Mr Peter Anderson Bos 91 Sandy Salt Lake bo. utah

**\$7.50** Vol 41, No 3 Whole Number 243 Autumn 2010

# Post Offices of Utah's Northern Ute Tribal Lands

Dennis H. Pa

Whiterocks Trading Post Robert Maximon U. S. Licensed Indian Toder WHITEROCKS, UTAH

STA ZEG M





Postal History

-

WAR DEPARTMENT. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OMAHA\_NEE OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Ja

OUR 41ST YEAR OF PUBLIS



Evanston

BV



<u>c</u>

C AMERICAN POSTAL HISTORY 1969-2010



# La Posta: A Journal of American Postal History

Website: www.la-posta.com

Publisher: Richard W. Helbock

Associate Editors: Henry Berthelot Rod Crossley Dennis H. Pack

Tom Clarke Michael Dattolico Robert G. Schultz

Advertising & Circulation Manager: Cath Clark

COVER: This building was constructed in the late 1890s or early 1900s as an Army hospital at Fort Duchesne, Utah. Since the fort was closed and the troops left in 1912, the building has served as the Bureau of Indian Affairs Agency Office, a Ute tribal administrative office and as a senior center, which is its current role. The Fort Duchesne registered cover is from the collection of LaMar Peterson; The Randall cover is shown through the courtesy of Lloyd Shaw. The photograph was taken by Dennis H. Pack in 2009.

La Posta: A Journal of American Postal History is published four times a year with issues mailed on or about the 20th of March, June, September and December. Persons desiring information on manuscript submittals or subscription should e-mail or write La Posta c/o All About Mail, 33470 Chinook Plaza, Suite 216, Scappoose, OR 97056, helbock@la-posta.com

or Telephone in Australia: 612-6645-1829

Opinions expressed in articles appearing in this journal are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the publisher. La Posta cannot be responsible for the accuracy of any information printed herein.

# **Autumn 2010**

Volume 41, Number 3 Whole Number 243

IN THIS ISSUE:

Hampshire County West Virginia Post Offices Part 3 By Len McMaster......... 35

Army Intra-Theater Mail in AEF Siberia By Michael Dattolico .......... 45

Philadelphia Rail Markings IV - Trains, 3 By Tom Clarke ......... 48

(Digital edition only)

The Post Offices of Whitley County, Kentucky By Robert Rennick ........ 81

Also, Assorted News and Comments

# SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

U. S. A. - \$25.00 per annum (4 issues) CANADA - \$33 (US) per annum OVERSEAS - \$65.00 per annum airmail

A digital only subscription is available for \$12.50 worldwide

# LA POSTA Benefactors & Sustaining Subscribers

La Posta **Benefactors** are those persons contributing \$50 or more for their subscription. Benefactors recognize that the La Posta journal, along, with its books and e-books, are a vital force that helps build and sustain interest in American postal history. Benefactor and Sustainer contributions go beyond just supporting the journal and help fund our research and publishing endeavors. We would like to give our special thanks to the following individuals for contributions above and beyond:

Joseph J. Adamski	David C. Collyer	William O. Kvale	Robert G. Rose
Albert Aldham	Michael P. Corriss	Russell Lang	Henry B. Scheuer
Gary Anderson	Rod Crossley	Dennis J. Lutz MD	Paul C. Schroeder
Ted Bahry	Richard F. Curtin	Millard Mack	Larry R. Sell
Rex J. Bates	J. Leonard Diamond	Richard Malmgren	Dr. Michael Senta
Henry F. Battestin Jr.	Elwyn J. Doubleday	Bernard D. Mayer Jr.	Timothy M. Sheehan
Robert Beasecker	Alyce Evans	Larry McBride	Gus Spector M.D.
John Beirne	Edward Fisher	R.J. Randy McEwen	Rex H. "Jim" Stever
Kevin Belmont	Michael Goldstein	Col. Richard Morain	Robert Stoldal
Dr. Steven J. Berlin	Ted Gruber	Burnham S. Neill	W. L. Strauss
John Bigart	Kenneth L. Hamlin	Larry Oliver	Mike Tacha
William E. Brooks	Gary G. Hendren	Alan Parsons	Jeffrey Wallace
Chip Brown	B. Clyde Hutchinson	Richard F. Pesot	Ronald A. Wankel
Mike Brown	James H. Inverarity	George Pinyuh	OwenL. White
Thomas E. Caton	Gordon E. Katz	John A. Pollard	
John A. Cheramy	Robert Keatts	Rev. Elwood S. Poore	
Walter S. Clarke	Jon E. Krupnick	Robert Quintero	

The following individuals and institutions have contributed financial assistance to *La Posta* in excess of their subscriptions and we are proud to list them as our **Sustaining Subscribers**. We are indebted to them for their generous support. Without it *La Posta* could not continue to exist.

Raymond Agren Kirk Andrews Dennis K Austin Robert A. Beall John E. Beane MD Stan Bednarczyk Britain A. Beezley William R. Beith Bary D. Bender Henry J. Berthelot David Bize Thomas V. Boettger Eppe Bosch James N. Boyden Deane R. Briggs M.D. Roger S. Brody Dan Brouillette Mrs. Gloria P. Brunelli Dr. Kenneth E. Burden Maurice M. Bursey Arden D. Callender Jr. Thomas E. Chastang C. Robert Chow Robert C. Clark Jr. Giles R. Cokelet Bob Coradi Thomas E. Corning Vince Costello Joe H. Crosby Roger D. Curran Raymond A. Currier Matt Dakin James P. Doolin Robert M. Ebiner Craig Eggleston David M. Ellis Norman Elrod

James W. Faber Joseph M. Farkas **Richard Farquhar** Ronald W. Finger Sidney Fingerhood Dale Forster Myron Fox Ernest E. Fricks A.E. Gaddy William Gracie Raymond S. Hadley Larry J. Haller LTC John T. Hardy Jr. Wayne Hassell Dr. Edwin J. Helitzer Karl F Hellmann **Terence Hines** Todd A. Hirn Reginald L. Hofmaier Don L. Hofsommer Robert Hohertz Lucien S Klein Daniel M. Knowles M.D. Mr. James J. Kotanchik George Kramer Alfred F. Kugel Eliot A. Landau Howard Lee James E. Lee Brian P. Levv Rev. David C. Lingard **Richard Londo** Larry Dean Maddux **Richard Martorelli** Robert G. Metcalf Steven Miedziak Lynn I. Minneman

John Edwin Moffatt Steven R. Morehead James Moses E. F. (AI) Mueller David Mui John G. Mullen James P. Myerson Fric A Nelson Ray L. Newburn Jr. **Don Nichols** William A. Nix James K. Oliver Robert Omberg **Dennis Pack** John F. Panek Norman H. Pence Hans Pohler Stephen Prigozy Toivo R. Rannikko Robert D. Rawlins Thomas S. Richardson Norman N. Ritchie Hal Ross Steve Runvon A. J. Savakis Steven Schmale Schmitt Investors Ltd Robert G. Schultz Joseph Sedivy Edwin H. Shane Charles G. "Terry" Shaw Dan Sherman Lawrence Sherman, M.D. James E. Shew Thomas H. Smith Anita T. Sprankle Stanley Spurgiesz John A. Steele

Seymour B. Stiss Gregory H. Stone David L. Straight Marc Stromberg James R. Stultz **Bob Summerell** Robert D. Swanson Harvey S. Teal The Postal History Foundation Norman Tjeltveit Don Tocher Allan Tomey Thomas P. Unterberger Tim Wait Charles S. Wallis Jr. John Weigle Ernest G. Wheeler Kenneth L. White Louise Wile Kirk Wolford Raymond G. Woodman John Wright James Zuelow

# **Publisher's Page**

# 4,800 Pages of La Posta on Two Discs

I've recently enjoyed email discussions with Anita Sprankle. Anita is a long-time *La Posta* subscriber and a person from whom I've received valuable insights into the reader's perspective of our endeavors in the past. The main topics of our discussion were storage of and access to articles contained in back numbers of *La Posta*. In essence, these are two facets of the same question that goes something like this: how can I lay my hands on a particular article that I know appeared in *La Posta* sometime in the past few years? I readily confess that I've asked this question myself more than once, and I'll wager that many of you have too.

There is a related question about the storage of *La Posta* back numbers. Our current 80-page issues bound in card stock claim about two inches of self space per volume. Two inches certainly isn't much of a demand on shelf space, but it can add up quickly and a 10-year run of our little journal will consume nearly two full feet—a challenge for anyone to shuffle through in search of a specific article. This assumes one is able to grant back numbers of La Posta valuable bookshelf space. If it's necessary to store back numbers in a box, the task of digging through what will almost surely be more that one carton in search of the desired article, is apt to be quite daunting.

Anita suggested that the PDF (Portable Document Format) files now being used to provide each subscriber with a digital copy of new issues is quite a useful tool in enabling one to not only locate a specific article, but to search an entire issue for particular words or phrases. I responded by telling her that I could arrange to make available all 60 of the issues comprised in the last ten volumes of *La Posta* on two CDs, and she said that such a project would definitely be of interest to her.

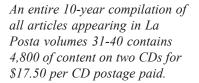
And so it happened that we are now able to offer *La Posta* volumes 31-40 covering the years 2000-2009 that's 4,800 pages—on two CDs priced at \$17.50 each postage paid to anywhere on the planet. All articles may be referenced using the PDF "bookmark" feature on each disc, and complete searches are easily conducted by way of the built-in PDF "keyword" search function.

I'm hoping that at least a few of you readers will view this offer as something worth the price in terms of saving time and effort. If you are among that number, please send a check for \$17.50 for either CD, or \$35.00 for both to La Posta Publications, 33470 Chinook Plaza, Box 216, Scappoose, OR 97056, or with a Pay Pal payment to rwhelbock@laposta.com.

We have a lively and varied line-up of articles for you in this issue led off by **Dennis Pack's** investigation of the postal history associated with the tribal lands of the Northern Ute people of Utah.

Len McMaster concludes his three-part study of Hampshire County, West Virginia, post offices, and Tom Clarke concludes his multi-part cata-





log of Philadelphia rail markings.

We are pleased to welcome back **Ken Wukasch** who provides us with another chapter to his very popular series dealing with World's Fair Station markings of the World's Columbian Exposition. **Dan Meschter** offers his latest biographical sketch of a Postmaster General of the U.S. in the story of Hubert Work. **Michael Dattolico** investigates a rare aspect of American military postal history dealing with the intra-theater mail from members of the WWI AEF in Sibera, and finally, we are pleased to welcome **Joseph Del Grosso** who explores aspects of the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 as seen in mail from other California communities.

The cupboard is looking a bit bare for the next issue, so if you would like to join our merry band of *La Posta* authors this would be a great time. Why not drop me a line or send me an email, and I'll help you get the ball rolling.

Richard W. Hilber

# Wayne C. Hassell

Ray Getsug sends along news of the death of Wayne Hassell of Saint Paul, Minnesota. Wayne was a long-time *La Posta* subscriber and proprietor of Juno Stamps—a name familiar to many of our readers. We shall miss him.

Wayne passed away July 26, 2010 Age 78 of St. Paul Of cancer at Episcopal Church Home, St. Paul. Survived by

wife, Mary C. (Hilton); daughter, Barb Wilcziek; grandsons, Jimmy and Eric Wilcziek; son, Craig; friend, Angie Thursdale, and many friends. Wayne was a proud Marine, longtime journalist, life-long philatelist and



sports fan (Yankees, Twins, Vikings, Saints). He worked his way up in the newspaper business, beginning in 1949 as a reporter-photographer at the Iron Mountain, Michigan, News; reporter and editor, U.S. Marine Corps, 1952-1954, in California, Japan, Korea, China, Hawaii and Iwo Jima; and St. Paul Pioneer Press as a copy boy while attending the University of Minnesota, copyreader, telegraph (newswire) editor, news editor; stamp columnist, and retiring as assistant to the executive editor in 1991. He owned Juno Stamps until his passing. Services at 11 a.m. Saturday, St. Paul's Episcopal Church on the Hill, 1524 Summit Ave., St. Paul, with visitation from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. at the church (dress casually). Private inurnment at Fort Snelling National Cemetery. Memorials preferred to St. Paul's Episcopal Church on the Hill Building Fund.

# Reprinteed from Pioneer Press from July 29 to July 30, 2010

Colorado Postal History Society Membership includes: • Journal - 5 Issues Per Year "Colorado Postal Historian" • Including "Encyclopedia of Colorado Post Office Markings" • Tracings of all recorded postal markings... • A list of postmasters and appointment dates... • A description of the town site and how to locate it. • Two Meetings per Year • The More Information Contact: Roger Rydberg, CPHS Secretary 354 So Nile St, Aurora, CO 80012 rydberg5@comcast.net

www.ColoradoPostalHistorySociety.com

# POSTAL HISTORIANS ON LINE

If you would like to join this list in future issues of *La Posta*, send us a note via e-mail to lapostagal@hotmail.com. If you are already listed, please take a moment to insure that your email address is correct.

Murray Abramson [commercial US airmail 1924-1941] — aabramson@verizon.net

Joe Adamski [SD, CT] — joe\_adamski@hotmail.com

Raymond Agren [Ad covers, MI] - n8uy@sbcglobal.net

Jim Alexander [TX: Waco Village, McLennan, Bosque, Coryell counties] — jralexander3@aol.com

American Philatelic Research Library — aprl@stamps.org Gary Anderson [US Doanes & ND postal history]

garyndak@comcast.net

Kirk Andrews [Expositions, OR, WA, WI] —kirkj.andrews@yahoo.com Dennis Austin [WA,OR,ID] — skypub@skylinepublishing.comcastbiz.net Ted Bahry [Wake & Midway Isl, Benzie Cty, MI] — semperted@aol.com Debbie Baker [Midwestern p.h., APOs]—airmailpostmark@mac.com Mark Baker Enterprises [Dealer CA & NV postal history etc.]

Web: goldrushpaper.com — mbcovers@directcon.net

Bob Baldridge - [Wisconsin p.h.] bobbaldridge@earthlink.net

Alan Banks [Missouri] — abanks7@att.net

Mike Baranoski [Michigan p.h.] — baranosmj@aol.com

Gary Barranger — barranger1224@aol.com

Robert Beall — rbeallstmp@aol.com

John Beane, MD [West VA] — jbeane@prodigy.net

Robert Beasecker [MI postal history] - beaseckr@gvsu.edu

Stan Bednarczyk [IL: Chicago Streetcar markings] —stanb@columbus.rr.com

John Beirne [Navals, RPO, AK] - john\_beirne@hotmail.com

William R. Beith [Eastern Oregon, OR Doanes]—wrbeith@comcast.net Kevin Belmont [SW Arkansas, West Pointers on stamps]

kevin.belmont@west-point.org

Bary D. Bender [Dealer p.c.'s & p.h.; + collects WA: Columbia Co] — ngatecol@bresnan.net

Steven Berlin [interrupted mail, wreicks, crashes, robbery, terrorism] — drstevenberlin@yahoo.com

Henry Berthelot [train, shipwrck mail & US postals]

— hankberthelot@yahoo.com

John Boal [California only]-calpl8z@boal.net

Tim Boardman [Washington PH, photos, books & maps] — simcoe@dsl-only.net

Joe Bock [US Airmail 1935-1950 & Arizona town cancels; U.S. WWII] — jgbock@commspeed.net

John Bloor [World early airmail; air & airmail-related Cinderellas France, Canada, U.N.] — aerophil59@yahoo.com

Paul Bofinger [pobfish@comcast.net] — Newfoundland, NH DPOs & 19<sup>th</sup> century covers, Concord NH & Merrimack Co. NH covers

Eppe Bosch [WA: Stevens, Pend Oreille, Whitman Co.s; WI: Portage, Waupaca, Wood Co.s] — bonep@qwest.net

James Boyden [WWI military, WW censored] — jimesmc@worldnet.att.net

Frank Braithwaite [1902 issue, M.O.B., N.Y., "V" & "X" rate markings, B. Harrison on cvr-Sc#308, 622,694,1045—fbraith@optonline.net

Bruce Branson [CA:Inyo, Mono, & Siskiyou)

bbbranson@lonepinetv.com
 Deane Briggs, MD [Florida Postal History] — drb@gte.net

Roger S. Brody [Series 1902, Prominent Americans]

rsbco@optonline.net

Daniel Broulette US, S.Africa, India, Vietnam]—danbro@wdemail.com Brown, Chip [WV ph; 1903 uses of 1902 definitives on cover]

grahamb@windstream.net

Brown, Edward [parcel posts & plate blocks]

browntreesnakes@gmail.com

Evert Bruckner [MT: Phillips, Blaine, & Valley Co's] — ebruckner@earthlink.net

Kenneth Burden [Washington & CA DPOs] - burden@localaccess.com

Gloria Burleson [civil war, letters, advertising] - gloria@thelenscap.com Maurice Bursey [#215 covers, Civil War N.Carolina mauricebursey@aol.com Raymond Buse [Cincinnati & Clermont Co., OH p.h.] stampPat@aol.com James W. Busse [CA: San Diego Co. p.h.] - Jimb1997@aol.com Arden Callender [U.S. banknote issues] - callenderardy@sbcglobal.net Joseph Campagna [MT, Greece, Italy, Vatican, Turkey p.history] campagnakphth@msn.com Rocco Caponi [OH:Akron, Summit Co, 2c Circular Die postal history (U429) — rocco.caponi@gmail.com Gary Carlson [machine cancels] - gcarlson@columbus.rr.com Glenda & John Cheramy [Dealers; Canada] - gcheramy@shaw.ca Larry Cherns [Mostly pre-1954 postally transmitted covers and p.cards w/ interesting messages in English from anywhere] katchke@hotmail.com Robert Chisholm - [Dealer: postal history] - chizz5@aol.com Bob Chow [Colorado] — bob.chow@comcast.net Douglas Clark [Railway Mail] -dnc@alpha.math.uga.edu Tom Clarke [Philadelphia] - ocl-tom@ix.netcom.com Walter S. Clarke [Florida Territorials; Interesting on-cover cancellations on Scott # 10 & 11] - worldata@mindspring.com Louis Cohen [Kentucky postal history] - cohenstamps32@aol.com Norman Cohen [US #210 on cover] - norman@adventuregraphics.com Giles Cokelet [Montana postal history, Greenland] - grcokelet@q.com David C. Collyer [General US, Texas, USS Texas] — cozumel\_90@hotmail.com Robert W. Collins [Korean War & "Collins" pms]- ohiorwc@aol.com David M. Coogle [Dealer, Postal History, Nutmeg Stamp Sales] — david@nutmegstamp.com Bob Coradi [Prexies, baseball, advertising] - recoradi@comcast.net Vince Costello [US fancy cancels, postal history, auxiliary marks] - vinman2119@aol.com Joe H. Crosby [Oklahoma & Indian Territory; U.S. Despatch Agent covers, 19th c fancy cancels, college cancels] - joecrosby@cox.net W.H. "Tom" Crosby - scattertom@msn.com Rod Crossley [West coast military, Spruce Production Division, Ventura county CA & CA RPO] - rcrossley@att.net William T. Crowe [CT: Waterbury & Fairfield County] - wtcrowe@aol.com Frank Crown [GA postal history, confederates]-fcrown@knology.net Roger D. Curran [US 19th C cancels] - rcurran@dejazzd.com Richard Curtin [CA covers & CA express] - curtinr@sbcglobal.net Matt Dakin [Mississippi Postal History] - patdakin@mindspring.com Mike Dattolico [La Posta Associate Editor] - mmdattol@aol.com Joseph M. Del Grosso — diandme2@gbis.com James L. Diamond [Spanish American war; US possessions] - jdia407@aol.com James P. Doolin [19th c p.history, "Columbus" named towns — jamesdoolin@att.net Doubleday, Elwyn [Dealer; collects NH & NY & #210's on NY & Maine] - doub@worldpath.net Dresser, George [TX: Brazos, Grimes, Wash.Co.s] - g-dresser@suddenlink.net John Drew [AZ/NV WellsFargo & Express] - jandndrew@aol.com Lee Drickamer — lee.drickamer@nau.edu Geoffrey Dutton [2d Bureau postal history] - geoff@neddog.com.; Website: http://neddog.com/stamps Loring Ebersole [Ohio postal history, WWII APOs, Rt 66 postcards] - loringebersole@comcast.net Leonard M. Eddy [OK & Arkansas p.h.]-leonardeddy@sbcglobal.net L. Steve Edmondson [Tennessee] - tenac@hctc.com Craig Eggleston [Philippines, US Possessions] - cae@airmail.net Barry Elkins [PA-Philadelphia County]-elkinj@comcast.net Mike Ellingson [North Dakota Territory; machines] - mikeellingson@comcast.net David Ellis [MI postal history] - ell7990@aol.com Empire State Postal History Society - http://www.esphs.org Darrell Ertzberger [NC, VA, RPO, RFD] - mteton@aol.com Paul Eslinger [MT, Dakota, WY Territory & Grant Co, ND]

pauljanddarcya@gmail.com

Glenn Estus [New York] — gestus@westelcom.com James Faber [WY, NW OH, Hancock Co, ME, No. WI] - faber@bluemarble.net John Farkas [US Possessions] - jonfark@cs.com Wayne Farley [West Virginia P. H.] - cwfarley@aol.com Richard Farquhar [seapost, RPO, Span-Am War, 1898] - fargrich@bellsouth.net Dan Fellows [WI, WWI, perfs, Scotland, Knights of Columbus, Sc.210 Canal Zone Military PH] - drfellows@charter.net Edward Fergus [Western Express]-ecfergus@charter.net Norm Ferguson [Navy covers -NS Savannah] - normjanstjoe@comcast.net Ronald W. Finger [US Navy CV's, WWI & WWII APOs & Feldpost] roncva43@aol.com Louis Fiset [Prexies, WWII civilian internment]-fiset@u.washington.edu Ed Fisher [MI; 4th Bureau: 1/2c-Hale, 1 1/2c Harding, 1/2c postage due] - efisherco@earthlink.net Ken Flagg [Used postal stationery: US, CZ, PI; WWII APOs, Postwar APOs] — ken0737@digitalpath.net Jane King Fohn [TX WWI air branches; Medina Co, TX; US#1043 (9c Alamo)] - janekfohn@sbcglobal.net Jim Forte [Dealer] — jimforte@postalhistory.com & Website http://postalhistory.com Myron Fox [WWI/WWII U.S. & German military & censored mail; postwar occupations] - MyronFox1@aol.com Gene Fricks [Literature, TN & NJ PH] - genefricks@comcast.net Bob Friedman [Dealer-worldwide p.h.]- covercorner.com; covercnr@tx.rr.com Don Garrett [Mississippi] - Donompix@aol.com Douglas Gary [Dealer] — doug\_gary@hotmail.com Bob Gaudian [Connecticut Postal History] - rgstamper @aol.com Charles Gherman [Prexies, postal cards, liberty covers] -crgherman@msn.com John Germann [Texas DPOs; Navy ship cancels] - jghist@comcast.net Ray Getsug [Minnesota postal history, literature] -rayg669563@aol.com Don Glickstein [postal cards used in Alaska] - glickwolf@earthlink.net Peter Glover [Pre-Pearl Harbor WWII related] -pgorcassidy@earthlink.net Michael Goldstein [RPOs, streetcars, WA,D.C. pms] caped@starpower.net Max Gors [Dakota Territory & Tripp Co.] - maxagors@aol.com John Grabowski [1902 Series, 1938 Prexies, 1940 Famous Am's, 1941 Def. Issue, 1944 8c Transp, 1980s-90s Transp Coils] - minnjohn@alum.mit.edu Ken Grant [Wisconsin postal history] - kenneth.grant@uwc.edu James Graue [Airmail] - jimg@air-pipe.com John Grosse [Texas] — johngrosse@compuserve.com Maurice Grossman — mbgrossma@att.net Ted Gruber [Nevada] - TedGruber@aol.com Richard Guarelia [Aviation, Long Is. postalhistory - uncasfish@aol.com Arthur Hadley [Indiana, flag cancels] - ahadley1@comcast.net Raymond Hadley [postal cards, Wesson; Connecticut] - ray-suzann@gci.net John Hale - jwh60@chartertn.net Hall-Patton, Mark [CA: Orange Co; Bridge-related p.o.s, NV aviation] hallpatt@unlv.nevada.edu Larry Haller [Handstamped Flag cancels] - LJHaller@aol.com Ken Hamlin [Montana postal history, photographs, pcs & ephemera] – knphamlin@bresnan.net John T. Hardy, Jr. [US postal cards (pre-1910) flyspecks; Philippines] – john\_hardy@msn.com Ron Harmon [Florida PH] - rrhrm@hotmail.com Robert Dalton Harris [Dealer. Collects Congo; Telegraph] - agatherin@yahoo.com Labron Harris [Dealer, collects First Bureaus] - labronharr@aol.com Wayne Hassell [Dealer; collects US Marines, Wisconsin & Michigan] - junostamps@aol.com Karl Hellmann [US covers, postcards, postal history]. - karllectibles@aol.com Robert Henak [IA-Carroll,Calhoun,Jones Counties] henak8010@sbcglobal.net;

Steve Henderson [all military postal history & WWII Civil & Military Censorship] — vshenderson@aol.com

Ron Leith - ronleith@uniserve.com

Ron Lessard - ronlessard@att.net

Gary Hendren [Missouri PH] - g2hslm@msn.com Henry Higgins [Florida; TN] - profhiggins922@comcast.net Jack Hilbing [Illinois stampless; machine cancels] - jack@hilbing.us Terence Hines [Hanover, NH & #E12-21 on cover] - terencehines@aol.com Todd Hirn [PO Seals of Peru, Japan, & the Middle East; Volusia Co. FL] - thirn@cfl.rr.com & http://www.poseal.com Reginald L. Hofmaier [Oklahoma p.h.] - regbar91@aol.com Robert Hohertz - rdh@northfieldmail.com Joseph Holleman [postal history] - josephth@prodigy.net Brad Horton [U.S. Postals & philatelic literature] kchorton4@comcast.net John Hotchner [20th c aux, Xmas seals tied; Spec deliv; wreck&crash mail; some FDCs]-jmhstamp@ix.netcom.com B. Clyde Hutchinson [US 1861 issue; CA postal history] bch@llcllp.com Stan Jameson [dealer] - empire65@tampabay.rr.com Jerome Jarnick - jarnick@wowway.com Stefan T. Jaronski [Ithaca NY; northeastern Montana; Confed. States military mail] - bug@midrivers.com Cary E. Johnson [Michigan p.h.; Railway, Waterway & Streetcars] fastmailrpo@yahoo.com Gerald Johnson [3c 1851; auxiliary markings] - johnson66@charter.net William H. Johnson [Florida p.history] - whjdds@aol.com Robert D. Jones [Nebraska postal history, esp. DPOs] - robwanjones@charter.net Rodney Juell [Series of 1922] - rajuell@lycos.com Barton D. Kamp [Massachusetts postal history] - bartdk@verizon.net Gordon Katz [Maryland & DE postal history, postal history on postcards] gccats@verizon.net Robert Keatts [Walla Walla Co., WA p.h.] - lkeatts@msn.com Dick Keiser [Dealer-military/POW/censored] - stamps@dickkeiser.com Rodney Kelley [Arkanas, esp Conway & Pope counties] - rkel@swbell.net Kelvin Kindahl [MA: Hampshire Co] - Kelvin01027@charter.net Lucien Klein [Prexies, OR: Marion & Grant Co] - lusal@msn.com Ron Klimley [Florida WWII, machine cancels, Tampa Spanish American War] - klimley@verizon.net Eric Knapp [Alaska postal history] - eknapp@gci.net Daniel M. Knowles [NY: Suffolk Co, Long Island; 3c 1861-auxiliary markings] - dknowles@med.cornell.edu Kent Kobersteen [US Scott CII, unusual commercial usages, unusual off-cover stamps] - kobersteen@gmail.com William Kolodrubetz [classic US post office seals] -djp\_wjk@verizon.net Paul Konigsberg [Museum of Postal History, NYC] pkonigsb@email.usps.gov Van Koppersmith [Alabama & Mississippi p.h.] — cleave3@aol.com Jim Kotanchik [Franklin Co., MA & PO Seals] — jimkot@verizon.net George Kramer [U.S. west; western Europe, telegraph] gikk@optonline.net Jon E. Krupnick [Pacific Flights 1936-46 & US Pacific Possessions] — jonpac@aol.com George Kubal [Dealer] — geokubal@aol.com Alfred Kugel [20th Cent. Military Mail, US Possessions & Offices Abroad] - afkugel@hotmail.com William O. Kvale [MN Territorials] - flo3wil@aol.com Dick Laird [Doanes from IN, KY, TN, SC] - d.laird@comcast.net Lawrence Laliberte [Poughkeepsie, NY p.h.; Transport Airs on cover] largin1@verizon.net Eliot A. Landau - [U.S. Registry, U.S. w/ Lincoln Stamps] elandau@aol.com Robert M. Langer [Boston ad covers; Carroll County NH] - rla4141975@aol.com Peter B. Larson [Idaho postal history] - ystone@cpcinternet.com Ken Lawrence - [Crystal Palace World's Fair, 1853 New York, First Issue Nesbett Envelopes] - apsken@aol.com Howard Lee [U.S. 4th Bureau Issue, 17c Wilson; Prexy 4 1/2 cent] gimpo25@yahoo.com James E. Lee [Literature Dealer. Collects Lake & McHenry Co, IL] -jim@jameslee.com & website: www.jameslee.com

Brian R. Levy [NY State postal history] - bellobl@aol.com Matthew Liebson [Ohio PH; Licking Co., Doanes, stampless] paperhistory@mindspring.com David C. Lingard [Florida-4 bars, Doanes, RPO, Adv. & most anything] david\_lingard@hotmail.com W. Edward Linn [OR; rural stations; NAMW; Airfield dedications, Western States Precancels & Perfins] -linn@winfirst.com James R. Littell [balloon, rocket, Zeppelin post]- zepplincat@wzrd.com Jerry Login [US 19th C penalty envelopes w/ stamps added] - jerl2004@msn.com Nicholas Lombardi [US 2d Bureau issue + Registerd Mail] 8605@comcast.net Bud Luckey [Siskiyou Co. CA; northern CA]-luckey@snowcrest.net Michael Ludeman [TX Postal History, USPOD Forms & Documents] mike@ludeman.net Len Lukens [Oregon p.h. & trans-Pacific airmail]- Ilukens@easystreet.net David Lyman [World postmarks on covers or piece] postmark@sympatico.ca Max Lynds [Aroostook Co., Maine p.h.] - max@pwless.net Millard Mack - millardhmack@yahoo.com Scott Mader [OR/CA] - maders@ohsu.edu Larry Maddux [OR postal history; all over ad covers] Imaddux@pacifier.com Richard Malmgren [Hawaii] - rcmstamps@hawaii.rr.com Dean Mario [Military; Pre-1949 Newfoundland; "Old West" lawmen + Buffalo Bill/P.T.Barnum/Wild West show ad cvrs] - blueputtees@hotmail.com Robert Markovits [dealer. Collects world-wide Special Delivery & US officials, US5, 536 , C38 C46] - rlmarkovits@aol.com Craig Martin - [Dealer. Collects naval covers, So. Cal PH] - saracv3@gmail.com Ken Martin-kpmartin@stamps.org Peter Martin — pmartin2525@yahoo.com Richard Martorelli [Military, Postage Due] - rdmartorelli@gmail.com Chester Masters [WA: Paquetboat Cancels, and Clallam & Jefferson Co]-stamps292001@yahoo.com Richard Matta [MD:Montgomery Cty & PA: McKesesport] - rkm@groom.com Bernard Mayer [Oklahoma] — Bernie@m47303.com David Mayo -dmayo@paulweiss.com Robert McAlpine [US & Foreign]- rmcalpine63@comcast.net Larry McBride [U.S. town & DPO cancels] - Igmcbride@yahoo.com David McCord [Doanes, Type E 4-Bars + AK,WA,WY,NV,OR covers] -damac52@comcast.net R.J. McEwen [Eastern Oregon] - rjmcewen@aol.com Chuck & Jan McFarlane [Ausdenmoore-McFarlane Stamps] mcmichigan@charter.net McGowan, George [Newfoundland & NY] - geolotus2003@nycap.rr.com Bob McKain [Pittsburgh, Alaska Hiway & AK APOs] 57-vette@comcast.net Michael E. Mead [Britannia Enterprises - dealer] - meadbritannia@aol.com Jim Mehrer [Dealer. Collects expo's, Navy ships]-mehrer@postalhistory.com & website http://www.postal-history.com Stephen Merchant [stampless folded letters] - stephen.merchant@comcast.net Doug Merenda [Columbians on cover, Columbian Expo] – ddm\_50@yahoo.com Mark Metkin [Idaho postal history] - metkin@mindspring.com website: http://www.mindspring.com/~metkin/idahoindex.html Lynn Minneman [Portland, Oregon area] — Iminnema@msn.com Harvey Mirsky [US 1847 issue] - HarveyMirsky@aol.com John Moffatt [Stamps-world] ---moffatts2419@sbcglobal.net John Moore [US Exposition/World's Fair]-modelpo57@yahoo.com Richard Moraine [Naval Covers] - dickmorain@verizon.net Steve Morehead [Colorado postal history] - steveasc@ix.netcom.com Alan Moser [lowa postal history] - amoser1537@comcast.net James H. Moses [postal censorship]-jhcmoses@bellsouth.net

Darren Mueller [WI-Fond du Lac Co p.history]—darren.mueller@juno.com

Leslie W. Lee [WI p.history & WI Doanes] - leslee@itis.com

John G. Mullen [WA; flags; Ntl Air Mail Week; Snohomish, Skagit, Island County] -longjohn.wa007@netzero.com Andrew Murin [Colorado postal history]-agmurin@kci.net Jim Myerson [US Navy & pioneer airmail,WA-Franklin] – jpm\_ww@yahoo.com Larry Neal [Holmes & Coshocton Counties, Ohio (US, World-wide to 1955; Greenland; Stained Glass on Stamps]-larryln@embargmail.com Burnham Neill [FL-Miami/Dade DPOs on PPCs; some MS, MO] - mbneill@bellsouth.net Bruce Nelson [Illus. pioneer postcards (1870-1898): govt postals & private - landmarkpc@aol.com Howard Ness — hbness@hotmail.com Ray Newburn [CO pre-wwll Pan Am Pacific Div; 4th & 5thBureaus (all rates] - newburn@mindspring.com Dan Nieuwlandt [S. California, WWII, Belgian Congo] -nieuwlandt33@msn.com Bill Nix [OR & WA (Skamania)]- B845588@embarqmail.com Jim Noll — [computer postage] jenca@pacbell.net Joe Odziana — [Early Machine Cancels, Worldwide pre-1950 postal history/fiscal history] drjoeo@earthlink.net James Oliver [VT, Canada, Scandinavia]-falco43@gmail.com Larry Oliver [Advertising covers, medical-related] -stamper77@gmail.com Robert Omberg [Idaho p.h.] - Bob.Omberg@nlrb.gov Kevin O'Reilly [NWT, Yukon & Labrador; US APOs in Canada] kor@theedge.ca Osborne, Cathleen [Bells] - rickcath@wavecable.com Steve Pacetti [1861 1c, Hawaii, Prexies, CO postal history] — sbp57@comcast.net Dennis Pack [Sub-station postmarks; Utah ph, USCG] – packd@hbci.com Ray Palmer [OR: Yamhill, Polk Counties] - rpalmer@onlinemac.com Dr. Everett L. Parker [Pitcairn, Canada, Maine]- eparker@hughes.net Alan Parsons [US, UN, NY: Steuben, Schuyler & Chemung counties] alatholleyrd@aol.com Norman Pence [OK & Indian Territory] - norpen@hotmail.com Randy Pence [Yangtze River Patrol; WWI medical]- catclan@earthlink.net Richard Pesot [ID, Mauritius, Tibet, U.S. 1869, Classic U.S.] -rpesot@ailewiscorp.com] Paul E. Petosky [MI; US & Can p.o.s on pcs] -paul\_petosky@yahoo.com Website: http://postmarks.grandmaraismichigan.com/ Kenneth A. Pitt [Dealer. Collects L.I., NY, DPOs to 1870, Pioneer post cards] - kenpitt@verizon.net Hans Pohler [Ohio postal history, Germany, military] - hpohler@juno.com John Pollard [jopol@shaw.ca] — Censored (civil & military) Elwood Poore [DPOs, Auxiliary Markings] - woody-poore@msn.com Thomas Post [IL-Railways, U.S. Canada, Luxembourg] - tompost48@gmail.com Charles Powers — cpowers@powent.com Stephen Prigozy [Telegraph & electrical covers] - prigozys@aol.com Robert Quintero [Detroit Mail Boat/Detroit River Sta 1895-Current] - qover@comcast.net Robert D. Rawlins [naval covers] - rawlins@sonic.net Mark Reasoner [Ohio] mreasone@columbus.rr.com N.L. Rasmussen [WY Territory, VA; Tunisia,] -nrasmu@digitalconnections.net Frank Reischerl [US postal history] - freischerl@cox.net Thomas Richards [Movie star mail]- thomasr1@ohiodominican.edu Martin Richardson [OH & IL ph, off sealed, Local posts] martinR362@aol.com Thomas Richardson [North Carolina P.H., APOs] — stamps@northstate.net Al Ring [Arizona postal history] - ringal@comcast.net Norm Ritchie [CO, UT, AZ & NM p.history + all US/Canada postmarks] - mnp123@comcast.net Linda Roberts [UT: Park City PMs, PCs, stocks, Tokens, stereoviews, bottles, etc] - robertsfamly@earthlink.net William B. Robinson [Dealer; collects WI postal history] Anita Sprankle [Northcentral PA DPOs] - lysprank@aol.com -wbrob@hotmail.com Ken Stach [Dakota & Nebraska territories] - kstach@santel.net

Julius Rockwell [Alaska] - juliusro@alaska.net

Gilbert M. Roderick [Dealer. Downeast Stamps. Collects Straight line stampless, cameo advertising, Maine p.h.] - destamps@acadia.net James E. Rogers [VT machine canels, NH & ME flags] -J\_Rogers@juno.com Robert C. Roland [post cards, postal history, U.S.] - robt.roland@sbcglobal.net Romanelli, Paul [bkjacks on cvr; VT, ME p hist.] – docROMA2000@yahoo.com Robert G. Rose [New Jersey p.h.] - rrose@daypitney.com Hal Ross [Kansas Territorials & postmarks] — halross@sbcglobal.net Art Rupert [Rural Branches & Stations, CPO] - aerupert@bentonrea.com Roger Rydberg [Colorado postal history] - rrydberg5@comcast.net Bill Sammis [US Express Company labels, stamps & covers] - cds13@cornell.edu William Sandrik [Disinfected mail, Austrian Lloyd] sandrik42@verizon.net Ken Sanford [Air Crash, Train, & Ship Wreck Covers] - kaerophil@gmail.com A.J. Savakis [Ohio-machines] — mcsforum@embarqmail.com Robert Scales [western states, crashes, Doanes, Expos] bscales@bak.rr.com Allan Schefer [U.S. foreign mails 1861-1870; fancy cancels, 3c US 1861, Bicycle ad cvrs & pcs, France 1871-75 ceres issue, prex] schef21n@netscape.net Henry B. Scheuer .[U.S. FDCs, pre-1935] - hscheuer@jmsonline.com Steve Schmale [Dealer.Collects Placer, Tahoe real photo postcards] outweststeve@ftcnet.net Dennis W. Schmidt [US Off postal stationery/covers] - officials2001@yahoo.com Fred Schmitt [Dealer] — fred@fredschmitt.com & http://www.fredschmitt.com Robert Schultz [Missouri postal history]— schulhstry@aol.com & www.civilwar.org Joseph Sedivy [1909 cners-cover&card; RPO, Chi stcars] -JNJSED717@aol.com Larry R. Sell [postal history/banknotes,1861,1902's] larrysell@infoblvd.net Mike Senta [Alaska postal history] - msenta@mtaonline.net Michael Serdy [Western Express] hmbgc15@comcast.net Norman Shachat [Phila. & Bucks Co. PH] — nshachat@msn.com Edwin H. Shane [Philippines, WWII military PI, masonic, Computers] edmarshane@earthlink.net Robert Shaub[PA:York Co; MD:BaltimoreCo- r\_shaub351@live.com Terry Shaw [Alaska; Early Airmail] — cgsarchxx@aol.com Richard Sheaff [Illustrated ad covers; NH-Cornish Flat; MA-Ballardvale] Timothy M. Sheehan [NM Territorial ph]-timsheehan505@gmail.com Steve Sheppard [World's Columbian Expo] — xpo93@aol.com Dan Sherman [settlement of post-civil war West] dsherman@oikosmedia.com Lawrence Sherman [WWII-Foreign Destinations; APO at Washington Monument 1943; Bolivia & Peru up to 1940; Chili Centennial issues, 1910] - larrysherman@san.rr.com David J. Simmons [Israel, Palestine, Gaza; U.S. Seaboard, Worcester MA] - dsim465835@cs.com Ed Siskin [U.S. Colonial, WWI, Free Franks] - jeananded@comcast.net Cas Skrzypczak [pre WWII & WWII Naval Air Stations] - casimirs@msn.com Richard Small [Machine cancels, post offices] rsmall003@comcast.net & http://hometown.aol.com/rsmall9293/mcfmain.htm R. J. "Jack" Smalling [IA DPOs; baseball autogrs] jack@baseballaddresses.com Chet Smith [US post offices; branches & stations] - cms@psu.edu Jack M. Smith, Sr. [Texas DPOs; TX Doane Co-ordinator] jandd@tstar.net Thomas Smith [Mississippi, DPO & RMS] -thswe54bwc@gmail.com Fred Smyithe — fredabet@paulbunyan.net Gus Spector [PA ad covers & postal history] gspec56@aol.com Jessie Spector [US postal history] - Jesse.Spector@verizon.net

Kurt Stauffer [WWII POW mail & military]- kastauffer@aol.com John Steele [IL postal history] - john\_steele\_578@comcast.net Steidley, K.David [Series of 1902; Airmail; Am Express] steidley@nac.net Rex H. "Jim" Stever [Republic of Texas] - rhstever@hotmail.com Seymour B. Stiss (Chicago & IL postal history)-sbstiss@msn.com Robert Stoldal [Nevada p.h. & Airmail; 774] - stoldal@cox.net Greg Stone [19th C postal history, esp MI] — michcovers@ec.rr.com David L. Straight [Pneumatic mail; St. Louis, USPO forms] dls@wustl.edu Bill Strauss [Texas] — baagrade@aol.com Howard P. Strohn [CA: Monterey & San Benito Co] howardpstrohn@mybluelight.com Marc Stromberg [Blood's Despatch, CA: Alameda, C.Costa co.s; Ships of Pearl Harbor & Clipper Mail]-marcsellshomes@msn.com Bob Summerell [General PH, postal stationery, early cinema/theatre deltiology] - kusummer@aol.com Greg Sutherland [Dealer: Freeman's philatelic literature] -gregfreecoax.net http://www.gregfree.com Robert Svoboda [Montana postal history]- SVOBODA7@aol.com Bob Swanson [WWI p.h.] - rds@swansongrp.com & www.swansongrp.com/posthist.html Bill Tatham [California] — wtatham@charter.net Michael Taugher [So Cal-LA, Ventura, San Diego counties; Scandanavia Baltic) — mtaugher@aol.com Stephen T. Taylor [Dealer: US postal history]- info@stephentaylor.co.uk www.stephentaylor.co.uk Gerry Tenney [Wash, Franklins & Prx, Westch & Ulster Co NY, C23's com use; Cancels on banknots off cover,- gtenney@earthlink.net The Collectors Club - (New York) collectorsclub@nac.net David Thompson [Wisconsin p.h.] — thompdae@msn.com Don Thompson [Stampless NH, MA, FL] - thomcat7405@aol.com **Theodor Teichgraber** — tpateich@cox.net James Tigner, Jr. [RPOs, ship cancels] - oldbayline@hotmail.com Don Tocher [19th Century US] - dontocher@earthlink.net & http://www.postalnet.com/dontocher/ Allan Tomey [frontier military forts (post Civil War), war of 1812, esp Naval]- tomey76@gmail.com Jonathan Topper [Airmails, RPOs, APOs]- jctopper@swbell.net Bob Trachimowicz [Worcester, Mass. P.history; Wesson Tobs of Worcester] - track@alum.wpi.edu William Treat [CO: Clear Creek, Gilpin & Jefferson counties 1850s-1930s] jtsouthwest@msn.com Kenneth Trettin [IA: Floyd Co.&Rockford] - hogman@onnitelcom.com Tom Turner [Alabama postal history] - turnertomp@aol.com Tom Unterberger [WI: Douglas County] - unterberger@chartermi.net Jorge Vega-Rivera [Puerto Rico: 19th Century Maritime Mail & Spanish American War 1898-1902] -portovega8@yahoo.com George P. Wagner [US p.history-interesting uses-small banknotes to modern;2<sup>nd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Bureau, Wash-Frank, Prex, Liberty] — gpwwauk@aol.com Tim Wait [IL: Boone Co, Wa Bicentenneal 1932, Spec Deliv Bicycle Airmail Special Deliv combo] - t.wait@comcast.net Jim Walker [NJ: Corvells Ferry Stamp Club. Collects Huntondon Co, NJ & Bucks Co, PA postal history] - jiwalker@embarqmail.com W. Danforth Walker [MD: Baltimore, Howard Co., British Commonwealth postal history & stamps]- dan@insurecollectibles.com Charles Wallis [OK & Indian Territory] - cobweb2006@sbcglobal.net Lauck Walton [Early US machine cancels, unusual usages on postal cards, C&D, county & postmaster cancels] - jwalton@shentel.net Ron Wankel [Nebraska & WWII APOs on #UC9] - margiegurley@aol.com Jim Watson [Mendocino/Lake Co. CA cancels] - pygwats@mcn.org Wayne Worthington [US Army in Canal Zone] - Waynew@erols.com John S. Weigle [CA: Ventura Co; interrupted mail; officially sealed mail of world, aux] - jweigle@vcnet.com Rich Weiner [18th & 19th C letters w/ high content value; NC stampless Covers] - rweiner@duke.edu Larry Weinstock [Dealer-Western postal history; collects NW p.history,

2<sup>nd</sup> Bureau issue use] — lwstampscovers@comcast.net **David Wessely** [Dealer- collects commercial famous Americans, US COD] — aonecoverz@oh.rr.com Ken White [AZ, NM, & France] kenwhite@cableone.net

Robert B. Whitney [New London, CT; Brevard Co, FL; Benton Co., OR postal history] — mary.whitney@att.net

Douglas Wick [Dealer-Hedemarken Collectibles]-wick@btinet.net

Louise Wile [postcards, Bucks Co. PA pmks] - alexander530@aol.com

David Williams [NY: Broome Co; NY State Star cancels]

davidewilliams@insightbb.com &

www.broome-county-postal-history.com

Richard F. Winter [transatlantic mail] - rfwinter@bellsouth.net

Kirk Wolford [Dealer. Collects US pcs & stationery, military postal History (all services), US p.h., possessions, & airmail] — krkstpco@dishmail.net

Wayne Worthington [Dealer. Collects CZ military PH] —waynew@erols.com

Johb Wright [Dealer] — vwr6712105@aol.com

Ken Wukasch [Columbian Expo postal history]

— kenwukasch@yahoo.com

Robert J. Zamen [Machine cancels & IL] - bzame@aol.com

Nicholas Zevos [Postal history of Northern New York]

- zevosn@potsdam.edu

POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETIES (Listed by request)

(For a Listing of <u>ALL U.S. State Postal History Societies</u> see the Empire State Postal History Society)— http://www.esphs.org/ usphsoc.html

Machine Cancel Society-http://www.machinecancel.org

Michigan [Peninsular State Philatelic Society, Michagan's Postal History Society] — http://www.home.earthlink.net/~efisherco/

Military Postal History Society—http://www.militaryphs.org Mobile Post Office Society — http://www.eskimo.com/~rkunz/ mposhome.html

Postal History Society — http://www.stampclubs.com/phs/index.htm Postmark Collectors Club — http://www.postmarks.org

The Postal History Foundation— library.phf@mindspring.com

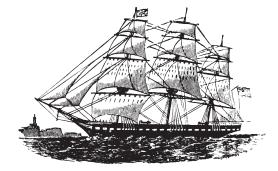
**MARK BAKER** (530) 647-9025



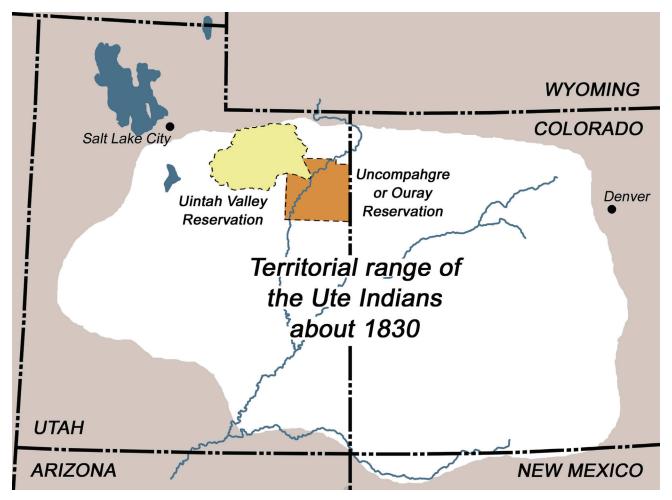
# **Mark Baker Enterprises**

Buying and Selling Stamps, Covers, Postcards, Old Deeds, Documents, Revenue Checks & Paper Ephemere. California & Nevada Photos

PO Box 1210 email: mbcovers@directcon.net Pollock Pines, CA 95726-1210 goldrushpaper.com



# Post Offices of Utah's Northern Ute Tribal Lands



*Map 1* The approximate area occupied by the Utes in 1830 is shown in white. The dashed lines are the original boundaries of the Uintah Valley Reservation and Uncompany Reservation.

# by Dennis H. Pack

ong before there was a Utah, Ute Indians roamed parts of what is now Utah, western Colorado and northern New Mexico. By 1830, their range, which is shown in white on *map 1*, was estimated to cover 130,000 square miles.<sup>1</sup> About 37,000 square miles of the range was in Utah, which is the focus of this article.

Explorers and settlers moved onto the Ute's lands, restricting the Ute's access to the choicest spots, uprooting the natural vegetation they relied upon for food and killing or scaring away the animals they hunted. More people came, valuable resources were discovered, and those who came wanted the Utes to leave the land they had roamed for generations.

