

indications of the locality of re-entries upon their respective stamps than as objects of comparative study. It is unnecessary to emphasise that in no circumstances can the mere examination of photographs serve as a complete substitute for the study of the re-entries themselves.

A small question of nomenclature should perhaps be mentioned. The use of the term "shift" in relation to re-entry has been avoided, as being likely to cause confusion, for in the printing of line-engraved stamps, the molette may "shift," in any printing process double printing may be caused by "shift" of the paper, while "shift" may also occur by movement of the transfer sheet in the lithographic process.

By the courtesy of their owners, examples of two well-known American re-entries are included for purposes of comparison among the illustrations of this article. As is well known, the 10 cents Washington stamp of 1847 has been plated by Sir Nicholas Waterhouse, K. B. E., a philatelist of unquestioned distinction and authority, especially in matters pertaining to the stamps of the U. S. A., and the writer is indebted to him for the loan of the striking re-entry shewn in fig. 35. Lt. Commander C. R. Abbott, R. N. V. R., has most kindly lent the "Black Jack" re-entry of 1862, which is shown in fig. 36, superimposed upon a normal copy. This example would seem to come within the scope of Mr. Frere's class 1, quoted above.

The writer wishes also to acknowledge other aid willingly rendered to him during the progress of the work summarised in this article. He owes much gratitude to Mrs. R. A. Graham, of Pembroke Square, London, W., the well-known collector of French issues, for never-failing interest, and to Miss Titford, of the Royal Philatelic Society, for kind and valued assistance. Mr. S. Stacey, A. R. P. S., of Coalville, and Mr. M. H. Haddock, F. G. S., the learned Principal of the Coalville Mining Institute, have very kindly placed scientific apparatus at the writer's disposal. All these ladies and gentlemen are cordially thanked for their exceedingly helpful interest in this research.

SUMMARY

- (1) A standard definition of Re-entry is quoted, and the causes of Re-entry in its various forms are summarised.
- (2) The re-entries so far observed in the stamps under review are listed in chronological order.
- (3) With the aid of a diagram of an ideal re-entry, the principal phenomena of Re-entry are discussed, and conclusions are suggested upon some details of the fabrication of the plates from which the issues under review were printed.
- (4) With the aid of photographs and photomicrographs the listed re-entries are discussed in detail.
- (5) Remarks are added upon the comparative rarity of the re-entries in question and upon their philatelic use.

(The end.)

American Philatelic Congress

Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., President of the American Philatelic Congress, has received word from Mr. Hil F. Best, of Detroit, Michigan, that the Michigan Stamp Club will sponsor the 1947 American Philatelic Congress at the Detroit-Leland Hotel in Detroit, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, December 5th, 6th and 7th, 1947.

Mr. Henry Gates has been appointed the General Chairman and provisions have been made for a large ballroom for the exhibition and bourse tables, and a meeting room for the Congress Sessions.

Walter R. McCoy, Vice President and Congress Editor, has reported that a number of papers are already on hand for the usual publication and it is expected that papers will be received pertaining to Detroit and Michigan Postal History.

Further announcements will be made just as soon as details are completed. It is probable there will be a temporary Government Post Office set up during the Congress sessions.

JERE. HESS BARR, *Secretary*

The First Hundred Years of United States Territorial Postmarks, 1787-1887

By CARROLL CHASE AND RICHARD MCP. CABEEN

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(Continued from page 617.)

THE OTHER NATIONS AND TRIBES IN INDIAN TERRITORY

After having considered the five large Civilized Nations, there are left many smaller tribes which sooner or later were removed to Indian Territory as well as a few who had lived in that region originally; that is to say before the other tribes were sent there.

The areas in which these tribes settled were:—The extreme northeast corner of what is today Oklahoma; the region west of the grants of the five civilized tribes, as well as certain tracts within the area belonging to the five great nations. Some of these tribes had their own reservations, while certain were combined with others in occupying a grant. The post-offices in these regions were not numerous. They will be found listed all together after those of the five Civilized Nations.

Many of these numerous tribes were very small remnants of what had been once much larger ones. In certain instances they intermarried with other tribes and lost their identity completely. A single Indian Agency often served for a considerable number of the tribes. The boundaries of the allotted lands were frequently changed so that a complete picture would require volumes. A few tribes, after having been sent to Indian Territory, returned to their old homes, the climate sometimes making this necessary. For example, the northern Indians suffered from the excessive summer heat unknown further north.

The following alphabetical list of nearly fifty tribes gives very briefly a few facts about each and even at that, it is probable that a few tribes or groups have been overlooked. A few of the smaller tribes had banded together to form Confederations.

ANADARKO belonged to the Caddo Confederation in Texas. In 1854 they numbered 205. In 1859, numbering 259, they crossed the Red River into the Leased District west of the Chickasaw Nation and were attached to the Wichita Agency. The town of Anadarko, which had a post office, was named after them.

APACHE. This was a large New Mexico tribe, a band of which had been associated with the Kiowas and Comanches, who for several years following the gold rush lived by raiding overland travelers. In 1872 they numbered 517 and, with the Kiowas and Comanches, were attached to the Kiowa Agency at Fort Sill. Later a few more arrived from New Mexico, some of whom had been imprisoned in Florida and Alabama, as members of Geronimo's band.

ARAPAHO. See Cheyenne and Arapaho.

CADDO. This tribe originally lived along the lower part of the Red River in Louisiana. They were gradually pushed back and, in 1835, ceded all their land and agreed to move beyond the limits of the United States. This however placed them in the middle between the Mexicans and the Texans and they fared no better until given their own Texan reservation on the Brazos in 1855. History states that in 1859 the Texans decided to massacre the tribe but they escaped and by marching fifteen days reached the Wichita Mountains in Indian Territory where they were absorbed into the Wichita and affiliated tribes. They were loyal during the Civil War, some moving as far as Colorado to avoid the Confederates.

CATAWBA. A very few Indians of this nation were finally removed from North Carolina to Indian Territory. In the earliest times they had lived in South Carolina.

CAYUGA. A few members of this New York tribe of Indians were settled in the north-eastern corner of Indian Territory.

CHEYENNE & ARAPAHO. In 1851 these tribes had been assigned a region on the Arkansas River but the discovery of gold in Colorado caused a rush of whites across their land which threatened to wipe out their hunting and hence their livelihood. In 1861 another treaty reduced them to a small holding in western Kansas and eastern Colorado. The population of Colorado was bitter against them and the United States government asked them to move to a village close to Fort Lyon for their protection. In spite of this on November 29, 1864 the Colorado State troops fell upon their camp and massacred almost 200 unarmed Indians! This was called the Sand Creek massacre. This aroused the Cheyennes who had previously submitted to white aggression and it is stated that the war which followed cost the United States over thirty million dollars. They were conquered by 1865 sufficiently to be removed to a reservation in Kansas adjoining the Cherokee Outlet, but peace did not follow and in 1867 these tribes, along with the Kiowas and Comanches, were settled in the Leased District west of the Chickasaw Nation. A little later they were given another reservation in the Cherokee Outlet.

COMANCHE. This tribe, together with the Kiowas, had lived in what is today Oklahoma, where they had been driven by the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians from further north. This tribe was considered the most bloodthirsty of any of the southwestern Indians. They were assigned a reservation in 1867 and agreed to accept the Apaches as tribal members but did not finally move onto the reservation until 1874 or 1875.

DELAWARE. A small number of this tribe from Ohio were located in the northeast corner of Indian Territory.

IOWA. This tribe was related to the Oto and Missouri and came from the same general location. They had been settled in southern Nebraska but a very few of them moved to Indian Territory near the Canadian River, and in 1883 the remainder were removed from Nebraska and Kansas to a reservation west of the Sauk & Fox.

KANSAS or KAW had originally come from what is today Kansas. They were at first confined to a reservation in that state. They were loyal to the Union during the Civil War. In 1872, together with the Osage Indians, they were assigned a tract in Indian Territory.

KASKASIA. These Illinois Indians joined with several other tribes to form a small nation known as the Confederated Peorias. This was one of the tribes which through intermarriage lost its identity.

KICHAI. (See Wichita).

KICKAPOO. From Ohio and Indiana originally, the first members of this tribe to go to Indian Territory were hunters who left the reservation near Fort Leavenworth and went to the Red River. Here they were joined by a Texan group of the same tribe. They never returned to the reservation but were driven north across the Red River. They tried to settle on Choctaw land but finally were placed west of the Creek Nation. Numerous Kickapoos from the Missouri River reservation came south in 1858 and settled on the Creek land. To avoid taking sides many moved to Mexico during the Civil War. Some returned voluntarily; others were forcibly returned. By 1883 a permanent reservation had been located west of the Sauk & Fox reservation and the tribe settled on it.

KIOWA, along with the Comanche, had lived in Indian Territory from its formation but earlier had been driven from further north by the Cheyenne & Arapaho. They formed an alliance with the Comanches and lived with them.

LIPAN. The name of an Apache tribe which came up from Texas with the Tonkawa.

MISSOURI. (See Oto)

MIAMI. The remainder of a tribe, originating in Indiana, which formed part of the Confederated Peoria Nation. They had been removed from a reservation in Kansas.

MOHAWK. A small remnant of a New York State tribe, some of which reached north-eastern Indian Territory.



MODOC. In 1873 the few left of this tribe were sent down from Idaho to the Quapak Agency. They could not stand the climate and many finally returned to their previous home.

MUNSEE. The small remnants of a New York State tribe, very few of whom were sent to the northeastern section of the Territory.

NATCHEZ. A very few remainders of this tribe, originally from Mississippi, were also sent to this region.

NEZ PERCE. A small number of this tribe also landed in the northeast corner.

ONANDAGA. Remnants of another New York tribe who came to this same region.

ONEIDA. Remnants of another New York tribe who came to this same region.

OSAGE. These Indians, originally located in Arkansas and Missouri, were in 1839 assigned to a reservation in southern Kansas where they made their living by trade with the wilder western tribes. In 1865 they were prevailed upon to sell their grant to the government and move to Indian Territory. In 1870 a mistake was made in surveying their new home and they were obliged to change its location but by a queer trick of fate their new home was located on rich oil land which eventually made the members of the tribe, it is said, the wealthiest group of people in the world!

OTO. The Oto and Missouri tribes, located in Nebraska and Iowa, ceded most of their land in 1854 and moved to southern Nebraska; but the whites wanted their land and finally forced these tribes to migrate to Indian Territory, where they were finally located on the Arkansas River south of and adjoining the Ponca tract. This group of Indians numbered but 234 and soon became known as the Oto Tribe of Indians.

OTTAWA. Two small groups of this New York tribe were attached to the Quapaw Agency.

PANI LOUPS. The French name for the Wolf Pawnee (See Pawnee)

PAWNEE. This tribe from the Nebraska Plains, which had been of great benefit to the United States by providing scouts and guides, had been placed on a reservation in that state but were continually harrassed by the Sioux who claimed their land. In 1873 they moved to Indian Territory to the Wichita reservation but ultimately found a new home on the Arkansas River. The Wolf Pawnees were a wilder faction, some of whom were ultimately attached to the Anadarko Agency where they received land allotments.

PEORIA. An Illinois tribe, confederated with Kaskaskia, Wea and Piankashaw.

PIANKASHAW. A small tribe from Indiana and Illinois which with others were finally attached to the Quapaw Agency.

PONCA. In 1858 these South Dakota Indians ceded part of their land under promise of protection for the rest of it; but through a series of blunders, they received no aid and the Sioux Indians frequently raided them. In 1877 they were finally moved, after a terrible trip, to land near the Quapaw Agency. A year later, they were moved to a more favorable site on the west bank of the Arkansas River. As was usual with tribes which had been transplanted to latitudes to which they were unaccustomed, they sickened—in this case from too much heat—and yearned for the cooler air of Dakota. A number escaped and returned north. Orders were given to the army to capture them and in spite of a haven offered on the Omaha Reservation, Chief Standing Bear and the others were taken into custody. Sympathetic Nebraskans employed legal talent to secure release of Standing Bear on a writ of habeas corpus. This the government resisted contending that an Indian was not a person and hence could not seek the remedy of habeas corpus as guaranteed to all persons under the constitution! The eloquent speech of Standing Bear held the audience spellbound and a few days later Judge Dundy handed down his decision which marked an epoch in the history of the law and of the red man, holding that an Indian is as much a person as a white

man and hence entitled to all the protection of the constitution. In 1879 the tribe had been reduced to 530 souls. In 1880 the government began to be influenced by those who felt a great wrong had been done to the Poncas. Testimony was taken. The commissioner in charge recommended relief and an Act of March 3, 1881 appropriated \$165,000 to reimburse the tribe for their maltreatment.

POTAWATOMIE. Some members of this tribe of the Great Lakes Region reached Indian Territory in the early days along with the Kickapoo hunters, but no real attempt was made to induce the tribe to settle there until 1867 when a treaty was made with the Potawatomie Tribe in Kansas to move. In 1872 a 900-square mile tract was defined which allowed some eighty acres to each member of the tribe, including the branch called the Absentee Shawnee. The latter account for the village of Shawneetown on this reservation.

QUAPAW. As early as May, 1833 the Quapaws had been granted 96,000 acres just north of the Cherokee boundary in northeastern Indian Territory. They had originally come from Arkansas but in 1818 had been persuaded to sell almost 30 million acres. In 1824, while under the influence of liquor, they sold the remainder and agreed to join the Caddo Tribes along the Red River. This proved unsatisfactory and after a long wait, they were removed to northeastern Indian Territory in charge of the Quapaw Agency. Crawford Seminary had been established on this reservation for the education of the Indians and functioned until 1852. During the Civil War the tribe took refuge from the Confederates by moving to Kansas. In 1865 they returned to a reduced reservation. In 1872 the tribe had decreased to 240 and in 1880 to 200. In 1876 the Quapaw chief tried to move his tribe further west to get away from the flood of Kansas whiskey, and they were sent to live with the Osage. Their new hosts ill-treated them and they finally wandered back to their Quapaw reservation, but there were so few left that they were known simply as the Osage band of the Quapaws.

SAUK & FOX (often called the Sac & Fox). They were originally located in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In 1872 they were induced to sell their Kansas reservation and move to a tract ceded by the Creeks. As often happened blunders in surveying located them in a wrong place and they were obliged to move west again. It was not until 1886 that all of the Sauk & Fox Indians were rounded up and placed in their new home.

SENECA. This tribe from Ohio, together with Shawnees and Mohawks, were settled in northeastern Indian Territory.

SHAWNEE. This tribe, closely associated with the Senecas, were sent to the same region and later the mixed band of Seneca and Shawnee followed. The Absentee Shawnees lived on a reservation with the Potawatomie Tribe and never entered their own reservation.

SKIDI. (Another name for the Wolf Pawnee)

STOCKBRIDGE. Remnants of another small tribe, a few of which may have reached Indian Territory from the Wisconsin reservation.

TAWAKONI. A small tribe which was attached to the Anadarko Agency.

TONKAWA. This tribe had been removed from Texas just before the Civil War. They were solicited by the Kiowas and Comanches to join in raids on white settlements but upon their refusal the Kiowas and Comanches turned on them and massacred two-thirds of the tribe! The remaining 200 escaped into Texas. In 1883 they were assigned to the Quapaw Agency but by executive order were placed on the Iowa reservation. Ultimately they settled on the vacated Nez Perce reservation and numbered 73 persons when taking up their allotments.

TUSCARORA. Remnants of a New York tribe which were sent to northeastern Indian Territory.

WACO. This tribe had lived on the site of Waco, Texas but in 1834 were removed to the Wichita Mountains near the Anadarko Agency.

WEA. A small remnant of this tribe from Indiana ended up in northeastern Indian Territory.

