

THE *Alaskan* PHILATELIST

A Brief History of Alaska Statehood

Part 3 (1867-1959)

By Eric Gislason

Editor's Note: This is the third and final installment of this article. Please refer to the previous two issues of The Alaskan Philatelist for Parts One and Two.

The Drive Toward Statehood: Legislative and Populist Efforts

Historian Claus Naske divides the statehood movement in Alaska into two phases. First, between 1943 and 1953, Alaska's governor (Gruening), the delegate to Congress (Bartlett), and a cross-section of the territory's established business and professional men and women engineered numerous legislative efforts to achieve statehood for Alaska. Gruening was frustrated by the fact that after three decades under the American flag, Alaska was still without adequate roads, airfields, tuberculosis hospitals, and dependable shipping at reasonable cost. What was more, the aboriginal rights issue had not yet been settled, and homesteaders were not yet legally able to acquire land from the federal government. He felt that the only tools by which Alaskans could amend their plight were two United States senators and a Representative in the House, each with a vote.

The 3:2 passage of a 1946 referendum in favor of statehood led to the formation of the Alaska Statehood Association—an ad hoc group of concerned citizens—later that year. Meanwhile, Gruening lobbied hard in Washington with the members of the influential Senate Public Lands Committee, especially Senator Hugh Butler of Nebraska. Delegate Bartlett introduced a statehood bill in April 1948 which was corralled in the Rules Committee by Senator

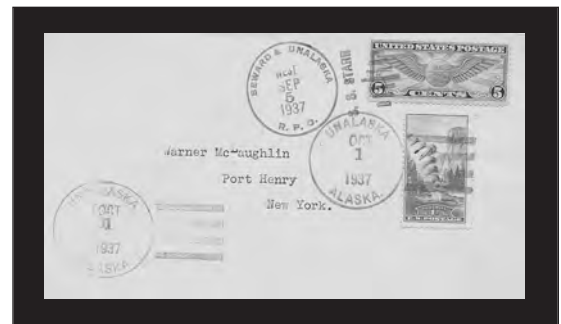
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**Sample of a Great Lot from this Quarter's
Auction, which begins on page 34!**

THE *Alaskan* PHILATELIST

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AWARDS

Sescal 96—Silver-Bronze
STaMpsHOW 97—Silver-Bronze
Colopex 2000—Silver-Bronze
Colopex 2002—Silver-Bronze



B-r-r-r-ief Notes



PANEX

The Gastineau Philatelic Society reports that it's annual stamp show PANEX went well, although they could have had more traffic. It is reported that it was a nice sunny day in Juneau, so most of the people were out doors rather than in the mall.

The show cover honored the 100th anniversary of the 1903 international boundary decision. The cover is pictured elsewhere in this issue.

Tundra Stamps to be issued in Alaska



The issue in the Nature of America series will depict Arctic Tundra. The USPS currently plans to hold the First Day of Issue on July 3rd in Fairbanks. The sheet will be a full sheet picture of a tundra scene with 10 37-cent stamps cut from various points in the picture. The

format is similar to the prairie and longleaf pine forest sheets of the last couple of years.

ACC Election

This summer we will be working to set a slate of officers for the club election this fall. If you are asked, please consider running for an office. All the offices are up for election and none of them are particularly difficult. So please consider it when asked.

Clubs such as ACC, who do not host regular "physical" meetings, are especially dependent for volunteers to help fill the ranks of officers needed to help run the club. Most often, it is in the context of contacting other members or maybe to help design the club's Sustaining Member cachet.

Please feel honored if asked and do step up and fill in. Thank you.

Member Profile

Unfortunately, there will no Member Spotlight feature in this issue, because, well, we sent out six requests and got back only two. Those have been exhausted and no one else has stepped forward yet.

Please consider contacting Angela Watson (PO Box 3262, San Diego, CA 92163 or bleumoon@cox.net) and submit your info for the next one.

Alaska Philatelic Cover Catalog Volume 1 & 2

Volume 2 of the Alaska Philatelic Cover Catalog, covering the Alaska Collectors Club, the Gastineau Philatelic Society and the Northern Lights Stamp Club is now available.

The catalog features illustrations of all major and minor covers issued by the three clubs.

The catalog is 8 1/2 x 11 loose-leaf format punched for a three ring binder.

Prices:

Volume 2:

\$25.00

Volume 1, Revised Edition:

\$25.00

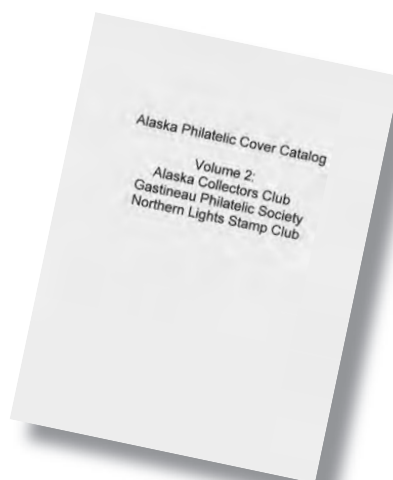
Original Volume 1 Update:

\$3.00

(All prices are postpaid)

For orders or more information, contact:

Eric Knapp
4201 Folker St., Unit C102
Anchorage, AK 99508



TAP Deadlines

ISSUE

DEADLINE

1st Quarter February 1

2nd Quarter May 1

3rd Quarter August 1

4th Quarter November 1

Secretary/ Treasurer's Report

Spring has arrived in Alaska, earlier than usual, and everyone is outside working in their yards and enjoying the sunshine. The past week it has been in the 60's here in Anchorage, and the trees are budding out—it is still April: nice! We had a beautiful fall and the winter was very mild, so we just continue to enjoy wonderful weather. We had such a small snowfall in south central Alaska this winter that many outdoor sporting events had to be cancelled or re-located. We all hope the summer is just as great!

The Alaska Collectors Club is doing all right. We have had some great articles in the newsletter and some very good auctions lately. We need to continue to participate in these events. Remember that we will be electing new officers for next year, so think about becoming one of them. As I stated in my last report, I will not be running for re-election as secretary-treasurer. I have held this office for eight years now, and hope someone else will step up to do it.

I continue to be busy. I made my trip to Nome for the finish of the Iditarod (see story elsewhere). In April I met some family members in Las Vegas for a small reunion. We spent nine days seeing and doing as much as possible taking some day trips, eating, and of course dropping a little money into the slots. I continued on to Phoenix and Tucson to visit family and friends. I had a wonderful visit with a former teacher of mine. She was my 6th-8th-grade teacher in a one-room school in Spencer, Wisconsin.

I would like to thank the following members for sending in more money that their membership called for: Jim Zuelow, John Beirne and Per Ravensborg Gjertsen. Also, does anyone have an idea for our sustaining member cover for this year? I continue to send out information about the club, and we have received one new member since my last report.

NEW MEMBER

#673 Donald Huebner
3321 Leyton Lane
Madison, AK 53713-3406

President's Message

by Eric Knapp

Well, my trip to Westpex has come and gone. It was a good trip and a good show. There were a great many very good exhibits and a whole lot of dealers. The attendance seemed to be real good as well. My own exhibit of World War II in Alaska did well; it won another Vermeil. I also got some ideas from several people on things to look for as I continue to work on it.



There is some interesting news about the show itself. Apparently the show's venue, The Cathedral Hill Hotel, has been sold and will be torn down and replaced with a hospital. The Westpex committee is working on a new venue now. They are not sure at this time if the hotel will be available next year.

I did find some interesting covers in the bourse at the show. I will be writing these up and putting them in TAP over the next issue or two.

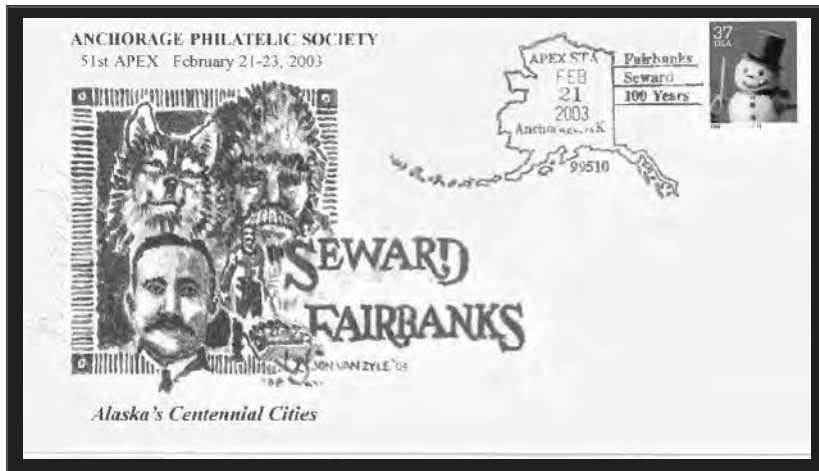
I had a thought the other day. I was looking for a book in my bookshelf and found my copies of Couch's *Philately Below Zero* and Cavagnol's *Postmarked Alaska* and I realized that there really has not been a comprehensive book on the postal history of Alaska in a very long time. I wonder if this is something that is even doable any more? And who would do it?

