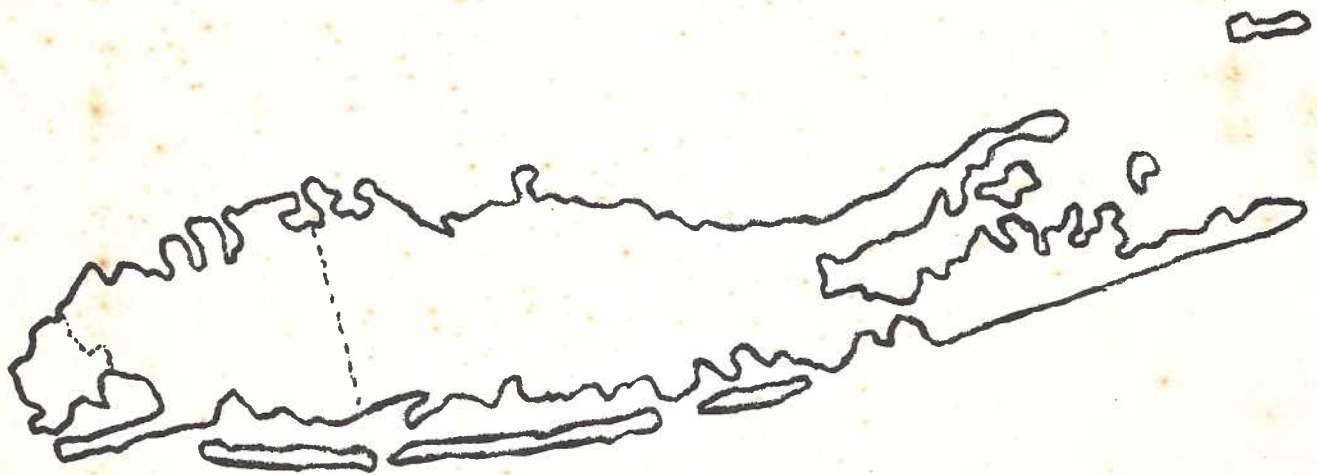


LONG ISLAND



POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY



NEWSLETTER and JOURNAL

SPRING 1984
Volume 8 No. 1

WHOLE No. 8



LONG ISLAND POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER and JOURNAL
 Spring 1984
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Post Office Box 1178	
Southold, N.Y. 11971	
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President.....	Daniel Knowles
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is with great pleasure and with considerable enthusiasm that I introduce to you the New Journal-Newsletter. Fred Rodriguez, whose longtime interest in the postal history of Long Island is known to many of you, has consented to edit the Journal. The Board of Directors has recommended that he combine the Journal with the Newsletter to result in a publication which will stick to a strict schedule of deadlines and appear quarterly. He will be joined in his efforts by a longtime enthusiast and collector of Long Island postal history, Carl Baker. I think that the LIPHS can be grateful for these two people for agreeing to edit the Journal and I am looking forward to the coming issues.

The Journal-Newsletter will be successful because of the talents and efforts of Fred Rodriguez and Carl Baker. The Journal-Newsletter can be even better if we all contribute material for publication. Many of us have already committed ourselves to projects and to handing over original manuscripts to the editors for publication. I urge all of you to plan at least one publication, short or long, to be mailed off to our editors during 1984 and/or 1985. I, for example, had previously written an article on the County and Postmaster makrings of Suffolk County, Long Island. I intend to update the listings for Suffolk, Kings and Queens County. I urge all members of the Society who own Queens, Kings and Suffolk County and Postmaster cancels to send me photocopies of their covers so that I may add them to the list. I will gladly acknowledge the contributor. Cooperation and collaboration in these types of studies will permit the LIPHS to put together updated lists of cancellations, postal markings, and postal usages from Long Island. This information will be of benefit to all of us as we buy, sell and swap covers, as well as write-up our collections for exhibition.

We have conducted two successful auctions in the past two years. However, Long Island postal history material is not plentiful and the Board of Directors has decided to postpone the next auction for one more year. In order to try to "bring out" LI postal History material for buying, selling, and swapping, I will conduct an "open house" and luncheon at my house in Forest Hills, N.Y. on Sunday afternoon June 3rd, 1984 starting at approximately 12 noon. All members of the Long Island Postal History Society and their guests are invited. Bring a prospective member! You should definitely bring covers to sell and swap as several enthusiasts will be there. This will also be a great opportunity for the members to meet one another and the officers of the LIPHS. I hope that many of you can make it. A map with directions to my house is enclosed.

Hope to see many of you on June 3rd,

Daniel M. Knowles

Daniel M. Knowles

Daniel Knowles

97-10 71st Avenue
Forest Hills N.Y. 11375

Directions

① Grand Central Parkway:

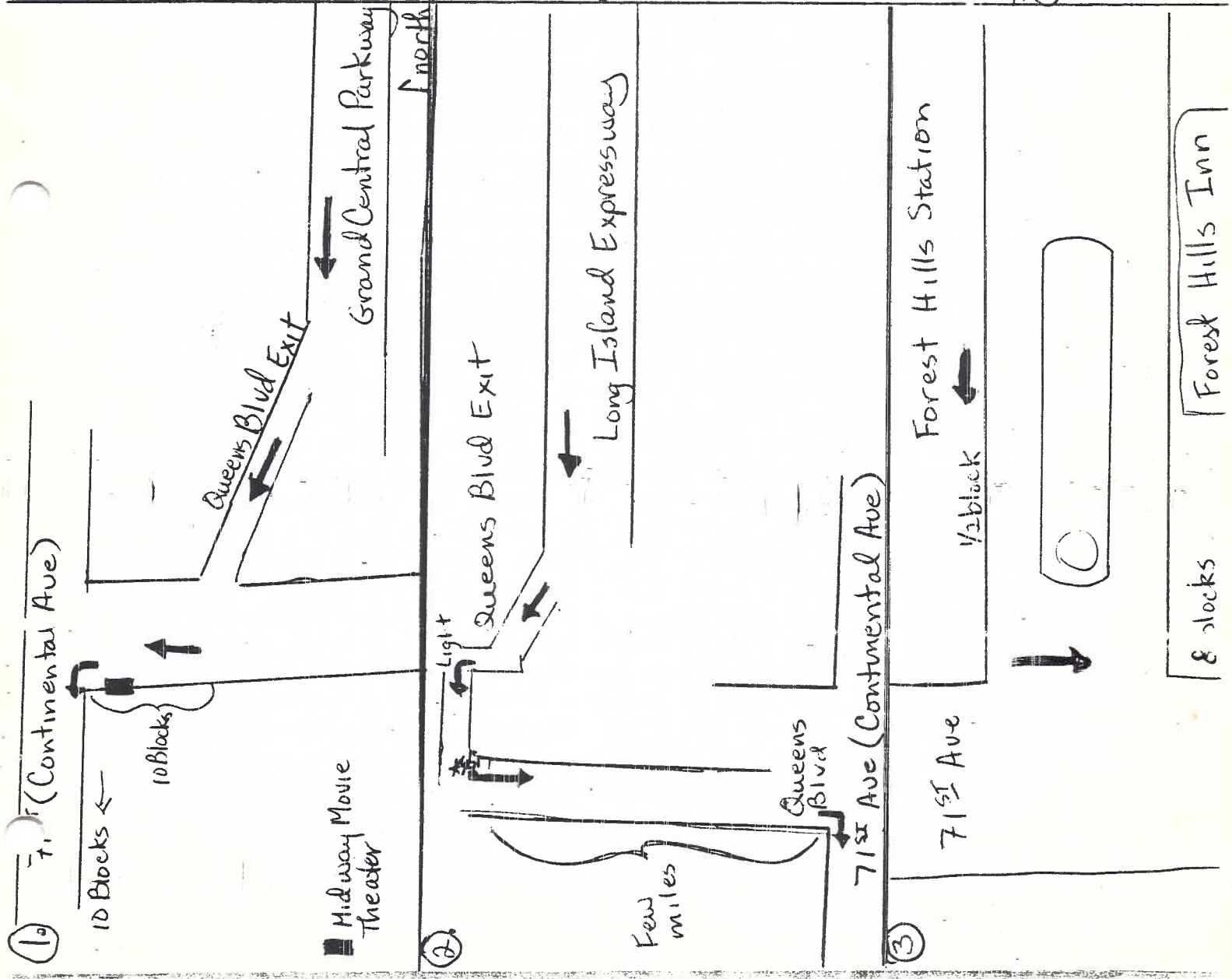
Take Parkway West to Queens Boulevard exit in Queens. Blvd Make a right on to Queens. Into the main road, stay Left. Make a Left turn at 71st Avenue (Continental Ave) continue straight for approximately 10 blocks. House is on the left side between Ingram and Juno Streets. *

② Long Island Expressway:

Take L.I.E. West to Queens Blvd. exit. Move into left lane of service road, make a left at the light and another immediate left at the next light. Go straight on to Queens Blvd (either service road or main road) Make a right turn at 71st (Continental Ave) continue straight for 10 blocks. *

③ Long Island Railroad

Take train to Forest Hills Station Exit on the side of the Forest Hills Inn (away from stores) Walk down 71st Avenue (South) about 8 blocks. *



EDITOR'S NOTES

This is the first combined issue of the LIPHS Newsletter and Journal. I take on this new responsibility with enthusiasm and with the commitment to bring to you an interesting publication. The sole reason for assuming the editorship of the Journal is because of my sincere desire for the well being of our Society. Our publication is the principal link between the members, and that link must remain strong. This, however, can only be accomplished with your help.

I do not purport to have the expertise or the writing skills of Cal Hahn, a professional philatelist and writer. His articles, we all know, are well researched and well written. He edited the first seven volumes of our Journal; we all thank him for that. We will continue to disseminate information about Long Island's postal history, much of it resulting from original research, some of it never published before. Your support is critical.

This issue is numbered Volume 8, No.1, continuing the numbering sequence of the Journal. The Newsletter numbering terminated at No. 11 and will not be continued. We estimate that each issue will consist of 15 to 20 double-sided pages, but there could be more depending on the material submitted for publication. We will have ongoing projects to survey particular cancellations and postmarks. These can only be successful with your participation. Please share.

