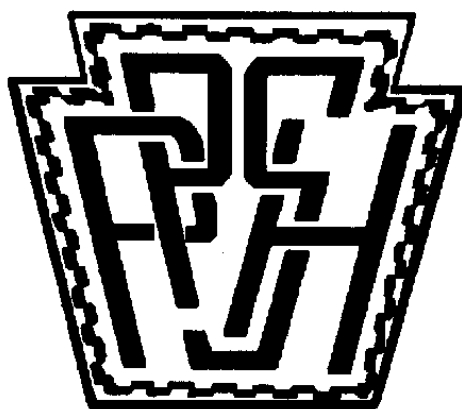


November 2018

Whole No. 217 Vol. 46, No. 4

PENNSYLVANIA POSTAL HISTORIAN

THE BULLETIN OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA POSTAL HISTORY
SOCIETY



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(Blair and Bradford Counties)

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The PPHS is a non-profit, educational organization whose purposes are to cultivate and to promote the study of the postal history of Pennsylvania, to encourage the acquisition and preservation of material relevant and necessary to that study, and to publish and to support the publication of such knowledge for the benefit of the public.

The views expressed by contributors are their own and not necessarily those of the PPHS, its Directors, Officers, or Members. Comments and criticisms are invited. Please direct your correspondence to the Editor.

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

This is a shorter than normal President's letter because I've been somewhat under the weather and less mobile than I would like to be.

The Society has lost valued friend and Director **Bob McKain**, who passed August 28. Our sincere condolences to his family.

Congratulations to member **John Barwis**, who was nominated for and signed the **Luff Scroll for Distinguished Philatelic Research** at Stampshow in Columbus this year. While it is for lifetime achievement, John's most recent success has been with the exhibit Philadelphia – Great Britain Mails, which won the grand award at this year's Garfield Perry show. Well done!

The Society needs a Director to replace Bob. The duties are not onerous, so candidates are urged to contact me. The logical place to finalize this is at our 2019 meeting. Put it on your calendar. Once more, it will be in conjunction with Scopex at the American Philatelic Center, June 22. See you there.

Until next quarter, respectfully,

Steve

Our Next Annual Meeting Will Be Held

**at SCOPEX 2019 on Saturday June 22
at the American Philatelic Center, Bellefonte, PA**

Prospectus available from nshachat@msn.com or dheller5720@yahoo.com

Check Out Our Web Site

www.PaPHS.org

Send any comments or suggestions to our Webmaster:

Steve Kennedy
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EDITOR'S COMMENTS

It is with a heavy heart that we announce the untimely death of Bob McKain, a current Director and long-time active member of our Society. A **Tribute to the Life of Bob McKain (# 345)** by his friend and close "stamp buddy" Dan Telep begins on the next page. As Dan concludes, we will all miss Bob dearly.

My current backlog is less than one issue, so I urge you to please submit articles as soon as possible.

Gus Spector and I have been considering issuing a monograph consisting essentially of the seven Philadelphia Hotel articles published in the *Historian* over the past three years, re-edited and including an updated listing of the handsatmps. We realize that such a monograph is likely to be of interest to only a limited number of members. We agreed to ask our membership if they believe such a monograph would be worth the cost and effort. Please respond with your opinion regarding this potential project.

In **Mrs. Gillespie and the Great Central Fair of 1864**, Gus Spector provides insight into the planning and functioning of the Great Central Fair and Postmistress Gillespies's participation. The article contains several magnificent fair covers.

It took only one unusual cover for Rick Leiby to explore and describe the early 19th Century transatlantic slave trade in his article entitled **Schooner Wanton 1806**. I think you will agree that it is a fascinating story even if some questions remain as to how the cover ended up being posted in Philadelphia.

Again one relatively rare transatlantic cover posted at St. Vincents inspired Rick Leiby to explore the history of **St. Vincents, Pa. (Westmorland County)** a small town ~40 mi. southeast of Pittsburgh. The post office was in existence for only 10 years from 1860 to 1870 and is listed in Kay and Smith as Saint Vincent!

It also took Dan Telep only one cover to entice him to explore **The Mystery of General David Reynolds, 1814-1896**.

(Continued on page 5)

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total Membership as of 7/15/18 ----- 101

Deceased ----- -1

345 Robert McKain (Pittsburgh, PA)

Total Membership as of 10/15/18 ----- 100
(includes 4 life members)

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Tribute to the Life of Bob McKain (# 345)

By Daniel M. Telep (# 392)

The Pennsylvania Postal History Society and the philatelic community at large recently lost an active, involved collector, dear friend, and long-standing member with the unexpected passing of Bob McKain, 74, in Upper St. Clair, PA, on August 28th, 2018. He was the loving husband of the late Barbara McKain, father of two children, grandfather, and fiancé of Elizabeth Klemmer, Upper St. Clair.

Elizabeth and Bob at PaPHS
Annual Meeting Dinner
Penn Brewery, Pittsburgh
August 2009



Bob graduated with an Engineering degree from Virginia Military Institute where he lettered four years as a linebacker. After college, he was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant in the Army and shortly found himself in Vietnam from 1967-1968, receiving a Bronze Star with Combat V. After serving, Bob returned home to Pittsburgh to his family, his career as an Engineer, and to his passion of collecting Postal History.

He built a one of a kind Pittsburgh collection of the 1851-1857 issue, the street railways of Pittsburgh, the study of Pittsburgh machine cancels and registry covers. He also built a world class collection of Alaska postal history, possibly the finest ever assembled. He exhibited and won several Gold awards over the years with his various collections. One of his specialties was single frame exhibits.

His philatelic library, which filled twelve large boxes, can now be accessed at the APS headquarters library in Bellefont, PA. His study of the history of his own township, Upper Saint Clair, included many research items, now at the Upper Saint Clair Library. His 56 year-long study of Upper Saint Clair contained many covers. His great disappointment was that he never found a very early cover with an Upper St. Clair postmark (Upper Saint Clair P. O., established in 1845; discontinued in 1900).

As a member of the Pennsylvania Postal History Society, Bob wrote numerous articles for the PA Historian and served many years as a Director. Besides philately, Bob was passionate about his '57 Corvette which he lovingly restored and proudly drove for special occasions (See picture on next page). He was a member of the local Corvette club and received a fitting tribute from many members with him who drove their prize cars to his funeral this month.



He had a wonderful sense of humor. He and I were stamp show buddies for all the years since I met him in 1982. The one running joke we shared concerned the handicapped hang tag he earned during the war. We used it at shows and restaurants on every outing, knowing that the injury was actually sustained in a flag football game on the beach on R&R in Danang! We'd limp into the show together, looking for a veteran commendation, but laughing at the joke.

Bob, the Pennsylvania Postal History Society and I will miss you dearly.

.....

EDITOR'S COMMENTS continued from page 3:

The issue concludes with **3rd Update on Pennsylvania Manuscript Markings, Part IV** by Tom Mazza which covers Blair and Bradford Counties.

Note that three of the four articles in this issue were inspired by only one cover. I hope that this encourages some of you write up one of the more interesting covers in your collection.

My thanks to those who contributed to this issue and hope you enjoyed it as much as I enjoyed constructing it.

Hope you all have a pleasant fall and winter.

Norm

Correction: Thanks to Gene Fricks, former Editor of the Collector Club Philatelist, who e-mailed the following regarding Gus Spector's article **Will The Real Betsy Ross Please Stand Up?** in the previous issue: "Is it Weisgerber (p. 15) or Weisberger (p. 18)? I know some of each in the Phila/Collingswood area". Gus responded: "It is WEISGERBER. Obviously it was a typo on my part. Thanks for pointing that out".

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(Continued on page 21)

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Mrs. Gillespie and the Great Central Fair of 1864

By Gus Spector (# 396)

Elizabeth Duane Gillespie (ab. 1821 – 1901) (Figure 1) was a Philadelphia *femme élite*. Her autobiography, *A Book of Remembrance*, captured the intelligence, wit, and proper Quaker upbringing of this magnanimous woman. She was a member of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Sanitary Commission, the Civil War equivalent of the twentieth century's United Service Organization (U.S.O.), which was committed to the benevolent aid, comfort, and well-being of Union soldiers and sailors who were far from hearth and home. It was said of Mrs. Gillespie, and her many like-minded patriotic women “perhaps in part from temperament, and in part from being able to devote their time more fully than others to the work, were peculiarly efficient and faithful”¹.