Copyright 2010 by Dennis H. Pack

Presidential orders created the Uintah<sup>2</sup> Valley Reservation in 1861, and the Uncompahyre Reservation, also known as the Ouray Reservation, in 1882. The original boundaries of the Uintah Valley and Uncompahyre Reservations are marked on Map 1. Reservation land held little attraction for non-Indians at first, but, as the surrounding lands were settled, non-Indians wanted to move onto reservation lands to take its resources or to farm or graze stock. Ultimately, most of the reservation land was taken from the Utes.

This article is in two parts. The first provides historical background for the establishment of the Uintah Valley Indian Reservation and the Uncompany Indian Reservation, and their being opened for settlement by non-Indians. The second part tells about the post offices that operated within the original boundaries of the reservations and the communities where they were located.

# Part 1 – Historical Background

The history of the Ute people and their interactions with those who entered their lands is a fascinating and complex story that fills many volumes. It is only touched upon here to help understand the more limited story of the development of the post offices on the land set aside as the Uintah-Ouray Indian Reservation.

The ancestors of the Ute Indians, who referred to themselves as *Nooche* or the People, roamed in extended families that selectively gathered plants as they matured and hunted animals where they were available. Starting about 1650, the Ute Indians formed large summer hunting bands that lived near dependable sources of food and water. The bands would sometimes join together to hunt or socialize, but they were basically independent. It was these bands that explorers and settlers first encountered. The Utes and those who entered their land had different reactions to each other.

### A Ute writes,

The Ute People received them with courtesy and kindness. But there were more and more intruders, and they made more and more demands. They demanded alliances, trade, and finally the land and its resources. They repaid the Utes with disease, whiskey, wanton killing, worthless items of 'civilization,' and broken promises.<sup>3</sup>

# A non-Ute writes,

The Ute Indians were an aggressive warlike tribe . . . Emerging from their mountain fastness to hunt buffalo and skirmish with the Plains Indians, to raid the Navaho to the south, or to steal Piute women and children for sale to Mexicans as slaves; they had rarely bothered the white invader in Colorado. The Utah Utes were the exception to the uneasy truce, challenging settlers in southwestern Utah in [two wars]. As a result of the latter war, the Western Utes were forced to accept the Uintah reservation in eastern Utah....<sup>4</sup>

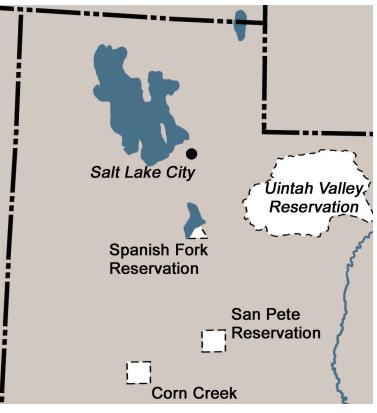
# 1847-1869

Emigration by members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) to the Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847 opened a floodgate of settlers who needed land. The LDS Church faithful were to gather to Utah from wherever they lived. After their arrival in Salt Lake City, many were called or assigned to establish farms and communities in other parts of Utah and beyond. LDS Church members did missionary work among the Utes, and were encouraged to treat them kindly as they were regarded as descendants of an ancient group of people told about in the Book of Mormon.

There were provocative acts on both sides. Settlers took the Utes' land, so some Utes felt justified in killing or stealing livestock in return, especially when they had no food. The settlers retaliated by killing the Utes, and the Utes responded in kind. This led to broader conflict.

The Walker War of 1853-54, named for Ute Chief Wakara, was the result of Ute resistance to their being crowded off their lands and away from the resources they needed to survive. Peace was arranged, but the stream of settlers continued to displace the Utes from their land.

In 1850-51, the LDS Church established farms at three locations for the Utes. In 1856, they became Federal reservation-farms under the direction of the Utah Indian agent. Attempts to teach the Utes to farm were partially successful, but the lack of government support and crop failures brought the farming to an end.<sup>5</sup> The high quality of the land the farms occupied was attractive to non-Indian settlers.



Map 2 Federal Indian reservations in Utah in 1864.

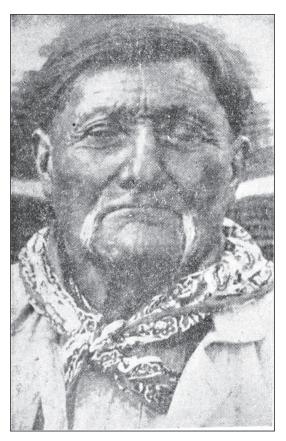
Henry Martin, Indian Agent for Utah, advocated creating an Indian reservation in eastern Utah. He wanted to keep LDS settlers from moving there, and he thought that the area would be a favorable place for the Indians away from LDS influence. He also thought that the isolation of the area would reduce possible Indian threats to overland travel and the telegraph line.<sup>6</sup>

LDS Church President Brigham Young sent a party to explore the Uintah Valley in September, 1861, to learn if the land was suitable for settlement. The *Deseret News* reported that the party found that the land "lying between the Wasatch Mountains and the eastern boundary of the territory, and south of the Green River, was one vast 'contiguity of waste,' and measurably valueless, excepting for nomadic purposes, hunting grounds for Indians, and to hold the world together."<sup>7</sup> The same article advised, "consequently all arrangements for establishing a settlement there have ceased."

President Abraham Lincoln created the Uintah Valley Indian Reservation by executive order in 1861 "for the use and occupancy of Indian tribes."<sup>8</sup> Because the land had not been surveyed, the drainage of the Uintah River and its tributaries in northeastern Utah was set as the boundaries for the reservation. The reservation occupied a little over two million acres.

In 1864, Congress approved the sale of all Indian reservations in Utah except the Uintah Valley Reservation "which is hereby set apart for the permanent settlement and exclusive occupation of such of the different tribes of Indians of said territory as may be induced to inhabit the same."9 The Ute reservations in Utah in 1864 are marked on map 2. The Utes were relunctant to move, so the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah was directed to "...prepare and submit a plan for removing the Indians from their old reservations to the Uintah Valley."10 A treaty signed at Spanish Fork, Utah, in 1865 promised the Utes payment for the lands they were leaving, and protection and income if they relocated to the Uintah Valley Reservation. The treaty was not ratified by Congress, so the Utes were not paid, but they were still required to move. The Ute's anger at the broken promises and opposition to having to leave their land led to the Black Hawk War of 1865-69.

The Black Hawk War, named for a Ute chief who led the hostilities, consisted of a sporadic series of raids on farms and communities during which about 70 people were killed, thousands of head of cattle were taken, and 25 settlements were abandoned.<sup>11</sup> The Utah territorial militia ultimately defeated the Ute war parties, and Chief Tabby-To-Kwana, who favored peace, helped lead the Utes onto the Uintah Valley Reservation in 1868. Chief Tabby, as he was called by non-Indians, is shown in *figure 1*. He was an effective negotiator on behalf of his people.



*Figure 1* Ute Chief Tabby-To-Kwana (Used by permission, Uintah County Library Regional History Center, all rights reserved)

No post offices were established within the reservation during this period.

# 1870-1889

When Indian Agent, J.J. Critchlow arrived at the Uintah Valley Reservation in 1871, he found the Utes hungry and discouraged. There was little game to hunt, and the Utes could not follow their traditional way of life. He worked hard to gain the Utes' trust, but his requests and recommendations were largely ignored by Washington. A Ute chief from Colorado persuaded many Utes on the reservation to give up farming and some to follow him off the reservation for a council.<sup>12</sup>

In 1879, an unrelated event in Colorado had a major impact on the Uintah Valley Reservation and adjacent territory. Indian Agent Nathan Meeker of the White River Agency in Colorado had given the Utes wormy rations, insulted them, and insisted that they become farmers. The Ute's anger built, so Meeker requested protection from the Army. When Meeker had the Ute's racetrack plowed, the Utes reacted violently, killing him and his male assistants. When the troops Meeker requested entered the reservation in violation of agreements with the Utes, they and their commanding officer, Major Thomas T. Thornburgh, were killed.

The Meeker Incident and the discovery of silver near the White River Reservation created pressure to remove the Utes from their land in Colorado. Congress passed legislation ceding land that belonged to the White River Utes, a few of whom had killed Meeker and Thornburgh, to the Federal Government. The White River Utes were forced to move to the Uintah Valley Reservation. The legislation also ceded land in Colorado belonging to the Uncompanyer Utes, even though they had nothing to do with the killings. They were required to move to a new reservation in Utah.<sup>13</sup> In 1881, an agency was created at Ouray for the Uncompanyre Utes, and President Chester A. Arthur created the Uncompanyre Reservation, adjoining the Uintah Valley Reservation, by executive order in 1882. The Uncompany Reservation is sometimes referred to as the Ouray Reservation because the Indian agent was located at Ouray. It occupied almost two million acres.

The bands of Utes who remained in southern Colorado were referred to by the US Government as the Southern Utes; those bands who entered the reservations in Utah became the Northern Utes.

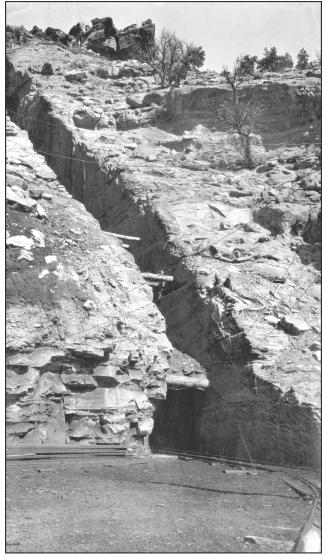
A fort named for Major Thornburgh was established across the Green River from Ouray in 1881 to protect the people living near the reservation and to keep the Utes from leaving the reservation. Fort Thornburgh was moved 35 miles to the mouth of Ashley Creek Canyon in 1883 to put some distance between the troops and the Indians. The Army believed they couldn't obtain valid title for the land where the new fort was located, so it was closed in 1884.<sup>14</sup>

There was friction between the Uintah Utes and the White River Utes. The Uintah Utes had been moved to the reservation from central Utah. The White River Utes were upset at having to move from more desirable land in Colorado to such desolate country. They mocked the Uintah Utes for farming, and occasionally left the reservation to hunt in Colorado. Unrest increased when provisions promised by the government did not arrive. The Bureau of Indian Affairs investigated and recommended that a fort be built near the reservation. An investigating officer from the Army agreed and recommended that a new fort be established to "control and discipline the Indians".<sup>15</sup> Fort Duchesne<sup>16</sup> was built midway between Uintah Valley, renamed White Rocks, and Ouray, three miles above the confluence of the Uintah and Duchesne Rivers. The fort benefited the local economy through the purchase of goods and services, and led to the construction of better roads.

The White Rock and Ouray Indian agencies were combined into one agency at Fort Duchesne, and the reservations were consolidated into the Uintah-Ouray Indian Reservation in 1886.

Awful conditions on Indian reservations nation-wide caught the attention of social reformers who felt that the best way to help the Indians was to eliminate the reservations and assimilate them into the non-Indian culture. They advocated breaking up the tribes by giving individuals tracts of land to farm or for raising stock. Massachusetts Senator Henry L. Dawes, chairman of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, pushed through legislation that allotted land to Indians in severalty, that is owned by individuals and not the tribe. President Grover Cleveland signed the General Allotment Act, also known as the Dawes Act, into law February 8, 1887. A feature of the Dawes Act was that reservation land that was not allotted would become part of the public domain and therefore available to non-Indians.17

Meanwhile, non-Indians were encroaching upon the Uintah-Ouray Reservation by grazing cattle in the western part and by prospecting for minerals in the eastern part. Two miners filed a mining claim for a deposit of gilsonite<sup>18</sup>, a hydro-carbon mineral, thinking they were on public land. After being told that they were trespassing on the reservation, the miners hired attorneys who convinced Congress that the land was useless to the Utes. In 1888, Congress declared that a strip of reservation land where gilsonite was located was "to be public lands of the United States and restored to the public domain."19 Three-fourths of the adult male Utes on the reservation needed to ratify the agreement and the tribe was promised payment for the land. Ratification was unlikely, so agency and military officials gave those Utes who signed free whiskey. On October 22, 1888, the Secretary of the Interior announced that the lands were in the public domain.<sup>20</sup> Figure 2 shows the entrance to the black dragon mine where the gilsonite has been removed.



**Figure 2** The entrance to the Black Dragon Mine. The empty vein shows where the gilsonite has been removed. (Courtesy of US Geological Survey)

Three post offices were established on the reservation, and one was renamed during this period.

# 1890-1899

During this decade, distrust and disagreement between the Utes and the non-Indians continued, and pressure to open the Uncompany Reservation to non-Indians was successful.

The 1880 act that moved the White River Utes and Uncompahre Utes to Utah states that they were to be allotted lands on the reservation. Each head of family would receive a one-fourth section (160 acres) of land plus access to grazing land of not more than one-fourth section. Half as much land was to be allotted to unmarried persons over 18 and orphans.<sup>21</sup> Before the allotment could be made, the Utes were to ratify the agreement, a census of the Utes was to be taken, and the reservation was to be surveyed. Ute leaders, including Chief Tabby, feared that the allotment process would destroy Ute culture and reduce the extent of their lands. Even though the Utes had not ratified the agreement, steps were taken to allot land to the Uncompahre Utes and open their part of the reservation to non-Utes.

A survey of the Uncompahgre portion of the reservation in 1896 found that the only suitable agricultural lands were located near Ouray, and that there was not enough of it for all of the Uncompahgres. The difference was to be made up by allotting them land on the Uintah portion of the reservation. The Uncompahgre Utes objected to the loss of hunting and grazing lands in the southern part of their reservation, and to having to pay for the land on the Uintah part of the reservation. The Uintah Utes and White River Utes opposed having the Uncompahgre Utes moved onto their lands. Because of the opposition, the allotments were not made.<sup>22</sup>

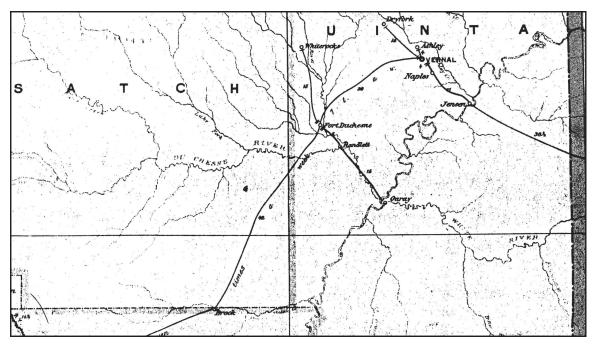
Ranchers continued to illegally graze their cattle on the western part of the reservation. Finally, in 1895, the Utes leased the grazing land to men who formed the Strawberry Cattle Company with New York financial support. Other non-Indians were more interested in the reservation's water than the land. They built canals that diverted water for the irrigation of non-Indian lands without permission of the Utes.<sup>23</sup>

Pressure to open the reservation increased. After the good agricultural land in Ashley Valley, northeast of the reservation, was homesteaded, settlers turned their attention to reservation lands.

In 1897, as part of large appropriations bill for all Indian tribes, Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to allot agricultural lands to the Uncompahyre Utes on their reservation, the Uintah Reservation or elsewhere in Utah. The act further stipulated that all lands not allotted, except those containing gilsonite or some other minerals, would "be open for location and entry under all the land laws of the United States" April 1, 1898.<sup>24</sup>

The Uncompahgre Utes were angry when settlers entered their reservation in 1898. The promised allotments had not been made because the harsh winter prevented completion of the survey of the reservation. Violence was avoided only when allotments, most of them on the Uintah Reservation, were hurriedly made to the Uncompahgres.

The reservation was open, and homestead claims were filed. There were more claims by non-Indians than there was cultivable land, so many of the farms failed



*Map 3* This section of an 1899 Utah postal route map shows four post offices on the Uintah-Ouray Reservation.

and were abandoned. Those who benefited most from the opening of the Uncompahyre Reservation were the gilsonite miners, who opened mines near the Colorado line.<sup>25</sup> Eyes turned to the Uintah Reservation because its land was more desirable than the land the Uncompahyres had been forced to give up.

Utah became a state January 4, 1896.

One new post office was opened and two post office names were changed during this period. *Map 3*, a section of an 1899 postal route map, shows four post offices on the Uintah-Ouray Reservation.

### 1900-1909

Utah's congressional delegation sought to open the Uintah Reservation. Congressman George Sutherland argued that the Uintah Reservation had been set aside by executive order and approved by Congress without approval of the Indians, so it could be changed by Congress without their approval. He further stated that Congress had the power to restore reservation lands to the public domain because they had already done so in 1856 when the reservation-farms were closed.<sup>26</sup>

There was popular support to opening the reservation. In Salt Lake City, the *Deseret News* editorialized that the wrongs inflicted on Indians, ". . . does not justify the continuation of the reservation system, to the extent that white home-seekers shall be shut out from lands that can be made valuable and profitable both to the individuals and to the nation."<sup>27</sup>

In 1902, Congress specified that heads of families of the Ute Uintah and White River bands were to be allotted 80 acres of irrigable land, with other members receiving 40 acres. The allotments were to be made before October 1, 1903, when all land not allotted was to enter the public domain. Congress later extended the deadline to September 1, 1905.

The question of whether the Utes had to approve the allotments and opening of the reservation to non-Indians was resolved January 5, 1903, when the US Supreme Court announced its decision in *Lone Wolf vs. Hitchcock*. Lone Wolf, a Kiowa Indian chief, sued Interior Secretary Ethan A. Hitchcock after Congress opened reservation lands without permission of the tribes involved. Lone Wolf argued that Congress couldn't unilaterally change a treaty provision that specified that the tribes involved had to agree to subsequent changes in the treaty. The Supreme Court disagreed, saying that since Indians were the wards of the US Government, Congress had sole jurisdiction over Indian lands and the power to change treaties made with the Indians.<sup>28</sup>

A council held at Whiterocks in May, 1903, was unable to convince Ute leaders that the allotments would be made and the remaining land opened to non-Indians with or without their consent.

In July, 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt issued a proclamation opening the unallotted lands in the reservation as of August 28, 1905, and permitting those interested in homesteading on reservation lands to reg-

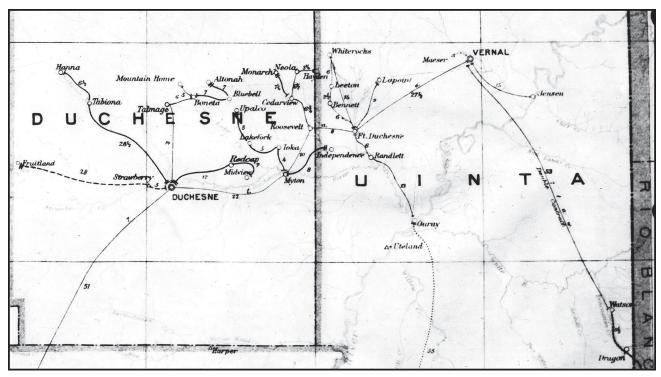
Department of the Interior, AUG24 NOTICE OF RESULT OF DRAWING FOR LANDS IN THE UINTAH INDIAN RESERVATION, UTAH. PROVO, UTAH, August The number assigned to you by the drawing for lands within the Uintah Indian Reservation, Utah, is \_\_\_ Applications will be received commencing August 28, 1905, at the rate of 60 per day. Your number is too high to be reached within the sixty days following the opening as fixed in the proclamation. Therefore, you have gained no rights by the drawing. Very respectfully, W. A. RICHARDS, Commissioner of the General Land Office

*Figure 3* Both sides of a card sent to inform an applicant for land on the Uintah Reservation that they were unsuccessful. The drawing number of 23,464 indicates a high level of interest in the land.

ister starting August 1, 1905. A drawing would be held to determine in what order those who registered could record their homesteads during the first 60 days. *Figure 3* shows a card sent to someone who registered to obtain a homestead, but whose number was 23,464, much higher than would be able to obtain land.

There was a rush of people on the reservation to locate and record homesteads. The good farming land filled quickly, so people filed on land that would be more difficult or even impossible to farm successfully. The Utes complained that they were allotted side hills or rocky areas, and that the best lands were given to homesteaders. The Utes were frustrated. They had gone from a free-roaming people to the reservation to small farms, where they were expected to abandon their culture and adopt the white man's ways.<sup>29</sup>

Proclamations issued by President Theodore Roosevelt in August 1905, set aside one million acres of the Uintah Reservation as additions to the forest reserve that had been established in 1897, 2,100 acres as townsites, 60,000 acres for reservoirs and other reclamation purposes,



Map 4 This section of a 1917 Utah postal route map shows 31 post offices on the Uintah-Ouray Reservation.

and 2,100 acres for mining claims. About one million acres were opened for homesteading, leaving 282,000 acres as unallotted tribal lands.<sup>30</sup>

Many homesteaders thought that their problems were over once the reservation was opened, especially when more than twelve inches of rain fell in 1905. Reality set in as precipitation returned to the usual five inches per year, and homesteaders tried to figure out how to water their land.

Much more could be written about the history of the Uintah-Ouray Reservation, but what is contained here is a sufficient introduction to the creation of the reservation and its subsequent opening for homesteading and mining by non-Utes.

By 1917, post offices had spread across the original Uintah-Ouray Reservation, as shown in the section of the postal route map in map 4, where 31 past and present post offices are visible.

# Part 2 – The Post Offices and Communities

*Chart 1* graphs the periods of operation of the post offices that have been located within the original boundaries of the Uintah and Uncompany reservations. The order of offices in the chart is determined by their original dates of establishment.

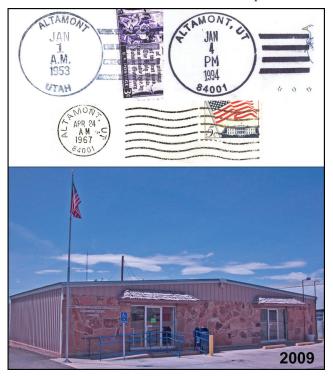
The communities that had post offices and were located within the boundaries of the Uintah and Uncompany reservations are listed alphabetically and briefly described below. The name of the county in which they are located today is italicized and placed in brackets. Representative postmarks and photographs of the post offices are shown if available. The number in the lower right corner of the photographs tells the year the photograph was taken.

Alexander [Duchesne] – A few families from Vernal settled Clay Basin, which later became Alexander, in 1905. The Alexander Post Office was established



May 11, 1909. Nannie H. Alexander was commissioned postmaster July 19, 1909. The post office name was changed to Altonah May 17, 1912.

Altamont [Duchesne] – The location of Altamont was determined by a search for a suitable location to build a high school to serve students from Altonah, Mount Emmons, Mountain Home, Boneta, Bluebell and Talmage. The school was completed in 1935. A gas station and store were built near the school. POD records indicate that the Mount Emmons Post Office was renamed Altamont January 1, 1953, about the same time that Altamont incorporated as a town. Leslie J. Orr continued as postmaster after the change. Altamont and Mount Emmons are about 1.3 miles apart.



Altonah [Duchesne] – Altonah is located on the east side of the Lake Fork River. The name was changed to Altonah when a branch of the LDS Church was organized there. Shortly after settling there, homesteaders, dug canals to take water from the Big Fork River to irrigate their crops. The Alexander Post Office was renamed Altonah May 18, 1912. The Altonah Post Office was discontinued June 3, 1983.



# Autumn 2010

	1870	8	80	90	)	190	2	10	2	0	30	1	40	50	0	60		70	8	30	9	0	20	00	1
Uintah Valley							T		П				T	П			Τ		T						
White Rocks	10																T								
Ouray	Ĩ																	ľ							
Fort Duchesne			1				T																		
Whiterocks			$\square$				T							Ħ				1	T	1				1	
Randlett							t						1	H			+	-							
Leland	5		$\vdash$				T												-	$\square$		-			
Myton		$\vdash$	⊢		-																				
Dragon	_	-	⊢			-		-		-		-	-												-
	2 - 2 (3 - 3)		$\vdash$		-	-							-	$\vdash$	-	-	+			$\vdash$				-	-
Theodore	-	-	⊢			-		-	$\left  \right $	а на С		+	-	$\left  \right $	-	+	+	-	-	┢		<u> </u>	$\vdash$	+	-
Moffat	_		_		_		-	_		-	-		-									-			_
Roosevelt	_		⊢		_	_	-	_																	
Independence						_	-	_				_			_		_		-					_	
Hayden						_																			
Cedarview																						_			
Boneta																	1								
Lakefork							1																		
Utahn														Π											
loka					1			T									T								
Bennett																	+	1							Π
Taft		F	1	$\square$			+					+	1	$\square$			+	1	1	$\square$				+	
Alexander		$\vdash$	t	$\vdash$	+	+	+				+	+	1	$\vdash$			+		1	$\vdash$		-	$\vdash$	+	—
Fruitland	-	$\vdash$	1	$\left  \right $	+	+	+											+	-	$\vdash$		<del>.</del>	$\vdash$	+	1
Tabby	- 6-3		⊢		-	-	+			-		-			_				+	$\vdash$		-		+	-
		-	┢		_	_	+						-												-
Hanna	_		⊢		-	_	+				_		+		_		-		+	-				-+	—
Uteland [Duchesne]			-	_	_		-				_	-				-	+	-	-		_				
Midview			<u> </u>		_	_	+					4			_	-	+	-	-		-			_	
Uteland [Uintah]	_						_								_						×.,	_			_
Duchesne																									
Willows										0 - 6															
Winn																									
Bluebell																									
Leeton																	Т					-			
Altonah											2								1						
Mountain Home							T						T	Ħ				1	1						
Watson	-		$\vdash$				+			-		+										-		+	
Talmage			$\vdash$	x - 0 e		-												-				-		+	-
Neola	-		⊢		-	-	+	-				+			-	-	-	-	+						
Monarch	-	$\vdash$	⊢		+	-	╈	+		-			-		-				-					_	-
			⊢		+	_	+	+				+	-		-	-	+		-	$\vdash$		-		+	-
Red Cap	2		-		_	-	-	_		_		+	-		-	1	+	2	<u>.</u>	-				-	
Strawberry	_				_	_	+	_		_					_									_	_
Tabiona	_													Ц	_										
Upalco	e 2			2 - 28												_			_					_	
Lapoint																									
Mount Emmons																									
Tridell					T		T											2							
Arcadia	e i																								Π
Gusher		Γ	1	$\square$	$\uparrow$		T		$\square$										T	$\square$			$\square$	+	
Leota		$\vdash$	t	$\vdash$	+	+	+	+	⊢				1				T	+	+	$\vdash$			$\square$	+	-
Bridgeland	-	$\vdash$	$\vdash$	$\vdash$	+	-	+	+	+	-													$\vdash$	+	-
	-	$\vdash$	$\vdash$	$\vdash$	+		+	-	+								+	-	-				$\vdash$	+	-
Bonanza		$\vdash$		$\vdash$	+	+	+	-	+		+	+	4						-						
Altamont	_	$\vdash$		$\vdash$	$ \rightarrow$	_	+	_	$\square$		$\rightarrow$	+	+	$\square$					-						
Fruitland RB/CPO		1	1				-		$\square$	_				$\square$											
Tridell RS/CPO																									
Ouray RB/CPO				LĪ																					
Gusher RB/CPO					Τ		Γ				T													T	
Randlett CPO	12 12								Π						1		1	T							Π
Talmage CPO		Γ		$\square$	T		1		Π				1	Π			T	1							Π
Mountain Home CPG	2	F	1	$\vdash$	+	+	+	+	┢╋		+	+	1		+	+	+	+							
	-	8		90	_		_		1		_	_	-	⊢	_	_		70	+	30					1

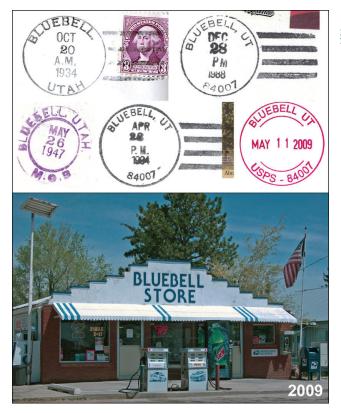
*Chart 1 Time Line showing the period of operation of the post offices in this study.* 

Arcadia [Duchesne] – Acardia, originally named for Ute Chief Red Cap, is an agricultural community settled 1908-09. The name Arcadia was adopted in 1917. The Red Cap Post Office was renamed Arcadia March 10, 1920, with Thomas M. Gilbert commissioned postmaster April 21, 1920. The Arcadia Post Office was discontinued June 30, 1975.



**Bennett** [Uintah] – Bennett was settled by John R. Bennett soon after the Uintah Reservation was opened. The Bennett Post Office was established April 10, 1909. Nancy Anderson was commissioned postmaster July 22, 1909. The Bennett Post Office was discontinued September 15, 1924.

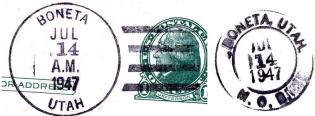
**Bluebell** *[Duchesne]* – Bluebell was settled in 1907. Drilling for oil started at Bluebell in 1955, but without much success until 1970, when Oil Well No. 1 was drilled in the Altamont/Bluebell field. The Bluebell Post Office was established December 8, 1911. Levison Hancock was commissioned postmaster January 12, 1912.



**Bonanza** [Uintah] – The name of Bonanza, which was settled in 1888, was inspired by a rich vein of gilsonite found there. Mining started at Bonanza in about 1903. After the Rainbow mine closed in 1938, Bonanza became a thriving mining community. The Bonanza Post Office was established June 5, 1941, with J. Hilton being commissioned postmaster June 20, 1941. It was discontinued August 31, 1942, re-established June 15, 1946, with Homer M. Phillips, Jr., as postmaster, and discontinued September 2, 1982.



**Boneta** *[Duchesne]* - Boneta's name comes from a Spanish word meaning pretty. The small farming community was settled in 1906 primarily by families from Sanpete County, Utah. The Boneta Post Office was established January 27, 1908. Ruth B. Madsen was commissioned postmaster March 11, 1908. The Boneta Post Office was discontinued February 29, 1960.

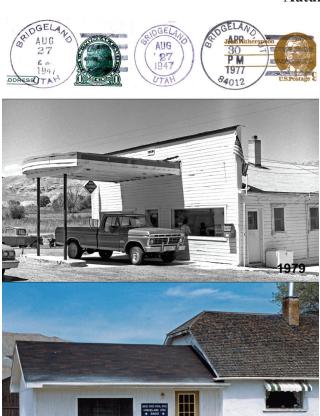


**Bridgeland** [Duchesne] – Bridgeland is located on the Duchesne River nine miles east of Duchesne where an important bridge was built in 1900. During the early days of the town, distances were measured from this point. The Bridgeland Post Office was established February 18, 1932. Mrs. Helen L. Nielson was commissioned postmaster March 10, 1932. The Bridgeland Post Office was discontinued March 26, 1994.

**Cedarview** [Duchesne] – Cedar-covered hills gave Cedarview its name. Cedarview was a small agricultural community. A post office was established there September 25, 1907, with Retta I. Hoaglands commissioned postmaster October 25, 1907. The Cedarview Post Office was discontinued June 29, 1929.

### **Autumn 2010**

1989

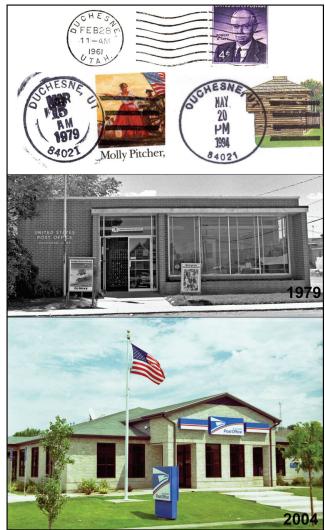


**Dragon** [Uintah] - The discovery of gilsonite on the southeastern part of the Uncompahyre Reservation in 1888 contributed to the opening of the reservation to homesteading and mining in 1898. At first, mines transported their ore by wagon to Price. The narrow-gauge Uintah Railroad was built from Mack, Colorado, to Dragon in 1904 to haul ore from the mines to the Rio Grande Western Railway. Dragon, a mining company town named for the nearby Black Dragon mine, was a bustling town because of its location at the end of the tracks. When the ore veins gave out, the tracks pushed on, and many people and businesses left Dragon. The Dragon Post Office was



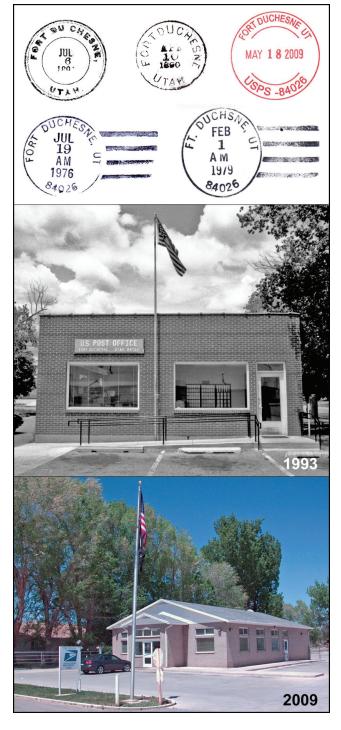
established February 14, 1905. Arthur J. Lee was commissioned postmaster March 17, 1905. It was discontinued May 16, 1939.

**Duchesne** [Duchesne] – Duchesne, previously known at Theodore, is located at the confluence of the Duchesne and Strawberry Rivers. It was one of the first three townsites to be reserved under the legislation that opened the reservation. After Duchesne County was established in 1914, Duchesne became the county seat. The Theodore Post Office was renamed Duchesne April 18, 1911. Wm. H. Fitzwater was commissioned postmaster July 19, 1911.



**Fort Duchesne** – [Uintah] The Army constructed Fort Duchesne in 1886 to protect settlers, control the Utes, and serve as the agency for the Uintah-Ouray Reservation. In 1890, Fort Duchesne was designated the fort to guard the western frontier in eastern Utah, western Colorado and southwestern Wyoming. When the Army closed the fort in 1912, the Indian Service consolidated its operations there. Later, Fort Duchesne

became the headquarters for the Ute Tribal Government. The Fort Duchesne Post Office was established June 20, 1887. Edward M. Humiston was commissioned postmaster July 21, 1887. Some 1890s postmarks show the spelling as Fort Du Chesne. In 1903, the postmaster reported to the Post Office Department (POD) Typographer, "Section and quarters not surveyed, data own measurement and calculation; townships and ranges as per US survey. Exact location: Lat, 40° 18' 6", 28N. Long. 109° 52'6", 45W. Alt. 5016 ft."<sup>31</sup>Duchesne is misspelled in one of the Fort Duchesne postmarks shown.



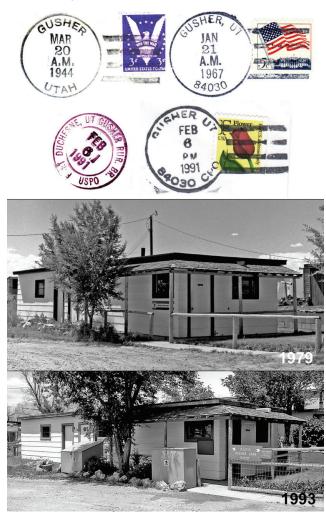
**Fort Thornburgh** *[Uintah]* - A post office operated briefly in 1883 at the second location of Fort Thornburgh, but it was outside the reservation, so it is not included in this study.

**Fruitland** *[Duchesne]* – Fruitland, originally called Rabbit Gulch, was settled in 1907 by a group of educated and prominent people from Nebraska who wanted to create a perfect community. The name was changed to Fruitland because they expected that it would be a fruitful place. The altitude and climate made farming difficult, so many moved to Canada. The Fruitland Post Office was established August 5, 1909. Samuel R. Jones was commissioned postmaster September 23, 1909. The Fruitland Post Office was converted to the Fruitland Independent Rural Station December 30, 1964, with Duchesne as the supervising post office. It is now the Fruitland Community Post Office.



# Autumn 2010

**Gusher** [Uintah] – Gusher has the same location as Moffat. Because of previous difficulties with the Moffat Post Office, the POD would not accept that name for a new post office. Gusher was chosen because oil had been found three miles north, and residents hope that their community would benefit from it. The Gusher Post Office was established March 2, 1921. Bertha H. Wouldhave was commissioned postmaster March 23, 1921. The Gusher Post Office was converted to the Gusher Rural Branch November 24, 1967, with Fort Duchesne as the supervising post office. The Gusher Community Post Office was discontinued June 1, 1995.



Hanna [Duchesne] – Hanna is a small farming community named for its first postmaster. The Hannah Post Office was established February 10, 1910. Wm. P. Hanna was commissioned postmaster April 9, 1910. The Hanna Post Office was discontinued September 5, 2003.



Hayden [Uintah] – Hayden, possibly named for government geologist and explorer Ferdinand V. Hayden, was settled during the land rush of 1905. Some



settlers left because of the difficulty in farming the rocky ground. Others farmed or took advantage of the good pasture for cattle. The Hayden Post Office was established June 18, 1907. James C. Peterson was commissioned postmaster July 27, 1907. The Hayden Post Office was discontinued December 31, 1953.

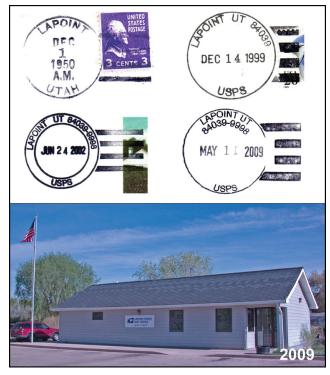
**Independence** *[Uintah]* – Independence was settled in 1905 and named for the Independence Townsite and Development Company. Alkaline and swampy ground made farming difficult, so the settlers left for better land. The Independence Post Office was established June 20, 1906. Lydia R. Rush was commissioned postmaster July 23, 1906. The Independence Post Office was discontinued June 15, 1918.

**Ioka** [Duchesne] – In the land lottery at the opening of the Uintah Reservation, Katherine Fenton obtained a homestead at Ioka. She married cattleman Preston Nutter and managed the Nutter ranch company after his death. The Ioka Post Office was established August 4, 1908. Dan Lambert was commissioned postmaster November 23, 1908. The application to establish the post office indicated that it would serve 200 people. The Ioka Post Office was discontinued November 15, 1944.



Lake Fork [Duchesne] – Lake Fork takes its name from the Lake Fork River, located about three miles to the west. Lake Fork boasted a store in a tent in 1907, and a school for 21 students in 1909. The application for the Lakefork Post Office states that the office would serve 200 people who were farmers and ranchers. The Lakefork Post Office was established June 1, 1908. Terry B. Hallett was commissioned postmaster July 16, 1908. It was discontinued June 15, 1920.

**Lapoint** [*Uintah*] – The Whiterocks Irrigation Company applied for a townsite at LaPoint, which was granted in 1914. For awhile, LaPoint was the second largest community in Uintah County. The Taft Post



Office was moved one mile north and renamed Lapoint September 2, 1915, with John A. Bryson as postmaster.

Leeton [Uintah] – In 1906, the Big Six Irrigation Company was formed at Leeton, which was a farming community. A creamery was opened there in 1916. The Leeton Post Office was established April 29, 1912. Edna V. Heaton was commissioned postmaster June 20, 1912. The Leeton Post Office was discontinued October 15, 1928.

Leland [Uintah] - Leland was a farming community. The Randlett Post Office was renamed Leland April 12, 1899. John M. Commons was commissioned Leland's postmaster May 8, 1899. The name was changed back to Randlett August 12, 1903.

Leota [Uintah] – Leota was the name of a local Ute girl. R.S. Collett and others built the Leota Ranch starting in 1904. The Leota Post Office was es-



tablished June 19, 1926, with Mrs. Eva T. Roberts commissioned postmaster July 19, 1926. The Leota Post Office was discontinued July 31, 1941.

**Midview** [Duchesne] – Charles W. Smith was an early homesteader at Midview who stayed even though others abandoned their homesteads because of the difficulty of bringing water to the land. In the 1930s, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers built the Midview Dam that created Midview Lake. The

Uteland Post Office was renamed Midview January 23, 1911. Emily J. Sellers was commissioned postmaster March 14, 1911. The Midview Post Office was discontinued July 30, 1932.



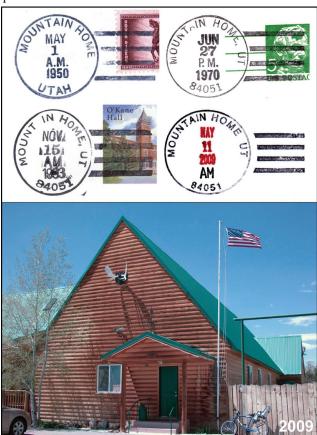
**Moffat** [Uintah] – Moffat, originally known as "The Strip," came into existence after a triangle of land was removed from the Uintah Valley Reservation in 1888 to permit the mining of gilsonite. It was named for the Moffat Railroad that was expected to be built into the area. Mining ceased at Moffat after 1904. The Moffat Post Office was established December 13, 1905. Wm. H. Donaldson was commissioned postmaster January 27, 1906. The Moffat Post Office was discontinued August 15, 1911, because of unethical operation procedures.<sup>32</sup>

**Monarch** [Duchesne] – Monarch is an agricultural community. The Monarch Post Office was established January 20, 1915. Clarence A. Brown was commissioned postmaster February 11, 1915. The Monarch Post Office was discontinued June 29, 1929, and superceded by RFD #2 from Roosevelt.

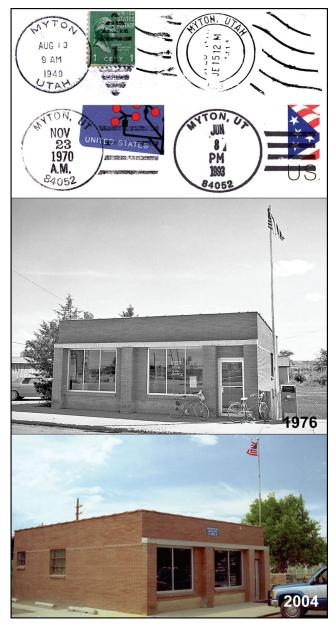
**Mount Emmons** [Duchesne] – The Mount Emmons area was settled in 1906. In 1914, E.A. Daniels laid out a townsite that he named Banner. The name was changed to Mount Emmons, which is the name of a peak in the Uinta Mountains named for Samuel Franklin Emmons, who was field chief for U.S. Geological Survey projects in the area. The Mount Emmons Post Office was established March 8, 1917. Ira B. Cannon was commissioned postmaster April 6, 1917. The Mount Emmons Post Office was moved about a mile and renamed Altamont December 31, 1952.



**Mountain Home** [Duchesne] – Mountain Home is a small farming community where the pastures and crops of hay and grain support beef and dairy herds. The Mountain Home Post Office was established May 31, 1912. Brigham Stevenson was commissioned postmaster June 15, 1912. On November 16, 1912, the post office site was moved one-half mile southeast from its original location. The Mountain Home Post Office was replaced by the Mountain Home Community Post Office January 3, 1983, with Duchesne as the supervising post office.



Myton [Duchesne] - A trading post, known as "The Bridge" was located where the road from Price to Fort Duchesne crossed the Duchesne River. It became an important way-station for teamsters and travelers. An application to establish a post office there includes the note: "The proposed office is on the Uinta Indian Reservation and I as agent recommend that it be established. H. P. Myton U.S. Indian Agent." Howell Plummer Myton was also a major in the US Army. He later wrote that he recommended that the post office be named Briston after Joseph Briston, the fourth assistant postmaster general who was a friend. Briston is said to have crossed out his name on the application and written in Myton.<sup>33</sup> The Myton Post Office was established May 6, 1903. Hayden Calvert, who owned the trading post was commissioned postmaster July 23, 1903.



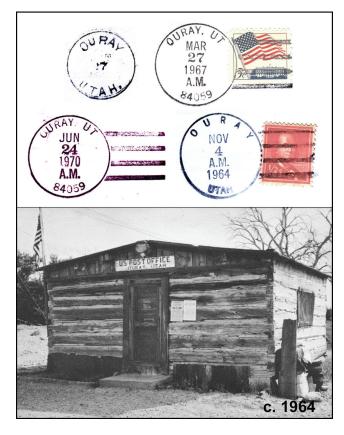
**Neola** [Duchesne] – A few of the settlers who left Hayden founded Packer, which was later named Neola. The Neola Post Office was established October 26, 1914. James Barnes was commissioned the first postmaster December 8, 1914.



# Whole Number 243



**Ouray** [Uintah] - The Ouray Post Office was established November 8, 1881, before the Uncompahgre Reservation was officially created. Joseph B. Adams was the first postmaster. The Ouray Post Office was discontinued March 3, 1882, and re-established June 26, 1882, with Joseph B. Adams still serving as postmaster. Ouray was converted to an independent rural station of the Fort Duchesne Post Office December 31, 1964. The Ouray Community Post Office was discontinued September 1, 1977. The photograph of the Ouray Post Office was taken by Robert F. Leslie, and is from his book *Read the Wild Water: 780 Miles by Canoe Down the Green River*, published by E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc. in 1966.

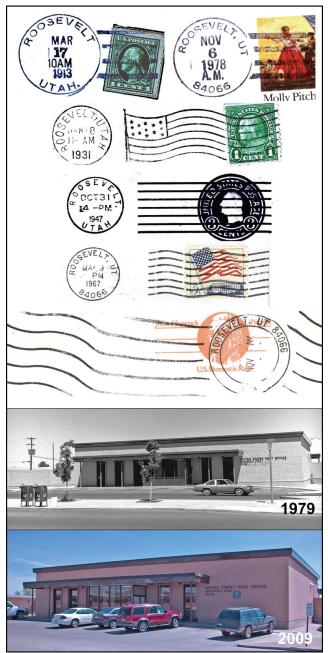


Randlett [Uintah] - A boarding school for the Uncompany Utes was opened at Randlett in 1893, but with little success because the Utes strongly opposed sending their children to school. The Randlett boarding school was consolidated with the Whiterocks' school in 1905. Randlett was named for Colonel James F. Randlett, a Civil War veteran who served as commanding officer of Fort Duchesne during the 1890s and as Indian Agent. The Randlett Post Office was established September 14, 1896. Charles A. Walker was commissioned postmaster October 2, 1896. The 1899 application to change the name of the Randlett Post Office to Leland said in part: "The location of Leland is exactly the same as the former post office at Randlett."<sup>34</sup> The name of the Randlett Post Office was changed to Leland April 12, 1899, and back to Randlett August 13, 1903. Chas. L. Spickmall was commissioned Randlett's postmaster August 29, 1903. The Randlett Post Office became the Randlett Community Post Office August 16, 1975, with Fort Duchesne as its supervising post office. The Randlett CPO was discontinued April 8, 2002.



**Red Cap** [Duchesne] – Red Cap was the name of a Ute chief who led a group of about 300 Utes to South Dakota in 1906 to form an alliance with the Sioux Indians. The Redcap Post Office was established January 20, 1915. John Holfeltz was commissioned postmaster March 9, 1915. The Redcap Post Office was renamed Arcadia March 9, 1920.

**Roosevelt** [Duchesne] - The area that became Roosevelt was homesteaded by Ed F. Harmston and others in September 1905. The next spring, Harmston had his homestead surveyed as a townsite that he planned to call Dry Gulch City. His wife objected and named the town Roosevelt after President Theodore Roosevelt. The Roosevelt Post Office was established March 9, 1906, with Harriet M. Holmes commissioned postmaster March 31, 1906.



**Strawberry** [Duchesne] – Strawberry was a small community on the Strawberry River five miles west of Duchesne. The application to establish the post office states that an alternate name for the site is Starvation. The Strawberry Post Office was established March 4, 1915. Vaughn Jolley was commissioned postmaster March 25, 1915. The Strawberry Post Oiffice was discontinued June 15, 1916.

**Tabby** [Duchesne] – Tabby was a small agricultural community in the upper Duchesne Valley. It named for Ute Chief Tabby, and was located on land on which he had lived. The Tabby Post Office was established December 13, 1909. Bruce R. Wilson was commissioned postmaster February 12, 1910. The post office was renamed Tabiona May 29, 1915.



**Tabiona** [Duchesne] – Tabiona is said to be a composite of the names of Chief Tabby and his daugter Ona.<sup>35</sup> It is a farming community with excellent pasture for livestock along the Duchesne River. The Tabby Post Office was renamed Tabiona May 29, 1915. Bruce Maxwell was commissioned postmaster June 26, 1915.



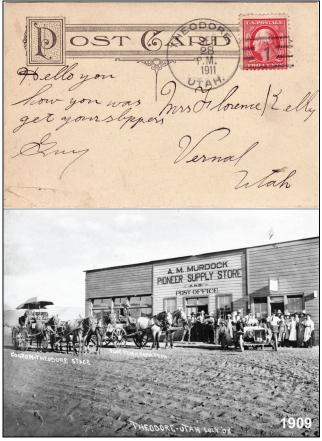
**Taft** *[Uintah]* – Taft, which was named for President William Howard Taft, was settled in 1908. When it was discovered that it was too far south and within the reservation, the store and post office were moved one mile north to a new townsite that became Lapoint. The Taft Post Office was established April 28, 1909. Baylus E. Sprouse was commissioned postmaster May 14, 1909. The post office was moved one mile north and renamed Lapoint September 1, 1915.

no -n AUG 3 1014 AM UTA Mr. Leo

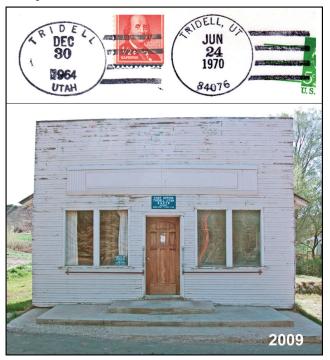
**Talmage** [Duchesne] – Winn was renamed Talmage to honor LDS Apostle Dr. James L. Talmage, who had served as the President of the University of Utah. The Winn Post Office was renamed Talmage July 9. 1914. Sarah E. Davies was commissioned postmaster July 24, 1914. The Talmage Post Office was converted to the Talmage Community Post Office January 2, 1976, with Duchesne as the supervising post office. The Talmage Community Post Office was discontinued April 19, 2003.



Theodore [Duchesne] - Before the Uintah Reservation was opened, Alva M. Murdock had a government concession to operate a small trading post just above the junction of the Strawberry and Duchesne Rivers. When the reservation was opened for homesteading, the town that grew there was named Dora for Murdock's daughter. Murdock and others claimed the area as a government townsite, and government surveyors laid out the streets. The survey was accepted October 18, 1905. The town was renamed Theodore in honor of President Theodore Roosevelt. The application to establish a post office at Theodore proposed the name of Uintah. This was scratched out and the name Theodore was entered. The Theodore Post Office was established November 4, 1905. Alva M. Murdock was commissioned postmaster December 7, 1905. The Theodore Post Office was renamed Duchesne April 17, 1911. The photograph of A.M. Murdock's Pioneer Supply Store that housed the Theodore Post Office is shown through the courtesy of A. Lee Robertson.