Carl Baker has agreed to assist me as the Associate Editor. He is a good friend and a tremendous help. I thank him for that. John Price will write a multi-part series on Long Island post offices illustrated with early post card views and covers. His first installment appears in this issue. Other interesting articles are already in the works. Member David Snow is just beginning to research the history of the Cold Spring Harbor P.O. Any information that you may have including covers from C.S.H. can be sent to him. His classified ad appears in this issue. Dan Knowles will follow up on his fine article about Suffolk County postmarks which appeared in Journal No. 3. He will report additional listings of Suffolk Co. cpm's and will also include a list of cpm's from Kings Co. and Queens Co. Let's all help him in making that survey as complete as possible. A survey of Long Island fancy cancels will be a regular feature. In this issue we begin an inventory of all the known star cancellations. An Auction Watch column will be included periodically listing prices realized for Long Island covers sold at auction.

Your comments are welcomed!

The Editor

SECRETARY'S NOTES and CORRESPONDENCE

We welcome two new members to our Society.

Robert S. Miller
126 Drake Avenue
Staten Island, N.Y.
10314

Greenlawn-Centerport
Historical Association
P.O. Box 354
Greenlawn, N.Y. 11740

In a letter to the Editor, Mr. Miller tells us a little about himself. "A few years ago I became interested in my family history. This led me to Staten Island history since some of my family resided here for over 100 years. As a member of the Staten Is. Philatelic Society, my interest in philately and Staten Island history resulted in my becoming the historian of the S.I.P.S. Personally, I am retired from Pan American Airways, closely associated with Long Island for many years and I collect PanAm first flight covers. Also between 1938 and 1944 I lived in Brooklyn, Valley Stream and Green Acres so I have a remote connection with the Island.....I collect postcards of airports and Pan Am aircraft as well as anything that lends itself to Staten Island postal history."

Bob enclosed an article about a PanAm FAM which will be included in the next issue.

Member Bob Juceam sent in a list of his collecting interests. His ad can be found in the Classified Ads page. As a topic for the Newsletter and Journal he suggests an article about the history of LISDA and its predecessors. Anyone interested in researching this?

Bill Duncan writes to inform us about a number of corrections and additions to the article entitled "The End and a Beginning" published in the LIPHS Journal, Whole #7, page 19.

"There is a discrepancy in the information given below the cover postmarked New York & Far Rockaway RPO - the time of 10 PM is incorrect. The last line in the postmark reads 1067 and is the number of the train in which the postal car was handled. It was customary to give train numbers only in RPO postmarks-no time was included.

In the following paragraph on that page it erroneously stated that the RPO service to Far Rockaway and to Oyster Bay was terminated on August 31, 1965 - the correct date is August 31, 1955.

It may be of interest to those not familiar with RPO postmarks that the marking on the cover handled in the Oyster Bay & New York RPO indicates train # 555-181. This indicated that this RPO car was in the consist of train 555 from Oyster Bay to Jamaica and was in the consist of train 181 from Jamaica to New York.

This latter train was a Montauk Branch train.

The postmark on the cover from the Montauk & New York RPO indicates train # 65-179. This postal car was in the consist of diesel powered train #65 from Patchogue to Babylon; from Babylon to New York it was in an electric multiple unit train, #171."

Member Carl Baker points out that in the LIPHS Journal, Whole No. 6, page 17 two hotel advertising covers from the Knapp Collection have mistakenly been denoted as being from Long Island. Copake - Langdon House; this is in Columbia County. The similar sounding Copiague is in Suffolk County. Also, Middletown - Russell House (Lot 98) is in Orange County. At one time Suffolk had a Middletown P.O. but that one only lasted for about a year, changing to Brookhaven P.O. in 1796.

REMEMBER THIS DATE - June 3rd, 1984 - LIPHS Meeting at Dan Knowles House.

HISTORY OF THE BRENTWOOD POST OFFICE

By J. Fred Rodriguez

In 1950 Verne Dyson, the well-liked Brentwood village historian, wrote A Century of Brentwood to celebrate the one hundred year history of this community. His book and the supplement that he published in 1953 have been invaluable in the preparation of this short history.

When the Long Island Rail Road was built across the island in 1844, forming sort of a spinal cord through the center of this fish-shape isle, there were hardly any villages adjacent to it. The owners of the rail wanted to reach Greenport the fastest way possible--smack through the middle of the island. The main purpose of the railroad was to express travelers, cargo and the mail bound for Boston. Once at Greenport, passengers boarded steamboats which crossed Long Island Sound and docked at Stonington, Connecticut. Passengers then boarded the accommodations train to Boston. Believe it or not, this route saved the Boston-bound traveler close to three hours. The Boston train, as the LIRR was known then, had no desire to serve Long Islanders, a short-sighted and catastrophic mistake, because by 1850 a shorter land route was opened and the railroad went into receivership.

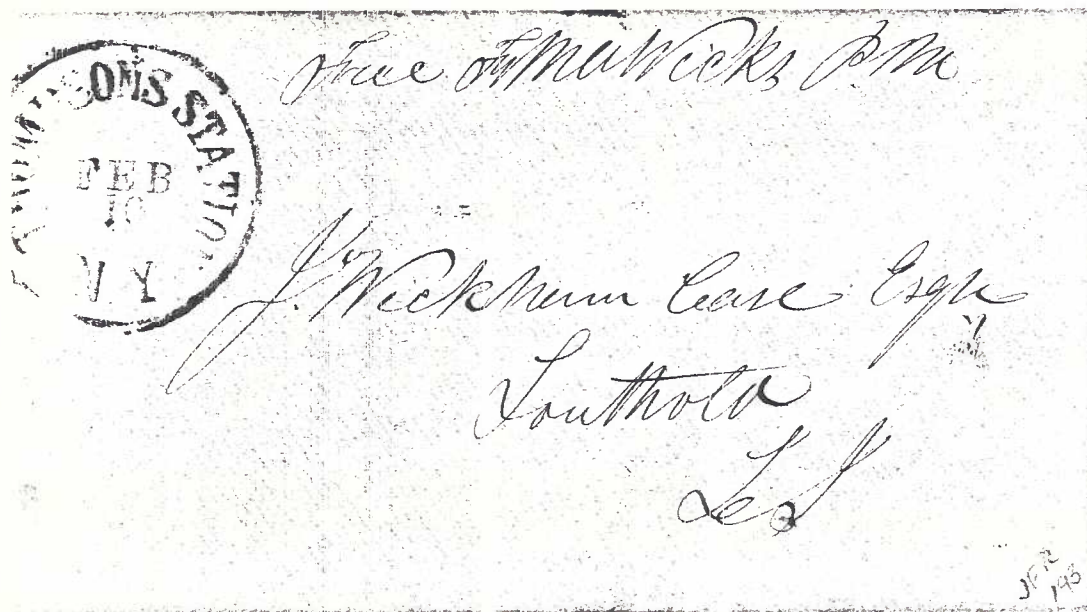
Many villages sprung up and flourished as a direct result of the railroad. Brentwood, then known as Thompson's Station, was one of them.

The railroad was extended from Hicksville to Thompson's Station and Suffolk Station (today known as Central Islip) in the summer of 1842. The company did not build a depot at Thompson's Station, but rather used the existing residence of F.M.A. Wicks. This was a large, rambling farmhouse, general store and inn that served as the headquarters of an aristocratic land baron and politician with the long name of Francis Moses Asbury Wicks. His home served for years as the social, intellectual and political center of Suffolk County. When a post office was first established in the region, it was here where it resided. Mr. Wicks was postmaster, justice of the peace and county treasurer.

The numerous members of the Wicks family (also spelled Wickes and Weekes in the early records) trace their ancestry to Thomas Wicks, an Englishman who in middle life migrated with his family to Huntington, Long Island where he died in 1671. Francis M.A. Wicks was seventh in the line of descent from Thomas Wicks.

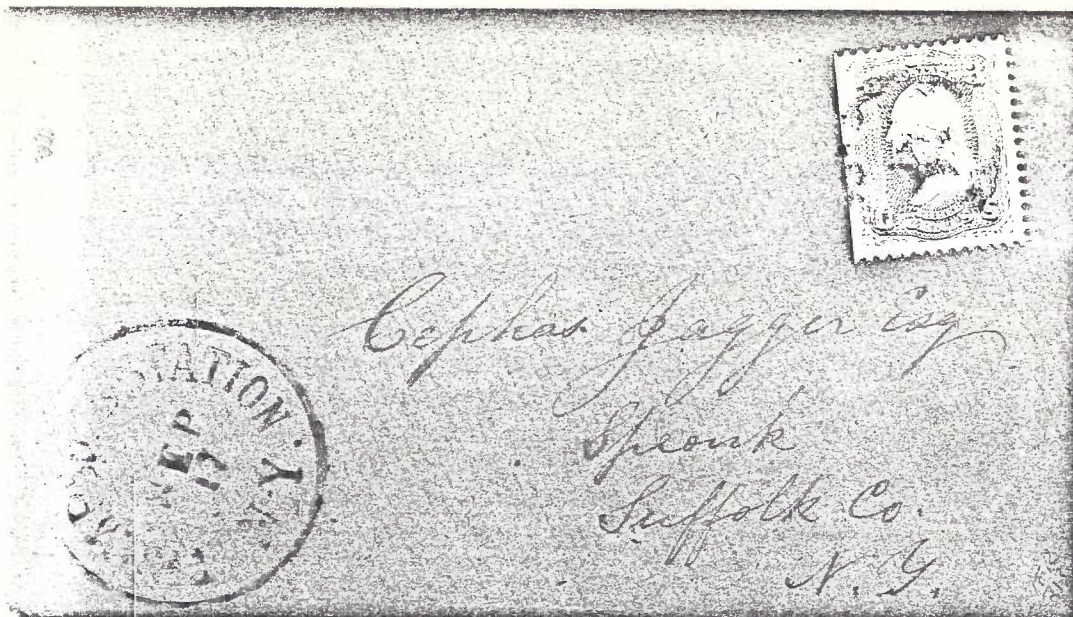
The Thompson's Station post office was established on August 16, 1849. Postmaster Wicks held the post until his death on November 8, 1867 at the age of 55. Wicks' prominence and popularity are attested to by the fact that his funeral was said to have been the largest ever held in Suffolk County up to that time.

Illustrated here are two covers posted at Thompson's Station. The postmaster free frank is, of course, that of F.M.A. Wicks.



This cover has a black 36mm baloon cancellation, THOMPSONS STATION N.Y./FEB/10. The contents are datelined Feb 9th 1863. It is addressed to J. Wickham Case, Esq., a prominent Long Islander who held the post of county clerk (1844-1850) and of county treasurer from 1852-1855. Wicks wrote in his capacity as Suffolk County Treasurer, a post he held from 1861 until 1864.

