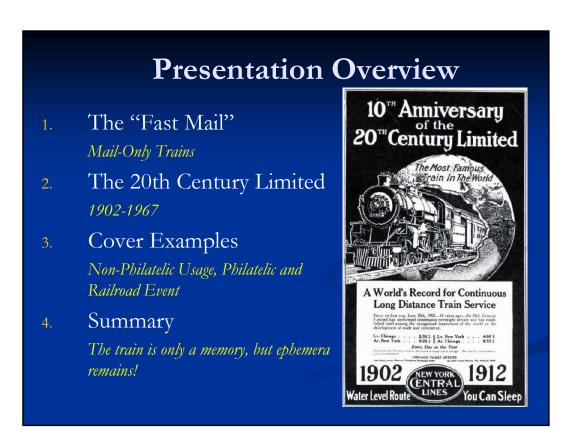


Good evening! My name is Frank Scheer. I am Curator of the Railway Mail Service Library (RMSL). I am also Secretary-Treasurer of the RMSL Foundation which preserves the collection at the Nagle Archival Center in Boyce, Virginia. During today's New York Railroad Enthusiasts presentation, I will provide a glimpse of perhaps the most famous Railway Post Office (RPO) trains: the New York Central System's Twentieth Century Limited. A handout that will be downloaded to attendees via WeTransfer.com includes this presentation as well as notes pages that provide additional content. Also, a DVD is available which has two videos that show and describe how RPOs functioned. They also depict how RPOs interconnected within a national network of mobile units and stationary facilities. The DVD is available for \$20 plus \$6 for mailing expense. There is no "region code" imbedded in the recording so it will play on any Digital Video Disk machine worldwide.

The Railway Mail Service Library's home is the former Norfolk & Western 1913 railway depot at Boyce, Virginia. During 2024 and 2025, the collection will be relocated to the Paul A. Nagle Archival Center. Information about the Railway Mail Service Library Foundation and the Boyce Railway Depot Foundation is attached. Your future support for either or both foundations is

welcomed!





Since a half-hour is available for my presentation, we will move quickly. Presentation slides and notes pages include all of the information covered which can be reviewed at the reader's leisure. The RMSLF will provide the complete presentation to members and friends for future reference.

First, we'll review highlights of the Railway Mail Service's Fast Mail circa 1875. Next, we will cover operating details of the New York & Chicago RPO route. In general principal, there are substantial similarities between Great Britain's Traveling Post Offices and the Railway Post Offices which operated in the United States of America. We will conclude with routine and special commemorative event cover examples for the Twentieth Century Limited and a brief summary of presentation highlights. The picture below shows the Century eastbound at Peekskill, New York, in early morning light.





Early railroads rarely had long-distance routes. During the first two decades of their development, rail-beds were laid between a port and a nearby city that was upstream along an un-navigable river. Their next phase was connecting two or more nearby town via overland routes.

Following the mid-1800s, "railroad fever" prompted railroad route extensions either through new construction as with the Pacific Railroad or through acquisition of formerly independent lines. The Vanderbilt control of the New York Central & Hudson River, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (LS&MS), and others forged through, accelerated train services between the east and mid-west.

"Fast Mail" appropriations by Congress enabled the Post Office Department to pay a higher rate for expedited mail transportation services. The LS&MS capitalized on that arrangement to promote the speed and reliability of its passenger services —most of which included a RPO in the train consist.

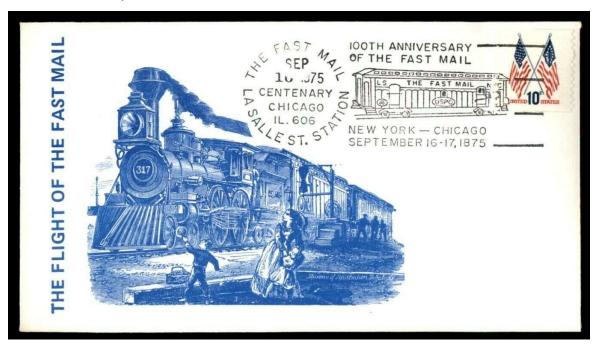


# The "Fast Mail"

The "Fast Mail" over the NYC&HR and LS&MS in 1875 was the first expedited mail transportation in the United States, unrivaled until the introduction of Air Mail services in 1918.

■ First class mail was routinely handled overnight between New York City, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

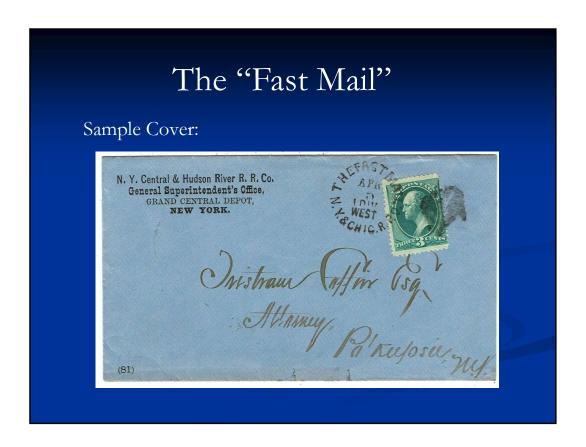
Inter-city mail service for distances between 50 and 700 miles via the RPO network cannot be replicated today. Mail transit times for first class mail was typically next-day service. It was the rule –not the exception– that mail posted in Cincinnati , Cleveland, and Indianapolis reached most destination Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois cities within 24 to 36 hours. That included Sundays and holidays if the recipient in a large city had a post office box. The CLEVELAND & CINCINNATI RPO intersected several east-west routes, some of which were other routes spanning the CCC&StL and LS&MS which had coordinated train schedules with the main-line trains. This enhanced the reach of CCC&StL and LS&MS RPO routes in providing excellent service to the American public.





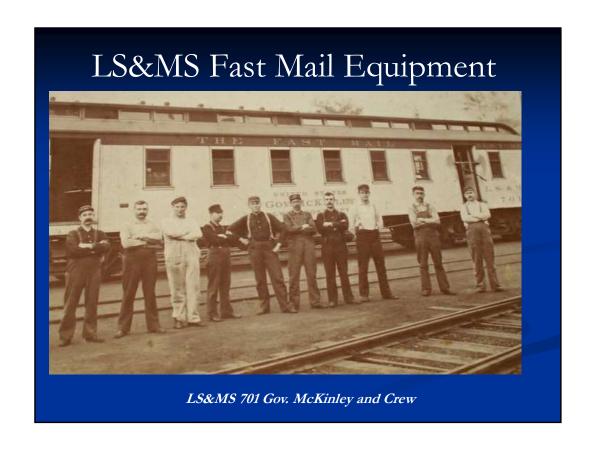
The New York Central and Hudson River schedule in the October 1881 **TRAVELERS OFFICIAL GUIDE** does not include train numbers, so positive identification of "Tr. 8" is believed to be shown below in this clipped image from page 78.