Elizabeth Gillespie was the granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, who had been, among his myriad duties, the first Postmaster General of the United States appointed by the Continental Congress. It was therefore most fitting that Mrs. Gillespie be named Postmistress of the Great Central Fair.



Figure 1

The buildings of the Great Central Fair were located in Philadelphia's Logan Square (now Logan Circle, along the Benjamin Franklin Parkway). They consisted of several interconnecting structures, the largest being a huge canopy topped by a large American flag. Within this tent were situated numerous booths and displays, including a large Floral Department and an art gallery containing “the most magnificent collection of paintings ever got together in the United States”. A separate building, a gourmet establishment, simply named The Great Central Fair Restaurant, was connected to the circular tent. The aggregate length of the Fair buildings was 6500 feet. One and a half million feet of lumber was utilized to complete the construction. It is rather eye-opening to realize that this was all a temporary erection, put into place for an event that lasted only from June 7 to June 28! It was estimated that there were over 100,000 attendees to the Fair.

A massive number of committees with very descriptive titles were necessary to coordinate such a huge undertaking. Among these were: The Committee on Relics, Curiosities, and Autographs; The Special Committee on Fancy Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware; the Committee on Labor, Income and Revenue; and, of course, the Post Office Committee.

An organizational flyer published by the United States Sanitary Commission and dated March 1, 1864 for the Post Office Committee, designated C. A. Walborn as the Chairman and Postmaster of Philadelphia. Mrs. Gillespie, who lived at 1604 Locust Street, was designated as Chairman of the Ladies' Committee (and later the Postmistress of the Fair). The Post Office Committee's mission was to

“solicit contributions for the Great Central Fair, in the shape of Letters, either in prose or verse.

These letters may be addressed to individuals, or without special address.

It is important that such letters should be forwarded to the Committee at an early day, as the labor of assorting them will be great.

We shall also be glad to receive Valentines, Note and Letter Paper, Ink, and Stationery of all sorts, which will be duly acknowledged.”

Special note should be made that Joseph R. Carpenter of 1824 Pine Street, Philadelphia, was one of the distinguished members of the Gentlemen's Post Office Committee. He was not only instrumental in preparing the Fair's adhesive stamps, but was an associate in the security firm of Butler and Carpenter, the engravers and printers of the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair stamps as well.³

Twelve issues of *Our Daily Fare*, an eight-page newspaper, were published for the Fair every day except Sunday, between Wednesday, June 8 and Tuesday, June 21, 1864, reporting the news of the day's ongoing activities, humorous anecdotes, and a personal column. One such *Daily Fare* blurb featured Mrs. Gillespie and her post office:

A Post-Office is attached to the Delaware Department, and as it is in charge of a number of beautiful young ladies, it promises to become very popular. The Post Mistress has made the *Daily Fare* the official organ for the Department, and anxious correspondents or love-sick swains, cannot do better than to peruse each issue of our journal.

Perchance something of interest may be waiting an owner, and the first intelligence can be secured through the columns of the *Daily Fare*.²

The above column had incorrectly reported the location of the Post Office as being attached to the Delaware Department. The Post Office was actually situated at the very center of the main tent, adjacent to the Floral Department, as seen by the arrow on the map in Figure 2.

It was suggested that the choice of the value of the Central Fair stamp(s) (10c, 20, 30c or combination thereof) to be affixed to an envelope be determined by the sender's estimate of the value of his enclosed love letter.

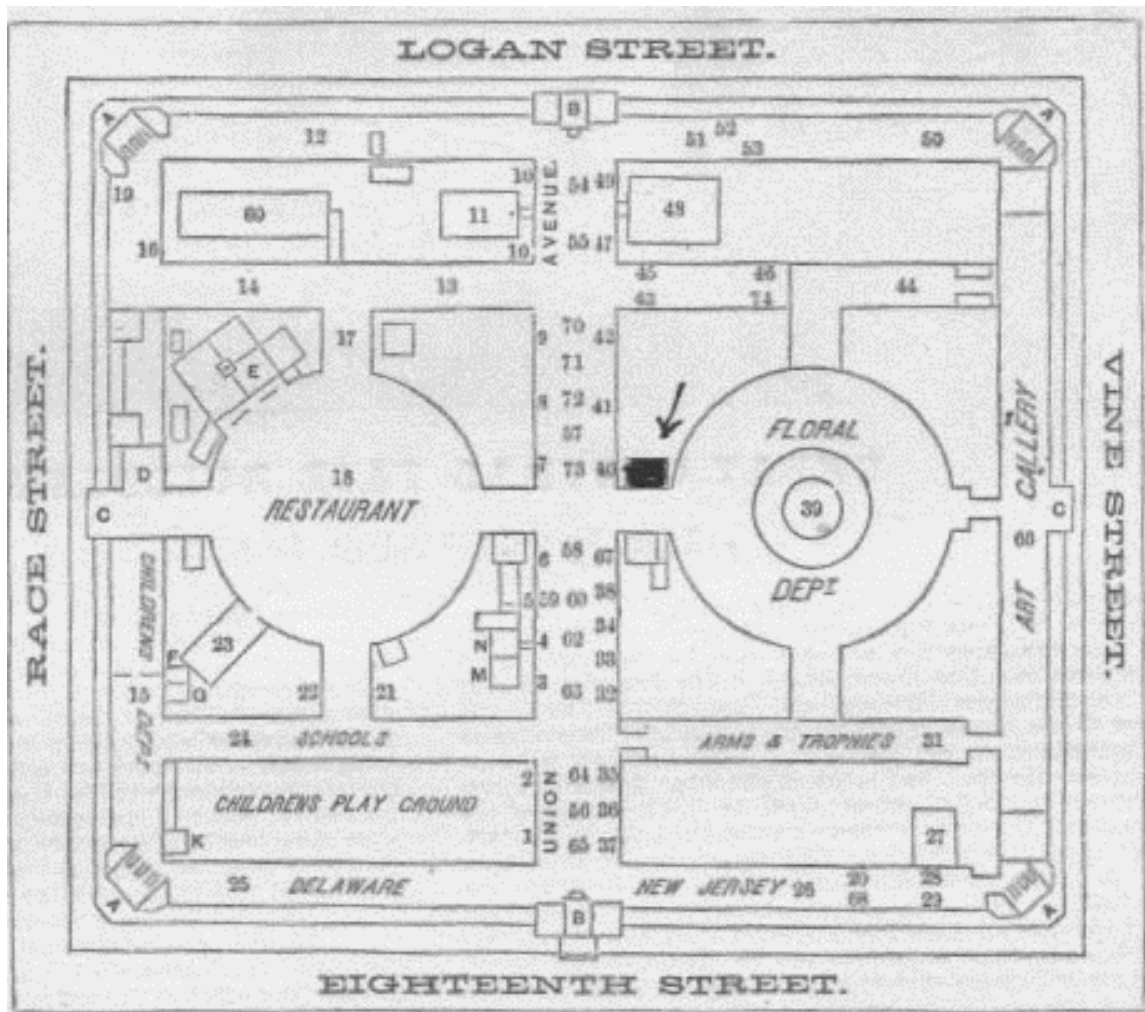


Figure 2

A later issue of the *Daily Fare* reported:

The Post Office has a tasteful little edifice close by the great flagstaff, and is in the full tide of successful operation. A regular postal system is established throughout the Fair buildings. Letters may be safely deposited for the U. S. Post Office or the Fair Post Office, in any of the boxes distributed through the different departments. The Post Office also receives from the U. S. Office all letters addressed to the Central Fair, and delivers them to their proper departments.

A directive from Mrs. Gillespie ordered that any letter deposited in letter boxes located within the fair compound must have an official fair stamp affixed to it. Letters to be mailed from the Post Office, or delivered within the City of Philadelphia must have a United States postage stamp attached, as well as the Central Fair stamp.