There are catalogs of postmarks for the territorial and statehood cancels available in book form and online. George Hall, who is a member of the ACC and the Anchorage Philatelic Society, is promoting a project to document the history of the post offices in Alaska. He is also working on private carriers, such as Wells Fargo. Plus, I am working on my catalog of philatelic covers. These are all detailed studies, but I wonder if there is a need for a general overview book of some sort.

Well, with that thought, it is a nice sunny day. I'm going to go out and play. See you all later.

Newly Available Covers

New Covers from both APS and PANEX Now Available



51st APEX Cover. Available for \$3.00 plus SASE from, Anchorage Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 102214, Anchorage, AK 99510-2214. (shown at 60% actual size.)

43rd PANEX Cover. Available for \$3.00 plus SASE from: Gastineau Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 20641, Juneau, AK 99802-0641. (shown at 60% actual size.)



Back Issues of TAP

- 1959 - 1973 Computer scanned and edited copies
- 1976 - 1984 quality photocopies
- 1984 - 2001 originals and quality photocopies

\$10.00 for six issues or calendar year.

\$2.00 for single issues

plus shipping

Shipping charges: \$2.00 for first 6 issues, \$1.00 for each additional six issues or portion thereafter, \$5.00 maximum on any order.

Limited quantities available. Refunds for those not available.

Donations of back issues appreciated.



Brief History of Alaska

from page 1

Butler. It never came up for debate, but many Alaskans had testified to their desire for statehood and the interest of numerous others was aroused as the possibility of statehood became more plausible. Furthermore, Alaskan voters decided that year to reform the territory's tax structure to loosen the hold of the special interests.

Intensifying Efforts at Statehood

The Alaska Statehood Committee was formed in 1949 to intensify efforts toward statehood, calling on national and labor organizations, newspaper editors, and state governors to support and publicize Alaska's situation. Gruening himself compiled a "committee of one-hundred" prominent Americans who supported Alaska's aspirations, reads like a *Who's Who* of 1950 America, including Eleanor Roosevelt, actor James Cagney, Pearl S. Buck, John Gunther, Reinhold Niebuhr, and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.

1949 was a watershed year for the statehood movement, as it received growing attention both in Alaska and in the nation at large. A bill for statehood passed the House by a vote of 186-146 early in 1950, but was killed in the Senate by a coalition of conservative Republicans and southern Democrats, backed tacitly by President Eisenhower. This coalition wanted to preserve the tenuous Republican majority in Congress, and opposed Alaska's entry into the Union for fear that its congressional voice would be Democratic. The Korean War, which began in June of 1950 and lasted into 1952, effectively put concerns about Alaska statehood on the back burner.

The second, or "populist" phase in Naske's analysis, involved the efforts of thousands of regular Alaskans to foment popular interest in the statehood drive. *The New York Journal-American* put the situation dramatically:

"Alaska wants statehood with the fervor men and women give to a transcendent cause. An overwhelming number of men and women voters in the United States want statehood for Alaska. This Nation needs Alaskan statehood to advance her defense, sustain her security, and discharge her deep moral obligation."

Such enthusiasm served as a counterweight to the typical arguments made against Alaska statehood: noncontiguity with the rest of the country, lack of population, inadequate political maturity, and meager financial resources [*Ed.: little did they know!*].

Senator Butler and five members of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee decided to hold hearings in Alaska on a statehood bill; they wanted to hear the "reaction



Park Road outside Denali, shows the incredible vastness that defines Alaska, then, as now.

of the "little people" of Alaska. The Butler committee heard testimony in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Ketchikan. The visit of Butler's committee brought together many Alaskans sympathetic to the statehood cause, and popular publicity movements such as "Operation Statehood" put increased pressure on Congress for Alaska statehood.

Women in the committee, for example, made artificial bouquets out of the Forget-Me-Not, Alaska's official flower, and mailed them to members of Congress prior to the consideration of statehood legislation. The citizens of Alaska sent Christmas cards to friends in the contiguous U. S. which urged: "Make [Alaskans] future bright/Ask your Senator for statehood/And start the New Year right." Members of Congress could no longer invoke "lack of public interest" as an argument against Alaska Statehood.

President Eisenhower, in his 1954 State of the Union address, requested the immediate admission of Hawaii into the Union but did not mention Alaska. The editor of *The Washington Post* wrote of a "murky cloud of politics" surrounding such a position, as it was becoming evident that the Republican administration thought Hawaii would come into the Union as a Republican state, while Alaska would come in favoring the Democrats.

Eventually the Senate put together a combination statehood bill, which provided for the admission first of Hawaii and then of Alaska. This bill immediately became the centerpiece of congressional partisan wrangling. Operation Statehood swamped the White House with telegrams asking for "statehood now." A delegation of Operation Statehood's members flew to Washington, D. C. to meet with President Eisenhower, and they made a dramatic impression. John Butrovich, a Fairbanks insurance agent and senior Repub-

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lican in the territorial legislature, told Eisenhower:

“We feel that you are a great American. But we are shocked to come down here and find that a bill which concerns the rights of American citizens is bottled up in a committee when you have the power to bring it out on the House floor.”

Eisenhower reddened as Butrovich banged his fists on the Chief Executive’s desk to emphasize his dissatisfaction. The President denied that any partisanship played a role in the Alaska statehood issue and assured the members that Alaska statehood posed many problems, which needed attention. He was most likely concerned, however, with preserving the narrow Republican margin in Congress.

The next effort to derail the statehood cause came in the form of a Senate proposal to make Alaska and Hawaii “commonwealths” of the U. S., with elective governorships. National columnists such as Walter Lippmann and Richard Strout favored this step, but the interest of the people of Alaska was not swayed from statehood. No one savored the prospect of paying federal taxes yet remaining, in effect, a stranger to the Union.

Another series of congressional hearings about Alaska’s situation instilled in many Alaskans an interest in more aggressive action. Such enthusiasm ultimately brought about the 1955 Constitutional Convention, held in the newly appointed “Constitution Hall” on the grounds of the University of Alaska-Fairbanks. It was here that Ernest Gruening delivered his galvanizing “Let Us End American Colonialism” address. The convention received phenomenal national exposure and was praised by numerous journalists for its idealistic attention to “the good of Alaska” rather than partisan politics.

The convention was an intensely emotional event for all involved, as passions about the future of Alaska ran strong and deep among convention members. In 1956, the resulting Constitution—which the National Municipal League called “one of the best, if not the best, state constitutions ever written”—was overwhelmingly accepted by Alaskans.

Another crucial maneuver toward statehood was the adoption of the Tennessee Plan, proposed by George H. Lehleitner, an ex-Navy commander. The plan, which had been used successfully by Tennessee, Michigan, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Iowa, involved electing a congressional delegation without waiting for an enabling act from Congress. In the spring of 1956, Alaskans elected Ernest Gruening and William Egan as Senators-elect and Ralph J. Rivers as House Representative-elect. With support for

statehood firmly established in Alaska, the stage was now set for reinvigorated efforts in the nation’s Congress. Egan, Gruening, and Rivers were received with much fanfare, but were not officially seated or recognized by Congress.

Working together with Delegate Bob Bartlett, the Tennessee Plan delegation lobbied hard in the Senate and the House. Influential House Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, until the summer of 1957 a foe of statehood, changed his mind and promised to give the territory a chance to be heard. Rayburn, when asked about his change in view, answered “I can tell you in two words, ‘Bob Bartlett’.”

Statehood Achieved

With sectional conflicts breaking down and the power of the “Dixiecrats” diminishing, Congress reconvened in January 1958 to the sounds of President Eisenhower fully endorsing Alaska statehood for the first time. Senator Lyndon B. Johnson assured Bartlett that the southern Senators would not filibuster the Alaska bill. Johnson’s was an important commitment, yet Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia, Chairman of the powerful Rules Committee, stepped in to obstruct the statehood bill. *Life Magazine* tartly characterized Smith as a “Virginia gentleman whose impeccable manners include little real respect for either free enterprise or democracy.”

