduce his hypothetical brother-in-law's wares, a maker of handstamps?

Other early double-lined octagons

Collectors familiar with 1830's, '40's, and '50's mail will recall a variety of double-lined octagonals used in Philadelphia in addition to the townmarks. These sibling markers will have longer, more distinguished careers.

—Full-rigged sailboat

Along with the domestic mail marker came brethren in the set (but not at the same time). One was the pictorial, classic, full-rigged sailboat motif used for incoming boat mail destined beyond Philadelphia. This large red handstamp, a single-line octagon, 28x32 mm, saw limited use between May 1834 through September 1835. Note that this marker *predated* the standard domestic marker and all others. The *ASCC* lists it in blue for 1839, but this needs rigorous confirmation.

Then there is the rarer, small blue, 21x27 mm, full-rigged ship credited by the ASCC. It is reputed to be a collector fantasy of yesteryear, but is listed as 1836-39.

—FORWARDED.

A member of the original “set” of octagon cancels is the handsome, large (54x8+ mm) auxiliary FORWARDED. marking. Note the prominent end period.

Previously known in red (1836) and blue (1844 through 1853), a new, crisp and sharp red-brown example appeared by accident during the summer of 2000. The new early date is now March 11, 1835, only months after the inauguration of the domestic double-lined octagon.

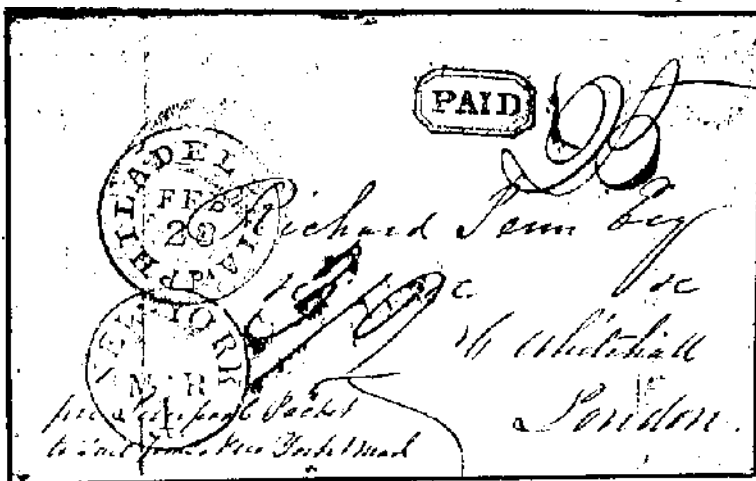
—ADVERTISED.

There is no such cancel, at least yet. But advertised letters were such a large portion of post office responsibilities in those days because of poor transportation and the very slow time schedules. Therefore, the writer is content to know that there exists a red “ADVERTISED.” marking of the 1834-6 period also. It is lurking in someone’s collection, to be acknowledged one day.

—Ship/Postage due values

There were rate-due values inside double-lined octagons (that due to overuse, most of the time look like solid thick truncated squares). They appear in red, blue, and black in “1” and “6” cents denominations. Then there is the elusive red, disputed “9” cents red due handstamp too.

The “1” is only known in blue and black, which dates it to the post-1836 period, when blue became the color of postal choice (black came in with the New Year, 1854). The dates are July 1850 to December 1853 and May ca.1855 for blue and black respectively. (Cataloguing these according to whether they were used as domestic or ship due markings has yet to be done. The same clerk in either case probably handled them.)



A fairly early example of the PAID double-line octagon showing both lines distinctly. It's an 1838 first sailing of the *Sirius* and one of the earliest so-called “money letter” covers.

The “6” lead a livelier social life than the “1” or “9”. In red it is known from September 1834 (predating the domestic townmark by several weeks) through September 1836. This is almost precisely the same life span as the red townmark octagonal.

In blue it is known from December 1836 through December 1853, with black taking up the slack from January 1854 through November 1860.

The controversial “9” is very scarce, and only known in redish. Finally, a definitive dated example from March 1852 has recently been discovered to compliment the estimated November ca.1855 lone example heretofore recorded.

This last is merely a judicious use of the “6” inverted, but if the collector has faith that canceling mistakes were few, and the procedures strictly enforced (as this writer believes), then the “9” is indeed an intended “9” and not a sloppily applied “6”. Otherwise, where are the other nine cents due letters/covers?

We presume that the *circular* double-lined “2”, “5”, “10”, and “12” cents due markings were purposely made round to help distinguish between the octagonal “1” and “6” markers, an important assist in preventing devilish accounting errors.

