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“Holding a Light for the Depredator”
The Initial Failure of Registered Mail in the United States, Part I

by David L. Straight

In 1855, the *New York Times* derided registered mail as “the smallest piece of humbug fathered by the existing Administration.”¹ Pliny Miles, secretary of the New York Postal Reform Committee, called for repeal of the law authorizing the new service. He warned against “registering letters, as it tends to diminish their security” by serving only to identify letters that should be stolen.² Within five years, his dire warnings had come to fruition. Postmaster General Joseph Holt, in his annual report for 1860 concluded that Registered Mail had produced “results, I regret to add, which have disappointed.” His grim analysis continued:

Whether regarded as a precaution for the protection of the interests of this class of correspondents, or an instrumentality for the detection of depredations upon the mails, the law has proved a failure. The government assumes no responsibility whatever for the loss of letters or packets thus registered, and as they are conveyed in the same pouches, they are surrounded by no greater guarantees for their security, either in transmission or delivery, than such as belongs to the ordinary mails of the country. They bear a mark, however, which indicates to all through whose hands they pass, their valuable character, and this indication serves rather to suggest and invite depredation than to prevent it. The practical working of our mail system makes it entirely manifest that everything – be it bulk or registry mark – which points out the valuable contents of letters and packets, is as far as possible to be avoided as certainly endangering their safety.³

He then reported declining revenue from registered mail, while overall postal revenues continued to grow. From a peak of $35,876.87 collected during the year ending June 30, 1857, registry fees declined over 30% to only $25,038.70 collected for the year ending June 30, 1860. This was a reduction of 216,760 letters registered per annum, in only three years.

Yet during the brief period in which this decline occurred, the general correspondence and revenues of the service increased at least fifteen and a half per cent. This condition of things can only find an explanation in the fact that correspondents have become convinced that in registering their valuable letters they have been but holding a light for the depredator, instead of darkening his way or embarrassing him in the commission of his crime. In this conviction I fully concur.⁴

Six decades later, First Assistant Postmaster General Daniel C. Roper echoed Holt’s conclusion, “the registry service was somewhat of a disappointment in the first few years of its operation and appears to have caused as many depredations as it prevented.”⁵

Philatelic scholarship on early registered mail in the United States has often focused on rates and markings while ignoring its operational failures as well as the business and political climate which produced those shortcomings. Long overlooked questions include: In what ways were the original registered mail procedures deficient? How were registered mail procedures changed to improve security? Why, initially, did the Post Office Department elect not to provide adequate security for money and valuable items in the mail? What prompted the Post Office to become more interested in the security
of registered mail? While Holt only commended the subject of registered mail security “to the consideration of Congress as one of much importance,” Postmasters General Montgomery Blair (1861-1864) and Alexander W. Randall (1866-1869) introduced new post office forms that completed the paper trail from mailer to recipient, for each piece of registered mail, thereby providing an acceptable level of security. By 1872, The Monitor Post Office, Banking and Shippers’ Guide noted that “although many persons adhere to the old notion that to register a letter is merely to advertise to post office clerks that it is worth stealing, the system is steadily growing in favor.” Writing in 1879, former postal employee Daniel Tompkins Leech recalled, “In July, 1868, changes were made in regard to registered letters which greatly increased their security. By a system of receipts and new accounts, personal responsibility is fixed on postmasters and other agents of the Department handling such packages, so that very few losses now occur.” Few of the regulations or procedures are evident when examining registered covers. [Figure 1] The reforms, culminating with a final, tamper-proof version of the Registered Package Envelope in 1879, are best understood through examination of the changes in the post office forms used to track registered mail. These procedural changes during its first quarter century saved registered mail by making it more secure.

Figure 1: A registered letter from Leominster to Waltham, Massachusetts with “Stovepipe” cancels. The 15¢ rate prevailed from 1869 through 1873; the stamps were issued in 1870. Regulations observable on this cover include: a clear postmark away from the stamps for easy reading; the letter is numbered as per the October 1855 instructions; has the word “Registered” as per the 1863 instructions; and a return address, required after September 1, 1870. Leominster’s unique use of Registry Labels during this period foreshadows the general adoption of numbered registry labels in the mid-20th century. There are no transit or receipt markings on the back of the cover; any other information about the routing and handling of this letter would be found on post office forms, if they were available.

* Domestic registry is the focus of this article. International registered mail was dispatched from and received through designated foreign exchange post offices; the most important were New York for transatlantic mail and San Francisco for transpacific. Between the foreign exchange offices and the local post offices, where it originated or was delivered, international registered mail traveled in the same bags and pouches and was accounted for on the same forms as domestic registered mail. The agencies that printed stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards registered shipments to postmasters. Beyond occasional references, the forms unique to international registry or shipments of accountable paper are outside the scope of this article.
Money in the Mail

In 1823, Postmaster General John McLean recognized the need for secure postal transportation of money because the Post Office was losing its own in the mail. He wrote to the President, “In making remittances to the Department, about one thousand dollars have been lost annually; and, as the same money is sent by mail to the Contractors, sometimes into the neighborhood from whence it was remitted, the loss in transmission must be at least equal to that of remitting by Postmasters.” McLean solved the problem by arranging for the same contractors who collected and delivered mail at each post office to also collect the funds owed to the Post Office Department each quarter. A system of written orders, signed receipts for each transaction, and regular reports to the Post Office auditors maintained security.

Five years later in 1828, McLean recognized that, “It may be advantageous to the public and the Department, at some future time, for it to become the insurer of moneys transmitted in the mail, being authorized to charge a higher rate of postage in such cases, to indemnify for the risk incurred. To guard against frauds, this responsibility must necessarily be limited to packets mailed at the principal offices, under such regulations as shall afford the greatest possible security.”

Following Andrew Jackson’s inauguration and the elevation of the Postmaster General to the Cabinet in 1829, the Post Office became more focused on political patronage, less innovative, and subject to greater micro-management by Congress. All of which worked against implementation of McLean’s vision. The dissolution of the second Bank of the United States in 1836 left a vacuum in the nation’s financial network. Besides a national clearinghouse for notes and drafts, Bank couriers safely transported financial paper and specie. Its closing forced banks and businesses to find other methods of making payments. By 1839, William Harnden realized that he could profitably add financial courier service to a parcel express business between Boston and New York; other express companies quickly emulated his example.

Although registry for valuable mail began in Great Britain in 1841 as one of the postal reforms associated with the Penny Black, it was not introduced to the United States until 14 years later. American “cheap postage” advocates of the 1840s were primarily interested in lower letter rates for mailing their social reform tracts. Registry was not a part of their postal reform agenda. The Post Office Act of March 3, 1845 reduced postage rates and made private carriage of letters illegal, but narrowly circumscribed the role of the Post Office. No packet “conveyed by the mail … shall weigh more than three pounds” and “mailable matter” was limited to “all letters and newspapers, and all magazines and pamphlets periodically published … and all other written or printed matter whereof each copy or number shall not exceed eight ounces in weight, except bank notes, sent in packages or bundles, without written letters accompanying them.” Specie was thereby prohibited from the mails (the idea of mailing bank notes without accompanying instructions being too foolhardy to even contemplate) while the post office monopoly on letter mail was safeguarded. With the secure transportation of specie and financial instruments ceded to them (as well as the parcels business), the express companies seized an opportunity. They organized a cartel to fix prices, limit competition, and most importantly prevent the Post Office from taking back their lucrative business. Despite its prohibitions and dangers, the volume of money in the mails grew, instead of disappearing. Several postmasters, most notably in Philadelphia, attempted some measure of security through unofficial registry systems.
Registered Mail – the Idea

Although rewarded with his cabinet post for supporting Franklin Pierce at the Democratic convention, James Campbell managed the Post Office efficiently, improved railroad and steamship contracting, and realigned the sorting schemes for Distributing Post Offices. He wrote in 1854, “its large and increasing correspondence in regard to the loss of valuable letters intrusted [sic] to the mails, attracted my attention.” He correctly diagnosed the conflict between the stated function of the Post Office in providing “suitable and convenient means of correspondence, and the diffusion of intelligence,” and the actual use of the mails “to a large and constantly-increasing extent, for the transmission of bank-notes and other valuable enclosures, and are now the principal means through which the remittances of the country are made.” He saw the lack of any legal or regulatory recognition of this reality, “neither the laws nor any regulations of this department have provided any additional guards for their security against loss or depredation beyond those originally established.”

Unlike McLean, who had proposed indemnity and “the greatest possible security” for money in the mail, Campbell recommended a rudimentary registry system to provide “greater security to valuable letters in the mails, without assuming any liability for their ultimate loss.” Congress approved his recommendation without redefining the role of the Post Office. The new Postal Laws and Regulations, with the initial instructions for registered mail, still stated, “The mails were established for the transmission of intelligence; the articles, therefore, proper to be sent in them are letters, newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed matter.” Despite the legal existence of registered mail, a belief that money had no legitimate place in the mails persisted in some quarters until the Civil War. A Congressman, speaking about the insecurity of the mails, declared, “there is no just reason why letters to my family should be intercepted and destroyed, because some one else takes it into his head to send by the same mail a five dollar note.” Displaying an ignorance of how American business was conducted and its symbiotic relationship in the growth of the Post Office, he continued, “If money remittances were by law kept out of the mail bags, they would seldom if ever be disturbed, and thus domestic and business correspondence, for which the post office was originally intended, would go safely.”

This unresolved conflict between communicating intelligence and providing adequate security for valuable letters retarded the development of registered mail procedures for the next decade. With no indemnity provided, lost registered letters were not a financial liability to the Post Office Department. Not surprisingly, postal procedures often favored celerity of the mails over security for its contents.

1855 – Registered Mail Begins

In preparation for the debut of registered mail on July 1, 1855, each postmaster received the necessary blanks, as forms were often called in the mid-19th century, and two copies of the circular, Instructions to Postmasters and Notice to the Public, one for his own use and the other to “post up conspicuously … for the information of the public.” Campbell codified many procedures developed by local postmasters during the preceding decade of unofficial registered mail. Postmasters kept accounts of registered letters sent and received, senders received a receipt at the time of mailing, recipients signed a receipt to accept their letters, and Registry Bills substituted for Way Bills and Post Bills as the source of information about registered letters in the mail. He opted for simplicity rather
than utilizing a chain of signed receipts similar to what McLean had developed three decades earlier for transporting Post Office money. “To guard as much as possible against the mistakes and errors likely to arise from innovation upon the long-established forms in which postmasters’ accounts had been kept, I preserved and adapted these forms to the new requirements of the law, and have thus endeavored, by the simplest means possible, to secure uniformity and accuracy in the keeping and rendering of the accounts.”

Note the emphasis on post office accounting, without any mention of security for registered mail. The great shortcoming of unofficial registration remained – once registered letters entered pouches, way-bags, or portmanteaus for transportation there was no accountability by any postal employee or agent until they reached their destinations. The underlying security premise for registered letters in 1855 was to draw minimal attention to them in the mailbags while vigorously prosecuting those who were caught stealing. “The most effectual safeguard of the security of the mails is to be found in the certain enforcement of the penalties provided by Congress,” wrote Special Agent James Holbrook. Oddly, the very lack of accountability within the transportation network made the detection and identification of mail depredators more difficult.

Registration of a letter began with the Receipt Book, “containing blank receipts with a wide margin for a brief duplicate of each, as in Bank check books.” (Sec. 2) Figure 2: A page of blanks (3-up) from an 1855 postmaster’s registration Receipt Book having marginal entry stubs and receipts for the senders sufficient to register three letters. Note that the forms do not ask the name of the sender, only to whom the letter is addressed.

Figure 3: This October 2, 1855 receipt for Registered Letter No. 22 from Glen Falls, NY only gives the person to whom it was addressed, not their post office address. The use of “No. 22” is surprising for the second day of a quarter in a small post office. Perhaps the numbering was mistakenly continued from the previous quarter.
Here the postmaster entered the receipt number, date of receipt, name of the addressee, and destination of the letter in the margin. Next, he copied the information onto the receipt, [Figures 3 & 4] which he detached and gave to the person mailing the registered letter. He retained the book of marginal entries in the post office. [Figure 5] Rather than use the ordinary account of mails sent, the postmaster kept a separate Account of Registered Letters Sent, where he entered the receipt number, date of mailing, rate of postage, name of the addressee, and the office to which he would send the registered letter. (Sec. 3 & 4) [Figure 6]

Figure 4: The June 1, 1860 Receipt for Registered Letter No. 38 mailed from Meadville, Pennsylvania contains an unusual amount of detail: “Received a Letter addressed to Henry B. Chew, Esq. Towsontown, Md., from John Reynolds containing J. R. Dick’s draft for $1051.70 (No. 13972) and Draft of C. A. Danielsson & Co. for $300 – No. 8311.” The sender may have volunteered this information, but postmasters were not permitted to ask the contents of a registered letter.

Figure 5: Marginal entries from the Receipt Book kept by the postmaster at Gravel Hill, Buckingham County, Virginia from 1855 to 1861. No. 2 and 3 (January 1 and 8, 1861) were mailed to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, probably paying for subscriptions. No. 4 went to George F. Ramsdell in Philadelphia. Note that it was mailed to the Richmond Distributing Post Office.

Figure 6: The Account of Registered Letters Sent from Gravel Hill in January 1861. The last three entries match the marginal entries in the previous illustration. The postmaster mistakenly reversed his entries in the second column, “To What Office the Letters were sent,” with the fourth, “To whom the Letters were addressed.”
Next, the postmaster prepared a Registered Letter Bill for each registered letter, or packet of registered letters mailed to the same post office, on the same day. (Sec. 4) The Bill, the left half of a two-part form, listed the number, address, registration fee, and postage paid for each registered letter. [Figure 7] The right half of the form remained attached and was left blank for the receiving postmaster to use. The registered letters were wrapped, tied in bundles, and sealed “with wax at the tie” separate from the unregistered letters going to the same post office. (Sec. 5) Rather than enclosed with the registered letters, the Registered Letter Bill was mailed in a separate wrapper or envelope addressed to the appropriate postmaster. (Sec. 4)

A postmaster, or clerk in a large office, receiving a packet of registered letters, would find the Registered Letter Bill among the other mail, compare it with the registered letters received, enter the information on his Account of Registered Letters Received, [Figure 8] and complete the Return Registered Letter Bill – the attached right half of the two-part form – giving the number, addressee, registry fee, and postage paid for each registered letter. (Sec. 7 & 8) [Figure 9] After separating the two Bills, the receiving postmaster

Figure 7: A Registered Letter Bill, the left half of the pair of Bills, sent with registered letter No. 35 from Warren to Findlay, Ohio in 1858. The instructions read, “Postmasters sending a Registered Letter Bill will in all cases send the Return Bill attached. The Postmaster to whom this Bill is sent will detach, fill up, and return to this office the accompanying Bill, according to the instructions thereon printed.” Because receiving postmasters sent Registered Letter Bills to Washington with their Quarterly Returns, only a few have survived.