July 11, 1881.	Mail
LEAVE] [ARRIV	600
LEAVE] [ARRIV	
(Albany time.)	רא'א
vc. +. Albany 8. 5 a	т. 12 25
ar. ( + Schen- )	v. 11 50
v. [ectady *0 5 ] a	ar. 11 50
+Amsterdam	
+ Fonda 11	
+ Palatine Bridge	
Fort Plain	5
+ Little Fails	
+ Herkimer	ŏ
+ Ilion	ð
r. + Utlea 12 5	v. 930
Whitesbore	
Oriskany + Rome <sup>13</sup>	ð
+ Oneida	01
+Canastota 14.	5
Canaseraga	
+Chittenango	8
Manlius	ð
ar. + Syracuse!5 51	v. +740



The cover above was posted at New York City on the westbound train. Division 1 was the crew between New York and Syracuse. A similar cover mailed at Buffalo, New York, on an eastbound train appears below. "2 Div" was the segment between Cleveland and Syracuse.





The LS&MS – NYC&HR *FAST MAIL* was inspired by RMS General Superintendent George Bangs. Although Congressional Funding only lasted for one year, it demonstrated the effectiveness of a mail-only express train operating on an expedited schedule. During later years, it was re-established along with other "Fast Mail" routes such as the CHICAGO & COUNCIL BLUFFS RPO operated over the CB&Q, and the CHICAGO & MINNEAPOLIS RPO on the CM&StP.





So what work was done within a RPO? This advertisement appeared in the **Saturday Evening Post**, **National Geographic**, and other publications during 1944. It provided a good overview of the principal functions performed within any RPO. We'll discuss some of these in the next two slides. The **MEN AND MAIL IN TRANSIT** video provides a much better insights to the orchestrated movements within a crew than can be described during a discussion.

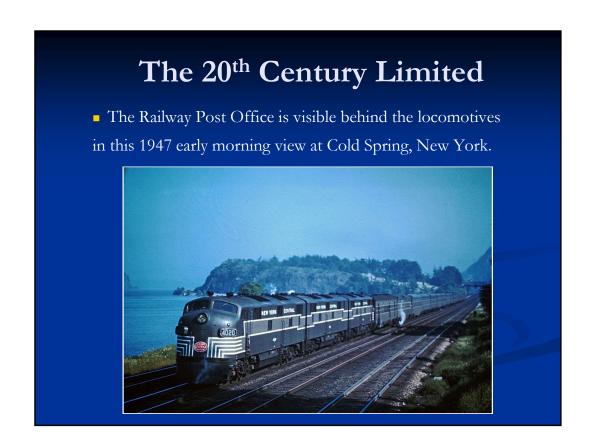
A sixty-feet "full" RPO is depicted in this illustration. The 1948 Pullman-Standard cars had an outside length of 84 feet-6 inches between coupler pulling faces but the interior RPO apartment was 60 feet. 60 feet RPO apartment cars were mainly assigned to trunk-line routes. Although a car's exterior may have the color scheme and stenciling for a particular railroad, Railway Mail Service car specifications yielded interiors that had similar fixtures and floor layouts. The RPO is visible behind the tender in this 1940s view at Englewood, Illinois.



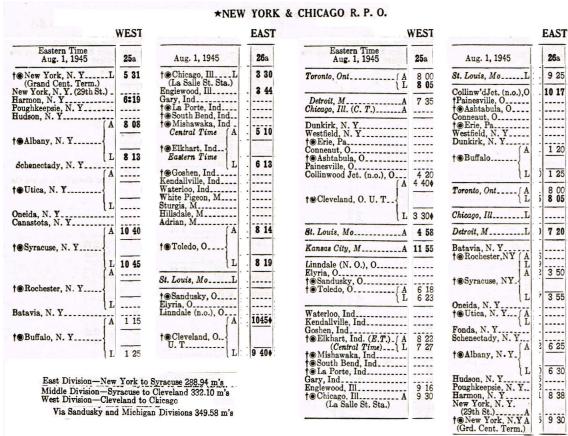
# The 20<sup>th</sup> Century Limited The Railway Post Office is visible behind the tender in this circa 1938 view departing Chicago, Illinois.

A circa 1938 poster featuring the streamlined 20th Century Limited.





### A circa 1937 Railway Mail Service schedule for the 20th Century Limited RPO.



# Railway Post Office Functions

- The first trip of the Twentieth Century Limited was on June 17, 1902. It is believed that a Railway Post Office car was assigned to train 26 in approximately 1908. By 1912, both trains 25 and 26 had a RPO assigned to the train.
- The average trip length for a 60-feet RPO crew was 300 miles Many crews had an additional two to four hours of "advance time" before departure from the initial terminal.
- The RPO crews switched at Syracuse and Cleveland, but the same car ran through between New York and Chicago.

The New York Central Railroad owned the RPO cars and rented them to the RMS on a per mile basis. Storage mail cars and "closed-pouch mail" in baggage cars were utilized according to space-used and mileage. Terminals and Transfer Office facilities were leased for stationary mail handling and distribution. Altogether, revenue from handling mail was a significant contribution to railroad "head —end traffic."

"Head-end" operations on passenger trains also included railway express, baggage, and milk. Mail transportation on along branch-lines, short-lines, or inter-urban were often included in combined passenger and freight trains, referred to as "mixed freight." However, there was no head-end traffic on the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Limited other than mail in the RPO car and checked baggage.

The painting below of the 20th Century Limited was commissioned by the NYC circa 1925.



# The 20<sup>th</sup> Century Limited Boston & Albany Connection

A U.S. POST OFFICE *DAILY BULLETIN* #9010, 09-17-1909-1914 announced RPO service between Albany, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts on trains 25 and 26.

### R. P. O. SERVICE ESTABLISHED.

Additional R. P. O. service has been established on the line of the Boston & Albany RR. in trains 25 and 26 between Boston, Mass., and Albany, N. Y.—203.25 ms. Service to be covered by the Boston & Albany R. P. O. [17 sept 09]

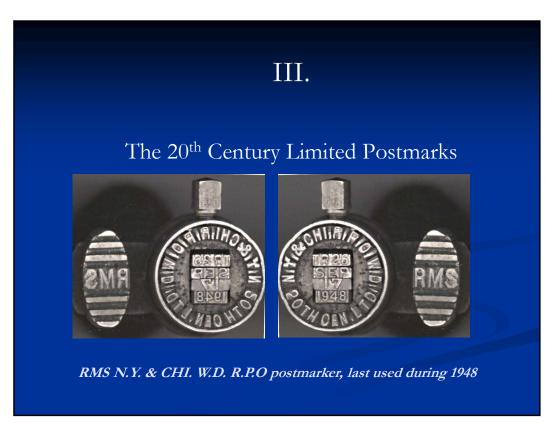
A 1914 Railway Mail Service schedule shows the pouch list for trains 25 and 26. The Railway Postal Clerks only worked first class mail in 30-feet apartment Railway Post Offices, as shown on the notes in the next slide.