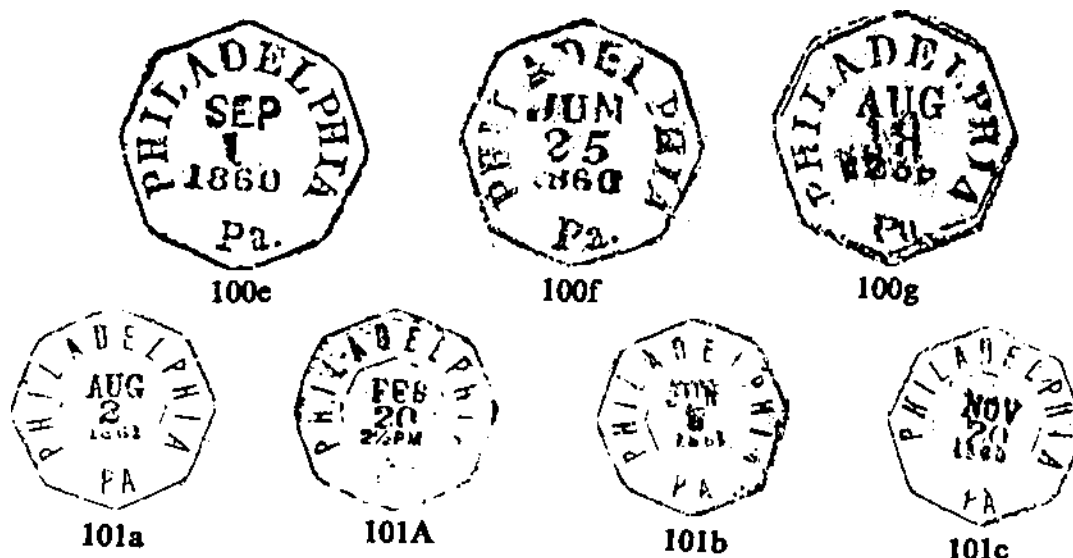
—FREE and PAID

Finally, in describing the early octagons, there are the not-so-common FREE’s and the commoner PAID’s double-lined octagon handstamps. In so many cases, collectors know these as *oval* supplementary marks, but this is due to heavy wear over many years.

There are definite subtypes of these markings, two definite PAID’s and three sub classes of FREE’s. These facts were garnered by analyzing several stacks of such covers and use of transparency overlays. Of course, the late, worn state of many makes precise measurement of them nearly impossible, but confirmation of letter position was all that was needed for success.

The PAID’s showed two definite sub-types and at least one additional variant of type 1. The two major varieties were used simultaneously across a long period of use, including an apparent hiatus or two. These markers also went through the several color changes of red, blue, and black.

It was immediately apparent that the FREE’s manufacture was similar to that of the PAID’s, with large and small letter versions. It became obvious that, unlike the PAID’s, there was no simultaneous use of the FREE types, no overlap of usage. The FREE devices, therefore, unlike the PAID’s, were used one at a time, in strict order, replaced when needed. This strongly suggests that unlike the PAID’s, there was a single clerk, circa 1850, to handle franked mail.



Several of the 100 and 101 types that concluded Philadelphia's 30 years infatuation with the octagon

A fascinating fact discovered about these two very similar cancels is that they are not fraternal twins after all. While they share a quantity of canceler genes, the PAID's are part of the original "set" of octagons, whereas the FREE's are of more recent birth; just sibling look-a-likes.

The PAID's date back to October 1834, precisely the same as the townmarks, but end in September 1851. The FREE's begin late, in 1841, and conclude in the spring of 1852.

Later types

—Transatlantic-use octagons

These cancels **are** the early townmarks, but were placed in use a good fifteen years later, in 1849/50. Thrifty postal officials stubbornly retained and later re-used the two double-lined octagon domestic handstamps long after the damage they had suffered forced their withdrawal.

A handy clerk or local craftsman rescued them from oblivion in their dusty drawer in 1849-50 when they were redesigned into the two well-known octagonal ship cancels used for outgoing transatlantic mail.

(Due to the rarity of "plain 5" (4 known) and "plain 24" (even rarer), their previous canceler ancestry is unproven. A reasonable guess might say that the "5" sometime in late January 1850 became the "5cts" and the "24" likewise became the "24cts", but this is completely unsubstantiated.)

Originally, the devices had rate figures implanted without the "cts". The "plain 5" dates from December and January 1849/50. The "plain 24" is known so far only from December 1849.

Soon word came down that the denomination "cts" was needed to (no doubt) prevent confusion as to whether the numerals indicated a date or an rating amount. There would have been many people inside and outside the post office

who would have mistook the marking for the old standard, dated marker, *which it actually was*.

With the "cts" soon added, there was still a sense of austerity about. The ship mail clerks merely penned the proper value in black ink over the handstamp's nominal value, thus alleviating the need for changing value slugs—if this were actually possible—each time a letter required it.

The new, basic, plain "5cts" handstamp was previously the "dropped bottom", damaged handstamp, #52c, last used in October 1835. In its new form it is known used from February 1850 through March 1857. Ten, 20, 21, 29, and 48 cents penned corrections are variously known between May 1850 and July 1852.

The basic, plain "24cts" device is also known from February 1850 through March 1853. Corrective manuscript amounts of 5, 20, 21, and 48 are known between March 1851 and March 1852. This marker is identified as the former "broken bottom" canceler, #52b, last used in October 1836.

—Carrier mail markings

With the institution of government carrier mail, various markers were used to indicate the extra postage was paid. Eventually, true cancelers, to replace the primitive manuscript notations and red stars, were issued to carriers so they might more capably mark their customer pickup mail back at the office.

A generation after than the initial "set" of octagons, these black ink octagons nevertheless helped to maintain the Philadelphia character.

The *U.S.P.O. DISPATCH* marker indicates that four mail pickups and deliveries were made. The times were 8 and 11AM and 2-1/2 and 5PM between May 1860 and April 1862.



A local one cent drop letter of the early 1850s, bearing a double-line octagon, blue one cent postage due supplementary marking.

The more common US PENNY MAIL octagon supplanted the former in April 1862 and was used through late July 1863, three weeks after free carrier service had been established. The number of pickup/deliveries had already increased to six: 8-1/2, 11-1/2AM, 2-1/2, 3-1/2, 4-1/2, and 5-1/2PM.