Figure 8: The Account of Registered Letters Received in Gravel Hill, Virginia during the final quarter of 1860. Although the first, a shipment of stamps to the postmaster in October, originated with the Stamp Agency in New York, it was listed as received from Richmond because that was the Distributing Post Office which prepared the final Registered Letter Bill. The other two letters, in December, were from post offices in Virginia.
marked the Return Registered Letter Bill “correct,” if it was accurate, and mailed it back to the postmaster from whom it originated. If the Bill was not correct, he noted the corrections on the Return Registered Letter Bill before mailing it. While most examples appear to have been mailed in envelopes, the practice was not mandatory. The initial instructions called for a “sealed envelope” (Sec. 7), but the Postal Law and Regulations issued a few months later said “sealed wrapper or envelope.” The optional use no doubt reflects the requirement of many postmasters to supply their own envelopes. “Envelopes for Return Registered Letter Bills, except at offices of the first and second classes, must be furnished by the Postmaster.”

When a Return Registered Letter Bill was received back, the postmaster noted its return on his Account of Registered Letters Sent and filed the form away for future reference should there be an investigation. (Sec. 9) The failure of a Bill to return signaled a potentially lost or stolen registered letter and was reported to the Chief Clerk of the Department for investigation. If letters were omitted from a Return Registered Letter Bill, or there are significant corrections, those were also reported to the Chief Clerk. If any discrepancy or corrections implied a mail robbery, or “if a money letter or package of considerable value is found to be missing, such report will be made by telegraph if possible.” The original Registered Letter Bill was retained at the receiving Post Office until the end of the quarter and sent to Washington with the postmaster’s quarterly return. (Sec. 12)

Now, the registered letter was ready for delivery. The person receiving it signed a receipt, which was filed in the delivery office. (Sec. 10) Although the Post Office Department furnished blanks, individual postmasters were free to create their own delivery receipt forms. The sender received no notice as to the safe delivery of their registered letter. Registered letters could not simply be left in post office boxes without compromising their security. Continuing a practice from the period of unofficial registration, postmasters left notices for addressees of their need to claim a registered letter.

Use of these local forms continued after official registration began. [Figure 10] Official literature is nearly silent on Notice to Call forms before 1879; the earliest reference I have seen is a passing remark in 1871. While discussing the carelessness of postmaster, who dropped a registered
letter in someone’s box rather than leave “a notice to call for the letter,” the editor of the United States Mail and Post Office Assistant remarked, “The First Assistant Postmaster- General supplies, gratis, such notices; postmasters who have none should send to him for some, form 26.”

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*James Holbrook, a Post Office Special Agent best known for his investigative exploits recounted in Ten Years Among the Mail Bags, began publishing the United States Mail and Post Office Assistant as a monthly magazine in October 1860. It had semi-official status with the Post Office Department supplying advance copies of new regulations and encouraging postmasters to subscribe. Following Holbrook’s death in 1864, Special Agent James Gayler became editor.

Figure 10: Postmarked in red “Boston DEC 31” and docketed “Post Office Notice Jany ’56” this notice, printed by the postmaster of Boston, to “call on the undersigned at this Office and sign receipt for a registered letter” was probably left in a Post Office Box.

Distributing Post Offices

A hub and spoke system, not unlike today’s Network Distribution Centers, was created in 1800 to facilitate mail distribution. If the delivery post office was not on the same mail route as the originating office, mail was routed to a Distributing Post Office where it was sorted to the correct route, or forwarded to the Distributing Post Office in another state for sorting onto a route. Mail traveling a significant distance could easily pass through more than one Distributing Post Office. As registered letters were expected to travel by the same route as ordinary mail, this had important implications for registry forms.

If the delivery post office was not on the same mail route as the originating office
and a registered letter was routed to a Distributing Post Office, that was the Post Office entered on the Account of Registered Letters Sent and the Registered Letter Bill. (See the bottom Marginal Entry, Figure 5, and the last line of the Account or Registered Letters Sent, Figure 6.) Registered letters sorted at Distributing Post Offices were entered on their Account of Registered Letters Received for Distribution. (Sec. 6) After the Return Registered Letter Bills were completed, marked “correct” or corrected, they were returned to the post offices from which they originated. This could be the originating post office, or another Distributing Post Office. The Distributing Post Office prepared new Registered Letter Bills, with attached blank Return Registered Letter Bills, to accompany the sorted registered letters on the next leg of their journey. [Figure 11] For a registered letter routed to a Distributing Post Office, rather than to the delivery office, the postmaster at the letter’s origin would only learn of its safe arrival at the Distributing Post Office, but learn nothing of its final delivery.

Figure 11: The postmaster in Portland, Maine prepared this Registered Letter Bill on October 25, 1864 to accompany Registered Letter 4553 to the postmaster at North Alfred, Maine. Most likely, this free letter was a shipment of stamps. Sent from a Distributing Post Office, the Bill makes a distinction between letters transiting through that office, “ Paid Distributed” and those which were, “Originally paid at this office.”

Whether from concerns about security, or requests from mailers, postmasters had considerable temptation to send registered letters directly to their delivery post offices, avoiding the Distributing Post Offices. Ignoring or misunderstanding the procedures for routing registered letters to a Distributing Post Office was an error frequently discussed in the United States Mail and Post Office Assistant.31 Postmasters were reminded in 1867 that, “no attention is to be paid to any written or verbal request on the part of writers of registered letters to ‘mail direct,’ when such a compliance would involve a violation of this regulation.”32 With the growth of the Railway Mail Service after the Civil War, the role of the Distributing Post Offices gradually declined as Railway Mail Clerks sorted ever larger volumes of mail “on the fly.” Although select pairs of post offices were permitted to directly exchange locked pouches of registered mail on schedules approved by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, in the 1870s, Distributing Post Offices continued sorting registered letters and creating new Registered Letter Bills on many routes until 1879.
1855 – The First Changes

Registered Mail was barely underway when the July 1855 Postal Laws & Regulations made the first procedural changes. An important rule change stipulated that, “Postmasters are forbidden to make any mark, or entry of any kind, on registered letters, indicating that they contain a valuable enclosure.” (Sec. 347) The lack of numbers or identifying marks on Registered Letters made it cumbersome, especially in large urban post offices with high mail volumes, to accurately match registered letters with their Registered Letter Bills. By October, Campbell had amended the regulations now requiring registered letters, “to be numbered on the upper left-hand corner, their numbers to correspond with those on the letter bills” and to receive “clear and distinct” postmarks “so that the place and date of mailing can be readily determined.” These October 1855 instructions, recovered by Russ Ryle in 2009, were unknown to many earlier students of registered mail. Hence, older literature often contains references to early registered covers with “illegal” markings on them. The earliest version of the Registered Letter Bill [Figure 7] instructed postmasters, “The first letter registered is to be entered No. 1, the second, No. 2, and so on to the end of the quarter. The next quarter will commence again with No.1.” It was 1873 before such instructions appeared in the Postal Laws & Regulations (Sec. 482). Distributing Offices were not to change the original numbers “given to registered letters at the office of mailing.” However, large post offices such as New York marked registered letters for delivery or in transit with additional numbers correlated to their own Accounts of Registered Letters Received or in Transit.

While the Postal Laws & Regulations had simply omitted the language about sealing with wax, the October instructions provided clarification, “So much of sections 4, 5 and 6 of these regulations [May 1855] as requires that packages of registered letters shall be sealed, is hereby revoked.” Packages of registered letters were “enclosed in a wrapper in the usual way” then placed “without being tied” in the “package of unregistered letters to be sent by the same mail … and the whole will be carefully tied up into one package.” Presumably, the elimination of wax-sealed bundles made registered letters less conspicuous in the mailbags.

1857 – Improved Security

Horatio King, the First Assistant Postmaster General, pasted a note on the first page of the 1857 Postal Laws & Regulations calling upon postmasters to pay particular attention to the changes in registered mail. Both efficiency and security for registered letters were improved by having the postmaster sending registered letters complete and separate the two Registry Bills, that is the halves of the Bill form. (Sec. 386) The Registered Letter Bill (left half) was enclosed in the wrapped, but unsealed, packet of registered letters that it described. However, the Return Registered Letter Bill (right half) was dispatched in a sealed envelope to the appropriate postmaster, in the next mail after the packet of registered letters. Not having a registered letter and its documentation in the same mail bag provided additional security. [Figure 12] When a postmaster received a Return Registered Letter Bill, the related package of registered letters should have been received in the previous mail. If so, the Return Bill was marked “correct” or corrected and returned as before. (Sec. 390) The instructions on the Return Registered Letter Bill added, “If it be found that the corresponding package has not been received, he [the postmaster] will endorse the bill not received and return it in the same manner.” Additionally, a Bill received without matching registered letters was reported to the Chief Clerk’s office for investigation.
“The mere transmission of intelligence” was the primary function of the Post Office Postmaster General Montgomery Blair wrote in December 1862. Providing security for money in the mail, comparable to that of the private express companies, was not possible “without sacrificing the expedition required of a carrier of intelligence.” A temptation to robbery created by money, which was not mailable matter, enclosed in letters was “the chief cause of the loss of letters which do not contain money.” In his opinion, “money should, as far as practicable, be excluded from the mails.” Realizing the impossibility of this, Blair advocated the introduction of money order service along with changes to registered mail procedures because money orders “would not obviate the necessity” for registered mail. He observed that the 5¢ registry fee (of which the Department only received 1¢ after postmasters retained their 80% commission) “does not pay the expenses of the registry system, which might therefore with propriety be discontinued, so far as the interests of this department are concerned.” Instead he recommended a 20¢ registry fee, “approximating the charges imposed by other parties [express companies] engaged in the transportation of such packages,” and mandatory registration for letters known to contain money.40 Blair offered no cost ascertainment figures to support his new rate. Rather it seems aimed at encouraging the use of express companies to keep money out of the mail, by eliminating any pecuniary advantage from using the Post Office. [Figure 13] Additionally, he noted that the registry system was incomplete because the sender, after receiving a receipt when a registered letter was mailed, “receives no information from the department as to the delivery or non-delivery of his letter.” Blair recommended a “duplicate receipt … returned by the postmaster at the office of delivery to the sender,” with the additional costs covered by the new fee.

1863 – Return Receipts

“Upon the receipt of this bill, at the office of its destination, the Postmaster will at once ascertain whether a corresponding package of registered letters has been received at his office. If it has, he will endorse this bill correct, if it is found so, or note any error or difference which may be found in it; and will then inclose [sic] and return it, by the first mail to the office from which it was received. If it be found that the corresponding package has not been received, he will endorse the bill not received, and will return it in the same manner.” No examples of the companion Registered Letter Bill having the 1857 instructions have been reported. A Return Bill is for registered letter No. 1 from Erving, Massachusetts received in Boston; the Bill was marked “Correct,” signed by the Boston postmaster, and returned to the sending post office to be kept on file.
While Congress took longer with money orders, they quickly approved the 20¢ registry fee and return receipts effective July 1, 1863. The postmaster’s Receipt Book was revised to include Return Receipts in new tripartite forms. [Figure 14] The marginal entries, retained in the post office as before, [Figure 15] were at the left, the Receipt for a Registered Letter, given to the person mailing a registered letter on the right, [Figure 16] with the new Return Registered Letter Receipt [Figure 17] in the center. After completing the

Figure 13: Adams Express Company way bill, charging $2.50 to transport a package containing $350 from Fortress Monroe, Virginia to New York City in February 1864.

Figure 14: The earliest style of the tripartite Receipt Book with the Receipt given to the sender on the right, the Return Receipt in the center, and the postmaster’s Marginal Entry on the left. Delf Norona identified this as “Setting II” in his 1970 study of registry forms. Reproduced with permission of the American Philatelic Congress.

Figure 15: A very late use of the first style Marginal Entry from the tripartite forms recording registered letter No. 1 from Lords Valley, Pennsylvania to Williamsburg, New York on August 3, 1875. The sender’s name is now included on the form.
Receipt for the sender and the Marginal Entry, the originating postmaster entered the same information on the Return Registered Letter Receipt, which accompanied the registered letter. The delivery postmaster now obtained two signatures from the person receiving a registered letter—a delivery receipt, which he retained in his office as before, and the Return Registered Letter Receipt, which he immediately mailed back to the originating postmaster for delivery to the sender, who, along with the originating postmaster obtained proof that the registered letter had been safely delivered. Although the regulations do not specify, but most Return Receipts appear to have been returned in envelopes. Initially, Return Receipts were “not required for registered letters sent to or received from foreign countries.” Following postal treaties with the North German Postal Union in 1868 and Switzerland in 1871, Return Receipts could be used on some international mail. In addition to the sequential number in the upper left hand corner, registered letters were now to have the word “Registered” stamped or written on their face.

Originally, the instructions only required that the Return Receipt “should be enclosed in the same sealed wrapper” with the related registered letter. Later, the postmaster was instructed to attach the return receipt “to the letter in such a manner that it can be readily removed at the office of destination.” Examining Return Registered Letter Receipts from Cuttingsville, Vermont, Delf Norona found that none showed “evidence of having been attached to a letter by gluing, pasting, or pinning” and concluded that they were most likely folded around the registered letters. A contemporary account gives other possibilities, “receipts may be affixed to the letters in any way that may be most convenient; the best way is by a little gum or paste along the upper edge of the receipts, or they may be tied to the letters with a small cord or a thread; some use small india-rubber bands.” Milgram and Lanphear have reported an official registered cover with “a return receipt glued to the back of the envelope” and I have found several Return Receipts with stains along the upper edge or missing corners suggesting the use of glue.

The procedures of 1863 returned to the original ones of 1855 in that registered
letters along with their Return Receipts and Registry Bill were again enclosed in a sealed wrapper and bundled with the unregistered letters dispatched in the same mail. The Return Registered Letter Bill continued to be sent in the next mail after the one containing its registered letters. Blair enhanced the security of registered letters through “stricter surveillance” and by requiring personal accountability from postal employees who handled them. Postmasters were warned that neglecting “their duty in regard to the registration of valuable letters” could “render them personally responsible for losses sustained by such neglect.” The 1863 Instructions charged them with the legal responsibility, “that they may be able to make affidavit that a given registered letter was despatched [sic] from their respective offices on a certain day and in a designated mail pouch.”

**1863 – Post Bills**

A holdover from the colonial era, post bills accompanied each bundle of mail traveling from one post office to another and listed the number of letters and the amounts of postage. The 1863 Instructions for the Government of Postmasters amended the procedures for post bills to include tracking packages of registered letters among the other mail dispatched, “in the margin of the ordinary account of mails sent, opposite the entry of the post-bill accompanying said mail, shall be written the word ‘Registered,’ and the same word, or its initial, ‘R.,’ written on the post-bill.” At the receiving post office, “the clerk who opens and distributes the mail will pass the registered package [the sealed wrapper containing registered letters] to the clerk keeping the account of registered letters, who will receipt for the same by signing his name to the post-bill.” Commentary in the United States Mail and Post Office Assistant suggests that these post bill regulations were at least in part a codification of existing procedures. In March, before the 1863 Instructions had been issued, Holbrook had answered a postmaster’s letter by saying that a registered letter required, “an ordinary post bill, in addition to the registry bill” and that the post bill should be marked “1R” to signify the number of packages of registered letters. Referring to the clerk at the delivery office signing the post bill to acknowledge receipt of registered letters, he wrote, “This plan has been voluntarily adopted to some extent heretofore; but it is now made obligatory, and we think very properly so.”