The Sanitary Fair stamps of Philadelphia were produced in three denominations: 10c blue, 20c green, and 30c black. They were issued in sheets, perforated 12, each stamp being 24mm by 31mm., having been engraved and printed by Butler and Carpenter at their Philadelphia

plant. Of all of the various Sanitary Fairs, the Philadelphia stamps were the only ones produced with perforations. The design detailed an American eagle, surrounded by the 34 stars representing the 34 states of the Union, both northern and southern, prior to the outbreak of the Civil War.⁴

Figure 3 shows a cover bearing a Fair cancellation and 30c black Fair stamp. The letter was mailed from the Fair on June 11, 1864 to Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. It is one of seven recorded 30c stamps on cover with the Fair cancellation.

Figure 4 is one of three recorded covers bearing a complete set of stamps. The Fair cancellation was dated June 25, 1864. The letter was mailed from the Fair to Leamington, England, not having passed through the government post office. Perhaps the high value presence of all three stamps on the cover denoted a special “amount of love” transmitted to the writer’s *amore*, Miss Gilead Smith?

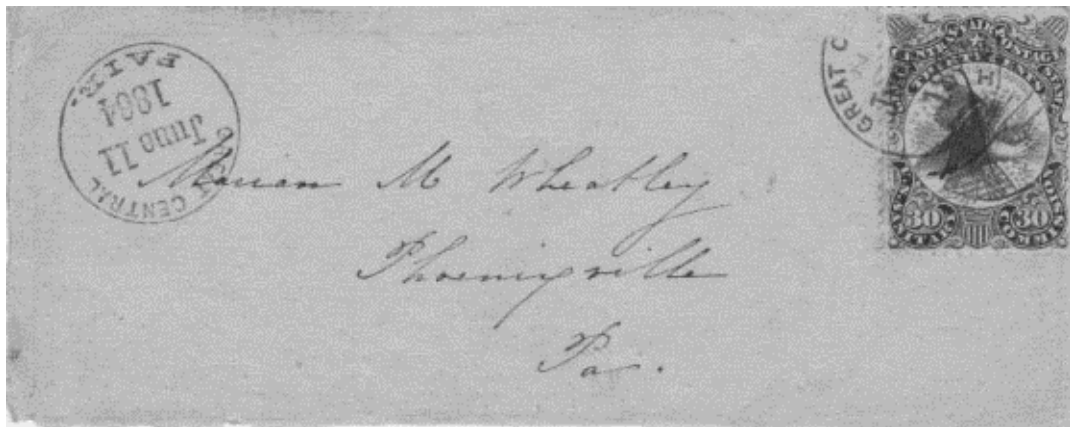


Figure 3



Figure 4

The cover in Figure 5 was posted at the Fair with the Fair handstamp on June 22, 1864 and was processed by the Philadelphia post office on June 23, 1864, the postage being paid with a 3c 1861 issue.



Figure 5

The battle-scene cachet in Figure 6, printed in black on a buff envelope, with a 2c black embossed Andrew Jackson profile is, according to Kantor, one of only three known corner card entires.⁵ Sent to Philadelphia, it bears a Philadelphia postmark, as well as the Fair postmark dated June 28, 1864, the final day of the Fair.

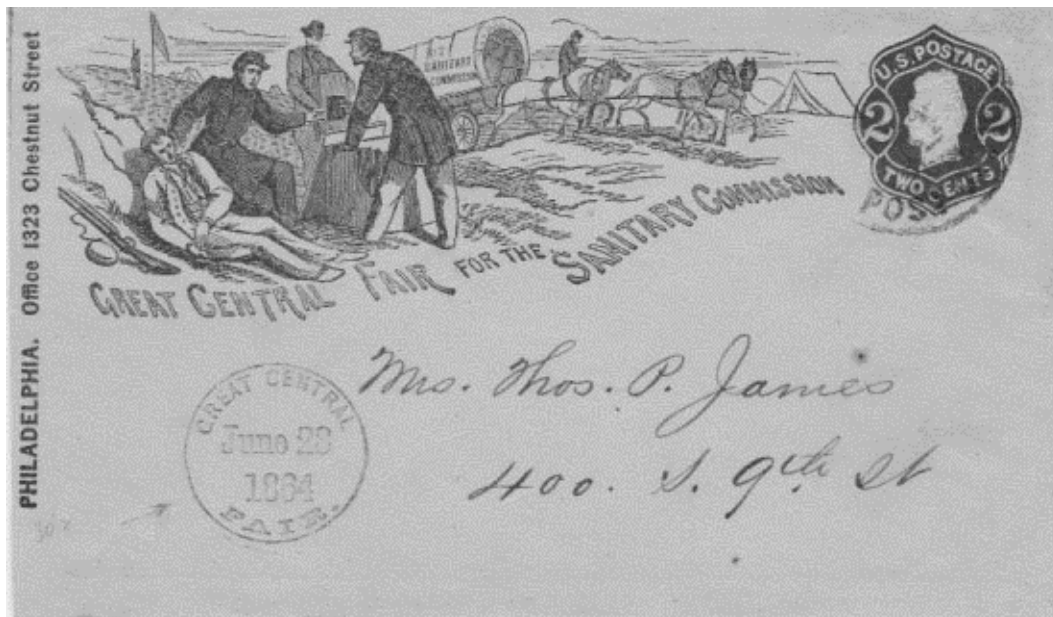


Figure 6

Revenue received as proceeds from the Fair totaled \$1,135,343.50, of which the Post Office Committee reported \$1,083.40 as their portion of the total receipts (equivalent to \$16,451.37 in 2018 currency).

Post-Script

In her memoirs, after the conclusion of the Civil War, Mrs. Gillespie stated that she traveled extensively throughout Europe. In February 1873, a group of Philadelphia ladies were invited by the Citizens' Centennial Board of Finance regarding the proposed Centennial Exhibition of 1876. She wrote that John Welsh, the Exhibition's President of the Board of Finance, made the remark "You will see that Mrs. Gillespie's name is at the head of each list on your invitations". Her memoirs continued:

I was made the head of what was then, and ever after, known as the "Women's Centennial Executive Committee". I confess that my agitation was great... We adjourned to meet on February 20... the Committee after organizing consisted of Mrs. E. D. Gillespie [as] President...⁶

Mrs. Gillespie continued to "do good" throughout her remaining years. Her memoirs, final date January 1, 1901, concluded:

And now the hour has come which binds together the old year and the new. It is a solemn moment for me. It tells of the beginning of a new century and of the ending of another through four-fifths of which I have lived.

To the new-comer I bid "Good-morrow, God be with you!" while to you my friends I say "God bless you and farewell!"⁷

It was as if Mrs. Gillespie had some portent as to her imminent death. Having lived a most full and dedicated life, she died in 1901. Her remains were interred at Laurel Hill Cemetery. The Elizabeth D. Gillespie Middle School (formerly Junior High School) in North Philadelphia, was named in her honor.

References:

- 1- Brockett, L. P., M.D. and Vaughan, Mrs. Mary C. *Woman's Work in the Civil War: A Record of Heroism, Patriotism and Patience*. Zeigler, McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. and R. H. Curran, 48 Winter Street, Boston, Mass. 1867, p.599.
- 2- *Our Daily Fare*, Tuesday, June 14, 1864, p.46.
- 3- Kantor, Alvin Robert and Kantor, Marjorie Sered. *Sanitary Fairs: A Philatelic and Historical Study of Civil War Benevolence*. Amos Philatelics, Inc. dba Scott Publishing Co., Sidney, Ohio, 1992, pp. 116.
- 4- Ibid, p. 123
- 5- Ibid, p. 148
- 6- Gillespie, Mrs. E. D. *A Book of Remembrance*. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London, 1901, pp. 270-271.
- 7- Ibid, p. 393

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Schooner Wanton 1806

By Rick Leiby (#379)

The cover below (Figures 1) is pretty nondescript as Philadelphia postal history goes; a triple-rate cover sent to New York in 1807. The interest increases with the reverse (Figure 2) that shows it was forwarded from Philadelphia apparently bootlegged from the arriving ship to avoid the ship fee. But the real interest peaks when the ship is researched.