(Turn to page 914)

American Philatelic Society

61st ANNUAL CONVENTION

Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

August 13-17, 1947

GENERAL INFORMATION: The A. P. S. Convention program opens at 9:00 A. M. on Wednesday, August 13, 1947 and closes on Sunday, August 17, as hereafter detailed. However, on Tuesday August 12th, the Essay and Proof Society will hold a business session at 10:00 A. M. in the Cardinal Room of the Hotel William Penn, followed by a luncheon, another business session at 2:00 P. M., and a dinner at 6:30 P. M. Here is the A. P. S. Convention program:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13th

- 9:00 A. M.—Registration (\$1, and do not forget to make your reservations for the Friday evening banquet, \$5.)
- 10:00 A. M.—Exhibition and Bourse opens, Pittsburgh Room.
- 10:00 A. M.—Opening business session, 61st Annual Convention, American Philatelic Society, Cardinal Room.
- 1:00 P. M.—Get-together luncheon for men and women (room to be announced).
- 2:00 P. M.—Cards for the ladies, Parlors E and F, 17th Floor.
- 2:00 P. M.—Chicago Cubs vs. Pittsburgh Pirates at Forbes Field.
- 8:30 P. M.—Visit to Buhl Planetarium ("By Rocket to the Moon").
- 10:00 P. M.—Exhibition and Bourse Closes.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14th

- 9:00 A. M.—Registration Desk open.
- 10:00 A. M.—Exhibition and Bourse Opens.
- 10:00 A. M.—Second Session, APS Convention.
- 10:30 A. M.—Sightseeing trip for the ladies, luncheon at Jacktown Hotel, Irwin, Pa., \$2.
- 2:00 P. M.—Official Convention Photograph will be taken—Cardinal Room.
- 2:30 P. M.—Unit Meetings, various A. P. S. Units, Parlors D, E and F, 17th Floor.
- 7:30 P. M.—Hi-Hat Entertainers, Cardinal Room.
- 8:00 P. M.—Hi-Hat Auction, conducted by N. P. LaGanke, Cardinal Room.
- 10:00 P. M.—Exhibition and Bourse Closes.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15th

- 9:00 A. M.—Registration desk open.
- 10:00 A. M.—Exhibition and Bourse Opens.
- 10:00 A. M.—Third and Final Session APS Convention.
- 1:00 P. M.—Luncheon for the ladies at Kaufmann's Department Store, followed by a tour of some departments of interest to them.
- 6:00 P. M.—Banquet, 17th Floor, Urban Room. (Exhibition and Bourse will be closed from 6 to 8 P. M.)
- 10:00 P. M.—Exhibition and Bourse Closes.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16th

- 10:00 A. M.—Exhibition and Bourse opens.
- 2:30 P. M.—St. Louis plays Pittsburgh, Forbes Field.
- 10:00 P. M.—Exhibition and Bourse closes.

APS CHAPTER 18 AND THE PHILADELPHIA FREE LIBRARY are planning for the period Oct. 4-20, 1947, an exhibition of postage stamps issued during the years 1840-1890 inclusive. All exhibits will be by special invitation, as it is planned to include as wide and diverse a selection as possible. Parts of the Eugene Klein philatelic Library will also be on display.

Unsolicited Approvals

The A. P. S. Board of Vice Presidents has requested that the following letter from the Littleton Stamp Company be published verbatim. We do this below, without comment.

Littleton Stamp Company

FEATURING AN EXCEPTIONAL APPROVAL SERVICE FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

Littleton, New Hampshire

April 18, 1947

Mrs. H. P. McEntee
904 Wellington Road
Baltimore 12, Maryland

Dear Mrs. McEntee:

We have received your letter of April 14 concerning the unsolicited approval selection we mailed Mark Gay, 576 Ferndale Avenue, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, on December 19, 1946.

In connection with unsolicited approvals we are enclosing a copy of a letter which we mail to the very small percentage of individuals who express a complaint on the receipt of our selections. This letter makes our position in the matter very clear.

If any of your Society members, particularly officials, ever pass through Littleton we would certainly appreciate it if they would stop in and pay us a visit. We feel confident that after they have seen our organization at work and read a few of the scores of unsolicited testimonials in our files that their ideas concerning the mailing of unsolicited approvals would be considerably changed.

I realize that you people are sincere and actually believe that the average American Stamp Collector feels as you do concerning the mailing of unsolicited approvals. However, strange as it may seem to you, such is not the case and I am not guessing when I make this statement as I have the actual proof right here in my office. I will be pleased to show this to any member of your organization.

One very important point to bear in mind concerning my statements is that we send more first approval selections to new contacts in three months than you have members in your entire organization.

We feel that it is just a waste of time for your members to go to the trouble of forwarding our selections to you which means that you in turn waste your valuable time and funds in contacting me requesting postage to cover return of our selections by registered mail. "The easy solution for your members in my opinion is to keep our approvals and say nothing."

Very truly yours,

LITTLETON STAMP COMPANY
(Maynard Sundman)

TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS

(Continued from page 907.)

WICHITA AND KICHAH. The Wichita tribes originally lived in western Indian Territory north of the Red River, where they had always been on friendly relations with the United States authorities. The Kichai group lived south of the Red River and were driven off the Brazos reservations in 1858 by the Texans. They fled north and joined the Wichita. During the Civil War all fled to Kansas. They were finally attached to the Anadarko Agency.

WOLF PAWNEE (See Pawnee)

WYANDOT. These Indians sold their reservation in Kansas in 1857 and drifted down to the Seneca reservation where they were granted a home. They originated in the Great Lakes Region.

(To be continued.)

LIST OF INDIAN TERRITORY POST OFFICES UP TO JULY 13, 1887

(These are listed by Nation or Reservation)

CHEROKEE NATION & CHEROKEE OUTLET

Adair	Estb. Mar. 15, 1883
Afton	Estb. June 5, 1886
Al-lu-we	Changed from Lightning Creek, June 27, 1883
Baptist	Estb. Mar. 9, 1881 or possibly a little earlier
Baptist Mission	Estb. July 5, 1850. Disc. about 1866
Bartlesville	Estb. May 6, 1879
Bellevue	Estb. Feb. 7, 1868. Disc. Mar. 26, 1868
Big Cabin	Estb. Aug. 21, 1871. Disc. Oct. 23, 1871. Re-estb. Dec. 3, 1890
Bluejacket	Estb. Mar. 3, 1882
Boudinot	Estb. Feb. 8, 1869 or possibly a little earlier. Disc. Sept. 20, 1869
Briartown	Estb. May 15, 1882
Buckner	Estb. Oct. 19, 1877. Disc. Dec. 31, 1878
Bunch	Estb. May 26, 1886
Cabin Creek	Estb. July 6, 1868. Disc. Aug. 27, 1869
Camp Creek	Estb. Feb. 17, 1879
Camp Supply	Estb. Mar. 17, 1873. Changed to Fort Supply (Cherokee Outlet) June 26, 1889
Canadaville	Estb. May 28, 1886. Disc. June 13, 1889
Cantonment Gibson	Estb. Feb. 21, 1827. Name changed to Fort Gibson Sept. 14, 1842
Cary's Ferry	Estb. Nov. 5, 1873
Catoosa	Estb. Mar. 27, 1883
Chelsea	Estb. Nov. 21, 1882
Cherokee	Estb. May 9, 1842. Disc. probably late in 1844. We have this postmark on a cover with a 3c 1873 stamp but it probably comes from "Cherokee Town" in Chickasaw Nation
Cherokee Agency	Estb. Jan. 23, 1840. Disc. Dec. 10, 1841. Listed as in Washington Co., Arkansas
Cherokee Orphan Asylum	Estb. Jan. 10, 1876. Changed to Salina Mar. 10, 1884
Childer's Station	Changed from Lynch's Ferry June 26, 1878; supposedly changed later to Sallisaw.
Chouteau	Changed from Pryors Creek Oct. 18, 1871
Claremore	Estb. June 25, 1874
Conahany	Estb. April 25, 1884
Coody's Bluff	Estb. May 5, 1860. Disc. July 2, 1866 "Re-estb. May 5, 1879" but noted in an Oct., 1874 list
Coo-y-yah	Estb. Jan. 31, 1882 "late in Creek Nation" Changed to Pryor Creek Apr. 23, 1887
Cottonwood	Noted in an 1887 list
Curtis	Estb. Aug. 27, 1868. Disc. Aug. 27, 1869
Daniels Springs	Estb. June 15, 1871. Disc. Oct. 23, 1871
Danielsville	Estb. Feb. 1, 1861. Disc. July 2, 1866
Echo	Estb. July 10, 1882
Eh-yom-hee	Estb. Mar. 27, 1860. Disc. Aug. 24, 1860
Eldridge	Estb. Mar. 20, 1882. Disc. between Feb. & Aug., 1884
Flint	Estb. Aug. 1, 1846. Changed to Stillwell May 12, 1896
Fly Creek	Estb. May 9, 1878. Changed to Horse Creek between Dec. 1, 1878 & Mar. 1, 1879
Fort Gibson	Changed from Cantonment Gibson Sept. 14, 1842
Fort Spunky	Estb. July 8, 1880. Disc. Feb. 5, 1883
Fort Supply	Changed from Camp Supply, June 26, 1889 (Cherokee Outlet)

Garfield	Estb. Dec. 16, 1881
Grand River	Changed from Prairie City Dec. 1, 1876. Changed to Wyandotte Oct. 3, 1894 (Wyandotte Reservation)
Grand Saline	Estb. June 11, 1849. Disc. about 1866
Gunter	Estb. Mar. 20, 1882. Disc. Aug. 8, 1882
Harris	Estb. July 28, 1884
Hickory	Estb. Nov. 19, 1884
Hilderbrand	Estb. Aug. 3, 1886. Disc. June 25, 1889
Horse Creek	Changed from Fly Creek between Dec. 1, 1878 & Mar. 1, 1879. May possibly be the same as Norse Creek
Hudson	Estb. Nov. 13, 1886
Kedron or Kidron	Estb. Apr. 4, 1855. Changed to Marble Salt Works Sept. 8, 1858. Re-estb. May 26, 1886. Changed to Marble Jan. 16, 1895
Kee-too-wah	Estb. Aug. 8, 1882. Disc. Feb. 7, 1884
Kinnison	Estb. Sept. 13, 1886
Lankard Falls	Estb. May 14, 1860. Disc. July 9, 1866
Lightning Creek	Estb. Oct. 23, 1872. Changed to Al-lu-we June 27, 1883
Little Verdigris	Estb. Jan. 30, 1859. Disc. July 9, 1886
Locust Grove	Estb. Mar. 26, 1873. Disc. Feb. 4, 1884. Re-estb. May 2, 1884
Lynch's Prairie	Estb. May 9, 1878. Changed to Childer's Station June 26, 1878
Manard	Estb. Aug. 23, 1883
Marble Salt Works	Changed from Kedron Sept. 8, 1858. Disc. July 16, 1866. Re-estab. Oct. 6, 1869. Disc. Oct. 3, 1871
McLean Station	Estb. Aug. 29, 1870. Later in Ottawa Reservation. Disc. Mar. 11, 1872
Mill Town	Estb. Apr. 16, 1883. Disc. Sept. 3, 1883
Morehead	Estb. June 7, 1883
Mount Clarimier	Estb. May 30, 1860. Disc. Feb. 11, 1867
Ner-noh-tah-he	Estb. Aug. 7, 1871. Disc. May 20, 1872
Nickville	Estb. Apr. 25, 1828. Disc. Oct. 2, 1829
Norse Creek	Estb. Feb. 12, 1879. Disc. Sept. 4, 1879. May possibly be the same as Horse Creek
Oaks	Estb. July 18, 1881
Olympus	Estb. Dec. 30, 1885
Oo-tah-se-tah	Estb. Mar. 10, 1880
Oo-wa-la	Estb. Mar. 18, 1881. Changed to Mayes Sept. 19, 1887. Changed back to Oo-wa-la Jan. 14, 1888. Disc. Dec. 4, 1889
Oseuma	Estb. Mar. 4, 1868. Disc. May 20, 1872. Re-estb. July 1, 1896
Park Hill	Estb. May 18, 1838. Disc. before Sept. 1849. Re-estb. much later, probably in the 1890's
Patrick	Estb. May 26, 1886
Pau Pan or Paw Paw	Estb. Dec. 26, 1882
Pleasant Point	Estb. Dec. 27, 1872. Disc. Mar. 18, 1873.
Pond	Estb. Mar. 17, 1873 (Cherokee Outlet). Disc. Apr. 14, 1887
Pooler	Estb. Oct. 9, 1882. Disc. Jan. 6, 1885. In Cherokee Nation when estb. but in 1885 in Ottawa Reservation.
Poula	Estb. July 11, 1879. Disc. Oct. 18, 1880. Re-estb. Jan. 19, 1881
Prairie City	Estb. Feb. 26, 1872. Changed to Grand River Dec. 1, 1876
Pryor Creek	Estb. Nov. 27, 1878. Disc. July 22, 1881. Re-estb. Nov. 2, 1881. Disc. Oct. 28, 1884. Re-estb. Apr. 23, 1887
Pryors Creek	Estb. July 15, 1870. Changed to Chouteau Oct. 18, 1871. May be the same as Pryor Creek
Red Hill	Estb. May 29, 1868. Disc. Jan. 11, 1869
Redland	Estb. May 17, 1883
Rome	Estb. Sept. 13, 1886. Disc. Jan. 21, 1891
	Changed from Cherokee Orphan Asylum March 10, 1884
Sallisaw	Estb. Sept. 29, 1873. Changed to Mays June 7, 1888 and back to Sallisaw Dec. 8, 1888
Sanders	Estb. Aug. 6, 1884. Disc. Nov. 6, 1888
Sans Bois	Estb. Sept. 1, 1879
Sequoyah or Se-quo-yah	Estb. Aug. 10, 1871. Disc. Mar. 11, 1872. Re-estb. Dec. 24, 1888. Disc. in 1899
Ski-a-took	Estb. Mar. 12, 1880. Disc. Apr. 27, 1881. Re-estb. June 20, 1882
Skin Bayou	Estb. Oct. 27, 1873. Disc. before Apr. 1, 1875
Sparina Mills	Estb. Oct. 10, 1878. Disc. Jan. 6, 1879
Tahlequah	Estb. May 6, 1847
Tul-lah-te-kee	Estb. Sept. 4, 1871. Disc. May 20, 1872
Uniontown	Noted in an 1851 list only
Verdigris	Estb. Mar. 12, 1880. Disc. Apr. 2, 1903. Re-estb. May 18, 1904
Vian	Estb. May 6, 1886
Vinita	Estb. Sept. 30, 1887
Wau-hil-lau	Estb. Feb. 13, 1879
Webbers Falls	Estb. July 15, 1856
White Water	Estb. Apr. 1, 1873. Disc. July 9, 1886

CHOCTAW NATION

Annette	Estb. Apr. 26, 1882. Disc. Oct. 31, 1899
Armstrong	Estb. Apr. 26, 1882. Disc. Oct. 30, 1883. Re-estb. Feb. 15, 1896
Armstrong Academy	Estb. Nov. 19, 1850. Disc. about 1866
Atoka	Estb. Jan. 23, 1868
Bennington	Estb. Aug. 7, 1873. Evidently disc. and then re-estb. between Dec. 1 & Dec. 31, 1884
Bermington	Estb. May 11, 1875. Disc. Oct. 10, 1878
Big Tusk or Big Tush	Estb. Oct. 27, 1873. Disc. late in 1875 or early in 1876
Blaine	Changed from Panola Oct. 1, 1884. Disc. Jan. 5, 1885
Blue	Estb. July 1, 1874. Disc. Mar. 22, 1878. Re-estb. Oct. 15, 1891
Boggy Depot	Estb. Nov. 5, 1849. Changed to Council House Feb. 6, 1872. Re-estb. Dec. 26, 1883 or name changed from New Boggy Depot Dec. 26, 1883
Bokoshe	Estb. Sept. 29, 1886
Brazil Station or Barzil Station	Estb. Apr. 11, 1879
Brooken	Estb. Jan. 26, 1880. See Savannah, estb. same date with same postmaster
Brushy	Estb. July 23, 1869. Disc. late in 1875 or early in 1876 (There was a <i>Brushy</i> in Cherokee Nation, estb. in 1900)
Buckluxy	Changed from Scalesville Mar. 1, 1870. Disc. before Oct. 1874
Cache	Estb. Mar. 10, 1881 or possibly somewhat earlier. Disc. Oct. 27, 1898
Caddo	Estb. Dec. 19, 1872
Caney Switch	Estb. July 11, 1879. Disc. July 23, 1879
Caston	Changed from Maxey Nov. 5, 1887 and to Pochontas at an undetermined date and changed back to Caston Apr. 18, 1898
Cedar	Estb. Oct. 22, 1884. Disc. Oct. 29, 1885
Choctaw Agency or Choctaw Agency West	Estb. June 26, 1833. Supposedly changed to Scullyville Aug. 16, 1860 but certainly existed later. There may have been two Choctaw Agencies in Indian Terr.
Council House	Changed from Boggy Depot Feb. 6, 1872. Disc. Jan. 31, 1879. Re-estab. May 16, 1879
Cowlington	Estb. Aug. 27, 1884
Doaksville or Doakesville	Changed from Fort Towson Nov. 11, 1847. Changed back to Fort Towson June 11, 1903
Durant	Estb. Mar. 8, 1882
Durant Station	Estb. Feb. 20, 1879. Disc. Apr. 20, 1881
Durant's Station	Estb. Sept. 23, 1879. Disc. May 3, 1881. This office and the two preceding each had a different postmaster
Eagle Town	Estb. July 1, 1834. Disc. about 1866
Etna	Estb. Aug. 7, 1884. Disc. Aug. 9, 1897
Fort Coffee	Estb. Apr. 20, 1835. Disc. probably about 1840
Fort Towson	Estb. Sept. 7, 1832. Changed to Doaksville Nov. 11, 1847. Changed back to Fort Towson June 12, 1903.
Gaines Creek	Estb. Jan. 7, 1850. Not in 1851 or subsequent lists so must have been very short lived
Gertrude	Estb. Jan. 11, 1886. Disc. Feb. 1, 1887
Good Land or Goodland	Estb. Aug. 21, 1871. Disc. Feb. 28, 1902
Green Hill	Estb. Feb. 15, 1881. Changed to Grover Feb. 12, 1886
Grover	Changed from Green Hill Feb. 12, 1886
Haboti	Estb. Sept. 13, 1886. Changed to Smithville May 1, 1890
Harris' Mill	Estb. April 5, 1859 or changed from Mineral Hill. Disc. July 2, 1866
Hochubbee	Estb. Jan. 12, 1858. Disc. about 1860
Hoyt City	Estb. Nov. 3, 1879 or possibly somewhat earlier. Disc. Sept. 2, 1880
Kavanaugh	Estb. Nov. 11, 1885. Changed to Kennady May 16, 1889
Kiowa	Estb. May 6, 1881 or possibly somewhat earlier
Krebs	Estb. Feb. 10, 1886
Kuli-chuk-chu	Estb. Jan. 18, 1882. Changed to Kuli Inla Aug. 7, 1882
Kuli Inla	Name changed from Kuli-chuk-chu Aug. 7, 1882. Disc. Apr. 24, 1883. Re-estb. June 2, 1883. Spelling changed to Kulli Inla Mar. 4, 1886
Kulli Chaha	Estb. Feb. 15, 1881
Lary	Estb. Nov. 11, 1886. Disc. Sept. 7, 1887
Lehigh	Estb. Apr. 4, 1882
Limestone Gap	Estb. Jan. 26, 1887
Long View	Estb. May 26, 1884
Luk-fah-tah	Estb. Feb. 14, 1853. Spelling changed to Lukafata Dec. 20, 1877
Maxey	Estb. June 2, 1884. Changed to Caston Nov. 5, 1887
Mayhew	Estb. Feb. 5, 1845. Disc. May 29, 1892 but re-estb. later as it was changed to Baswell Sept. 30, 1902