	TRA	IN 25.	
Albany D. & D. a	Albany.	C,W.L.& C.B,tr.7b	Albany.
Chie. & Minn, tr.17 b	"	N.Y. & Chic., tr.9,	
C.F.M.&K.C,tr.15b	66	Michigan b	"
Chi.&Omaha,tr.13b	"	N.Y.& Chi., tr.9,2 b	"
Chicago, Ill., D&Da	66	N.Y. & Chi., tr. 11a	16
Cleveland, O. b	66	N.Y.& Chi., tr. 11,	
Cle. & St. Lo; tr. 41-		Ohio b	"
11, via Cleveland b	"		
	TRA	IN 26.	in the A
Attleboro, Mass. a	Boston.	Gro.&Bos.,tr.69,2 b	Boston.
Al rg & Alb.,tr.73b	Albany.	Hartford, Conn. a	Spring.
Al'rg & Bo., tr.517,	moany.	Lo.&N.Be., tr. 6033b	S. Fram.
No. of Winch. b	Worces.	New. Cir., tr. 171 b	Boston.
Bos. & Alb., tr. 41 a	66	No.Co.& Bo,tr.5156	66
Bos. & Alb., tr. 6 b	Pittsfield	New Haven, Ct. a	Spring.
B.,S.& N.Y,tr.77,1e	Spring.	Providence, R. I. a	Worces.
B.,S.& N.Y,tr.77,2e	~p.mg.	Port. & Bos., tr. 17 b	Boston.
B,S.&N.Y,tr.809,1b	"	Roxbury Sta., Ms.b	66
B,S.&N.Y,tr.809,2b	66	St.Alb. & Spr, tr.85a	Spring.
Boston Banks a	Boston.	S F.&N.H.,tr.1104b	Westfield
Boston Carriers a	"	S.F.&N.H.,tr.1107b	66
Back Bay, Mass. a	- 66	Springfield Term.b	Spring.
B., Tr. & Alb., tr.8b	Worces.	T.R.,So.Sta.,Stas.a	Boston.
Ban. & Bos., tr. 45 a	Boston.	T.R'm, S.Sta., Dis.a	"
Bo.& C.C., tr. 5097 b	"	T.R'm, S.Sta. (For	
B., W.& Pr, tr. 3097 b	- "	No. Postal Sta.)a	"
Brat. & N. L., tr.6 b	Palmer.	T.Room., So.Sta.,	
Essex St.Sta., Ms. a	Bostoe.	Close Connec'n a	- 66

### The 20th Century Limited **Boston & Albany Connection** A 1914 First Division Schedule of Mail Trains #181 shows the RPO service between Albany, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts... \*Boston & Albany R. P. O. Dist. 2 (Boston & Albany R. R. 203.25 miles. Route 104025.) | A43 | A35 | B29 | A31 | A25 | A41 | B3 | R\$\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{2}} = 1-14 | A32 | B22 | A46 | A26 | B6 | A16 | A18 | B14 | A34 | A34 | A35 | B35 | A35 A43 A35 B29 A31 A25 A41 B3 A 2-1-14 A32 B22 A46 A26 B6 A16 A18 B14 A34 [ 9 10]....] 7 10] 2 05[Ar. Detroit, Mich...... Le.] 7 00] 9 45 1 40 9 15 | 4 50 | . . . . | 1 00 | . . . . | 6 30 Boston City mail distributed on trains 34, 26, 32, 6, and 44. Hartford City mail distributed on trains 34 and 32 Trains 25 and 26 handle first-class mail only

The 1914 Railway Mail Service schedule shows space assignments for each train.

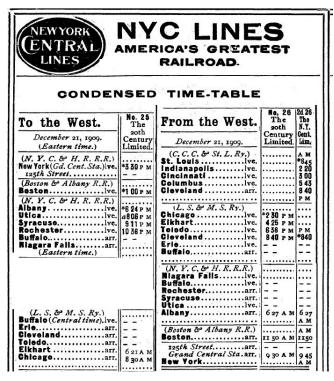
```
Authorized five lines 60', one line 50' and two lines 40'.
                        Car assignment:
         one line 60' and one 60' storage.
 Tr. 31, one 60' storage, Springfield, Mass., to
Albany, N. Y.
                                                     one line 60'.
 Tr. 16, one 60' storage
 Tr. 35, two halves, 60', one half 40', and
four 60' storage
                                               two lines 60' and
 Tr. 18, one-half 60' and one 60' storage
                                                 one line 40'.
 Tr. 32, one-half 60' and one 60' storage
  Tr. 14, one-half 40'
 Tr. 43, one 60' storage )
                          one line 60' and one line 50'.
 Tr. 34, two 60' storage
 Tr. 41, one 60' storage, Saturdays only one line 40'.
  Tr. 6
  Tr. 10, one 60' storage-
  All full R. P. O. service on this line performed in 60' cars.
 Trs. 25 and 26, 30' apartment. (30' needed).
  Trs. 29 and 22, 33' apartment. (20' needed).
```



Our focus now shifts to the markings that Railway Post Office historians may observe on covers and postal documents. A steel postmarking hand-stamp issued to a Clerk-in-Charge on the NEW YORK & CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RPO is illustrated. The East and Middle Division hand-stamps have a similar design. These devices were manufactured by the Chambers Shop at Lodge, Virginia, prior to 1931.

The left image is as the device appears in the RMS Library collection. The right image has been flipped for easy reading of the engraved lettering on this postmarking handstamp.

A 1910 condensed schedule for the eastbound and westbound "Century" appears below.



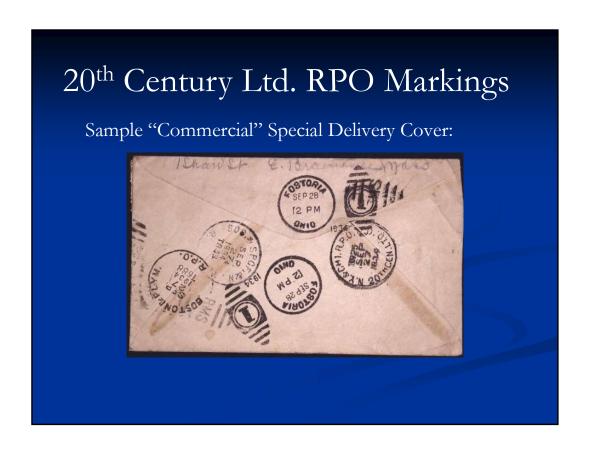
# 20th Century Ltd. RPO Markings

- There are three types of markings applied in RPOs:
  - Postmarks applied to cancel first class mail postage
  - Back-stamps for special delivery and missent mail
  - Postmarks on postal forms
- Postmarking devices used were:
  - The "Road" stamp issued by the RMS/PTS/BT
  - Auxiliary marking devices such as "MISSENT"
  - A clerk's personal rubber stamp