Figure 1 Letter sent from Philadelphia to New York January 30, 1807, received from the ship *Wanton* – Captain Wandram, charged triple rate for two enclosures.



Figure 2 Reverse showing the manuscript forwarding notation from Lanv. Allen of Philadelphia.

The final information that made me purchase the cover was the assertion that the *Wanton* was a ship involved in the triangle trade between North America, Europe, and Africa, which would mean that she carried slaves from Africa to the Caribbean. The previous owner stated the sailing was from Cape Coast Castle to Jamaica to Baltimore. Of course, the research that led to that assertion did not accompany the cover, which meant a few nights spent staring down my computer to prove or disprove the cover's history, and then when "stuck" asking for help from another postal historian with a Philadelphia interest.

The best-known triangular trading system is the transatlantic slave trade, that operated from the late 16th to early 19th centuries, carrying slaves, cash crops, and manufactured goods between West Africa, Caribbean or American colonies and the European colonial powers, with the northern colonies of British North America, especially New England, sometimes taking over the role of Europe. The use of African slaves was fundamental to growing colonial cash crops, which were exported to Europe. European goods, in turn, were used to purchase African slaves, who were then brought from Africa to the Americas.

A classic example is the colonial molasses trade. Sugar (often in its liquid form, molasses) from the Caribbean was traded to Europe or New England, where it was distilled into rum. The profits from the sale of sugar were used to purchase manufactured goods, which were then shipped to West Africa, where they were bartered for slaves. The slaves were then brought back to the Caribbean to be sold to sugar planters. The profits from the sale of the slaves were then used to buy more sugar, which was shipped to Europe, restarting the cycle. The complete trip generally required twelve months (Liverpool to Liverpool in 1807).¹

The original assertion was that this letter traveled on a leg of the triangle trade from Cape Coast Castle to Jamaica to Baltimore, from there it was privately carried to Philadelphia and given to Mr. Allen who forwarded it in the postal system to New York at the triple rate for 90-150 miles. Somewhat of an unusual way to send the letter, but it may have been contained in a package sent to Philadelphia either in or out of the mails from Baltimore. Or it may have been sent along with other shipping documents to a consignee in Philadelphia. Both were common means of conveying documents at the time.

Cape Coast Castle was a slave castle or European commercial fort along the coast of Ghana in West Africa. The sugar industry became Jamaica's primary industry in the 18th century. Jamaica in 1806 held large plantations, which were worked by a large slave population of almost 300,000. While the slave trade was abolished in 1807, slaves could be transported within British colonies.

The contents of the folded letter may provide assistance. The following is a transcript of the letter:

Benj M. Mumford Esq
Dear Sir

Cape Dec 14, 1806

Our Port being at this moment bare of vessels, we take advantage of the moment to advise you, should you be inclined to adventure this way, so favorable an opportunity has not occurred for many months. The only vessel remaining in the harbor after tomorrow will be the *George Washington*. Goods of every description & particularly Dry Goods (German) are very much in demand & at high prices. Coffee very plenty and of a superior quality at 15 to 16 scl. We take the liberty of enclosing you a suitable list for a cargo which cannot fail to answer the desired purpose. We remain respectfully

Your obedient servants
French & Dodge

The transit time of the letter seems to be possible but on the fast side, 6 weeks from Africa to Baltimore. Is there anything to be learned by the forwarder, the addressee or the sender? Searches by Steve Roth and myself did not provide any reference to the forwarder in the City Directories for Philadelphia nor in *The Postal History and Markings of The Forwarding Agents* by Kenneth Rowe. The sender, French & Dodge, likewise did not yield any concrete information; although John Dodge was a prominent Massachusetts merchant at that time with business connections in Haiti. His business papers are located in Houghton Library, Harvard College Library. The addressee, however, did provide some interesting color.

Benjamin Maverick Mumford was born July 28, 1772 and died March 20, 1843. In 1805 he owned the three-masted schooner *Orestes* and was also an insurance broker. His office was in the Tontine Coffee House and his residence was at 340 Broadway.² Mumford's business papers are held in the New-York Historical Society in New York City.

The Wikipedia article about the Tontine Coffee House includes the following, interestingly describing it at the appropriate time and referencing the slave trade:

In its prime, the Tontine was among New York City's busiest centers for the buying and selling of stocks and other wares, for business dealings and discussion, and for political transaction. Having had a dual function as a combination club and a meeting room, the coffee house played host to auctions, banquets, and balls, among others. After hours, gambling and securities dealings were had – undertakings that were then deemed less than honest. The coffee house also provided a place for the registration of ship cargo and the trading of slaves. The Tontine was noted as classless; individuals from all social strata met there and collectively engaged in the many civil and economic affairs. John Lambert, an English traveller, wrote in 1807:

The Tontine Coffee House was filled with underwriters, brokers, merchants, traders, and politicians; selling, purchasing, trafficking, or insuring; some reading, others eagerly inquiring the news [...] The steps and balcony of the coffee-house were crowded with people bidding, or listening to the several auctioneers, who had elevated themselves upon a hogshead of sugar, a puncheon of rum, or a bale of cotton; and with Stentorian voices were exclaiming, "Once, twice. Once, twice." "Another cent." "Thank ye gentlemen." [...] The coffee-house slip, and the corners of Wall and Pearl-streets, were jammed up with carts, drays, and wheelbarrows [...] Everything was in motion; all was life, bustle and activity...

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tontine_Coffee_House

In attempting to research the sailing, the advertisement in Figure 3 was found in the Thursday February 26, 1807 Federal Gazette & Baltimore Daily Advertiser (Vol. XXVI No. 3980).

The top of the first column announces the sale of the cargo consisting of 30 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar and 295 bags of Green Coffee. It should be noted that at that time muscovado sugar was used to describe poorer quality sugar that contained high molasses content, and green coffee referred to unroasted mature or immature coffee beans.



Figure 3 http://mdhistory.net/msa_sc3722/msa_sc3722_2_6_1/pdf/msa_sc3722_2_6_1-0194.pdf

Thus not only do we have the folded letter, sent to a ship owner in a business setting suited to the triangle trade, but also the advertisement offering for sale the ship's cargo, which very likely originated in the Caribbean. The heading Cape, of course, does not prove or disprove the stated origin of the letter, but potentially fits to the description.

Which leads us to the ship itself. There are two references to the *Wanton* being used in the slave trade.³ *North American Slave Arrivals, Voyages, & Sales 1783-1810* lists the Schooner *Wanton* 8/17/1805 Tortola via Africa imported 13 slaves to Charleston consigned to John Potter. The ship is listed as sailing from Bristol on July 11, 1805 registration British Plantation, master Thomas Williams, and owner P. Hunter & Co. This establishes that the *Wanton* was involved in the slave trade, but does not provide final proof of carrying slaves on the voyage that carried this letter.

A final notation should be made that 1807 was a significant year in the slave trade. While the US Constitutional ban on the slave trade was agreed in 1787, abolitionism was at an impasse in both the US and England until 1804, when William Wilberforce in England began to instigate legislation. By 1807 political pressure led to England passing the Abolition Act of 1807, which outlawed all British involvement with the Atlantic slave trade. In 1808 the US followed suit, enacting legislation abandoning the slave trade.

My further research to determine the exact sailing and the cargos proved inconclusive. I then shared what I had gleaned with John Barwis and asked if he had any better sources of sailing information. Sailing information is extracted from commercial newspapers published at the time. While the information is available, it requires multiple searches and often multiple subscriptions to be able to search all the relevant sources. John is a student of maritime postal history related to Philadelphia, and he was able through his knowledge to find that the *Wanton* arrived in Baltimore from Cape Francois on February 20, 1807.

Unfortunately that is good news and bad, and things start to unravel. It certainly fits to the advertisement for the cargo sale on February 26, 1807, but the cover certainly originated from Haiti not Africa. That would still involve the ship in the triangle trade, but eliminates slaves as a cargo since Haiti was formed as a country through the revolution of 1791-1804, which eliminated slavery and French colonial rule. That revolution was begun by a slave revolt, and

after it was revealed that Napoleon intended to restore slavery, led to the expulsion of the French and the nation declaring independence.