The use of post bills for paid letters was eliminated in July 1864. In October 1864, the United States Mail and Post Office Assistant announced that only unpaid letters would be listed on the post bills and “In future, ‘registered letter bills’ will be printed on the back of the new form of the ordinary post-bills.” Instructions from the “Unpaid Letters” side (front) of the new post bills [Figure 18] read, “This bill should be used only when there are UNPAID or REGISTERED letters to mail. In mailing registered letters, enter the No., Address and Reg. fee on the back of this bill, which is intended to be used as a Reg. bill, and in proper column of face enter 1 Reg. By the following mail send a return bill as at present.” On the “Registered Letters” side (back) the instructions [Figure 19] read, “This bill, and the return bill, are to be filled up alike, at the office of mailing, by entering therein the registered letters to which they relate. This bill is to be mailed with the letters. The return bill is to be kept in the mailing office until the departure of the next mail for the same destination, and then forwarded in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Postmaster of that office.” Return Registered Letter Bills were printed separately in large sheets, rather than with the Registered Letter Bills as done previously. [Figure 20]

The “sealed wrapper” for a package of registered letters, required by the 1863 Instructions, was eliminated when Post Bills began to serve as the Registered Letter
Figure 18: The Unpaid Letters side of the new post bills introduced in the fall of 1864 with instructions for registered letters.

Figure 19: The Registered Letters side of the new post bills introduced in the fall of 1864 that functioned as Registered Letter Bills. The Return Registered Letter Bills were no longer printed on the same sheet. As the gross receipts of South Deerfield, Massachusetts exceeded $100 per annum, the postmaster was entitled to Bills with his name as well as city and state preprinted on them.

Figure 20: A pair of Return Registered Letter Bills used in conjunction with the Unpaid Letters / Registered Letters style post bills from a sheet of ten.

Bills. “Instructions are so modified that you are not required to put up Registered Letters in a separate envelope. When there are two or more tie them with a string, and mail with regular package.” Only a few months later, this directive was reversed in May 1865, “every registered letter, or parcel of registered letters, with its appropriate bill, shall be
mailed in a sealed envelope or wrapper, addressed to the Postmaster of the office to which it is destined, but in the same package with the unregistered letters sent from the mailing office by the same mail to the same destination.” These envelopes or wrappers were marked “Registered” so that “on arrival, it will the more readily reach the clerk whose duty it is to take charge of registered letters.” After a decade of experimentation, registered letters were wrapped in clearly marked bundles, easy to find in the mail bags or pouches. However, the continued use of Post Bills having out-of-date instructions, so as not to waste them, confused many postmasters. In November the United States Mail and Post Office Assistant stated, “N.B. The instruction printed on the present ‘Registered Letter Bills,’ to effect that postmasters are ‘not required to put up registered letters in a separate envelope,’ etc., has been rescinded by the Department, and all registered letters are now required to be so put up.” While registered letters were adequately tracked within the originating, distributing, and receiving post offices, there was still no accountability for registered letters within the transportation network.

To be continued

Part 2 (February issue) will include an examination of the forms introduced to complete the paper trail and provide full security for registered mail, including several styles of Registered Package Envelopes, the brief use of Official Seals, and the Receipts for Registered Package Envelopes. Part 2 will also include a recounting of the first attempts to streamline the time consuming process of completing all the registry forms, the quarterly reporting requirements of postmasters, factors affecting the survival of registry forms, and conclude with the Post Office Department’s change in attitude about security for registered mail.

Endnotes

4 Ibid, p. 446.
10 20th Congress, 2d Session (American State Papers No. 72) p. 184.
15 Barbara R. Mueller, “United States Pre-1855 Registry System” The Congress Book 1963, Twenty-


17 Report of the Postmaster General, 1854, p. 626.

18 Ibid.

19 List of Post Offices in the United States with Names of Postmasters, on the 1st of July, 1855: also, The Principal Regulations of the Post Office Department (Washington: Gideon, 1855) Sec. 21, p. 4.

20 “Money in the Mails,” United States Mail and Post Office Assistant, v.1, no. 8 (May 1861) p. 2.

21 This circular, dated May 10, 1855 is photographically reproduced in James W. Milgram, United States Registered Mail, 1845-1870 (North Miami: Phillips, 1998) pp. 29-30; and J. David Baker, The Postal History of Indiana (Louisville: Hartmann, 1976) pp. 832-833. References to specific sections are given in the text.


23 “Money in the Mails.”


25 The Principal Regulations of the Post Office Department (1855) Sec. 338, p. 42.

26 “Answers to Correspondents,” United States Mail and Post Office Assistant, v.8, no.10 (July 1868) p. 2.

27 Not until 1867, in the Regulations Respecting the Registration of Letters (Washington: GPO, 1867) Sec. 9, p. 6 was the form named, “receipts for registered letters delivered” with the expectation that it would be used exclusively. (The document is reproduced in P.S.: A Quarterly Journal of Postal History No. 12 (October 1981) pp. 18-25.)


29 “We had last month another of those registration cases,” United States Mail and Post Office Assistant, v.12, no.1 (October 1871) p.2.


31 Examples include: “Mailing Registered Letters” (February 1864) p. 2; “How to Register Letters” (October 1864) p.2; “Registered Letters, Once More” (August 1865) p. 2; and “Registering Letters to a D.P.O.” (June 1866) p. 1.


33 The Principal Regulations of the Post Office Department (1855) Chapter XXXVI pp. 41-43. Individual sections are given in the text.

34 “Registration of Letters – Important Modifications,” New York Times, October 10, 1855, p. 1; this notice first appeared in the Washington Semi-Weekly Union, which the Times gives as a source. Presumably, there was also a yet undiscovered circular sent to postmasters.

35 Ryle, p. 18.

36 Examples include Delf Norona’s “Registered postmarks of this period are indeed scarce, and are only to be found legitimately used after the beginning of 1857” in “Genesis of Our Registration System,” The American Philatelist 47 (May 1934) 418; and Barbara R. Mueller’s “You may find that you have several violations of the rules!” in “Registry Markings of 1851-1860,” The U.S. ’51-60 Chronicle whole no. 33 (1959) p. 5.


Delf Norona illustrates two styles of these forms in “U. S. Post Office Department Printed Forms,” The Congress Book 1970, Thirty-sixth American Philatelic Congress; Illustration D (page 24) which he calls “Setting II” is an earlier version of the form than Illustration A (page 18) which he calls “Setting I”.


“Official,” United States Mail and Post Office Assistant, v.9, no. 3 (December 1868) p. 2.; and v. 11, no. 9 (June 1871) p. 2.

An Act to Amend the Laws Relating to the Post Office Department, (1863) p. 10.

Regulations Respecting the Registration of Letters, “Regulations,” (1867) Section 6, pp. 4-5.


“Answers to Correspondents,” United States Mail and Post Office Assistant, v.9, no.7 (April 1869) p.2.


An Act to Amend the Laws Relating to the Post Office Department, (1863), p. 10.


“Mr. Holbrook,” United States Mail and Post Office Assistant, v.3, no.6 (March 1863) p.1.

“Registration,” United States Mail and Post Office Assistant, v.3, no.10 (July 1863) p.2.

Instructions for “Postmasters at offices which are not Distributing Post Offices” dated July 11, 1864 and instructions for “Postmasters at Distributing Post Offices” dated July 23, 1864 printed in United States Mail and Post Office Assistant, v.4, no.11 (August 1864) p. 2.


From the instructions on the back of the Post Bill.


“Answers to Correspondents,” United States Mail and Post Office Assistant, v.6, no.4 (January 1866) p.2.


David L. Straight is vice-president of the Postal History Society. Retired as Research Librarian at Washington University, St. Louis, he has served as vice-president of the American Philatelic Society, as a trustee of the APRL, and sits on the Council of Philatelists of the Smithsonian National Postal Museum.

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Undeliverable Mail: 
Advertised Postmarks on U.S. Covers 1890-1931

by James W. Milgram, M. D.

This is the final segment of a long series of articles dealing with the postal markings and usages of U.S. mail that was advertised when it could not be delivered.1 There are three different segments that discuss usage during the stampless cover period to 1855, one describing the 1850s, one the 1860s, and another the Banknote Period 1871 to 1890. An additional segment has cataloged the city-named markings from 1856 to 1890. Because many of the markings discussed in the present article are also city-named, those markings are included in the present listings and are not separated from other advertised markings of this thirty-plus years period.

Once again the author has to emphasize that the listings in this article are from his personal collection and are not meant to be inclusive of all available markings. However, the collection contains many examples and is felt to be representative of the type of advertised markings which can be found on envelopes and cards of this period. Even at this late date many markings show individuality and were probably made locally. The two common types are the straight lines showing the name of the town and the double circle dated markings which were probably supplied from Washington.

The following table lists the individual covers alphabetically by state, and also indicates which markings have been chosen to be illustrated on the Plates of Markings and or as individual figures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Marking</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Due*</th>
<th>Illus.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, Ala.</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/Due 1c Birmingham, Ala.</td>
<td>purple, c.d.s. 36</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, Ala.</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ BIRMINGHAM, ALA.</td>
<td>purple, d.c.d.s. 29</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery, Ala.</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/ MONTGOMERY ALA.</td>
<td>purple, 3 s.l. 48x17</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nogales, Ar.</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ date/ NOGALES, ARIZONA</td>
<td>magenta, 3 s.l. 36x4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma, Ar.</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ YUMA ARIZ.</td>
<td>magenta, d.c.d.s. 30</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda, Cal.</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ms date/ ALAMEDA.</td>
<td>purple, 2 s.l. 29x4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresno, Cal.</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ FRESNO, CAL.</td>
<td>magenta, d.c.d.s 29</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Banos, Cal.</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 32x5.5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, Cal.</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Advertised Unclaimed/date /LOS ANGELES CAL./ DUE 1 CENT.</td>
<td>purple, 4 s.l. 37x22</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland, Cal.</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/OAKLAND CAL./Due date 1 ct.</td>
<td>purple, oval</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland, Cal.</td>
<td>1910 1912</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ OAKLAND CAL.</td>
<td>purple, d.c.d.s. 29</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasadena, Cal.</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Advertised at Pasadena, Cal.</td>
<td>magenta, s.l. 44x4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>J38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petaluma, Cal.</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>PETALUMA, CAL./ J.M. MC HABE, P.M., UNCLAIMED/ ADVERTISED/date. separate DUE 1 CENT.</td>
<td>purple, c.d.s. 30</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fig. 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The DUE column indicates whether one cent was charged or not (postage due stamps and without).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Type, Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Plate</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Diego, Cal.</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>black, 4 s.l. 41x19</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fig. 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, Cal.</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>red, rectangle 42x26</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, Cal.</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, 4 s.l. 42x21</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, Cal.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>magenta, rect. 49x28</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Pedro, Cal.</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>ADVERTISED [also]</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 38x3.5, 50x4.5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulare, Cal.</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, rect. 50x24.5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenwood Springs, Colo.</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Advertised</td>
<td>magenta, s.l. 36x4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Hartford, Conn.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 31x5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford, Conn.</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, 3 s.l. 56x17</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamford, Conn.</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, 3 s.l. 40x19</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterbury, Conn.</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>WATERBURY, CONN./ ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, d.c.d.s. 29</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>black, s.l. 53x6.5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fig. 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>red, c.d.s. 29</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pompano, Fla.</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 24x3.5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pocatello, Idaho</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ Pocatello, Idaho.</td>
<td>purple, rect. 52x26</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>black, c.d.s.28</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>J15</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/MADISON ST. STA.</td>
<td>black, c.d.s. 27</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>black, c.d.s. 27</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galesburg, Ill.</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, 3 s.l. 42x17</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>J15</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knoxville, Ill.</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ Knoxville, Ill./ P.O.</td>
<td>purple, 4 s.l. 42x30</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>J31</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libertyville, Ill.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 32x5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverton, Ill.</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Advertised</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 21x7</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulsa, Ind. Terr.</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>UNCLAIMED, ADVERTISED/</td>
<td>black, 2 s.l. also 3 line D.L.O. marking</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis, Ind.</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/Indianapolis, Ind.</td>
<td>black, 3 s.l. 47x16</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denison, Iowa</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>UNCLAIMED, ADVERTISED.</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 67x4.5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Moines, Iowa</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/Des Moines, Iowa.</td>
<td>purple, 3 s.l. 44x19</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana, Iowa</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Advertised</td>
<td>magenta, s.l. 35x4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscatine, Iowa</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>Advertised</td>
<td>black, s.l. 37x4.5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>J22</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway, Iowa</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Advertised</td>
<td>black, s.l. 41x4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sioux City, Iowa</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>ADVERTISED date</td>
<td>purple, 2 s.l. 42x11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sioux City, Iowa</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/SIOUX CITY, IOWA</td>
<td>purple, 3 s.l. 43x17</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abilene, Kan.</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ ABILENE, KANS.</td>
<td>magenta, d.c.d.s. 30</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>J38</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topeka, Kan.</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>TOPEKA KAN/ADVERTISED</td>
<td>magenta, d.c.d.s 30</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plate 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versailles, Ky.</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/VERSAILLES KY./date</td>
<td>purple, c.d.s. 39</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fig. 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans, La.</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ NEW ORLEANS LA./date</td>
<td>black, c.d.s. 34</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>J15</td>
<td>Fig. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Plate Number</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shreveport, La.</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/SHREVEPORT,LA.</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>3 s.l.</td>
<td>45x16</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andover, Me.</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>ADVERTISED.</td>
<td>magenta</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>47x5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgton, Me.</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>magenta</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>42x4</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorham, Me.</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Advertised</td>
<td>magenta</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>41x5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewiston, Me.</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>44x6</td>
<td>Yes J31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, Md.</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/From Baltimore, Md.</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>3 s.l.</td>
<td>38x5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, Ma.</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>ADV. IN BOSTON/ MASS.</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>c.d.s.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Yes J31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, Ma.</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Advertised/date/Station B/ BOSTON, MASS. P.O.</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>4 s.l.</td>
<td>50x21</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plate 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, Ma. (Charleston, Ma.)</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/ Charleston Station</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>3 s.l.</td>
<td>42x16</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynn, Ma.</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>LYNN, MASS./P.O. ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>d.c.d.s.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medford, Ma.</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>ADVERTIZED</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>25x3.5</td>
<td>Yes J15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsfield, Ma.</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date</td>
<td>brown</td>
<td>2 s.l.</td>
<td>52x12</td>
<td>Yes J22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington, Ma.</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date [also] DUE FOR/ ADVERTISING/ONE CENT.</td>
<td>purple, 2 s.l.</td>
<td>43x10</td>
<td>purple, oval 30x20</td>
<td>Yes Fig.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay City, Mich.</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/ Bay City, Mich.</td>
<td>magenta</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>40x14</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menominee, Mich</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>32x3</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville, Mich.</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>35x4.5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers, Mich.</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>rect.</td>
<td>36x8.5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traverse City, Mich.</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>53x7</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis, M N.</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>2 s.l.</td>
<td>40x10</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis, M N.</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/ St. Anthony Falls Station</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>3 s.l.</td>
<td>48x16</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis, Mo.</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>55x8</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis, Mo.</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Postage Due for Advertising 1 ct.</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>50x2.5</td>
<td>Yes J31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fig. 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis, Mo.</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ North St. Louis Station</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>55x12</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plate 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis, Mo.</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>ADVERTISED [also] Postage Due for Advertising 1ct</td>
<td>purple, s.l.</td>
<td>55x12</td>
<td>s.l. 53x3</td>
<td>Yes J31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Platte, Neb.</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/DATE/ NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.</td>
<td>magenta</td>
<td>3 lines in fancy box 51x25</td>
<td>Yes J38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omaha, Neb.</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>oval</td>
<td>34x19</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plate 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caliente, Nev.</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>30x5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dover, N.H.</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ DOVER N.H.</td>
<td>magenta</td>
<td>d.c.d.s.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franconia, N.H.</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>magenta</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>36x5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laconia, N.H.</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/Laconia, N.H.</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>3 s.l.</td>
<td>30x17</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plate 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashua, N.H.</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>36.5x4.5</td>
<td>Yes J38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunapee, N.H.</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>magenta</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>31x5.5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbury Park, N.J.</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/UNCLAIMED/date</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>oval</td>
<td>45x26</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgeton, N.J.</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>s.l.</td>
<td>32x5.5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City, N.J.</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>JERSEY CITY, N.J./ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>d.c.d.s.</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakewood, N.J.</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>c.d.s.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Boston, Massachusetts