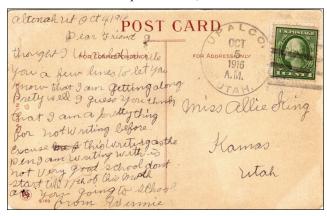


**Tridell** [Uintah] – Tridell is a small farming community that was settled in 1905. There was insufficient water to raise crops, so the Whiterocks Canal was built to serve Tridell and other communities. The Tridell Post Office was established October 29, 1918. Morley Jones was commissioned postmaster November 19, 1918. The Tridell Post Office was converted to an independent rural station December 30, 1964.



**Uintah Valley** [*Uintah*] – The site of the Uintah Valley Agency was originally located near the western edge of the reservation. In 1868, it was moved to White Rocks, near the reservation's center The Uintah Valley Post Office was established at the agency September 20, 1878, with Hettie M. Critchlow as postmaster. The post office was renamed White Rocks April 22, 1879.

**Upalco** [Duchesne] – In about 1913, the Uintah Power and Light Company (UPALCO) built a plant to generate electricity on the Lake Fork River near the community of Lake Fork, which was renamed Upalco. The Upalco Post Office was established July 21, 1915. Hazel H. Frizzell was commissioned postmaster August 12,1915. The Upalco Post Office was discontinued September 14, 1917, re-established April 15, 1919, with Edwin L. Murphy being commissioned postmaster May 20, 1919. The Upalco Post Office was discontinued September 14, 1962.



**Utahn** [Duchesne] - The term Utahn refers to one who resides in Utah. It is also the name of a small agricultural community that was settled on the Duchesne River in 1905. It had a school, a church and a store. As with many farms homesteaded at this time, some people moved away because of the difficulty in farming the land. The Utahn Post Office was established August 4, 1908, with Jenny Brenick commissioned postmaster September 10, 1908. The application to establish the post office advised that the office would serve 200 people. The Utahn Post Office was discontinued August 15, 1911.

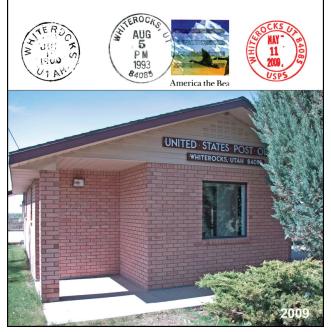
**Uteland** [Duchesne] – Uteland in Duchesne County was located one mile west of the Duchesne River, and about five miles southeast of Red Cap. The Uteland Post Office was established July 26, 1910. Emily J. Sellers was commissioned postmaster September 7, 1910. The Uteland Post Office was renamed Midview and moved three-fourths of a mile southwest, January 23, 1911. **Uteland** [Uintah] – Uteland in Uintah County was located on the west bank of the Green River three miles below its juncture with the White River. The application to establish the office states that the number of people who would be served is "Varying from 10 to over 100 now, but number is constantly increasing."<sup>36</sup> The Uteland Post Office was established in Uintah County March 10, 1911. Valentine C. Wrightman was commissioned postmaster June 10, 1911. This Uteland Post Office was discontinued May 31, 1914.

**Watson** [Uintah] – Watson was a company mining town that flourished after the Uintah Valley Railroad built beyond Dragon to serve mines at Watson. Gilsonite was shipped out by rail, and freight was shipped in then carried by wagon to its destinations. The Watson Post Office was established August 2, 1913. John Baumgaertel was commissioned postmaster August 14, 1913. The Watson Post Office was discontinued May 16, 1939.



White Rocks [Uintah] – The Uintah Valley Post Office was renamed White Rocks April 22, 1879. Hettie M. Critchlow remained postmaster after the change. White Rocks was named for large white rocks found in Whiterocks Canyon, eight miles north of town. Effective February 8, 1895, the spelling of White Rocks was changed to Whiterocks, in accordance with POD policy that short or one-word post office names were preferred.<sup>37</sup>



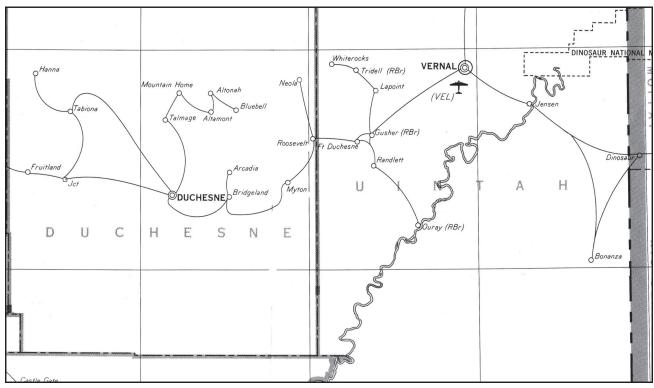


**Willows** *[Uintah]* – Cattlemen settled on Hill Creek 55 miles south of Ouray in 1894. The Willows Post Office was established there April 19, 1911. Wallace A. Cunningham was not commissioned postmaster until November 13, 1911. The Willows Post Office was discontinued September 17, 1917, effective September 29, 1917.



**Winn** [Duchesne] – In 1909, Joseph Draper and H.P. Ottosen settled Winn on a sagebrush flat. The Winn Post Office was established June 28, 1911. Eva Davies was commissioned postmaster July 19, 1911. The Winn Post Office was renamed Talmage and moved threefourths of a mile southwest July 8, 1914.

The section of the 1971 postal route map illustrated in *Map 5* shows 18 post offices and three rural branches within the original boundaries of the reservation. In mid-2010, ten post offices and three community post offices remain open.



*Map 5* This section of a 1971 Utah postal route map shows 18 post offices and three rural branches on the Uintah-Ouray Reservation.

#### Autumn 2010

# Conclusion

Of course, the history of the Uintah-Ouray Reservation did not end with the allotments and the opening of the reservation to homesteading and mining. Much could be written about subsequent interaction between the Utes and non-Indians over water rights, grazing, local government, oil exploration and production, control of lands removed from the reservation, and many other topics. Limited space makes it impossible, and the scope of this article makes it unnecessary to cover them here. Readers are directed to the many useful sources in the bibliography to continue the story and for more details about what has been written.

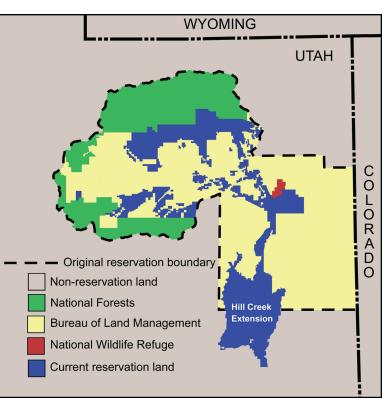
*Map 6* shows the original boundaries of the Uintah Reservation and Uncompany Reservation along with the area currently occupied by the Uintah-Ouray Reservation, which includes the Hill Creek Extension that was added in 1948. It also shows who administers the land that was removed from the reservation.

Between 1905, when the reservation was opened to homesteading, and the end of 1915, 35 post offices were established within its original boundaries. Six of these remain open today along with four post offices opened before 1905. One historian writes:

What most of these twentieth-century settlers found at the end of the rainbow was not a pot of gold—it was inexpensive land that required extensive irrigation works to make it productive. Hard work, bankruptcy, conflict, drought, and some cooperation followed in the wake of the Uintah Indian Reservation land rush.<sup>38</sup>

The land of the original Uintah Valley and Uncompany reservations is a fascinating place to visit and study. Its rich history comes from the contributions made by Utes and non-Indians alike. It is easy to look back and see that the Utes were forced onto the reservations, then had much of the best land taken from them. One writer looks ahead and has hope:

There is a strong revival of interest in the Ute culture among the Indians themselves. The tribal government, in cooperation with numerous federal agencies, is rapidly transforming the reservation economically. Education is far more intensive than ever before. Most important is the rise of self-determination among the Ute people, combined with a more realistic view of Indian



**Map 6** Original boundaries of the Uintah-Ouray Reservation and how the land is currently administered. Taken from a map published by the Utah Travel Council.

aspirations by the federal government and the white-dominated society. The ability of Indians to play a significant role in determining the course of their own development seems to be at hand.<sup>39</sup>

Special thanks to all who helped make this study possible. Some of the postmarks are from the collection of LaMar Peterson, or are shown through the courtesy of Lloyd Shaw. Thanks to Elaine Carr of the Uintah County Library Regional History Center for permission to use the photograph of Chief Tabby, to Mariah Cuch for information about the Fort Duchesne building on the cover, and, most of all, to Bill Helbock for including it in *La Posta*.

# Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Donald Callaway, Joel Janetski & Omer C. Stewart, "Ute," *Handbook of the American Indian*, (ed. William C Sturtevant), Vol. 1: *Great Basin* (ed. Warren L. D'Azevedo) (Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1986), p.336.

<sup>2</sup> Uintah and Uinta were often used interchangeably. Now, Uinta without an h is applied to physical features, such as the Uinta Mountains, and Uintah with an h is applied to institutions created by man, such as Uintah County.

<sup>3</sup> Fred A. Conetah, *A History of the Northern Ute People* (Uintah-Ouray Ute Tribe, 1982), p. 27

<sup>4</sup> Charles G.Hibbard, *Fort Douglas, Utah: A Frontier Fort 1862-1991* (Fort Collins: Vestige Press, 1999), p. 88.

<sup>5</sup> Albert C. T. Antrei and Allen D. Roberts, *A History of San Pete County* (Salt Lake City: Utah Historical Society, c.1995), p. 388.

<sup>6</sup> Doris Karren Burton, *A History of Uintah County* (Salt Lake City: Utah Historical Society, c.1995), p. 24.

<sup>7</sup> "Uinta not what was represented," *Deseret News*, (Salt Lake City) September 25, 1861.

<sup>8</sup> Uintah Valley Reserve," October 3, 1861, *Indian Affairs Laws* at http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/vol1/HTML\_files/UTA0899.html

<sup>9</sup> US, *Statutes at Large*, 30th Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, Chapter 78, p. 68.

<sup>10</sup> Quoted in Floyd A. O'Neil, "The Reluctant Suzerainty: The Uintah and Ouray Reservation," *Utah Historical Quarterly* 39 (Spring 1971), p. 130.

<sup>11</sup> Gustive O. Larson, *Outline History of Territorial Utah*, 3<sup>rd</sup>. ed. (Provo: Brigham Young University, 1965), pp.167-68.

<sup>12</sup> O'Neil, p. 132-33.

<sup>13</sup> US, *Statutes at Large*, 46<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, Chapter 223, p. 200.

<sup>14</sup> Thomas G. Alexander and Leonard J. Arrington, "The Utah Military Frontier 1872-1912," *Utah Historical Quarterly* 32 (Fall 1964), pp. 341-343.

<sup>15</sup> Alexander and Arrington, pp. 343-344.

<sup>16</sup> Early reports gave the name of the fort as Du Chesne ("of the dog" or "at the dog"), but it was given as Duchesne in later reports. *War Department Report* (1886), I, 70-71, 117, 124 in Alexander and Arrington, p. 354.

<sup>17</sup> John D. Barton and Candace M. Barton, "Jurisdiction of Ute Reservation Lands," *American Indian Law Review* 26, No. 1, p. 139.

<sup>18</sup> Gilsonite is an asphaltic hydrocarbon mineral that occurs in vertical veins ranging from a few inches to 22 feet wide and from 100 to 2,000 feet deep. It is mined in the US only in the Uintah Basin. Utah Mining Association, *Utah's Mining Industry*, 3<sup>rd</sup>. ed., p. 87.

<sup>19</sup> US, *Statutes at Large*, 50<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, Chapter 310, pp. 156-157.

<sup>20</sup> Burton, A History of Uintah County, pp. 30-31.

<sup>21</sup> US, *Statutes at Large*, 46<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, Chapter 223, p. 200.

<sup>22</sup> Conetah, p. 121.

<sup>23</sup> Kathryne L. MacKay,"The Strawberry Valley Reclamation Project and the Opening of the Uintah Indian Reservation," *Utah Historical Quarterly* 50 (Winter 1982), p. 71-72, and Burton, p. 82.

<sup>24</sup> US, *Statutes at Large*, 55<sup>th</sup> Congress, 3<sup>rd</sup> Session, Chapter 3, p. 87.

<sup>25</sup> Burton, p. 37.

<sup>26</sup> O'Neil, pp. 138-39.

<sup>27</sup> "Uintah Reservation," Deseret News, January 23, 1902, p. 4.
<sup>28</sup> The Oyez Project, Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock , 187 U.S. 553

(1903) at: http://oyez.org/cases/1901-1939/1902/1902\_275 <sup>29</sup> O'Neil, p. 141.

<sup>30</sup> O'Neil, p. 140.

<sup>31</sup> US, Post Office Department, *Reports of Site Locations*, 1837-1950, Microfilm Roll 597, Uintah County, Fort Duchesne, 1903.

<sup>32</sup> Burton, p. 97.

<sup>33</sup> Burton, p. 156.

<sup>34</sup> US, Post Office Department, *Reports of Site Locations*, 1837-1950, Microfilm Roll 597, Uintah County, Leland, 1899. <sup>35</sup> John D. Barton, *A History of Duchesne County* (Salt Lake City: Utah Historical Society, c.1995), p. 194.

<sup>36</sup> US, Post Office Department, *Reports of Site Locations*, 1837-1950, Microfilm Roll 597, Uintah County, Uteland, 1911.

<sup>37</sup> See "Selection of Names for Newly Established Post Offices," *Order of the PMG* 114, April 9, 1894, *Postal Bulletin* 4301, April 11, 1894.

38 Burton, pp. 95-96.

<sup>39</sup> O'Neil, p. 144.

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

#### Articles

Alexander, Thomas G., and Arrington, Leonard J., "The Utah Military Frontier 1872-1912," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 32 (1964), pp. 330-354.

Barton, John D., and Barton, Candace M. "Jurisdiction of Ute Reservation Lands." *American Indian Law Review*, Vol. 26 (2001-2002), pp. 133-146.

Callaway, Donald; Janetski, Joel; and Stewart, Omer C. "Ute." *Handbook of North American Indians*. Volume 11: Great Basin. Smithsonian Institution: Washington, 1986, pp. 336-361.

Clemmer, Richard O., and Stewart, Omer C. "Treaties, Reservations and Claims." *Handbook of North American Indians*. Volume 11: Great Basin. Smithsonian Institution: Washington, 1986, pp. 525-550+.

Jennings, Jesse D. "Prehistory: Introduction." Handbook of North American Indians. Volume 11: Great Basin. Smithsonian Institution: Washington, 1986, pp. 113+.

O'Neil, Floyd A. "The Reluctant Suzerainty," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 39 (1971), pp. 130-144.

"Uinta not what was represented," *Deseret News*, September 25, 1861.

#### Books

Antrei, Albert T.C., and Roberts, Allen D. A History of San Pete County. Utah Historical Society: Salt Lake City, c. 1995.

Barton, John D. *A History of Duchesne County* (Salt Lake City: Utah Historical Society, c.1995).

Burton, Doris Karren. A History of Uintah County. Utah Historical Society: Salt Lake City, c. 1995.

Conetah, Fred A. *A History of the Northern Ute People*. Uintah-Ouray Ute Tribe. 1982.

Greer, Deon C., et.al, *Atlas of Utah*. Weber State College: Ogden, 1981.

Hibbard, Charles G. Fort Douglas, Utah: A Frontier Fort 1862-1991. Vestige Press: Fort Collins, 1999.

Larson, Gustive O. *Outline History of Territorial Utah.* Third Edition; Brigham Young University: Provo, 1965.

#### **Government Documents on Microfilm**

US. Post Office Department. *Daily Bulletin of Orders Affecting* the Postal Service. Various 1879-2010.

.\_\_\_\_. Record of Appointment of Postmasters, 1837-1971. Utah. ND.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Reports of Site Locations*, *1837-1950*. Microfilm Roll 597, Uintah County. ND.

# The Postmasters General of the United States

# XLVII. Hubert Work, 1922-1923

#### by Daniel Y. Meschter

Hubert Work was the second of two short term postmasters general who followed Albert Burleson. He immediately succeeded Will H. Hays and thus was the second of the three appointed by President Warren G. Harding. His term lasted exactly a year from

March 4, 1922 to March 4, 1923. Like Hays, Work had a memorable professional and political career both before and after his term as postmaster general such that his appointment to the Post Office fades into insignificance by comparison.

Work was born on July 3 1860 in Marion Center, Indiana County, Pennsylvania<sup>1</sup>. He received his secondary education in local schools and graduated from Pennsylvania State Normal School at Indiana, PA, now Indiana University of Pennsylvania. He con-

tinued at Michigan University Medical School from 1882 to 1884 and received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1885.

There were many opportunities at that time for doctors to set up practice in the western states where those states were not yet producing enough doctors to serve their growing populations. Young Dr. Hubert Work moved to Greeley, Colorado to start his practice. He later moved to the thriving southern Colorado City of Pueblo where he founded the Woodcraft Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases in 1896. He directed Woodcraft until he joined the Army in 1917, gaining an estimable reputation as a clinician and psychiatrist. He eventually sold the facility to the Colorado State Hospital for the Insane in Pueblo in 1926.

Over the years Dr. Work was active in numerous professional organizations including the Colorado State Board of Medical Examiners, the Colorado Medical Society, and the American Medical Association of which he was elected president in 1921.

He probably had been active in Republican politics for some years when he earned the chairmanship of the Colorado Republican Convention and appointment as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1908. He was elected chairman of the Colorado State Committee in 1912 and served as the Colorado national committeeman from 1913 to 1919. He volunteered for the Army Medical Corps in 1917 and was assigned to the provost marshal's staff to advise on medical policies. He was promoted to colonel before his discharged in 1920.

Dr. Work was highly esteemed as a physician specializing in mental diseases, a war veteran, and a Republican activist who, like Will Hays before him, was noted for his leadership abilities and organizational skills. He

> was also sixty years old at a time (1920) when he might have started to think about retiring. Instead he now made his presence known on the national scene. Actually, he had eight more years of highly successful political activity left beginning with the election of Warren Harding as president and climaxing with more than five years as Secretary of the Interior and the election of Herbert Hoover.

As a skilled political organizer, Hubert Work

established a strong base of support for Warren Harding's 1920 presidential campaign. His success led Harding to appoint him Will Hays' First Assistant Postmaster General and then Postmaster General when Hays resigned effective March 4, 1922.

There once was a time when postmasters general strived to report a surplus in postal operations and pointed with pride when they succeeded, even if it involved the use of exotic accounting methods. By Work's time it was sufficient simply to show a decrease in the annual deficit from the previous year.

Work was proud to report a decrease of \$20,600,000 in the deficit in his 1922 annual report due, he said, to economies in administration. He conveniently overlooked that partial credit was due to Will Hays who was Postmaster General during the first three quarters of that fiscal year. He also admitted there had been an increase of \$21,400,000 in receipts against an increase of only \$781,000 in expenditures. These figures indicated that any economies were those that tended to maintain expenditures on a stable level while the increase in revenues served to reduce the deficit.

Without mentioning Will Hays' proposal to increase deposits in the Postal Savings Bank to increase the amount of money in circulation, Work reported that due to an excess of withdrawals in fiscal year 1922, total deposits dropped \$15,000.000 in line with commercial savings banks in the recession following World War I.



**Dr. Hubert Work** 

Work reported making as many as a dozen proposals to Congress for chiefly the administrative reorganization of the Post Office Department and its operations in his 1922 Annual Report<sup>2</sup>. Of these the most important was renewed proposals for government ownership of post office buildings, estimating a saving of \$12,000,000 a year in rents paid out. In fact the Post Office Department already was engaged in a program of construction of mainly first and second class post offices because rentals suitable for their space requirements were rare. Building rural fourth class post offices was mostly impractical. His request to authorize use of motor vehicles on rural routes up to seventyfive miles long seemed redundant; utility vehicles were being widely used at the option of the carriers in any event.

Work took special pride in reporting that the Air Mail Service operated by the Post Office Department delivered forty-nine million letters carried over 1,727,000 miles in fiscal 1922 without a single fatality or serious accident while carrying the mail. Otherwise, he contributed little to the development of the Air Mail Service.

Transcontinental service limited to daylight hours began in September 1920 and night flying was tested but not adopted in February 1921 a few weeks before Albert Burleson left office. Both Hays and Work seem to have relied upon the Department's Air Mail Service to make safety improvements in the New York to San Francisco route. It developed a system of flying the mail during daylight hours and advancing it by train at night. Ten radio stations broadcasting weather information were installed along the route in 1921 and the next year beacons and emergency landing fields were located at ten to thirty mile intervals to provide pilots guidance at night as night flying became practical. However, protests were beginning to appear that the Post Office was operating an aviation branch while virtually all other mail transportation was by contract.

Meanwhile, a major scandal popularly called the Teapot Dome was brewing. It began shortly after Harding's inauguration when he transferred jurisdiction over the Naval Petroleum Reserves at Teapot Dome, Wyoming and Elk Hills, California from the Navy to the Interior Department, no doubt at the behest of his Secretary of the Interior, Albert B. Fall. About a year later the Wall Street Journal (April 14, 1922) alleged that Secretary Fall had issued single-bid, non-competitive oil and gas leases to drill on Teapot Dome to Harry Sinclair of Mammoth Oil Company and on Elk Hills to Edward Doheny of Pan American Petroleum in clear violation of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920<sup>3</sup>. It only came out in the investigation by the Senate's Public Lands Committee during 1922 and 1923 that Secretary Fall had received bribes and kickbacks in return for these favors.

None of this, of course, affected the Post Office until President Harding began considering removing Albert Fall from office. Rumors were circulating around Washington in February 1923 that Harding would choose Hubert Work to move over to Interior to restore its prestige as the guardian of the public lands. Harding wrapped everything up on February 27th when he sent the names of Hubert Work to become Secretary of Interior and Harry New to replace him as Postmaster General to the Senate for confirmation and accepted Fall's resignation effective March 4th

Thus, while Work might have begun to look forward to retiring at the end of his term of office in 1925, here he was at 62 moving into an even more demanding assignment. Coolidge kept him over in his new cabinet after Harding's untimely death and again when he was elected in his own right in 1924.

Work was an outstanding success "cleaning up" the Interior Department and laying the foundations for the landmark land and natural resource legislation to come during the next ten years. When his warm friend, Calvin Coolidge, declined to run for a second term in 1928, Work resigned as Secretary of the Interior to lead the effort to nominate and elect Herbert Hoover for president. For this purpose he accepted the office of Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

It was reported that upon his election, Hoover offered Dr. Work appointment either as Postmaster General or Minister to Japan, whichever he might choose. Work declined both. He resigned as Chairman of the National Committee in June 1929 and finally retired to his home in South Denver where he died on December 14, 1942 at 82. His military service in World War I was honored by interment in Arlington National Cemetery.

### Endnotes

1 See Vexler; Heaton, John W., "Hubert Work," article in American National Biography; and New York Times, December 15, 1942 for biographical sketches of Hubert Work.

2 NYT, December 4, 1922.

3 41 Stat 437.

# Census Report on World's Fair Station Markings of the World's Columbian Exposition

# PART II

# By Kenneth C. Wukasch

In the July 2007issue of *La Posta*, my first census report was published of the WORLD'S FAIR STA-TION "REC'D" postal marking properly used during the operation of the World's Fair Station Post Office. It was promised that in a future issue that a census of the Duplex "1" shown in *figure 1* and the Pointing Hand, "Returned to Writer" shown in *figure 2*, would be reported with dates used and whether the marking was on cover or card. This census is listed below.

Both of these markings are extremely rare and seldom appear at public auction. The duplex "1" should carry a rarity rating of "5" and the Pointing Hand a "4" according to my "WORLD'S FAIR STATION



Figure 1 Duplex "1" WORLD'S FAIR STATION hand stamp with close spacing of only 3 mm between the words, "WORLD"S" AND "CHICAGO".

CANCEL AND MARKING RARITY SCALE" that appeared on page 33 of the July 2006 issue of *La Posta*.

I would like to thank John Moore and Steve Sheppard for their invaluable assistance in providing information and photos from their extensive exposition collections. Additional information was obtained from William Bomar's book, *POSTAL MARKINGS OF UNITED STATES EXPOSITIONS* and Harvey Karlen's, *CHICAGO'S GREAT WHITE CITY.* 

# CENSUS OF WORLD'S FAIR STATION DUPLEX "1" MARKINGS

<u>1. JUL 22</u>, 5 PM, to Waukon, Iowa, on cover with corner card of "UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM". (Earliest Reported Postmark)

2. JUL 25, 5 PM, to Chicago, Illinois, on a two-cent Grant letter sheet issue of 1886.

3. AUG 21, 4 PM, to Milwaukee, Wisconsin on a UX10 Grant postal card.

<u>4. AUG 21</u>, 4 PM, to Charleston, West Virginia, on cover with a corner card of the "WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMIS-SION".

5. AUG 21, 4 PM, to Kansas City, Missouri, on a cover with a corner card of the "WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION OF MISSOURI".

<u>6. SEP 20</u>, 2 PM, to Baltimore, Maryland & forwarded to New Hampshire, on a cover with a corner card of the "BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS". (Double WFS duplex "1")

7. SEP 20, 2 PM, to Parkland, Kentucky, on a UX10 Grant postal card.

8. SEP 20, 2 PM, to Oakland, California, on cover.

9. SEP 20, 4 PM, to Yonkers, New York, on a Goldsmith souvenir postal card, Set 2, EX18, UPSS. (Design of the Agricultural Building)

10. SEP 29, 4 PM, to Strill, Pennsylvania, on a UX10 Grant postal card. (Latest Reported Postmark)

RETURNED UL TO VRITER 26 rom World's Fair Sta 1893 CHICAGO, ILL. P. O.

Figure 2 Pointing Hand, "RETURNED TO WRITER, From World's Fair Sta., Chicago, Ill., P.O." hand stamped in both magenta and red ink.

CENSUS OF WORLD'S FAIR STATION, POINTING HAND, "RETURNED TO WRITER" MARKING (These hand stamp markings are known in both magenta and red)

<u>1. JUN 20,</u> 1893, mailed from Debuque, Iowa with a "JUN 14", International machine WFS receipt marking on reverse. (Earliest Reported Postmark)

2. JUN 24, 1893, mailed from Cincinnati, Ohio.

In ten days return to MRS. L. A. NORTON. > MILLINER, - G MONONA: IOWA. GOODS FULLY INSURED.

*Figure 3* This cover mailed "JUL 26, 1893", from Monona, Iowa was sold by a San Francisco auction house in April 2009 for \$2800.

- 3. JUL 26, 1893, mailed from Monona, Iowa. (magenta) Figure 3.
- 4. JUL ? (not legible), 1893, mailed from Cortland, New York, dated July 27, 1893.
- 5. AUG 23, 1893, mailed from Rome, New York.
- 6. SEP 16, 1893, mailed from Muscatine, Iowa.
- 7. NOV 8, 1893, mailed from Cleveland, Ohio. (red)
- 8. NOV 11, 1893, mailed from Helena, Montana.
- 9. NOV 14, 1893, mailed from Smithfield, Rhode Island. (Latest Reported Postmark)

# COVERCRAZY2

Postal History NEARLY 10,000 COVERS IN OUR STORE

# www.covercrazy2.com

# TENS OF THOUSANDS NOT YET ON THE INTERNET

Please contact with your Want list & let us know if you would like us to notify you when new inventory arrives

A Large stock of Postal History by State, Advertising, Fancy Cancels, Machine Cancels, RPO's, Foreign Covers, and much more ! We look forward to hearing from you

> Anne & Elwyn (Doub) Doubleday PO Box 119 Alton, NH 03809 (603) 875-1808

annesell@worldpath.net Elwyn@elwyndoubleday.com

# Hampshire County West Virginia Post Offices

# Part 3

# By Len McMaster

Previously I discussed a little of the history of Hampshire County, described the source of the data and the conventions used in the listings, and listed the post offices established in Hampshire County that are or would have been within its present day boundaries. The introduction is repeated here.

# Introduction

Several people have previously cataloged the Hampshire County West Virginia post offices, generally as part of a larger effort to list all the post offices of West Virginia. Examples include Helbock's United States Post Offices<sup>1</sup> and Small's The Post Offices of West Virginia, 1792-1977<sup>2</sup>. Confusing this study is that Hampshire County was initially split off from Virginia with the establishment of many early post offices appearing in studies of Virginia post offices such as Abelson's Virginia Postmasters and Post Offices, 1789-1832<sup>3</sup> and Hall's "Virginia Post Offices, 1798-1859"4; and that Hampshire County was itself eventually split into all or parts of five West Virginia counties, including its present day boundaries. Two other lists warrant mentioning: Forte's comprehensive list of post offices on his postal history website<sup>5</sup> and Lisbeth's study of Virginia Postal Markings Colonial -1865, which, while not comprehensive, has the advantage of including postal markings as well as early postmasters<sup>6</sup>.

Thus I have attempted to identify the approximate location and dates of operation of the post offices established in Hampshire County, explaining, where possible, the discrepancies or possible confusion that exists in the other listings. Because of the length of the material, it has been broken up into three parts. This part will conclude the study with descriptions of the post offices in Mineral County today that were established in Hampshire County before Mineral County was split off, and tables of all the post offices established in Hampshire County.

Copyright 2010 by Len McMaster

# Communities (Post Offices) that are in present day Mineral County

There are several towns or post offices that are included in one or more of the various lists of Hampshire County post offices that are in present day Mineral County. These include Burlington, Claysville, Frankfort, Kelly's, New Creek, New Creek Depot, New Creek Station, Paddytown, Rees Tannery, Sheetz's Mill, Wardville, and Wind Lea. As with those in current day Hampshire County, some of these names are merely different names for the same community served by the post office.

It is not clear why these particular post offices are included in the Hampshire County lists. At first I thought that it was because the compiler intended to include all post offices established under the County's name regardless of what county they may have been included in later; however, this would not explain why post offices such as Mount Carbon, Ridgeville, Pattersons Depot, Piedmont, and Hartmonsville, which were established in Hampshire County before Mineral County was created, were not included. I also surmised that these Mineral County post office might have been included because of their geographic location near the Hampshire County border, but while this is true for those lying along Patterson Creek (Frankfort, Sheetz's Mill and Burlington), it does not explain those post offices which lay further west, in some cases on the western border of Mineral County such as Paddytown (present day Keiser). Even the Post Office Department was uncertain as to what post offices were in which county as they sent a request to the Romney postmaster dated May 16, 1866 asking him to confirm the listed post offices (Claysville, Frankfort, Hartmonsville, New Creek Station, Patterson's Depot, Piedmont, Ree's Tannery, Ridgeville, and Sheetz' Mill) were "in the new county 'Mineral""<sup>7</sup>.

Regardless of why some post office names that are in present day Mineral County appear on many earlier Hampshire County lists and others do not, I will attempt to identify all those established before Mineral County was created, including their approximate location, years of operation, and the evolution after Mineral County was created. [NOTE, this is not a list of all Mineral County post offices, just those that were created in Hampshire County before Mineral County was split off in 1866.]

## Alaska (Frankfort, Fort Ashby)

Established November 28, 1881, the post office was previously known as Frankfort, and on September 1, 1932 the name was changed to For Ashby. See Fort Ashby for more detail.

## **Burlington**

Burlington is located in southeastern Mineral County on the Northwestern Turnpike (U.S. Route 50) west of Romney near the intersection with Pattersons Creek Road (County Route 11). The post office was established September 24, 1827, and discontinued April 17, 1844 until re-established February 2, 1853. It was discontinued again February 10, 1860 and re-established in Mineral County October 14, 1867. It continues operation as a working post office today, zip code 26710.

Both Helbock and Small list Burlington in Mineral County regardless of dates of operation.



Figure 22 1900 Burlington postmark

## Claysville (Kelly's, Clay, Clayville)

Claysville was located in south-central part of Mineral County on the Northwestern Turnpike (U.S. Route 50) near the intersection with State Route 93 south of New Creek. The post office was originally established as Kelly's December 7, 1832 with John Kelly serving as the first postmaster. On May 5, 1838 the name was changed to Claysville, which operated until discontinued on July 23, 1845. I believe this post office was reestablished April 27, 1860 as Clayville, operating under that name until May 4, 1866 when the name was changed back to Claysville; and then operated as Claysville until it was discontinued October 28, 1884 with the mail routed to Rees Tannery. Small lists Kelly's, the 1<sup>st</sup> Claysville, and Clayville as in Hampshire County, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Claysville as in Mineral County but with a discontinuance date of 1894 instead of 1884<sup>2</sup>. Helbock lists Kelly's and the 1<sup>st</sup> Claysville as in Hampshire County, but he does not list Clayville separately, showing only the 2<sup>nd</sup> Claysville operating in Mineral County from 1860 to 1884 ... "if the choice came down to making a double listing or a single listing for a particular post office with a minor change due to spelling differences, the single listing was chosen"<sup>1</sup>, in this case even though they were in different counties.

## Fort Ashby (Alaska, Frankfort)

Fort Ashby is located in northeastern Mineral County on State Route 28 at the intersection with State Route 46 northwest of Springfield. The post office was originally established as Frankfort in 1800 (the date of first return is reported as January 1, 1801). On November

> 28, 1881 the name was changed to Alaska, and then on September 1, 1932 to Fort Ashby, which continues as working post office today, zip code 26719.

> Both Helbock<sup>1</sup> and Small<sup>2</sup> list Frankfort, Alaska, and Fort Ashby as in Mineral County regardless of dates of operation.

Frankfort (Frankford, Alaska, Fort Ashby)

Established in 1800 the name was changed to Alaska November 28, 1811, and later to Fort Ashby. See Fort Ashby for more detail.

## Hartmonsville (Hartmansville)

Hartmonsville was located in southwestern Mineral County along the Northwestern Turnpike (U.S. Route 50) near the intersection with Mt. Pisgah Road (County Route 50/5) just north of the Grant County line southwest of New Creek. The post office was established November 27, 1858 and discontinued July 9, 1866. It was re-established on February 13, 1867 and was discontinued October 31, 1915 with the mail routed to Elk Garden.

Both Helbock and Small list Hartmansville as in Mineral County regardless of dates of operation.

## Headsville (Sheetz's Mill)

Headsville was located in southeastern Mineral County near the intersection of Pattersons Creek Road (County Routes 11) and Fountain-Headsville Road (County Route 16), north of Burlington. The post office was originally established as Sheetz's Mill January 2, 1813

Figure 23 1882 Headsville postmark

with Charles Marshall serving as the first postmaster until it was discontinued May 3, 1815. The post office was re-established January 14, 1828 with Frederick Sheetz serving as postmaster. Henry Head served as postmaster from February 26, 1855 to February 23, 1857; and then again from March 24, 1858 until the post office was discontinued September 29, 1866. On March 5, 1868 the post office was re-established as Headsville with Henry Head serving as the initial postmaster, and continued operation until discontinued December 31, 1951 with the mail routed to Keyser. The general store that housed the post office from the 1860's until 1914 was acquired by the Smithsonian, torn down, restored and re-built for display in 1971 at the National Museum of American History in Washington, DC<sup>20</sup>. Today the restored Headsville post office is on loan from the Smithsonian to the American Philatelic Society (APS) and displayed at their headquarters in Bellefont, PA, where it is a working post office, zip code 16823.

Both Helbock<sup>1</sup> and Small<sup>2</sup> list Sheetz's Mill as in Hampshire County, and Headsville as in Mineral County consistent with the dates of operation.

#### Kelly's (Claysville)

Established December 7, 1832, the name was changed to Claysville May 5, 1838. See Claysville for more detail.

**Keyser** (Paddytown, Paddy Town, New Creek Depot, New Creek Station, New Creek, Wind Lea)

Keyser is located in western Mineral County where the New Creek River empties into the North Branch of the Potomac River at the intersection of US Route 220 and State Route 46. The first post office was established as Paddytown October 30, 1811, which was discontinued January 6, 1844 until reestablished as Paddy Town January 22, 1852. With the arrival of the railroad the post office name changed several times, first to New Creek Depot on October 4, 1852, to Wind Lea on January 22, 1855, and to New Creek Station on August 8, 1857. Then on August 29, 1867 the post office name was changed to just New Creek, and finally to Keyser on September 23, 1874 after the town was incorporated. The post office continues to operate today, zip code 26726.

Helbock<sup>1</sup> lists Paddytown as in Hampshire County (he does not list Paddy Town separately), New Creek Depot in Mineral

County, Wind Lea in Hampshire County, New Creek Station and Keyser in Mineral County. Small<sup>2</sup> lists Paddytown (he does not list Paddy Town separately), New Creek Depot, Wind Lea, New Creek Station, and Keyser as all in Mineral County. The use of the name New Creek from 1867 to 1874 for this location is confusing as it appears to have been used for another location as well. Small appears to correctly list the 2<sup>nd</sup> New Creek post office operating from 1867 to 1874. Helbock, however, lists a New Creek post office incorrectly operating from 1867 to date, which appears to mix up the post office operating at what became Keyser with the post office operating at what became New Creek (see New Creek).

#### Mount Carbon (Piedmont)

Established August 16, 1852, the name was changed to Piedmont December 21, 1855. See Piedmont for more detail.



*Figure 24* Mount Carbon postmark circa 1854 (courtesy of Wayne Farley)

New Creek (Newcreek, Rees Tannery, Wardsville)

New Creek today lies along the New Creek River in south-central part of Mineral County on McMullen Highway (State route 972) near the intersection with the Northwestern Turnpike (U.S. Routes 50) south of Keyser. There are several listings of post offices with "New Creek" in the name, all appearing to lie along the New Creek river that flows from New Creek Mountain in northern Grant County to the northeast through western Mineral County and emptying into the North Branch of the Potomac at present day Keyser. Making it more difficult are the overlapping dates of operation (see Keyser). It appears that New Creek was established as a post office in this community July 22, 1851 until its name was changed to Wardsville on August 8, 1857, then to Rees Tannery on March 25, 1861 with Silas Rees serving as the postmaster. Rees' Tannery was discontinued September 29, 1866 and reestablished April 12, 1878. On March 25, 1896 the name was changed to Newcreek, which continued operation until discontinued April 29, 1944. The post office was re-established Jun 23, 1945 and on July 1, 1963 the name was changed to New Creek, which continues operation as a working post office today, zip code 26743.

Both Helbock<sup>1</sup> and Small<sup>2</sup> list the 1<sup>st</sup> New Creek, Wardville and Rees' Tannery as located in Hampshire County, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Rees' Tannery as located in Mineral County. Helbock does not list Newcreek and his listing of New Creek operating from 1867 to date appears to mix up the post office operating at what became Keyser with the post office operating at what became New Creek (see Keyser). Small does not list Newcreek either, and his listing of New Creek operating from 1963 to date misses the earlier operation as Newcreek.

**New Creek Depot** (Paddytown, Paddy Town, Wind Lea, New Creek Station, New Creek, Keyser)

Established October 4, 1852, the post office was previously known as Paddytown or Paddy Town, and on January 22, 1855 the name was changed to Wind Lea. See Keyser for more detail.

**New Creek Station** (Paddytown, Paddy Town, New Creek Depot, Wind Lea, New Creek, Keyser)

Established August 8, 1857, the post office was previously known as Wind Lea, and on August 29, 1867 the name was changed to New Creek. See Keyser for more detail.

**Paddytown** (Paddy Town, Paddy T., New Creek Depot, Wind Lea, New Creek Station, New Creek, Keyser)

Established October 30, 1811 and discontinued January 6, 1844, the post office was re-established as Paddy Town January 22, 1852, and the name changed to New Creek Depot October 4, 1852. See Keyser for more detail.

# **Patterson Creek** (Pattersons Depot, Pattersons Creek)

Patterson Creek was located in northern Mineral County where Patterson Creek empties into the North Branch of the Potomac River at the intersection of Dans Run (County Route 15) and Pattersons Creek Village Road (County Route 28/3). The post office was originally established as Pattersons Depot July 7, 1843, operating until it was discontinued October 27, 1903 with mail routed to Alaska. On March 5, 1907 it was re-established as Pattersons Creek and on September 1, 1951 the name was changed to Patterson Creek, operating until it was discontinued April 13, 1985 with the mail routed to Ridgley.

Jay Lounsbury in his book on "Discontinued and Renamed Post Offices in the ZIP Era," distinguishes what he refers to as the "administrative" closing date that appears in Post Office Department records from the "actual" closing date, which may differ from the administrative closing by days to years. In an attempt to increase the accuracy of post office closings, Lounsbury attempted to contact "current and former Postmasters and knowing local residents." Thus Lounsbury lists the closing of Pattersons Creek as "during 1984," as opposed to the "discontinued" date of April 13, 1985 listed in the Postal Bulletin.<sup>9</sup> [This was the only discrepancy in closing dates noted by Lounsbury for those post offices that were originally part of Hampshire County, but located in Mineral County today.]

Both Helbock<sup>1</sup> and Small<sup>2</sup> list Pattersons Depot and Pattersons Creek as in Mineral County regardless of the dates of operation. Small lists Patterson Creek separately, while Helbock does not.

**Pattersons Depot** (Pattersons Creek, Paterson Creek)

Established July 7, 1843 and discontinued October 27, 1903, the post office was re-established March 5, 1907 as Pattersons Creek. See Patterson Creek for more detail.

Patturn Depur Va July 2 ml miles methuchino & Harres

*Figure 25* 1852 *Pattersons Depot manuscript postmark* (courtesy of Wayne Farley)

### Piedmont

Piedmont is located in western Mineral County on State Route 46 along the North Branch of the Potomac River west of Keyser. The post office was originally established as Mount Carbon August 16, 1852. On December 21, 1855 the name was changed to Piedmont, which continues operation as a working post office today, zip code 26750.

Helbock<sup>1</sup> lists Mount Carbon as in Hampshire County and Piedmont as in Mineral County, while Small<sup>2</sup> lists both Mount Carbon and Piedmont as in Mineral County, regardless of the dates of operation.



*Figure 26* 1856 *Piedmont manuscript postmark (courtesy of Wayne Farley)* 

#### Rees Tannery (New Creek, Wardville, Newcreek)

Initially established March 25, 1861, the post office was previously known as Wardville. It was discontinued September 29, 1866, but re-established April 12, 1878, and then on March 25, 1896 the name was changed to Newcreek. See New Creek for more detail.

### Ridgeville (Ridge Village)

Ridgeville was located in south-central part Mineral County on the Northwestern Turnpike (U.S. Route 50) west of Burlington near the intersection with Knobley Road (County Route 9). The post office was established May 18, 1834 and discontinued January 31, 1908. It was re-established four months later on June 12, 1908 and discontinued July 1, 1960 with the mail routed to Keyser.

Both Helbock<sup>1</sup> and Small<sup>2</sup> list Ridgeville as in Mineral County regardless of dates of operation.

Sheetz's Mill (Sheetz' Mill, Sheet's Mill, Headsville)

Established January 2, 1813 and discontinued September 29, 1866, the post office was re-established as Headsville March 5, 1868. See Headsville for more detail.

Wardville (New Creek, Rees Tannery, Newcreek)

Established August 8, 1857, the post office was previously known as New Creek, and on March 25, 1861 the name was changed to Rees Tannery. See New Creek for more detail

Wind Lea (Paddytown, Paddy Town, New Creek Depot, New Creek Station, New Creek, Keyser)

Established January 22, 1855, the post office was previously known as New Creek Depot, and on August 8, 1857 the name was changed to New Creek Station. See Keyser for more detail.

# References

1. Helbock, Richard W., 2004, *United States Post Offices, Volume VI – The Mid-Atlantic*, La Posta Publications

2. Small, Richard E., 1998. The Post Offices of West Virginia, 1792-1977

3. Axelson, Edith F., 1991, Virginia Postmasters and Post Offices, 1789-1832, pp. 85-88, Iberian Publishing Company, Athens, Ga.

4. Hall, Virginius Cornick, Jr., 1973, Virginia Post Offices, 1798-1859, *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, January, Vol.81, No.1, pp. 49-97

5. Forte, Jim, Postal History website, http:// www.postalhistory.com/

6. Lisbeth, Robert L. Virginia Postal Markings and Postmaster Colonial – 1865, Virginia Postal History Society, published from November, 1984 - August, 1992 in the Society's journal *Way Markings* 

Post Offices Established and Located in Present Day Hampshire County

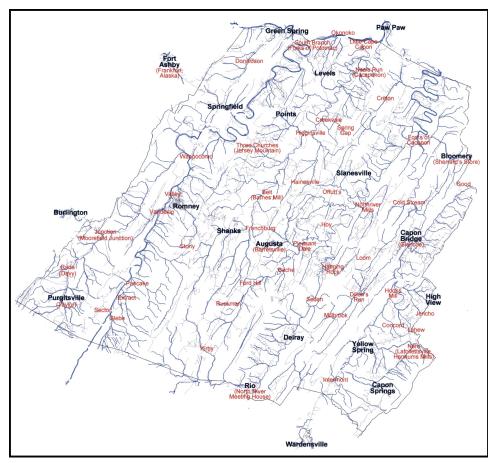
Post Office (zip)	Established	Discontinued
Augusta (26704)	04/17/1882	-
Bache	04/10/1903	09/15/1913
Barnes Mills, Barnes Mill	09/30/1879	04/30/1911
Barrettsville	05/15/1866	05/22/1877
Belt	11/24/1928	08/15/1934
Bloomery (26817)	05/13/1852	-
Cacapehon	05/08/1901	04/15/1925
Cacaponville	03/18/1843	06/06/1853
Capon Bridge (26711)	07/13/1841	-
Capon Springs (26823)	06/18/1841	
Cold Stream	09/24/1827	12/27/1968
Cold Stream Mills	12/27/1813	Jun 1819
Concord	03/08/1876	03/15/1933
Creekvale	10/23/1917	06/30/1936
Critton	05/22/1907	05/31/1908
Davy	8/20/1902	01/24/1911
Delray (26714)	05/13/1886	
Dillon's Run	07/13/1830	12/31/1938
Donaldson	06/15/1877	03/26/1883
Dunn's Store	05/18/1820	1821
Extract	11/02/1900	07/31/1906
Fordhill, Ford Hill	04/02/1903	09/30/1920
Forks Of Capon	12/06/1869	05/31/1908
Forks Of Potomac	07/11/1851	12/20/1865
Frenchburg	05/02/1857	03/10/1860
Glebe	08/31/1881	12/31/1936
Glencoe, Glenco	03/23/1826	07/13/1841
Gloydsborough	03/14/1814	1821
Good	04/20/1908	11/14/1936
Green Spring (26722)	12/06/1880	
Green Spring Run	06/06/1849	12/06/1880
Green Valley Depot	02/17/1843	06/06/1849
Hainesville	02/11/1878	04/09/1895
Hanging Rock	10/11/1819	05/31/1958
Hannums Mills	01/18/1876	01/17/1877
Higginsville	04/26/1850	06/30/1948
High View (26808)	06/22/1839	-
Hooks Mills, Hook's Mills	12/06/1854	04/30/1950
Hoy	06/05/1906	04/30/1958
Intermont (26842)	06/11/1915	01/29/1972
Jericho	11/06/1897	09/30/1913
Jersey Mountain	09/30/1879	01/20/1887
Junction (26824)	11/13/1866	01/30/1997
Kirby (26729)	05/27/1884	10/02/1992
Lafollettsville	08/13/1877	07/20/1894
Lehew (26843)	12/24/1887	09/09/1984
Levels (25431)	01/20/1890	-
Levels Cross Roads	09/25/1871	07/12/1880
Little Cape Capon	01/19/1815	10/26/1835
Loom	01/22/1917	02/28/1943
Mill Brook	08/13/1877	01/03/1896
Millbrook	01/03/1896	08/31/1954
Moorefield Junction	08/12/1874	12/11/1890
Mutton Run	10/13/1879	06/11/1915
Neals Run	04/15/1925	05/31/1942
Nero	06/15/1904	12/15/1926
North River	03/13/1821	05/11/1822
North River Meeting House	02/11/1826	08/22/1866
<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	

Post Office (zip)	Established	Discontinued					
North River Mills	05/11/1822	12/05/1895					
Northriver Mills (26744)	12/05/1895	09/30/1972					
Offutt's, Offutt's Store	10/31/1814	1829					
Okonoko	06/06/1853	10/31/1958					
Pancake	05/10/1911	05/31/1912					
Pleasant Dale	02/03/1848	12/30/1964					
Points (25437)	12/08/1897	) <del>,</del>					
Purgitsville (26852)	09/17/1851	( <u></u> )					
Rada	01/24/1911	03/31/1948					
Rio (26755)	12/27/1881						
Romney (26757)	04/01/1796	<b>1</b>					
Ruckman	05/31/1883	09/15/1947					
Sector	10/27/1917	12/15/1936					
Sedan	01/09/1871	11/15/1929					
Shanks (26761)	12/22/1897	(e)					
Sherrard's Store	12/28/1814	05/13/1852					
Slanesville (25444)	09/04/1857	172					
Smiths Gap	02/17/1848	05/13/1886					
South Branch	05/23/1903	06/30/1950					
South Branch Depot	12/20/1865	05/23/1903					
Spring Gap	07/17/1890	06/30/1953					
Springfield (26763)	09/20/1800						
Stony	04/27/1900	04/14/1904					
Taylor	08/21/1886	05/18/1889					
Three Churches (26765)	01/20/1887	12/03/1993					
Valley	05/19/1928	06/15/1937					
Vanderlip	04/26/1915	05/31/1952					
Wappocomo	06/01/1891	01/31/1921					
Yellow Spring (26865)	06/22/1839	383 1					

#### Post Offices Established in Hampshire County that are in Present Day Mineral County

Post Office (zip)	Established	Discontinued
Alaska	11/28/1881	09/01/1932
Burlington (26710)	09/24/1827	-
Claysville (C-2)	05/05/1838	07/23/1845
Claysville (C-4)	05/04/1866	10/28/1884
Clayville (C-3)	04/27/1860	05/04/1866
Fort Ashby (26719)	09/01/1932	
Frankfort	1800	11/28/1881
Hartmonsville	11/27/1858	10/31/1915
Headsville	03/05/1868	12/31/1951
Kelly's (C-1)	12/07/1832	05/05/1838
Keyser (K-7) (26726)	09/23/1874	12
Mount Carbon	08/16/1852	12/21/1855
Newcreek (NC-5)	03/25/1896	07/01/1963
New Creek (NC-6) (26743)	07/01/1963	-
New Creek (K-6)	08/29/1867	09/23/1874
New Creek (NC-1)	07/22/1851	08/08/1857
New Creek Depot (K-3)	10/04/1852	01/22/1855
New Creek Station (K-5)	08/08/1857	08/29/1867
Paddy Town (K-2)	01/22/1852	10/04/1852
Paddytown (K-1)	10/30/1811	01/06/1844
Patterson Creek (26746)	09/01/1951	04/13/1985
Pattersons Creek	03/05/1907	09/01/1951
Pattersons Depot	07/07/1843	10/27/1903
Piedmont (26750)	12/21/1855	1
Rees Tannery (NC-3)	03/25/1861	09/29/1866
Rees Tannery (NC-4)	04/12/1878	03/25/1896
Ridgeville	05/18/1834	07/01/1960
Sheetz's Mill, Sheet's Mill	01/02/1813	09/29/1866
Wardville, Wardsville (NC-2)	08/08/1857	03/25/1861
Wind Lea (K-4)	01/22/1855	08/08/1857

Note: In those cases where the post office name changed several times, e.g., present day Keyser and New Creek, I have indicated the order of the changes using the first initial(s) of the final post office name, e.g., K-1, K-2, ..., K-7, and NC-1, NC-2, ..., NC-6.



