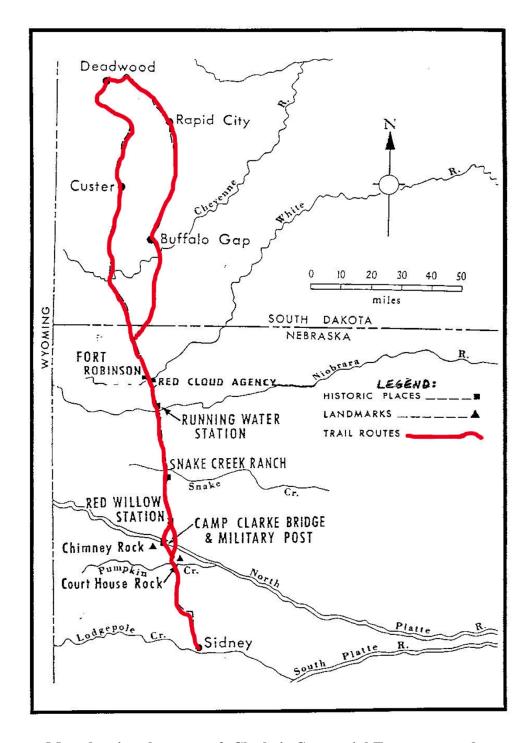
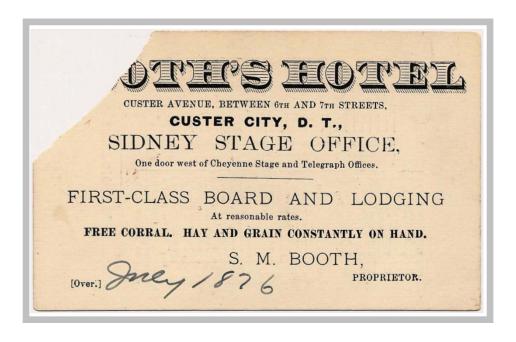


Henry Tefft Clarke established his express into the Black Hills of South Dakota in the spring of 1876 to provide mail service to the various mining camps, as the US Post Office Department had refused service into the area it still considered "Indian country". Clarke raised \$3000 from merchants and residents of Sidney, Nebraska to build a bridge over the North Platte River, some 40 miles north of Sidney, thereby establishing the "Sidney Short Route" on May 10, 1876 when the bridge was completed.

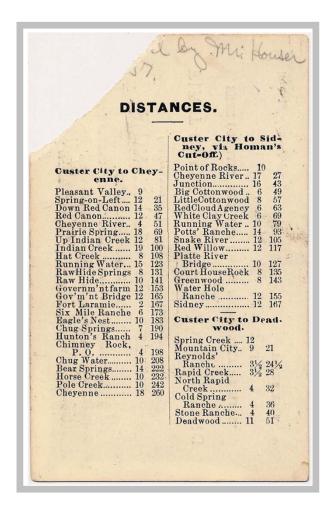
Clarke initially operated a Pony Express to and from the Black Hills in 1876, but discontinued this service due to the excessive cost. He then had envelopes franked with information about his route, which he sold at the Black Hills mining camps, Omaha, Chicago and some railroad ticket offices. Clarke contracted with Marsh & Stephenson to carry the mails for the "Centennial Express", which operated into 1877 despite continuing poor financial performance.



Map showing the route of Clarke's Centennial Express over the Sidney to Black Hills trail



Booth's Hotel business card for **Sidney Stage Office**, "one door west of Cheyenne Stage and Telegraph Office" in Custer City, D.T. with manuscript notation indicating **July**, **1876**



Dakota Territorial Expresses

Clarke's Centennial Express (Sidney Short Route)



Three covers with letters from same correspondence carried into the Black Hills via the Sidney Pony Express:

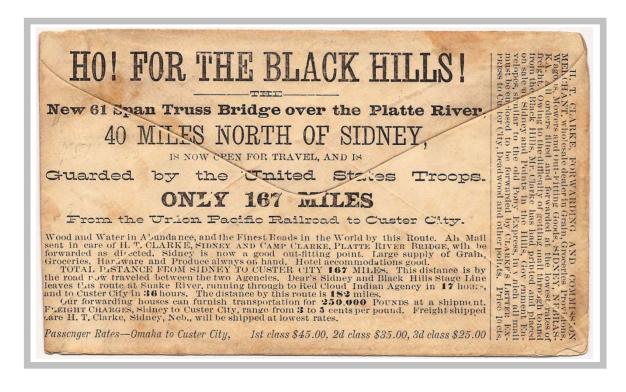
- ➤ At left, Oct 24, 1876 to Deadwood City, Lawrence Co., D.T.
- ➤ Below, Oct 31, 1876 to Deadwood, Black Hills, D.T. with manuscript notation *via Sidney Pony Express*
- ➤ At bottom, Feb 11, 1877 to Crook City, Black Hills, D.T. *via Sidney*





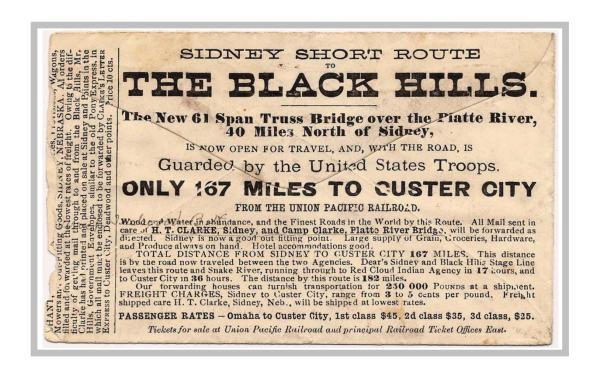


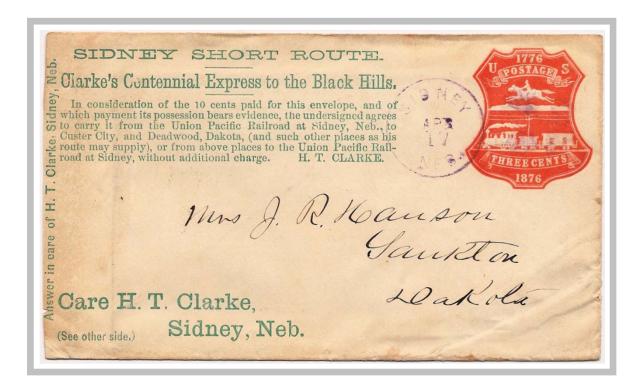
Carried by Clarke's Centennial Express (Persson Type 1 frank) from the Black Hills to Sidney, Neb, where it entered the mails with their Aug 6 (1876 or 1877) postmark for delivery to Cordova, Illinois.