Additionally, Representative Thomas Pelly of Washington State demanded the right for his constituents to fish Alaskan waters on the same basis as residents. An amend-

continued on page 29



A 200 pound whopper! This illustrates Alaska's supposed “lack of financial resources.”

Iditarod 2003: An Almost Snowless Affair

The Last Great Race Held Despite Record-low Snowfall

by David Schwantes

To say that the 2003 Iditarod Sled Dog Race almost didn't happen really wouldn't be true. Although many other winter sporting events were cancelled due to the lack of snow in south-central Alaska, there was never any doubt that the Iditarod Board of Directors would figure out a way to hold the 31st running of the "Last Great Race." The board worked hard to make sure the race was held, including moving the re-start from Wasilla all the way north to Fairbanks. That had never happened before. The trail route was changed three times, including once after the race had already started. It took a lot of hard work to move the food and supplies to the correct checkpoints. The changes did result in more than 600 miles of river travel rather than the normal "over hills and mountain ranges."

As most of you know, each musher in the race carries a package of cachet envelopes. It is one of the official rules and a musher would be disqualified if they finished the race without it. I have been traveling to Nome for the past fourteen years to watch the finish of the race, and help with the stamping and canceling of the "official mail." This year I had the honor of providing the artwork for the cachet and designing the cover. It is something I have



been wanting to do for a number of years. Figure 1 shows a copy of the cover which was carried and signed by DeeDee Jonrowe. Each musher carried a packet of 50 covers and they were franked with the set of 50 stamps from the "Celebrate America" sheet.

Some mushers create and carry their own covers in addition to the ones they are required to carry. Musher Martin Buser started doing a cover in 2000. Figure 2 shows his cover from this year. It is cancelled on March 1st in Anchorage and then again in Nome on

Figure 2.



Figure 3.

the 13th when he completed the race. The cover is over-franked, but to match the cachet, which was done by Jon Van Zyle. we used two flower stamps. I have been working with Martin in producing these covers for the past four years.

Trail-Carried Mail

Another musher who has been carrying his own cachets for a number of years now is Paul Gebhardt from Kasilof AK. His cover is just cancelled in Nome at the finish of his race. Because of my interest in any "trail carried" mail, he makes sure to save me one of his covers each year. This year's cover shown in Figure 3 mentions the Fairbanks start. You will notice that each of these three covers has a different special cancel. They have these three cancels available at the Nome post office. The small dogsled cancel on Martin's cover was the first one they used. The one on the "official mail" has been used for a number of years to match the Anchorage "printed" cancel, and the one on the Gebhardt cover



Figure 4a.

was first used in 1999 when the post office did a special Iditarod Trail cover which the mushers carried.

I have been doing my own cover since the race started in 1973. Figure 4 shows my 31st cover. It is stamped and cancelled in Anchorage on March 1st, the start of the race, and stamped on the back in Nome on the day the winner finishes. I have the covers printed after the race is over so I can include the winner and the winning time. This year's cover was carried by Nome musher Aaron Burmeister. My cover also contains an insert with a little

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Snowless Iditarod

from page 28



Figure 4b.

history of this year's race, and a list of all the Iditarod Champions and their winning times.

The Race Itself

One other cover which I am including, (figure 5) was not carried in the race, but because of the historical importance of the first time the race was in Fairbanks, I decided it should be included. This cover shows cancels of the start of the race in Anchorage on March 1st, the re-start in Fairbanks on March 3rd and the day the winner arrived in Nome on March 13th.

Now for the race itself. The race started with sixty-four mushers. There were:

45 veterans and 19 rookies.

50 men and 14 women.

50 Alaskans. 8 from other states and 2 foreigners.

Twenty-two mushers had already withdrawn from the race before the start due to the lack of snow and training time, and before the race ended twenty more had scratched.

Besides the major changes in the trail route, another important thing happened in this year's Iditarod. Running in only his second Iditarod Race, Robert Sorlie of Norway, became the first International Champion in the race's 31-year history. He won the race in 9 days, 15 hours, 47 minutes and 36 seconds. As usual, the 2003 Iditarod was a great event!



Figure 5.

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ment was subsequently drafted seeking retention of federal jurisdiction over Alaska's fish and game resources until the secretary of the interior certified to Congress that the state met provisions for their conservation and nonresident access. *The Fairbanks Daily News-Miner* responded to Pelly's petulance by printing excerpts from Edna Ferber's impassioned novel *Ice Palace*. The passages featured the character of Thor Storm, the grizzled Nordic pioneer, informing his granddaughter, Christine, about the legacy of Seattle and San Francisco cannery operators' unmerciful exploitation of Alaska's fisheries. Ferber's book had sold well and widely. *Ice Palace* had such an educative effect on the nation's populace that one critic was moved to refer to it as "the Uncle Tom's Cabin of Alaska Statehood."

After some maneuvering, the effort to bypass Representative Smith's Rules Committee succeeded when the statehood bill was brought up on "privileged status" by a roll-call vote of 217-172. The Senate, which had before it both its own version of the statehood bill and the House version, passed the House version at the urging of Delegate Bartlett by a 64-20 margin. The House then passed the bill by a vote of 210-166. New York Representative Leo W. O'Brien, when asked about the almost miraculous materialization of needed Congressional support for the statehood bill, considered a key factor to be the friendship so many lawmakers felt for Bob Bartlett.

Through the combined efforts of Ernest Gruening, Bob Bartlett, and many other unacknowledged Alaskans, the statehood cause was finally victorious. On January 3, 1959, President Eisenhower signed the official declaration, which made Alaska the 49th state. The new American flag featured seven rows of seven stars each.



Letter From Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile Expedition

By Per Ravnsborg-Gjertsen

Precerutti-Letters addressed to "OSLO, Norvegia", for Stops on the Way to Kings Bay of the Airship "NORGE" before the transpolar Flight Spitsbergen - Alaska across the North Pole May 1926 by Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile.

Totally 506 covers were carried on the preliminary stages to Kings Bay, Spitsbergen. This mail consisted of prepared yellow envelopes having the printed inscription "Volo Transpolare 1926/ (Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile)" and a printed address "Precerutti Alfredo / Aeroscalo di /" The names of the airfields on the route to Kings Bay have been filled in by means of rubber hand-stamps after the second slash and each cover is numbered.

The covers bear the special Italian vignette and have been stamped with the oval violet expedition-cachet. After the flight the Italian mechanics Ettore Arduino declared in a notarial statement the numbers of covers which were taken with for each stage. All these covers, no matter to which place they were addressed, were carried onboard until Kings Bay, Spitsbergen was reached. Even the 202 covers of this type, addressed to Nome, Alaska were removed at Kings Bay. All covers were postmarked "CIAMPINO / (ROMA) / 8.4.26", but only those addressed to Kings Bay received the arrival postmark "KINGS BAY / S.V.26." Few covers, but not of this yellow type, were posted in Leningrad to Italy.

The 51 preliminary flight covers addressed to OSLO, Norway, are numbered 251-300, (Nr. 267 front and back illustrated below), are often found with a 5-lined handstamp

in green, reading:

"Questa fa parte del corriere di 51 lettere / del volo transpolare del Dirigibile 'NORGE' / a destinazione di OSLO. Fu trasportata a / bordo fino a Kingsbay e dal sottoscritto / ritrovata in Maggio 1935- XIII" (This is part of the mail of 51 letters of the transpolar flight of the Airship 'NORGE' with Oslo as destination. It was transported onboard as far as Kings Bay and recovered by the undersignee in May 1935 - XIII.) The covers are then also signed by Colonel Alfredo Precerutti over the vignette and / or the green cachet. What had happened to these 51 covers between 1926 and their recovery 9 years later is still a mystery among collectors.

With regard to these covers, I have the following open questions, hoping that fellow-members can assist me herewith

- 1.) Are covers, *addressed to OSLO*, known with poststamp of Oslo and I or other places or with further written information where the cover was found in 1935?
- 2.) Do you know of covers, *addressed to OSLO*, not bearing the green cachet of "1935"?

If so, I would greatly appreciate a photocopy of both sides of such items.