Medford, Massachusetts

North Platte, Nebraska

Laconia, New Hampshire

Asbury Park, New Jersey

Greensboro, North Carolina

Asheville, North Carolina

Cleveland, Ohio

Akron, Ohio
<table>
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Advertisement Details</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Image Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albany, N.Y.</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ALBANY N.Y.</td>
<td>purple, d.c.d.s. 30</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binghamton, N.Y.</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/ BINGHAMTON, N.Y.</td>
<td>purple, 3 s.l. 42x15</td>
<td>Yes J38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boonville, N.Y.</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>magenta, s.l. 33x5.5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn, N.Y.</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, c.d.s. 29</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo, N.Y.</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date BUFFALO, N.Y. [also] AD date</td>
<td>purple, d.c.d.s. 29 s.l. 22x3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Carthage, N.Y.</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>ADVERTISED, [separate] date</td>
<td>magenta, s.l. 33x5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chenango Forks, N.Y.</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>magenta, s.l. 42x4.5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ithaca, N.Y.</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/Ithaca, N.Y. /date (handstamped)</td>
<td>purple, fancy rect. 32x20</td>
<td>No Plate 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerome Park, N.Y.</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 35x4.5</td>
<td>Yes J15</td>
<td>Fig. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnstown, N.Y.</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 25x3.5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, N.Y.</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>NEW YORK POST OFFICE/ DUE 1 CENT/ADV date</td>
<td>purple, oval 39x29</td>
<td>Yes J15</td>
<td>Plate 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, N.Y.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>NEW YORK POST OFFICE/ADVERTISED/date/DUE ONE CENT.</td>
<td>purple, magenta, oval 36x20</td>
<td>Yes Plate 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, N.Y.</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>ADVERTISED DUE 1 CENT/NEW YORK, N.Y.</td>
<td>magenta, d.c.d.s. 29</td>
<td>No Plate 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richburg, N.Y.</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>black, oval 32x8</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester, N.Y.</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/ ROCHESTER,N.Y.</td>
<td>purple, 3 s.l. 43x18</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockaway, N.Y.</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 30x5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome, N.Y.</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ROME N.Y.</td>
<td>purple, d.c.d.s. 30</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodus, N.Y.</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 31x4</td>
<td>Yes J31</td>
<td>Fig. 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayland, N.Y.</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 41x5.5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asheville, N.C.</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>ADVERTISED UNCLAIMED/ASHEVILLE, N.C./date</td>
<td>purple, c.d.s. 36</td>
<td>No Plate 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asheville, N.C.</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Advertised</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 40x5</td>
<td>Yes Fig. 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Oaks, N.C.</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 40x5</td>
<td>No Fig. 2, 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensboro, N.C.</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ date/GREENSBORO, N.C.</td>
<td>purple, 3 s.l. 50x14</td>
<td>Yes J38</td>
<td>Plate 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akron, Oh.</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/AKRON OHIO</td>
<td>purple, oval 49x30</td>
<td>Yes J15</td>
<td>Plate 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashland, Oh.</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/ASHLAND,OHIO.</td>
<td>purple, 3 s.l.</td>
<td>Yes J38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, Oh.</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>black, c.d.s. 27</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, Oh.</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>CINCINNATI, OHIO/DATE/ADVERTISED,[also]POSTAGE DUE 1¢</td>
<td>purple, d.c.d.s.30 purple, s.l. 30x5</td>
<td>Yes Fig. 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, Oh.</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>black, c.d.s. 28</td>
<td>Yes J15</td>
<td>Fig. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, Oh.</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/ CLEVELAND, OH.</td>
<td>purple, 3 s.l. 39x17</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, Oh.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/CLEVELAND, O./date/UNCLAIMED</td>
<td>purple, 4 s.l. 34x17</td>
<td>No Plate 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, Oh.</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>ADVERTISED, CLEVELAND O./UNCLAIMED</td>
<td>purple, d.c.d.s. 30</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kossuth, Oh.</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/ UNCLAIMED</td>
<td>purple, 3 s.l. 31x17</td>
<td>Yes J38</td>
<td>Plate 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodi, Oh.</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>ADVERTISED date</td>
<td>blue, s.l. 37x5.5</td>
<td>No Plate 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClure, Oh.</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>magenta, s.l. 39x6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark, Oh.</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/ NEWARK, OHIO</td>
<td>magenta, 3 s.l. 1.40x20</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Charges for Advertising

From the table it can be seen that only certain letters were charged a fee of one cent, but most letters were not. It appears that only letters which were actually advertised and incurred a cost to the post office were charged. Other letters were advertised by lists and charging for those letters had been prohibited for a long period. The 1893 Report of the Postmaster General stated that “instructions issued by the Supt. Of the Dead Letter Office (December 1, 1887) required collection of 1 c for each letter advertised, whether published in a list or posted on a written list at the P.O.” This appears to go against multiple orders not to charge for lists. In the Report of the Postmaster General, 1894 “advertising letters in newspapers at 1c per name per insertion has been discontinued; instead, employ lists posted on bulletin boards…in NYC only 2 1/2% of advertised letters are delivered.” Postal Bulletin 4443 (September 27, 1894) lists PMG Order 335 “It is hereby ordered that hereafter the practice of placing postage-due stamps on advertised matter before collecting the fee therefore be abandoned by all post offices.” Order 9264 effective December 1, 1915 states that all advertised matter was to be charged as letters were charged. The charge was to be collected on delivery by due stamps, not affixed until paid. Other letters were to be returned to Dead Letter Office. Evidently letters returned by the D.L.O. to senders could be charged one cent for the advertising fee [Figure 17], but postage due stamps were applied when fee was paid.

Since most letters show no evidence of a fee, one must assume most advertised letters were never delivered. Tom Clarke discusses many later references that are certainly confusing and often contradictory. In 1924 there was to be no advertising of domestic letters. But the 1932 Postal Laws & Regulations still cites a 1c allowance for publication and “all published letters to be charged 1c…”

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Plate 3
I find that the covers in this period fall into one of three classifications. The first are those which were advertised but show no due 1¢ charges. A second group shows that the cover was assessed the one cent fee but bears no postage due stamps. And the last group shows the cover bears a postage due stamp. The following illustrations of covers are arranged in these groupings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Plate or Fig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washington C.H., Oh.</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/ Washington C.H., O.</td>
<td>purple, 3 s.l. 45x22</td>
<td>Plate 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youngstown, Oh.</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.</td>
<td>purple, d.c.d.s. 30</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanesville, Oh.</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/ ZANESVILLE, OHIO.</td>
<td>purple, 3 s.l. 44x16</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalles, Or.</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>black, s.l. 37x5.5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, Or.</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/PORTLAND OREGON Due 1 Cent for Advertising.</td>
<td>black, d.c.d.s. 30 purple, s.l. 39x3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, Or.</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>ADVERTISED / PORTLAND, OREGON</td>
<td>blue, d.c.d.s. 30</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenscastle, Pa.</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 36x4</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrobe, Pa.</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Advertised.</td>
<td>black, s.l. 42x8</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ Fairhill Station/ PHILADELPHIA, PA.</td>
<td>magenta, 4 s.l. 40x20</td>
<td>Yes J15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/PHILA.PA.</td>
<td>purple, c.d.s. 28</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/ Passyunk Station / PHILADELPHIA, PA./ Unclaimed</td>
<td>purple, 5 s.l. 42x23</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ PHILA PA.</td>
<td>black, c.d.s. 29</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steelton, Pa.</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ STEELTON, PA.</td>
<td>magenta, c.d.d.s. 29</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York, Pa.</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/ YORK, PENNA.</td>
<td>purple, 3 s.l. 44x16</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deadwood, S. Dak.</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>DEADWOOD, S. DAK./ ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, c.d.s. 30</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, Tenn.</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ JACKSON, TENN./date</td>
<td>purple, c.d.s. 29</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis, Tenn.</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>black, c.d.s. 27</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownsville,Tex.</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ BROWNsville,Tex.</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 39x4.5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth, Tex.</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>ADVERTISED / Fort Worth, Texas</td>
<td>purple, d.c.d.s. 30</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, Tex.</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, c.d.s. 27</td>
<td>Yes J15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield, Vt.</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 36x3.5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlottesville, Va.</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/CHARLOTTESVILLE,VA.</td>
<td>purple, d.c.d.s. 29</td>
<td>Yes J38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danville, Va.</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/ DANVILLE, VA.</td>
<td>magenta, 3 s.l. 42x17</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, Va.</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>UNCLAIMED ADVERTISED/ unclaimed</td>
<td>purple, 10 d.d.c.s.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen, Wash.</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>ADVERTISED</td>
<td>purple, s.l. 44x4</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Yakima, Wash.</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/date/UNCLAIMED/ North Yakima, Wash.</td>
<td>purple, 4 s.l. 41x25</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spokane, Wash.</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ SPOKANE, WASH.</td>
<td>magenta, d.c.d.s. 30</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spokane Falls, Wash.</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>SPOKANE FALLS / DATE, ADVERTISED/ WASHINGTON.</td>
<td>purple, oval 43x27</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheboygan, Wis.</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>ADVERTISED/ SHEBOYGAN, WIS.</td>
<td>magenta, d.c.d.s. 30</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No Charge Indicated

Figure 1: Two envelopes, the original undeliverable letter which was advertised, and the return cover to the sender from the Post Office Department. The purple c.d.s. for advertising at Philadelphia is an unusual type of city-named marking not issued by the Department. The “UNCLAIMED” would have been applied when the letter was sent to Washington. Note the fast turnaround since the letter was mailed from Washington to the sender on March 7, 1899, less than a month after the letter was advertised, without postage due. The triangle symbol was used by the Dead Letter Office for returning letters of no apparent value.

Figures 2 & 3: [left] Original letter 1911 from Seven Springs to Fair Oaks, N.C. with no street address. A simple straight line “ADVERTISED” with manuscript dating. The
May 1 dating of the Four Oaks marking implies that this was when the letter was sent to Washington; the Washington postmark on the return cover in Figure 3 [right] appears to be dated May 5 or 6, addressed to the sender in Seven Springs, N.C. Inside is a card showing “MODEL FORM OF ADDRESS” with “Issued by the Post Office Department, Washington” and an illustration of a sample envelope with return address. In fine print is “Follow these Instructions and your mail will not go astray.”

Figure 4: Since this envelope bears a cornercard, after the letter had been advertised on August 13, 1896, at Versailles, Ky, it was marked “UNCLAIMED” and “RETURNED TO WRITER” with pointing hand, eliminating a trip to Washington and any charges.

Figure 5: A rare advertised letter with deficient address: no country name. The markings “ADVERTISED” and “UNCLAIMED” were applied by the mailing post office. Then it was sent to the Dead Letter Office where the deficiency was corrected with triangular marking “DEFICIENCY IN ADDRESS SUPPLIED AT D.L.O.” and “Germany” added.
Figure 6: Cover showing evidence of checking for the addressee with two groups of mail carriers - handstamps with their RFD route numbers. The purple advertised handstamp appears to have the year date as a portion of the marking with the month and day applied as a second handstamp. Note the “UNCLAIMED” is in a different color ink; it was applied after the “ADVERTISED JUN 6 1911 ZANESVILLE OHIO”.

Not illustrated is an example of a privately advertised usage. A 2 cent carmine stamp tied Tunkahannock, Pa. carried the letter to Philadelphia where a large green handstamp was applied: “REMAINED 10 DAYS IN/ THE INQUIRER OFFICE/ Uncalled for by Advertising/ THE PHILA INQUIRER.” A group of four envelopes (not illustrated) demonstrates the widespread practice of advertising for uncollected letters sent to different post offices for general delivery. All four were addressed in the same handwriting to a man (perhaps a salesman) who traveled to different locations from 1909 to 1911, and each shows an advertised postmark from some small town in different western states.

Figure 7: Postcard with the latest example from the United States of an advertised postmark that the author has seen. It was sent from Denmark to Jersey City, N.J., but the addressee was unknown. It went through General Delivery on February 11, 1931 and then was advertised on February 21. When this failed, it was given the standard UPU marking “rebut” and returned to Denmark where it received the other markings (none on the reverse).
Dating the latest known advertised cover has been the topic of a number of articles. The July 1917 Postal Guide discussed by Clarke cites Section 630 of P.L.& R. “requires that all letters and other matter published as undelivered shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage.” The 1935 Postal Guide then required that “…all letters and other matter of foreign origin published as undelivered shall be charged with 1 cent in addition to the regular postage to be collected…” Richard B. Graham illustrated a domestic cover from San Jose to Monterrey in May, 1941 which bears a straight line “ADVERTISED” and “RETURN TO WRITER” markings. This writer owns a cover addressed to the Philippines with a large blue “ADVERTIZED” with 1986 dating so the practice continued in other countries to a later date.

One Cent Due Handstamp

There are a small group of covers on which the one cent advertising fee is indicated by a handstamp alone with no indication of a postage due stamp being applied. Best known for such markings are a series of rectangular handstamps from San Francisco .

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Figure 8: Cover misaddressed to Cincinnati rather than Cleveland, Ohio in 1915. It was advertised at Cleveland with one of the post office-issued dated handstamps, with a second handstamp over the postage reading “Directory Service Given No. 5 Cincinnati, Ohio P.O.” and a straight line “POSTAGE DUE 1¢” that indicates an advertising fee.

Figure 9: Postcard, 1904, with a penalty cornercard from the U.S. Department of Agriculture to an individual in Asheville, N.C. who could not be located. The card was advertised and marked “DUE 1 CENT” then sent to the Dead Letter Office (triangular mark) and finally returned to the Bureau of Forestry with pointing hand (note the DLO on the shirt cuff). The return card is still attached and deals with remaining on the mailing list!
Figure 10: 1914 letter from Mexico addressed with a number but no street name in San Diego: black straight line marking including “(DUE ONE CENT).” About three weeks later a second specialized marking “Sent Dead Letter Office” was applied and the letter sent to Washington.

Figure 11: Another cover with a specialized “DUE 1 CENT” (at Petaluma, Cal., January 12, 1894) as well as a very unusual circular marking - the only advertised postmark we have seen in this period with a postmaster’s name (J.M. McNabb).

Figure 12: From Indian Territory to Wilmington, Mass., December 1896, apparently sent to Wilmington, Del. In addition to a dated straight line ADVERTISED marking, there is a separate oval “DUE FOR ADVERTISING ONE CENT,” but no dead letter markings.
Figure 13: A postage due stamp unusually tied by the city-named advertised postmark “ADVERTISED/NEW ORLEANS, LA./MAR 15 1891” and, in addition, a purple “HAVE YOUR MAIL DIRECTED TO STREET AND NUMBER.” and a blue “UNCLAIMED N.O.P.O.” in two lines.