McAlister	Estb. Mar. 31, 1873. Spelling changed to McAlester Nov. 12, 1885
Miller Court House	Estb. Sept. 5, 1824. Disc. between Dec. 30, 1839 and Sept. 13, 1841 (really in Texas)
Mineral Hill	May have been the name of the post office which on Apr. 5, 1859 became Harris' Mill
Monroe	Estb. Feb. 25, 1881
Mountain	Estb. Oct. 10, 1873. Disc. May 6, 1886. A post office of this same name was estb. later and disc. Apr. 30, 1901—probably two different offices
Munna	Estb. Oct. 7, 1870. Disc. Mar. 6, 1872
Nashoba	Estb. Sept. 13, 1886. Disc. May 16, 1887. Re-estb. Jan. 21, 1904. Disc. Nov. 30, 1905
Nelson	Estb. Mar. 10, 1881 or possibly somewhat earlier. In 1882 it was in Kiomatani Reservation
New Boggy Depot	Estb. Mar. 22, 1872. Changed to Boggy Depot Dec. 26, 1883
Oak Lodge	Estb. Dec. 22, 1871
Oklahoma	Estb. Dec. 31, 1881. Changed to Whitefield Nov. 27, 1888. This is not the same town as Oklahoma Station in Oklahoma Co., estb. Dec. 18, 1888 and changed to Oklahoma Feb. 4, 1889
Okshawali	Estb. Mar. 14, 1879. Disc. Apr. 20, 1881
Ola	Estb. May 1, 1886. Disc. Jan. 28, 1891. Re-estb. Mar. 11, 1889. Changed to Lutie Oct. 4, 1901
Opposum	Estb. June 23, 1881 or possibly somewhat earlier. Disc. Feb. 20, 1882
Panola	Estb. between Feb. & Aug., 1884. Disc. between Dec. 1, 1884 & Jan. 31, 1885
Pleasant Ridge	Estb. July 1, 1874
Pocola	Estb. Feb. 15, 1881. Changed to Blaine Oct. 1, 1884
Red Oak	Estb. Mar. 11, 1868. Disc. between Sept. 1, 1870 & Jan. 1, 1871 but soon re-estb.
Rogers Station or Rodgers Station	Estb. July 1, 1874. Disc. Nov. 13, 1878
Savanna	Supposedly estb. Jan. 26, 1880 but noted in an Oct. 1, 1876 list (See Brooken, also estb. Jan. 26, 1880 with the same postmaster)
Scalesville	Estb. Dec. 8, 1868. Changed to Buckluxy Mar. 1, 1870
Scullyville	Changed from Choctaw Agency Aug. 16, 1860 (See notes on Choctaw Agency)
Shawnee Creek	Estb. Sept. 23, 1879. Disc. Dec. 29, 1880
Shelton Depot or Scelton Depot	Estb. Feb. 4, 1867. Disc. before Sept. 1, 1870
Short Mountain	Estb. Oct. 3, 1879 or perhaps somewhat earlier. Disc. Feb. 18, 1880
South Canadian	Estb. May 29, 1873. Name changed to Canadian Dec. 11, 1899
Spencer Academy	Estb. Jan. 22, 1844, probably disc. about 1850—not in a Jan. 1, 1851 list
Spring Bluff	Estb. Nov. 20, 1867
Stringtown	Estb. Aug. 17, 1874. Name changed to Sulphur Springs July 9, 1877 and back to Springtown July 23, 1877
Sulphur Springs	Changed from Stringtown July 9, 1877 and back to Stringtown July 23, 1877
Tamaha	Estb. Apr. 17, 1884. Disc. Nov. 16, 1886. Re-estb. Mar. 6, 1888
Tetatoka	Estb. Mar. 6, 1826 in the Choctaw Nation in <i>Arkansas Terr.</i> Disc. about 1835. This tract was ceded by the Choctaws Feb. 14, 1833 but the post office was continued for a year or so
Toboxky	Estb. Sept. 18, 1875. Disc. Mar. 22, 1878 if not earlier. Not in 1875 or 1876 lists
Tushka-Tomma	Estb. Feb. 2, 1884. Spelling changed to Tushkahomma Oct. 28, 1891
Tuskhela	Estb. Sept. 1, 1879. Disc. Aug. 2, 1880
Uno	Estb. Mar. 23, 1881, or perhaps somewhat earlier. Disc. Oct. 3, 1881
Wadeville	Estb. Nov. 19, 1877. Disc. May 14, 1883
Wapanucka	Estb. Mar. 5, 1883 or changed from Chickasaw Nation to Choctaw Nation on that date
Wheelock	Estb. Mar. 21, 1845
Winston	Estb. Sept. 13, 1886. Disc. May 16, 1887

CHICKASAW NATION

Addington	Estb. Jan. 8, 1886. Disc. Feb. 3, 1888. Re-estb. Nov. 4, 1893
Alexander	Estb. Dec. 2, 1885. Listed once in 1887, as Alex.
Arnoldville	Estb. Feb. 12, 1885. Disc. Apr. 2, 1889
Arbuckle	Estb. Aug. 20, 1884. Disc. Jan. 15, 1906
Baldwin	Estb. June 7, 1881 or possibly somewhat earlier. Changed to Sugg Mar. 14, 1888. Changed back to Baldwin June 22, 1890
Beef Creek	Estb. June 17, 1878. Disc. Mar. 25, 1879. Re-estb. Dec. 21, 1881. Changed to Maysville Sept. 19, 1902
Berwyn	Changed from Dresden Oct. 9, 1884
Burney Academy	Estb. July 3, 1860. Disc. June 22, 1866

Burneyville	Estb. May 5, 1879. Disc. Jan. 12, 1880. Re-estb. Oct. 30, 1883
Carriage Point	Estb. March 23, 1869. Disc. Feb. 2, 1872
Cherokee Town	Estb. Aug. 17, 1874. Disc. between Oct. 1876 and June 1879.
Colbert	Estb. Nov. 17, 1853. Disc. about 1855
Colbert's Station	Estb. Aug. 5, 1873. Disc. after June 30, 1879
Courtney	Changed from Watkins Aug. 17, 1886
Crinerville	Estb. Nov. 10, 1885
Dixie	Estb. Aug. 19, 1886. Disc. July 14, 1888
Dresden	Changed from Lou Nov. 2 or 22, 1883. Changed to Berwyn Oct. 9, 1884
Duncan	Estb. Apr. 7, 1884
Emet	Estb. Feb. 18, 1884
Erin Springs	Estb. Nov. 3, 1875
Fleetwood	Estb. Dec. 2, 1885. Disc. Dec. 4, 1886. Re-estb. Feb. 9, 1903
Fontana	Estb. Mar. 20, 1888. Disc. Oct. 22, 1889
Fort Arbuckle	Estb. Aug. 4, 1853
Fort Washita	Estb. Nov. 4, 1844. Disc. May 24, 1880
Fred	Estb. Jan. 22, 1884
Harney	Estb. Nov. 8, 1881. Changed to Woodville July 9, 1888
Healdton	Estb. Feb. 26, 1883 or possibly somewhat earlier
Hennepin	Estb. Feb. 16, 1885
Himmonah	Estb. Nov. 13, 1871. Disc. Feb. 6, 1872
Ittitalah	Estb. Aug. 1, 1881. Disc. May 29, 1883
Jackson	Estb. May 21, 1886. Disc. Dec. 29, 1886
Jimtown	Estb. May 19, 1884. Disc. Nov. 30, 1900. Re-estb. Sept. 20, 1905
Johnson	Estb. Feb. 18, 1878. Disc. July 10, 1878. Re-estb. Sept. 20, 1878
Lebanon	Changed from Rocky Point Feb. 17, 1882
Leon	Estb. June 28, 1883. Disc. Dec. 31, 1885. Re-estb. Mar. 1, 1886
Lone Grove	Estb. Feb. 4, 1885
Lou	Estb. July 11, 1883. Changed to Dresden Nov. 2 or 22, 1883
Maysville	Estb. Mar. 19, 1878. Disc. May 29, 1878. Re-estb. Sept. 19, 1902
Mill Creek	Estb. June 11, 1879
Morrow	Estb. Apr. 8, 1887. Changed to Petuna Mar. 6, 1888
Oakland	Estb. July 20, 1881
Overbrook	Estb. June 21, 1887
Parr	Estb. July 11, 1883
Pauls Valley	Estb. Aug. 21, 1871
Pontotoc	Estb. Sept. 22, 1858. Disc. Feb. 11, 1869. Re-estb. Mar. 23, 1894
Post Oak Grove	Supposedly estb. July 11, 1876 but is in an 1875 list. Disc. Nov. 22, 1878
Price	Estb. Aug. 20, 1884. Disc. May 15, 1896
Purcell	Estb. Apr. 21, 1887
Rock Spring	Estb. Feb. 14, 1870. Disc. Mar. 6, 1872
Rocky Point	Estb. Oct. 22, 1878. Changed to Lebanon Feb. 17, 1882
Silver City	Estb. May 29, 1883
Stonewall	Estb. Jan. 11, 1878 (supposedly) though noted in an April 1, 1875 list
Texanna	Estb. Dec. 9, 1885. There was also a Texanna in Cherokee Nation for about one year, 1888-1889
Thackerville	Estb. Jan. 31, 1882 or perhaps somewhat earlier
Tishomingo	Estb. June 29, 1857
Tucker	Estb. April 28, 1887
Velma	Estb. Sept. 25, 1886
Walner	Estb. Jan. 8, 1886. Changed to Wynnewood Apr. 6, 1887
Wapanucka	Supposedly estb. Mar. 5, 1883 in Choctaw Nation but noted as "late in Chickasaw Nation."
Watkins	Estb. May 17, 1883. Name changed to Courtney Aug. 17, 1886
Wesley	Estb. June 16, 1886. Disc. May 15, 1889
White Bead Hill	Estb. supposedly Jan. 15, 1877 but noted in an Oct., 1876 list
Willis	Estb. Mar. 15, 1886
Woodford	Estb. Feb. 4, 1884
Wynnewood	Changed from Walner Apr. 6, 1887
Yarnaby	Estb. Jan. 22, 1883

CREEK NATION

Adams	Estb. Apr. 8, 1880
Arbeka	Estb. Sept. 10, 1883 while in Seminole Nation. Changed to Creek Nation Mar. 29, 1900. Disc. Nov. 20, 1907
Broken Arrow	Estb. June 9, 1881. Disc. Aug. 21, 1882. Re-estb. Nov. 19, 1902
Chicotah	Estb. June 17, 1886. Disc. Nov. 11, 1886. Re-estb. Mar. 9, 1887
Soo-y-yah	Estb. Jan. 31, 1882 "Late in Creek Nation." Changed to Pryor Creek (Cherokee nation) Apr. 23, 1887

Creek Agency	Estb. June 7, 1843
Eufaula	Estb. Feb. 6, 1874
Fishertown	Estb. July 10, 1883
Gibson Station	Estb. Mar. 29, 1872
Heywood	Estb. June 30, 1882. Disc. Apr. 14, 1884
Hillabee	Estb. Oct. 9, 1882. Disc. Oct. 21, 1884
Micco	Estb. Aug. 4, 1853. Disc. Apr. 21, 1873. Re-estb. between Feb. & Aug., 1884. Disc. Mar. 20, 1886
Muscogee	Estb. Jan. 18, 1872. Spelling changed to Muskogee July 19, 1900
Okmulkee	Estb. Apr. 29, 1869. Spelling changed to Okmulgee Nov. 15, 1883
Pleasant View	Estb. Jan. 13, 1871. Disc. Jan. 26, 1872
Red Fork	Estb. Jan. 3, 1884
Ridge	Estb. Dec. 29, 1884. Disc. Mar. 12, 1886
Springfield	Estb. Apr. 16, 1884. Name changed to McDermott Mar. 10, 1894
Tulsa	Estb. Mar. 25, 1879
Tuskegee	Estb. Sept. 6, 1872. Disc. Nov. 18, 1872. Re-estb. Dec. 24, 1896
We-a-le-ka	Estb. Apr. 8, 1880
We-tum-ka	Estb. Feb. 1, 1881. Spelling changed to Wetumka June 2, 1893

SEMINOLE NATION

Arbeka	Estb. Sept. 10, 1883 while in Seminole Nation. Changed to Creek Nation Mar. 29, 1900. Disc. Nov. 20, 1907
Econtuchko	Estb. Sept. 15, 1881. Disc. July 31, 1899
Sa-sak-wa	Estb. Jan. 14, 1880
We-wo-ka	Estb. May 13, 1867. Disc. Nov. 1, 1883. Re-estb. Apr. 1, 1884

CHEYENNE & ARAPAHOE RESERVATION

Camp Morris	Estb. Feb. 20, 1880. Disc. Aug. 3, 1880
Cantonment	Estb. July 17, 1879
Darlington	Estb. Apr. 2, 1873. Also known as Upper Arkansas Agency though no postmark showing this is known
Fort Reno	Estb. Mar. 1, 1877
Red Rock or Redrock	Estb. Nov. 8, 1881
Seymour	Estb. Nov. 15, 1886. Disc. May 13, 1887

IOWA RESERVATION

Welston or Wellston	Estb. Sept. 19, 1884. Later in Kickapoo Reservation
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KANSAS RESERVATION

Kaw Agency	Estb. Apr. 8, 1880
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KICKAPOO RESERVATION

Kickapoo Station	Estb. or re-estb. Apr. 10, 1878. Also noted as disc. between Dec. 1, 1876 & Mar. 1, 1877
Welston or Wellston	Estb. Sept. 19, 1884 while in Iowa Reservation. Later in Kickapoo Reservation

KIOWA RESERVATION

Anadarko	Estb. Apr. 22, 1873 as in Wichita Co., Arkansas. In Wichita Reservation in 1874. In Kiowa Reservation in 1884 and in Kiowa & Comanche Reservation in 1901
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KIOWA AND COMANCHE RESERVATION