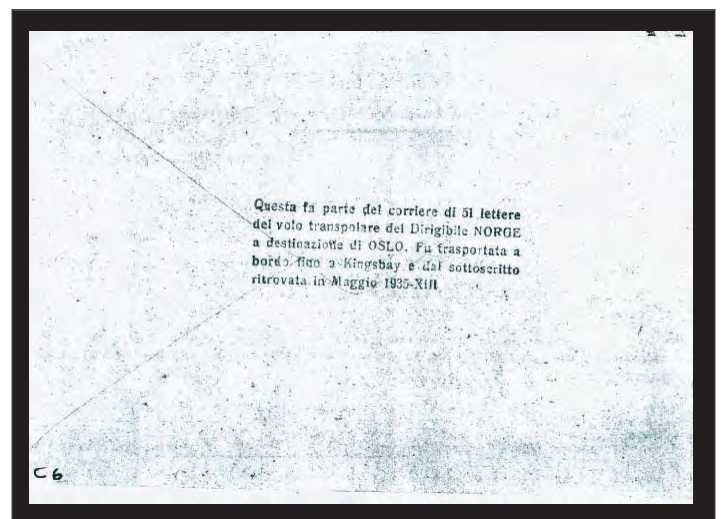
Please answer to

Per RAVNSBORG-GJERTSEN

Postfach 2230

DE-26362 Wilhelmshaven - GERMANY

Tel. and Fax (mt.) .49.4423.2393



An Open Letter to Anchorage Postmaster

To: Postmaster, Anchorage, Alaska

Boskoop, December 16, 2002

Dear Sir,

I am a collector of postmarks from Alaska for close to 20 years, starting during the trip of a lifetime to your great State in the summer of 1983.

During those years I have collected many thousands of covers with Alaska postmarks and have started on compiling a catalogue of Alaska postmarks from the period Jan. 2, 1959 until Dec. 31, 1999. A catalogue of the Territorial postmarks exists, so combined they not only give a listing as complete as possible of all the postmarks that were used from the beginning until Dec. 31, 1999 but they also give a great insight in the development of the postal system of Alaska from just 1 office in 1867 (Sitka) to the many hundreds that exist today.

I am currently compiling my data so that I can put it in a well-organized manner on the Internet for everybody to see. For each post office that operated during these 40 years I not only list the postmarks, but also PVI labels, precancels, meters and more and I also want to show the (year)dates each post office or station was in operation. The listing can be viewed at www.esveld.nl/alaska.htm.

Anchorage is of course (being the largest city) the most complex city of all to document well. So far my listings for Anchorage show over 80 different postmarks used during Statehood for the main office alone, 32 what I call Special Event Stations (for instance the annual APEX Philatelic Exhibition is one of them) with about 70 different postmarks listed and also 23 different substations, together with another 60 different postmarks listed. A total of well over 200 different postmarks for your city in those 40 years. Plus over 200 other listings for PVI labels, precancels, meters etc.

However, even after many years of searching I have not been able to find definite dates for 14 of the Anchorage substations and I am now turning to you for help in this matter.

I need the dates for the following stations, branches or offices:

1. Anchorage, Accountable Paper Department (I know it was in operation in 1988 as I have 2 covers with a clear postmark from that year)

2. Contract Station #1. I know it opened in 1951 and was active in the 1980's. Is it still active? If not, when did it close? Or, if it was renamed, when was it renamed and which office was it renamed to? I also need the address it was located.

3. Contract Station #2. I know it operated from 1951-1959 and from 1961 onwards. Is it still active? If not, when did it close? Or renamed and then to what? I also need the address it was located.

4. Contract Station #4. I know it opened in 1974. Is it still active? If not, when did it close? Or, if renamed, when and to what name?

5. Contract Station #5. I know it opened in 1980. Is it still

active? If not, when did it close? Or, if renamed, when and to what name? I know it was (is?) located at the Diamond Center Mall.

6. Contract Station #6. I need both opening and closing dates as I know it is not active anymore. If renamed, to what was it renamed? The address was 5530 East Northern Lights Blvd.

7. Contract Station #7. I know it opened in 1981. Is it still active? If not, when did it close? Or, if renamed, when and to what name? The address was (is?) 6847 Jewel Lake Road

8. Contract Station #8. I know it opened in 1981. Is it still active? If not, when did it close? Or, if renamed, when and to what name? The address was (is?) 529 I Street

9. Contract Station #9. I know it opened in 1983. Is it still active? If not, when did it close? Or, if renamed, when and to what name? It was (is?) in the Sheraton Hotel.

10. Contract Station #10. I need the opening and closing dates if not still active. The address was (is?) 1200 W. Northern Lights.

11. Contract Station #11. I know nothing, did this one ever operate? I have never seen any postmark from this station. The only reason I think it was there is that Contract Station #12 did exist and the absence of a #11 would seem illogical.

12. Contract Station #12. This one operated in the late 1980's. I need both opening and closing dates if not still active.

13. Federal Building Station. I know it operated 1967-1978 but it must have been reopened at a later date as I have a cover from 1988. When? Still active? If not active, closing date?

14. South Station. I know it operated from 1977 and I have a questionmark at the closing date of 1985.

I suspect that several of the Contract Stations were renamed, the trouble is that I do not know which one was changed to what. Since the postmarks from the Contract Stations during the 1980's never had ZIP codes included in them I can not make matches that way and the addresses I have of several of them also do not include them. I gave them here, so that they can help you in making the answers hopefully a bit easier to find. If for example Station Number 1 is now Russian Jack I immediately know the renaming date as I know that Russian Jack opened in 1985 and was active December 1999. So, if you are able to give these matches, you do not need to research the dates saving some of your valuable time.

I thank you VERY MUCH for all answers you are able to give me. I realize fully that I am asking a lot and I am already very happy if you can give just a few of the answers and not all of them. Also there is of course no hurry, please take your time.

Best regards,

Dirk van Gelderen

Voorkade 74

2771 ZB Boskoop – Netherlands

Editor's Note: Dirk is also looking for any information that club members may have on these questions.

Legendary Barrow in the Far North

by Ralph A. Miller

The "Western Stamp Collector" Postal History Series
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Distant, quite aloof and often seemingly mysterious, Point Barrow, Alaska, about 2,700 air miles northwest of Seattle, Washington, study reveals, has shaped far more continental history than is readily apparent to the casual student. At world's end, many old sailing ships (schooners, whalers and plain auxiliary steam vessels) met and lost to Destiny after long years of previously navigating and meeting everything in danger the seven seas had to offer.

If the eerie sounds so often heard with the whistling winter gales could be heard a bit plainer, perchance some mystic would at once positively identify all as calls from lost souls of Arctic sailor, begging until their just demands be met, that the graveyard of their ships be fully, adequately and finally publicized to the world that forgot them.

Far North History

In consulting postal service archive records for one questionable day in September, 1901 (Sept. 9) it was first noted that the name Barrow led the old pen-inscribed entries for four Alaskan post offices established. The entry in point of fact thus officially confirmed that the Stars and Stripes would forever fly over the northernmost post office building on the continent of North America. Since 1901 the postmark "Barrow" has particularly intrigued the world although the underlying reason has never always been clear. A few closely related facts on the Barrow story are therefore desirable.

As early as the year 1798 two American ships the "Lady Washington" and the "Columbia" had penetrated North Pacific Alaskan waters in the perennial search for native furs. In 1801 the "Enterprise," New York ship; the "Alert," 1802, and the "O'Cain," 1803, had all sailed around the Cape, in the usual two year cruise necessary to complete the round trip.

American Ships Barred

The good ship "Juno" from Bristol, Conn. in 1805 ushered in New England sea-faring influence. In 1810 John Jacob Astor's American Fur Co. ship, the "Enterprise," Captain John Ebbitts commanding, returned once more, followed by the "Beaver," Alaska American Fur Co. ship in 1812. British Admiralty charts guided their movements.

Prior to 1824, both British registered ships and American ships from the New England ports, yearly worked the coast as far north as Point Barrow. A special treaty signed in 1824

granted Americans special rights and privileges. But after Lorient's successful cruise in 1836, Russia abruptly cancelled such rights and forcibly barred trading ships from the waters until 1849.

Not daunted, American shipping interests sent free cruising whaling ships north of the Russian sphere of interests, into newer Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean waters. The sizeable all-native settlement at Point Barrow soon became a stopping off point and a customary summer month rendezvous.

Naval History Confirms

U.S. Navy historical archives confirm that on Aug. 3, 1852, \$125,000 was appropriated by Congress for the purpose of "surveying such waters of Bering Strait, the North Pacific Ocean and the China Seas, as were frequented by American whale ships and trading vessels."

Acting under this mandate of Congress it is officially recorded that the naval vessels "Fenimore Cooper" and "Vincennes" as part of an expedition, in 1855 made the first survey "in the direction of the Bering Sea." In the intervening years to the formal Treaty of Cession in 1867, far northern waters were fairly well charted.