Figure 14: A similar situation but here, at Cleveland, Ohio the postage due stamp was precanceled and applied on the same day since there is a similar postmark on the cover itself.

Figure 15: A ‘money letter’ that contained $10.00, advertised at Jerome Park, N.Y., demonstrates the use of a postage due stamp, with a circular “UNCLAIMED N.Y. I.D.” and a triangular DEAD LETTER OFFICE marking from Washington, 1891, with a four line “DEAD LETTER OFFICE, MONEY LETTER marking in purple. On the reverse is a label “Letter returned to the office by carrier” tied to the cover by two New York postmarks.
Figure 16: Attractive large purple pointing hand indicating an advertising postmark “Postage Due for Advertising 1c” but also a postage due stamp which is tied by a different St. Louis postmark, 1898. There is a very light purple c.d.s. for advertising below the stamp and also a boxed “No Record of Addressee 3” - the numbers refer to carrier zones.

Figure 17: A demonstration of the handling of a dead letter in 1916. The original letter is present from Corry, Pa. in the envelope with the two 1-cent stamps addressed to Sodus, N.Y. Markings “ADVERTISED”, “FORWARDED”, and “Moved, Left no address” and then forwarding to Seneca Falls, N.Y. The “not with” in pencil must indicate that the addressee was not with the theater company indicated in the address. The Dead Letter Office returned the cover which has been opened with a sharp knife at the top to the sender in Corry, Pa. This penalty envelope is unusual because a postage due stamp postmarked “CORRY PA” is tied on the official envelope which also bears a small two line handstamp “COLLECT ONE CENT ON DELIVERY” - a late example of a one cent fee for advertising.
Figure 18: A letter sent with a two-cent stamp to Springfield, Vt. where it was “ADVERTISED” on July 22. A very rare use of one-cent stamp, tied by “SPRINGFIELD VT. JUL 27 1892” paid for the advertising.

Endnotes


2 Report of Postmaster General, 1893, p. 49.

3 Report of Postmaster General, 1894, p. 112.

4 Clarke, Tom. LaPosta, January 1992, p. 49.


Dr. James W. Milgram, an orthopedic surgeon, is active in The Collectors Club of Chicago. He has written several books focusing on 19th century postal history - his most recent, Federal Civil War Postal History was reviewed in PHJ 143; and his articles on “Forwarded and Missent Markings on Stampless Covers” (PHJ 145 and 146) were judged to be the best contributions to the Journal in 2010.

American Philatelic Society StampShow Awards:

Our Society medal was awarded to Jack E. Thompson for his exhibit “The Spanish American War and the U.S. Administration in Cuba.”

Society member Dane S. Claussen was inducted into the Writers’ Unit Hall of Fame.

Our Journal was awarded a Vermeil medal.
The Nazi “Eternal Jew” Exhibit of 1937
by William Moskoff

In the dark years of the 1930s, German Jews were victimized in multiple ways by the Nazi regime - from confiscation of their businesses to loss of citizenship to exclusion from schools. Not only did the regime find multiple ways to apply its anti-Semitic policies, but it also worked to organize German life around a broad culture of anti-Semitism. One of the ways that the government conveyed these cultural sentiments was the mounting of a virulently anti-Semitic art exhibit entitled the Der Ewige Jude, translated as “The Eternal Jew” or “The Wandering Jew,” which opened in Munich, the city most closely identified with the rise of Nazism.

The Eternal Jew exhibit overlapped to a degree with an earlier exhibit in which the Germans put together a exhibition of 650 pieces of avant-garde works of art that they had been removed from the country’s museums. Entartete Kunst (Degenerate Art), disparaged the work of many of the great names in western art, some of them Jewish, but most of them non-Jewish Germans. It opened in Munich in mid-July 1937 and closed on November 30, from whence it then traveled to eleven other cities in Germany and Austria.

On November 8, 1937, “The Eternal Jew” opened in the Library of the German Museum in Munich and this exhibit directly attacked Jews. The show left Munich on January 31, 1938 and traveled to Vienna where it was on display from early August 1938 through the end of October 1938 and then moved to Berlin from mid-November 1938 through January 31, 1939. In every city in which the exhibition was shown, the secret police not only reported an upsurge in popular sentiments of anti-Semitism, but also incidents of overt violence against Jews. It was the largest anti-Semitic exhibit produced by the Nazis before the war and more than 400,000 people visited it in Munich alone.

Figure 1: Postcard with a commemorative cancellation of the exhibit opening, November 8, 1937. The cancellation says: “Der Ewige Jude,” and “Grosse Politische Schau,” which can be translated as “A Major Political Exhibition.” The card is tied to Scott No. B109.

Although the exhibit was supposed to display examples of so-called “degenerate art,” in fact much of the exhibit was a series of photographs and drawings emphasizing the “Jewish” physical features of Jews, including such personages such as Leon Trotsky and Charlie Chaplin - thus advancing stereotypes of Jews and the Nazi view that Jews
represented a world-wide danger. The exhibition made a point of invidiously comparing Jewish “self-seeking” behavior with the Nazi model of a “people’s community.” While the idea of the “Wandering Jew” preceded National Socialism by some seven centuries, it was seized upon by the Nazis to buttress their views of Jews. The basic notion was that Jews were condemned to wander the earth until the end of time because of the legend that a Jew mistreated Jesus on his way to the cross. The exhibition served as one more spur leading to the mass out-migration of Jews from Germany at the end of the 1930s.

William Moskoff is Hollender Professor Emeritus of Economics at Lake Forest College and Editor of the Rossica Journal of Russian Philately. He holds a Ph. D. in Economics and the Certificate in Russian Area Studies from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Cuba to New York: Merchants’ Advantage 1865

by Jesse I. Spector M.D. and Robert L. Markovits Esq.

Who you knew in the Cuba-New York trade saved both time and postage in 1865.

The folded letter (Figure 1) dated Havana, Cuba, April 18, 1865, informs that Mr. J.V. Adot, a founder of the international mercantile firm, Adot, Spaulding & Co., had died the preceding day, and assured the banking firm Maitland, Phelps & Co. that business would continue as usual. The docketing reveals that the letter arrived on April 27. The New York Times on April 28, 1865 reported the death of Don Jose V. Adot, a native of Baltimore, who, for many years was one of the leading merchants of that city and of the house of Adot, Spaulding & Co.

The address was merely New York – the population of the city at the time was 1.2 million, but the Havana sender had confidence the letter would arrive at the correct destination. The letter did not enter the mail stream prior to arrival in New York City, at which time a two-cent Andrew Jackson, Scott 73, was affixed on April 27, 1865, cancelled with an imposing, negative Maltese Cross within a circle, and accompanied by a circular datestamp.

On the obverse is the reason for Mr. Adot’s confidence: an oval, red, forwarding imprint from Youngs & Co. in New York. Once the letter had entered the mails, additional transport to Maitland, Phelps & Co. at 45 & 47 Exchange Place (we glean the actual address from a company letterhead from an earlier business transaction) was accomplished through private enterprise. We do know that Youngs & Co. performed their task with great efficiency, delivering it on the same day that it reached the New York post office.

The letter reached New York City, one thousand, three hundred and seven miles from Havana, at no apparent cost to the sender. The network of association that allowed for this is revealed in knowledge of the firms involved in the communication.

Adot, Spaulding & Co. was one of Cuba’s leading exporters of sugar, molasses and tobacco, in addition to being major importers of meats and other staples from around the world. Utilizing both steamers and sailing ships they did an international business.

Maitland, Phelps & Co. was one of the oldest banking houses in New York City, tracing its origins to James Lenox and William Maitland in 1796. Over time, some partners retired while other members of the Scottish Maitland clan joined the firm. In the 1850s, Royal Phelps, a Yale graduate and future member of the New York State Legislature
joined the company, giving the institution its contemporary name at the time our folded letter was received.

Maitland, Phelps & Co. invested in shipbuilding, responsible for building the bark, Teresa, mentioned in the 1860 company letter we referred to above. Teresa carried both cargo as well as passengers in South American trade.

Youngs & Company were also investors in ships – their Magenta would depart New York for Manila on May 14. The company offices were near New York’s city hall, where just a few days before they forwarded our letter, on April 24, the body of Abraham Lincoln lay in state.

The nature of the enterprises in which these firms were involved, suggest that the letter from Adot, Spaulding & Co. to Maitland, Phelps & Co. transited from Havana to New York City in the pocket, so to speak, of the captain of a ship in service of one or the other of these companies. From there it was indeed but a two-cent straight shot to the recipient.

**Jesse Spector** is a retired hematologist-oncologist and **Robert Markovitz** a practicing attorney, both living in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Jesse is an associate editor of *La Posta*, and Bob is a world authority on U.S. special delivery mail, winner of the American Philatelic Society Champion of Champions competition among other awards.
American Postal History in Other Journals

by Douglas N. Clark

A large number of articles on U.S. postal history is being published each month. In order to present a useful survey of recent publications, it is necessary to adopt a rather narrow definition of postal history and to present what is more an index than a literary endeavor. Unlike an index, however, the present listing contains very little cross-referencing; so that a reader interested in trans-Atlantic mail should check each geographical location from which such mail might have originated. Editors not finding their publication reviewed here need only make sure the publication is available to the U.S. Associate Editor, at P.O. Box 427, Marstons Mills MA 02648-0427.

General Topics

Inland Waterways

Steamboat letter, carried Charleston to New York in 1834 as a loose letter on a non-contract steamboat, is “Another cover carried by the New York and Charleston Steam Packet Company,” according to author Theron J. Wierenga. The only previously known cover of this company was carried in 1836, after the company had a mail contract. Chronicle 64 No. 3 (August 2012).

International Mail
Diplomatic pouch mail to the U.S. bearing foreign stamps is the subject of “Mails with Foreign Stamps sent through the U.S. Diplomatic Pouch” by James Peter Gough. The 1904 rules permitting personal mail of diplomats to be sent in the pouch are detailed and several examples are illustrated. C.C. Phil. 91, No. 4 (July-August 2012).

Military Mail
“Civilian Through-the-lines Mail Accepted and Rejected - An Overview Part II of Two Parts” by John L. Kimbrough concerns a cover addressed to Wisconsin and returned to the writer in Manassas, Georgia, as the contents (which the author reproduces) was more than one page. Confed. Phil. 57, No. 2 (April-June 2012).

Prisoner of war letter, ca.1943, is “A Patriotic Cover - Internment Camp to Relocation Center” according to author Jeffrey Shapiro because it is franked with a pair of 1941 “Win the War” adhesives. Prexie Era 56 (Winter 2012).


Ocean Mail
1940 letter was sent at the expired “55-cent Rate to South Africa, Returned UNKNOWN” (8 months later) as illustrated by author Jeffrey Shapiro. Prexie Era 56 (Winter 2012).

“Bremen mail: ‘steam ship 41 cts’” by Theron J. Wierenga illustrates a handstamp slightly different from one illustrated in the author’s book. Chronicle 64 No. 3 (August 2012).

France mail, just after the expiration of the U.S.-French treaty, on December 31, 1869, could not be prepaid in U.S. stamps. This article by Michael Laurence deals with the
resulting “Mixed franking from the U.S. to France in 1870: scarce covers and clever fakes.” Chronicle 64 No. 3 (August 2012).

Paris office of American Express is the address of a cover discussed by K. David Steidley in “The curious case of 21c postage to France in 1859.” There was no such rate and, apparently, no such office! Chronicle 64 No. 3 (August 2012).

“Prussian Closed Mail from North Carolina” by Richard F. Winter contains illustrations and analysis of two covers, one sent prepaid to Prussia, the other to Italy, paid only with the 30c Prussian closed mail charge. Year dates are 1860 and 1859, respectively.


Registration was not officially available on U.S.-Bremen mail until August 1, 1855, but post office reports show records of handling of registered mail before that. In “Treatment of letters containing money or other valuables under the U.S.-Bremen convention,” author Georg D. Mehrtens illustrates covers with registration indicated at origin (on the U.S. side) and at destination, neither having evidence of registry treatment on both ends. Chronicle 64 No. 2 (May 2012).

Tahiti postmark on 1939 cover with 5c U.S. adhesive indicates treatment as a paquebot letter, although the word paquebot does not appear. The letter was handed from one ship to another. Albert “Chip” Briggs, “A Paquebot Cover Back to the U.S.” Prexie Era 56 (Winter 2012).

“The Henry Ford Peace Expedition and its Postal History” by Jesse I. Spector and Robert L. Markovits recounts an unsuccessful trip to Europe in 1915 by a group of antiwar activists attempting to put a stop to World War I. Covers addressed to or sent from some of the participants provide the “postal history.” La Posta 43, No. 1 (First Quarter 2012).

Titanic mail (that was rescued or missed the boat in the first place) is the subject of two articles, “Titanic Mail Facing Slips” by Kendall C. Sanford and “Titanic covers that ‘missed the boat’” by Tom Fortunato. Catastrophe 18 (March 2012).

“U.S. 1847 stamps on covers to France: Rate/route periods, July 1847-July 1851.” by Steven Walske contains explanations of the different periods, illustrations of various covers and a census of covers. Chronicle 64 No. 2 (May 2012).

Zanzibar is the destination of 41 covers surveyed in “The Goodhue correspondence: mail to the port of Zanzibar, 1866-1868” by Richard Frajola, Gary du Bro and Armando Grasso. All of the covers were sent by British mail via Marseilles (at the rate of 45c per half ounce prior to March 1868 and 36c per half ounce thereafter). All had to be sent via Seychelles, Aden or Bombay and privately carried the rest of the way. Chronicle 64 No. 2 (May 2012).

**Post Office History**


**Postal Markings**

Advertised markings containing the town name are the subject of an illustrated census in “Undeliverable mail: city-named ‘advertised’ markings, 1856-1890” by James
Advertised markings during the Bank Note period are the subject of “Undeliverable mail: ‘advertised’ markings from the 1870s and 1880s” by James W. Milgram. Some 117 markings are listed, most illustrated. Chronicle 64 No. 2 (May 2012).

“Color Cancellations on the 1869 Series” by Ed Field contains illustrations of six covers with blue, green or purple fancy killers tying the 3c 1869 adhesive. The “Galena” beer mug is shown to be from Galva, Ill. U.S.C.C. News 31, No. 2 (May 2012).


“’NO SUCH OFFICE IN STATE NAMED’ - Where was Marking Applied?” by Terrence Hines illustrates an 1889 cover with the marking, postmarked Boston. Aux. Marks 9, No. 2 (April 2012).


Postal inspection handstamp (1904) and unusual Canada postal strike marking are “New, Interesting Markings” according to author Ralph Nafziger. Aux. Marks 9, No. 3 (July 2012).

“THE UNABOMBER, THE 16 OUNCE (now 13 oz.) RULE AND THE AVSEC UNIT” by Richard Martorelli contains an explanation of handling of mail to prevent sending of explosive devices, such as were sent by the “Unabomber” between 1978 and 1995. Included is an explanation of the 30 mm green USPS handstamp on large envelopes franked with stamps. Aux. Marks 9, No. 3 (July 2012).

