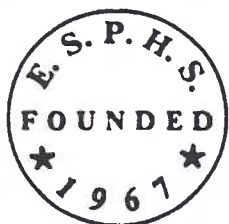
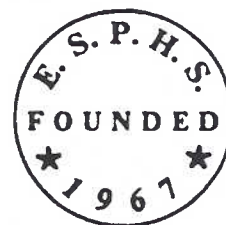


**EMPIRE STATE**



**POSTAL  
HISTORY  
SOCIETY**



**VOLUME 25 NUMBERS 1/2**

**FALL/WINTER 1992**

**JOURNAL  
OF  
NEW YORK STATE  
POSTAL HISTORY**

**25TH  
ANNIVERSARY EDITION**

# The Journal of New York State Postal History

is published by the

## EMPIRE STATE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

P.O. Box 5475  
Albany, N.Y. 12205

APS Affiliate #28

All articles and advertising for the Journal, except auction business, must be sent to either editor:

Martin or David Margulis  
1368 Metropolitan Ave.  
Bronx, N.Y. 10462

All letters to the President are to be mailed to:

Martin Margulis  
1368 Metropolitan Ave.  
Bronx, N.Y. 10462

Annual dues.... \$10.00

### Society Officials

President	Martin Margulis
Vice President	Robert Dalton Harris
Secretary-Treasurer	Maris Tirums
Directors	

(93) Louis Call  
Charles Edwards

Gerald Wiley

(94) Jack Haefeli

John Lange

David Proulx

(95) George Bernandt

Ken De Lisle

Alan Parsons

A.P.S. Representative	Emma Koberg
Advertising Manager	William Seifert
Northern Coordinator	Stephen Matte
Western Coordinator	Ada Prill

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### The Empire State Postal History Society:

A Brief History ..... 3

Editors Message ..... 4

Orange Lake Park  
by Agnes Cavalari ..... 5

Orange Lake Postmarks ..... 10

Cancelers with Numbers in NYC Handstamps  
by Roger D. Curran ..... 14

New York State Research Literature Listing  
by the American Philatelic Research  
Library ..... 21

Railroad Station Postal Markings of New York  
State  
by Dr. Louis Call ..... 26

New York City Local Delivery  
some Pages from an Exhibit by Thomas  
Mazza ..... 33

New York and Kings County Local Mails --  
After 1863  
by Martin Margulis ..... 49

Waterford, New York 1808 - 1833:  
some Pages From a Collection by John  
Lange ..... 53

**ESPHS DEALERS!** Consider advertising in our *BULLETIN*!!! If you sell postal history or related items it would be hard to find a publication anywhere delivering more serious collectors per dollar. Also, you will be helping support the society while getting your message across to our readers who are active collectors and buyers. The rates per issue are as follows:

Full Page	\$27.00	Half Page	\$15.00	Quarter Page	\$7.50
-----------	---------	-----------	---------	--------------	--------

An advertisement run in four consecutive issues and paid in advance will be run five times. For more information or to mail advertisements write to the Editor at the above address. Hope to see you in the next issue!!!!

# THE EMPIRE STATE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY: A BRIEF HISTORY

In 1967 a group of NYS collector who met regularly to exchange postal history information decided to form a formal society to be called the Empire State Postal History Society. They chose not to call it the NYSPHS in order to avoid confusion with the NYS Historical Society.

The formal organization of the society and the election of officers was held at CENYPEX, a philatelic exhibition held in Syracuse, NY and sponsored by the Federation of the Central New York Philatelic Societies. The time was late April, 1967.

Ten collectors attended this first meeting and elected the following individuals as officers:

President	Charles Sweeting
Vice-President	Lee DeGraff
Secy.-Treasurer	Harry Tabor

Two years later, Anton Zahn, an attorney, drew up our constitution. The constitution and by-laws were last amended in 1982 if we exclude the discussion to raise dues to ten dollars.

The purposes of the organization are and were as follows:

1. To promote the study of NYS postal history;
2. To disseminate knowledge of NYS postal history;
3. To support exhibits of NYS postal history.

In the furtherance of the second goal, a periodical issued twice a year and called *Excelsior* was produced. Its editors were our own Bob Harris and the recognized postal history authority Cal Hahn. The publication is of lasting value and is occasionally found at auction.

This publication was followed by the *Bulletin*, which was published six times a year and contained club notes and the auction as well as postal history articles. In 1988 the *Bulletin* changed to a schedule of four issues yearly. Where possible the emphasis was on longer and in-depth articles, but club news was not ignored. In 1991 this magazine was split into two parts. Albany puts out a newsletter of club news and the auction four times a year. Jack Haefeli is the editor. The postal history material is to appear in a separate magazine to be issued twice a year.

The Society was to meet numerous times per year in various regions of the state. However, this did not prove feasible, and we soon came to the current format of two meetings a year, one in Utica. The second meeting was held in Sidney in 1991 and in Rome in 1992. Both occasions were in connection with CINCOPEX shows. Regional meetings are held in the winter in Albany and at the end of March at ROPEX which is held in Rochester. The Albany meeting is usually a trading session and a time

to meet old friends. The ROPEX meeting emphasizes exhibiting and recruitment.

The last aim was pushed by the Society on an on-going basis. However, as time passed, fewer and fewer members were interested in exhibiting and local clubs either downgraded exhibiting or gave preference to their own members to the exclusion of our members.

In 1991 it was decided to do something about this, and under the direction of Ken deLisle our members were pushed to exhibit at both Sidney and Rome. Ken's work paid off and I saw some excellent exhibits at these shows. However, some CINCOPEX members felt we had too high a profile and detracted from their members.

The ROPEX show is one of the state's two World Series of Philately. Ada Prill was in charge of the exhibits and she got some excellent material from our members as well as other collectors from all over the country. Louis Call and Daniel A. Brouillette won golds at ROPEX (APS judges and rules) and other members won lesser awards. We will be there in 1993 also. Ms. Prill, Dr. Call, Steve Matte and Alan Parsons will lead our contingent there and help man our table. A regional meeting will be held also.

## II

The dissemination of information requires that people exhibit and/or write. We have been fortunate in having some excellent writers as members. Ken deLisle wrote the book on Hudson River Mail and Emma Koberg wrote two books, one on Ontario Co. and the other on Wayne Co. postal history. David Proulx has also written two books, one on NYS Star Cancells and the other on our state county postmarks. Charles Sweeting and George Bernadt are also working on NYS postal history books. However, in my opinion, one of the most important works on NYS postal history was Lee DeGraff's book on NYS post offices. Mr. DeGraff had ties to Xerox and had the use of their copy machines in reproducing NYS covers. He studied thousands and eventually wrote the first book on NYS post offices. He also laid the groundwork, with Chet Wilcox, for the NYS manuscript post office book. While the former has been superseded by the Smith and Kay book on the same subject, DeGraff's book led the way on how these things should be done. Incidentally, Mr. Kay is an ESPHS member.

The Wilcox and Chlanda book on manuscript post offices of NYS is still available from the Society. The updates are available from Leonard Hartmann (weird). The Smith and Kay book is also available through us and at discount as are Ms. Koberg's and Mr. Proulx' books. Roy Alquist has a book on Dutchess Co. postal history

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)



## EDITORS MESSAGE

While my move to Florida did not work out, I am not running for re-election. I also feel that it would be an excellent idea for someone else to take over as editor of the *Journal*. The reasons for my wife and I wanting to move remain unchanged and we will try somewhere else soon. I have a lot of material which I will send to my successor. I will continue to help out where I can.

I feel that the Society must continue to try to expand its base. We must continue to have regional meetings around the state to show our interest in our various constituencies. I have tried to do this myself. I wish I could say that the efforts had been highly fruitful, but I can't. However, I feel that the efforts must be continued.

I believe that we must continue to sell what we consider postal history to more of our state's philatelists. We can do it through our space in *The Stamp Insider*. However, that means that someone must write material to fill the space. I will write the next one myself; after that, someone else is needed to pick up the slack. At the Rome meeting Dr. Call volunteered to do this.

There is a real need to attract younger members to the Society. At the present time most of our Directors and officers are in the mid to late sixties, others older. Two are in the mid-fifties. However, I don't know what we can offer to attract new younger members. When I was at ROPEX, some people said it was the old *Bulletin* that kept them members. George feels it is the auctions. Whatever it is, we must do more.

Nominations are open for all offices and for three Directors. We must have volunteers who have ideas which they

have the energy to try to implement. Our Society cannot afford to "tread water". This is a problem which affects many organizations, philatelic as well as non-philatelic, but that does not negate the need to make some efforts to do something.

Some will say that there is no problems and we should continue the status quo. Others disagree but are not willing to do much to change things. I feel that they may be part of the problem.

In conclusions, I would like to thank Dr. Louis Call for his willingness to write for our journal on a regular basis and to take on other jobs that came up and had to be done. Thanks also to Bill Hart and Alan Parsons for their good advice and willingness to share their knowledge and to Maris Tirums for all the time and effort he put into his job. Maris will be missed much more than I. I would also like to thank Stephen Matte for his enthusiasm and Ada Prill for making ROPEX such a pleasure. Lastly, I would like to thank Ken deLisle, with whom I had my differences, for his hard work in making Sydney and our 25th Anniversary meeting in Rome successes, and George Bernadt for those wonderful auctions at which I have gotten so much great material at bargain basement prices.

Lastly, we all owe a debt of gratitude to my son, David, who made it possible for us to have such an excellent journal. This is especially so as he got very little of the credit.

Martin Margulis

## BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ESPHS

(CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

which is obtainable from him. Nathan Calkin's book on Buffalo postal history is available through Mr. Hartmann.

### III

In 1969 Mr. Sweeting, who had been re-elected President, moved out of the state. Mr. DeGraff assumed the office and George Bernadt assumed the vacant office of Vice-President. They were re-elected in 1971 and Ken deLisle took over the position of Secretary/Treasurer. In 1973 Mr. Bernadt became President and Bill Seifert became Vice-President. Ken deLisle continued as Secretary/Treasurer, a position he filled for years.

In 1975 Bill Seifert became President and was re-elected for another term. He is still active in the Society and is in charge of mailing out the *Bulletin*. In 1979 Emma Koberg became President and was followed by Jack Haefeli.

He held the position for eight years, and was followed by Bill Hart for one term and myself for a term.

Henry Tabor was a director for a number of years, as was Nick Todero.

This year we became a member of Federation. Dr. Call and our Vice-President Bob Harris are our delegates to that organization. You can keep up with upcoming meetings through our page in the *Stamp Insider*.

Our membership rose to about 225 in 1991, but the raise in dues and the recession have had an adverse effect on this figure. We need more and younger members. Messrs. Parsons and Matte are working on this, as is Ms. Prill, but basically it is all our job and success will depend on how much effort we put into keeping our club growing.

Information for this article was supplied by Ms. Koberg and Mr. Seifert and Mr. Tabor. The shortcomings are mine.



# ORANGE LAKE PARK

BY AGNES CAVALARI

Orange Lake lies six miles northwest of Newburgh and is abutted by what is now state route 52. In earlier times the South Plank Road passed near it. It covers about 400 acres and near its inlet there is marshy land. The soil is principally clay and sandy loam, making it poor farmland.

The Indians called it Qussuk, or Stony Pond, from the large number of boulders which lay on its western shore. It is fed by internal springs and by small streams which flow into it. Its outlet is the Quassaick Creek.

Early settlers called it Moose Pond. About 1784 the name was changed to Machin's Pond after Captain Machin who built on its outlet. His first efforts were a grist and saw mill.

In 1787 he formed a partnership with several New York City residents for the purpose of coining money. The only coins extant were from Vermont. Machin named the place New Grange. The coinage mill only lasted a few years. Prior to this, Machin had been active in the Revolutionary War in various engineering capacities.

Neither Ruttenber (1880) nor French (1860) make any mention of settlement on Orange Lake. However, the fact that there was a post office there from 1869 to 1872 makes it obvious that settlement started shortly after the close of the Civil War. However, patronage was such that the post office was closed, not to reopen until 1886. One might assume that the arrival of the interurban brought about real growth at the Lake.

Improvements in transportation in the second half of the 1800's brought changes in the US. By the late 1800's enough progress had been made in the economical harnessing of electricity that electric railroads were being built in cities large and small. The Newburgh Street Railway Company, Newburgh, NY, was formed in 1886. After lines were built in this Hudson River city, rails were eventually extended six miles west to Orange Lake; in 1895 they were extended further west with terminus in Walden, NY.

The company changed its name to Orange County Traction Company and was purchased in 1906 by former New York State Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., a prominent Newburgh resident. Mr. Odell, who had been involved in commercial use of Orange Lake for a number of years, embarked on a massive building program. Orange Lake Park was equipped with a dance pavilion, summer theater, carousel, roller coaster (The Jack Rabbit), ferris wheel, restaurant, picnic grove, band stand and ball field. In addition there was fishing, boating and bathing, with skating, tobogganing, and ice yachting in the winter.

High standards were maintained at the park; liquor was not allowed. Visitors came in droves and from long distances by steam boat or railroad to Newburgh where they then boarded the Traction Company trolley cars to the lake. The ever increasing use of the

automobile and with it the improvement of roads brought changes in peoples' recreational travel and a decline in usage of the park. The 1930's and the Depression saw its demise. Private year round homes stand on the site of Orange Lake Park and the home owners and their guests enjoy the lake and all the activities that a body of water invites.

Vintage postcards of the park grounds, buildings, rides, boats on the lake, Orange Lake Post Office, and Orange County Traction Company trolley cars are treasured by collectors: collectors in some instances too young to have personal recollections of Orange Lake Park.

## ORANGE LAKE POST OFFICE

Prior to the building of the Traction Company line, Orange Lake was a small recreation area with a hotel, a few cottages, a district school and an off again-on-again post office. Between 1869 and 1872 Orange Lake had its own post office. Then mail went to Newburgh until 1886 when, again, a post office operated at Orange Lake until 1889. For the next few years mail went to East Coldenham. From 1900-1907 the post office was back at Orange Lake ... but was called "Model." The year 1907 saw the return of the name Orange Lake and service continued until 1931 when, again, service was from Newburgh as it is today. In researching this little article I have been unable to find out the reason for the short-lived name of "Model."

The post card (circa 1910) of the Orange Lake Post office shown in the bulletin is housed in C.F. Chase's General Store. The building is still standing.

## REFERENCES

*Gazetteer of the State of New York* by J.H. French

*Headley's History of Orange County*

*Historical Souvenir Booklets of the Wallkill & Hudson River*

*Newburgh City Directories*

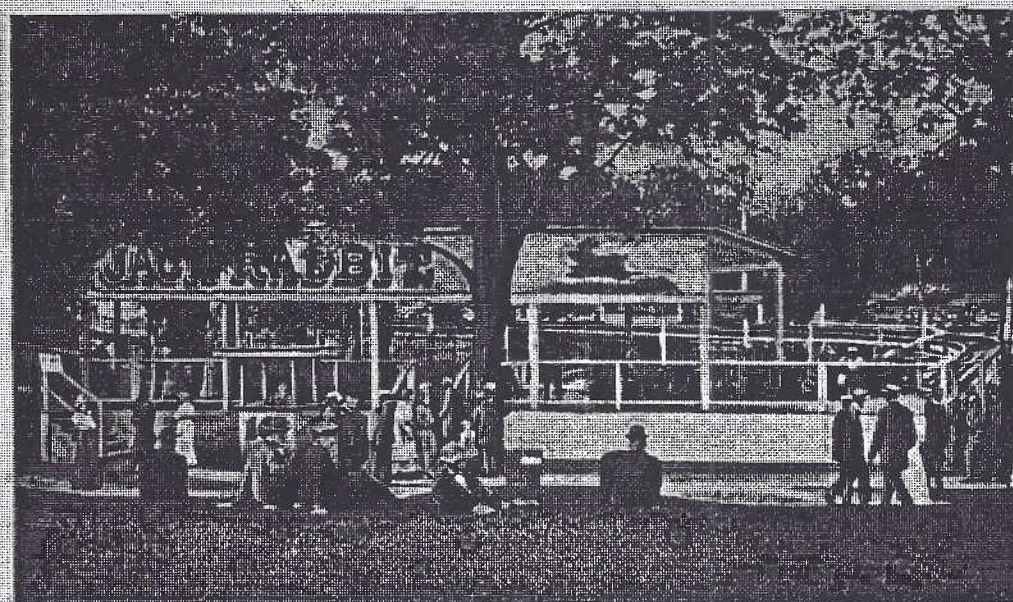
*New York Postal History* by John L. Kay & Chester M. Smith, Jr.

*Orange County, New York* by E. M. Ruttenber and L. H. Clark

*Orange Lake* by Maurgerite McDermott



## ORANGE LAKE PARK

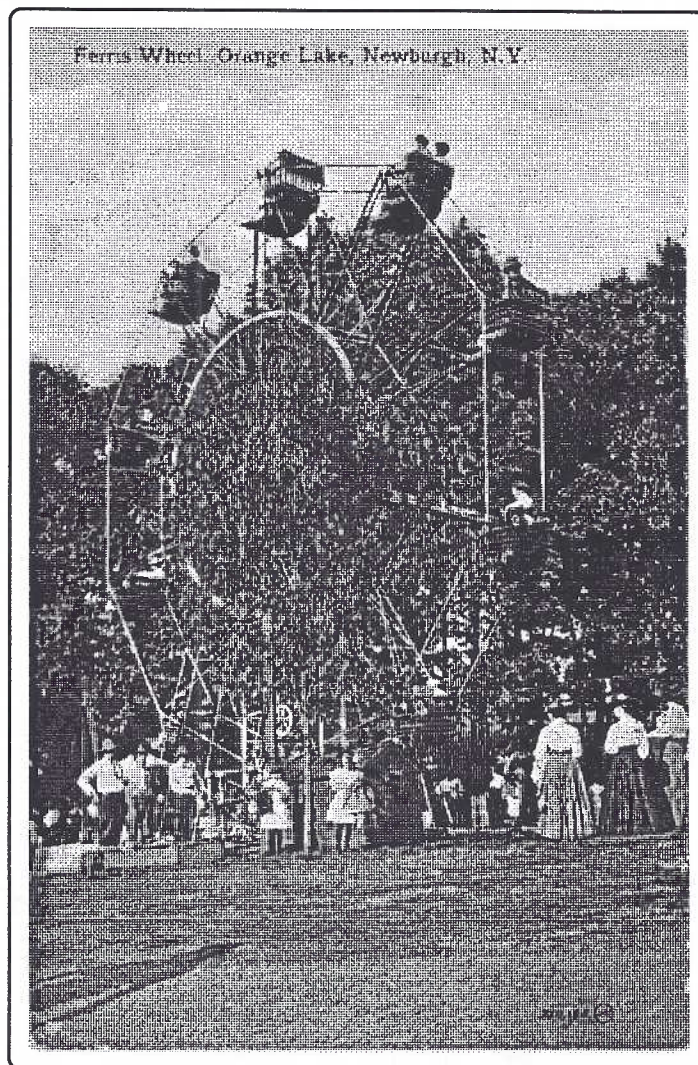


ENJOYING THE "JACK RABBIT," ORANGE LAKE PARK, NEWBURGH, N. Y.





## ORANGE LAKE PARK





## ORANGE LAKE PARK

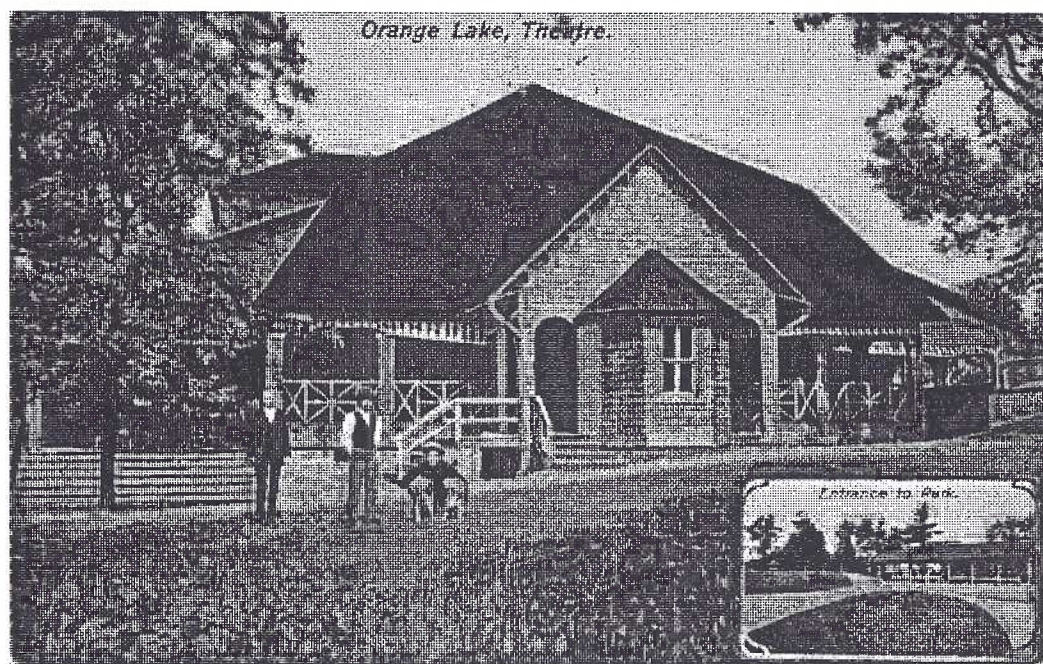




## ORANGE LAKE PARK



"CANOEING ON THE LAKE," ORANGE LAKE PARK, NEWBURGH, N. Y.





## ORANGE LAKE POSTMARKS

Orange Lake's post office mail came via Newburgh. It no doubt originally came by stagecoach. After the interurban was built in the 1880's, it might have come that way, but I never read that it did. By the time we get to the postmarks illustrated below, the mail may well have come by truck.

For a brief time Orange Lake was known as Model, this postmark is shown as Figure 1. All the postmarks illustrated are slightly different; this postmark is larger than the normal metal ones and probably made of rubber. All are standard four bar cancels and, except for the 1931 postmark, all are in black. The 1931 postmark is a bright purple. It goes nicely with the stamp.

While basically a summer post office, the volume of Orange Lake mail wore out a number of cancellers, which is not surprising. Thus there are small differences over the years. However most of the differences are in the date and time part of the cancel. The variations are noted under the illustrations.

Strangely, the first two postcards whose postmarks are shown do not show Orange Lake. The first has a picture of a park in Newburgh, and the second a picture of West Point.

Often I take NYS Route 52 when I go home from David's house. The view of Orange Lake from the road shows many oldish, unprepossessing homes. However, David tells me there are many expensive homes there.

The area around the community is not built up though there has been a growth of business down toward Newburgh - not in Newburgh. There is some little agricultural activity in the area and stores that cater to people with farms and gardens. Traffic on Route 52 tends to be light, but I'm generally there on week-ends.

The outpouring from NYC has not affected the area. Most newcomers locate near NYS Route 17. The villages here have passenger rail service. Newburgh has no passenger service. I doubt if the well-to-do citizens of Orange Lake miss the lack of suburban development.

I assume that Orange Lake has a local summer post office. The mail from the area would be processed in the Rockland Co. mail facility. Some could go to Poughkeepsie which has a similar facility and which is the "historic" processor of the area's mail, subdivided in Newburgh.

