

Mail

Postoffices in Klickitat county:

Block House, Columbus, Goldendale, Klickitat, White Salmon, Fulda

Yakima county:

Attanum, Ellensburg, Ft. Simcoe, Kittitas, Konnowock, Nanum, Pleasant Grove, Selah, Yakima.

-- Tacoma Herald, Nov. 6, 1879

Mr. A.H. Simmons informs us that there is a probability of a mail service being put on the route established by the last session of congress between The Dalles and the Yakima valley. The postoffices on the route will be known as Rockland, Block House and Ft. Simcoe, (in Klickitat co.) and Atahnam, Moxie and Parker's valley (Yakima Co.). The service is to be weekly.

-- Transcript in Intelligencer, Dec. 7, 1868

^{indebted}
We are ~~entitled~~ to the Courier (Olympia) for the following list of mail routes on which service is to be let:

From Goldendale to Bickleton, 47 miles and back, 3 times a week.

From Yakima City to Cottage Glen, 12 miles and back, 3 times a week

-- Standard (Olympia), Dec. 10, 1880

Post offices

Sunnyside Notes

A new post office called the Winterset is being established at George Mason's place between here and Zillah--Yakima Herald, Oct. 28, 1897

Black Rock Divide

A postoffice to be known as Black Rock has been established in the eastern end of Yakima county in what has been known to the old settlers as the Divide. Abram Vander Line is the postmaster and he is erecting a neat building to accommodate the office which will be opened for business about April 1.

H. Bowinkelman has opened a grocery store on his homestead and is doing a profitable business. The Yakima Herald, March 21, 1906.

Satus
(postoffices)

A new postoffice at Satus (copy) has been established with Thurston Masters as postmaster.

The office will be located at the Summit house on the old Yakima road about 18 miles from Goldendale. A petition is now in the hands of the department for a tri-weekly mail between Toppenish and Goldendale and with the new office established this will likely be accomplished--The Yakima Herald, April '22, 1902.

Mail service

P.O. Dept., Washington, Sept. 30, 1869

(Proposals to be received for carrying mail on following routes
July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1874)

...From Umatilla by county seat of Yakima county (local) and Snoqualmie
pass, 225 miles and back, once a week. Leave Umatilla Monday at
8 a.m., arrive at Seattle Sunday by 6 p.m., leave Seattle Monday
at 8 a.m., arrive at Umatilla Sunday by 6 p.m.

From The Dalles by Rockland (local), Block House (local) and
Simcoe (local) to Yakima courthouse (local) 90 miles and back once
a week. Leave the Dalles Monday at 7 a.m., arrived at Yakima Wednesday
by 12 m. Leave Yakima Thursday at 7 a.m. Arrive at the Dalles
Saturday by 12m.

--The Dalles Mountaineer, Nov. 16, 1869

We learn that the contract for carrying the mails between Umatilla
and Seattle via the Snoqualmie pass was not let by the postmaster
general.

-- Intelligencer, reprinted in Mountaineer,

May 3, 1870

Postoffice

During the year of 1909 the receipts of the local post office showed a gain of \$6,266 over the corresponding year.

In 1908 the receipts were \$39,840 and during the year just closed a total of \$46,106 was taken up. This is from the sale of stamps and box rent, Col. Lemon announced. The sum was \$32,446 in 1907.

Walla Walla, which claims a population of from 20,000 to 22,000 does not make nearly as good a showing as does the city of North Yakima with not over 15,000 inhabitants.

...All the business in the Yakima office is handled by 11 clerks, seven city carriers and five rural carriers. Besides there are three star routes which in the vernacular of the postoffice means that there are three routes upon which the mail is carried by contract.

The routes upon which mail is carried by contract are:

To Fort Simcoe by Yakima City to Wautoma by Black Rock and to Cowiche.

The five rural routes are divided as follows:

No 1 Moxee valley; No. 2, Nob Hill school section and south of city; No. 3, Fruitvale and north of the city; No. 4, Nob Hill and ~~and on the~~ Wide Hollow and the Ah anum as far as the academy; No. 5, from the academy to Lampico--The Yakima Republic, Jan 7, 1910.

Stamps

Yakima has a stamp club or more properly "The Criterion Philatelic Society. Even high school boys make up the membership of this interesting organization which is believed to be the only one of its kind in this locality.

William Wright was recently elected as its second president to succeed Junior Becker; Albert Casle will succeed Par Gehring to the vice presidency. Other members of the club are James Rideout, James Dell and Ben Clay.

The boys are drawn together not only by their general interest in the hobby but also by the diversification of interests in philately which enable them to carry on a great deal of trading. Three of the members are general collectors; one specializes in British, French and Portuguese colonies. One of the boys besides being a collector is also a dealer and makes himself useful to the club in that way. The other two fans both specialize in United States stamps but one of them is also interested in

Canada and Newfoundland, while the other has a passion for commemorative issues.

Meetings are held every three weeks at which the little perforated pieces of paper hold the center of the stage. Social meetings are also occasionally held. The boys say they are enthusiastic about their organization and are eager to take in others who have a genuine interest in philately--The Yakima Republic, February 5, 1925.

Stamps

Considerable interest has been occasioned of late among stamp collectors and dealers throughout the country by a corner which has been formed by certain dealers in stamps of the Columbian issue.

These stamps, so much despised on their issue, are now commanding a substantial premium, particularly those of the larger denomination.

They have become so scarce that the collectors who failed to obtain full sets when they were first issued must now go to the dealers and pay big prices for them. They have been withdrawn from sale at most postoffices.

The state of affairs has been made known to the postmaster general and he has been requested to make an investigation to discover how the information was obtained which enabled the dealers to corner the market.