Charles Hall, Hampshire County historian, reviewed the manuscript and provided helpful dialog about place names. His website http:// www.historichampshire.org/ hamphist.htm> was the starting point for many of my travels on the Internet and is an excellent source of information about the County.

David McMaster, photographer with far better computer skills than mine, helped prepare the figures.

Ken Seldon, Yellow Springs postmaster (1958-1983), was still working in his grocery store when this was written, two doors down from the current post office. Ken spent some time with me describing the early days of "his"

*Map 2 Map of Hampshire County indicating the approximate location of both current and historical post offices* 

7. National Archives Microfilm Publication M1126, Post Office Department Records of Site Locations, 1837-1950

8. Century-Old General Store-Post Office Reconstructed at Smithsonian, *The American Philatelist*, October 1971, Vol.85, No.10, p. 907-908

9. Lounsbury, Jay W., 2010, The DPO Book (Discontinued and Renamed Post Offices in the ZIP Era)

#### Acknowledgements

There were many people, including several former postmasters, who provided information and other assistance, but the following (listed in alphabetical order) were particularly helpful:

Wayne Farley, West Virginia postal historian, not only reviewed the manuscript, but provided several examples of covers postmarked from the Hampshire County post offices.

Jim Forte, postal historian, reviewed the manuscript, as he has done for me previously, providing helpful guidance.

post office as it existed in various places within his store over the years.

Beryl (Bidinger) Smith, who worked in Hampshire County post offices from 1973-2003, grew up in Capon Bridge and remembers visiting the Cold Stream post office as a child. While she was employed at the Capon Bridge Post office she frequently was called upon to help out at the surrounding post offices including Augusta, Shanks, Romney, ... Beryl not only provided insight to the operations of the local post offices, but was able to provide copies of old records showing some of the history of Millbrook post office.

Jennifer Swisher, Hampshire County E9-1-1 Addressing and Mapping center, was very helpful in providing updated maps with the current names and route numbers for the entire County.

# Shock Waves: Impacts of the Great Quake in Other California Communities

#### By Joseph M. Del Grosso

At 5:12 am, April 18, 1906 a 7.8 magnitude earthquake jolted much of coastal central and northern California. It was felt from as far south as Los Angeles and as far north as southern Oregon. Extensive damage occurred from Hollister in the south to Fort Bragg along the north California coast. The epicenter was on the San Andreas fault near Mussel Rock, which is on the ocean side of San Francisco. While much of central California along the San Andreas fault experienced considerable damage, this earthquake is usually identified as the San Francisco earthquake of 1906. To be sure, San Francisco suffered greatly from the earthquake and by the great conflagration that followed which consumed over 500 blocks of the city's heavily built up area. Much of the impact of the earthquake and fire on the city has been well reported and studied, including the affect the disaster had on postal operations in that city. As mentioned, the impact of the earthquake extended far beyond San Francisco. Some of these impacts have been described by victims in nearby communities and are preserved on correspondence mailed from those places.

In the San Francisco Bay area in 1906 there were numerous cities and communities all around the bay. Oakland and San Jose are among the most recognized cities in the region. There were also many other communities that have since grown into larger cities and some that have become parts of these larger cities and have lost their distinction. The San Francisco Bay area was well populated at the time- the population of the counties comprising the bay area in the census of 1900 was 579,037, dominated by San Francisco city/ county with a population of 342,782. These counties include Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo and Santa Clara. The population of the bay area in 1906 is not known, however, in the 1910 census 829,955 people were counted in the above-mentioned counties, a gain of 43% over 10 years. The population of San Francisco in 1906 was estimated to be about 410,000.

The author has over the years acquired a few postal cards that tell a little about the impacts the earthquake had on other areas near San Francisco. These were mailed on the day of the earthquake or the day following from communities located in the bay area. They tell a little of what others in areas near San Francisco experienced on April 18, 1906.



*Figure 1* Private mailing card sent from San Jose, CA on April 18, 1906 describing damage in that city by the earthquake of 1906.

*Figure 1* is a private mailing card mailed from San Jose, California on April 18, 1906 to Woodland, California. It was written soon after the earthquake devastated much of that city located about 40 miles south of San Francisco. The postmark indicates the San Jose post office cancelled the card at 11 am, less than five hours after the event. The message of the card describes some of the destruction witnessed.

April 18, 1906. San Jose

Dear Friends: We are all right but the entire town is in an awful wreck. Many were killed & hurt. How are you all? We were out of the house in a minute, for we are upstairs & the house was some what taken from its old place. Everything like every place else was turned up sidedown in the house. Will tell about it when I write. The H.S. is a total wreck. Love to all, Bessie

As Bessie mentioned, the three-story San Jose High School, eight years old in 1906, was destroyed. If the quake had occurred during a time when classrooms were filled there would have likely been many injured or killed. In nearby Agnew the collapse of the Agnew state hospital, which was occupied by the mentally ill, took the lives of 112 patients and staff.

*Figure 2* is a post card mailed from Oakland on April, 18, 1906, cancelled at 12 M (midnight), and sent to Riverside in southern California where it was received on April 19 at 3:30 pm. The message written on the face of the card follows:



Figure 2 Post card mailed from Oakland, CA to southern California postmarked April 18, 1906 stating that the writers family is alright following the 1906 earthquake.

#### April 18, 1906

Dear Sister & Ben we are all right after the earthquake I will write when I get over the shock of it is something awful Auggie(?)

Oakland was California's third largest city in 1906 with a population of 67,000. There was considerable damage in Oakland but that city was spared the fires such as those that caused the greatest damage in San Francisco across the bay. As evidenced by the cancellations on the card in Figure 2, some public functions continued to operate following the earthquake. It has been estimated that up to 200,000 refugees from San Francisco relocated to Oakland as reconstruction took place. Many of these refugees utilized the still-operating ferry service from San Francisco soon after the earthquake struck, taking with them only a few personal items. Relief services, including bread lines, were established in Oakland as quickly as the day of the earthquake. Most lines of communication from Oakland remained functional, including postal services.

Mailed on April 19, 1906 from Palo Alto, California to Wilsonville, Oregon the message on the postal card in *figure 3* states:

Palo Alto, Cal., Apr. 19. 9:15 a.m.

The horror seems to be over now & I am unharmed. Two here lost their life- one a student & one an engineer. A few hurt but not badly. Lots of property loss- Palo Alto & Stanford- but we are so fortunate that so few deaths. Univ. lovely buildings- ruins- But for reports from San Fran. Terrible fires & death by thousands but perhaps you know more about it than me as we are cut off from everywhere except by autos and now and then a train from suburbs.

I don't know when this mail will get through, but do my best. Can't telegraph. I do pity the folks at home. The bad shock came at 5 a.m. 18<sup>th</sup> slight ones all day. Some at night. We slept out side. None since 2:30 this morn. I wonder if you felt it there. Helen



*Figure 3* Government postal card mailed from Palo Alto, CA on the day following the earthquake telling about the impact of the community of Palo Alto

Palo Alto, home of Stanford University, was not as severely damage as other nearby cities. Damage to the university, however, was extensive. Since the earthquake occurred during Easter break loss of life was minimal. Many of the residents did sleep outside their homes as Helen mentions. It was reported that the glow of the San Francisco fires were visible from Palo Alto, a distance of about 30 miles.

The post card in *figure 4* was mailed from Centerville, California (now a part of the city of Fremont) near the south end of San Francisco Bay on Apr. 19, 1906 at



**Figure 4** Post card mailed on April 19, 1906 from Centerville, CA to a San Francisco address and forwarded to Mission San Jose, CA by the San Francisco post office while fires were consuming large parts of that city surrounding the post office.

12 PM. It was sent to Mr. Gus Hanssler, 775 Mission Street, San Francisco c/o Wilson House. The address is crossed out with the card forwarded to Mission San Jose, Alameda County, probably by the San Francisco post office. The message written on the face of the card in pencil is:

Dear Gus- Am safe and sound let me know if you are. Everything a wreck in Irvington & Mission & Cent. George



**Figure 5** Message from a visitor to San Francisco describing her trip to the city in the days before the earthquake and fire. It was mailed to East Auburn, CA and was cancelled at 5 am, April 18, 1906, minutes before the earthquake.

Irvington and Mission San Jose are now also part of Fremont, included when Fremont was incorporated by including the five communities of Niles, Irvington, Mission San Jose, Centerville and Warm Springs in 1956.

*Figure 5* is a postcard postmarked San Francisco, Cal. April 18, 1906 at 5 am, 12 minutes before the earthquake. It was mailed to East Auburn, Cal. and received there on April 21<sup>st</sup>. The message, written prior to the earthquake, is as follows:

Dear Esther. We are having a fine time down here. We are tired everynight. We went over to Oakland Sunday to see Edna but she was not home. I don't now whether we will find time to go over again. We saw Stella Martin Sunday and then tonight. I saw Mr. Coford (our second year English teacher). I guess we will be home Friday. Sunday we went to Cathedral. It was grand. Well good bye dearie. Belle

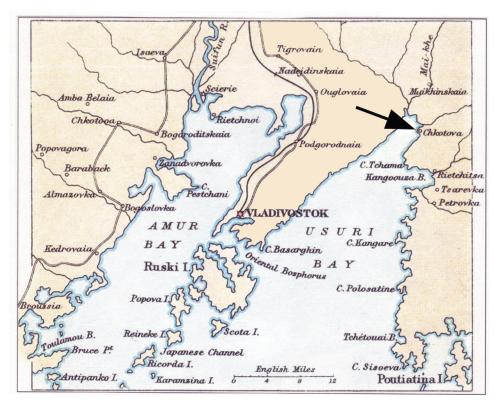
It would be interesting to learn what happened to Belle and her friend(s) the next morning. What had been an enjoyable trip to the city must have turned into an immense nightmare.

While the main San Francisco post office was located within the area that was burned following the earthquake post office employees were able to limit damage of the structure by battling flames using postal bags. Their gallant effort saved every piece of mail in the post office allowing delivery of posted mail.



San Francisco Earthquake of 1906: Burning of San Francisco. Mission District April 1906 (Source: US Archiv ARCWEB ARC Identifier: 524395 NARA National Archives and Records Administration Author *Photographer:* Chadwick, H. D. (US Gov War Department. Office of the Chief Signal Officer.)

# **Army Intra-Theater Mail in AEF Siberia**



**Figure 1.** Russian map of the Vladivostok sector circa 1914. Note the arrow pointing to "Chkotova" later spelled Shkotovo where the 3st Infantry operated. The area north of Vladivostok was patrolled by the 27th Infantry.

#### **By Michael Dattolico**

Woodrow Wilson called sending American troops to Russia a "colossal" decision. The acerbic General Peyton C. March claimed that President Wilson interfered twice with military operations of the War while he was Chief of Staff, and he was wrong both times. March was referring to the North Russia campaign and the Siberia Intervention. In retrospect, both men were correct. The U.S. military incursion into Siberia has been characterized as one of the most difficult military campaigns in our history.

Wracked by revolution and its government in chaos, Russia appealed for allied assistance with the vague promise to reenter the war. The tasks facing the expeditionary force were daunting. At Vladivostok, the loss of huge stockpiles of military supplies loomed. The Trans- Siberian Railroad was threatened by warring Bolsheviks. A large force of Japanese troops, ostensibly American allies, aggressively sought to colonize Siberian territory. The Czech Legion, stranded in Russia's Far East, wanted to return to the war in Europe. President Wilson openly stated that Russia deserved the chance to determine its own political fate, and the presence of American troops might facilitate that process. Wilson's idealistic goals in particular caused much chagrin among military leaders. Nevertheless, it was decided that Vladivostok would be the Army's destination.

American troops chosen for the assignment were in for a surprise. Soldiers expecting to fight in France instead found themselves traveling west to Camp Fremont, California. There they became part of the 8th Infantry Division commanded by General William Graves. But the expeditionary force was built around two seasoned regiments, the 27th U.S. Infantry and the 31st U.S. Infantry, based in the Philippines. By the fall of 1918, those regiments and the 8th Division troops comprised the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia with headquarters at Vladivostok.

After establishing communications and taking control of military supplies, the U.S. troops' main priority was securing the railroad from destruction by rebel Cossacks and the Bolsheviks. The 27th Infantry moved north to Nikolsk-Ussuri while the 31st Infantry established positions at Shkotovo near the Suchan valley. (*Figure 1*)

From the beginning, the assignment was difficult for the American forces. Abruptly moving from the tropics to the frigid Russian landscape was an obvious shock to the men of the 27th and 31st Infantry. Many soldiers were unsure about their mission in Russia, nor did they know how long they would be there. News of the Armistice and American soldiers in Europe going home was equally depressing. Despite the presence of adequately staffed and supplied medical detachments, an outbreak of spinal meningitis and Spanish influenza caused much anxiety among the troops. Numbing guard duty and constant patrolling of miles of railroad caused resentment. Men grew sullen and

bored, the aftermath being drunkenness and fighting, plus an alarming rate of venereal disease which kept the medical staff busy. Melancholia caused by homesickness became endemic. Writing supplies were made available by the American Red Cross, YMCA and the Knights of Columbus, but sending and receiving mail was not always reliable in the autumn of 1918.

The order authorizing a postal agency to serve the expeditionary force in Siberia was issued on September 12, 1918, almost a month after the arrival of the Philippines regiments. The arrival of postal agent Steven A. Cisler and his staff improved the postal situation and morale.

Postal historians will note some similarities and differences when comparing the Siberia postal service and the mail agency established for U.S. personnel at Vera Cruz, Mexico in 1914. Both provided a full range of postal services. But whereas stamps were required on mail from Vera Cruz, no postage was required on soldiers' mail sent from Siberia. Mail sent from Russia, however, was censored, while Vera Cruz mail escaped official scrutiny.

Letters mailed by American troops in Russia to the United States comprise the bulk of examples collected and studied by postal historians. Although many AEF covers/letters reside in collections, there are still examples of Siberia-to-U.S. soldiers' mail to be found. Less common are incoming letters received and saved by U.S. troops. There were only 9,000 American soldiers in Siberia, and not all of them received mail. Esteemed postal historian Edith M. Faulstich made the observation that "...few soldiers carried their mail back



*Figure 2.* Envelope addressed by Lt. Harry P. Humphries to Lt. Charles Mills at AEF headquarters. It was processed as incoming mail by the postal agency on June 17, 1919.

to the States with them. As a matter of fact they were often told to unload everything except essentials, so the collecting of them provides a treasure hunt for the collector..." Perhaps least commonly seen is intra-theater mail. Two such letters sent from officers at outposts to AEF headquarters at Vladivostok are presented here for study. Both examples were handled very differently.

*Figure 2* is the cover sent by Lt. Harry Humphries, a 31st Infantry officer at Shkotovo, to Lt. Charles B. Mills at AEF headquarters. Although it was sent from within the Siberian area of operations, the letter was addressed as incoming mail, and postal clerks treated it as such. Humphries censored his own letter as indicated by his signature at the lower left corner. Officers were allowed to censor their own mail. Stamped over it is the purple A.E.F. SIBERIA CENSORED marking which was applied, one might assume, by the censor's staff. Was the marking applied at headquarters after Humphries endorsed it? Or did Lt. Humphries possess a censor marking for use at his location?

The letter was written on June 16th at "Headquarters U.S. Troops, Shkotovo, Siberia," and from the contents it appears the two officers were friends. Lieutenant Humphries' comment, "...it's hard to place a time limit on explosions in this vicinity..." was the only statement of any military relevance. What 'Hump' wrote about were some photos and a camera promised by Mills. Shkotovo was about 125 miles from Vladivostok. The letter was written on June 16th, and the postmark is June 17th, indicating that the letter likely

SERV Linur, Chas. B. Mills, Hg. Der. Hadioostop J.E.G. Siberia

*Figure 3. American Red Cross envelope used by Lt. Albert White to carry a letter to Lt. Mills at AEF headquarters.* 

was carried by train. As the lieutenant spoke of "explosions in the vicinity," it should be noted that one of the worst battles involving the 31st Infantry took place in the Shkotovo sector at Romanovska on June 25th. It is also noteworthy that between May 20th and July 20th, 1919, one officer and 15 enlisted soldiers of the 31St Infantry received the Distinguished Service Cross in the Shkotovo/Suchan Valley sector.

The second cover, shown as *figure 3*, is also an example of intra-theater mail but was addressed in a different manner. An American Red Cross type RC-1 envelope carried a letter from Lieutenant Albert E. White of the 27th Infantry to Lieutenant Mills at AEF headquarters. This letter was not treated as incoming

mail in the usual fashion. It was clearly marked as officer's mail, and the American Red Cross stationery verified that it originated in Siberia. At the lower left corner, Lt. White directed it to "Hq. Det. A.E.F." If the postal staff handled this letter, they saw no need for postmarking or censoring. Then, too, it may have been carried in a separate bag used for communications other than mail.

The letter's contents? You guessed it — the elusive camera. Albert White was more diplomatic than Harry Humphries in his inquiry about a missing roll of film and the camera's

whereabouts, remarking that it was probably lost in transit. To how many other officers did Mills promised his camera?

White's August 18th letter originated at Ussuri, a 27th Infantry outpost headquarters north of Vladivostok. The Nikolsk-Ussuri sector was secured by the 27th Infantry in late 1918. From there, the 27th established other encampments along the Trans-Siberia railroad. Throughout 1919, it was involved in numerous fights with Bolshevik forces, some of which were allegedly financed and armed by the Japanese. (*Figures 4 & 5*)

If ever a letter needed to be censored, Albert White's 3-page missive to Mills was certainly one. He

stated:

...All is quiet now, but quite monotonous guard duty is extremely heavy, besides the guard for camp and bridge and station. We send a train guard (squad) on each train that passes through here. Sometimes we have to plan closely to have enough men. June and July were very busy months for us. I was out on the line there with a detachment, and needless to say you probably know what was happening to us....

Knowing the size of each train guard and the need to stretch its manpower to cover guard commitments could have been useful information to the enemy. It is



*Figure 4. Photo of an American army outpost guarding the Trans-Siberian Railroad and bridge in winter.* 



*Figure 5.* U.S. Army fortified camp guarding the railroad during spring or summer, 1919.

likely that written communications between Ussuri and Vladivostok were carried by train, although the Army did use horses and mules in Siberia.

While intra-theater mail is scarce, photos of the Siberian campaign abound. One wonders how many were taken by Mills' camera?

## References

1. The Postal History of the AEF, 1917-1923. The War Cover Club. Edited by Theo. Van Dam.

2. Faulstich, Edith M. Mail to the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia; 1918-1920. Presented at the 29th American Philatelic Congress, 1963

3. Faulstich, Edith M. Siberian Sojourn — America's AEF.

4. March, Peyton C. The Nation at War "The Siberian Expedition" (Chapter 9), Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York. Copyright 1932. http://www.questia.com/reader/actiion/open/3035922

5. Putnam, Christine L. AEF Siberia The Story of the American Expeditionary Forces. presented by The Great War Society. <u>www.worldwar1.com/dbc/siberia.htm</u>.com/dbc/siberia.htm

6. 27th Regimental History — American Expeditionary Force Siberia. <u>www.kolchak.org/History/Siberia/</u> <u>aef</u> htm

7. General Information <u>http://secretwar.hhsweb.com/</u> general information.htm

8. Chapter 2 Siberia 1918-1920 <u>http://31stinfantry.org/</u> Documents/Chapter%202.pdf 9. Leifheit, Daniel A. Prelude to Intervention: The Decision of the United States and Japan to Intervene in Siberia, 1917-1918.

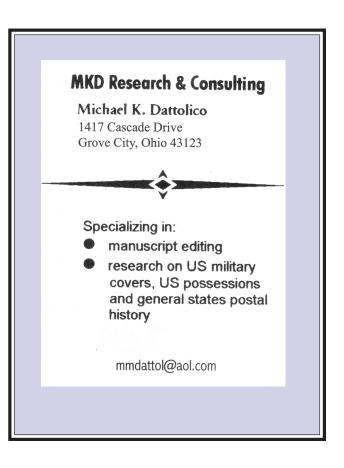
<u>http://secretwar.hhsweb.com/prelude</u> to intervention.htm

10. Smith, Gibson Bell. Guarding the Railroad, Taming the Cossacks. The U.S. Army in Russia, 1918-1920. Prologue Magazine, Winter 2002, Volume 34, No. 4. <u>http://</u> <u>www.archives.gov/publicatiions/prologue/</u> 2002/winter/us-army-in-russia-l.html

11. MAPS ETC, Vladivostok. Description: The Russian city of Vladivostok resides between the bays of Amur and Usuri. <u>http:/</u> /etc.usf.edu/maps/1050010539/10539.htm

12. U.S. Army Awards — (Distinguished Service Cross) — Siberia (Chronological List)

http://www.homeofheroes.com/members/02 DSC/indexes/0 ww 1 era/03 post ww1.html



# Philadelphia Rail Markings IV - Trains, 3

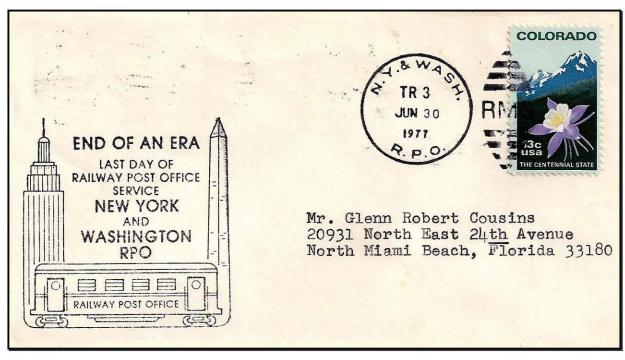
# By Tom Clarke

(Concluded from La Posta, Volume 41, No. 2 Summer 2010)

C d	WASH & PHILA.R.R. (239-O-1) 2 lines, CD33, black (8)	1851-	57		
d	WASHINGTON & PHIL <sup>A</sup> , / R.R. (239-P-1) 2L, CD32 (7)	1851-			
	blue	1851-			
е	N.Y. TO WASH / RAIL-WAY (238-A-1) 2 lines, DC25+ (3)	1865			
f	WASH'N.TO N.Y. / RAIL-WAY (2384-1) 2 lines, DC251 (3)	1860s			
	WASH N.TO N.T. / KAIL-WAT (238-FF-7) 3 lines, DO20 (2) WASH.&N.Y. P.R.W. CAR / X (238-E-3) 3 lines, 24+ (3)	1860s			
g h	and the second	1860s			
i	WASH&N.Y. P.R.W. CAR / x (238-E-4) 2 lines, 24+ (3)				
	WASH& N.Y.P.R. / X (238-F-1) 3 lines, 26+ (3)	1860s			
j	WASH.& N.Y. R.R./ N (238-F-2) 3 lines, 26+ (3)	1860s			
k	WASH. & N.Y. P.R.W.CAR / X (238-E-1) 2 lines, 27 (3)		x/xx		
1	N.YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-K-1) (blank) 26, blue (2)		x/xx	1070	
m	WASH & N.Y.P.R.W.CAR / X (238-E-2) 3 lines, 24+(3)		x/xx	1870	x/xx
n	N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-1) 2 lines, 25 (1)	Banki			
0	N.Y. & WASHY. / R.P.O. (238-G-2) 2 lines, 26 (1)	Banki			
р	N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-3) 2 lines, 25+ (1)	Banki			
q	+N.Y.& WASH.+ / R.P.O. (238-G-4) 2 lines, 26+, blue (2)	1875	x/xx		
		1070			
r	N.Y.& WASH. / R.P.O., N – L (238-B-1) 2 lines, 25+ (2)	1879	x/xx		
S	N.Y.& WASH. / R.P.O., N L (238-B-2) 2 lines, 25, purple (2)	1879	x/xx		
t	N.Y.& WASH. / NIGHT LINE (238-M-1) 3 lines, 27 (2)	1881	4/13		
u	N.Y.& WASH R.P.O. / NIGHT. (238-C-3) 3 lines, 27 (1)	1882	12/12		
х	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / NIGHT (238-C-4) 3 lines, 26+ (1)	1884	1/15		
У	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / NIGHT (238-C-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1)	1884	12/15		
аа	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / N.L. (238-B-3) 4 lines, 27 (1)	1885	1/17		
CC	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / N.L. (238-B-4) 3 lines, 27 (1)	1885	5/4	1886	12/27
dd	N.Y.& WASH. NIGHT / R.P.O. (238-C-2) 3 lines, 27+ (1)	1886	12/23		
ee	N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / N.L. (238-B-5) 4 lines, 27 (1)	1887	8/25		
ff	N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / NIGHT (238-C-5) 3 lines, 27+ (1)	1889	1/17		
	DAY LINE				
v	N.Y.& WASH. / R.P.O., D L (238-I-1) 2 lines, 26 (1)	1882	x/xx		
	N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / D.L.(238-I-2) 3 lines, 27 (1)	1004	040		
Z		1884	3/13		
z bb	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / DAY (238-J-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1)		3/13 11/11		
	Resident and a second	1886		1885	x/xx
bb	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / DAY (238-J-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1)	1886	11/11		x/xx 3/17
bb w	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / DAY (238-J-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1)	1886 1883	11/11 10/12		3/17
bb w w*	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / DAY (238-J-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 4 lines, 27+ ()	1886 1883 ? 1892	11/11 10/12	1906	3/17 3/16
bb w w* gg hh	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / DAY (238-J-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 4 lines, 27+ () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-5) 4 lines, 27+ slump left (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1)	1886 1883 ? 1892 1896	11/11 10/12 11/8 10/28	1906 1895 1900	3/17 3/16 x/xx
bb w w* gg hh ii	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / DAY (238-J-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 4 lines, 27+ () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-5) 4 lines, 27+ slump left (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASHINGTON / R.P.O. (238-N-1) 4 lines, Dp29 (1)	1886 1883 ? 1892 1896 1900	11/11 10/12 11/8 10/28 11/20	1906 1895 1900	3/17 3/16
bb w w* gg hh ii jj	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / DAY (238-J-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 4 lines, 27+ () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-5) 4 lines, 27+ slump left (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASHINGTON / R.P.O. (238-N-1) 4 lines, Dp29 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238) 4 lines, Dp29 ()	1886 1883 ? 1892 1896 1900 1907	11/11 10/12 11/8 10/28 11/20 9/21	1906 1895 1900 1906	3/17 3/16 x/xx x/xx
bb w gg hh ii jj kk	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / DAY (238-J-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 4 lines, 27+ () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-5) 4 lines, 27+ slump left (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASHINGTON / R.P.O. (238-N-1) 4 lines, Dp29 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238) 4 lines, Dp29 () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-7) 4 lines, Dp29+ (1)	1886 1883 ? 1892 1896 1900 1907 1902	11/11 10/12 11/8 10/28 11/20 9/21 1/17	1906 1895 1900 1906 1914	3/17 3/16 x/xx x/xx 2/7
bb w gg hh ii jj kk II	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / DAY (238-J-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 4 lines, 27+ () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-5) 4 lines, 27+ slump left (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASHINGTON / R.P.O. (238-N-1) 4 lines, Dp29 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238) 4 lines, Dp29 () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-7) 4 lines, Dp29+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-9) 4 lines, Dp30 (1)	1886 1883 ? 1892 1896 1900 1907 1902 1930	11/11 10/12 11/8 10/28 11/20 9/21 1/17 5/2	1906 1895 1900 1906 1914	3/17 3/16 x/xx x/xx
bb w gg hh ii jj kk II mm	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / DAY (238-J-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 4 lines, 27+ () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-5) 4 lines, 27+ slump left (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASHINGTON / R.P.O. (238-N-1) 4 lines, Dp29 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238) 4 lines, Dp29 () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-7) 4 lines, Dp29+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-9) 4 lines, Dp30 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-O-2) 4 lines, 29+ (1)	1886 1883 ? 1892 1896 1900 1907 1902 1930 1930	11/11 10/12 11/8 10/28 11/20 9/21 1/17 5/2 6/2	1906 1895 1900 1906 1914	3/17 3/16 x/xx x/xx 2/7
bb w gg hh ii jj kk II mm nn	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / DAY (238-J-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 4 lines, 27+ () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-5) 4 lines, 27+ slump left (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASHINGTON / R.P.O. (238-N-1) 4 lines, Dp29 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238) 4 lines, Dp29 () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-7) 4 lines, Dp29+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-9) 4 lines, Dp30 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-O-2) 4 lines, 29+ (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-O-3) 4 lines, 29+ (1)	1886 1883 ? 1892 1896 1900 1907 1902 1930 1930 1932	11/11 10/12 11/8 10/28 11/20 9/21 1/17 5/2 6/2 6/22	1906 1895 1900 1906 1914 1932	3/17 3/16 x/xx x/xx 2/7 2/21
bb w gg hh ii jj kk II mm nn oo	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / DAY (238-J-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 4 lines, 27+ () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-5) 4 lines, 27+ slump left (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASHINGTON / R.P.O. (238-N-1) 4 lines, Dp29 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-7) 4 lines, Dp29 () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-7) 4 lines, Dp29+ (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-9) 4 lines, Dp30 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-O-2) 4 lines, 29+ (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-O-3) 4 lines, 29+ (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-10) 3 lines, 30 (1)	1886 1883 ? 1892 1896 1900 1907 1902 1930 1930 1932 1936	11/11 10/12 11/8 10/28 11/20 9/21 1/17 5/2 6/2 6/22 9/15	1906 1895 1900 1906 1914 1932	3/17 3/16 x/xx x/xx 2/7
bb w gg hh ii jj kk II mm nn oo oo*	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / DAY (238-J-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 4 lines, 27+ () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-5) 4 lines, 27+ slump left (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, Dp29 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238) 4 lines, Dp29 (-) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-7) 4 lines, Dp29+ (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-9) 4 lines, Dp30 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-O-2) 4 lines, 29+ (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-O-3) 4 lines, 29+ (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-10) 3 lines, 30 (1) N.Y. & WASH. R.P.O. / C. R. LUCAS OV_, magenta	1886 1883 ? 1892 1896 1900 1907 1902 1930 1930 1932 1936 1937	11/11 10/12 11/8 10/28 11/20 9/21 1/17 5/2 6/2 6/2 6/22 9/15 2/16	1906 1895 1900 1906 1914 1932	3/17 3/16 x/xx x/xx 2/7 2/21 9/11
bb w w* gg hh ii jj kk II mm nn oo oo* pp	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / DAY (238-J-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 4 lines, 27+ () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-5) 4 lines, 27+ slump left (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASHINGTON / R.P.O. (238-N-1) 4 lines, Dp29 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238) 4 lines, Dp29 (-) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-7) 4 lines, Dp29 (-) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-9) 4 lines, Dp30 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-O-2) 4 lines, 29+ (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-O-3) 4 lines, 29+ (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-10) 3 lines, 30 (1) N.Y. & WASH. R.P.O. / C. R. LUCAS Ov_, magenta NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-O-1) 4 lines, 29 (1)	1886 1883 ? 1892 1896 1900 1907 1902 1930 1930 1932 1936 1937 1937	11/11 10/12 11/8 10/28 11/20 9/21 1/17 5/2 6/2 6/22 9/15 2/16 12/31	1906 1895 1900 1906 1914 1932	3/17 3/16 x/xx x/xx 2/7 2/21 9/11
bb w w* gg hh ii jj kk II mm nn oo oo* pp qq	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / DAY (238-J-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 4 lines, 27+ () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-5) 4 lines, 27+ slump left (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASHINGTON / R.P.O. (238-N-1) 4 lines, Dp29 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238) 4 lines, Dp29 (-) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-7) 4 lines, Dp29 (-) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-7) 4 lines, Dp29+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-9) 4 lines, Dp30 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-O-2) 4 lines, 29+ (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-10) 3 lines, 29+ (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-10) 3 lines, 30 (1) N.Y. & WASH. R.P.O. / C. R. LUCAS Ov, magenta NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-O-1) 4 lines, 29+ (2)	1886 1883 ? 1892 1896 1900 1907 1902 1930 1930 1932 1936 1937 1937 1949	11/11 10/12 11/8 10/28 11/20 9/21 1/17 5/2 6/2 6/2 9/15 2/16 12/31 12/22	1906 1895 1900 1906 1914 1932	3/17 3/16 x/xx x/xx 2/7 2/21 9/11
bb w w* gg hh ii jj kk II mm nn oo oo* pp	N.Y.& WASH.R.P.O. / DAY (238-J-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) N.Y.& WASH. R.P.O. / FAST MAIL (238-D-1) 4 lines, 27+ () N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-5) 4 lines, 27+ slump left (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-6) 4 lines, 26+ normal (1) N.Y. & WASHINGTON / R.P.O. (238-N-1) 4 lines, Dp29 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238) 4 lines, Dp29 (-) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-7) 4 lines, Dp29 (-) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-9) 4 lines, Dp30 (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-O-2) 4 lines, 29+ (1) NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-O-3) 4 lines, 29+ (1) N.Y. & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-G-10) 3 lines, 30 (1) N.Y. & WASH. R.P.O. / C. R. LUCAS Ov_, magenta NEW YORK & WASH. / R.P.O. (238-O-1) 4 lines, 29 (1)	1886 1883 ? 1892 1896 1900 1907 1902 1930 1930 1932 1936 1937 1937	11/11 10/12 11/8 10/28 11/20 9/21 1/17 5/2 6/2 6/22 9/15 2/16 12/31 12/22 x/xx	1906 1895 1900 1906 1914 1932	3/17 3/16 x/xx x/xx 2/7 2/21 9/11

POST CAI Mader Francis 1 315 Halforde Nouvo THIS SIDE IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

*L* 435*w* star – *An unlisted Fast Mail cancel on the NY & Washington RPO, 1906, north to Massachusetts.* 



L 435tt – #435tt – A 29mm version of the usual 30mm 'last day of RPO' service cancel.

# M. New York, Whitings [NJ] & Philadelphia - see New York & Philadelphia (? -?) 90 mi; NJ Southern RR and Camden & Burlington County RRs

436	а	N.Y.W. & PHILA. / AGT. (241-A-1) 2 lines, 26, black (4)	Bank	notes		
100			Darm	10100		
		N. Philadelphia & Atlantic City				
		Company A (NJ), I (? - 8/1/82, as RPO - ? ) 61 mi; Camden & Atlantic F see also Philadelphia, Cedarbrook &	R			
437	а	PHIL. & AT.CITY / AGT. (256-A-1) 2 lines, Dp25; also with "N" killer (3)	1877	3/28	1881	x/xx
	b	PHILA.& ATL.CITY / R.P.O. (256-B-1) 3 lines, Dp26+ (2)	1885	9/19	1898	6/20
	с	PHILA. & ATL. CITY / R.P.O. (256-B-2) 4 lines, 27+ (2)	1889	x/15	1914	x/xx
		Company B (? -?) 61 mi; West Jersey & Seashore RR				
438	а	PHILA. & ATL. CITY / R.P.O. (256-B-3) 3 lines, 27 (2)	1894	10/16	1898	11/24
	b	PHILA. & ATL. CITY / R.P.O. (256) 4 lines, Dp29+ ()	1905	7/15		
	С	PHILA.& ATLANTIC CITY / R.P.O. (256-C-1) 3 lines, 29+ (2)	1906	7/23	1937	x/xx
	d	PHILA. & ATLANTIC CITY / R.P.O. (256-C-2) 3 lines, 29+ (2)	1906	9/5	1907	x/xx
		Company C ( ? -6/25/49) 59 mi; Penn-Reading Seashore Lines				
439	а	PHILA.& ATLANTIC CITY / R.P.O. (256) 4 lines, Dp29 ()	1937	12/31		
	b	PHILA. & ATL. CY / R.P.O. (256-D-1) 3 lines, 29+ (1)	1944	10/4		
	С	PHILA.& ATLANTIC CITY / R.P.O. (256-C-3) 3 lines, 30+ (2)	1949	6/25		
		O. Philadelphia & Bridgeton / Port Norr	is			
		[Philadelphia - Bridgeton] (? -8/1/82, as RPO-12/1/84) 41 mi; West Jersey RR				
440	а	WEST JERSEY R.R. Co. / Mail Car. (257-A-2) 3 lines, DC24 (6)	1866	8/21		
	b	WEST JERSEY R.R. CO. / MAIL CAR. (257-A-1) 3 lines, DC22, blue (6)	1867	6/29		
	С	PHILA.PA. TO BRIDG.N.J. (257-L-1) 1 or 2 lines, 26 (3)	Bank	notes		
	d	PHILA. & BRIDGE. / AGT. (257-M-1) 3 lines, 27 (3)	Bank	notes		
		Philadelphia & Port Norris				
		(12/1/84-9/20/87; 11/4/87-1899) 60 mi; West Jersey (PRR) and Cape May a	and Mill	lville RRs		
441	а	PHILA.& PT.NORRIS / R.P.O. (257-J-1) 3 lines, 27+ (1)	1887	6/13	1897	x/xx
	b	PHILA.& PT.NORRIS / R.P.O. (257-J-2) 3 or 4 lines, 27+ (2)	1893	11/6		
		<b>Philadelphia &amp; Bridgeton</b> (9/20/87-11/4/87; 1899-10/16/06; 6/13/21-4/18/27) 40 mi; West Jersey &	Seash	ore RR		
442	а	PHILA.& BRIDGETON / R.P.O. (258.2-B-1) 4 lines, 29+ (2)	1906	6/23		
	b	PHILA. & BRIDGE. / R.P.O. (258.2-C-1) 4 lines, 29+ (2)	1925	3/24		
		P. Philadolphia & Cana Charles DE / Norfe		٨		
		P. Philadelphia & Cape Charles DE / Norfo		A		

		Philadelphia & Wyoming DE (? - ?) 78 mi; Philadelphia, Wilm & Balt RR				
443	а	PHIL. & WYO. / AGT. (260-C-1) 3 lines, 27 (3)	1883	2/28	1885	x/xx
		Philadelphia & Crisfield MD (8/1/82, as RPO-11/16/00) 162 mi; Philadelphia, Wilm & Balt Eastern Shore; and NY, Phila & Norfolk (PRR) RRs	;			
444	а	DELAWARE / R.R. (260-A-1) 2 lines, 24+, blue, black (3)	Bankı	notes		
	b	DELAWARE / R.R. (260-A-3) (blank) 26 (3)	Bankr	notes		
	С	DELAWARE / R.R. (260-A-2) 2 lines, 25 (3)	Bankı	notes	1875	x/xx
	d	PHIL.& CRIS. AGENT / SOUTH. (260-D-1) 3 lines, 26 (4)	1878	6/27		
	f	PHILA. & CRISFIELD / AGT. (260-B-2) 3 lines, 26+ (2)	1884	3/4	? 1888	8/24
	е	PHILA.& CRISFIELD / AGT. (260-B-1) 3 lines, 26 (2)	1884	10/22	? 1888	8/24
	f*	PHILA. & CRIS / R.P.O. (-)	1898	9/7		
	g	PHILA. & CRISFIELD / R.P.O. (260-H-1) 4 lines, 28 (2)	1901	2/26		
		Philadelphia & Delmar DE (1891-1892; 1/10/58-4/24/64) 124 mi; Phila, Wilm & Balt (PRF	<b>?</b> )			
445	а	PHILA & DELMAR / R.P.O.(260-I-1) 3 lines, 29+ (1)	1956	x/xx	1964	4/25
		Philadelphia & Dover				
		(1892-1901) 75 mi; Phila, Wilm & Balt (PRR) and Delaware Rf	٦s			
446	а	PHILA. & DOVER / R.P.O. (260-J-1) 4 lines, 27+ (2)	1889	4/1		
		Philadelphia & Cape Charles (11/16/00-8/22/01; 11/21/05-1/1/17 and 8/1/55- 1/10/58); 219 r Phila, Balt & Wash and NY, Phila & Norfolk RRs	ni;			
447	а	PHILA.& CAPE CHARLES.R.P.O. / N.L. (260-G-1) 4 lines, 29 (2)	1907	1/22		
	b	PHILA.& CAPE CHARLES / R.P.O. (260-E-1) 4 lines, 29+ (2)	1908	x/xx	1914	5/5
	С	PHILA.PA & CAPE CHAS. / R.P.O. (260) 4 lines, CD30 ()	1911	4/24	1913	9/20
	d	PHILA.& CAPE CHAS. / R.P.O. (260-F-1) 4 lines, 30+ (2)	1912	x/xx	1916	5/23
		Philadelphia & Norfolk (8/22/01-11/21/05; 1/1/17-8/1/55) 255 mi; Phila, Balt & Wash and NY, Phila & Norfolk (incl boat transport) (PR	R) RRs	5		
448	а	PHILA. & NORFOLK / R.P.O. (260-K-1) 4 lines, 29+ (1)		6/18	1922	x/xx
	b	PHILA. & NORFOLK / R.P.O. (260-K-2) 4 lines, 29+ (1)	1928	9/14		
	С	PHILA.& NORFOLK / R.P.O. (260) 4 lines, Dp29+ ()		8/29	1933	
	d	PHILA.& NORF. / R.P.O. (260) 4 lines, Dp27+ ()		10/24	1933	6/30
	е	PHILA.& NORFOLK / R.P.O. (260-K-3) with T, 4 lines, Dp30 (1)	1932		1939	12/4
	f	var without R.P.O. PHILA.& NORFOLK / R.P.O. (260) with TR, 4 lines, Dp29+ ()	1940 1943	7/26 5/17	1943	6/14
		PHILA. & NORFOLK / R.P.O. (260-4-4) 3 lines, 30+ (1)		11/11	1943	5/5, 1946
	g					10.129854.000 e010.000
	h :	PHILA & NORFOLK / R.P.O. (260) leaning A, 4 lines, Dp29 ()		12/10	1935	12/26
	1	PHILA & NORFOLK / R.P.O. (260) 4 lines, Dp29 () [misread for next?]	1939	6/27		
	j	PHILA. & NORF. / R.P.O. (260) 4 lines, Dp28+ () [misread for previous?]	1939	9/13		
	k	PHILA.PA & NORFOLK / R.P.O. (260-L-1) 4 lines, 30+ (2)	1940	9/12		
	1	PHILA. & NORF. / R.P.O. (260-M-1) 3 lines, 30+ (1)	1941	x/xx	1949	
	m	PHILA. & NORFOLK. / R.P.O. (260) 3 lines, Dp30 ()		12/11	1944	1/12
	n	PHIL. & NORFOLK / R.P.O. (260-K-5) 3 lines, 30+ (1)	1946	7/26		
	0	PHILA. & NORFOLK R.P.O. / date /A?. D. SMITH, Ov29x22, black	1932	10/24		



N 437a – #437a – Atlantic City line, long before Donald Trump, and possibly written by a shore-bound Philadelphian to a contact further south at Mays Landing, docketed as 1877.

P 447b – On the Southern railway axis, Cape Charles, at the tip of the Delmarva Peninsula at the mouth of the Chesapeake, in 1909 to Miss Booker of Hampton VA, across the Bay on the mainland.





*P* 448e var – #448e – *Phila-Norfolk line mail is plentiful and prone to interesting covers like this special delivery north to Margate City NJ from 1940.* 

		Q. Philadelphia & Cape May / Millville	Э			
		Philadelphia & Cape May (8/1/82, as RPO- 10/15/06) 81 mi; West Jersey (PRR) and West Jersey & Seashore (via Millville)	RRs			
449	а	PHI.& C.M. / AGT. (257-D-1) 2 lines, 26+ (4)	Bankı	notes		
	b	PHILA. & CAPE MAY / AGT. (257-B-1) 3 lines, 26 (3), also without year (188x)	1882	x/xx	1885	6/17
	с	PHIL.& CAPE MAY / AGT. (257-C-1) 3 lines, 26+ (3), also without year (1887)	1884	10/31	1886 1887	12/15, x/xx
	d	PHILA.& CAPE MAY / R.P.O. (257-G-1) 3-4 lines, 29+ (2)	1899	1/19	1904	7/9
		Philadelphia & Millville (10/15/06-11/30/29;2/25/49-9/27/52) 42 mi; West Jersey & Seashore (PF	RR) (Elec	c) Lines		
450	а	PHILA & MILLVILLE / R.P.O. (257) 4 lines, Dp29+ ()	1907	2/14		
	b	PHILA & MILLVILLE / R.P.O. (257-H-1) 4 lines, 29 (1)	1922	x/xx		
	С	PHILA & MILL. / R.P.O. (257-I-1) 3 lines, 29+ (1)	1949	x/xx	1952	9/27
		R. Philadelphia Cedar Brook, Atlantic City, see also Philadelphia & Atlantic City	Cape	Мау		
		Philadelphia, Cedar Brook [NJ] & Atlantic City (9/17/98-11/23/33) 57 mi; Atlantic City RR	(NJ)			
451	а	PHILA CED BK & ATL CITY / R.P.O. (249-B-1) 4 lines, 28+ (2)	1899	12/20	1907	
	b	PHILA., C.B.& ATL.CITY / R.P.O. (249-C-1) 4 lines, 29+ (1?)	1920	11/23	1925,	1931
		Philadelphia & Ocean City (11/23/33-9/19/35) 68 mi; Penn-Reading Seashore Lines				
452	а	PHILA & OCEAN CITY / R.P.O. (256-E-1) 3 lines, 30+ (2)	1934	6/27		
		Philadelphia & Winslow Junction (via Clementon) (9/19/35-9/26/37) 27 mi; Penn-Reading Seashor	e Lines			
453	а	PHILA. & WINSLOW JCT./ R.P.O. (249-A-1) 3 lines, 30+ (2)	1937	10/29		
		Philadelphia & Cape May (via Cedar Brook NJ) (9/26/37-10/8/46) 79 mi; Penn-Reading Seast	nore Line	es		
454	а	reportedDp30?	1946	8/16		
		S. [New York], Philadelphia, (Harrisburg) & P	ittsbu	urgh		

Philadelphia & Columbia (Phila-Lancaster/Columbia PA) (1840s- ) 70/83 mi

455	a*	P & C RR / date ms pencil	1845-	51
	а	Phil + Col RR / date (203-V-1) ms pencil, [was 203-AA-1]	1852	8/7
	b	PHIL <sup>A</sup> . & COL <sup>A</sup> . R.R. (203-A-1) (to Lancaster) 2 lines, 33+, blue (8)	1850	9/20
	С	PHILA & COLUMBIA / R.R. (203-B-1) 2 lines, 32, blue (9)	1851-57	

A Hami Ø Washington Lon

Q 449c – #449c – Cape May is the southern most point in NJ, here sending a letter to Germantown, with two 1886 Philly back stamps.

of MI1 Postkarte, Levelezö-Lap. Dopisnice. EB Correspondenzkarte. Carte postale. Cartolina postale. 14 Post card. Weltpostverein. Briefkaart. 1907 Union postale universelle. Unione postale universale. Karta korespondencyjna. Korespondenčni lístek. Всемпрный поутевый союзъ. Россия. Открытов письмо, Brefkort. Brevkort. Tarjeta postal. Miss Laura Timberman essboro Serie 172.

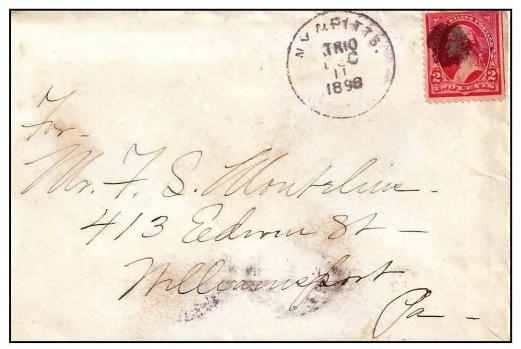
*Q* 450*a* – *A* Millville NJ RPO Valentine sent to Glassboro NJ, in the Jersey outskirts of Philadelphia.