The next cover from Thompson's Station shown overleaf is one from the Jagger correspondence now owned by the author. The 3¢ rose Washington stamp issued in 1861 is tied by a rudimentary cork killer with a small solid black star within a circle. This star cancellation is Type 53 as shown in David Proulx's study of New York State Star Cancels which has been serialized in the Bulletin of the Empire State Postal History Society.



Incidentally, Thompson's Station was so named in honor of the Thompson family of West Islip, owners of Sagtikos Manor and one time owners of much of the land owned by Postmaster Wicks.

Soon after F.M.A. Wicks died, his widow, Martha Colyer Wicks, was appointed postmistress on December 12, 1867. She later moved to Huntington in 1869. The homestead and various lands were sold to settle the estate. A Mrs. Elizabeth Langdon lived nearby and officially took over the mails on June 22, 1869. She was a successful businesswoman, an active advocate of women's rights, and a religious leader. She operated a commercial cemetery and conducted lively revival and temperance meetings. Her estate became known as the "Land of Beulah." Mrs. Langdon's tenure as postmistress lasted only seven months because a post office closer to the heart of the village was preferred. The railway depot at Thompson's Station was discontinued in December of 1869 and the business transferred to Brentwood, about a half mile west. With this removal Thompson's Station was completely stripped of its importance.

In early 1870 the new depot and post office, now named Brentwood P.O., came under the management of Frank E. Blacker, the first railway station agent and postmaster. He remained in the employ of the railroad for twenty-one years.

At this juncture it is appropriate to relate the beginning of Brentwood. In 1850 a small group of social reformers came to this place and established a utopic community that they named "Modern Times." And modern times they were. Its founder, Josiah Warren, established a cult advocating free love, complete individual liberty, equality for women, no taxes, minimal government rule, and community ownership of property. This social experiment, which sprung from many other similar reformed settlements in New England, was short-lived. By the beginning of the Civil War, the several hundred Modern-Timers dispersed, giving way to new settlers who followed "common customs of

civilized life." The story of Modern Times is intriguing as well as a curiosity. Its history is well documented and the reader is encouraged to read Mr. Dyson's book and other sources for full details of a society that in many ways resembles our own.

"By the time of the Civil War," Verne Dyson relates, "the name Modern Times had become something of a by-word along the line of the Long Island Railway, having been identified in the public mind with Quakers and Shakers, spiritualism, bloomers, and unconventional social practices to the embarrassment of the increasing number of conservative residents. So it was decided to rechristen the town. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edger were popular and respected members of the community. They came from the city of Brentwood (or Burntwood) in England, and in compliment to them, on September 7, 1864, Warren's dream village was given the new and pleasing name."

Brentwood's first postmaster, Frank E. Blacker, was a veteran of the Civil War, returning to his hometown in 1865. For a while he followed his father's trade of carriage trimming and harness making. With his appointment as postmaster in 1870, he began a career of service to his community. He was president of the Board of Education and Brentwood's first notary public. He was appointed postmaster three times. His first tenure lasted from January 17, 1870 to November 8, 1885 at which time William Metcalf, a storekeeper, was appointed to manage the mails. Metcalf was a Cleveland Democrat, but lost the office of postmaster when the Republicans elected Harrison for President.

Illustrated here is an entire used from the Brentwood post office in 1876. A blue 26mm cds postmarked this letter mailed to Thomas S. (Shepard) Mount, Esq. at Stony Brook. It is docketted Nov 15-76 by E. Putney, a Brentwood nurseryman. A faint blue cocentric circle obliterated the three-cent first class postage required on letters mailed after 1863. Thomas S. Mount, also known as Judge Mount, was a nephew of Long Island's famous painter William Sidney Mount. He was erroneously reported to be the painter's brother in the article Wyandanch Post Office, penned by this writer and published in the winter edition of the LIPHS Journal (Whole No. 7).

If not delivered within 10 days, to be returned to

E. Putney
Brentwood
L.I.
Nov 13-76

Thomas S. Mount Esq
Stony Brook
Long Island



LF 130

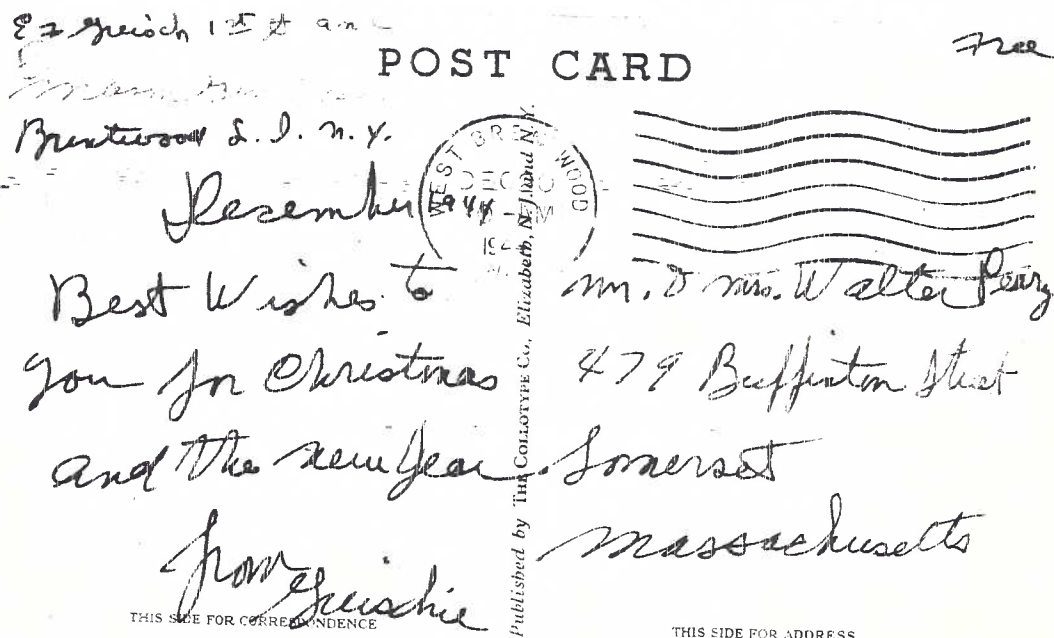
Blacker was reappointed postmaster on April 24, 1889, but lost it to Adney C. Clark, appointed postmaster on April 28, 1894. Blacker regained the job on September 21, 1898 during McKinley's incumbency.

On January 26, 1905 he relinquished his hold on the office for the last time, when John McCleary became postmaster, administering the mails out of his general store on First Avenue, which also housed the village telephone switchboard since 1899.

McCleary's tenure as postmaster lasted five years. Nicholas Reilly was appointed postmaster at Brentwood on July 26, 1910 and served for twenty four years, the longest term of any of the village postmasters. The post office was located then in the former Quannahassett Hotel building.

Katherine H. Gallagher succeeded Postmaster Reilly on June 18, 1934. During her incumbency, the post office was raised from third to second class, and the number of employees increased from one to five. During World War II she supervised military post offices at Pilgrim State and Edgewood Hospitals, and a branch post office at Pilgrim.

As a result of an application made by Dr. Harry J. Werthing, senior hospital director, to Postmaster General James A. Farley in August 1939, a branch post office named West Brentwood was opened in Pilgrim State Hospital on November 18, 1940. During the war the U.S. Army took over three buildings of the Pilgrim complex and named them Mason General Hospital. It is from this place that the postcard shown below was mailed. It was written by a soldier on December 20, 1944 using his free franking privileges, as evidenced by this card which received the West Brentwood machine cancellation. This post office continues in operation as a branch of the Brentwood P.O.



A recent telephone conversation with Mr. Thomas LaRusso, Brentwood's incumbent postmaster, updates Verne Dyson's listing of postmaster appointments after 1950. These are listed below.

<u>Postmaster</u>	<u>Appointment Date</u>
Theodore Kilmeyer	July 16, 1958
Vincent Valenti	July 1, 1970
Marvin G. Sonderling	October 14, 1972
Thomas A. LaRusso	March 19, 1983

The Brentwood P.O. is today a modern and efficient first class post office residing in a recently constructed building located at 25 Second Ave., Brentwood.

-----O-----

Sources:

Bayles, Richard M. Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Suffolk County, Published by the author 1874.

Dyson, Verne A Century of Brentwood, The Brentwood Village Press 1950.

Dyson, Verne Supplement and Index, A Century of Brentwood, The Brentwood Village Press, 1953.

LaRusso, Thomas G., telephone interview on March 12, 1983.

Munsell, W.W., History of Suffolk County, Published by W.W. Munsell & Co., New York 1882.

Seyfried, Vincent F., The Long Island Rail Road, A Comprehensive History Part III. Published by the author, 1966.

1983 Officials - the First Year

by: Brad Arch

Issued in January 1983 for use effective February 1st, the Test Period
 se being limited to the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of
 Agriculture, and the Recruiting Service of the Air Force.

Commercial external use being extreemly scarce, with internal inter-
 office use being only slightly more available, due to many individual
 offices policy of not allowing the discarded envelopes to reach the
 commercial or philatelic markets.

Here we have a few assorted stamps combinations used by the Air Force
 from Flushing & Jamaica, New York during 1983.

OFFICE OF THE
 SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
 DEPARTMENT OF THE

AIR FORCE

local recruiter



OFFICE OF THE
 SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
 DEPARTMENT OF THE

AIR FORCE

local recruiter



OFFICE OF THE
 SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
 DEPARTMENT OF THE

AIR FORCE

local recruiter



Brad Arch
 144 Hamilton Ave
 Clifton NJ 07011

STICKS AND STONES AND NAMES THAT HURT

By Carl F. Baker

Whenever confronted with an offensive nickname, the young children of my day were quick to respond with "Sticks and stones may break my bones but names will never hurt me." Far too often the names did hurt, though it was best to conceal that fact to discourage further ribbing. And while this reminiscence in no way can be construed as postal history, it did serve to remind me of that Long Island community's success in getting the name of its post office, established in December 12, 1818, changed from "Moscheto Cove" to GLEN COVE as of February 24, 1834. "Moscheto" as spoken sounded indeed too similar to the hated flying insect known as the mosquito and that similiarity was thought to deter others from settling within the community.

Here again, we have a discrepancy between the local historian and the official Post Office records. According to "A History of Glen Cove, 1668-1968" by Robert Coles and Peter Van-Santvoord, the earlier post office was actually called Musquito Cove for 15 years and was not changed to "Moscheto Cove" until about a year before the change to Glen Cove. Nonetheless, whatever the correct spelling, the inhabitants were determined to change the name for better public relations. Among a number of suggestions "Glen Coe", the name of a Scottish glen, came up. Whereupon someone mistaking it for "Glen Cove" said approvingly "That's it, that's the name - we can still say going up to the cove." His enthusiasm proved to be the clincher.