Barrow In News

The forerunner of the U.S. Coast Guard, the Revenue Cutter Service, through all early years sent protecting vessels into all dangerous waters frequented by whaling ships. In 1870 the cutter "Mohican" made news headlines taking a distinguished astronomical party to the Bering Straits.

The American assigned polar observation stations at Franklin Bay and Barrow in 1882 and the ensuing information gained (and dramatic rescue of one official party) furthered national interest.

One quite reliable reference book places the "pioneer of the north," Charles Brower, on the Point Barrow scene as early as 1884. This is a historical fact, in effect placing Brower ahead of Gordon Bettes and his trading post on the upper Korjukuk River, is neither affirmed or substantiated here. Both men personified great personal power in the vast wilderness territory north of the Arctic Circle.

Brower's bailiwick (Barrow Village) as distinguished from the Point or native settlement, however, was a "natu-

continued on page 33

Legendary Barrow

from page 32

ral” despite all other strategic location factors. Three great rivers draining into nearby Dease Inlet on the coast, in sum total, had all waterway transportation trails in hundreds of square miles, leading direct to Barrow.

Trading Station

The difference, although minor, found Charles E. Brower running a trading station loosely affiliated with Liebs Brothers’ “Alaska Exploration Co.,” San Francisco, rather than the usual, so-called “trading post.” The World Atlas for 1888, however, shows Point Barrow but no Barrow. The almost total blank space covering hundreds of miles of barren coastline to Demarcation Point, at the 141st meridian (or the Canadian border) shows inhabitation only at Nigalik, Shennagrua, Nuwalk and Barter Island.

Sea tales depicting ships wrecked or drifting aimlessly all winter locked in giant ice floes, belies the accepted thought that Barrow maintained unlimited stocks of food. Brower traded merchandise and trinkets for native furs and hides, but stockpiled no surplus food for distressed ships or distant tribal peoples. The latter were supplied solely by British trading company ships.

Barrow Office Established

Today it can no longer be determined whether mission influence; Barrow’s commercial interests of mere strategic location were primary factors in extending United States Mail service from Nome into the Arctic Circle. Once Extended, other hitherto obscure ocean villages en-route to distant Barrow, likewise benefited from the official order. The first postmaster commissioned was a mission minister, Rev. H. Richmond Marsh. According to the record, Barrow post office was established Sept. 9, 1901.

The somewhat curious minister-postmaster status to the to the Barrow region Eskimos, clearly associated with a planned life of mission zeal, is patterned after a similar name goal. Earlier, in the year 1838, when the Stockbridge Indian tribe of Stockbridge, Mass. And Stockbridge, New York, were further ordered to move to the new west, a Rev. Cutting Marsh accompanied them to a new reservation at Stockbridge, Wis., becoming one of the state’s pioneer postmasters. But there has been no effort to establish a clearly suspected relationship with Barrow’s first postmaster.

Other Facts Cited

In the early century Barrow has three mails going to the outside world during the nine-month winter, the first leav-

ing for the distributing post office at Nome, in November. In 1901 - 1902 this mail was further routed via Illiamna for dispatch to the States; in later periods via Fairbanks and Valdez. Weight limit considerations must have barred it from the all season Saint Michael-Fort Gibbon circle route to Skagway, Alaska.

In approximately the same period, urgent winter letters from white traders to the east of Barrow; from Beechley Point to Barter Island, Herschel Island and way points, were collectively pooled in occasional emergency trips and carried to a Canadian Northwest Mounted Police post at MacKenzie Bay. Here the mail was entrusted to the scarlet coated Peel River patrol for subsequent routing via Fort MacPherson, Y.T., over an all river route - Peel River, Ogilvie River to Starr, Alaska; down Yukon to Dawson, Yukon Territory and thence further hurried to waiting ocean ships at Skagway, Alaska.

This is one of postal history’s best case illustrations how man at one time was forced to plan linked, emergency trips, if he wished, to hurry his mail on “ahead of the mails.”

Order Rescinded

The official order of Aug. 5, 1912, commissioning Barrow’s own Charles E. Brower as the town’s sixth postmaster, was unexplainably ordered rescinded, Oct. 8, 1912. But the “pioneer of the north” received his just honor in later years and hand stamped his share of philatelic mail.

Today the Stars and Stripes at land’s end, Barrow, are welcome beacons to Wien Alaska Airlines - (Route AAM-127), serving Barrow with tri-weekly mail. An old Barter Island, still straddling the 144th meridian in the bleak Arctic, receives and sends mail via the “Fairbanks and Border SR Route.”

Barter Island possesses no listed post office, (or collector’s postmark). But if the few residents will be patient, that “day of days” will come.

*Who will be our next Featured Member?
Contact Angela at bleumoon@cox.net
if you know someone who would be a
good candidate for this feature. Feel
free to nominate yourself!*

AUCTION

**Closing Date:
August 31, 2003**

Send bids to:

Terry Shaw, Unit # 1009, The Letterman Bldg., 2030 F. St. NW, Washington, DC 20006

Phone: (703) 605-5261 • days; (20) 466-7186 • evenings. E-mail: cgsarchxx@aol.com

Please bid in increments of 25 cents.

**Use Bid
Sheet on
Page 24!**

Abbreviations used:

BS = Back Stamp

DCC = Double Circle Cancel

EAMC = Emergency Airmail Cover

FD = First Day

FF = First Flight

LD = Last Day

NP = Nonphilatelic

PO = Post Office

T = Territorial postmark type from Helbock; 3rd. Ed.

VF = Very Fine

CC = Corner Card return address

DPO = No Longer Active "Dead" Post Office

4BC = Four Bar Cancel

F = Fine

II = Informative insert

MC = Machine Cancel

PC = Postcard

PMS = Postmaster signed

VG = Very Good

R = Reserve Bid, only \$1.00 unless otherwise noted

Please read carefully and ask for photo copies as desired (5 cents each + SASE), or ask for electronic images sent as JPEG files. Have fun, bid early and often, and please ask others to bid.

I AM IN DESPERATE NEED OF AUCTION MATERIAL!

1. Akutan (9/26/58) T2. PMS. F.
2. Alakanuk (2/8/78) Purple ink 4BC. "Alaska Radio Mission" envelope. F.
3. Aleknagik (4/27/53) T1, later than listed! Plain postcard. VF.
4. Ambler (10/2/63) 4BC. 1943, 5-cent Denmark flag stamp franking. VF.
5. Anchor Point (12/3/58) T1. F.
6. Anchorage (2/20/54) MC. 2nd APEX cachet. F. R = \$5.00.
7. Anchorage, Mountain View Br. (3/27/59) purple DCC. F.
8. Anvik (6/1/16) T2. VG-F. R = \$60.00.
9. Anvik (5/18/53) T5. Plain postcard. F.
10. Arctic Village (5/13/59) 4BC. VF.
11. Baranof (4/1/60) 4BC-DPO. Gov. PC. F.
12. Barge (2/15/51) T1-DPO. Later than listed, nonphilatelic. F-VF. R = \$20..
13. Barrow (6/20/61) 4BC. Ice Island ARLIS II cachet. F-VF.
14. Barrow (4/13/64) MC. Ice Island ARLIS III cachet. F.
15. Beaver (7/11/56) T2, purple ink. F-VF.
16. Bell Island (5/8/53) T2, swollen; later than listed DPO. Plain postcard. F. R = \$4.00.
17. Berry (5/21/53) T8-DPO. Plain postcard. VF. R = \$2.50.



Lot 18

18. Bethel, Tuluksak Rural Br. (6/16/75) 4BC. F.
19. Bettles (3/31/56) T3-DPO. LD of PO, Gov. PC. F.
20. Boundary (12/3/53) T1-DPO. Plain postcard. F. R = \$2.25.
21. Buckland (1/10/62) 4BC. VF.
22. Cantwell (9/8/41) T2-reopened DPO. F+. R = \$5.00.
23. Central (10/8/88) Special new PO dedication cancel, cachet & II. VF.
24. Chandler (11/9/33) T1-DPO. F. R = \$15.00.
25. Chatanika (1/2/59) T6. Gov. PC. LD as territory cancel! F.
26. Chatanika (5/24/73) 4BC. Poker Flats Rocket Site, Piate Tomahawk launch. F.
27. Chena (6/2/14) T3-DPO. F. R = \$65.00.
28. Chenega (6/1/53) T1-DPO. Plain postcard. VF. R = \$1.75.
29. Chifornak (7/22/61) 4BC-DPO. LD of PO, PMS. VF.
30. Chomly (1/16/22) T3-DPO. Earlier than listed; used as a receiving postmark on a "postage due" postcard sent from Sweden. VG-F. R = \$50.00.