The common double octagon domestic marker of 1860-61 (below), is also known sporadically used through 1865. As a probable carrier mark, it bore a time slug briefly which corresponded to the above pickup times. This may have been an emergency (holiday?) use, or it may have been purposely pressed into renewed service after it was retired. There had been another upswing in mail flow after the introduction of the new 2-cent drop rate and corresponding issuance of the popular Black Jack stamp in March 1863.

Pre-War octagon cancels

Philadelphia remained unequalled in her affinity for the octagon postmark that began 30 years before in 1834. But her flirtation with the octagon will come to an end after the common, large single rim and small quarter-size double octagons have run their respective courses in 1860 and 1865. Perhaps they too were casualties of the war.

Large single and small double octagons

The last octagonal cancels were christened in 1858 and 1860. There was no 1857 cancel series to accompany the stamp series of 1857 as there had been new canceler sets to match the postage rates of 1845 and 1851. Philadelphia's newest octagonal cancels were unrelated to any event, yet appear they did the following year.

Someone must have felt a twinge of civic pride mixed with a conservative sense of the good old days. They recaptured the design, for no apparent reason, after a 15-year hiatus of roundness. Both styles did bear year dates, the first Philadelphia cancels to do so.

The large octagon was used from June 1858 through September 1860. The small double octagon was used from August 1860 until demonetization in August 1861, and again in diminished quantity through January 1865. The large style was very dilapidated and often the year was indistinguishable.

The small octagon had a very different and complicated life. There were about 8 to 10 different subtypes in use over its 4½ year life, meaning about eight domestic clerks (proven also by the large octagon's subtypes) were now handling the crush of mail.

Only one of these varieties appears to have been used throughout the entire period. Another seems to have had an extended life into early 1863. All others existed for between one and 11 months only, terminating at the same time as the 1857 stamp issues were demonetized and succeeded by the new wartime stamp series and cancelers of August 1861.

One variety intentionally carried no date, for no discernible reason. And the small double octagon, with time slug, has already been mentioned as a probable substitute carrier canceler. With this type, the curtain comes down on the 30-year run of Philadelphia octagons.

Token of respect?

As a token of respect perhaps, some wily collector of past times concocted a fake cover, ostensibly of early 1860 vintage. It is a "Walk into my parlor said the spider to the fly" patriotic cartoon and bears a 3-cent 1857, and a seeming large roundish octagonal cancel with PHILA.../DEC/30/18..P... .

Was it made in the late 19th century to push a supply of leftover cachets, or was it a doodle created during the '30's during a Great Depression funk? Our perpetrator used an incorrect letter font, just as he or she did the cancel type.

Better they should have simulated a small octagon, given the date of the cover. Jeff Davis beckoning states to secede into his 'web of death' places it in early 1861, six months or so after the large octagon became history, but six months or so prior to the adoption of Philadelphia's large balloon canceler, born at demonetization.

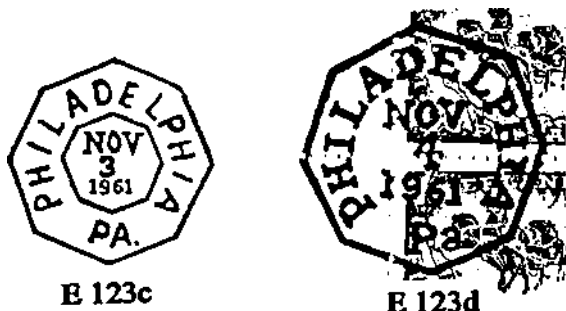
Still it does show respect to the import of octagons in Philadelphia's past, exactly the point what this article is attempting to illustrate.

Final occurrence

For the record, the last uses of octagons —unofficial, that is— were on several Special Events occasions in the last generation and a half. They are strictly philatelic of course, to celebrate SEPAD, the Southeastern Pennsylvania Dealers yearly exhibit and show.

In November 1961, show officials mimicked both the large octagon and small double octagon of ca.1860 by placing the adjunct markings beneath the valid cancel on show-canceled mail.

And again in October 1979 and in October 1981 SEPAD fashioned fancy, zip-coded large octagon duplexes.



To commemorate the glory days of the Philadelphia octagons, SEPAD in 1961 used these fantasy reproductions to help "cancel" special events covers at their three-day philatelic show and bourse.

Epilogue

Thus the octagonal era ended about 110 years after postal clerks affixed the last official octagons to postal matter. Thirty years from that time a new stereotype of Philadelphia would be created, in the 1890s, after machine canceling had come into its own. Many towns would adopt American, Universal, or International machinery and dial-killers combinations. Philadelphia would come to specialize in another style, this time the seven-wavy line killers. Rapidly applied wavy line cancels helped cope with the ever-increasing mass of mail.

Carriers would deliver this mail to homes in the time-honored fashion. Addressees would pay about the same amount of attention to these new embodiments of their tumultuous 20th century town as General Washington and the others had paid to the *PHI* markings in earlier, quieter days — very little. Still, we *La Posta* readers find meaning in their study, whether octagonal or machine or all the styles in between.

May you continue to enjoy the pursuit of covers and markings as much as the writer.