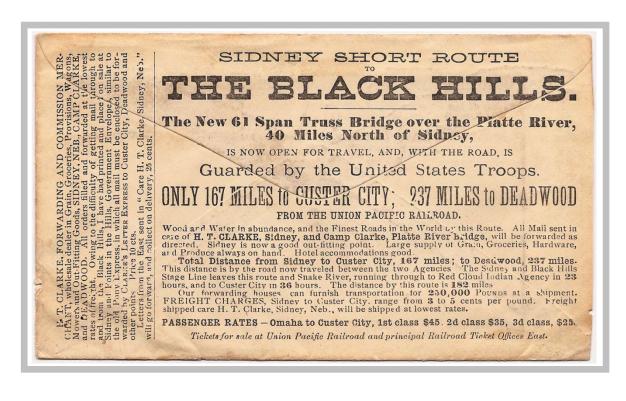


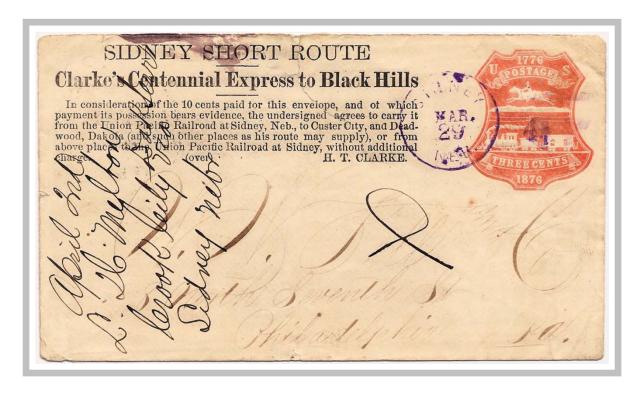
Carried by Clarke's Centennial Express (Persson Type 2a frank) from the Black Hills to Sidney, Neb, where it entered the mails with their Aug 31 (1876 or 1877) postmark for delivery to Sing Sing, New York.



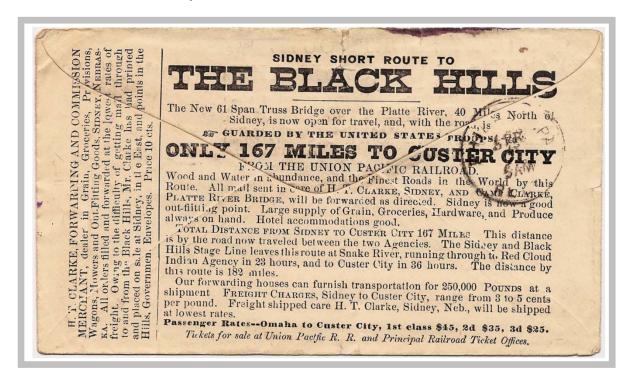


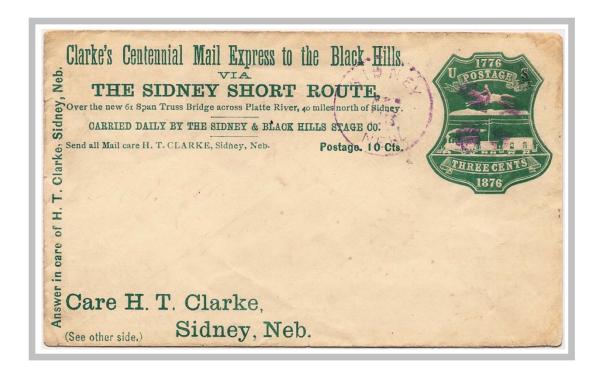
Carried by Clarke's Centennial Express (Person Type 4 frank) from the Black Hills to Sidney, Neb, where it entered the mails with their Apr 17 (likely 1877) postmark for delivery to Yankton, Dakota.



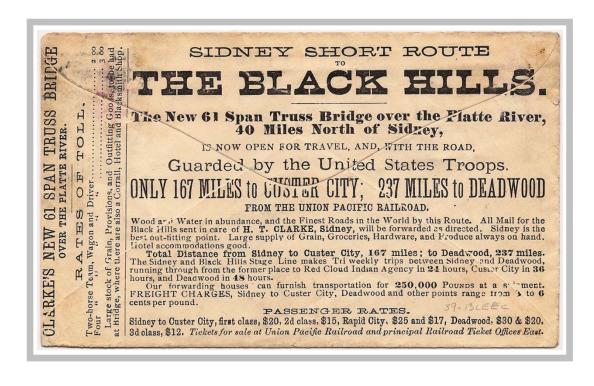


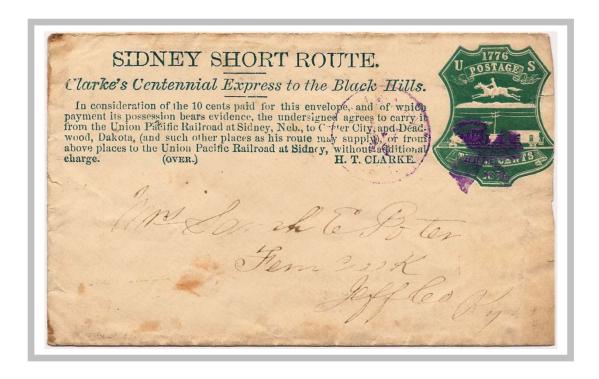
Carried by Clarke's Centennial Express (Persson Type 5 frank) from the Black Hills to Sidney, Neb, where it entered the mails with their Mar 29 (likely 1877) postmark for delivery to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Docketing at left indicates the sender was at Crook City.