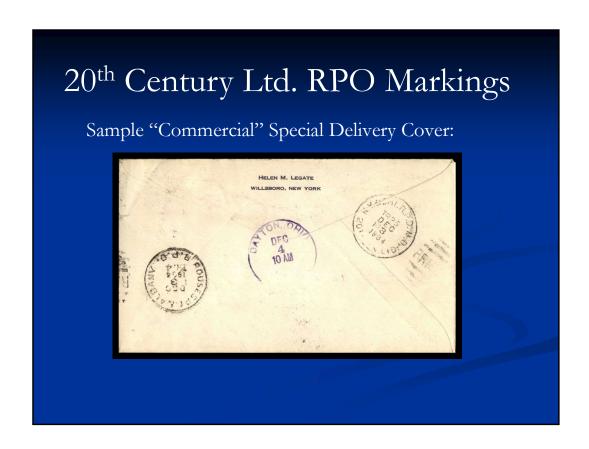
Publications such as the *U.S. TRANSIT MARKINGS CATALOG* published by the Mobile Post Office Society have sought to identify all known postmarks and assign catalog numbers. Although these resources can be helpful references, post office historians should be aware of their limitations. These aspects include:

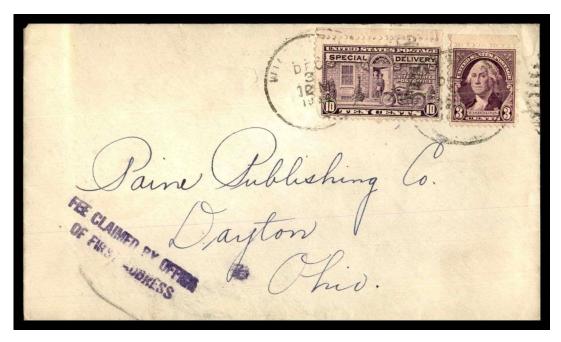
- 1. The absence of killers which were integral to the postmarking device;
- 2. Marking inclusions in catalogs are based on what have been observed in collections, not the universe of devices that existed;
- 3. During route transitions, an older device for a predecessor route may have continued in use for a replacement route;
- 4. Auxiliary and clerks' personal rubber stamps are not cataloged but may be important characteristics of a cover; and,
- 5. Mechanized engraving techniques after 1931 yielded identical hand-stamps that are indistinguishable from one another for a particular route.

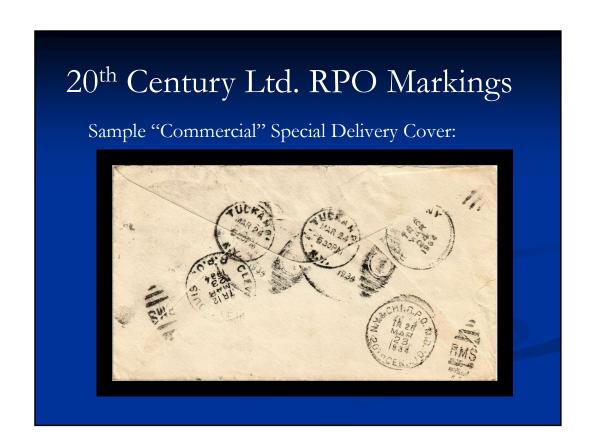
This section will outline the design and construction of postal marking devices used by Railway Postal Clerks. This foundation knowledge will be useful as we perform cover analysis.

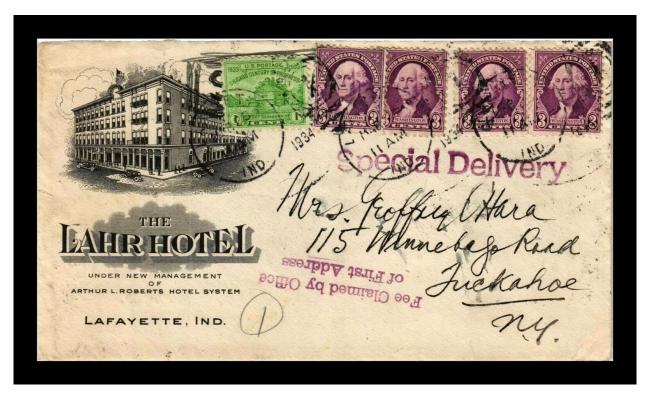


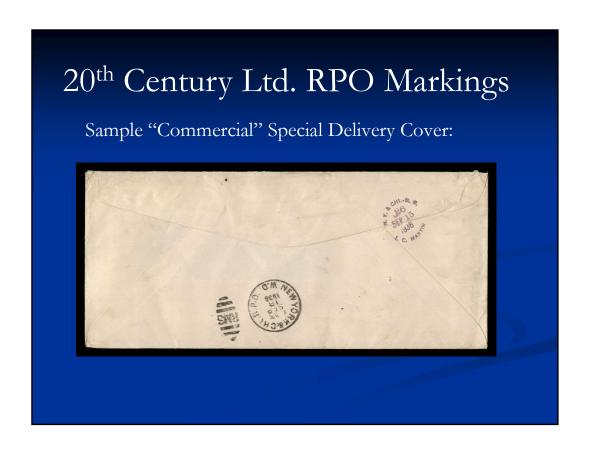






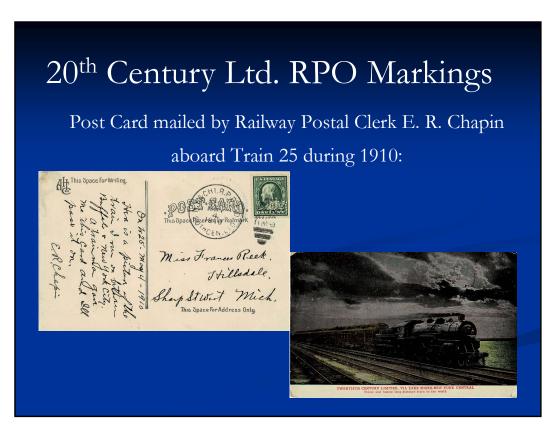




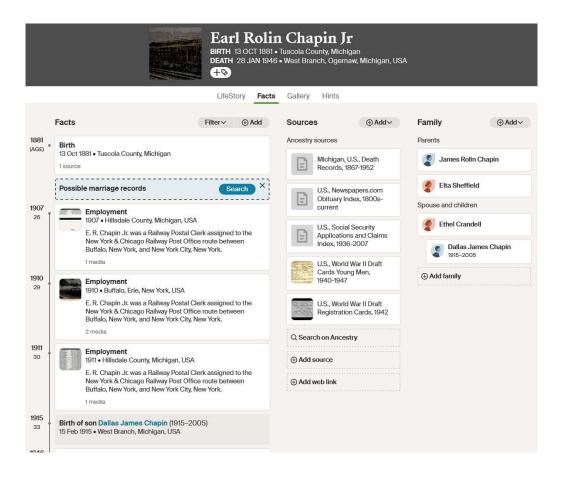


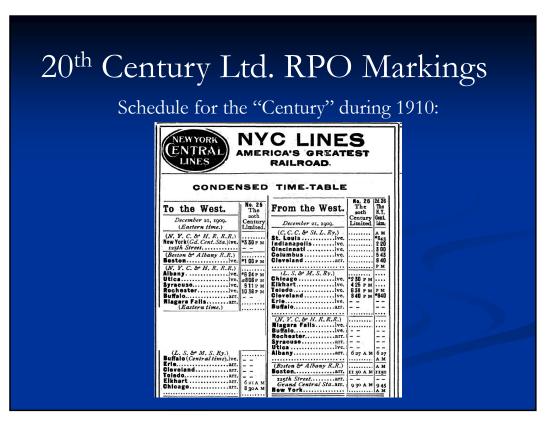


Note the rubber "personal postmarker" that belonged to the Railway Postal Clerk on Train 26 in the upper right of the cover's back. Any New York & Chicago RPO postmark bearing "Tr 25" or "Tr 26" is a  $20^{\text{th}}$  Century Limited cover.