**Railway Mail**


R.P.O. handling of missent mail is described with four covers (1904-58) illustrated in “Missent Mail” by David A. Gentry, Trans Post. Coll. 63, No. 5 (July-August 2012).

**Rates**

5c surcharge on all postage due mail (July 1-August 1, 1958) is explained and exhibited in “COVER WITH 1958 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON POSTAGE DUE AUXILIARY MARKING SELLS FOR $156.00 ON EBAY” by H.J. Berthelot. Several examples are illustrated (although not the subject eBay cover!). Aux. Marks 9, No. 3 (July 1 2012).

“Earliest U.S. Advertised Covers” by James W. Milgram, a supplement to an earlier article of Milgram’s, deals with advertising fees, which were not noted on letters prior to 1845. Postal regulations and postmasters’ account books are brought into play. Post. Hist. J. 152 (June 2012).

**Stamps on Cover**

3c 1851 adhesives (5 copies) were applied in this country to an incoming 1856 cover from France to California, creating a mixed franking cover which author Stanley M. Piller describes as “An amazing 3c 1851 cover.” Chronicle 64 No. 2 (May 2012).

One cent 1914 adhesive with compound perfs (10x12) is illustrated on post card. Larry Lyons, “Once There were None and Now There are Two.” La Posta 43, No. 1 (First Quarter 2012).
**Usages**

Anthrax letters sent in fall 2001 to congressmen and a New York newspaper are the subject of “What’s Falling Out of This Letter?” by Richard Martorelli. History of the surrounding events, including the 2010 conclusion are recounted and three covers are illustrated. Aux. Marks 9, No. 3 (July 2012).

Certificates of mailing and their forerunners (as early as 1899) are the subject of “Modern U.S. Mail” by Tony Wawrukiewicz. Linn’s 85, No. 4354 (April 9, 2012).

Detached postage marking on 1896 cover to Netherlands is illustrated and discussed in “U.S. Notes” by John M. Hotchner. Linn’s 85, No. 4357 (April 30, 2012).

“Free Forwarding of Mail Due to Official Orders” by Bob Hohertz shows a registered cover of 1941 and a second-class letter of 1952, which might have been charged additional postage except that forwarding was due to transfer of servicemen by “official orders.” Prexie Era 56 (Winter 2012).

Good Samaritan labels were added by third parties to covers posted un-(or under-)franked, to inform recipients and suggest appropriate donations. Author Irvin L. Heimburger surveys covers where Good Samaritans added 1869 issue adhesives. “1869 covers with Good Samaritan labels,” Chronicle 64 No. 2 (May 2012).

International airmail and “Forwarding of Mail to Foreign Countries via Surface and Airmail in the 1950s through the Present Day” by Tony Wawrukiewicz and Gary Denis is an elaboration on the first author’s Linn’s column of May 14, 2012. Aux. Marks 9, No. 3 (July 2012).

International airmail, when forwarded, almost always proceeds by surface mail. The exceptional cases are explained in “Modern U.S. Mail” by Tony Wawrukiewicz. Linn’s 85, No. 4359 (May 14, 2012).

“John Scott Harrison” free frank is shown and a brief biography of this 1853-57 Congressman is provided by author Alan Borer. Ohio Post. Hist. J. No. 131 (March 2012).

“Misaddressed Mexico Registered Mail with Courtesy Label” was delivered in a “body bag” and also with no signature required, according to author Paul Albright. Aux. Marks 9, No. 3 (July 2012).

Nondenominated stamps with “First-Class Presort,” “Bulk Rate,” or “Nonprofit Organization” are not valid for international mailing, according to auxiliary labels illustrated in “Certain Nondenominated Stamps are Not Allowed in the International Mails” by Robert Thompson. Aux. Marks 9, No. 2 (April 2012).

“Pre-event Publicity for World’s Fairs and Expositions” by Michael Dattolico contains illustrations of U.S. advertising covers and slogan postmarks on the subject, 1884-1939. La Posta 43, No. 2 (Second Quarter 2012).


“Unmailable Private ‘Postal Cards’” refers to private mailing cards with printed wording too close to that of a government postal card, in this article by Jerry Johnson. Two examples (1903 and 1904) are shown. Aux. Marks 9, No. 2 (April 2012).

**Geographical Locations**

**Alaska**

Barrow postmark on “A Postal Card from Barrow, Alaska” is illustrated by author Don Glickstein. La Posta 43, No. 2 (Second Quarter 2012).
California
Benicia was replaced by Sacramento as the capital of California in 1854. A cover from Whitney’s Point, NY to a California state representative, forwarded between the two capitals, documents the change. David Williams, “Clues in a cover: why it pays to share with others,” Excelsior! No. 18 (March 2012).

San Francisco return labels (2008-10) are the subject of “Return to Sender-Envelopes from San Francisco” by Douglas A. Quine. Several different types of labels are illustrated. Aux. Marks 9, No. 3 (July 2012).

Colorado
“Camp Wardwell, Colorado” must have been near Junction House, from the contents of a Junction House cover of 1865, illustrated in this article by Steve Pacetti. The paper contains a discussion of the forts along the overland stage route. Colo. Post Hist. 27, No. 1 (May 2012).

Henry is the subject of an article “A Pair of Interesting Henry Cards for Show and Tell” (author not specified). The cards (1910) are illustrated. Colo. Post Hist. 27, No. 1 (May 2012).

Leadville is (perhaps) the postmark on a registered (maybe) cover illustrated in “A Leadville Puzzle” by Steve Morehead. Colo. Post Hist. 27, No. 1 (May 2012).

District of Columbia

Florida
Bonifacia, Disston City and Veteran were names of Disston City post offices, as discussed in “Postal History of Disston City and the Pinellas Peninsula” by Douglas S. Files, Fla. Post. Hist. J. 19, No. 2 (May 2012).


Georgia

Illinois
Chicago local post Moody’s Penny Dispatch with Moody blue handstamp but without adhesive is illustrated. It also bears “Paid 5” in manuscript. Gordon Stimmell, author of “New notes on the Chicago Moody blues” includes a brief summary of the known materials from Moody’s Dispatch. Chronicle 64 No. 2 (May 2012).

Jacksonville Nesbit entire of 1859, with Institution for Deaf & Dumb corner card takes authors Jesse I. Spector and Robert L. Markovits on a lengthy journey through
the nature of deafness, its perceptions and its institutions through the ages. “The Humanization of Deafness,” La Posta 43, No. 2 (Second Quarter 2012).

“Long Prairie, Illinois” and Lodi station postmarks appear on an 1860 stampless cover that may have been forwarded from the latter post office. Author Ken Hall discusses his questions about the cover. Ill. Post. Hist. 33, No. 2 (May 2012).

**Iowa**


“Eldergrove, Allamakee County, Iowa” had a post office 1897-1904. This article by Leo V. Ryan recounts some history of the town and its one postmaster, O.H. Monserud and illustrates a 1901 “M.O.B.” postmark.


**Massachusetts**


Boston was held by the British just after the battles of Lexington and Concord, in April 1775. The Colonists laid siege, cutting off provisions at the end of which, the Boston post office was in the Colonists’ hands. A contemporary letter from a British officer and covers postmarked at Boston under the British and the Colonists are illustrated in “Now We Have Our Post Office Back - A First Hand Account of the End of the Siege of Boston” by Mark Schwartz. C.C. Phil. 91, No. 3 (May-June 2012).


**Michigan**

“Owasippe Post Office - A Bit More of the Story” by James E. Byrne contains an explanation of the Owasippe reservation postmark vs. certain (Boy Scout) camp return addresses. In a separate note by James H. Hayes, postmarks show the spelling change from Owasippi to Owasippe on August 1, 1929. Peninsular Phil. 54, No. 2 (Summer 2012).

Sault Ste. Marie letter to Watertown, NY in 1852 was routed “via Canada” on account of limited winter mail service. The result was faster carriage, by 3-4 weeks, and higher postage, by 17 cents. Cary E. Johnson, “Making Do at the Sault in 1852: Speed vs. Cost,” Peninsular Phil. 54, No. 2 (Summer 2012).
Minnesota

Eveleth post card, sent 1904 to Finland is slightly too wide for UPU regulations, but was accepted at the post card rate. Author Charles A. Fricke asks “The Eveleth, Minnesota Souvenir Postcard Is There a Question?” La Posta 43, No. 1 (First Quarter 2012).

Missouri

St. Louis & Sikeston and Sikeston & Memphis HPO story is concluded in this continuation of author William Keller’s previous “Highway Post Offices” column. Trans Post. Coll. 63, No. 4 (May-June 2012).

New Jersey

“Anderson/Port Colden/Penwell/Port Murray Post Offices” by Arne Englund contains data about the post offices and their postmasters. A number of covers are illustrated, 1836-1916. NJPH 40, No. 2 (May 2012).

“Clarksboro Query” by Gene Fricks contains illustrations of five Clarksboro covers (one is Clarksboro RFD), 1897-1951. The “Query” is whether any readers have other examples. NJPH 40, No. 2 (May 2012).

Millville was the location of Broadway’s Dispatch. This and Newark Dispatch Post are the “Two New Jersey Locals” discussed in an article by Larry Lyons. C.C. Phil. 91, No. 3 (May-June 2012).

“Parker and Califon Cancellers” by Jim Walker concerns five postmarking devices in the possession of the author. The postmarkers are illustrated, along with the impressions they make and a 1906 post card, showing the actual use of one of them. NJPH 40, No. 2 (May 2012).

Trenton is the origin of all known examples of the “Five cent 1856 stamp on covers from New Jersey.” Author Robert G. Rose illustrates three of the covers, which are all addressed to Lt. Earl English in Hong Kong. NJPH 40, No. 2 (May 2012).

New York

New York state county and postmaster postmarks are listed from a number of towns not appearing in a previous (1990) survey. Glenn Estus, “Newly discovered NYS county & postmaster cancels,” Excelsior! No. 18 (March 2012).

Binghamton straight line postmark of 1849 is illustrated with a discussion of its dimensions (31x3 or 48x3, depending on how it is measured). David E. Williams, “Cover of the Issue,” Excelsior! No. 18 (March 2012).

Hudson cover of 1841 refers to the local lunatic asylum, prompting a discussion of the institution. George deKornfeld, “Columbia County Corner: the Hudson Lunatic Asylum,” Excelsior! No. 18 (March 2012).


“New York City’s Cortlandt Street One Way to the River” is the subject of corner cards and other ephemera that tell the city’s story from the point of view of this street. Author is Richard S. Hemmings. La Posta 43, No. 1 (First Quarter 2012).

North Carolina

Machine postal markings of North Carolina towns, during the period 1898-1925, are surveyed in “Pioneer North Carolina Machine C cancelS” by Tony L. Crumbley and Richard F. Winter. The products of nine manufacturers are described and illustrated and a list of known towns with machine type and early/late dates is given. N.C. Post.

“North Carolina’s Reconstruction Years, 1865-1876” by Tony L. Crumbley recounts the events immediately post war and illustrates 17 covers from the period. N.C. Post. Hist. 31, No. 2 (Spring 2012).

North Dakota
Ottofy, Dakota was named for Louis Ottofy, a “Dakota Dentist” whose practice is followed around the world in this article by Mike Ellingson. Dak. Coll. 29, No. 2 (April 2012).

Ohio
Boardman (Trumbull County), Frederick (Trumbull County) and Allentown (Allen County) manuscript markings, including county names, on stampless covers (1810, 1836 and 1848, respectively) provide a “Stampless County Marking Update” by author Matthew Liebson. Ohio Post. Hist. J. No. 132 (June 2012).

Cleveland postal card (ca. 1890s) advertising rubber date stamps is canceled with dateless five horizontal bars. Author Matthew Liebson asks if this is “A Cleveland Precancel?” Ohio Post. Hist. J. No. 131 (March 2012).

Cincinnati steamboat cover franked with a pair of 5c 1847 adhesives is the subject of “1848 folded letter with ties to early American history” by Alexander T. Haimann and Matthew E. Liebson. The cover is also illustrated in Thomas Alexander’s census of the 1847 issue. Chronicle 64 No. 3 (August 2012).


Springfield and Chillicothe covers of 1855 bear handstamped REGISTERED markings so similar that author James W. Milgram concludes it is an “1855 Columbus, Ohio, registered marking on transient mail.” Chronicle 64 No. 3 (August 2012).

Waldo manuscript postmark on Bank Note era cover and address (Amana) lead author Alan Borer to discourse on the history of both communities. “From Waldo to Amana: Pietism and Community Building,” Ohio Post. Hist. J. No. 132 (June 2012).

Pennsylvania
Huntingdon and Indiana Counties are dealt with in “2nd Update on Pennsylvania Manuscript Markings, Part XII” by Tom Mazza. Postmasters on the dates of the reported markings are included. Pa. Post Hist. 40, No. 2 (May 2012).


“Mount Hope (Lebanon County) Manuscript First Reported Example” by Glenn Blauch illustrates the 1840 cover. Pa. Post Hist. 40, No. 2 (May 2012).


Philadelphia’s full rigged ship handstamp, indicating “ship letter” is well known. Much
less common is a small version. This “Rare Philadelphia small full-rigged ship marking” is illustrated in an article by James W. Milgram. Two copies are shown, one from an original find and the other from an auction catalogue of 1965. Chronicle 64 No. 3 (August 2012).


South Dakota

Postcards announcing persons wanted by sheriffs are illustrated and discussed in “19th Century Wanted Postcards for the Criminal Element in the Dakotas” by Steven J. Berlin. Dak. Coll. 29, No. 2 (April 2012).

Fedora post office robbery of 1910, evidenced by a postal card message is the subject of “The Fedora, South Dakota Post Office Robbery” by Steven J. Berlin. Dak. Coll. 29, No. 2 (April 2012).

Tennessee


Vermont

Cavendish fancy killers (1880s) and stampless covers of Heartwellville (1854), Bennington (ca. 1852), Sandusky (1859) and Tinmouth (1824) are illustrated in “The Post Horn” by author Bill Lizotte. Vermont Phil. 57, No. 2 (May 2012).

West Concord geography and history are presented in “Postal History of West Concord (1850-1904), changed to (2nd Concord)” by Bill Lizotte, who illustrates covers from stampless through 1899. Vermont Phil. 57, No. 2 (May 2012).

Wisconsin


Milwaukee is the address on a ca. 1845 cover originating in New York City with a local adhesive to pay carriage to the New York post office. Bob Baldridge describes this use of a “Boyd’s City Express on Wisconsin Territorial.”Badger Post. Hist. 51, No. 4 (May 2012).

“Prairie La Crosse, Wisconsin” cover with 1851 adhesive is illustrated by author James E. Burne, with a discussion of the town’s history. Badger Post. Hist. 51, No. 4 (May 2012).

“Southport FDC” is illustrated by author George Crowell. The date, May 29 (evidently 1848), is the date of Wisconsin statehood. Badger Post. Hist. 51, No. 4 (May 2012).

“Vudesare, Wisconsin” postmark of 1910 appears on a card forwarded several times, which is illustrated and discussed by author Fernand G. Colombe. Badger Post. Hist. 51, No. 4 (May 2012).

Journal Abbreviations

Aux. Marks = Auxiliary Markings, Anthony Wawrukiewicz, 3130 SW Wilbard St., Portland OR 97219.


Catastrophe = La Catastrophe, Kendall C. Sanford, 613 Championship Dr., Oxford CT 06471.