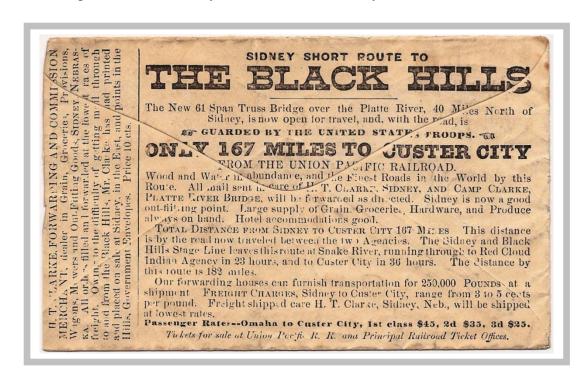


Carried by **Clarke's Centennial Express (Persson Type 6 frank)** from the Black Hills to Sidney, Neb, where it entered the mails with their Apr 23 (likely 1877) postmark. Address removed, so final destination is unknown.



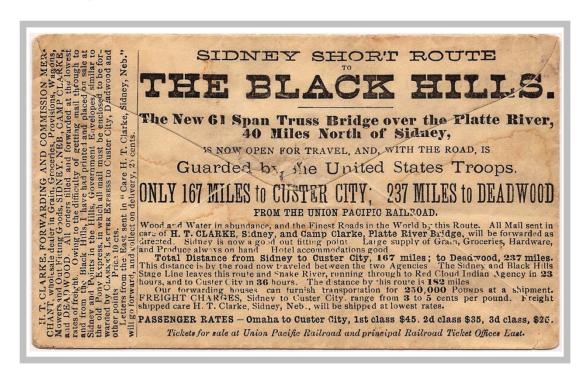


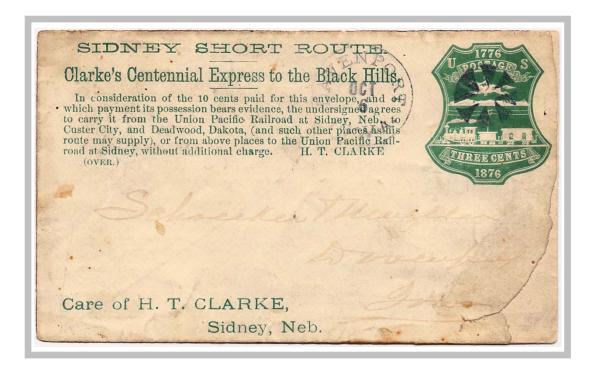
Carried by Clarke's Centennial Express (Persson Type 8 frank) from the Black Hills to Sidney, Neb, where it entered the mails with their illegible (likely 1877) postmark for delivery to Fern Creek, Kentucky.



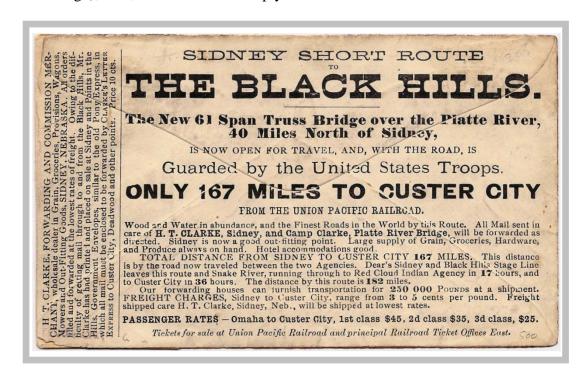


Clarke's Centennial Express (Persson Type 10 frank). This cover may or may not have been carried by Clarke's Express, as it does not have the typical Sidney, Nebraska postmark. Clarke is known to have sold his printed franked envelopes at Omaha, to where this cover is addressed.





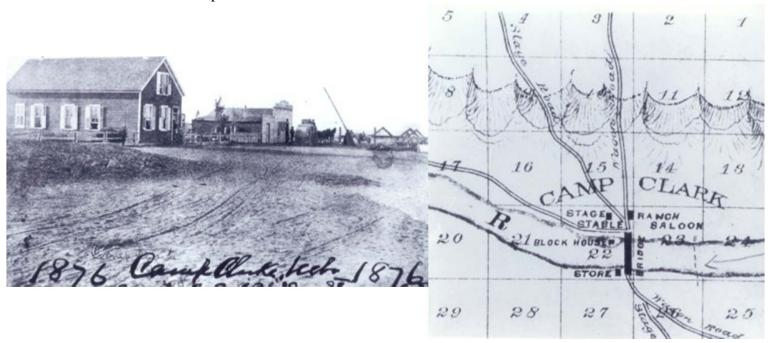
Clarke's Centennial Express (Persson Type 11a frank). Another cover that may or may not have been carried by Clarke's Express, as it entered the mails in Davenport, Iowa with their Oct 6 postmark and is addressed to Davenport. Clarke sold printed franked envelopes at various larger cities (e.g., Omaha and Chicago), thus, this could have simply been a leftover unused cover.

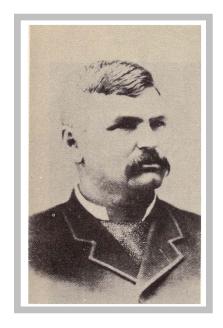


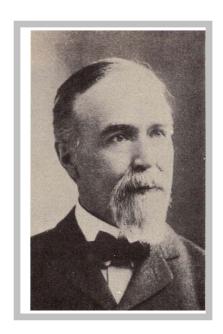


Postmarked Camp Clark, Neb. May 24, 1880 with letter enclosed headed *North Plat or Clark Camp* 45 miles north of Sidney May 23rd, 1880 and reads in part: ...S says to tell that we have come 500 miles and we have not quite 250 yet to go before we get to the Black Hills. We loaded 1570 lbs of frait [freight] at Sidney for the black hills which will bring \$4710. We have pulled through 18 miles of sand in places it would go most to the hub and lugged all the way some places whare it was steep down it would be all they 4 horses could pull. We average our load at 3000 weight. Freighters say we have seen the worst road. The Plat [Platte] is quite high. We have to pay \$3.00 for 4 horse team and 50 cents for each extra man to cross the bridge. ...