Anadarko	Estb. Apr. 22, 1873 as in Wichita Co., Arkansas. In Wichita Reservation in 1874. In Iowa Reservation in 1884 and in Kiowa & Comanche Reservation in 1901
Fort Sill	Estb. Sept. 28, 1869

OKLAHOMA COUNTY

Camp McCullah	Estb. Feb. 20, 1880. Disc. Aug. 3, 1880
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OSAGE RESERVATION

Pawhuska _____ Estb. May 4, 1876

OTTAWA RESERVATION

McLean Station _____ Estb. Aug. 29, 1870 while in Cherokee Nation. Later in Ottawa Reservation.
Disc. Mar. 11, 1872
Pooler _____ Estb. Oct. 9, 1882 while in Cherokee Nation. Later in Ottawa Reservation.
Disc. Jan. 6, 1885

PAWNEE RESERVATION

Pawnee Agency _____ Estb. Jan. 23, 1878

PEORIA RESERVATION

Fourmile _____ Estb. Aug. 23, 1882 while in Quapaw Reservation. Disc. Dec. 29, 1884. Re-estb.
Feb. 10, 1885 in Peoria Reservation
Kema _____ Estb. Aug. 25, 1882. Disc. Jan. 3, 1884

PONCA RESERVATION

Ponca _____ Estb. Dec. 4, 1879

POTTAWATOMIE RESERVATION

Bernard Murphy _____ Changed from Sacred Heart Mission Jan. 22, 1887
Clardyville _____ Changed to Oberlin Mar. 7, 1877 but estb. at an earlier date
Momet _____ Estb. Nov. 18, 1884. Disc. June 3, 1885
Oberlin _____ Changed from Clardyville Mar. 7, 1877. Changed to Wagoza July 18, 1881
Osmitt _____ Estb. Sept. 23, 1884. Disc. Jan. 15, 1887. Re-estb. Sept. 1, 1887
Sacred Heart Mission _____ Estb. Jan. 10, 1879. Name changed to Bernard Murphy Jan. 22, 1887. We also
have a note "Sacred Heart estb. May 24, 1888, late Sacred Heart Mission"
Shawnee Town _____ Estb. Jan. 6, 1876
Wagoza _____ Changed from Oberlin July 18, 1881. Disc. June 9, 1884

QUAPAW RESERVATION

Crawford Seminary _____ Noted in an 1851 list only
Fourmile _____ Estb. Aug. 23, 1882. Disc. Dec. 29, 1884. Re-estb. Feb. 10, 1885 while in
Peoria Reservation
Whiting _____ Estb. Oct. 3, 1882. Disc. May 6, 1885

SAC AND FOX RESERVATION

Sac & Fox Agency _____ Estb. July 13, 1877 (supposedly) but noted in an Oct. 1876 list

SENECA RESERVATION

Cayuga _____ Estb. between Feb. & Aug., 1884

SHAWNEE RESERVATION

McLean _____ Estb. Feb. 16, 1869. Disc. Sept. 20, 1869

WICHITA RESERVATION

Anadorko _____ Estb. Apr. 22, 1873 as in Wichita Co., Arkansas. In Wichita Reservation in
1874. In Kiowa Reservation in 1884 and in Kiowa & Comanche Reservation
in 1901

WYANDOTTE RESERVATION

Grand River _____ Changed from Prairie City Dec. 1, 1876 while in Cherokee Nation. Later in
Wyandotte Reservation. Changed to Wyandotte Oct. 3, 1894

GREER COUNTY—LATE IN TEXAS

Frazer _____ Estb. Feb. 18, 1886 or changed from Greer Co., Texas
Mangum _____ Changed from Greer Co., Texas Apr. 15, 1886

NEUTRAL STRIP

Alpine _____ Estb. Mar. 2, 1887
Beaver _____ Estb. Apr. 15, 1883. First P. O. in the Neutral Strip
Benton _____ Estb. Apr. 13, 1886
Blue Grass _____ Estb. Sept. 13, 1886
Carrizo _____ Estb. Sept. 9, 1886. Changed to Florence Apr. 9, 1890
Fulton _____ Estb. Apr. 20, 1887. Disc. Apr. 2, 1891
Gate City _____ Estb. Apr. 13, 1886
Meridian _____ Estb. June 1, 1887. Disc. Nov. 21, 1890. Re-estb. Jan. 2, 1891
Optima _____ Estb. Sept. 13, 1886

KIOMATAI RESERVATION

Nelson _____ Estb. Mar. 10, 1881 while in Choctaw Nation. In 1882 in Kiomatai Reservation

As has been explained there was for a few years a Cherokee Nation or Reservation and a Choctaw Nation or Reservation in Arkansas Territory in what is the present State of Arkansas. The Cherokee tract was ceded May 6, 1828 and the Choctaw Tract was ceded Jan. 20, 1825.

Dwight or Dwights and possibly also Tetatoka were post offices in the Cherokee tract and Dardanelle or Dardanelles, Long Prairie and Short Mountain and possibly Tetatoka were post offices in the Choctaw tract.

(To be continued) ✓

The Fred J. Melville Memorial



FRED J. MELVILLE

At the last Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, held in May, 1946, at Brighton, England, it was the unanimous desire of the delegates assembled that a memorial fund should be raised to honor the memory of this great philatelic writer, Juror at International Exhibitions, and pioneer of organized philately.

A committee was appointed which met several times and formulated a plan. Their recommendation was that Melville's book, "Postage Stamps in the Making," should be republished in a souvenir edition at the earliest opportunity. Further to this it is desired to create a capital sum and to use the interest to provide annual awards to philatelists who have done specially meritorious work in the furtherance of the hobby.

The fund was opened in October and it is hoped that collectors in the United States will contribute liberally to perpetuate the memory of a man whom they honored in 1936 by electing him Dean of Philatelic Writers and whose name is inscribed in the Hall of Fame of the American Philatelic Society.

The target is \$5,000, and of this some \$1,500 has already been subscribed. Individual subscriptions of \$200, \$100, \$25 have been received, but any sum, however small, will be welcome. It is suggested that philatelic societies and clubs should set out to raise \$100 apiece from among their members.

American subscriptions should be sent to Robson Lowe, Inc., 721 Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where Robson Lowe has kindly arranged for them to be transferred to England from his American office.

It is hoped that by the time the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain meets again, in September, 1947, at least half of the required capital will be in hand. The Executive Committee will then be able to proceed with the implementation of the scheme.

Envelope Printing

By FRANK D. COLLINS, A. P. S. 4004

So many items have appeared in the philatelic press, that show a misconception of envelope printing that an article giving the facts seems warranted.

Every four years the Post Office Department enters into a contract for its envelope requirements for the succeeding four years. Requirements are tremendous and as a result the printing plant and the presses are designed to do this type of work and nothing else.

The International Envelope Corporation obtained the 1929 contract and their bids have been such that they have been successful up to and including the 1945 contract which will expire Dec. 31, 1948. International purchased the Dayton, Ohio, plant from its predecessor, Middle West Supply Co., after being awarded the 1929 contract.

At the time International took over (Jan. 1, 1929) the plant was equipped with Hartford and Huckins presses. Early in 1929 Harris presses were added and in 1931 O'Connell presses. The latter are an improvement on the Hartford presses and were developed by John J. O'Connell who was, at that time, manager of the Dayton plant.

Here is a description of the presses:

Hartford: These are flatbed presses and are used to print envelopes with stamp only, or with stamp and corner card.

O'Connell: Also flatbed presses. Used to print envelopes with stamp only, or with stamp and corner card. At this time they have largely superseded the Hartford presses.

Huckins: Rotary presses, both one and two cylinders. The cylinders are six inches in diameter. The one cylinder presses are used to print envelopes with stamps only, or with stamp and corner card. The two cylinder presses were installed to print precancels. The first cylinder printed the stamp and corner card, the second cylinder the precancel. They have also been used to print the borders on air-mail envelopes, the first cylinder printing the blue and the second cylinder the red diamonds. The use of Huckins two cylinder presses was discontinued several years ago.

Harris: Rotary presses both one and two cylinder. The cylinders are eight inches in diameter. These presses do the same work that the Huckins presses do plus some additional work on air-mail envelopes. The one cylinder presses print envelopes with stamp only, or with stamp and corner card. All precancels are now printed on two cylinder Harris presses. The cylinders of the Huckins presses are so small that the most that can be put on one of them is the stamp die and corner card slug or the diamonds for the air-mail border. The large cylinders of the Harris presses will take on one cylinder the stamp die, the corner card slug and the diamonds for one border color, on the other cylinder the diamonds for the other border color. From this it can be seen that when the stamp on an air-mail envelope is red or blue (border colors) the envelope can be printed at one pass on a Harris two cylinder press. The fact that air-mail envelopes can be printed, at one pass, on a two cylinder Harris press, when the stamp color is the same as one of the border colors, does not mean that it is always so done. Conditions at the plant may be such that two cylinder Harris presses are not available and in that case it becomes necessary to go to the two press method.

The 6c orange and the 8c olive were two press jobs. A two cylinder press for the border and the stamp and corner card on a one cylinder press.

When production started for the new 5c air mail envelopes the first printing dies sent to Dayton were for the O'Connell (flatbed) presses. Borders were printed on a two cylinder Harris press and the stamp on an O'Connell press. Later Harris printing dies were received. The two press method was continued, borders on a two cylinder Harris and stamps on both the O'Connell and Harris presses. By the time this article appears in print the two cylinder Harris presses will be set up to print in one operation and printing on the O'Connell presses discontinued.

Probably one other press should be mentioned, the Michle. Stamp printing on them was discontinued about 1913. They are flatbed and print in multiple on sheets after which the sheets are cut to envelope size and shape. During the war when the demand for air-

A list of known correlations between sea post numbers and ships is appended. These are duplex killer grid numbers found with the "U. S. GERMAN SEA P. O." canceller only. Additions and extensions of dates will be welcomed.

1—Established April 14, 1891 on the "Havel"; transferred in February 1893 to the "New York" with different cancellation. One example of this postmark is known, however, with date of July 18, 1893 (what ship?).

2—Established April 16, 1891 on the "Columbia"; reported from the "Spree" in 1893. Known again with June 1902 date, from an unidentified ship.

3—Established April 18, 1891 on the "Eider," which was wrecked in January 1892. Not known subsequently with this type postmark.

4—Established April 22, 1891 on the "Fulda" transferred in 1895 to the "St. Paul" (different postmark). Known again with April 1899 date; ship unknown.

5—Established April 21, 1891 on the "Trave." Reported from the "Lahn" in 1893; known from the "Kaiser Friedrich" in 1900.

6—Established April 28, 1891 on the "Spree"; known from the "Kaiser Wilhelm II" in 1904.

7—Established April 30, 1891 on the "Auguste Victoria."

8—Established May 2, 1891 on the "Aller"; known from the "Lahn" in 1901.

9—Established May 5, 1891 on the "Lahn"; known from the "Normannia" in 1893.

10—Established May 7, 1891 on the "Normannia"; probably on the "Havel" in 1895; known from the "Lahn" in 1899, from the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" in 1905-06, and from the "Kaiserin Aug. Victoria" in 1906.

11—Established on the "Ems" on May 9, 1891; known from the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" in 1906.

12—Established May 21, 1891 on the "Fürst Bismarck." Known also from the "Kaiserin Maria Theresia" in 1901, and from the "Kaiser Wilhelm II" in 1906.

13—Known only from the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" 1906-08.

14—Known from the "Deutschland" in 1906, and from the "George Washington" in 1912 and 1913.

15—Aboard the "Amerika" 1906 to 1911, at least.

16—Known from the "Kaiser Friedrich" in 1898; from the "Blücher" in 1906; and from the "Imperator" in 1914.

17—Aboard the "Kaiserin Aug. Victoria" 1906 and (to?) 1914.

18—Aboard the "Vaterland" in 1914.

United States sea post offices are known to have existed also, for greater or lesser periods, aboard the "Elbe," "H. H. Meier," "Saale," and "Werra"; but no correlations involving these ships have been reported.

It is to be noted that this identical "U. S. GERMAN SEA P. O." cancellation was again put in use in 1924-1925; but its use in this later period is outside the scope of the present article.

The First Hundred Years of United States Territorial Postmarks, 1787-1887

By CARROLL CHASE and RICHARD MCP. CABEEN

INDIAN TERRITORY

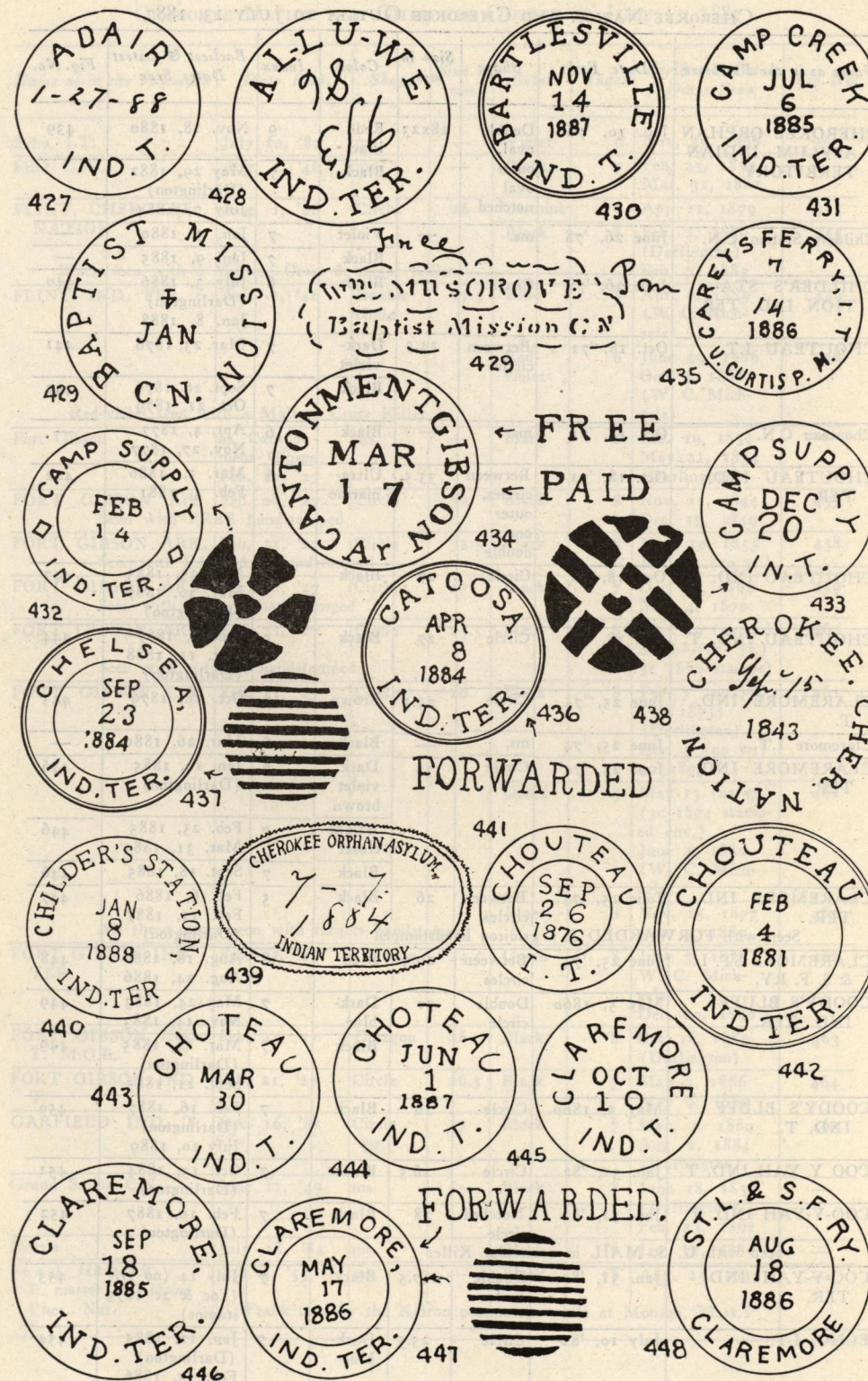
POSTMARKS OF INDIAN TERRITORY

We wish to emphasize the fact that all of the postmarks in the following tables are from what was first the Indian Country, then Indian Territory, and finally Oklahoma. The fact that certain of these markings show Arkansas abbreviations means only that these offices were attached to the State of Arkansas for administrative purposes by the postoffice department only.

It is a remarkable fact that the names of four of the five Civilized Nations began with the letter "C"—so that, "C.N.," for example, may mean Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw or Creek Nation, as the case may be. The Creek Nation was in some instances also called the Muskogee Nation, hence the abbreviation "'M.N." found in certain Creek Nation postmarks.