31. Chugiak (8/1/47) T1. FD of PO cachet. F. R = \$1.75.
32. Circle (6/17/08) T2. Dawson "Garden" postcard. F. R = \$75.00.
33. Circle (9/10/62) DCC, M.O.B. postmark. Gov. PC. F. R = \$2.00.
34. Circle Springs (11/11/31) T1-DPO. Gov. PC sent to Franklin (2/20/32). T3-DPO on card face. VG-F. R = \$5.50.
35. Clam Gulch (9/27/58) T2. Airmail Gov. PC. VF.
36. Coal Creek (8/26/60) 4BC-DPO. Gov. PC. F.
37. College (6/25/58) T6-DPO. PMS. F-VF
38. Cooper Landing (5/10/51) T2. Plain postcard. F.
39. Copper Center (12/30/35) T4. EAMC to Chitina. F (light cancel). R = \$3.00.
40. Cordova (7/31/99) 4BC. 37th APEX cachet, Bering voyage celebration; II. VF.
41. Council (9/3/03) T1-DPO as a receiving postmark on a cover from Washington State. The cover also has a (8/18/03) Nome Rec'd. BS. VG-F. R = \$80.00.
42. Council (6/15/53) T9-DPO, later than listed. Plain post card. F. R = \$2.25.
43. Crooked Creek (11/8/40) T2. EAMC to Fairbanks (11/8/40) BS. VF. R = \$3.00.
44. Curry (11/24/35) T2-DPO. Nonphilatelic. VG-F. R = \$2.50.
45. Deering (10/18/30) T4 (first day). Pilot signed (Bill Graham) special flight to catch the last mail ship south from Nome for the year; PMS Deering. F. R = \$25.00.



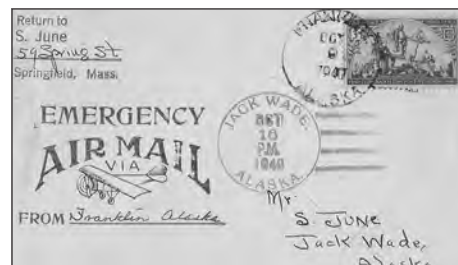
Lot 45

46. Dot Lake (6/2/52) T1-DPO. First Day of PO; PMS. F+. R = \$3.25.
47. Douglas (9/12/09) T6, later than listed use of this "Rec'd." cancel for outgoing mail. Dog Team PC. VG-F. R = \$100.00.
48. Dutch Harbor (5/6/38) T1-DPO. Special cachet, Coast Guard Cutter Onondaga on Sea Patrol to the Pribilof Islands. F+. R = \$7.50.
49. Eagle (9/17/88). Special new PO dedication cancel, cachet & II. VF.
50. Eek (3/19/64) 4BC. Nonphilatelic. VF.
51. Ekwak (1/2/46) T1-DPO. EAMC to Clarks Point (2/4/46) T1, BS. VF. R = \$3.50.
52. Elfin Cove (4/8/53) T2. Nonphilatelic. F.



Lot 48

53. Elim (6/27/53) T1. Plain postcard. F.
54. Elmendorf Air Force Base (3/17/61) MC. Great cachet for "Drift Station Bravo" on Ice Island T-3. F.
55. Ester (8/27/88) Special new PO dedication cancel, cachet & II. VF.
56. Fairbanks (2/13/99) Yukon Quest cancel, cachet & II. Cover carried during race and signed by musher Jim Hendrich. Whitehorse (2/24/99) cancel. VF. R = \$6.00.
57. Fairbanks, Deadhorse Br. (6/20/77) 4BC. Special "oil on stream" cachet. Valdez, Contract Br. No. 1 (7/28/77) 4BC BS. VF. R = \$3.50.
58. Fairbanks, Steese Br. CPO (7/22/89) 4BC. PMS. F.
59. Fort Wainwright (5/27/86) DCC. Picture cachet of PO. VF.
60. Fort Yukon (6/8/12) T2, earlier than listed! F. R = \$15.00.
61. Fort Yukon (8/21/53) T4. Land of midnight sun cachet. F.
62. Fortuna Ledge (8/17/53) T4, swollen; later than listed! Plain postcard. F. R = \$2.00.
63. Franklin (10/9/40) T3-DPO. EAMC to Jack Wade (10/16/40) T4-DPO. F. R = \$10.00.
64. Galena (6/30/58) T3. PMS. VG-F (light cancel).
65. Gambell (7/18/58) T2. PMS. F.
66. Girdwood (8/25/53) T3. Plain postcard. VF.
67. Glenallen (6/1/50) T1 (purple ink)-DPO. FD of then new PO. VF. R = \$3.00.
68. Gronwoldt (11/1/50) T1-DPO. FD of then new PO. F. R = \$5.00.
69. Gulkana (8/27/53) T4-DPO. LD of listed use for this cancel. F. R = \$2.00.
70. Grayling (11/23/63) 4BC. FD of PO. VF.
71. Haines (5/18/53) T13. Plain postcard. F.
72. Halibut Cove (10/11/61) 4BC & DCC as Homer Rur. Br. Franked with Statehood stamp. VF.



Lot 63

73. Hamilton (8/23/53) T5, later than listed, DPO. Plain postcard. VF. R = \$2.50.
 74. Hawk Inlet (6/11/60) 4BC (swollen)-DPO. Franked with scouting stamp. VF.



Lot 91

75. Haycock (9/23/49) T2-DPO. Plain postcard. F. R = \$2.00.
 76. Healy Fork (8/21/53) T3-DPO. Plain postcard. VF. R = \$2.50.
 77. Hogatza (4/20/57) T1-DPO. FD of then new PO; PMS. VF. R = \$2.50.
 78. Hogatza (4/20/59) DCC. PMS. F.
 79. Homer (4/7/41) T5. Nonphilatelic. VF. R = \$2.00.
 80. Hood Bay (8/1/52) T2-DPO. FD of reopened PO. F+. R = \$2.50.
 81. Hood Bay (11/29/57) T2-DPO. LD of PO operation. F+. R = \$2.50.
 82. Hughes (6/11/58) T2. PMS. VG-F.
 83. Huslia (3/19/58) T1. F+.
 84. Hyder (8/1/25) T3. Postcard showing halibut fishing fleet. VG-F. R = \$6.50.
 85. Igiugig (9/16/53) T1-DPO. Plain postcard. VF. R = \$2.25.
 86. Iliamna 91/3/59) 4BC. FD of Statehood cancel! F.
 87. Juneau (9/6/1898) T10 on Post Office Registry card. VG-F. R = \$25.00.
 88. Juneau (7/3/1899) T11. F. R = \$37.50.
 89. Juneau (11/12/37) Special First Day of Issue cancel and Mt. McKinley cachet for the Alaska stamp, Scott # 800. Block of 4 franking. VF. R = \$6.00.
 90. Juneau (11/12/37) Special First Day of Issue cancel and Territorial seal cachet for the Alaska stamp, Scott # 800. Block of 4 franking. VF. R = \$6.00.



Lot 93

91. Juneau (1/2/59) T32. LD as Territory cancel; special "Arctic Military Philatelic Society" map cachet. C-10 sized envelope. F+. R = \$6.25.
 92. Juneau (4/24/65) 4BC. Special PANEX VI cachet; II. VF. R = \$2.00.
 93. Juneau (1/3/86) & New York (10/25/02) FD for "Greetings from Alaska" stamp. Also special Alaska stamps cachet, II; unusual – see image. VF. R = \$5.00.
 94. Kaktovik (4/21/61) 4BC. Barter Island, bear, & Coast Guard cachet! F. R = \$3.50.