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Endnotes

¹No other octagons will be employed anywhere until the pre-Civil War era. And then again in Philadelphia: the large Octagon, and its successor, the small double octagon. Money order Branch offices will be given octagonal stampers in the 1880s, but till then, Philadelphia will maintain its exclusive claim to this shape of cancel (possibly out of deference to its stature and historical importance?).

²All of these Philadelphia markers were of local manufacture we assume. Government stock will be evident only from the time of the Civil War (or, are the similar Civil War era markers used in distant towns evidence not of central authority in Washington but of use of the same handstamp craftsmen in Philadelphia?).

³Actually, his choice had already been determined, thanks to a decision he himself had made some six months before when the "full-rigged sailboat" design was selected to mark incoming boat mail. Note the dates of introduction of the various cancels, and which comes first. It was as much a surprise for the writer as it may be for the reader.

⁴The writer's creative guess would be that a newly arrived Old World craftsman was responsible for this and the earlier octagons. Perhaps a German (there were enough Germans in the region to have their own suburban town, Germantown, large printing houses, daily newspapers, etc.) Or is the influence ethnic, southern European: a Portuguese-descendant Jew, originally from the significant Portuguese-Jewish population of Rhode Island, now living in this city? Or, might it be the work of one of the thriving free-black shops in the southeast of the city, representative of that affluent, if not yet influential, portion of the population?

Philadelphia's Octagon Cancel Chart

The dates given represent the earliest and latest up-to-date reported usages.

Domestic mail markings

52a PHIL^A. DOct 28x22, R and shades Full lines, no broken rim

1834 10/01 1836 5/2

-- rate use, with DOct 6, red

1834 12/20

52b "Broken rim" variety, regular use (see Ship, #529)

1835 1/29 1835 10/21

-- use as forwarding stamp as late as 2/13/36

** 52b and c were used 12+ years later, adapted with values, for outbound transatlantic mail

52c "Dropped rim" variety, gradual transition over several days about 5/1 (see Ship, #529)

1836 5/5 1836 10/21

53 PHIL^A Rt26x24+, R, "Truncated box" experimental.

Single day use 1836 2/22

54 PHIL^A. DOct29x22+, R, "Large octagonal" experimental.

Single day use 1836 3/25

100 PH--A/Pa Oct30 —At least 7 sub-types

1858 6/22 1860 9/1

-- rate use with DROP/1 ct.

1858 7/8 1859 12/3

-- rate use with carrier DISPATCH

est 1859 1/13

101- PH--A/PA DOct24-25, dated

1860 8/7 1865 1/13

101a Same, wide letters

1860 10/22 1861 8/22

101A As 101a but with TIME slug in lieu of date making this an alternate carrier/station cancel.

1862? 2/2 1862? 2/20

101b Like a, but wide P A

1861 5/27 1861 6/8

101c Same, tight letters

1860 11/8 1863 3/30

101d Similar

1860 8/8 1865 1/13

101e Similar

1861 5/1 1861 8/14

101f Similar

1860 8/10 or 16 1861 7/19

101g Similar

1861 3/16

102 Same, DOct, (=101f without date)

1860 8/17 1861 7/1

-- rate use on circular 5/20/1863

Ship/boat mail markings

525 Full-rigged, large Oct28x32

R 5/29/34 9/7/35

Blu 1839 (ASCC)

526 Full-rigged, small Oct 21x27 —some collectors question the veracity of the small ship

Blu 1836? 1839?

527 5 DOct 27+x22+, R

no Cts 12/17/49 1/22/50

528* 5Cts DOct27x21, R

528a no ms 2/19/50 3/23/57

528b 10 ms 5/21/50 11/4/51

528c 20 ms 8/8/51 6/14/52

528d 21 ms 2/4/51 7/9/52

528e 29 ms 8/19/50 2/7/51

528f 48 ms 6/10/50 ?

529 24 DOct27+x22+, R

no cts 12/12/49 ?

530* 24Cts DOct27x21, R

530a no ms 2/18/50 3/23/53

530b 5 ms 3/6/51 ?

530c 20 ms 10/3/51 ?

530d 21 ms 3/18/51 ?

530e 48 ms 3/13/52 ?

Ship Due markings

555 6 Oct17 - the primary use of the 6c Dbl Oct was for port-of-entry incoming letters

**same lists entered under due markings, #1414f

555a R 9/20/34 9/16/36

the 6 cent Dbl Oct was again used in red on dbl rate paid domestic mail in the early '50's

555b Blu Dec 36 7/26/52 (to 12/53?)

555c B 1/30/54 11/30/60

G.P.O. Carrier mail markings

1161 *U.S.P.O. DISPATCH*/date/time/PHILA. Oct25, B

1860 5/22 1862 4/9

--with DROP/1 Ct. C22, B

1861? 3/21

—this cancel uncommonly used on eagle carrier, local DOct25 (C32), R

ca 1852 1854 6/14

1163 US PENNY MAIL/date/PHILA. PA. (ltr) DOct25

1862 4/10 1863 7/25

FREE Octagons

1320a FREE DOct19x11+ (type 1: large-wide)

Blue 1841 12/31 1842 9/27

Red 1843 4/26 1843 9/14

1320b FREE DOct18x10 (type 2: small)

Red 1840 11/12 1844 6/15

Blue 1844 12/31 1847 7/28

1320c FREE DOct18+x9+ (type 3: small-wide, damaged right edge)

Black est 1847 9/28

Blue 1851 1/9 1852 3/30

PAID Octagons

1364a PAID-small DOct20+x10+ (tp 1)