CHEROKEE NATION AND CHEROKEE OUTLET TO JULY 13, 1887

Name as in the Postmark	Date Estb.	Shape	Size in mm.	Color	Index	Earliest & Latest Dates Seen	Fig. No.
ADAIR IND. T.	Mar. 15, '83	Circle	27	Black	6	July 1, 1887 (Darlington) Jan. 27, 1888	427
Al-lu-we I.T.	June 27, '83	ms.	—	Black	5	June 23, 1886	—
AL-LU-WE IND. TER.	June 27, '83	Circle	32	Black	7	Sept. 3, 1886 (Darlington) Apr. 25, 1887	428
Bap Mission	July 5, '50	ms.	—	Black	8	Jan. 7, 1859	—
Seen with "Free William A. Musgrove P. M." also in ms.							
BAPTIST MISSION	July 5, '50	Circle	31.5	Black	9	Jan. 4 (no year)	429
C.N. Seen with elaborate "WM. MUSGROVE BAPTIST MISSION C. N. P. M. Free. See Fig. 429							
Bartlesville I.T.	May 6, '79	ms.	—	Black	5	July 15, 1879 Dec. 19, 1879	—
BARTLESVILLE IND. T.	May 6, '79	Circle	27.5	Black	7	Oct. 19, 1885 Nov. 14, 1887	430
Briar town I.T.	May 15, '82	ms.	—	Red-lilac	7	Oct. 16, 1888	430
				Black	5	Apr. 5 (no year) 2c '83 stamped env.)	—
Buckner Ind. Tery	Oct. 19, '77	ms.	—	Black	8	Nov. 18, 1878	—
Camp Creek C.N.	Feb. 17, '79	ms.	—	Black	8	July 12, 1880	—
Camp Creek I.T.	Feb. 17, '79	ms.	—	Black	5	Aug. 3, 1881	—
CAMP CREEK IND. TER.	Feb. 17, '79	Circle	26.5	Black	7	July 4, 1884 (Darlington) Feb. 1, 1888	431
Camp Supply I.T.	Mar. 17, '73	ms.	—	Black	7	Dec. 27, 1874	—
CAMP SUPPLY IND. TER.	Mar. 17, '73	Between circles	26	Blue	8	May 11, 1876 May 26 (no yr.)	432
				Black	8	May 11 (no yr.) Nov. 7 (no yr.) (Atherton)	432
Both blue & black seen with odd Killers							
CAMP SUPPLY IN. T.	Mar. 17, '73	Circle	25	Black	7	Jan. 12, 1886 (Darlington) Oct. 13, 1886	433
Seen with an odd Killer							
Cant. Gibson A. Ter.	Feb. 21, '27	ms.	—	Black	10	Nov. 5, 1828	—
Earliest cover known from what is now Oklahoma							
CANTONMENT GIBSON Ar.	Feb. 21, '27	Circle	30.5	Black	9	Dec. 2, 1841 Jan. 19, 1843	434
Seen with FREE and PAID handstamped							
Careys Ferry I.T.	Nov. 5, '73	ms.	—	Black	7	Feb. 17, 1880 Aug. 21, 1880 (Darlington)	—
CAREYS FERRY I.T. U. CURTIS P.M.	Nov. 5, '73	Circle	25.5	Dark-blue	8	July 14, 1886	435
CATOOSA IND. TER.	Mar. 27, '83	Double circle	27	Dark-blue	6	Apr. 8, 1884 June 1, 1887 (Darlington)	436
Seen with FORWARDED & a target handstamped							
CHELSEA IND. TER.	Nov. 21, '82	Between circles, Outer circle double	27	Dark-blue	8	Sept. 23, 1884	437
Seen with a grid handstamped							
CHEROKEE. CHER. NATION	May 9, '42	Circular form. No outer circle	29	Black	10	Sept. 15, 1843 Feb. 17, 1844	438

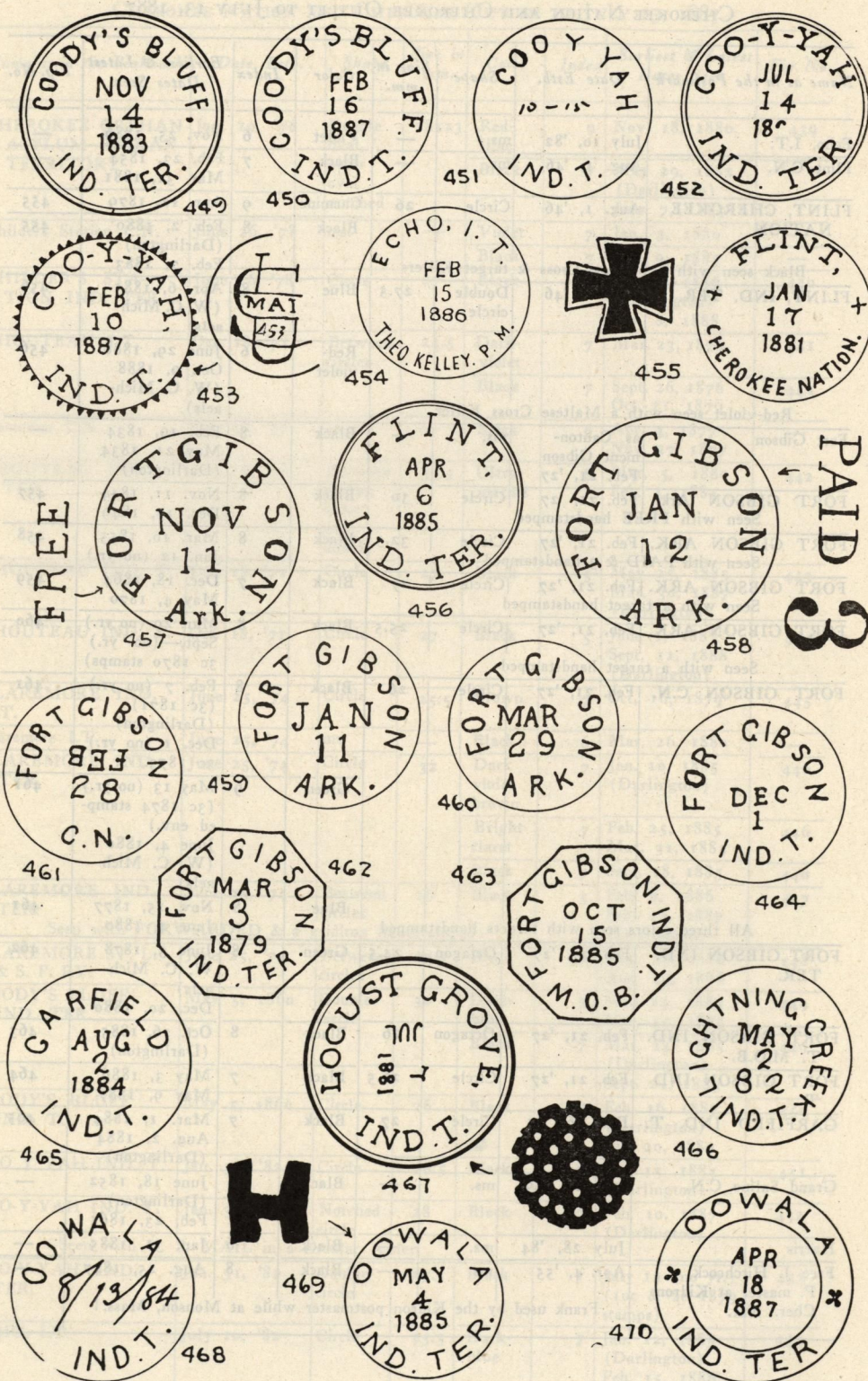


CHEROKEE NATION AND CHEROKEE OUTLET TO JULY 13, 1887

Name as in the Postmark	Date Estb.	Shape	Size in mm.	Color	Index	Earliest & Latest Dates Seen	Fig. No.
CHEROKEE ORPHAN ASYLUM INDIAN TERRITORY	Jan. 10, '76	Double oval, outer oval notched	28x23	Red-lilac	9	Nov. 18, 1880	439
				Black	7	May 29, 1882 (Darlington) July 7, 1884	
Childers Station C.N.	June 26, '78	ms.	—	Violet	7	Jan. 3, 1880	—
				Black	7	Jan. 9, 1885	—
CHILDER'S STATION IND. TER.	June 26, '78	Circle	27	Black	6	July 3, 1886 (Darlington) Jan. 8, 1888	440
CHOUTEAU I.T.	Oct. 18, '71	Between circles	24.5	Dark-violet	7	Mar. 23, 1876	441
				Black	7	Sept. 26, 1876 Oct. 21, 1879	441
Chouteau C.N.	Oct. 18, '71	ms.	—	Black	6	Apr. 4, 1877 Nov. 27, 1877	—
CHOUTEAU IND. TER.	Oct. 18, '71	Between circles, outer one double	33.5	Ultra-marine	6	Mar. 5, 1880 Feb. 4, 1881	442
CHOUTEAU IND. T.	Oct. 18, '71	Circle	27	Black	5	May 25, 1885 Mar. 30, 1887 (Darlington)	443
CHOUTEAU IND. T.	Oct. 18, '71	Circle	27	Black	5	June 1, 1887 Sept. 11, 1888 (Darlington)	444
CLAREMORE IND. T.	June 25, '74	Circle	25.5	Brown	7	Oct. 10, 1879	445
Claremore I.T.	June 25, '74	ms.	—	Black	6	Mar. 26, 1880	—
CLAREMORE IND. TER.	June 25, '74	Circle	32	Dark violet brown	7	Jan. 10, 1885 (Darlington)	446
				Bright claret	7	Feb. 25, 1885 Mar. 31, 1885	446
				Black	7	Sept. 18, 1885	446
CLAREMORE IND. TER.	June 25, '74	Between circles	26	Black	5	Feb. 6, 1886 Feb. 11, 1887 (Darlington)	447
Seen with FORWARDED & a gridiron handstamped							
CLAREMORE ST. L. & S. F. RY.	June 25, '74	Between circles	29.5	Blue	8	Aug. 18, 1886 Aug. 24, 1886	448
COODY'S BLUFF IND. TER.	May 5, 1860	Double circle	30	Dark-blue	7	May 24, 1883 Nov. 14, 1883	449
				Black	7	Mar. 24, 1885 (Darlington) Sept. 21, 1885	449
COODY'S BLUFF IND. T.	May 5, 1860	Circle	26	Black	7	Feb. 16, 1887 (Darlington) July 20, 1889	450
COO Y YAH IND. T.	Jan. 31, '82	Circle	26.5	Black	7	Oct. 15, 1884 (Darlington)	451
COO-Y-YAH IND. T.	Jan. 31, '82	Notched circle	28	Black	7	Feb. 10, 1887 (Darlington)	452
Seen with U. S. MAIL in a circular Killer							
COO-Y-YAH IND. TER.	Jan. 31, '82	Double circle	27.5	Black	7	July 14 (no yr.) (10c & 2c 1879 stamps)	453
ECHO, I.T.	July 10, '82	Circle	25.5	Dark-blue	7	Jan. 12, 1885 (Darlington) Feb. 15, 1886	454

CHEROKEE NATION AND CHEROKEE OUTLET TO JULY 13, 1887

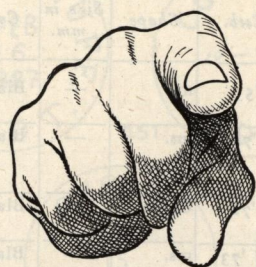
Name as in the Postmark	Date Estb.	Shape	Size in mm.	Color	Index	Earliest & Latest Dates Seen	Fig. No.
Echo, I.T.	July 10, '82	ms.	—	Violet	6	Nov. 25, 1886	—
Flint C.N.	Aug. 1, '46	ms.	—	Black	7	Feb. 23, 1854 Mar. 31, 1881	—
FLINT, CHEROKEE NATION	Aug. 1, '46	Circle	26	Carmine	9	Apr. 12, 1879	455
				Black	8	Feb. 2, 1880 (Darlington) Feb. 7, 1883	455
Black seen with a Maltese Cross & target Killers							
FLINT, IND. TER.	Aug. 1, '46	Double circle	27.5	Blue	8	Apr. 6, 1885 (W. C. Michaels)	456
				Red-violet	6	June 29, 1886 Oct. 9, 1888 (W. C. Michaels)	456
Red-violet seen with a Maltese Cross Killer							
Fort Gibson	as Cantonment Gibson Feb. 21, '27	ms.	—	Black	8	Feb. 19, 1834 May 21, 1834 (Darlington)	—
FORT GIBSON Ark. Seen with FREE handstamped	Feb. 21, '27	Circle	30	Black	8	Nov. 11, 1844 Dec. 17, 1849	457
FORT GIBSON ARK. Seen with PAID & 3 handstamped	Feb. 21, '27	Circle	32.5	Black	8	Mar. 10, 1855 Jan. 12 (no yr.)	458
FORT GIBSON ARK. Seen with a target handstamped	Feb. 21, '27	Circle	27	Black	7	Dec. 18, 1864 May 4, 1870	459
FORT GIBSON ARK. Seen with a target handstamped	Feb. 21, '27	Circle	25.5	Black	8	Mar. 29 (no yr.) Sept.—(no yr.) 3c 1870 stamps)	460
				Black	8	Feb. 7 (no yr.) (3c 1871) (Darlington) Dec. 1 (no yr.) 3c 1873	461
FORT GIBSON C.N.	Feb. 21, '27	Circle	26	Black	8	May 13 (no yr.) (3c 1874 stamp- ed env.) June 4, 1880 (W. C. Michaels)	461
				Green	9	Nov. 15, 1877 June 4, 1880	461
				Blue	8	Nov. 15, 1877 June 4, 1880	461
All three colors seen with targets handstamped							
FORT GIBSON IND. TER.	Feb. 21, '27	Octagon	24.5	Green	8	June 3, 1878 W. C. Michaels Dec. 20, 1880	462
FORT GIBSON IND. T. M.O.B.	Feb. 21, '27	Octagon	26	Black	8	Oct. 16, 1885 (Darlington)	463
FORT GIBSON IND T	Feb. 21, '27	Circle	26.5	Black	7	May 3, 1886 May 9, 1887	464
GARFIELD IND. T.	Dec. 16, '81	Circle	27	Black	7	Mar. 1, 1884 Aug. 2, 1884 (Darlington)	465
Grand Saline C.N.	June 11, '49	ms.	—	Black	8	June 18, 1852 (Darlington) Feb. 23, 1861	—
Harris	July 28, '84	ms.	—	Black	6	Jan. 31, 1885	—
Free J. Hitchcock P. master at Kidron Cher. Nat.	Apr. 4, '55	ms.	—	Black	8	Aug. 25, 1847	—
Frank used by the Kidron postmaster while at Monson, Mass.!							