		Philadelphia & Pittsburgh (1866-1876- ?) 238 mi; PRR		
456 a	а	PHILA. & PITTS / R.P.O. (203-X-1) 2 lines, 27 (2)	1890s	
		<b>Pennsylvania Central RR</b> (Philadelphia-Pittsburgh)( - )354 mi		
457 a	а	PA. CENTRAL / R.P.O. (203-L-1) 2 lines, 26 (7)	1870 x/xx	
		Philadelphia & Altoona (7/14/82-1886) 238 mi; PRR		
458 a	а	None reported		
		New York & Pittsburgh (Eastern Division) (1/1/76-4/30/71) 444 mi; PRR		
	abcdefghil <sup>+</sup> jklmnopqrstuvwxyzz <sup>***</sup>	<ul> <li>(203-K-1) Limited Mail 26+, rimless (3)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-11) 2 lines, 26+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. R.P.O. / E.D. (203-R-2) 3 lines, 26+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. R.P.O. / I.D. (203-R-2) 3 lines, 27+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. R.P.O. / E.D. (203-I-2) 3 lines, 26+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. R.P.O. / E.D. (203-I-2) 3 lines, 26+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. R.P.O. / E.D. (203-I-2) 3 lines, 27+ (1)</li> <li>NEW YORK &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-N-1) 4 lines, 27+ no rim (2)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-1) 4 lines, 27+ (1)</li> <li>var R.P.O. missing</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-2) 4 lines, 30 (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-2) 4 lines, 30 (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-3) 4 lines, 29+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-3) 4 lines, 30+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-5) 4 lines, 30+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-5) 4 lines, 30+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-4) 4 lines, 28+ (1)</li> <li>NEW YORK &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-7) 4 lines, 29+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-7) 4 lines, 29+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-7) 4 lines, 29+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-7) 4 lines, 29+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-7) 4 lines, 29+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-7) 4 lines, 29+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-7) 4 lines, 29+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-6) 4 lines, 30 (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-6) 4 lines, 30 (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-6) 4 lines, 30 (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-7) 4 lines, 29+ (1)</li> <li>NEW YORK &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-O-6) 4 lines, 30 (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-6) 4 lines, 30 (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-6) 4 lines, 30 (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-6) 4 lines, 29+ (1)</li> <li>NEW YORK &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-O-4) 4 lines, 29+, wide inscr (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-M-6) 4 lines, 29+ (1)</li> <li>N.Y. &amp; PITTS. / R</li></ul>	Banknotes Banknotes Banknotes early '80s 1883 x/xx 1886 x/xx 1886 x/xx 1889 x/xx 1893-98 1898 12/11 1905 9/24 1906 6/5 1908 2/10 1908 x/xx 1909 8/18 1909 5/2 1909 4/5 1912-13 11/1 1921 x/xx 1924 5/4 1933 8/12 1929 8/4 1930 12/14 1931 10/12 1932 6/4 1935 1/17 1936 6/29 1937 9/17 1937 8/27	1893 6/26 1907 11/22 1910 x/xx 1910 11/20 1912-15 1913 x/xx 1915 x/xx 1922 11/23 <i>1931-32</i> 1934 8/30
	aa bb cc dd ee	NEW YORK & PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-O-7) 4 lines, 30 (1) NEW YORK & PITTS. / R.P.O. (203-O-8) 4 lines, 29+ (1) NY & PITTS RPO / BDWY LTD (203-Q-1) 3 lines, 33+ (1) NEW YORK & PITTS / R.P.O. (203-O-5) 3 lines, 30 (1) agent name 3 lines, 20+, black	19393/2319469/419526/1519554/25193312/29	1969 10/6

Autumn 2010

DANIEL KENDIG & Co. WHITE PINE & HEMLOCK lumber of all descriptions, and Arnulasturers of Flooring, Weather-hoarding, Siding and 1-2 inch, MUNIFERSTRY, DALPHIN C. P. M.--Refuce to write sit not called to within Ten Days arp re

*S* 457*a* – This 1870 PA Central (Philly to Pittsburgh) cancel is probably still unique, as pronounced in Towle's 1986 catalog.



*S* 459*i* star – The NY & Pittsburgh line passed through Philadelphia; either a Jersey or south PA traveler sent this to Williamsport PA in central PA, 1898.

# T. Philadelphia & Harrisburg / Paoli

		r. Filladelpilla & Harrisburg / Faoi	11					
		Philadelphia & Harrisburg (8/1/82, as RPO-1896; 1896, merged w/ NY & Pitts; 3/28/13-5/31/18	) 107 mi; PRR					
460	a b c d	PHIL. & HARRIS / AGT. (203-H-1) 2 lines, 25+ (2) PHILA. & HARRIS. / AGT. (203-G-2) 2 lines, Dp25+ (2) PHILA. & HARRIS. / AGT. (203-G-1) 2 lines, 25+ (2) PHILA. & HARRIS. / R.P.O. (203) 4 lines, Dp27 (1)	<i>Banknotes</i> 1876 x/xx 1887 x/xx 1889 x/xx	1885 1894	RIDBOORDESE			
	e f a	PHILA. & HARRIS. / R.P.O. (203-V-1) 4 lines, Dp27+ (1) PHILA. & HARRIS. / R.P.O. (203) 4 lines, Dp29+, large ltrs () PHILA & HARRIS / R.P.O. (203-V-2) 4 lines, Dp29, Sm ltrs (1)	1894 3/6 1908 12/16 1913 12/8	1900 1917	1111448			
	9	Philadelphia & Paoli (2/19/96-9/6/01; 3/28/13-5/31/18; (1945-51?); 7/1/51- 6/28/53 PRR (Elec 9/12/15)		1017	1110			
461	a b	PHILA & PAOLI / R.P.O. (203-W-1) 3 lines, 30+ (1) philatelic fancy commemorative -see SEPAD Section, E 61c	1952 1/14 1990 10/13					
		U. Philadelphia & [West Chester] / Port De	posit MD					
	Philadelphia & Baltimore Central RR (Phila-Pt Deposit MD)()69 mi							
462	а	P. & B. C. / R. R. (205-A-1) 2 lines, 24+ (4) See Philadelphia-named Stations below, #490	Banknotes					
		Philadelphia & West Chester (see modern named rail line below) (8/1/82, as RPO- ) 29/27 mi; Phila & Balt Centl and Phila, Balt &	Wash RRs					
463	a b	PHILA. & W. CHESTER / AGT. (204-A-1) 3 lines, 26+ (2) PHILA.& W.CHESTER / R.P.O. (204-B-1) 4 lines, 28+ (2)	1883 9/11 1896 8/18	1885 1906				
		Philadelphia & Port Deposit (8/1/82, as RPO-3/12/19) 69 mi; Phila, Wilm & Balt and Phila, Balt (	& Wash RRs					
464	a b c d d* e	PHIL & P. DEP. / AGT. (205-B-1) 2 lines, 25 (3) PHILA. & PT. DEP. / AGT. (205-C-2) 2 lines, 27 (2) PHILA. & PT.DEP. / AGT. (205-C-1) 3 lines, 25+ (2) PHILA & PT.DEPOSIT / R.P.O. (205-G-1) 3 lines, 26+ (1) PHILA. & PT.DEP. / AGT. (205-C-1) 4 lines, 25+? (2) PHILA.& PT. DEPOSIT / R.P.O. (205) 4 lines, Dp30 ()	Banknotes 1885 7/21 1885 6/25 1890s 1902 1/24 1915 10/5	1888 1902	Species			
	f g	PHILA.& PT.DEPOSIT / R.P.O. (205-G-2) 4 lines, 30+ (1) PHILA.& PORT DEPOSIT / R.P.O. (205-H-1) 4 lines, 30+ (1)	<i>1907-08</i> 1905-7 11/6	1917 1915				
		Philadelphia & Perryville (3/12/19-6/24/46) 72 mi; PRR						
465	a b c	PHILA. & PERRY / R.P.O. (205-F-1) 4 lines, 30+ (1) PHILA. & PERRY / R.P.O. (205) 4 lines, Dp29 () PHILA. & PERRY. / R.P.O. (205-F-2) 3 lines, 30+ (1)	<i>1923-30</i> 1929 3/25 1938 2/3	1943				
	d	PHILA & PERRY / R.P.O. (205-F-3) 4 lines, 29+ (1)	1932 2/15	1946	8/27			

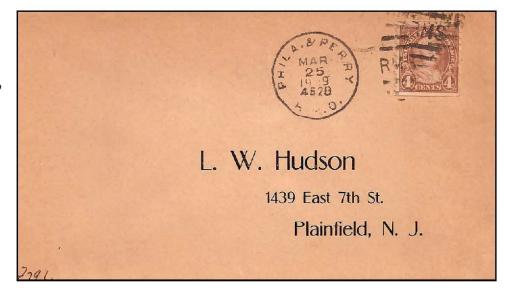
SeltA NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS CAN BE PLACED ON THIS SIDE. A. A. Leisen Esq. Leoisburg Warmi las. Pa

T 460a – The Harrisburg line carried a lot state government mail to Philadelphia, though this legal query was written to Lewisburg (north of Harrisburg) from someone enroute.

GOOD ROADS MACHINERY COMPANY. Improved Road Machinery, KENNETT SQUARE, PA. C. M.Grandey Rebersburg

U 464d – #464d – Port Deposit, between Wilmington DE and Baltimore MD, carried a businessman who promoted good roads one year after the first primitive American horseless carriage was built.

U 465b – #465b – Perryville MD succeeded Port Deposit ca 1920 as the terminal on the Chesapeake, on the way to Baltimore; by 1929 cars were about to overtake trains in popularity.



Philadelphia & West Chester

(see earlier named rail line above)

(6/24/46-6/27/53) 27 mi; PRR (electric)

PHILA & WEST CHESTER / R.P.O. (204-C-1) 3 lines, 30+ (1) a

1946 11/20

#### V. Philadelphia & [Reading] Pottsville

(8/1/82, as RPO- 8/31/34) 94 mi; Ph & Reading RR

The Reading Company was in its heyday more than a railroad. It was a multifaceted corporate giant. It was originally established as 'The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad' in 1833 to transport anthracite coal to the city. The pioneer 94-mile line evolved into a mighty corporation serving eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. Its operations included a hand in coal mining, iron making, canal and sea going transportation and ship building. Add these interests to its great complex of shops for locomotive and car building and repair, the company was a leader in industry for 150 years.

The P & R fueled the Industrial Revolution, which led the United States to economic hegemony. Its lines reached to the North, South, East and West. The P & R served the heart of the most denselv industrialized area of the nation, and by the 1870s had become the largest corporation in the world.

During this period, the P & R established a subsidiary, 'The P & R Coal and Iron Company', in an attempt to gain control over the vast anthracite coal deposits mined for shipment over its lines. It was one of America's first conglomerates during the infamous "robber baron" era of the late 1800s. During the company's final attempt at expansion, by seeking control of rail lines into New England, Canada and the West, the formidable J.P. Morgan intervened. The company had to settle at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century for a role as merely a strong, regional rail-road, mostly a carrier of anthracite.

During the early 20th century, to ward off federal efforts to break up monopolies, the P & R's owners created a new holding company named 'Reading Company', which would own on paper the Philadelphia & Reading RR and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Companies. However, the Supreme Court ruling forced a separation of the two P & R entities. This, on January 1, 1924, the P & R C & I became independent of the Reading Company, which became the railroad's operating name.

The Reading Lines, as they came to be known, were actually a potpourri of a number of railroads. On December 31, 1923, "The

٨

Reading Company" was separated from the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, or popularly, the 'Reading Lines'.

Over time, the components of the railroad were:

- Atlantic City RR
- · Catasaqua and Fogelsville RR
- The Gettysburg and Harrisburg Rwy
   The North East Pennsylvania RR
- Perkiomen RR
- The Philadelphia and Chester Valley RR
- The Philadelphia, Newtown, and New York RR
- Pickering Valley RR
  The Port Reading RR
- · Reading and Columbia RR
- Stony Creek RR
- The Williams Valley RR
- The Delaware River Ferry Co. of New Jersey
  Philadelphia and Reading Rwy
- The Chester and Delaware River RR
- Middletown and Hummelstown RR
- The Rupert and Bloomsburg RR
- The Tamaqua, Hazleton and Northern RR
- The Norristown Junction RR
- The Philadelphia and Frankfurt RR
- The Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh RR
- . The Schuylkill and Lehigh RR
- . Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg RR New York Short Line RR
- Norristown and Main Line Connecting RR
- Reading Belt RR

After World War II, as America began to turn from coal as its major fuel, The Reading's fate took a downturn. Drug down by the failure of surrounding lines on which it depended for traffic to offset its loss of the coal business, The Reading declared bankruptcy in 1971. Operations were assumed as part of the federally financed CONRAIL System, on April 1, 1976.

а	PH <sup>A</sup> . & POTTSVILLE / R.R. (190-B-1) 2 lines, 32, blue (6)	1851-57	
b	PHIL <sup>A</sup> . R & P / R.R. (190-D-1) 32 (8)	1851-57	
С	PHILA. & POTTSVILLE / R.R. (190-C-1) 32 black (6)	1851-61	
	blue	1853 x/xx	1851-57
d	Passenger Train / PHILAD <sup>A</sup> / date (237-sp) Ov39x24+ (6)	<i>1850s</i> 2/18	1865 1/19
е	Reading R.R. / date (190-A-1) ms (5) (Pottsville & Ph RR)	1852 1/12	
f	Phila & Pottsv.date / R.R. (190-I-1) ms (5)	1854 11/22	
g	() / P & R RR (190-H-1) 3 lines, 30+ (5) Agent h/s?	1863 1/23	
h	POTTS.& PHIL. / AGT. (190-F-1) 2 lines, 26 (2)	1880 9/10	
i	POTTS & PHILA. / AGT. (190-E-2) 2 lines, Dp26+ (2)	1882 5/17	
*	POTTS. & PHILA. / AGT. (190) 2 lines, Dp26+ ()	1880 3/12	
j	POTTS. & PHILA. / AGT. (190-E-1) 3 lines, 26 (2)	1885 5/1	
k	POTTS. & PHILA. / R.P.O. (190-G-1,2) 3 lines, 26+ (2)	1886 7/17	1887 6/2
I,	POTTSV. & PHILA. / R.P.O. (190-J-1) 4 lines, 27+ (2)	1891 12/25	1894 2/21
m	POTTSVILLE & PHILA. / R.P.O. (190-K-1) 4 lines, 28 (1)	1905 8/11	
n	POTTSV. PA. & PHILA. / R.P.O.(190-L-1) 4 lines, 30+ (2)	1917 4/1	1925 8/19
0	POTTS & PHILA. / R.P.O. (190) 4 lines, Dp28 ()	1906 10/2	
	b c f g h i '* j k I m	<ul> <li>b PHIL<sup>A</sup>. R &amp; P / R.R. (190-D-1) 32 (8)</li> <li>c PHIL<sup>A</sup>. &amp; POTTSVILLE / R.R. (190-C-1) 32 black (6) blue</li> <li>d Passenger Train / PHILAD<sup>A</sup> / date (237-sp) Ov39x24+ (6)</li> <li>e Reading R.R. / date (190-A-1) ms (5) (Pottsville &amp; Ph RR)</li> <li>f Phila &amp; Pottsv. date / R.R. (190-I-1) ms (5)</li> <li>g () / P &amp; R RR (190-H-1) 3 lines, 30+ (5) Agent h/s?</li> <li>h POTTS. &amp; PHIL. / AGT. (190-F-1) 2 lines, 26 (2)</li> <li>i POTTS &amp; PHILA. / AGT. (190-E-2) 2 lines, Dp26+ ()</li> <li>j POTTS. &amp; PHILA. / AGT. (190-E-1) 3 lines, 26 (2)</li> <li>k POTTS. &amp; PHILA. / R.P.O. (190-G-1,2) 3 lines, 26+ (2)</li> <li>k POTTSV. &amp; PHILA. / R.P.O. (190-J-1) 4 lines, 27+ (2)</li> <li>m POTTSVILLE &amp; PHILA. / R.P.O. (190-K-1) 4 lines, 30+ (2)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>b PHIL<sup>A</sup>, R &amp; P / R.R. (190-D-1) 32 (8)</li> <li>c PHIL<sup>A</sup>, &amp; POTTSVILLE / R.R. (190-C-1) 32 black (6)</li> <li>blue</li> <li>l 853 x/xx</li> <li>d Passenger Train / PHILAD<sup>A</sup> / date (237-sp) Ov39x24+ (6)</li> <li>e Reading R.R. / date (190-A-1) ms (5) (Pottsville &amp; Ph RR)</li> <li>f Phila &amp; Pottsv.date / R.R. (190-I-1) ms (5)</li> <li>g ( ) / P &amp; R RR (190-H-1) 3 lines, 30+ (5) Agent h/s?</li> <li>h POTTS&amp; PHILA. / AGT. (190-F-1) 2 lines, Dp26+ (2)</li> <li>i POTTS &amp; PHILA. / AGT. (190-E-2) 2 lines, Dp26+ (2)</li> <li>j POTTS. &amp; PHILA. / AGT. (190-E-1) 3 lines, 26 (2)</li> <li>j POTTS. &amp; PHILA. / AGT. (190-E-1) 3 lines, 26 (2)</li> <li>j POTTS. &amp; PHILA. / R.P.O. (190-G-1,2) 3 lines, 26+ (2)</li> <li>j Rest 7/17</li> <li>i POTTSV. &amp; PHILA. / R.P.O. (190-J-1) 4 lines, 27+ (2)</li> <li>j POTTSVILLE &amp; PHILA. / R.P.O. (190-K-1) 4 lines, 30+ (2)</li> <li>j POTTSV. PA. &amp; PHILA. / R.P.O. (190-K-1) 4 lines, 30+ (2)</li> </ul>

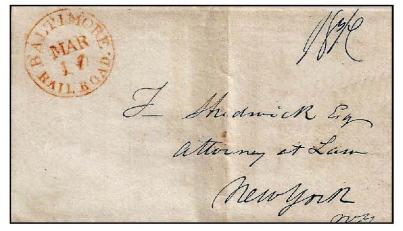
466

1947 x/xx

	р	POTTS. & PHILA. / R.P.O. (190-G-3) 4 lines, Dp29+ (1)		7/17		
	q	POTTS. & PHILA. / R.P.O. (190-G-4) 4 lines, 29+ (1)	1925	5/29	1929	6/24
		W. Philadelphia & Salem [NJ] (2/26/83-10/15/06; 10/26/20-10/20/28) 36 mi; West Jersey and West Jersey & Seashore RRs				
468	а	PHILA & SALEM / R.P.O. (258.1-A-1) 3 lines, 27+	1899	1/26	1901	x/xx
	b	PHILA.PA. & SALEM / R.P.O. (258.1-B-1) 4 lines, 29+ (2)	1905	x/xx	1906	8/23
		X. Philadelphia & Wildwood (11/30/29-2/25/49) 79 mi; Penn-reading Seashore Lines				
469	а	PHILA. & WILDWD. / R.P.O. (256-F-1) 4 lines, 29+ (1)	1936	x/xx	1949	x/xx
		Y. Philadelphia, Wilmington & "Baltimore	RR"			
		(Philadelphia-Baltimore) (1838-1893; 1896-1903; 1915- ) 97 mi Note: Towle number duplication of 239-D-1's, D-2's, and E-1				
	470	a Baltimore / R.R. date (239-M-3) ms (5)	1838	5/25		
		b BALTIMORE. R.R. / mo-da-yr (239-M-1) S2L32x12 (8)	1838	8/17		
		<sup>c</sup> Balt <sup>o</sup> R.R. / date (239-C-2) ms (5)	1838	7/27		
		d BALTIMORE MD. / mo-da-yr (239-M-2) S2L41X14, R (9)	1838	9/2		
		<sup>e</sup> Balt <sup>e</sup> R.R. / date (239-R-1) ms (5)	1838	9/20		
		f WILMINGTON DEL. R.R. / mo-da-yr (239-B-1) S2L41x12, red (10)	1838	x/xx	1846	x/xx
		g BALTIMORE / RAIL ROAD. (239-D-1) 2 lines, 29, (3) R, blue, ultramarine, green, black (also used Balt-Wash, on B&O, Wash Br)	1839	x/xx	1847	51
		h BALTIMORE R.R. (239-C-1) SL47x4, (3) red	1839	x/xx	1851-	61
		black	1851-	61		
	i	BALTIMORE RAIL R <sup>D</sup> (239-E-1) 2 lines, 29+ 1840-51, (3)	1840-	51		
		blue (also used on the Balt-Wash, on B&O Wash Branch)	1847	6/4	1847-	57
	J	Baltm <sup>o</sup> Rail Road (239-M-4) ms (3)	1843	x/xx		
	k	R Road (238-L-1) ms (5)	1843	x/xx		
	1	BALTIMORE R. R. / Md. (239-F-1) 2 lines, 34, (7) blue, (also used on the Balt-Wash, on B&O Wash Branch)	1847-	51		
	m	WILMINGTON R.R Del. (239-Q-1) 2 lines, 29+, blue, red (8)	1847-	51		
	n	PHILAD <sup>A</sup> . / RAIL ROAD. (239-V-1) 2 lines, 30, R (4)	1839	11/6eB		
	0	PHILAD <sup>A</sup> . RAIL R <sup>D</sup> (239-V-3) 2 lines, 29+ blue (5)	1847-	51		
		red	1847-	51		
		black	1851-	57		
	р	PHILAD <sup>A</sup> . RAIL R <sup>D</sup> . (239-V-4) 2 lines, 30, blue (7)	1847-	51		
	q	WILMINGTON R R Del (239-R-2) 2 lines, 30, blue (8)	1847-	51		
	r	PHILAD <sup>A</sup> . RAIL ROAD. (239-V-2) 2 lines, 30, blue (4)	1847-	57		
	S	PHIL <sup>A</sup> . & BALTIMORE / R.R. (239-L-1) 2 lines, 32+, (6) blue	1847-			
		black	1851-	5/		
	t	BALTIMORE / RAIL ROAD (239-D-2) 2 lines, 29+, (3) red blue (also used on Balt-Wash, on B&O Wash Branch)	1842	57		
	u	PH <sup>A</sup> & BALTIMORE / R.R. (239-I-1) 2 lines, 32, black, olive (6)	1847- 1851-			
	V	BALTE & PHILA. R.R. (239-W-1) 2 lines, 33+ (8)	1851-			
	W	PH <sup>A</sup> . & BALTIMORE / R.R. (239-1-2) 2 lines, 31+ (6)	1851-	5/		

1000 AFTER 5 DAVS RETURN TO SAMUEL J. SMITH CIGARS & CONFECTIONS 61 R. INDEPENDENCE ST. SHAMOKIN, PA. Samu E 61 dn endence Ja

V 467n – The Pottsville line must have had many bumps to result in this chatter marking from 1925, to Shamokin PA (in 1934 to have its own Philadelphia RPO terminal).



*Y* 470g – *A* first decade of railroads (and first year, 1839) marking to NYC.

Y 470h – #479h – A sharp straight line, franked letter from Rep OB Matteson back to his district, probably 1849-51.

Mattim BALTIMOREAN M Alemas day les a. Whica

# Autumn 2010

х	PHIL. & BALT. R.R. / Pa (239-J-1) 2 lines, 30 (8)	1851-	57		
У	PHIL <sup>A</sup> . & BALT <sup>E</sup> . / R.R. (239-K-1) 2 lines, 31+, black, blue (7)	1851-	57		
z	P.W. & B. / R.R. (239-T-1) 2 lines, 25+ (4)	1871	x/xx		
aa	PHILA. & BALT. / AGT. (239-U-3) 1-2 lines, Dp25+ (2)	Banki	notes		
bb	PHILA. & BALT. / AGT. (239-U-2) 2 lines, Dp25+ (2)	1878	10/12	1881	10/21
CC	PHILA. & BALT. / AGT. (239-U-1) 3 lines, Dp27 (2)	1886	2/22		
dd	PHILA. & BALT. / R.P.O. (239-D-1) 3 lines, Dp27+ (2)	1890	6/20		
dd*	600 S. 3 <sup>RD</sup> ST. PHILA, PA. / B. & O. R.R. , backstamp on Supplementary Mail to NYC wharf	1890	11/14		
ee	PHILA & BALT. / R.P.O. (239-D-2) 3-4 I, Dp28+ (2)	1895	9/16		
ff	PHILA. & WILMINGTON / R.P.O. (239-E-1) 4 lines, Dp28+ (2)	1897	2/4	1901	1/16
gg	PHILA.PA. & WILM. / R.P.O. (239) 4 lines, Dp29+ ()	1902	9/3	1915	2/17

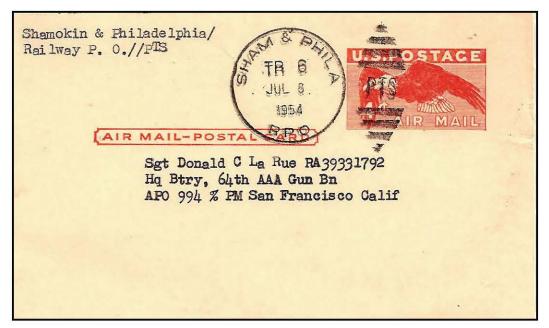
# Z. Williamsport / Shamokin & Philadelphia

		Williamsport & Philadelphia (1934-2/1/50) 199 mi; Reading RR				
471	а	WMSPT. & PHILA. / R.P.O. (192-F-1) 3 lines, 30 (1)	1939	x/xx	1948	x/xx
	b	WMSPT & PHILA / RPO (192) 3 lines, 30 (4?)	1950	1/12	1950	3/13
		Shamokin & Philadelphia (2/1/50-6/29/63) 138 mi; Reading RR				
472	а	SHAM & PHILA / RPO (190-M-1) 29+ (1)	1950	3/14	1954	7/6

#### AA. Terminal and Transfer Offices Broad Street Terminal RPO Clerk

480	а	BROAD ST.TERM. R.P.O. / PHILA, PA. (237-J-1) 4 lines, CD30 (1)	1925	5/26	1925	6/29
	b	PHILADELPHIA, PA. / date (si) (237-J-2) machine, M20, flag with BROAD ST. / TERM.R.P.O. (1)	1928	11/2	1929	10/14
	b1	similar M20 with 7 sl box	?		?	
	b2	similar M20 with 7 sl box, with die # in dial	1930	9/7	1932	x/xx
	С	BROAD ST. TERM. RPO. / PHILA. PA. (237-J-3,4) Dp32+, 4-bar (also as CD?), 3-4 lines., close D-S; (1)	1932	6/6	1934	8/30
		var wide D-S; 4-bar	1934	1/7		
	d	PH-A / PA. (237-J-5) M20, 7 sl with BROAD STREET / TERMINAL / R. P. O. (1)	1932	x/xx	1935	1/20
	е	BROAD ST.TERM.PHILA.PA / Dp30 4-bar	1932	2/19	1932	3/6
		Pennsylvania Station Local Agent, etc				
481	а	LOCAL AGT PHILA. / PA. (237-E-2) 2 lines, 25+ (2)	1870s	1	1880	x/xx
	b	TRANSF. STA. PHIL. / PA. (237-E-1) 3 lines, 27 (1)	1883	3/2	1885	3/9
	b*	same? no year [verify if the PHIL or PHILA type]	1889	3/29		
	c*	TRANSF. STA. PHILA. / PA. (237) 3 lines, 27 ()	1887	6/3BZ		
	С	TRANSFER STA.PHILA. / PA. (237-E-4) 3 lines, 29 (2) Apparently no year between Aug and Nov 1892	1892	8/20	1893	9/13
	d	T.C. PENNA.R.R.STA. / PHILA.PA. (237-J-6) 4 lines, 27+ (2)	1896	x/xx		
	()	var with T.C. removed (10)	1897	1/12		
	е	PHILA. PA. TERM. R.P.O. / TOUR 3 (237-K) 4 lines, 33+, magenta (presumably TOUR 1 and 2 also)	1941	12/20	1941	12/29

Y 470n - #470n - And early 1839 Philada Railroad dial on the Baltimore line heading north.



Z 472 - #472 – The Shamokin PA line was the pared back Williamsport line after 1950, a philatelic card sent to RPO collector D La Rue while in the service, post-Korean War.

#### **Autumn 2010**

"I may have made this postmark, since I was working tour 3 in Philadelphia Terminal RPO in 1941. Philadelphia Terminal rarely postmarked first class. The only time they worked first class was during Christmas season, when they worked the NJ, PA, DE, and MD that arrived in Philadelphia unworked by the NY & Pittsburgh and the NY and Washington, etc. It is a rare postmark. Incidentally, Philadelphia Terminal was on the second floor of the Main Post Office at 30th Street. Prior to that it was in the basement of Gimbel's warehouse on the east bank of the Schuylkill River, between Market and Chestnut Streets. The change was made in 1935." --John Kay PHILA., PA. / TERM TOUR .. (237 --- ) 3-4 lines, 33+, magenta e\* 1957 10/6 T.O.R.M.S. PENNA. STA. PHILA. PA (237-J-7) 4 lines, 33+, magenta (1) 1964 x/xx 1965 4/12 **Market Street Wharf** TRANS.OFF.R.M.S. / M'K'T.ST. WHARF, PHILA.PA. (237-E-5) (blank) 1920s a Dp29+, black, (2) with RMS Reading Terminal (Market) PO Clerk Office, Auditor of Disbursements, / READING TERMINAL, date / 1895 9/11 PHILADELPHIA / The Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. Ov \_x\_ black a\* READING TERMINAL R.P.O. / TOUR 3 CD33, magenta 1937 11/3 TRANSFER OFFICE R.M.S. READING TERM. / PHILA. PA. (237-K-2) 4 9/30 а 1946 lines, Dp32+, 4 bar (1) TRANSFER OFFICE R.M.S. / READING TERM. PHILA. PA. (237-K-3) 4 1949 10/21 b lines, Dp33, 4 bar, magenta (1) PHILA, PA. / READ. TERM. R.P.O. (237-K-1) 4 lines, 29+ (1) 1949 3/3 1955 1/15 C TRANSFER OFFICE PTS READING TERM. / PHILA, PA. (237-K-4) 4 lines, 1951 8/21 d 33+ (1) TRANSFER OFFICE PTS READING TERM. / PHILA, PA. (237-K-5) tight 1952 12/20 е ltrs, 4 lines, Dp32+, 4 bar, magenta (1) TRANS OFF PTS READING STA PHILA PA. (237-K-6) DC35+ (1) (P-B 1958 2/20 f S-55) 483A 1891 8/4 PHILA. & READING R. R. CO. / GEN'L PASS. TICKET AGT. DC31, blue

#### **Cuneo Press**

1960s 484 T.O. CUNEO PLANT / PHILA., PA. (237-E-6) S2L 65x21, magenta (1)

482

483\*

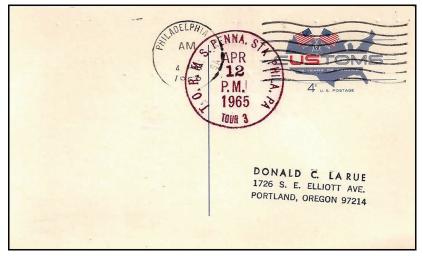
483

AA 480 - #489 - The Broad Street Terminal named in both a machine and hand cancel from 1933.

FREDERICK P. PROESSEL 51 East Woodale Road PHILADELPHIA. PA. HXIO Mr. Edgar A. Forbes, Loomis, Calif.

*AA* 481 – #481 – *Transfer Clerk hand stamp* from 1895, a letter posted in the Pennsylvania RR's new Broad Street Station. Miss Ouphenia Baily Jo Mrs C. W. Lawrence Bux N=47 Marblehand Neck Mass Jus . C. Craig Sen Con Hern. Jus. H. Canig-AA 481a – #481a - A Pennsylvania RR's Local Agent duplex, dated about 1875. Krotank HOTEL LAFAYETTE BROAD AND CHESTNUT PHILADELPHIA. AA 481b - #481b - A hotel to hotel L. U. MALTBY. duplex, marked by the Transfer Station clerk in 1883, to present-day Mis, D. a. Nightmand Cuntral Hotel Alleghing Punna. Pittsburgh. AA 481e - #481e - A 1941 Pennsy Terminal hand stamp, but with the magenta ink for the round-the-clock tour clerks? my mrs a. Collect 305 Brookdale and

Glenside



AA 481f - #481f – A deep magenta philatelic marking from 1965 from the Transfer Office, Railway Mail Service, Broad Street Station.

AA 483A – An internal mark on an 1891 local cc cover of The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co., Fourth Street.





AA 483a star – A well-marked air mail-special delivery cover from Pottsville PA to Camp Custer MI, 21-1/2 hours, by land, rail and air: a #483A\* and an Allentown & Philly RPO #410b among them.

# **Celebrating Our 125th Anniversary!**

# October 21-24 Public Auction in New York

# at the ASDA 62nd Annual National Postage Stamp Show

HOTEL NEW YORKER • 34TH & Eighth Avenue • New York City Viewing: October 11-15 at our Wellesley, Mass. office; earlier by appointment— Also viewing at our New Yorker Hotel suite on Oct. 18-20 and of course, during the auction, too.



# The Arthur E. Beane, Jr. Collection of United States Featuring Extensive U.S. Stamps, Fancy Cancels & Postal History; Massachussetts Postal History including

Featuring Extensive U.S. Stamps, Fancy Cancels & Postal History; Massachussetts Postal History including many listing examples, plus Stampless to Confederate States. Fancy Cancels including many seldom encountered. Quality U.S. singles and multiples. Impressive Revenues and Back-of-Book Issues. Many items have been out of the philatelic marketplace for many decades.

## The Charles A. Fricke Collection of Postal Cards & their Usages (One of, if not the, most written-about collections of its kind)

Plus the Properties of numerous vendors/clients • 15% Buyers Premium

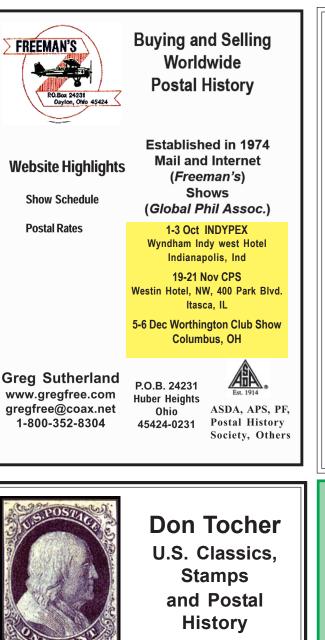
Consignments for upcoming sales or Outright Purchase. Contact us today to discuss your needs! Send, call or email for the October Auction Catalog.

Daniel F. Kelleher Auctions, LLC

• Since 1885 • 20 Walnut Street • Suite 213 • Wellesley, MA 02481 • Phone: 781.235.0990 • Fax: 781.235.0945 info@kelleherauctions.com WWW.kelleherauctions.com

# AA

## Autumn 2010



See examples of unusual U.S. postal history items on my website:

http://www.postalnet.com/dontocher/

Please see me at the shows noted nelow:

#### WALPEX 2010 Lexington, MA October 30-31

ASDA, APS, USPCS, CSA, USSS 4935 Franklin Drive, Boulder, CO 80301, CELL PHONE: 617-686-0288 dontocher@earthlink.net



# Get Ahead of the Crowd!

**NOW** you can view La Posta weeks ahead of its mail arrival in convenient PDF format! At no extra cost, subscribers receive:

# Articles with Full Color Illustrations

Searchable Text

## Zoom Features for Easier Reading

How can you receive E-mail notice when the on-line version is available? Simple! Please check that your E-mail is correctly listed in Postal Historians on-line, and you'll be sent Enotices automatically. If you're not listed, or listed in error, please contact Cath Clark:

lapostagal@hotmail.com

# **DK Enterprises**

# **World-Wide Postal History**

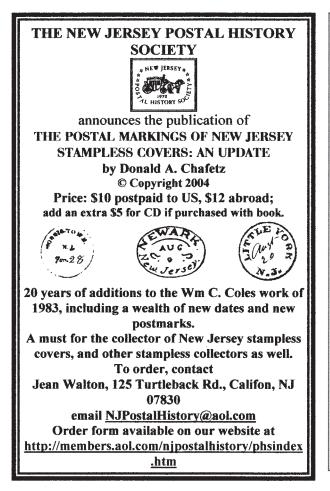
#### both commercial and philatelic

- · Censored, Military, Naval
- · P.O.W., Internment Camp Mail
- · US/WW Postal History
- · US/WW Stamps and Collections
- State/Federal/Foreign Revenues
- · Always Buying. Let us know what you have.
- · Visa/Mastercard accepted
- Free shipping on orders over \$50.00

## Visit my online store http://www.dickkeiser.com or inquire about what's in stock. New items

are constantly added to the website. Email: stamps@dickkeiser.com

Dick Keiser **DK Enterprises** 9960 Silverdale Way NW #11 Silverdale, Wa 98383 360.692.3818 Store Hours: Mon – Sat 1030 to 1800 After hours, 360.271.9026



# **United States Post Offices**

Volumes 1-8 - Complete USA

Now Available on one CD

Complete searchable data base of all US post offices that have ever operated

Dates of Operation, County Location and Scarcity Index

Price to La Posta subscribers: \$79.50 ppd.

Order by Mail or E-mail: rwhelbock@la-posta.com or at

http://www.la-posta.com/images/ebooks.htm

Pay Pal accepted

# FOREIGN DESTINATION MAIL FROM THE U.S. DURING WWII Civilian mail, personal or commercial wanted by collector



 Exotic destinations from Aden and Afghanistan to Yemen and Zanzibar
 Surface mail to Colombia, 1942
 Letters and cards to Italy (including Sicily), 1943-1945
 Cards to liberated nations, 1944-1945
 Mail to Japan, 1946-1947
 Lawrence Sherman, M.D. 5365 Caminito Exquisito San Diego, CA 92130 larrysherman@san.rr.com

# La Posta Backnumbers

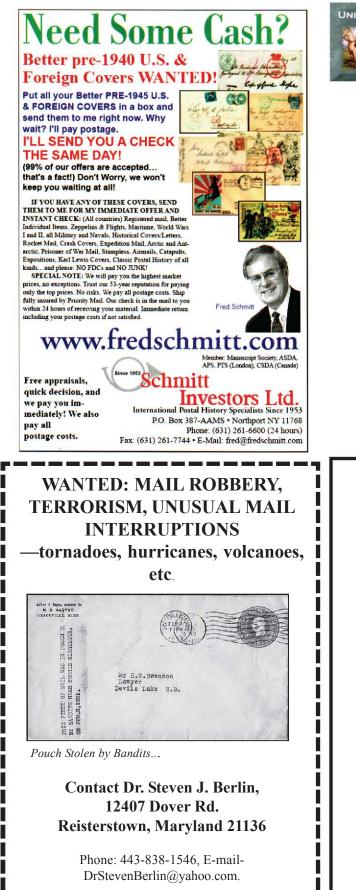
Backnumbers of *La Posta* may be purchased from:

# Sherry Straley 1731 Howe Ave PMB 452 Sacramento, CA 95825

An index of all backnumbers through Volume 28 has been completed by Daniel Y. Meschter and is available on the *La Posta* website at *www.la-posta.com*.

To order backnumbers call Sherry at 916-359-1898, fax 916-359-1963 or send her an E-mail at *sherry@4agent.org*.





MEMBER: Wreck & Crash Mail Society



**Photocopy Approval Service** U.S. and Worldwide, mostly 20th Century, priced in the \$10 to \$200 range. What can I offer?

# U.S. Town Cancels

D.P.O.'s, machine, advertising, R.P.O.'s and much more are featured in my free states pricelists. Which state may I send?

http://postalhistory.com

P.O. Box 94822 Las Vegas NV 89193

FAX(888) 898-6123

# **USA POSTAL HISTORY**

Colonial to Prexies: Maritime, Destinations, Expos, DPOs, Railroad, Territorial, CSA, Express, Possessions, & Military

> ASDA MEGA-Event New York, NY Oct 21 -24

STEPHEN T. TAYLOR 5 Glenbuck Road Surbiton, Surrey England KT6 6BS

# Covers on Ebay: americaninbritain

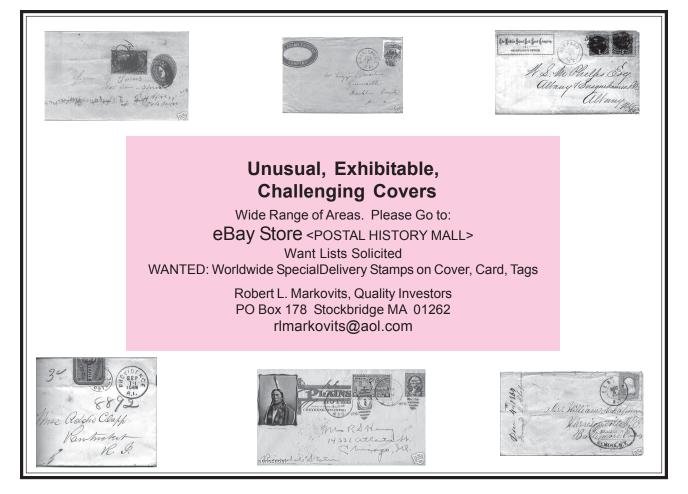
Phone 01144-208-390-9357 Fax 01144-208-390-2235 info@stephentaylor.co.uk www.stephentaylor.co.uk

# Your American dealer in Britain











# Essential Books for the Postal Historian...

# **Our Own Publications**

9201 Passed by Army Censor By Richard W. Helbock, 2006, 256p, HB. \$45.00

9197 Chicago Postal Markings and Postal History By Leonard Piszkiewicz, 2006, 576p plus 8-page color section, HB. The cover price is \$75.00.

9184 United States Patriotic Envelopes of World War II By Lawrence Sherman, 2006 Revised and expanded edition, 428p. HB. \$75.00

9113 Montana Territorial Postmarks By Wesley N. Shellen and Francis Dunn, 2003, 128p, Card cover, \$25.00

9112 Prexie Postal History - 2003 Revised Second Edition Edited by Richard Helbock, 2003, 100p, Card cover. \$25.00 012 The Forwarding of Mail by the U.S. Post Office Department, 1792 - 2001. By Tony Wawrukiewicz, 2001, 240p+8p.

color insert, HB, \$39.95 013 Postmarks on Postcards By Richard Helbock, 2002, 290p, SB. Section one contains ten chapters on the postmarks found during the "Post Card Era" 1900 - 1920. The second part deals with the major ways postmarks are collected and explores ancillary and auxiliary markings. \$27.50

# Helbock's Post Office Series

Each volume contains an alpha listing of post offices. Includes county, dates of operation and a rarity factor. A useful series for the postal historian, post card collector or genealogist.

014 United States Post Offices Vol. 1 - The West. Contains the 11 western states + HI and AK. Helbock, 1998, 222p, SB \$27.50

015 United States Post Offices Vol. 2 - The Great Plains. Contains ND, SD, NE,

KS, OK & TX. Helbock, 1998, 222p, SB. \$27.50

016 United States Post Offices Vol. 3 - The Upper Midwest. Contains MN, IA, WI, IL & MI. Helbock, 1999, 264p, SB \$27.50

017 United States Post Offices Vol. 4 - The Northeast. Contains all of New England and NY & PA. Helbock, 2001, 288p, SB. \$27.50

9106 U. S. Post Offices - Vol. 5 - The Ohio Valley. Contains OH, IN & KY Helbock, 2002, 204p, SB. \$27.50

9130 United States Post Offices Vol. 6 - The Mid-Atlantic. Contains VA, WV, MD, DE, DC & NC. Helbock, 2004, 270p, SB. \$27.50

9154 United States Post Offices Vol. 7 - The Lower Mississippi. Contains: MO, TN, AR, LA and MS. Helbock, 2005, 320p, SB. \$27.50

9213 United States Post Offices Volume 8 - The Southeast Contains: SC, GA, FL, & AL. Helbock, 2007, 224p, SB. \$27.50.

9107 U.S. Doanes - Second revised Edition Helbock & Anderson, 2002, 336p, SB. \$27.50

SHIPPING AND HANDLING: \$5.00 for the first book, and \$1.00 per book thereafter.

> HILATELIC LITERATURI ESSAYS & PROOFS

POSTAL HISTORY

Owner Title	
Quan. Title:	Price:
Sh	ipping Additional:
	TOTAL
Check Enclosed	1
Charge to:Visa	MCDiscover
Card No	191 I. I. I. I.
Expire Date:	Please enter your credit card's 3-digit Security Code:
Name:	
City:	
State:Zip Cod	e:
	Fax:

NOTE: Illinois residents add 6.5% sales

P.O. Box 36 N. IL 60013-0036 James E. Lee, LLC • Phone: (847) 462-9130 Fax: (847) 462-9140 • Email: jim@jameslee.com

**Dealers call for** quantity discounts.

# www.JamesLee.com

# Searching for HOLMES COUNTY, OHIO COVERS

Berlin – ms, CDS, and especially Straight Line Cancels on Stampless. Baddow Pass Manning Becks Mills Morgan Settlement\*

Benton\* Black Creek\* Buena Vista before 16 Feb 1852 Clark's\* Clark **DeWitts Ridge** Dino Doughty Drake's\* Farmerstown Grade Hard Holmesville\* Humpreys Villa\* Humpreyville Jones Corner Killbuck\* Lakeville

Morgan Settlement\* Mount Hope\* Nashville\* Paint Valley Palladium Pictoria Prarie\* Salt Creek\* Saltillo Special Stilwell Trail Tuttleville\* Walnut Creek Walnutcreek 1895-06 Ward's\* Winesburgh\*

\* = Stampless

Write/E-Mail Call: Larry Neal, 8650 Twp. Rd. 79 Millersburg, OH 44654 (330) 674-0919 IarryIn@valkyrie.net



SEEKS NEW MEMBERS, WHO SEEK NEW MATERIAL, NEW INFORMATION AND NEW FRIENDS

# DUES \$10 ANNUALLY

Receive "The Roadrunner" Quarterly Newsletter

Trade Duplicates at Winter and Summer Meetings



Contact: J. L. Meyer, 20112 West Point Dr., Riverside, CA 92507

# Alaska Collectors Club

APS Affiliate #218

Dedicated to developing a wider interest in the study and preservation of Alaska's Postal History.

We are a wide-ranging group of collectors who are interested in all aspects of the postal history of Alaska. From the first covers under United States ownership to the latest events, we try to cover the gamut of Alaska postal history.

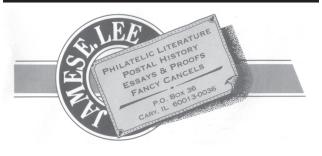
Some of our features:

Quarterly Journal, *The Alaskan Philatelist* Auctions of Alaska material
 Fellowship with other Alaska collectors

Dues \$15.00, information available from:

Eric Knapp Secretary/Treasurer 4201 Folker Street, Unit 102 Anchorage, AK 99508 -5377 E-mail: eknapp@gci.net





# ATTENTION

Postal History & Literature Dealers

Trade discounts are available on *United States Post Offices, Volumes 1-8*, as well as other La Posta Publications.

# WRITE OR CALL:

James E. Lee, P.O. Drawer 36, Cary, IL 60013-0036 Voice: 847-462-9130 Fax: 847-462-9140

# **Genuine or Fake?**



# **The Philatelic Foundation Knows**

This rare Western cover appears to have a well-struck Fort Laramie, N.T. (Nebraska Territory) postmark and postage paid by a 3¢ rose Issue of 1861 stamp. But is it genuine?

Postal history collectors often want help evaluating a cover like this. Upon careful examination, our team of experts at The Philatelic Foundation determined that the Ft. Laramie postmark is genuine but the 3¢ stamp did not originate on this cover.

You don't have to know the answer to difficult postal history questions like this. Our experts, backed by the best reference collection in the industry and decades of experience, can answer these questions. We strive to not only provide the most accurate opinions available, but the most informative ones as well.

# Submit Your Stamps and Covers Today for a PF Certificate

Call 1-212-221-6555 or visit www.PhilatelicFoundation.org today to download a submission form. Fill out the one-page form and send it to us with your stamp or cover.

Philatelic Foundation Certificates have been the Gold Standard of philatelic certificates for 65 years.



The Philatelic Foundation 70 West 40th Street, 15th Floor New York, NY 10018 (212) 221-6555 www.PhilatelicFoundation.org

# Whole Number 243

# INTRODUCING EXPONET THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL ON-LINE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

EXPONET (http://www.exponet.info) is a virtual, non-competitive international philatelic exhibit with more than 380 entries. With EXPONET, collectors can present their postal history and stamp collections on-line. EXPONET was started in 2004, and is now an integral part of the philatelic web site JAPHILA. It is written in English, and also translated into several other languages. It has been viewed by 2 million visitors so far!

The aim of EXPONET is to provide a permanent presentation of high quality philatelic exhibits, and to facilitate on-line study for visitors throughout the world. Our intention is to make exhibit-viewing available to everybody, regardless of distance, and to promote the philatelic hobby.

Exhibiters are not charged an entry fee, and criteria for exhibiting on EXPONET are explained on-line. In-brief, exhibits must be interesting, of high quality, and have some philatelic value. It's no problem to show a good exhibit which so far hasn't been exhibited or awarded. On the other hand, we don't accept an exhibit which isn't well worked through—even if it has been previously awarded.

We don't limit the size of the exhibit, but the optimal size is 5 to 10 frames, which meets APS and FIP regulations. High quality scans are a necessity.

Exhibits are classified in three groups, with professionally juried awards.

- 1. Hall of Fame Exhibits which have achieved high awards at national and international shows will be classified in the Hall of Fame.
- 2. Very fine and outstanding exhibition
- 3. Open Class for exhibits having achieved Bronze, new exhibits, youth exhibits, etc.

EXPONET was founded by private individuals:

1. Milan Cernik, collector of postal stationery, exhibitor, and philatelic auctioneer at www.pac-auction.com

2. Bretislav Janik, webmaster-Japhila daily magazine www.japhila.cz; Secretary-World Stamp Exhibit Committee, Prague-1988.

3. Vit Vanicek, vice-president of the Union of Czech Philatelists and President-World Stamp Exhibit Committee-Prague-2008.

VISIT EXPONET AT http://www.exponet.info

Contact: Milan Cernik, icernik@volny.cz or Bretislav Janik, janik@japhila.com

# PROFESSIONAL POSTMARK TRACING



I will execute to your exact specifications accurate tracings of plain or fancy postmarks,

cancels and maps. My work has appeared in *La Posta* in both the Washington Territorial postmark series by Richard A. Long and the 19th Century Colorado postmark series by Richard Frajola.

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

> JANE DALLISON PO Box 296 Langlois, OR 97450 Phone 541-348-2813

# La Posta Backnumbers

Backnumbers of *La Posta* may be purchased from:

# Sherry Straley 1731 Howe Ave PMB 452 Sacramento, CA 95825

An index of all backnumbers through Volume 28 has been completed by Daniel Y. Meschter and is available on the *La Posta* website at *www.la-posta.com*.

To order backnumbers call Sherry at 916-359-1898, fax 916-359-1963 or send her an E-mail at *sherry@4agent.org*.