The postoffice department will also be requested to make a supplemental issue of these stamps to break the corner. An issue of 10,000 one-dollar stamps would do this. There is a precedent for this request.

When a firm cornered all the four and five cent stamped envelopes of a certain issue and demanded \$5 for a single envelope, such a request was made and the government printed 10,000 of these scarce issues--Yakima Herald, June 14, 1894.

Stamps

The new issue of postage stamps will differ from the current issue in several particulars.

Its denominations for example, one, two three, four five, six, eight, ten, fifteen and fifty cents and \$1, \$2 and \$5.

The regular current issue, that of 1890, has no eight cent stamp for that became necessary only with the change of the registry fee from ten to eight cents.

Neither has the issue of 1890 any fifty cent stamp, or any of the series from \$1 upwards.

The coming issue will drop out the thirty and ninety cent stamps.

The postmaster general in looking over the series found portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant and a field representing the executive branch of civil government, Sherman representing the army, and Perry the navy and Webster and Clay the legislative branch.

But the judicial branch was persistently ignored in the stamp portraits from the foundation of the government till now, so John Marshall and James Madison are to appear on the \$2 and \$5 stamps--
Yakima Herald, Nov. 22, 1894.

Stamps

A Brussels stamp collector's paper asserts that a certain Don Juan Cardillas of Montevideo , who has been collecting the postage stamps of five centimes with the figure of General Santos issued in Uruguay in 1862 for a long time and had purchased about 100,000 of these stamps for the sum of 15,000 francs, lately called together all members of the Society of Postage Stamp Collectors and asked them whether they knew of any means of making postage stamps rare.

On their replying that they knew of none, he struck a match and set fire to all the stamps he had collected, which he kept in a wire basket--Yakima Herald, April 19, 1894.

Stamps

An old almanac of 1814 gives the following as the rates of postage prevailing at that time:

For every single letter by land for 40 miles 8 cents; 60 miles, 10 cents; 150 miles 12 1-2 cents; 300 miles 17 cents; 500 miles, 20 cents and for more than 500 miles, 25 cents.

No allowance to be made for intermediate miles.

Every double letter is to pay double the same rates, every triple letter tripple; every packet weighing one ounce at the rate of four single letters each ounce .

Every letter originally sent by ship received at an office for delivery, 6 cents. Magazines and pamphlets not over 50 miles 1 cent per sheet; over 50 miles and not exceeding 100 miles 1-12 cents per sheet; over 100 miles 2 cents per sheet--Yakima Herald March 23, 1893.

Stamps

The Columbian postage stamps have lost their novelty.

It is not generally known but it is supposed they entirely replace the old kind which is not so, as the red ones can always be had on application at any postoffice. By the way, the new one cent stamps are to be withdrawn as the name of Columbus upon them is misspelt, an R taking the place of B in Columbus. It would be well to save these stamps as some day they will command a good price from collectors. One of the novelties of the Columbian postage stamps is that on the one-centers when Columbus is in sight of land he is beardless, but on the two cent stamps when he is landing he makes his appearance with luxuriant whiskers. In the nineteenth century he would be known as a lightning change artiste--Yakima Herald, Feb. 9, 1893.

Hoaxes

It is firmly believed that if 1,000,000 stamps were collected and forwarded to someone, a bed will be provided for an invalid boy in some hospital. Christian churches have been the special victims and there is hardly one in England, the United States, Australia or India that has not had several members begging, borrowing and stealing stamps in order to make up the million that will go to clothe and feed some poor orphan.

The swindle originated in the fertile brain of a postage stamp collector at Stettin, Germany. He desired to get vast collections to sort and sell again and hit upon the plan to set the whole civilized world working for him. He preyed upon the sympathies of the people by announcing that an orphan would be cared for in the Syrian Orphan Home for every million stamps. This worked well and the next dodge was starting a mythical mission in China, the Holy Sister of which agreed for every 1,000,000 stamps to save from the jaws of the crocodiles of the Yellow river at least one Chinese baby, and then educate and christianize it. The stamps are to be sent not to Jerusalem or China but to Munich or Stettin.

The latest claim is that for a million stamps a good home for an old lady or an old gentleman will be provided in one of the three homes--one in London, another New York and the third in Cincinnati. For 500,000 stamps a bed will be endowed in the hospital and for 100,000 a home will be found for an orphan for one year. There are agencies in various cities to forward stamps to Stettin. It is estimated that the swindler has collected over 100,000,000 stamps in the United States alone and that these were worth from ^{\$500,000} \$500,000 to three times that amount--Yakima Herald, December 12, 1889.

Stamps

Representative Pugh of Kentucky has prepared a bill to permit cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants to obtain postage stamps of special designs.

His bill provides that any number of inhabitants of any city of the United States containing a population of 100,000 or more as shown by the United States census of 1890 , or as shown by any future United States census, may as desire unite in petition for the issuance of postage stamps of special designs commemorating the history of said city or the memory of its inhabitants thereof now deceased, but no such special postage stamp will be designed, made or used to advertise the business of any individual, firm, corporation or society.

The petition asking for the special stamps must be delivered to the postmaster of their city by him and forwarded to the Postmaster General at Washington ...He says his bill provides against any fraud or deception being practiced on the government and that the cost of engraving and printing these stamps will fall on the people of the city and not the taxpayers of the country--Yakima Herald
Feb. 6, 1896.

Stamps

Postmaster Sperry has received 300 samples of stamp books from the post office department.

These books contain 12, 24 and 48 2 cent stamps and sell at 25 cents, 49 cents and 97 cents. Between the stamps are slips of oil paper that keep them from sticking. This is another effort on the part of the department to meet the needs of the public. If these few samples find a demand here they will be kept in stock regularly--The Yakima Republic, May 4, 1900.