CHEROKEE NATION AND CHEROKEE OUTLET TO JULY 13, 1887

Name as in the Postmark	Date Estb.	Shape	Size in mm.	Color	Index	Earliest & Latest Dates Seen	Fig. No.
Kidron Cher. N. or C.N.	Apr. 4, '55	ms.	—	Black	7	May 26, 1852 Feb. 16, 1861	—
Lightning Creek I.T.	Oct. 23, '72	ms.	—	Black	6	Nov. 6, 1878 (Darlington) July 20, 1880	—
LIGHTNING CREEK IND T.	Oct. 23, '72	Circle	26	Black	8	May 2, 1882	466
Locust Grove C.N.	Mar. 26, '73	ms.	—	Black	8	Oct. 13, 1876 (Darlington) Feb. 26, 1879	—
Locust Grove I.T.	Mar. 26, '73	ms.	—	Black	7	July 4, 1884	—
LOCUST GROVE IND. T.	Mar. 26, '73	Double circle	31.5	Black	7	July 7, 1881	467
Morehead C.N.	June 7, '83	ms.	—	Black	7	Feb. 12, 1887	—
Oaks Cher Nation	July 18, '81	ms.	—	Black	8	Dec. 17, 1886 (Darlington) Sept. 2, 1887	—
Ootah se tah I.T.	Mar. 10, '80	ms.	—	Black	8	Aug. 5, 1880	—
Oowala I.T.	Mar. 18, '81	ms.	—	Black	7	Apr. 28, 1882	—
OO WA LA IND. T.	Mar. 18, '81	Circle	27	Black	8	Aug. 13, 1884	468
OOWALA IND. TER.	Mar. 18, '81	Circle	23	Black	8	May 4, 1885	469
Seen with a large "H" as a Killer handstamped							
OOWALA IND. TER.	Mar. 18, '81	Between circles	29	Black	8	May 7, 1886 (Darlington)	470
				Blue	8	Mar. 5, 1886 (Darlington) May 2, 1887	470
Park Hill C.N.	May 18, '38	ms.	—	Black	9	Aug. 2, 1844 May 8, 1847	—
Poulas Ind. Terr'y	July 11, '79	ms.	—	Black	7	Oct. 21, 1879	—
Prairie City I.T.	Feb. 26, '72	ms.	—	Black	6	Sept. 7, 1882 Jan. 25, 1889	—
Pryors Creek C.N.	July 15, '70	ms.	—	Blue	6	Mar. 10, 1880	—
PRIOR CREEK IND TER	Nov. 27, '78	Circle	31	Blue	7	Oct. 3, 1886	471
Salina C.N. I.T.	Mar. 10, '84	ms.	—	Black	8	Oct. 8, 1884	—
SALINA IND. T.	Mar. 10, '84	Octagon	27.5	Black	7	Jan. 7, 1887 (Darlington) Apr. 26, 1889	472
SALLISAW IND. TER.	Sept. 29, '73	Between circles—outer one double	27	Black	7	June 20, 1885	473
Seen with an elaborate circular Killer handstamped							
SANDERS, IND. TER.	Aug. 6, '84	Circle	23	Black	7	Apr. 3, 1886 May 7, 1887 (Darlington)	474
Skiatook I.T.	Mar. 12, '80	ms.	—	Black	6	Feb. 14, 1885 (Darlington) May 21, 1887	—
Tahlequah C.N.	May 6, '47	ms.	—	Black	8	Sept. 25, 1847	—
TAHLEQUAH C N	May 6, '47	Between circles	32.3	Black	7	Feb. 12, 1850 Jan. 10, 1851	475
TAHLEQUAH ARK.	May 6, '47	Circle	28	Red	9	May 11, 1851 Dec. 12, 1851	476
Seen with PAID & 5 handstamped							
				Black	7	Oct. 7, (prob. 1852) Apr. 16, 1861	476

(Continued on page 468)



Where is
that new
member?

How About You?

Why Not Add Your Name to the List of
THOSE WHO HAVE SHOWN SOME INTEREST
in the FORWARD PROGRESS of the

A. P. S.

**For Every 3 Applications for Membership You Sponsor,
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L. D. SHOEMAKER

1612 BLOSSOM PARK, LAKEWOOD 7, OHIO

—or—

A. P. S. CENTRAL OFFICE, P. O. BOX 800, STATE COLLEGE, PA.

"Knowing people by correspondence and later meeting them personally is a big help in the business," admitted Guest. "We have endeavored to size up the members from their correspondence and we believe we have been successful in keeping the membership 99 per cent happy."

Guest does not take the whole credit for the growth of the A. P. S. sales department. The growth of the society from a few thousand to approximately 10,000 naturally has increased the number of users of the circuit.

But members admit that the good work Guest has done with the sales department has been a strong talking point in selling memberships to prospects so that the success of the sales department also has contributed to the growth of the A. P. S.

Guest predicts that, nothing unforeseen barring the growth, A. P. S. membership will reach 15,000 by the end of his present five-year term as sales manager. He recently was appointed for another period of five years.

By the end of the next five years, also he hopes to boost annual sales to \$200,000.

J. E. has one goal which he hopes to attain before the end of his present term. He is looking for a typewriter that knows how to spell. Guest handles all of his own correspondence.

"The failing of that typewriter of mine catches up with me at every convention."

The A. P. S. sales office is in a downtown modern Dallas office building. Guest makes no attempt to do a local stamp business in Dallas.

There actually were A. P. S. members who didn't know the A. P. S. had an office in Dallas. "The office is too busy to make collectors at home. Collectors like to loaf and talk when they shop for stamps. The detail work is too heavy and hours lost in selling across the counter means extra work at night to catch up," pointed out Guest.

He estimates the sales circuit has an "exposure" of \$2,000,000 worth of merchandise yearly with losses not exceeding \$100. Once in a while there will be some substitution losses. Once a bag of registered mail picked up "on the fly" by a train, dropped off the hook and was lost under the wheels of the train.

Once in a while an express shipment will be lost off a wagon or truck.

But the work is not all drab. In tracing a slow shipment, the member replied that he was a prospective father and that in the excitement he just forgot all about the books and apologized for being late with them.

The sales department sends many catalogs and albums abroad, but sells none to members in the United States.

Guest said that material was beginning to arrive from England, Holland and Germany. Money from the sale of this material is held in trust for the senders. The Europeans do not want the money sent to them because it would be confiscated by their governments.

No books are sent abroad.

Guest is Life Member No. 100 and regular member No. 4215 of the A. P. S. and is member No. 1043 of the Society of Philatelic Americans.

Recently he added to his staff J. E. Escobedo, who learned the stamp business with Jack Shipman, A. P. S. member, secretary-treasurer of the Texas Philatelic Association and recently featured in the *Stamp Wholesaler*.

Young Escobedo, ensconced behind a huge stack of sales books, smiled as Guest introduced him to the writer.

Guest hopes the larger staff will enable him to give even better service to A. P. S. members.

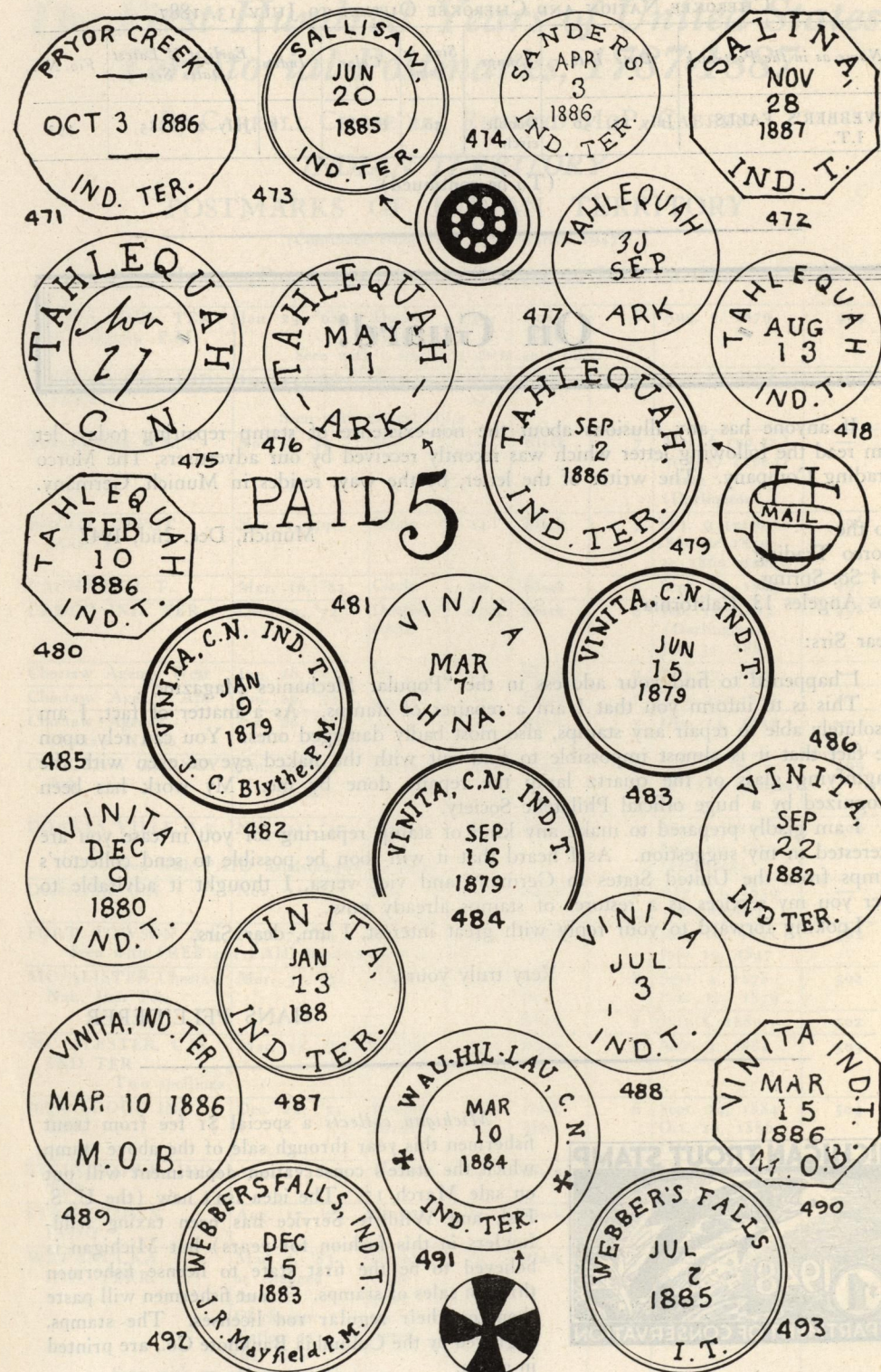
In addition, Miss Betty Jean Voight, of Dallas, also assists in the office.

Hiram Deats, President of the APS during 1904-05, and bearing APS membership No. 36, has been severely ill with the shingles for some time. Those who know the extreme painfulness of that affliction will realize what a hardship it is. How about dropping him a line of greeting and good will? His address is Flemington, N. J.

Maritime Postmark Society announces that among its recently elected officers for 1948 are some well-known APS names, namely: Harold P. Faust and Everett Erle, both of whom are writers of considerable note. David Brockton Browne, APS No. 22567, is President.

U. S. TERRITORIAL POSTMARKS

Name as in the Postmark	Date Estb.	Shape	Size in mm.	Color	Index	Earliest & Latest Dates Seen	Fig. No.
TAHLEQUAH ARK.	May 6, '47	Circle	24	Black	8	Sept. 30 (no yr.) 3c 1870 stamp)	477
TAHLEQUAH IND. T.	May 6, '47	Circle	25.5	Black	6	Mar. 4, 1879 Aug. 12, 1885	478
				Dark-purple	8	Aug. 13 (no yr.) (Darlington) (3c 1873)	478
TAHLEQUAH IND. TER.	May 6, '47	Double circle	32	Black	7	Mar. 3, 1886 Sept. 2, 1886	479
				Ultramarine to violet	6	Jan. 3, 1887 Jan. 20, 1888	479
Both colors seen with US MAIL in a circle handstamped							
TAHLEQUAH IND. T.	May 6, '47	Octagon	24.5	Grey-violet	8	Feb. 10, 1886	480
				Black	6	Oct. 15, 1888 (Darlington) Oct. 18, 1889	480
VINITA CH NA.	Sept. 13, '71	Circle	26	Black	7	Apr. 1, 1876 (Darlington) Oct. 7, 1879	481
VINITA, C.N. IND. T. J. C. Blythe, P.M.	Sept. 13, '71	Double circle	32	Red-violet	8	Jan. 9, 1879 Apr. 8, 1879 (Darlington)	482
VINITA, C.N. IND. T.	Sept. 13, '71	Double circle	32	Red-violet	8	June 7, 1879 June 15, 1879	483
Same as preceding postmark with the P. M.'s name removed							
VINITA, C.N. IND. T.	Sept. 13, '71	Partial double circle	32x22	Red-violet	8	Sept. 16, 1879	484
				Violet	8	Sept. 1, 1879 Nov. 15, 1879	484
Same as the preceding postmark with the bottom of the circle removed. The postmarks shown in Figures 482, 483 and 484 have been seen with various Killers handstamped							
VINITA IND. T.	Sept. 13, '71	Circle	26.5	Black	6	Nov. 22, 1879 Dec. 9, 1880	485
Seen with two different Killers handstamped							
VINITA IND. TER.	Sept. 13, '71	Circle	28	Black	7	Sept. 22, 1882	486
VINITA IND. TER.	Sept. 13, '71	Double circle	27.5	Black	7	Jan. 13, 188- (3c '74 stamped env.)	487
VINITA IND. T	Sept. 13, '71	Circle	25.5	Black	6	May 27, 1884 Dec. 1, 1885	488
VINITA IND. TER. M.O.B.	Sept. 13, '71	Circle	21	Red-violet	8	Mar. 10, 1886	489
Used as a sending postmark							
VINITA IND. T. M.O.B.	Sept. 13, '71	Octagon	24	Black	8	Feb. 20, 1886 Mar. 15, 1886	490
Used as a sending postmark							
Wau hil lau	Feb. 13, '79	ms.	—	Black	6	Oct. 18, 1883 Mar. 3, 1886	—
WAU-HIL-LAU C.N. IND. TER.	Feb. 13, '79	Between circles	32.5	Black	8	Mar. 10, 1884 Oct. 12, 1885 (Darlington)	491
Seen with an odd Killer handstamped							
Wau hil lau C.N.	Feb. 13, '79	ms.	—	Black	8	June 2, 1886	—
Webber's Falls C.N.	July 15, '56	ms.	—	Black	8	Aug. 17, 1878	—
				Violet	8	Aug. 29, 1882	—
Webbers Falls I.T.	July 15, '56	ms.	—	Black	6	Mar. 19, 1881 Feb. 28, 1885	—
WEBBERS FALLS, IND. T. J. R. Mayfield, P.M.	July 15, '56	Double circle	31.5	Black	8	Mar. 5, 1883 Dec. 15, 1883	492



CHEROKEE NATION AND CHEROKEE OUTLET TO JULY 13, 1887

Name as in the Postmark	Date Estb.	Shape	Size in mm.	Color	Index	Earliest & Latest Dates Seen	Fig. No.
WEBBER'S FALLS I.T.	July 15, '56	Double circle	30	Black	8	July 2, 1885	493

(To be continued)

On Guard!

If anyone has any illusions about the non-existence of stamp repairing today, let him read the following letter which was recently received by our advertisers, The Morco Trading Company. The writer of the letter, by the way, resides in Munich, Germany.

To the
Morco Trading
354 So. Spring,
Los Angeles 13, California

Munich, Dec. 2nd, 1947

Dear Sirs:

I happened to find your address in the "Popular Mechanics Magazine".

This is to inform you that I am a repairer of stamps. As a matter of fact, I am absolutely able to repair any stamps, also most badly damaged ones. You can rely upon the fact that it is almost impossible to find out with the naked eye or even with the magnifying glass or the quartz lamp the repairs done by me. My work has been recognized by a huge official Philatelic Society.

I am gladly prepared to make any kind of stamp repairing for you in case you are interested in my suggestion. As I heard that it will soon be possible to send collector's stamps from the United States to Germany and vice versa, I thought it advisable to offer you my services as a restorer of stamps already now.

Looking forward to your reply with great interest, I am, dear Sirs,

Very truly yours,

HANS PFLEIDERER



Michigan collects a special \$1 fee from trout fishermen this year through sale of the above stamp which the state's conservation department will put on sale March 15. The idea isn't new (the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been taxing wild-fowlers in this fashion for years) but Michigan is believed to be the first state to license fishermen through sales of stamps. Trout fishermen will paste them on their regular rod licenses. The stamps, engraved by the Columbia Banknote Co., are printed in green.