MARINE REGISTER.

Port of Baltimore.	From Barb., Feb. 10.	From Barb., Feb. 10.	Jamaica	Charleston, Jan. 30—Feb. 10.
Wanted since the 19th Weekly.	Mandarin, Hazen	Wetty, Bates	do	from
Feb. 20.	arrived from Barb., Horton	Russia First Counsellor, Ryley	St. Croix	Africa
Agencia, Driscoll	Charleston James, Cowen	Guadalupe Onello, Remond	Amsterdam	St. Giles
Wanton, Wandram	Cape Francois Betsey, Dunnell	Honduras Polly Boardman	Madeira	Trinidad
Traveller, Thomas	Portland Betsey, Dunnell	Martinique Neptune, Upton	Honduras	Mary & Sally, Brown
Dawn, Harvey	Possamposky Betsey, Dunnell	do Ewald, Sturges	St. Thomas	Antigua
Emire, Elwell	do Susan, Colly	do Patrick, Ingraham	N. Orleans	St. Thomas
27—William, Crane	Amsterdam	Surinam Enterprise, Patton	St. Thomas	(for Boston)
Hop, Dashiell	do	Salt, Mar in	Savannah	Guadaloupe
Connecticut, McLure	Charleston	from Philadelphia, Feb. 17—24.	James, Cotton	Africa
24—Horchester, Jacobs	Bordeaux	Amsterdam Mary Tomms, Macks	John & Francis, Silliman	Bordeaux
25—Mary Ann, Murphy	Charleston	Barce-Samoa, bulger	Othello, Glover	Liverpool
	do	(Iona Delaroh, Morrey	Sally & Jenny, Ringe	St. Thomas
Panope, Martin	Trinidad (Cuba)	Bordeaux Lucy Ann, Rad :	America, Windsor	Africa
BELOW.	Osgoe, Masterson	do Jane, Merrylaw	do	St. Thomas
Wm. Penn, Spafford	Bordeaux	St. Croix Adeglary, Senner	Martinique	Africa
Henry, Allen	Guadaloupe	St. Vincent Lady Hope, Nickerson	St. Thomas	do
John & Elvey, Marple	do	Turks Island Piscataqua, Kennedy	Havana	Matinaas
Louisa, Dora	Charleston	do Ann & Jane, —	Hamburg	Manello
Ellis Vickery, Vickery	Havana	St. Kitts Rover, Gard	Bordeaux	St. Thomas
	do	Leguana Two Brothers, Dove	St. Thomas	London
Feb. 20	do	do	do	Belfast
	do	do	do	N. Orleans

Figure 4 The Marine Register section of the *Baltimore Weekly Price Current*; [issue 210, page 4, February 26, 1807 (published by J. Escavaille, 1805-1813)] shows the arrival of the *Wanton*, Captain Wandram from Cape Francois at the port of Baltimore on February 20.

Since the sailing prior to the arrival in Haiti is unknown, there exists the possibility that the *Wanton* carried slaves to another Caribbean destination and after unloading them proceeded to Haiti for this cargo. While Haiti was committed to emancipation permanently, its government announced and reaffirmed their acceptance of the existence of slavery in the surrounding region.⁴

The arrival information also raises an additional question of how could the cover then have been mailed on January 30, 1807 from Philadelphia if the *Wanton* did not arrive in Baltimore until 20 days later? The answer to that is one of conjecture and opinion.

One logical conjecture is that the cover was put off the ship between the entrance to the Chesapeake and the arrival in Baltimore. The port of Baltimore is located 150 nautical miles away from the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay from the Atlantic. This makes for a sailing of several days up the estuary. In late January into February that sailing may have been significantly hampered by ice or weather. While, I can find no reference to unusually cold weather in 1807, conditions may have delayed the arrival. A passenger might certainly have decided to leave the ship and travel overland to Philadelphia. Or the Captain recognizing the delay found a way to expedite the forwarding of the letters in his possession.

This raises another postal history question. The postal regulations and the instructions are clear that the Master of an arriving vessel is required to deliver all letters under his care to the post office to be treated as ship letters and subject to the fees established. Failure to do so was to be reported to the customhouse officer. The next conjecture is that during the delay Captain Wandram, since he was not at the port, felt those requirements did not apply. In any event, the POD lost 13 ½ cents because of this bootlegging.

An additional potential delay may have been due to outbreaks of contagious disease in port cities resulting in more stringent laws regarding sanitation and inspection and quarantining of arriving vessels and their cargos. In 1807 the mayor and the city council of Baltimore passed an extensive ordinance to “preserve the health of the city of Baltimore and for the due performance of quarantine at the port of Baltimore.” Section 11 provided for all vessels coming from either of the Indies, to be quarantined for a day during which the health officer shall pay them 2 visits, and if he determined, additional quarantine not exceeding 10 days. Generally these requirements were enforced April 1st to November 1st. Cargos of coffee arriving June 1st to October 31st required inspection and were also subject to quarantine. The presence of someone sick with a suspected communicable disease would cause alternative actions.⁵

Either of these or a combination of the two could have led to a significant delay for the *Wanton* in Chesapeake Bay causing the letter to be put off to avoid that delay. John Barwis in *Philadelphia’s Transatlantic Mail Delay During the Winter of 1834-35* (as published in the *Chronicle* no 225 pgs. 63-66)⁶ details similar delays at another time.

Given all the information that could be found about this cover and the sailing, it remains an interesting piece of postal history. It certainly is not quite what it was originally described, but it is a cover that traveled on a ship known in the triangle trade and listed as having imported slaves to South Carolina two years prior. This sailing’s cargo was a portion of that trade namely sugar and coffee from the Caribbean. It records an additional forwarder from Philadelphia, but does not establish him as generally engaging in the business. And it presents a conundrum as to how it entered the mails in Philadelphia prior to the ship landing in Baltimore.

Acknowledgements:

The author would like to express his sincere appreciation to John Barwis and Steven Roth for their assistance in analyzing this cover. Their comments and research were invaluable, and discussing covers like this is one of the true joys of this hobby. The conclusions and conjecture remain my sole responsibility; do not blame them for my fits of fantasy.

References:

- (1) The Liverpool – African voyage c. 1790-1807:commercial problems, B.K. Drake on line at: <https://www.hsle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/8-Drake.pdf>
- (2) The Old Merchants of New York Vol. 5 by Walter Barrett New York M. Doolady 1870 page 192.
- (3) The two being: Bristol, Africa and the eighteen-century Slave Trade to America Vol. 4 The Final Years 1770-1807 Ed David Richardson Bristol Record Society, University of Bristol Bristol, England 1996 pg 264. And The Final Victims: Foreign Slave Trade to North America, 1783-1810, Volume 2 James A. McMillin University of South Carolina Columbia, South Carolina 2004
- (4) Haiti, Free Soil, and Antislavery in the Revolutionary Atlantic, Ada Ferrer, *The American Historical Review*, Vol 117, No 1, Feb. 1, 20122 pgs. 40-66. On line at: <https://academic.oup.com/ahr/article/117/1/40/46487>
- (5) Merchant’s and Shipmaster’s Assistant, Joseph Blunt, New York, 1822 pg 229 -231. On line at: <https://books.google.com/books?id=iyLAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA229&lpg>.
- (6) http://chronicle.uspcs.org/PDF/Chronicle_225/19365.pdf

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St. Vincents, Pa. (Westmorland County)

By Rick Leiby (#379)

The wrapper shown in Figure 1 is an interesting artifact of when a monastic community in western PA had its own United States post office. The postal marking of St Vincents is fairly uncommon. This Benedictine monastery and educational community was similar to other predecessors in Pennsylvania such as Bethlehem founded by the Moravians, Ephrata by the German Baptist Cloister, and Economy founded by the Rappites.