R, R-Brn 1834 10/3 1836 10/11

and 1843 3/28 1844

and 1851 2/5 est 1851 3/25

Yellow 1835 5/16

**A color

changeling no doubt

Blu,BBI 1836 12/31 1842 12/15

and 1843 7/28

and 1844 10/20 1850 12/24
 Black 1839 1/18 (ca. 1 week only)
 1364b PAID-large Doct21x10+ (tp 2)
 R, R-Brn 1834 12/19 1836 6/29
 and 1843 4/25 1844 3/2
 and 1851 4/12 1851 9/15
 Blue 1836 10/31 1842 12/23
 and 1844 12/17 1848 6/2

Due Markings

1379 1 DOct 17, most items undated
 Blu, Bbl 1850 7/10 1853 12/9
 Black ca 1855 5/26

1414f 6 DOct17 **same listing entered under ship markings, #555

Red 1834 9/20 1836 9/16
 Blue 1836 12/-- 1853 12/--
 Black 1854 1/30 1860 11/30

1428 9 DOct18 (purposefully inverted "6"),
 Red/Mag 1852 3/18 est 1855 11/4

Forwarded

1537c FORWARDED. DOct54x8+
 Red 1835 3/11 1836 8/4
 Blue 1844 7/22 1853 4/20

SEPAD EXHIBITION STATION special events

E123c 1961 (11/3-5) Auxiliary handstamp:

Doct24+ 11/3

E123d 1961 (11/3-5) Auxiliary handstamp:

Oct29+ 11/4

E140a 1979 (10/5-7)

Oct32 fancy 10/5,6,7

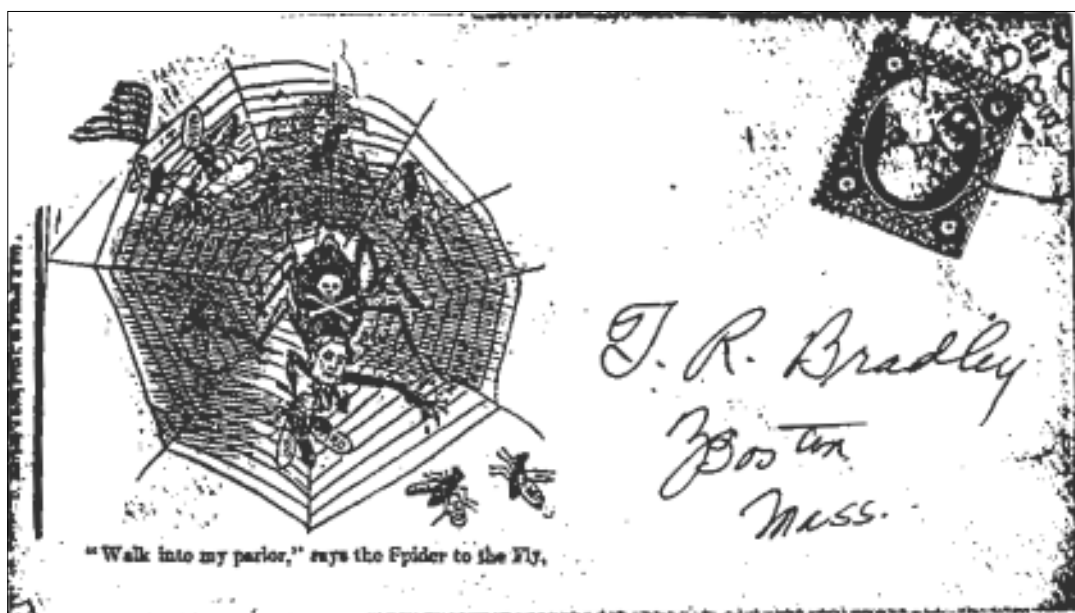
E142a 1981 (10/9-11)

Oct 34 fancy 10/9,10,11

Fake octagon cancel

1745 PHILA.../DEC/30/18.../P. "Lg Octagonal" fake Oct30?

Black est 1862 intended



An oddball FAKE cover purporting to be an 1861 large octagon, thought the octagon is so rounded as to be almost round. The lettering style is wrong, too.