Lot 94

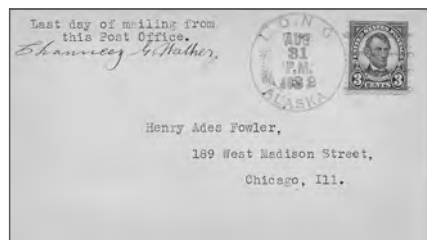
95. Karluk (7/16/03) T1 as a receiving BS on a Senator (Derkins) free frank envelope from Washington, DC (6/10/03). Unusual item. F. R = \$120.00.
 96. Karluk (10/17/85) 4BC & DCC. PMS. F-VF.
 97. Kasigluk (1/19/62) 4BC. FD of PO; PMS. VF.
 98. Katalla (1/20/08) T1-DPO. As a receiving postmark; PC from WA. VG-F (light). R = \$20.00.
 99. Kenai (12/6/34) T7. PMS. EAMC to Anchorage (12/26/34) BS. F. R = \$5.00.
 100. Ketchikan (5/30/58) T18. "All American City/Salmon" cachet. VF. R = \$2.00.
 101. King Salmon (12/5/56) T1. Franked with the king salmon stamp (Scott # 1079) and a great king salmon sticker cachet. F. R = \$2.50.
 102. Kivalina (6/22/53) T1. Plain postcard. VF.
 103. Klukwan (10/30/43) T1-DPO. Registered PO penalty envelope sent to Ketchikan (11/8/43) T14, much later than listed, BS and Haines (11/2/43) T10, earlier than listed, BS! Unusual item. F. R = \$12.50.



Lot 103

104. Kobuk (6/22/53) T1. Plain postcard. F-VF.
 105. Kodiak (9/24/69) MC. Special cachet, 175th Anniv. Russian Orthodox Church. VF.
 106. Kodiak (5/21/87) Special Crab Festival cancel & cachet. VF.
 107. Kodiak, Akhio Rural Br. (2/27/75) 4BC. Tennis envelope. VF.

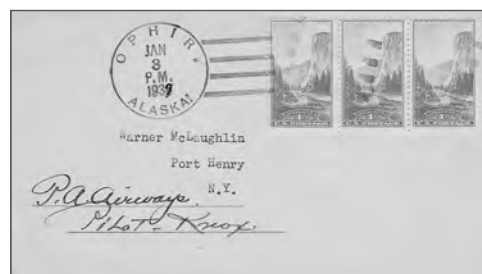
- 108. Kokrines (10/17/53) T4-DPO. Plain postcard. F. R = \$2.00.
- 109. Kongiganak (4/14/69) 4BC & Rural Br. DCC; cachet. VF. R = \$2.50.
- 110. Koyuk (6/20/53) T1. Plain postcard. F-VF.
- 111. Kwethluk (1/5/59) 4BC. Early statehood use; Gov. PC. F.
- 112. Kwigillingok (11/6/58) T2. Nonphilatelic. F.
- 113. Lake Minchumina (3/25/55) T2. Nonphilatelic. F.
- 114. Lassen (2/21/40) T1. Registry receipt card. F. R = \$5.00.
- 115. Latoche (3/2/28) T5-DPO. VG. R = \$11.00.
- 116. Latouche (10/6/53) T7-DPO. Plain postcard. F+. R = \$2.25.
- 117. Levelock (10/1/53) T2. Plain postcard.
- 118. Levelock (3/18/86) 4BC & DCC, PMS. F.
- 119. Livengood (10/4/53) T5-DPO. Plain postcard. F-VF. R = \$2.00.
- 120. Long (8/31/32) T2-DPO. LD of PO; PMS. F. R = \$42.50.



Lot 120

- 121. Manly Hot Springs (10/23/58) T2. Gov. PC, PMS. F-VF.
- 122. Manokotak (4/1/60) 4BC. FD of new PO; PMS. VF.
- 123. Matanuska (10/15/41) T2-DPO. Gov. PC; LD of PO; PMS. F. R = \$12.50.
- 124. McGrath (2/21/99) Special cancel & cachet, 75th anniversary of the first airmail flight in the Territory. VF.
- 125. Miller House (10/12/53) T3-DPO. Plain postcard. F. R = \$2.00.
- 126. Miller House (4/21/64) 4BC & Miller House Rur. Sta. {Circle Springs} 4BC. VF.
- 127. Minto (10/9/58) T1. PMS. F.
- 128. Mountain Village (10/11/58) T2. PMS.
- 129. Myers Chuck (9/30/65) Special LD of PO cachet. F-VF.
- 130. Naknek (5/27/17) T1. Sailing ship "Bark Star of Zealand" PC. F+. R = \$85.00.
- 131. Napakiak (5/1/61) 4BC. Special FD of PO, map/totem cachet. VF.
- 132. Napamute (6/5/58) T3-DPO. PMS. R = \$1.50.
- 133. Nenana (5/29/58) T7. PMS. F.
- 134. New Knock Hock (9/1/50) T1-DPO. FD of PO. Scouting stamp franking. VF. R = \$5.00.
- 135. Nightmute (9/1/52) T1-DPO. FD of PO; PMS. F-VF. R = \$2.00.

- 136. Ninilchik (10/10/53) T5. Plain postcard. F.
- 137. Noatak (10/18/46) T1. Cachet from Philatelic Collectors Club in Lebanon, PA. F.
- 138. Nome (5/16/50) T24 on registered cover to Orno, Maine. Several BS. VG-F. R = \$5.00.
- 139. Nome (7/17/58) T25. PMS. F.
- 140. Nome (5/18/67) MC. 50th anniv. cachet, first airmail to reach Nome. F.
- 141. Nondalton (1/23/59) 4BC. Early statehood cancel. Gov. PV. F.
- 142. Northway (10/22/53) T2, swollen. Plain postcard. F.
- 143. Nunapitchuk (3/16/50) T1. FD of PO; PMS. F.
- 144. Nyacc (10/25/53) T3-DPO. Plain postcard. "Missent to Cascade Idaho". VF. R = \$3.50.



Lot 146

- 145. Old Harbor (6/13/58) T5, earlier than listed! PMS. F. R = \$2.00.
- 146. Ophir (1/3/37) T3-DPO. Signed by P.A. Airways Pilot Knox. VF. R = \$17.50.
- 147. Ouzinki (6/13/58) T2. PMS. F.
- 148. Palmer (2/14/36) T2, swollen; looks odd. VF. R = \$3.00.
- 149. Palmer (6/27/89) 4BC & DCC; PMS. VF.
- 150. Palmer (8/25/89) Special State Fair cancel & cachet. VF.
- 151. Palmer (8/28/92) Special State Fair cancel & cachet. VF.
- 152. Pauloff Harbor (10/26/58) T3-DPO. Later than listed use. F. R = \$2.50.
- 153. Pedro Bay (12/10/58) T2-DPO. F. R = \$2.00.
- 154. Pedro Bay (6/22/66) 4BC-DPO. F.
- 155. Pelican (2/21/46) T1. Nonphilatelic, airmail. F. R = \$1.50.
- 156. Perryville (11/11/53) T3. Plain postcard. VF.
- 157. Petersburg (7/17/89) 4BC & DCC; PMS. VF.
- 158. Pilot Station (3/21/51) T2. Fortuna Ledge (3/27/51) T4 BS. F-VF.
- 159. Platinum (10/24/53) T3. Plain postcard. F.
- 160. Point Baker (11/2/53) T1. Plain postcard. F+.
- 161. Point Baker (7/4/59) red ink 4BC. PMS. VG-F.
- 162. Point Hope (11/24/58) T3. VF.
- 163. Point Lay (11/14/53) T1-DPO. VF. R = \$1.50.

- 164. Poorman (6/16/34) T2-DPO. EAMC to Ruby (6/18/34) T2 BS. PMS for both Post Offices! F. R = \$5.00.
- 165. Port Alexander (10/26/53) T5-DPO. Plain postcard. F. R = \$1.75.
- 166. Port Ashton (10/14/52) T1-DPO. Plain postcard. F. R = \$1.75.
- 167. Port Graham ((12/27/54) T1-DPO. Nonphilatelic. VF. R = \$1.75.
- 168. Portage Junction (9/25/58) T2-DPO. Gov. postcard. VF.
- 169. Quinhagak (11/5/53) T3. Plain postcard. VF.
- 170. Rampart (10/21/58) T8-DPO. VG-F.
- 171. Ruby (1/5/43) T4. Censored, nonphilatelic. F. R = \$2.50.
- 172. Saint Marys (3/20/58) T1. Nonphilatelic. F-VF.
- 173. Saint Michael (12/30/36) T12. EAMC to Hooper Bay (2/3/37) T1 BS. F, water stain. R = \$3.50.
- 174. Saint Paul Island (1/14/59) 4BC. Nonphilatelic; early statehood date. VF.
- 175. Sanak (10/31/53) T2-DPO. LD cancel. Plain postcard. F. R = \$2.75.
- 176. Sand Point (9/22/45) T5. Nonphilatelic, airmail. VF. R = \$1.75.