Error also played a part in the naming of the Sayville Post Office. At a meeting of the local inhabitants for that purpose, "Edwardsville" and "Greenville" were suggested, but neither could gain sufficient support to break the tie. Finally "Seaville" became the tie-braker and in reporting that decision to the postal authorities in Washington the clerk, according to local legend, spelled it as Sayville, undoubtedly influenced by the spelling of "sea" as "say" in old documents. Incidentally, neither of the first suggestions would have been acceptable to the postal authorities. New York State already had a "Greenville" post office in Greene County since 1812, and "Edwardsville" in Saint Lawrence County gained its official Post Office on the very same day as Sayville, March 22, 1837!!

A number of Long Island communities in acquiring a post office were forced to change their names due to prior claim to the name in another part of the state. Suffolk County's Cold Spring Harbor usually comes to mind as such an example - supposedly it had to add "Harbor" to its name because of another "Cold Spring" up in Putnam County. Smith & Kay's "New York State Postal History" disputes that possibility with an established date of January 7, 1825 for Cold Spring Harbor and a January 12, 1826 date for Putnam County's Cold Spring, a year later. And then we have Huntington Historical Society's "Huntington-Babylon Town History" by Romanah Sammis in which it is claimed that Cold Spring

Harbor's first post office was actually called "Cold Spring" and that the "Harbor" was not added until July 3, 1826. Supporting this assertion would be Suffolk County's "Cold Spring's" earlier establishment, making it totally unnecessary to change its name in 1825, or at any time thereafter. However, since the name change did occur, one must consider the obvious - that mail was being wrongly routed upstate, a situation that could be easily rectified with a "Cold Spring Harbor" for an address. Yet, we still have that nagging question - did we or did we not have a "COLD SPRING" post office in Suffolk County in 1825-26?

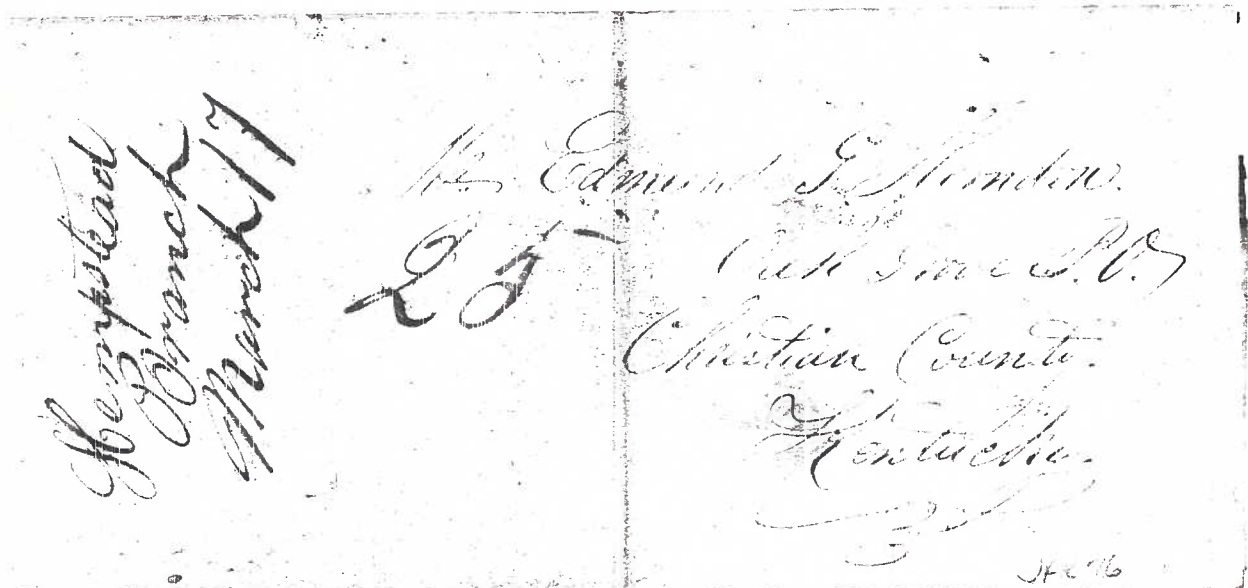
TERRY & RAYNOR,
DEALERS IN
Lumber and Mill Supplies,
Sayville, Long Island.



Mr G. M. Smith
Paltoque
L.I.

Central Park, then in Queens County now Nassau County, a victim of mail misdirected to a better known Central Park in New York City, successfully applied for a change in name to Bethpage on October 1, 1936. Hempstead Harbor had a similar problem - mail for that post office more often than not would first be dropped off at Hempstead, Hempstead Branch (Mineola), or North Hempstead (Old Westbury). A new name, Roslyn, on October 24, 1844 apparently put an end to the delays to that office - certainly Herodotus would have been pleased. A cover clearly illustrating the errors in sending mail to the proper "Hempstead" is shown in the following page.

Good Ground (in Suffolk County) had a far different reason for changing its post office name to Hampton Bays on February 16, 1922 - it simply wanted to gain some of that prestige that the Hampton name seemed to possess as in Easthampton, Westhampton or in Southampton.



After 5 days, return to
ST. ALBANS GOLF CLUB,
St. Albans,
HOLLIS, N. Y.



Mr. G.R. Brown,

47 White Street,

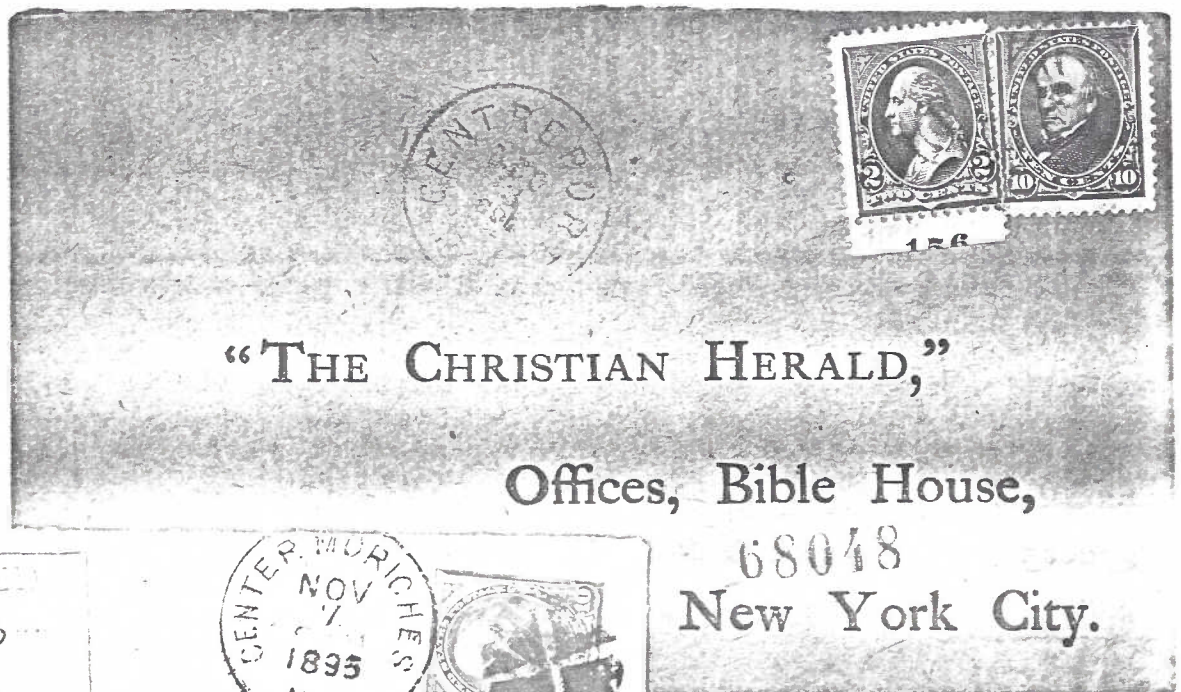
N.Y.C.

Many Long Island name changes, however, came about upon applying for a post office and discovering that an office of the same name had been established previously within the state. Undoubtedly, other such changes exist besides those listed below:

<u>PRESENT NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>DATE EST.</u>	<u>OLD or CHOSEN NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>DATE</u> (Est. P.O.)
<u>Bellport</u>	Suffolk	Mar 8, 1834	Bellville	Jefferson	1827
<u>East Marion</u>	"	Mar 19, 1851	Marion	Wayne	1826
<u>East Norwich</u>	Queens*	Jun 26, 1846	Norwich	Chenango	1805
<u>East Williston</u> (Served by Williston Park Aug 1, 1958)	Queens*	May 19, 1879	Williston	Erie	1866
<u>Hollis</u> (Now Sta. Jamaica)	Queens	Dec 31, 1885	Woodhull	Steuben	1828
<u>Laurel</u>	Suffolk	Feb 5, 1898	Franklinville	Cattaraugus	1820
<u>New Hyde Park</u>	Queens*	Feb 27, 1871	Hyde Park	Dutchess	1812
<u>Penataquit</u> (Changed to Bay Shore Apr. 30, 1868 - also a special station of Bay Shore)	Suffolk	Oct 22, 1848	Mechanicville	Saratoga	1815
<u>Rockville Centre</u>	Queens*	Jan 27, 1849	Smithville (1) Rockville (2)	Jefferson Allegany	1824 1839
<u>Selden</u>	Suffolk	Feb 27, 1852	Westfields	Chattauqua	1818
<u>Success</u>	Suffolk	Jan 24, 1838	Northville	Montgomery	1827
<u>Yaphank</u>	Suffolk	Jan 31, 1845	Millville	Oleas	1824

* then in Queens County, now Nassau County.

The preceding changes voided a duplication of existing post office names throughout the state. Others occurred simply because the local citizenry preferred the new over the old. A few minor changes came about to meet official requirements such as the dropping of the possessive form, as in Miller's Place to Miller Place (1894). In December 1895 several names of more than one word were combined into one, as in Miller Place to Millerplace, but later these were reverted back to the original form. Official directives forced Rockville Centre, Centreport and Centre Moriches to adopt the "center" spelling (December 1893). The original spelling of Rockville Centre was restored, however, in July 1933. Two covers shown below clearly show that the postmasters did not change the spelling as required immediately or at all - either they didn't want to spend the money for new handstamps or they just didn't want to bother, perhaps thinking that the change was frivolous.