H. T. Clarke maintained a toll bridge across the Platte River at Camp Clark, where he also served as postmaster when the post office opened June 16, 1876. His express to the Black Hills had ceased by the time this cover was posted.









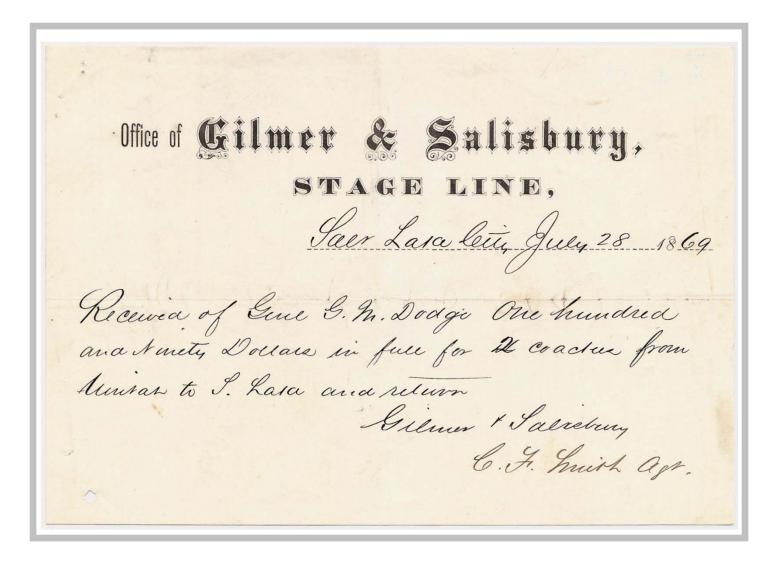
John "Jack" T. Gilmer

Monroe Salisbury

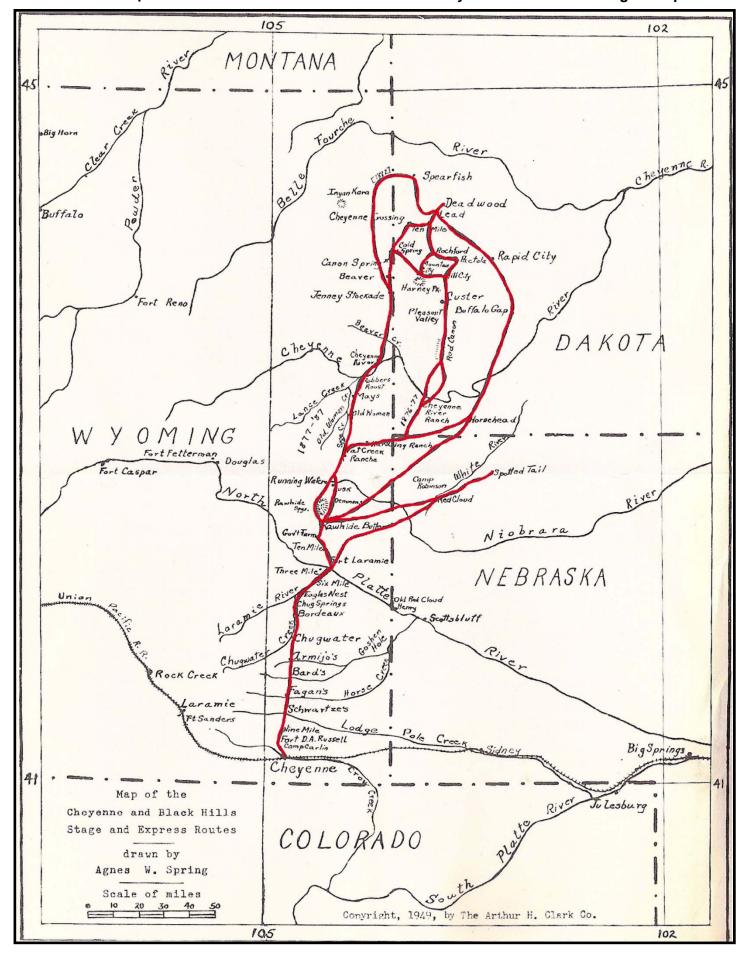
Mathewson T. Patrick

Gilmer, Salisbury & Patrick – first owners of the Cheyenne & Black Hills Stage & Express Co.

The Wyoming territorial legislature passed a bill in Dec, 1875 authorizing the establishment of a daily passenger and express service between Cheyenne and the Black Hills of Dakota Territory. William H. Brown and his son-in-law Frank D. Yates started to carry the mail to Spotted Tail agency in Jan, 1876. The first stage, or wagon, of F. D. Yates & Company started on Feb 3. On Feb 12, William "Stuttering" Brown purchased the entire operation including the mail contract on behalf of John "Jack" T. Gilmer, Monroe Salisbury, and Mathewson T. Patrick of Gilmer & Salisbury Stage Co. This operation was combined with a small stage line operating from Salt Lake City under the direction of Luke Voorhees. The Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage, Mail and Express route ran from the railroad at Cheyenne north to Fort Laramie and from there into Custer City in the Black Hills of Dakota Territory. This mail run was called the Cheyenne & Black Hills Route. Deadwood was added to the line later in 1876. At some point in 1878, Patrick departed as a partner and the two surviving partners changed the name of the service to the Black Hills Express. The service was sold to Russell Thorp in May, 1883 who continued to operate the route until Feb, 1887.