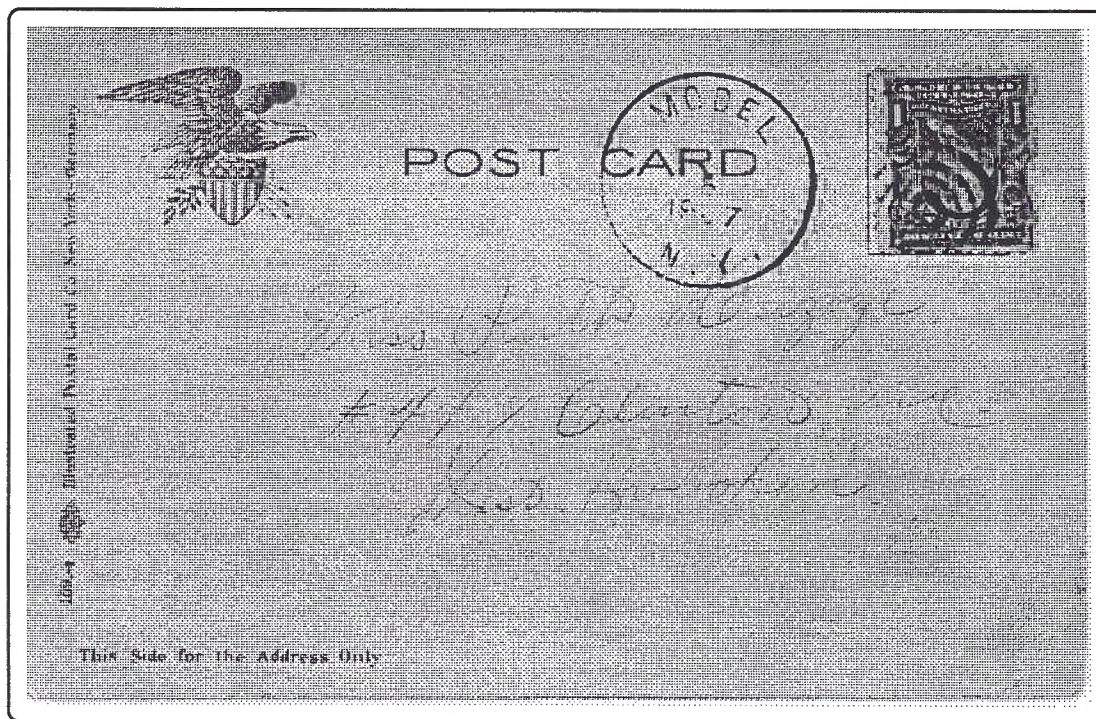


Figure 1: Model



## ORANGE LAKE POSTMARKS

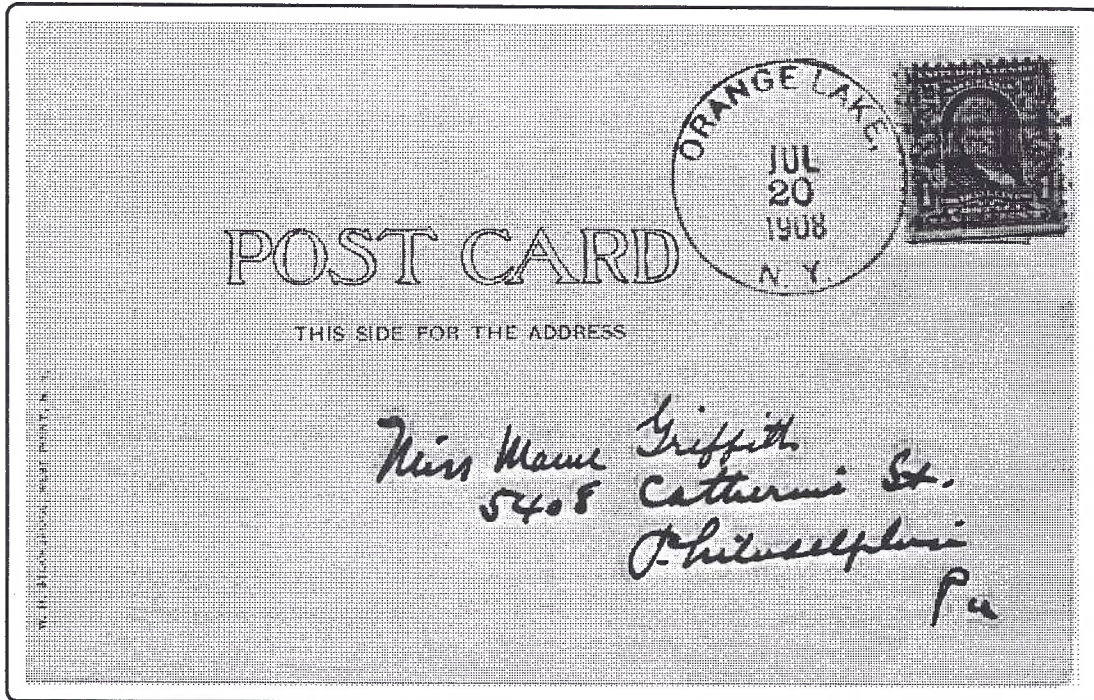


Figure 2: 1908 Postmark

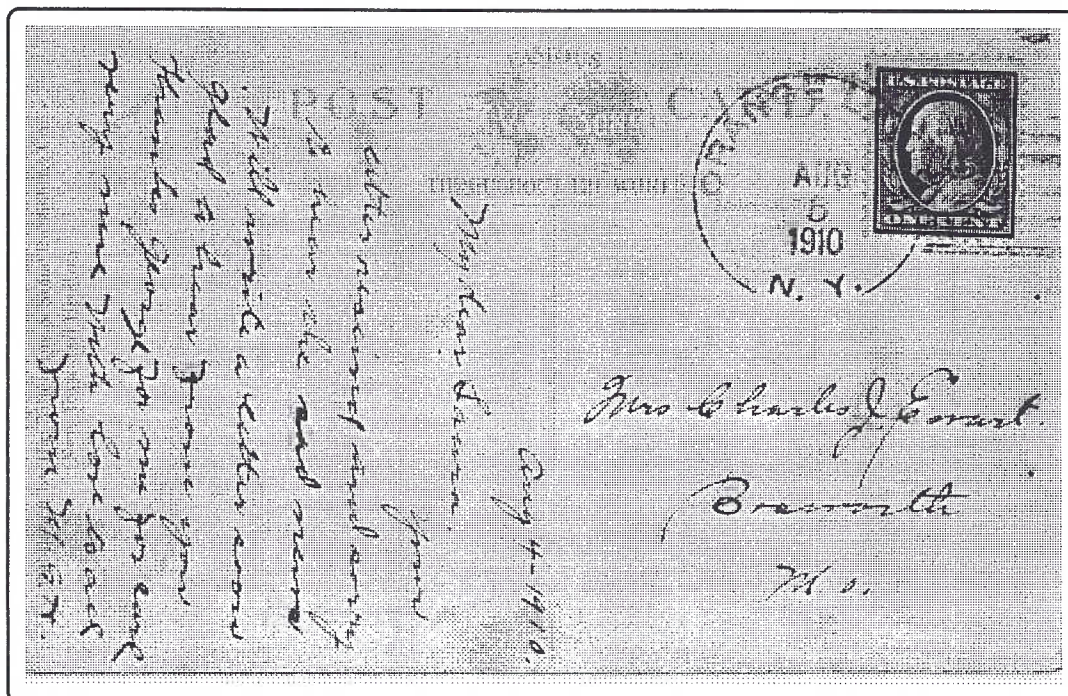


Figure 3: 1910 Postmark. The letters are slightly bigger and the name 'ORANGE LAKE' is spread out more



# ORANGE LAKE POSTMARKS

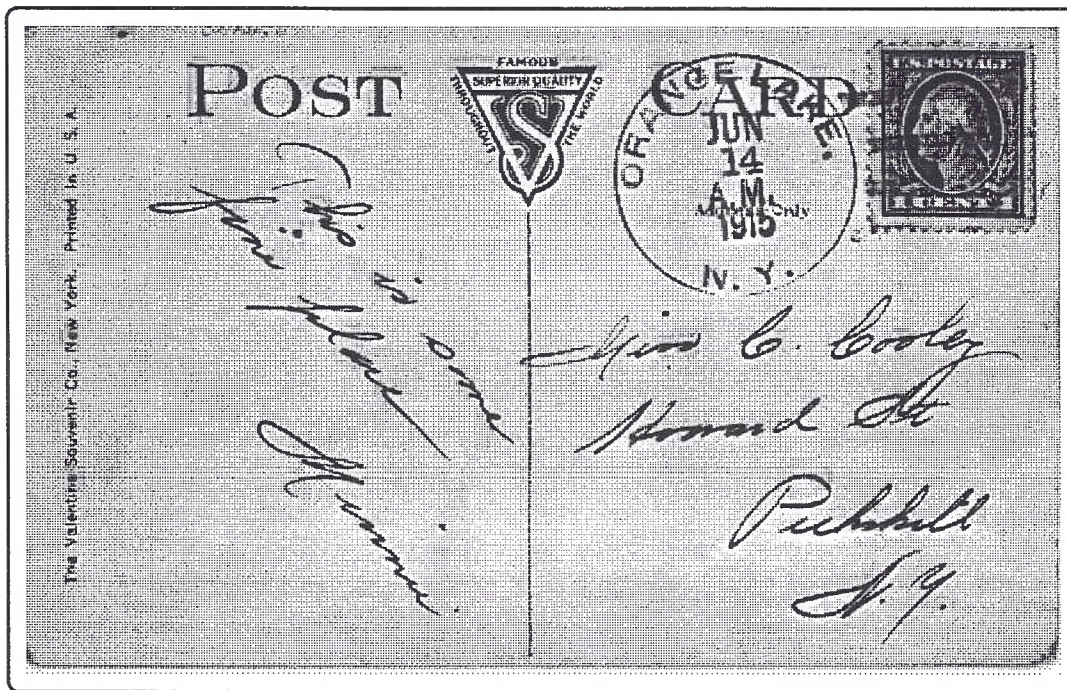


Figure 4: 'AM' added to postmark and date higher

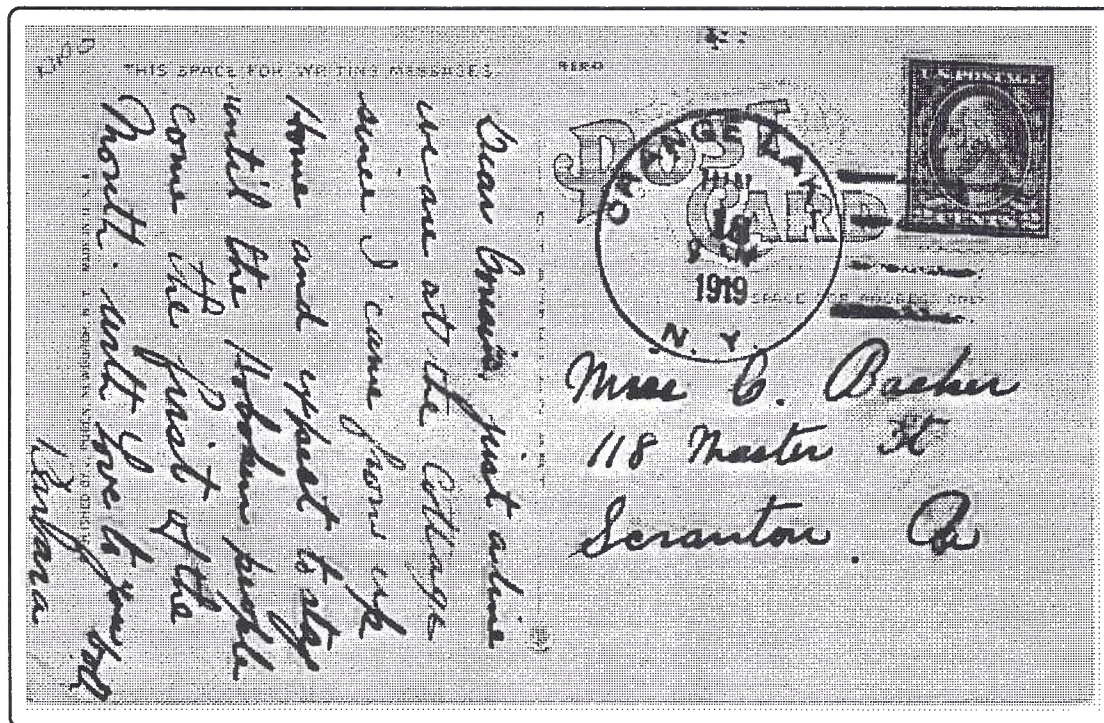


Figure 5: Time added to postmark, name spaced more tightly.



# ORANGE LAKE POSTMARKS

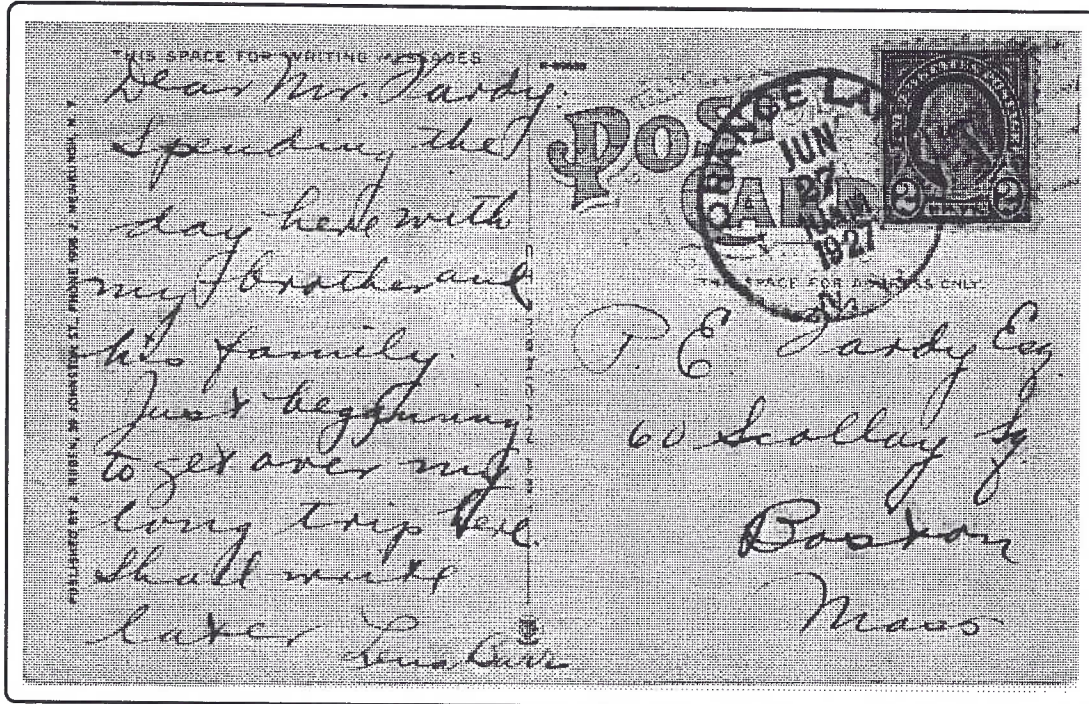


Figure 6: Letters larger, 'N.Y.' touches bottom of postmark, name spread out.

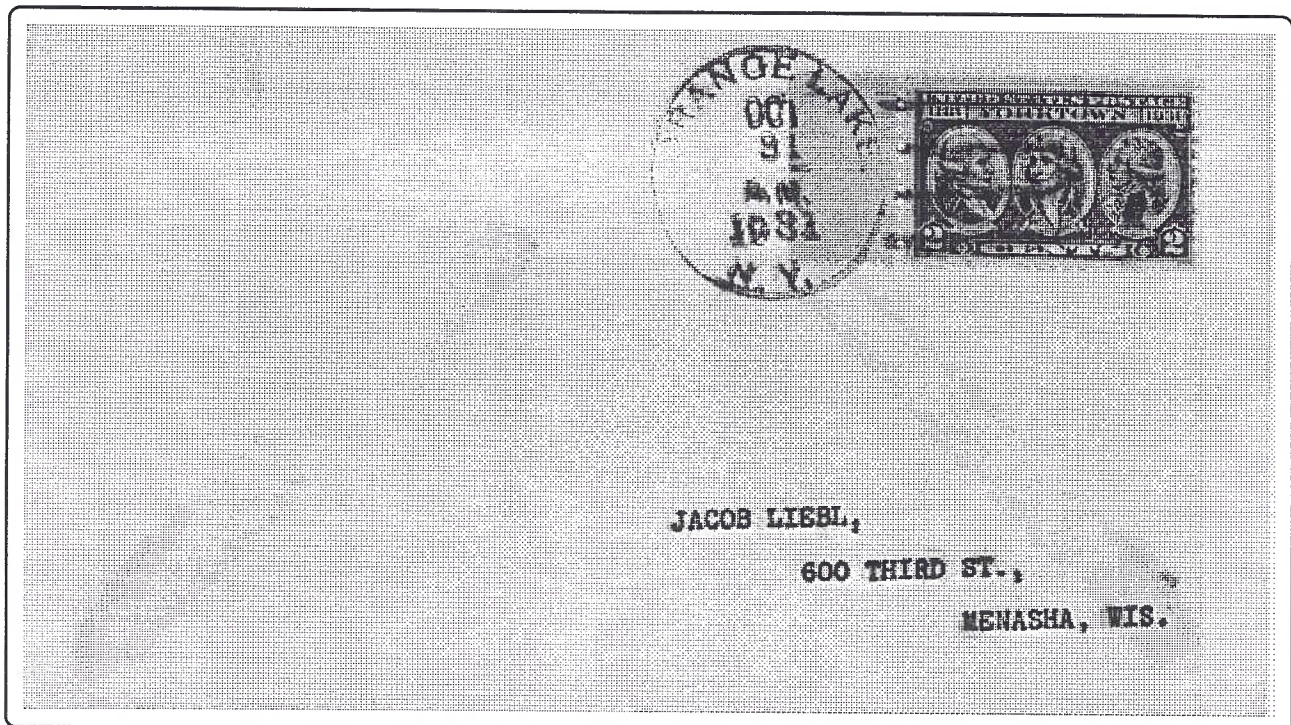


Figure 7: Bright purple postmark, year date more spread out.



# CANCELERS WITH NUMBERS IN NYC HANDSTAMPS

BY ROGER D. CURRAN

In 1872 the main NYPO did something interesting and important insofar as postal history is concerned. It began using, on out-of-town domestic mail, cancelers that contained a number in the center. Commenting on this development, Gilbert M. Burr, an early and leading student of cancellations on bank note era stamps, stated:

*"With the use of stamps, of course it became necessary to use some marking that would so obliterate the stamp to prevent its re-use....New York City seems to have been the first of any city to attempt any plan (or)...system to these cancellations and while they were simply a crude hand cut numeral, they were still the beginning of a great system that has since spread to almost every post office in the United States."*

stances of their usage could be easily tabulated. And this approach surely spread to almost every large post office. Just what the numbers meant in NYC will be considered later.

These hand carved numbers were used until 1876 and there were three principal types. The most common by far was that comprised of negative Arabic numerals in an otherwise positive killer. Several examples are illustrated in Figure 1. Numbers "1" through "16" have been noted with "15" and "16" apparently being quite rare. Quite a bit less common is the type comprised of positive Arabic numerals enclosed in an outer rim illustrated in Figure 2. I have seen no reports of numbers of this type above "14". Roger Rhoads, who has made a considerable study of NYC

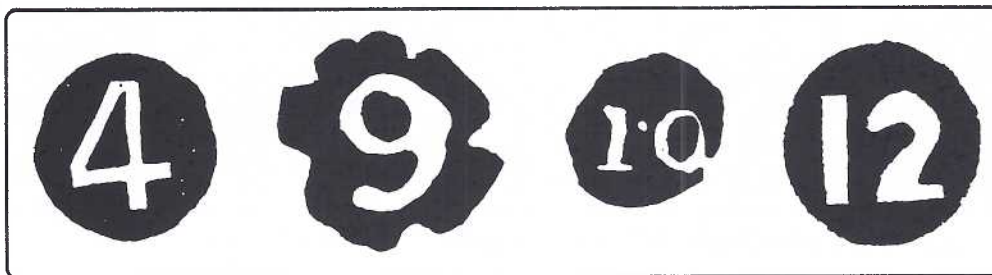


Figure 1

By "system," Mr. Burr was undoubtedly referring to internal-to-the-post office procedures whereby the hand stamp cancelers were designated in such a way that in-

cancels as found on the first postal cards (UX-1 and 3 issued during the May 1873 through late 1875 period), reported no "4" of this type. The third primary type is comprised of

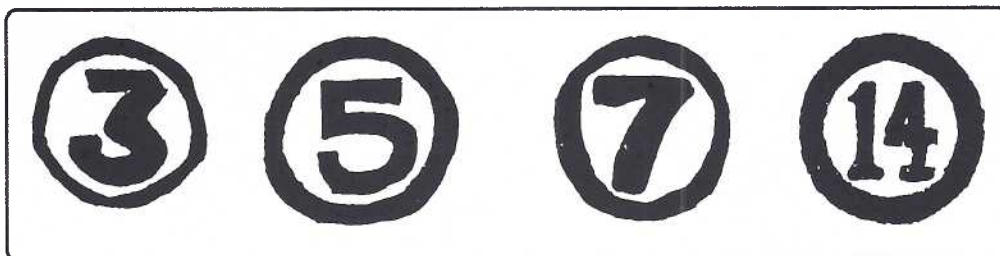


Figure 2



Figure 3

## CANCELERS WITH NUMBERS IN NYC HANDSTAMPS

Roman numerals enclosed in bars (see Figure 3) which are quite less common than even the Figure 2 cancels and have been noted by Rhoads only during the August 7 through October 2, 1874 period. I believe all numbers through "14" have been seen without a convincing "1." An Arabic "1" (see Figure 4) enclosed in bars has been noted by Rhoads dated August 9, 1874.



Figure 4

In addition to the three primary types, other designs were used by the NYPO but none in a long sequence of numbers or what we might loosely terms as "sets." Several are illustrated in Figure 5.

It should be pointed out that, especially in the case of negative numbers, many distinct designs exist. These killers wore out quickly and were replaced with new hand carved numbers which, in the aggregate, showed wide

variations of use. However, what would have complicated tabulations was the presence of illegible numbers which did occur at this time but was largely solved in later years. Figure 7 illustrates a cover with a rudimentary "4" cancel which, on the stamp, is very hard to read. By employing different design types, the NYPO was presumably testing both legibility and durability. The positive numbers, for example, were no doubt considered more legible but, as Rhoads noted, wore out more quickly.

A very interesting cancel appeared during the latter part of 1874. It is illustrated in Figure 8. It appears to be from September, 1874 and is quite unlike any other NYC cancel. There has been speculation among machine cancellation specialists that it may have been produced by a mechanical hand stamp but, to my knowledge, no definite conclusions have been reached.

The manufactured metal ellipse canceler became the most popular canceler just prior to widespread adoption of machine cancelers. Ellipse cancelers were employed by the post offices of virtually all (if not all) major cities and

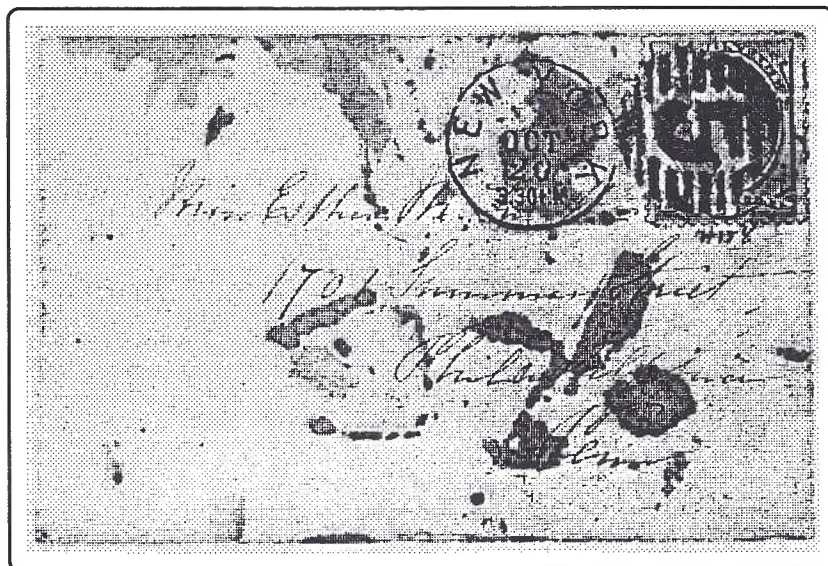


Figure 5



variation. Figure 6 illustrates this point. Also, as can be noted in Figure 1, there was considerable variation in the size and shape of the overall killers themselves. Considering the "system" concept again, a "5" is a "5" and design variations do not complicate tabu-

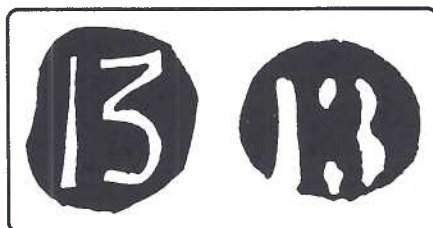


Figure 6

a great many others as well. They were first used on a regular basis in NYC in 1876 and displaced the hand carved numbers thus far discussed. But well before that, at least as early as December 1874, a manufactured metal ellipse was used in NYC on an experimental



# CANCELERS WITH NUMBERS IN NYC HANDSTAMPS

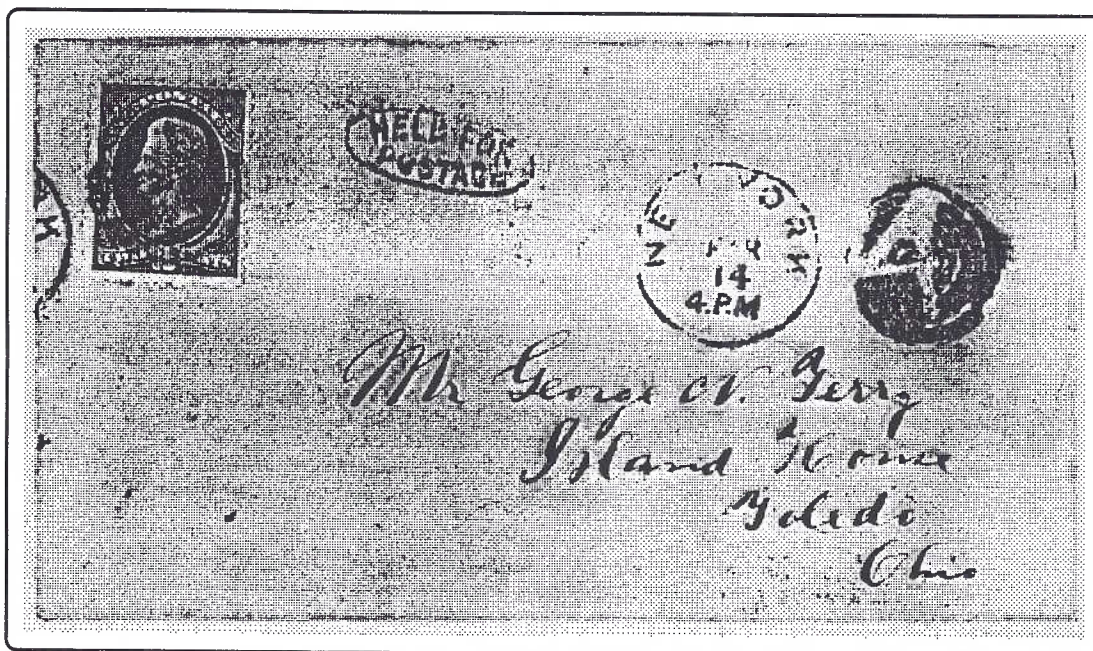


Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9

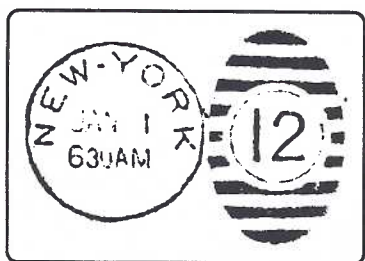


Figure 10

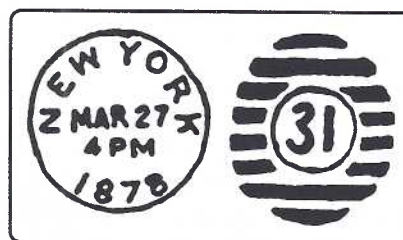


Figure 8



## CANCELERS WITH NUMBERS IN NYC HANDSTAMPS

basis. A tracing of this 11-bar ellipse appears as Figure 9. It is a very scarce cancel so was apparently used only sparingly.

The ellipse cancelers employed by NYC in 1876 are of the type illustrated by Figure 10. the earliest report I have seen is from Gilbert Levere on a postal card dated May 3, 1876. This is very interesting because Rhoads reports a hand carved numeral dated May 1, 1876. Did the switch come on May 2 or 3 or was there a period of overlap?

Burr reported the NYC 9-bar ellipse on 3c greens running from "1" through "32" and a single example of a "33" dated 1879. Of the "33" he said:

*"This number must have been discontinued because of the many thousands I have gone over, it is the only one ever found."*

We have evidence that, at least in 1877, only numbers "1"-"30" were employed. Several years ago, through the courtesy of Martin Margulis and the New York Post Office, I was provided with a copy of a portion of an internal 1877 NYPO annual report devoted to the Mailing and Distribution Department. We herewith quote the relevant paragraph:

*"The handstamps used for postmarking letters received at this office through the drops, and from street lamp-post collections, have each a number in the canceling portion...These numbers range from 1 to 30. Each stamping clerk also has a number corresponding to the number on the particular hand stamp which he uses, and certain numbers are also assigned for the letters received from lamp-post collections. The dies representing the hours are changed every half-hour during the day so as to as nearly as possible designate the hour of mailing. Thus the postmark upon any letter mailed at this office shows at once at what time it was mailed, the clerk who stamped it and whether it was dropped into a street lamp-post box or was mailed at the general office."*

One can herewith understand, at least in a general way, the system of numbers in NYPO cancelers in 1877.