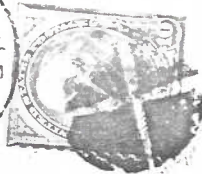


"THE CHRISTIAN HERALD,"

Offices, Bible House,

680 48

New York City.



The Christian Herald

Bible House 680 48

New York City

Registered

--In addition to those changes a number of Long Island communities owe their present names to the coming of the railroad and to the names of stations serving them. These will be reported in a future edition of our Society's Journal. In the meantime, while watching out for those sticks and stones, remember a name you overlook may also be painful!

Editor's Comment

There is a second version as to the origin of the Sayville name. Three different sources indicate that the name of the village was derived from the city of SEVILLE in Spain, but by a blunder of the secretary of the meeting at which it was adopted it was written "Sayville" and so recorded in the post office department at Washington. The author's sources which relate the story of Seaville being spelled Sayville is probably the correct one and in any case makes the most common sense, Sayville being a shore-front community along the Great South Bay.

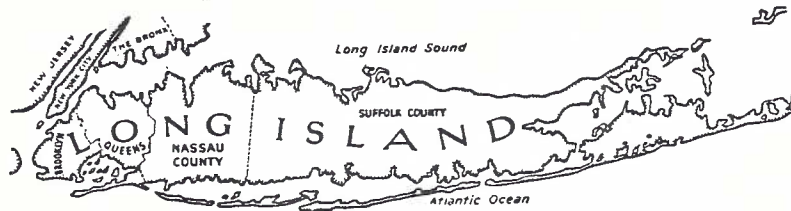
LONG ISLAND POST OFFICES

John Price, M.D.

After collecting Long Island covers for awhile, I started also to collect picture postcard scenes of Long Island including post offices. Most of these are views of post offices around the turn of the century.

In this and succeeding articles I will illustrate a number of these post offices, along with a variety of related covers. I will start with Brooklyn and work my way through Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk. Fred Rodriguez will contribute some of his postcards and covers to this survey, as well.

We begin with a map of Long Island for reference.





The main BROOKLYN post
office, at the corner of
Washington and Johnson.
Established on July 1, 1803.
P. Buffit first P.M.
Card postmarked 1909.

Mrs. M. Hartley
Jan - 21 1909



Hotel corner card with a Barry machine cancel.



No. 10—Post Office (Business Section) 10th Street, Bensonhurst, L. I.

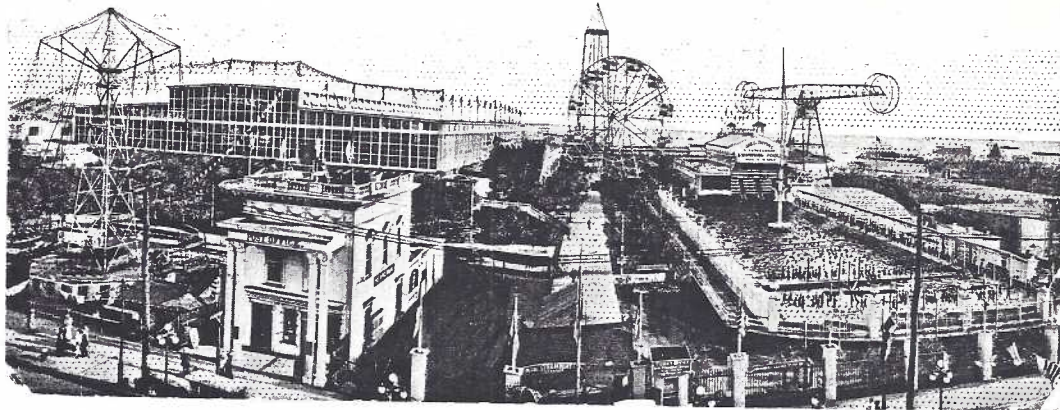
*Dear Nell! Have you heard
about Rich. Will give thee a
surprise when I get back. J. M. B.*

BENSONHURST post office. Postcard postmarked 1905. P.O. established on May 22, 1889 and converted into a substation of the Brooklyn P.O. on April 30, 1896. James H. Donohue first P.M.



Dec. 29, 1890 cds with ring cancel. Note that "BENSON HURST" is separated.

Post Office and Steeplechase Park,
Coney Island, N. Y.

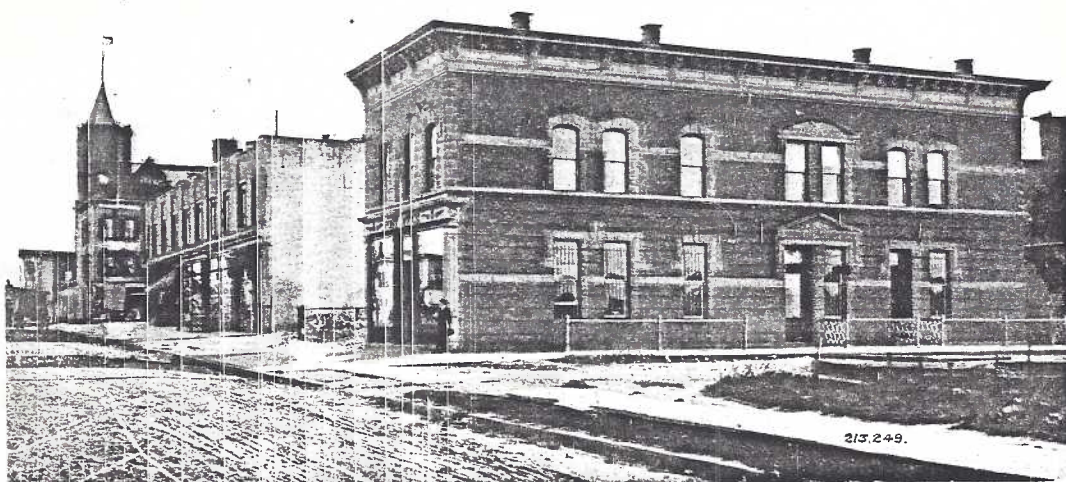


CONEY ISLAND post office in 1912. This post office was established on Jan. 18, 1886, with Albert Chambers as its first postmaster. On April 30, 1896 this became a station of the Brooklyn post office.



"Coney Island N.Y. Jul 3 1886" cds with solid five-pointed star in a circle killer.

Post Office, Van Alst Avenue, Astoria, L. I.



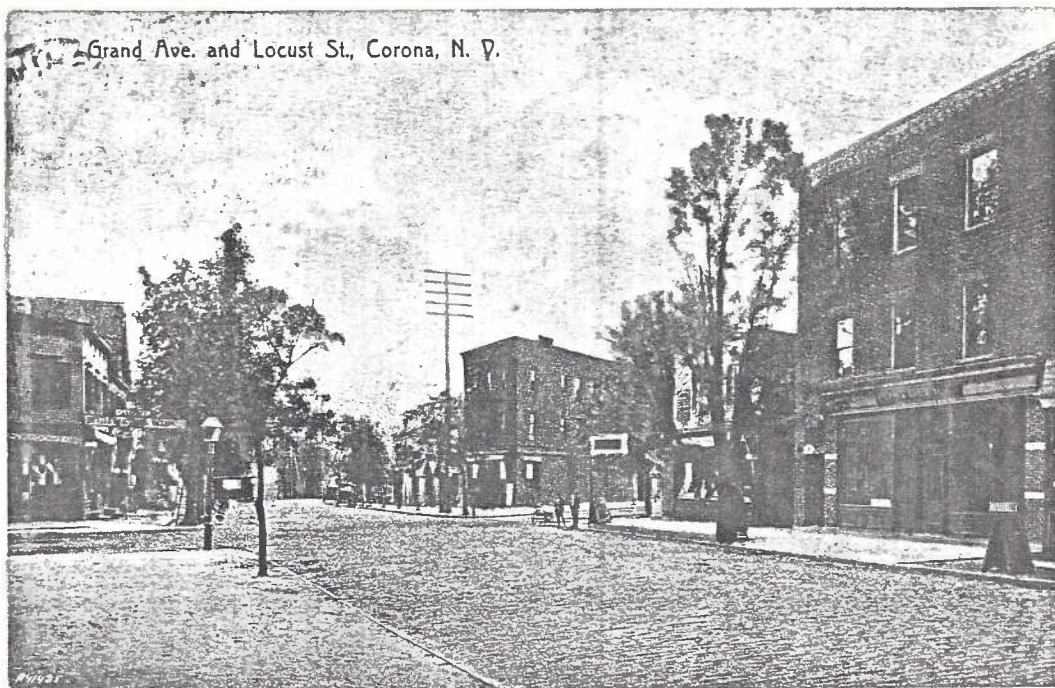
ASTORIA, N.Y. - This community in Queens County was originally known as Hallett's Cove and received a post office with that name on Sept. 23, 1834. It was changed to Astoria on August 16, 1842 in honor of the famous John Jacob Astor. Shown below is a registered cover mailed out of Astoria in 1881. A manuscript "Reg No 1" denotes that this was the first registered letter so marked in the calendar quarter which began on July 1st of that year as per the procedures established in 1867. The registry fee at that time was 10¢ which was paid by a Scott #188 banknote issue adhesive.