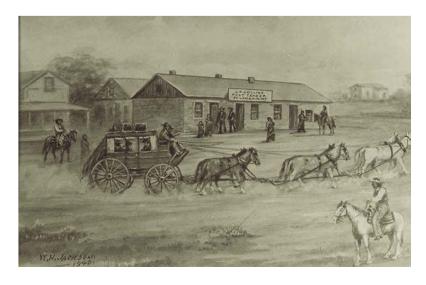
Receipt from the **Gilmer & Salisbury Stage Line** dated July 28, 1869 for \$190 payment "for 2 coaches from Uintah to S. Lake and return"; seven years later Gilmer and Salisbury would join with Mathewson Patrick to form the Cheyenne & Black Hills Stage and Express Company



Map showing various routes of the Cheyenne & Black Hills Stage through the years



Likely by the Cheyenne & Black Hills Stage & Express Company from the Black Hills to Fort Laramie where it entered the mails with their Aug 8 (1876) postmark for delivery to Cheyenne, Wyoming. Notation on reverse indicates "Custer City, D.T. July 29, 1876", from a known correspondence of covers carried by C&BH Express.



Sketch of Cheyenne & Black Hills Stage in front of Fort Laramie station, from a 1940 sketch by W. H. Jackson



Likely carried by the Cheyenne & Black Hills Stage & Express Company from the Black Hills (enclosed letter datelined **Crook City, D.T. Dec 13, 1876**) to Fort Laramie where it entered the mails with their Dec 29 (1876) postmark for delivery to Sloan Station, Iowa. A known correspondence out of the Black Hills, with many routed via Sidney and carried by Clarke's Centennial Express.

BLACK HILLS PION

DEADWOOD CITY, BLACK HILLS, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877.

Advertisement in the Deadwood *Black Hills Pioneer* newspaper from May 5, 1877 for the Cheyenne & Black Hills Stage.

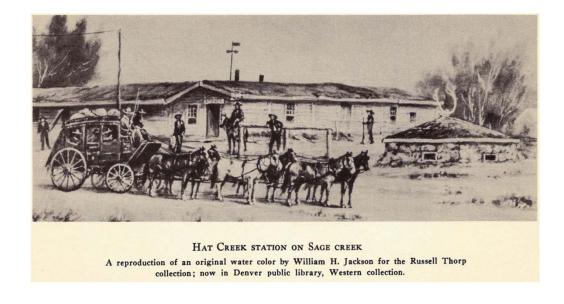


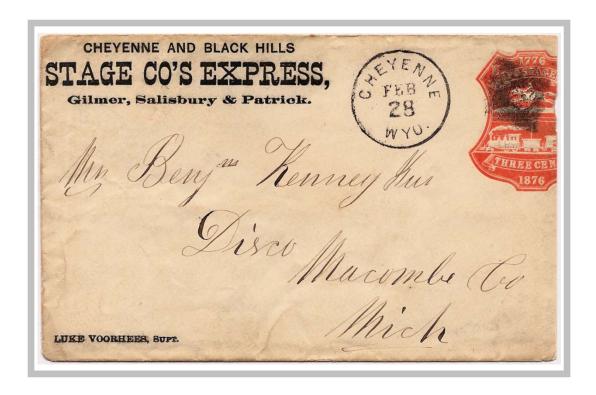


Carried by Cheyenne & Black Hills Stage and Express Company from the Cheyenne River (Dakota Territory) to Hat Creek Station (Wyoming Territory) where it entered the mails with their **Hat Creek 9-19-77** manuscript postmark.

Cheyenne river Soh 13th 1877

Enclosed letter datelined **Cheyenne River [Station] Sep 15**th **1877** in which William Scott (who was abandoning his mining venture in the Black Hills) writes to his wife in Maryland: "I left Deadwood Sunday and we are laying over at a point where the road agents have been the worst...we watch our stock all night...I am taking all the stock [cattle and horses] with me to Colorado. There is nine of us in the party...I will hand this to a stage driver I hope it reaches you...William"

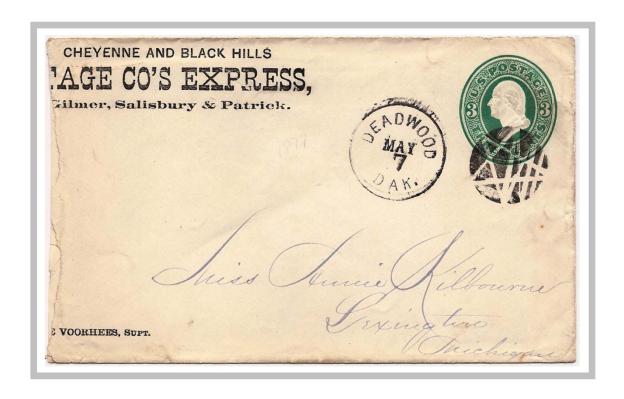




By Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Co's Express in their **Type 1** printed frank envelope from the Black Hills to Cheyenne, Wyoming where it entered the mails with their Feb 28 (circa 1877) postmark for delivery to Disco, Michigan.



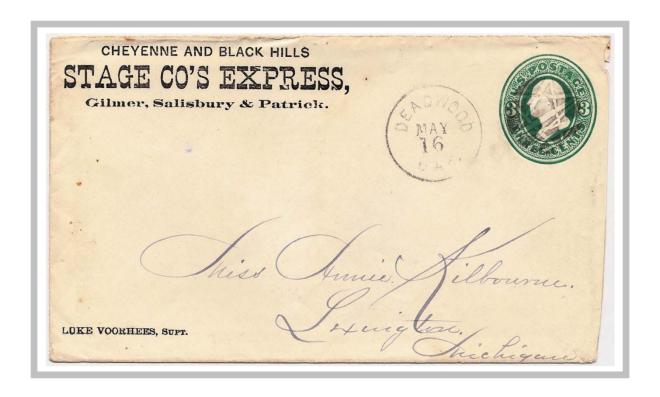
The "Deadwood Stage" (as the Cheyenne and Black Hills was called) en route through the Black Hills



By Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Co's Express in their **Type 1** printed frank envelope from somewhere in the Black Hills to Deadwood, Dakota where it entered the mails with their May 7 (circa 1877) postmark for delivery to Lexington, Michigan.



The Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage above Deadwood in 1876-1877



By Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Co's Express in their **Type 1** printed frank envelope from somewhere in the Black Hills to Deadwood, Dakota where it entered the mails with their May 16 (circa 1877) postmark for delivery to Lexington, Michigan.

Sta	sidney, cheyenne and black hills so & Express Co.
Pass	Cheyenne, Wyo., Leng 13 1879.
Accoun	t of I S maskul
No	Dec. 31st, 1879, unless otherwise ordered.

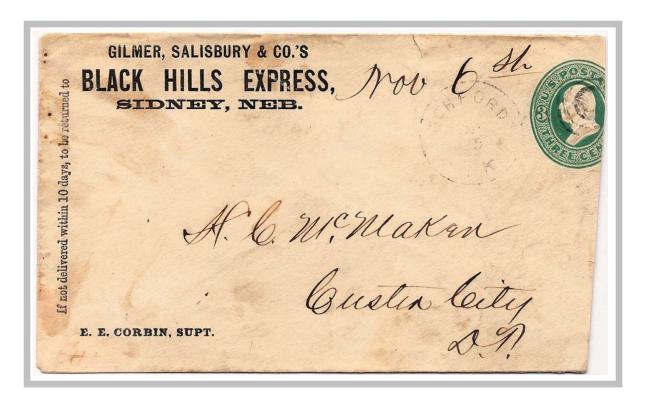
Copy of a pass for the "Sidney, Cheyenne, and Black Hills Stage & Express Co." to one Seth Bullock (marshal of Deadwood). Note that by this time the Sidney Route was also incorporated, as Clarke's Centennial Express had folded sometime in 1878



By Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Co's Express in their **Type 2c** printed frank envelope from the Black Hills to Cheyenne, Wyoming where it entered the mails with their Feb 19 (circa 1877) postmark for delivery to Lexington, Michigan.



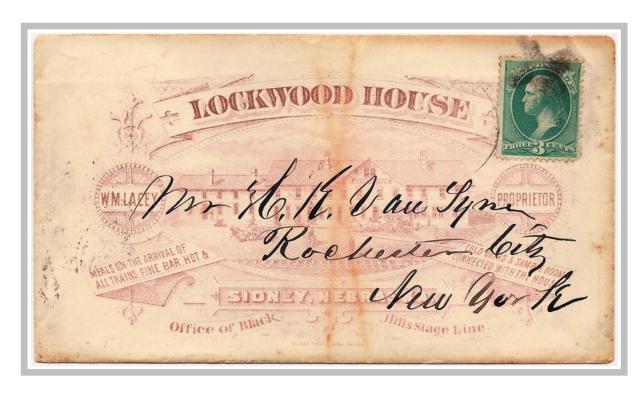
The "Deadwood Stage" (as the Cheyenne and Black Hills was called) en route through the Black Hills



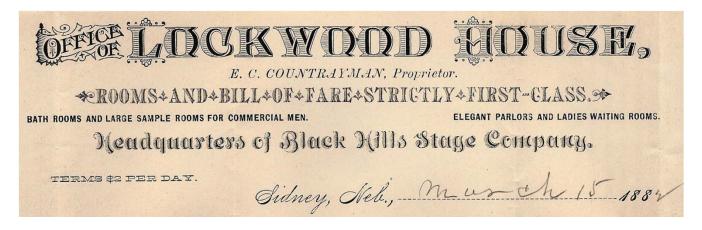
By Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Co's Express in their **Type 3** printed frank envelope from somewhere in the Black Hills to Rochford, Dakota where it entered the mails with their Nov 5 (1878) postmark for delivery to Custer City, D.T.

The Bass Gang held up the Deadwood stage four times in a period of two months in 1877. Sam Bass (at left) died in Round Rock, Texas on July 27, 1878 (on his 27th birthday) from a gunshot wound suffered at the hands of the Texas Rangers.





Advertising cover for the Lockwood House (hotel), Sidney, Nebraska, "Office of Black Hills Stage Line". Indistinct Sidney, Nebraska postmark March, 1882 for delivery by post office to Rochester, New York. The Sidney Route had been incorporated into the Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Line by this time.