Arthur Bond reported that the early NYC ellipses were combined in duplex handstamps with a CDS bearing no year date. The numbers were "1" through "30" found from May 1876 to August 1878 except for a "6." However, a "6" in the Figure 9 style (11 bars and shaded numeral) was noted during the May 2, 1877 - August 31, 1877 period.) He noted ellipses duplexed to a CDS bearing a year date beginning in October 1878 and continuing until 1899. The numbers were "1" through "30" and, after "30," only even numbers through "52."

On the two cent red browns (issued during the October 1883 - September 1887 period), Burr noted numbers "1"

through "24" and only even numbers through "52." Willard confirmed Burr's report about the NYC ellipse numbers found on the two-cent red brown and went on to state that there are at least two sets of numbers. First there are even numbers from "2" to "52" which he believed were used at the main post office and a second set with "different style numerals" running from "1" to "23" for substations of which 23 were listed in the Postal Guide in 1893. Willard stated he didn't know what the distinction was between these substations and the stations which were identified by letters and which used ellipses with a letter in the center.

Just here it may be appropriate to mention that the horizontal bar New York hand stamp ellipses all had nine bars except for the 11-bar ellipses mentioned above containing a "5" or "6" in the center. However, the NYPO did some experimenting with one or more Leavitt canceling machines that produced ellipse killers with eight horizontal bars enclosing a "31," "32," or "33." A tracing by Frank Stratton is shown as Figure 11. He reported that the "31" is scarce, only one strike of the "32" is known, and two copies of the "33." All are dated 1878 except one strike of the "33" in 1882.

Considering now the hand stamp "33" and "31," Bond reported neither. Surely the "33" must be a rare item. Burr made no reference to the "31" in terms of scarcity. I have seen a "31" in an exhibit of cancellations on 3c greens and illustrate in Figure 12 herewith two other "31" examples. I am confident both are from NYC. The tip of the "K" from "YORK" is present on each. Although not visible in the illustration, the 2c value (Scott #183) shows part of a circular hand stamp marking in the lower right corner in blue ink. A specialist in French mails confirmed that it is a Paris received marking. Perhaps the "31" was used by the foreign section of the NYPO on



Figure 12

## CANCELERS WITH NUMBERS IN NYC HANDSTAMPS

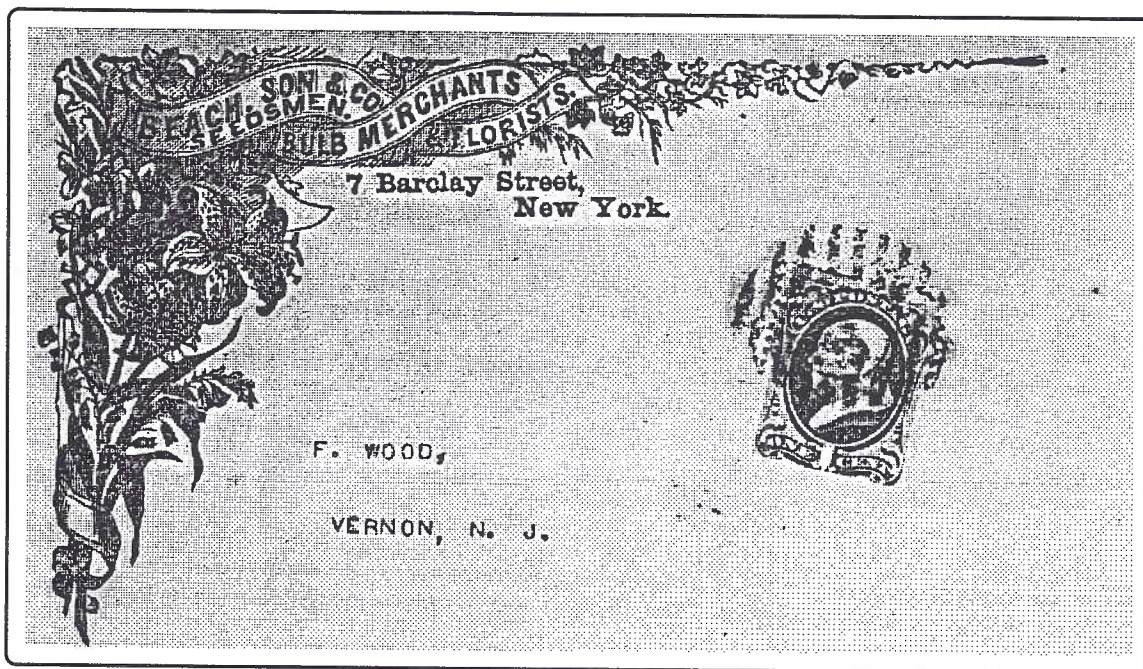


Figure 13

outgoing mail to a limited extent. The 1c value in the illustration is a Scott #206. However, as this article was being written, a "31" on a postal card postmarked August 24, 1882, with a domestic address, was noted.

Over the years I have seen several instances of an unduplexed 9-bar horizontal ellipse used by the NYPO on circular mail. I assume this was a quite infrequent practice. An example is shown as Figure 13.

Meanwhile in the foreign section of the NYPO numbers were not used in cancelers during the 1872-6 period. Presumably this was because it was a much smaller operation than the unit handling domestic mail for out-of-town addressees. The foreign section did use during this time,

of course, the very interesting "New York Foreign Mail" cancels that included a number of attractive and readily identifiable geometric patterns. However, ellipses comprised of six vertical bars with a number ("1" through "6") were introduced in 1876. (See Figure 14.) My records are very limited in this area but the earliest use I have seen reported is July 13, 1876.

Two other NYC "sets" of vertical bar ellipses, containing a number in the center, are known and they too are associated with foreign mails. One set was duplexed to a Supplementary Mail CDS which denoted a special service provided for processing outgoing foreign mail that was received after the post office was otherwise closed but

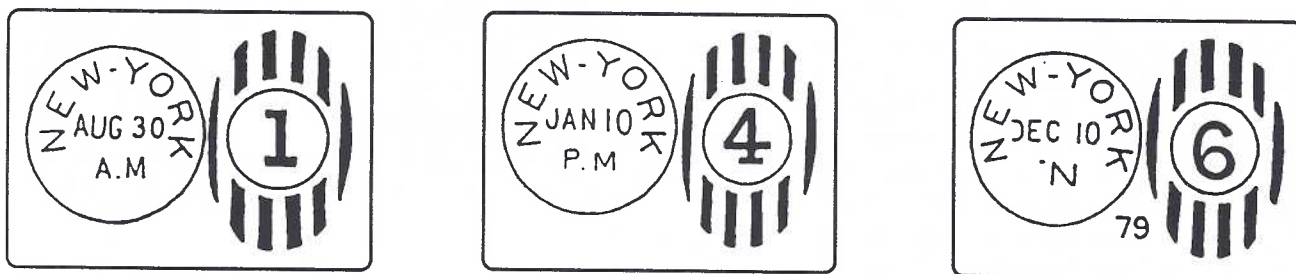


Figure 14



## CANCELERS WITH NUMBERS IN NYC HANDSTAMPS

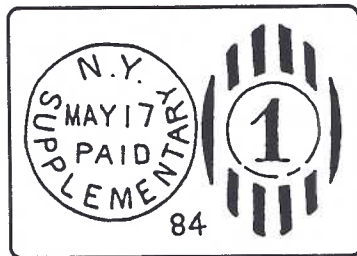


Figure 15

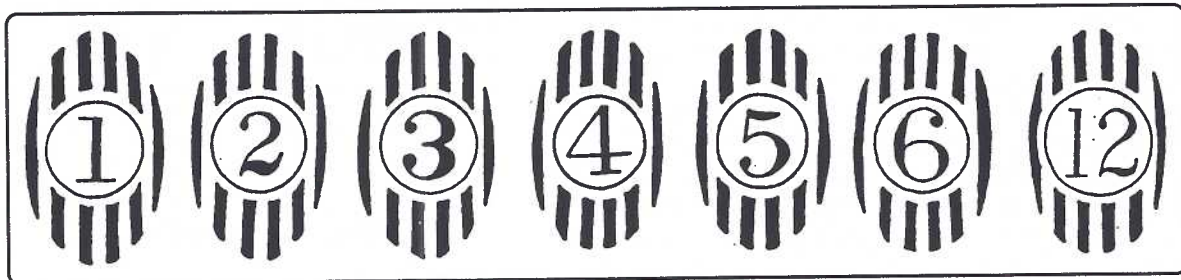


Figure 16

before the ship departed. In New York, double the regular postage was charged for this service. The New York Supplemental Mail CDS was duplexed to killers containing a "1" or "2" and employed from 1878 to 1898. (See Figure 15.) The second set is more elusive (at least on U.S. stamps) and its use somewhat mysterious. They have been referred to in the literature as "Incoming Foreign Mail

(IFM)" cancels and were used beginning in the late 1870's to about 1913. Reported numbers are "1" through "6" and "12." (Please see Figure 16.) These cancels were applied to stamps on incoming foreign mail, primarily from the Caribbean and South and Central America, where the stamps had not already been canceled. These cancels are occasionally found on U.S. stamps. John Donnes, a

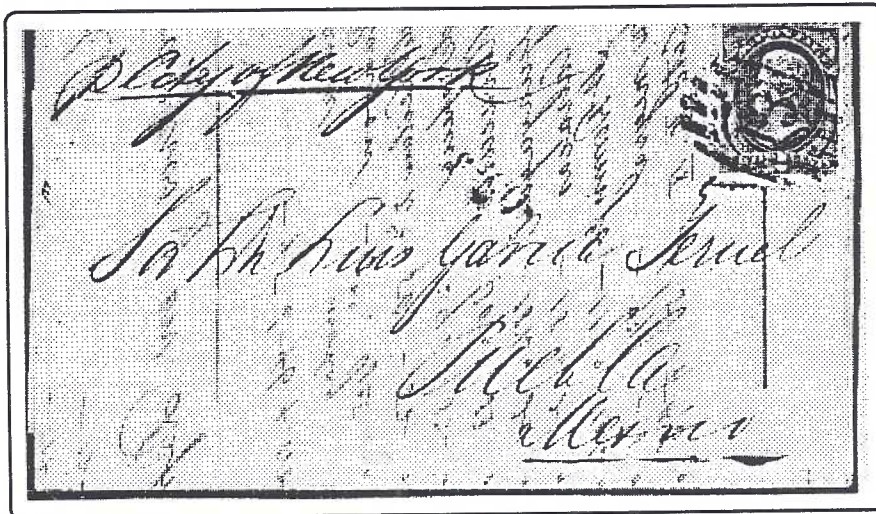


Figure 17



## CANCELERS WITH NUMBERS IN NYC HANDSTAMPS

student of these cancels on U.S. stamps, has noted no uses of "1" through "6" after 1883 and no proof that the "12" was used before 1883. It appears from a substantial holding of Haiti stamps bearing these cancels that numbers "1" through "5" were used initially and then "6" and "12." The "12" has been noted as late as about 1913.

It seems reasonable to suppose that ellipses with numbers "7" through "11" were produced at the same time as the others but, if so, why they weren't used is quite a mystery. With this article we'll report some additional information. Figure 17 is a circular to Mexico with a hand stamp marking on the reverse dated July 27, 1878 bearing the name of the New York company, H. Marquardt, that issued the circular. The stamp (Scott #178) is canceled by an unduplexed ellipse with a "13" in the center. The ellipse that produced this cancel is clearly part of the "IFM" set but, of course, applied in this case on a piece of outgoing foreign mail. Indeed several other outgoing foreign mail covers, originating at NYC branch stations, are known bearing "IFM" ellipses canceling U. S. stamps. A "7" thought to be from this set has been noted on U.S. stamps by several collectors. (See Figure 18.) One collector has also noted a "10" and a "11" on off-cover U.S. stamps. Thus all numbers from "1" to "13" have been seen except for "8" and "9."

Insofar as being the principal means of canceling adhesive stamps, the NYC hand stamp era drew to a close in the 1890's. Bond commented:

*"About 1895 a limited number of new stamps were introduced, with 11 mm. circles and smaller numerals some carrying serifs. By this time automatic canceling machines were in general use and handstamps were only used for special applications."*

So ends our brief survey of numbers in NYC hand stamp cancelers. I believe it to be a most interesting collecting area and one in which a number of discoveries are surely yet to be made and new information learned. Comments or additional reports would be welcomed by the writer at 8803 Mead Street, Bethesda, Maryland 20817.

The writer wishes to thank John Donnes and Roger Rhoads for reviewing this article in draft and offering helpful comments. They also permitted their fine tracings

to be used. The vertical bar ellipses shown herein were all produced by Mr. Donnes and many of the others by Mr. Rhoads. The writer accepts full responsibility for any errors in the article.

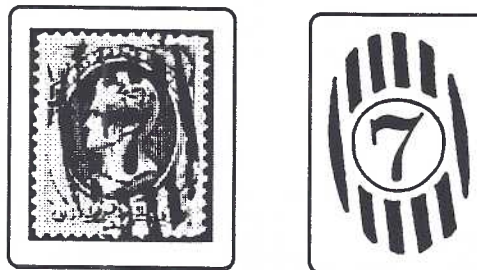


Figure 18

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bond, Arthur H. Numbers and Letters in New York City Handstamps 1869-1900. *U.S. Cancellation Club News*, March and May 1968.

Burr, Gilbert M. "The Numerals of New York City," *U.S. Cancellation Club Quarterly*, April 1952.

Burr, Gilbert M. Standardized Hand Stamp Cancellations on the Bank Note Issues. *The American Philatelist*, v.48, January 1935 through v.49, April 1936.

Rhoads, Roger R. "NYC Cancellations on the First Postal Cards" *U.S. Cancellation Club News*, Fall 1985, Winter and Spring 1986, Fall 1990 and Winter 1991.

Stratton, Frank B. "The Leavitt Machine Cancellations, Group B", *U.S. Cancellation Club News*, September 1960.

Stratton, Frank B. *Descriptive Catalog of the Leavitt Machine Cancellations*, UPSS, 1985.

Willard, Edward L. *The United States Two Cent Red Brown of 1883-1887*, Vol. 11, 1970.

**SEND YOUR DUPLICATE OR UNWANTED COVERS TO OUR AUCTION MASTER:**

**GEORGE BERNANDT  
1470 WYOMING AVE  
SCHENECTADY, NY 12308**

**LET'S KEEP OUR AUCTIONS INTERESTING AND WELL-STOCKED**



**NEW YORK STATE RESEARCH LITERATURE LISTING**  
**BY THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC RESEARCH LIBRARY**  
**P.O. BOX 8338, STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA 16803-8338**

**AUTHOR:** Ahlquist, Roy **TITLE:** Post offices of the County of Dutchess in the State of New York since 1792 : presented by township and located therein, offering [sic] brief notes for each designation (The) / Pages: 20 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. Copyright: [1985]. **NOTES:** Includes omission slip. Call No. VERT FILE

**AUTHOR:** Albion, Robert Greenhalgh **TITLE:** Rise of New York Port [1815-1860] (The) Pages: xiv, 485 p. : ill., facsim., maps, plates ; 24 cm. Copyright: 1939 **NOTES:** Bibliography: p. 425-470. Includes index.

**AUTHOR:** American Philatelic Society. Handbook Committee. **TITLE:** Chatham Square Post Office and Swarts City Dispatch Post (The) Pages: 34 p. : ill., map ; 26 cm. Copyright: c1941 **NOTES:** Includes authentic stamps, reprints, forgeries, and postmarks. Reprinted from The American Philatelist, v. 54, no. 10, July, 1941, Section II. Call No. VERT FILE

**AUTHOR:** Associated Stamp Clubs of Southeastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, Inc. (The) S.E.P.A.D. **TITLE:** SEPAD philately, Vol. I, Oct. 5, 1989 : articles by members and friends of S.E.P.A.D. Pages: 1 v. (115 p.) : ill., facsim., map ; 23 cm. Copyright: c1989 **NOTES:** Description is based on the Library's holdings. Includes bibliographical references. Cover title of Vol. I: S.E.P.A.D. philately, October 5, 6, 7, 1989. Contents: Vol. I. S.E.P.A.D. -- Dedication -- Usages of the Three Cent Stamp of 1851-1857 / by Victor B. Krievins -- "Registered" Mail to Philadelphia 1845-1855 : Transition from Small Blue to Small Red "R" / by Norman Shachat -- New York Foreign Mail Update / by James M. Keally -- Postage Due Markings on Stampless Covers of Sweden / by Alan Warren -- Georgetown on the Potomac / Thomas O. Taylor -- Beyond Mere Collecting / Tom Clarke -- Pennsylvania County and Postmaster Post Marks / by J. Blair Gibbs (Philadelphia : Sepad, Inc., September 1, 1989)

**AUTHOR:** Boggs, Winthrop S. **TITLE:** Postmaster Robert Morris of N.Y. : being letters for the period June 11, 1847 to February 28, 1848 Robert Morris, Postmaster of New York Pages: 206 p. : plates, port ; 25 cm. Copyright: 1960 **NOTES:** Includes index. Library copy is in slip-case and is no. 15 of a limited ed. of 150 copies numbered and signed by the author. p. 29-30 are torn in Library's copy. Cover title: Robert Morris, Postmaster of New York. Call No. Proposed G3804 .N4 B674p

**AUTHOR:** Bond, Arthur H. **TITLE:** Notes and correspondence on post offices in N.Y.C., Westchester and Putnam counties before 1900 Pages: unpag., : ill ; 28 cm Copyright: 1961/62

**AUTHOR:** Brazer, Clarence W. **TITLE:** New York Postmaster's miniature plate of nine proofs / Pages: 15 p. :

ill. ; 26 cm. Copyright: 1954. **NOTES:** Reprinted from the XX American Philatelic Congress Book 1954. [Federalburg, Md.] : American Philatelic Congress, 1954. Call No. VERT FILE

**AUTHOR:** Bruns, James H. **TITLE:** Collection and distribution wagon service, 1896-1904 Pages: iv, 52 p. : ill., facsim., maps, photos. ; 28 cm. Copyright: 1986

**AUTHOR:** Calkins, Nate Buffalo Stamp Club **TITLE:** Early Buffalo postal history : the collection of Nate Calkins / Pages: [181] leaves in various pagings : chiefly ill., map, facsim. ; 30 cm. Copyright: 1990. **NOTES:** Loose leaf.

**AUTHOR:** Chautauque Lake Local Post **TITLE:** Chautauque Lake local post, a unique mail delivery service on Chautauque Lake since 1970 Pages: 22 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. Copyright: 1979 Call No. VERT FILE

**AUTHOR:** Chlanda, Henry **TITLE:** Manuscript post offices of New York State Pages: xii, 54 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. Copyright: c1984

**AUTHOR:** de Lisle, Kenneth R. **TITLE:** W.L.L. Peltz Collection of Albany postal history: the Hudson River Mail, 1804-1858 (The) Pp: ix, 59 p.: plates; 26 cm. Copyright: 1969 **NOTES:** The Library's copy no. 2 is no. 113 of 500 copies and is autographed by the author; its copy no. 3 is no. 462.

**AUTHOR:** DeGraff, Lee S. **TITLE:** Federal post offices of New York State, 1792-1969 Post offices of New York State, 1792-1969 Pages: 238, 69 leaves ; 29 cm. Copyright: 1969 **NOTES:** Title from spine. Added title: Post offices of New York State, 1792-1969. Library's copy is no. 82 of a limited ed. and autographed by the compiler. Typescript (photocopy).

**AUTHOR:** DeGraff, Lee S. **TITLE:** Federal post offices of New York State: Alphabetical list revised and corrected to March 1, 1973 Pages: 69 p. ; 21 cm. Copyright: 1973 **NOTES:** Typescript (photocopy). "This listing is essentially the same as that which appeared in The Federal Post Offices of New York State 1792-1969, but has been brought up to date to reflect corrections subsequently made to that book and to show field changes since early 1969"--foreword.

**AUTHOR:** Empire State Postal History Society **TITLE:** Manuscript cancellations of New York State post offices: a provisional listing of recorded markings on stampless and stamped covers Pages: 29 p.; 28 cm. Copyright: 1972 **NOTES:** Does not include illustrations. Call No. VERT FILE

**AUTHOR:** Empire State Postal History Society **TITLE:** Manuscript post offices of New York State Pages: 41 p.; 28 cm. Copyright: c1973 **NOTES:** Does not include illustrations.



# NEW YORK STATE RESEARCH LITERATURE LISTING

AUTHOR: Empire State Postal History Society TITLE: Table of federal post offices extant by year, 1792 - 1969; counties of Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie. Pages: pp. 5 - 8, ; 28 cm Copyright: 1978 NOTES: Supplement to the Empire States Postal History Society Bulletin, April 1978 Call No. VERT FILE

AUTHOR: Fenton Historical Society, Jamestown, N.Y. TITLE: History of the post offices of Jamestown, New York (A) Pages: [8] p. : ill. ; 22 cm. Copyright: 1966 NOTES: Cover title. Call No. VERT FILE PROPOSED VERT FILE G3804 .J3 F342h

AUTHOR: Ferrary Society (Philatelic Association) TITLE: Sesquicentennial of the Post Office, Pleasant Valley, NY, 1813-1963. Pp: 128 p.: ill Copyright: Oct. 1, 1963

AUTHOR: Finkelstein, Daniel TITLE: K & S postal strike letter dispatch Pages: 19 p. : ill ; 22 cm Copyright: 1976 NOTES: Harry Hayes Philatelic Pamphlets No. 5 Call No. VERT FILE

AUTHOR: Forster, B.D. TITLE: Check list State of New York stock transfer tax stamps, 1905-1909 State of New York stock transfer tax stamps, 1905-1909 Pages: [4] p. ; 16 cm. Copyright: 1909 NOTES: Cover title. Call No. CLOSED STACKS

AUTHOR: Goldman, Albert TITLE: New York, N.Y. Post Office during the war years, 1941-1945 (The) Pages: xvii, 427 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. Copyright: c1949 Call No. Proposed G3804 .N4 G619n 1949a

AUTHOR: Goldman, Albert TITLE: New York, N.Y. Post Office during the war years, 1941-1945 (The) Pages: xvii, 427 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. Copyright: c1949 Call No. Proposed G3804 .N4 G619n 1949b

AUTHOR: Grigore, Julius, Jr. TITLE: NYRBA's (New York, Rio, & Buenos Aires Airlines) triple crash covers, outlaw flight, and its postal markings Pages: xxx, 115 p. : ill., facsim., maps ; 28 cm. Copyright: 1991 NOTES: "An illustrated, first-time survey of NYRBA inaugural flight crash and outlaw covers, postal markings, and serviced air mail envelopes including the NYBRA-Pan American Airways struggle for the longest air mail route in the world and how the U.S. Post Office Department was involved with NYRBA outlaw covers and the NYRBA-Pan American Airways controversy"--t.p. Bibliography: p. 110-112. Photocopy. Call No. Proposed HE6238 .G857

AUTHOR: Hahn, Calvet M. TITLE: Postal History Pages: 16 p. : ill. ; 22 cm. Copyright: [19--] NOTES: Cover title. Added title: Postal history of New York. Call No. VERT FILE

AUTHOR: Hart, O.S. TITLE: Some notes on the New York Postmaster's Provisional Five Cents, Black, 1845 Pages: [17] p., 51 leaves : ill., plates ; 17 cm. Copyright: 1911 NOTES: Library copy is no. 5 of a limited ed. of 50 copies. Call No. CLOSED STACKS

AUTHOR: Hatcher, James Brush TITLE: A forerunner of the '47s, The New York postmaster's stamp of 1845 Pages: 10 p. illus. Call No. VERT FILE

AUTHOR: Hatfield, A., Jr. TITLE: New York Postmaster's Stamp (The) Pages: 22, [1] p. : mounted plates (on alternate pages) ; 26 cm. Copyright: 1921 NOTES: Limited edition of 100 copies, of which the Library's copy is no. 32 and autographed by the author. Includes a postscript by John N. Luff. Includes bibliographical references. Call No. CLOSED STACKS

AUTHOR: Herst, Herman, Jr. TITLE: Postal history of Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N.Y. Pages: 9 p. illus. NOTES: Printed in Yesteryears, Vol. 7, No. 27, March, 1964, pp. 152-160 Call No. VERT FILE

AUTHOR: Hutchinson, Robert A. TITLE: Postal markings of Ithaca, New York. Part 1 (The) Pages: 8 p., ill. ; 28 cm. Copyright: 1978 NOTES: (Supp. to the Empire State Postal History Soc. Bull., April, 1978) Call No. VERT FILE

AUTHOR: International Stamp Club, Brooklyn, N.Y. TITLE: International Stamp Club of Brooklyn Twentieth Anniversary year book, 1920 - 1940 Twentieth Anniversary year book, 1920 - 1940 Pages: 122 p. : ill. ; 29 cm. Copyright: [1940] NOTES: Typescript (mimeographed). Call No. PROPOSED HE6188 .I61i or G3804 .N4 I61i

AUTHOR: Jefferies, Thomas C TITLE: Postal system of the United States (The) and New York General Post Office (The) / Pages: 88 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. Copyright: c1922. Call No. Proposed G3701 .P859 J45

AUTHOR: Johnson, Iver R. TITLE: Westervelt's Post, Chester, New York Pages: [11] p. : ill., map ; 24 cm. Copyright: n.d. NOTES: Bibliography: p. [11] Call No. VERT FILE Proposed VERT FILE G3804 .C5 J67

AUTHOR: Kaiser, Louis W. TITLE: Checklist of the post offices of New York State to 1850, with names of the first postmasters (A) Pages: 1 v. no paging Copyright: 1965

AUTHOR: Kay, John L. TITLE: New York postal history : the post offices and first postmasters from 1775 to 1980 Pages: 556 p. : map ; 27 cm. Copyright: c1982 NOTES: Bibliography: p. 17-21.

AUTHOR: Koberg, Emma G. TITLE: Collected postal history notes of Ontario County, New York State Pages: 95 p. : ill., maps ; 28 cm. Copyright: 1978 NOTES: Bibliography

AUTHOR: Koberg, Emma G. TITLE: Wayne County postal history Pages: 91 p. : ill. ; 29 cm. Copyright: 1982

AUTHOR: Leahy, Edward TITLE: Catalogue of the precancels of New York State Pages: 202 p. (loose-leaf) : ill. ; 29 cm. Copyright: 1989 NOTES: Cover title. Inscribed by the author. Includes errata and addenda.