C. C. Phil. = Collectors Club Philatelist, Robert P. Odenweller, RDP, PO Box 401, Bernardsville NJ 07924.
“Pony Post” label, 4.5 x 4.5 inches, designed to bend over the end of a cigar box, was probably created in 1910 for the 50th anniversary of The Pony Express. The heroic rider on a galloping horse was, traditionally, an image for express (or extra fast) mail. The Central Overland California & Pike’s Peak Express Co. chose such an image for its handstamp, as did Wells, Fargo & Co. for its adhesive stamps in 1861, as agents for the Trans-Continental Pony Express and, afterwards, as operators of the Virginia City Pony Express until 1865. A larger version of this label, for the inside box lid, showed a spill of mail at center and the full post bag at left, circled with an embossed golden lariat. **CORRECTION:** The cigar box label on the cover of *PHJ* 152 does show a ship in a storm, but Doug Clark pointed out our ‘landlubbers’ errors: the “snow” is actually furled sails on the yard arms (not the masts). [Collection of the editors]
Foreign Postal History in Other Journals

by Joseph J. Geraci

Frequently, general or specialized philatelic periodicals publish good foreign postal history articles. If one is not a member of that society or does not subscribe to that journal for one reason or another, that particularly useful article may be missed. The purpose of this compendium is to list and briefly describe as many significant foreign postal history articles as we have seen. No doubt there will be other good articles which we have missed that are equally as valuable in postal history content, and we would be obliged if our readers would call them to our attention for inclusion in the next compendium. Thank you for your assistance!

General - Statistical Analysis

“International Air Mail during the Pre-WWII Era: Scarcity According to Origins & Destinations,” by Richard W. Helbock, develops an algebraic formula method regarding the measurement of scarcity as applied to bilateral international air mail during the period prior to World War II, roughly 1920 to 1941, but which could be applied to other collecting areas as well. (La Posta: A Journal of American Postal History, No. 246, Summer 2011. Publisher Catherine Clark, P.O.Box 65, Harwood, NSW 2465, Australia.)

Austria

“Trieste Postal Museum - The ‘Rastrello’,” by Alan Becker, gathers information concerning slits on disinfected mail passing through Trieste, and endeavors to match the slits cut by the Rastrello machine in the postal museum to those cut in his covers, 1824-1900. (Fil-Italia, No. 149, Summer 2011. Journal of the Italy & Colonies Study Circle, Secretary Richard Harlow, 7 Duncombe House, Manor Road, Teddington, Middx. TW11 8BG, England, UK.)


“The Underground Railroad Post Office in Postumia Grotte, 1872-1945,” by Thomas Lera, assembles the background and history of the limestone caves near the town of Postumia, and illustrates the post offices located in the cave and the postmarks they used. (The Congress Book 2011, Seventy-Seventh American Philatelic Congress, August 2011. Secretary Ross Towle, 400 Clayton Street, San Francisco CA 94117.)

Austrian Offices Abroad

“Austria (Smyrna).” (See under Turkey.)

Belgium

“World War II: Severed Connections (Part 1).” (See under Germany.)

“World War II: Thos. Cook & Son Under Cover Mail.” (See under Germany.)

British Columbia

“British Columbia’s William Mitchell,” by Dale Forster & Gray Scrimgeour, trace the adventures of this man, born in 1802, who joined the Hudson’s Bay Company in 1836, and served as first officer and later captain of several of their vessels. Three of Mitchell’s interesting letters to family members are transcribed, concerning the 1849 gold rush in California, the establishment of the town of Nanaimo and other matters, that give great flavor to his life, 1802-1876. (PHSC Journal, No.148, Winter 2012.)
Postal History Society of Canada, Back Issues, Gus Knierim, P.O. Box 163, Stn. C. Kitchener, ON Canada N2G 3X9.)

Canada

“Was Hamilton Out of Stamps?” by Stéphane Cloutier, explores the mystery of a combination rate payment of 9d. in stamps and 1d. in coin on an 1855 cover addressed to England. (PHSC Journal, No. 149, Spring 2012. See address of contact under British Columbia.)

“An Unsung Canadian: Robert Bell,” by Donald J. Ecobichon, relates the life story of this geologist extraordinaire who mapped and explored the geology of northern Ontario and Québec, Hudson’s Bay, Ungava, and in Rupert’s Land (North West Territory), from the Althabaska River east to Hudson’s Bay, from 1857 through 1911. Two covers addressed to Bell are illustrated. (PHSC Journal, No.148, Winter 2012. See address of contact under British Columbia.)

“Hamilton to Shanghai and Back,” by George B. Arfken, explains the route and rate for a very interesting cover traveling from Hamilton, Ontario, to Detroit, to San Francisco and on to Shanghai in 1877. (PHSC Journal, No. 149, Spring 2012. See address of contact under British Columbia.)

“An Early Cover to Western Manitoba,” by Gordon Richardson, traces the route of an 1881 cover from Ontario to Souris Mouth, North West Territory. (PHSC Journal, No.149, Spring 2012. See address of contact under British Columbia.)

“Rossland - The Golden City, Part 2: Growth of the Community,” by Peter Jacobi, continues his history of the development of this mining town illustrating covers with corner cards showing the range of businesses established, 1898-1943. (PHSC Journal, No. 148, Winter 2012. See address of contact under British Columbia.)

“Ranch House Post Offices of Calgary: Simons Valley,” by Dale Speirs, reviews the history of this small rural post office located north, north-west of Calgary, discusses the postmaster’s profitable scheme to make money and provides a map of locating Simons Valley and Calgary, 1907-1926. (Calgary Philatelist, No.113, April 2012. Editor Dale Speirs, P.O.Box 6830, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2E7, Canada.)

“An Early Post Card from Herschel Island, Yukon,” by Kevin O’Reilly, describes the route of this 1912 postcard from remote Herschel Island to Brookline, Mass. (PHSC Journal, No. 149, Spring 2012. See address of contact under British Columbia.)

“An Introduction to the Postal History of Nouveau Québec, Part 3 (Conclusion) - Modern Development of the Postal System in Nouveau Québec,” by Kevin O’Reilly, discusses origins of place names, development of hydroelectric sites on the La Grande or Eastmain Rivers, and new post offices established in those areas, 1956-1987. (PHSC Journal, No. 148, Winter 2012. See address of contact under British Columbia.)

Cape of Good Hope

“The Cape of Good Hope: Mail Across the Indian Ocean,” by Robert I. Johnson, analyses three covers which unusually went directly to their East Asian destinations, instead of being forwarded to the United Kingdom and then to their destinations, thus saving the time and expense of traveling to Europe. (The Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol.90, No.6, November-December 2011. The Collectors Club, 22 East 35th Street, New York NY 10016.)

China

“The Shanghai Ghetto and the Siberia Connection,” by Jesse Spector and Edwin Helitzer, describe the migration of Jews to Shanghai in the years 1937-1939 and gives

**Colombia**

“A Quick Overview of Postal Service in the Colombian Independence Era,” by Manuel Arango Echeverri, begins in 1770 with the “Royal Itinerary for Postal Services in the New Kingdom of Granada and Terra Firme” and describes the Cartagena Route, the Quito Route and the Girón, Cúcuta and los Llanos Route. Difficulties encountered due to the great amount of civil strife and political disagreement encountered hindered the development of the postal service, 1770-1818. (*Copacarta*, Vol. 29, No.1, September 2011. Journal of the Colombia/ Panama Philatelic Study Group, Editor Thomas P. Myers, P.O.Box 522, Gordonsville VA 22942.)

“Duplex Datestamps with Flower Killer,” by Federico Teppa, discusses the introduction of this duplex datestamp and provides a table listing all the towns using this type of postmark, 1893-1906. (*Copacarta*, Vol. 28, No 4, June 2011. See address of contact under first entry for Colombia.)

**Crete**

“La posta verso la madrepatria degli italiani a Creta ed in Egeo dopo l’armistizio del 1943, Terza parte,” by Valter Astolfi, examines the postal history of the Sporadi and Cicladi islands of Sira, Amorgos, Andros, Samos, Furni, Nicaria, Chios, Lesbos and Limnos under German occupation, and illustrates many fine covers. (*Posta Militare e Storia Postale*, No. 121, September 2011. La Rivista dell’Associazione Italiana Collezionisti Posta Militare, Piero Macrelli, Casella Postale 180, 47900, Rimini, Italy.)

**Czechoslovakia**

“World War II: Severed Connections (Part 1).” (See under Germany.)

**Danish West Indies**

“Printed Matter Mail from the Danish West Indies,” by Arnold Sorensen, thoroughly examines several categories of printed matter mail including foreign printed matter pre-UPU to 1878, international postcard club mail, foreign printed matter via postal stationery, 1879-1917, and domestic printed matter and transition period printed matter, April-September 1917. (*The Posthorn*, No. 268, August 2011. The Scandinavian Collectors Club, Executive Secretary Donald B. Brent, Box 13196, El Cajon CA 92022.)

**Egypt**

“Quarantine & Disinfection in Egypt, 1747-1881,” by V. Denis Vandervelde, provides an overview of the plagues to strike Egypt and the measures adopted to prevent further spread of these diseases, by giving quotations from official documents and letters between diplomats, as well as illustrating letters with disinfection cachets, for Egypt and the Red Sea area. (*Pratique*, Vol. 35, No.1, Spring 2011. See address of contact under second entry for Austria.)

**France**

“Some Handstamps Applied to Mail between the Channel Islands and France, 1773-1843,” by Richard Flemming, illustrates and describes the postal rates and routing on a number of early covers originating or passing through the Channel Islands, including early French route markings. (*Journal of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society*, No. 255, March 2010; No. 263, March 2012. Secretary P.R.A. Kelly, Malmsey House, Church Road, Leigh Woods, Bristol, England, UK.)
“Rixheim in the 19th Century,” by Stan Luft, relates the intriguing story of the French style “gros chiffres” killer, numeral ‘3154’, used in Guayaquil and Quito, Ecuador, and illustrates the types of postmarks used on mail to or from Rixheim, in Alsace, during the period 1809-1872. (Journal of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society, No. 263, March 2012. See address of contact under first entry for France.)

“World War II: Severed Connections (Part 1).” (See under Germany.)

“The 1 Franc Cérès de Maselin of 1945 - A 1952 Maritime Mail Puzzle Cover,” by Bill Mitchell, reviews the 1 franc rate on a cover canceled by the ship’s cachet of a private company vessel, Kadoura, and concludes that the letter was probably hand carried, and is a souvenir. (Journal of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society, No. 263, March 2012. See address of contact under first entry for France.)

France, Offices Abroad, Levant

“Smyrna.” (See under Turkey.)

Germany

“The Disintegration of the Hohenzollern Empire, 1918-1923,” by Alfred F. Kugel, summarizes the historical actions leading up to the First World War, identifies the annexed territories, plebiscite territories, free cities, discusses the Weimar Republic, and describes the philatelic consequences of the breakup of Germany occurring in these territories. (The Congress Book 2011, Seventy-Seventh American Philatelic Congress, August 2011. See address of contact under third entry for Austria.)

“World War II: Severed Connections” (Parts 1 and 2), by Kees Adema, through the use of appropriate covers, censorship markings, and return-to-writer labels, illustrates the invasions of Poland, Norway, Holland, France and Belgium, and the events of 1 September 1939 -12 October 1940. Part 2 continues his study by illustrating covers and German censor markings applied during May 1940-March 1948. (The Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. 90, Nos. 5 and 6, September-October and November-December 2011. See address of contact under Cape of Good Hope.)

“World War II Thos. Cook & Son Under Cover Mail,” by Barach Weiner, outlines the workings of Thomas Cook’s under cover mail system, and describes the journey of a letter originally mailed from Belgium, in 1940. (The Israel Philatelist, Vol. 63, No. 1, February 2012. See address of contact under China.)

“La posta verso la madrepatria degli italiani a Creta ed in Egeo dopo l’armistizio del 1943, Terza parte.” (See under Crete.)

Germany, Offices Abroad, Levant

“Smyrna.” (See under Turkey.)

Great Britain

“Letter Forwarding Agents of Southampton Handling 18th Century Channel Islands Letters,” by David Gurney, identifies a number of merchants who acted as forwarding agents for mail addressed to Southampton or the Channel Islands, and illustrates their notations on covers, 1711-1793. (Postal History, No. 339, September 2011. Journal of The Postal History Society, Secretary Hans Smith, 99 North End Road, London, NW11 7TA, England, UK.)

“An Irish Money Letter,” by John Rawlins, puzzles through the mystery of the 8d, plus 4d rate, on an 1837 Irish “Money Letter,” which apparently contained several half bank-notes. (Postal History, No. 339, September 2011. See address of contact under first entry for Great Britain.)
“Sir John Henniker Heaton, Postal Reformer Extraordinaire, Father of Imperial Penny Postage,” by Lane Horton, presents the life of this man who devoted his life toward advocating serious reforms in the operations of the postal service, always with a view toward reducing costs to the public, 1848-1905. (PHSC Journal, No. 148, Winter 2012. See address of contact under British Columbia.)

“Early Examples of Mail Between the U.S. West Coast and Great Britain,” by Julian H. Jones, shows examples of British rates to California and Hawaii, with explanations of the postage rates in force, 1850-1862. (Postal History, No. 338, June 2011. See address of contact under first entry for Great Britain.)

“A Little Known Steamship Line to South Africa: The Cape of Good Hope Steamship Company,” by Colin Taberat, unearths information concerning the ships and itineraries of these unsubsidized vessels which did carry mail between London and South Africa, and illustrates several scarce covers carried by the line, together with information concerning the Cochrane family. (Postal History, No. 338, June 2011. See address of contact under first entry for Great Britain.)

“September 1939 - December 1940, Military Perspectives,” by Burton Adlerblum, provides a timeline of events in the Mediterranean area, and a table identifying British military field post offices in Palestine, together with a map of their locations. (The Israel Philatelist, Vol. 63, No. 1, February 2012. See address of contact under China.)

“World War II: Severed Connections (Part 1).” (See under Germany.)

“World War II: Thos. Cook & Son Under Cover Mail.” (See under Germany.)

Great Britain, Offices Abroad, Levant

“Smyrna.” (See under Turkey.)

Greece, Offices Abroad, Turkey

“Smyrna.” (See under Turkey.)

Italian East Africa

“La posta militare in A.O.I., 1940-1941,” by Giuseppe Marchese and Piero Macrelli, provides a table of flights and mail quantities carried into Italian East Africa for the period June 1940 through November 1941, the locations of military post offices, and provides examples of postal markings and covers. (Posta Militare e Storia Postale, No. 121, September 2011. See address of contact under Crete.)

“Italian East Africa in 1941: The Correspondence of Italians in English Hands,” by Maria Marchetti [translated by L. Richard Harlow], investigates censor markings, postal markings, identifies internment camps, P.O.W. cards in use, East Africa A.P.O. locations and letter contents of mail to and from Italian military and civilian prisoners captured in the fall of Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia. (Fil-Italia, No. 149, Summer 2011. See address of contact under Crete.)

Italy

“Bolli precursori e bolli atipici delle Collettorie siciliane,” by Giulio Perricone, illustrates and describes the handstamp postal markings applied to mail by small letter collecting agencies in Sicily, some of which were newly supplied in the 1860s and others were postal markings left over from the old Bourbon regime, 1863-1900. (Sicil-Post Magazine, No. 23, June 2011. Rivista della Associazione Nazionale di Storia Postale Siciliana, Secretary Prof. Dr. Umberto Balistreri, Via Salvadore Aldisio 3, 90146 Palermo, Italy.)
“The Underground Railroad Post Office in Postumia Grotte, 1872-1945.” (See under Austria.)