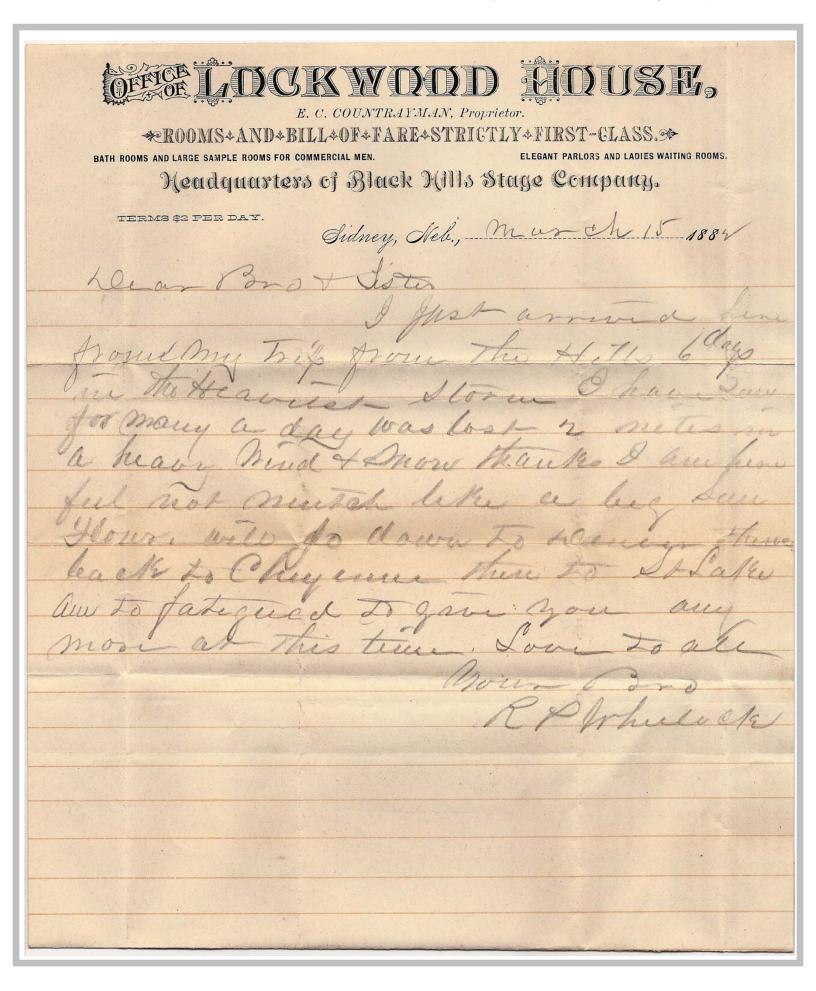


Dear Bro & Sister,

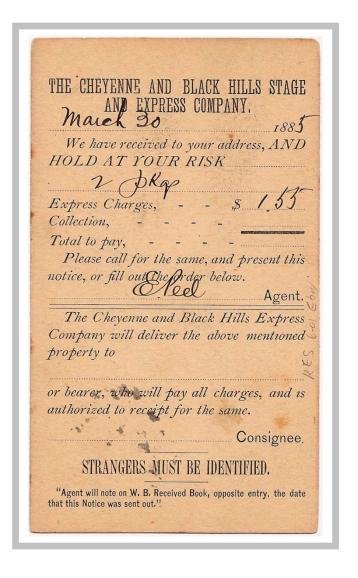
I just arrived from my trip from the Hills 6 days in the heaviest storm I have seen for many a day was lost 2 nites in a heavy wind & snow thanks I am fine feel not much like a big sun flower, will go down to Denver then back to Cheyenne then to S Lake am to fatigued to give you any more at this time. Love to all

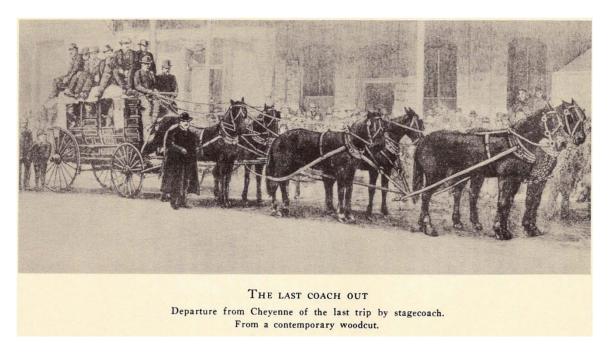
Your Bro.

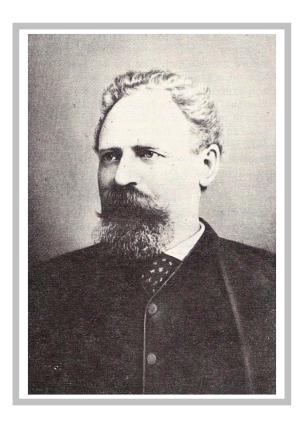
R.P. Wheelock



Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage and Express Company postcard (March 30, 1885) addressed to Capt Coolidge in Fort Laramie informing him of express goods to be picked up at their offices. The company ceased operations less than two years after this card was mailed (Feb, 1887).





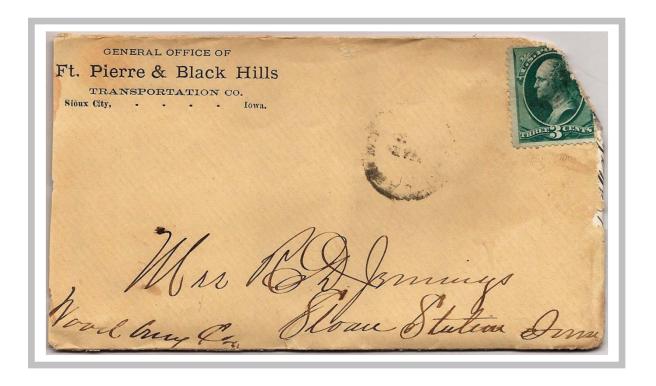


Fred T. Evans formed the "Sioux City and Black Hills Transportation Company" in 1875, in partnership with Judge Hubbard, John H. Clarke, and John Hornick. The company started its first freight train for the Black Hills in the spring of 1876; however, the shipment was intercepted by soldiers who destroyed the property, as the Black Hills were not yet legally open to non-Indians.

Evans and Hornick bought out their other partners in August, 1876 and changed the name of the freighting operation to "Evans and Hornick". The company shipped its merchandise from Sioux City to Fort Pierre by steamboat and then to the Black Hills by wagon.

Evans had apparently bought out Hornick by 1878, as it was known as the "Evans Transportation Line" by that time. For a while, in 1880, the company changed its freighting point from Fort Pierre to Chamberlain, taking advantage of the recently completed connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad at that point. This arrangement apparently did not work out well, as Evans quickly changed his departure point for the Black Hills back to Fort Pierre. In the spring of 1884, he purchased and placed into service two steamboats to ply the Missouri River between Sioux City and Fort Pierre for the company.

The first railroad train arrived into Rapid City on July 4, 1886 with the rails extending to other points into the Hills shortly thereafter. As a result, the freight companies began to abandon their prairie routes. The Evans Line was the first to dissolve, in January 1887, selling many of its wagons to the Northwestern Company, which continued to operate a few years longer.