If not delivered within 10 days, to be returned to

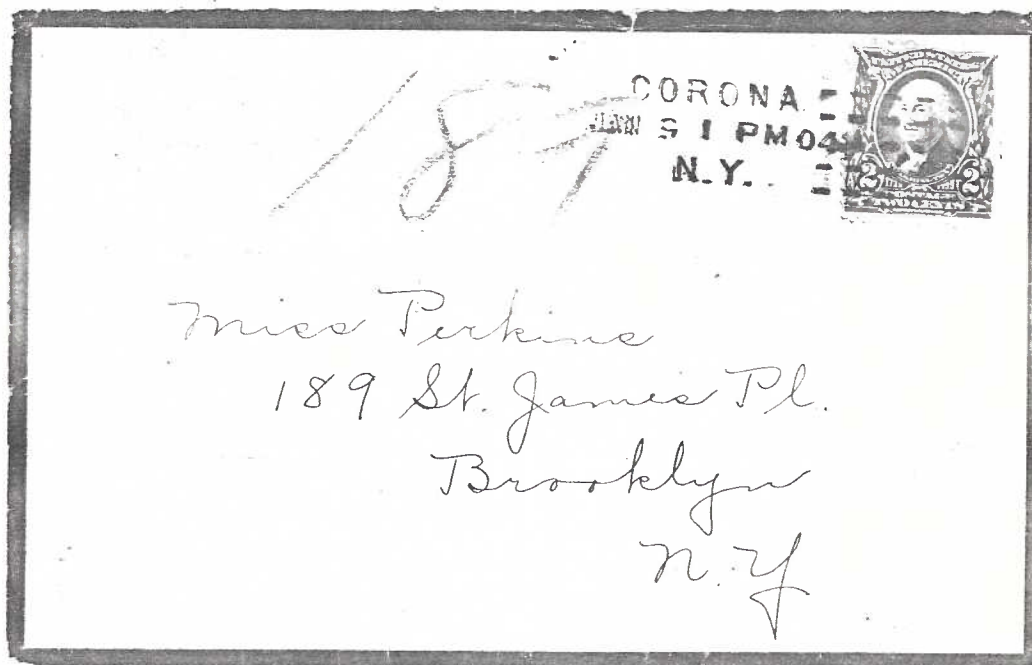
Reg No 1



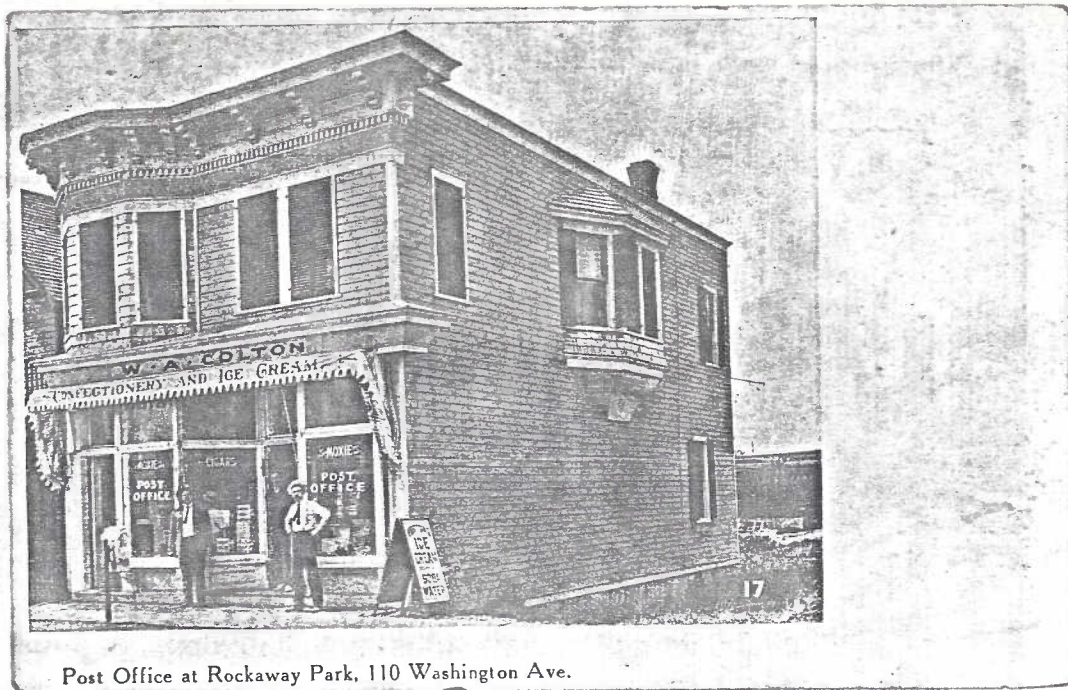
*Mr. Samuel C. Whitney.
Rahway.
New Jersey.*



CORONA post office about 1905 (Queens County). Established on June 19, 1872, with Thomas W. Howard as first postmaster. Discontinued on 9-30-04.



Mourning cover with straight-line "CORONA" cancel. This is similar to machine cancels. Cancelled in Corona at about 1 P.M., and again on the back in Brooklyn about 4:30! The fast mails!

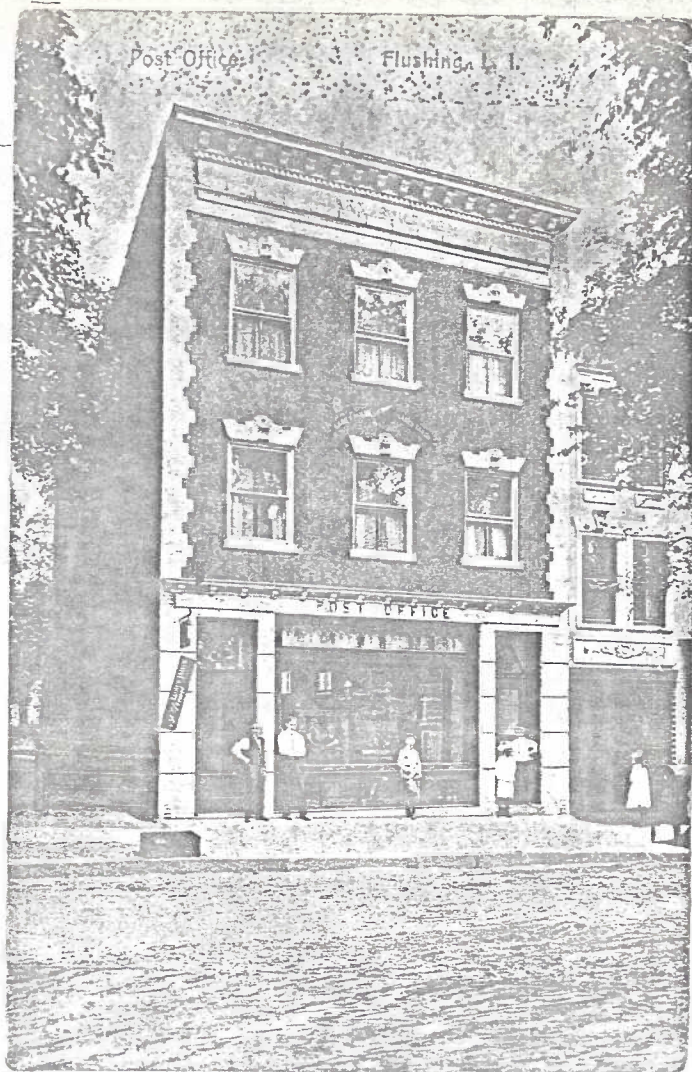


Post Office at Rockaway Park, 110 Washington Ave.

FAR ROCKAWAY post office, circa 1900. Established on Nov. 3, 1874, with James Brandenburg as first postmaster.



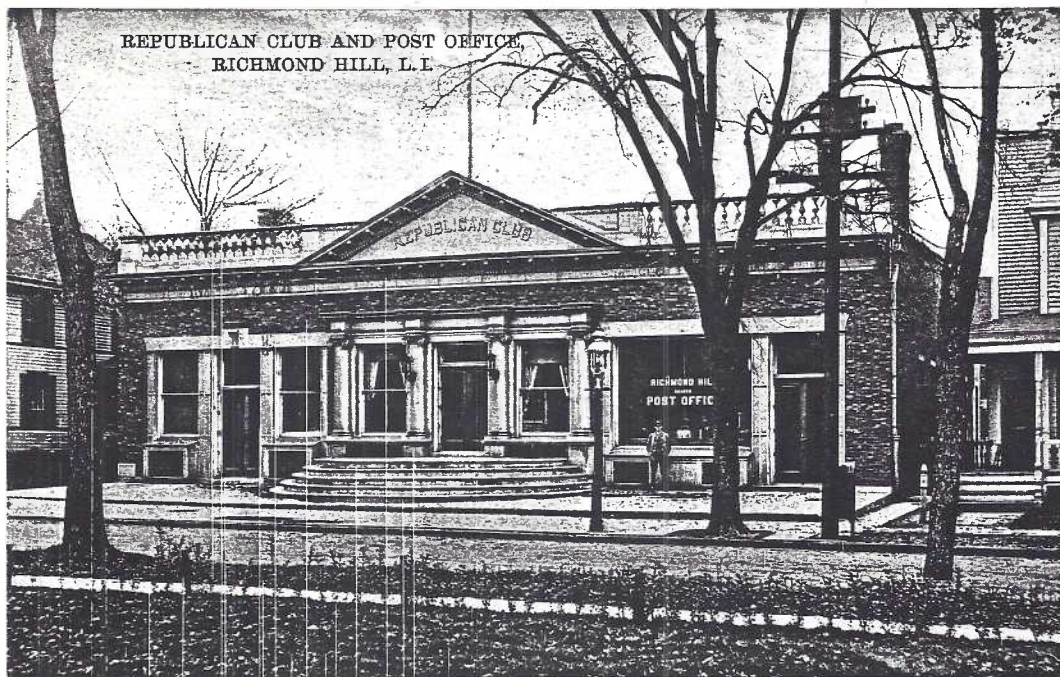
Hotel corner card with bright blue double cds county cancel, Sep 26, 1887, with blue circular grid killer.



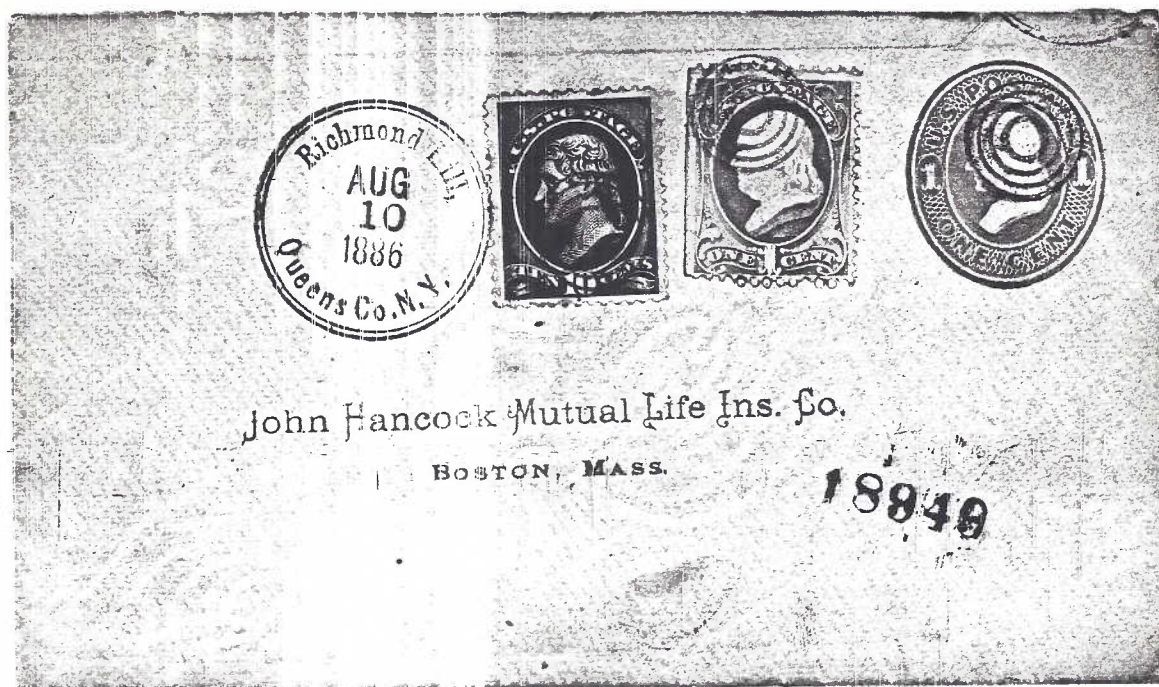
FLUSHING post office about 1905. Started as ALLEY in 1821, then LITTLE NECK in 1828, then FLUSHING in 1829. Curtis Peck was the first postmaster.