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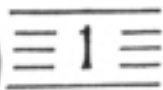
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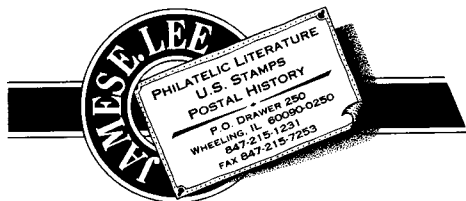
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- 6 AUKUM, 1909 F CDS ON PPC (95/61). EST. \$4
- 7 BAXTER, 1907 VG DOANE O/S ON PPC (90-07). EST. \$30
- 8 BELLA VISTA, 1908 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (93/37). EST. \$6
- 9 BIG SUR, 1941 VG 4-BAR ON PPC. EST. \$4
- 10 BRUSHCREEK, 1907 VG DOANE ON PPC (56-16). EST. \$20
- 11 CHILES, 1912 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (88-24). EST. \$12
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- 14 CRESSY, 1912 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (92/12). EST. \$12
- 15 FORT ORD, 1944 VG MACHINE ON "FREE" PPC. EST. \$4
- 16 GIANT, 1913 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (95-36). EST. \$6
- 17 GONZALES, 1910 F EJU MOT-880 ON PPC. EST. \$5
- 18 GONZALES, 1923 G+ LKU MOT-880 ON PPC. EST. \$5
- 19 GRANGEVILLE, 1887 VG CD ON COVER (74-20). EST. \$12
- 20 HARDY, 1909 VG 4-BAR O/S ON PPC (02-15). EST. \$15
- 21 HEROULT, 1909 F 4-BAR ON PPC (07-280). EST. \$12
- 22 HOLLISTER, 1914 VG DUPLEX ON PPC. EST. \$4
- 23 INDIAN GULCH, 1910 VG CDS ON PPC (55/12). EST. \$12
- 24 IRMA, 1909 F 4-BAR ON PPC (07-10). EST. \$40
- 25 JUDSON, 1914 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (09-18). EST. \$12
- 26 KELLOGG, 1912 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (75/35). EST. \$8
- 27 KING CITY, 1913 G+ MOT-1320 ON COVER. EST. \$4
- 28 KING CITY, 1918 G+ MOT-1330 ON PPC. EST. \$4
- 29 LAST, 1894 F CDS ON COVER (90-95). EST. \$150
- 30 LIDELL, 1909 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (80-15). EST. \$12
- 31 LOOKOUT, 1911 G+ DOANE ON PPC. EST. \$4
- 32 LORIN, 1896 VG CDS B/S ON COVER (82-00). EST. \$10
- 33 LUCIA, 1910 F DOANE ON PPC (00/38). EST. \$10
- 34 LUFFENHOLTZ, 1908 VG DOANE ON PPC (04-09). EST. \$35
- 35 MENIFEE, 1892 F CDS ON COVER (87/00). EST. \$75
- 36 MINERAL, 1932 DEPR 4-BAR ON COVER. EST. \$4
- 37 MONROE, 1910 VG DOANE ON PPC (97-12). EST. \$20
- 38 MONTEREY BAY ACADEMY, 1966 VG 4-BAR ON COVER. EST. \$4
- 39 MUSIC, 1909 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (80/21). EST. \$15
- 40 NORCO, 1932 F DEPR 4-BAR ON PPC. EST. \$4
- 41 OAT HILL, 1908 VG CDS ON PPC (91-10). EST. \$20
- 42 PEBBLE BEACH, 1925 VG EJU MOT-1395 ON PPC. EST. \$4
- 43 PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY STA, 1943 FINE MACHINE ON PPC. \$4
- 44 ROBLES DEL RIO, 1952 F LD DUPLEX ON 3x5 CARD (41-52). E. \$4
- 45 ROUNDTOP, 1909 F CDS ON PPC (87-07). EST. \$40
- 46 RUST, 1912 F 4-BAR ON PPC (09-16). EST. \$12
- 47 SAN BUENAVENTURA, 1875 VG CDS ON COVER (62-89). EST. \$12
- 48 SAN JUAN, 1899 VG CDS B/S ON COVER (51-05). EST. \$5
- 49 SHELLVILLE, 1919 F 4-BAR REC'D ON PPC (88-31). EST. \$6
- 50 SOLEDAD, 1906 F DUPLEX REC'D ON PPC W/STAMP GONE. E. \$4
- 51 SPRECKELS, 1917 VG LKU MOT-2000 ON COVER. EST. \$5
- 52 SPRECKELS, 1912 VG DUPLEX ON PPC (98-73). EST. \$5
- 53 STENT, 1898 F CDS ON GPC (95-25). EST. \$12
- 54 SUR, 1908 VG DOANE REC'D ON PPC (89-13). EST. \$6
- 55 THRALL, 1907 VG 4-BAR REC'D ON PPC (04/14). EST. \$10
- 56 TRES PINOS, 1907 VG DUPLEX ON PPC. EST. \$4
- 57 TRES PINOS/REC'D, 1911 VG CDS REC'D ON PPC. EST. \$4
- 58 VANTRENT, 1912 F LKU DOANE ON PPC (04-18). EST. \$20

COLORADO

- 59 CHANDLER, 1908 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (90-42). EST. \$6
- 60 CURTIS, 1907 VG LKU DOANE ON PPC (01-15). EST. \$20
- 61 ELKHORN, 1903 G DEPR REC'D ON GPC (79/17). EST. \$15
- 62 FARISTA, 1939 VG DEPR 4-BAR ON COVER (23-88). EST. \$4
- 63 GREENWOOD, 1908 F TYPE 1 DOANE ON PPC (72-18). EST. \$20
- 64 HEARTSTRONG, 1940 F LD 4-BAR ON GPC (21-40). EST. \$12
- 65 HIGHMORE, 1910 F 4-BAR ON PPC (89-13). EST. \$6
- 66 HOWBERT, 1933 F LD 4-BAR ON GPC (87-33). EST. \$12
- 67 IDEAL, ca1912 VG 4-BAR REC'D ON PPC W/COR BEND (10-29) \$10
- 68 NEW FORT LYON, 1908 F 4-BAR ON PPC (08-08). EST. \$150
- 69 OVERLAND, 1908 F 4-BAR REC'D ON PPC (92-20). EST. \$10
- 70 TIGER, 1940 VG LD 4-BAR ON COVER (19-40). EST. \$12
- 71 TINCUP, 1907 VG LIGHT DOANE ON PPC (80-18). EST. \$20
- 72 WALDORF, 1910 F 4-BAR ON PPC (08-12). EST. \$6