# LA POSTA CLASSIFIED ADS

ONLY 5 CENTS PER WORD DELIVERS YOUR MESSAGE TO THE LARGEST AND BEST INFORMED GROUP OF POSTAL HISTORIANS IN AMERICA

Word Count	1 issue	3 issues	6 issues
1-25	\$1.25	\$3.12	\$5.94
26-30	\$1.50	\$3.75	\$7.14
31-35	\$1.75	\$4.35	\$8.28
36-40	\$2.00	\$4.98	\$9.48
41-45	\$2.25	\$5.61	\$10.68
46-50	\$2.50	\$6.24	\$11.88
51-55	\$2.75	\$6.84	\$13.02
56-60	\$3.00	\$7.47	\$14.22
61-65	\$3.25	\$8.10	\$15.42
66-70	\$3.50	\$8.73	\$16.62
71-75	\$3.75	\$9.33	\$17.76
76-80	\$4.00	\$9.96	\$18.96
81-85	\$4.25	\$10.59	\$20.16
86-90	\$4.50	\$11.22	\$21.36
91-95	\$4.75	\$11.82	\$22.50
96-100	\$5.00	\$12.45	\$23.70

# SOCIETIES

COLLECT CANADA/B.N.A.? Consider BNAPS! The society offers study groups; publications; annual exhibitions; and online library bnapstopics.org! View: www.bnaps.org. Contact: P. Jacobi, Secretary, #6-2168 150 A Street, Surrey, BC Canada V4A 9W4 [41-3]

# FOR SALE: COVERS

DO YOU COLLECT State Postal History, Doane Cancels or cancels of any kind? Now 38 States online plus Dakota Territory and more coming. Over 9000 covers online with1500 of them pictured. Website: <u>http://</u> <u>www.towncancel.com/</u> Gary Anderson, P.O. Box 600039, St. Paul, MN. 55106. Email: <u>garyndak@comcast.net</u>. [41-3]

COVER AUCTIONS, NAVY/MILITARY; Classics; Submarines; Surface Ships; Locations; APO;s; POSTCARDS; MEMORABILIA. Mixture of commercial; philatelic; wartime covers. Free illustrated catalogues. Jim Smith (USCS, MPHS), Box 512, Oshtemo, Michigan 49077 [41-3]

# FOR SALE: COVERS

DPO's, RPO's, ships, Doanes, Expos, machines, military, advertising, auxiliaries, and more! My Mail Bid Sales offer thousands of postal history lots. Write/ call for sample catalog. Jim Mehrer, 2405-30th Street, Rock Island, IL 61201. Phone: (309) 786-6539. Email: mehrer@postal-history.com. Internet web site: http://www.postal-history.com. [42-1]

# TOWNS:WANTED

All States and categories wanted! Better consignment material always needed for my bi-monthly Mail Bid Sales. Write/ call for consignment details. Jim Mehrer, 2405-30th Street, Rock Island, IL 61201. Phone: (309) 786-6539. Email: mehrer@postalhistory.com. Internet web site: http://www.postal-history.com. [42-1]

CALIFORNIA - KERN & IMPERIAL County covers and cards. Especially interested in Bakersfield corner cards. Send description or photocopies and prices to John Williams, 887 Litchfield Ave., Sebastopol, CA 95472 [41-3]

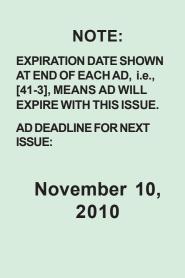
# TOWNS: WANTED

PHILLIPS COUNTY, MONTANA, I am developing a personal collection of postal history of the post offices which have existed in Phillips County, MT. (This is the county in which I was born and grew to adulthood). I hope to acquire postal covers and postcards (especially PPAs) from all these post offices. The collection dates will span from approximately 1900 to 1970. Among the postmarks/ post offices for which I am still looking are: Alkali, Bellealta, CeeKay, Cole, Cowan, Freewater, Greve, Leedy, Legg, Lonesome, Lost Lake, Strater, Waleston, Whitcomb, Ynot and Zenon...and others. Please send descriptions or photocopies/scans with asking price, by e-mail or postal mail to: Evert Bruckner, 1724 Morning Dove Lane, Redlands, CA 92373. e-mail: ebruckner@earthlink.net [41-3]

NORTH DAKOTA: all postal history wanted from territorial to modern. Send photocopies or on approval. Gary Anderson, P.O. Box 600039, St. Paul, MN 55106 41-3]

SPOKANE FALLS / SPOKANE, WA. 1872date wanted: Territorial, registered, postage due, certified, commercial airmail, foreign destinations, unusual station cancels, usages, and postal markings. Send description or photocopies/scans to Larry Mann, 655 Washington PL SW, Mukilteo, WA 98275 Larrymann02@aol.com [41-3]

WESTPORT WA Collector seeking older advertising covers and pre-1950 postcards from Westport, WA. Contact: Douglas Olson, PO Box 2177, Westport, WA 98595 [41-3]



# MILITARY: WANTED

ALASKA & WESTERN CANADAAPOs, interesting Pan American (Scott 294-299) issues on cover and Pittsburgh/Allegheny County covers from 1851-1861. Send Xeroxes or scans and pricing to Bob McKain, 2337 Giant Oaks Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15241 (<u>57-vette@adelphia.net</u>) [41-3]

WANTED ON APPROVAL: KOREAN WAR COVERS, 1950-1953 with U.S. MARINES return addresses & postmarks that read U.S. NAVY/12867 Br./Unit No., also 14009, 14011, 14012, 14021. Also, ship covers sent by Marines while on active Korean war duty; also collect stamped mail & Registered (not freefranked) from any service branch in Korea from June 27 1950 – Dec 31, 1950. Please send scans and prices to Cath Clark, lapostagal@hotmail.com

# COLUMBIAN COVERS: WANTED

1¢ COLUMBIAN (Scott US #230) COVERS for eventual exhibit. Early/late uses, multiples on cover, unusual destinations, fancy cancels, etc. Also collecting 1893 Columbian Expo covers & paper ephemera. Send scans, photocopies, or on approval to: Doug Merenda, PO Box 20069, Ferndale, MI 48220-0069 or ddm\_50@yahoo.com [41-3]

# DOANE CANCELS: WANTED

Buy, sell and trade Doane Cancels of all states. Send photocopies or on approval. Gary Anderson, P.O. Box 600039, St. Paul, MN 55106 [41-4]

# PREXIES: WANTED

URGENTLY NEED 4½¢ Prexies for collection. Looking for covers, proofs, printing varieties. Anything that fits into a specialized collection. Describe with asking price. Howard Lee, Box 2912, Delmar, CA 92014. Tel: 858-350-7462. Email: gimpo@adnc.com [41-3]

# SUB-STATION POSTAL MARKINGS: WANTED

SUB-STATION postal markings containg "sub" dated between 1889 and 1912 from any US city. Send photocopies to Dennis Pack, 1915 Gilmore Ave., Winona, MN 55987 [41-4]

# FOREIGN: WANTED

COMMERCIAL AIR air covers, 1945 or earlier, any intercontinental mail, i.e, Europe to Asia, North America to Africa, Australia to Europe, etc. Send scans or photocopies for my offer, or on approval to Richard Helbock, PO Box 100, Chatsworth Island, NSW 2469, Australia or <u>helbock@la-posta.com</u>

# WANTED: MISCELLANY

US & POSSESSIONS POST OFFICE SEALS: on/off cover, Scott listed and unlisted. Especially need Ryukyu and Philippine material. Also want worldwide official seals on cover. Send photocopies or scans with asking price. Jim Kotanchik, PO Box 684, West Acton, MA 01720-0684, email: jimko@speakeasy.net 41-41

# LITERATURE: FOR SALE

<u>19th Century Cleveland. Ohio Postal</u> <u>Markings</u> by Thomas F. Allen, a 122-page book packed with information helpful to all postal historians, only \$8.00 postpaid for *La Posta* subscribers G-P Stamp Club, 7280 Hudson Road, Kent, OH 44240 [41-3]

# **INDEX OF ADVERTISERS**

# **DISPLAY ADS**

ALASKA COLLECTORS CLUB - 74 ARIZONA-NEW MEXICO P. H. S. - 74 MARK BAKER ENTERPRISES - 8 COLORADO POSTAL HIST. SOCIETY - 4 COVERCRAZY2 - 34 JANE DALLISON - 76 MICHAEL DATTOLICO - 48 DK ENTERPRISES - 69 EXPONET - 76 JIM FORTE - 71 FREEMAN'S - 69 JOHN GERMANN, TEXAS POS - 4 DANIEL F. KELLEHER AUCTIONS - 68 LA POSTA ON-LINE COVER SHOP - 72

# **DISPLAY ADS**

LA POSTA Backnumbers - 70 & 76 JAMES E. LEE - 73 & 74 ROBERT L. MARKOVITS - 72 LARRY NEAL - 74 NEW JERSEY POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY - 70 THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION - 75 SCHMITT INVESTORS LTD. - 71 LAWRENCE SHERMAN, MD - 70 STEPHEN T. TAYLOR - 71 DON TOCHER - 69 US POST OFFICES, VOL 8 CD - 70 WRECK & CRASH MAIL SOCIETY - 71



# La Posta Publications

33470 Chinook Plaza, #216, Scappoose OR 97056 email: helbock@la-posta.com

We hope that you have enjoyed our journal and I wish to cordially invite you to become a subscriber.

*LA POSTA* is published four times a year and provides over 300 pages of research, news and information regarding all aspects of American postal history. With a subscription price of just \$25 per year, most of our readers consider us to be the best bargain in postal history today.

I hope you will find *La Posta* worthy of your support. If so, please take a moment to fill out the form below and send us a check in the amount of \$25, or pay via credit card at *www.la-posta.com/journal.htm* to begin your subscription with our next issue.

Sincerely yours, Richard W. Helbock

Publisher

La Posta Publications 33470 Chinook Plaza, #216 Scappoose, OR 97056

Hello Richard & Cath:

Yes, I'll give *La Posta* a try. You may begin my subscription with the Volume 41, Number 2 (Summer 2010) issue. Enclosed is my check in the amount of \$25.00.\*\*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, ZIP:

\*\*The \$25 per volume rate applies to US domestic addresses only. Please consult page 1 of this issue for current overseas & Canadian rates. Pay via credit card through Pay Pal at *www.la-posta.com/journal.htm* 

# Whole Number 243

	Display Adv	ertising Contract f	or La Posta
Name:		_Company:	
Billing Addre	ss:	City:	
State:	_ Zip:	E-mail:	
I understand	I that ad fees are paya	able in advance unless oth	ner arrangements are made.
Date:	_Signature:	(E-mail a	cknowlegement O.K.)

DISPLAY ADS may be run on a contract basis for one-to-four insertions. You may change ad contents of inside pages at any time, provided advance notice is given. Contract rates are as follows:

INSIDE PAGES			
Ad Size	One Issue	<b>Two Issues</b>	Four Issues
1/8-page	□⇒\$20.00	□⇔\$36.00	□⇒\$60.00
1/4-pagc	□⇒\$38.00	□⇔\$72.00	□⇒\$130.00
1/2-page	□⇒\$68.00	□⇔\$132.00	□⇒\$254.00
1-page	□⇒\$120.00	□⇒\$236.00	□⇒\$462.00

### **NEW**

INTERNET ONLYFRONT PAGE- COLOR(FULL PAGE)□⇒\$150.00 - Page 1

### **BACK COVER**

(1/2 PAGE, COLOR)	<b>Two Issues</b>	□⇒\$350.00
	Four Issues	□⇒\$600.00

\*Note – Inside cover & back cover ads must be taken out for a minimum of two issues.

DEADLINES FOR INSIDE & INTERNET PAGES: Spring issue – 10 Feb, Summer issue – 10 May, Fall issue – 10 Aug, Winter issue – 10 Dec.

DEADLINES FOR BACK COVER COLOR AD: Spring & Summer issue – 10 Dec, Fall and Winter issue – 10 May

We will run your black and white ad in color on our website for no extra charge. If you would like us to create an ad for you, at no extra charge, please attach your business card or write in what you would like to say on the back of this form.

> E-mail your ad to Cath Clark at: lapostagal@hotmail.com or send to: La Posta, PO Box 65, Harwood, NSW 2465 AUSTRALIA Payment by check (U.S. bank) to La Posta Publications. Payment by Paypal to: turtledragon@helbock.net

> > Phone Between 3:00 pm & 10:00 pm PST (011) (61) (2) (6645-1829)

# The Post Offices of Whitley County, Kentucky

# By Robert M. Rennick

Whitley shares with several other counties a well dissected plateau in the southwestern section of the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field and the Upper Cumberland watershed. Crossing its southeastern end for nearly eleven miles is the Pine Mountain Range that extends in a generally northeastern direction between Tennessee and Kentucky's Pike County. The county is drained by the main channel of the Cumberland River and key tributaries-Meadow, (Big) Poplar, Patterson, Watts, Young, Jellico, and Bark Camp Creeks and the Clear Fork and Laurel Rivers. (The Clear Fork, heading in southwestern Bell County and extending into Tennessee, drains one of the region's major historic coal producing areas, while the Laurel serves as the county's northern border with Laurel County. Laurel's main branch, Lynn Camp Creek, also drains part of Knox and Laurel Counties.)

On January 17, 1818 the fifty ninth of Kentucky's counties, Whitley, was created by legislative act wholly from Knox County. It was named for Virginia-born Col. William Whitley (1749-1813), a pioneer Bluegrass settler and Indian fighter, who was killed at the Battle of the Thames in the War of 1812. To its original 630 square mile area were added another eighty square miles from Pulaski County in 1826. Several days later Whitley lost seventy square miles toward the creation of Laurel County. Ten square miles were taken for the formation of Josh Bell County in 1871; forty more went to Laurel County in 1876; and, finally, 140 contributed to the organization of McCreary County in 1912. Whitley's present 443 square mile area now has an estimated 37,300 residents.

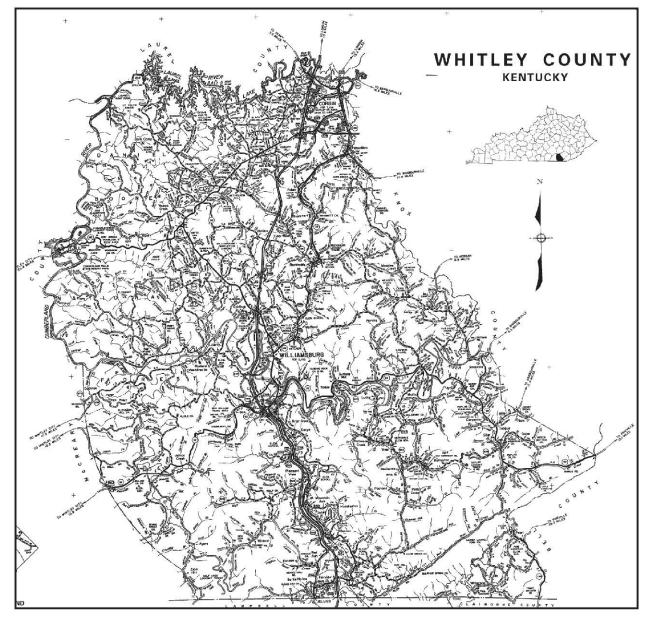
The county's first permanent settler is believed to have been Revolutionary War veteran John Granger Tye III (1737-1833) of Baltimore County, Maryland who, in 1786, built his home on (Big) Poplar near the site of the later Carpenter Church. He was soon followed by families of Earlies, Johnsons, Saxsons, Smiths, and Youngs, and then by Berrys, Clarks, Coxes, Foleys, Goldens, Faulkners, Kings, Mahans, Peaces, Sullivans, and Wilsons. Many of the county's settlement and geographic feature names were taken fruit these families.

All postmark illustrations appearing in this article are from the Willett-Thompson Collection and are shown courtesy of the Postmark Collectors Club. Visit the PMCC weebsite at http://www.postmarks.org/ Most of the county is still wooded with some 38,000 acres in the Daniel Boone National Forest. As with other counties in the rugged Upper Cumberland, coal and timber have long played roles in Whitley's economic history but not till the arrival of the L&N Railroad in the 1880s did they begin to have any major significance. Whitley's coal development was initiated by the Mahan Coal (later the East Tennessee Coal) Company near Jellico on the Tennessee line. As will be seen, many of the county's post offices served towns and rail stations that were established around coal mining operations from the 1880s through the First World War.

While the county's uneven terrain generally inhibited commercial farming, some industrial development, mostly generated by the railroads and primarily in the Corbin area, has substantially contributed to its economy. So has tourism, centering at the Cumberland Falls State Resort Park and the newly created Laurel River Lake.<sup>1</sup>

To sketch Whitley's ninety four operating post offices the county will be divided by its major stream valleys. The post offices will be located by road miles from the court house in downtown Williamsburg (some 104 road miles south of downtown Lexington, via 1-75) or from other offices in the same valley.

The fourth class city of Williamsburg with a 2002 population of 5,167, is on US 25W and the Cumberland River, just east of 1-75. In 1818 the new county's seat was established on the south bank of the river on land then owned by Samuel Cox, local tavern and ferry owner. This site may early have been called Spring Ford for two local springs and a river fording place that attracted its earliest settlement. Like the county it was named for Col. Whitley. The town was chartered on February 5, 1819 as Williamsburg but its post office was established, on June 14, 1820 (with Walter R. Hunt, its first postmaster)/ as Whitley Court House. This remained the post office name till 1882 when it was officially changed to Williamsburgh to conform to the town's name. In 1894 the terminal "h" was dropped. An unsuccessful attempt at one time to change the town's name to **Pittsburg** has yet to be investigated.



Whitley County, Kentucky, from Kentucky Highway Department map.



# Post Offices on the Cumberland River's Main Channel

One of Whitley's several short-lived antebellum post offices was **Craig's Ferry.** From April 25, 1854 to September 20, 1859 Isaac Craig's office served a ferry at an unknown location on the river. Whitley and Knox's important Craig family included George W., a Knox County justice of the peace and coroner (1804), William, a Knox County sheriff (1807), and Andrew, a Knox County circuit court judge (1807-08) who represented Whitley County in the Kentucky General Assembly in 1837. The family also gave its name to Craig Creek, a Cumberland tributary in Laurel County.

At the site of storekeeper William McKee's flour mill on the Cumberland, probably just below (west of) Bee Shoals and about where the McCreary-Whitley county line was later located (about 18 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> river miles below Williamsburg) there was a summer resort called **Combling Falls**. To serve it and several other businesses, Francis M. and William McKee opened the **Combling Falls** post office on July 17, 1877. From August 12, 1881 through October 1887, however, the office was known as **Buzzard.**<sup>2</sup>

On the very day the Combling Falls post office opened, Dr. Harrison Meadors (M.D.) established the **Meadorsville** [mehd/uhrz/vihl] post office, over five miles up the river. More precisely, it was on (the present) Ky 478 that overlooks the river from the south, between the mouth of Jellico Creek and the Redbird Bridge, where it was to serve a mill, several stores, a shop, and a saloon. Several moves along this road, including a short stay at a site 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles below (west of) Jellico Creek, brought it back to its original location where it closed in 1933. Now there's nothing there but scattered homes. The local Meadors family were descendants of pioneer Whitley County settlers Thomas and Keziah.

On August 8, 1882 James W. Bradley opened the **Mullis** post office to serve his mill and the developing coal town of **Louden**, half a mile up Whetstone Creek of the Cumberland, and twelve miles above Williamsburg. It was named for the area descendants

of James (ne ca. 1795) and Elizabeth Mullis who had moved to Whitley County from Virginia ca. 1834. After several site changes on Whetstone, the office closed in mid April 1919.

One of the descendants of Samuel Sutton had a grist mill at the mouth of Bunch Branch of the Cumberland, across from the Yaden Station, and five miles above Williamsburg. The site was served, but only flora June 12 to September 5, 1890, by Thomas J. Wood's **Suttons Mill** post office.

The aptly named **Oak Hill** post office, established on December 29, 1890 by George W. McGraw, probably operated at one or two sites, a half to one mile up Peter Branch of the Cumberland, ten miles below Williamsburg. In



1895 it's said to have been serving J.L. Taylor's store and N. Walker's saw and feed mill. It closed in mid May 1914, and nothing marks the site today.

Like the Red Bird River in Bell and Clay Counties, the Whitley post office of **Redbird**, at two sites on the north side of the Cumberland between Sanders and Youngs Creeks, was named for the Cherokee Indian who had settled on his Clay County namesake to hunt and trap and was later murdered by white hunters. He is said to have frequently traveled through the. present Whitley County on his way to market his furs. His name had been applied to a settlement' on the site of the post office before its establishment on January 15, 1898, with Simon C. Steely, postmaster. The office closed in 1934.





The **Lawson** post office was established on July 16, 1908 by David Y. Lawson (ne ca. 1862-3, probably a descendant of Ann [Mrs. James Lawson, Sr.], a Georgian who had brought her family to Kentucky in the very early 1800s). By the time it closed in mid June 1914 it was serving the Dal Station on the L&N's Pine Mountain West branch, on the south side of the river, six miles above Williamsburg.

In 1917 Rosa B. Sullivan submitted several names for a post office that would serve her father John W. Sullivan's Store on the north side of the river, just east of the mouth of Deep Branch, and four miles above Lawson. One of them was Lucky for the station on the Pine Mountain West Railroad across the river. Another was Julep. In an interview with the late Eugene Siler, she said that a popular song of that time was "When You Wore a Tulip" (by Percy Wenrich



and Stanley M u r p h y ). Fancying the reference to julep in the last line, she s u b m i t t e d that word but the Post Of-

fice Department, in accepting it, spelled it **Julip**, and by that name the office opened on October 17 with Rosa's kid sister Nora L. as its first postmaster. Rosa became postmaster herself on January 26, 1921. When it closed in 1983 the office was on (the present) Ky 92.

About a mile up Goodin Creek and (the present) Ky 779 from Tyes Ferry (now the Tyes Ferry Bridge across the Cumberland) and half a mile from the Knox County line, was the inexplicably named **Gausdale** post office. This is believed to have been the first site of Knox County's **Isaac** post office (1883). The office, which might have been called **Clark** for a Tyes Ferry resident Henry B. Clark if Jefferson County didn't already have such an office, was established on November 7, 1918 with James Teague, its first postmaster. It served as a rural station of Barbourville from November 1963 till it officially closed in mid October 1989.

# POST OFFICES ON MEADOW CREEK OF THE CUMBERLAND RIVER

The aptly named Meadow Creek [mehd/uh kreek] heads in Bunch Mountain, seven air miles south of Corbin, and extends for over thirteen miles southeast to join the Cumberland just below the Tyes Ferry Bridge and one mile below (west of) the Knox County line. It parallels the county line for much of its route and is paralleled by Ky 1064 and 779. Identified as such in Dr. Walker's (1750) Journal, it's thus the oldest known place/ feature name in the county. Four post offices served its watershed.

Somewhere in the Meadow Creek valley the **Meadow Creek** post office was established on November 1, 1850 by Thomas N. Berry. By the mid 1870s it was some six miles up the stream and ten miles northeast of Williamsburg. After several vicinity moves it closed in August 1917.

Some five miles above the Meadow Creek post office, William S. Culveyhouse established the **Rock** post office on January 23, 1874 which he probably named for the family of John A. and Samuel Rock, local landowners. On February 9, however, he had the name changed to **Siloam.** The office closed in November 1875 when Culveyhouse moved to Tennessee, but was reestablished the following May by John Burnett and served Stephen Davis' store till June 1886. On April 9, 1891 it was again reopened, as **Silome.** The source of this name, in either spelling, is not known though there's undoubtedly a Scriptural basis for it (John 9). Several Kentucky churches have borne this name. When the office closed in November 1905 it was probably in the vicinity of the Meadow Creek Church.

To serve the **Tyes Ferry** locality on the river, less than a mile above (east of) the mouth of Meadow Creek, Henry L. Tye, on May 23, 1881, established the **Dishman** post office, named for a politically-important Knox- Whitley family.<sup>3</sup> It occupied several sites east of Meadow Creek (including one just over the Knox County line from 1885 to 1888) till it closed in August 1917.

Since his first preference **Bristow** (probably for Benjamin Helm Bristow [1832-1896], famed Kentucky-born but nationally prominent lawyer and politician) was then in use in Warren County, James T. Hill established an office some two



miles up Meadow Creek from Dishman as **Hill.** He and Nora Hill operated it from September 21, 1904 through August 1917.<sup>4</sup>

### POST OFFICES ON POPLAR CREEK (AKA, BIG POPLAR) OF THE CUMBERLAND RIVER

Poplar Creek heads near the Bell, Knox, Whitley Counties convergence and extends for some fifteen miles west and northwest to the river across from Boyd Bend, 51/2 river miles below the Knox County line. It may be distinguished from the Little Poplar Creek in Knox County though both were aptly named for the trees. The present Ky 92 extends along the creek. Six post offices served its main valley and tributaries.

In 1812 Andrew Evans (1775-1834), a Virginia-born. Baptist preacher, brought his family to Poplar Creek. In 1821, a mile or so up the creek, he built a waterpowered grist mill. On his death it and the land around it were heired by his son John Rosen Evans (1803-1888). On September 6, 1873 John Rosen's son Andrew C. (1844-1911) established the Evans Mill post office which he and his sibs. Sarah A. and Joseph F. operated through May 1880. It was re-established on February 28, 1881 just above the mouth of Poplar, with William R. Perkins, postmaster, but operated as merely Evans through August 1887. From May 15, 1890 through December of that year Robert Monhollen is said to have operated an Evans post office on Browns Creek, a Watts Creek tributary, some six miles northeast of Williamsburg.5



Five more Poplar Valley families gave their names to post offices. On August 1, 1882 E.A. Carpenter opened the **Carpenter** post office some 3 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles up Poplar from Evans Mill. This was about where John G. Tye and his wife Mollie

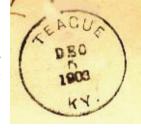
are said to have built the county's first home in 1786. When it closed in 1975 the office was on Ky 92, near Hauns (now Reynolds) Store, just below the mouth of Goldens Creek.

Somewhere on the Knox County side of the Davis Branch of the 6 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> mile long Goldens Creek (which heads nearly four miles within Knox County), William F. Davis established a post office. Instead of his preferred name **Davis**, it opened on February 16, 1906 as **Rain**. In early 1912 it was moved over the Whitley line to a point on (the present) Rte. 1809, 1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles east of Carpenter, where it closed in 1933. Though still shown in records and on maps as **Rain**, it's locally pronounced with the terminal "s" for its was named for descendants of Long Hunter John Rains, who had settled in that region in the early nineteenth century.



The **Teague** post office was established on March 3, 1893 by Henry B. Clark to serve **Tyes Ferry**, at the mouth of Goodin Creek, and less than one mile from the Knox County line. It was named for James and other descendants of William Teague who had acquired

land in Whitley County in the 1830s and 40s. By 1915 the office had moved to the mouth of Buffalo Creek of Poplar (the junction of the present Ky 11 and 92). After several more vicinity moves, two miles north of Carpenter, it closed in 1944.



Two miles up Poplar Creek and Ky 92 from Carpenter, at the mouth of Harps (later Harpes) Creek, in the heart of the locally styled **Poplar Creek** neighborhood, Owen Peace, on October 5, 1905, established the **Siler** post office. **Siler** was named for the Rev. J.W. "Nilsen Siler, local magistrate, a descendant of Jacob Siler (1770-1839) from Chatham County, North Carolina who had settled on nearby Mud Creek of Clear Fork River about 1800. The 6 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> mile long Harps Creek, named for another area family, heads in Knox County's Flag Ridge.



Eli Goins (ne March 1859) was the first of several members of his family to operate the **Goins** post office at

seven sites along Harps Creek between April 30, 1901 and 1952. When it closed it was two miles above Poplar and Ky 92.



### FIVE POST OFFICES IN THE PATTERSON CREEK WATERSHED

This 8 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> mile long stream heads just below Cane Gap and joins the river just above Verne. It's paralleled in part by Ky 904 and the Pine Mountain West line of the L&N Railroad which, for awhile, extended up Bennett Branch to Gatliff. Its earliest settlers included its name source William Patterson (a Revolutionary War veteran ne ca. 1750), John Polley, and John S. Sears.

The first of this stream valley's post offices was **Patterson Creek**. Established on September 18, 1873, with Milton Foley, postmaster, it was two miles up the creek, probably at the mouth of its Little Patterson branch, and ten miles southeast of Williamsburg. It may have been moved in December 1876 when Samuel Smith became postmaster-to somewhere on the lower reach of Mulberry Creek, one mile up from the Cumberland, perhaps to what was shown on Hoeing's Kentucky Geological Survey map of 1889 as **Smiths Store.** In 1901 J.M. Smith is known to have moved it half a mile south to a site three fourths of a mile east of Mulberry. It may have been here that it closed in June 1914.

The family of John and Mary Polley arrived in Whitley County from Virginia before 1840, settling on Patterson Creek where they soon became large landowners. By the 1880s the family had a sawmill, coal mines, and a coal camp called **Polley Town** (or **Polley** 

**Camp**) with a boarding house and commissary. On August 15, 1883 John Polley, a grandson of the progenitors, established a post office



to serve Polley's Store and called it **Polleyton.** According to his Site Location Report it was six miles south of the Patterson Creek post office. Sometime before 1909 a map showed the office on Patterson Creek, over a mile below (northwest of) the mouth of Bennett Branch, at what's shown on contemporary published maps as Dixie. In 1909. though, Thomas A.



Booth's Site Location Report showed it serving Verne Station on the Pine Mountain West line, at the mouth of Patterson Creek, two miles west of the then site of the Patterson Creek post office (and 91/2 miles above Williamsburg.) It closed in February 1929. It was re-opened on September 27, 1930 as **Verne** for the inexplicably named station. John C. Walker was **Verne's** first postmaster. This office lasted till 1975.

The once thriving coal town of Gatliff extended for about a mile east along the present Ky 904 and Bennetts Branch from a point 11/2 miles from Patterson Creek. It was named for and probably by Dr. Ancil Gatliff, M.D. (1850-1918), a coal developer who opened some of the local mines in 1906. The Gatliffs, still a prominent Whitley County family, are descended from Capt. Charles Gatliff (1745-1838), a Virginia-born Revolutionary War officer and Indian fighter, who came to Kentucky in 1779-80 and settled at the mouth of the Cumberland River's Maple Creek in 1786. To serve the coal camp of what was to have almost one thousand residents and was to be the largest mining operation in the area, the Gatliff post office was established on March 28, 1908 with David W. Davies, postmaster. Within a few years Gatliff had four stores, a restaurant, and a school and was the terminus of the two mile long Patterson Creek Spur of the Pine Mountain West Railroad from Nevisdale. Only a few strip mines, some homes, and a couple of churches survived the post office's closing in 1966.



According to a resident, the late Thomas Childers, when the Pine Mountain West reached a site three miles up Patterson and half a mile below the mouth of Bennetts Branch, a foreman named Gillreath was asked to name the new station there. He suggested that "dale" be added to the name of his son Nevel, but for some reason it became **Nevisdale**.<sup>6</sup>

The post office of this name was established on March 19, 1917 with John Coins, postmaster, and was suspended on December 31, 1990 after the death of its

then postmaster J.B. Perkins.

In late 1908 the Long Branch Spur of Pine Mountain West reached a site 0.6 miles up that Patterson branch, three



# Autumn 2010

miles south of Nevisdale. The station and the post office established there on November 27, 1908 (with Allie McElroy, postmaster) and the Mahan-Jellico company camp that grew up there after local mines were opened two years later, were named for Amelia Packard, a Brooklyn, New York-born Williamsburg school teacher. The town of **Packard**, with a peak population in the 1920s of nearly 800, failed to survive the depletion of the area's coal resources. All the residents moved away when the mines and the post office closed in 1946.



POST OFFICES IN THE CLEAR FORK WATERSHED

The twenty mile long Clear Fork River heads near Fonde, in southwestern Bell County, extends through Claiborne and Campbell Counties, Tennessee, enters Whitley a mile east of Jellico, and joins the Cumberland River one mile above Williamsburg. Its clear, pure water gave it its name before 1800, but by the turn of the twentieth century coal mining had made it anything but.

On the west side of Clear Fork, probably just below the mouth of Elk Creek, on the road that's now US25W, the first of the seventeen Whitley County offices in this watershed was established on May 22, 1832. Through July 1863 William, James F., and Simon Snyder operated the **Clear Fork** office.

The short-lived (December 19, 1851 to March 26, 1858) and unrecalled **Spring Rock** post office may have been in the Clear Fork valley because its only post-master Samuel Beams had acquired fifty acres there in 1853. That's all that's known of it or him.

The village of **Pleasant View**, named either for its view of the nearby hills or the view of this site north

from the mouth of Wolf Creek, 1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles above, is centered at the junction of US 25W and Ky 628, just east of 1-75, and five miles above (south of) Williamsburg. Its post office was established on November 13, 1870 by Robert Boone Bird



who had represented the county in the Kentucky leg-

islature (1867-69). By the early 1880s the village had a sawmill and a station on the L&N's Knoxville Branch (later the Knoxville and Atlanta Division) between Williamsburg and Jellico, and by 1890 was shipping the coal of several area mines. In 1965 the post office became a CPO which only recently closed.

On June 22, 1883 Francis M. Bryant established the **Huddleston** post office 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Pleasant View and 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles below (north of) the mouth of (upper) Cane Creek.<sup>7</sup> This was probably named for the family of Elijah and Rebecca Huddleston. It closed in early 1889.

On June 6, 1889 this office was reopened by local storekeeper Henry L. Manning half a mile above, but as **Saxton**, the name applied to the nearby rail station in 1883. Unless this name was brought in by the railroad, it may have honored descendants of Upper Cumberland pioneer settlers William (1745-1838) and Leah Saxson. By 1890 the station was shipping coal from area mines. From 1905 to 1909 the Jellico Mining Company had a local camp. Here also was a switching station for runs to Jellico, three miles south. The post office became a rural branch in 1964 and closed for good in 1972.



The Jellico Mountain Coal camp of **Kensee** was near the head of Pigeon Roost Creek, 1.75 miles up a spur from the L&N's **Kensee Station**, two miles south of

Saxton. It and its post office," established on June 26, 1884, with James W. Fox, postmaster, were probably named for their being 1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles from the Tennessee line. The local mines, in operation from this time, were once owned by the



Duponts. By 1895 the camp had some 600 residents. In mid October 1917 the office closed and only some homes now remain at the site.

At the site of what's now but a residential settlement just east of 1-75, US 25W, and the Clear Fork River, midway between Saxton and Pleasant View, some Welsh coal developers opened a mine in the early 1890s

# Whole Number 243



and named their camp **Mountain Ash** for their hometown in Wales. The local post office operated in this name between July 28, 1892 (with Enoch Griffith, the first postmaster) and 1967.

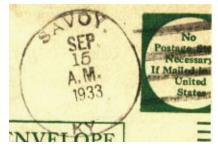
Another proposed **Bristow** post office would have opened in 1900 on the L&N's Knoxville line between Saxton and Lot, three fourths of a mile east of the Clear Fork. But it operated as **Zenith** from February 26, 1901 to mid May 1904, with Sarah Florence Lawson, its only postmaster. Its name also remains underived.

Sometime in the late nineteenth century George Washington Sproul, a surveyor for the Wilton Coal Company, acquired some land that may have been called **Diode.** (for the electronic devices?) and, earlier, **Hogs Jowl** (?), and deeded a right-of-way through it to the L&N. On May 29, 1902 Isaac C. Sproule (sic) estab-

lished a post office here to serve, by then, a thickly populated neighborhood and called it **Emlyn**, possibly for Emelias Sproul (nee August 1870), wife of George's son Henry. This office continues to serve a residential community between US 25W and the Clear Fork, 3 ½ miles south of Williamsburg.

Just west of the Clear Fork and half a mile south of the Cumberland River was **Savoy Station**, the

junction of the LAN's Pine Mountain West line and its Knoxville Division. On December 12, 1908 the **Savoy** [suh/voy] post office, with Minette Gaylor, its first post-



master, was established to serve the station and a village of some one hundred residents,  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  miles below (north of) Emlyn. After occupying several vicinity sites it closed in 1964. Why it was named, assuming it was, for the western Alps region, or else for the famed London Theater, is not known.

In an area less than a mile east of the Clear Fork and about a mile north of the Tennessee line, that may have been settled before 1800, Francis Faulkner is said to have maintained a store, mill, and some other businesses. So important was he that his neighbors called him "Boss" Faulkner. The local community soon got to be known as **Bosstown** or, more precisely, **Bos**ton (probably in allusion to other places of this name.)<sup>8</sup> By the time its post office was established, on July 6, 1855, Boston was already in use in Nelson County so postmaster-designate James Faulkner named his Whitlev office Lot, allegedly for its fertile and level setting, reminiscent of the Biblical Plains of Lot. The town was incorporated as Lot on April 27, 1880, but the **Boston** name continued to be applied to the locality as late as 1909 and yet survives in that of the local church and a nearby hill and school. Sometime before 1913 an LAN spur line, the Jellico-Lot Cutoff, was extended two miles east flout its Jellico station to this site. The Lot post office closed in July 1917.



The short-lived (August 5, 1858 to September 20, 1859) and probably aptly named **Pine Tree** post office is otherwise unknown. One may wonder if it was on the Laurel Fork of Clear Fork since its only postmaster John Lambdin then owned land in this valley.

Through Whitley and neighboring Bell County flows the Laurel Fork which joins the Clear Fork River two miles within Campbell County, Tennessee. In its valley were two other Whitley post offices. One was **Pearl** which was established in Bell County On June 17, 1907



and named for first postmaster James L. Fletcher's ten year old daughter who later married Wren Thacker and lived in that vicinity till she died in 1967. On February 18, 1924 the office was moved just over the Whit-

ley County line where, in 1968, it became a rural branch of Bell County's Frakes post office, 1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles northeast.<sup>9</sup>

A little over a mile up a branch of Laurel Fork, less than a mile from the Tennessee line, Albert F. Kishpaugh applied for a **Laurel Fork** post office only to name it instead for his neighbor Albert J. Wilkerson (ne 1843.) It opened on May 11, 1900. On March 27, 1901 Wilkerson himself took over the office and ran it till it closed in 1911.

**Redash**, named for a coal term and/or the trees, was the post office which, from August 3, 1887 through July 1927, served the Proctor Coal Company mines and camp up the Proctor Hollow of Indian Creek, a branch of the Clear Fork's Elk Creek tributary. The mines, which had opened by 1885, half a mile from the Tennessee line, were soon reached by the three mile long Proctor Coal Company spur from Jellico, Tennessee. Joseph M. Wilson was the first postmaster. Though the camp's population peaked at 1,200 in 1905, only a few homes survived the Second World War.

To serve the coal mines in the upper end of Clear Fork's Cane Creek, in or near its Bird(s)eye Hollow, Joseph Mortimore Wilson, the first Redash postmaster, opened the **Halsey** post office on December 10, 1892.

This was named for E.H. Halsey, Vice-President and Secretary of the Whitley Coal Company which operated one of the local mines. In September of the following year the five mile long Jellico Birdeye and Northern Rail-



way was built to Halsey from Keswick on the L&N's Knoxville line to bring out the coal from the Jellico and Birdseye Coal Company mines. The spur was conveyed to the L&N in July 1902 and was thenceforth known simply as the Halsey Branch. By 1910 the post office and rail line were serving six vicinity coal. camps, including the Halsey Red Ash Coal Company's. But in mid August 1912 the post office closed and, in 1914, the rail line was all but abandoned. Nothing is there now.

From January 4, 1907 through 1908 James M. Rountree (1856-1920) operated the **Rountree** post office at his family's store around five miles up Little Wolf Creek (called Jackson Fork of Wolf Creek on late nineteenth century maps) from the Clear Fork River. This was probably in the vicinity of the old Middle Fork School and New Zion Church.

### Post Offices on the Cumberland River's Watts Creek

The thirteen mile long Watts Creek, paralleled by Ky 26 and the L&N's Knoxville line, extends from a point two miles southwest of Woodbine, southwest and south to the river, half a mile below (north of) the Highland Park section of Williamsburg. The stream was called Indian Creek by Dr. Walker (1750). The Watts name probably honored Capt. John Watts, a Revolutionary War veteran from Virginia who patented lands in there in 1783-84. The Watts valley, first settled around 1788, was served by nine post offices.

The Watts valley's first settlement was by a large spring some five miles up from the river. Sometime in the early nineteenth century it came into the possession of the Charles Rockhold family and soon centered on son Thomas'



**Rockhold's Store.** On July 18, 1838 Thomas established the **Rockhold's** post office.<sup>10</sup> By the 1870s the office was serving a town with several mills and factories, stores, a school, at least three churches, and a number of other businesses. With the coming of the L&N in 1882 it also became an important shipping point for area coal production which its presence encouraged. In 1894 the apostrophe was dropped from the name of the post office which still serves a village centered on the junction of Ky 26 and 511, seven miles nne of Williamsburg.

The stream itself gave name to the **Watts Creek** post office which operated at some as yet undetermined location in its valley between August 13, 1862 and late December 1866. Preston C. Berry, its only postmaster, is known to have acquired land somewhere on the stream in 1839 and 1854.

Some 4 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles south of Rockholds the L&N opened the **Mahan Station** [may/haen or maen) on land owned by this Whitley County family.<sup>11</sup> In anticipation, a post office was established on June 15, 1881 about a mile north and was called **Minnie** by its only postmaster Thomas Hershal Early. It closed in December 1884. On February 6, 1885, back near the **Mahan** site, probably just above the mouth of Browns Creek (and west of the present Gatliff State Fish Hatchery), Robert Monhollen re-established the post office as the equally inexplicable **Laso**, but this too soon closed, in early March 1895.<sup>12</sup>

The next office to serve this area and its several coal mines and camps (including Watts Creek Jellico and Jewel Jellico) was established on April 27, 1900 as **Wofford** [wahf/uhrd), possibly for an area family of whom nothing is known. First postmaster John Henry Bryant's preferred name b was then in use in Carter County. By 1921 the L&N's area station was **Wofford** and, with the post office, was four miles south of Rockholds and five miles north of Williamsburg. The post office became a Williamsburg branch in 1966 and closed for good in 1973.

Another Watts Creek post office, a mile north of Wofford, was established on September 1, 1906 by John M. Parham to serve the Campbell Coal Mining Company at **Hoffman**, a camp with some 300 residents. (The camp or, perhaps, some close by community may also have been known as **Bulow** for in his initial Site Location Report Perham first proposed this name for his office for it would serve that locality.) Anyway, this office, as **Coalmont**, closed in December 1912 and its papers were sent to Wofford.

Somewhere on the five mile long **Browns Creek** which joins Watts south of the fish hatchery, was the short-lived Browns Creek post office. It was established on January 23, 1874 by George M. Adams and maintained by Reuben Faulkner and Eli Marlow only till mid October. It was re-established on September 28, 1883 as **Falkner**, an obvious error for the local Faulkner family, with Isaac Jones its only postmaster, but it too lasted only a few months, till January 25, 1884.

**Brummetts Station** on the L&N and Watts Creek, two miles north of Rockholds, had a post office in this name from August 17, 1887 till, on March 19, 1903, it became simply Brummett, and closed in mid October 1906. Henry L. Brunmett (ne ca. 1840), the local storekeeper, was the first of its two postmasters.



On April 12, 1878 T. Foley established the post office of **Tidal Wave** somewhere on Blakes Fork of Watts. It's assumed by county historians that the name recalls an early flood for such were often known as "tides" or "tidal waves". In 1895 the name became **Tidalwave**, and in 1924 the office moved to Carrs Fork of Watts, 3 ½ miles northwest of Rockholds, where it closed in 1935.

Less than a mile west of Blakes Creek, about where the present US 25W and 1-75 cross (four miles north of Williamsburg), storekeeper Buck Bowling applied for a post office he named **Goldbug**. It's said that this name honored



Democrats who supported the gold standard by voting Republican in the presidential election of 1896.<sup>13</sup> The office opened on August 11, 1896 with John Ballard, its first postmaster, and closed in 1964.

Benjamin Franklin Harp sought to establish a post office in the **Buffalo (Church)** community on (the present) Ky 5,11, less than one mile east of Blakes



Creek, and eight miles north of Williamsburg (via the present 1-75, half a mile east.) Harp, in use by a Franklin County office, and **Buffalo**, then applied to a

LaRue County office, gave way to the naming of this office, which opened on May 14, 1902, as **Walden**. After Benjamin Franklin Walden (ne August 1836) and his wife Mima came here from Elk Valley, Tennessee in 1882 and built their family home, their neighbors began calling that vicinity **Walden's Place**. The post office was discontinued in 1982, the store having already closed, and only the church remains.

# Post Offices on the Cumberland River's Young Creek

Youngs Creek heads in the White Oak Neighborhood, just south of the junction of US 25W and Ky 90, and extends for about 71/2 miles south to the river at the Redbird post office's second site. The stream was called Rocky Creek in Walker's Journal for the many rocks in its bed, but was later renamed for a pioneer family. Three post offices, including Redbird at its mouth, served resident families. Another, the **Youngs Creek** post office itself, may have originally been on this stream but then was moved to the Bark Camp watershed (where we'll consider it, below).

## Autumn 2010

According to storekeeper Elijah Wilder's Site location Report, a post office to be called **Whitley** to serve his store, a flour mill, and 150 resi-



dents, would be established half a mile west of Youngs Creek and seven miles north of Williamsburg. Instead it opened, on April 26, 1895, with Wilder its first postmaster, as **Clio** [kleye/oh]. Whence **Clio** is not known. References to an earlier Clio post office near Alexander's Chapel off Ky 90, near the Pulaski Wayne County line, is questionable since that office name is said to have been pronounced klee/oh.<sup>14</sup> In 1934 Luther G. Fuson became postmaster and moved the office to a site where (the present) US 25W crosses Ky 204, about one mile east. Here, 2 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles north of Goldbug, it closed in 1952.

The **Shiner** post office [sha:n/uhr] which William Trammel operated between July 19, 1910 and December 16, 1912, served a school and church about a mile east of Youngs Creek and 21/2 miles north of Clio. Congressman Siler once supposed a Biblical name derivation, probably the Plain of Sinar, the highly fertile forerunner of Chaldea and Babylonia that the Sumerians developed into a great civilization some 6,000 years ago [Gen. 9, 11:2, 14:1]. But there's no evidence for this. The school is long gone, while the church survived a move one fourth of a mile west on the road to US 25W.

# Post Offices on the Cumberland River's Jellico Creek

The forty mile long Jellico Creek heads in Scott County, Tennessee and drains southeastern McCreary County before it enters Whitley where, for twenty four miles, it drains the western section of this county till it joins the river below Williamsburg. The name appears in records as Gelico River as early as 1812, while a Tennessee map of the 1830s shows it clearly as Angelicarner. It is pretty much accepted now that it was named for the angelica root that grew profusely in this region and was used in early perfumes, to flavor alcoholic beverages, and as a cure and preventive for a number of contagious diseases. An even earlier use, its potential to ward off evil spirits, may have given it its name. There's nothing to the popular notion that it was a corruption of Jericho.<sup>15</sup> By the mid nineteenth century the **Jellico** name had been applied to the Jellico Mountain which flanks the stream on the east and, later, to its northern extension the Bon Jellico.<sup>16</sup>

In the late 1870s a seam of slow burning coal with a low ash content was discovered in the Jellico Mountain and given that name. Its development was assured by the arrival of the IAN and the Southern Railway through that section leading to Whitley County's being Kentucky's second leading coal producing county in the 1890s.

The best known application of Jellico was to the rail center on the Tennessee line. A settlement at this site as early as 1795 eventually had its own post office, established on October 29, 1878 by Thomas M. Smith as **Smithburgh.** It was renamed **Jellico** for the coal seam and the mountains on August 6, 1883 by the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad Company which completed a line here from Caryville, Tennessee in the winter of 1882-83. In 1884-85 the line was acquired by the Southern Railway. The town was incorporated as **Jellico** on March 7, 1885.<sup>17</sup>

The first of the nine post offices in the Jellico Creek valleys was probably **Jellico** (not the Smithburgh-Jellico office), which was established on May 18, 1832 with Gordon Gilbreath, postmaster, and discontinued in mid July 1846. Nothing, including its precise location on the creek, is known about it.

The second post office named for the stream was established on March 9, 1894, with Milton L. White, postmaster, as **Jellicocreek** (following the Post Office Department's recent policy mandating one word names).



In June 1895 new postmaster Henry N. Creekmore moved it one fourth of a mile east to serve his store and several mills and other businesses. Here, probably at the junction of (the present) Ky 92 and 1898, on the west side of the creek, it remained till July 1934 when it was moved 21/2 miles east to a site one mile up the Paint Creek of Jellico and Ky 92, at the south end of Rose Ridge, and seven miles southwest of Williamsburg. From 1952 till it closed in 1955 the office was **Jellico Creek**. The possibility that Gilbreath's Jellico post office was the forerunner of the **Wild Cat** post office is based on the fact that Jellico's second postmaster Solomon Stephens, Jr. was also a sometime **Wild Cat** postmaster.

Anyway, **Wild Cat** was established on February 17, 1848, with W.C. Campbell, postmaster, and closed in September 1849. It was re-established on June 3, 1852 by Stephens and continued to operate, though intermittently, through October 1896.

Its precise location before 1887 is not known. By 1866, however, the office was serving Levi J. Steely's general store (and the Locality was later also known as **Steely's Store**, with a school and church.) Levi J. operated



the **Wild Cat** post office from November 6, 1866 through June 1869 when it closed, and again from April 1871 till January 1877 when Sally Steely, another storekeeper, operated it till 1884. By 1887 the office may have been about half a mile up Paint Creek and was serving a locality (with a couple of stores) also known as **Blome.** 

**Fritz** is a little recalled post office whose several locations between June 20, 1882 and mid October 1902 seem widely dispersed in the upper Jellico valley. According to N.A. Richardson's Site Location Report, proposed names for it were **Jellico** and **Wolf Creek** and it would serve the **Head of Wolf** locality. This suggests a site somewhere in or on a flank of the Jellico Mountain between the Jellico and Wolf Creek valleys. By 1889, though, it was serving two stores and a shop on Jellico Creek, five miles west of Wild Cat, and by 1895 it was on the north side of Paint Creek, near the latter's Jellico confluence and nine miles west of Williamsburg.

Just east of Capuchine Creek, a branch of Jellico that heads in Scott County, Tennessee and serves for a mile as the Whitley-McCreary Counties line, was the **Angel** post office. From March 28, 1892 through May 1914 Lewis Angel (ne September 1824) and his son Lewis M. (ne April 1864) operated this office just north of the Tennessee border. Angel forebears and descendants long lived in both states.

The John and Mahala Ayers family were another to give its name to a Whitley post office. On April 12, 1892 Joseph M. Meadors established the Ayers post office on the road (now Rte. 1898) overlooking the mouth of Ryans Creek of Jellico.<sup>19</sup> In 1928 the office

was moved nearly 11/2 miles up Jellico (and Rte. 1898) to the mouth of Rose Branch, 31/2 miles north of the Tennessee line, where it closed in 1955.

According to its first postmaster Harvey Parker, the **Parkers** post office, established on March 9, 1910, was two miles east of Jellico Creek and five miles south of Meadorsville. Though he didn't say this on his Site Location Report and no map



showing its location is available, it's believed to have been on Becks Creek, a 3 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> long east-side branch of Jellico, that heads in Mount Morgan, just west of Williamsburg. On the death of Harvey's successor Henderson Parker in the winter of 1927-28, the new postmaster Henry C. Harmon moved the office 1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> miles east to a point in the Becks valley, five miles west of Williamsburg and three miles northwest of Bon Jellico. Henderson's widow is said to have refused to allow the post office to remain in her store. It closed in 1935. (The Williamsburg topographic map of 1952 shows a **Parkers Town** School half a mile below the Beck's Creek head.)