AUTHOR: MacGuffin, Paul TITLE: New York Postmaster's Provisional (The) Pages: 26 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. Copyright: 1936 NOTES: "Reproduced with an additional



## NEW YORK STATE RESEARCH LITERATURE LISTING

illustration from *The American Philatelist*, May 1936." -- t.p. Library copy no. 2 is a pamphlet bound copy of the author's original article from *The American Philatelist*. Call No. VERT FILE

AUTHOR: McDonald, Susan M. TITLE: American philatelic miscellany, selections from *The Stamp Specialist* Pages: 569 p. : ill. ; 26 cm. Copyright: c1976 NOTES: Includes bibliographical references.

AUTHOR: Metcalf, Robert G. TITLE: Charlemagne Tower : American entrepreneur : postal relics of a 19th century business career Pages: p. 107-140 : ill., facsim., maps ; 26 cm. Copyright: [1989 or 1990] NOTES: Reprint by permission from the 1989 American Philatelic Congress. Bibliography: p. 140. Call No. VERT FILE

AUTHOR: Milliken, Edwin TITLE: New York foreign mail cancellations 1871-76 Pages: [3] leaves, [5] leaves of plates ; 26 cm. --Copyright: [1933] NOTES: Published in *The American Philatelist*, January 1933. Call No. VERT FILE Proposed VERT FILE G3804 .N4 M654n

AUTHOR: Milliken, Edwin TITLE: New York foreign mail cancellations, 1870-1876 (The) / Pages: 31 p. : ill., 9 leaves of plates ; 23 cm. --Copyright: c1942. NOTES: Title from cover. Title page title does not include dates 1870-1876. Call No. VERT FILE Proposed VERT FILE G3804 .N4 M654n

AUTHOR: Mobile Post Office Society Stewart, Kenneth T. Clark, Douglas N. TITLE: Street car R.P.O. service in Cincinnati and Cleveland / by Kenneth T. Stewart and Street car R.P.O. service in Rochester / by Douglas N. Clark Pages: iv, 52 p. : ill., maps ; 28 cm. Copyright: c1986 NOTES: Added title pages for Street car R.P.O. service in Cincinnati; Street car R.P.O. service in Cleveland; and Street car R.P.O. service in Rochester, N.Y. Includes bibliographies.

AUTHOR: Morris, Reg TITLE: "Groth-Constantine" : the machines and postal markings attributed to William Groth and Thomas S. Constantine Pages: vi, 95 p. : ill., facsim. ; 28 cm. Copyright: c1989 NOTES: Bibliography: p. 71. Includes value ratings. Call No. Proposed G3701 .P857 M877g

AUTHOR: Morrison, Wayne E. TITLE: Postal history of Seneca County, New York, with illustrations Pages: 136 p. : ill. ; 26 cm. Copyright: c1984 NOTES: Includes index. Call No. PROPOSED G3803 .S6 M883

AUTHOR: Munk, Herbert TITLE: Die internationale Postwertzeichenausstellung in New York Pages: 26 p., 23 cm. Copyright: 1927 NOTES: (Reprinted from "Die Postmarke", nr. 134/136) (The International Postage Stamp Exhibition in New York) Call No. VERT FILE

AUTHOR: New York (State). Board of General Managers, Pan-American Exposition. TITLE: Report of the Board of General Managers of the Exhibit of the State of New York

at the Pan-American Exposition, transmitted to the Legislature March 27, 1902 Pages: 375 p. : ill., photos., ports. ; 29 cm. Copyright: 1902 NOTES: Cover title: New York at the Pan-American Exposition, 1901 Call No. CLOSED STACKS

AUTHOR: Nichols, C. Malcolm TITLE: Early post offices of Chautauqua County, New York (The) Pages: 152 p. : ill., facsim., map, photos. ; 23 cm. Copyright: 1960 NOTES: Includes index. Call No. Proposed G3803 .C4 N617

AUTHOR: Owens, Mary Ann TITLE: New York on U.S. philately Pages: 100 p. : ill., maps ; 28 cm. Copyright: c1988 NOTES: Autographed by the author. The Library copy no. 1 has a title page with two mounted stamps and accompanying postal markings for the U.S. stamp issued to commemorate the 200th Anniversary of New York Statehood, July 26, 1988. Limited ed. of 1,000 copies. Bibliography: p. 99. Chapter 5 is a Miscellany chapter and discusses the international philatelic exhibitions held in New York City, revenue stamps, and New York State wildlife among its topics. Chapter 6 is devoted to 262 issues that have had or will have first day ceremonies in New York State--introd.

AUTHOR: Patton, Donald Scott TITLE: Boyd's local posts in New York City, 1844-1882 Pages: 48 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. Copyright: [19--] Call No. Proposed G3804 .N4 P322b

AUTHOR: Patton, Donald Scott TITLE: Local posts in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1844-1882 (The) Pages: 29 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. Copyright: [19--] Call No. Proposed G3804 .N4 P322 (l)

AUTHOR: Patton, Donald Scott TITLE: Private local posts of the United States : a study of the history, the adhesive stamps with their reprints and forgeries. Vol. I. New York State (The) Pages: xvi, 350 p. : ill. (2 col.), maps ; 26 cm. Copyright: 1967 NOTES: Bibliography: p. 342-344. Includes index.

AUTHOR: Peltz, W.L.L. TITLE: Notes : Albany's oldest post-mark, 1773-1790 Albany's oldest post-mark, 1773-1790 Pages: 49 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. Copyright: 1961

AUTHOR: Petri, Pitt TITLE: Postal history of Western New York : its post offices, its postmasters (The) Pages: 272 p. : maps ; 27 cm. Copyright: 1960 Call No. Proposed G3801.P856P495 or G3802.W527P495

AUTHOR: Piller, Stanley M. TITLE: New York Postmaster's Provisional (The) Pages: viii, 127 p. : ill., facsim. ; 27 cm. Copyright: c1991 NOTES: Bibliography: p. 127.

AUTHOR: Pleasant Valley, N.Y. TITLE: Souvenir program. Celebration for the Sesquicentennial of the Pleasant Valley Post Office Pp: 128 p. : ill. ; 22 cm. Copyright: 1963

AUTHOR: Price, John M. TITLE: Street car R.P.O. service in Brooklyn and New York City Pages: 48 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. Copyright: 1979 NOTES: Bibliography: p. 47-48.



## NEW YORK STATE RESEARCH LITERATURE LISTING

Includes two transparencies. Call No. PROPOSED G3804 .N4 P945s

AUTHOR: Proulx, David H. TITLE: Star cancels of New York State Pages: xii, 23 p., [15] p. of ill., facsim. ; 28 cm. Copyright: 1987 NOTES: 1st printing - 250 copies. Covers the period from the 1860's to 1900, with most cancels being used between 1870-1890.

AUTHOR: Reinert, Paul D. TITLE: First annual : Fort Orange Stamp Club Golden Anniversary, 1926-1976 Pages: 24 p. : ill. ; 22 cm Copyright: 1977 NOTES: Contents: Call, L. T. Owey - The Railway Mail dog Borthwick, E. R. - Th story of a revenue stamp Harris R. D. William Benjamin Winne - Albany penny post Haefeli, J. - The William Law affair

AUTHOR: Reinhard, Stephen TITLE: Chautauqua Lake airmail -- 1913-14 Pages: p. 400-[403], 405 : ill. ; 29 cm. Copyright: [1986] NOTES: Photocopy of an article from the August, 1986 issue of The Airpost Journal (vol. 57, no. 11). Call No. VERT FILE

AUTHOR: Schoendorf, Robert TITLE: Buffalo balloon mail 1873-1877 including a specialized listing with prices (The) / Pages: 30 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. Copyright: c1979. Call No. Proposed HE6238 .S365b

AUTHOR: Schoendorf, Robert TITLE: Pioneer flights of Garden City Estates, New York : 1911 (The) Nine momentous days : 1911 First U.S. airmail service, Garden City Estates : specialized listing with new discoveries, 79 photos, & related events, 1909-1911 Pages: 75 p. : ill., facsim., photos. ; 27 cm. Copyright: 1982. NOTES: Title from cover. Added title: Nine momentous days : 1911 First U.S. airmail service, Garden City Estates : specialized listing with new discoveries, 79 photos., & related events, 1909-1911. The Library's copy is no. 257 of 300 copies. Call No. Proposed HE6238 .S365n

AUTHOR: Seymour, J.B. TITLE: Penny Black of Great Britain, an adaptation from "The stamps of Great Britain," published by The Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1934; with notes on the effect of British penny postage in the United States (The) Pages: 31 p. : ill. ; 26 cm. Copyright: 1938 NOTES: Reprinted from The American Philatelist, October 1938, Section II.

AUTHOR: Shedrowitz, Stephen George TITLE: New York state special tax paid revenues Pages: 10 p. : ill. ; 29 cm. Copyright: 1975 NOTES: (Supp. I to The State Revenue Newsletter) Call No. PROPOSED VERT FILE G3801 .R451 S541n

AUTHOR: Shedrowitz, Stephen George TITLE: Tax that shook the street : Wall Street's war with the State of New York (The) Pages: [22] p. : ill., facsim. ; 22 cm. Copyright: 1973 NOTES: A Comprehensive listing of all know cancels paid under protest on New York State stock

transfer tax stamps. Cover title. Includes errata slip. Call No. VERT FILE PROPOSED VERT FILE G3801 .R451 S541t

AUTHOR: Silberberg, Bernard TITLE: United States stamps, Series of 1901 Pages: iii, 120 p.: ill.; 28 cm. Copyright: c1976 NOTES: Includes bibliographical references.

AUTHOR: Stets, Robert J. TITLE: Postal operations in the United States 1794 Pages: 43 p. : map; 28 cm. Copyright: 1991 NOTES: Bibliography: p. 43. Cover title. Added title: List of post offices in the United States 1794 (both alphabetically and by state); including the names of postmasters at those offices and amounts of postage collected for the quarter ending December 31, 1794; also including a copy of the "Post Office Law" enacted by Congress May 8, 1794 and a listing of private post offices operating in New York and Pennsylvania. Call No. PROPOSED G3701 .P859 S841

AUTHOR: ter Braake, Alex L. TITLE: New York's fate in 1776 Pages: 12 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. Copyright: 1973 Call No. VERT FILE

AUTHOR: Troy Stamp Club TITLE: History of the Troy Stamp Club. Pages: 37 p. Copyright: 1974 Call No. VERT FILE

AUTHOR: United States. National Archives and Records Service TITLE: List of American-flag merchant vessels that received certificates of enrollment or registry at the Port of New York, 1789-1867 (Record groups 41 and 36) Pages: 2 v. (vii, 804 p.) ; 26 cm. Copyright: 1968

AUTHOR: United States Post Office Department. TITLE: General scheme of New York Pages: 2 v. ; 23 cm. Copyright: March 1935 - 195 p. / United States Post Office Dept., Railway Mail Service, Second Division ; by direction of the General Superintendent, R.M.S. 1952 - 188 p. / United States Post Office Dept., Postal Transportation Service; by direction of the Assistant Executive Director, Bureau of Transportation NOTES: Description is based on the Library's holdings. The Library's copies include notations, corrections, changes, and additions in pencil and clipped insertions. Contents vary. The 1952 ed. includes information on air mail service and highway post offices; the March 1935 ed. includes information on air mail service. Shelved under the uniform entry: United States Post Office Department. Call No. GOV DOC

AUTHOR: United States. Post Office Department TITLE: New York City morning publishers' dispatch scheme for the direct dispatch of morning daily newspapers Pages: 107 p. (loose-leaf) ; 23 cm. Copyright: 1957 NOTES: Includes index. A scheme for the separation and dispatch of newspaper mails for use by New York City publishers in assembling mails for dispatch out of New York and nearby New Jersey terminals. Scheme shows proper dispatch for all States and territories, Canada, Cuba, and Mexico. For the tates of New



## NEW YORK STATE RESEARCH LITERATURE LISTING

York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, all post offices are shown in alphabetical order. Call No. GOV DOC

AUTHOR: United States Post Office Department. TITLE: Post route map of the State of New York, showing post offices with the intermediate distances on mail routes; Published by order of Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, November 1, 1943. -- Scale 1 9/16 in. to 10 statute miles. --Pages: 1 map on 2 sheets 131 x 73 cm. folded to 25 x 28 cm. Copyright: 1943 NOTES: Distances on all mail routes are given to the nearest quarter-mile. Includes inset maps of the City of New York and vicinity and of Long Island. Call No. MAPS

AUTHOR: United States Post Office Department. TITLE: Scheme of station primary distribution for Flushing, N.Y. Pages: 66 p.: ill.; 20 cm. Copyright: 1952 NOTES: Description is based on the Library's holdings. Shelved under the uniform entry: United States Post Office Department. Call No. GOV DOC

AUTHOR: United States. Postmaster General. TITLE: Before the Interstate Commerce Commission. No. 14969, The New York Pneumatic Service Co. v. The United States, Brief for the Postmaster General, October 15, 1923. Pages: 18 p., 23 cm. Copyright: 1923

AUTHOR: University of the State of New York. Division of Archives and History TITLE: The American Revolution in New York; its political, social and economic significance. Pages: 371 p., illus. Copyright: 1926

AUTHOR: Van Vlissingen, Arthur TITLE: New York foreign mail cancellations 1870-1876 Pages: 195 p. : ill.

(incl. 11 transparencies), facsim. ; 27 cm. Copyright: 1968 NOTES: Bibliography: p. 104-105. Includes transparencies in pocket attached to back cover. In slipcase. Call No. CLOSED STACKS PROPOSED CLOSED STACKS G3804 .N4 V284n 1968b

AUTHOR: Van Vlissingen, Arthur TITLE: New York foreign mail cancellations 1870-1876 Pages: 195 p. : ill. ; 27 cm. Copyright: 1968 NOTES: Bibliography: p. 104-105. Call No. PROPOSED G3804 .N4 V284n 1968a

AUTHOR: Weiss, W.R., Jr. TITLE: New York foreign mail cancellations 1870-76 [exhibit] Pages: 164 p. : ill., facsim. ; 28 cm. Copyright: [1988] NOTES: Photocopy. "As received by the Exhibition Photocopy Committee of the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, Inc., 27 October 1988"--Cover. Cover title. Call No. EXHIBITS

AUTHOR: Weiss, William R., Jr. TITLE: Foreign mail cancellations of New York City 1870-1878 (The) Pages: iv, 504 p. : ill., facsim., plan ; 29 cm. Copyright: c1990 NOTES: Includes bibliographical references. Call No. Proposed G3804 .N4 W432f

AUTHOR: Wells, Henry, 1805-1878 TITLE: American Express in its relation to Buffalo: a paper prepared in 1863 at the request of the Buffalo Historical Society (The) Copyright: 1938 Call No. VERT FILE HE/6185.U586.E968.W454 PROPOSED VERT FILE G3701.E968.W454a [G3701 .E968 W454a]

AUTHOR: Wilcox, Chester TITLE: New York States post offices extant by county & year, 1792-1969 Pages: 36 p.: 28 cm. Copyright: 1980.

## LINN'S WORLD STAMP ALMANAC - A REVIEW

BY MARTIN MARGULIS

I purchased a copy of the 1989 World Stamp Almanac (the current one) at a stamp show recently and found it full of useful, but slightly dated, information. Among the information that I found of value was a section called "Stamp Issuing Entities" with maps of the locations of the more obscure ones and information on all. Other sections that I considered useful were "U.S. Postal Rates" and "Mail Classifications and Rates." I liked the section called "Stamp Organizations - national (e.g. APS with a subsection for ATA) and local (e.g. the Fort Orange Stamp Club) clubs which covered 110 pages. You might find other sections which more closely fit your interests.

Obviously some of the material in this edition, the fifth, is out of date. The Soviet Union is no more and has been replaced by twelve republics all of whom may, and some who already have, issued their own stamps. Also we have the three newly independent Baltic republics. Some of the former parts of Yugoslavia are also issuing stamps.

Postal rates have changed, always up. However due to the way this section is organized most of the information is still valid.

The sixth edition will probably have obsolescent information too. Nevertheless this is an excellent reference work of major value and is worth auditing when next you pass the Linn's table at a stamp show.



# RAILROAD STATION POSTAL MARKINGS OF NEW YORK STATE

## BY DR. LOUIS CALL

In our on-going saga of the Railway Mail Service in New York State, it is time to look at the development and use of railway stations as parts of the Post Office system. I like to think of this as a development of a secondary and almost separate mail system that helped carry the primary system.

In my last article I wrote about the Express Mail operation. In this operation messengers (agents) picked up and put off mail along their routes. People frequently handed mail directly to the messenger (clerk) in the mail car. If the train was late (which was not unusual) they had to wait. Frequently, the patron had other business to take care of so he gave the letter to the station agent to hand to the messenger. Likewise the messenger had a few letters to be given to the local postmaster; these the messenger would hand to the station agent for delivery to the postmaster. Neither the postmaster nor the station agent liked this situation.

Starting in the 1850's the Post Office Department started appointing station agents as Postal Agents also. Prior to the 1850's some agents used manuscript markings to cancel the letters. Starting in the 1850's the station agents started to use their ticket validators to mark the letters they handled. This led to a wide variety of markings. These markings were used to indicate originating, receiving, and transit uses. This shows that the station post office acted in much the same way as the regular post office. The originating markings are the most valued by the collector. Please note that official railroad mail also received these same markings but traveled outside the official mail routes.

A look at various records and archives has thrown some light on the functions of the station agents. There is still much we don't know about this area of mail operations: documents are missing, others are contradictory, and much information is misleading.

Charles Towle (1986) points out that some men were both the town's postmaster and the railroad station agent. Further, he points out that most of the station markings are from small towns. This is certainly the case with New York State (see Table 1).

Other agents were officially appointed by the Post Office Department through the railroad (Figure 1). This station is not related to a town of the same name. Clinton Mills existed until the railroad was abandoned. The length of time the agents handled the mail is unknown. Another station in the middle of the country with no town nearby is Indian Castle. It existed because the local farmers found it more convenient to use the station than to go to Newville or Danube for postal facilities; also, it was faster.

When you compare the dates of the railroad station with the official information on the town post office, you may find that the station predated the town post office. There are times when the station lasted longer than the town. Another set of markings from stations are those that operated on lines

that did not have route agents working them. Figure 2 shows a station, West Cambridge, on a railroad, Greenwich and Johnsonville, which never operated a railway mail car.

When collecting the ticket validator markings be careful to ascertain the use of the marking: as an originating cancel, as a transit marking, as a receiving marking, or as corner card. Table 1 should not be considered a final compilation. As you can see from the blank spaces, some items are new finds and have not been given catalogue numbers yet. Values of these items vary from \$20.00 to \$250.00 or more depending on scarcity and use.

Figure 3 shows a marking that was believed to be a corner card usage because of location on the envelope, but a little checking shows that it probably was an originating marking. Date in the marking plus manuscript cancel on the stamp and a receiving cancel on the back reinforce this conclusion. After 1902 such cancels became scarcer. Some were Sunday use as the post office was closed and the railroad ticket agent wasn't. The last known use was 1943 at East Ithaca. This group of cancels offers a big challenge as we don't know how many more are to be found, so keep hunting.

Remember, over the years railroads changed their names and routes. Frequently, ticket validators were also changed, so some stations are listed with different railroads. In this listing, Eagle Bridge is listed with two totally different railroads -- the Rensselaer & Saratoga and the Troy & Boston, each with different markings. In this case, both railroads used the same station and both appear on the same envelope.

### TRANSFER CLERKS AND THEIR MARKINGS 1845 - 1971

Before starting this section, we need straighten out some terminology. The transfer clerk transferred mail from one train to another and pouched mail to the R.P.O. car from the station. He also collected mail deposited in mail boxes at the stations, sorted and cancelled it. Depending on several factors, this operation could be a large or small one. For example, New York City's Grand Central Terminal was one of the largest operations at one time, while Kingston was a small operation: it serviced only secondary lines.

The clerks' cancelling devices varied, with different types being used at the same time. Terminal R.P.O., Local Mail Agent (before August 1882), Transfer Clerk, Transfer Station, and Transfer Office are the terms used in the hammer (canceller) supplied to the clerks. In addition to these, the clerks had personal hand stamps to mark mail - not to cancel it. These hand stamps bore the clerk's name, location and date, and were used to identify the clerk's work.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 30)



RAILROAD STATION POSTAL MARKINGS OF NEW YORK STATE

RAILROAD SERVICE.

(No. 16 A.)

Post Office Department,

CONTRACT OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, *November 30*, 186*6*.

SIR:

The POSTMASTER GENERAL has established a Post Office by the name  
of *Clinton Mills*

County of *Clinton*, State of *New York*, in the  
Route No. *1137* from *Rouses Point*, to *Ogdensburg*, on  
and appointed *A. McErwin* Postmaster.

Respectfully, &c., &c.,

*E. S. Shiley*  
for Second Assistant Postmaster General.

*Harvey Rice Esq.*  
*Supt., Northern Ogdensburg R.R. Co.*  
*Ogdensburg.*  
*St. Lawrence Co.*  
*N.Y.*

Figure 1



RAILROAD STATION POSTAL MARKINGS OF NEW YORK STATE

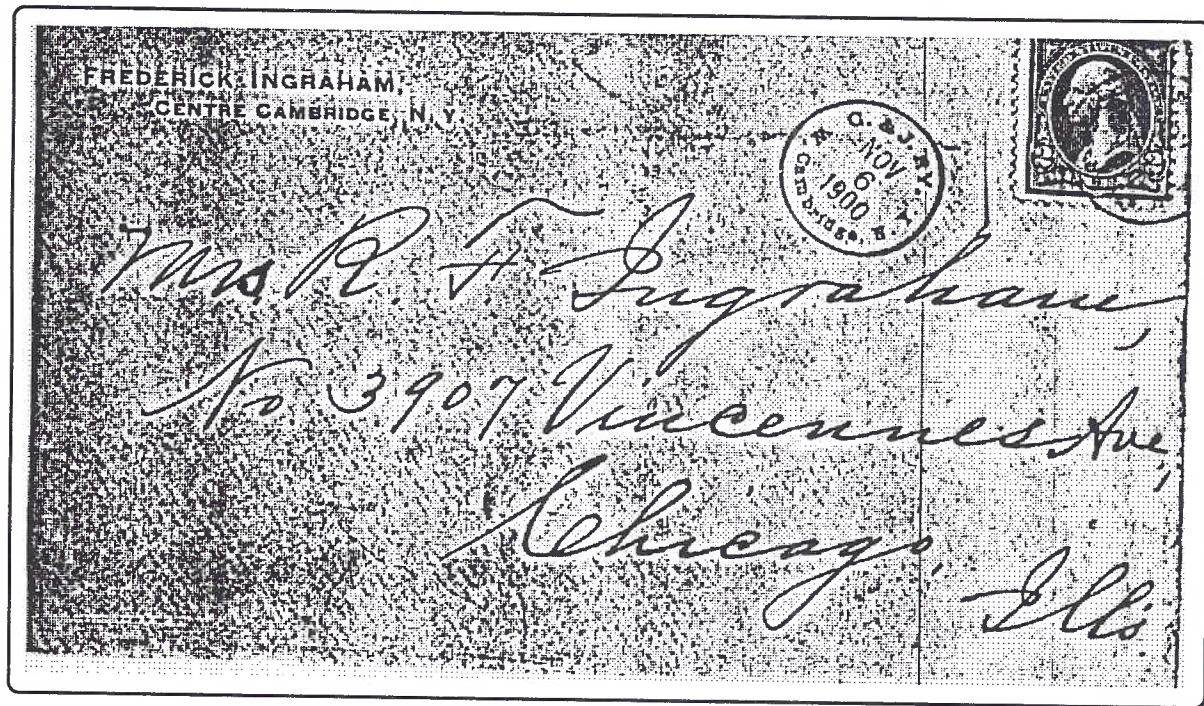


Figure 2

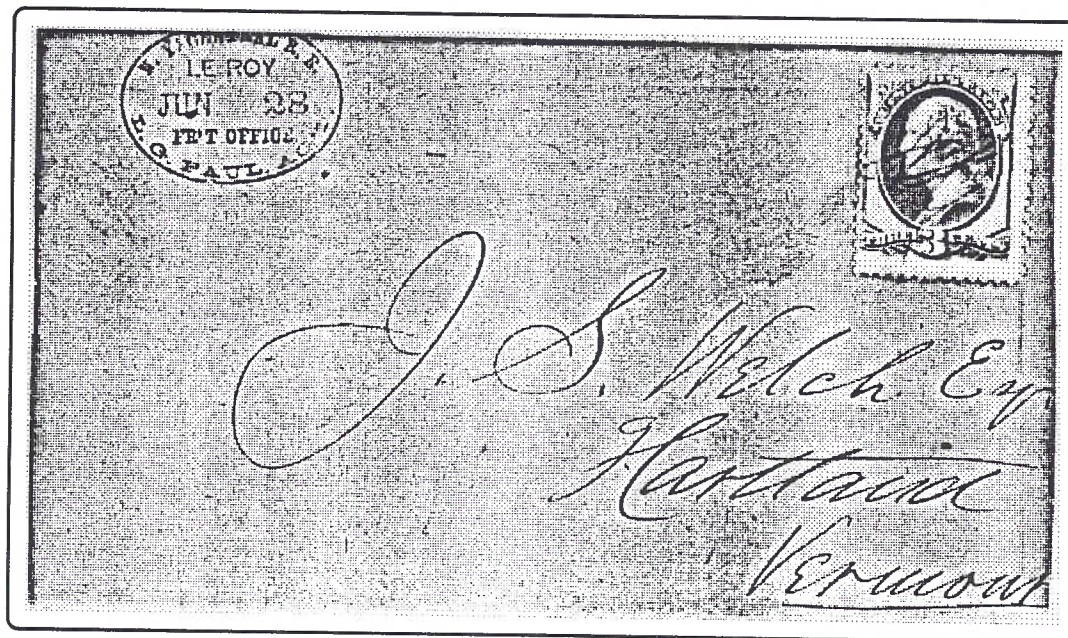


Figure 3



# RAILROAD STATION POSTAL MARKINGS OF NEW YORK STATE

STATION	DATE	RAILROAD NAME	TOWLE #	CTY
Brainards	1869	Bennington & Rutland RR	40-S-3	Ren
Canaan	1869	Boston & Albany RR	53-S-2	Col
Irving	1867	Buffalo & State Line RR	115-S-2	Cha
Petersburg	1877	Central Vermont (Rutland) RR	40-S-4	Ren
Rochester & Pittsburgh Junction	1888	Delaware, Lackawana & Western	175-S-2	Mnr
Attlebury	1876	Dutchess & Columbia RR	111-S-6	Dut
Verbank	1871-80	Dutchess & Columbia RR	111-S-4	Dut
West Cambridge	1900-1	Greenwich & Johnsonville RR	138-S-1	Was
Adams Basin	1881-4	(Hudson River)-N.Y.Central RR	115-S-4	Mnr
Cortland	1879	(Hudson River)-N.Y.Central RR	114-S-10	Wes
Oscawana	1886	(Hudson River)-N.Y.Central RR	114-S-13	Wes
Castleton	1860's	(Hudson River)-N.Y.Central RR	114-S-1	Ren
Crugers	1891-3	(Hudson River)-N.Y.Central RR	114-S-11	Wes
Catskill Sta	1868-78	(Hudson River)-N.Y.Central RR	114-S-5	Col
Dutchess Junction		(Hudson River)-N.Y.Central RR	114-S-?	Dut
Garrison's	1869	(Hudson River)-N.Y.Central RR	114-S-8	Put
Hartsdale	1883	(Hudson River)-N.Y.Central RR	108-S-2	Wes
LeRoy	1870's	(Hudson River)-N.Y.Central RR	130-S-1	Gen
Lockport	1870	(Hudson River)-N.Y.Central RR	115-S-5	Nia
Montrose	1872-5	(Hudson River)-N.Y.Central RR	114-S-6	Wes
Savannah	1858	(Hudson River)-N.Y.Central RR	114-S-9	Way
Scarboro	1865	(Hudson River)-N.Y.Central RR	114-S-2	Wes
Spuyten Duyvil	1857-69	((Hudson River)-N.Y.Central RR	114-S-3	New
East Ithaca	1943	Lehigh Valley RR	134-S-3	Tom
Hicksville	1861	Long Island RR	112-S-1	Nas
Thompson Ridge	1879	Middletown & Crawfordville RR	152.3-S-1	Org
Clove Branch Junction	1880	Newburgh, Dutchess & Columbia	111-S-1	Dut
Coffin's	1884	Newburgh, Dutchess & Columbia	111-S-2	Dut
Shunpike	1880	Newburgh, Dutchess & Columbia	111-S-5	Dut
Martindale	1878	NY & Harlem (NY Central) RR	108-S-1	Col
Woodlawn	1871	NY & Harlem (NY Central) RR	108-S-4	Wes
Centerville	1875	New York & Oswego Midland RR	121-S-6	Sul
Fallsburgh	1878	New York & Oswego Midland RR	121-S-2	Sul
Franklin	1879	New York & Oswego Midland RR	121-S-10	Del
Millbrook	1874	NY, Boston & Montreal RR	111-S-3	Dut
Seely Creek	1894	NY, Lake Erie & Western RR	224-S-1	Tio
Clinton	1870	NY Midland (NY, O & W) RR	122-S-1	One
New Berlin Junc	1891	NY Midland (NY, O & W) RR	121-S-7	Chn
Westfield Flats	1874	NY Midland (NY, O & W) RR	121-S-4	Cha
Merrickville	1873	NY Midland (NY, O & W) RR	121-S-1	Del
Smyrna	1882	NY Midland (NY, O & W) RR	?	Chn
White's Store	1888	NY Midland (NY, O & W) RR	?	Chm
Indian Castle	1883	NY, West Shore & Buffalo RR	119-S-2	Her
West Camp	1883-4	NY, West Shore & Buffalo RR	119-S-1	Uls
Starkey	1868	Northern Central RR	193-S-2	Yat
Zurich	1896	Northern Central RR	129-S-1	Way