OREGON

- 73 BEAVERTON, ca 1910 TYPE 11F (SCRIBBLE) RFD ON PPC. EST. \$4
- 74 BRIDGE, 1905 F DOANE ON COVER (94-45). EST. \$6
- 75 CRITERION, 1915 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (13-26). EST. \$75
- 76 DELMAR, 1918 VG 4-BAR ON COVER (STATE NOT STRUCK)(14-18) \$75
- 77 DENMARK, 1936 VG DEPR 4-BAR ON COVER (82/57). EST. \$4
- 78 ELKHEAD, 1906 VG CDS ON COVER (77-28). EST. \$12
- 79 FAIRVIEW, 1909 G+ CDS ON COVER (77-13). EST. \$12
- 80 GROUSE, 1910 G+ CDS REC'D ON PPC (96-17). EST. \$15
- 81 KELLOGG, 1909 F 4-BAR ON PPC (79-21). EST. \$12
- 82 NEWBERG, 1912 TYPE 11E (DATE ONLY) RFD ON PPC. EST. \$5
- 83 OLALLA, 1903 VG CDS ON COVER (81-22). EST. \$6
- 84 PANTHER, 1909 G+ DOANE ON PPC (94-09). EST. \$35
- 85 PELICAN, 1906 G CDS ON PPC OF LODGE (88/07). EST. \$50
- 86 PORTLAND AIR BASE BR, 1941 F DC ON COVER (41-48). EST. \$8
- 87 SAMPSON, 1907 F DOANE REC'D ON PPC (98-12). EST. \$8
- 88 SILVERTON, ca1908 TYPE 11F (SCRIBBLE) RFD 2 ON PPC. EST. \$4
- 89 UMPQUA FERRY, ca1890 G LIGHT CDS ON REG'D REC (77-06). E \$25

SOUTH DAKOTA

- 90 EFFINGTON, 1909 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (92-16). EST. \$6
- 91 HOWELL, 1909 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (83-23). EST. \$12
- 92 LEBEAU, 1910 F 4-BAR ON PPC (82-25). EST. \$12

- 93 TINTON, 1911 VG CDS ON PPC (03-55). EST. \$4
- 94 VERNON, 1909 VG LIGHT 4-BAR ON PPC (92-13). EST. \$15

WASHINGTON

- 95 BIRDSVIEW, 1915 G+ 4-BAR REC'D ON PPC (81-34). EST. \$5
- 96 HILLHURST, 1908 VG DOANE ON PPC (78-20). EST. \$12
- 97 KNAB, 1910 VG DOANE ON PPC (88-35). EST. \$6
- 98 LELLA, 1909 F 4-BAR ON PPC (07-10). EST. \$85
- 99 MT VERNON, 1911 TYPE 11B (TOWN & DATE) RFD 4 ON PPC. E. \$10
- 100 ORCHARDS, ca1908 TYPE 11F (SCRIBBLE) RFD ON PPC. EST. \$4
- 101 PAGE, 1910 F 4-BAR ON PPC (03-58). EST. \$4
- 102 ROCK LAKE, 1909 VG 4-BAR ON PPC (07-12). EST. \$35
- 103 TWEDDIE, 1910 VG 4-BAR REC'D ON PPC (08-16). EST. \$30

RAILWAY POST OFFICES (Towle types)