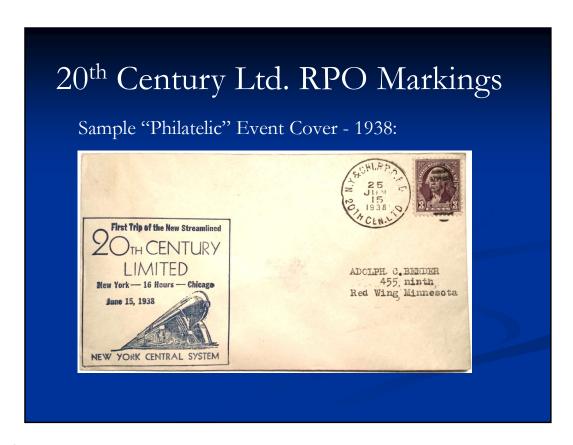
E. R. Chapin has been researched on Ancestry.com. The OFFICIAL REGISTER... confirms his employment as a Railway Postal Clerk between Chicago and Buffalo. This makes this postal card even more significant, in addition to its early postmark as well as that it was mailed en route on Train 25.



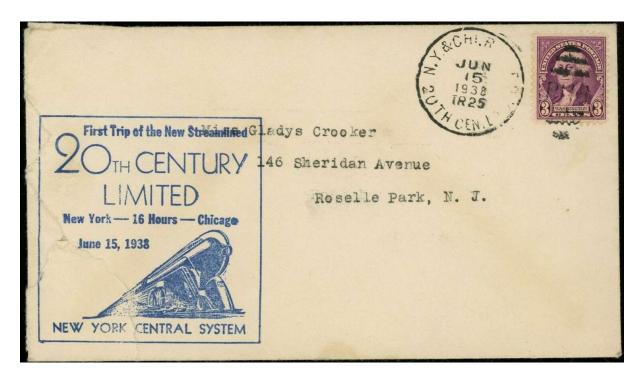


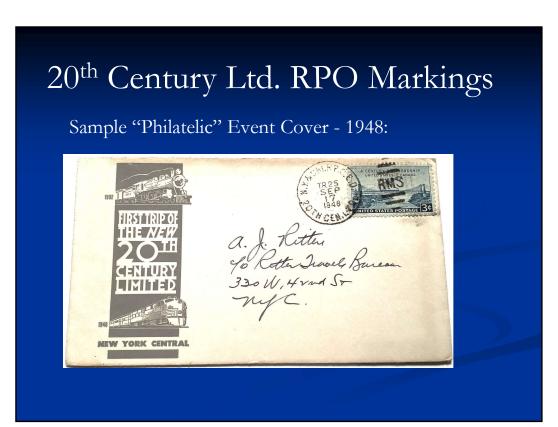
E. R. Chapin worked this schedule on Trains 25 and 26. during 1910. Ancestry.com research for Frances Reek to whom the previous post card was addressed was later married to another person. Regrettably, her information is derived from the tragic death certificate of her two year old son in 1929.

		Mich	0 /			s, 1867-1952 for Frances E Reek 3: Hillsdale (Hillsdale), 1921-1939
The Vi	ounty H1  ownship  lity H1  FULL NAME	11sd J 2	ale.	ed Sind	CERT City (If death occurred	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  Vision of Visal Statistics  IFICATE OF DEATH  Ho spital.  By Mard  (If non-resident give city or town and state)
Le	agts of resistance in ci	ly or town wi	here death occurred	yn.	5	ds. How long is E. S., If of feeding birth? 17th. men. ds.
	PER		or Rice	S Single M		MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH  M DATE OF DEATH NOV 30 1929.
		-			arried, Widowed or (WRITE the word)	(Month, day and year)
Male. White. Single.					THEREBY CERTIFY, that I stimuled deceased from Mord. 2 1 19.2.1 to Mord 30 19.2.9 that I last now h long, after on Newy. 30 19.2.9 and that death occurred on the date stated above at 4/2 P. Th.	
•	DATE OF BIRT	rH d year)	Feb 2	7 1927.	,	The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
7 AGE Years Months Days If LESS than			Jonson due to Obstruction of 7			
		2	9	3.	ORhrs.	of Bowl
•	(a) Trade, pr particular ki (b) General a business, or which employ (c) Name of	rofession of nd of wor nature of i matablishm red (or ex	or rk industry, neut in sployer)	None.	0	CONTRIBUTORY OF A CONTRIBUTORY
s HIRTHPLACE (city or town) Eaton Rapids. (state or country) Mich.			on Rapi		If not at place of death?  Did an operation precede death?  Was there an autopay?	
	HO NAME OF PATHER Earl A Sindecuse.			A Sinde	cuse.	What test confirmed diagnosis ?
NTS	11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city or town) (state or country)  Mich.					(Signed) B & Green M. D.
PARK	u Maiden NAME Frances E Reek.			es E Re	eek.	*State the Disease Causing Death, or in deaths from Violent Causes, state (I) Means and nature of Injury, and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal,
	IS BIRTHPLACE (city or town) (State or country)  Mich.					or Homicidal. (See reverse side for further instructions.)
	Informant	Ear		decuse.		B34 01758 5 le. Mich. Dec 2 L929.
	Flied N. E.C		192 Ţ	wyta	Registrar.	Heminer Hillsdale The