*Table 1*



# RAILROAD STATION POSTAL MARKINGS OF NEW YORK STATE

STATION	DATE	RAILROAD NAME	TOWLE #	CTY
Altona	1868-70	Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain	101-S-1	Cli
Clinton Mills	1867	Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain	101-S-2	Cli
Woods Falls	1878	Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain (CVRR)	101-S-3	Cli
Ira	1890	Pennsylvania & New York Canal	134-S	Cay
Eagle Bidge	1874	Rensselaer & Saratoga RR	100-S-3	Ren
Round Lake	1875	Rensselaer & Saratoga RR	100-S-1	Sar
Whitehall	1873	Rensselaer & Saratoga RR	100-S-2	Was
D.L. & W. Jct.	1888	Rochester & Pittsburgh RR	144-S-1	Gen
Kasoag	1865-6	Rome, Watertown & Ogdenburg (NYC) RR	102-S-1	Osw
Mt. McGregor	1890	Saratoga, Mt. McGregor & Lake George RR	107-S-1	Sar
Wallington	1888	Soudas Point & Southern RR	?	Way
Buskirk's Bridge	1868	Troy & Boston RR	?	Was
Eagle Bridge	1874	Troy & Boston RR	40-S-6	Ren
Castorland	1875	Utica & Black River RR	104-S-1	Lew
Oneonta	1908	Ulster & Delaware RR	117-S-?	Ots
Hayt's Corner	1876	Geneva & Ithaca RR	?	Sen
Shinnopie	1914	Delaware Northern RR	?	Del
Emmons	1870	Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. RR	116-S-?	Ots

*Table 1 (Continued)*

CITY	DATES	TOWLE	# STA.
Albany	1939-1968	150-A-	
Binghamton	1883-1967	150-B-	
Buffalo	1939-1967	150-C-	4 stations
Dunkirk	1885-1913	150-F-	
Elmira	1881-1967	150-G-	
Hornel(sville)	1899-1910	150-Q-	
Jamaica	1939-1950	150-T-	
Kingston	1954-1958	150-U-	
Long Island City	1879-1964	150-H-	
New York City	1915-1966	150-I-	3 stations
Rochester	1898-1965	150-J-	
Salamanca	1904-1931	150-W-	
Suspension Bridge	1931-1958	150-L-	
Syracuse	1939-1965	150-M-	2 stations
Troy	1946-1959	150-N-	
Utica	1939-1964	150-R-	

*Table 2*

TERMINAL RPO	DATE	TOWLE	LOCATION
Chelsea Term (AEF)	1919	150-X-	NY City
New York World's Fair	1939-40	150-R-	NY City
Pan-American RPO (Buffalo)	1901	?	Exposition

*Table 3*

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 26)

They were used on facing slips, registered mail, special delivery mail and reports.

Starting about 1845, the Post Office Department employed Local Mail Agents to transport mail between trains, ships and post offices. There is little evidence of these agents postmarking mail in the early years. However, the mail system in use between New York and Philadelphia may be an exception, as there were no agents on the trains and mail was marked at each end of the route. This is being investigated by a number of postal historians.

Toward the end of this period (1880's) Local Mail Agents began cancelling mail with distinctive markings. These included Binghamton, Elmira, Dunkirk and Long Island City. Later, Transfer Station markings took over (Figure 4). These were hand stamped in the office. After a while, as mechanical technology took over as the volume of mail increased, mechanical cancellers were used. Many of these included the phrase "Term R.P.O. etc." in the dial. In others the killer included an appropriate designation such as TRANS. OFF. (Figure 5). When the Railway Mail Service (RMS) became the Postal Transport Service many cancellers were changed to read P.T.S. (Figure 6).

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 32)



# RAILROAD STATION POSTAL MARKINGS OF NEW YORK STATE

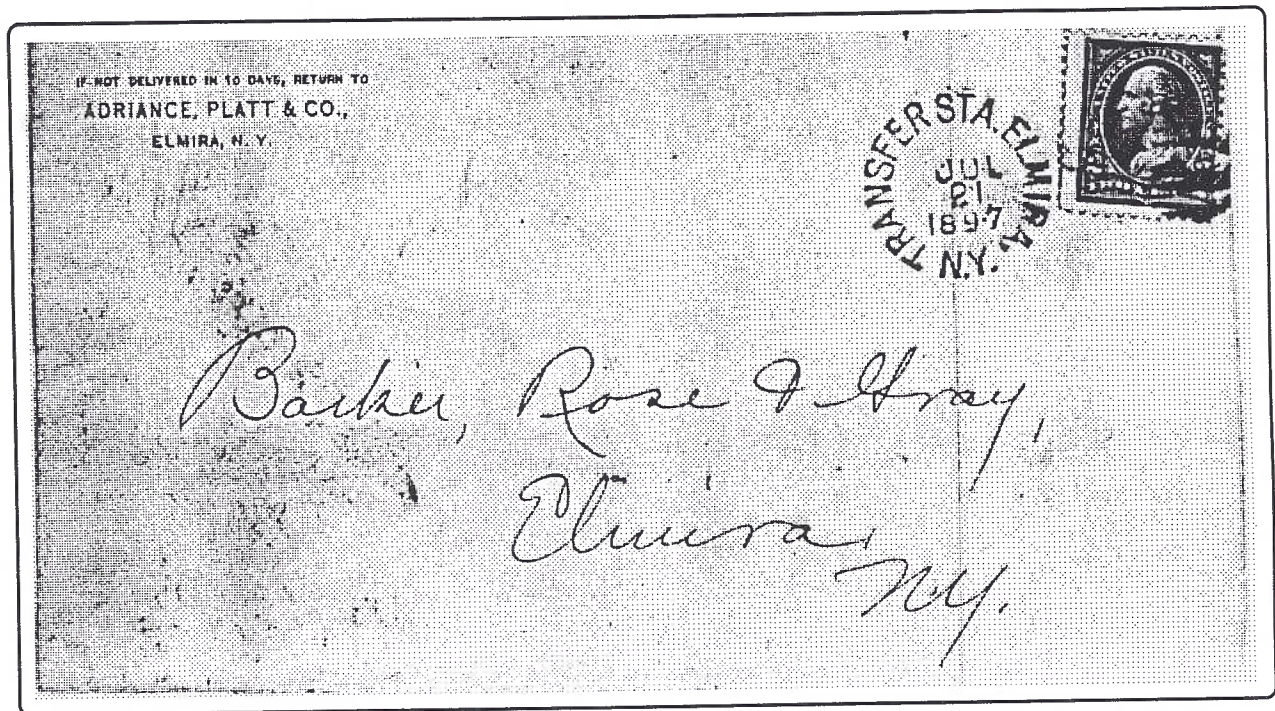


Figure 4

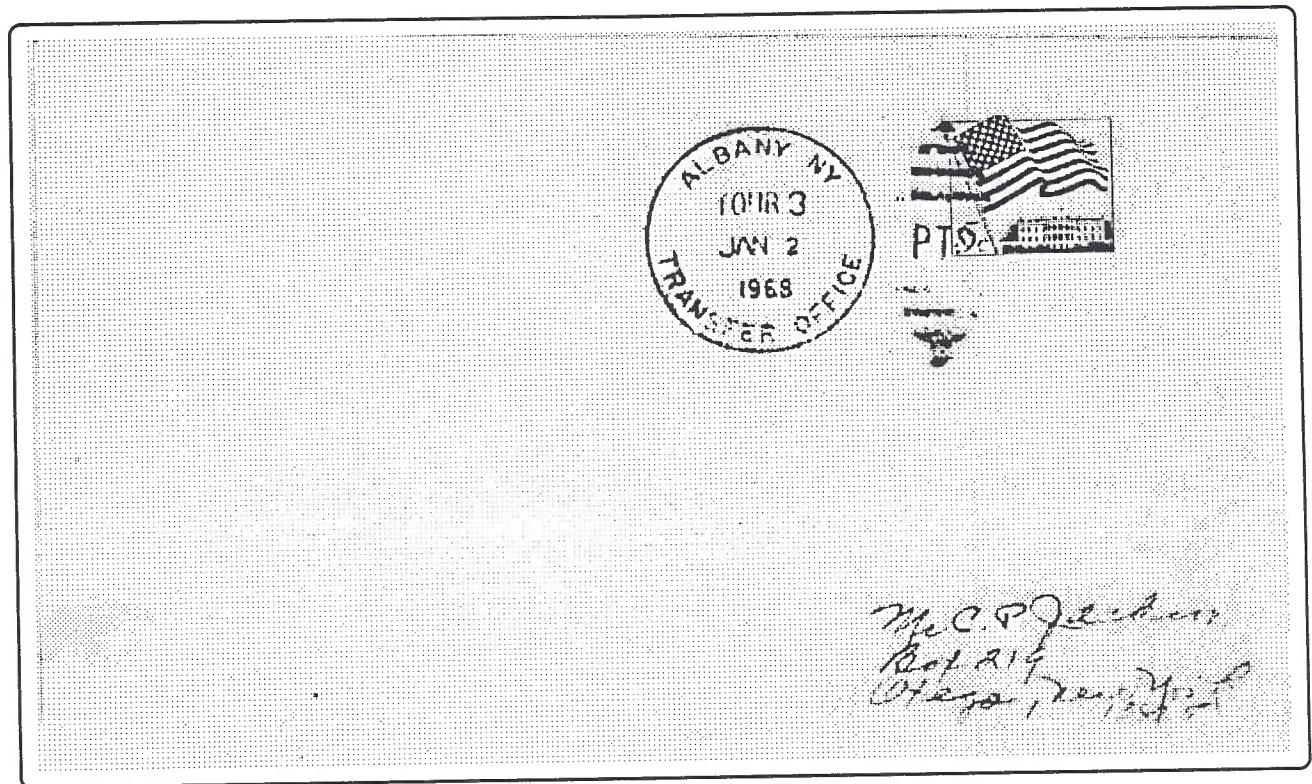


Figure 6



# RAILROAD STATION POSTAL MARKINGS OF NEW YORK STATE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30)

Table 2 gives a listing of Transfer Offices that were in service until 1971 when these offices were deactivated. There are still many of these markings unrecorded and even some offices missing altogether. Some cities have more than one station. These are indicated in the Table.

These markings are not popular with the average collector, therefore, they tend to be inexpensive. I believe that they have a proper place in R.P.O. city and county collections and should be included.

The caboose (Table 3) lists three items that were terminal R.P.O.'s. These were manned by R.P.O. clerks and operated as Terminal R.P.O.'s. The first item, Chelsea Terminal R.P.O., was established in 1919 to handle mail returned from the American Expeditionary Force. It was dissolved after a few months. These markings are scarce. Number three is another R.P.O. that was of short duration in 1901; again only a few months. This was established on the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition in an R.P.O. car. These markings are very scarce: about six known. Number two existed for two seasons (1939-1940) and was open only as long as the World's Fair was open. This R.P.O. was a very busy place and cancelled much of the mail from the Fair. Many of the items

cancelled had various cachets relating to railroad events and are quite common.

Station cancellations were used for about one hundred and twenty-five years. Many are interesting, some are distinctive, and all are important to understanding the operation of the railroad mail service.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kay, John L. and Smith, Chester M., *New York Postal History*, American Philatelic Society, State College, PA, 1981.

Towle, Charles L., *United States Transit Markings Catalog Vol. IV*, Mobile Post Office Society, Tucson, AZ, 1982.

Towle, Charles L., *U.S. Route and Station Agent Postmark*, Mobile Post Office Society, Tucson, AZ, 1986. Also supplements I through IV.

*Official Guide of the Railways*, New York National Railway Publication Co, 1870(July) & 1916(June).

*Index to Handy Railroad Maps(1928)*, Rand McNally & Co, Milwaukee, Wis.

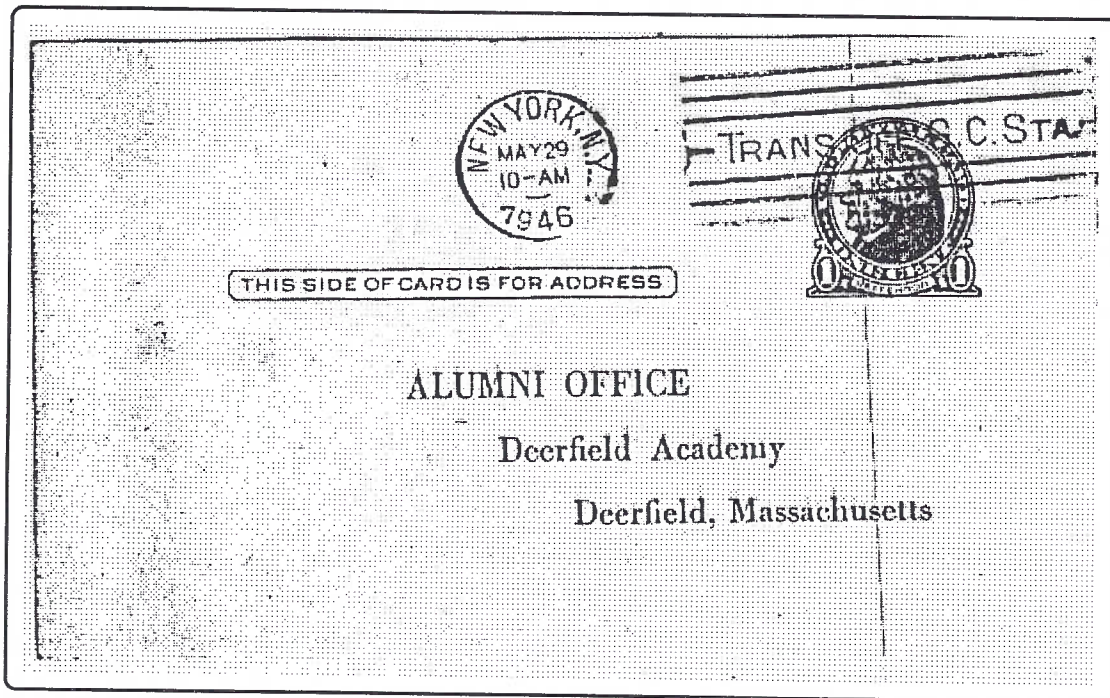


Figure 5



**NEW YORK CITY LOCAL DELIVERY  
SOME PAGES FROM AN EXHIBIT BY THOMAS MAZZA**

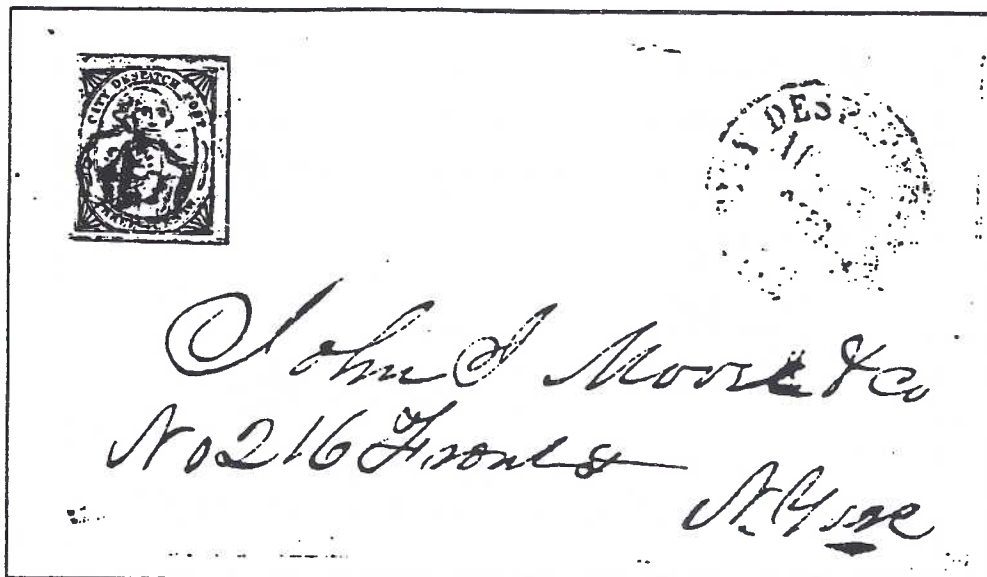
*The Postmaster will be kind enough to  
send this immediately to Mr. Greene -*  
*July 29*  
*Timothy Greene Esq.*  
*No 58. Partition Street*  
*New York*

July 29, (1797)  
Sender's direction and street address suggest  
"from the mails" carrier service.

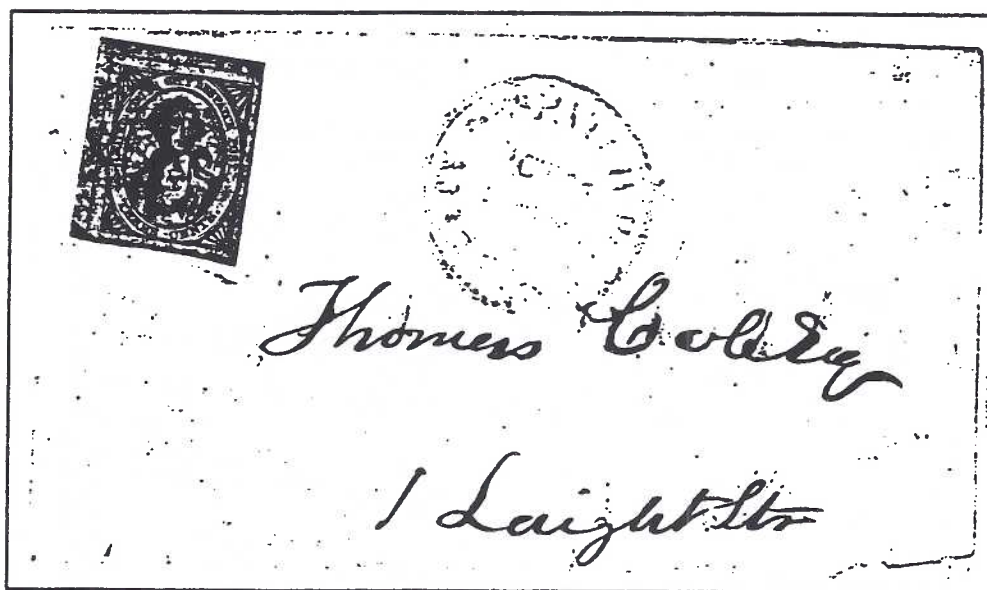
*25 Port Lawrence Mich*  
*May 30th*  
*Mr John VanBelt*  
*Michigan*  
*Fulton St*  
*New York*  
*DB pd 27 cts*

May 30, (1832)  
Originated from Port Lawrence, Mich. Terr.  
"DB pd. 27 cts" shows "from the mails" carrier service.

# NEW YORK CITY LOCAL DELIVERY



August 8, (1844?), "city mail" usage.  
Late (latest?) government use of local stamp.  
Second style carrier handstamp, single circle.

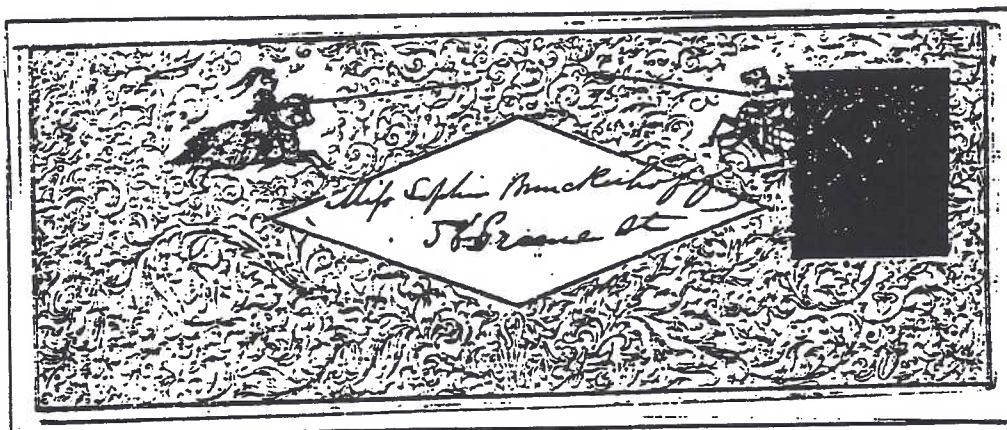


October 25, (?), probable 1842 usage.  
Engraved, black on light blue wove paper.  
First style carrier handstamp, double circle.

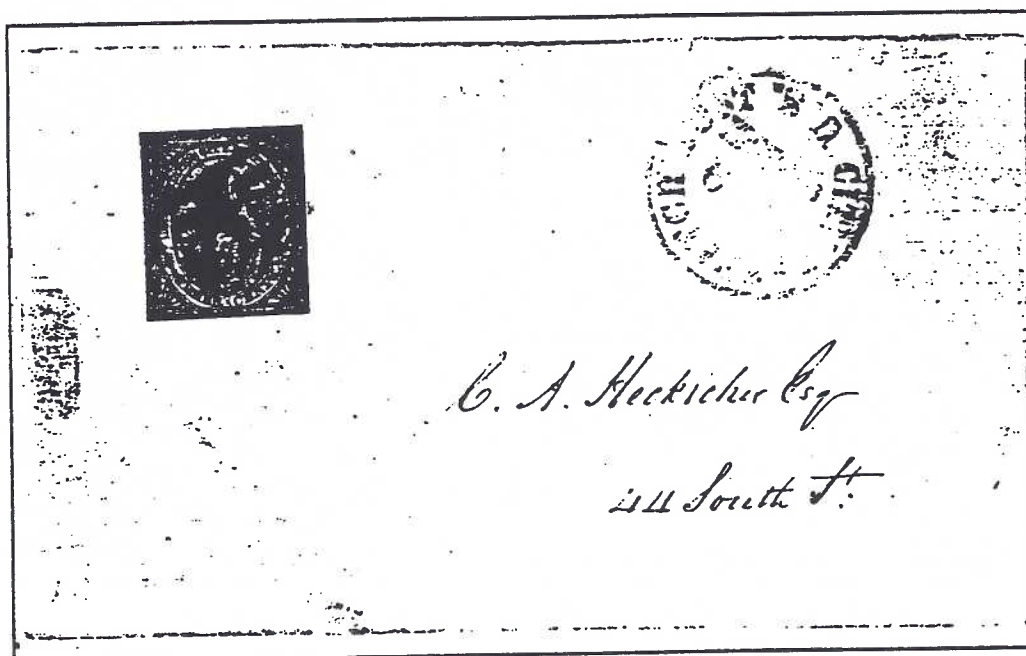
The United States City Despatch Post, the first separate carrier department of the New York Post Office, ran from August 1842 until November 1846. The Post Office strategy was to buy out the competition, Grieg's City Despatch Post. The three cent fee (four cents after July 1, 1845), allowed new local posts to enter the market and, ultimately, drive it out of business.