- 104 AMARILLO & VAUGHN, 1930 VG (928-A-1) ON PPC. EST. \$8
- 105 ARC & CHERRYVALE, 1909 VG (926-B-1) ON PPC. EST. \$8
- 106 ARLINGTON & CONDON, 1931 VG (893-1-A-2) ON GPC. EST. \$15
- 107 ASHEV & MURPHY, 1907 VG (334-D-1) ON PPC. EST. \$8
- 108 ATLANTA & PALATKA, 1913 VG (377-A-1) ON PPC. EST. \$8
- 109 BENTON HARBOR & LOU, 1901 VG (669-D-1) ON GPC W/SM TEAR. \$5
- 110 BILLINGS & RED LODGE, 1912 VG (891-4-A-1) ON PPC. EST. \$15
- 111 BLAINE & SEATTLE, 1915 G+ (903-A-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 112 BLOOMINGTON & ROOD, 1901 F (706-G-1) ON COVER. EST. \$8
- 113 BLUEFIELD & NORTON, 1915 G+ LIGHT (285-A-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 114 BRADLEY JUNC & IDAMAR, ca 1910 G (173-F-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5
- 115 BUFF NY & EAST EMP. PA, 1910 F (146-C-1) ON PPC. EST. \$15
- 116 BUFFALO & HARRISBURG, 1911 VG (146-F-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 117 BUTTE & SALT LAKE CITY, 1910 G+ (890-P-1) O/S ON PPC. E. \$5
- 118 CAMB JUNCT & BURL, 1905 G+ (42-D-3) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 119 CHADRON & LANDER, 1908 VG (936-F-3) ON PPC. EST. \$8
- 120 COFFEYVILLE & L ROCK, 1910 VG (453-E-2) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 121 COLUMBUS & NORFOLK, 1909 F (938-I-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 122 CROOKSTON & FARGO, 1922 G+ NEW TYPE ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 123 DANVILLE & THEBES, 1910 VG (689-C-6) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 124 DAYTON & PASCO, 1909 VG (901-5-A-1) ON PPC. EST. \$8
- 125 DEN & SIL PLUME, 1908 VG (952-E-1) ON PPC. EST. \$15
- 126 DET & ALGONAC, 1911 G+ (Q-3-a) ON PPC. EST. \$20
- 127 EDMESTON & SIDNEY, 1910 VG (142-A-1) ON PPC. EST. \$8
- 128 EUREKA & SCOTIA, 1910 F (985-M-2) ON PPC. EST. \$15
- 129 FARGO & MARION, 1909 VG (888-5-A-3) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 130 FARGO & ORTONVILLE, 1912 G+ (871-N-2) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 131 FREEPT & FT DODGE, 1911 VG (723-K-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 132 GERBER & SAN FRAN, 1919 G+ (982-H-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 133 GRANDIN & W SPRING, 1911 G (820-4-A-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5
- 134 GRANDVIEW & NO YAKIMA, 1914 G+ ON PPC W/SEALED HOLES. \$15
- 135 GREENS & N WILKES, 1910 G+ (325-D-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 136 HAN & NEW FRANKLIN, 1910 VG (809-K-2) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 137 HUTCH & KINSLEY, 1909 G+ (911-U-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5
- 138 JACK & GULFPORT, 1908 G+ (433-A-1) ON PPC W/SM SPOT. E. \$5
- 139 JACKSON & NATCHEZ, 1914 F NEW TYPE ON PPC. EST. \$8
- 140 JULESBURG & DENVER, 1907 G NEW TYPE O/S ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 141 KC & DENVER/DAY, 1908 VG (907-H-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 142 KC & SILOAM SPGS, 1911 F (827-F-1) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 143 KC & WELLINGTON, 1911 VG (909-E-3) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 144 KEOKUK & REDOAK, 1911 VG (765-J-2) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 145 LEEDS & JAMESTOWN, 1906 VG (888-6-D-2) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 146 LOS ANG & SAN B'D'NO KITE, 1913 G (993-1-C-4) ON PPC. E. \$10
- 147 LYNCH & NORTON, 1907 VG (311-Y-2) ON GREASED PPC. EST. \$5
- 148 MALAD CITY & BRIGHAM, 1935 F (973-1-A-1) ON GPC. EST. \$18
- 149 MALONE & UTICA, 1912 G+ (148-D-4) ON PPC. EST. \$5
- 150 MANKATO & NEW ULM, 1914 F (966-U-2) ON PPC. EST. \$10
- 151 MILACA & WILLMAR, 1926 G+ (878-9-B-2) ON COVER. EST. \$5
- 152 MOSCOW & HAAS, 1939 F (896-5-B-1) ON GPC. EST. \$10
- 153 NEWTON & AMARILLO, 1912 F (928-F-1) ON PPC. EST. \$5
- 154 NY & CANAL ZONE, 1909 VG (E-1-b) ON PPC. EST. \$15
- 155 OAKDALE & KIRBYVILLE, 1925 F (491-E-1) ON PPC. EST. \$8
- 156 OAKDALE & MERCED, 1909 F (989-D-1) ON PPC. EST. \$15
- 157 OGDEN & SPARKS, 1917 VG (976-V-2) REC'D ON PPC. EST. \$10
- 158 OMAHA & CHADRON, 1915 G+ (936-Q-1) ON PPC. EST. \$4
- 159 ORLANDO & WILDWOOD, 1915 VG (385-A-2) ON PPC. EST. \$8
- 160 ORO & WENATCHEE, 1939 VG (902-3-C-2) ON GPC. EST. \$4
- 161 OSW & NORWICH, 1922 F NEW TYPE ON PPC. EST. \$8
- 162 PAC JCT & MCCOOK, 1896 VG (933-H-2) ON COVER. EST. \$8
- 163 PALESTINE & GALV, 1907 VG (485-H-4) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 164 PHOENIX & PARKER, 1931 F (967-2-B-2) ON GPC. EST. \$18
- 165 SACRA RIVER, 1907 G (U-9-a) ON PPC. EST. \$25
- 166 SEATTLE & SEWARD, 1940 VG (X-14-c) ON PPC. EST. \$8
- 167 SEATTLE & SKAGWAY, 1911 F (X-19-h) ON PPC. EST. \$18
- 168 SEATTLE & UNION, 1911 G+ (W-18-b) ON PPC. EST. \$18
- 169 WILLETS & SAN FRAN, 1912 F (985-T-1) ON PPC. EST. \$15

STREET CAR RPOs (Towle types)

- 170 CHI & N CLARK ST/2, 1908 F (CH-1-b) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 171 CHI & N CLARK ST/3, 1908 F (CH-1-c) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 172 CHI & MILLARD AVE, 1908 VG (CH-5-a) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 173 PHILA & GERMANTOWN, 1899 G (PH-4-a) B/S ON COVER. EST. \$15
- 174 ROL P'K & HIGHLAND, 1910 F (BA-4-c) ON PPC. EST. \$6
- 175 SEATTLE & SEATTLE, 1910 VG (SE-1-a) ON PPC. EST. \$35
- 176 WASH DC PA AVE, 1906 F (WA-1-a) ON PPC. E. ST. \$25

Minimum Bid \$3.00 please.

Phone bids accepted: 650-344-3080

CLOSING DATE: October 18, 2000 (10 PM PST)

ADVERTISING IN LA POSTA

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

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

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

These charges include Type setting & Layout

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

La Posta, 33470 Chinook Plaza, Suite 216, Scappoose, OR 97056

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