### ...and another cover:

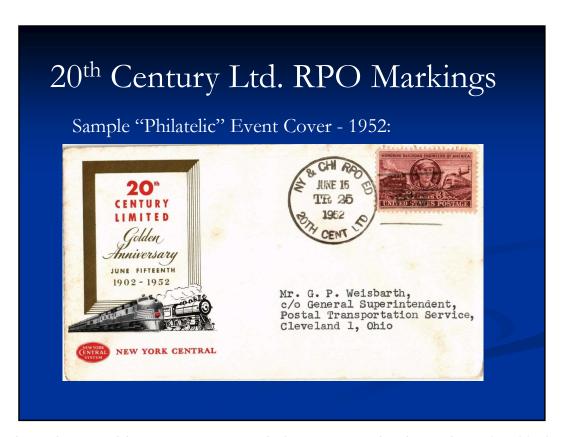




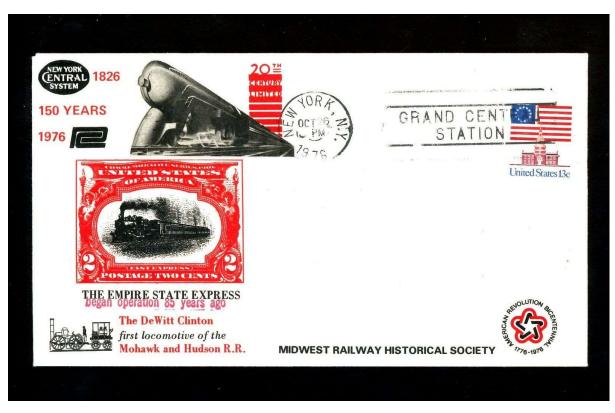
The "new" Twentieth Century Limited equipment was delivered to the NYCS in 1948. The diesel-electric locomotives were from the Electro-Motive Division (EMD) of General Motors, The RPO and other passenger cars were manufactured by the Pullman-Standard Company. Railroads thought that the World War II surge of passenger travel would continue. However, the improved highway network and growing airline system eroded that passenger traffic until the train was discontinued on December 2, 1967, bringing all-sleeping car train service to an end on the New York Central System.

The picture below is by Richard Pennisi showing the "Century" RPO at Peekskill, New York on July 29<sup>th</sup>, 1967. This may be the last photograph ever taken of the RPO on this train before it was removed by August 4, 1967.





The cover above has a rubber-stamp postmark that was used only on June 15, 1952, to commemorate the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Limited's Golden Anniversary. However, it may not have been used on the train. Here is another cover circa 1976.



20 <sup>th</sup> Century Ltd. RPO Markings The last RPO schedule for Trains 25 and 26:				
TABLE 29 *NEW YORK & CHICAGO ED - WESTBOUND	*NEW YORK & CHICAGO ED - EASTBOUND			
(I.E. CAN. D.R.) N.Y.C. RR Rt. 022962	(I.E. CAN. D.R.) R.P.O. SERVICES			
EAST DIVISION - PM NEW YORK, N.Y. 10001 New York to Buffele - 436 46 miles	VIA NY & CHIC W.D. RPO			
WEST DIVISION - PM CLEVELAND, OH 44101 Buffalo to Chicago - 525,34 miles R.P.O. SERVICE (Local Time)	(PM CLEVELAND, OH 44101) TRP 26 90 96® 14 6®			
Boston, Moss	FRQ X6 K67 K€ K67 Chicago, III L 1630 2145 2345 0700 0930			
N.Y., N.Y. (GC Sto) L 0011 0200 0816 1406 1801 2246 2301	(LaSalle St. Str.)			
Yonkers	(Union Term.)			
Poughkeepsie	Erie, Pa L 0910 1130 1557 1943 Westfield			
Albany	Dunkirk			
Amsterdam (A 1807 0405 0405	TRP 26 90 96 14 6® FRQ X7 M7® 460 X6			
Rome 1929 1929 1929 1929	Buffalo L 0203 1136 1446 1800 2210 Rochester (A 1233 1545 1900 2310			
Nework 0808 1355 2025 2301 0605 0437	(L 1251 1555 1915 2330 Syracuse D			
(L 0933 1515 2150 0758 0607	Utica			
Batovia	(L     1510   1820   2148   2025 Albany			
(PM Cleveland OH 44101)  RTE   RPO   RPO   CP   RPO    RTE   RPO   RPO   RPO   RPO   RPO	Hudson			
TRP 3 51 15 25 59 FRQ L17 X1 J⊗	Harmon RR Sta. (n.o.)			
Buffalo L	Yonkers 2316 0315 0715 N.Y., N.Y. (GC Sta.). A 0932 2043 2339 0315 0715 Boston, Mass. A 1230 2335 0535			
Erie, Pa	RPO Authorizations: Tre 8 26 90 96 = 60'			
(Union Term.)	Tr. 6 = 120' (M67), 60' (D7). Tr. 18 = 120' (M67), 60' (D7) Buff to Alb; 18 = 0 (M67), 120' (A6), 60' (L1) Alb to NY.			
Columbus, Ohio A	Syracuse mails leave PO 50 min. prior to train arrival.			
Chicogo, III. (LaSalle St. Sta.) A 2015 0430 0900 1630	Syracuse mails arrive PO 50 min. after train arrival.  © CP (B).			
RPO Authorizations: Trs. 3, 15, 25, 35, 45, 51, 57 = 60'. Tr. 59-120' (M67), 60' (D67).	© Yio shuttle service at Collingwood.  © CP (7),  © CP (867) Chi-Cleve; (67) Cleve-Buff,			
Syracuse mails leave PO 50 min. prior to train arrival.     Syracuse mails arrive PO 50 min. after train arrival.     No. 100 min. 5/30 7/4 0/4 12/3 12/30	© CP (867). Ø CP (46).			
	© CP (6). © CP (D7).			
® CP(7). ◎ CP(6). ⊚ CP(A).	© No RPO service 5/30, 7/4, 9/2, 12/23, 12/30.  36 193 (NY 6-20-67)			
34 193 (NY 6-20-67)	36 193 (NY 6-20-67)			

The end came for Railway Post Offices (RPOs) on the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Limited on or before August 4, 1967. The updated schedule page effective on August 5<sup>th</sup> appears below. No RPOs operated east of Buffalo and only one pair of trains made a round trip between Chicago and Buffalo.

New York Central RR Co. 960.85 miles
EAST DIVISION — P.M. NEW YORK, NY 10001
New York to Buffalo
WEST DIVISION — P.M. CLEVELAND OH 44101
Route 042963
Buffalo to Chicago via Cleveland (CUT) 525.34 miles
Buffalo to Chicago via Cleveland (Front St) 522.73 miles
Buffalo to Cleveland (CUT) 185.16 miles, (Front St) 182.77 miles
Cleveland to Chicago (CUT) 340.18 miles, (Front St) 339.96 miles
Cleveland to Toledo 106.63 miles Toledo to Elkhart 133.01 miles

### **NEW YORK & CHICAGO RPO**

Cin Reg

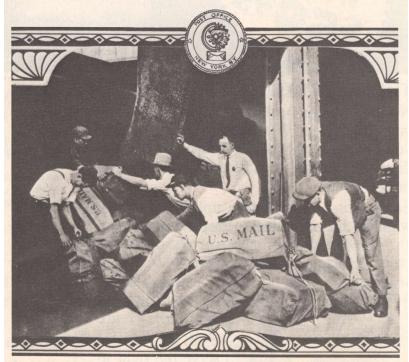
90	TR T	R	51
Service S	FRQ Aug 5, 1967 FR	Q	S-2000
60'	RPO Authorizations		60'
2145	L Chicago IL (CDT)	A	0430
	Englewood St		0412
2229	Gary IN		0333
2337	A So Bend	L	0235
2338	L 50 Bend	A	0234
0315	A Toledo OH (EDT)	L	0100
0335	L Toledo	A	0030
0545	A Cleveland	L	2245
0710	L Cleveland	A	2055
0910	Erie PA		2000
1105	A Buffalo	L	1700
	L Buffalo	A	
1	Albany		
- 1	A New York NY	L	
	A Boston MA	L	