# NEW YORK CITY LOCAL DELIVERY



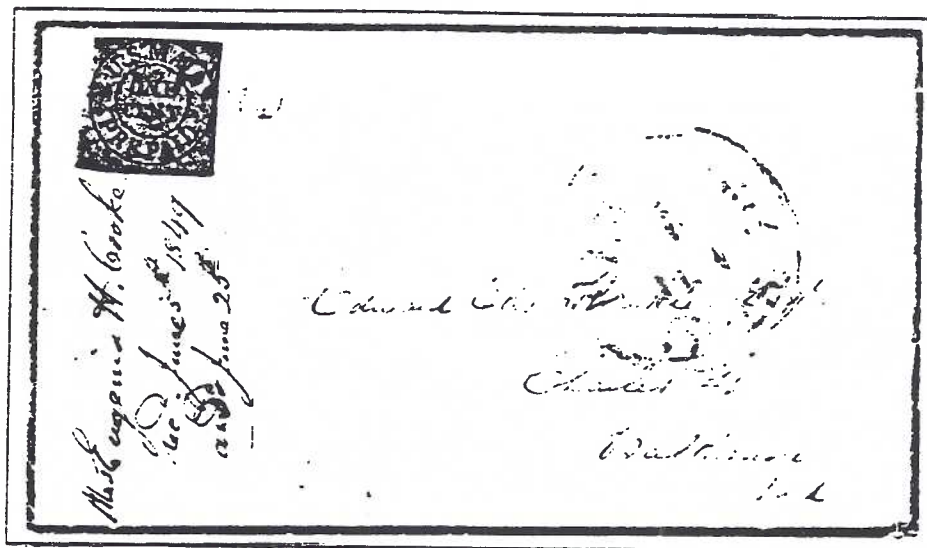
(Indistinct date), "city mail" usage.  
Apparently cancelled by carrier handstamp.



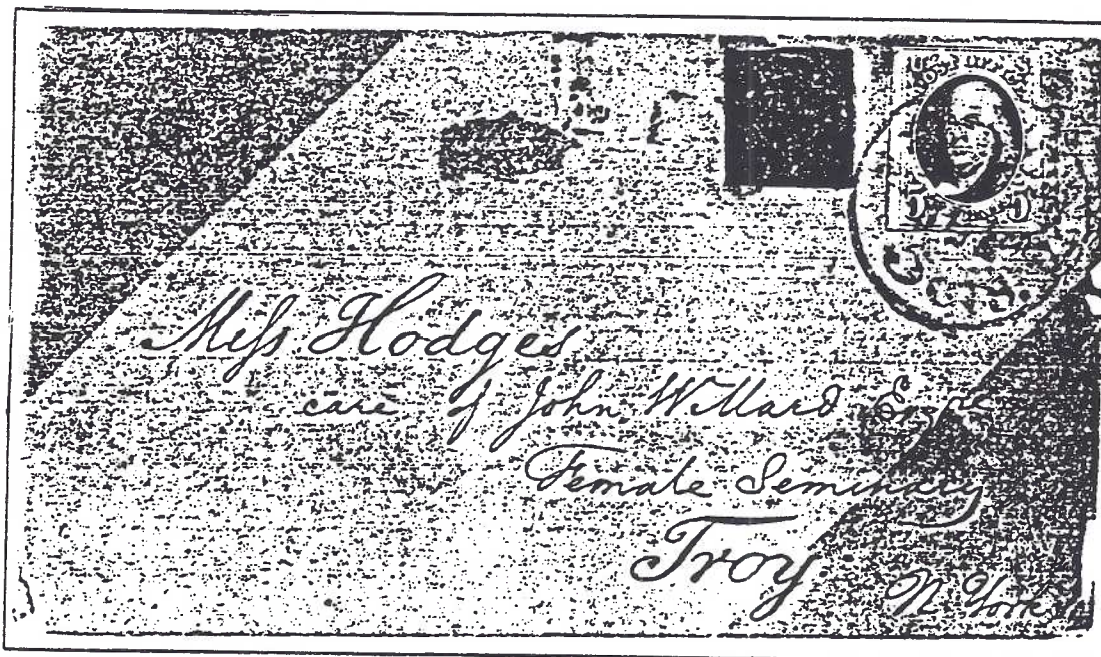
December 9, 1845, "city mail" usage.  
Second style carrier handstamp, single circle.

Engraved, on dark blue glazed paper.

# NEW YORK CITY LOCAL DELIVERY



June 4, (1849), "to the mails" usage.  
Stamp cancelled by "PAID".

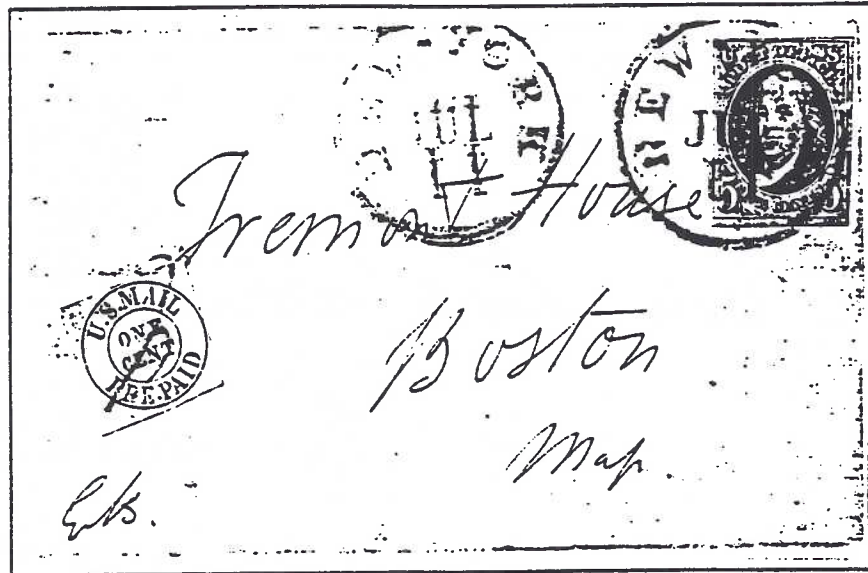


July 6, (1849?), "to the mails" usage.

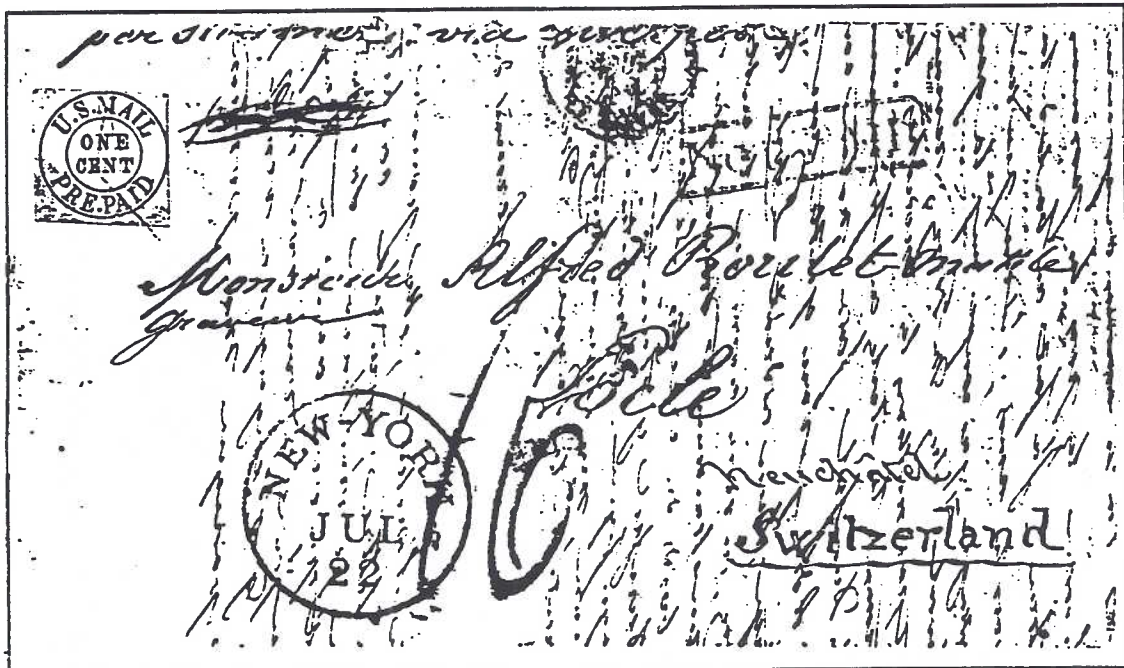
Roberts' carrier department charged one cent for each service. Over time, up to 220 "stations", mostly mail drops, were set up to compete with the service provided by the local posts, again without success.



NEW YORK CITY LOCAL DELIVERY

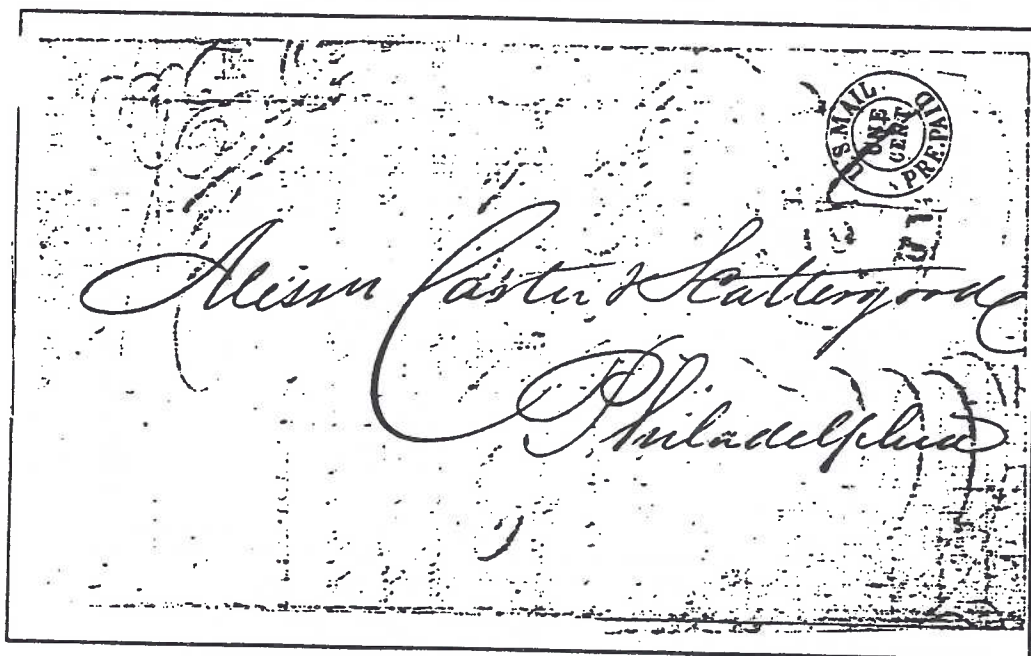


July 11, (1850), "to the mails" usage.  
 Typographed, on buff glazed paper.  
 Second color, issued December 1849.

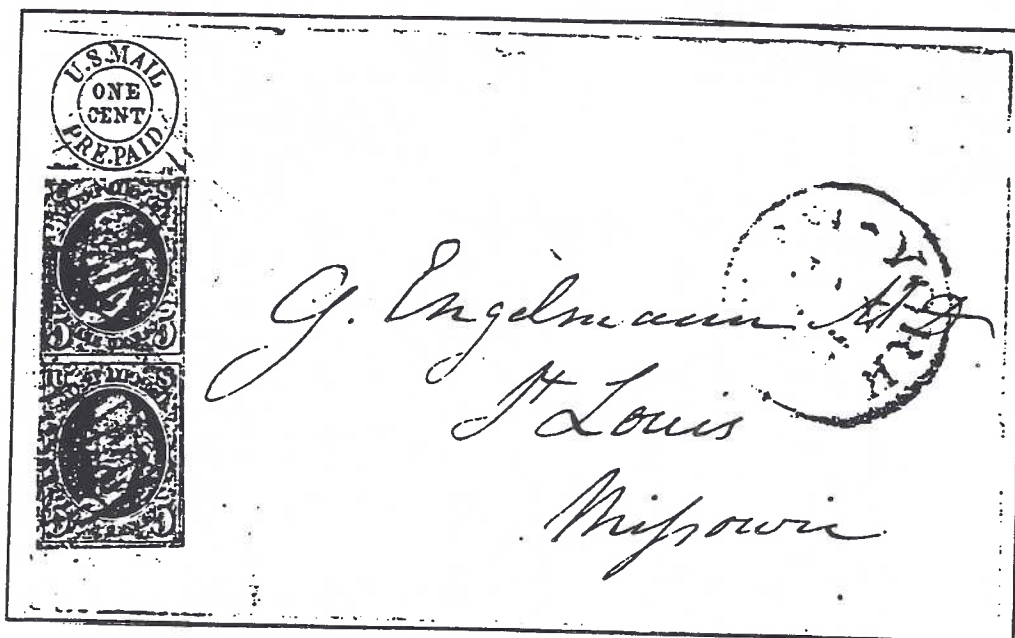


July 22, (1850), "to the mails" usage.  
 "Shore to ship" postage paid in cash, carrier fee by stamp.  
 Sea transit and foreign rates unpaid.  
 Carried by Cunard packet HIBERNIA.

NEW YORK CITY LOCAL DELIVERY



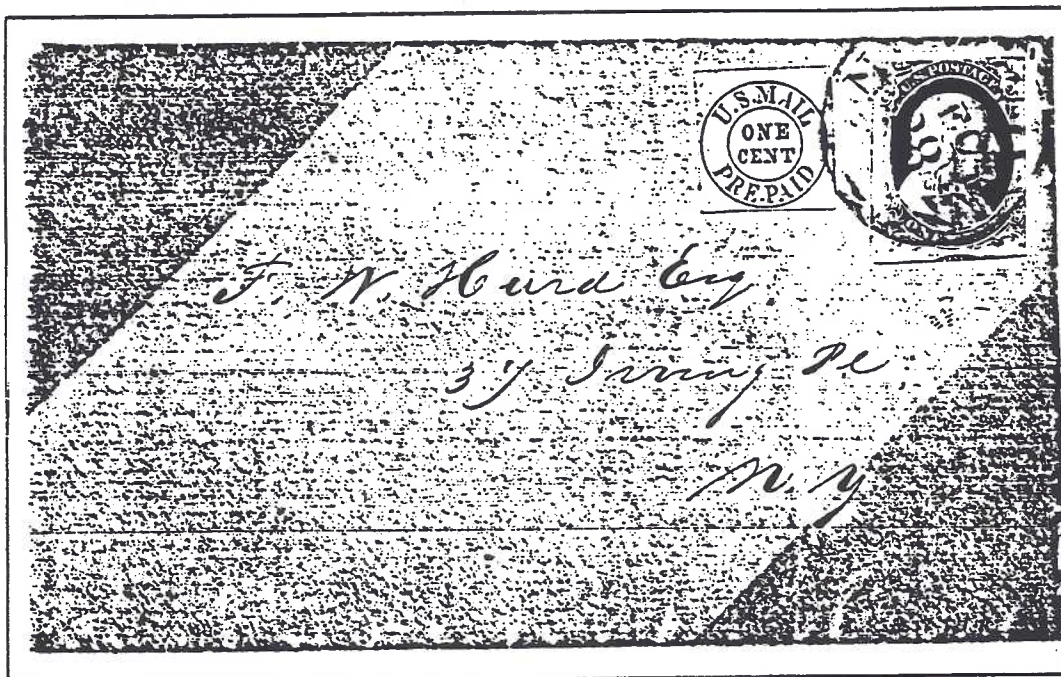
September 19, (1850), "to the mails" usage.  
 Typographed, on yellow glazed paper.  
 Third color, issued August 1850.



January 15, (1851), "to the mails" usage.  
 Three reported combination covers with ten cent rate.  
 All reports have two five cent stamps,  
 only one with yellow carrier.



## NEW YORK CITY LOCAL DELIVERY

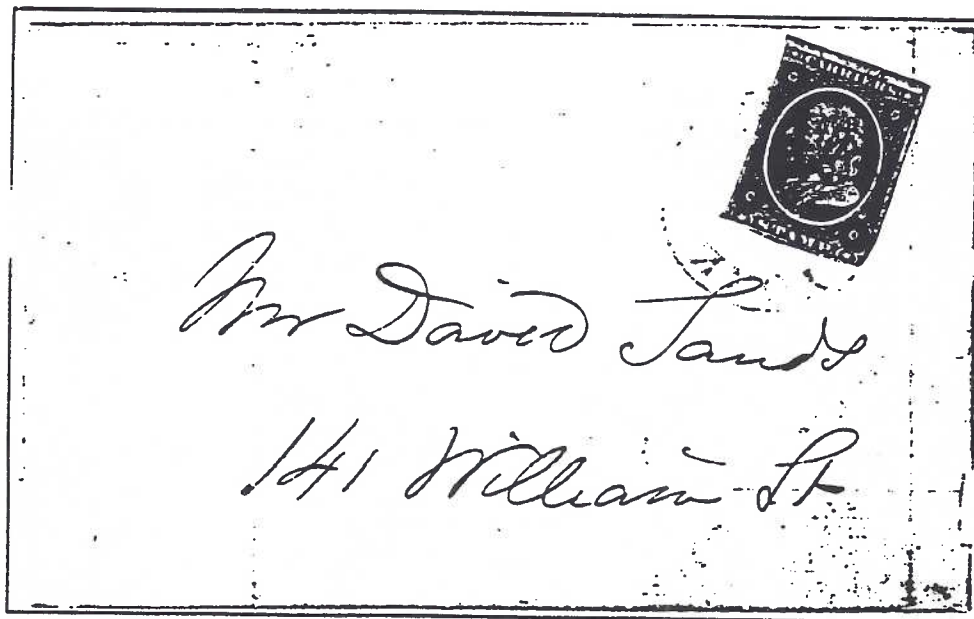


December 28, (1851?), "from the mails" usage.

Only report of drop rate and carrier fee prepaid in this fashion.

In August of 1851, the carrier department was reorganized and the fee structure changed for better competition: one cent for "city mail" and "from the mail" for drop letters, two cents for other "from the mail" letters and no fee "to the mails". The department still lost market share, and pre 1856 uses are scarce.

NEW YORK CITY LOCAL DELIVERY



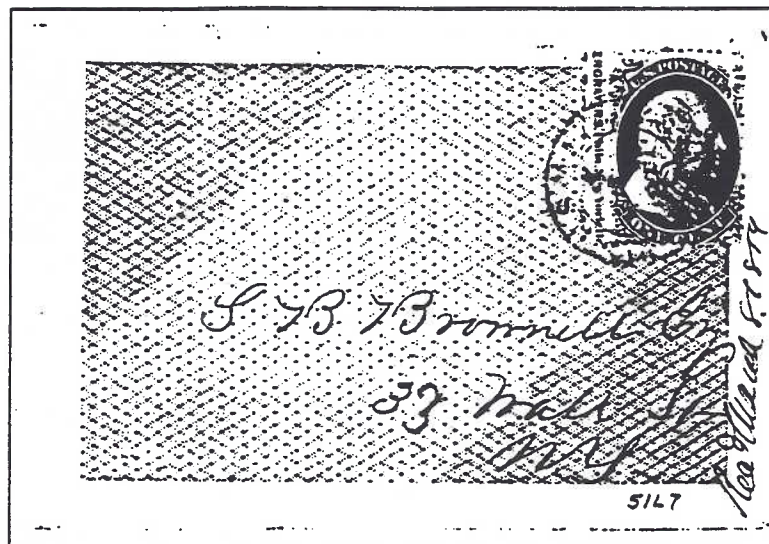
(September 15, 1852), "city mail" usage.  
Engraved, on rose paper.

Cancelled by mute "NEW YORK" handstamp  
(US CITY MAIL removed).

Three reported examples on cover showing New York usage.



# NEW YORK CITY LOCAL DELIVERY



March 8, (1859), "city mail" usage.

**THE FIRST OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY,**

"To plant a Sunday-school wherever there is a destitute population," can only be accomplished by the liberal contributions of the benevolent.

The Institution has no means of sending out missionaries to establish schools, or of distributing books gratuitously, except such as are contributed for these objects by the friends of Christ and his gospel.

As the Society does not employ any collecting agents, all contributions go directly to the work of establishing Sunday-schools in destitute places and supplying them with the needed books.

And let it be remembered that the American Sunday-School Union is the only religious agency having a direct mission to the neglected children of the United States. It is the combined missionary effort of the Church of Christ to convert and save the rising generation.

**THE SECOND OBJECT**

Is "To publish and circulate moral and religious publications." For this the Society does not ask for any contributions, as the Book Department sustains itself on business principles.

The Missionary Department and the Book Department are distinct in their finances. The accounts are kept separate, and the moneys are kept separate.

It should be remembered that the prices of the books are so arranged as merely to sustain, and enlarge, as occasion may require, this branch of the Society's operations, and not with a view of creating a revenue.

**THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION**  
HAS TWO GRAND OBJECTS:

1. To plant a Sunday-school wherever there is a destitute population.
2. To publish and circulate moral and religious publications.

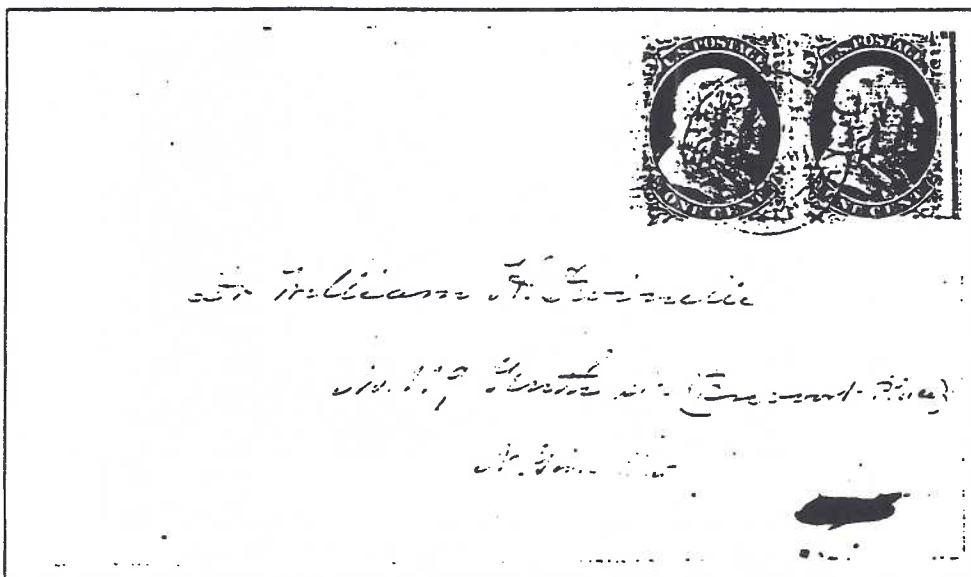
*E. P. Ketchum Esq*  
*213 Broadway*  
*New York*

November 3, (?), "city mail" usage.

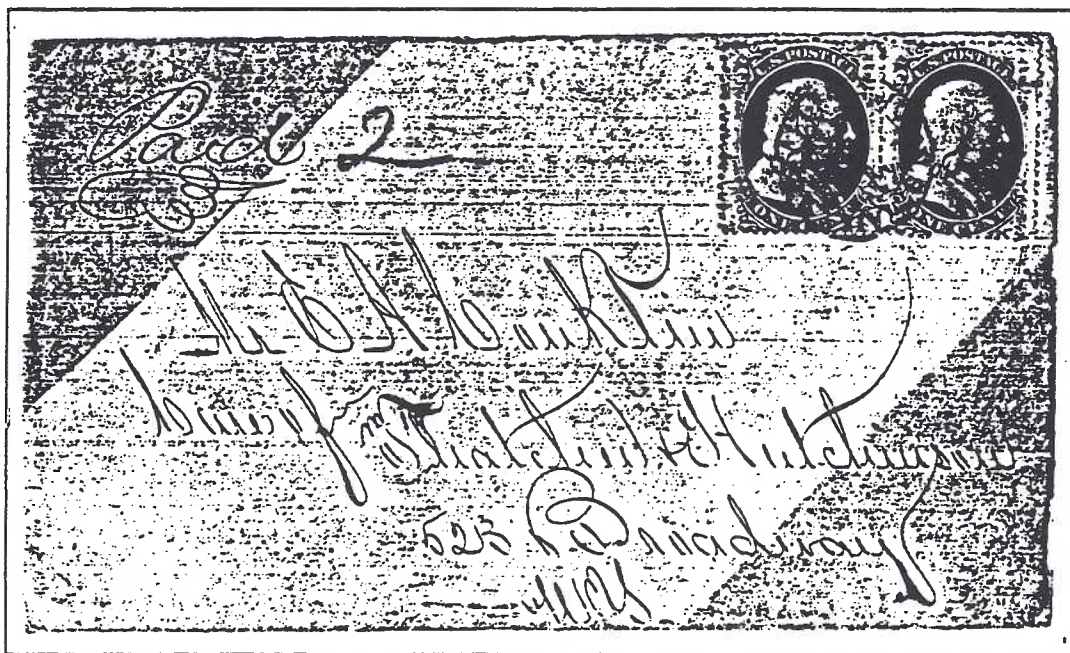
"U.S. MAIL/CITY DELIVERY/1/[date]" double circle handstamp.  
Use of handstamp reported 1/9/56 - 9/9/61.

New carrier handstamps were introduced with the carrier department reorganization of 1856: a double circle, with numerals "1" or "2", with and without "PAID". Probably meant to be struck in red for paid and black for unpaid stampless mail, but use on stamped mail shows no consistent pattern.

## NEW YORK CITY LOCAL DELIVERY



October 18, (?), "from the mails" usage.

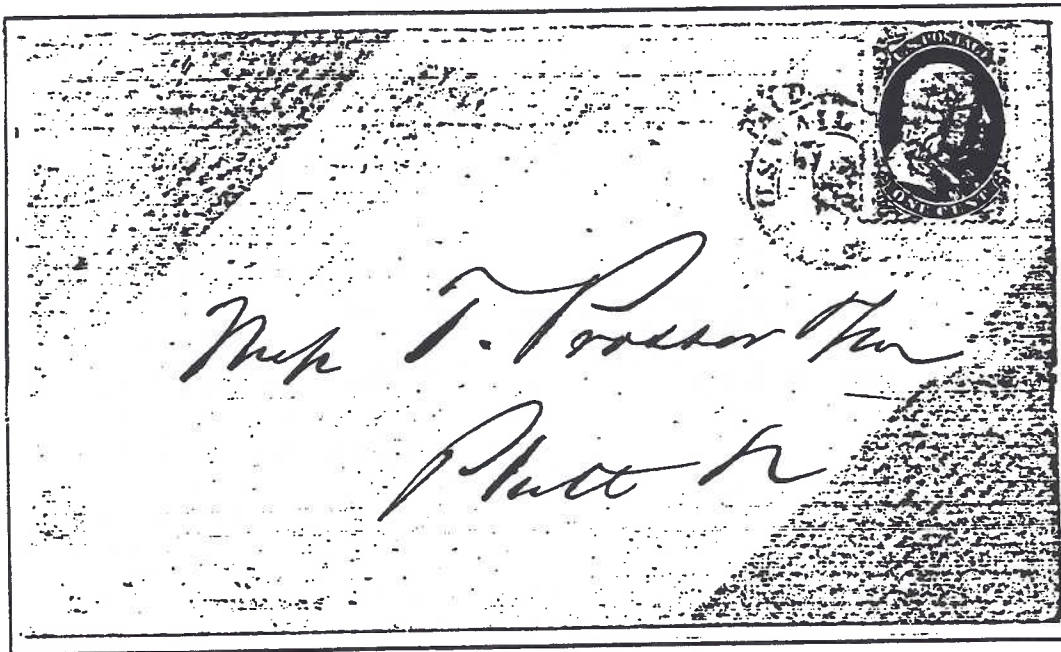


June 24, (1859), "from the mails" usage.