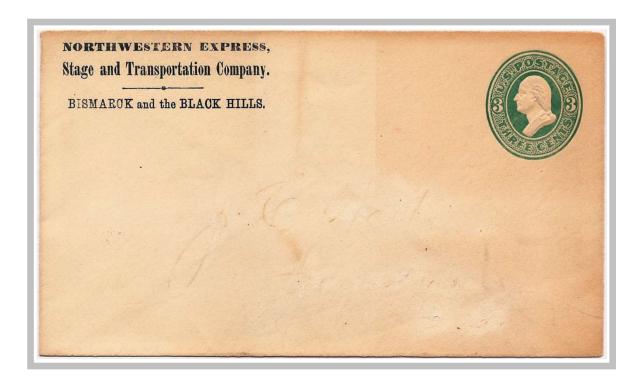
General Office of **Ft. Pierre & Black Hills Transportation Company** corner card, with enclosed letter datelined *Deadwood D.T. Mch 13th 77* and reads in part: ...it is bad stormy weather but **I would start out anyway but for Fred Evans**... if the stage don't bring in what I am looking for tomorrow, so I can start right back, I don't know what I will do...

Likely carried by the Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage and Express Company from Deadwood to Fort Laramie, where it entered the mails with their indistinct postmark for delivery to Sloan Station, Iowa.

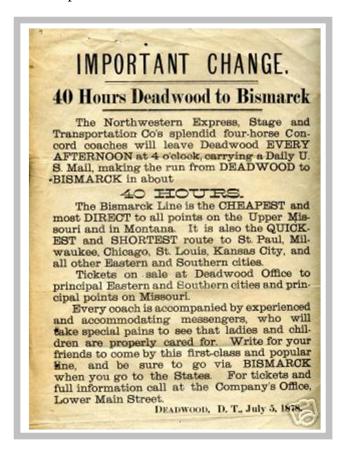


The Northwestern Express, Stage, and Transportation Company, with its headquarters in St. Paul, was successor to the old Minnesota Stage Company. **Russell Blakely**, president of the company, began operating a freight line from Bismarck to Deadwood in 1877. The Northern Pacific Railway, with whom they connected, had reached Bismarck by that time. The shipping point was moved to Fort Pierre in October 1880, when the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was completed into Pierre. As mining interests became more concentrated in the northern Black Hills, this shorter route became very important. By 1881, the Northwestern Company had absorbed one of its last competitors, the Wyoming Stage Company, giving it a virtual monopoly on the freight business into the Black Hills over the Fort Pierre route.

In January 1887, the Northwestern Company bought wagons from the Evans Line, as it was dissolving its freighting business. However, the Northwestern only last a few more years, due to increasing pressure on rates introduced by the arrival of the railroad into the Black Hills in 1886.

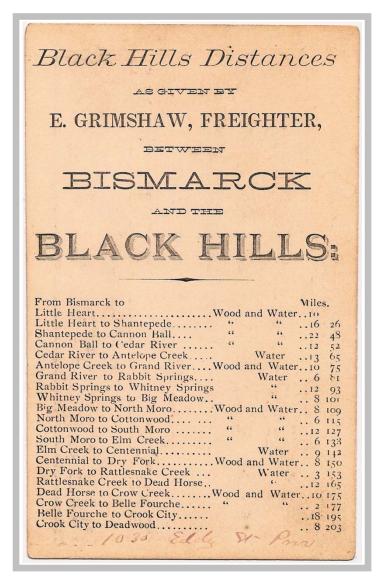


Corner card of the Northwestern Express Stage and Transportation Company, Bismarck and the Black Hills, possibly carried over the Bismarck to Black Hills route. Address has been thoroughly removed, such that no trace can be read, making the routing of this cover impossible to determine.

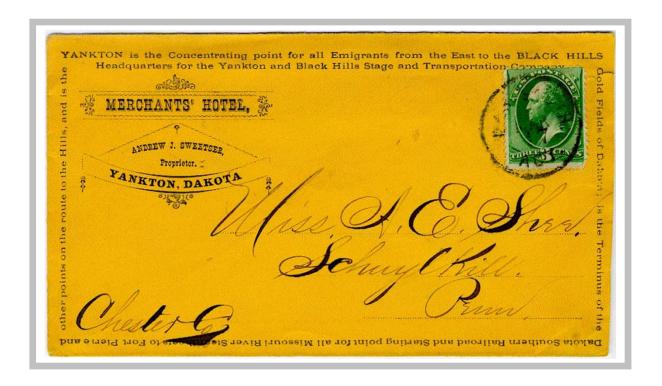




Merchants card from Bismarck, D.T. with freighting distances to the Black Hills from Bismarck on verso.

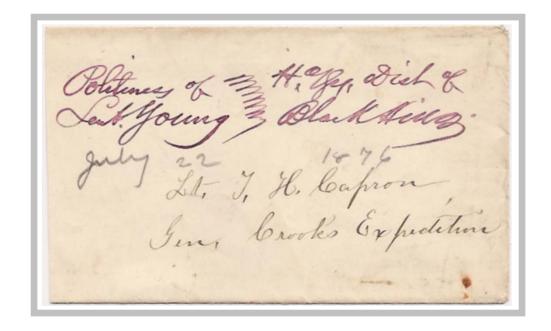






Merchants' Hotel advertising cover from Yankton, Dakota with notation that "Yankton is the concentrating point for all Emigrants from the East to the Black Hills. Headquarters for the Yankton and Black Hills Stage and Transportation Company." Postmarked Dak South Agt [Dakota Southern Railroad Company Agent marking] Mar 17 (1877 or 1878) for delivery to Schuylkill, Pennsylvania.

Commercial travel from Fort Pierre to the Black Hills began in 1877 by a Yankton firm called the Merchants Transportation Company, which ran a weekly freight train to Deadwood. By 1878, Fort Pierre, 180 miles from Rapid City, had become the principle terminal for boats carrying freight bound for the Black Hills, as it was closer than any of the other three shipping points: Sidney, Cheyenne or Bismarck



Carried by private military courier (Lt. George S. Young, Company E, 7th Infantry) from Fort Laramie to Goose Creek camp of General Crook's Expedition in pursuit of the Indians after the Battle of Little Big Horn. The original letter (now missing) was written by Lt. Thaddeus Hurlbut Capron's wife, Cynthia, at Fort Laramie. Per Capron's diary, he received this letter Jul 21, 1876.