# In Summary...

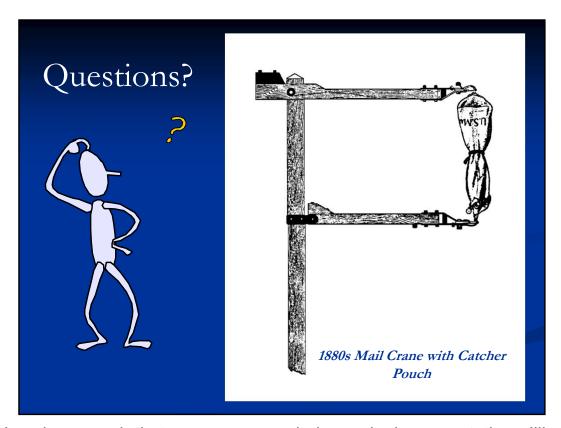
- The 20<sup>th</sup> Century Limited, an all-Pullman train for first class passengers, included a Railway Post Office.
- Many of the covers include "20<sup>th</sup> Cent. Ltd." in the postmark, while others only had "TR 25" or "TR 26."
- Ephemera of many types and eras remain, creating rich resources for historical preservation.
- Information resources are the means for interpreting these RPO markings such as the route schedules.

  These primary sources facilitate cover research and open new avenues for exhibit preparation.

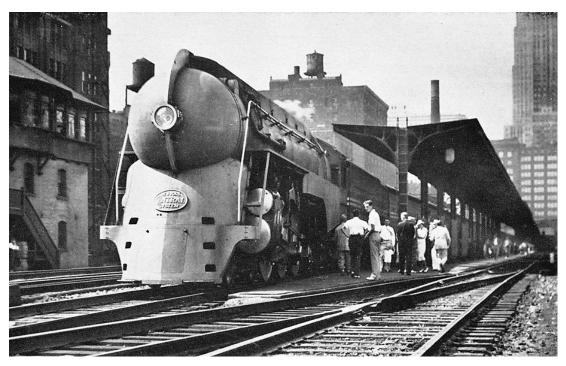
Thank you for attending today's Mass Bay RRE's 20<sup>th</sup> Century Limited Railway Post Office history. The past approach to "postal history" is to catalog markings and other cover characteristics. A richer interpretation of RPO markings and other ephemera is facilitated by comprehending how mail distribution was performed with the objective of the fastest possible transit between sender and recipient. Knowing more about the men and methods employed yields a new appreciation of the marvel that was the Railway Mail Service –as well as this prominent train.



The caption on this vintage photo taken decades ago boasted that these busy crews unloading mail from the Twentieth Century Limited in Grand Central Station helped make it possible for letters "mailed at the corner tonight to be delivered miles away next morning."



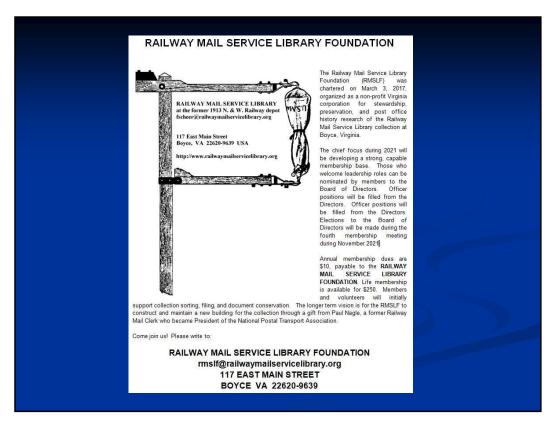
There's only so much that one can cover during a single presentation. I'll welcome your questions—after all, that is the purpose of the Railway Mail Service Library existence. Please look for me following the presentation, or contact me via email at f\_scheer@yahoo.com My complete contact information appears on the next slide. Meanwhile, here is a final glimpse of the Century at Dearborn Station, Chicago, on June 15, 1938, when it was still a train of the future.



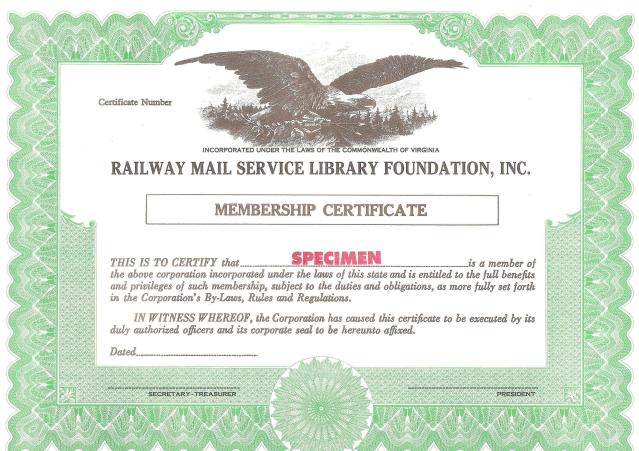


I'll welcome your questions as well as your visit to the RMS Library. After today's presentation, please contact me via email at <a href="mailto:fscheer@railwaymailservicelibrary.org">fscheer@railwaymailservicelibrary.org</a>
Thank you for attending!





Please consider joining the Railway Mail Service Library Foundation. You can guide the future of Railway and Highway Postal History research and document preservation!



RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE LIBRARY FOUNDATION POSTAL HISTORY RESEARCH - ARTIFACTS PRESERVATION  https://railwaymail.org/ (540) 837-9090 - TELEPHONE (540) 837-9090 - TELEPHONE (571) 379-3409
Your membership in the Railway Mail Service Library Foundation will support stewardship, preservation, and post office history research of the Railway Mail Service Library collection. Annual dues are \$10 and a life membership is \$250. Please provide the information below for the membership roster:
First, Middle Initial, Last Name:
Mailing Address:
City, State, Postal Code, Country:
Telephone Number:
eMail Address:
Donations are also invited. The Railway Mail Service Library Foundation is a 501(c)(3) public charity and donations or contributions are tax deductible as provided for and to the extent provided by law. Please check this box if your employer will match your donation:   If the employer requires an invoice, please provide contact information.
Thank you very much for your interest. If you have questions, please call or write.
Sincerely yours,
Frank R. Scheer, Secretary-Treasurer
RMSLF EIN: 37-1852514

### AN OVERVIEW OF THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE LIBRARY

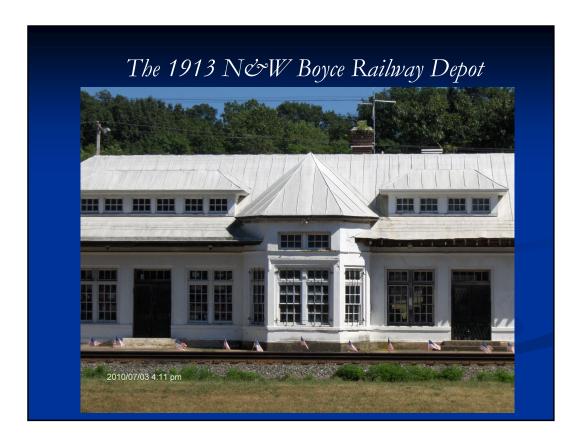
The Railway Mail Service (RMS) Library is major collection of materials pertaining to en route distribution history. It can assist researchers interested in route agent, Seapost, railway, and highway post office (RPO and HPO) history. The collection has many unique, original-source documents that provide answers to questions dealing with the transportation and distribution of USA Mail between 1862 and 1977, as well as other countries during the 19th and 20th centuries.