Then there are the **Duck** and **Bouty** post offices, some five miles up Jellico from the river, and three miles west of Parker's first

site. **Duck**, operated by Hilyard A. Taylor from May 6, 1910 through October 1920, probably referred to nearby Duck Run (see below). On December 7, 1926 the post office was re-established with Mrs. Mary Jones, postmaster, whose preference for Duck to serve the settlement still called that, gave way to **Bouty**. Why **Bouty** has never been learned. The office, some nine miles west of Williamsburg, was discontinued in 1951 and nothing marks the site now.

## Post Offices in the Laurel River Valleys

The main channel of the Laurel River heads near Bush in eastern Laurel County and joins the Cumberland River at the Laurel-Whitley-McCreary Counties convergence. The Laurel Whitley County line extends along it for some twenty one miles. It was named for the thick growth of mountain laurel. or rhododendron shrubs found on its banks by early visitors. When the name was first applied is not known but it did identify the stream on an 1820s map. Fifteen post offices served the Laurel River and its Whitley branches.

The aptly named and short-lived **Mouth of Laurel** post office (January 15, 1839 to August 18, 1840), with Samuel G. Hogan, its only postmaster, served a small settlement that may then have been called Frankfort.<sup>20</sup> During and probably after the Civil War a coal mine in the aptly named Locality of **Saltburg** (or **Salt Shoals**) was on the Laurel County side of the river, below the mouth of Fall Creek. On the McCreary County side of the convergence were the Hudson Coal Company mines. Everything is now just about under the waters of Lake Cumberland.

The inexplicably named **Rye** post office was established on September 11, 1899 with Susan Karr, its first postmaster. It was on the river, half a mile below (northwest of) the mouth of Spruce Creek. By 1909 it was on the river, half a mile above Spruce. In the following year it was half a mile south of the river, perhaps at the site of the relocated Hightop Church. In 1914 John H. Allen had it moved to a site one mile south of the river, on High Top Road, where it closed in 1934.

Equally inexplicable was the name applied to John G. Rogers' **Legal** post office, established on May 26, 1902 to serve the **Fall City** locality on the river, one mile below Spruce Creek. The locality name referred to the falls of the Laurel River, and



the office anticipated the siting of a Cumberland Railroad station and mining town here that never materialized. The office closed in mid May 1913, but the **Legal** name was applied (by 1941) to the rural neighborhood east of the Frankfort neighborhood.

In 1913 Miss Martha E. Grove, daughter of John and Obediance Grove, established the **Grove City** post office, with the **City** removed from the name shortly



before it opened on September 10. It was about a mile south of the river, on the ridge between Whippoorwill and White Oak Creeks. After several vicinity moves (including a stay at the mouth of White Oak from 1933 to 1946) it ended up nearly where it began, serving the Galilean Childrens Home, where it closed in 1951.

Sometime before 1822 a Mr. Gray built a sawmill on the Laurel River, about a mile above (northeast of) the mouth of Parks Branch. He later sold it to a Mr. Barton, and as **Bartons Mill** it provided lumber for the construction of some of the oldest homes in Corbin, two

miles east. On April 14, 1902 a post office was e stablished here, with Florence Chesnut, the first postmaster, but it



was called, for simplicity, simply **Barton**. In 1916 the office was moved two miles south to serve the cross-roads community of **Steele's Chapel** (or **Scuffletown**), at the head of Parks, where it closed in 1934.

### POST OFFICES ON SPRUCE CREEK OF LAUREL

Spruce Creek, named for the trees growing on its banks, extends for about nine miles north to the Laurel River, 1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles up from the latter's Cumberland confluence.

The first of its four post offices was **Spruceburgh** whose several sites were actually on the six mile long Little Spruce Creek which joins the main creek from the southeast some two miles above the latter's Laurel River confluence. It was established to serve two local stores six miles from the confluence on August 8, 1884 by Nathan Buchanan whose first proposed names were **Sweet Gum** and **Ward Farm.** On October 15, 1892 the terminal "h" was dropped from its name, and two weeks later the office was moved one mile northwest to a site near the Bobtown School, four miles south of the river and three miles west of the Barton post office. After another move in 1919 it closed in mid July 1924.

The mouth of the main Spruce Creek was briefly served (September 3, 1891 to August 4, 1892) by Lewis Kelsey's post office. His first proposed names **Eureka** (in use in Lyon County) and **Hilber** (?) were replaced by the equally unexplained **Ziza**.

On September 17, 1906 storekeeper A.B. Johnson established the **Deering** post office to serve the **Martin Springs** locality, half a mile west of Spruce Creek,



about where (the present) US 25W and Rte 1193 cross. It was named either for a family of which nothing is known or the local sport of deer hunting, popularly referred to as "Deering". The office closed in 1933.

Somewhere between the upper end of Blakes Creek and the head of Spruce was **Birch.** According to its only postmaster Thomas F. Tye's Site Location Reports it was three miles southeast of Deering and two miles northwest of Tidal Wave (then on Blakes). It operated between June 18, 1908 and mid-April 1915, and may have been named for a Whitley County family.

The 2 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> mile long Whitman Branch which joins the Laurel River less than half a mile from its Cumberland confluence, was probably named for William Whitman, an antebellum Laurel valley landowner. To serve the locality of **Beecreek Springs** somewhere on that creek, Pleasant W. Jones established the **Whitman** post office on February 19, 1901. **Beecreek Springs** was his first name choice. By the end of January 1913 the office had ceased operation.

# Post Offices on Whitley County's Lynn Camp Creek

The fifteen mile long main channel of Lynn Camp Creek, which drains the southern edge of Laurel County and separates Knox and Whitley Counties, joins the Laurel River 1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles northwest of Corbin. It may have been named for the camp of pioneer William Lynn who arrived at the site of the later Corbin around 1800 with a party of hunters from Bowling Green, Virginia. He and/or his party are said to have gotten lost, and the remains of the old campsite on the northeast bank of the creek were noted two years later by a search party which then named the creek.<sup>21</sup>

John Wells' short-lived (May 22, 1832 to May 15, 1834) Wells post office may have been somewhere in the Whitley County section of the Lynn Camp valley since a John Wells is know to have acquired 100 acres on the creek in 1834 and a John (1785-1841) and Mary Wells are buried in the Skinner Cemetery at Woodbine. According to tradition, Joe Johnson had a cabin about three miles up Lynn Camp Creek. While he was there or, more likely, after he was killed by Indians in 1798, the site became known as (The) Joe Fields. Others soon moved in and on March 13, 1844 James Wells established a post office to serve them. Seeking a better image for a developing town the post office was named **Woodbine** for the climbing vines (sometimes called Virginia creepers) growing there. Before and during the Civil War the place is said to have suffered considerable notoriety as a hideout for a gang of disreputable characters and may have been the site of one of Kentucky's earliest race tracks. The post office closed in mid August 1861 but was re-opened on October 15, 1873, with Charles Colyer, postmaster, and still serves the town centered at the junction of Ky 6 and 26, 350 yards from the Knox County line and about fourteen miles nne of Williamsburg.



Until the ascendancy of Corbin, after the arrival of the L&N in 1882, **Woodbine** was the main settlement in the northern part of the county. Soon the Knoxville Division tracks were extended three miles up Lynn Camp and the **Woodbine Station** began to ship coal, tanbark, and lumber products from local mills and mines. The town was even incorporated for a brief time in the late 1880s.

The third class city of Corbin centers at a point on US 25W, two miles up Lynn Camp and three miles below (north of) Woodbine. It lies just east of 1-75 and south of US 23E and is one of the few American cities lying partially in three counties. For years small farmsteads in the area were collectively called Lynn **Camp** for the stream that divides the Whitley County section from Knox and Laurel Counties. The site's development began in the 1870s when one of its owners George Y. Sears had it laid off for homes and businesses. Nothing much happened till the arrival of the L&N which named its local station, in the Whitley County section, Lynn Camp. However, the post office, established on July 24, 1883 by storekeeper and railroad agent James L. Eaton, was named Cummins for another town site owner Nelson Cummins (1831-1905) who had helped get the railroad routed through



there. On January 1, 1885 the post office was renamed **Corbin** by Eaton's successor Stephen J. Watts when he was informed that Nelson County also had a Cummins post office.<sup>22</sup>

The new name honored the highly regarded James Corbin Floyd, pastor of the local Christian Church. The station shortly took that name too and soon became the area's leading shipping point for its coal while the town, incorporated as **Corbin** in 1902, became southeastern Kentucky's key rail center.

Corbin's development, growth, and decline paralleled the fortunes of the railroad. The decline in the area's coal production and the railroad's conversion to diesel locomotion all but ended the town's dependence on the L&N, but economic disaster was averted by the location of new industries and the city's ultimate development as a major trading center for over 70,000 persons in three counties. Corbin's original city limits were in Whitley County making it then, as now, Whitley's largest community.

For some years, though, the city's longstanding problem of space limitations, along with its continuing need for a stronger industrial base (there was no space within its limits for the new factories and stores attracted there) to offset its insufficient tax base, led it to seek extending its corporate limits. Only in 1970 did it get the opportunity when the state legislature repealed a state law precluding a city's annexation in two or more counties. Area within Knox and Laurel Counties were soon taken into Corbin's limits and its population doubled.23 By the 1990s Corbin's industrial base included the American Greeting Corporation, NCR Systems Media, National Standard, a USS Steel plant, and Tri-County Manufacturing and Assemblies, along with the L&N (now CSX)'s diesel maintenance facility. The city's 2002 population was 7,855 (with three fourths of it in the Whitley County section.)<sup>24</sup>

From June 2, 1913 through January 1928 a separate post office called **South Corbin** was operated by Pinckney C. Jenkins and Ethel Skinner to serve the area immediately south of then Corbin but is now a part of the city. Jenkins first proposed name was **Car**- **rel** (source unknown) and, according to an early Site Location Report, it may actually have been called this for a brief time in its first year.<sup>25</sup>

According to early re-

ports it was half a mile west of Lynn Camp Creek, 11/ 2 miles south of (then) Corbin post office, 200 feet west of the L&N tracks, and a little less than two miles north of Woodbine.

West Corbin, now also a part of the city, was served (from June 9, 1922 to 1951) by a post office called Otas [oht/uhs]. This was three fourths of a mile south of Lynn Camp Creek and the same distance from the Laurel River and the Laurel County line. It was probably on (the present) Ky 312, just east of 1-75 and 14 miles west of the Corbin post office. Charles G. Brewer submitted its application and Henry Johnson was its first postmaster. Whence **Otas** is also not known.

**North Corbin,** that area in Laurel County east of the railroad tracks and northeast of Lynn Camp Creek (south of US 25W and crossed by US 25E), may have been served by Laurel County's short-lived **Carroll** post office (see footnote 24).

# **OTHER WHITLEY COUNTY POST OFFICES**

A mid nineteenth century sawmill and a camp for tanbark gatherers supplying area tanneries provided the name for Bark Camp Mills which may have been on or just east of the Cumberland River. Its post office, with Sarah P. Skinner, its first postmaster, was established on December 14, 1858. By the 1870s it was also serving several area stores somewhere on or near the river, but by 1892 it had been moved to a point 11/2 miles east of the river, onto the road that later became Rte. 1277 and is now 1193. Mills was dropped from its name when the office moved in 1931 over a mile south to a point at the head of the Laurel River's Whippoorwill Creek, one mile north of Bark Camp Creek and three miles northwest of the Youngs Creek post office. In the 1930s it may have closed but was reopened in 1941 again as Bark Camp (instead of postmaster Arthur Young's preferred Bee Creek.) It closed for good in 1974.

One can only assume that the first site of the **Youngs Creek** post office, established on July 14, 1864 with John Ryan, postmaster, was at or near the head of the stream for which it was named. But by the early 1880s,

# Whole Number 243

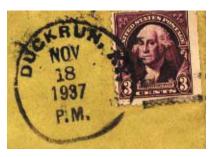
according to then contemporary maps, it was on the road (now Rte. 1193) that parallels Bark Camp



Creek on the north and east, serving several stores and at least four area mills. In 1898, though, it was moved one mile to Bark Camp Creek, one mile nnw of the head of Youngs Creek, and three fourths of a mile northwest of (the present) US 25W. Here it closed in 1956.

Two post offices—**Sumner** and the short-lived **Hypo**—served the 3 ½ mile long Archers Creek which joins the Cumberland River from the north, 14 miles below (west of) the mouth of Jellico. **Sumner**, named for a family that had settled on this stream in the 1850s, was about a mile up from the river when it was established on April 1, 1891. First postmaster Mark Sumner's preferred name **New Hope** was then in use in Nelson County. J.H. Sumner then had one of the community's two stores. When it closed in 1948 the office was three fourths of a mile east of the creek.

**Hypo**, half a mile north of Archer's right fork (and near the head of White Oak Creek, another northside Cumberland tributary) served a small settlement at the Morton School. Sole postmaster William M. Early's first proposed name **Morton** was replaced by the unexplained **Hypo**, and the office operated between June 15, 1931 and 1935.



Named for the two mile long tributary of Marsh Creek, a Cumberland River branch wholly within McCreary County, that heads barely within

Whitley County, was the **Duckrun** post office.<sup>26</sup> It was established as **Duck Run** on December 23, 1891, with Leonard S. Martin, postmaster, but became **Duckrun** in 1895. It occupied several proximate sites at the head of the run, from one half to one mile from the McCreary County line. When it closed in 1954 it was at the junction of Ky 478 and 679.

Somewhere near Bunches Creek of the Cumberland River, 2 ½ miles east of the latter, John H. Stephens and James Richmond ran the **Lost Fork** post office between June 30, 1892 and mid May 1899. Nothing else is known of it or its name.

On the very day the **Lost Fork** post office was established, Gabe McKee opened an office a mile east of the river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Buzzard Creek, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of Lost Fork and called it **Sand Branch**. By 1894, according to James M. Hayden's Site Location Report. it was **Sandbranch**, and was three miles from the river, half a mile from Sanders Creek, and seven miles west of Williamsburg. It closed on March 30, 1901. A stream with this name has not been found.

From October 28, 1891 to late January 1893 Thomas Owens operated the **Alsile** [awl/sa:1] post office between Jones Peak and Grassy Mountain, two miles east of Jellico Creek and six miles southwest of Williamsburg. An attempt by Henderson Parker in March 1905 to re-established it was not successful. Parker was later to operate the **Parkers** post office two air miles northeast. The **Alsile** name, now borne by a church and cemetery and the road on which they're located, has also not been derived.

On May 31, 1902 Joseph W. Perkins, a Methodist preacher, cane mill operator, and storekeeper established a post office some 5 miles up the 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile Maple Creek and named it for his family, descendants of Whitley pioneer Solomon **Perkins**. Wife Cordelia succeeded him in 1908 and the office closed in 1933.

A n o t h e r n e a r l y unrecalled post office **Krupp** may have been at the head of t h e Cumberland's



White Oak Creek, possibly in the vicinity of the Pine Grove Church, eight miles northwest of Williamsburg. It was established on February 23, 1911 by M. Frank Carr and may have been named for a family of his acquaintance. It closed in 1948.

A coal town 2 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles up the Cumberland River's Brier Creek and (the present) Ky 92, and 2 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles southwest of Williamsburg, was opened in 1911 by some Knoxville, Tennessee men doing business as the Bon Jellico Coal Company. The name may have been



inspired by their high aspirations for the quality of the coal they hoped to mine there. The town was called simply **Bon** but its post office, established on January 8, 1915, with Richard Stanton Forman, postmaster, was called **Bon Jellico**. To this site came the L&N's three mile long Brier Creek Spur. Coal operations ceased in the late summer of 1937. The post office closed and the town's buildings were dismantled and sold to residents who were required to remove them from company property. By 1939 the vicinity was all but abandoned.

### CONCLUSION

Six of Whitley County's ninety four operating post offices survive. Two still serve the incorporated cities of Corbin and Williamsburg. The others serve the communities of Emlyn, Rockholds, Siler and Woodbine. At least thirty one other offices were also the centers of viable communities.

Thirty nine offices were named for local or area persons/families and one (Williamsburg) was named for the well known Kentuckian for whom the county was named. Two offices were named for distant places and seventeen were given the names of local or nearby features (twelve streams, three mills, a rail station, and a ferry.) Eight post offices had descriptive, geographic, or locative names. Three were named for local economic activities. Two had more than one derivation. Four had other derivations (the lines of a song, the proximity of two states, a Biblical allusion, and a political term.) Eighteen names are still underived, and thirteen offices have still not been precisely located.

Twenty two names were not the first proposed for them; twenty three served communities, neighborhoods, rail stations, or mining camps with other names; five had name changes.

There is no record of operation for three established post offices. **Vance**, probably named for a family, was established on April 18, 1891, with James Main, postmaster, and is listed in postal records as discontinued on May 5, 1893. However, no papers were transferred to any other office suggesting that it never actually operated. The same is true of the **Wolf** post office, established on May 11, 1900, with Enoch M. Robinson and M. Stephens listed as its postmasters. It was discontinued on August 2, 1900. Thomas Hickory's authorization for a **Gomes** post office, issued on December 23, 1897 was rescinded on August 1, 1898. None of these have been located.

### ENDNOTES

1. The sixty seven foot long and 150 foot wide Cumberland Falls, the largest east of the Rockies and south of Niagara (with which it has often been compared), is shared with neighboring McCreary County and has been one of southeastern Kentucky's major tourist attractions since the late nineteenth century. The Laurel River Lake, shared with Laurel County, is a 5,600 acre pool created with the river's impoundment by the U.S. Corps of Engineers in 1977.

2. This was some four miles up the river's east side branch of Buzzard Creek which is said to have been named at least by 1880 for a cavity near the top of an outstanding rock at its head where buzzards raised their young. (According to Joshua P. Sharp, a WPA Packhorse librarian, "History and Natural Studies of Whitley County". WPA manuscript, 1939.)

3. The Virginia-born (1822) John Dishman came to Barbourville before the Civil War and was that district's Commonwealth Attorney. Among his ten children was Silas B. (ne 1856), another Barbourville attorney.

4. Note that three of the Meadow Creek valley post offices closed on the same day, August 31, 1917, with their papers sent to the Rockholds post office.

5. Lee, Faulkner, Rosen, and Evans were among Monhollen's name choices for this Evans post office.

6. According to postmaster-storekeeper J.B. Perkins in a letter to the author, March 14, 1980.

7. Bryant's first proposed name for his **Huddleston** post office was **Selena**.

8. Though area historian, the late James H. Siler, identified **Boss** Faulkner as Francis, some others think it was James, the first postmaster.

9. Mabel H. Taylor, Henderson Settlement High School, Frakes, Ky., in a letter to the author, February 24, 1969

10. Charles Rockhold was the county's first coroner. His son Thomas was later to represent the county in the state legislature.

11. James Mahan (1755-1839), the family's Virginia-born progenitor, had settled near Tyes Ferry by 1800. Descendants have lived in several sections of the county ever since.

12. On November 12, 1895 this office was again re-established, as **Lasso**, but John Thomas' order of appointment was rescinded on July 15, 1896 so apparently it never re-opened in that name.

13. The term "goldbug" may have been coined as early as February 21, 1878 in *The Nation*.

14. An item in the 1994 Whitley County history suggests it was named for a Union Army camp at or near the present Burnside, Ky. (in Pulaski County) since many Whitley Countians had been stationed there.

15. Much of this discussion of Jellico came in letters to the author (July 8 and August 10, 1986) from James Hayden Siler, a Clear Fork native and resident of Jellico, Tenn., then living in retirement in Oak Park, Ill.

16. The mountain range may first have been called **Gilico** and the name was locally corrupted over the years to <u>djih</u>l/uh/kee, <u>djih</u>l/uh/koh.

17. James H. Siler and George F. Allen in *The LaFollette Press*, January 23, 1958.

18. (No footnote).

19. Meador's first name choice for his Ayers post office was Groundhog.

20. By 1941 the **Frankfort** name was still applied to a Whitley County rural neighborhood east of the counties' convergence.

21. William was apparently not of the Benjamin-Andrew-William family of Lynns of central Kentucky. The same story is said to have accounted for the naming of the Nolin River, only there it was Benjamin who was lost. William (or his party) is said to have been found safe back in Virginia. Another possible source of the name: "Early hunters, said to have camped on its banks, would protect the meat from their kills by placing it in a pen made by cutting linn poles (that is, from Linden trees)". (Robert M. Rennick, in a manuscript on Laurel County post offices submitted to the editors of *Community Voices (The People and Places of Laurel County, Ky.)* London: *The Sentinel-Echo*, and published therein, 2001, P. 213.)

22. Actually, Nelson County's **Cummins**, established on December 23, 1881, was renamed **Coon Hollow** on April 18, 1882, but apparently not soon enough to avoid the onus of duplication.

23. Louisville Courier-Journal, October 18, 1970, P. B1:5-6

24. In the mid 1920s, opposition from the counties involved led to the Kentucky General Assembly's blocking an effort to establish a new county from parts of Whitley, Knox, Laurel, McCreary, and Pulaski counties that would have been governed from Corbin and called **Wilson County** for the late president.

25. But a **Carroll** post office did operate, from June 19, 1902 to July 3, 1903 on the west side of Horse Creek and the LAN tracks in Laurel County.

26. It's merely assumed that this stream was named for wild ducks that would stop there on their way south.

### References

- 1. Crawford, John L., late editor of the *Corbin Times-Tribune*, interviewed by the author on June 22, 1978
- Decker, Elmer, manuscript history of Knox County and Eastern Kentucky (copies in the Union College Library and the University of Kentucky's Special Collections, Margaret King Library South, Lexington)
- Eagle, Dean, "Corbin Had Hard Time Getting...." Lexington Herald- Leader, June 30, 1938, III, P. 11:1-4
- Feather, John D. ("Pete"), "A History of Corbin" Corbin Daily Tribune (Corbin Section of the 7th Anniversary Edition of the newspaper), February 23, 1967, Pp. 2ff
- 5. History and Families of Whitley County, Ky. 1818-1993, Paducah, Ky: Turner Publishing Co., 1994 (passim)

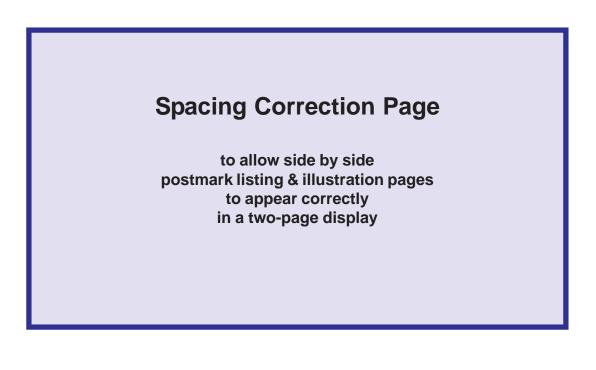
- Johnson, J.B. "History of Whitley County" in the Corbin Daily Tribune, (Whitley County section of the 75th Anniversary Edition of the newspaper), February 23, 1967, Pp. 2ff
- Kentucky Encyclopedia, entries on Whitley County (Pp. 949-50), Williamsburg (P. 957), and Corbin (P. 228, by Ron Bryant), Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1992
- Knuckles, (Mrs.) Myrtle, Longtime Beverly postmaster, to James Taylor Adams for his article on the Red Bird Settlement School in the Middlesboro Daily News, May 27, 1954, P. 19:1-8
- Long, John H., Editor, and Gordon Den Boer, Compiler, Atlas of Historical County Boundaries, New York: Simon and Schuster. 1994,
- McGrain, Preston and James C. Currens, Topography of Kentucky-Special Publication 25, Kentucky Geological Survey, Series X, 1978, P. 75
- Partin, Scott, "Sketch of South America" in the Middlesboro News, ca. Fall 1933, and the Lexington Herald, October 1, 1933
- 12. Perkins, J.B. late storekeeper-postmaster, Nevisdale, Ky., in a letter to the author, March 4, 1980
- 13. Rennick, Robert M. Kentucky Place Names, Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1984
- Siler, Eugene, Sr., late U.S. Congressman, Williamsburg, Ky., interviewed by the author of June 23, 1978
- Siler, James H. in Appalachian Notes, Vol. 25 (1), First Quarter 1974, Pp. 14-15
- 16. Siler, James Hayden of Oak Park, Ill., in letters to the author, July 8 and August 10, 1986
- 17. Taylor, Mable H. of the Henderson Settlement School, in a letter to the author, February 24, 1969
- United States Post Office Department: Site Location Reports - Whitley County, Ky. Post Offices, National Archives (Washington, D.C.)
- 19. Williamsburg, Ky. postmaster, in a letter to William Gladstone Steel, Medford, Oregon, May 16, 1922
- 20. Woolum, Edna of Williamsburg, Ky., in a letter to the author, April 2, 1980

21. Report of the Inspector of Mines of Kentucky, 1899, Pp. 159-60

Autumn 2010

# Oklahoma

# Territorial Postmarks 1890-1907 For La Posta Readers Only. Author seeking additional type and date information.



# Helbock

Town Postmark	<u>Earliest</u>	Latest	<b>Cancel</b>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
HACKSBURY (18	95-1912) – Woodw	vard			
1. CDS	7 Feb 1900			1	
2. Doane ty 3	19 Apr 1906			1	
HADDON (1902-1	<b>906</b> ) – Comanche				None reported
HAGAR (1895-190	<b>8) -</b> Pottawatomie				
1. CDS	8 Mar 1900			1	
HALIFAX (1903-1	<b>904</b> ) – Oklahoma				None reported
HALL (1891-1906)	- Cleveland				
1. CDS	17 Jan 1900			1	
HALLETT (1905-)	<b>Date) -</b> Pawnee				
1. Doane ty 2	15 Nov 1905	28 Dec 1905		2	
HALLREN (1904-	1910) - Woodward				None reported
II & I CN/ITII (1002	<b>100</b> () Hormon				
HALSMITH (1903 1. MSS	9 May 1903			1	
	10 <b>0</b> 0) D MI	11			
HAMBURG (1900-		lls		1	
1. CDS	21 Dec 1902			1	
HAMILTON (1902	2-1906) - Roger Mi	ills			None reported
HAMILTON (1907	<b>7-1910</b> ) – Beaver				None reported
HAMMON (1894-I	Date) - Roger Mill	s			
1. Duplex	15 Feb 1900	5		1	
2. CDS	12 Aug 1902			1	
HAMPTON (1892	C				None reported
					-
HAMPTON (1902	-1904) - Custer				None reported
HAMTON (1891-1	. <b>891</b> ) - Jackson				None reported
<b>HANDLEY</b> (1898-2	<b>1906</b> ) – Lincoln				
1. CDS	20 Feb 1900			1	
HARDESTY (1887-Date) - Texas					
1. CDS	21 Nov 189?			1	
HARDIN (1899-1901) – Kiowa					
1. CDS	18 Mar 1900			1	
HARDY (1906-194	<b>0)</b> – Kay				None reported















from the Willett-Thompson Collection









from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection

Helbock

<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u>	<u>Earliest</u>	Latest	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
HARMON (1906-1	<b>979</b> ) – Ellis				None reported
HAROLD (1906-19	007) – Roger Mills				None reported
HARPER (1901-19 1. CDS 2. Doane ty 3	31 Mar 1902	10 Nov 1905		2 1	
HARPERVILLE (1 1. CDS	1 <b>894-1900</b> ) – Nobl 11 Nov 1899	e		1	
HARRAH (1898-D 1. CDS 2. Doane ty 2	ate) - Oklahoma 4 Jan 1902 10 Nov 1905	17 Nov 1904 16 Oct 1906		2 2	
HARRINGTON (19	903-1911) - Roger	Mills			None reported
HARRISON (1889	-1890) - Canadian				None reported
HARRISON (1901) 1. Duplex		5 Feb 1903		2	
HARTFORD (1907	<b>-1907</b> ) - Cimarron	l			None reported
HARTVILLE (190	<b>7-1908</b> ) – Texas				None reported
HARTZELL (1893- 1. CDS	<b>-1906</b> ) - Oklahoma 29 Aug 1898	u 20 Jul 1901		2	
HARVEY (1891-19	<b>003</b> ) - Lincoln				None reported
HASKEW (1902-19 1. CDS	921) - Woodward 28 May 1906			1	
HASTINGS (1902- 1. CDS	Date) - Jefferson 15 Nov 1904?			1	
НАТСНЕТТ (1903	-1907) – Blaine				None reported
HAWLEY (1894-19 1. CDS	08) - Grant 27 Oct 1899			1	
HAYWARD (1903- 1. CDS	<b>1963</b> ) – Garfield 6 Oct 1906			1	
HAZZARD (1902-2	<b>1905</b> ) – Caddo				None reported
HEADRICK (1902 1. CDS	-Date) – Jackson 4 Jul 1902	26 Nov 190?		2	









R

7PM 











from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



# Helbock

<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u>	<b>Earliest</b>	Latest	<b>Cancel</b>	<u>Census</u>	Notes
HEALY (1904-190	<b>18</b> ) – Texas				
1. Doane ty 2	6 Apr 1905			1	
HEASTON (1896-					
1. CDS	8 Aug 1903			1	
<b>HEFNER</b> (1900-19					
1. CDS	15 Jul 1902			1	
<b>HELENA</b> (1894-D					
1. CDS	6 Apr 1899	30 Nov 1900		2	
HELSEL (1900-19	,				
1. CDS	29 Jun 1901			1	
HEMAN (1901-19					
1. CDS	25 Mar 1902	31 Oct 1905		2	
<b>HEMMER (1894-</b>	1894) - Lincoln				None reported
HENDERSON (18	<b>94-1907</b> ) - Clevela	and			
1. CDS	18 Jun 1898			1	
HENNESSEY (HE	CNNESY) (1889-D	ate) - Kingfisher			
1. CDS	17 Nov 1896	10 Jan 189?		2	
2. Duplex	7 May 1901			1	
HENRY (1896-190	<b>05</b> ) – Osage				
1. CDS	18 Sep 1901	22 Apr 1904		2	
HERALD (1898-19	902) - Cimarron				
1. CDS	23 Dec 1901			1	
HERBERT (1893-	1894) - Pawnee				
1. CDS	25 Feb 1894			1	

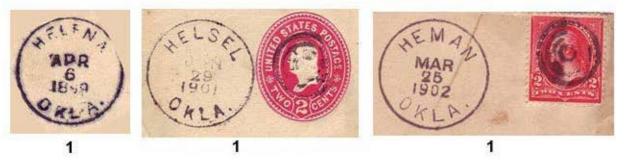


from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection











from the Willett-Thompson Collection

from the Willett-Thompson Collection

trom the Willett-Thompson Collection





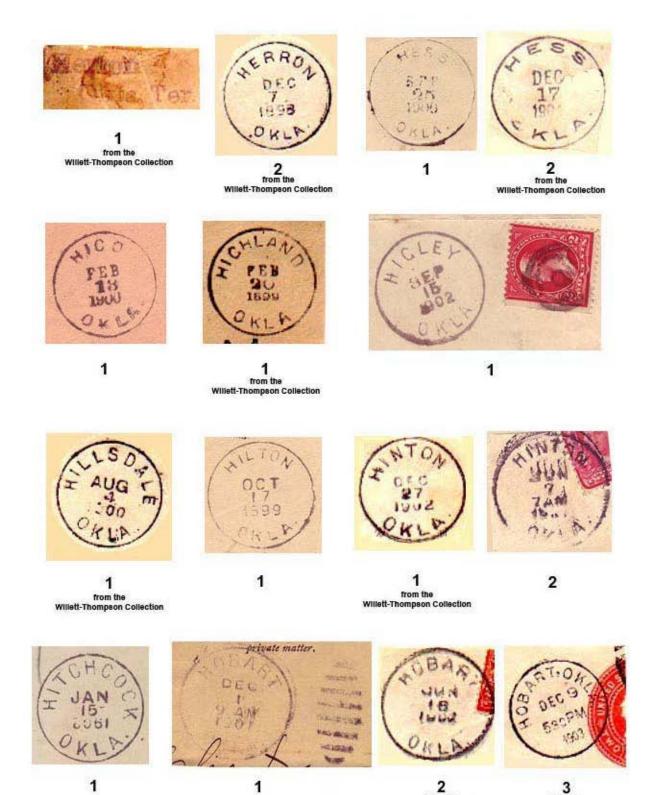


from the Willett-Thompson Collection

<u>Town</u> Postmark	<u>Earliest</u>	Latest	<b>Cancel</b>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
HERRON (1891-19 1. Straight-line 2. CDS	900) - Canadian ?? ??? 189? 7 Dec 1898			1 1	
HESS(1889-1920) - 1. CDS 2. Doane ty 1	- Jackson 25 Sep 1900 17 Dec 1904			1 1	
HEXT (1901-1902)	- Beckham				None reported
HIBBS (1903-1909	) – Beaver				None reported
<b>HICO (1892-1906)</b> 1. CDS	<ul> <li>Cleveland</li> <li>13 Feb 1900</li> </ul>	18 Mar 1900		2	
HIDALGO (1907-1	<b>916</b> ) – Cimarron				None reported
HIGBEE (1901-190	<b>02</b> ) – Cleveland				None reported
HIGHLAND (1894 1. CDS	<b>-1906</b> ) - Garfield 20 Feb 1898			1	
HIGHT (1904-1906	6) – Greer				None reported
HIGLEY (1901-191 1. CDS	(3) - Woodward 15 Sep 1902	5 Dec 1904		2	
HILLSDALE (1900 1. CDS	<b>)-Date</b> ) - Garfield 4 Aug 1900	27 May 1902		2	
HILTON (1896-190 1. CDS	<b>4</b> ) - Lincoln 12 Sep 1898	17 Oct 1899		2	
HINTON (1902-Da 1. CDS 2. Duplex	<b>te</b> ) - Caddo 27 Dec 1902 7 Jun 1907			1 1	
HITCHCOCK (190 1. CDS	<b>)1-Date</b> ) - Blaine 15 Jan 1902	1 Oct 1903		2	
HITT (1906-1907)	- Beaver				None reported
HOBART (1901-Da 1. Duplex 2. CDS 3. Duplex	ate) – Kiowa 1 Dec 1901 18 Jun 1902 9 Dec 1903		Ovate bar grid Barrel w/number	1 1 1	

HOBSON (1898-1904) - Custer

None reported



2 from the from the Willett-Thompson Collection Willett-Thompson Collection

<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u> HODGE (1901-190	<u>Earliest</u> 1) - Ellis	<u>Latest</u>	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u> None reported
HOISINGTON (18	92-1895) - Lincol	n			None reported
HOLLAND (1904-	1913) - Beaver				None reported
HOLLIS (1901-Da 1. Doane ty 3	<b>te)</b> – Harmon 22 Aug 1906	17 Jul 1907		2	
HOLT (1895-1901) 1. CDS	- Major 21 Apr 1899			1	
HOME (1891-1892	) – Kingfisher				None reported
HOMESTEAD (18 1. MOB 2. CDS 3. Duplex	93-1974) – Blaine 5 Feb 1893 30 Apr 1895 15 Aug 1906	2		1 1 1	
HOMINY (1891-D 1. CDS 2. Doane ty 2	ate) – Osage 24 Feb 1892 29 Mar 1905	11 Sep 1906		1 2	
HONEYVILLE (18	895-1900) – Gran	t			None reported
3. 4-bar	20 Apr 1904? 13 Jan 1906 17 Jun 1907			1 1 1	
HOPETON (1894-1 1. CDS	Date) – Woods 24 Oct 1899	13 Feb 1900		2	
<b>HOPKINS</b> (1900-1	902) - Blaine				None reported
HORACE (1892-18	<b>895</b> ) - Lincoln				None reported
HORN (1902-1905) – Dewey					None reported
HOWARD (1903-1	907) – Harper				None reported
HOWARD (1907-1	909) – Woodward	l			None reported





M



from the Willett-Thompson Collection





from the Willett-Thompson Collection

from the Wilet!-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the lett-Thompson Collection



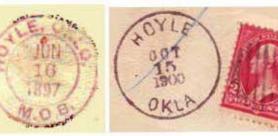
from the 8-Thompson Col



Town Postmark	<u>Earliest</u>	Latest	<b>Cancel</b>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
HOYLE (1894-1902 1. MOB 2. CDS	2) - Major 16 Jun 1897 14 May 1898	15 Oct 1900		1 2	
HULLEN (1901-19 1. CDS	<b>33</b> ) – Ccooton 9 Jan 1903			1	
HUNT (1904-1908)	- Pawnee				None reported
<b>HUNTER</b> ( <b>1901-D</b> a 1. CDS	<b>te</b> ) - Garfield 16 Jan 1902	4 Sep 1906		2	
HUNTVILLE (1892 1. CDS	<b>2-1903</b> ) – Kingfis 25 Apr 1900	her		1	
HURLEY (1898-19 1. CDS	<b>06</b> ) – Dewey 28 Jul1900	2 Nov 1904		2	
HURLEY (1907-19	25) – Cimarron				None reported
HURST (1903-1904	) - Tillman				None reported
HUTCHASON (189	<b>92-1892</b> ) – Pottav	wotomie			None reported
<b>HYDRO</b> ( <b>1901-Dat</b> 1. CDS 2. Duplex	e) - Catto 31 Jan 1902 11 Oct 1906	14 Dec 1907*		1 2	*statehood use
<b>ICONIUM</b> (1895-1 1. Doane ty 1	<b>918</b> ) - Logan 18 Mar 1904			1	
<b>IDA</b> ( <b>1895-1904</b> ) – 1. CDS	Lincoln 10 May 1900		1	1	
IDELAH (1889-189	<b>1</b> ) – Oklahoma				None reported
IMI (1902-1902) -	Caddo				None reported
<b>IMO (1895-1906)</b> - 1. CDS	Garfield 27 Aug 1897	7 Apr 1899		2	
<b>INDEPENDENCE</b> 1. Duplex	( <b>1892-1922</b> ) – C 13 Nov 1901	uster 12 May 1902		2	
INDIAHOMA (190 1. MSS 2. CDS	<b>2-Date</b> ) - Coman 25 Jun 1902 29 Aug 1904	iche		1 1	

## INDIAN (1901-1901) - Roger Mills

None reported









from the Willett-Thompson Collection



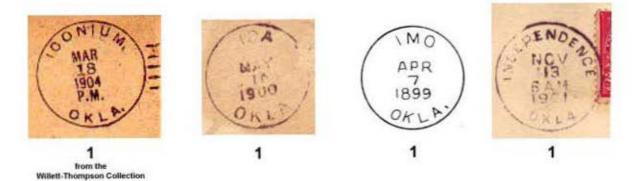
from the Willett-Thompson Collection













from the Willett-Thompson Collection

<u>Town</u> Postmark	<u>Earliest</u>	Latest	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
INDIANAPOLIS	<b>5</b> (1902-1949) – Cu	ster			
1. MSS	4 Apr 1902			1	
2. CDS	19 Jun 1902			1	
3. Doane ty 2	26 Mar 1906			1	
INEZ (1898-1901	l) – Pottawatomie				None reported
INGALLS (1890	-1907) - Payne				
1. CDS	1 Mar 1900			1	
2. Duplex	24 Dec 1901			1	
INGERSOLL (1	901-1942) – Alfalfa				
1. CDS	24 Dec 1901			2	
<b>INGLETON (18</b>	99-1905) - Dewey				None reported
<b>INGRAM (1892-</b>	1898) - Lincoln				
1. CDS	23 Jan 1894			1	
2. MOB	12 Feb 1898			1	
IOLAND (1892-1	<b>1922</b> ) - Ellis				
1. CDS	25 Jan 1902			2	
2. Doane ty 2				1	
IRENE (1903-19	<b>09</b> ) – Woods				None reported
IRIS (1904-1908	) - Harper				
1. Doane ty 2	3 Apr 1906			1	
IRVING (1892-18	<b>894</b> ) – Lincoln				None reported
ISABELLA (189					
1. CDS	24 Dec 1901	11 Feb 1904		2	
ISADORE (1907	<b>-1912</b> ) - Tillman				None reported



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection





1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



2 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



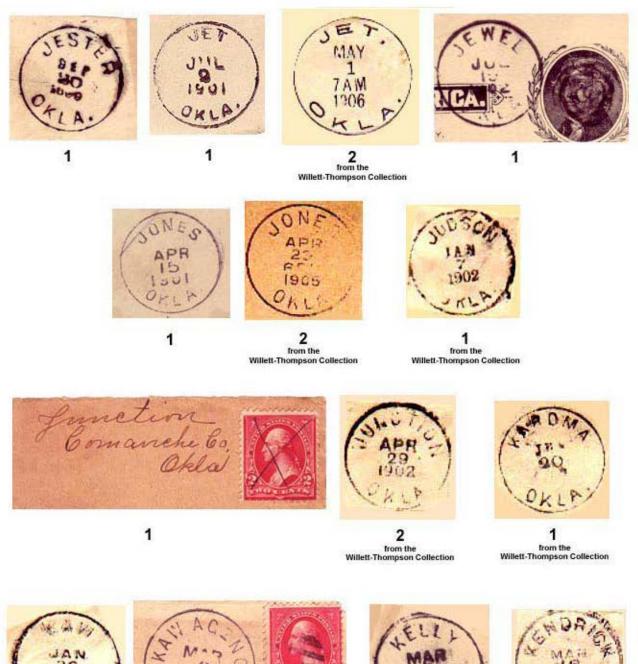
from the Willett-Thompson Collection



Town Postmark	<u>Earliest</u>	Latest	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
ISON (1902-1903)					
1. MSS 2. CDS	24 Feb 1902 9 Feb 1903			1 1	
2. CD5	71001703			1	
IVA (1905-1907) -				1	
1. CDS	26 Apr 1905			1	
<b>IVANHOE</b> (1887-1		) - Beaver			
1. CDS	21 Jul 1899			1	
2. Doane ty 2	29 Jun 1906			1	
IVY (1892-1893) -	Pottawatomie				None reported
IVY (1895-1900) -	Dewey				
1. CDS	22 Apr 1900			1	
JACKS (1895-1900 1. CDS	b) - Dewey 19 Oct 1904			1	
	1, 000 1,01			1	
<b>JACKSON (1890-1</b>	<b>1890</b> ) – Logan				None reported
JAMES (1906-1910	<b>0</b> ) - Grant				None reported
<b>JARRELL</b> (1903-1	<b>906</b> ) - Tillman				None reported
JAY (1892-1895) -	Oklahoma				
1. CDS	19 Oct 1904			1	
JAY (1901-1901) -	Roger Mills				None reported
JAY (1903-1905) -	Jackson				
1. Doane ty 2	17 Nov 1904			1	
<b>JEFFERSON (189</b>	<b>4-1973</b> ) - Grant				
1. CDS	9 Aug 1898	6 Dec 1900		2	
IENIZING (1909-1)	Mooda				
<b>JENKINS</b> (1898-19 1. CDS	1 Mar 1900			1	
<b>JENNIE</b> (1894-190	00) – Pottawotomie	•			None reported
JENNINGS (1893-	Date) - Pawnee				
1. CDS	14 Feb 1900			1	
<ol> <li>Duplex</li> <li>Doane ty 2</li> </ol>	29 Apr 1901 7 Nov 1904		Ovate bar grid	1 1	
5. Double ty $2$	, 1101 1704			1	



Town Postmark		Latest	Cancel	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<b>JESTER (1890-193</b> 1. CDS	20 Sep 1899	25 Apr 1903		2	
<b>JET (1894-Date)</b> 1. CDS 2. Doane ty 3	2 Jul 1901	7 Dec 1905		2 1	
<b>JETMORE</b> (1896-1	1900) - Garfield				None reported
<b>JEWEL</b> ( <b>1902-1905</b> 1. CDS	5) – Caddo 10 Jul 1902			1	
JONES (1898-Date 1. CDS 2. Duplex	) - Oklahoma 15 Apr 1901 23 Apr 1905	13 Dec 1901		2 1	
JONESBOROUGH	I (1890-1892) - C	leveland			None reported
<b>JUDSON (1892-190</b> 1. CDS	08) - Blaine 8 Jun 1899	7 Jan 1902		2	
JUMPER (1893-18	94) - Pottawatom	ie			None reported
<b>JUNCTION (1902-</b> 1. MSS 2. CDS	<b>1919)</b> - Comanch ?? ??? 1902 29 Apr 1902	e		1 1	
JURGENSEN (190	<b>6-1908</b> ) – Cimarro	on			None reported
<b>KAROMA (1894-1</b> ) 1. CDS	<b>904</b> ) - Alfalfa 23 Jan 1900	20 Jun 1901		2	
<b>KAW (1902-1979)</b> 1. CDS	- Kay 26 Jan 1903			1	
KAW AGENCY (18 1. Duplex	<b>897-1902</b> ) - Kay 8 Mar 1901		Ovate bar grid	1	
KAY CENTER (18	8 <b>97-1898</b> ) - Kay				None reported
<b>KEBOLTE</b> (1891-1	892) - Lincoln				None reported
KEITH (1894-1904	) - Alfalfa				None reported
<b>KELLY (1900-1910</b> 1. CDS	)) - Harmon 6 Mar 1902	25 Jun 1902		2	
KELTNER (1906-1	1 <b>910</b> ) - Texas				None reported
<b>KENDRICK (1903</b> 1. CDS	<b>-1985</b> ) – Lincoln 18 Mar 1903			1	





1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection

150

1



1



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection

<u>Town</u>	<u>Postmark</u>	<b>Earliest</b>	Latest	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
		ate) - Cimarron				
1.	CDS	16 Aug 1899			1	
2.	Duplex	13 Feb 1902	13 Jul 1904		2	
KEO	KUK FALLS	( <b>1892-1918</b> ) – Po	ttawotomie			
1.	CDS	11 Apr 1898	23 Feb 1900		2	
2.	CDS	25 Dec 1900			1	Large letters
KEO	TA (1904-1906	6) - Cimarron				None reported
KEY	S (1901-1901)	- Oklahoma				None reported
KEY	<b>STONE (1900</b>	<b>-1962</b> ) – Pawnee				
1.	Doane ty 3	14 Sep 1906			1	
KIBI	BY (1901-1920	) - Harper				
1.	Doane ty 2	25 Apr 1905			1	
KICI	KAPOO (1897	<b>-1900</b> ) - Oklahom	a			None reported
KIDI	DER (1902-19	05) - Caddo				
1.	MSS	1 Apr 1902			1	
KIEI	. (1894-1918)	- Kingfisher				
1.	CDS	31 Jan 1899			1	
2.	Duplex	3 May 1904		Ovate bar grid	1	
KILI	DARE (1893-1	<b>978</b> ) - Kay				
1.	Straight-line	19 Jan 1894			1	
2.	Duplex	8 Sep 1900	7 Mar 1901		2	
KIM	BALL (1892-1	<b>899</b> ) – Cimarron				None reported
KIM	BALL (1903-1	1909) - Harper				None reported
KINO	G (1891-1893)	- Pottawotomie				
	CDS	6 Feb 1893			1	











2 from the Willett-Thompson Collection

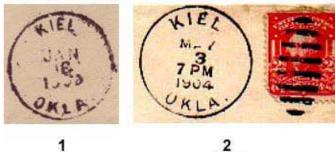


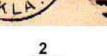
1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection







2 from the Willett-Thompson Collection





2 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection

<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u>	<u>Earliest</u>	<u>Latest</u>	<b>Cancel</b>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
KINGFISHER (1881. Duplex2. Duplex3. Duplex	<b>39-Date</b> ) - Kingfis 11 Sep 1897 21 May 1903 23 Nov 1906?	her 9 Feb 1900	Ovate Bar Grid Barrel w/1	2 1 1	
KINGMAN (1906-2	1912) - Woods				None reported
KINGSLEY (1905-	1909) - Harper				None reported
KINMAN (1891-18	<b>391</b> ) - Dewey				None reported
KINNEY (1902-190	<b>)5</b> ) - Kiowa				None reported
<b>KINNICK (1902-19</b>	<b>906</b> ) - Tillman				None reported
KINTZ (1894-1900	) – Woods				None reported
<b>KIOGRE</b> (1902-19) 1. CDS	<b>04</b> ) - Kiowa 20 Jul 1902			1	
KNICKERBOCKE	ER (1905-1907) -	Texas			None reported
KNOWLES (1907-	Date) - Beaver				None reported
KNOWLTON (190	<b>1-1904</b> ) – Alfalfa				None reported
КОКОМО (1888-1	1891) - Beaver				None reported
КОКОМО (1902-1	902) - Ellis				None reported
<b>KOMALTY (1901-</b> 1. CDS	<b>1938</b> ) - Kiowa 2 Oct 1907			1	
<b>KOREB</b> (1894-190 1. MSS	6) - Greer 16 Feb 1897			1	
<b>KORN (1896-1918)</b> 1. CDS	) - Washita 19 Mar 1900			1	
KREMLIN (1893-I 1. CDS 2. CDS 3. Duplex	Date) - Garfield 4 Mar 1895 30 Nov 1897 14 Apr 1902	27 Feb 1899 26 Jul 1907		1 3 2	w/time in dial
KUHN (1906-1912)	) – Texas				None reported
LABELLE (1899-1 1. CDS	<b>904</b> ) - Woods 6 Mar 1900	21 Feb 1902		2	
LACEY (1890-1909 1. CDS	) - Kingfisher 30 Jan 1900	4 Sep 1900		2	







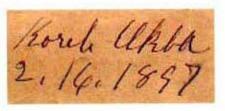


3 from the Willett-Thompson Collection





1 trom the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 trom the Willett-Thompson Collection