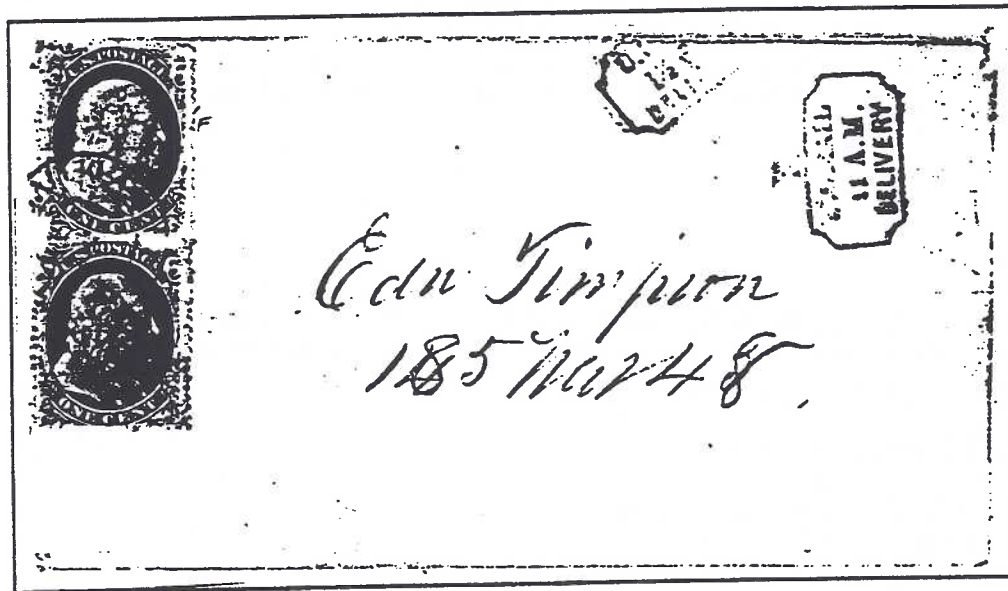
Drop rate plus carrier fee charged for letters left at the Post Office, rather than with the carrier department.



# NEW YORK CITY LOCAL DELIVERY



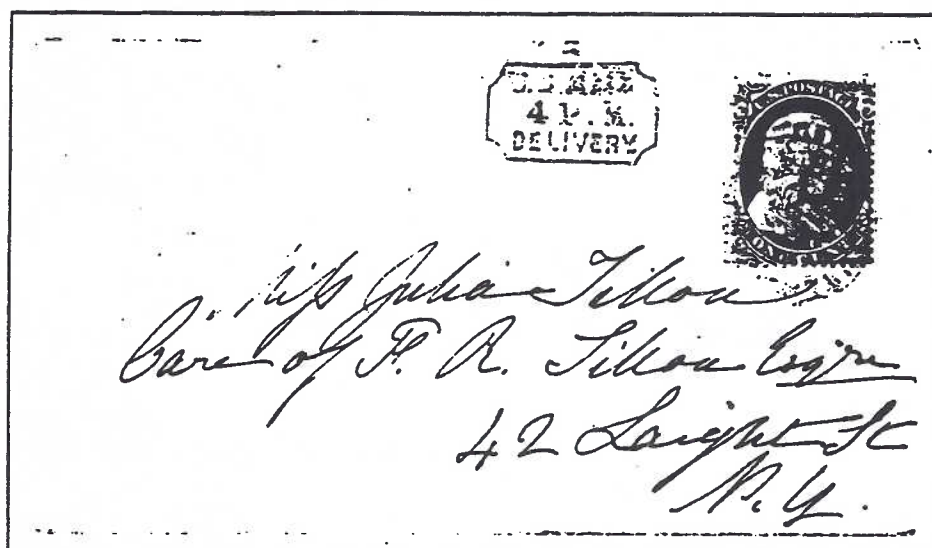
April 19, (?), "city mail" usage.



April 5, (1859), "city mail" usage.  
Wrong address, delivery completed next day.

"PAID" and numeral "2" handstamp in black.  
Error of color uncommon.

## NEW YORK CITY LOCAL DELIVERY



August (10?, ?), "city mail" usage.  
Station A delivery octagon.

An octagonal handstamp was introduced showing the delivery station by letter and the time of delivery (no letter indicated main post office).

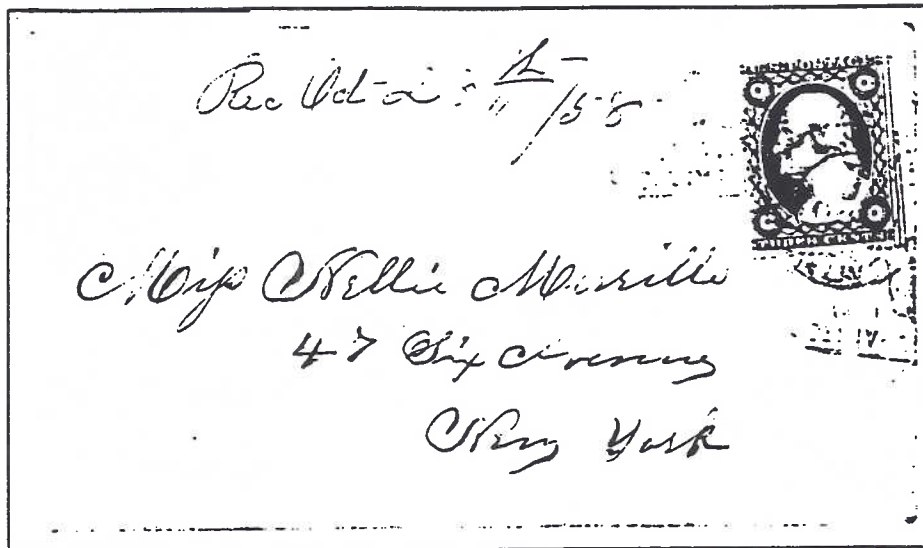
Probably the most effective result of the 1856 reorganization of the carrier department was the creation of the branch post offices. By 1857 there were six such offices:

- A - 129 Spring Street
- B - 439 Grand Street
- C - Fourth Street, corner of Troy
- D - Bible House
- E - 368 Eighth Avenue
- F - 408 Third Avenue

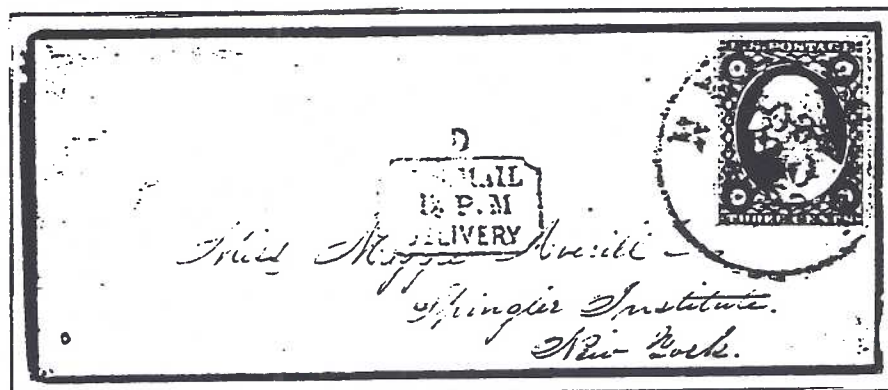
These branch post offices provided better and more services, and were located near the local post competition. These offices may well have been a factor in Swarts deciding to sell his post to Lockwood and get out of the business.



NEW YORK CITY LOCAL DELIVERY

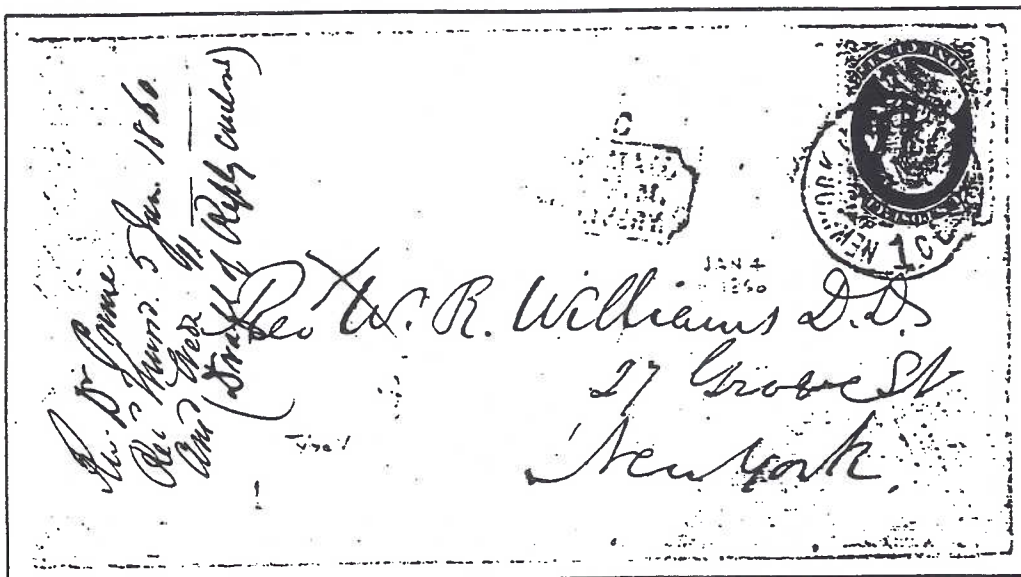


October 28, (1858), "city mail" usage.  
Station C delivery octagon.  
Carrier fee overpaid.

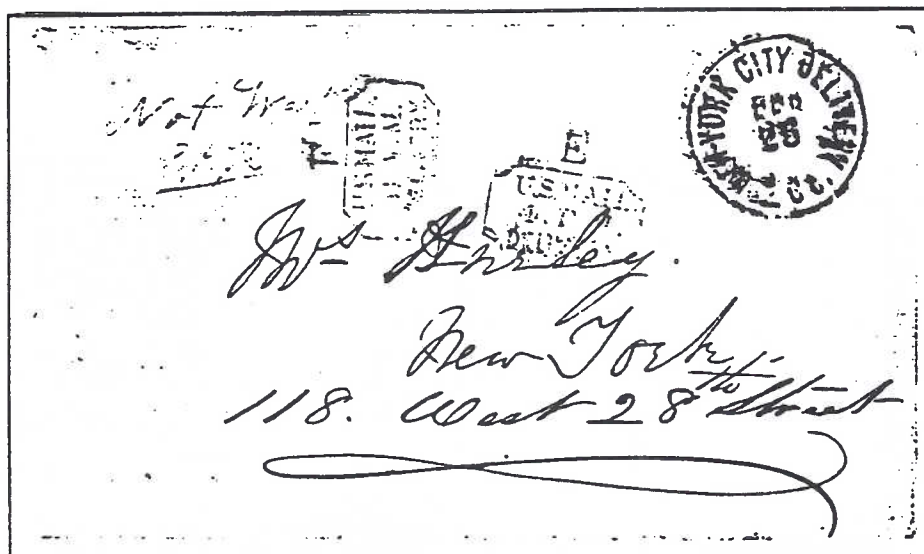


October 20, 1858, "city mail" usage.  
Unusual use of normal townmark on carrier use.  
Station D delivery octagon.  
Carrier fee overpaid.

# NEW YORK CITY LOCAL DELIVERY



January 4, (1860), "city mail" usage.  
Earliest reported use of this handstamp.

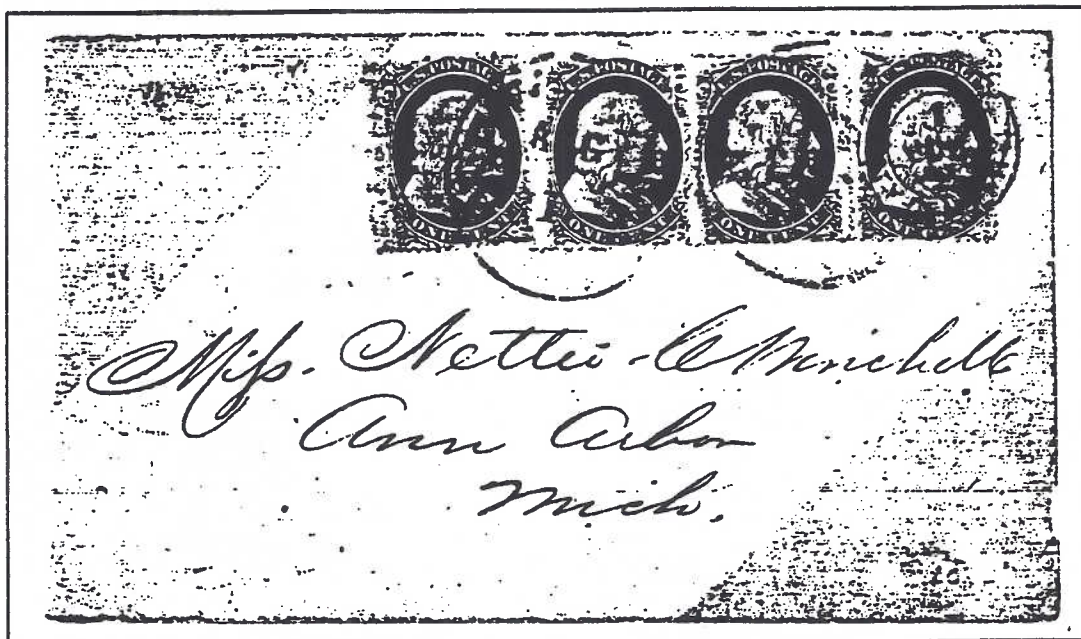


February 26, (?), "city mail" usage.  
Delivery attempted by Station E,  
and completed by Station F the next day.

"NEW-YORK CITY DELIVERY/1 ct." carrier handstamp.  
Use of handstamp reported 1/4/60 - 7/15/61.



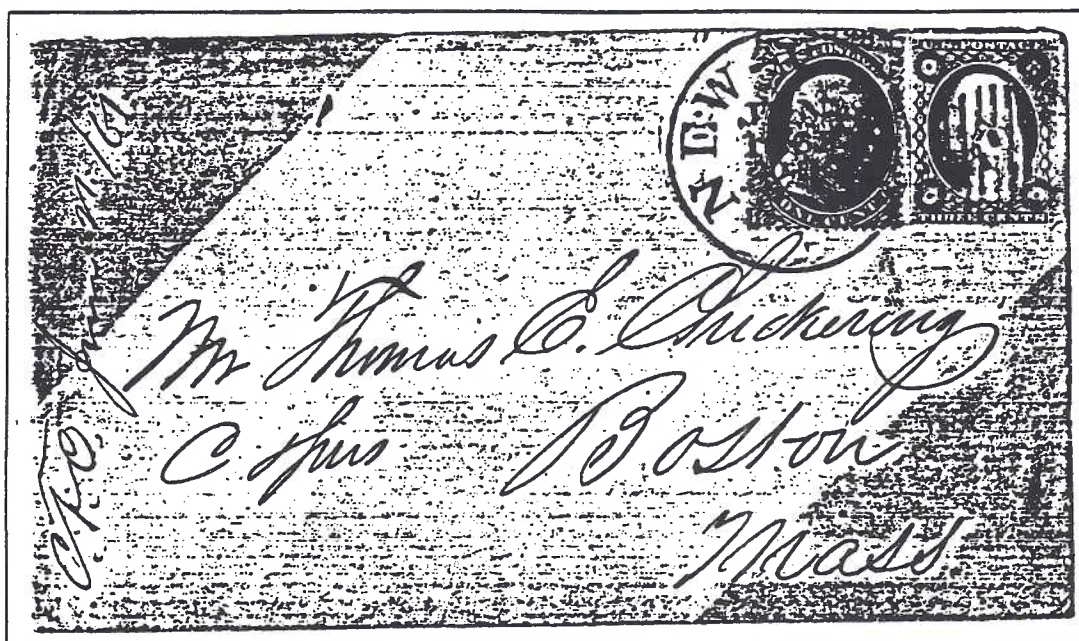
NEW YORK CITY LOCAL DELIVERY



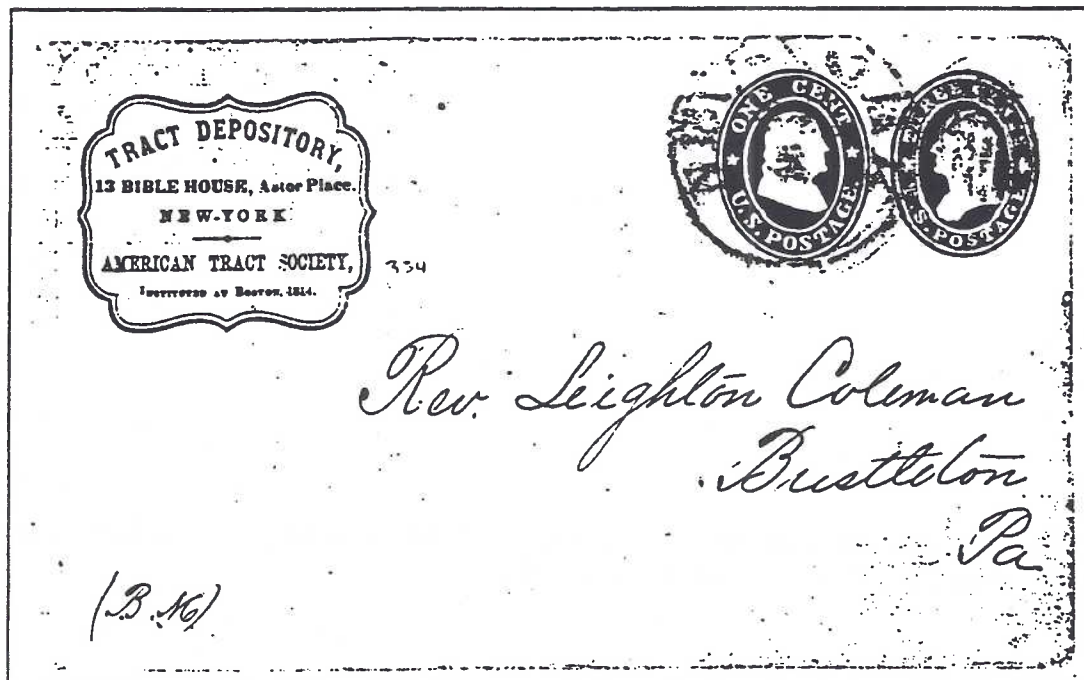
July 31, (?), "to the mails" usage.  
Carrier handstamp cancelling one stamp.  
August 1 normal townmark cancelling others.

The Act of 1860 restored the charge for "to the mails" service, which had been performed free in New York since 1851.

NEW YORK CITY LOCAL DELIVERY



June 21, 1861, "to the mails" usage.  
Stamps cancelled by normal duplex townmark with year date.



February 2, (?), to the mails usage.  
Compound envelope for carrier fee plus postage.



# NEW YORK AND KINGS COUNTY LOCAL MAILS -- AFTER 1863

## BY MARTIN MARGULIS

In July of 1863 the Post Office Department issued Scott #73 to pay for the new rate for drop letters. Prior to this time in New York City the rate for the picking up and delivery of the so-called drop letter had been one cent. Some outer parts of the City paid two cents for this service because of their distance from the main post office. Technically, these letters never entered the main postal system. In post offices without delivery system the rate was still two cents. Only first class post offices offered delivery service in 1863.

The 'Black Jack' stamp, a black stamp which portrayed Andrew Jackson, thus the name, also came with various grills and different numbers. It was replaced in 1868 by Scott #113, a brown two cent post rider, and two years later by the first of the Bank Notes printed by a succession of companies with 'Bank Note' as part of their names. They, too, came with grills and later without. Number 135 was brown and also portrayed Jackson. With Scott #183 the color was changed to vermilion.

In 1863 five New York State post offices offered "free Delivery": Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, New York and Williamsburg. Deliveries were made in New York City five times a day, six days per week. (People still complained about slow service and too little service.) The city had 137 deliverers who were paid \$700 per year, no benefits. Be-

tween June 1865 and June 1866, they delivered twelve million pieces of mail of all kinds. The 18 deliverers in Brooklyn delivered 780,000 pieces of mail during the same period. We have no figures for delivery by Williamsburg's six deliverers.

In 1866 the Postmaster General's report segregates the mail by types, a practice which was continued until 1877. The figures for 'local' letters mail in and to the same city are illustrated in a table which follows.

### VOLUME OF LOCAL LETTERS (IN MILLIONS)

YEAR	NEW YORK	BROOKLYN	WILLIAMSBURG
1866	3.0	0.130	0.011
1867	5.0	0.190	0.020
1868	6.0	0.264	0.050
1869	8.1	0.300	0.065
1870	9.3	0.415	0.082
1871	11.5	0.400	N/A
1872	15.1	0.509	N/A
1873	16.9	0.850	0.083
1874	22.0	1.200	-



Figure 1 New York City Main Post Office



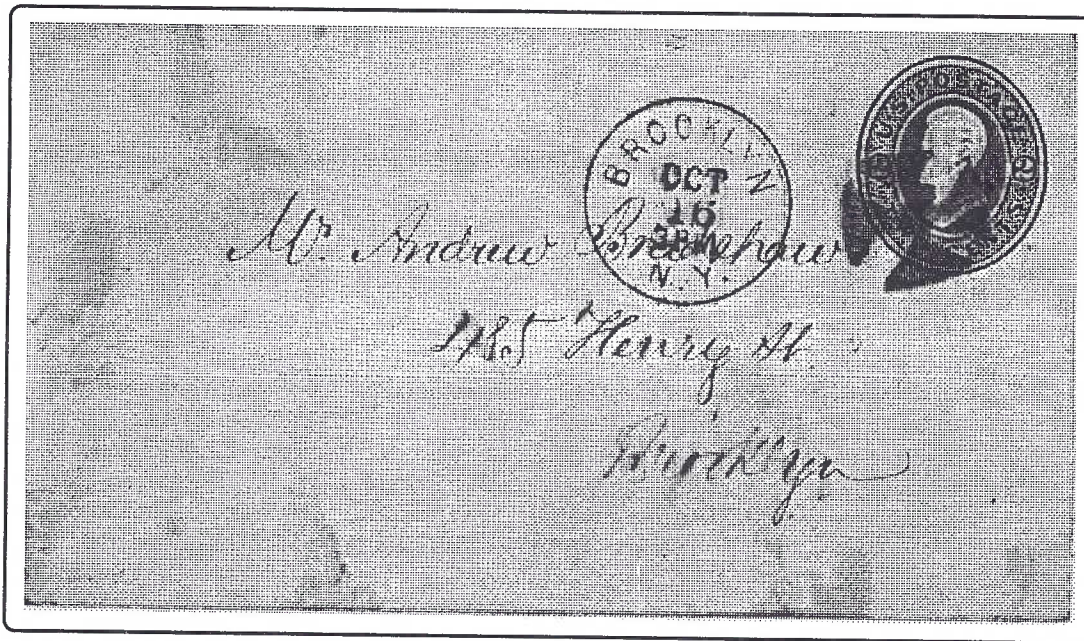
## NEW YORK AND KINGS COUNTY LOCAL MAILS -- AFTER 1863

In New York City special post marks were used to cancel local letters even prior to 1863. The main post office had a post mark with the letter P & O on each side of the post mark. The branch post offices had post marks with N.Y. City on top and the branch letter of the branch from which the letter was mailed below. (This is true for the original branches; branches from newly incorporated post offices which had not been in the City had different post marks for a short time.)

Neither Brooklyn nor Williamsburg used special post marks for local mail, though obviously they were counted. Also neither Brooklyn nor Williamsburg had branch post offices. In 1873 Williamsburg merged with Brooklyn and its post office became a branch of Brooklyn, as did Brevoort. In New York City, when parts of what is now the Bronx, but

were then part of Westchester County, were annexed to the city they, too, came under the two cent rate. Brooklyn and Williamsburg, not being part of the City at the time, paid three cents.

Covers follow to illustrate various types of 'local' mail post marking in both New York City and Brooklyn. The cost of the covers, of course, reflects the price of the stamp, which takes into account centering and whether it is grilled, which makes it more expensive, or ungrilled. The number of stamps issued also is a factor in cost, as are the shades of color in which the stamp came. In general, the Continental and American Bank Note Company printings are less expensive than the National printings. Postal cards can also be 'locals', and in New York city had their own special post marks.