The First Hundred Years of United States Territorial Postmarks, 1787-1887

By CARROLL CHASE and RICHARD MCP. CABEEN

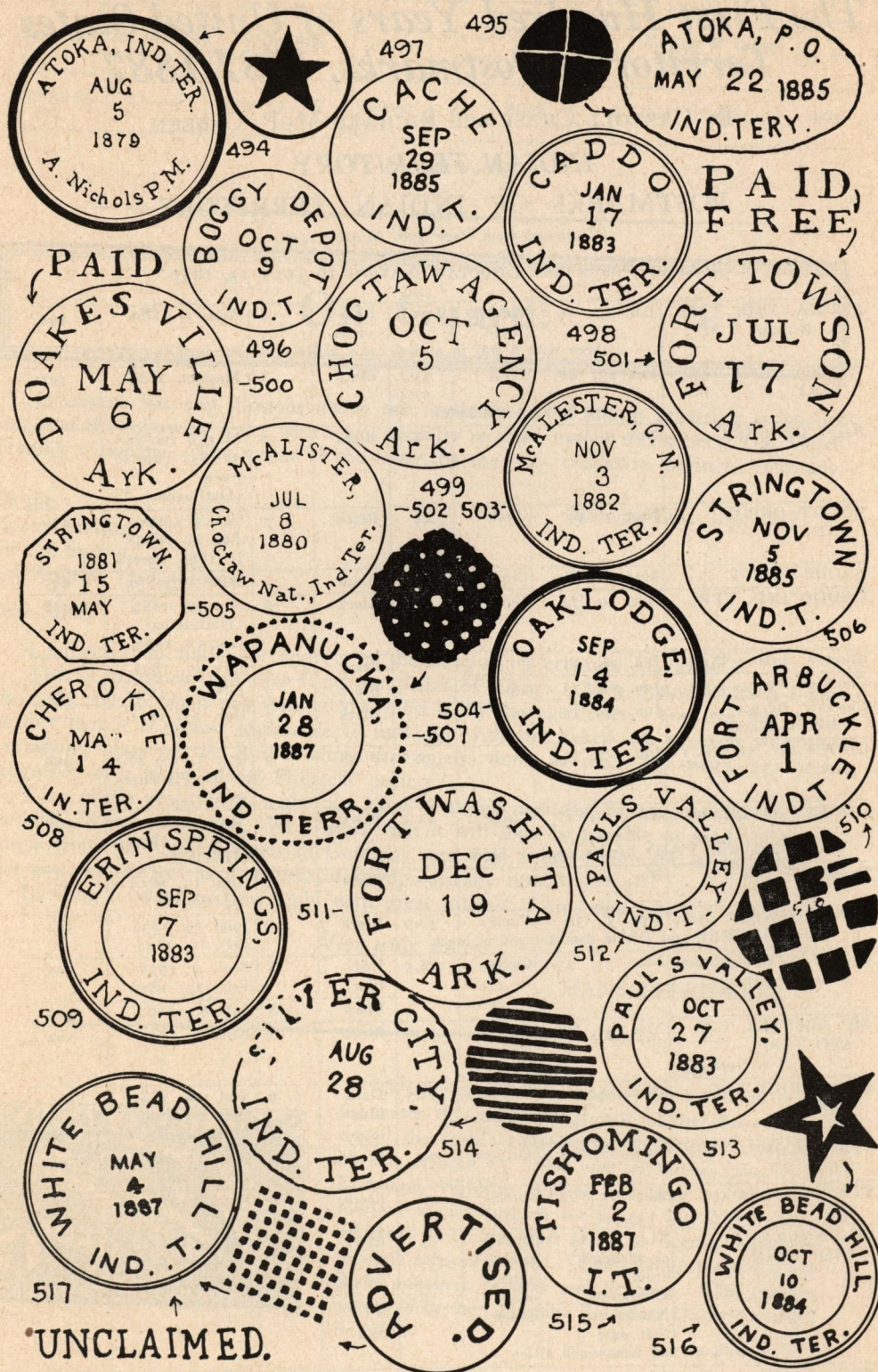
INDIAN TERRITORY

POSTMARKS OF INDIAN TERRITORY

(Continued from Page 470, March, 1947)

LIST OF POSTMARKS CHOCTAW NATION TO JULY 13, 1887

ATOKA, IND. TER. A. Nichols, P.M.	Jan. 23, '68	Double circle	33	Red-violet	8	Aug. 5, 1879	494
Seen with a star in a circle as a killer							
ATOKA, P.O. IND. TERY	Jan. 23, '68	Oval	35 x 21.5	Black	8	May 22, 1885	495
Seen with an odd killer							
Boggy Depot C.N.	Nov. 5, '49	ms.	—	Black	7	Mar. 6 (no yr.) 3c 1857 Type II stamp (Darlington)	—
BOGGY DEPOT IND. T.	Nov. 5, '49	Circle	24	Black	7	Oct. 9 (prob. 1869 or 1870) 3c 1869 stamps	496
CACHE IND. T.	Mar. 10, '81	Circle	27	Black	7	Sept. 29, 1885	497
CADDO IND. TER.	Dec. 19, '72	Double circle	27.5	Black	6	Jan. 17, 1883 (Darlington) Jan. 31, 1883	498
Choctaw Agency West	Jun. 26, '33	ms.	—	Black	7	July 27, 1838	—
Choctaw Agency Ark	Jun. 26, '33	ms.	—	Black	7	July 23, 1854	—
Choctaw Agency Choctaw Nation	Jun. 26, '33	ms.	—	Black	7	Dec. 13, 1851	—
CHOCTAW AGENCY Ark.	Jun. 26, '33	Circle	32.5	Black	9	Oct. 5, (no yr.) 3c 1853 stamped env.	499
DOAKES VILLE Ark.	Nov. 11, '47	Circle	32.5	Black	7	May 6, 1850 July 13, 1852 (Howland)	500
Seen with PAID handstamped in black							
Doakesville C.N.	Nov. 11, '47	ms.	—	Black	7	Aug. 19, 1859 (Darlington)	—
FORT TOWSON Ark.	Sept. 7, '32	Circle	30.5	Black	6	June 19, 1838 July 19, 1847	501
Seen with FREE and PAID handstamped in black							
MC ALISTER Choctaw Nat., Ind. Ter.	Mar. 31, '73	Circle	28.5	Red-lilac	8	Sept. 4, 1878 Feb. 17, 1879	502
				Black	8	July 8, 1880	502
MC ALESTER, C.N. IND TER	Mar. 31, '73	Double circle	27.5	Black	8	Nov. 3, 1882	503
Two spellings							
OAK LODGE IND. TER.	Dec. 22, '71	Double circle	32.5	Dark blue	6	Sept. 14, 1884 Oct. 20, 1886 (Darlington)	504
STRINGTOWN IND. TER.	Aug. 17, '74	Octagon	24	Black	7	May 15, 1881 (Darlington)	505
STRINGTOWN IND-T.	Aug. 17, '74	Circle	27	Black	6	Nov. 5, 1885	506
WAPANUCKA IND. TERR.	Mar. 5, '83 or changed from Chickasaw Nation on that date	Double circle outer one dotted	34	Black	7	Jan. 28, 1887 Apr. 12, 1887 (Darlington)	507
Seen with an odd honeycomb killer							
Wheelock C.N.	Mar. 21, '45	ms.	1	Black	8	May 31, 1847	—



LIST OF POSTMARKS CHICKASAW NATION TO JULY 13, 1887

Name as in the Postmark	Date Estb.	Shape	Size in mm.	Color	Index	Earliest & Latest Dates Seen	Fig. No.
CHEROKEE IN. TER.	Aug. 17 '74	Circle	23.5	Blue	8	March or May 14 (no year)	508
This is probably the postmark of "CHEROKEE TOWN" in Chickasaw Nation							
ERIN SPRINGS IND. TER.	Nov. 3, '75	Between circles outer one double	34	Dark blue	7	Sept. 7, 1883	509
				Black	7	March 16, 1885	509
FORT ARBUCKLE IND. T.	Aug. 4, '53	Circle	26	Black	9	Apr. 1, 1876 Apr. 17, 1876	510
Fort Washita C.N.	Nov. 4, '44	ms.	—	Black	7	July 23, 1845 Jan. 26, 1852	—
FORT WASHITA ARK.	Nov. 4, '44	Circle	33	Black	8	Dec. 19 (prob. 1852) 3c 1851 stamp (Howland) Jan. 13 (no yr.) 3c 1857 Type II stamp	511
PAULS VALLEY IND. T.	Aug. 21, '71	Between circles	25	Black	7	Feb. 28, 1877 (Foss)	512
PAULS VALLEY IND. TER.	Aug. 21, '71	Between circles	27.5	Dark blue	7	Oct. 27, 1883	513
SILVER CITY IND. TER.	May 29, '83	Circle	34	Black	7	Aug. 26, 1886	514
	Seen with an odd gridiron Killer						
Tishomingo C N	June 29, '57	ms.	—	Black	7	May 1 (no yr.) Aug. 18 (no yr.) 3c 1857 Type II stamps	—
TISHOMINGO I.T.	June 29, '57	Circle	27	Black	7	Feb. 2, 1887	515
WHITE BEAD HILL IND. TER.	about 1876	Between circles outer one double	27	Dark blue	7	Oct. 10, 1884 (Darlington)	516
				Violet	7	June 14, 1886	516
Both colors seen with a fancy Star Killer							
WHITE BEAD HILL IND. T.	About 1876	Double circle	32.5	Violet	7	May 4, 1887 July 28, 1887	517
				Dark blue	7	Sept. 1, 1887	517
The Dark Blue seen with UNCLAIMED, ADVERTISED & an odd Killer							

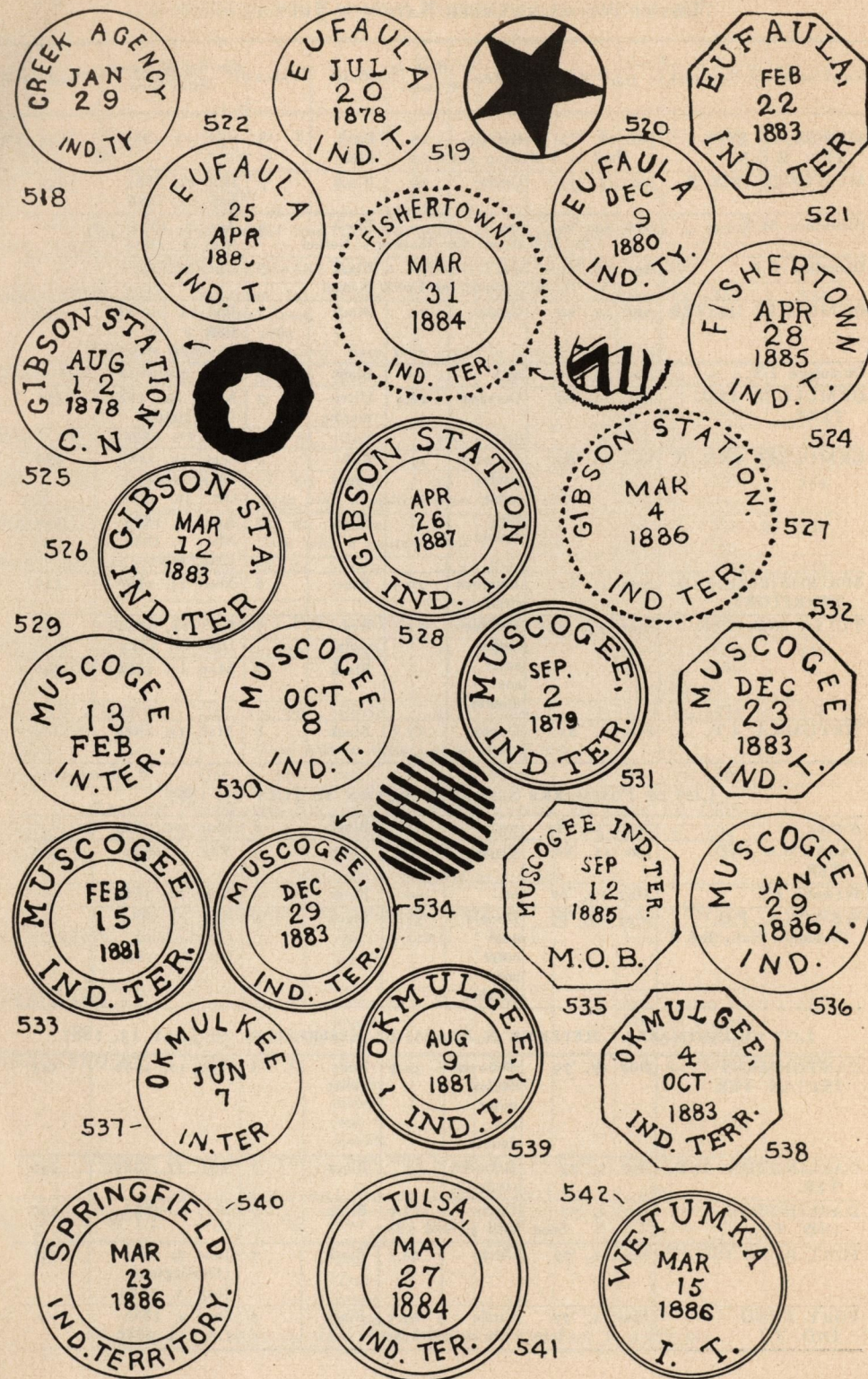
LIST OF POSTMARKS CREEK NATION TO JULY 13, 1887

Checotah I.T.	June 17, '86	ms.	—	Black	7	Sept. 18, 1886	—
Creek Agency C.N.	June 17, '43	ms.	—	Black	7	June 26 (no yr.) (3c 1857 Type II stamp) June 11, 1870	—
Creek Agency I.T.	June 17, '43	ms.	—	Black	7	Dec. 17, 1869	—
CREEK AGENCY IND. TY	June 17, '43	circle	24.5	Black	9	Jan.—(no yr.) 3c 1870 grilled stamp	518
				Blue	9	Jan. 29 (no yr.) 3c 1870 stamped envelope	518

LIST OF POSTMARKS CREEK NATION TO JULY 13, 1887

Name as in the Postmark	Date Estb.	Shape	Size in mm.	Color	Index	Earliest & Latest Dates Seen	Fig. No.
Eufaula I/T/	Feb. 6, '74	ms.	—	Black	7	May. 4, 1875	—
EUFAULA IND. T. Seen with a star in a circle as a Killer	Feb. 6, '74	circle	25	Black	7	July 20, 1878 (Darlington)	519
EUFAULA IND. TY.	Feb. 6, '74	circle	24	Red-lilac	7	Dec. 9, 1880	520
EUFAULA IND. TER	Feb. 6, '74	Octagon	26.5	Black	7	Feb. 22, 1883	521
EUFAULA IND. T.	Feb. 6, '74	circle	27	Black	7	Feb. 4 (no yr.) Apr. 25 (no yr.) (Darlington) 2c 1884 stamped envelopes	522
FISHERTOWN IND. TER.	July 10, '83	Between circles outer one dotted	32	Dark blue	8	Mar. 31, 1854	523
		Seen with a shield in a circle as a Killer					
FISHERTOWN IND. T.	July 10, '83	Circle	26.5	Black	7	Apr. 28, 1885	524
GIBSON STATION C. N.	Mar. 29, '72	Circle	24.5	Black	9	Aug. 12, 1878	525
		Seen with an odd circular Killer					
Gibson Sta. I.T.	Mar. 29, '72	ms.	—	Black	7	Sept. 29, 1880 June 22, 1882	—
GIBSON STA. IND. TER. ~	Mar. 29, '72	Double circle	26.5	Blue	7	Feb. 9, 1881 (Berolzheimer) Apr. 5, 1881	526
				Black	7	Mar. 12, 1883	526
GIBSON STATION IND. TER	Mar. 29, '72	Dotted circle	32	Black	7	Oct. 13, 1885 (Darlington) Sept. 18, 1886 (Michaels)	527
		Seen with a shield in a circle as a Killer					
GIBSON STATION IND. T.	Mar. 29, '72	Between circles outer one double	30.5	Dark blue	7	Apr. 26, 1887 Aug. 18, 1889	528
Micco C N	Aug. 4, '53	ms.	—	Black	7	June 14 (no yr.) 3c 1870 stamp	—
MUSCOGEE IN. TER.	Jan. 18, '72	Circle	26	Black	6	Feb. 13, 1876 July 4, 1876	529
Muscogee	Jan. 18, '72	ms.	—	Black	7	Jan. 8, 1877	—
MUSCOGEE IND. T.	Jan. 18, '72	Circle	25	Black	7	Oct. 8, 1878	530
				Red-lilac	7	Jan. 20 (no yr.) 3c Interior Dept. stamp	530
MUSCOGEE, IND. TER.	Jan. 18, '72	Double circle	27.5	Black	7	Sept. 2, 1879 Oct. 11, 1879	531
				Blue	7	Jan. 24, 1880	531
MUSCOGEE IND. T.	Jan. 18, '72	Octagon	25.5	Black	7	Nov. 2, 1880 Dec. 23, 1883	532
MUSCOGEE IND. TER.	Jan. 18, '72	Between circles outer one double	29	Brownish gray		Feb. 15, 1881 Mar. 19 (no yr.)	533
MUSCOGEE IND. TER.	Jan. 18, '72	Between circles outer one double	27	Dark blue	6	Sept. 19, 1883 Oct. 22, 1885	534