1



1



REMLIZ APR 14 10AM 1902 OKLA

3

B



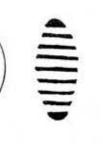


1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection

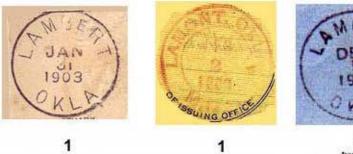
<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u>	<u>Earliest</u>	<u>Latest</u>	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
LACROSSE (1902	-1908) - Caddo				None reported
LADESSA (1902-1	908) - Greer				None reported
LAHOMA (1894-D 1. CDS 2. Duplex	Date) - Garfield ? May 1895 28 jun 1902	28 Apr 1900 11 Feb 1905	Ovate bar grid	2 2	
LAKE (1895-1905)	- Woods				None reported
LAKEVIEW (1891	1 <b>-1894</b> ) - Logan				None reported
LAKEVIEW (1896	5- <b>1905</b> ) – Pottawot	omie			None reported
LAMBDIN (1896-1 1. CDS	<b>1904</b> ) - Lincoln 13 Nov 1901			1	
LAMBERT (1901- 1. CDS	<b>1952</b> ) – Alfalfa 25 Dec 1902	31 Jan 1903		2	
LAMONT (1893-D 1. MOB 2. CDS	Date) - Grant 2 Nov 1893 5 Dec 1901			1 1	
LAND (1894-1895)	) - Osage				None reported
LANGSTON (1891 1. CDS 2. CDS	l <b>-Date</b> ) – Logan 21 Nov 1891 7 May 1902			1 1	serif letter date block letter date
LANSING (1888-1	896) - Beaver				None reported
LARNED (1902-19	06) - Roger Mills				None reported
LATHROP (1902-2	<b>1906</b> ) - Woodward				None reported
LAVERNE (1898-I 1. CDS	Date) - Harper 3 Mar 1904			1	
LAVROCK (1889-	1902) - Texas				None reported
LAW (1892-1900) -	- Lincoln				None reported
LAWRENCE (1902	<b>2-1904</b> ) - Kiowa				None reported
LAWRIE (1890-19	<b>00</b> ) - Logan				None reported
LAWSON (1894-19 1. CDS	903) - Pawnee 2 Feb 1903	11 Feb 1903		2	











from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection





from the Willett-Thompson Collection



<u>Town</u>	<u>Postmark</u>	<u>Earliest</u>	Latest	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
LAW	TER (1897-18	<b>899</b> ) - Custer				None reported
1. 2. 3.	<b>TON (1901-D</b> Duplex Doremus Doremus	ate) - Comanche 19 Aug 1901 1902 29 Aug 1906	26 Mar 1902 1907		2	2nd type None reported
						None reported
	<b>DEY (1900-D</b> a CDS	14 Nov 1904			1	
	E <b>R</b> ( <b>1901-190</b> ) Duplex	4) - Jackson 23 Jun 1902	22 May 1904		1	
	A ( <b>1894/1935</b> ) CDS	– Noble ? Feb 1900	9 Feb 1900		2	
LEM	ON (1892-189	94) - Jackson				None reported
LEM	ON (1903-190	<b>)3</b> ) – Caddo				None reported
LEM	ON (1905-19	<b>07</b> ) - Texas				None reported
LENA	A (1896-1899)	- Alfalfa				None reported
1.	<b>DRA</b> ( <b>1896-1</b> 9 CDS Duplex	<b>955</b> ) – Dewey 23 Apr 1899 6 Aug 1902	9 Feb 1900		2 1	
LEO	ГА (1898-190	5) - Custer				None reported
1.	<b>DY</b> ( <b>1894-190</b> CDS Doane ty 1	6) - Pawnee 24 Jan 1899 27 Nov 1903	8 Mar 1899		2 1	







1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection





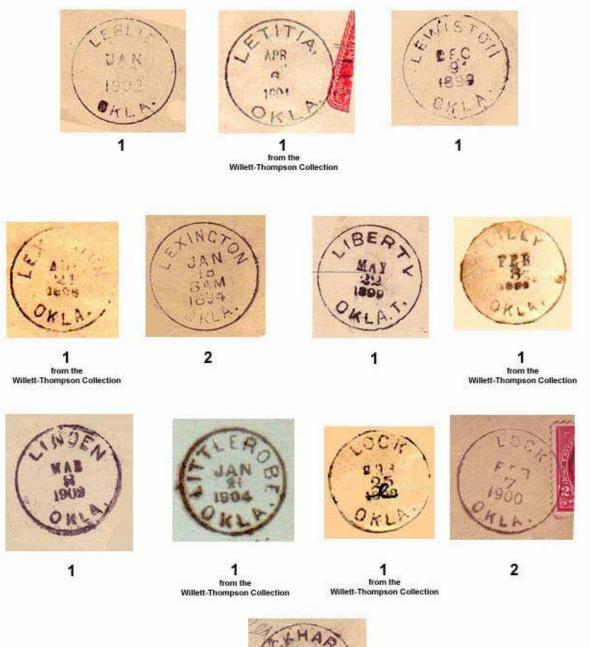


1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection

<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u>	<u>Earliest</u>	Latest	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
LESLIE (1894-190					
1. CDS	22 Jan 1902	1 Aug 1902		2	
LETITIA (1903-19	17) - Comanche				
1. Doane ty 2	6 Apr 1904			1	
LETTICE (1904-1	<b>904</b> ) - Kiowa				None reported
LEWISTON (1895	-1904) – Lincoln				
1. CDS	9 Dec 1899			1	
LEXINGTON(1890	<b>D-Date</b> ) - Clevelan	d			
1. CDS	21 Aug 1893			1	serif date letters
2. CDS	18 Jan 1894	8 Oct 1898		2	block date letters
LIBBIE (1902-190	5) - Caddo				None reported
LIBERTY (1890-19	904) - Canadian				
1. CDS	16 Jan 1894	22 May 1899		2	
LILLIVALE (1894	<b>-1903</b> ) - Kay				None reported
LILLY (1892-1898)	) - Lincoln				
1. CDS	3 Feb 1894			1	
LILY (1903-1906) -	Ellis				None reported
LIMA (1892-1901)	- Logan				
LINCOLN (1889-1	894) – Kingfisher				None reported
LINCOLN (1899-1	906) – Roger Mill	S			None reported
LINDEN (1893-190	<b>06</b> ) - Cleveland				
1. CDS	28 Jan 1898	8 Mar 1902		2	
LINKART (1905-1	<b>907</b> ) – Texas				None reported
LISBON (1903-190	03) - Woodward				None reported
LITTLEROBE (19	002-1909) - Ellis				
1. CDS	20 Jan 1904			1	
LOCK (1891-1906)	) - Jackson				
1. CDS	25 Sep 1898			1	serif date letters
2. CDS	7 Feb 1900			1	block date letters
LOCKHART (1894	<b>4-1903</b> ) - Oklahor	na			
1. CDS	11 Dec 1894	11 Aug 1896		2	
				-	





<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u>	<b>Earliest</b>	Latest	<b>Cancel</b>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
LOCKRIDGE (19 1. Doane ty 2	<b>03-1928</b> ) - Logan 8 Feb 1906			1	
LOCKWOOD (18 1. CDS	<b>87-1917</b> ) – Beaver 17 Mar 1898	r 20 Mar 1898		2	
LOEWEN (1904-19	905) - Ellis				None reported
LOFTUS (1894-18	95) - Pottawatomie	e			None reported
<b>LOGAN</b> (1888-Dat 1. CDS	te) - Beaver 12 Feb 1900	7 Oct 1900		2	
LONDON (1904-1	905) - Beckham				None reported
LONEBELL (1903	<b>-1910</b> ) - Ellis				None reported
LONEOAK (1902-	- <b>1902</b> ) – Greer				None reported
LONESTAR (1895 1. CDS	<b>-1904</b> ) – Custer 13 Oct 1902			1	
LONETREE (1895	5-1902) – Alfalfa				None reported
<b>LONE WOLF (19)</b> 1. CDS	<b>)1-Date</b> ) – Kiowa 29 Jun 1902	11 Mar 1904		2	
<b>LONGDALE (1903</b> 1. Doane ty 2	<b>3-Date</b> ) – Blaine 6 Sep 1906	21 Oct 1906		2	
LONGWOOD (18) 1. CDS	<b>95-1902</b> ) – Kay 11 Dec 1901			1	
LOOKEBA (1902-	Date) - Caddo				None reported
LOOKOUT (1901- 1. CDS	• <b>1974</b> ) – Woods 1 Jul 1902	19 Apr 1906		2	
LOONEY (1892-19 1. CDS	012) - Harmon 11 Jan 1902	24 Oct 1902		2	
LORENA (1904-19 1. Doane ty 2				1	
LORETTA (1898-1	1901) - Texas				None reported
LOUIS (1891-1925 1. CDS	) - Harmon 28 Feb 1900			1	



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection







1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1



1



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection





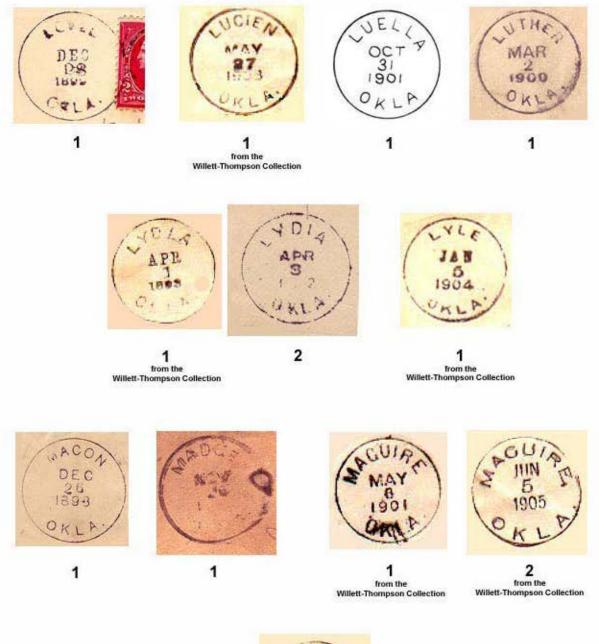
1



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u>	<u>Earliest</u>	Latest	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
LOVEL (1893-1902 1. CDS	2) - Payne 28 Dec 1899			1	
LOVELL (1906-195	57) – Logan				None reported
LOWE (1903-1904)	- Lincoln				None reported
LUCERNE (1903-1	907) - Woods				None reported
<b>LUCIEN</b> (1903-Dat 1. CDS	te) - Noble 27 May 1903			1	
LUCY (1907-1909)	- Harper				None reported
<b>LUELLA (1894-190</b> 1. CDS	<b>)2</b> ) – Garfield 31 Oct 1901			1	
LUGERT (1902-19	<b>50</b> ) - Kiowa				None reported
<b>LUTHER</b> ( <b>1898-D</b> a 1. CDS	te) – Oklahoma 2 Mar 1900	6 Jul 1900		2	
<b>LYDIA</b> ( <b>1892-1904</b> ) 1. CDS 2. CDS	– Lincoln 1 Apr 1893 3 Apr 1902			1 1	serif date letters block date letters
<b>LYLE (1896-1907)</b> 1. CDS	– Grant 5 Jan 1904			1	
LYNN (1895-1904)	– Major				None reported
LYONS (1894-1905	) – Major				None reported
MACON (1897-189 1. CDS	8 Dec 1898	26 Dec 1898		2	
MADDEN (1901-19					None reported
MADGE (1895-191 1. CDS	3) - Harmon 24 Nov 190?			1	
MADISON (1904-1	925) - Beaver				None reported
MAGNOLIA (1890	-1892) - Noble				None reported
MAGUIRE (1900-1 1. CDS 2. Doane ty 2	907) - Cleveland 5 May 1901 6 Jun 1905			1 1	
MAHARG (1898-19 1. CDS	901) - Washita 25 Feb 1900			1	





from the Willett-Thompson Collection

<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u>	<u>Earliest</u>	Latest	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>	
MALLON (1897-1) 1. CDS	905) – Lincoln 19 Sep 1900			1		
MALLORY (1905-	-1907) - Beaver				None reported	
MANCHESTER (1		t				
<ol> <li>Straight-line</li> <li>CDS</li> </ol>	16 Mar 1897 2 Jun 1899	20 May 1901		1 2		
2. CD5	2 Juli 1899	20 May 1901		Z		
MANESE (1893-19	<b>006</b> ) - Blaine				None reported	
MANFRED (1902-	1905) - Kiowa				None reported	
MANGUM (1886-)						
1. MOB	24 Feb 1897			1		
2. CDS	11 Feb 1898			1		
3. CDS	4 Mar 1904			1		
MANILA (1898-19	<b>02</b> ) - Lincoln					
1. CDS	9 Apr 1900			1		
<b>MANITOU (1902-</b> ]	<b>Date</b> ) _ Tillman					
1. CDS	? May 1902			1		
	·					
MANKO (1896-19	<b>02</b> ) – Pottawatomi	e			None reported	
MARAMEC (1903	<b>B-Date</b> ) – Pawnee					
1. CDS	11 Jul 1905			1		
MARDOCK (1900	-1907) – Clevelan	d				
1. CDS	1 Apr 1902			1		
MARELLA (1906-	<b>1915</b> ) – Cimarron				None reported	
MARENA (1892-1	•			1		
1. CDS	6 Jan 1903			1		
MARENGO (1904	<b>-1908</b> ) – Beaver				None reported	
MARIE (1899-191	1) - Greer					
1. CDS	12 Dec 1901	24 Feb 1904		2		
MARION (1897-19	<b>901</b> ) - Alfalfa				None reported	
MARSHALL (1890-Date) - Logan						
1. CDS	4 Apr 1900			1		
2. CDS	17 Apr 1906			1		
MARTHA (1889-D	ate) - Iackeon					
1. CDS	6 May 1902			1		
	<i>J</i>					



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



2 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1



2 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



3 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1



1



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1



1



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection

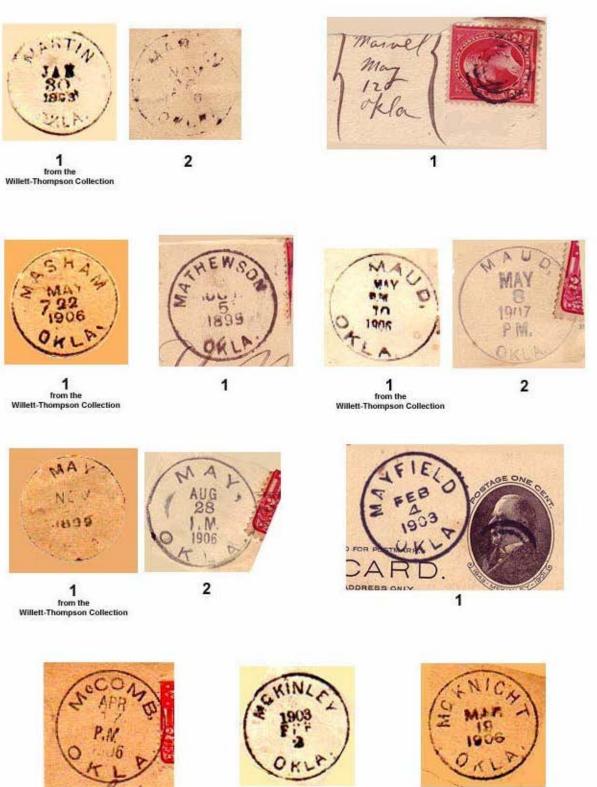


2 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1

<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u> MARTIN (1890-189	<u>Earliest</u> 91) - Cimarron	<u>Latest</u>	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u> None reported
MARTIN (1892-19 1. CDS 2, CDS	12) – Harmon 30 Jan 1893 22 Nov 1900			1 1	serif date letters block date letters
MARVEL (1902-19 1. MSS	11) - Canadian 12 May 1902			1	
MASHAM (1899-1 1. CDS	<b>909</b> ) - Pawnee 22 May 1906			1	
<b>MATEER</b> (1899-19	003) - Noble				None reported
<b>MATEER</b> (1904-19	07) - Roger Mills				None reported
MATHEWSON (18 1. CDS	<b>890-1904</b> ) – Canad 5 Oct 1899	lian 28 Nov 1902		2	
MAUD (1896-Date) 1. Doane ty 2 2. 4-bar				1 1	
MAX (1902-1904) -	– Blaine				None reported
MAY (1896-Date) - 1. CDS 2. Doane ty 2 MAYFIELD (1902-	4 Nov 1899 18 Nov 1904	28 Aug 1906		1 2	
1. CDS	4 Feb 1903	1		2	
MAYNUS (1902-19	<b>02</b> ) – Kiowa				None reported
McCARDIE (1894-	•1894) - Garfield				None reported
McCLOUD (1895-1895) - Pottawatomie					None reported
McCOMB (1903-19 1. Doane ty 2	<b>915</b> ) - Pottawaton 17 Apr 1906	nie		1	
McKIM (1907-1909	<b>9</b> ) - Harper				None reported
<b>McKINLEY</b> (1891- 1. CDS	• <b>1904</b> ) – Logan 2 Feb 1903	10 Feb 1903		2	
McKINNEY (1893-	-1897) - Noble				None reported
<b>McKNIGHT</b> ( <b>1901</b> 1. CDS	<b>-1911</b> ) – Harmon 19 Mar 1906			1	



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection

1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection

1

from the Willett-Thompson Collection

<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u>	<u>Earliest</u>	Latest	Cancel	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>	
McLOUD (1895-D 1. CDS	11 Aug 1897			1		
<ol> <li>CDS</li> <li>CDS</li> </ol>	3 Jan 1900 21 Nov 1903	28 May 1900		2 1		
McNEAL (1899-19	904) – Woodward				None reported	
MEDFORD (1893	<b>-Date</b> ) – Grant					
1. CDS	12 Jan 1894	18 Mar 1895		2		
2. CDS	2 Jan 1900			1		
3. CDS	30 Jan 1904			1		
<b>MEDIA</b> (1905-1915) – Major					None reported	
MEEKER (1903-Date) - Lincoln					None reported	
MEERS (1902-196				None reported		
<b>MEHAN (1900-19</b>	<b>43</b> ) - Payne					
1. CDS	17 Feb 1902			1		
2. Doane ty 2	10 Oct 1905			1		
MELROSE (1905-	<b>1905</b> ) - Ellis				None reported	
<b>MENDON (1897-1</b>	<b>910</b> ) - Alfalfa					
1. CDS	2 Jan 1900	12 Nov 1900		2		
MENO (1899-Date) - Major						
1. CDS	7 Feb 1900	3 Jun 1905		2		
<b>MERIDIAN</b> (1887-1893) – Beaver					None reported	
None reported						
MERIDIAN (1894-Date) – Logan						
1. CDS	18 Feb 1897	3 Apr 1902		2		
2. Doane ty 1	2 Nov 1904	12 Mar 1906		2		
3. Doane ty 3	27 Jun 1906	9 Jan 1907		2		



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection





2 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



2 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



3 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1



2 from the Willett-Thompson Collection







1



1



2 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



Willett-Thompson Collection

<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u> MERRICK (1903-1	<u>Earliest</u> 935) - Lincoln	<u>Latest</u>	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u> None reported
<b>MERRITT</b> ( <b>1901-1</b> ) 1. CDS	8 Feb 1902			1	
MESQUITE (1901-	<b>19051</b> ) - Woodwa	ard			None reported
<b>METCALF</b> (1894-1 1. CDS	<b>900</b> ) - Cimarron 11 Jan 1900			1	
<b>METCALF</b> (1905-1	<b>911</b> ) – Harmon				None reported
MIDDLETON (189	5-1896) - Woods				None reported
MIDDLETON (190	<b>00-1908</b> ) – Kay				None reported
<b>MIDLOTHIAN</b> (19 1. Doane ty 2	<b>01/1919</b> ) – Linco 16 Jan 1907	ln			
MILAN (1891-1891	) – Cleveland				None reported
MILAN (1895-1902 1. CDS	) – Alfalfa 28 Dec 1898	26 Dec 1902		2	
MILAN (1905-1906	) – Ellis				None reported
MILLER (1890-190 1. CDS	4) - Oklahoma 1 Oct 1898			1	
<b>MILLS (1899-1904)</b> 1. CDS	– Lincoln 6 Jan 1900	21 Feb 1902		2	
MILLSVILLE (1901-1906) - Roger Mills					None reported
MINERAL (1895-19 1. CDS 2. Doane ty 2	<b>911</b> ) - Cimarron 4 Jul 1902 15 May 1905	11 Jun 1907		1 2	
<b>MINERAL CITY</b> (2 1. CDS	1 <b>888-1895</b> ) - Cim 22 Jan 1895	arron		1	
MINNELO (1904-1906) - Beaver					None reported
MINNETONKA (1907-1910) - Cimarron					None reported
MIRABILE (18951896) – Woods					None reported
MIRAGE (1902-190	<b>95</b> ) - Tillman				None reported
<b>MISHAK (1900-190</b> 1. CDS	<b>)4</b> ) – Oklahoma 5 Apr 1902			1	













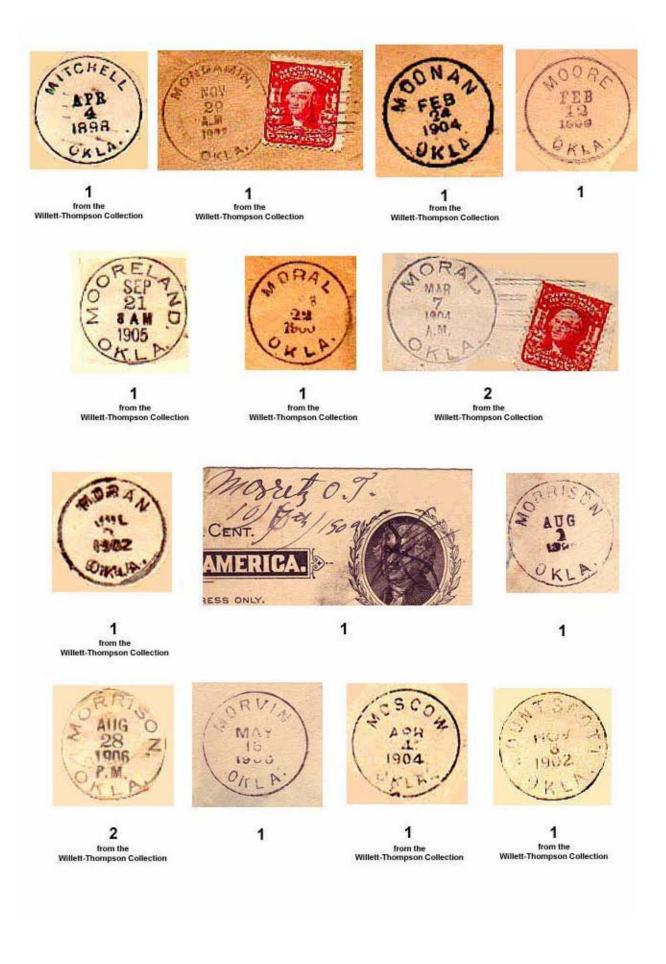
from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u> MISSION (1892-18	<u>Earliest</u> 894) - Lincoln	Latest	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u> None reported
MITCHELL (1888	8-1890) - Texas				None reported
<b>MITCHELL</b> (1895 1. CDS	5 <b>-1905</b> ) - Lincoln 4 Apr 1898	30 May 1899		2	
MITSCHER (1901	-1902) - Osage				None reported
<b>MONDAMIN (190</b> 1. Doane ty 1	<b>3-1913</b> ) - Kiowa 29 Nov 1903			1	
MOONAN (1901-1 1. CDS	1 <b>905</b> ) – Washita 24 Feb 1904				
MOORE (1889-19 1. CDS	72) – Cleveland 10 Feb 1898	12 Feb 1899		2	
MOORELAND (1) 1. Doane ty 2	902-Date) – Wood 21 Sep 1905	lward 23 Sep 1907		2	
MORAL (1892-19) 1. CDS 2. Doane ty 2	08) – Pottawatomi 15 Feb 1899 7 Mar 1904	22 Feb 1900		2 2	
MORAN (1894-19 1. CDS	<b>04</b> ) – Grant 2 Jul 1902			1	
MORETZ (1902-1 1. CDS	904) – Stephens 7 Oct 1902			1	
MORGAN (1901-1	.906) - Cleveland				None reported
MORRIS (1890-1892) – Jackson					None reported
MORRISON (1894 1. CDS 2. Doane ty 2	1 Aug 1898 15 May 1906	11 Sep 1906		1 3	
MORVIN (1898-19 1. CDS	924) - Beaver 16 May 1900	10 Jul 1902		2	
MOSCOW (1894-1 1. CDS	1 <b>906</b> ) - Woodward 4 Apr 1904			1	
MOUNT SCOTT 1. CDS	( <b>1901-1914</b> ) - Cor 3 Nov 1902	nanche		1	



<u>Town</u>	<u>Postmark</u>	<b>Earliest</b>	Latest	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>	
	<b>NT WALSH</b> CDS	( <b>1888-1900</b> ) - Gre 15 Feb 1899	ver		1		
	MOUNTAIN PARK (1902-Date) – Kiowa 1. CDS						
MOUNTAIN VIEW (1900-Date)         Kiowa           1. CDS         25 Apr 1906         12 Oct 1906         2							
MOU	NTVIEW (18	<b>94-1900</b> ) - Washit	ta			None reported	
1. 2.	HALL (1890-) CDS CDS CDS CDS	Date) - Logan 9 Dec 1890 20 Feb 1899 10 Sep 1906	4 Sep 1903		1 2 1	Wider spacing	
MUL	KIN (1902-19	<b>02</b> ) - Blaine				None reported	
MULLINS (1903-1904) - Kiowa						None reported	
	ICE (1901-19 CDS	<b>08)</b> – Dewey 16 Nov 1901			1		
MUN	DEN (1907-19	909) – Custer				None reported	
	<b>GER (1899-1</b> 9 CDS	903) – Oklahoma 12 Jul 1902			1		
MUR	DOCK (1889	<b>-1891</b> ) – Beaver				None reported	
MUR	IEL (1906-19	07) – Blaine				None reported	
	<b>RAY (1902-1</b> 9 CDS	914) – Harper ?? ??? 1906			1		
	<b>FANG (1895-I</b> CDS	Date) - Canadian 7 Apr 1902	7 Apr 1907		2		
	UAL (1895-Da CDS	ate) – Woodward 6 Apr 1905			1		
MYR	NA (1906-190	7) - Cimarron				None reported	
	<b>TLE (1890-19</b> CDS	<b>04</b> ) - Kingfisher 6 Feb 1897	7 Jan 1898		2		

.





1





1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1

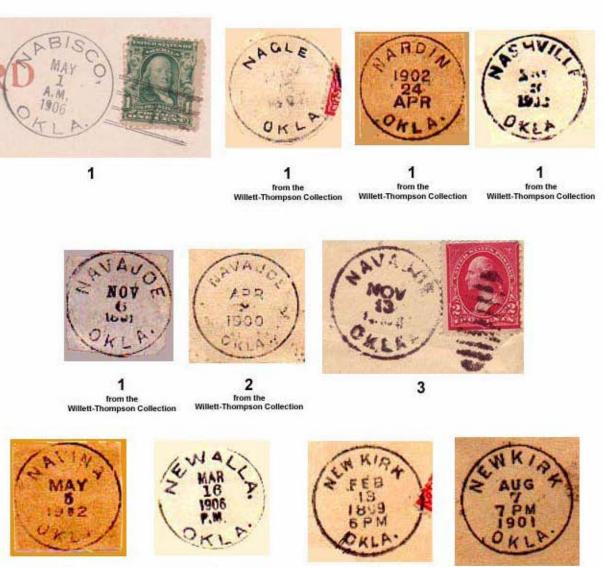


1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection

<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u>	<u>Earliest</u>	<u>Latest</u>	Cancel	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<b>NABISCO (1904-1</b> 1. Doane ty 2	906) - Texas ?? ??? 1905	1 May 1906		2	
NAGLE (1896-190	3) - Kingfisher				
1. CDS	15 May 1897			1	
<b>NARDIN (1898-D</b> a 1. CDS	nte) - Kay 20 Jul 1899	24 Apr 1902		2	
NASHVILLE (189 1. CDS	<b>4-1911</b> ) – Grant 3 Jan 1903			1	
NAVAJOE (1887-1 1. CDS 2. CDS 3. Duplex	<b>905</b> ) - Jackson 6 Nov 1891 7 Apr 1900 13 Nov 1904		ovate bar grid	1 1 2	serif date letters Block date letters
NAVINA (1900-193	<b>35</b> ) - Logan				
<ol> <li>CDS</li> <li>Doane ty 2</li> </ol>	5 May 1902 26 Feb 1906	5 Sep 1907		1 2	No illustration
NEAL (1894-1907)	- Pottawatomie				None reported
NEEDS (1896-1900	)) - Alfalfa				None reported
NEFF (1904-1909)	- Texas				None reported
<b>NELAGONEY</b> (19	<b>06-1959</b> ) – Osage				None reported
NELMS (1901-1903	8) – Tillman				None reported
NEOLA (1902-191	<b>0</b> ) – Caddo				None reported
NESBITT (1895-19	904) – Kingfisher				None reported
<b>NEWALLA</b> ( <b>1904</b> -1) 1. Doane ty 2	<b>Date</b> ) – Oklahoma 16 Mar 1906				
NEWHOPE (1903-	•1904) - Grant				None reported
NEWKIRK (1894-				-	
1. CDS 2. CDS	13 Feb 1899 7 Aug 1901			1 1	
<b>NEW PONCA (18</b> 1. CDS	<b>94-1898)</b> – Kay 10 Mar 1899			1	
NICELY (1896-190 1. CDS	94) - Canadian 10 Apr 1904			1	
NILES (1902-1929) 1. 4-bar	) - Canadian 13 Apr 1907			1	



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection

1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection

1

from the Willett-Thompson Collection



Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection

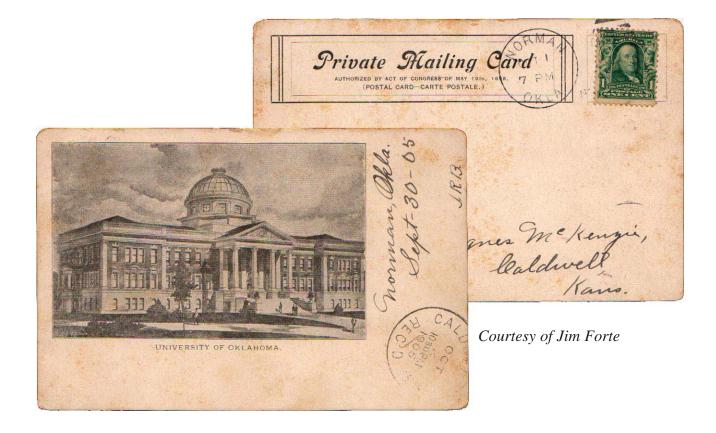


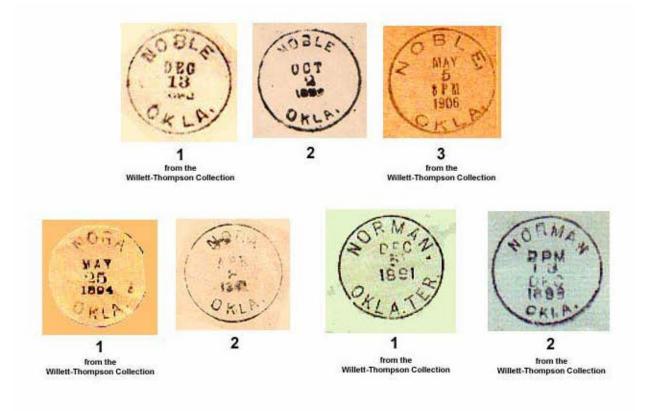
1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection

<u>Town</u>	<u>Postmark</u>	<u>Earliest</u>	Latest	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
NIN	EMILE (1899-	<b>1899</b> ) - Blaine				None reported
NOB	<b>SLE (1889-Date</b>	e) - Cleveland				
1.	CDS	13 Dec 1890			1	
2.	CDS	2 Oct 1896			1	
3.	Doane ty 2	21 Feb 1906	29 Jun 1907		3	
NOR	A (1893-1928)	- Lincoln				
	CDS	25 May 1894			1	serif date letters
2.	CDS	2 Apr 1901			1	block date letters
NO						
	MAN (1889-D	·	<b>5 1 1 0 0 2</b>		2	
	CDS	5 Dec 1891	7 May 1893		2	OKLA. TER.
2.	CDS	13 Dec 1899	11 May 1903		3	
3.	Duplex	15 Apr 1905				
4.	Duplex	1 Oct 1905				
5.	machine	?? ??? 1907				Doremus







3 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u>	<b>Earliest</b>	Latest	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
NORTH ENID (18 1. CDS 2. CDS 3. MOB 4. Duplex 5. Duplex	<b>394-1923</b> ) - Garfie 28 May 1894 ?? Nov 1895 22 Mar 189? 10 Jan 1899 23 Feb 1904	ld 7 Sep 1894 ?? May 1896 21 Sep 1907		2 2 1 1 3	
NORTHVILLE (18 1. CDS	894-1898) - Cana 20 Feb 1896	dian		1	
NUGENT (1894-18	894) - Greer				None reported
NUMA (1898-1943	8) - Grant				None reported
NYE (1893-1919)	- Beaver				None reported
OAKDALE (1893- 1. CDS	• <b>1900</b> ) – Kiowa 13 Sep 1894			1	
OAKLEY (1899-19 1. CDS	<b>913</b> ) – Dewey 20 Jun 1905			1	
OAKWOOD (1899	<b>9-Date</b> ) – Dewey				None reported
OCATE (1899-190	6) – Harper				None reported
ODEMA (1901-19	06) – Jackson				None reported
ODESSA (1894-19	01) – Washita				None reported
ODETTA (1903-19	24) - Caddo				None reported
OKARCHE (1890- 1. CDS 2. CDS 3. CDS	•Date) – Kingfish 7 Mar 1891 19 Feb 1898 7 Dec 1898	er		1 1	small letters larger letters
<b>OKEENE (1893-D</b> 1. CDS	ate) - Blaine 9 Jan 1900			1	serif date letters
2. CDS	14 Dec 1903			1	block date letters
OKESA (1906-194	<b>0</b> ) - Osage				None reported

.

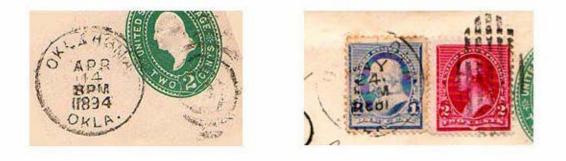
ORTH THE a E SEP  $\geq$ MAY 0 29 0 1894 OKLA C KLP 1 2 3 from the Willett-Thompson Collection 40N OR 1 E 1 AN 6 SEP  $\mathbf{C}$ 0 PM-14 1899 200 OKL 1 P K 0 1 4 5 1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection D But 3801 1 2 1 1 from the from the Willett-Thompson Collection from the Willett-Thompson Collection from the Willett-Thompson Collection Willett-Thompson Collection 2 3 1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection from the Willett-Thompson Collection from the Willett-Thompson Collection

Town	<u>Postmark</u>	<u>Earliest</u>	<u>Latest</u>	<b>Cancel</b>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
OKI	AHOMA (188	<b>38-1923</b> ) - Oklaho	oma			
1.	CDS	21 Nov 1890			1	OKLAHOMO
2.	Duplex	19 Oct 1893			1	OKLA. T.
3.	Duplex	16 Dec 1893	14 Apr 1894		2	
4.	Duplex	24 May 1894			1	
5.	Duplex	5 Jul 1897				
6.	Duplex	6 Jan 1899				
7.						
8.	Machine	26 Apr 1906		American flag		
9.		_		-		
OLD	S (1902-1903)	- Tillman				None reported
OLE	TA (1901-1905	5) – Ellis				None reported

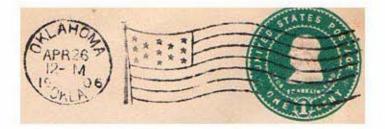
OLLIE (1903-1906) - Beckham

None reported









Town Postmark	<u>Earliest</u>	Latest	<b>Cancel</b>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<b>OLUSTEE</b> ( <b>1895-D</b> : 1. Doane ty 2121		12 Jan 1907		2	
<b>OMEGA</b> ( <b>1892-Date</b> 1. CDS	e) - Kingfisher 17 Oct 1897			1	
OMER (1891-1891)	- Kingfisher				None reported
ONA (1907-1919) -	Texas				None reported
ONASCO (1902-190	07) - Caddo				None reported
ONEIL (1907-1908)	– Major				None reported
O'NEIL (1901-1904	) - Woodward				None reported
<b>ONEY (1902-1906)</b> 1. Doane ty 2	- Caddo 25 Apr 1905			1	
<b>ONYX (1894-1903)</b> 1. CDS	- Garfield 17 Apr 1902			1	
OPAL (1900-1904) -	- Woodward				None reported
OPTIMA (1886-Dat	te) - Texas				None reported
OREANA (1901-190 1. CDS	05) - Comanche 2 May 1902			1	
ORIE (1894-1899) -	Grant				None reported
<b>ORIENTA (1901-19</b>	82) - Major				None reported
<b>ORINSVILLE</b> (1893	8-1900) – Noble				None reported
ORION (1895-1932)	) - Major				None reported
<b>ORLANDO (1889-E</b> 1. CDS	<b>)ate</b> ) - Logan 27 Feb 1897			1	
<b>ORR (1892-1957)</b> - 1. CDS	Love 20 Jul 189?			1	
ORTLEY (1894-1896) - Kingfisher					None reported
OSAGE (1894-1902	) - Pawnee				None reported
<b>OSAGE (1906-Date</b> 1. Doane ty 3	) - Osage 4 Dec 1906	13 Nov 1907			no illustration



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection

Town Postmark OSBORNE (1894-19		<u>Latest</u>	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
	28 Feb 1898			1	
OSCEOLA (1895-19 1. CDS	<b>009</b> ) – Custer 4 Apr 1901			1	
OSHUSKEY (1906-1	<b>1913</b> ) - Cimarron				None reported
<b>OSIRIS</b> (1900-1909)	- Woodward				None reported
OTEGO (1894-1903	) – Payne				None reported
OTEX (1906-1907)	- Texas				None reported
OTIS (1905-1905) -	Jackson				None reported
<b>OTOE</b> ( <b>1892-1917</b> ) - 1. CDS	- Noble 12 Apr 1894			1	
OTTER (1892-1899)	- Kingfisher				None reported
OTWELL (1892-189	4) - Kingfisher				
OWENS (1898-1911) 1. CDS 2. Doane ty 3	16 Feb 1902			1 1	no illustration
OXFORD (1898-190	<b>3)</b> – Alfalfa				None reported
OXLEY (1893-1901)	– Blaine				
<b>PALACE (1903-1908</b> 1. CDS	<b>8</b> ) - Harper 27 Jan 1905			1	
PALADIN (1903-190	08) - Beaver				None reported
<b>PALADORA (1888-</b> 1. CDS	<b>1899</b> ) – Beaver 10 Nov 1894			1	
<b>PANA (1895-1902)</b> - 1. CDS	Garfield 24 Jan 1898			1	
<b>PARADISE (1892-1</b> 9 1. CDS	<b>905</b> ) - Payne 15 Feb 1894			1	
<b>PARIS</b> (1891-1901) - 1. CDS	- Kingfisher 31 Aug 1895			1	
PARKER (1894-189	<b>5</b> ) - Kay				None reported



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection

<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u> PARKER (1901-19	<u>Earliest</u> 06) - Custer	<u>Latest</u>	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u> None reported
PARKLAND (1894 1. CDS	<b>-1918</b> ) - Lincoln 31 Oct 1899	10 Jan 1902		2	
<b>PARKMAN (1903-</b> 1. CDS	<b>1917</b> ) – Ellis 3 Jan 1905			1	
PARKS (1895-1896	6) – Grant				None reported
PARKVILLE (189	5-1900) - Dewey				None reported
<b>PARNELL</b> (1895-19 1. CDS	<b>903</b> ) - Lincoln 12 Feb 1903			1	
PARTRIDGE (1892 1. MOB	<b>2-1908</b> ) – Lincoln 20 Feb 1899			1	
PARUNA (1903-19	<b>19</b> ) - Harper				None reported
<b>PARVIN (1892-190</b> 1. CDS	<b>4</b> ) - Kingfisher 9 Feb 1903			1	
<b>PAUL (1904-1911)</b> 1. Doane ty 2	•			1	
<b>PAWHUSKA</b> (1876 1. CDS	<b>-Date</b> ) - Osage 7 Aug 1893	6 May 1895		2	
PAWNEE (1893-Da 1. CDS 2. CDS	ate) – Pawnee 13 Feb 1899 6 Dec 1906			1 1	
PAWNEE AGENC 1. CDS	<b>Y</b> ( <b>1876-1893</b> ) - P 10 Jul 1893	awnee		1	
PAYNE (1890-1894 1. CDS	<ul> <li>Payne</li> <li>8 Feb 1894</li> </ul>			1	
<b>PAYSON (1903-195</b> 1. Doane ty 2	54) – Lincoln 10 Oct 1905			1	
<b>PEACE (1903-1908</b> 1. Doane ty 2	<ol> <li>Woodward</li> <li>17 Sep 1907</li> </ol>				no illustration
PEARL (1897-1911	) – Woodward				None reported
PEARSON (1901-1	<b>904</b> ) – Tillman				None reported



1



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection

NE 99 EB

8

KL

1

from the Willett-Thompson Collection

1

from the Willett-Thompson Collection

T G



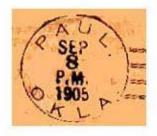
2 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



T from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection





<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u> PEASTER (1900-1	Earliest 907) - Beckham	<u>Latest</u>	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u> None reported
PECAN (1896-1903	5) – Cleveland				None reported
<b>PECKHAM (1899</b> 1. CDS	- <b>1976</b> ) - Kay 20 Dec 1899	24 Aug 1900		2	
<b>PEDEE (1894-190</b> 4 1. CDS	<ul><li>i) - Noble</li><li>3 Jan 1902</li></ul>			1	
<b>PEEK</b> ( <b>1906-1954</b> ) 1. Doane ty 3	- Ellis 5 Oct 1906			1	
PEGNOT (1896-18	<b>696</b> ) - Grant				None reported
PENNINGTON (18	894-1896) - Oklał	noma			None reported
PEORIA (1890-189	91) - Beaver				None reported
<ul> <li>PERDUE (1901-19) <ol> <li>CDS</li> <li>Doane ty 3</li> </ol> </li> <li>PERKINS (1890-D) <ol> <li>CDS</li> <li>Duplex</li> </ol> </li> <li>PERRY (1893-Date) <ol> <li>CDS</li> <li>Duplex</li> </ol> </li> <li>PERSIMMON (18) <ol> <li>CDS</li> <li>CDS</li> <li>CDS</li> <li>CDS</li> <li>Doane ty 2</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	12 Sep 1905 28 Nov 1905 28 Nov 1905 24 Nov 1902 14 Mar 1895 23 Oct 1904 29 - Noble 28 Dec 1895 27 Mar 1899	31 May 1905 3 Mar 1900 ward	ovate bar grid barrel w/"1"	$     \begin{array}{c}       1 \\       1 \\       1 \\       2 \\       1 \\       2 \\       1 \\       1 \\       1 \\       1 \\       1   \end{array} $	serif date letters serif date letters block date letters
<b>PERTH</b> (1899-1900 1. CDS	6) - Logan 7 Apr 1900			1	



1



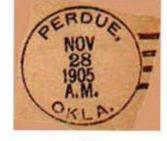
1



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



2 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



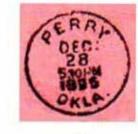
1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



2 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



3 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



2 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



2 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



3 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u>	<u>Earliest</u>	Latest	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
PHELPS (1902-190	4) - Comanche				None reported
PHROSO (1900-19	<b>37</b> ) – Major				None reported
<b>PICKEE (1898-190</b> 1. MSS 2. CDS	15 Mar 1898 1 Mar 1899			1 1	
PIEDMONT (1903	<b>-Date</b> ) – Canadia	n			None reported
PIERCETON (1894 1. CDS	<b>4/1903)</b> – Kay 9 Dec 1902			1	
<b>PILGRIM (1904-19</b>	905) – Woods				None reported
PILOT (1903-1905)	- Roger Mills				None reported
<b>PINK (1894-1906)</b> 1. CDS	<ul> <li>Pottawatomie</li> <li>17 Feb 1903</li> </ul>			1	
PINKSTON (1904- 1. Doane ty 2 PIOR (1900-1902)	30 Apr 1906	22 Jul 1907		2	None reported
PIQUA (1899-1903)	) - Alfalfa				None reported
<b>PIXLEE (1899-190</b>	4) - Custer				None reported
PLAINS (1907-1908	8) - Ellis				None reported
PLAINVIEW (1890	<b>)-1902</b> ) - Greer				None reported
PLANO (1897-1904	<b>(</b> ) - Washita				None reported
PLEASANT VALL	EY (1904-1934) -	– Logan			None reported
PLUMA (1902-1900	6) - Woodward				None reported
<b>PLUMB (1892-190</b> 1. CDS	<b>0</b> ) – Payne 14 May 1898			1	
PLYMOUTH (1894	<b>-1905</b> ) - Major				None reported
<b>POARCH</b> ( <b>1899-19</b> 1. CDS	14 Mar 190?			1	
POE (1891-1895) -	Jackson				None reported
<b>POLK (1894-1904)</b> 1. CDS	- Kay 14 Jul 1898			1	





1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



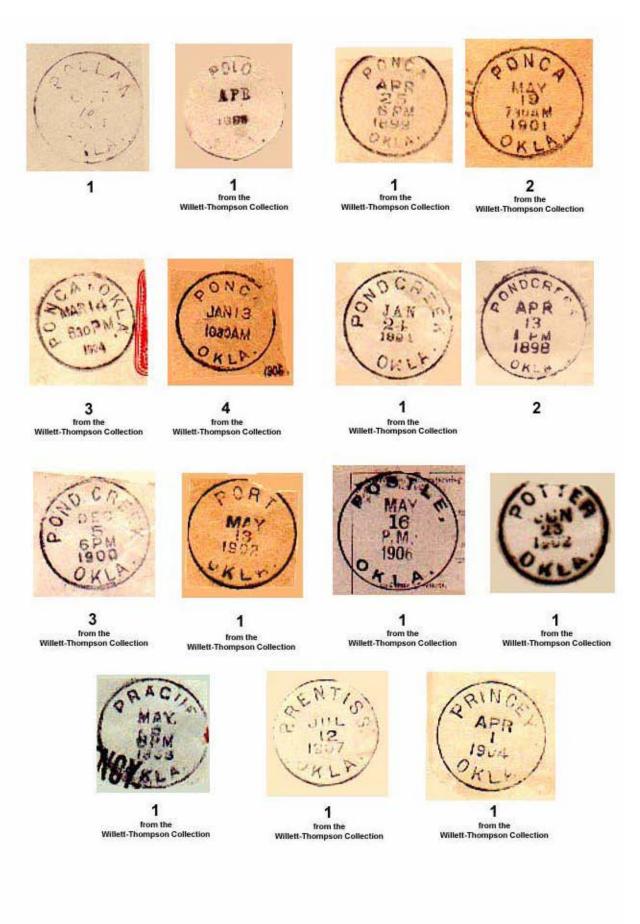
1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection





1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection

<u>Town</u> <u>Postmark</u>	<u>Earliest</u>	Latest	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<b>POLLAN (1901-1</b> 9 1. CDS	913) – Dewey 10 Oct 1904			1	
POLLOCK (1892-	<b>1893</b> ) - Lincoln				None reported
<b>POLO</b> ( <b>1894-1904</b> ) 1. CDS	) – Noble ?? Apr 1898			1	
POLONA (1890-18	<b>891</b> ) – Canadian				None reported
PONCA (1879/191 1. CDS 2. CDS 3. Duplex 4. Duolex	3) – Kay 25 Apr 1898 19 May 1901 14 Mar 1904 13 Jan 1905			1 1 1 1	
POND CREEK (1 1. CDS 2. CDS 3. CDS	889/1979) – Grant 24 Jan 1891 24 Feb 1898 5 Dec 1900	13 Apr 1898		1 2 1	
POPE (1902-1902)	– Woods				None reported
PORT (1901-1940) 1. CDS PORTLAND (1904	13 May 1902			1	None reported
<b>POSTLE (1905-19</b> ) 1. Doane ty 3				1	
<b>POTTER</b> ( <b>1895-19</b> 1. CDS	<b>04</b> ) - Garfield 25 Jun 1902			1	
<b>PRAGUE</b> ( <b>1902-D</b> ) 1. CDS	ate) - Lincoln 5 May 1903			1	
<b>PRAIRIE</b> (1894-19	<b>901</b> ) - Grant				None reported
PRATT (1903-190	6) - Woods				None reported
<b>PRENTISS (1903-</b> 1. CDS	<b>1920</b> ) – Beckham 12 Jul 1907			1	
PRESTON (1892-2	1901) - Texas				None reported
<b>PRINGEY (1901-1</b> 1. CDS	<b>914)</b> – Woodward 1 Apr 1904			1	
PROGRESS (1906	-1907) - Roger Mil	ls			None reported



Town Postmark PRONTO (1904-19	<u>Earliest</u> 009) - Beaver	Latest	<u>Cancel</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1. Doane ty 2	10 Sep 1904				no illustration
PROVIDENCE (19	<b>03-1907</b> ) - Ellis				None reported
<b>PRUDENCE</b> (1895 1. CDS	- <b>1901</b> ) – Major ? Mar 1897			1	
PRUE (1905-Date)	- Osage				None reported
PUEBLO (1903-19	<b>03</b> ) – Kiowa				None reported
PULIS (1906-1907)	– Cimarron				None reported
PURVIS (1892-190	3) – Greer				None reported
<b>PUTNAM (1895-D</b> 1. CDS	3 Mar 1899	7 Mar 1007		1 2	no illustration
2. Doane ty 2	3 Sep 1906	7 Mar 1907		2	no illustration
QUANAH (1907-19	<b>911</b> ) – Tillman				None reported
QUARTERMASTI	ER (1901-1905) -	Custer			
QUARTZ (1888-19	<b>00</b> ) – Greer				None reported
<b>QUAY</b> ( <b>1903-1957</b> ) 1. CDS	- Pawnee 3 May 1906			1	
<b>QUINCY</b> (1892-19) 1. CDS	04) - Cleveland 4 Mar 1897	15 Mar 1899		2	
QUINLAN (1901-1	.968) - Woodward				None reported
<b>RABBITT</b> (1905-1	905) - Blaine				None reported
<b>RACINE (1895-19</b> 1. CDS	02) - Canadian 14 Feb 1901			1	
RADIUM (1904-19	005) – Caddo				None reported
<b>RAGSDALE</b> (1904 1. Doane ty 2				1	
RAINY (1894-1905 1. CDS	6) – Washita 20 Mar 1895	18 Mar 1897		2	
<b>RALLEY</b> ( <b>1907-19</b> 1. 4-bar	<b>14</b> ) - Cimarron 29 Oct 1907			1	

# **Oklahoma Territorial Postmarks**



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



1 from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



from the Willett-Thompson Collection



La Posta Publications 33470 Chinook Plaza, #216 Scappoose, OR 97056 PRSRT STD US POSTAGE PAID Permit No. 7419 Tampa, Fla.

# La Posta E-Books by Direct Download Just \$12.50 each