The R.M.S. Library has grown from the AmeRPO ("American RPO") Society Library established in the early 1950s by Bryant Alden Long, co-author of the superb book on the subject, MAIL BY RAIL. After a period of stagnation it was acquired by Hershel Rankin, who renamed it the R.M.S. Library. When he was 80 years old and no longer to handle research requests, Dr. Frank R. Scheer purchased the collection. Over a two-year period, the collection was moved from Florida to Virginia and renamed the "Railway Mail Service Library." Since 1982, several major additions have been made to the collection. These include the Edwin Bergman scheme and schedule collection, Lloyd Jackson's, John Kay's, Lawrence Kruse's, Anne and Ed Maloney's, and Roy Schmidt's postal artifacts, Carm Cosentino's Transfer Office covers, Charles Scott's Fifth Division RMS records, worldwide postal emblems assembled by Len Cohen, James Mundy's postal locks, Lt. Col (ret) A. B. "Chip" Komoroske's railroad books, H. W. "Red" Reed's post office route maps. John McClelland's 1905 to 1949 bound issues of THE RAILWAY POST OFFICE, as well as Paul Nagle's set of the POSTAL TRANSPORT JOURNAL between 1950 and 1959. The important Kenneth Wilson - American Postal Workers Accident Benefit Association Collection was received during January 2016, documenting the early history of the Railway Mail Accident Benefit Association that was established in 1891, as well as the Women's Auxiliary of the Railway Mail Association. A multitude of other historically-significant resources have been acquired from many former railway and highway postal clerks.

As with most archival libraries, the principal activities are assisting research inquiries, organizing and filing the collection, as well as preservation of materials. The Railway Mail Service Library Foundation will erect a new Paul Nagle Center for the collection with funding from Mr. Nagle who served as President - National Postal Transport Association. In addition to a secure, climate-controlled library facility, a garage is planned for housing a 1967 Highway Post Office as well as a 1930 Ford Model A mail truck.

These historical materials and artifacts are held by the Railway Mail Service Library Trust. The trust has a loan agreement with the Railway Mail Service Library Foundation for volunteer support in managing the collection and supporting post office history research requests. Inquiries pertaining to RMS Library holdings or persons seeking research assistance should contact the:

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE LIBRARY, INC. fscheer@railwaymailservicelibrary.org - e-Mail 117 EAST MAIN ST BOYCE VA 22620-9639 USA



### A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF BOYCE RAILWAY STATION

The Town of Boyce and its railway depot have enjoyed a long history together. Nearly as old as the town, the 1913 structure has served as its public gathering place, the portal through which travel and commerce passed, as well as becoming Boyce's icon.

Indeed, it was the crossing of a newly-built Shenandoah Valley Railroad with the Winchester and Berry's Ferry Turnpike that prompted the birth of a new community in formerly dense, forested land. Unlike Berryville, White Post, and Millwood, the Boyce community –briefly named Boyceville—sprung forth around a stop along the tracks relatively late in Clarke County's development. The town would not have existed were it not for the arrival of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad in 1879.

The current depot, constructed by John P. Pettyjohn & Co. of Lynchburg, Virginia, replaced an 1880s wooden station adjacent to the turnpike, now named East Main Street and county route 723. The Norfolk & Western Railway (N&W), which acquired the Shenandoah Valley Railroad in 1890, undertook improvements during the early 1900s, including depot replacement. In 1912, it announced plans to construct a new station on the west side of the track, within the boundaries of the newly-incorporated town. The station was planned to be a modest building similar to those in other villages of less than 1,000 residents, at a projected cost of \$7,500. It would have been of wood construction with stoves for heating, oil lamps, and outside facilities.

Mr. Peter H. Mayo negotiated with the N&W to build a "first class" station instead of a smaller structure. Principal enhancements included masonry construction, clerestory windows for better air circulation during summer months, a fashionable stucco design, with electric lighting, central heating, and inside restrooms. It was spacious, modern, and comfortable –rivaling the best contemporary railway stations in small cities.

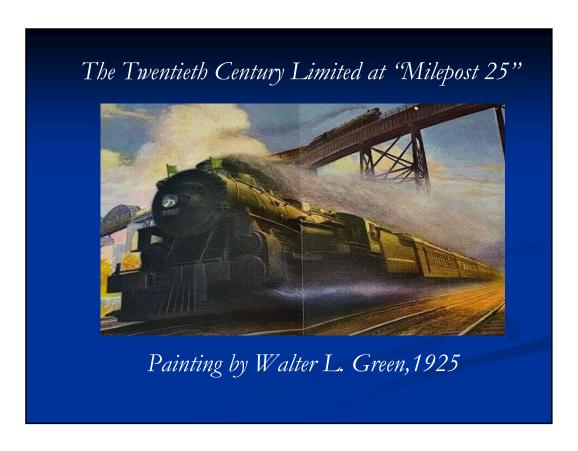
These improvements were added at substantial cost. Mr. Mayo, along with Ms. Hattie Gilpin and Mr. R. Powell Page, contributed \$17,500, bringing the station's value to \$25,000 –a sizeable sum in 1913!

The station not only served passengers traveling locally or beyond Hagerstown and Roanoke. It was the Western Union telegraph office, Railway Express Agency, handled carload and less-than-carload freight, livestock loading, exchanged U.S. Mail from Railway Post Office routes, and supported N&W Railway operations.

During its 45 years of operation, four agents were assigned to the station: Morton J. Dunlap, Theodore M Sheetz, Sylvester M. Lane, and Lee C. Murray. Mr. Dunlap was also a Boyce Town Council member.

Boyce depot was sold to a private owner during 1959. The larger of the two waiting rooms was rented to the Post Office Department as the town's Post Office. Thus, it continued as a community hub until the Post Office moved to its present location on West Main Street in 1984. Benjamin Harrison, Russell B. Lloyd, and Eva P. Kibler were Postmasters during the 29 years that the Post Office was at the station. Several clerks and Rural Free Delivery carriers also worked there.

The N&W agency, Railway Express, and Western Union services closed on or before December 31st, 1958. The building was sold again and passed through several owners between then and 2003. It had multiple uses, such as farm supply storage, a FISH charity, restaurant, and a woodworking shop. It is now looking toward to future preservation and community uses under the stewardship of the Boyce Railway Depot Foundation!



The illustration is the center spread from a 25th Anniversary booklet prepared by the New York Central Railroad which includes a brief history and other paintings.