Figure 1

St. Vincents Pa., Westmoreland County to Breslau, Germany (DPO 1860-1870 now serviced from Latrobe, PA)

Printed matter wrapper sent to the Bishop of Breslau, Germany (today Wroclaw, Poland). Entered the mails July 27, 186? at St. Vincents, Pa. Postage paid in cash for the Bremen-Hamburg route. Marked "PAID ALL" in red at New York. Bremen marking "AMERICA/UBER BREMEN/FRANCO" in blue. Breslau backstamp, August 20. The mail sailing cannot be identified due to lack of a New York date stamp. Transit time was 12 days.

Saint Vincent Parrish

Saint Vincent Parish was founded in 1790. It was the first Catholic parish in Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny Mountains. Father Theodore Brouwers, O.F.M., purchased 300 acres (121 ha) of land called "Sportsmen's Hall Tract." A church was built and dedicated on July 19, 1835. It was named after St. Vincent de Paul, whose feast day is July 19 (Roman Calendar, 1737-1969) and September 27.



Figure 2

Saint Vincent Arch-abbey and College was founded in 1846 by Boniface Wimmer, a monk from Metten Abbey in Bavaria (Figure 2).

Wimmer was born 14 January 1809 in the hamlet of Thalmassing, Bavaria and christened Sebastian Wimmer. His parents, Peter Wimmer and Elizabeth (née Lang) Wimmer were tavern keepers. As a young boy, Sebastian believed he had a vocation to the priesthood. He attended the University of Regensburg (Ratisbon) and the University of Munich, where he studied law. When a scholarship opened up in the Gregorianum, he took a competitive exam, won a scholarship, finished his theological studies, and was ordained on 1 August 1831.

Between 1830 and 1860 the majority of the 1.5 million German immigrants to the United States settled on the rural frontier. Wimmer came to serve these working class Catholic immigrants. Reading about the condition of German immigrants in the United States, Wimmer took steps to transplant Benedictine missions there. He began by asking his superior for permission to go to the New World as a missionary. Father Boniface Wimmer was granted permission to serve in a missionary capacity in the United States in 1846.

Father Boniface had received an invitation from Bishop Michael O'Connor, first Bishop of Pittsburgh, asking him to take the pastoral responsibility of a small parish named Saint Vincent, about 40 miles southeast of Pittsburgh. Wimmer and his companions arrived at Saint Vincent on October 19, 1846. There they found only a small schoolhouse, a barn, a log cabin, and a small brick church. It was here that on October 24, 1846, Father Boniface Wimmer, O.S.B., was installed as pastor of Saint Vincent Parish and founded the first Benedictine Monastery in the United States.

Within the nine years of his arrival in the United States, Wimmer had built up a strong monastic foundation with over 200 professed monks. Wimmer became Abbot in 1855. Abbot Wimmer was an active monk, rather than a contemplative. In addition to building up Saint Vincent, he developed a self-sufficient community that ground its own flour, raised its own crops, mined its own coal, and brewed its own beer.

There is an interesting article published in Fall 2010 issue of *Western Pennsylvania History* and found on line at <https://journals.psu.edu/wph/article/download/58760/58485> by Lauren Lamendola which chronicles the moral dilemma of this monastic brewery. Prohibition in 1919 and a fire in 1926 resolved the problem. Wimmer’s opinion can be summed up by “The Benedictines in North America surely have the same rights as others, wherever they are living, to drink beer.” Obviously he was from good Bavarian stock.

Today, Saint Vincent Arch-abbey, is a Roman Catholic Benedictine Monastery in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania in the city of Latrobe. A member of the American-Cassinense Congregation, it is the oldest Benedictine monastery in the United States and the largest in the Western Hemisphere. The Benedictine monks of St. Vincent operate and teach Saint Vincent Basilica Parish, Saint Vincent College, and Saint Vincent Seminary. The monks also provide pastoral care for Catholics in the Dioceses of Baltimore, Greensburg, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Altoona-Johnstown, and Richmond.

St Vincents Post Office

The St. Vincents Post Office existed from Oct 19, 1860 to Feb 8, 1870. Sebastian Wimmer was the Post Master. It was transferred to Beatty and then on June 30, 1928 to Latrobe. The establishment of the post office shows the size and importance of the community at that time. Saint Vincent College was founded in 1846 the same time period as three other Catholic colleges, Villanova and St. Joseph’s in the Philadelphia area and St. Francis College in Loretto. The community between the college and the monastery had several hundred people and certainly justified its post office’s existence.

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Member E-Mail Addresses (Continued from page 6)

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Gus Spector | gspec56@aol.com (Phila., Buildings, Civil War) |
| Anita Sprankle | atsprankle@aol.com (North Central DPO’s, Sewing Machines) |
| Ron Summers | summ1ron@verizon.net (Philadelphia Ad Covers) |
| Gordon Trotter | trotters2@verizon.net (Nathan Trotter & Co. Correspondence) |
| Dan Telep | dtelep@cdgnavigates.com (Economy, Sewickley, Western Pa.) |
| Bill Thoman | ccovers@twcny.rr.com (U. S. Stampless Covers, Dealer) |
| Joe Volutza | jsvphil@frontiernet.net (Berks county, Dealer) |
| Steve Washburne | stevewashburne@gmail.com (Philadelphia, Monmouth Co., N. J.) |
| Harry Winter | harwin@umich.edu (Centre County, Railroads) |
| Cliff Woodward | vagabond3@comcast.net (Western Pa., Oil Towns) |
| Ronald J. Yeager | cry@atlanticbb.net (Elk, Cameron and McKean Counties) |
| Chet Zaremba | cz3826@comcast.net (Nanticote and PA Covers) |

**PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF YOU WOULD LIKE YOURE-MAIL ADDRESS LISTED.
INDICATE YOUR PA COLLECTING INTEREST.**

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The Mystery of General David Reynolds, 1814-1896

By Daniel M. Telep (# 392)

There are times when you look through a dealer's stock of Pennsylvania Postal History and just the address on the envelope motivates a purchase, as with this cover addressed to General David Reynolds at Carlisle, PA.



Who was General David Reynolds and what role did he play in the Civil War? After acquiring this cover and its contents recently, I began to look for records of his involvement. I discovered he was born on Christmas day in Washington County, Pennsylvania in 1814 and raised in Marion, Grant County, Indiana. He lived to February 5, 1896 and was listed as one of the 'Progressive Men of Minnesota,' published in 1897 by the Minneapolis Journal. Between his beginnings in Indiana and his dying in honor in Minnesota, what brought him through Pennsylvania during the Civil War?

The cover is addressed to Gen D. Reynolds, Carlisle, Pa. and was received in Carlisle on Dec. 26, 1861. The Carlisle Barracks was located near Harrisburg. His friend, the writer, S.G. Mason, wrote to him on December 23rd from Woodsfield, Ohio. The letter was forwarded to Shippensburg, Pennsylvania for 3 cents due.

First I contacted the Carlisle Barracks Research Director at their extensive war library looking for dates that General Reynold was stationed there and his duties. They had no records on the General or any purpose for his being at the Barracks. His friend apparently thought he was there then. Why? Mr. Mason asks for news of "...the fight at Cheat Mountain. Most of us have heard nothing." We know that this fight at Cheat Mountain occurred in West Virginia on September 11, 1861, where for five days General Robert E. Lee led the campaign to retake

West Virginia from Federal Forces. Casualties were light on both sides, but Confederate plans to regain Western Virginia were considered disastrous.¹

Did General David Reynolds know details from the battle? Why was he thought to be in Carlisle? Was he really in Shippensburg? Why?

Reading about him through the magic of a Google search,² I discovered that he studied law at Asbury University in Greencastle, Indiana. His military career began as a militia organizer in the state of Indiana in 1844 prior to the Mexican War, (1846 – 1848), appointed by then Governor James Whitcomb to be an Adjutant General for the State of Indiana. The Google site stated, “Acting in that capacity he organized, equipped, and sent forward all the troops enlisted from that state.”³

Mr. Mason further writes in his letter to General Reynolds, “You have no idea about the gloom that the (Civil) war has cast over this region. There is great grumbling here amongst the people about the war. They begin to see who has got us into this trouble. The abolitionists from here have taken very good care not to go into the Army. You can hear on all sides men admitting that they have been deceived in regard to the South. They believe everything they see in the papers.”