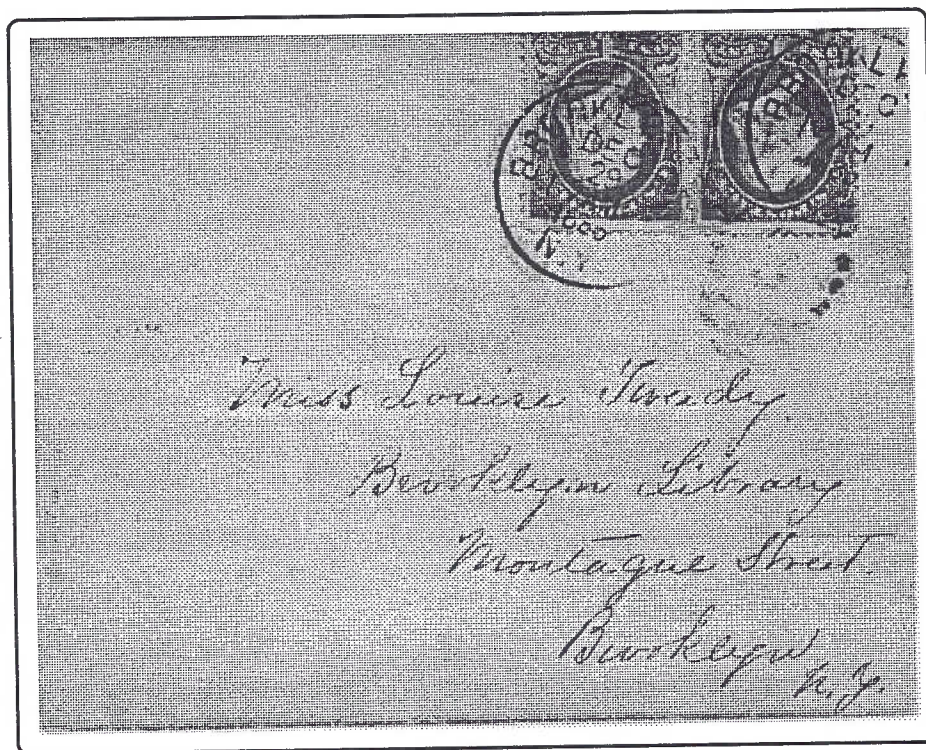
*Figure 2 A Brooklyn local*



# NEW YORK AND KINGS COUNTY LOCAL MAILS -- AFTER 1863



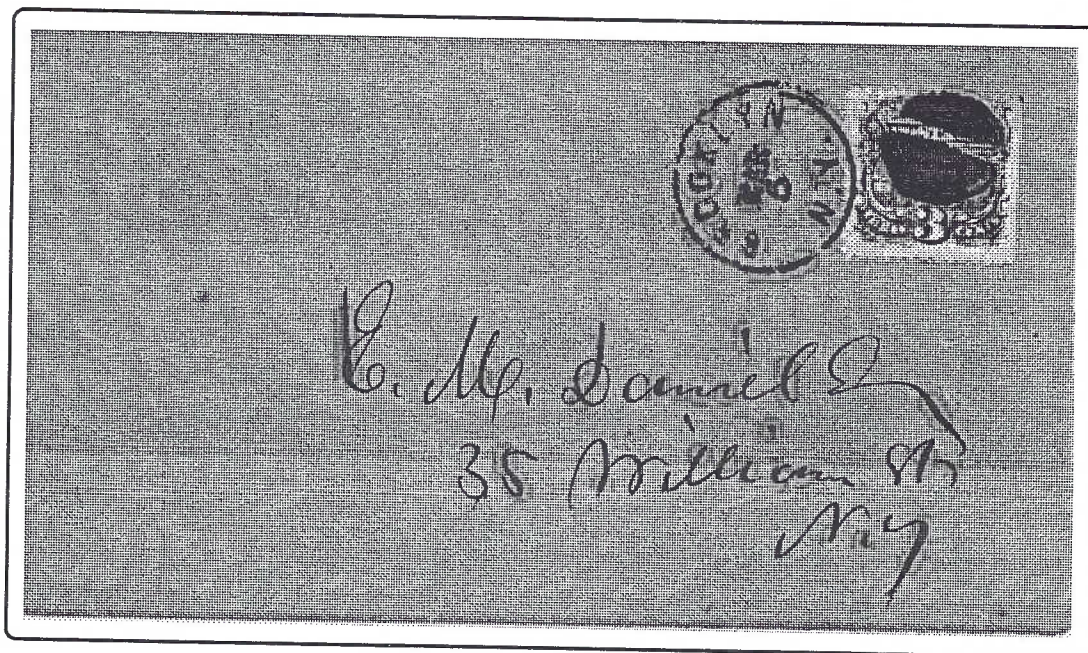
**Figure 3** New York City Branch G. Note that upside-down stamps on a letter to an unmarried woman were once used as a sign on affection.



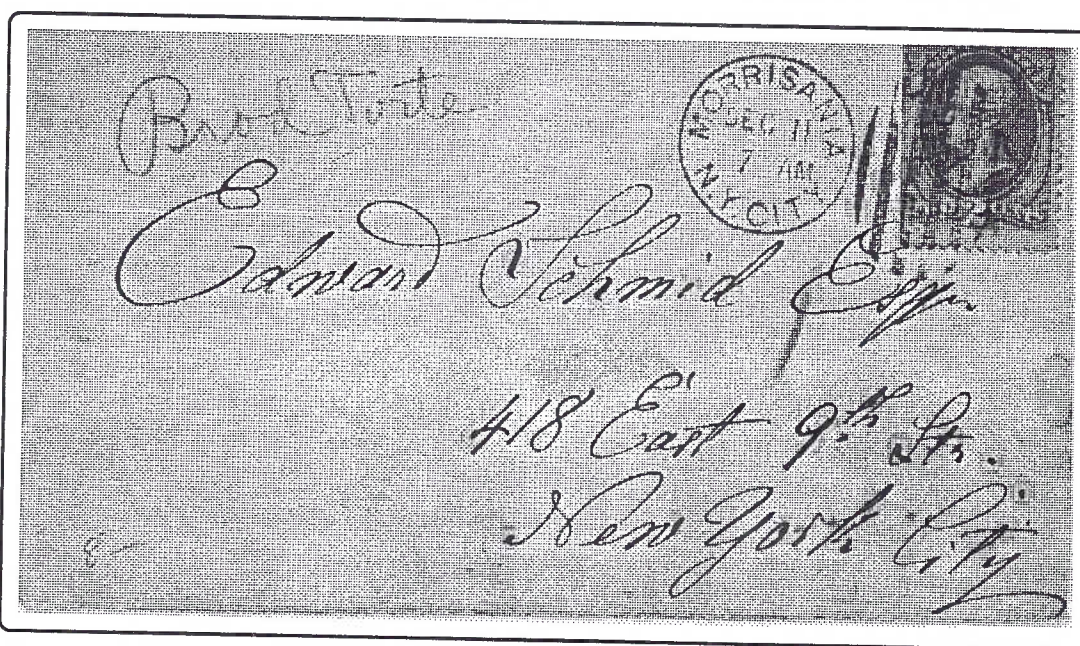
**Figure 4** One could also use the one-cent stamps



**NEW YORK AND KINGS COUNTY LOCAL MAILS -- AFTER 1863**



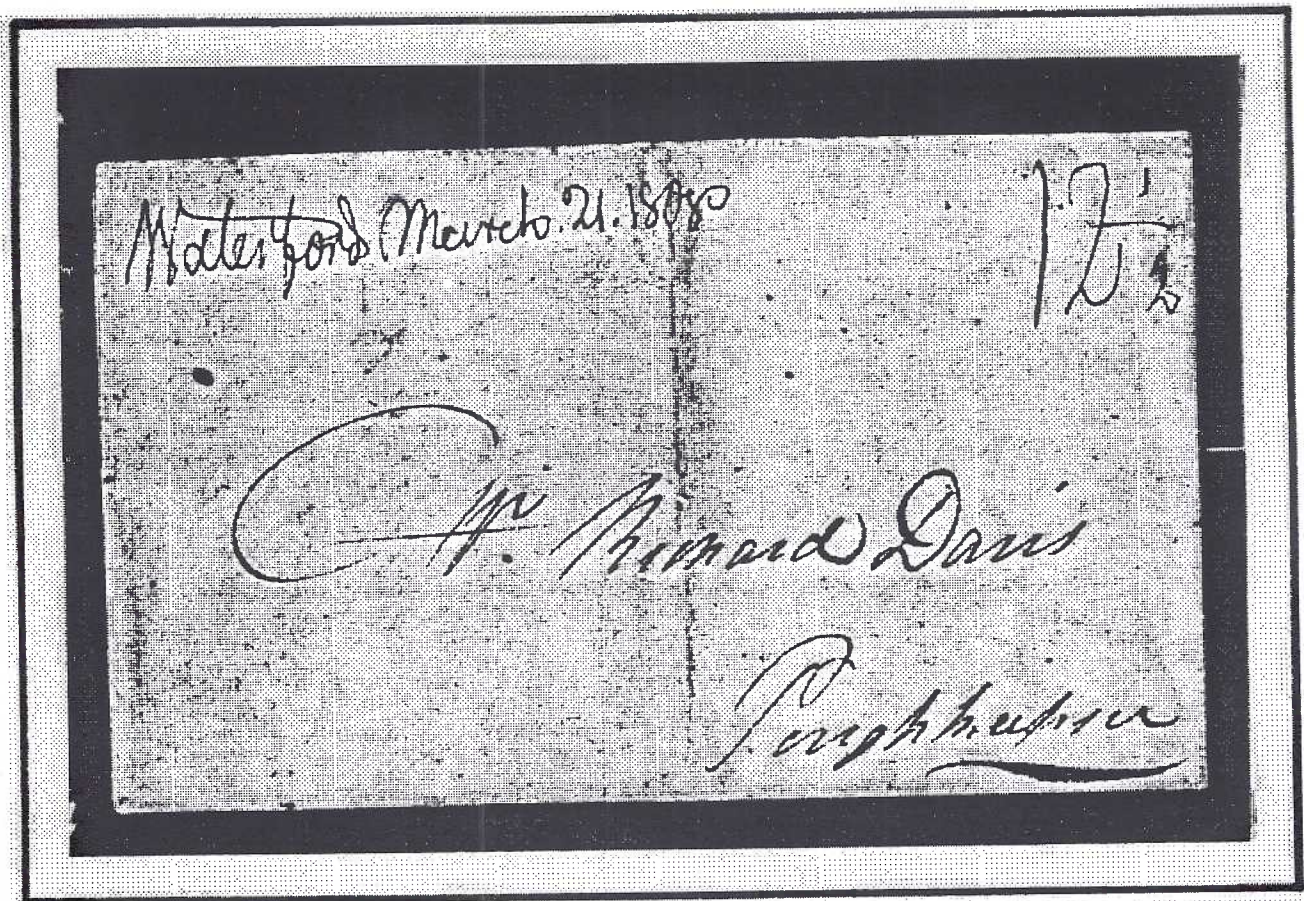
*Figure 5 Brooklyn was not local to New York City, thus the 3 cent rate.*



*Figure 6 Morrisania, an independant post office in what is now the Bronx, was local to the New York Post Office.*



**WATERFORD, NEW YORK 1808 - 1833:  
SOME PAGES FROM A COLLECTION BY JOHN LANGE**



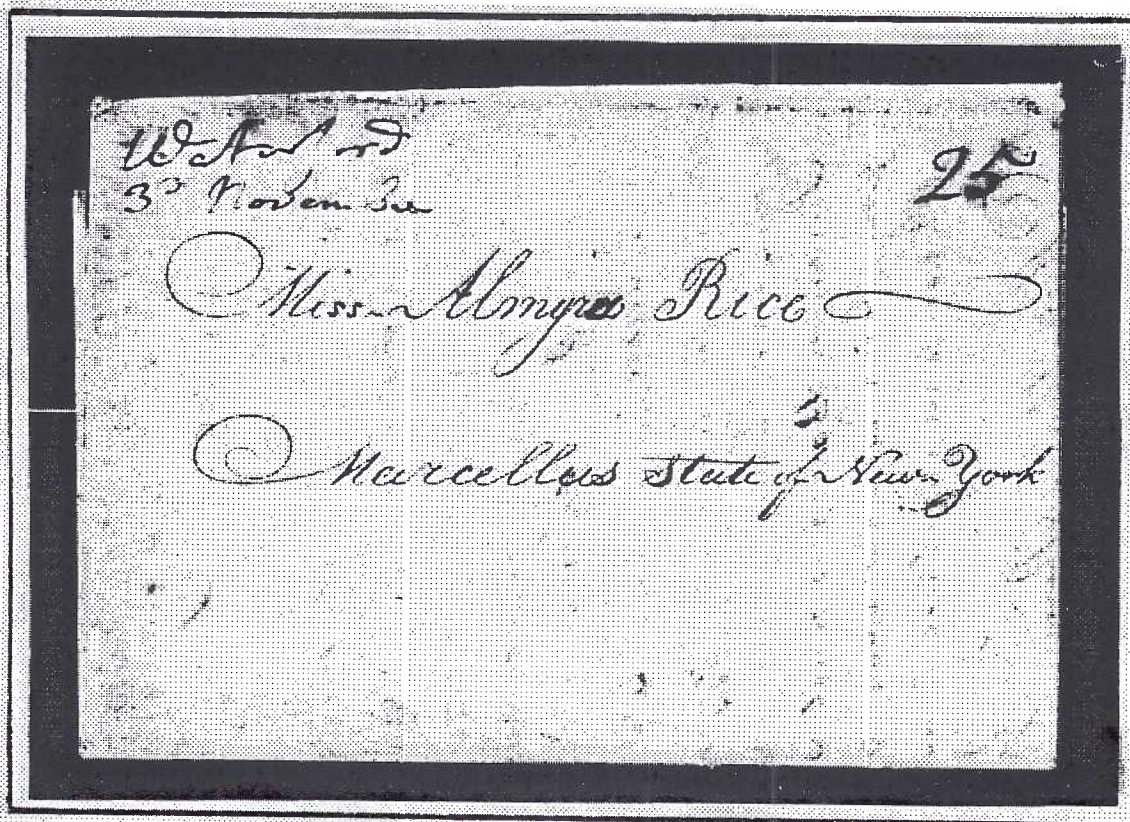
*March 21, 1808*

*Manuscript 12 1/2 denoting the zone rate for 90-150 mi. The Act of March 2, 1799 specified this charge*

*The Waterford post office was established in 1797. The earliest listed ms. from Waterford as listed in the publication "Manuscript Post Offices of New York State", 1973<sup>ed.</sup> issued by the Empire State Postal History Society is 1818. This stampless folded letter is ten years younger.*

*\* 1984 ed. now lists this as earliest reported cover*





1808

*Very early Waterford manuscript*

*Since Marcellus is in Onondaga County, a distance falling within the 90 to 150 mile zone rate from Waterford of 12-1/2 ¢, why wasn't the rate on the cover 12-1/2 ¢ rather than 25 ¢?*

*Either the double sheet counted as two letters (more probable) or there was an enclosure not contained in the letter, making it a double rate letter.*



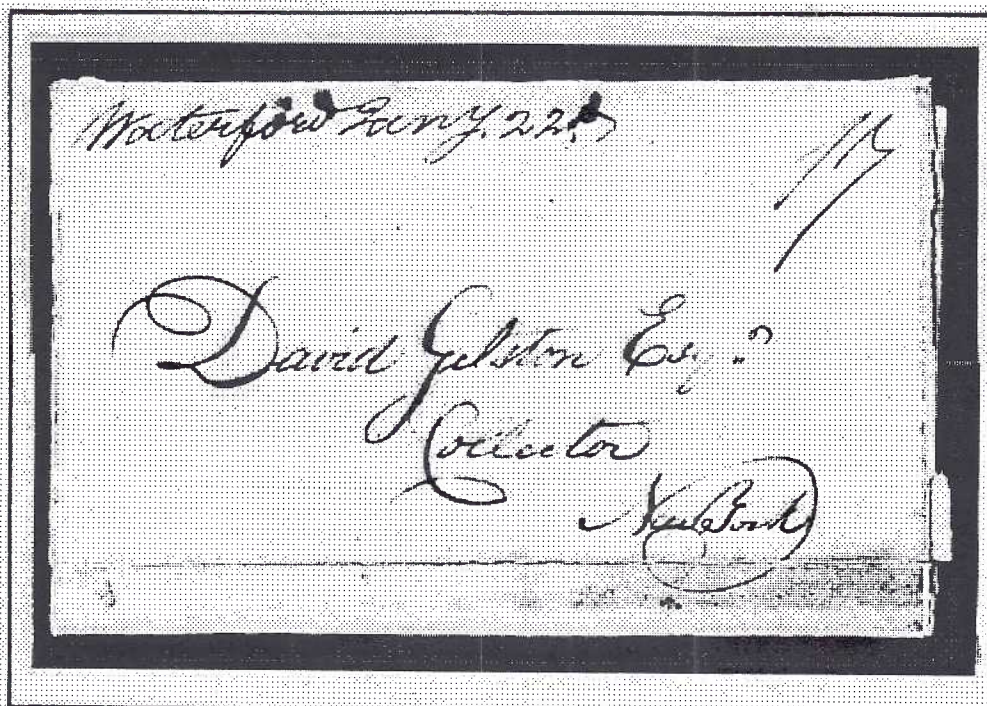


1810

*Black circular town strike, 25 mm. dia., only known for the year of 1810. With 8 x 1 mm. ornament between town name and date*

*Manuscript "10" denoting the 40 to 90 mile rate for a single letter. This rate was established by the Act of March 2, 1799 and stayed in effect through June 30, 1845.*





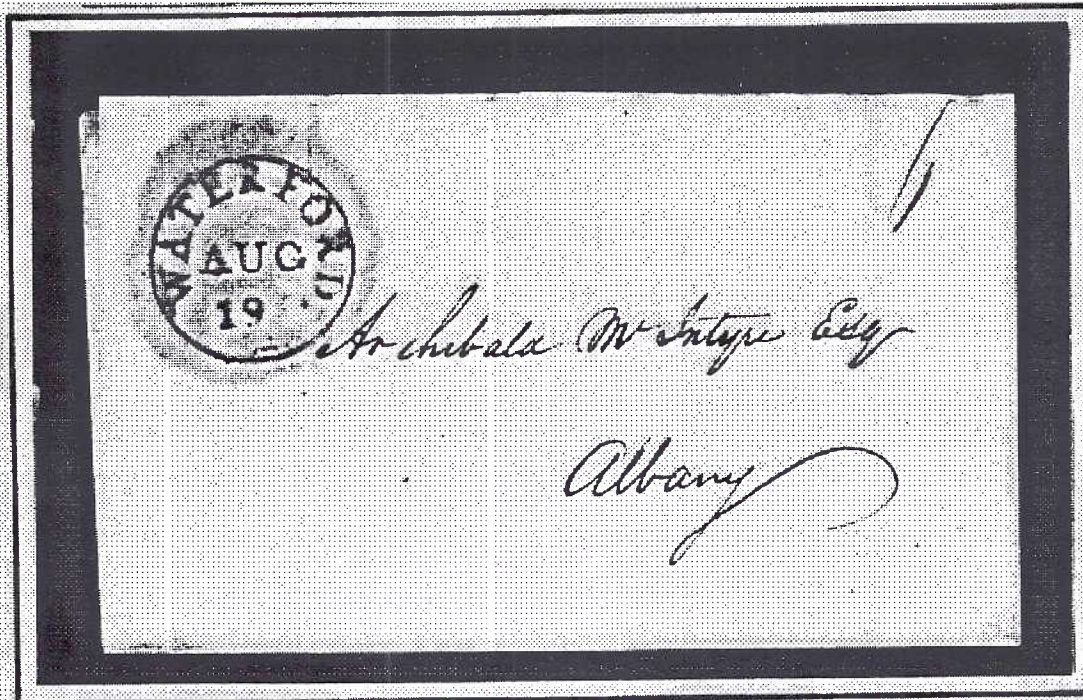
1812

Manuscript town & "IT" denoting the zone rate for a single letter, 150 to 300 miles. This rate was in effect from March 2, 1799 through March 30, 1816.



WATERFORD, NEW YORK 1808 - 1833

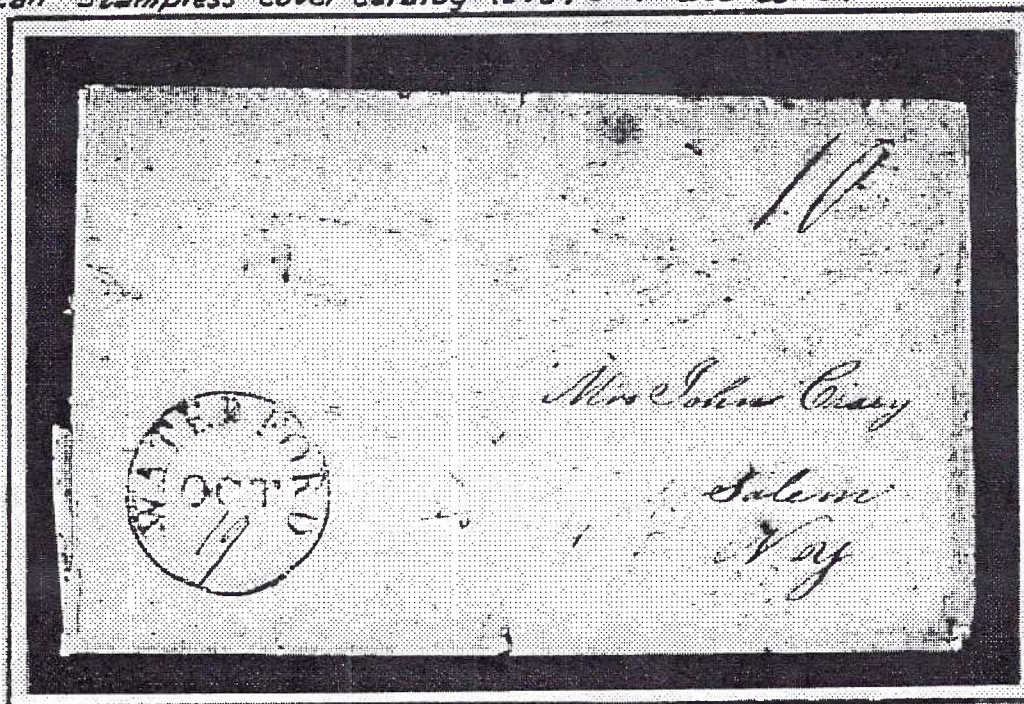
6¢  
Rate



1818  
~

*Red 30mm strike, with no "N.Y." Extremely scarce this early, since the first previously recorded use of this particular strike in the American Stampless Cover Catalog (1984 ed.) was 1826.*

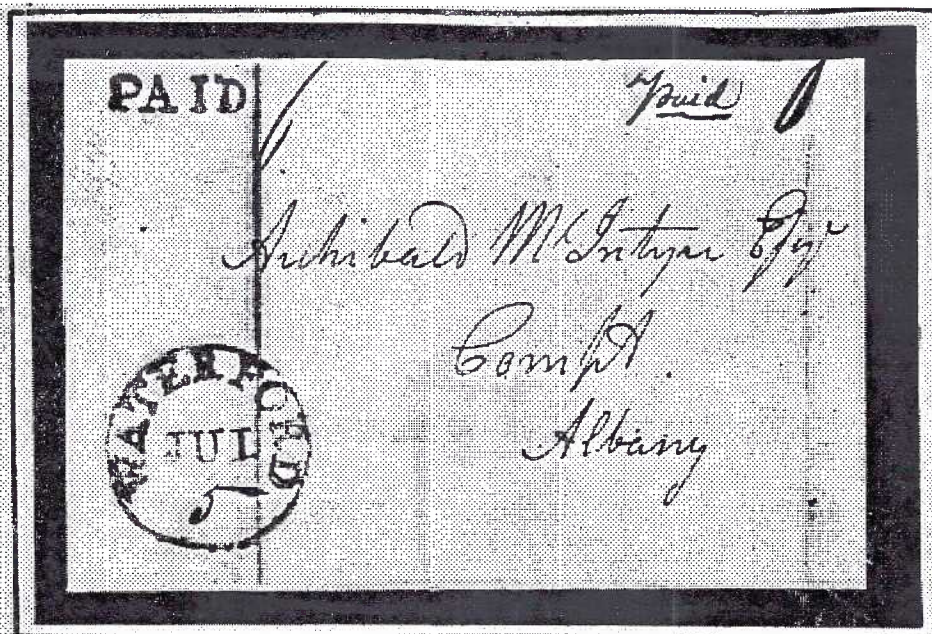
10¢  
Rate



1819  
~



WATERFORD, NEW YORK 1808 - 1833



July 5, 1820

Red circular town strike

Ms. & Red "PAID", 6¢ rate

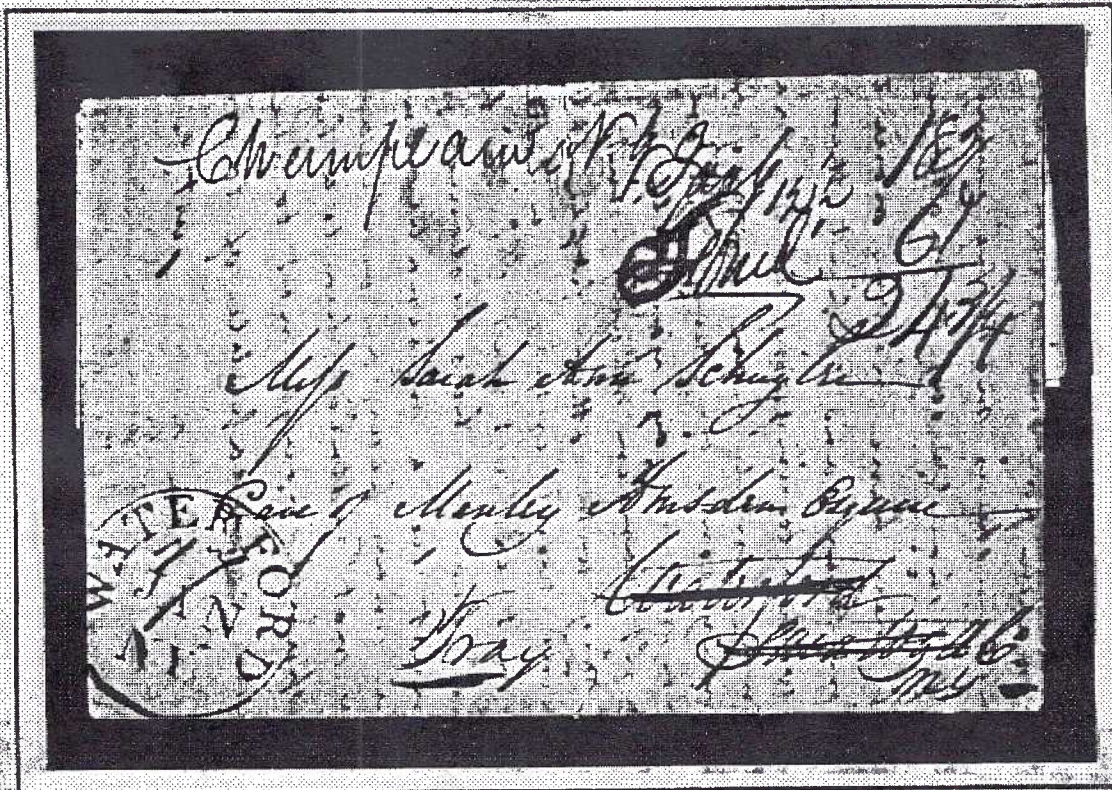


July 10, 1828

Red circular town strike

Military list. Return of Officers Elected and Appointed to fill Vacancies in .... Brigade of Infantry of the State of New York under the command of Brigadier General Samuel Stewart Waterford July 7th, 1828





1833 - FORWARDED LETTER - 24-3/4¢

This letter was first sent from Champlain, N.Y. to Waterford. This cost 18-3/4¢, which was the prevailing rate for single letters sent 150 to 400 mi. At Waterford, the letter was assessed another 6¢ (the not over 30 mi. rate) and forwarded to Troy.