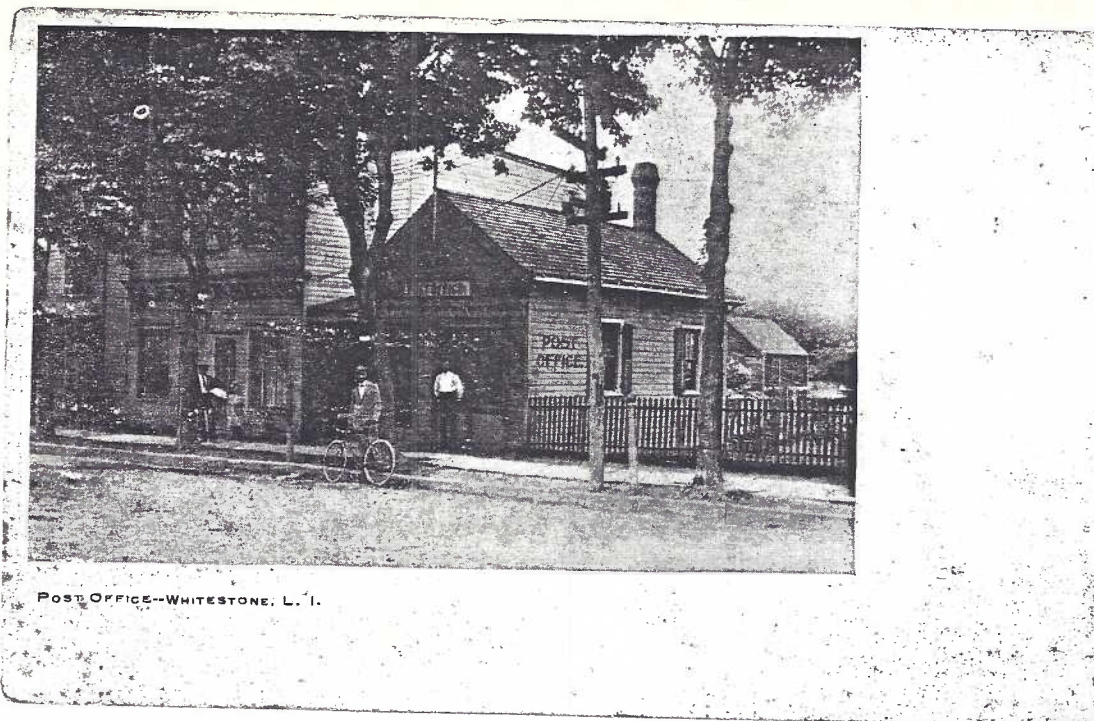
Corner card of the Kyle Institute. Orpington was a breed of chickens which originated in Orpington, a village in Kent, England. Cover has a Doremus machine cancel.



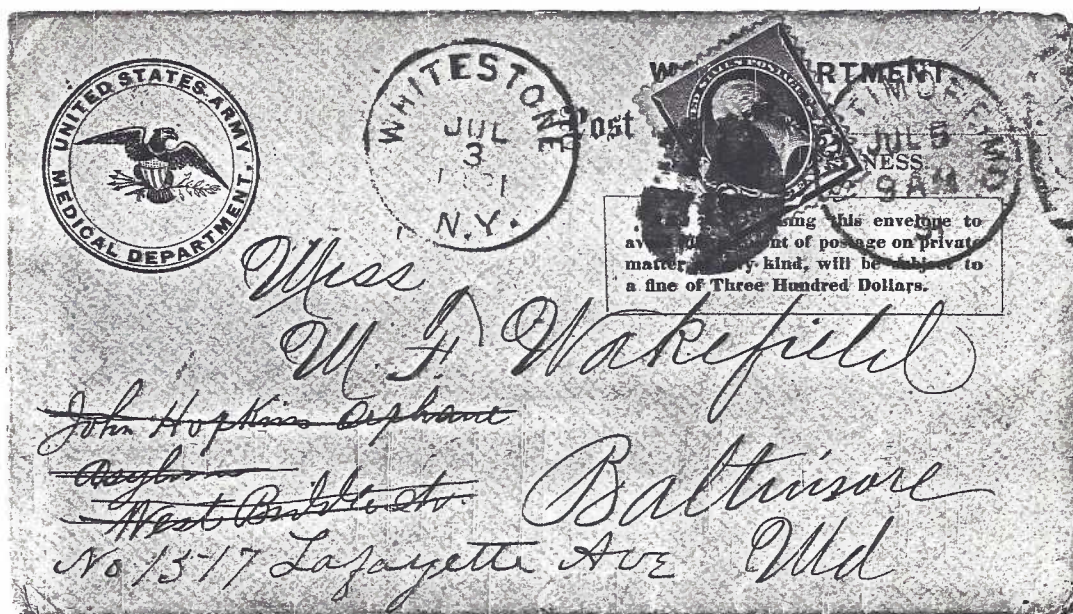
RICHMOND HILL post office in the Republican Club Building, about 1910. Established on July 22, 1872, with Jacob L. VanWicklen as first postmaster. Originally CLARENCEVILLE, est. in 1869.



Magenta double cds county cancel with magenta target killers on registered cover. 12¢ rate paid by 1¢ and 10¢ banknotes on Plimpton 1¢ blue on blue stamped envelope (Scott U117). Ex Barkhausen.

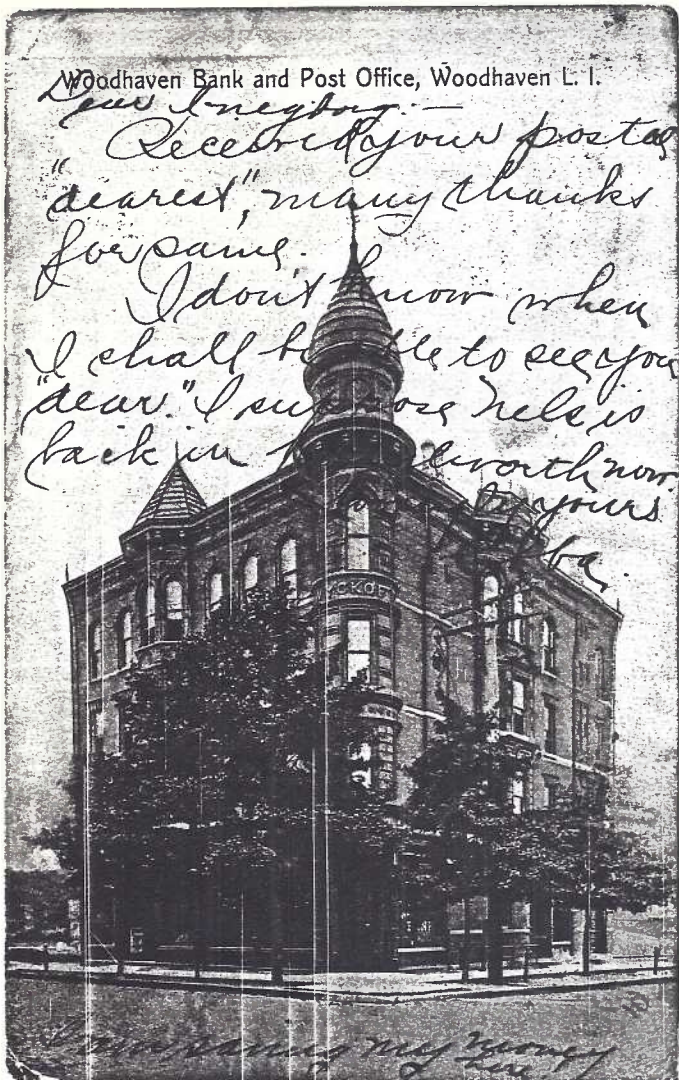


WHITESTONE post office, circa 1900. This post office was established on October 4, 1854, with Augustus H. Kissam as the first postmaster.

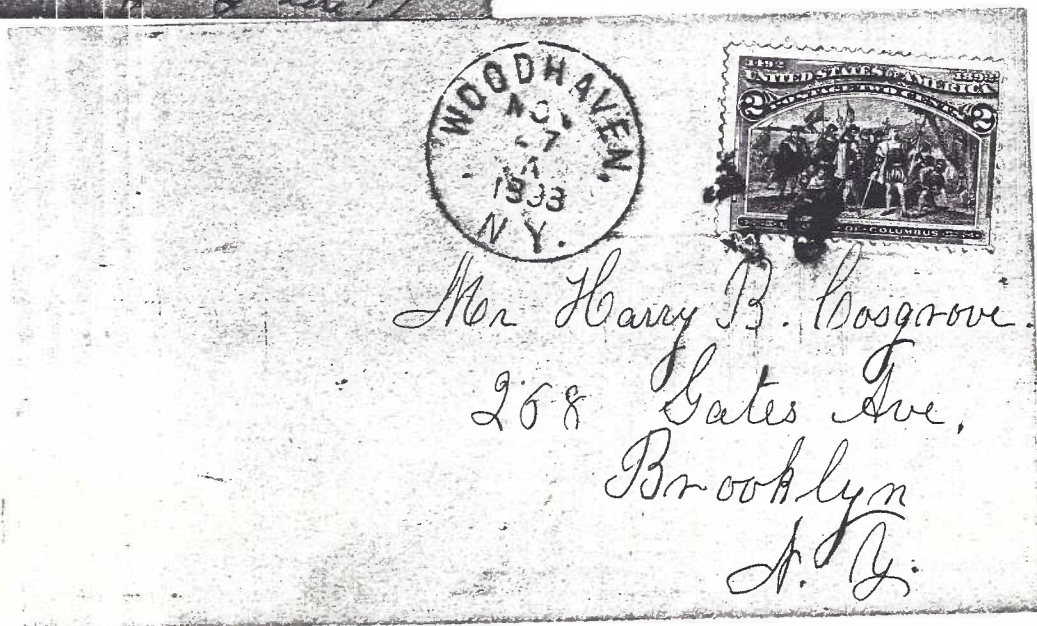


1891 cover with U.S. Army Medical Dep't. corner card on War Department envelope. Postage stamp added for private use.