General David Reynold’s war record during the Civil War remains a mystery, even if he remained in a state guard or militia position from Indiana during it. Never having held a field command assignment, his service may have been limited to administrative duties only, possibly in Washington.

Keep your eyes open for interesting addressees and enjoy researching their stories. It’s another good reason to collect postal history.

David Reynolds
Adjutant-General

(From “Indiana in the Mexican War”³)



References:

- (1) “The Civil War Day by Day,” page 117, E.B. Long, Doubleday & Company, NY, 1971.
- (2) Richard A. Fay of Richmond, VA, and Joshua M. Waller of Sewickley, PA, helped conduct research.
- (3) “Indiana in the Mexican War,” compiled by Oran Perry, August 1, 1908, available in digital form from Google.

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3rd Update on Pennsylvania Manuscript Markings, Part IV

By Tom Mazza (# 301)

Blair County

(Hollidaysburgh is the ch)

Altoona *				
M-1	George Ferree	(11/1/50 – 1/29/52)	5/29/51 – 7/21/51	4
Antestown				
M-1	John Bell	(1/3/24 – 5/31/59)	8/4/--	1
Duncansville *				
M-1	William H. Irvine	(5/6/45 – 5/8/49)	9/5/46	1
M-2	John Stanley	(5/8/49 – 8/23/51)	1/27/-- – 1/31/50	2
East Freedom				
M-1	Robert Todd	(8/28/41 – 3/23/55)	6/15/49 – 11/16/50	3
Fostoria				
M-1	Jacob Easterline	(3/24/51 – 10/20/54)	7/3/54	1
Frankstown*				
M-1	Joseph Jones	(7/24/47 – 5/15/49)	8/11/47 – 11/10/47	2
M-2	James L. Morrow	(5/15/49 – 6/5/52)	5/5/50 – 3/17/51	2
M-3	James Cuncron	(6/4/52 – 7/29/53)	9/5/52	1
M-4	Martin H. Stahley	(8/7/56 – 7/20/61)	6/7/57	1
Martinsburgh *				
M-1	Jacob McIntyre	(5/8/49 – 5/21/53)	12/26/50	1
Newry				
M-1	Jonathan Zerbe	(6/10/46 – 2/26/49)	12/22/46	1
Sabbath Rest				
M-1	William F. Sellers	(5/22/58 – 1/17/67)	3/27/60	1
Sarah				
M-1	Paul Mauk	(3/19/50 – 5/21/53)	7/15/50 – 4/16/53	2
Sinking Valley				
M-1	Henry McMullen	(8/25/54 – 5/7/63)	1/3/57	1
Sinking Valley Mills				
M-1	William Davidson	(7/2/45 – 5/14/49)		
M-1	David P. Tussey	(5/14/49 – 7/29/53)	-/--/49	1
M-2	David P. Tussey			
M-2	Eleanor Wallace	(7/29/53 – 5/26/54)		
M-2	Israel C. Caldwell	(5/26/54 – 4/20/63)	-/--/5+	1
Springfield Furnace				
M-1	Samuel Royer	(10/20/34 – 9/18/56)	-/--/49	1
M-2	Archibald McAllister	(9/18/56 – 7/24/83)	-/--/57	1
Tipton *				
M-1	William P. Desart	(4/1/54 – 1/5/57)	5/19/55	1
Williamsburg *				
M-1	Alexander W. Kenny	(3/25/45 – 5/9/49)		
M-1	Samuel Hoover	(5/9/49 – 5/20/53)	6/22/4+ - -/--/49	2
Yellow Spring *				
M-1	Samuel Donnelly	(4/8/47 – 1/17/49)	6/23/47	1
M-2	James M. Kinkead	A (1/17/49 – 3/31/54)		
M-2	James M. Kinkead	B (5/8/61 – 2/9/63)		
M-2	John Suter	(3/31/54 – 10/22/56)		
M-2	Henrietta Kurtz	(10/22/56 – 5/8/61)	-/--/5+	1

Bradford County

Alba				
	M-1	Irado Wilson	(1/5/27 – 3/13/40)	7/6/38 1
	M-2	Oliver P. Wilson	(8/7/44 – 11/10/52)	9/2/51 1
Asylum (1)				
	M-1	Benjamin Moody	(4/25/36 – 2/7/40)	9/26/35 – 11/17/36 3
Athens *				
	M-1	David Payne	(11/30/08 – 4/20/24)	6/9/13 – 11/5/19 7
	M-2	Ebenezer Backus	(4/3/27 – 7/11/31)	8/10/28 – 3/12/30 3
	M-3	Lemuel S. Ellsworth	(7/11/31 – 4/1/40)	7/3/35 – 7/17/39 4
	M-4	John Judson	(4/1/40 – 7/9/41)	3/12/41 1
Browntown				
	M-1	Ralph Martin	(12/11/39 – 5/13/43)	2/23/40 1
Burlington				
	M-1	Charles T. Merry	(2/23/46 – 7/19/50)	8/25/48 1
Camptown (1)				
	M-1	Harry Elliott	(12/9/45 – 1/5/49)	6/25/46 1
Canton *				
	M-1	S. Kendall	(10/28/41 – 12/15/46)	
			(1/14/48 – 4/21/48)	7/12/-- 1
	M-2	John Van Dyke, Jr.	(4/21/48 – 1/27/49)	7/6/48 – 7/17/48 2
	M-3	John Griffin	(7/17/49 – 1/27/53)	4/4/51 – 5/26/51 3
Columbia Cross Roads				
	M-1	Jehial Gregory	(5/4/37 – 10/30/38)	10/26/37 1
	M-2	William Gernert	(8/7/39 – 10/23/68)	3/27/48 – --/50 2
East Herrick				
	M-1	Jeremiah C. Barnes	(6/26/39 – 11/19/56)	4/3/46 – 1/22/4+ 2
East Smithfield *				
	M-1	Charles R. Hamilton	(10/27/40 – 3/28/46)	9/28/41 – 12/26/43 2
	M-2	George K. McVannan	(3/28/46 – 12/4/49)	3/16/47 – 6/28/47 3
	M-3	Marshall Bullock	(12/4/49 – 5/30/53)	9/14/50 1
Edsallsville				
	M-1	Noble J. Stuart	(12/1/51 – 12/23/53)	10/10/53 1
Franklindale				
	M-1	John Knapp	(1/6/26 – 12/4/38)	3/7/27 1
French's Mills				
	M-1	John Brownell	(8/6/50 – 2/22/58)	2/2/52 – 6/8/5+ 2
		(William R. Wilson	(2/22/58 – 4/19/61))	
Herrick (2)				
	M-1	Daniel Durand	(7/22/43 – 10/21/56)	--/--/50 1
Highland				
	M-1	Emanuel Guyer	(1/9/50 – 2/19/73)	--/--/55 1
Le Raysville *				
	M-1	Denison Johnson	(12/6/33 – 2/27/47)	8/15/36 – 7/8/45 4
	M-2	Augustus S. Smith	(2/27/47 – 6/30/49)	3/10/46 – 4/29/48 5
	M-3	Hansford B. Bailey	(6/30/49 – 4/2/53)	1/3/50 1
Marshall's Corners				
	M-1	Josiah B. Marshall	(12/21/35 – 7/5/38)	6/14/38 1
Meansville				
	M-1	William Means	(1/8/17 – 12/12/18)	7/29/18 1
Milan				
	M-1	Guy Tracy	A (4/22/42 – 7/29/45)	7/26/42 – 5/12/43 3
			B (8/29/49 – 4/27/60)	9/23/52 – 2/23/54 2
Milltown				
	M-1	Simon Spalding	(6/11/31 – 11/29/38)	6/25/37 1