Lot 176

- 177. Savoonga (10/31/58) T3. PMS. F.
- 178. Seattle & Seward R.P.O. (10/22/32) "double 3-bar" cancel. F. R = \$5.50.
- 179. Selawik (1/24/53) T1. F.
- 180. Seldovia (4/17/89) 4BC & DCC; PMS. VF.
- 181. Seward (10/2/06) T2. Local real photo of Glacier PC. F. R = \$10.00.
- 182. Seward & Unalaska, SS Starr, R.P.O. (9/5/37) & Unalaska (10/1/37) T11; airmail franking. F. R = \$9.50.
- 183. Shageluk (11/20/53) T2. Plain postcard. F.
- 184. Shakan (9/5/16) T4-DPO. Wrangell Narrows PC. VF. R = \$75.00.
- 185. Shakan (1/31/31) T5-DPO Gov. postcard; PMS. VG-F. R = \$30.00.
- 186. Shaktoolik (10/27/58) T4. PMS. VG-F.
- 187. Shaktoolik (3/17/89) 4BC & DCC. PMS. VF.
- 188. Sheldon Point (3/25/59) purple ink 4BC - DPO. PMS. VF.



Lot 189

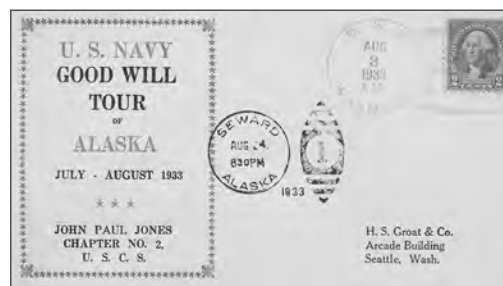
- 189. Shishmaref (11/1/38) T2. Great airplane/map cachet for first flight to Wales (11/1/38) T3 BS. PMS. F. R = \$6.50.
- 190. Shungnak (7/3/53) T4. Plain postcard. VF. R = \$1.50.
- 191. Skwentna (11/18/53) T1. Plain postcard. VF.
- 192. Sleetmute (11/16/53) T1, purple ink. Plain postcard. VF. R = \$1.50.
- 193. Solomon (6/24/53) T4-DPO. F+. R = \$1.75.
- 194. South Naknek (11/17/53) T3. Plain postcard. VF.
- 195. Sterling (6/2/58) T2. F.
- 196. Stevens Village (11/18/53) T1. Plain postcard. F+.
- 197. Stony River (11/15/53) T2-DPO. Plain postcard. F. R = \$1.75.
- 198. Sulzer (10/24/08) T1-DPO. Totem PC. VG, date light, town strong. R = \$25.00.
- 199. Sumdum (3/23/01) T1-DPO on PO registry card with a (3/25/01) Juneau Rec'd. cancel. VG-F. R = \$100.00.
- 200. Tanacross (12/1/53) T1-DPO. Plain postcard. VF. R = \$1.75.
- 201. Tanana ((12/17/09) T3. Great trapper's cabin @ Ft. Gibbons PC. F. R = \$25.00.
- 202. Tatitlek (1/14/54) T1. Plain postcard. VF.
- 203. Teller (1/19/53) T5. Plain postcard. VF.
- 204. Tenakee Springs (1/2/59) T2. LD as Territory cancel; Gov. PC. F.
- 205. Tenakee Springs (1/3/59) FD of Statehood cancel. F.
- 206. Tenakee Springs (3/15/89) 4BC & DCC; PMS. VF.
- 207. Togiak (5/12/59) 4BC. FD of PO; Statehood stamp franking. VF. R = \$1.50.
- 208. Tok (1/3/59) 4BC. Gov. PC; FD of Statehood cancel.
- 209. Tok, Mentasta Rural Br. (12/16/82) 4BC. Plain postcard. F.
- 210. Tok Junction (1/3/51) T1-DPO. Gov. PC, nonphilatelic. F. R = \$2.25.
- 211. Tolovana (5/1/49) T4-DPO. Gov. PC. F-VF. R = \$2.00.
- 212. Trapper Creek CPO {Willow} (5/30/89) 4BC. PMS. F.
- 213. Treadwell (8/14/08) T1-DPO. Floral postcard. F. R = \$10.00.
- 214. Treadwell (9/28/15) T2-DPO. Real photo Glacier/iceberg postcard. F. R = \$9.00.
- 215. Tuluksak (8/6/62) 4BC-DPO. Nonphilatelic. VF.

- 216. Tyonek (10/21/57) T4. Nonphilatelic. F-VF.
- 217. Ugashik (11/30/53) T3(?), earlier than listed! F. R = \$3.00.
- 218. Unalaklett {MISSPELLED!} (11/13/53) T4 (purple ink) variety; later than listed! Plain postcard. VF. R = \$17.50.



Lot 218

- 219. Unalaska (12/2/29) T7. F. R = \$12.50.
- 220. Unalaska (7/2/78) 4BC. Special cachet, 200th anniv. of Captain Cook's sailing from Unalaska; franked with the Alaska Captain Cook stamp. VF.
- 221. Uyak (3/8/11) T2-DPO F, small lower right corner tear. R = \$70.00.
- 222. Uyak (6/21/26) T5-DPO. VG-F. R = \$12.50.
- 223. Valdez (2/13/04) T3. F. R = \$7.50.
- 224. Venetie (3/16/52) T2. F.
- 225. Wales (9/29/07) T1. Also Nome (10/17/07) Rec'd. G-VG. R = \$20.00.
- 226. Wales (1/3/59) 4BC. FD of Statehood cancel. Gov. PC.
- 227. Wales (4/15/59) 4BC. Hand-drawn Tobin cachet of a whale. VF. R = \$5.00.
- 228. Wards Cove (11/9/53) T1-DPO. Plain postcard. VF. R = \$2.00.
- 229. White Mountain (1/8/59) T1. Early Statehood use; Gov. PC. F.
- 230. Windham (1/12/54) T3-DPO. Plain postcard. VF. R = \$1.75.
- 231. Whitehorse, Yukon (8/25/84) Special cancel & cachet, YUPEX 1 stamp show. VF.
- 232. Wiseman (1/21/54) T3-DPO. Plain postcard. VF. R = \$1.50.
- 233. Wrangell (8/27/08) T2. Scenic postcard of Wrangell. F. R = \$5.00.
- 234. Yakutat (10/19/54) T8. Airmail Gov. PC; nonphilatelic. F.
- 225. US Cost Guard Cutter Northwind (6/6/63) blue ink 4BC. Bering Sea Patrol, Arctic Cruise cachet. F. R = \$3.00.
- 236. USS Tanager @ Great Sitkin, Aleutian Islands (8/23/34) 3BC. VF. R = \$5.00.



Lot 237

- 237. USS Wasmuth @ Sitka (8/3/33) 3BC. US Navy Good Will Tour cachet. Also Seward (8/4/33) T12 cancel. F. R = \$8.00.
- 238. APO 729 (12/5/44) 4BC. Located at Shemya Island, the Aleutians. F. R = \$3.00.
- 239. Mint block of 4 of the 1909, 2-cent red Alaska-Yukon/Seward stamps (Scott # 370). Two stamps previously light hinged, two unhinged. F+. R = \$18.50.
- 240. 1984 – 1994; eleven official covers for the first to the 11th running of the Yukon Quest Dog sled race between Fairbanks and Whitehorse, Yukon. VF. R = \$10.00.
- 241. 10 different small town hand cancels on full covers from the territorial era, nonphilatelic. Average F. R = \$2.75 (different towns from Lot #'s 242 & 243).
- 242. 10 different small town hand cancels on full covers from the territorial era, nonphilatelic. Average F. R = \$2.75 (different towns from Lot #'s 241 & 243).
- 243. 10 different small town hand cancels on full covers from the territorial era, nonphilatelic. Average F. R = \$2.75 (different towns from Lot #'s 241 & 242).
- 244. 11 different small town hand cancels on full covers from the 1960's & 1970's, mainly nonphilatelic. Average F. R = \$2.75 (different towns from Lot #'s 245, 246 & 247).
- 245. 11 different small town hand cancels on full covers from the 1960's & 1970's, mainly nonphilatelic. Average F. R = \$2.75 (different towns from Lot #'s 244, 246 & 247).
- 246. 12 different small town hand cancels on full covers from the 1960's & 1970's, mainly nonphilatelic. Average F. R = \$3.00 (different towns from Lot #'s 244, 245 & 247).
- 247. 12 different small town hand cancels on full covers from the 1960's & 1970's, mainly nonphilatelic. Average F. R = \$3.00 (different towns from Lot #'s 244, 245 & 246).

Please Use the Bid Sheet on Page 24!
(it helps our auction manager)