“Una strana busta che incuriosisce,” by Eliza Gardinazzi, relates the history behind those envelopes which bear a large perforated label, which were employed in political elections, 1923-1930. (Il Foglio, No. 169, September 2011. Unione Filatelica Subalpina, C.P. 65, Torino Centro, 10100 Torino, Italy.)

“Ritrovata finalmente l’impronta dell’Hotel Villa Igiea di Palermo,” by Andrea Corsini, relates the discovery of a datemark postal marking used at the Hotel Villa Igiea in Palermo, which had been recorded in the Official Postal Bulletin in 1928, but of which no examples had been seen. (Sicil-Post Magazine, No. 23, June 2011. See address of contact under first entry for Italy.)

“Another Few Pages of LATI Postal History,” by Alfredo Bessone [translated by L. Richard Harlow], starts off by illustrating a number of directional cachets, service envelopes, publicity cards and airmail etiquettes, and then discusses LATI flights to Brazil, Argentina and the Far East, 1939-1941. (Fil-Italia, No. 149, Summer 2011. See address of contact under first entry for Austria.)

“Regno di Vittorio Emanuele III, Luogotenenza e Regno di Umberto II, inserimento della sicilia nel territorio dell’amministrazione italiana, Terza parte,” by Luigi Sirotti, continues his examination of the situation of the postal service in Sicily, the tariffs in force, the areas where communications were possible, the rules of the postal service, and reproduces official notices, 1944. (Posta Militare e Storia Postale, No. 121, September 2011. See address of contact under Crete.)

“The Appropriate Use of the ‘Democratica’ 25 Centesimi,” by Walter Astolfi [translated by L. Richard Harlow], traces the reasons for the issuance of this low denomination through various decrees amending and changing printed matter rates, 1946-1948. (Fil-Italia, No. 149, Summer 2011. See address of contact under first entry for Austria.)

**Italy, Venezia Guilia**

“Venezia Giulia Civil Mail 1945-1947,” by Luigi Sirotti, translated by L. Richard Harlow, reviews the situation with regard to postal communications from April 1945, the Jugoslav occupation of Trieste and Gorizia, the postal service of Trieste and Gorizia, and illustrates many fine covers of the area. (Fil-Italia, N. 150, Autumn 2011. See address of contact under first entry for Austria.)

**Italy, Offices Abroad, Levant**

“Smyrna.” (See under Turkey.)

**Japan**


“An Update to YSWSL Type 1 Cancellations,” by Charles A.L. Swenson, identifies YSWSL as “Yokohama Spindly Widely Spaced Letters,” and reports a new discovery extending the known date range from October 8, 1878 to October 8, 1879. (Japanese Philately, No. 390, October 2011. See address of contact under first entry for Japan.)

“Emerging Trends in Foreign Mail Postmarks,” by Charles A.L. Swenson, examines modern foreign mail cancellations illustrating many attractive sock-on-the-nose examples to
encourage postmark collectors to look at these as eminently collectible. (Japanese Philately, No. 389, August 2011. See address of contact under first entry for Japan.)

“Earthquake Returned Mail” [by Ron Casey], describes the odyssey of a cover originating from Germany, as reflected in the various labels attached to it, addressed to Okuma, the site of the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant on March 12, 2011. (Japanese Philately, No. 389, August 2011. See address of contact under first entry for Japan.)

Kuwait

“Accelerating the Mail - Kuwait 1923 to 1939,” by Francis Kiddle, reviews the mail services available, the rates for registered mail and regular mail by air to foreign destinations, and illustrates a number of fine covers. (Postal History, No. 339, September 2011. See address of contact under first entry for Great Britain.)

Modena

“La spedizione di valori nel Ducato di Modena” [Parte 1], by Fabrizio Salami, reviews the fundamental laws and regulations governing the transport of valuables through the post, with tables of postal tariffs, 1814-1859. (Il Foglio, No. 169, September 2011. See address of contact under third entry for Italy.)

Natal

“The Manuscript Town Cancels on Embossed Postage Stamps of Natal,” by Keith P. Klugman, provides a table of post offices established prior to 1860, reviews the manuscript cancellations found on the first issue of Natal, allocates the various letters and scrawls to an appropriate post office, and illustrates all those he knows of, 1857-1862. (The Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. 90, No. 5, September-October 2011. See address of contact under Cape of Good Hope.)

Netherlands

“Cancels from the French Masson Company for the Dutch Mail, Part 4,” by Hotze Wiersma, in collaboration with H.J.W. van Kesteren, translated by Ben H. Jansen, continues their study of these French manufactured town marks, and provides a table of towns utilizing them, showing the color of the postmark and periods of time in use, 1809-1829. (Netherlands Philately, Vol. 35, No. 6, August 2011. American Society for Netherlands Philately, Secretary Jan Enthoven, 221 Coachlite Ct. S, Onalaska, WI 54650.)

“World War II: Severed Connections (Part 1).” (See under Germany.)

Netherlands East Indies

“World War II: Severed Connections (Part 1).” (See under Germany.)

Norway

“World War II: Severed Connections (Part 1).” (See under Germany.)

Nova Scotia

“Early Mail between Pictou and Sydney,” by Paul Binney, reviews an 1826 official mail wrapper sent free to the Chief Justice Marshall, at Sydney, Cape Breton, and traces its route. (PHSC Journal, No. 149, Spring 2012. See address of contact under British Columbia.)

“Nova Scotia Used in St. Pierre et Miquelon,” by David D’Alessandris, explains how an 1865 cover from St. Pierre et Miquelon, franked with a 10 cent stamp of Nova Scotia, was carried in the mail to Boston. (PHSC Journal, No. 149, Spring 2012. See address of contact under British Columbia.)

Palestine

“Gaza Strip Letters via Israel,” by Josef Wallach, illustrates three covers which were
posted at Israeli post offices in the Gaza strip to circumvent the sluggish Palestinian postal service, 1994-2003. (The Israel Philatelist, Vol. 63, No. 1, February 2012. See address of contact under China.)

**Poland**

“The Development of Airmail Services in Poland (1918-1928),” by Jerzy W. Kupiec-Weglinski and Jacek Kismala, introduces the reader to the inauguration of Polish airmail services, flown by private companies, before the government-owned airline, LOT, was established in 1929. The article is quite comprehensive and lists the special arrival and departure handstamps for each city, as well as illustrations of many fine flown covers. (The Congress Book 2011, Seventy-Seventh American Philatelic Congress, August 2011. See address of contact under third entry for Austria.)

“World War II: Severed Connections (Part 1).” (See under Germany.)

**Russia, Offices Abroad, Levant**

“Smyrna.” (See under Turkey.)

**St. Pierre et Miquelon**

“Nova Scotia Used in St. Pierre et Miquelon.” (See under Nova Scotia.)

**Sardinia**

“Bills of Health of 16th Century Liguria, incl. Genoa,” by Giorgio Parodi, illustrates and discusses passports and bills of health for individuals traveling within the coastal area of Liguria, 1522-1587. (Pratique, Vol. 36, No.1, Spring 2012. See address of contact under second entry for Austria.)

“World War II: Severed Connections (Part 1).” (See under Germany.)

**Sweden**

“A Long Distance Local Letter,” by Harlan F. Stone, traces the route of a “local” letter, which traveled much further than 10 km in its journey from one town to another, and the reason therefore, all for 5 centimes, in 1875. (The Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. 90, No. 5, September-October 2011. See address of contact under Cape of Good Hope.)

“Swiss Disinfection in the Foot & Mouth Epidemic, 1919-21,” by Reinhard Stutz, translated by Robert Wightman, looks at the Swiss Federal Laws for the control of animal diseases, decrees of the Berne Postal Administration regarding the handling of mail from infected areas, the development of hoof and mouth disease in Switzerland, and then examines its effects in Büren, Aarberg, Burgdorf and Fraubrunnen Districts. (Pratique, Vol. 35, No. 2, Summer 2011. See address of contact under second entry for Austria.)

**Tasmania**

“Tasmania: Quarantine and Disinfection from 1838-1887,” by V. Denis Vandervelde, relates the history of the establishment of quarantine camps, and of the disinfection of mails, and illustrates a “Detained for Fumigation” handstamp of 1882. (Pratique, Vol. 36, No. 1, Spring 2012. See address of contact under second entry for Austria.)

**Thailand**

“WWII - Thai Postal Censorship During WWII,” by Al Shumsky, analyses and summarizes the sparse data available concerning postal censorship during the period 1941-1946, describes the background of censorship in Thailand, and illustrates those markings known. (Civil Censorship Study Group Bulletin, No. 172, October 2011. Secretary Charles J. LaBlonde, 15091 Ridgefield Lane, Colorado Springs CO 80921-3554.)
Trinidad
“The Last Flight of the China Clipper: Historic Airplane Crashed at Trinidad,” by Kendall C. Sanford, apprizes the reader with the history of a Martin M-130 seaplane which crashed into the sea off Port of Spain, en route from Miami to the Belgian Congo, and illustrates two crash covers from that accident, 1945. (British Caribbean Philatelic Journal, No. 243, April-June 2012. British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group, Secretary Mary Gleadall (2012), P.O.Box 272, Brevard NC 28712.)

Turkey

Two Sicilies - Sicily
“La posta per via di mare a Trapani,” by Tonino Perrera, shows a number of letters which passed through Trapani by sea, which in later years carried the scarce oval markings “Vapori Postali” (postal steamer) or “Via Mare” (by sea), 1681-1869. (Sicil-Post Magazine, No. 23, June 2011. See address of contact under first entry for Italy.)

“Milazzo: traffici via mare nella prima metà del ‘700, 1742-1743,” by Giuseppe Ardizzone Gullo, based upon information culled from documents contained in the archives at Palermo, provides a list of principal “agents” located in the ports and cities of Sicily for the transport of goods and merchandise by sea from or through Milazzo, and identifies the vendors and types of goods transported, including tuna fish, olive oil, wine and other agricultural products. (Sicil-Post Magazine, No. 23, June 2011. See address of contact under first entry for Italy.)

Yugoslavia
“The Underground Railroad Post Office in Postumia Grotte, 1872-1945.” (See under Austria.)

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Society Forum

President’s Message, Joseph J. Geraci

Our message in the June issue of PHJ indicated that we had two volunteers step forward to fill open positions on the Board. Joseph F. Frasch, Jr. agreed to become our new Secretary, and Richard D. Martorelli agreed to become our new Treasurer. I am pleased to announce that both were nominated and elected to the Board at our Annual Meeting at Boxborough, Mass., on May 5, 2012., and have been appointed to their respective positions.

In addition, we have also had a volunteer to fill the open position of Publicity Chairman for the Society. David M. Frye has agreed to take over that post, and is already at work. With the Board’s approval, I have appointed him as Publicity Chairman. David’s email address is <phs-publicity@widesky.biz> If any reader has information useful to David in his position as Publicity Chairman, please contact him.

Our Annual Meeting at Boxborough, Mass., was quite successful. Awards Chairman, Director David Straight reported he has received 200 new medals and is ready to supply them to any philatelic organizations requesting them for PHS awards. Our medal should only be given to the best PHS exhibit. An exhibition must have a minimum of 6 postal history exhibits to be eligible for one of our medals. PHS medals will not be available to single frame exhibits, nor to shows that are not part of the World Series of Philately (WSP). However, the Edith Faulstich Certificate can be obtained from David and can be presented to the best PH exhibit in non-WSP Exhibitions. Show Committees, please note that David may be reached at dls@mophil.org.

So as to provide recognition to our booth at various future Exhibitions, we have purchased a Postal History Society banner. Look for our booth and “Follow the Banner!!” Director Gary Loew shepherded the design and manufacture, which was accomplished at a very reasonable price.

Diane DeBlois reports that David Straight presented an excellent talk entitled, “Postal History without Covers: U.S. Post Office Forms as Collectibles and Research Materials,” representing the Society, both at the Northeast Postal History & Ephemera Show in Albany, New York, on August 4, and at StampShow in Sacramento on August 19. He also displayed our new Banner.

In our constant search to reduce costs, we have changed our printer. Minuteman Press of Toledo, Ohio, has offered a sizeable reduction in the cost of printing our journal. This change should not be noticeable to the membership, and the quality of the Journal should not be affected.

Our next Annual Meeting will be at NOJEX, in the New Jersey Meadowlands, in 2013 over the Memorial Day week end, and in 2014, we are scheduled to have our Annual Meeting at ROMPEX, in Denver, Colorado. More on these exhibitions later.

Be sure to mark your calendar to remind yourself to attend the Postal History Symposium at the APS Philatelic Center in Bellefonte, PA, over the weekend of November 2-4, 2012. As you may recall, the topic this year is “Blue and Gray: Mail and the Civil War” and, in addition to the scheduled presentations, a talk by David Frye will showcase our Society. See you there!
Membership Changes by Kalman V. Illyefalvi

New Members


PHS 2353 William Cutler, 58 Sunrise, Grafton MA 01519-1006. US Postal History 19th Century

PHS 2354 Gary A. Dubro, 13 Falling Star Cl., Santa Fe NM 87506-8276. Zanzibar, India used abroad, British Somaliland, Sierra Leone.

PHS 2155 Robert A. Henak, 8010 N. Mohawk Rd., Fox Point WI 53217-2720. Iowa.

PHS 2356 Jack Golden – Golden Philatelics, PO Box 423, Lenox Dale MA 01242-0423. US mail to overseas addresses.

PHS 2357 Murray A. Abramson, PO Box 425345, Cambridge MA 02142-0007. US Airmail (1922-1941), World Court (Den Haag).

PHS 2358 Howard B. Hoke, PO Box 204, Elkins NH 03233-0204. US 1840-1915.

PHS 2359 Jonathan Topper - Topper Stamps & Postal History, 11210 Steeplecrest Dr. Suite 120, Houston TX 77065-4939. Latin America, Postage Dues, Early Postal Stationery.


PHS 2362 Hugh Victor Feldman, Juniper House, Ashdon, Saffron Walden, Essex CB10 2HB, UK. US Post Office Department contracts and routes.

PHS 2363 Donald O. Scott, 12 Brown Court, Petaluma CA 94952.

PHS 2364 Stephen Tedesco, PO Box 2109, Healdsburg CA 95448. Via New Orleans; Newport RI; Mexico; US Gulf Ship Mail; 15c Banknote 1870-1890.

Deceased

PHS 1076 Dr. John Kevin Doyle

Address Changes

PHS 2032 Eliot A. Landau, PO Box 5068, Woodridge, IL 60517-0068.


Dropped – Non Payment of Dues

PHS 2326 Carl Barna

PHS 2321 Catherine J. Golden

PHS 2102 Tom C. Siddens

Please check your copy of the June issue, PHIJ 152, as some have been found to be collated incorrectly.

Let the editors know: agatherin@yahoo.com

We mourn the death of Jesse D. Boehret, who was a loyal supporter of our Society through his marriage to our longtime president, Diane D. Boehret, but also in his own right – contributing generously to our publications fund and, as he did with so many other groups, giving warm encouragement for all our efforts. Jesse won several gold medals with his exhibit of German POW Camps in Japan, and was an influential president of the Military Postal History Society.
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