Seen with an odd grid as a Killer double. The inner circle finally disappeared



LIST OF POSTMARKS CREEK NATION TO JULY 13, 1887

Name as in the Postmark	Date Estb.	Shape	Size in mm.	Color	Index	Earliest & Latest Dates Seen	Fig. No.
MUSCOGEE IND. TER. M.O.B.	Jan. 18, '72 Used as a sending postmark	Octagon	26	Dark blue	8	Sept. 12, 1885	535
MUSCOGEE IND. T.	Jan. 18, '72	Circle	26	Black	7	Jan. 12, 1885 Jan. 29, 1886	536
Okmulkee M.N.	Apr. 29, '69 "M. N." stands for Muskogee Nation	ms.	—	Black	9	Apr. 7, 1871 May 6, 1871	—
Okmulkee C.N.	Apr. 29, '69 "C. N." stands for Creek Nation	ms.	—	Black	7	Apr. 27, 1871	—
OKMULKEE IN. TER	Apr. 29, '69	Circle	24	Black	7	Jan. 24 (no yr.) June 7 (no yr.) 3c 1870 stamps	537
Okmulgee I.T.	Apr. 29, '69	ms.	—	Black	7	Nov. 30, 1882	—
OKMULGEE IND. TERR.	Apr. 29, '69	Octagon	26.5	Ultra-marine	7	Mar. 19, 1883 (Darlington) Oct. 11, 1883	538
OKMULGEE IND. T.	Apr. 29, '69	Between circles outer one double	27	Red-violet Black	7 7	Sept. 11, 1880 (Michaels) Oct. 30, 1880 Aug. 9, 1881 Mar. 2, 1882 (Michaels)	539 539
SPRINGFIELD IND. TERRITORY	Apr. 1, '84	Between circles	29.5	Blue	8	Mar. 23, 1886	540
TULSA IND. TER.	Mar. 25, '79	Between circles outer one double	31	Red-violet Black	7 7	Sept. 18, 1883 Dec. 31, 1883 May 27, 1884	541 541
WETUMKA I.T.	Feb. 1, '81	Double circle	27.5	Black	8	Mar. 15, 1886	542

LIST OF POSTMARKS SEMINOLE NATION TO JULY 13, 1887

Arbeka	Sept. 10, '83	ms.	—	Black	8	Mar. 21, 1887	—
SASAKWA IND. TER.	Jan. 14, '80	Circle	26.5	Black	9	Nov. 2, 1885	543
Wewoka I.T.	May 13, '67	ms.	—	Black	9	Nov. 11, 1882	—
WEWOKA, P.O. Seminole Nat., Ind. T.	May 13, '67	Double oval outer one notched	38.5 x21.5	Black	8	Aug. 2, 1883 (Darlington) Feb. 11, 1887	544

LIST OF POSTMARKS CHEYENNE & ARAPAHOE RESERVATION TO JULY 13, 1887

CANTONMENT INDIAN TER.	July 17, '79	Between circles outer one double	30.5	Red-violet	8	Apr. 10, 1886	545
DARLINGTON IND. TER.	Apr. 2, '73	Between circles	33	Black	7	Sept. 13, 1880	546
DARLINGTON IND. TY.	Apr. 2, '73 Seen with an odd killer	Circle	23.5	Black	6	May 2, 1885	547
FORT RENO IND. T.	Mar. 1, '77	Circle	25.5	Black	7	June 3, 1881 (Darlington) July 1, 1889	548
FORT RENO IND. TY	Mar. 1, '77 Seen with an odd killer	Circle	23.5	Black	7	Oct. 9, 1883 Dec. 13, 1886	549

LIST OF POSTMARKS KIOMATAI RESERVATION TO JULY 13, 1887

Name as in the Postmark	Date Estb.	Shape	Size in mm.	Color	Index	Earliest & Latest Dates Seen	Fig. No.
NELSON, IND. TER. P.M.	Mar. 10, '81 while in Choctaw Nation Name of Postmaster removed from the postmark This P. O. was changed from Choctaw Nation to Kiomatai Reservation in 1882.	Double circle	32	Black	8	July 21, 1883	550

LIST OF POSTMARKS KIOWA RESERVATION TO JULY 13, 1887

ANADARKO IND. TER.	Changed to Kiowa Reser. about 1884 (See also Wichita Reservation)	Circle	25	Dark blue	8	Sept. 25, 1885 May 1, 1886	551
FORT SILL IN. TER.	Sept. 28, '69	Circle	25	Black	7	Jan. 14 (no yr.) June 16 (No yr.) 3c 1873 stamps.	552
FORT SILL IND. TER.	Sept. 28, '69	Circle	27.5	Black	7	Feb. 17, 1881 Mar. 27, 1884	553
FORT SILL IND. TER.	Sept. 28, '69 Seen with a maltese cross as a Killer	Circle	28	Black	7	Oct. 30, 1882 Feb. 9, 1885	554
FORT SILL INT. TERR.	Sept. 28, '69 Seen with a maltese cross as a Killer	Circle	27	Black	7	Aug. 6, 1884 Oct. 28, 1884	555
FORT SILL IND. T.	Sept. 28, '69	Circle	26.5	Black	7	Mar. 27, 1887 Aug. 19, 1889	556

LIST OF POSTMARKS POTTAWATOMIE RESERVATION TO JULY 13, 1887

SACRED HEART MISSION IND. TER.	Jan. 10, '79	Circle	25	Black	7	Apr. 22, 1855 Feb. 10, 1886 (Darlington)	557
SACRED HEART MISSION, IND. TER.	Jan. 10, '79	Circle	26	Black	7	May 29, 1887	558
Shawneetown In T	Jan. 6, '76	ms.	—	Black	7	Nov. 30, 1876	—

LIST OF POSTMARKS SAC AND FOX RESERVATION TO JULY 13, 1887

SAC & FOX AGENCY, IND. T.	July 13, '77	Between circles	27.5	Dark blue	8	Nov. 8, 1883	559
		Seen with an odd grid as a Killer					

LIST OF POSTMARKS WICHITA RESERVATION TO JULY 13, 1887

ANADARKO I.T.	Apr. 22, '73	Between circles	20	Brownish black	8	Feb. 1, 1874	560
ANADARKO I.T.	Apr. 22, '73	Between circles	24	Black	8	Feb. 23 (no yr.) Mar. 31 (no yr.) 3c 1873 stamps.	561
ANADARKO I.T.	Apr. 22, '73	Between circles outer one double	31.5	Red-violet	8	July 4, 1879	562
		Seen with a star in a circle as a Killer					

(Also see Kiowa Reservation)

LIST OF POSTMARKS NEUTRAL STRIP TO JULY 13, 1887

Beaver, N.S. of I.T.	Apr. 15, '83	One straight line. Date below in ms.	47.5x 3.3	Dark blue	9	Aug. 19, 1883 Nov. 19, 1884	563
		"N. S. of I. T." stands for NEUTRAL STRIP OF INDIAN TERRITORY					



NOTES ON VARIOUS INDIAN TERRITORY TOWNS

CHEROKEE NATION

CANTONMENT GIBSON—FORT GIBSON. This post was established by Col. Matthew Arbuckle who arrived on the site in April, 1824, with several companies of the 7th U. S. Infantry from Fort Smith. At this time and until May 6, 1828, the post actually was in Arkansas Territory. As usual in the case of army posts the temporary establishment was known as a cantonment which later was to be known as a fort when permanent buildings were erected. The site proved to be at too low an elevation for health and the permanent fort was erected on a bluff or hill to the north. The postoffice at the cantonment was established Feb. 21, 1827, and continued until July 10, 1839. It was re-established July 17, 1839, but the name was changed to Cherokee Agency Jan. 23, 1840.

Meanwhile the fort had been constructed but if the records are interpreted correctly the only postoffice was known as Cantonment Gibson. On September 14, 1842, the postoffice was established as Fort Gibson as the Cherokee Agency postoffice had been discontinued on Dec. 10, 1841. The office of Cherokee Agency next appears July 14, 1845, and continued until May 23, 1849.

Fort Gibson was abandoned as a military post on June 23, 1857, and sold as town lots. Apparently the buildings were not pulled down for the fort was reoccupied by Union troops during the Civil War and maintained its status as a military post until about 1870 when the troops were removed. In 1871 the post was declared abandoned but again it was saved and in the following year it was regarrisoned. All of the extensive reservation was turned over to the Interior department by Executive Order of Feb. 7, 1891, except the cemetery, as the fort had finally been relinquished in 1890.

The town of Gibson, Ind. Terr., adjoined the army post on the south and the town of Gibson Station was located 8 miles to the west across the Grand River on the M. K. & T. R. R. in the Creek Nation. Gibson finally took the name of Fort Gibson.

TAHLEQUAH. This was the capital of the Cherokee nation and an important place. The site was selected for the capital on July 12, 1839, when the Eastern and Western Cherokees met at Takotokah just northwest of the location and signed the pact of union. Until 1843 when the town was platted the site served as a camping ground and council place. Cabins for the council, treasury, and senate, were erected in 1843 but were soon replaced by permanent buildings begun in 1845. Some of these structures still stand and the Cherokee capital of 1869 is the Cherokee County Court House. The postoffice was established on May 6, 1847, and there is some reason to assume that this was a shift in location from Park Hill.

CHEROKEE. This postoffice was in existence from May 9, 1842, until July 2, 1844. It probably was located a few miles northwest of Fort Smith, Ark.

FLINT. This was an early postoffice established Aug. 1, 1846, and not the modern postoffice of the same name. Flint postoffice was moved some three miles north and changed in name to Stilwell in 1896. The present Flint is a change in name made in 1900 of the village of Beckwith.

GRAND SALINE. This settlement was established in 1822 by Pierre Chouteau of St. Louis. The postoffice was in existence from 1849 until 1866.

CHOUTEAU. This was a new name given to Pryor's Creek on Oct. 18, 1871. The spelling of Chouteau was officially changed to Choteau on July 15, 1896, but covers as early as 1883 have shown the latter form of the name.

CLAREMORE. Named by Clem Rogers, father of Will Rogers. The town name is a variant of the French Clairmont or Clermos.

KEDRON. This office was established April 4, 1855, and was changed to Marble Salt Works on Sept. 8, 1858. The latter postoffice was discontinued on Oct. 23, 1871, and when a later office was established on the site on May 26, 1886, it again was named Kedron. On Jan. 16, 1895, the name was changed to Marble. There is probably some connection between this name and a quite similar Cherokee postoffice name, Kidron, which was established in Arkansas in 1835, as both appear to be but variants of the same place name.

PARK HILL. It is quite possible that the first postoffice of this name, established May 18, 1838, was changed and moved to Tahlequah, q.v., on May 6, 1847, and that a second office was established here some time later under the name Parkhill. It was an important place and the home of John Ross, the famous Cherokee chief, who dated all of his correspondence from "Executive Department, Park Hill."

Here were established by Ross the two great Cherokee schools, The Cherokee Female Seminary and The Cherokee Male Seminary. They were completed in 1851 and were in use until the Civil War, when they were taken over by the Confederates and used as hospitals. Both have since been destroyed by fire.

Park Hill is about 3 miles south east of Tahlequah and its first activity centered about a Presbyterian mission established in 1836.

VINITA. This settlement was named by Col. Elias C. Boudinot to honor Vinnie Ream a sculptor who modeled the statue of Lincoln which stands in the capitol at Washington. Previous to Sept. 13, 1871 the settlement had been called Downingville.

CHILDER'S STATION. This is another of the complicated name changes which confuse the students of Indian Territory history. Prior to June 26, 1878, the postoffice was known as Lynch's Prairie. Some time later the postoffice was known as Sallisaw but it has not been determined whether this was a change in name, a change in place or a consolidation of two offices.

SALINA. This seems to have been called Chouteau Trading Post early in the century and under John Ross became known as Grand Saline where a postoffice was established in 1849. In 1872 the Ross home and surrounding property was purchased by the Cherokee Nation for a Cherokee Orphans Home. On March 10, 1884, the postoffice Cherokee Orphan Asylum became Salina, or there is a possibility that the office of Salina was a new postoffice established at the site after the discontinuance of Cherokee Orphan Asylum.

CHICKASAW NATION

FORT WASHITA. This military post was established April 23, 1843, on a site personally selected by Gen. Zachary Taylor in 1842. The postoffice was placed in operation in the post on Nov. 4, 1844, and was discontinued May 24, 1880. Except for a short time during 1858 the post was continuously garrisoned until the Civil War. On May 1, 1861, Col. W. H. Emory evacuated his Union force to Fort Leavenworth and the post was soon occupied by the Confederates who used it thruout the war. It was never reoccupied by Union forces but during the last years of its existence the postoffice must have been for a civilian settlement which grew up around the fort site.

FORT ARBUCKLE. This post was located so as to be in the Chickasaw Nation after the final separation of that tribe from the Choctaw Nation. It was situated so as to protect the Chickasaws from depredation and raids by the fiercer plains tribes in the western portion of the territory. Capt. R. B. Marcy was in complete charge of the selection of a site and his first location, now known as Camp Arbuckle, was occupied in the late 50's. Due to the unhealthy condition of this site the post was moved south in the following year. It was abandoned to the Confederate forces on May 3, 1861, but was reoccupied after the close of hostilities.

When the construction was finished at Fort Sill this post was abandoned. On Aug. 20, 1884, a new postoffice was established on the site under the name Arbuckle.

TISHOMINGO. This was the capital of the Chickasaw Nation and the capitol itself now acts as the county court house. The settlement was once known as Good Springs.

CHEROKEE TOWN. This postoffice was in existence from Aug. 17, 1874, to May 10, 1877. It was located east of the Washita River near the present town of Pauls Valley. It was an important Chickasaw town but nothing at all remains to mark the site.

PAULS VALLEY. The postoffice was established Aug. 21, 1871, and was named for Smith Paul on whose land the settlement had been located.

CHOCTAW NATION

BOGGY DEPOT. This was an important early settlement located on Boggy creek in what is now Atoka county. The first buildings were erected in 1837 and it soon became a center of trade in its position astride the military road from Ft. Smith to the Red river. In 1859 it was the meeting place of the Choctaw National Council. During the Civil War it was garrisoned continuously by the Confederates and some of its principal buildings were hospitals, etc.

In 1871 when the stage road took a new route the town dwindled or gradually moved about two miles south to get on the new route. The postoffice name was changed to Council House on Feb. 6, 1872, and now has almost completely vanished.

Those who moved the two miles south to the new stage route formed the village of New Boggy Depot and on Dec. 26, 1883, this was changed in name to Boggy Depot. It is the present Boggy Depot.

CHOCTAW AGENCY. This agency was a few miles from Fort Coffee on the Arkansas River and was a center of influence on the early Choctaw arrivals. Col. F. W. Armstrong, the agent was the first postmaster when the mails were extended to that point. His appointment dates June 26, 1833. The name of the settlement was changed to Scullyville on Aug. 16, 1860, a name which means "money town," and still later was changed to Oak Lodge.

New Hope Academy, a Choctaw seminary for girls, was located a few miles east of Scullyville.

DOAKSVILLE. This settlement was established by the two Doak brothers, fur traders, in 1821, and soon became an important trading point in the Choctaw nation. Fort Towson was established about one mile from the settlement and shows in a list of 1844 as being one of the extreme western posts.

On Nov. 11, 1847, the postoffice which had served the fort was moved to Doaksville and renamed. It was the Choctaw capital from 1850 to 1860. On June 12, 1903, the name of the Doaksville postoffice was changed to Fort Towson but the site of the new office of that name was not identical, of course, with the location of the fort.

The old fort was established in 1824 to protect the Choctaws from the plains Indians but was abandoned in 1829. When the new Choctaw treaty moved the Arkansas Choctaws farther west and the migration from Mississippi began in earnest in 1831, the post was regarrisoned. The last garrison departed in 1854 and the fort was used as a Choctaw Indian Agency. During the Civil war it was seized by the Confederate Army and held for the duration. In 1864 General S. B. Maxey was at the post, and in June, 1865, two months after the official end of the Civil War, Stand Watie, Cherokee Confederate general, surrendered.

McALISTER. This point was located at the intersection of the California Trail and the Texas Road and was the site of a tent store established by James J. McAlester in 1870. The postoffice was established as McAlister on Mar. 31, 1873, but the spelling was changed to McAlester on Nov. 12, 1885. When the Frisco railroad was built it missed the town and a new settlement was begun along the railroad and called South McAlester. This soon outgrew the older town and having obtained the courthouse also took over the name McAlester on May 10, 1907. On the following day the original McAlester began to operate under the name North McAlester but little evidence of the place exists today.

WHEELLOCK. This place had a postoffice from Mar. 21, 1845, until May 3, 1895, except for two periods, July 9, to Aug. 24, 1866, and from May 20 until Oct. 4, 1872. Wheelock Academy or Wheelock Seminary around which the settlement grew was one of the earliest educational institutions in this part of the United States. It was named after Eleazer Wheelock, first president and founder of Dartmouth college, by the Rev. Alfred Wright its founder, who is buried in the nearby churchyard.

STRINGTOWN. This was originally a stop on the Fort Smith and Red River road. The postoffice was established Aug. 17, 1874, renamed Sulphur Springs July 9, 1877, and changed back to Stringtown, July 23, 1877.