Monroeton					
M-1	Gordon F. Mason	A (2/24/35 – 7/9/41)	4/15/35 – 11/14/38	4	
		B (6/29/43 – 12/15/46)	4/7/46 – 8/12/46	2	
M-2	Jonas P. Smith	(12/15/46 – 8/11/49)	3/4/47	1	
M-3	John J. Warford	(8/11/49 – 6/10/53)	10/7/51	1	
Myersburg					
M-1	Jesse Allen	(11/7/50 – 12/21/52)			
	Elijah R. Myer	A (4/9/50 – 11/7/50)			
		B (10/21/52 – 2/7/56)			
	John D. Allen	(2/7/56 – 4/29/64)	1/2/5+ - 12/7/5+	3	
North Orwell					
M-1	Roswell Russell	(3/27/33 – 6/7/43)	-/--/35	1	
North Towanda (1)					
M-1	Stephen A. Mills	(5/21/57 – 3/27/60)			
	George B. Mills	(3/27/60 – 5/11/75)	-/--/60	1	
Orwell *					
M-1	Chauncey Frisbie	A (1/4/15 – 1/22/18)			
		B (1/25/25 – 7/3/32)	6/1/32	1	
M-2	Henry Gibbs	(12/13/36 – 3/29/49)	7/3/44 – 7/6/4+	4	
	(Theophilus Humphreys (5/29/49 – 12/11/51))				
Pike					
M-1	Jesse Ross	(5/28/30 – 10/26/43)	5/29/33 – 8/27/41	2	
M-2	Benajah Bostwick	(9/9/51 – 7/13/55)	8/23/53 – 8/27/5+	2	
Ridgebury					
M-1	John Burt	(5/11/31 – 12/4/49)	4/9/47	1	
Rome *					
M-1	Peter Allen	A (6/11/31 – 3/8/37)			
		B (6/19/49 – 8/15/51)	8/6/49 – 6/17/5+	2	
M-2	William E. Maynard	(6/5/41 – 6/19/49)	-/--/42 – 1/29/48	4	
Rummersfield Creek					
M-1	Eli Gibbs	(12/17/33 – 4/4/40)	9/22/37	1 or 2	
M-2	William Griffis	A (4/4/40 – 10/26/41)			
		B (12/31/46 – 9/24/56)	4/5/47 – 1/20/51	2	
Sheshequin					
M-1	Avery Gore	(1/3/00 – 4/24/26)	6/8/14	1	
M-2	Joseph Kingsbury	(4/24/26 – 8/10/48)	10/6/26 – 12/21/44	10	
South Asylum *					
M-1	John M. Horton	(1/7/54 – 1/13/62)	12/19/55	3	
South Warren					
M-1	Benjamin J. Buffington	(1/12/27 – 1/13/52)			
	Charlotte Buffington	(1/13/52 – 12/24/52)			
	Jacob A. Ide	(12/24/52 – 4/21/65)	8/25/5+	1	
Springfield					
M-1	William Evans	(5/24/19 – 12/29/32)	2/8/30	1	
M-2	Thomas Smead	(2/22/49 – 8/19/50)	6/6/49	1	
M-3	Alonzo Montgomery	(8/17/58 – 5/15/62)	12/13/59	1	
Standing Stone *					
M-1	Simon Stevens	A (2/3/32 – 7/24/41)	5/23/34 – 3/27/38	5	
Stevensville					
M-1	Elizabeth Stevens	(9/2/50 – 4/1/51)	3/20/51	1	
M-2	Nelson Ross	(8/20/55 – 3/30/60)	12/24/55	1	
Sugar Run					
M-1	Elinore Horton	(2/5/46 – 2/16/63)	1/13/5+	1	
Terrytown					
M-1	George F. Horton	(8/17/30 – 3/15/51)	8/12/31	1	

Towanda *	(ch)				
M-1	Reuben Hale	(8/8/10 – 12/12/18)	-/--/16		1
M-2	Edward Benjamin	(12/12/18 – 4/3/22)	12/8/19 – 9/10/21		2
M-3	Simon Kenney	(11/22/24 – 4/19/25)	12/18/24 – 3/10/25		2
M-4	Nathaniel N. Betts	(4/19/25 – 3/22/41)	7/1/26 – 10/12/33		6 or 7
Troy *					
M-1	Orrin P. Ballard	A (10/10/25 – 3/30/30)	3/12/28		1
		B (5/11/40 – 7/9/41)			
M-2	George Kress	(3/30/30 – 10/19/33)	12/20/30 – 5/18/32		2
Ulster *					
M-1	Milton Bailey	(12/13/36 – 3/13/40)	9/14/39		1
M-2	Hermon Von Vlekck	(12/15/41 – 3/6/48)	12/17/47		1
M-3	John Mather	(3/6/48 – 9/16/53)	3/--/49		1
Warrenham					
M-1	Andrew Coburn	(4/17/15 – 1/25/36)	-/--/35		1
M-2	Andrew Dewing	A(1/25/36 – 2/21/46)	5/31/43		1
		B(5/26/49 – 9/7/53)			
		C (12/28/55 – 4/8/62)			
M-3	Asher M. Beardslee	(9/7/53 – 12/28/55)	7/21/54		1
Wells (1)					
M-1	Joel Jewell	A (8/17/61 – 5/7/63)	-/--/62		1
		B (6/3/65 – 4/23/68)	7/14/66		1
Wyalusing *					
M-1	John Taylor	(12/31/19 – 10/6/51)	8/28/23 – 8/17/46		6
Wysox *					
M-1	David Ridgway	(*4/1/09 – 1/22/12)	3/14/10 – 5/15/11		3
M-2	J.M. Piollet	A(1/22/12 – 8/19/23)			
		B(12/20/26 – 2/13/38)	7/20/31 – 9/6/37		4
M-3	Victor E. Piollet	(2/13/38 – 7/9/41)	8/14/38 – 5/29/39		3
M-4	William Myer	(7/9/41 – 7/18/42)	8/22/41		1
M-5	Darwin E. Martin	(3/7/44 – 7/17/49)	5/20/45		2
M-6	William Allen, Jr.	(7/17/49 – 7/3/58)	11/16/53 – 11/16/55		3

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Column Headings and Explanation for Manuscript Listings:

Post Office^a	M-Designation^b	Postmaster Name	Term^c	Cover Dates (EKU-LKU)	# Recorded
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- a.) An asterisk indicates handstamp markings have been reported as well during the stampless period.
- b.) Each postmaster is given a single M-designation independent of the number of terms served or the appearance of the manuscript (handwriting, full or abbreviated, with or without "Pa", etc.)
- c.) If a postmaster served more than one term, his first term is designated "A", second term, "B", etc. The term in parenthesis is the date of his appointment to the date of appointment of his successor. An asterisk indicates the date is approximate.

3rd Manuscript Marking Updates for Reference Purposes

Part I	Adams - Allegheny	Feb. 2018
Part II	Armstrong - Beaver	May 2018
Part III	Bedford - Berks	Aug. 2018

2nd Manuscript Marking Updates for Reference Purposes

Part I	Adams-Armstrong	Aug. 2008	Part XII	Huntington – Indiana	May 2012
Part II	Beaver-Berks	Feb. 2009	Part XIII	Jefferson – Lancaster	Aug. 2012
Part III	Blair-Bradford	May 2009	Part XIV	Lawrence – Lehigh	Nov. 2012
Part IV	Bucks-Butler	Aug. 2009	Part XV	Luzerne County	Nov. 2013
Part V	Cambria-Centre	Feb. 2010	Part XVI	Lycoming – Mifflin	Feb. 2014
Part VI	Chester	May 2010	Part XVII	Monroe – Montgomery	Nov. 2014
Part VII	Clarion-Columbia	Aug. 2010	Part XVIII	Montour – Perry	Feb. 2015
Part VIII	Crawford-Cumberland	Aug. 2010	Part XIX	Philadelphia – Potter	Nov. 2015
Part IX	Dauphin- Delaware	Nov. 2010	Part XX	Schuylkill – Susquehanna	Feb. 2016
Part X	Elk – Fayette	Nov. 2011	Part XXI	Tioga – Venango	Aug. 2016
Part XI	Forest – Greene	Feb. 2012	Part XXII	Warren – Washington	Aug. 2016

Part XXIII Wayne – Westmorland Aug. 2017

Part XXIV Wyoming – York Nov. 2017

An index of the **Initial Manuscript Updates** is given in the Aug. 2008 *Historian*, p. 22

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