Woodhaven Bank and Post Office, Woodhaven L. I.



WOODHAVEN post office, about 1900. Est. on July 10, 1855, with Daniel Cobleigh as first postmaster. Note "WYCOFF" inscription on building.



1893 Woodhaven cds with 2¢ Columbian stamp. Backstamped with a Brooklyn machine receiving cancel.

LONG ISLAND STAR CANCELLATIONS

By J. Fred Rodriguez

As an offshoot of David Proulx's recent compilation of New York State Star Cancels published in the ESPHS Bulletin, we will attempt to survey, list, and illustrate all of the known star cancels originating from Long Island post offices. In the interest of uniformity Mr. Proulx's classifications by type will be used here. We would like to enlist the help of all the members in making this inventory as complete as possible. Write to your editor listing, tracing, or preferably, photocopying your covers. A quarterly update will be published in this journal.

Fancy cancellations, of which the star cancels are probably the most common, have embellished covers from the stampless period through today. Fancy's came of age during the 1860's-1880's. Their use was widespread and the many styles known today number in the hundreds, if not thousands. Perhaps the most famous of the fancy cancellations are those used from the Waterbury, Connecticut P.O. Fine collections of these have come up at auction, garnering bids in the thousands.

On Long Island we have a fine array of fancy cancellations on cover. Some of these have been shown and listed in prior editions of our Newsletter and Journal. The star cancellations are particularly prolific. This initial survey counts 9 different styles and 31 different post offices that used star cancellations to obliterate postage stamps. Surely there are others, so let's all pitch in.



1

Type 1 - Solid Star



7

Type 7 - Sunburst surrounding negative six pointed star in a solid star



2

Type 2 -Solid star in circle



14

Type 14 -Negative star in a solid circle



5

Type 5 -Empty star

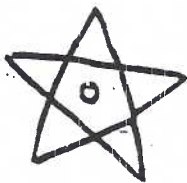


Type 19 -Negative star surrounded by 5 negative dots in solid circle enclosed in a circle

<u>Post Office</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Amagansett	Suffolk	1	78	Black	
Bay Ridge	Kings	2	91	Black	
Bay Shore	Suffolk	2	94	Black	
Babylon	Suffolk	1	77	Black	
Cedarhurst	Queens	1	98	Black	
Coney Island	Kings	2	86	Black	
		2	87	Black	
		2	87	Purple	
Easthampton	Suffolk	1	79	Purple	
Eastport	Suffolk	1	84	Black	
Flatbush	Kings	1	87	Black	
Flatlands	Kings	2	89	Red	
Freeport	Queens	1	82	Black	
Garden City	Queens	1	88	Black	
Glen Cove	Queens	1	86	Black	
		1	86	Purple	
Good Ground	Suffolk	1	84	Black	
Great Neck	Queens	1	84	Black	
		1	86	Black	
Greenpoint	Kings	14	?	Black	
Hempstead	Queens	1	81	Black	County postmark
		1	75	Black	
Little Neck	Queens	1	84	Black	
Locust Valley	Queens	1	86	Black	
Manhasset House P.O.	Suffolk	1	80	Black	
		1	80	Red	
Mineola	Queens	2	80	Black	

<u>Post Office</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Oyster Bay	Queens	7	83	Purple	
		7	84	Black	
Patchogue	Suffolk	1	84	Black	
		19	94	Black	
		19	97	Black	
		52	98	Black	
Roslyn	Queens	1	86	Purple	
		1	87	Black	
		34	60's	Black	
Sea Cliff	Queens	2	82	Black	County postmark
Shelter Island Heights	Suffolk	1	86	Purple	
Smithtown Br.	Suffolk	2	79	Black	
		2	80	Black	
Speonk	Suffolk	5	97	Black	
Thompson's Sta.	Suffolk	53	64	Black	
Westbury Sta.	Queens	7	85	Black	County postmark
Yaphank	Suffolk	2	79	Purple	County postmark

Type 34



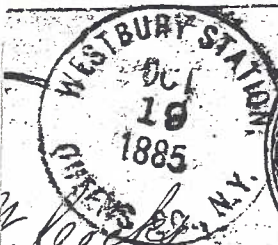
Empty star with circle in center



Type 52 - Like type 19 but slits instead of circles



Type 53 - Like type 2 but star doesn't touch sides



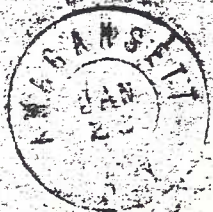
camp to



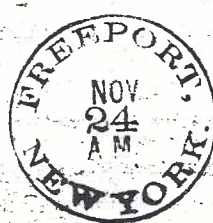
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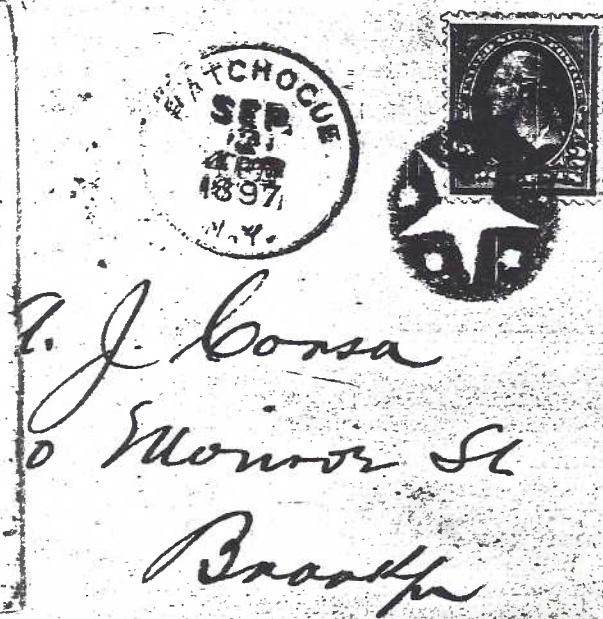
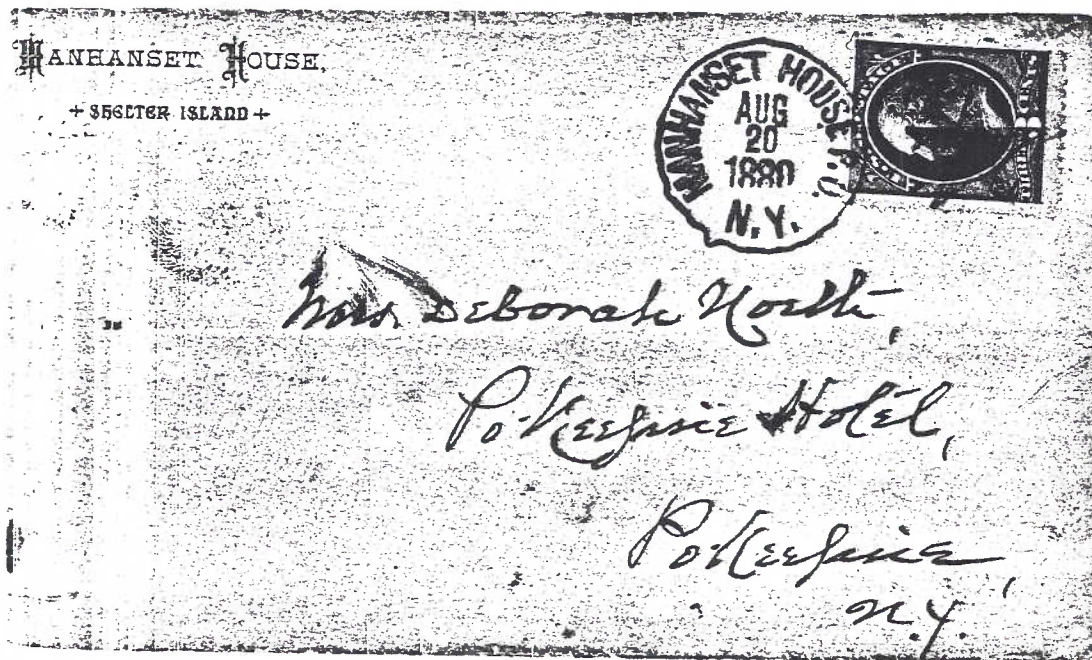


Kissimmee to the Sardinian



Walter L. Andrews





CLASSIFIED ADS

- WANTED - Port Washington & New York RPO on cover. William J. Duncan,
26 Moody Ave., Freeport, N.Y. 11520
- WANTED - The U.S. 1869 Pictorial issue used on cover with local town
cancels from anywhere in the country, especially from
New Jersey and Arizona. Correspondence invited. Brad Arch,
144 Hamilton Ave., Clifton, New Jersey 07011.
- WANTED - Covers postmarked from Cold Spring or Cold Spring Harbor
from stampless period to 1900. David Snow, 130 North 9th St.,
Lindenhurst, New York 11757
- WANTED - Long Island postcards and covers postally marked "Missent to
(town Name)" Complete and sharp strikes only.
Carl F. Baker 140 Lewis Road, Northport, N.Y. 11768
- WANTED - L.I. postal history items from Kings (Brooklyn), Queens,
Nassau, and Suffolk counties, from the stampless period to
the present. Especially seeking L.I. fancy cancels on cover,
county postmarks, postmarks of Long Island towns on Civil
War Patriotic covers, postmaster free franks, and registered
covers. Also want L.I. postcards from 1900 to 1940, especially
those depicting L.I. post offices. Send on approval or photo-
copies to J.FRED RODRIGUEZ 62 Shady Lane, Huntington, N.Y. 11743.

*****LIPHS*****

YOUR AD COULD BE HERE AT NO COST TO MEMBERS. SEND YOUR ADS TO
THE EDITOR AT LEAST ONE MONTH PRIOR TO CALENDAR QUARTER END.

- WANTED - Pre 1920 view cards of Roslyn, Port Washington, Glen Cove,
Manhasset, Great Neck. Stampless covers also. Send on approval
to Bob Juceam 106 Hemlock Road, Manhasset, N.Y. 11030.